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DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE:

CONTAINING

A FULL EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, MEDICAL CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, PHARMACOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, MEDICINE, HYGIENE, DIETETICS, PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, SURGERY, OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY, DERMATOLOGY, GYNECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS, PEDIATRICS, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, DENTISTRY, Etc.

BY

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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION,

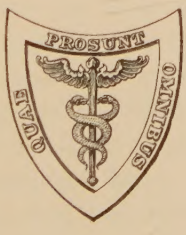
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED,

WITH THE

PRONUNCIATION, ACCENTUATION, AND DERIVATION OF THE TERMS,

BY

RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, A.M., M.D.



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PREFACE TO THE TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

Motives of affectionate memory and professional duty have sustained the Editor in the years of arduous labor absorbed in revising this Dictionary for its twenty-first edition. For nearly two generations it has been the recognized standard among English-speaking peoples in matters of medical terminology, and its undiminished vitality still reflects the peculiar fitness of Robley Dunglison for the vastly complicated task which he executed as the best work of his busy and productive life.

Realizing that the Dictionary would survive him, the Author spared no pains to provide for its prolonged existence by training the Editor minutely in the methods which the experience of forty years had approved. This association began with the edition of 1857 and extended until 1869, when the Author's death left a considerable amount of manuscript which formed a basis for the thorough and complete revision made by the Editor in 1874. No test of utility could be proposed which would be more searching and conclusive than the continuous favor which that edition of the Dictionary has enjoyed during a period of unexampled activity in medicine and in all departments of its literature. How great this activity has been may appropriately be measured in the successive additions to a work covering the whole terminology of medicine. The six thousand subjects and terms added to the preceding edition were deemed worthy of special note; in the present edition the new subjects and terms aggregate by actual count more than *forty-four thousand.* This increase would itself fill a large volume, but by rigid condensation, by the omission of obsolete matter, and by an enlargement of the page the whole is accommodated within the limits of a volume convenient for the hand. Quickness of reference and comfort for the eye have been consulted in every detail of typography.

The great growth in matter has been paralleled by a development of the Author's fundamental purpose—namely, "to make the work not a mere lexicon of terms, but to afford under each a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science." In the present edition this purpose has been extended in several important directions which may appropriately be mentioned here.

Pronunciation is now for the first time introduced in the work. It is indicated throughout by a simple and obvious system of phonetic spelling, fully explained in the Introduction. The existing diversity in medical speech is to be deplored, but, fortunately, it can be removed by reference to a simple guide to the best usage. Accentuation is of course indicated. As stated in the title, the work is now a "pronouncing dictionary."

Derivation not only furnishes the greatest possible aid to the recollection of meanings, but also confers the power of analyzing and understanding new compounds. This feature has been greatly expanded, so that it now affords all the information which could be desired. In the derivations Greek words are given in English letters, and thus acquaintance with the Greek alphabet is rendered unnecessary as a key to the knowledge afforded by derivation.

Definitions, full and clear, have always distinguished this work. This most valuable feature of a dictionary has been elaborated in the present edition, especial care having been devoted to the addition of matter of practical value. Such information has been added throughout, but it may be well to mention a few of the classes into which it has been systematized for introduction: *Chemical terms, formulæ, properties; Diseases, symptoms, treatment, and prognosis; Drugs, preparations, doses, effects; Medicinal plants, derivatives, effects; Poisons, symptoms, treatment, antidotes*, etc. A vast amount of useful information, not otherwise easily accessible, will be found in the tables, which, for obvious reasons of convenience, have been incorporated alphabetically in the text. This feature also has been greatly elaborated, and new tables have been introduced wherever they might promote a clearer understanding of the subject. Examples may be found under the headings *Antiseptic*, *Bacteria*, *Doses*, *Eruptive Diseases*, *Examination of Urine*, *Laryngeal Diseases*, *Localization of Lesions*, *Ptomaïnes and Leucomaïnes*, *Reflexes*, *Skin Diseases*, etc.

At a period when the coining of new terms is taking place every day, many of them destined to the most ephemeral existence, no lexicographer can flatter himself that he has succeeded in collecting every word that has appeared in print; but the Editor hopes that the conscientious labor of years has not been fruitless, and that few omissions of importance will be found.

Although the great bulk of the revision has been accomplished directly by the Editor, he has had, in this arduous undertaking, assistance at various points from several gentlemen whom he takes this occasion to thank, especially Dr E. J. Stout for valuable services frequently rendered.

R. J. D.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1893.

INTRODUCTION.

EACH word is, as far as possible, pronounced, accentuated, and defined; but if the word has several synonyms, the definition is usually given under the main or most prominent word, and the synonyms are referred to it, especially when a long explanatory definition is necessary. In terms of more words than one the definition is generally given under the more significant word, but if not it will be found under the other. *Respiratory murmur*, for instance, is defined under *Murmur; Shaking palsy*, under *Palsy*.

To facilitate reference, a heavy type has been employed for main and subordinate words, and italic type for synonyms occurring in connection with such words.

In the pronunciation a simple phonetic system has been adopted, which, it is believed, will be readily intelligible, and which requires but little explanation. Indeed, any explanation as to the sound or accentuation of the letters is rendered unnecessary by the self-evident character of the division of the syllables. The English pronunciation is given in all English or anglicized words.

The derivations of the words given throughout the work are generally from the Latin and Greek languages, but for easy understanding the Greek alphabet is not employed, the English characters being substituted.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.		Anode.
A.	Ana	Of each.
āā.	Ana	Of each.
Abd. or Abdom.	Abdomen	The belly.
Abs. feb.	Absente febre	When there is no fever.
Abst. or Abstr.	Abstractum	Abstract.
A. C.		Anodal contraction.
A. C. C.		Anodal closure contraction.
Acc.		Accommodation.
Ad. or Add.	Adde	Add.
	Addetur	Let it be added.
Ad 2 dos.	Ad duos doses	For two doses.
Ad 2 vic.	Ad duos vices	For two doses.
Ad 3 dos.	Ad tertias doses	For three doses.
Ad 3 vic.	Ad tertias vices	For three doses.
Ad deliq.	Ad deliquium	Up to point of fainting.
Ad grat. acid.	Ad gratiam aciditatem,	To an agreeable sourness.
Adhib.	Adhibetur	Let it be administered.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum	At pleasure.
Admov.	Admoveatur	Let it be applied.
Ad pond. om.	Ad pondus omnium,	To the whole weight.
Adv.	Adversum	Against.
Aggred. febr.	Aggrediente febre,	While the fever is coming on.
Ah.		Hyperopic astigmatism.
Al.		Aluminium.
Alt. dieb.	Alternis diebus	Every other day.
Alt. hor.	Alternis horis	Every other hour.
Altern. hor.	Alternis horis	Every other hour.
Alv. adstrict.	Alvo adstricta	The bowels being confined.
Alv. deject.	Alvi dejectiones	Evacuations from the bowels.
Am.		Myopic astigmatism.
An.		Anode.
Ana.		Of each.
Anat.		Anatomy or Anatomical.
A. O.		Anodal opening.
A. O. C.		Anodal opening contraction.

Aq.	Aqua	Water.
Aq. astr.	Aqua astricta	Frozen water.
Aq. bull.	Aqua bulliens	Boiling water.
Aq. cal.	Aqua calida	Warm water.
Aq. comm.	Aqua communis	Common water.
Aq. dest.	Aqua destillata	Distilled water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens	Hot water.
Aq. fluv.	Aqua fluvialis or fluviatilis,	River-water.
Aq. font.	Aqua fontana or fontis,	Spring-water.
Aq. mar.	Aqua marina	Sea-water.
Aq. pur.	Aqua pura	Pure water.
Ar.		Arabic.
As.		Arsenic.
Ast.		Astigmatism.
At. wt.		Atomic weight.
Avoir.		Avoirdupois.
Av. wt.		Avoirdupois.
B.		Boron.
B. A.	Balneum arenæ	Sand-bath.
Ba.		Barium.
Bals.	Balsamum	Balsam.
BB.BBDS.	Barbadensis	Of Barbadoes.
Belg.		Belgic.
Bi.		Bismuth.
Bib.	Bibe	Drink.
Biol.		Biology.
Bis. ind. or in d.	Bis in die	Twice daily.
B. M.	Baccalaureus medicinæ,	Bachelor of Medicine.
B. m.	Balneum mariæ	Water-bath.
Bol.	Bolus	A large pill.
Bot.		Botany, botanical, or botanist.
Br.		Bromine.
B. S.		Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Surgery.
Bull.	Bulliens	Boiling.
	Bulliat	Let it boil.
But.	Butyrum	Butter.
B. v.	Balneum vaporis	Vapor-bath.
C.		Cathode.
C.		Cubic.
C.		Centigrade thermometer.
C.	Congius	A gallon.
Ca.		Calcium.
Cærul.	Cæruleus	Blue.
Cap.	Capiat	Let him take.
Caut.	Caute	Cautiously.
C. C.		Cathodal closure.
C. c.	Cornu cervi	Hartshorn.
c.c.		Cubic centimeter.
C. C. C.		Cathodal closure contraction.
C. c. u.	Cornu cervi ustum,	Burnt hartshorn.
C. D.		Cathodal duration.
Cd.		Cadmium.
Ce.		Cerium.
Cel.		Celsius.
Celt.		Celtic.
Cent.		Centigrade.
Cg.		Centigramme.
Ch.		Chaussier.
Chart.	Charta or Chartula,	Paper or small paper; powder.
Chem.		Chemistry or Chemical.
Cib.	Cibus	Food.
C. M.	Chirurgiæ magister,	Master in Surgery.
C. m.	Cras mane	To-morrow morning.
cm.		Centimetre.
C. m. s.	Cras mane sumendus,	To be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n.	Cras nocte	To-morrow night.
Co.		Cobalt.
Coch. or Cochl. or Cochlear.,	Cochleare	Spoonful.
	Cochlearia	Spoonfuls.
Cochl. ampl.	Cochleare amplum,	A large spoonful (tablespoonful).
Cochl. infant.	Cochleare infantum,	A child's spoonful.
Cochl. mag.	Cochleare magnum,	A tablespoonful.
Cochl. med. or mod.,	Cochleare medium or modicum,	A dessertspoonful.
Cochl. min. or minim.,	Cochleare minimum,	A teaspoonful.
Cochl. parv.	Cochleare parvum,	A teaspoonful.
Cod.	Codex	French Pharmacopœia.
Col.	Cola	Strain.
Colat.	Colatus	Strained. To material strained (Colato).
Colet.	Coletur	Let it be strained.
Collut.	Collutorium	Mouth-wash.
Collyr.	Collyrium	Eye-wash.
Coloret.	Coloretur	Let it be colored.
Comp.	Compositus	Compound.
Concis.	Concisus	Cut.
Conf.	Confectio	Confection.
Cong.	Congius	A gallon.
Cons.	Conserva	Conserve. Keep.
Cont.	Continuetur	Let it be continued.
	Contunde	Bruise.
	Contusus	Bruised.
Cont. rem.	Continuetur remedium,	Let the medicine be continued.
Coq.	Coque	Boil.
	Coquetur	Let it be boiled.
Corr.		Corrupted.
Cort.	Cortex	Bark.
Crast.	Crastinus	For to-morrow.
Crys.		Crystal; crystallography.
C. S.		Current strength.
Cs.		Cæsium.
Cu.	Cuprum	Copper.
Cuj.	Cujus	Of which.
Cujusl.	Cujuslibet	Of any.
C. v.	Cras vespere	To-morrow evening.
Cwt.		A hundredweight.
Cyath.	Cyathus	A wineglassful.
Cyath. theæ	Cyathus theæ	A teacupful.
Cyath. vinar.		A wineglassful.
Cyl.		Cylinder; cylindrical lens.
D.	Dosis	A dose.
D.		Dutch.
D.		Duration.
D.		Density.
D. D. S.		Doctor Dental Surgery.
Deaur. pil.	Deauretur pilula	Let the pill be gilded.
Deb. spiss.	Debita spissitudo	Due consistence.
Decub.	Decubitus	Lying down.
De d. in d.	De die in diem	From day to day.
Deg.		Degeneration. Degree.
Dej. alv.	Dejectiones alvi	Evacuations from the bowels.
Dep.	Depuratus	Purified.
Dest.	Destilla	Distil.
Det.	Detur	Let it be given.
D. et s.	Detur et signetur,	Let it be given as directed.
Dieb. alt.	Diebus alternis	Every other day.
Dieb. tert.	Diebus tertiis	Every third day.
Dig.	Digeretur	Let it be digested.

Dil.	Dilutus	Dilute.
Dim.	Dimidius	One-half.
Dim.		Diminutive.
D. in p. æq.	Dividetur in partes æquales,	Let it be divided in equal parts.
	Divide in partes æquales,	Divide into equal parts.
Div.	Divide	Divide.
Donec alv. sol. fuer.,	Donec alvus soluta fuerit,	Until the bowels be opened.
D. p.	Directione propriâ,	With a proper direction.
Dr.	Drachma	A drachm.
Drach.	Drachma	A drachm.
D. V. S.		Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.
E.		English; electromotive force; emmetropia; erbium.
Eb.		Erbium.
Ecl. or Eclect.		Eclectic.
Ed.		Edinburgh.
E. g.	Exempli gratiâ	For example.
Ejusd.	Ejusdem	Of the same.
Elect.	Electuarium	Electuary.
Emb.		Embryology.
En. or Enc.		Encyclopædia.
Enem.	Enema	Injection by the rectum.
Ent. or Entom.		Entomology.
Er.		Erbium.
Ethnol.		Ethnology.
Etym.		Etymology.
Exhib.	Exhibeatur	Let it be given.
Ext.	Extractum	Extract.
	Externus	External.
Ext. super alut.	Extende super alutam,	Spread upon leather.
F.	Fac.	Make.
	Fiat or fiant	Let it or them be made.
		Fahrenheit's thermometer.
		French.
		Fluorine.
		Field of vision.
		Formula.
F.	Fac	Make, or let it or them be made.
F′		Symbol of first focal distance.
F″		Symbol of second focal distance.
Fah. or Fahr.		Fahrenheit.
Fam.		Family.
Fasc.	Fasciculus	Small bundle.
Feb. dur.	Febre durante	During the fever.
Fem.		Feminine.
Fem. intern.	Femoribus internis,	To the inside of the thighs.
Filt.	Filtra	Filter.
Fist. armat.	Fistula armata	Clyster-pipe and bladder fitted for use.
Fl.	Flores	Flowers.
Fl. or Fld.	Fluidus	Fluid.
Flor.	Flores	Flowers.
F. m. or mist.	Fiat mistura	Let a mixture be made.
Fol.	Folia	Leaves.
		Folio.
F. p.	Fiat potio	Make a potion.
F. pil.	Fiat pilula	Let a pill be made.
Fr.		French.
Fract. dos.	Fractâ dosi	In a divided dose.
F. R. C. P.		Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S.		Fellow Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. S.		Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fruct.	Fructus	Fruit.
Frust.	Frustillatim	In small pieces.
F. s. a.	Fiat secundum artem,	Prepare skilfully.
Ft.	Fiat, Fiant	Let it or them be made.
Ft. emp. vesic.	Fiat emplastrum vesicatorium,	Let a blister be made.
Ft. haust.	Fiat haustus	Let a draught be made.
F. v. or F. vs.	Fiat venæsectio	Let the patient be bled.
G.		German.
G.	Gramme	Gramme (15.4323 grains).
Galv.		Galvanism; galvanic.
Garg.	Gargarisma	A gargle.
Gel.	Gelatina	Gelatin or jelly.
Gel. quavis	Gelatinâ quâvis	In any kind of jelly.
Gen.		Genitive.
Ger.		German.
G. G. G.	Gummi guttæ, Gambiæ,	Gamboge.
Glyc.	Glycyrrhiza	Licorice.
	Glycerinum	Glycerin.
Gm.	Gramme	Gramme (15.4323 grains).
Gr.	Granum or grana	Grain or grains.
Grad.	Gradatim	By degrees.
Gt.	Gutta	A drop.
Gtt.	Guttæ	Drops.
Gum.	Gummi	Gum.
Guttat.	Guttatim	By drops.
H.		Hydrogen.
Haust.	Haustus	A draught.
Herp.		Herpetology.
Hg.	Hydrargyrum	Mercury.
		Hectogramme.
Hipp.		Hippocrates.
Hl.		Hectolitre.
Hm.		Hectometre.
Hor. decub.	Horâ decubitûs	At bedtime.
Hor. interm.	Horis intermediis	In intermediate hours.
Hor. spat.	Horæ unius spatio,	After one hour.
H. s. or Hor. som.	Horâ somni	At bedtime.
I.		Iodine.
		Italian.
Ichth.		Ichthyology.
Id.	Idem	The same.
I. e.	Id est	That is.
Imp. meas.		Imperial measure.
In d.	In dies	Daily.
Inf.	Infunde	Infuse or pour in.
Infr.	Infrico	To rub in.
Inj.	Injectio	An injection.
Inj. enem.	Injiciatur enema,	Let a clyster be given.
In pulm.	In pulmento	In gruel.
Ir.		Iridium.
It. or Ital.		Italian.
Jul.	Julepus	A julep.
K.	Kalium	Potassium.
		Kathode.
K. C.		Kathodal closure.
K. C. C.		Kathodal closure contraction.
K. C. T.		Kathodal closure tonic.
K. D.		Kathodal duration.
K. D. T.		Kathodal duration tetanus.
Kl.		Kilolitre.
Km.		Kilometre.
L.		Latin.
		Litre.
		Lithium.

Lat. dol.	Lateri dolenti	To the painful side.
Lb. and Lib.	Libra	A pound weight.
L. D. S.		Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
Li.		Lithium.
Lib.	Liber	Book.
Lib. and Llb.	Libræ	Pounds.
Linn.		Linnæus or Linnæan.
Liq.	Liquor	Liquor or solution.
L. R. C. P.		Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.	Manipulus	Handful.
	Mensurâ	By measure.
		Myopia.
		Metre.
	Meridies	Noon.
	Minimum	Minim.
	Misce	Mix.
	Mistura	Mixture.
Mac.	Macera	Macerate.
Man.	Manipulus	A handful.
Man. prim.	Mane primo	Early in the morning.
Masc.		Masculine.
Mass. pil.	Massa pilularum,	Pill mass.
M. B.	Medicinæ baccalaureus,	Bachelor of Medicine.
M. D.	Medicinæ doctor	Doctor of Medicine.
Med.		Medicine; medicinal.
Mg.		Magnesium.
Mi.		Milliampère.
Mic. pan.	Micæ panis	Crumbs of bread.
Min.	Minimum	Minim (60th part of a drachm by measure).
Mitt.	Mitte	Send.
Mitt. sang.	Mittatur sanguis,	Let blood be drawn.
Mod. prescript.	Modo præscripto,	In the manner prescribed.
Mor. sol.	More solito	In the usual manner.
M. R. C. P.		Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S.		Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. C. V. S.		Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
Muc.	Mucilago	Mucilage.
Myg.		Myriagramme.
Myl.		Myrialitre.
Mym.		Myriametre.
N.		Nitrogen.
Na.	Natrium	Sodium.
Nat. Hist.		Natural history.
Nat. Ord.		Natural order.
Nb.		Niobium.
N. B.	Nota bene	Note well.
Neg.		Negative.
Ni.		Nickel.
N. M.	Nux moschata	Nutmeg.
No.	Numero	By number.
Noct.	Nocte	In the night.
Noct. maneq.	Nocte maneque	At night and in the morning.
Non repetat.	Non repetatur	Let it not be repeated.
Num.		Number.
O.	Octarius	A pint.
		Oxygen.
		Opening of the circuit.
Obs.		Obsolete.
Oct.	Octarius	Pint.
O. D.	Oculus dextrus	Right eye.
Odont.		Odontology.
Of.		Official or Officinal.
Ol.	Oleum	Oil.
Ol. lini s. i.	Oleum lini sine igne,	Cold-drawn linseed oil.
Ol. ol.	Oleum olivæ	Olive oil.
Ol. res.	Oleoresina	Oleoresin.
O. m.	Omni mane	Every morning.
Omn. bid.	Omni biduo	Every two days.
Omn. bih.	Omni bihorâ	Every two hours.
Omn. hor.	Omni horâ	Every hour.
Omn. man.	Omni mane	Every morning.
Omn. noct.	Omni nocte	Every night.
Omn. quadr. hor.	Omni quadrante horæ,	Every quarter hour.
O. o. o.	Oleum olivæ optimum,	Best olive oil.
Ophth.		Ophthalmology.
Ord.		Order.
O. S.	Oculus sinister	Left eye.
Ov.	Ovum	Egg.
Ox.		Oxymel.
Oz.	Uncia	Ounce.
P.	Pondere	By weight.
	Pars	A part.
		Phosphorus.
	Pugillus	A handful.
		Pupil.
Pa.		Palladium.
Part. vic.	Partibus vicibus	In divided doses.
Path. or Pathol.		Pathology.
Pb.	Plumbum	Lead.
P. B. or Br.	Pharmacopœia Britannica,	British Pharmacopœia.
P. C.	Pondus civile	Avoirdupois weight.
P. D.	Pharmacopœia Dublinensis,	Dublin Pharmacopœia.
Penicil. cam.	Penicillum camelinum.	Camel's-hair pencil.
Peract. op. emet.,	Peractâ operatione emetici,	Operation of emetic being over.
Ph. B. or Br.		British Pharmacopœia.
Ph. G.	Pharmacopœia Germanica,	German Pharmacopœia.
Ph. G.		Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phren.		Phrenology.
Ph. U. S.		Pharmacopœia of United States.
Phys.		Physical.
		Physiology.
Pil.	Pilula	Pill.
Pill.	Pilulæ	Pills.
Pl.		Plural.
P. or Part. æq.	Partes æquales	Equal parts.
Pocil.	Pocillum	A little cup.
Pocul.	Poculum	A cup.
Pond.	Pondere	By weight.
Post cib.	Post cibum	After eating.
Post sing. sed. liq.,	Post singulas sedes liquidas,	After every liquid evacuation.
Pot.	Potio	Potion.
	Potassa	Potash.
P. p.	Pulvis patrum	Jesuits' bark.
P. p.	Punctum proximum,	Nearest point of accommodation to which the eye can adjust itself.
P. p. a.	Phialâ priusquam agitatâ,	First shaking the bottle.
Ppt.	Præparata	Prepared.
	Præcipitatum	Precipitate or precipitated.
Pr.		Presbyopia.

P. r.	Punctum remotum,	Farthest point of accommodation to which the eye can adjust itself.
P. rat. ætat.	Pro ratâ ætatis	According to age.
Priv.		Privative.
P. r. n.	Pro re natâ	When required.
Pron.		Pronounced.
Psychol.		Psychology.
Pt.		Platinum. / Pint.
Pug.	Pugillus, Pugillum,	A handful.
Pulv.	Pulvis / Pulveres	Powder. / Powders.
Q. l.	Quantum libet	As much as is necessary.
Q. p.	Quantum placeat,	In amount at discretion.
Qq.	Quoque	Also.
Qq. hor.	Quâquâ horâ	Every hour.
Q. s.	Quantum sufficit	Enough.
Qt.		Quart.
Quod vide		Which see.
Quor.	Quorum	Of which.
Quot. or Quotid.	Quotidie	Daily.
Q. v.	Quantum voueris,	As much as you wish.
℞	Recipe	Take.
R.		Réaumur. / Resistance (electrical).
Rad.	Radix	Root. / Radical.
Ras.	Rasuræ	Shavings.
Rb.		Rubidium.
R. E.		Right eye.
Rec.	Recipe	Take.
Rect.	Rectificatus	Rectified.
Red. or Redig. in pulv.,	Redactus in pulverem, or Redigatur in pulverem,	Reduced to powder, or Let it be reduced to powder.
Reg. umbil.	Regio umbilici, or Regio umbilicalis,	Umbilical region.
Rep. or Rept.	Repetatur	Let it be repeated.
Rh.		Rhodium.
Ru.		Ruthenium.
S.	Signa / Spanish.	Mark or label.
S. a.	Secundum artem	Prepared according to art.
Sax.		Saxon.
Sb.		Stibium.
Scr.		Scruple.
Scrup.		Scruple.
Sel.		Selenium.
Sem.	Semen, Semina	Seed, Seeds.
Semidr.	Semidrachma	Half a drachm.
Semih.	Semihora	Half an hour.
Serv.	Serva	Keep; preserve.
Sesquih.	Sesquihora	An hour and a half.
Sesunc.	Sesuncia	Ounce and a half.
Sex. syst.		Sexual system.
S. g.		Specific gravity.
Si.		Silicon.
Sig.	Signetur	Let it be labelled.
Sig. n. pr.	Signa nomine proprio,	Label with its common name.
Sing.	Singulorum	Of each.
Si non val.	Si non valeat	If it does not answer or have the effect.
Si. op. sit.	Si opus sit	If requisite.
Si vir. perm.	Si vires permittant,	If strength permit.
Sn.	Stannum	Tin.
Solv.	Solve	Dissolve.
Sp.	. . . . . / Spiritus	Spanish. / Spirit.
Sp. gr.		Specific gravity.
Sph.		Spherical. / Spherical lens.
Spir.	Spiritus	Spirit.
Sp. vin. rect.	Spiritus vini rectificatus,	Rectified spirit of wine (alcohol).
ss.	Semi, Semissis	One-half.
St.	Stet	Let it stand.
Stat.	Statim	Immediately.
Sub. fin. coct.	Sub finem coctionis,	To the end of the boiling.
Sum.	Sumat	Let him or her take.
Sum.	Summitates	Tops.
Surg.		Surgery. / Surgical.
S. v.	Spiritus vini or vinosus,	Spirit of wine.
S. v. r.	Spiritus vini rectificatus,	Rectified spirit of wine.
S. v. t.	Spiritus vini tenuior,	Proof spirit.
Syr.	Syrupus	Syrup.
T.		Tension of the eyeball. / Tungsten.
Tal.	Talis	Such a one (as a dose).
Tal. qual.	Talis qualis	So much (as a dose).
T. d.	Ter in die	Thrice a day.
Te.		Tetanic contraction. / Tellurium.
Temp. dext.	Tempori dextro	To the right tempel.
Teut.		Teutonic.
Th.		Thallium.
Ti.		Titanium.
Tinct.	Tinctura	Tincture.
T. o.	Tinctura opii	Tincture of opium.
Tr., Tra., and Tinct.,	Tinctura	Tincture.
Trit.	Tritura	Triturate.
U.		Uranium.
Ult. præs.	Ultimus præscriptus,	The last prescribed.
Unc.	Uncia	Ounce.
Ung.	Unguentum	Ointment.
Unof.		Unofficial or Unofficinal.
Usq. ad deliq.	Usque ad deliquium,	To fainting.
Ut dict.	Ut dictum	As directed.
V.	Visus	Acuteness of vision.
V.		Vanadium.
V.		Vision.
Ves. or Vesic.	Vesicatorium	A blister.
Vesp.	Vespere	In the evening.
Vid.	Vide	See.
V. o. s. or Vit. ov. sol.,	Vitello ovi solutus,	Dissolved in yolk of egg.
Vs.	Venæsectio	Venesection.
Vs. b.	Venæsectio brachii,	Bleeding at the arm.
Vulg.	Vulgariter	Commonly.
Y.		Yttrium.
Y. s.		Yellow spot of the retina.
Zr.		Zirconium.
ZZ.		Anciently myrrh, now zinziber or ginger.

A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A.

A and **An**, as prefixes, have, in compound medical terms, privative (negative) or debasing signification, like that of particles *in, im, un, ir*. Thus: *Sthenia* means strength, *Asthenia*, want of strength; *Anæmia*, want of blood, etc. **Ab** and **Abs**, as prefixes, have like signification. Occasionally, in compound words, they have an intensive meaning.

A, or **āā**. See *Abbreviations* (table of).

Aabeck bush-bark. Bark of Australian bush, diaphoretic.

Aande. Breath.

Aans. Terminalia alata.

Aaron, ahr'on. Arum maculatum.

Aasmus, ah-as'mus. Respiration, breathing; asthma.

Ab, as prefix, see *A*.

Abaca. Hemp of West Indies.

Abactio, ab-ak'she-o (*ab, ago*, to drive). Driving away or expelling, as A. fœtûs or A. partûs, expulsion of fœtus, as in abortion or premature delivery.

Abactus, ab-ak'tus (same etymon). Driven out or expelled, as A. ven'ter (*venter*, stomach), artificial abortion.

Ab'ades. Cantharides.

Abagmentum, ab-ag-men'tum (*abigo*, to expel). Agent capable of producing abortion.

Abaiucu. Fruit of Cynometra ramiflora.

Abalienated, ab-a'le-en-a-ted (*ab, alienus*, different). Debilitated; benumbed; separated.

Abalienatio mentis, ab-ah-le-en-ah'she-o men'tis (*ab, alienus*, different; *mens*, mind). Insanity.

Abalienation, ab-a'le-en-a-shun. Failure of mental or physical power.

Abalienatus, ab-ah-le-ah-nah'tus. Useless or unserviceable, as *membra abalienata*, limbs dead or benumbed.

Abama, ab-ah'ma. Narthecium.

Aban'ga or **Abau'ga.** Fruit of palm tree of St. Thomas, seeds of which are used in diseases of the chest.

Abaptist'a, Abaptist'on, or **Abaptist'um** (*a, baptizo*, to plunge). Trepan, of conical shape, to prevent it from plunging suddenly into cavity of cranium.

Abapus, ab'ap-us. Gethyllis.

Abariga, ab-ah're-gah. Palm growing in St. Thomas, yielding fruit abanga.

Abariga. Abanga.

Abarthrosis, ab-ar-thro'sis (*ab, arthron*, joint). Diarthrosis.

Abarticulation, ab-ar-tic-u-la'shun (*ab, articulus*, a joint). Diarthrosis; synarthrosis; dislocation.

Abasia, ab-ah'ze-ah (*a, basis*, step). Inability to walk. Want of co-ordination in walking.

Abattoir, ab-at-twar'. Place for the slaughter of animals.

Abbreviation, ab-bre-ve-a'shun (*brevis*, short). Abbreviations, chiefly used in medical formulæ, are not as frequently employed as of old. See Table of *Abbreviations* (in preliminary pages).

Abcessus, ab-ses'sus (*ab, cedo*, to depart). Abscess.

Abdomen, ab-do'men (*abdo*, to conceal, because it conceals viscera; or, fancifully, from *abdo*, to conceal, *omentum*, caul). The belly; largest of the three splanchnic cavities. It is bounded above by the diaphragm; below by the pelvis; behind by the lumbar vertebræ; and at sides and fore part by muscular expansions. It is divisible into three anterior regions, from above to below—epigastric, umbilical, and hypogastric—each divided into three others, one middle and two lateral; thus, the *epigastric region* comprises the epigastrium and hypochondria; the *umbilical region*, umbilicus and flanks or lumbar regions; the *hypogastric region*, hypogastrium and iliac regions. Chief viscera contained in the abdomen are stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, etc. Term is sometimes used to designate that portion above the brim of the pelvis. Also genital organs; gluttony. **A., pend'ulous**, excessive corpulency; physconia.

Abdominal, ab-dom'i-nal. Belonging or relating to the abdomen. **A. ao'rta**, portion of aorta distributed to the abdomen, see *Aorta*. **A. ar'tery**, superior epigastric branch of internal mammary artery. **A. brain**, solar plexus. **A. cavity**, see *Abdomen*. **A. fever**, typhoid fever. **A. gan'glion**, semilunar ganglion. **A. gesta'tion**, extra-uterine pregnancy. **A. lines**, lines on abdomen formed by adhesion of the skin to the deep fascia. **A. muscles**, see *Muscles* (table of). **A. preg'nancy**, extra-uterine pregnancy. **A. re'flex**, involuntary muscular contraction of abdominal walls following stimulation of skin of that region. **A. regions**, see *Abdomen*. **A. respira'tion**, gentle normal respiration with muscles of abdomen and diaphragm. **A. rings**, openings in transversalis fascia (*internal ring*) and aponeurosis of external oblique muscle of abdomen (*external ring*), giving passage to spermatic cord in the male and round ligament in the female. See *Inguinal Ring*. **A. section**, see *Gastrotomy*. **A. sweet'bread**, pancreas. **A. typhus**, typhoid fever. **A. vis'cera**, see *Abdomen*.

Abdominis exploratio, ab-do'min-is ex-plo-rah'she-o. Abdominoscopy.

Abdom'ino-ante'rior. Term given to position of fœtus in utero with abdomen presenting anteriorly.

Abdom'ino-poste'rior. Term given to position of fœtus with abdomen presenting posteriorly.

Abdominoscopy (ab-dom-in-os'ko-pe) or **Abdominoscop'ia** (*abdomen, skopeo*, to view). Examination of lower belly by auscultation or other means of diagnosis; laparoscopy.

Abdomino-thoracic, ab-dom'in-o-tho-ras'ik. Relating to abdomen and thorax.

Abdominous, ab-dom'in-us. Abdominal; having a large abdomen.

Abdomino-uterotomy, ab-dom'in-o-u-ter-ot'om-e. Laparo-hysterotomy.

Abducens, ab-du'sens (*ab, duco*, to lead). Muscle or nerve concerned in drawing (*abducting*) a part from median line of body. Term applied to external rectus muscle of eye and sixth cranial nerve, which is its motor nerve. **A. labio'rum**, levator anguli oris muscle. **A. muscle**, external rectus muscle of eye. **A. nerve**, sixth cranial nerve, motor nerve of external rectus muscle of eye. **A. nu'cleus**, point from which abducens nerve takes its origin in the medulla.

Abducent, ab-du'sent. Abducens.

Abduct, ab-dukt'. To draw away from median line.

Abduction, ab-duk'shun (*ab, duco*, to lead). Movement separating limb or other part from axis of body. Fracture near articular extremity of bone, with separation of fragments; rupture.

Abductor, ab-duk'tor. Nerve or muscle concerned in moving certain parts by abduction. **A. an'guli o'ris**, accessory orbicular muscle of mouth. **A. au'ris** or **auricula'ris**, portion of posterior auricular branch of facial nerve; retrahens aurem muscle. **A. bre'vis al'ter**, inner deep portion of abductor pollicis muscle; A. pollicis brevis. **A. coccy'gis**, coccygeus. **A. dig'iti quin'ti**, A. minimi digiti. **A. of ear**, A. auris muscle. **A. of Eusta'chian tube**, tensor palati. **A. of eye**, rectus externus oculi. **A. hallu'cis**, muscle passing on inner side of foot from os calcis and internal lateral ligament to first phalanx of large toe. **A. humera'lis pol'licis**, anomalous form of extensor carpi radialis longior, arising from supracondyloid ridge of humerus, inserted on first phalanx of thumb. **A. in'dicis**, muscle arising from os trapezium and metacarpal bone of thumb, and inserted into first bone of forefinger. Use, to bring forefinger toward thumb. **A. in'dicis pe'dis**, prior indicis pedis, posterior indicis pedis. **A. inter'nus**, A. brevis alter. **A. laryn'gis**, crico-arytenoideus posticus. **A. lon'gus auric'ulæ**, see *Cervico-auricularis*. **A. longus pol'licis**, abductor pollicis longus. **A. metacar'pi**, see *Extensor obliquus metacarpi*. **A. min'imi dig'iti ma'nûs**, originates, fleshy, from os pisiforme and annular ligament near it; inserted, tendinous, into inner side of base of first phalanx of little finger. Use, to draw little finger from the rest. See, also, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*. **A. min'imi dig'iti pe'dis** (by Winslow, divided into two portions—*parathenar major* and *metatarseus*). This muscle forms outer margin of sole of foot, and is immediately beneath plantar aponeurosis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from outer side of protuberance of os calcis, and from root of metatarsal bone of little toe, and is inserted into outer part of root of first bone of little toe. Use, to draw little toe outward. **A. nerve**, abducens nerve. **A. obli'quus hallu'cis**, A. hallucis. **A. oc'uli**, rectus externus oculi. **A. os'sis metatar'si min'imi dig'iti**, A. minimi digiti pedis. **A. os'sis metartar'si quin'ti**, rare muscle, passing from os calcis to fifth metatarsal bone. **A. pol'licis bicor'nis**, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. **A. pol'licis bre'vis**, short, flat, triangular muscle, arising from anterior surface of os scaphoides and annular ligament of carpus, and terminating at outside of upper extemity of first phalanx of thumb. A portion, on inner side of this muscle, is called, by Albinus, *abductor brevis alter*. **A. pol'licis lon'gus** or **A. longus pollicis**, long, thin muscle, arising from posterior surface of ulna, radius, and interosseous ligament, and inserted at outer side of upper extremity of first metacarpal bone. **A. pól'licis ma'nûs**, abductor pollicis brevis. **A. pol'licis pe'dis**, arises, fleshy, from anterior and inner part of protuberance of os calcis, and tendinous from same bone where it joins with os naviculare. Inserted, tendinous, into internal os sesamoideum and root of first bone of great toe. Use, to pull great toe from the rest. **A. pupil'læ**, rectus oculi externus. **A. of thigh**, gluteus maximus, G. minimus, superior portion of G. medius, combined. **A. transver'sus hallu'cis**, transversus pedis. **A. tu'bæ**, tensor palati.

The name *Abductor* has been given also to all interosseous muscles of the hand and foot performing motion of abduction on fingers or toes, and to muscles executing same function in other parts of the body.

Abdumen, ab-du'men, Abdomen.

Abebæos, ab-a-be'os (*a*, neg., *bebaios*, firm). Weak, infirm, unsteady.

Abecedaria, ab-a-sa-dah're-ah. Acmella mauritiana.

Abelasis, ab-el'ah-sis. Cyperus esculentus, African groundnut, having galactagogue properties.

Abelme'luch. African name for ricinus.

Abelmosch (ab'el-mosk) or **Abelmusk**, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

Abelmoschus, ab-el-mos'kus. Hibiscus abelmoschus. **A. esculen'tus**, Hibiscus esculentus. **A. moscha'tus**, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

Abepithymia, ab-ep-e-thim'e-ah (*ab, epi, thumos*, seat of soul). Paralysis of solar plexus; anepithymia.

Aberia, ab-a're-ah. Genus of Bixineæ, of which A. coffra is best known at Cape of Good Hope, having acid fruit called kei apple.

Ab'ernethy, sarco'ma of. Sarcoma, vascular.

Aberrans, ab-er'rans. Aberrant. **A. vas**, see *Vas*.

Aberrant, ab-er'rant (*ab, erro*, to wander). Wandering away, or from straight line or direction. **A. duct**, vasculum aberrans of testicle. **A. ducts**, bile-ducts in liver, not connected with normal biliary apparatus of that organ; probably result of atrophy in early life. **A. ves'sels**, see *Vasa aberrantia*.

Aberratio, ab-er-rah'she-o. Aberration. **A. lac'tis**, galactoplania. **A. lo'ci**, heterotopia. **A. men'sium** or **menstruo'rum**, menstruation, vicarious. **A. tem'poris**, heterochronia.

Aberration, ab-er-ra'shun (*ab* and *erro*, to wander). Passage of fluid of living body into order of vessels not destined for it; error loci. Flow of fluid toward organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed, as in vicarious hemorrhage. Aberration of sense or judgment is an error in perceptions or derangement of intellectual faculties. In optics aberration is dispersion of rays of light in passing through lens. **A., chromat'ic**, aberration of refrangibility. **A., distan'tial**, see *Aberration of sphericity*. **A., men'tal**, abnormal action of the mind, not always amounting to insanity. **A., Newto'nian**, A., chromatic. **A. of refrangibil'ity**, error of dispersion, exists when, as in a common lens, rays passing near circumference of lens are decomposed, so that a colored image is observed. This in human eye is corrected by iris, not permitting rays to fall near circumference of lens, and also by crystalline lens itself serving purposes of achromatic glass. **A. of spheric'ity**, or **spher'ical aberra'tion**, takes place when rays, as in common lens, passing through centre of lens, and those passing near circumference, are unequally refracted, so that they do not meet at common focus. This aberration in human eye is corrected by iris and lens. Defect from imperfect adjustment of focus is known as distantial aberration.

Abevacuation, ab-e-vak-u-a'shun (*evacuo*, to empty). Partial or imperfect evacuation; immoderate evacuation; metastatic secretion. See *Apocenosis*.

Abhal or **Abhel.** Fruit of Indian cypress; emmenagogue.

Abicum, ab'ik-um. Thyroid cartilage.

Abies, ab'e-aze. Pinus picea. **A. al'ba**, Pinus picea. **A. balsa'mea**, Pinus balsamea. **A. balsamif'era**, Pinus balsamea. **A. Canadensis**, Pinus Canadensis. **A. commu'nis**, A. excelsa. **A. excel'sa**, see *Pinus abies*. **A. Fraseri**, indigenous; a source of Canada turpentine. **A. Gal'lica**, Pinus picea. **A. lar'ix**, Pinus larix. **A. Menzie'sii**, balsam pine of W. United States. **A. ni'gra**, black spruce, Pinus nigra. **A. pectina'ta**, Pinus picea. **A. pi'cea**, Pinus picea. **A. ru'bra**, Pinus abies. **A. toxifo'lia**, Pinus picea.

Abietic, ab-e-et'ik. Relating to abies or fir-tree. **A. acid**, acid formed by acting on pine-resin with dilute alcohol.

Abietin, ab-e'a-tin. Resinous substance from A. balsamea, A. pectinata, and other Abies.

Abietine, ab-e'a-teen. Distilled oil from Pinus sabiniana.

Abi'etis resi'na. Resin from fir tree.

Abietite, ab-e'a-tite. Neutral extractive from Abies pectinata, $C_6H_8O_3$.

Ab'iga. Ajuga, Teucrium chamæpitys.

Abiogenesis, ah-be-o-jen'e-sis (*a, bios,* life, *genesis,* generation). Spontaneous generation.

Abiogenetic, ah-be-o-jen-et'ik. Relating to or occurring by abiogenesis.

Abiogeny, ah-be-oj'e-ne. Abiogenesis.

Abionarce, ah-be-o-nar'se (*a, bios,* life; *narke,* stupor). Paralytic torpor.

Abiosis, ah-be-o'sis (*a, bios,* life). Death; lifelessness.

Abiotic, ah-be-ot'ic. Dead; inanimate; lifeless; nearly dead.

Abiotus, ah-be-o'tus. Conium maculatum.

Abirritant, ab-ir'ri-tant. Devoid of irritability; calmative.

Abirritation, ab-ir-re-ta'shun (*ab, irritatio,* irritation). Absence or defect of irritation; debility, asthenia.

Abisga. Capparis sodada.

Ablactation, ab-lak-ta'shun (*ab, lacto,* to suckle). Weaning; stoppage of lactation.

Ablactatus, ab-lak-tah'tus. Weaned.

Ablastemic, ah-blas-te'mik. Not formative; not connected with germination or generation.

Ablastes, ah-blas'tes (*a, blastos,* germ). Sterile.

Ablastous, ah-blas'tus (*a, blastos,* germ). Sterile.

Ablation, ab-la'shun (*ab, fero, latum,* to take). Extirpation, as by excision; remission, as of fever or acute disease; separation or detachment, as ablation of the retina.

Ablepha'ria or **Ablepharon,** ah-blef'ar-on (*a, blepharon,* eyelid). Absence of an eyelid or eyelids.

Blepharus, ah-blef'a-rus (*a,* priv., *blepharon,* eyelid). Without eyelids.

Ablepsia (ah-blep'se-ah) or **Ablepsy,** ah'bleps-e. Blindness; epilepsy.

Abluentia (ab-lu-en'she-ah) or **Ab'luents** (*ab, luo,* to wash). Detergents.

Ablution, ab-lu'shun. Washing; legal ceremony in which body is subjected to particular affusions. Ablution with cold or tepid water is employed, therapeutically, to reduce febrile heat.

Abmortal, ab-mor'tal (*ab, mors,* death). Direction of electric current in wounded muscle toward uninjured portion.

Abneural, ab-nu'ral (*ab, neuron,* nerve). Part of embryo opposite to central nervous system.

Abnormal (ab-nor'mal) or **Abnormous,** ab-nor'mus (*ab, norma,* rule). Not conformable to rule; irregular.

Abnormality (ab-nor-mal'e-te), **Ab-nor'mi-ty,** or **Abnormitas,** ab-nor'me-tas. Anomaly; malformation.

Aboborah, ab-o'bo-rah. Pumpkin or gourd. **A. doma'ta,** Brazilian species, used in dropsy.

Abolition, ab-o-lish'un. Destruction or suppression; complete suspension of any symptom or function or of consciousness.

Aboma'sum or **Abomasus,** ab-o-mah'sus. Rennet; lowermost or fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

Abomina'tio. Disgust.

Aboral, ab-o'ral (*ab, os,* mouth). Remote from the mouth.

Aborsio (ab-or'se-o) or **Aborsus,** ab-or'sus. Abortion.

Abor'sive. Abortive.

Abort'. To miscarry; to check or arrest before development, as a disease—small-pox, for instance.

Aborticide, ab-ort'i-side (*abortus, cædo,* to kill). Destruction of fœtus by induction of abortion.

Aborticidium, ab-ort-e-sid'e-um. Aborticide.

Abortient, ab-or'she-ent. Abortive or abortifacient.

Abortifacient, ab-ort-i-fa'she-ent (*abortus, facio,* to make). Abortive; drug or other agent producing abortion or arresting disease before development.

Abortion, ab-or'shun (*ab, orior,* to rise). Miscarriage; expulsion of fœtus before seventh month of utero-gestation, or before it is viable. Causes are referable either to mother, and particularly to uterus, or to fœtus and its dependencies. It most frequently occurs between eighth and twelfth weeks of gestation. The causes of abortion may be conveniently arranged as follows (Duncan):

Pathological Causes.	Reflex.	Lactation, gastric irritation, neuralgic toothache, rectal irritation, operations.
	Systemic.	Scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, relapsing fever, small-pox, cholera, syphilis, chorea, inhalation of noxious gases, plumbism, pertussis.
	Local.	Uterine flexions, fibroids, polypi, endometritis and cervicitis, laceration of cervix, pelvic adhesions, diseases of the ovum or its membranes.
Accidental Causes.	Physical.	Blows, falls, excessive coitus, etc.
	Psychical.	Fright, anxiety, fear, anger, etc.

It is *incomplete* when placenta or membranes surrounding fœtus are not expelled; *embryonic,* when occurring between twentieth and ninetieth days of pregnancy; *fœtal,* between third and sixth months; *habitual* or *chronic,* when occurring in successive pregnancies. Symptoms are: uterine hemorrhage with or without flakes of decidua, with intermitting pain. When it once takes place, it is apt to recur in subsequent pregnancies about same period. Some call abortion, occurring prior to three months, *effluxion.* Within twenty days after conception it is called *ovular abortion.* It is *induced* or *provoked* when caused intentionally. Treatment must vary according to constitution of the patient and causes. Horizontal posture and perfect quietude are indispensable. The term Abortion is likewise applied to the product of untimely birth. **A., crim'inal,** fœticide. **A., missed,** expulsion of fœtus some time after its death. **A., o'vular,** abortion taking place soon after conception. **A., sponta'neous,** abortion occurring naturally; that is, without artificial interference of any kind.

Abortionist, ab-or'shun-ist. Practitioner or procurer of criminal abortion.

Abortium, ab-or'she-um. Abortion.

Abor'tive. Parturient, parturifacient, ecbolic; without result; cutting short, as abortive treatment; ectrotic; imperfectly developed; medicine having property of causing abortion.

Abortivum, ab-or-te'vum. Abortive; abortifacient; abortion.

Abort'ment. Abortion.

Abor'tum. Abortion.

Abor'tus. Abortion. **A. habitua'lis,** habitual abortion. **A. period'icus,** habitual abortion. **A. procura'tio,** induced or criminal abortion.

Aboulia. See *Abulia.*

Aboulomania, ab-oo-lo-mah'ne-ah (*a, boule,* will, *mania*). Inability to exert powers of will; mental torpor.

A'brabax, A'bracax, or **A'brasax.** Mystic term, expressing number 365, to which were attributed miraculous properties. Amulet.

Abracadabra (ab-rah-kah-dah'brah) or **Abrasadabra,** ab-rah-sah-dah'brah. Pronounced and repeated in a certain form and certain number of times, or figured on amulets and worn around the neck, supposed to have power of curing fevers and preventing diseases.

Abracalan'. Cabalistic term to which same virtue was attributed.

A'bracax, ah'brah-kaks. Abrabax.

Abrachia, ah-brak'e-ah (*a, brachion,* arm). Absence of arm or arms.

Abrachiocephalia, ah-brak-e-o-sef-ah'le-ah (*a, brachion,* arm, *kephale,* head). Absence of arms and head.

Abrachius, ah-brak'e-us. One without arm or arms.

Abrade, ab-rade'. To remove surface of skin; to excoriate.

A'braham balm. Vitex agnus castus, or chaste-tree. **A. man**, vagrant lunatic. "To sham Abraham or Abram" is used for one feigning sickness or infirmity.

Abranchiata, ah-brank-e-ah'tah (*a*, *branchia*, gills). Without gills; a section of Annelidæ, of which leeches and earth-worms are examples.

Abrasadabra, ab-rah-sah-dah'brah. Abracadabra.

A'brasax. Abrabax.

Abrasin, ab'rah-sin. Elæococca cordata.

Abrasio, ab-rah'ze-o. Abrasion. **A. den'tium**, odontotripsis. **A. intestina'lis** or **intestino'rum**, see *Abrasion*.

Abrasion, ab-ra'zhun (*ab*, *rado*, to rasp). Superficial excoriation or ulceration of skin; or ulceration, with loss of small shreds of substance, of mucous membrane of intestines, *abrasio intestinalis* or *intestinorum*.

Abrasor, ab-ra'zor. Instrument for scraping; raspatory.

Abrasum, ab-rah'sum. Abrasion.

Abrasus, ab-rah'sus. Abraded.

Abrathan, ab'rah-than. Artemisia abrotanum.

Abraxas, ah'braks-as. Abrabax.

A'bric acid. Acid from jequirity or Abrus precatorius.

Abrin, ab'rin. Principle or ferment from abrus or jequirity; yellowish soluble powder, very poisonous, $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain being fatal.

Abroma angustum, ab-ro'mah an-gus'tum. Root of this Indian tree is employed in dysmenorrhœa.

Abro'motoun. Ashantee plant, bruised leaves of which are used externally for boils.

Abrong. Chinese laxative and vermifuge grain.

Abrosia, ah-bro'se-ah (*a*, *brosis*, food). Abstinence from food.

Abrotanum (ab-rot'ah-num) or **Abrotonum**, ab-rot'-o-num. Artemisia abrotanum. **A. cath'sum**, Artemisia abrotanum. **A. mas**, Artemisia abrotanum.

Abrotonites, ab-rot-o-ne'tes. Wine impregnated with Artemisia abrotanum.

Abrot'onum. Artemisia abrotanum.

Abroulaza, ab-ru-lah'zah. Aboulaza.

Abruption, ab-rup'shun (*ab*, *rumpo*, to break). Abduction; rupture.

Abrus precatorius, ah'brus pra-kah-to're-us (*habros*, elegant, *preces*, prayers). *Jequirity*, *Licorice-bush*, *Red bean*, *Love pea*, *Wild licorice*. Small ornamental shrub growing from Florida to Brazil, India, Pacific islands, tropical Africa, Egypt, and West Indies; with scarlet seeds having black spot; nat. ord. Leguminosæ. Root (abri radix) and leaves are sweet, mucilaginous demulcents. Seeds of American kind are purgative and poisonous; *jequirity seeds*, *crabs' eyes*, are employed to form rosaries, hence called, in mockery, jumble or prayer beads. In poultice has been used for ulcerative skin diseases, often in infusion (℥iiss in Oj of water) of the crushed cotyledons has been employed in granular conjunctivitis, but they may produce purulent conjunctivitis, unless infusion is always fresh when used. In paste, used in India in sciatica, paralysis, and other nervous diseases.

Abs, as a prefix, see *A*.

Abscedentia, ab-se-den'she-a (*abs*, *cedo*, to depart). Parts of body, such as bones, which are liable to ulceration from disordered state of the system.

Abscess, ab'ses (*abs*, *cedo*, to depart). Gathering, rising; collection of pus in a cavity, result of morbid process. See *Pyogenia* and *Suppuration*. *Acute abscess* is one following acute or violent inflammation. *Cold*, *chronic*, *strumous*, or *scrofulous abscess* is result of chronic or scrofulous inflammation. *Congestive* or *diathesic abscess* is symptomatic form occurring in part at distance from inflammation occasioning it; as a lumbar abscess, in which inflammation may be in lumbar region, whilst pus exhibits itself at the groin. **A., acute**, see *Abscess*. **A., alve'olar**, parulis. **A., Bartholin'ian**, abscess of vulvo-vaginal or Bartholin's gland. **A., bil'iary**, abscess of gall-bladder or bile-duct. **A. of the breast**, mastodynia apostematosa. **A., bursal**, abscess of bursa mucosa. **A., ca'seous**, cheesy suppuration of tubercular gumma. **A., chron'ic**, see *Abscess*. **A., cir'cumscribed**, cavity bounded by wall or exudation. **A., cold**, see *Abscess*. **A., conges'tive**, see *Abscess*. **A., critical**, abscess taking place in course of acute disease, at a critical stage **A., den'tal**, alveolar abscess. **A., der'moid**, scrofulous, phlegmonous abscess of skin. **A., diathe'sic**, see *Abscess*. **A., diffuse**, purulent infiltration. **A., embol'ic**, abscess from embolism; A., metastatic. **A. emphysem'atous**, abscess containing air, generally putrescent. **A., encys'ted**, abscess of a cyst or enclosed in serous sac. **A., epithe'lial**, A. of epithelial layer. **A., fe'cal**, abscess formed by entrance of contents of bowel into contiguous purulent cyst. **A., follic'ular**, abscess consecutive to inflammation of follicle. **A., gland'ular**, A. from inflammation of lymphatic gland. **A., gravita'tion**, congestive or wandering abscess, from dependent position. **A., hemat'ic**, A. caused by clot of effused blood. **A., hepat'ic**, A. of liver. **A., hypostat'ic**, A., gravitation. **A., idiopath'ic**, A. not arising from any other morbid condition. **A., il'iac**, A. situate in, or pointing in, iliac region. **A., interlamel'lar**, A. between lamellæ of membrana tympani. **A., ischio-rec'tal**, A. of ischio-rectal fossa. **A., lac'rymal**, A. of lacrymal sac. **A., lacu'nar**, A. of lacuna of urethra. **A., lum'bar**, A. situate in, or pointing in, lumbar region. **A., lymphat'ic**, A. of lymphatic gland. **A., mam'mary**, mastodynia apostematosa. **A., mar'ginal**, A. at margin of anus. **A., mas'toid**, A. of mastoid portion of temporal bone. **A., metastat'ic**, abscess forming suddenly, sometimes without precursory signs of inflammation, in part of body remote from one in state of suppuration, a result of phlebitis. **A., mil'iary**, slight suppuration, generally embolic. **A., milk**, mastodynia apostematosa. **A., mul'tiple**, a number of abscesses, as in pyæmia. **A., mu'ral**, A. of wall of abdomen or other large cavity. **A., ossif'luent**, A. of morbid conditions of bone. **A., otic** or **otit'ic**, A. of ear or due to inflammation of ear, often causing cerebral disease. **A., paramet'ric**, A. of cellular tissue of female pelvis. **A., parametrit'ic**, A., parametric. **A., perforating, of the lung**, see *Lung, perforating abscess of*. **A., perilarynge'al**, see *Perilaryngitis*. **A., perimet'ric**, A. consequent upon inflammation of serous coat of uterus. **A., perimetrit'ic**, A., perimetric. **A., perineph'ric** or **perinephrit'ic**, A. of connective tissue around kidney. **A., peripleu'ric** or **peripleurit'ic**, A. in connective tissue associated with pleura. **A., peritone'al**, A. connected with peritoneum, consequent on inflammation of that membrane. **A., periu'terine**, A., perimetric, see *Periuterine*. **A., phleg'monous**, acute abscess of cellular tissue. **A., post-fas'cial**, abscess behind fascia. **A., post-mam'mary**, abscess behind the mammary gland. **A., post-pharynge'al**, abscess behind the pharynx. **A. prelac'rymal**, A. at inner canthus of eye, in lacrymal bone, due to caries of latter. **A., preperitone'al**, abscess between peritoneum and anterior wall of abdomen. **A. of proxim'ity**, A. in vicinity of morbid structure. **A., psoas**, lumbar abscess. **A., puer'peral**, A. of skin of new-born infants, due to ante-partum causes. **A., pyemic**, see *Pyæmia*. **A., resid'ual**, abscess in or about residues of former inflammations, as in adhesions, thickening, or other lowly organized products of previous inflammation. **A., retromam'mary**, A. behind or under mammary gland. **A., retrœsophage'al**, A. behind œsophagus, in front of spinal column. **A., retroperitone'al**, A. behind or under peritoneum. **A. retropharynge'al**, A. between pharynx and spinal column. **A. root**, Polemonium reptans. **A., scrof'ulous**, see *Abscess*. **A., sec'ondary**, consecutive or metastatic A. **A., shirt-button** or **shirt-stud**, deep-seated mammary abscess, eventually giving rise to one or more subcutaneous abscesses. A cavity exists between integuments and gland, communicating by narrow passage with another and larger cavity between mamma and chest; whole having

appearance of shirt-stud. **A., spermat'ic,** A. connected with spermatic apparatus. **A., spi'nal,** A. dependent on spinal disease. **A., stercora'ceous** or **ster'coral,** A., fecal. **A., stru'mous,** see *Abscess.* **A., subaponeurot'ic,** A. beneath aponeurosis. **A., subare'olar,** A. beneath areolar tissue or under areola of nipple. **A., subfas'cial,** A. beneath fascia. **A., submam'mary,** A., retromammary. **A., subpec'toral,** A. beneath pectoral muscles. **A., subperios'teal,** see *Periostitis.* **A., subperitone'al,** A., retroperitoneal. **A., sudorip'arous,** abscess from inflammation or obstruction of sweat-gland. **A., supramam'mary,** A. of connective tissue over mammæ. **A., sympathet'ic,** A. arising apparently from sympathy or extension through lymphatic vessels or other channels, as a bubo. **A., symptomat'ic,** A. dependent on disordered condition of general system. **A., the'cal,** A. of sheath of tendon. **A., trop'ical,** hepatic abscess of tropical climates. **A., tuber'culous,** A. of tubercular gland. **A., tympanit'ic,** A., emphysematous. **A., ure'thral,** A. of lacunæ of urethra or of periurethral structures. **A., u'rinary,** A. associated with extravasation of urine. **A., verm'inous,** A. connected with intestines, and characterized by presence of worms. **A., wan'dering,** form of congestive abscess occurring at point remote from its original location.

Abscess'io or **Absces'sion.** Abscess.

Abscess'us. Abscess. **A. arthrit'icus,** abscess of bowels due to gouty diathesis. **A. artic'uli,** pyarthrosis. **A. bursa'lis,** abscess of bursa mucosa. **A. cap'itis sanguin'eus neonato'rum,** cephalæmatoma. **A. cer'ebri,** encephalo-pyosis. **A. congestio'nis** or **congesti'vus,** abscess, congestive or wandering. **A. embol'icus,** abscess, embolic. **A. flatuo'sus,** abscess, emphysematous. **A. follicula'ris,** abscess, follicular. **A. frig'idus,** abscess, cold. **A. gangrænes'cens** or **gangræno'sus,** gangrenous form of abscess, as seen in anthrax. **A. gingiva'rum,** parulis. **A. lac'teus,** mastodynia apostematosa. **A. lumba'lis, lumba'ris,** or **lumbo'rum,** lumbar abscess. **A. lymphat'icus,** abscess of lymphatic gland. **A. mam'mæ,** mastodynia apostematosa. **A. metastat'icus,** abscess, metastatic. **A. nuclea'tus,** furunculus. **A. oc'uli,** hypopyon. **A. pec'toris,** empyema. **A. psoad'icus,** psoas abscess. **A. pulmo'num,** pneumapostema. **A. rena'lis,** nephrapostasis. **A. spirituo'sus,** aneurism. **A. stercora'lis** or **stercoro'sus,** abscess, fecal. **A. sudorip'arus,** abscess of sweat-gland. **A. thora'cis,** empyema. **A. urina'lis** or **urino'sus,** uropostema. **A. vermino'sus,** abscess, verminous.

Abscis'sæ. Lines crossing other lines at right angles, forming bases of graphic records, as of pulse-beats.

Abscissio, ab-sis'se-o. Abscission or cutting off. **A. oc'uli,** removal of part of globe of eye. **A. præpu'tii,** circumcision.

Abscission, ab-sizh'un (*ab, scindo,* to cut off). Excision or extirpation of part, especially soft part; fracture or injury of soft parts, with loss of substance; diminution or loss of voice; sudden and premature termination of disease; suppression of function.

Absconsio, ab-skon'she-o (*abs, condo,* to hide). Sinus; articular cavity of bone.

Ab'sence. Slight mental aberration. See *Epilepsy.*

Ab'sinth. Wormwood.

Absinthe (F.). See *Artemisia absinthium.*

Absinthin, ab-sin'thin. White bitter principle of wormwood; $C_{16}H_{20}O_4$; narcotic.

Absinthism, ab'sinth-izm. Effects of indulgence in absinth. See *Artemisia absinthium.*

Absinthites (ab-sin-the'tes) or **Apsinthi'tes.** Wine impregnated with absinthium.

Absinthium. ab-sinth'e-um. Artemisia absinthium. **A. alpi'num,** Swiss species of artemisia, used for making absinthe. **A. mari'num** or **marit'imum,** Artemisia maritima. **A. mi'nus,** Artemisia pontica. **A. pon'ticum,** Artemisia pontica. **A. roma'num,** Artemisia pontica. **A. santon'icum,** Artemisia santonica. **A. vulga're,** Artemisia absinthium.

Absinthol, ab-sin'thol. Derivative of oil of wormwood, isomeric with camphor.

Ab'solute al'cohol. See *Alcohol.* **A. hypermetro'pia, A. strabis'mus,** see *Hypermetropia* and *Strabismus.*

Absorb'ent, (from *absorbeo,* to suck up). That which absorbs or causes absorption; medicine used for absorbing acidity in stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc.; any substance, such as cobweb, sponge, etc., which, applied to bleeding surfaces, arrests hemorrhage. **A. cotton,** see *Gossypium.* **A. vessels** and **glands,** those concurring in exercise of absorption.

Absorbents, ab-sorb'ents. Absorbent vessels.

Absorp'tio. Absorption. **A. morbo'sa,** absorption of excretive matter into circulation **A. pulmona'lis,** absorption in lungs. **A. sa'na,** absorption in condition of health. **A. san'guinis,** hæmorrhophesis.

Absorption, ab-sorp'shun. Act of absorbing, sucking up, or imbibing; function of absorbent vessels. External absorption obtains, from without the organs, materials intended for their composition. Internal absorption, or absorption of decomposition, takes up from the organs materials that have to be replaced. External absorption takes place at external surface of body, and also from that of mucous membranes of digestive and respiratory passages. Hence, again, the division of external absorption into *cutaneous, intestinal* or *digestive,* and *pulmonary* or *respiratory.* Internal absorption is subdivided into—1. *Molecular* or *interstitial, nutritive, organic* or *decomposing,* taking up from each organ materials that constitute it, so that decomposition is always *in equilibrio* with deposition. 2. *Absorption of recrementitial secreted fluids,* such as fluid of serous membranes, synovia, etc. These would augment indefinitely if absorption did not remove them in same proportion as that in which they are deposited. 3. *Absorption of part of the excrementitial secreted fluids,* as they pass over the excretory passages. The agents of external absorption are veins and chyliferous vessels; of internal absorption, lymphatics. In chyliferous vessels and lymphatics fluid is always found to possess same general properties; action of elaboration or selection must have taken place. Veins seem to exert no selection; any fluid, possessing necessary tenuity, passes through coats of vessel readily by imbibition, and proceeds along with the torrent of circulation. Watery fluids thus enter the blood when taken into the stomach. Substances requiring digestion may pass through the chyliferous vessels and thoracic duct. **A. band,** see *Spectrum.* **A. of composi'tion,** see *Absorption.* **A., cuta'neous,** see *Absorption.* **A., decompo'sing,** see *Absorption.* **A. of decomposi'tion,** see *Absorption.* **A., diges'tive,** see *Absorption.* **A., disjunc'tive,** absorption of living part of tissue, in immediate connection with dead portion; latter being thus detached, as in separation of slough. **A. of excrementi'tial secre'ted fluids,** see *Absorption.* **A., exter'nal,** see *Absorption.* **A., inter'nal,** see *Absorption.* **A., intersti'tial,** see *Absorption.* **A., intes'tinal,** see *Absorption.* **A., molec'ular,** see *Absorption.* **A., nu'tritive,** see *Absorption.* **A., organ'ic,** see *Absorption.* **A., progres'sive,** absorption apparently caused by interference of pressure with nutrition of a part, as of deep-seated tumor approaching the surface and inducing absorption of interposed structures. **A., pul'monary,** see *Absorption.* **A., pu'rulent,** pyæmia. **A. of recrementi'tial secre'ted fluids,** see *Absorption.* **A., res'piratory,** see *Absorption.* **A., ve'nous,** absorption through the venous system.

Abstemious, ab-ste'me-us (*abs, temetum,* wine). One who abstains from wine or fermented liquors.

Abstention, ab-sten'shun (*ab, teneo,* to hold). Retention. **A. sterco'rum,** constipation.

Abstergentia (ab-ster-jen'she-ah), **Abstersiva** (ab-ster-se'vah), or **Abstersoria,** ab-ster-so're-ah (*abs, tergo,* to clean). Detergents or abstergents, agents having cleansing qualities.

Abstinence, ab'stin-ense (*abs, teneo,* to hold). Fasting. Privation, usually voluntary, of drink or food. Fasting is a useful remedial agent in disease, particularly in that of inflammatory character.

Abstract, abs'trakt (*abs, traho,* to draw). Abstractum (Ph. U. S.); formed by evaporation of alco-

holic fluid extract to dry powder with milk-sugar. One part of abstract equals two parts of drug or fluid extract. Abstracts of aconite, belladonna, conium, digitalis, hyoscyamus, ignatia, jalap, nux vomica, podophyllum, senega, and valerian are officinal in Ph. U. S.

Abstracta, abs-trakt-ah' (pl. of *Abstractum*). Class of preparations officinal in Ph. U. S. See *Abstractum*.

Abstraction, abs-trak'shun. Taking away, as A. of blood; distillation; exclusive attention.

Abstractitious, ab-strak-tish'us. Possessing the capability of being abstracted without maceration or fermentation.

Abstractum, abs-trak'tum. Officinal name of Abstract in Ph. U. S.: **A. aconi'ti**, **A. belladon'næ**, **A. coni'i**, **A. digita'lis**, **A. hyoscy'ami**, **A. igna'tiæ**, **A. jalap'æ**, **A. nucis vom'icæ**, **A. podophyl'li**, **A. sen'egæ**, **A. valerian'æ**. See *Abstract*.

Ab'sus. Cassia growing in Egypt and India, employed as dry collyrium in endemic ophthalmia.

Abterminal, ab-tur'me-nal (*ab*, *terminus*, end). Term applied to electric current passing from end of a muscle, as tendon, to body or belly of muscle.

Abulia, ab-u'le-ah (*a*, *boule*, will). Loss of will-power.

Abulic, ab-u'lik. One who has lost power of will.

Abuta, ab-u'tah. Pareira brava.

Abutilon Avicennæ, ab-u'til-on ah-ve-sen'ne (*a*, priv., *bous*, ox, *tilos*, diarrhœa). Indian or yellow mallow, velvet leaf; order, Malvaceæ; naturalized in United States; mucilaginous and demulcent. **A. corda'tum**, A. Avicennæ.

Abvacuatio, ab-vak-u-ah'she-o (*ab*, *vacuo*, to empty). Excessive or colliquative evacuation.

Ac, as a prefix, same as *Ad*.

Acacanthrax, ah-kak-an'thraks (*a*, *kakos*, bad, *anthrax*). Non-malignant anthrax.

Acacia (Ph. U. S.), ak-ash'e-ah. Acaciæ gum'mi (Ph. Br.). Gum arabic or gum acacia. Ord. Mimoseæ. Gummy exudation from Acacia verek and other species of Acacia (Ph. U. S.), from Acacia Senegal and other species of Acacia (Ph. Br.); in irregular pieces, colorless or pale yellow, hard, brittle, of shining fracture, transparent, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol, s. g. 1.4 to 1.5. Mucilaginous; but chiefly used in pharmacy; sometimes administered alone as a demulcent. See *Arabin*. Officinal preparation, Mucilago acaciæ. **A. Acapulcen'sis**, Mexican gum, astringent. **A. Adanso'nii**, from Senegambia, yielding Senegal gum. **A. al'bicans**, a species from Brazil, a source of kuisache gum. **A. al'bida**, also from Senegambia. **A. ama'ra**, Albizzia amara. **A. an'gico**, from S. America. **A. anthelmin'tica**, Albizzia anthelmintica. **A. Arab'ica**, babul or babool tree of India. Bark is astringent and tonic. **A. bas'tard**, see *Prunus spinosa*. **A. capen'sis**, A. horrida. **A. cat'echu**, catechu. **A. cochlio'carpa**, tree of Brazil, a source of cortex Brasiliensis. **A. concin'na**, species of India, emetic and expectorant. **A. decur'rens**, wattle-tree, source of Australian gum. **A. Ehrenber'gii**, from Libya and Nubia, yielding gum arabic. **A. falca'ta**, tree of New South Wales, astringent bark of which is used to poison fish. **A., false**, Robinia pseudo-acacia. **A. farnesia'na**, tree of W. Indies, yielding gum like gum arabic; astringent bark and leaves used in affections of bladder. **A. ferrugin'ea**, Indian tree, with astringent bark. **A. fis'tula**, source of Suakin gum, inferior variety of acacia. **A. German'ica**, see *Prunus spinosa*. **A. grave'olens**, tree of India, bitter diaphoretic. **A. homalophylla**, from Australia, yielding gum used in diarrhœa. **A. hor'rida**, from S. Africa, yielding astringent Cape gum. **A. In'dica**, tamarindus. **A. jure'ma**, from Brazil; substitute for barbatimao bark. **A. lebbek**, Arabian tree labach; leaves are used for fomentation in rheumatism. **A. leucophlœ'a**, astringent bark, source of kuteera gum; strong liquor is distilled from it. **A. Nilot'ica**, see *Acacia*. **A. niopo** or **niops**, species of S. America; used as substitute for tobacco, also as an exhilarating snuff. **A. nos'tras**, see *Prunus spinosa*. **A. odoratis'sima**, tree of E. Indies; juice of bark is used in leprosy and ulcers. **A. orfota**, Arabian species, resin of which is used in fumigation in epilepsy. **A. pycnan'tha**, source of Australian gum. **A. raddia'na**, species of Egyptian acacia, yielding galls from attacks of insects. **A. sas'sa**, Abyssinian species, yielding gum like gum arabic. **A. scan'dens**, plant is emetic; yields gum, lotion of which is applied in alopecia. **A. Senegal**, source of Acacia (Ph. Br.). **A. specio'sa**, sirissa-tree, parts of which are used externally in foul ulcers, leprosy, ophthalmia, etc. **A. stenocar'pa**, of Northern Africa, source of Suakin gum. **A. su'ma** or **sun'dra**, grows in India, yielding black catechu. **A. tenuifo'lia**, astringent buds and root of this W. Indian tree are used in diarrhœa and hemorrhages. **A. tor'tilis**, of Arabia, yields gum arabic. **A. ve'ra**, see *Acacia*. **A. ve'rek**, of Africa, source of acacia (Ph. U. S.). It is another name for gum Senegal. **A. virgina'lis**, Pithecollobium avaremotemo. **A. Zeylon'ica**, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

Aca'ciæ gum'mi. Acacia.

Acacin, ak'ah-sin. Arabin.

Acacos (ah'kak-os) or **Acacus**, ah'kak-us (*a*, *kakos*, evil). Not malignant. Aphthæ.

Acacu, ak'ah-ku. Tree of Brazil, sap of which is used in morphœa.

Acajah. Akasga.

Acajou. Anacardium occidentale.

Acajuba, ak-ah-ju'bah. Anacardium occidentale.

Acalypha, ah-kal'e-fah (*a*, priv., *kalos*, beautiful, *haphe*, touch). A. mentacea. **A. betuli'na**, infusion of leaves employed in India as stomachic and in cholera. **A., birch-leaved**, A. fruticosa. **A. carpinifo'lia**, plant of San Domingo; leaves are antispasmodic. **A. cilia'ta**, plant of Asia and Africa, applied, ground up, to relieve pain of chest. **A. frutico'sa**, shrub of India, alterative, used in dyspepsia, cholera, etc. **A. his'pida**, Caturus spiciflorus. **A. in'dica**, common plant of the gardens of India; infusion of root and decoction of leaves are cathartic. **A. menta'cea**, A. betulina. **A. prunifo'lia**, decoction used as vulnerary. **A. virgin'ica**, three-seeded mercury, indigenous; expectorant and diuretic.

Acamasia, ah-kah-mah'ze-a (*a*, *kamno*, to labor). Tolerance of labor; freedom from fatigue.

Acamatus (ah-kam'at-us), **Acam'athos**, or **Acam'atos** (*a*, *kamno*, to labor). One of good constitution of body. Having position of limb intermediate between flexion and extension, so maintained without fatigue.

Acampsia, ak-amp'she-ah (*a*, *kampsis*, flexion). Contraction or rigidity of limb.

Acanaca, ak-an'ah-kah. Diaphoretic antisyphilitic of E. Indies.

Acanos, ak'ah-nos (a prickle). Onopordon acanthium. **A. spi'na**, Onopordon acanthium.

Acantha, ak-an'thah (spine or thorn). Vertebral column; spinous process of vertebra.

(See *Akanth* for words not mentioned under *Acanth*.)

Acanthabolus (ak-an-thab'o-lus) or **Acanthobolus** (*akantha*, spine, *ballo*, to cast out). Forceps for removing extraneous substances from wounds.

Acanthalzu'ca. Echinops.

Acanthavola, ak-an-thav'o-lah. Acanthabolus.

Acanthia (ak-an'the-ah) **lectula'ria**. Bedbug; cimex.

Acanthichthyosis, ak-anth-ik-the-o'sis (*akantha*, thorn, *ichthus*, fish). Ichthyosis spinosa.

Acanthium, ak-an'the-um. Onopordon acanthium.

Acanthocephala, ak-an-tho-sef'ah-lah (*akantha*, spine, *kephale*, head). Parasitic worms with thorny or spinous heads.

Acantholysis, ak-an-thol'e-sis (*akantha*, spine, *lusis*, loosening). Disease of prickle-cell layer of epidermis, with separation of upper layers.

Acanthoma, ak-an-tho'mah. Elevation of surface of skin from hyperplasia of prickle layer.

Acantho-mastich, ak-an'tho-mas'tik. Gum from Astragalus gummifera.

Acanthopelvis, ak-an-tho-pel'vis. Pelvis narrowed by bony growth.

Acanthopelys, ak-an-thop'e-lis. Akanthopelys.

Acanthoses, ak-an-tho'ses. Akanthoses.

Acanth'ulus. Acanthabolus.

Acanthus mollis, ak-an'thus mol'lis (*akantha,* spine). Brankursine, bear's breech; mucilaginous and demulcent. **A. spino'sa,** of S. Europe, has similar properties. **A. vi'rus** or **vulga'ris,** A. mollis.

Acapatli, ak-ah-pat'le. Piper longum.

Acapsular, ah-kap'su-lar. Devoid of capsule.

Acardia, ah-kar'de-ah (*a, kardia,* heart). State of fœtus without a heart—acardiac fœtus.

Acardiac, ah-kar'de-ak. Without a heart.

Acardiohæmia, ah-kar-de-o-he'me-ah (*a, kardia,* heart, *haima,* blood). Want of blood in the heart.

Acardionervia, ah-kar-de-o-nur've-ah (*a, kardia,* heart, *neuron,* nerve). Want of nervous action in the heart.

Acardiotrophia, ah-kar-de-o-trof'e-a (*a, kardia,* heart, *trophe,* nourishment). Atrophy of the heart.

Acar'dus. Acardiac.

Acariasis, ak-ar-e'as-is (*acarus,* itch insect). Scabies.

Acaricide, ak'ar-e-side (*acarus, cædo,* to kill). Destroyer of acari, as of Acarus scabiei.

Acaricoba, ak-ar-ik-o'bah. Brazilian name for Hydrocotyle umbellatum; aromatic, alexipharmic, emetic.

Acarina, ak-ar-e'nah (*akares,* mite). Order of Arachnida, in which head, thorax, and abdomen are fused in one mass.

Acarinoses, ak-ar-in-o'ses (*acarus, nosos,* disease). Erosive catarrhs of skin, due to parasites, as wood tick, itch mite, harvest mite, etc.

Acaro-dermatitis, ak'ar-o dur-mah-te'tis. Inflammation of skin caused by acarus.

Acaron, ak'ar-on (small, short). Myrica gale.

Acarotoxic, ak-ar-o-toks'ik (*acarus, toxikon,* poison). Acaricide.

Acarpæ, ah-kar'pe (*a, karpos,* fruit). Division of cutaneous diseases in which there is no "fruit," or production from cutaneous surface, as tubercles, vesicles, or pustules. Lentigo, chloasma, argyria, and pityriasis belong to it.

Acarpia, ah-kar'pe-ah (same etymon). Unfruitfulness.

Acarpous, ah-kar'pus. Barren; devoid of elevations.

Acarus, ak'ar-us (*a, karo,* to divide). Minute insect, one species of which, A. scabiei, is the exciting cause of itch. **A. America'nus,** Pulex penetrans. **A. autumna'lis,** harvest bug. **A. brachy'pus,** Sarcoptes scabiei. **A. ci'ro,** see *Psora.* **A. comedo'num,** Acarus folliculorum. **A. domes'ticus,** common tick. **A. dysente'riæ,** mite found in dysenteric evacuations. **A. exul'cerans,** Sarcoptes scabiei. **A. folliculo'rum,** articulated animalcule in sebaceous substance of cutaneous follicles; see *Parasites.* **A. hor'dei,** barley mite, causing inflammation of skin. **A. huma'nus,** Sarcoptes scabiei. **A. ric'inus,** dog tick. **A. sacch'ari,** sugar acarus, occurring in sugar and causing grocer's itch. **A. sca'biei,** acarus; Sarcoptes scabiei, see *Psora.*

Acatalepsia, ah-kat-a-lep'se-ah. Acatalepsy.

Acatalepsy, ah-kat'a-lep-se (*a, katalambano,* to comprehend). Uncertainty in diagnosis; dementia; epilepsy. Its opposite is catalepsy.

Acataleptic, ah-kat-ah-lep'tic. Relating to, or affected with, acatalepsy.

Acata'lis. See *Juniperus communis.*

Acataphasia, ah-kat-ah-fah'zhe-ah. Akataphasia.

Acataposis, ah-kah-tap'o-sis (*a, kataposis,* deglutition). Incapacity of swallowing; difficulty of deglutition.

Acatastasia, ah-kat-as-tah'se-ah. Akatastasia.

Acatastatic, ah-kat-as-tat'ik (*a, kathistemi,* to determine). An epithet for fevers, etc. irregular in periods or symptoms.

Acatera, ak-at-e'rah. Juniperus communis.

Acatharsia, ah-kath-ar'se-ah (*a, katharizo,* to purge). Sordes; impurities; omission of a purgative; absence of discharge, such as menses.

Acathartus, ah-kath-ar'tus. Not having discharge, as of menses.

Acatopotos, ah-kah-top'o-tos (same etymon). Not capable of being swallowed.

Acatsjaval'li. Astringent aromatic Malabar plant used in hemicrania; Cassythra filiformis.

Acaudate, ah-kaw'date (*a, cauda,* tail). Without a tail; deficient as to coccyx.

Acaweria, ak-ah-wa're-ah. Ophioxylum.

Acayiba. Anocardium occidentale.

Accel'erans (*ac, celer,* quick). Nerve from medulla to heart.

Acceleration, ak-sel-er-a'shun. Increased motion or activity of functions, fluids, or muscular actions.

Accelerator, ak-sel'er-a-tor. Muscle stimulating or increasing discharge, as of urine. **A. nerves,** those which increase cardiac action. **A. par'tûs,** ecbolic, abortifacient. **A. sem'inis,** A. urinæ. **A. uri'næ,** muscle of penis, arising, fleshy, from sphincter ani and membranous part of urethra, and tendinous from crus and beginning of corpus cavernosum penis, the muscles of both sides completely enclosing bulb of urethra; inserted into its fellow by tendinous line running longitudinally on middle of bulb. Its use is to propel urine or semen forward.

Accensio, ak-sen'se-o (*accendo,* to kindle). Kindling or lighting up of inflammation; sensation of burning.

Accent, ak'sent (*ad, cano,* to sing). Inflection or modification of voice, consisting in raising or dropping it on certain syllables.

Accentuated, ak-sent'u-a-ted. Emphasized or unnaturally distinct, as cardiac sounds.

Access, ak'ses. Accession, attack, paroxysm, copulation.

Accessiflexor, ak-ses-se-fleks'or. Auxiliary flexor muscles of the fingers and toes.

Accession, ak-ses'shun (*accedo,* to approach). Invasion, approach, or commencement of disease.

Accessorii orbicularis oris, ak-ses-so're-e or-bik-u-lar'is. Small muscles passing from the jaws and forming part of corners of mouth.

Accessorium, ak-ses-so're-um. Appendage.

Accessorius, ak-ses-so're-us. Accessory; spinal accessory nerve. **A. flexo'ris lon'gi digito'rum pe'dis,** see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*). **A. obturato'ris inter'ni,** gemelli muscles. **A. pe'dis hippocam'pi,** see *Cornu ammonis.* **A. ad sacro-lumbalem,** see *Sacro-lumbar.* **A. saphe'ni exte'rius,** communicans peronei. **A. tricip'itis,** dorso-epitrochlearis. **A. Willis'ii,** spinal accessory nerve.

Accessory, ak-ses'so-re. A consequence or dependence on anything; as, accessory ligament, muscle, nerve, etc. **A. aud'itory nu'cleus,** ganglion of auditory nerve. **A. brach'ial mus'cle,** brachialis accessorius. **A. car'tilages,** small cartilages in cartilages of nose. **A. floc'culus,** small lobule of cerebellum on inferior peduncle. **A. glands of pan'creas,** glands of Brunner. **A. liv'er,** additional lobule of liver. **A. ob'turator nerve,** occasional branch to hip-joint and pectineus muscle. **A. pancreat'ic duct,** occasional additional duct, opening into small intestine. **A. parot'id gland,** small gland accompanying parotid duct, and commonly mere prolongation of parotid itself; see *Parotid gland.* **A. process,** tubercle at base of transverse process of lumbar vertebra. **A. pyr'amid,** lobule on inferior surface of middle lobe of cerebellum. **A. thy'roid glands,** small bodies near thyroid gland, having similar appearance. **A. par va'gum,** spinal nerve.

Accessus, ak-ses'sus. Coition, paroxysm.

Accidens, ak'se-dens (*accido,* to happen). Symptom, accident.

Accident, ak'se-dent. Casualty, unforeseen event, symptom; unexpected symptom, miscarriage.

Accident'al. That which happens unexpectedly, see *Tissue, accidental.* **A. an'us,** artificial anus. **A. col'ors,** complementary colors—any two colors which combine and give white light. **A. hem'orrhage,** that occurring during pregnancy. **A. im'ages,** persistent impression on retina.

Accidentalism, ak-se-dent'al-ism. Doctrine of disease founded on symptoms rather than causes.

Accidentalist, ak-se-dent'al-ist. One who treats symptoms rather than causes.

Accipiter, ak-sip'e-ter (*accipio,* to take). The hawk;

bandage applied over nose, so called from likeness to claw of hawk. **A. quin'queceps**, same bandage with five heads. **A. tri'ceps**, one made with three heads.

Acci'sa. Leaves of Ilex Paraguayensis.

Acclimated (ak-kli'ma-ted) or **Accli'matized.** Accustomed to a climate.

Acclimation, ak-kli-ma'shun. Climation, seasoning. Act of becoming acclimated or accustomed to a climate.

Acclimatization, ak-kli-ma-ti-za'shun. Acclimation.

Acclimatized, ak-kli'ma-tized. Acclimated.

Acclivis, ak-kle'vis. Obliquus internus muscle.

Accocay. Bark of Senegal, having febrifuge properties.

Accommodation, ak-kom-mo-da'shun. Ability of the eye to accommodate itself by change of refractive condition to different distances. This is regulated by the ciliary muscle. Within a certain line of vision (*accommodation line*) no change of accommodation is required. Also accommodation of fœtus to the canal during parturition. **A., ab'solute**, separate accommodation of each eye. **A., astheno'pia of**, see *Asthenopia.* **A. line**, see *Accommodation.* **A., mech'anism of**, method and apparatus of eye concerned in accommodation. **A., neg'ative**, adjustment of the two eyes when passive or resting. **A., paral'ysis of**, paralysis of ciliary muscle. **A. phos'phenes**, streaks of light visible in the dark after accommodation of the eyes. **A., range of**, distauce between nearest and most remote points of distinct vision. **A., spasm of**, spasmodic contraction of ciliary muscle. **A., tension of**, tension or contraction of ciliary muscle.

Accompaniment, ak-kum'pa-ni-ment (*ac, compagnon*, associate). That which is joined to anything; as, *accompaniment of the cataract*, whitish, viscid substance sometimes surrounding the opaque crystalline lens, and remaining after operation, causing what was once called secondary cataract.

Accouchée (F.). One delivered of a child.

Accouchement (F.), ak-koosh'mong. Parturition.

Accoucheur (F.), ak-koo-shur'. One who practises art of midwifery. *Accoucheuse* is such female practitioner.

Accrementition, ak-kre-men-tish'un. Augmentation or growth by division or new formation, or addition of similar material.

Accretion, ak-kre'shun (*ac, cresco*, to increase). Augmentation; increase by juxtaposition; adhesion.

Accubation, ak-ku-ba'shun (*accubo*, to recline). Reclining position; taking to one's bed, as from sickness.

Accubitus, ac-cu'bit-us (*accubo*, to recline). Lying of a person with another, as young person with old one, or healthy person with one that is sick; a couch.

Accumulation, ak-ku-mu-la'shun. Excess from retention, as in fecal impaction.

Accumulator, ak-ku'mu-la-tor. Apparatus—as jar—for storage of electricity.

Accusatio, ak-ku-sah'she-o (*ac, causa*, cause). Indication.

Acedia, ah-sa'de-ah (*a, kedos*, care). Want of care; neglect; fatigue; melancholy.

Acella, ah-sel'lah. Axilla.

A. C. E. mixture. Alcohol 1 part, chloroform 2 parts, ether 3 parts; anæsthetic.

Aceognosia, ah-se-og-no'ze-ah (*akeomai*, to cure, *gnosis*, knowledge). Knowledge of drugs.

Aceology, ak-e-ol'o-je (*akeomai*, to cure, *logos*, discourse). Materia medica; akology.

Acephalæmia, a-sef-al-e'me-ah (*acephalo, haima*, blood). Want of blood; anæmia of the brain.

Acephalia or **Acephalism**, ah-sef-ah'le-ah, ah-sef'al-ism. See *Acephalus.*

Acephalo, ah-sef'al-o (*kephale*, head). In composition, devoid of head.

Acephalobrachius, ah-sef-ah-lo-brak'e-us (*acephalo, brachion*, arm). Fœtus without head or arms; condition is *Acephalobrach'ia.*

Acephalocardia, ah-sef-al-o-kard'e-ah (*acephalo, kardia*, heart). Monstrosity with absence of head and heart; monster is called *Acephalocar'dius.*

Acephalocheirus or **Acephalochirus**, ah-sef-al-o-ki'rus (*acephalo, cheir*, hand). Fœtus without head or hands; state of *Acephalocheir'ia* or *Acephalochir'ia.*

Acephalocyst, ah-sef'al-o-sist (*acephalo, kustis*, bladder.) Hydatiform vesicle without head or visible organs, formerly ranked among Entozoa, although possessed of few animated characteristics; frequently found in the liver. Generally it is the multiple acephalocyst, acephalocystis socialis or prolifera; at times the solitary acephalocyst, acephalocystis eremita or sterilis. The acephalocystis endogena, pillbox hydatid, has a firm coat and is composed of different layers, having numbers of smaller hydatids within them, and thrown off from interior of parent cyst. In the acephalocystis exogena of ruminant animals the young vesicles are developed from the exterior of parent vesicles. See *Hydatid.*

Acephalocystis, a-sef-al-o-sis'tis. Acephalocyst. **A. endog'ena, A. eremi'ta**, and **A. exog'ena**, see *Acephalocyst* and *Parasites.* **A. multi'fida**, see *Parasites.* **A. pla'na**, concretions in tendinous and muscular sheaths. **A. prolif'era, A. socia'lis**, and **A. ster'ilis**, see *Acephalocyst.* **A. racemo'sa**, hydatid mole of uterus.

Acephalogaster, ah-sef-al-o-gas'ter (*acephalo, gaster*, belly). Monster devoid of head, chest, and abdomen; or having abdomen, but no chest or head; condition is *Acephalogas'tria.*

Acephalopodia, ah-sef-al-o-pod'e-ah. See *Acephalopodus.*

Acephalopodus, ah-sef-al-op'o-dus (*acephalo, pous*, foot). Monster devoid of head and feet; condition is *Acephalopod'ia.*

Acephalorhachia, ah-sef-al-o-rhack'e-ah (*acephalo, rhachis*, spine). Absence of head and spine.

Acephalostoma, ah-sef-al-os'to-mah (*acephalo, stoma*, mouth.) Acephalous fœtus, at upper part of which there is opening resembling mouth; such monster is termed *Acephalos'tomus*; condition is *Acephalostom'ia.*

Acephalothoracia, ah-sef-al-o-tho-rah'se-ah (*acephalo, thorax*). Monstrosity with absence of head and chest; the individual is called *Acephalotho'rus.*

Acephalus, ah-seph'al-us (*a, kephale*, head). Born devoid of head; the condition is *Acepha'lia* or *Aceph'alism.* **A. dibrach'ius**, headless monster having both upper limbs, but imperfect. **A. monobrach'ius**, headless monster with one upper limb. **A. sym'pus**, headless monster with conical termination of trunk from fusion of lower extremities.

Acer, ah'ser. Acrid; generic name of maple trees, Aceraceæ. **A. palmifo'lium** (*acer*, maple), A. saccharinum. **A. Pennsylva'nicum**, striped maple, whistle-wood, striped dogwood; decoction of bark used internally and externally in cutaneous affections; and of leaves and twigs in nausea and vomiting. **A. ru'brum**, red or swamp maple; indigenous; inner bark is mild astringent. **A. sacchari'num**, maple, rock maple, sugar maple, contains sweet sap, whence sugar may be extracted, scarcely to be distinguished from that from cane.

Aceraceæ, ah-sur-ah'se-e. See *Acer.*

Aceras anthropophora, ah'ser-as an-thro-pof'o-rah (*a, keras*, horn). Green man, man orchis; leaves are sudorific.

Acerates (ah-ser-ah'tes) **decum'bens.** Plant of South-western States and Mexico, genus Asclepiadeæ; used for snake-bites. **A. longifo'lia**, long-leaved green milk-weed; indigenous, diaphoretic.

Aceratosis, ah-ser-at-o'sis (*a, keras*, horn). Defective development of corneous tissue.

Aceratotherion, ah-ser-at-o-tha're-on. Monster with defective development of corneous tissue.

Aceratus, ah-ser'at-us (*a, keras*, horn, or *a, keran-numi*, to mix). Not mixed or corrupted; without horns, or deficient in corneous tissue.

Acerb, ah-serb' (*acer*, sharp). Savor or taste, acid, bitter, and astringent, such as that of unripe fruits, etc.

Acerb'ity. Acidity with astringency.

Acercus, a-ser'kus (*kerkos*, tail). Monster devoid of tail or of coccyx.

Aceric, a-se'rik (*acer*, maple tree). Relating to the

maple tree, as aceric acid, which is obtained from the sap of the maple tree.

Acerides (ah-ser'e-des) or **Acerodes**, ah-ser'o-des (*a, cera*, wax). Plasters devoid of wax.

Acervuli (ah-serv'u-le) **gland'ulæ pinea'lis.** See *Pineal.*

Acervulus (ah-serv'u-lus) **cer'ebri** (dim. of *acervus*, heap). See *Pineal gland.*

Acescency (as-es'sen-se) or **Aces'cence** (*acesco*, to grow sour). Disposition to acidity, as in wines.

Acescentia, as-es-sen'she-ah. Acescency; also food causing acidity of stomach.

Acesia (as-a'se-ah) or **Ac'esis.** Cure, medicament; water sage.

Acesinosus, as-es-e-no'sus. Curative.

Acesiponus, as-es-ip'on-us (*akesis*, cure, *ponos*, pain). Anodyne.

Acesius, as-a'si-us. Curative.

Acesma, as-es'ma. Medicament.

Acesmius (as-es'me-us) or **Aces'mus.** Curable.

Acesodyne, as-es'o-dine (*akesis*, cure, *odune*, pain). Anodyne.

Acesophorus, as-es-of'o-rus (*akesis*, cure, *phoreo*, to carry). Curative.

Acester (as-es'ter) or **Aces'tor.** Physician.

Aces'tis. Medicament.

Acestoria, as-es-to're-ah. Medicine or healing art.

Aces'toris. Midwife, female physician.

Acestos, as-es'tos. Curable.

Aces'tra. Needle.

Aces'tria or **Acestris.** Midwife.

Aces'tron or **Aces'trum.** Medicament.

Aceta medicata, as-e'ta med-i-cah'ta. Medicated vinegars. Officinal name of vinegars (Ph. U. S. and Br.); these are **Acetum lobeliæ, A. opii, A. sanguinariæ**, and **A. scillæ.** See *Acetum* and *Acetica.*

Acetabula uterina, as-e-tab'u-lah u-ter-e'nah (pl. of *Acetabulum*). Cotyledons.

Acetabular, as-e-tab'u-lar. Relating to the acetabulum; as, A. artery, branch of obturator artery to hip-joint; A. bone, rare bone at junction of pubes and acetabulum; A. fossa, fossa in acetabulum to which round ligament is attached.

Acetab'uliform. Shape of acetabulum; cup-shaped.

Acetabulum, as-e-tab'u-lum (*acetum*, because it resembles old vinegar vessels). Measure capable of containing eighth part of modern pint. Cup-shaped depression in hip-bone to receive head of femur. Lobes or cotyledons of placentæ of ruminating animals—*acetabula.* See *Cotyle* and *Cotyloid.* **A. hu'meri**, glenoid fossa of scapula. **A. mari'num**, umbilicus marinus.

Acetal, as'e-tal. $C_6H_{14}O_2$. Ethylidene ethylate, ethylidene diethyl ether. Result of oxidation of ethylic alcohol; ethereal liquid, sp. gr. 0.831 at 68° F. Hypnotic.

Acetal'dehyde. Aldehyde.

Acetamid, as-et'a-mid. Crystallized substance from action of ammonia on acetic ether.

Acetanilid, as-e-tan'il-id. C_8H_9NO. Phenylacetamid, antifebrin. Chemical result of action of glacial acetic acid on pure aniline at a high temperature; white crystalline powder, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. Dose, three to six grains or more as antipyretic. Toxic in large doses, sometimes depressant in small doses.

Acetaria, as-a-tah're-ah (from *acetum*). Salad or pickle.

Acetas, as-a'tas. Acetate. **A. æthyl'icus**, acetic ether. **A. alumin'icus** or **A. argil'læ**, aluminium acetate. **A. ammo'nicus**, ammonium acetate. **A. cal'cicus**, calcium acetate. **A. cu'pricus**, copper acetate. **A. ka'licus**, potassium acetate. **A. morph'icus** or **morphein'icus**, morphine acetate. **A. nat'ricus**, sodium acetate. **A. plum'bicus**, lead acetate. **A. potas'sicus**, potassium acetate. **A. quin'icus**, quinine acetate. **A. so'dicus**, sodium acetate. **A. strych'nicus**, strychnia acetate. **A. zin'cicus**, zinc acetate.

Acetate, as'e-tate. Salt formed by union of acetic acid with alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. See *Ammonii acetas, Plumbi acetas, Ferri acetas*, etc.

Acetic acid, as-e'tik as'id. Acid of vinegar; derived from oxidation or dry distillation of wood. Hydrate or hydrated oxide of ethyl, $C_2H_4O_2$. **A. al'dehyde**, aldehyde. **A. ether**, see *Æther sulphuricus* and *Anæsthetics.*

Acetica, as-a'te-kah. Preparations of vinegar.

Aceticum acidum, as-e'te-kum as'id-um. *Acidum aceticum glaciale* (Ph. B.), glacial acetic acid, strong acetous acid, radical vinegar; spirit of verdigris, when made from verdigris. Concentrated acetic acid, prepared by decomposing an acetate and receiving acetic acid by distillation. Very pungent and grateful odor, acid and acrid taste. Rubefacient and escharotic; used to destroy warts, etc. Acidum aceticum, *acetic acid*, sp. gr. 1.048 (Ph. U. S.). Results from purification of crude acetic acid, pyroligneous acid, obtained by destructive distillation of wood. Colorless volatile liquid of pungent smell and sharp taste; vapor is stimulating in syncope, headache, etc., and when the acid is diluted sufficiently it is refrigerant and diaphoretic; employed also as local remedy in cancer. An *aromatic spirit of vinegar* was formed of this strong acid, camphor, and alcohol. A strong acetic acid was formerly ordered by the London Pharmacopœia, prepared from wood; it was called *vinegar of wood, improved distilled vinegar, pyroligneous acid, acetum lignorum.* Acidum aceticum dilutum, distilled vinegar, is prepared by distilling vinegar until seven-eighths have passed over. *Acidum aceticum dilutum* (Ph. U. S.), diluted acetic acid, is made by mixing 17 parts of acetic acid with 83 parts of distilled water; its properties are like those of vinegar.

Ace'ticum martia'le. Ferri acetas.

Acetidin, as-et'id-in. Acetic ether.

Acetite, as'e-tite. Salt of acetous acid.

Acetomel, as-et'o-mel. Oxymel.

Acetometer, as-e-tom'et-ur (*acetum*, vinegar, *metron*, measure). Instrument for ascertaining strength of commercial acetic acid. Such process is *Acetom'etry.*

Acetonæmia, as-e-ton-e'me-ah. Condition of nervous derangement, peculiar odor of breath, etc., supposed to be due to presence of acetone in the blood, it having, according to some writers, the property of breaking up blood-corpuscles.

Acetone, as'e-tone. C_3H_6O. *Pyroacetic spirit* or *Ether, Mesitic alcohol, Bihydrate of mesitylene*, erroneously called *Naphtha, Wood naphtha*, and *Pyroxylic spirit.* Limpid, colorless, inflammable, liquid, with peculiarly penetrating and slightly empyreumatic odor. Density in liquid state almost same as that of alcohol; taste analogous to that of peppermint; miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether; prepared by distillation of wood, of the acetates of sugar and other carbohydrates; feeble anæsthetic; excitant in chronic bronchitis; used also in gout, rheumatism, and worms.

Acetonuria, as-e-ton-u're-ah. Excess of acetone in urine, as in cancer, fevers, diabetes, alcoholism, etc.

Acetophenilidine, as-e-to-fen-il'e-deen. Phenacetine.

Aceto-phenone, as'e-to-fe'none. Hypnone.

Acetosa alpina, as-a-to'sah al-pe'nah. Rumex alpinus. **A. arven'sis**, Rumex acetosa. **A. nos'tras**, Rumex acetosa. **A. officina'lis**, Rumex acetosa. **A. oxal'idis**, Rumex acetosa. **A. praten'sis**, Rumex acetosa. **A. rom'ana**, Rumex scutatus. **A. rotundifol'ia**, Rumex scutatus. **A. scuta'ta**, Rumex scutatus. **A. vulga'ris**, Rumex acetosa.

Acetosella, as-a-to-sel'lah. Oxalis acetosella.

Acetphenetidine, ah-set-fe-net'e-deen. Derivative of phenetidine; *phenacetin;* antipyretic.

Acetum, as-e'tum. Common vinegar (*acer*, sharp). Liquor obtained by acetous fermentation; pungent odor, pleasant acid taste. Officinal preparation made with vinegar or acetic acid. It is refrigerant in fevers; antiseptic and antinarcotic. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij. Externally, it is stimulant and discutient. *Vinegar whey* is made by stirring small wine-glassful of vinegar, sweetened with dessert-spoonful of sugar,

in pint of milk, boiling for fifteen minutes, and straining; agreeable drink in febrile affections. **A. acer'rimum,** distilled vinegar. **A. aceto'sum,** distilled vinegar. **A. antisep'ticum,** A. aromaticum. **A. aromat'icum,** thieves' vinegar, vinegar of the four thieves, Marseilles vinegar. Aromatic herbs or oils infused or dissolved in vinegar or acetic acid, made of fresh aromatic herbs steeped in vinegar. Used as perfume. **A. Berolinen'se,** A. aromaticum. **A. bezoard'icum,** A. aromaticum. **A. Britan'nicum,** acetum. **A. camphora'tum,** camphorated vinegar. **A. canthar'idis,** vinegar of cantharides, a preparation of Ph. B., used as a prompt vesicant. **A. cardi'acum,** A. aromaticum. **A. cerevis'iæ,** vinegar. **A. col'chici,** vinegar of meadow saffron. Preparation formally officinal in Ph. U. S. It is used as a diuretic, and also in gout. Dose, f℥ss to f℥iss. **A. commu'ne,** vinegar. **A. concentra'tum,** acetic acid or concentrated vinegar. **A. cru'dum,** acetum. **A. destilla'tum,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **A. emet'icum,** antimony acetate. **A. empyreumat'icum,** wood vinegar. **A. Gal'licum,** acetum. **A. glacia'le,** glacial acetic acid. **A. ligno'rum,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **A. lobe'liæ** (Ph. U. S.), vinegar of lobelia. Employed in all cases in which lobelia is indicated. Dose, 30 to 60 drops or more; as emetic, f℥ss. **A. muls'um dul'ce,** oxyglucus. **A. o'pii,** (Ph. U. S.), black drop made with diluted acetic acid. Its strength is one grain of opium in nearly ten of the solution. Dose is same as that of laudanum. **A. phenyla'tum,** carbolated vinegar. **A. plum'bicum** or **saturni'num,** solution of subacetate of lead. **A. prophylac'ticum,** acetum aromaticum. **A. purifica'tum,** A. destillatum. **A. pu'rum,** distilled vinegar. **A. pyroligneo'sum,** wood vinegar. **A. quat'uor fu'rum** or **latro'num,** acetum aromaticum. **A. radica'le,** aceticum acidum. **A. rosa'tum,** oxyrrhodinon. **A. ru'bi idæ'i,** raspberry vinegar. **A. sanguina'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), vinegar of bloodroot, made by action of diluted acetic acid on sanguinaria. Dose, as expectorant, gtt. xv–xxx; as emetic, f℥iij–iv. **A. satur'ni,** solution of subacetate of lead in dilute acetic acid. **A. scil'læ,** vinegar of squills. Officinal in Ph. U. S. and Br.; made by action of diluted acetic acid on squills; usually employed to make the syrup; dose is ℥xv–xxx. Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. **A. scillit'icum,** A. scillæ. **A. theba'icum,** acetum opii. **A. theriaca'le,** A. aromaticum. **A. vi'ni,** vinegar.

Acetyl, as'e-til, C_2H_3O, hypothetical radicle of acetic acid. The bromide, chloride, iodide, and oxide are the most important compounds.

Acetylphenylhydrazine, as-e-til-fen-il-hy'dra-zeen. Hydracetine.

Achaca'na. Edible cactus of Peru.

Achalybæmia (ah-kal-ib-e'me-ah) or **Achalybhæmia,** ah-kal-ib-he'me-ah (*a, chalups,* steel, *haima,* blood). Deficiency of iron in the blood.

Achana'ca. African sudorific and antisyphilitic plant.

Achaovan or **Achoavan.** Egyptian chamomile used in jaundice. **A. abiat,** Egyptian plant, Cineraria maritima, used for diseases of women.

A'char. Atchar.

Achariston (ah-kar-is'ton) or **Acharis'tum** (*acharistos,* thankless). Rapidly-acting drug, thus bringing little or no profit to medical attendant.

Ache, ake (*achos,* pain). To be affected with pain.

Achebone, ake'bone. Innominate bone.

Acheilia (ah-ki'le-ah) or **Achilia** (*a, cheilos,* lip). Malformation consisting in deficiency of lip or lips.

Acheilus (ah-ki'lus) or **Achilus.** One without lips.

A'cheir (*a, cheir,* hand). One devoid of hands.

Acheiria, ah-ki're-ah. State of being without hands.

Achelia, a-ka'le-ah. Acheilia.

Acherois, ak-er-o'is. White poplar.

A'chia or **A'chiar.** Pickled shoots of Indian bamboo atchar.

Achicolum, ah-chik'o-lum. Sudatory, sweating-house, sweating-bath. Sweating-room in ancient bagnios. Sweating-baths were once known in England as hot-houses.

Achilia, ak-e'le-ah. Acheilia.

Achillea ageratum, ak-il-le'ah ah-ge'rah-tum (after Achilles). *Maudlin, Sweet maudlin, Maudlin tansy.* Ord. Compositæ. Same bitter and aromatic properties as tansy; used for dyspepsia, constipation, worms, etc. **A. ambig'ua,** A. millefolium. **A. atra'ta,** Alpine species used in diarrhœa, pneumonia, etc. **A. falca'ta,** leaves are used in Levant and the East in hypochondriasis. **A. her'ba-ro'ta,** plant of S. Europe; essential oil is sudorific and emmenagogue. **A. i'va,** A. moschata. **A. lu'tea,** A. ageratum. **A. millefo'lium,** *Nosebleed, Bastard pellitory, Yarrow,* or *Milfoil.* Herb and flowers of achillea (Ph. U. S.) have aromatic smell, rough, bitterish, somewhat pungent taste; bitter aromatic tonic, used in dyspepsia, flatulence, malarial fevers, hemorrhage, etc. Extract of plant, made with proof spirit and called *Achillein,* is used by Italians in intermittent fever. Name achillein also given to alkaloid from Achillea millefolium and A. moschata. Achilleic acid has also been obtained from it. Glucoside, called achillein, has been obtained from some species of Achillea. • **A. moscha'ta,** Alpine plant, diaphoretic and stomachic tonic. Volatile oil, esprit d'Iva, is obtained from it in Switzerland; much prized for its musky odor. It is stimulant, antispasmodic. **A. myriophyl'lon,** A. millefolium. **A. os'sica,** A. millefolium. **A. ptar'mica,** *Sneezewort, Bastard pellitory.* Roots and flowers of this plant of Northern United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia have hot, biting taste, approaching that of pyrethrum. Principal use is as masticatory and sialagogue. **A. seta'cea,** Hungarian plant, tonic and stimulant. **A. visco'sa,** A. ageratum.

Achille'ic acid. See *Achillea millefolium.*

Achillein, ak-kil-le'in. See *Achillea millefolium.*

Achilleis, ak-kil-le'is. Species of barley, decoction of which was used in fevers and jaundice.

Achilles (ak-il'lees) **ten'don.** Achillis tendo. **A. ten'don reac'tion** or **re'flex,** see *Reflex.*

Achilletin, ah-kil-la'tin. Substance produced by action of dilute acids upon achillein.

Achilleum, ak-il-le'um. Telephium.

Achillis (ak-il'lis) **tendo.** Tendon of Achilles, Achilles tendon, heelstring; strong tendon of gastrocnemii muscles above heel; so called because only vulnerable part of Achilles, or because of its strength; largest tendon in the body. See *Gastrocnemii.*

Achillotenotomy, ak-il-lo-ten-ot'o-me. Division or section of tendon Achillis.

Achillotomy, ak-il-lot'o-me. Achillotenotomy.

Achilus, ah-ke'lus (*a, chilos,* fodder). Deficient in nourishment; without lips; acheilus.

Achimbassi. Archiater or chief physician; magistrate at Grand Cairo who licensed physicians.

A'chir. Without hands; acheir.

Achi'ria. State of being without hands; acheiria.

Achitolus, atch-it'o-lus. Sweating-room of ancient bath.

Achlorop'sia (*a,* priv, *chloros,* green color, *opsis,* sight). Inability to distinguish green.

Achlys, ak'lys. Opacity of cornea.

Achmella, ak-mel'la. Spilanthus acmella.

Achne, ak-ne. Lint, see *Linteum;* mucous flocculi seen in front of cornea; froth; scraped lint.

Acholia, ah-kol'e-ah (*a, chole,* bile). Deficiency or want of bile; obstruction to escape of bile; Asiatic cholera.

Acholus, ak'o-lus. Acholic; wanting bile; one deficient in bile.

Achondroplasia, ah-kon-dro-plah'ze-ah (*a, chondros,* cartilage, *plasso,* to form). Imperfect formation or development of cartilage.

Achor, ah'kor. Small superficial ulceration on skin of face and head. **A. bar'batus,** sycosis. **A. cap'itis,** porrigo scutellatus, scabies capitis. **A. favo'sus,** favus. **A. granula'tus,** impetigo, followed by granular crust. **A. lactumino'sus,** A. larvalis. **A. mucif'luus** or **muco'sus,** favus; eczema with mucous discharge. **A. larva'lis** or **larva'tus,** porrigo larvalis. **A. muco'sus,** favus. **A. Schoenlein'ii,** tinea trichophytina. **A. scutella'tus,** seborrhœa sicca, porrigo larvalis, crusta lactea.

Achord'al. Formed separately from or away from the chorda dorsalis; spheno-ethmoidal portion of base of skull.

Achoresis, ah-kor-a'sis (*a, choreo,* to make room). Diminution of capacity of bladder or other cavity.

Achoria, ah-ko'ri-a. Achoresis; mammalia which are devoid of chorion.

Acho'rion. Fungous organism in the skin- and hair-follicles. **A. keratoph'agus,** fungus producing onychomycosis. **A. Lebert'ii,** see *Porrigo decalvans* and *Parasites.* **A. Schoenlein'ii,** see *Porrigo favosa* and *Parasites.*

Achoristus, ah-ko-ris'tus (*a, chorizo,* to separate). Any sign necessarily accompanying state of health or disease.

A'chras Austra'lis (*achras,* wild pear). Sapota. **A. bala'ta** or **dissec'ta,** species of Sapotaceæ, bruised leaves of which are applied in paralysis; fruit is said to aid digestion. **A. mammo'sa,** Sapota mammosa; *American marmalade; Jamaica bully-tree; Mammee.* Milky juice is emetic; externally caustic, as for warts. **A. Milleri** or **Mülleri** grows in Central America, yields balata, from which bougies are made. **A. sapo'ta,** sapota. **A. zapota** or **zapotu,** sapota.

Achroa, ah'kro-ah (*a, chroa,* color). Paleness of cachectic condition.

Achroi, ah'kroi (*a, chroma,* color). Pale individuals; nearly synonymous with *leiphæmi,* persons without color; bloodless. Condition is called *Achroi'a.*

Achroma (ah-kro'ma) or **Achroma'sia** (*a, chroma,* color). Partial privation of color of skin; vitiligo; see *Albino.* **A. vitili'go,** vitiligo, as in the pied negro.

Achromader'ma (*a, chroma,* color). Leucoderma.

Achromasia (ah-kro-mah'ze-ah) or **Achroma'tia.** Decoloration; achroma.

Achromati, ah-kro'mah-te. Achroi.

Achromatic, ah-kro-mat'ic. Devoid of color, or not producing it; lens constructed to correct aberration of refrangibility of common lenses is so termed. The crystalline is an achromatic lens.

Achromatin, ah-kro'mah-tin. Term applied to nuclear filaments devoid of chromatism, which have special affinity for coloring matters, and do not become thoroughly stained by microscopic agents.

Achromatism, a-kro'ma-tism. Absence of chromatic aberration.

Achromatisti, ah-kro-mah-tis'te. Achroi.

Achromatis'tous. Having unhealthy pallor of cachexiæ.

Achromatopsia (ah-kro-mah-top'se-a) or **Achromatop'sis,** (*a, chroma,* color, *optomai,* to see). *Dichromic Vision, Dichromism, Acritochromacy, Idiotcy, Daltonism.* Color-blindness; a defect situate in cerebral part of visual organ.

Achromatopsy, ah-kro'mah-top-se. Achromatopsia.

Achromatoses, ah-kro-mah-to'ses. Cutaneous diseases attended with deficiency of pigment formation in skin.

Achromi, ah-kro'me. Achroi.

Achromia, ah-kro'me-ah. Achroma; albinism.

Achromodermia, ah-kro-mo-dur'me-ah. Albinism.

Achroödextrin, ak-ro-o-dex'trin. Acroödextrin.

Achylia (ah-kile'e-ah) or **Achylosis,** ah-kile-o'sis (*a, chulos,* juice, chyle). Defective chylosis or formation of chyle.

Achylous, ah-kile'us. Without chyle; juiceless.

Achymosis, ah-ke-mo'sis (*a, chumos,* juice, chyme). Defective chymification.

Achymous, ah-kime'us. Deficient in chyme or chyle.

Achyranthes (ak-er-an'thes) **as'pera** (*achuron,* chaff, *anthe,* flower). Species of Achyrantheæ growing in Egypt, India, Africa, etc., known as *cadelari*; diuretic and astringent. **A. ca'lea,** Mexican plant; febrifuge. **A. fruti'cosa,** of East Indies, has similar properties to A. aspera. **A. globulifo'lia,** employed in Madagascar as antisyphilitic. **A. lana'ta,** chaya-root, diuretic, is derived from this species. **A. obtusifo'lia,** Indian species, with diuretic properties. **A. re'pens,** forty knot; indigenous; decoction is diuretic in dropsy, ischuria, etc. **A. vir'idis,** leaves are emollient.

Achyrodes, ak-er-o'des. Acerosus.

Achyron, ak-e'ron. Furfur.

Achyrophorous, ak-e-rof'o-rus (*achuron,* chaff, *phoreo,* to bear). Apargioides; species of Compositæ eaten in Chile as food, *escorzonera.* **A. scorzone'ræ,** similarly used under same name. **A. sessiliflo'rus,** decoction of this New Granadan species is expectorant.

Achytus, ah'ke-tus (*a, chutos,* fluid). Not flowing; retained without possibility of discharge.

Acia, ah'se-ah (*akis,* point). Needle; thread; kind of suture.

Acicular, as-ik'u-lar. Pointed like a needle.

Acicus, as'e-kus. Infirm.

Acid, as'id (*akis,* point). Sharp; sour, especially as applied to odorous or sapid substances; substance electro-negative, changing blue litmus to red, capable of saturating bases to form salts. Sharp and shrill, as the voice. Acids are a class of substances usually sour, soluble, reddening litmus, and getting color changed by alkalies, and forming with alkalies alkaline salts. **A., ace'tic,** aceticum acidum. **A., ace'tic** of commerce, pyroligneous acid. **A., ace'tic,** dilute, see *Aceticum acidum.* **A., ace'tic, gla'cial,** aceticum acidum. **A., ace'tous, strong,** aceticum acidum. **A., achille'ic,** see *Achillea millefolium.* **A., acry'lic,** see *Acrylic acid.* **A., a'erial** or **of air,** carbonic acid. **A., albu'min,** from action of dilute acids on serum or white of egg. **A., allan'toic,** see *Allantoic acid.* **A., am'nic** or **amniot'ic,** allantoic acid. **A., antimo'nious,** antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. of ants,** formic acid. **A. of apples,** malic acid. **A., ar'abic,** arabin. **A., arse'nious,** arsenicum album. **A., atrop'ic,** see *Tropic acid.* **A., au'ric,** see *Gold.* **A., azo'tic,** nitric acid. **A., benzu'ric,** acid, hippuric. **A., bezoar'dic,** uric acid. **A., bil'iary.** There are several of these, chief of which are taurocholic, glycocholic, and hyoglycocholic acids. **A., bo'ric,** see *Boric.* **A., bromohy'dric,** hydrobromic acid. **A., buty'ric,** see *Butyric.* **A., calca'reous,** carbonic acid. **A., cal'culous,** uric acid. **A., camphor'ic,** result of protracted action of hot nitric acid on camphor. In white odorless crystals; used in sore throat, coryza, bronchitis, cystitis, night-sweats, etc. Camphorates of quinia, morphia, and atropia have been given in same cases as valerianates of same bases. **A., carbazot'ic,** *Nitropicric acid, Carbonitric acid, Picric* or *Trinitrophenic acid.* Frequently formed by action of concentrated nitric acid on animal and vegetable substances, and especially on oil of tar. Like carbazotates or picrates, it is tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic. **A., carbol'ic,** see *Carbolic.* **A., carbol'ic,** impure, see *Carbolic.* **A., carbona'ceous,** carbonic acid. **A., carbon'ic,** carbonic acid. **A., carboni'tric,** acid, carbazotic. **A., carbo'nous,** oxalic acid. **A., ca'seic,** lactic acid. **A., cathar'tic,** see *Cathartic acid.* **A., cer'ebric,** cerebric acid. **A., cetra'ric,** bitter principle of Cetraria Icelandica. **A., chalk'y,** carbonic acid. **A., chino'vic,** acid, kinovic. **A., chlorace'tic,** see *Chloracetic.* **A., chlorohy'dric,** muriatic acid. **A., cho'lic,** see *Cholic.* **A., chro'mic,** see *Chromic.* **A., chrysophan'ic,** chrysophanic acid. **A., cincho'nic,** A., kinic. **A., cinchotan'nic,** tannic acid of cinchona-bark, but differing in its reactions from tannic acid of galls. **A. cinnam'ic** or **cinnamyl'ic,** used in lupus, tuberculosis, etc. **A., ci'tric,** see *Citric.* **A., cresyl'ic,** see *Carbolic acid.* **A., croton'ic,** see *Croton tiglium.* **A., cube'bic,** principle from cubebs, used in gonorrhœa. **A., cyanhy'dric,** hydrocyanic acid. **A., cyanohy'dric,** hydrocyanic acid. **A., del'phic,** acidum valerianicum. **A., delphin'ic,** acidum valerianicum. **A., dephlogis'ticated marine,** chlorine. **A., fat'ty,** acid of fatty hydrocarbons, or of fixed oils and fats, such as oleic acid. **A., for'mic,** see *Formic.* **A., galac'tic,** lactic acid. **A., gal'lic,** acid prepared from galls, found in most astringent plants containing tannic acid of kind obtained from galls; in delicate, silky needles, somewhat yellowish, inodorous, and of harsh, astringent taste; dissolves in 100 parts of cold and 3 parts of boiling water; very soluble in alcohol, but slightly so in ether; astringent, especially used in internal hemorrhage, as from intestines, urinary

organs and uterus, and in various disorders attended by excessive secretion. Dose, from 5 to 10 or 20 grains; used externally in form of glycerite to sore throats, and in ointment to hemorrhoids, unguentum gallæ (Ph. U. S.). **A. of galls,** acid, gallic. **A., gas'tric,** see *Gastric juice.* **A., glycoch'olic,** cholic acid. **A., gum'mic,** arabin. **A., gynocar'dic,** chaulmoogra oil. **A., hippu'ric,** urobenzoic, urino-benzoic, or benzuric acid; acid found in urine of graminivorous animals and in human urine, especially after benzoic acid has been taken. See *Hippuric.* **A., hydriod'ic,** made by action of iodine on phosphorus in presence of water; used medicinally in officinal syrup, containing 1 per cent. of acid; dose, of syrup ɱxxx–fʒij. Excellent method of introducing iodine into system and producing its alterative effects; used in same cases as preparations of iodine in general. **A., hydrobro'mic,** see *Hydrobromic.* **A., hydrocarbon'ic,** acidum oxalicum. **A., hydrochlo'ric,** muriatic acid. **A., hydrochloric, dilute,** dilute muriatic acid. **A., hydrochloroni'tric,** nitromuriatic acid. **A., hydrocyan'ic,** see *Hydrocyanic.* **A., hydrocyanic, dilute,** see *Hydrocyanic acid.* **A., hydrofluo'ric,** see *Hydrofluoric.* **A., hydrosulphu'ric,** hydrogen, sulphuretted. **A., hydrothion'ic,** hydrogen, sulphuretted. **A., igasu'ric,** see *Jatropha curcas.* **A., ino'sic,** see *Muscle.* **A., io'dic,** white, transparent solid, slightly deliquescent, very soluble in water; given with sulphate of quinia in hoarseness, scrofula, incipient phthisis, chronic inflammation, syphilis, etc. Dose, 3 to 6 grains or more. **A., jatroph'ic,** see *Jatropha curcas.* **A., ki'nic,** $C_7H_{12}O_6$, exists in various plants, but is usually prepared from kinate of calcium, which is left as residue in manufacture of sulphate of quinine; by heating kinic acid or a kinate with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid, kinone or quinone, $C_6H_4O_2$, is obtained. Kinic acid acts on the system like other vegetable acids. See *Kinate.* **A., kino'vic** or **kinovat'ic,** quinovic or chinovic acid; kinova bitter, $C_{28}H_{34}O_4$; found in chinova-bark and bark of plants of genus Nauclea; given in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as a febrifuge; also used in form of kinate of calcium. **A., lac'tic,** see *Lactic.* **A. of lemons,** citric acid. **A., lithen'ic,** uric acid. **A., lithi'asic,** uric acid. **A., lith'ic,** uric acid. **A., mangan'ic,** see *Potassii permanganas.* **A., marine,** hydrochloric acid. **A., marine, a'erated,** chlorine. **A., marine, dephlogis'ticated,** chlorine. **A., marine, dulcified,** spiritus ætheris muriatici. **A., meco'nic,** see *Meconic.* **A., mephit'ic,** carbonic acid. **A., of milk,** lactic acid. **A., muriat'ic,** see *Muriatic.* **A., muriat'ic, dilute,** see *Muriatic acid.* **A., nance'ic,** lactic acid. **A., ni'tric,** see *Nitric.* **A., ni'tric, dilute,** see *Nitric acid.* **A., ni'tro-hydrochlo'ric,** nitromuriatic acid. **A., nitro-hydrochlo'ric, dilute,** acidum nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum. **A., nitromuriat'ic,** nitromuriatic acid. **A., nitropic'ric,** acid, carbazotic. **A., ni'trous, dephlogis'ticated,** nitric acid. **A., ole'ic,** acidum oleicum (Ph. U. S.). Yellowish oily liquid, used as bland application to skin, and as addition to ointments and other external applications; used in manufacture of oleates. See *Oleates.* **A., os'mic,** see *Osmic.* **A., oxal'ic,** see *Oxalic.* **A., oxysep'tonic,** nitric acid. **A., paraffin'icum,** see *Paraffin.* **A., phe'nic,** carbolic acid. **A., phenyl'ic,** carbolic acid. **A., phenylsulphu'ric,** sulphocarbolic acid. **A., phosphor'ic, dilute,** acidum phosphoricum dilutum. **A., phosphor'icum,** see *Phosphoric.* **A., pic'ric,** acid, carbazotic. **A., pneu'mic** (*pneumon,* lung), crystallizable principle found in substance of lung of mammalia; used in pulverized state in phthisis. **A., poly'alic,** see *Polygala senega.* **A., prus'sic,** hydrocyanic acid. **A., pyroace'tic,** or **A., pyroxyl'ic,** acetic acid. **A., pyrogal'lic,** see *Pyrogallic.* **A., pyrolig'neous,** pyroligneous acid, see *Aceticum acidum.* **A., pyrolig'nic,** pyroligneous acid. **A., quercitan'nic,** tannin. **A., qui'nic,** A., kinic. **A., quino'vic,** acid, kinovic. **A., ricino'leic,** see *Ricinoleic.* **A., rosa'cic,** see *Porphyruria.* **A., salicyl'ic,** see *Salicylic.* **A., sclerotin'ic,** see *Ergota.* **A. of sea-salts,** hydrochloric acid. **A. of sor'rel,** oxalic acid. **A. of su'gar,** oxalic acid. **A. of sugar of milk,** m cic acid. **A., sulphhy'dric,** hydrogen, sulphuretted. **A., sulphocarbol'ic,** see *Sulphocarbolic.* **A., sulphohy'dric,** hydrogen, sulphuretted. **A., sulphophe'nic,** sulphocarbolic acid. **A., sulphovi'nic,** ethyl-sulphuric acid, from addition of sulphuric acid to alcohol; yellowish astringent liquid, dissolving iodoform, camphor, sulphur, and other remedies for skin diseases; hence used as vehicle for them. Sulphovinate of sodium is given internally as cathartic. **A., sulphu'ric,** see *Sulphuric.* **A., sulphu'ric, aromatic,** acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **A., sulphu'ric, dilute,** acidum sulphuricum dilutum. **A., sul'phurous,** acidum sulphurosum. **A., tan'nic,** tannin. **A. of tar'tar,** tartaric acid. **A., tauroch'olic,** cholic acid. **A., thy'mic,** see *Thymic.* **A., trinitrophe'nic,** acid, carbazotic. **A., tro'pic,** see *Tropic.* **A., u'ric,** see *Uric.* **A. of u'rine,** uric acid; phosphoric acid. **A., urinobenzo'ic,** acid, hippuric. **A., urobenzo'ic,** acid, hippuric. **A., u'rous,** uric oxide. **A., uryl'ic,** uric acid. **A., valeria'nic,** acidum valerianicum. **A., vale'ric,** acidum valerianicum. **A., vitriol'ic,** sulphuric acid. **A. of wood,** pyroligneous acid. **A., zoo'tic** or **zootin'ic,** hydrocyanic acid.

A'cid albu'min. Proteid dissolved in strong acid and having acid reaction. **A. rad'icle,** element or elements forming acid with hydrogen.

Acidiferous, as-id-if'er-us (*acidum,* acid, *fero,* to bear). Capable of being converted into an acid.

Acidifiable, as-id-i-fi'a-bl (*acidum, fio,* to become). Convertible into an acid.

Acidification, as-id-i-fi-ca'shun. Change to an acid condition.

Acid'ifying prin'ciple. Name formerly given to oxygen, as it was supposed that oxygen was required to form acids.

Acidimeter, as-id-im'eter (*acidum, metron,* measure). Hybrid term to denote instrument to determine strength of acid.

Acidimetry (as-id-im'-e-tre) or **Acidom'etry.** Measurement of amount of acid. See *Acidometer.*

Aciditatio (as-id-e-tah'she-o) or **Acidit'ies.** Sourness of stomach, indicated by acid eructations, etc.; common affection of children; must be obviated by absorbents, as magnesia, chalk, etc., and regulated diet.

Acidity, as-id'i-te. Acid condition; sourness, as of stomach; excessive amount of acid secretion in stomach.

Acidology, as-id-ol'o-je (*akis,* sharp instrument, *logos,* a description). Description of surgical instruments.

Acidometer, as-id-om'e-tur (*acidum, metron,* measure). Hydrometer for determining density of acids. Instrument to measure amount of acid.

Acidometry. See *Acidimetry.*

Acido-peirastica, as-e'do-pi-ras'te-kah (*akis,* point, *peirazo,* to test). Puncture for exploratory purposes.

Acidosteophyte, as-id-os'te-o-fite (*akis,* point, *osteon,* bone, *phuton,* growth). Pointed exostosis or osteophyte.

Acids. See *Acid.*

Acidulate, as-id'u-late. To render acidulous or slightly acid.

Acidulous, as-id'u-lus. Possessing sourish taste, as acidulous fruits, oranges, gooseberries, etc. **A. waters,** mineral waters containing carbonic acid gas sufficient to render them sourish. See *Waters, mineral.* **A. water, sim'ple,** aqua acidi carbonici (Ph. U. S.), soda water, mineral water, water impregnated with carbonic acid. There is no carbonate of sodium in it. It is cooling and slightly stimulating; used benefically in dyspepsia and in vomiting, etc., and an excellent refrigerant in fever, given ice-cold and in small quantities oft repeated.

Acidum, as'id-um. Acid. **A. ace'ticum,** aceticum acidum. **A. ace'ticum aroma'ticum,** acetum aromaticum. **A. ace'ticum camphora'tum,** aromatic spirit of vinegar. **A. ace'ticum debil'ius,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **A. ace'ticum destilla'tum,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **A. ace'ticum dilu'tum,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **A. ace'ticum e lig'no ven'ale,** pyrolig-

neous acid. **A. ace'ticum empyreumat'icum,** pyroligneous acid. **A. ace'ticum for'te,** aceticum acidum. **A. ace'ticum for'tius,** aceticum acidum. **A. ace'ticum glacia'le,** aceticum acidum. **A. aceticum pu'rum,** aceticum acidum. **A. ace'ticum pyroligno'sum,** pyroligneous acid. **A. ace'ticum scillit'icum,** acetum scillæ. **A. ace'ticum ten'ue,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **A. acetosel'læ,** oxalic acid. **A. aceto'sum,** acetum. **A. aceto'sum camphora'tum,** aromatic spirit of vinegar. **A. a'dipis,** acid of fat. **A. aë'reum,** carbonic acid. **A. alcohol'icum,** acetic acid. **A. allanto'icum,** allantoic acid. **A. am'nicum or amnio'ticum,** amniotic acid. **A. arsenico'sum,** arsenious acid. **A. arsen'icum,** arsenic acid. **A. arsenio'sum,** arsenicum album. **A. aseptin'icum,** aseptinic acid. **A. atmosphær'icum,** carbonic acid. **A. atrop'icum,** see *Tropic acid.* **A. azo'ticum,** nitric acid. **A. benzo'icum,** benzoin, flowers of. **A. benzoyl'icum,** benzoin, flowers of. **A. bezoar'dicum,** uric acid. **A. bora'cicum or bo'ricum,** boracic acid. **A. borosalicyl'icum,** borosalicylic acid. **A. borus'sicum,** hydrocyanic acid. **A. bromhy'dricum,** hydrobromic acid. **A. buty'ricum,** butyric acid. **A. camphor'icum,** acid, camphoric. **A. carbazot'icum,** acid, carbazotic. **A. carbol'icum,** carbolic acid. **A. carbol'icum impu'rum,** carbolic acid, impure. **A. carbon'icum,** carbonic acid. **A. cathart'icum,** see *Cassia senna* and *Rhamnus.* **A. chi'nicum,** quinic acid. **A. chlorhy'dricum,** hydrochloric acid. **A. chlo'ricum,** chloric acid. **A. chloroace'ticum,** dichloroacetic acid. **A. chlorohydrargy'ricum,** corrosive sublimate. **A. chlorohydrocyan'icum,** chlorohydrocyanic acid. **A. chlorohydrogena'tum,** hydrochloric acid. **A. chloronitro'sum,** nitromuriatic acid. **A. chro'micum,** chromic acid. **A. chrysophan'icum,** chrysophanic acid. **A. cit'ricum,** citric acid. **A. copaib'icum,** resin of copaiba. **A. cresyl'icum,** cresylic acid. **A. creta'ceum,** carbonic acid. **A. cu'pricum,** cupric acid. **A. cyanhy'dricum,** hydrocyanic acid. **A. elain'icum,** oleic acid. **A. fluo'ricum,** hydrofluoric acid. **A. formica'rum,** formic acid. **A. galac'ticum,** lactic acid. **A. galla'ceum, gal'læ** or **galla'rum,** acid gallic. **A. glycochol'icum,** glycocholic acid. **A. gynocar'dicum,** gynocardic acid. **A. hippu'ricum,** acid, hippuric. **A. hydriod'icum,** acid hydriodic. **A. hydriod'icum dilutum,,** see *Acid, hydriodic,* **A. hydrobro'micum or hydrobroma'tum,** hydrobromic acid. **A. hydrocarbon'icum,** oxalic acid. **A. hydrochlo'ricum or hydrochlora'tum,** hydrochloric acid. **A. hydrochlo'ricum dilu'tum,** dilute, hydrochloric acid. **A. hydrochloroni'tricum,** nitrohydrochloric acid. **A. hydrocyan'icum,** hydrocyanic acid. **A. hydrocyan'icum dilu'tum,** see *Hydrocyanic acid.* **A. hydrofluor'icum,** hydrofluoric acid. **A. hydroioda'tum or hydroio'dicum,** hydriodic acid. **A. hydrosulfura'tum, hydrosulfu'ricum, hydrosulphura'tum,** or **hydrosulphu'ricum,** hydrogen, sulphide. **A. hydrothion'icum,** hydrogen sulphide. **A. hydrothion'icum liq'uidum,** see *Hydrosulphuretted water.* **A. hyperos'micum,** osmic acid. **A. hypochloro'sum,** hypochlorous acid. **A. ioda'tum or iodhy'dricum,** hydriodic acid. **A. io'dicum,** acid, iodic. **A. jatroph'icum,** see *Jatropha curcas.* **A. kino'vicum,** acid, kinovic. **A. lac'ticum or lac'tis,** lactic acid. **A. lig'neum or lig'ni py'ro-oleo'sum,** or **ligno'rum empyreumat'icum,** pyroligneous acid. **A. limo'nis or limo'num,** citric acid. **A. lith'icum,** uric acid. **A. ma'licum,** malic acid. **A. mari'næ or mari'num,** hydrochloric acid. **A. meco'nicum,** meconic acid. **A. mephit'icum,** carbon dioxide. **A. mercu'ricum,** mercuric acid. **A. morbo'sum,** morbid acidity, as of stomach. **A. muriat'icum,** M. acidum. **A. muriat'icum dilu'tum,** muriatic acid. **A. muriat'icum nitro'so-oxygena'tum,** nitromuriatic acid. **A. ni'tri,** nitric acid. **A. ni'tri dulsifica'tum or vino'sum,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **A. nitrico-hydrochlora'tum,** nitrohydrochloric acid. **A. ni'tricum,** see *Nitric.* **A. ni'tricum dilu'tum,** nitric acid. **A. ni'tricum vena'le,** commercial nitric acid. **A. nitrochlorhy'dricum or nitrohydrochlo'ricum,** nitromuriatic acid. **A. nitromuriat'icum,** nitromuriatic acid. **A. nitromuriat'icum dilu'tum,** dilute nitro-muriatic acid. **A. nitro-nitro'sum,** fuming nitric acid. **A. nitroxan'thicum,** picric acid. **A. ole'icum or olein'icum,** oleic acid. **A. osmin'icum,** osmic acid. **A. os'sium,** phosphoric acid. **A. oxal'icum or oxali'num,** oxalic acid. **A. peros'micum,** osmic acid. **A. phe'nicum or phenyl'icum or phenylo'sum,** carbolic acid. **A. phosphor'icum,** phosphoric acid. **A. phosphoro'sum,** phosphorous acid. **A. pic'ricum or picrin'icum,** acid, carbazotic. **A. pneu'micum,** acid, pneumic. **A. po'micum,** malic acid. **A., prima'rum via'rum,** acidities. **A. prus'sicum,** hydrocyanic acid. **A. pyroace'ticum,** pyroligneous acid. **A. pyrogal'licum,** pyrogallic acid. **A. pyrolig'neum,** pyroligneous acid. **A. pyroxyl'icum,** pyroligneous acid. **A. quercitan'nicum,** tannin. **A. qui'nicum,** quinic acid. **A. quino'vicum,** acid, kinovic. **A. sac'chari or sacchari'num,** oxalic acid. **A. salicyl'icum,** salicylic acid. **A. sa'lis or sa'lis culina'ris,** or **sa'lis mari'ni,** muriatic acid. **A. sclerotin'icum,** see *Ergot.* **A. scytodeph'icum,** tannin. **A. sep'ticum,** nitric acid. **A. stearin'icum,** stearic acid. **A. stib'icum,** antimonic acid. **A. stibio'sum,** antimonious acid. **A. suc'cini or succin'icum,** succinic acid. **A. sulfhy'dricum or sulfohydrogena'tum,** hydrogen sulphide. **A. sulfuo'sum,** sulphurous acid. **A. sulfu'ricum,** sulphuric acid. **A. sulphohy'dricum,** hydrogen sulphide. **A. sulphu'ricum,** sulphuric acid. **A. sulphu'ricum alcoolisa'tum,** elixir acidum Halleri. **A. sulphu'ricum aromat'icum,** sulphuric acid, aromatic. **A. sulphu'ricum dilu'tum,** sulphuric acid, diluted. **A. sulphu'ricum vena'le,,** commercial sulphuric acid. **A. sulph'uris,** sulphuric acid. **A. sulph'uris volat'ile,** sulphurous acid. **A. sulphuro'sicum or sulphuro'sum,** sulphurous acid. **A. tan'nicum,** tannin. **A. tar'tari, A. tar'tari essentia'le, tartar'icum,** or **tartaro'sum,** tartaric acid. **A. thy'micum,** thymol. **A. trinitrophe'nicum,** picric acid. **A. trop'icum,** tropic acid. **A. u'ricum or uri'næ,** acid of urine; uric or phosphoric acid; uric acid. **A. urolith'icum,** uric acid. **A. valerian'icum or vale'ricum,** valerianic or valeric acid. Acid found in valerian plants, angelica root, oil of Delphinus globiceps (delphic or delphinic acid), etc. Produced, also, by oxidation of fusel oil and albuminous matters, and by putrefaction of animal substances, but in greater quantity in rotten cheese. Dose, gtt. v–xv., as a nervine. **A. vitri'oli or vitriol'icum,** sulphuric acid. **A. vitriol'icum alcoho'le aromat'icum,** acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **A. vitriol'icum aromat'icum,** acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **A. vitriol'icum vino'sum,** elixir acidum Halleri. **A. zoo'ticum or zootin'icum,** hydrocyanic acid.

Acidurgia, as-id-ur'je-ah (*akis,* sharp instrument, *ergon,* work). Operative surgery.

Acies, ah'se-aze (steel). Chalybs; eminence at side of foramen of Monro; pupil of eye; keen eyesight. **A. digito'rum ma'nûs** (*acies,* phalanx), see *Phalanx.* **A. diur'na** (*acies,* keen eyesight), hemeralopia.

Aciesis, ah-se-a'sis. Acyesis.

Acinesia (ah-sin-a'ze-ah) or **Acine'sis,** ah-sin-a'sis (*a, kineo,* to move). Absence, depravation, or loss of power of motion; period of rest of heart between systole and diastole; rest.

Acinesiatrophia, ah-sin-a-ze-at-rof'e-ah (*a, kinesis,* motion, *trophe,* nourishment). Atrophy from want of nourishment or loss of muscular power.

Acineses, ah-sin-a'ses. Neuroses of which acinecis is chief symptom.

Acinesic (ah-sin-e'zik) or **Acinetic,** ah-sin-et'ik. Affected with loss of muscular power or motor paralysis; agent capable of producing such effect.

Acine'sis. Acinesia.

Acinetatrophia, ah-sin-et-at-rof'e-ah. Acinesiatrophia.

Acini, as'in-e, pl. of **Acinus.** See *Corpora Malpighiana and Spleen.* **A. bilio'si,** acini or lobules of liver. **A. glandulo'si,** acini of a gland. **A. inter'ni,** acini of Malpighi. **A. lie'nis,** corpuscles of spleen, see *Spleen.*

A. of Malpig'hi, see *Corpora Malpighiana and Spleen.* **A. rena'les**, corpora Malpighiana.

Ac'iniform. Like a bunch of grapes. **A. tunic**, the choroid, uvea, etc.

Acinos, as'in-os. Species of thyme, formerly used internally as an astringent, and externally as an application to ulcers, etc.

Acinose (as'in-ose) or **Acinous**, as'in-us. Like grapes, as acinous lobules or acini. See *Acinus.*

Acino-tubular, as'in-o-tu'bu-lar. Glands having acini and tubules for secretion.

A'cinus, A. glandulo'sus (*acinus*, bunch of grapes). A glandiform corpuscle; smallest part of a racemose gland, in which secretion takes place and the excretory radicle arises; minute lobule of lung or liver; portion of duct of racemose gland communicating with alveolar cavities; small closed cavity in ductless gland, such as the thyroid. Acini glandulosi are found in glands like the pancreas, arranged in clusters; such glands are called glandulæ acinosæ, acinous glands. See *Lobule* and *Acini.*

Acipen'ser. See *Ichthyocolla.*

Acis, as'is (*akis*, point). Sharp point; acute pain; bandage.

Aciur'gia (*akis*, sharp instrument, *ergon*, work). Operative surgery.

Aclastic, ah-klas'tik (*a*, *klao*, to break). Not refracting.

Acleidian, ah-kleid'e-an (*a*, *kleis*, clavicle). Devoid of clavicle or clavicles.

Acleitocardia, ah-klei-to-kar'de-ah (*akleitos*, not closed, *kardia*, heart). Cyanopathy or blue disease from imperfectly closed foramen ovale.

Acmæ, ak'me (*akme*, prime of life). Acme; acne.

Acmæamorpha, ak-me-ah-mor'fah. Amorpha or intertrigo of adults.

Acmæochlorosis, ak-me-o-klo-ro'sis. Chlorosis of adults.

Acmæopimelorrhœa, ak-me-o-pim-el-or-rhe'ah. Pimelorrhœa or seborrhœa oleosa of adults.

Acmœopolysarcia, ak-me-o-pol-e-sark'e-ah. Polysarcia or excessive obesity of adults.

Acmæos, ak-me'os (vigorous). Adult; in full maturity.

Acmas'tic (*akme*, *astikos*, unmarked). Continuous, as a fever which preserves an equal degree of intensity throughout its course.

Ac'me. Vigor. Period of disease at which the symptoms are most violent. *Arche* is the commencement, *anabasis* the period of increase, *acme* the height. Acne.

Acme'la, Aeme'lia, Acmel'la. Spilanthus acmella. **A. Linnæ'i**, plant of India and S. America; sialagogue and antiscorbutic. **A. Mauritia'na**, Spilanthus acmella. **A. re'pens**, grows in United States; has same properties as A. Linnæi.

Ac'mon. Incus.

Ac'na. Acne.

Ac'ne (*akme*, bloom, or *ake*, point). *Stonepock, Whelk, Bubucle.* Chronic inflammation of sebaceous glands and surrounding tissues; papules, pustules, or tubercles usually appearing on the forehead, pimples on chin, breast, and back. Group of diseases of skin, including acne, eczema, and strophulus. **A., ad'enoid**, disseminated variety of A. vulgaris. **A. al'bida**, milium. **A. artificia'lis**, eruption due to use of certain drugs, as iodine, bromine, etc. **A. atroph'ica**, acne accompanied with atrophy and subsequent scars; a form of lupus erythematosus. **A. broma'ta**, acne from internal use of bromides. **A. cachectico'rum**, acne of cachectic or broken-down persons, on the trunk or limbs. **A. cervi'cis**, inflammation of follicles of cervix uteri. **A. cilia'ris**, inflammation of sebaceous glands of edge of eyelids. **A. coagmina'ta**, acne in which pustules are aggregated together. **A. contagio'sa**, pustular affection of horses. **A. cor'nea**, acne with indurated sebaceous matter; follicular ichthyosis. **A. dissemina'ta**, disseminated variety of A. vulgaris. **A. erythemato'sa**, A. rosacea. **A. fronta'lis**, A. varioloformis. **A. granulo'sa**, A. cachecticorum. **A. horde'olans** or **hordeola'ris**, acne in which pustules are like grains of barley. **A. hypertroph'ica**, acne accompanied with hypertrophy; hypertrophic form of A. rosacea. **A. indura'ta**, acne with hardened papules or tubercles. **A. ioda'ta**, acne from internal use of iodine or iodides. **A. ke'loid**, dermatitis papillaris capillitii. **A. kerato'sa**, variety of A. vulgaris, the hair-follicles becoming horny. **A. medicamento'sa**, acne from internal use of drugs. **A. ment'agra**, sycosis. **A. milia'ris**, milium; pustular acne rosacea. **A. mollus'cum**, molluscum contagiosum. **A. papulo'sum**, papular form of acne. **A. pend'ulum**, molluscum pendulum. **A. picea'lis**, papular form of acne from external use of tar. **A. puncta'ta**, papular form of acne with comedones. **A. pustulo'sa**, pustular form of acne that is usually met with, the pustules being aggregated together. **A. rosa'cea**, gutta rosea. **A. scrophuloso'rum**, A. cachecticorum. **A. seba'cea**, seborrhœa, xeroderma. **A. seni'lis**, gutta rosea. **A. sim'plex**, acne. **A. sola'ris**, papular acne on parts of the body exposed to the sun. **A. strophulo'sa**, milium, strophulus albidus. **A. syphilit'ica**, pustular syphilide; acne of the throat; follicular pharyngitis. **A. tubera'ta** or **tuberculo'sa**, A. indurata. **A. umbilica'ta**, A. varioloformis. **A. variolofor'mis**, pustular form attended with eruption like smallpox; molluscum contagiosum. **A. viri'lis**, acne indurata. **A. vulga'ris**, term including three forms: A. simplex, A. indurata, A. punctata.

Ac'neform. Resembling acne.

Acne'mia (*a*, *kneme*, leg). Absence or imperfect development of legs.

Acnemos, ak-na'mos. One affected with acnemia.

Acnesmos, ak-nes'mos (*a*, *knesmos*, itching). Free from itching.

Acnes'tis (*a*, *knao*, to scratch). Part of spine extending in quadrupeds from between the shoulders to the loins; middle of the loins; vertebral column; nettle.

Ac'nida cannab'ina. Virginia hemp.

Acnisos, ak-ne'sos (*a*, *knisa*, fat). Thin.

Acoccygeus, ah-kok-se-ja'us (*a*, *kokkux*, coccyx). Devoid of coccyx; without tail.

Acoe, ak'o-a. Audition; ear.

Acœlia, ah-se'le-ah (*a*, *koilia*, cavity). Absence of cavity; deficiency of abdomen.

Acœlius, ah-se'le-us (*a*, *koilia*, belly). Devoid of belly; one so emaciated as to appear to have no belly.

Acœlosis, ah-se-lo'sis. Acœlia.

Acoemeter, ak-o-e'me-tur (*akoe*, hearing, *metron*, measure). Acoumeter.

Acoemetrum, ak-o-a'me-trum. Acoumeter.

Acoenosi, ak-o-en'o-se (*akoe*, hearing, *nosos*, disease). Diseases of audition or organ of hearing.

Acoesis, ak-o-e'sis. Audition.

Acognosia, ak-og-no'se-ah (*akos*, remedy, *gnosis*, knowledge). Study of drugs.

Acography, ak-og'ra-fe (*akos*, *grapho*, to describe). Description of drugs or remedies.

Acolabis, ak-ol'ah-bis (*akis*, point, *labis*, forceps). Artery forceps.

Acolasia, ah-ko-lah'se-ah (*a*, *kolazo*, to restrain). Intemperance, as of appetite or passions.

Acolastic, ak-o-las'tik. Intemperate; pertaining to acolasia.

Acology, ak-ol'o-je (*akos*, a remedy, *logos*, discourse). Materia medica; therapeutics; restricted by some to operative surgery, like aciurgia (from *akis*, point).

Acolous, ah-ko'lus (*a*, priv., *kolon*, limb). Devoid of limbs or feet.

Acoluthia, ak-o-lu'the-ah (sequence). Sequela.

Acolyctine, ak-o'lik-teen. Alkaloid from Aconitum lycoctonum.

Acomas, ak-o'mas. Name given to several trees in Guiana, roots of which are used in gonorrhœa.

Acomia, ah-ko'me-ah (*a*, *kome*, hair). Want of hair, baldness, alopecia, acosmia.

Ac'omus (same etymon). Devoid of hair.

Ac'ona. West Indian shrub; fruit is aromatic and stimulant.

Acondylous, ah-kon'de-lus (*a*, priv., *kondulos*, joint). Not provided with joints.

Acone, ah'ko-ne. Mortar.

Aconella (ak-o-nel'lah) or **Aconelline,** ak-o-nel'leen. Alkaloid from Aconitum napellus, resembling narcotin in composition.

Aconita, ak-o-ne'tah. Aconitine.

Aconite, ak'o-nite. See *Aconitum napellus.* **A., ab'stract of,** abstractum aconiti. **A., Amer'ican,** aconitum uncinatum. **A., ex'tract of,** extractum aconiti. **A., flu'id ex'tract of,** extractum aconiti fluidum. **A., In'dian,** Aconitum ferox. **A. leaves,** see *Aconitum napellus.* **A. lin'iment,** linimentum aconiti. **A., moun'tain,** Aconitum neomontanum. **A., Nepal,** various species of aconitum growing in Nepal. **A. plas'ter,** emplastrum aconiti. **A. root,** see *Aconitum napellus.* **A., tinc'ture of,** tinctura aconiti. **A., win'ter,** Eranthis hiemalis.

Aconiti folia, ak-o-ne'te fo'le-ah. See *Aconitum napellus.* **A. ra'dix** (Ph. Br.), see *Aconitum napellus.*

Aconitia, ak-o-nish'e-a. Aconitine.

Aconit'ic acid. Crystallized acid in aconite and other plants; when citric acid is decomposed by heat this acid is one of the results.

Aconitin, ak-on'it-in. Aconitine.

Aconitina (Ph. Br.), ak-on-it-e'nah. Aconitine.

Aconitinæ (ak-on-it-e'ne) **azo'tas.** Aconitine nitrate. **A. olea'tum,** see *Oleate;* used externally in neuralgia. **A. unguen'tum,** ointment of aconitine; officinal in Ph. B., containing 1.6 parts of aconitine in 100 of ointment.

Aconitine, ak-on'it-een. $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$. White powder, soluble in chloroform, alcohol, and ether, insoluble in water, very poisonous; active principle of Aconitum napellus and other Aconita; numbness and tingling are produced by even small fractional doses; powerful cardiac sedative; it has been used internally, and externally as an oleate or ointment. Dose is gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$. **A. ni'trate,** $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12},HNO_3$. Moderately soluble salt.

Aconiti'num. Aconitine.

Aconitium, ak-o-nish'e-um. Aconitine.

Aconitum, ak-on-e'tum (from *Acone,* a place in Bithynia). *Wolfsbane, Monkshood.* Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Various species of aconitum have been used in medicine in fevers, throat affections, inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes, etc.; they are all poisonous in different degrees. **A. altigalea'tum,** A. cammarum. **A. an'thora** or **anthoroid'eum,** *Salutary monkshood, Wholesome wolfsbane, Yellow helmet-flower.* Root of this plant, growing in the Alps, is cathartic and anthelmintic. **A. barba'tum,** species from Siberia; root is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic. **A. Bernhardia'num,** A. cammarum. **A. cam'marum** resembles Aconitum napellus in properties. **A. Candol'lei,** A. anthora. **A. Chinen'se,** Chinese species, the root of which is used to poison arrows and as local anæsthetic. **A. columbia'num,** A. anthora. **A. eu'lophum,** A. anthora. **A. fe'rox,** violent poison growing in Nepaul; *bish* or *bikh poison* of that country; its effects are like those of Aconitum napellus. **A. Fisch'eri,** a species growing in Japan and United States; very poisonous. **A. heterophyl'lum,** root of this Himalayan species has tonic and antiperiodic properties; plant is eaten as vegetable. **A. interme'dium,** A. neomontanum. **A. Jacqui'ni,** A. anthora. **A. Japon'icum,** species growing in Japan, root of which resembles in properties that of A. Chinense. **A. Kusnezo'vii,** A. cammarum. **A. lu'teum,** yellow aconite, A. lycoctonum. **A. lycoc'tonum,** great yellow wolfsbane; species growing in various parts of Europe; root is poisonous. **A. macran'thum,** A. cammarum. **A. multif'idum,** species of aconite having edible roots. **A. napel'lus,** *Aconite, Common monkshood,* or *Wolfsbane;* root, leaves, and flowering tops of this perennial herbaceous plant, indigenous in Asia and Northern Europe, are used medicinally; powerful sedative and anodyne. Leaves (aconiti folia, Ph. Br.) and root (aconiti radix, Ph. Br., aconitum, Ph. U. S.) are both used. Aconite is seldom given in substance (the dose of the powder is gr. ss–ij), but usually in the form of extract or tincture; the chief pharmacopœial preparations are — abstractum aconiti, extractum aconiti, extractum aconiti fluidum, linimentum aconiti, tinctura aconiti. Action and uses of aconite are referred to under its alkaloid, *Aconitine.* **A. nasu'tum,** A. Fischeri. **A. nemoro'sum,** A. anthora. **A. neomonta'num,** mountain aconite of Europe; A. napellus. **A. ochroleu'cum,** non-poisonous Caucasian species. **A. palma'tum,** non-poisonous Himalayan species. **A. panicula'tum,** A. cammarum. **A. ponticum,** A. lycoctonum. **A. Pyrena'icum,** species from Pyrenees, variety of A. lycoctonum. **A. racemo'sum,** Actæa spicata. **A. reclina'tum,** species growing in Southern United States. **A. rostra'tum,** A. cammarum. **A. rotundifo'lium,** species with edible roots. **A. salutif'erum,** A. anthora. **A. scan'dens,** A. uncinatum. **A. septentriona'le,** variety of A. lycoctonum growing in northern parts of Europe, and having poisonous root. **A. Sinen'se,** Chinese aconite. **A. spica'tum,** variety of A. napellus. **A. Stoerkea'num,** species of aconitum, sometimes gathered by mistake for officinal aconite; amount of alkaloid in it is, however, small. **A. stric'tum,** variety of A. napellus. **A. uncina'tum,** wild monkshood; indigenous; said to have virtues similar to Aconitum napellus. **A. vanab'ile,** A. napellus. **A. variega'tum,** A. cammarum. **A. viro'sum,** A. ferox. **A. vulga'rum,** A. napellus. **A. vulpa'ria,** A. lycoctonum.

Aconusi, ak-on-u'se (*akoe,* audition, *nosos,* disease). Diseases of the ear and of audition.

Acoönosi, ak-o-on'o-se. Aconusi.

Acopon (ak'o-pon) or **Acopum,** ak'o-pum. Remedy against weariness.

Acopria, ah-kop're-ah (*a, kopros,* excrement). Constipation; defect in fecal formation.

Acopro'des. Producing only small amount of excrement.

Acoprosis, ah-kop-ro'sis. Constipation; acopria.

Acop'rous. Having only small amount of excrement.

Ac'opum. Acopon.

A'cor (*acer,* sour). Sourness. **A. ace'ticus,** glacial acetic acid. **A. benzo'inus,** benzoic acid. **A. bora'cicus,** boric acid. **A. hydrochlo'ricus,** hydrochloric acid. **A. phosphor'icus,** phosphoric acid. **A. Prus'sicus,** hydrocyanic acid. **A. succin'eus** or **succin'icus,** succinic acid. **A. sul'phuris,** sulphuric acid. **A. tartar'icus,** tartaric acid. **A. ventric'uli,** acidity of stomach.

Acorea, ah-kor'e-ah (*a,* pr., *kore,* the pupil). Absence of pupil of eye.

Acores, ac-o'res. Acids; acidities.

Acoria, ah-kor'e-ah (*a, koreo,* to satiate). Inordinate or canine appetite, or opposite state of moderation in eating.

Acorin, ak'or-in. Bitter principle of calamus.

Acormus, ah-kor'mus (*a, kormos,* trunk). Monster devoid of trunk.

A'corn. Nut of oak-tree. **A., Ju'piter's,** Fagus castanea. **A., oil'y,** Guilandina moringa. **A., Sardin'ian,** Fagus castanea. **A., sweet,** fruit of Quercus ballota.

A'corns. Fruit of the oak, Quercus alba.

Acorus adulterinus (ak'o-rus ad-ul-ter-e'nus). Iris pseudacorus. **A. aromat'icus,** A. calamus. **A. Brasilien'sis,** A. calamus. **A. cal'amus,** sweet flag or acorus, flag-root, sweet cane, myrtle flag, sweet grass, sweet root, sweet rush, ord. Aroideæ, indigenous in N. America and Asia. Rhizome, calamus (Ph. U. S.), is stomachic and carminative **A. fal'sus,** Iris pseudacorus. **A. gramin'eus,** aromatic species growing in China, Japan, etc. **A. Indicus,** A. gramineus. **A. odora'tus,** A. calamus. **A. palus'tris,** Iris pseudacorus. **A. terres'tris,** Chinese species, tonic and antispasmodic. **A. ve'rus,** A. calamus. **A. vulga'ris,** Iris pseudacorus.

Acos, ah'kos. Remedy.

Acosmia, ah-kos'me-ah (*a, kosmos,* order, ornament). Disorder; irregularity in critical days, according to Galen, who uses the word *kosmos* for regularity in those days. Others call bald persons *akosmoi,* because deprived of a beautiful ornament.

Acosmus, ah-kos'mus (same etymon). Affected with acosmia.

Acoucroba. Plant of Guinea used in small-pox.

Acoumeter, ak-oo'met-ur (*akouo,* to hear, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring degree of hearing.

Acoumetry, ak-oo'me-try (same etymon). Measurement of degree of hearing.

Acouometer, ak-oo-om'e-ter. Acoumeter.

Acouophonia, ak-oo-o-fo'ne-ah. Acouophony.

Acouophony, ak-oo-of'o-ne (*akouo,* to hear, *phone,* voice). Auscultatory percussion. Mode of auscultation, in which observer places ear on chest and analyzes sound produced by percussion.

Acouoxylon, ak-oo-ox'il-on (*akouo,* to hear, *xulon,* wood). Stethoscope made of one piece of wood, devised by Niemeyer.

Acouphonia, ak-oo-fo'ne-ah. Acouophonia.

Acousia, ak-oos'e-ah. Involuntary action.

Acousma, ak-oos'mah (*akousma,* anything heard). Imaginary noise; depraved sense of hearing.

Acousmetric (ak-oos-met'ric) or **Acousmometric,** ak-oos-mo-met'ric. Relating to measurement of sense of hearing.

Acoustic, ak-oos'tik (*akoustikos,* relating to hearing). That which belongs to the ear or to hearing. **A. appara'tus,** see *Ear.* **A. duct,** external auditory meatus. **A. med'icine,** one used in diseased audition. **A. nerve,** auditory nerve. **A. re'flex,** see *Reflex.* **A. stri'æ,** medullary striæ. **A. tu'bercle,** projection on floor of fourth ventricle of brain.

Acous'tica (same etymon). Remedies for impaired hearing.

Acous'tico-mallæ'us. Laxator tympani.

Acoustics, ak-oos'ticks. Part of physics treating of theory of sounds.

Acquired diseases, ak-kwired dis-eze'es. Adventitious diseases; diseases which occur after birth, and are not dependent upon hereditary predisposition. **A. move'ments,** muscular actions that have become voluntary only after conscious effort.

Acracholia, ak-rah-kol'e-ah (*akros,* extreme, *chole,* bile). Excessive temper or spleen.

Acræpala (ah-kre'pah-lah) or **Acraipala,** ah-kra'-pah-lah (*a, kraipale,* drunkenness). Remedies against effects of a debauch.

Acræpalous, ak-re'pal-us (*a,* priv., *kraipale,* debauch). Having remedial power against the effects of a debauch.

Ac'rai. Arabic term for satyriasis or excessive sexual irritation.

Acralea, ak-ral'a-ah (*akros,* at the extremity). Extreme parts of the body, as head, hands, feet, nose, ears, etc.

Acrania, ah-kran'e-ah (*a, kranion,* cranium). Want of cranium, wholly or in part; monstrosity with such condition.

Acranial, ah-krane'e-al. Vertebrate animals formed as described under *Acrania.*

Acrasia, ah-krah'se-ah (*krasis,* mixture). Intemperance; excess of any kind.

Acratia, ah-krat-e'ah (*a, kratos,* strength). Impotence; weakness, fainting; intemperance.

Acratisma, ah-krat-iz'ma (*akratos,* unmixed). Breakfast of bread steeped in wine, not mixed with water.

Acratocholus, ah-krat-ok'o-lus (*akratos,* unmixed, *chole,* bile). Produced by bile alone.

Acratomeli, ah-krat-om'a-le (*akratos,* unmixed wine, *meli,* honey). Wine mixed with honey.

Acraton, ah'krat-on. Acratum.

Acratopegæ, ah-krat-o-pa'ge (*a, kratos,* strength, *pege,* a spring). Mineral waters having no marked chemical qualities.

Acratoposia, ah-krat-o-pos'e-ah (*akratos,* unmixed, *posis,* drink). Drinking of pure or unmixed wine.

Acratum, ah'krat-um (*akratos,* unmixed). Unmixed wine.

Acraturesis, ah-krat-u-ra'sis (*akrateia,* weakness, *ouresis,* the act of discharging urine). Inability to void urine, as from paralysis or atony of bladder.

Acre, ak're (*akre,* the summit). Extremity or tip of anything, as of nose.

Acrea, ak're-a. Acralea; also extreme parts of animals that are used as food.

Acretopos'ia. Acratoposia.

Acria, ak're-ah (pl. of *Acer,* bitter). Acrid or bitter articles or remedies, or poisons. Irritant or acrid abortifacients, anthelmintics, diuretics, emetics, emmenagogues, etc., have been variously called A. abortiva, A. anthelmintica, A. diuretica, A. emetica, A. emmenagogua, etc.

Acribometer, ak-rib-om'e-tur (*akribes,* precise, *metron,* measurement). Instrument for measuring small objects.

Acrid, ak'rid (*akros,* pointed). Term applied to substances of hot, biting taste which occasion disagreeable sense of irritation and constriction in the throat; or which, when applied externally, cause heat and irritation of the skin. **A. poisons,** see *Poisons.*

Acridity, ak-rid'it-e. State of being acid or irritating.

Acrid'ium. Scammony.

Acridophagi, ak-rid-of'ah-je (*akris,* a locust, *phago,* to eat). Locust-eaters. Acridophagous tribes are said to exist in Africa.

Acridophagy, ak-rid-of'aj-e (same etymon). Eating of locusts, or disease in Ethiopia supposed to be caused by use of locusts as food, or by irritation of the skin from action of locusts upon it.

Acrimony, ak'rim-o-ne (*acer,* acrid). Imaginary acrid condition of blood, lymph, etc., which was conceived to cause many diseases. Irritation produced by a sore.

Acrinia, ah-krin'e-ah (*a, krino,* to separate). Diminution of quantity or total suspension of secretion.

Acris, ak'ris. Sharp bony prominence; locust; acrisia.

Acrisia, ah-kris'e-a (*a, krisis,* judgment). Absence of crisis in disease; condition in which no judgment can be formed.

Acrisis, ah'kris-is. Acrisia.

Acrita, ah'kre-tah (*a,* priv., *krino,* to separate). Lowest subdivision of vertebrate animals (Owen).

Acritas, ah'krit-as. Acridity.

Acritical, a-krit'ik-al. Taking place without crisis; not foretelling a crisis, as acritical symptom, etc.

Acritochromacy, a-krit-o-kro'ma-se (*a, krino,* to choose, *chroma,* color). Color-blindness.

Acritos, ah'krit-os. Acritical.

Acritus, ah'krit-us. Acritical.

Acriviola, ak-riv-e'o-lah (*acer,* sharp, *viola,* a violet). Tropæolum majus.

A'cro (*akron,* top, extremity). In composition, top or extremity.

Acroæsthesia, ak-ro-ees-the'ze-ah (*akron,* top, *æsthesis,* sensation). High degree of nervous sensibility, as in hysteria.

Acroasis, ak-ro-as'is (*akroasthai,* to listen). Use of the ear in diagnosis.

Acroblasts, ak'ro-blasts (*acro, blastos,* germ). Cells between ectoblast and endoblast.

Acrobystia, ak-ro-bis'te-ah (*akron,* top, *buo,* to cover). Prepuce, or extremity of prepuce.

Acrobys'tic. Preputial.

Acrobystiolith, ak-ro-bis'te-o-lith (*akrobustia,* prepuce, *lithos,* a stone). Preputial calculus.

Acrobystitis, ak-ro-bis-te'tis. Inflammation of prepuce; or of sheath of penis of horse.

Acrocarpid'ium hispid'ulum. Species of tonic, piperaceous, West Indian plants.

Acrocepha'lia (*acro, kephale,* head). Unusual prominence at the top of the head.

Acrocephalic (ak-ro-sef-al'ic) or **Acrocephalous,** ak-ro-sef'al-us (same etymon). Term applied to heads unusually prominent on the top.

Acrocephalus, ak-ro-cef'al-us. Acrocephalic.

Acrocephaly, ak-ro-sef'al-e. See *Acrocephalic.*

Acrocheir, ak'ro-kire (*acro, cheir,* hand). Forearm; extremity of hand or fingers.

Ac'rochir. Acrocheir.

Acrocholia, ak-ro-kol'e-ah (*acro*, *chole*, bile). Choleric disposition.

Acrochordon, ak-ro-kor'don (*acro*, *chorde*, string). Tumor hanging by pedicle; kind of hard wart; enlarged sebaceous gland of eyelids, neck, etc.

Acrocinesis, ak-ro-sin-a'sis (*acro*, *kinesis*, movement). Increased power of movement.

Acrocolia, ak-ro-ko'le-ah (*acro*, *kolon*, member). Extreme parts of body, as head, hands, feet, nose, ears.

Acrocolium, ak-ro-ko'le-um. Acromion process.

Acrocomia (ak-ro-ko'me-ah) **lasiospatha** (*acro*, *kome*, hair). Brazilian tree, with edible fruit. **A. sclerocar'pa**, tree of West Indies and South America whose nut is used in catarrh.

Acrodac'tylum (*acro*, *daktulos*, finger). Upper surface of finger.

Acrodiclid'ium cama'ra. Indigenous in Brazil; wood is bitter, and fruit, ackawai nutmeg, is employed in dysentery.

Ac'rodont (*acro*, *odous*, tooth). Having teeth attached by their bases to upper part of jaw.

Acrodynia, ak-ro-din'e-ah (*acro*, *odune*, pain). Epidemic erythema. Literally, pain in the extremities. Painful affection of wrists and ankles, with erythematous eruption and dark pigmentation, with nervous disorders, epidemic in 1828–29 in Paris. Dengue; rheumatic affection of nervous system. A condition like dengue, pellagra, or ergotism.

Acrodyny, ak-rod'in-e. Acrodynia.

Acroi'sa. Blindness.

Acrokinesis, ak-ro-kin-a'sis. Acrocinesis.

Acro'leine (*acer*, sharp, *oleum*, oil). C_3H_4O. Volatile liquid obtained in destructive distillation of glycerine.

Acrolenion, ak-ro-len'e-on (*acro*, *olene*, ulna). Olecranon process.

Acromania, ak-ro-mah'ne-ah. Incurable or hopeless insanity.

Acromastium, ak-ro-mas'te-um (*acro*, *mastos*, breast). Nipple.

Acromegaly (ak-ro-meg'al-e) or **Acromegalia**, ak-ro-meg-al'e-ah (*akron*, *megas*, large). *Marie's disease*, the chief characteristic of which is great hypertrophy of the hands, feet, face, etc., with thickening of soft parts; the muscles are sometimes atrophied. The disease may last for many years. There is enlargement of the bones, and also of the pituitary body, which last is credited by some as the cause of the disease.

Acromia, ak-ro'me-ah. Acromion process.

Acro'mial. Relating to acromion process. **A. ar'tery**, external scapular artery. It arises from anterior part of axillary artery opposite upper edge of pectoralis minor; divides into two branches, superior and inferior; branches being distributed to subclavius, serratus major anticus, first intercostal, deltoid, and pectoralis major muscles, shoulder-joint, etc. They anastomose with superior scapular, thoracic, and circumflex arteries. **A. bur'sa**, the external bursa is upper portion of subdeltoid bursa; the internal the subcoracoid bursa. **A. nerves**, branches of fourth cervical nerve distributed to acromial region. **A. vein** has same arrangement as artery.

Acromioclavicular, ak-ro-me-o-klav-ik'u-lar. Belonging to acromion and clavicle, as acromio-clavicular articulation, acromio-clavicular ligaments.

Acromioclavicularis, ak-ro-me-o-klav-ik-u-lar'is. Delicate muscle passing from acromion process to outer third of clavicle.

Acromiocoracoid, ak-ro-me-o-kor'ak-oid. Belonging to acromion and coracoid process, as acromio-coracoid or coraco-acromial ligaments.

Acromiocoracoideus, ak-ro-me-o-kor-ak-o-id-a'us. Belonging to acromion and coracoid process; triangular ligament between these processes is so called.

Acromiohumeralis, ak-ro-me-o-hu-mer-al'is. Belonging to acromion and humerus; deltoid muscle is so called.

Acromiohyoid, ak-ro-me-o-hy'oid. Belonging to acromion and hyoid bone; part of omo-hyoid muscle is so called.

Acromion, ak-ro'me-on (*acro*, *omos*, shoulder). Process terminating spine of scapula and articulated with clavicle. Deltoid muscle is attached to it.

Acromiorrheuma, ak-ro-me-or-rhu'mah. Rheumatism of shoulder.

Acromiothoracic, ak-ro-me-o-tho-rah'sik. Belonging to acromion and thorax. **A. artery**, branch from axillary muscle to pectoralis muscle, deltoid, and contiguous parts.

Acromis (ak-ro'mis) or **Acromium**, ak-ro'me-um. Acromion.

Acromphalium (ak-rom-fal'e-um), **Acromphalus** (ak-rom'fal-us), or **Achromphalon**, ak-rom'fal-on (*acro*, *omphalos*, navel). Extremity of umbilical cord remaining attached to fœtus after birth; protuberance of navel, as at beginning of umbilical hernia.

Acromylē, ak-rom'e-la (*acro*, *mule*, patella). Patella.

Acron. Extremity.

Acronarcotic, ak-ro-nar-kot'ik. Acrid and narcotic, as an acronarcotic poison.

Acroneuroses, ak-ro-nu-ro'ses (*acro*, *neuron*, nerve). Functional affections of nervous system of the extremities.

Acronia, ak-ro'ne-ah (mutilation). Amputation or mutilation of a part; monstrosity having such defect.

Acronorrheuma, ak-ro-nor-rhu'mah. Acromiorrheuma.

Acronychia, ak-ro-nik'e-ah (*acro*, *onux*, nail). Extremity of nail. **A. laurifo'lia**, rutaceous plant of Java, astringent bark of which is used in diarrhœa. **A. peduncula'ta**, species of E. Indies with edible fruit. **A. resino'sa**, Chinese plant containing resin used externally in rheumatism.

Acronyx, ak'ro-niks (*acro*, *onux*, nail). Growing in of the nail.

Acroparalysis, ak-ro-par-al'is-is. Palsy of extremities.

Acropathy, ak-rop'a-the (*acro*, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the extremities, as feet or hands.

Acrophobia, ak-ro-fo'be-ah. Hydrophobia.

Acroplethysmograph, ak-ro-pleth-is'mo-graf. Plethysmograph.

Acropodium, ak-ro-po'de-um (*acro*, *podion*, foot). Upper surface of foot.

Acroposthia (ak-ro-pos'the-ah) or **Acroposthion**, ak-ro-pos'the-on (*acro*, *posthe*, prepuce). Prepuce.

Acroposthitis, ak-kro-pos-the'tis. Inflammation of prepuce.

Acropsilon, ak-rop-se'lon (*acro*, *psilos*, naked). Extremity of glans penis.

Acroria, ak-ro-re'ah (*akron*, top.) Vertex.

Acrorrhuma, ak-ror-rhu'mah (*acro*, *rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the extremities.

Acros, ak'ros (*akros*, at the extremity, top). Strength of athletæ and of diseases; prominence of a bone; extremity of fingers, etc.

Acrosapes, ak-ros'ah-pes (*acro*, *sepo*, to corrupt). Rotten at the extremity; easily digested, because easily disintegrated.

Acrostethion, ak-ro-steth'e-on (the chest). Thorax.

Acrostichum aureum, ak-ros'tik-um au're-um. Decoction of this Jamaica plant, Ord. Polypodiaceæ, is used in dysentery and splenic disease, and externally for ulcers. **A. dichot'omum**, leaves of this Arabian tree are applied to burns. **A. fla'veus**, species from New Granada having cathartic action. **A. furca'tum**, elk's horn; roots of this New Zealand species are edible. **A. huascaro**, species from Peru, having diaphoretic and anthelmintic properties. **A. sorbifo'lium**, juice of this Jamaica tree is used as a local application in headache.

Acrostoma, ak-ros'to-mah. Entozoon found in amnion of cow.

Acrotarsium, ak-ro-tar'se-um. Upper part of tarsus in certain birds.

Acroteria, ak-ro-ta're-ah (*akros*, at the extremity, top). The extremities; limbs.

Acroteriasis (ak-ro-ta-re'ah-sis), **Acroterio'sis** or **Acroteriasmus**, ak-ro-ta-re-as'mus (*akroteria*, the extremities). Amputation or mutilation of extremities; acroteriasis is also applied to absence of hand or foot.

Acrothymion (ak-ro-thim'e-on), **Acrothmyo'sis**, or

Acrothym'ium (*acro*, *thumon*, thyme). Conical, rugous, bloody wart; moist wart, like flower of thyme.

Acrotic, ak-rot'ik. Relating to glands of skin.

Acrotica, ak-rot'e-kah. Diseases of excernent functions of surface of the body; pravity of fluids or emunctories opening on the surface.

Acrotism, ak'ro-tism (*a*, *krotos*, pulse). Pulselessness; defective pulse-beat.

Acrus, ak'rus (*akros*, complete). Perfect personal salubrity.

Act. Effective exercise of a power or faculty. **A., sex'ual**, coitus; asphyxia.

Actæa alba, ak-te'ah al'bah (*aktea*, the elder). *White cohosh, White baneberry, Necklace weed, Coral and pearl, Noah's ark, White bead*, indigenous in United States; emetic and cathartic. It is a variety of A. Americana; A. rubra is another variety with similar properties. **A. America'na**, there are two varieties, white and red cohosh, indigenous in the United States; it has same properties as A. spicata. **A. brachypet'ala**, red variety of Actæa Americana, growing in United States; has properties similar to A. spicata. **A. Christophoria'na**, A. spicata. **A. cimicif'uga**, A. racemosa. **A. monog'yna**, A. racemosa. **A. ra'cemis longis'simis**, A. racemosa. **A. racemo'sa**, *Black snake-root, Richweed, Cohosh, Squaw-root, Rattleweed, Black cohosh*, ord. Ranunculaceæ. Common plant in United States. Under the name Cimicifuga (Ph. U. S.), are included rhizome and rootlets of the plant. Stomachic tonic and expectorant, somewhat astringent, and arterial and nervous sedative in rheumatism, bronchitis, catarrh, neuralgia, etc. **A. ru'bra**, red variety of A. Americana. **A. spicata**, *Baneberry, Herb Christopher*, perennial herbaceous European plant, root resembling that of black hellebore. It is cathartic, sometimes emetic, and in overdoses powerful irritant.

Ac'te. Elder.

Actinæsthesia, ak-tin-ees-the'se-ah (*aktis*, a ray, *aisthesis*, perception). Perception of light by some larvæ without visible organs of sight.

Actinic, ak-tin'ik (*aktis*, a ray). Inducing chemical action, as certain rays affecting salts of silver.

Actinism, ak'tin-ism (*aktis*, a ray). Power which portion of spectrum possesses to induce chemical action.

Actinobolia (ak-tin-o-bol'e-ah) or **Actinobolism**, ak-tin-ob'o-lizm. Radiation; literally, emission of rays of light. Transmission of will-power to various organs; hypnotism.

Actinogastra, ak-tin-o-gas'trah (*aktis*, a ray, *gaster*, stomach). Star-fishes, having radiated arrangement of digestive organs.

Actinograph, ak-tin'o-graf, (*aktis*, a ray, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for determining exact amount of actinism existing.

Actinoid, ak'tin-oid (*aktis*, ray, *eidos*, resemblance). Possessing a radiate form.

Actinomeris helianthoides, ak-tin-om'e-ris hel-e-an-tho-e'des (*aktis*, a ray, *meris*, part, *helios*, sun, *anthos*, flower). Ord. Compositæ; *Gravel weed, Diabetes weed*; indigenous plant used in dropsy, diabetes, and gravel.

Actinometer, ak-tin-om'e-ter (*aktis*, ray, *metron*, measure). Instrument devised to estimate the sun's rays or the amount of actinism present.

Actinomyces, ak-tin-om'e-ses (*aktis*, a ray, *mukes*, mushroom). Ray fungus, so called from radiating clusters of the spores. Vegetable parasitic microorganisms, producing tumors of varying size in jaws, lungs, ribs, teeth, vertebræ, etc., first observed in cattle, and thence transmitted to man, to which condition term *actinomycosis* is applied. It is due to presence of a parasite, a form of leptothrix. When the disease can be reached, treatment is dietetic if intended as prophylactic, and surgical for evacuation of abscesses, etc., with antiseptic precautions. If the lungs are affected, successful treatment is problematical. **A. bo'vis**, species of actinomyces inducing actinomycosis of cattle.

Actinomycoma, ak-tin-o-me-ko'mah (*actinomyces*, *oma*, tumor). Tumor indicating existence of actinomycosis.

Actinomycosis, ak-tin-o-me-ko'sis. Chronic infectious sarcoma-like condition produced by actinomyces. See *Actinomyces*.

Actinophthalmic, ak-tin-of-thal'mik (*aktis*, a ray, *ophthalmos*, eye). Condition of eye in which intense degree of reflection of light occurs from reflecting layer of choroid in some animals.

Actinosteophyte, ak-tin-os'te-o-fite (*aktis*, a ray, *osteon*, bone, *phuton*, growth). Osteophyte or bony growth having radiated appearance.

Actinozoa, ak-tin-o-zo'ah, pl. of **Actinozo'on** (*aktis*, a ray, *zoon*, animal). Division of Cœlenterata in zoology, in which digestive canal is separated from outer wall by space surrounding viscera.

Action, ak'shun. Mode in which one object influences another; function. Animal actions are those occurring in animal body; vital, those essential to life; physiological, those of healthy character; pathological or morbid, those of disease. **A., re'flex**, see *Reflex*.

Active, ak'tiv. Energetic. In pathology it implies superabundant energy or strength. Active symptoms are those of excitement. In therapeutics it signifies energetic or active treatment; drastic. In physiology it has a similar signification, functions being divided into active and passive. **A. prin'ciple**, see *Principle*. **A. spots**, cortical centres, which when stimulated are followed by certain muscular movements.

Activity, ak-tiv'it-e. Capability of action; vitality.

Actual, ak'tu-al. Acting immediately. Term usually restricted to red-hot iron (actual cautery) or to heat in any form; in contradistinction to potential or virtual, term applied to caustics or escharotics.

Actuarius, ak-tu-ah're-us. Title of dignity given to Byzantine physicians, corresponding to modern physician-in-ordinary.

Actus, ak'tus. Act. **A. parturitio'nis**, parturition.

Acuductor, ak'u-duk-tor (*acus*, *duco*, to lead). Needle-carrier, used in ligation of arteries.

Acufilopressure, ak-u-file'o-pres-sure (*acus*, needle, *filum*, thread). Term used by Billroth for acupressure, holding vessel between needle and closely-applied ligature.

Acuitas, ak-u'it-as (*acus*, a needle). Acrimony; sharpness.

Acuity, ak-u'it-e. Sharpness. **A., vis'ual**, or **A. of vision**, sharpness or acuteness of vision.

Acumen, ak-u'men (*acuo*, to sharpen). Point. Prominence or projection of bone; tuberosity. **A. na'si**, pinched condition of nose in extreme debility, sometimes just before death.

Acumeter, ak-u'me-ter. Instrument for measuring degree of hearing.

Acu'minate. Pointed.

Acuophonia, ak-u-o-fo'ne-ah. Acouophonia.

Ac'upress. To employ acupressure.

Acupression, ak-u-pres'shun. Acupressure.

Acupressure, ak'u-pres-sure (*acus*, needle, *premo*, *pressum*, to press). Process for arresting hemorrhage, proposed by Sir James Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, consisting in passing needle or pin through substance of wound to compress and close, by middle portion of the needle, tube of bleeding vessel on cardiac side of bleeding point.

Acupunctation (ak-u-punk-ta'shun), **Acupunctuation** (ak-u-punk-tu-a'shun), or **Acupuncturation**, ak-u-punk-tu-ra'shun. Acupuncture.

Acupuncture, ak'u-punkt-yur (*acus*, needle, *punctura*, puncture). Puncturing of parts with very fine needle; employed in obstinate rheumatic affections, neuralgia, etc. It is a mode of infanticide in some countries, a needle being forced into the brain through the fontanelles, or into the spinal marrow, etc.

Acurgia, ak-ur'je-ah (*akis*, sharp instrument, *ergon*, work). Operative surgery.

Acus, ah'kus. Needle; probe; groove on upper part of transverse medullary lamina. **A. cannula'ta**, delicate trocar or hollow needle. **A. capita'ta**, A pin. **A. cataracta'ria**, cataract needle. **A. interpuncto'ria**, cataract needle. **A. invagina'ta**, form of

needle used for counter-opening; trocar. **A. moscha'ta**, Geranium maculatum. **A. ophthal'mica**, cataract needle. **A. paracentet'ica**, trocar. **A. pasto'ris**, shepherd's needle. **A. trique'tra vulga'ris**, trocar. **A. ven'eris**, Eryngium campestre.

Acusia (ak-u'ze-ah) or **Acusis**, ak-u'sis (*akousis*, hearing). Audition.

Acusimeter, ak-u-zim'e-tur (*akousis*, hearing, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring degree of hearing.

Acus'ma. Acousma.

Acustica, ak-ust'e-kah. Acoustics.

Acus'ticus. Relating to hearing, as nervus acusticus, auditory nerve.

Acute (*akis*, a point). Term applied to disease with certain degree of severity, rapid progress, and short duration. Diseases were formerly subdivided into Morbi acutissimi, very acute, lasting only three or four days; M. subacutissimi, continuing seven days; and M. subacuti, from twenty to forty days. Antithesis to *acute* is *chronic*. Acute, when applied to pain, cries, etc., means sharp or intense.

Acutenaculum, ak-u-ten-ak'u-lum (*acus*, needle, *tenaculum*, holder). Form of needle tenaculum or holder employed in ligation of arteries.

Acutissimus, ak-u-tis'sim-us (superl. degree of acutus). Very acute or malignant.

Acutorsion, ak-u-tor'shun (*acus*, needle, *torqueo*, to twist). Compression of blood-vessel by twisting it with needle used in acupressure.

Acutus, ak-u'tus (*a*, *kuo*, to conceive). Non-pregnant; sterile.

Acyanoblepsia, ah-se-an-o-blep'se-ah (*a*, *kuanos*, blue, *blepo*, to see). Defective vision consisting in incapability of distinguishing blue. One so affected is *Acyanoblep'tic*.

Acyanopsia, ah-se-an-op'se-ah (*a*, *kuanos*, blue, *ops*, eye). Blue-blindness, see *Acyanoblepsia*.

Acyclia, ah-sik'le-ah (*a*, *kuklos*, circle). Failure or suspension of circulation.

Acyesis, ah-se-a'sis (*a*, *kuesis*, pregnancy). Sterility; non-pregnant condition; condition requiring artificial means of delivery.

Acyeterion, ah-se-a-ta're-on. Agent or remedy to prevent conception; abortifacient.

Acyetic, ah-se-et'ik. Relating to acyesis.

Acymon, ah'se-mon (*a*, *kuo*, to conceive). Sterile.

Acyoblepsia, ah-se-o-blep'se-ah. Acyanoblepsia.

Acyrus, as'er-us. Arnica montana.

Acysis, ah'cis-is. Acyesis.

Acystia, ah-sis'te-ah (*a*, *kustis*, bladder). Absence of urinary bladder.

Acystinervia or **Acystonervia**, ah-sist-o-nur've-ah (*a*, *kustis*, bladder, *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis of the bladder.

Acysturonerv'ia (*a*, *kustis*, bladder, *ouron*, urine, *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis of the bladder.

Acysturotrophia, ah-sist-u-ro-trof'e-ah (*a*, *kustis*, bladder, *ouron*, urine, *trophe*, nourishment). Atrophy of the bladder.

Acyterius, ah-se-ta're-us (*a*, *kuo*, to conceive). Abortive.

A'da. E. Indian term for ginger.

Adabadani. Tree of British Guiana; bark is vesicant.

Adaca. Sphæranthus Indicus; acrid and aromatic.

Adacrya, ah-dak're-ah (*a*, *dakruo*, to weep). Defective secretion of tears.

Adactylia, ah-dak-tyl'e-ah (*a*, *daktulos*, finger). Absence of fingers. One having this condition is said to be *Adac'tylous*. Such a limb is *Adac'tyl*.

Adæmonia, ah-de-mon'e-ah. Anxiety; depression, nostalgia, or home-sickness.

Adako'dien. Malabar plant used as astringent and in diseases of eyes.

Ad'ali. Malabar plant which Orientals regard as an antidote to snake-bites.

Ad'am and Eve. Orchis maculata; aplectrum hiemale.

Ad'amant. Magnet.

Adamant'ine sub'stance or **layer.** Enamel of teeth.

Adamas, ad'am-as. The enamel of teeth. Hyoscyamus.

Adami morsus, ad-am'e mor'sus. Pomum Adami.

Adamita, ad-am-e'tah. Hard white calculus of bladder.

Adamitum, ad-am-e'tum. Lithiasis or calculous condition.

Adam's ap'ple. Pomum Adami, projection of thyroid cartilage in neck. Fruit of Musa paradisiaca. **A.'s flan'nel**, mullein, Verbascum thapsus.

Adams's operation. Operation practised by Mr. W. Adams of England in ankylosis of hip-joint, by subcutaneous section of neck of thigh-bone. Also operation for division of the bands of fascia in Dupuytren's contraction by the subcutaneous method, the sections being made at many points. See *Alexander's operation*. **A.'s saw**, saw with slender blade and serrated edge of limited extrent, for subcutaneous division of bone.

Adansonia digitata, ad-an-so'ne-ah dij-e-tah'tah (after M. Adanson, French naturalist). African plant, baobab, from fruit of which—monkey bread—a refreshing drink is made. Bark has been used as substitute for cinchona. Leaves are used in dysentery, hæmoptysis, etc. All parts are mucilaginous. **A. Grego'rii**, cream-of-tartar tree of Australia, so called from its taste.

Adansonine, ad-an'so-neen. Bitter alkaloid derived from leaves of Adansonia digitata, employed as febrifuge.

Adaptation, ad-ap-ta'shun. Accommodation as of eye; acclimatization; coaptation as of fractured bone.

Adapter, ad-ap'tur (*ad*, *apto*, to fit). Tube employed for various purposes in pharmaceutical operations. Portion of a microscope.

Adarigo (ad-ah-re'go) or **Adarnech**, ad-ar'nek. Orpiment.

Adarticulatio, ad-ar-tik-u-lah'she-o (*ad*, *articulo*, to join). Arthrodia.

Adaxoma, ad-aks-o'mah (*adaxasthai*, to experience intense pain). Intense burning pain.

Adclivity, ad-kliv'it-e. Spine or projection. **A. of tibia**, spine of tibia.

Ad cu'tem abdom'inis (arte'ria). Superficial artery of abdomen, branch of crural or femoral, arising at lower part of Poupart's ligament, ascending toward the umbilicus, being distributed to the integuments.

Addental, ad-den'tal (*ad*, *dens*, tooth). Maxillary bone of fishes.

Addephagia, ad-de-fah'je-ah (*adden*, in excess; *phago*, to eat). Voraciousness. Voracious appetite in children affected with worms. Bulimia, goddess of gluttony.

Ad'der's tongue. Ophioglossum vulgatum; Erythronium Americanum. **A.'s wort**, Polygonum bistorta.

Ad'dison's disease. Singular condition of cachexia, *suprarenal cachexia*, leading characteristics of which are anæmia, general languor and debility, remarkable feebleness of heart's action, irritability of stomach, and peculiar bronzed skin, first described by Dr. Thomas Addison of London as connected with diseased condition of suprarenal capsules. Death occurs from exhaustion. It is known as the disease of Addison, or bronzed-skin disease. **A.'s keloid**, morphœa.

Additamentum, ad-dit-am-en-'tum (*addo*, to adjoin). Addition; epiphysis; prolongation of lambdoidal and squamous sutures of skull. **A. co'li**, vermiform appendix of cæcum. **A. neca'tum**, olecranon. **A. ad sa'cro-lumba'lem**, see *Sacro-lumbalis*. **A. ul'næ**, radius. **A. unca'tum ul'næ**, olecranon.

Adducens, ad-du'sens (*ad*, *duco*, to draw). Drawing toward axis of body. **A. hu'meri**, pectoralis major. **A. oc'uli**, rectus oculi internus.

Adduction, ad-duk'shun. Action by which parts are drawn toward axis of body. Muscles executing it are called *adductors*.

Adduc'tor an'guli o'ris. Accessory muscle of orbicularis oris. **A. au'ris**, part of platysma muscle attached to auricle of ear; zygomatico-auricularis; temporo-auricularis. **A. bre'vis**, see *Adductors of thigh*. **A.**

dig'iti ter'tii pe'dis, second plantar interosseous muscle. **A. dig'iti quin'ti**, opponens minimi digiti. **A. femoris primus**, adductor. **A. femoris secundus**, adductor brevis. **A. femoris tertius et quartus**, adductor magnus. **A. grac'ilis**, gracilis muscle. **A. hallu'cis**, muscle of sole of foot, A. pollicis pedis, or oblique head only, at origin of same muscle. **A. in'dicis pe'dis**, first dorsal interosseous muscle of foot; it is, however, abductor. **A. lon'gus fem'oris**, see *Adductors of thigh*. **A. magnus**, see *Adductors of thigh*. **A. me'dii dig'iti pe'dis**, first plantar interosseous muscle. **A. me'dius au'ris**, levator auris brevis. **A. metacar'pi min'imi dig'iti**, situate between adductor and flexor, next to metacarpal bone; arises, fleshy, from unciform process of os unciforme and contiguous part of annular ligament of wrist, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into fore part of metacarpal bone of little finger. **A. min'imi dig'iti**, prior minimi digiti; opponens minimi digiti. **A. ad min'imum dig'itum**, adductor pollicis manus. **A. min'imus**, portion of adductor magnus muscle above superior profunda artery. **A. obli'quus hallu'cis**, adductor of great toe of ape. **A. oc'uli**, rectus oculi internus. **A. os'sis metacar'pi dig'iti auricula'ris** or **A. o. m. d. ma'nûs**, opponens minimi digiti. **A. pectin'eus**, pectineus muscle. **A. pol'licis**, A. pollicis manûs. **A. pol'licis manûs**, muscle arising, fleshy, from almost whole length of metacarpal bone of middle finger, and inserted into inner part of root of first bone of thumb. **A. pol'licis pe'dis** arises by long thin tendon from under part of os calcis, os cuboides, os cuneiforme externum, and root of metatarsal bone of second toe. It is divided into two fleshy portions, and is inserted into external sesamoid bone and root of metatarsal bone of great toe. **A. pri'mus**, A. longus. **A. pros'tatæ**, levator prostatæ. **A. pupil'læ**, rectus internus oculi. **A. quar'tus**, A. minimus. **A. secun'dus**, A. brevis. **A. ter'tii dig'iti pe'dis**, prior tertii digiti pedis. **A. ter'tius**, A. magnus. **A. tibia'lis**, semimembranosus and semitendinosus muscles. **A. transversa'lis hallu'cis**, adductor of great toe in apes. **A. tri'ceps fem'oris**, adductor mass of thigh, see *Adductors of the thigh*. **A. tu'bercle**, eminence on the os femoris for attachment of the tendon of the adductor magnus.

Adduc'tors of the thigh. Three in number, by some anatomists united into one muscle—triceps adductor femoris. 1. *Adductor longus femoris*, by strong tendon from upper and fore part of os pubis and ligament of symphysis, at inner side of pectinalis; runs downward and outward, and is inserted by broad, flat tendon into middle of linea aspera. 2. *Adductor brevis* arises, tendinous, from os pubis, at side of symphysis, below and behind last muscle; runs obliquely outward, and is inserted by short, flat tendon into inner and upper part of linea aspera, from little below trochanter minor to beginning of insertion of adductor longus. 3. *Adductor magnus* is much larger than either of the others; arises from ramus of pubis, that of ischium, and tuber ischii, and is inserted into whole length of linea aspera, near lower part of which it is pierced by an oblique fibrous canal, through which the crural artery and vein pass.

Adecta, ah-dek'tah (*a, dakno*, to bite). Sedatives, demulcents, antidotes.

Adel. Whitlow.

Adeliparia, ad-el-ip-ar'e-ah (*aden*, to excess, *liparos*, fat). Excessive corpulency.

Adelocephalous, ad-e-lo-cef'a-lus (*adelos*, unseen, *kephale*, head). Condition in which the head is almost invisible.

Adelomorphous, ad-e-lo-mor'fus (*adelos*, invisible, *morphe*, shape). Term applied to columnar cells lining secretory portion of glands of stomach.

Adelopneumonous, ad-e-lo-nu'mon-us (*adelos*, unseen, *pneumon*, lung). Having organs of respiration concealed.

Adelopoda, ad-el-op'o-dah (*adelos*, unseen, *pous*, foot). Animals which have feet or limbs concealed.

Adelostomata, ad-el-o-stom'at-ah (*adelos*, unseen, *stoma*, mouth). Animals which have mouth concealed.

Adelphia, ad-el'fe-ah (*adelphos*, brother). Monstrosity double anteriorly or posteriorly.

Adelphism, ad-el'fism. Adelphia.

Adelphixia (ad-el-fix'e-ah) or **Adelphixis**, ad-el-fix'is (*adelphos*, brother). Consanguinity of parts in health or disease; diseases that resemble each other; sympathy.

Adelus, ad-e'lus. Insensible, as insensible perspiration; indefinite or hidden, as symptoms of disease.

Ademonia, ad-a-mon'e-ah. Depression, nostalgia.

Ademosyne, ad-a-mos'in-a. Depression, nostalgia.

A'den (a gland). In composition, gland; bubo. **A. fe'ver**, dengue. **A. ulcer**, a form of ulcer of the foot and leg met with in tropical countries; known under other names, as Cochin-China ulcer, Yemen ulcer, etc. See *Beriberi*.

Adenalgia, ad-en-al'je-ah (*aden*, *algos*, pain). Glandular pain.

Adenalgic, ad-en-al'jik. Relating to adenalgia.

Adenandra, ad-en-an'dra (*aden*, gland, *aner*, man). South African plant; stimulant, diuretic, and sedative expectorant.

Adenanthera (ad-en-an'the-rah) **Pavoni'na** (*aden*, gland, *antheros*, blooming). Mandsjadi or mandsiadi. Root is emetic; leaves are used in rheumatism and seeds in epilepsy.

Adenectomy, ad-en-ek'to-me (*aden*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a gland.

Adenectopia, ad-en-ek-top'e-ah (*aden*, *ektopos*, out of place). Dislocation or unusual location of a gland.

Adenemphraxis, ad-en-em-frax'is (*aden*, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Glandular obstruction.

Adenia, ad-en'e-ah (*aden*, a gland). Hodgkin's disease. **A. venena'ta**, tree of Arabia with caustic juice; climbing plant of Africa with vesicant properties.

Adeniform (ad-en'e-form) or **Adenoid**, ad'en-oid (*aden*, *forma*, form or resemblance). Glandiform or resembling a gland.

Adenine, ad'en-een. $C_5H_5N_5$. Alkaloid substance or leucomaïne obtained from glandular structures, as pancreas, from liver and urine of leucæmic patients, etc., from decomposition of nuclein. It is in clear crystals, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in hot. See *Leucomaïnes* (table). **A. hypoxan'thine**, $C_5H_5N_5 + C_5H_4N_4O$, leucomaïne obtained by making a hot watery solution of equal parts of the two bases, and allowing it to cool.

Adenitis, ad-en-e'tis (*aden*, gland). Glandular inflammation. **A. blennorrhœ'a**, gonorrhœal bubo. **A. inguina'lis**, bubo. **A. lymphat'ica**, inflammation of lymphatic gland; lymphadenitis. **A. palpebra'rum contagio'sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **A. universa'lis**, general inflammation of lymphatic glands. **A. vene'rea**, venereal bubo. **A. vul'vo-vagina'lis**, inflammation of vulvo-vaginal gland.

Adeniza'tion. Adenoid degeneration.

Ad'enoblasts (*aden*, *blastos*, germ). Formative cells of glands.

Adenocarcinoma, ad-en-o-kar-sin-o'mah. Degeneration of adenoid structure into carcinoma; adenoid cancer.

Adenocele, ad-en-o-seel'e (Eng. ad'en-o-seel) (*aden*, *kele*, rupture, tumor). Cystic glandular tumor of mammary ducts and sinuses; adenoma.

Adenocheirapsology or **Adenochirapsology**, ad-en-o-kire-ap-sol'o-je (*aden*, *cheir*, hand, *apto*, to lay hold of, *logos*, description). Doctrine of curing scrofula or king's evil by royal touch.

Adenochœradologia or **Adenochoiradologia**, ad-en-o-koi-rah-do-lo'je-ah (*aden*, *choiros*, scrofulous disease, *logos*, description.) Treatise on scrofula; see *Adenocheirapsology*.

Adenochrondrius, ad-en-o-kon'dre-us (*aden*, *chondros*, cartilage). Relating to gland and cartilage; tumefaction of glands and cartilages of joints.

Adenocystoma, ad-en-o-sis-to'mah. Cystic tumor taking its growth from a new formation of glandular structure. Adenoma with formation of cysts.

Adenodermia, ad-en-o-dur'me-ah (*aden*, *derma*, skin). Disease of glands of skin.

Adenodes, ad-en-o'des (*aden*, *eidos*, appearance). Resembling a gland; adenoid.

Adenodiastasis, ad-en-o-de-as'tas-is (*aden*, gland, *diastasis*, separation). Abnormal separation or division of lobes of gland; dislocation of gland.

Adenodiastatic, ad-en-o-di-as-tat'ik (same etymon). Relating to adenodiastasis.

Adenodynia, ad-en-o-din'e-ah (*aden*, *odune*, pain). Glandular pain; adenalgia.

Adenofibroma, ad-en-o-fib'ro-mah. Fibroma of glands; adenoma with fibrous structure.

Adenogenesis, ad-en-o-jen'a-sis (*aden*, gland, *genesis*, formation). Formation of glands or glandular structures.

Adenography, ad-en-og'ra-fe (*aden*, *grapho*, to describe). Part of anatomy describing glands.

Adenoid, ad'en-oid. Resembling or relating to a gland. **A. body**, prostate gland. **A. can'cer**, adenocarcinoma. **A. disease**, Hodgkin's disease. **A. mus'cle**, small detached portion of inferior constrictor muscle placed on each side of thyroid gland. **A. tiss'ue**, lymphoid or retiform tissue; tissue composing follicles of lymphatic glands, Malpighian corpuscles of spleen, Peyer's glands, solitary glands of intestine, thymus gland, etc., possessing same general structure everywhere. **A. tu'mor**, adenoma.

Adenoi'des. Adeniform.

Adenologaditis, ad-en-o-log-ad-e'tis (*aden*, *logas*, white of eye, *itis*). Ophthalmia of new-born.

Adenology, ad-en-ol'o-je (*aden*, *logos*, description). Treatise on glands; description of glands.

Adenolymphitis, ad-en-o-lim-fe'tis. Lymphadenitis.

Adenolymphocele, ad-en-o-lim-fo-seel'e (Eng. ad-en-o-lim'fo-seel). Enlargement of lymphatics connected with a gland; cystic dilatation of lymphatic glands.

Adenolymphoma, ad-en-o-lim-fo'ma. Hodgkin's disease; lymphadenoma.

Adenoma, ad-en-o'mah (*aden*, gland). Adenoid tumor; glandular growth or hypertrophy of gland texture. **A., a'cinous**, adenoma of racemose glands. **A. carcinomato'sum**, adenocarcinoma. **A., cys'tic**, adenoma with cysts. **A. fibro'sum**, fibrous growth in a gland. **A. lupifor'me**, lupus erythematosus. **A. myomato'sum**, adenoma complicated with myoma; myoma developed in a gland. **A. myxomato'sum**, adenoma complicated with myxoma; myxoma developed in a gland. **A. ra'cemosum**, A., acinous. **A. sarcomato'sum**, adenoma complicated with sarcoma; sarcoma developed in a gland. **A. seba'ceum**, adenoma of skin having structure like sebaceous gland. **A. sudorip'arum**, adenoma of skin resembling sweat-glands in structure. **A., tu'bular**, adenoma of glandular structure of mucous membranes; cystic tumor of ovaries.

Adenomalacia, ad-en-o-mal-ak'e-ah (*aden*, *malakia*, softening). Mollescence or softening of a gland.

Adenomeningeal, ad-en-o-men-in-je'al (*aden*, *meninx*, membrane). Relating to glands of a membrane.

Adenomesenteritis, ad-en-o-mes-en-tur-e'tis. Inflammation of mesenteric gland or glands.

Adenomyxoma, ad-en-o-mix-o'ma (*aden*, *muxa*, mucus). Tumor composed of glandular and myxomatous structures, or of adenoma and myxoma.

Adenoncosis, ad-en-on-ko'sis (*aden*, *onkos*, tumor, *osis*). Adenophyma.

Adenoncus, ad-en-on'kus (*aden*, *onkos*, tumor). Glandular swelling or enlargement; adenophyma.

Adenonervous (ad-en-o-ner'vus) **fever.** Plague.

Adenoneuro'sus (*aden*, gland, *neuron*, nerve). Adenoneurotic.

Adenoneurotic, ad-en-o-nu-rot'ik (*aden*, *neuron*, nerve). Relating to glands and nerves.

Adenopathy, ad-en-op'a-the. Disease of a gland; bubo. **A., syphilit'ic**, affections of glands occurring in syphilis.

Adenopharyngeal, ad-en-o-far-in-je'al (*aden*, *pharynx*). Relating to pharynx and gland, as thyroid. **A. mus'cle** is made up of fleshy fibres passing from the constrictor pharyngis inferior to thyroid gland.

Adenopharyngitis, ad-en-o-far-in-ge'tis. Inflammation of tonsils and pharynx.

Adenophlegmon, ad-en-o-fleg'mon (*aden*, *phlegmone*, inflammation). Intense inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Adenophora (ad-en-of'o-rah) **tracheloï'des** (*aden*, gland, *phoreo*, to bear). Root of this Chinese plant is expectorant. **A. verticilla'ta** has similar properties.

Adenophthalmia (ad-en-of-thal'me-ah) or **Adenophthalmitis**, ad-en-of-thal-me'tis. Ophthalmia tarsi.

Adenophyma, ad-en-o-fe'mah (*aden*, *phuma*, swelling). Swelling of a gland; glandiform ganglion. By some used to signify soft glandular swelling; adenoncus is one of harder character. **A. inguina'le**, bubo.

Adenosarcoma, ad-en-o-sar-ko'mah (*aden*, *sarcoma*, fleshy growth). Sarcoma of lymphatic gland, or combination of sarcoma and adenoma. **A., cys'tic**, A. with cystic degeneration.

Adenoscirrhus, ad-en-o-skir'rus (*aden*, *skirrhos*, induration). Scirrhous induration of a gland; adenoma complicated with scirrhus.

Adenosclerosis, ad-en-o-skler-o'sis (*aden*, *skleros*, hard). Induration of a gland; adenoscirrhus.

Adenose, ad'en-oze. Glandular; having numerous glands.

Adeno'ses. Chronic morbid conditions of glands.

Adenosis, ad-en-o'sis. Abnormal condition of a gland; formation of gland; Hodgkin's disease. **A. scrophulo'sa**, scrofula.

Adenostyles (ad-en-os'te-laze) **alpi'na.** Alpine plant, order Compositæ, leaves of which were employed to allay cough. **A. gla'bra**, of S. Europe, has similar properties.

Adenosus, ad-en-o'sus. Glandular.

Adenosynchitonitis, ad-en-o-sin-ke-ton-e'tis (*aden*, *sunchiton*, conjunctiva, *itis*, inflammation). Ophthalmia neonatorum. Inflammation of Meibomian glands.

Adenotomy, ad-en-ot'o-me (*aden*, *tome*, incision). Dissection of a gland or glands.

Adenoty'phoid fe'ver. Typhoid fever; Malta or Mediterranean fever.

Adenoty'phus. Typhoid fever.

Adenous, ad'en-us. Adenoid.

Adephagia, ad-e-fah'je-ah (*aden*, in excess, *phago*, to eat). Addefagia; boulimia; insatiable desire for food.

Adephagous, ad-ef'a-gus (same etymon). Having excessive desire for food.

Ad'eps. Lard, pig's flare. In Ph. U. S. prepared internal fat of abdomen of Sus scrofa, or the hog, free from saline matter. **A. anseri'nus** or **an'seris**, goose grease; emollient; emetic. **A. benzoina'tus** (Ph. U. S.) or **benzoa'tus**, benzoinated lard. **A. canthari'dibus medica'tus**, unguentum lyttæ medicatum. **A. col'li equi'ni**, fat from neck of horse, used by veterinary surgeons. **A. cor'tice Daph'nes gnid'ii medica'tus**, unguentum epispasticum de Daphne gnidio. **A. huma'nus**, human fat. **A. hydrar'gyri muria'te oxygena'to medica'tus**, unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatum. **A. hydrar'gyri nitra'te medica'tus**, unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. **A. hydrar'gyri oxi'do ru'bro et plum'bi aceta'te medica'tus**, unguentum ophthalmicum. **A. hydrar'gyro medica'tus**, unguentum hydrargyri. **A. ex hydrar'gyro mit'ius dic'tum cine'reum**, unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum. **A. lau'ro medica'tus**, unguentum laurinum. **A. myris'ticæ**, expressed oil of nutmeg. **A. nucis'tæ**, expressed oil of nutmeg. **A. ovil'li** or **o'vis**, mutton suet. **A. ox'ido zin'ci medica'tus**, unguentum zinci oxidi. **A. oxygena'tus**, oxygenated lard, from action of nitric acid on lard; used in skin diseases. **A. papav'ere, hyoscy'amo, et belladon'nâ medica'tus**, unguentum populeum. **A. pe'dum tau'ri**, neat's-foot oil. **A. petro'lei**, petrolatum. **A. por'ci** or **porci'nus**, hog's lard. **A. præpara'tus** (Ph. Br.), hog's lard, barrow's grease, lard; prepared by melting pig's flare and straining it. This is called *rendering*. It is emollient, but chiefly used for forming ointments and plasters. **A. stibia'tus**, tartar

emetic ointment. **A. suil'lus**, hog's lard. **A. suil'lus benzoina'tus**, benzoinated lard. **A. suil'lus cura'tus**, prepared lard. **A. suil'lus præpara'tus**, prepared lard. **A. sul'fure et ammo'niæ muria'te medica'tus**, unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem. **A. sul'fure et carbona'te potas'sæ medica'tus**, unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem. **A. tar'taro stib'ii medica'tus**, unguentum antimonii.

Adept' (*adipiscor*, to acquire). One versed in alchemy.

Adepta medicina, ad-ep'tah med-e-se'nah. Medicine which treated of diseases contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven. **A. philoseph'ia**, alchemy.

Adermia, ah-dur'me-ah (*a*, *derma*, skin). Absence or deficiency of skin.

Adermonervia, ah-dur-mo-nur've-ah (*a*, *derma*, skin, *neuron*, nerve). Neuroses of the skin.

Adermotrophia, ah-dur-mo-trof'e-ah (*a*, *derma*, skin, *trophe*, nourishment). Extenuation or atrophy of the skin.

Adesmia balsamifera, a-des'me-ah bal-sam-if'er-ah. Species of leguminous plant employed in Chili as vulnerary.

Adesmosis, ah-des-mo'zis (*a*, *desmos*, bond or cord). Atrophy or imperfect development of connective tissues.

Adesmy, ah-dez'me. Adesmosis.

Adflatus, ad-flat'us. Afflatus.

Adhatoda, ad-hah-to'dah. Malabar nut-tree. Nat. ord. Acanthaceæ. Leaves, flowers, and root are antispasmodic; employed in thoracic affections, and in India as emmenagogue for expelling dead fœtus in abortion. **A. Tranquebarien'sis**, Indian plant, contused leaves of which are applied to bruises. **A. vas'ica**, Justicia adhatoda.

Adhe'rence or **Adhe'sion** (*adhæreo*, to stick to). These words are usually employed synonymously. The French often use adherence for state of union, and adhesion for act of adhering.

Adherent, ad-he'rent. Abnormally attached by pathological growth.

Adhesion, ad-he'zhun. **A., pri'mary**, term used in surgery (*per primam intentionem*, by first intention) to denote the healing of a wound without granulation or suppuration. **A., sec'ondary**, healing of a wound (*per secundam intentionem*, by second intention) by opposite granulating surfaces becoming united.

Adhe'sions. Pathological formations of organized bands of lymph connecting neighboring organs, as in pleurisy (pleuritic adhesions).

Adhesive, ad-he'ziv. Sticking, uniting. **A. inflamma'tion**, inflammation terminating by adhesion between inflamed and separated surfaces, at one time supposed necessary for such adhesion. **A. plas'ter**, emplastrum resinæ.

Adhib. Euphrasia officinalis.

Adhibit'ion. Employment of a remedy.

Adhotoda. Adhatoda.

Adiantum (ah-de-an'tum) or **Adianthum** (*a*, *diaino*, to grow wet, from leaves not being easily moistened). A genus of plants, nat. ord. Filices; several species are used medicinally. **A. Æthiop'icum**, S. African plant, infusion of which is emollient in bronchial and pulmonary affections. **A. al'bum**, Asplenium ruta muraria. **A. au'reum**, Polytrichum. **A. Canaden'se**, A. pedatum. **A. capil'lus ven'eris**, maiden-hair. European plant, of feeble aromatic and demulcent properties. **A. coriandrifo'lium**, A. capillus veneris. **A. fra'gile**, species growing in Jamaica, used in pulmonary affections. **A. melanocau'lon**, species growing in E. Indies; tonic. **A. nigrum**, A. capillus veneris. **A. pa'tens**, A. pedatum. **A. peda'tum**, *Canada maidenhair*, *American maidenhair*, *Rockfern*, *Sweetfern*; aromatic and demulcent. **A. ru'brum**, Asplenium trichomanoïdes. **A. ten'erum**, species of S. America, with same medicinal properties as A. capillus veneris. **A. trapezifor'me**, species from Mexico and S. America, with expectorant properties. **A. ve'rum ni'grum**, A. capillus veneris. **A. vulga're**, A. capillus veneris.

Adiaphania, ah-de-af-an'e-ah (*a*, *diaphaneia*, transparency). Cataract.

Adiaphoresis (ah-de-ah-for-a'sis) or **Adiaphorosis**, ah-de-ah-for-o'sis (*a*, *diaphoreo*, to discharge by perspiration). Defect or suppression of perspiration.

Adiaphorous, ah-di-af'o-rus (same etymon). Neutral; medicine which will do neither harm nor good. Listless, indifferent, inert.

Adiaplast, ah-di'a-plast (*a*, *dia*, through, *plasso*, to form). Abortion, the fœtus being imperfectly developed.

Adiapneustia, ah-de-ah-nu'ste-ah (*a*, *dia*, through, *pneo*, to breathe). Defect or suppression of perspiration.

Adiarrhœa, ah-di-ar-rhe'ah (*a*, *diarrheo*, to flow). Retention of any excretion; constipation.

Adiarthrotos, ah-de-arth'ro-tos (*a*, *diarthrosis*, articulation). Not jointed; inarticulate as to speech.

Adiathermic, ah-di-a-ther'mik (*a*, *dia*, through, *therme*, heat). Not admitting of passage of heat.

Adiathesic (a-di-a-the'zik) or **Adiasthetic**, a-di-as-thet'ic (*diathesis*, constitution or disposition). Occurring without any antecedent diathesis, as adiasthesic diseases.

Adice, ad'ese (*adikeo*, to injure). Common nettle.

Adietetic, ah-di-e-tet'ik. Not suitable for food; not careful as to proper diet.

Adipatus, ad-e-pah'tus (*adeps*, fat). Fatty.

Adipic (ad'ip-ik) **ac'id.** Dibasic product of oxidation of fatty acids; $C_6H_{10}O_4$.

Adipocellular, ad-i-po-sell'u-lar. Consisting of, or relating to, fatty and cellular tissues.

Adipocera, ad-ip-o-se'rah. Adipocere. **A. ceto'sa**, spermaceti, such as moisture.

Adiposeration, ad-i-po-se-ra'shun (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). Conversion into adipocere.

Adipocere, ad'i-po-sere (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). *Corpse fat; Grave wax.* Base of biliary calculi, called also cholesterin; sort of soap, formed from decomposition of animal matter under certain circumstances. It is a combination of fatty acids and alkaline earths, etc. The human body, when it has been for some weeks in water, often assumes this appearance.

Adipocira, ad-ip-o-se'rah. Adipocere.

Adipociriform, ad-i-po-se're-form (*adipocira*, *forma*, form). Like adipocere; term applied to such tumors as cholesteatoma.

Adipogenous, ad-i-poj'en-ous (*adeps*, *gennao*, to create). Producing fat.

Adipo'ma, (*adeps*, fat). Fatty tumor, such as lipoma.

Adipose, ad'i-pose (*adeps*, fat). That which relates to fat; fatty, as adipose membrane. **A. ar'teries**, capsular arteries; branches from thoracic aorta to adipose tissue of heart. **A. cap'sule**, layer of fat, surrounding kidney as a means of support. **A. sarco'ma of Ab'ernethy**, a suety or fatty tumor enclosed in a capsule of areolar substance, connected by minute vessels; chiefly found on the trunk. **A. tis'sue**, fat-cells united by connective tissue in all parts of the body.

Adiposis, ad-ip-o'sis (*adeps*, and *osis*). Obesity. **A. hepat'ica**, *Fatty liver*, *Fatty degeneration of the liver*. Disease of liver dependent on accumulation of fat in its secreting cells; gland is dull yellow, generally greasy and flabby, and if degeneration is excessive it may impede circulation in the capillaries and obstruct excretion of bile.

Adipositas, ad-i-pos'it-as. Adiposity.

Adiposity, ad-i-pos'it-e. Adiposis.

Adiposuria, ad-ip-o-zu're-ah (*adeps*, fat, *ouron*, urine). Fatty urine.

Adiposus, ad-e-po'sus. Fatty; adipose.

Adipous, ad'i-pus. Fatty; adipose.

Adipsa, ah-dip'sah (*a*, *dipsa*, thirst). Medicines to relieve thirst; food that does not cause it.

Adipsia, ah-dip'se-ah (*a*, *dipsa*, thirst). Absence of thirst.

Adipsic, a'dip-sik (same etymon). Relieving thirst; relating to adipsia.

Adipson, ah-dip'son. Any substance which relieves thirst.

Adip'sos. Licorice.

Adipsous, ah-dip'sus. Not thirsty; adipsic.

Adipsy, ah'dip-se. Adipsia.

Aditus, ad'-it-us (entrance). Entrance to a canal or duct. **A. ad aquæduc'tum Fallo'pii,** entrance to Fallopian canal. **A. ad aquæduc'tum Syl'vii,** entrance to aqueduct of Sylvius. **A. ad infundib'ulum,** vulva; entrance from third ventricle of brain to infundibulum. **A. laryn'gis,** superior or pharyngeal orifice of larynx.

Adivas. Inflammation of throat, like quinsy, in some animals

Adivie amida. Jatropha curcas.

Adjunctive, ad-junk'tiv (*ad,* to, *jungo,* to join). Term used in surgery to denote preservation of a part.

Adjus'tal bone. Pterygoid bone of fishes (Owen).

Adjuster, ad-jus'ter. Instrument for adjustment of relation of parts, as in dislocations, displacements, etc.

Ad'jutor min'ister (helper or aid). Assistant in an operation. **A. par'tûs,** accoucheur.

Adjutorium, ad-ju-to're-um. Adjuvant; humerus.

Adjuvant, ad'ju-vant (*adjuvo,* to aid). Medicine introduced into a prescription to aid operation of principal ingredient; whatever assists in removal or prevention of disease.

Adminic'ulum (*ad, manus,* hand). Prop; support; anything aiding action of remedy. **A. lin'eæ al'bæ,** ligament of the lineæ albæ.

Admor'tal (*ad,* to, *mors,* death). Term applied to a current of electricity passing from living tissues to a dead muscle.

Adnasal, ad-na'zal (*ad,* to, *nasus,* nose). Premaxillary bone of fishes (Owen).

Adnascence, ad-nas'sense (*ad, nascor,* to grow). Morbid adhesion or growing together, as of eyelids.

Adnata (ad-nat'ah) **tu'nica** (*ad, nascor,* to grow). Conjunctiva; vaginal coat of testicle.

Adnexa, ad-neks'ah. Appendages. **A. u'teri,** uterine appendages.

Adolescence, ad-o-les'sense (*adolesco,* to grow). Youth; period between puberty and that at which body acquires full development, in man between 14th and 25th years, and in woman between 12th and 21st. The period varies in different countries; in Italy, for instance, in men it is from 15th to 25th, women, 12th to 20th year.

Adolescent, ad-o-les'sent. Youth; one at period of adolescence.

Adolia, ad-o'le-ah. Malabar plant, whose leaves are used in labor.

Adonidine, ad-on'id-een. Bitter uncrystallizable glucoside obtained from all parts of Adonis vernalis; regulates action of heart, increases arterial pressure, and augments diuresis, resembling digitalis in action. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ in a day. It does not accumulate in the system.

Adonis æstivalis, ad-o'nis ees-tiv-a'lis. Pheasant's eye, European species of Ranunculaceæ; vesicant, and used internally, in infusion of seeds, in colic. **A. anom'ala,** leaves are vesicant, as are also those of **A. Apenni'na**; latter is used internally to produce abortion. **A. Capen'sis,** species from Cape of Good Hope, leaves of which are used as substitute for cantharides. **A. cupania'na,** species growing in Sicily; active principle resembles adonidine, and is used as substitute for it. **A. grac'ilis,** leaves of this S. African plant are vesicant. **A. verna'lis,** ord. Ranunculaceæ. Indigenous in south of Europe, growing in U. States, usually prescribed in form of adonidine, or of infusion, aqueous extract, or tincture. (For properties of the plant as a heart tonic, see *Adonidine.*) The roots are purgative.

Adop'ter. See *Adapter.*

A'dor. Zea mays.

Adoral, ad-o'ral (*ad,* to, *os,* mouth). Near or connected with the mouth.

Adorbital, ad-or'bit-al (*ad,* to or near, *orbita,* orbit). Lacrymal bone of fishes (Owen).

Adorion, ad-o're-on. Carrot.

Adosculation, ad-os-ku-la'shun (*ad,* to, *osculor,* to kiss). Impregnation without complete penetration. Articulation in a cavity.

Adox'a moschatelli'na. Musk crow's foot, growing in Europe and America; ord. Caprifoliaceæ; antispasmodic.

A'dra ri'za (*hadros,* thick, *rhiza,* root). Aristolochia clematitis.

Adra'ragi. Crocus.

Adrenals, ad-re'nals (*ad, ren,* kidney). Suprarenal capsules.

Adrobolon, ad-ro-bo'lon (*hadros,* thick, *bolos,* mass). Bdellium of India.

A'dros (full). Applied to habit of body, and also to pulse.

Adrostral, ad-ros'tral (*ad,* to, *rostrum,* beak). Connected with anterior part of face; part of maxillary bone of some animals.

Adrostro-labial, ad-ros'tro-la'bi-al. Connected with the face and lip.

Ad'rue. Root of Cyperus articulatus, antiemetic aromatic of the West Indies.

Adsamar. Urine.

Adsaria pala, ad-sah're-ah pah'lah. Dolichos pruriens.

Adscensus, ad-sen'sus (ascent). Determination of blood to the head.

Ad'sia. Bignonia catalpa.

Adspection, ad-spek'shun (*ad,* to, *specio,* to see). Examination or inspection, as of an organ or patient.

Adspergo, ad-spur'go (sprinkling). Sprinkling with water, as spray, or dusting with fine powder.

Adspersio, ad-spur'se-oh. Adspergo.

Adspersus, ad-spur'sus (*ad,* to, *sparsus,* speckled). Spotted.

Adspiratio, ad-spir-ah'she-o (*ad, spiro,* to breathe). Aspiration, inspiration.

Ad'stans (*ad,* near, *sto,* to stand). Accessory (organ); prostate gland; nurse.

Adstites glandulosi, ad'ste-tes gland-u-lo'se. Prostate gland.

Adstriction, ad-strik'shun (*ad, stringo,* to bind). Astringent action; ligation; constipation.

Adstrictoria, ad-strik-to're-ah. Astringents.

Adstrictory, ad-strik'to-re. Astringent.

Adstrin'gens. Astringent. **A. Fothergil'lii,** kino.

Adstringentia, ad-strin-gen'she-ah. Astringents.

Adulas'so. Shrub in India used locally in gout.

Adult (*ad, oleo,* to grow). One who has reached full or legal age. **A. age,** virility, manhood; age succeeding adolescence and preceding old age; in common law, one of full age.

Adulterant, ad-ul'te-rant. Person or article producing adulteration.

Adulteration, ad-ul-te-ra'shun. Falsification; fraudulent addition of other matters to food, drugs, etc., for purposes of profit or deception. See *Falsification.*

Aduncatio unguium, ad-un-kah'she-o un'gwe-um (*ad, uncus,* hook, *unguis,* nail). Curvature of nails; onychogryphosis.

Adurens, ad-u'rens (*ad, uro,* to burn). Caustic.

Adurion, ad-u're-on. Rhus coriaria.

Adust (*aduro,* to burn). Term applied to blood and fluids when there is much constitutional heat, and but little serum in the blood.

Adustion, ad-ust'shun. Burn, cauterization; adust state.

Aduterum, ad-u'ta-rum. Oviduct of birds or lower portion of it.

Advancement, ad-vans'ment. Operation for strabismus, usually accompanied with tenotomy, in which the unaffected tendon is also cut and brought forward or advanced to better position to control the ball, or by shortening the muscle. **A. of round lig'aments,** Alexander's operation.

Advehens, ad've-hens (*ad, veho,* to carry). Going to a part, as a nerve or vessel.

Adventitia, ad-ven-tish'e-ah. External coat of blood-vessels; neurilemma. **A. capilla'ris,** external coat of capillary vessels.

Adventitious, ad-ven-tish'us. Accidental, unusual,

or acquired, as opposed to hereditary; as, *Adventitious diseases,* acquired diseases; *A. membrane,* false membrane; *A. murmurs,* accidental or acquired sounds heard on auscultation of the heart.

Ady'ao. Shrub used locally for headache, colic, etc.

Adynamia, ah-din-ah'me-ah (*a, dunamis,* strength). Weakness or want of power; debility of vital or muscular powers, as in typhoid fever. Some nosologists have grouped such diseases under the name Adynamiæ. **A. viri'lis,** impotence.

Adynamic, ad-in-am'ik. Affected with debility of vital powers; weak. **A. fever,** typhoid or other local form of fever. **A. sink'ing,** sinking or loss of power, observed in adynamic cases.

Adynamico-ataxic, ad-e-nam'e-co-a-taks'ik. Impaired in mental or bodily vigor and in power of muscular co-ordination.

Ady'namy. Adynamia.

Adynasia (ad-in-ah'ze-ah) or **Adynatia,** ad-in-ah'-she-ah. Adynamia.

Adynatocomium, ah-din-at-o-ko-me'um (*a, dunatos,* weak or sick; *komeo,* to take care of). Hospital.

Adynatocrasia, ah-din-at-o-kra'se-a (*a, dunatos,* strength, *krasis,* mixing). Abnormal looseness of texture of organic parts of body.

Adynatodochium, ah-din-at-o-dok-ke'um (*a, dunatos,* weak, *dechomai,* to receive). Hospital.

Adynatus, ah-din'at-us. Sickly.

Adyno- ner'vous fever. Typhoid fever; plague.

Aëchryson, ah-ek'ry-son. Sedum.

Ædicidium, e-sid'e-um (*aikia,* blow with whip). Wheal.

Ædœa, e-de'ah (*aidoia,* parts of generation). Genital organs.

Ædœagra, e-de'ah-grah (*aidoia,* genital organs; *agra,* seizure). Gout in the genitals.

Ædœagraphy (e-de-ag'ra-fe) or **Ædœography** (*ædœa, grapho,* to describe). Description of organs of generation.

Ædœalogy (e-de-al'o-je) or **Ædœol'ogy** (*ædœa, logos,* description). Treatise on organs of generation.

Ædœatomy (e-de-at'o-me) or **Ædœot'omy** (*ædœa, tome,* incision). Dissection of parts of generation.

Ædœauxe, e-de-auks'e (*ædœa, auxe,* increase). Tumefaction of genital organs.

Ædœci, e-de'se (*ædœa*). Diseases of genital organs.

Ædœitis (e-de-e'tis) or **Ædœititis,** e-de-it-e'tis (*ædœa, itis*). Inflammation of genital organs.

Ædœo'agra. Ædœagra.

Ædœoblennorrhœa, e-de'o-blen-nor-rhe'ah (*ædœa, blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Mucous discharge or blennorrhœa from genital organs. **Æ. femina'rum,** leucorrhœa.

Ædœodynia, e-de-o-din'e-ah (*ædœa, odune,* pain). Pain in the genitals.

Ædœogargalis'mus or **Ædœogargarismus,** e-de-o-gar-gar-iz'mus (*ædœa, gargairo,* to vibrate). Masturbation, nymphomania.

Ædœogargalus, a-da-o-gar'gah-lus (*ædœa, gargalizo,* to tickle). Masturbation, nymphomania.

Ædœography, e-de-og'ra-fe. Ædœagraphy.

Ædœoïtis, e-de-o-e'tis (*ædœa, itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of genital organs.

Ædœology, e-de-ol'o-je. Ædœalogy.

Ædœomania, e-de-o-ma'ne-ah (*ædœa, mania*). Nymphomania.

Ædœomycoderma (e-de-o-mik-o-der'ma) or **Ædœomycodermis,** e-de-o-mi-co-der'mis, (*ædœa, mukos,* mucus, *derma,* skin). Mucous membrane of genital organs.

Ædœomycodermitis, e-de-o-mik-o-der-me'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of genital organs.

Ædœon, e-de'on (*aidoion,* the groin). Genital organ, groin.

Ædœopal'mus (*ædœa, palmos,* throbbing). Throbbing of genital organs.

Ædœopsia, e-de-op'se-ah (*ædœa, opsis,* vision). Ædœoscopy.

Ædœopsophesis (e-de-op-so-fa'sis) or **Ædœopsophia,** e-de-op-sof'e-ah (*ædœa, psopheo,* to make a noise). Emission of wind by urethra in man or vagina in woman. **Æ. uteri'na,** *Physometra.*

Ædœoptosis, e-de-op-to'sis (*ædœa, ptosis,* falling). Prolapse of genital organs or bladder. **Æ. u'teri,** prolapse of uterus. **Æ. vagi'næ,** prolapse of vagina. **Æ. vesi'cæ,** prolapse of bladder.

Ædœorraphe (e-de-or'raf-e) or **Ædœorrhaphia,** e-de-o-raf'e-ah (*ædœa, raphe,* suture). Episiorrhaphy.

Ædœoscopy (e-de-os'ko-pe) or **Ædœop'sy,** e-de-op'se (*ædœa, skopeo,* to view). Examination of organs of generation.

Ædœotitis, e-de-o-te'tis. Ædœitis, medeitis. **Æ. gangræno'sa,** colpocace. **Æ. gangræno'sa puella'rum,** colpocace infantilis. **Æ. gangræno'sa puerpera'rum,** colpocace puerperarum.

Ædœotome (e-de-ot'o-ma) or **Ædœotomia,** e-de-o-tom'e-ah. Ædœatomy.

Ædœotomy, e-de-ot'o-me. Ædœatomy.

Ædoptosis, e-dop-to'sis. Ædœoptosis. See *Hysteroptosis.* **Æ. u'teri,** prolapse of uterus. **Æ. u'teri inver'sa,** uterus, inversion of. **Æ. u'teri retrover'sa,** retroversio uteri. **Æ. vagi'næ,** prolapse of vagina. **Æ. vesi'cæ,** prolapsing of bladder, see *Exocyste.*

Ægagropila (e-gah-gro-pe'lah) or **Ægagropilus,** e-gah-gro-pe'lus (*aigagros,* rock goat, *pilos,* hair). Ball composed of hairs found in stomach of some animals, as the goat; once used medicinally.

Ægeiros, e-gi'ros. Black poplar.

Æger, e'ger. Sick.

Ægias, e'je-as (*aigis,* goat's skin). Ulcer or speck on transparent cornea.

Ægilops, e'gil-ops (*aix,* a goat, *ops,* eye). Ulcer at inner angle of eye, sometimes penetrating to lacrymal sac, constituting fistula lacrymalis. Inflammation of lacrymal duct.

Æginetia (e-jin-a'te-ah) **in'dica.** Malabar plant, used as antiscorbutic.

Ægiphila, e-gif'il-ah (*aix,* goat, *phileo,* to love). S. American plant, used for snake-bites.

Ægis, e'jis. Ægias.

Æg'le mar'melos (*aigle,* splendor). Covolam.

Æg'lia. Ægias.

Æ'go (*aix,* a goat). In composition, goat.

Ægobronchophony, e-go-bronk-of-o'ne (*aix,* goat, *bronchia, phone,* sound). Ægophony.

Ægoceras, e-gok'e-ras (*ægo, keras,* horn). Trigonella fœnum.

Ægolethron (e-gol'eth-ron) or **Ægol'ethros** (*ægo, olethros,* destruction). Goatsbane, Ranunculus ficaria.

Ægony, a'go-ne. Ægophony.

Ægonychon, e-gon'ik-on (*ægo, onux,* a hoof). Lithospermum officinale.

Ægophony, e-gof'o-ne. Ægophony.

Ægopodium podagraria, e-go-po'de-um pod-ag-rah'-re-ah (*ægo, podion,* little foot). *Gout weed* or *wort, Ash weed, English masterwort, Herb-Gerard.* Ligusticum podagraria.

Ægrippa, e-grip'pah. Agrippa.

Ægritudo, e-gre-tu'do (*æger,* sick). Sickness, disease. **Æ. ventric'uli,** nausea, vomiting.

Ægrotat, e'gro-tat (Latin word meaning "He is sick"). Medical certificate in English colleges to show that student is unfit for duty.

Ægrotatio, e-gro-tah'she-o (*æger,* sick). Disease.

Ægrotus, e-gro'tus. Sick.

Ægylops, e'gil-ops. Ægilops.

Ægyptia, e-jip'te-ah. Epithet for several medicines mentioned by older medical writers. **Æ. moscha'ta,** Hibiscus abelmoschus. **Æ. stypte'ria,** Egyptian alum. **Æ. ul'cera,** Egyptian ulcers; ulcers of fauces and tonsils once common in Egypt and Syria.

Ægyptiacum (e-jip-te'ak-um) or **Ægyption,** e-jip'-te-on. Preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, formerly used by veterinary surgeons as a detergent.

Ægyptius pessus, e-jip'te-us pes'sus. Egyptian pessary; pessary of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lily or of rose, and saffron and verdigris.

Æides, e-i'des. Deformed; condition itself being called æidea.

Æipatheia (e-i-path-i'ah) or **Æipathia,** e-i-path-e'ah (*aei,* ever, *pathos,* disease). Continuous disease, as

continued fever; disease continuing with suffering or without prospect of cure.

Æipathi'a. Aipathia.

Æluropsis, e-lu-rop'sis (*ailouros,* cat, *opsis,* vision). Cat's-eye, seen in Mongolians, in whom the palpebral fissure is oblique.

Æmoptoica passio, e-mop-to'e-kah pash'e-o (*haima,* blood, *ptuo,* to spit). Expectoration of blood.

Ænas afer, e-nas ah-fur. Spanish coleopterous insect employed for vesication.

Æncephalus, een-sef'a-lus. Anencephalus.

Ænea, e-ne'a (*æneus,* of brass). Catheter.

Æodœotomy, e-o-de-ot'o-me. Ædœotomy.

Æolanthus suavis, e-o-lan'thus swah'vis. Brazilian plant, ord. Labiatæ; diuretic.

Æolecthyma, e-o-lek'thim-ah (*aiolos,* of different colors, *ecthyma*). Small-pox.

Æollion, e-ol'le-on. Chicken-pox.

Æolodermous, e-ol-o-der'mus. Having skin of varying hue, as in nettle rash.

Æon, e'on. Entire age of man from birth till death. Spinal marrow.

Æonesis, e-o-na'sis (*aionao,* to moisten). Fomentation.

Æonion, e-o'ne-on. Sedum.

Æorah, e-o'rah. Suspension, as by apparatus; swinging, gentle exercise, as by riding, sailing, etc.

Æquator oculi, e-kwah'tor ok'u-le. Line formed by union of upper and under eyelid when they are closed. It is below the middle of the globe. Also largest circle that can be drawn upon the globe of the eye in transverse plane to axis.

Æquilibrium, e-kwil-ib're-um (*æquus,* equal, *libra,* weight). Term used in medicine to denote harmony of action of the different parts of the system.

Æquimanous, e-quim'an-us (*æquus,* equal, *manus,* hand). Ambidextrous.

Æquivocus, e-quiv'o-kus. Equivocal, as *E. generatio,* spontaneous generation.

A'ër. Air. **A. dephlogistica'tus,** dephlogisticated air; oxygen. **A. ingen'itus** or **inna'tus,** air in cavity of tympanum. **A. mephit'icus,** carbon dioxide. **A. pu'rus,** oxygen. **A. vita'lis,** oxygen; vital air.

Aëræmotoxia, ah-er-e-mo-toks'e-ah (*aër,* air, *haima,* blood, *toxicum,* poison). Toxic condition resulting from entrance of air into blood-vessels.

Aërate, a'er-ate. To furnish with fresh air; to ventilate; to supply oxygen to the blood through the lungs.

Aërated, a'er-ated. Supplied with fresh air or oxygen.

Aëra'tion. Act of supplying with fresh air or oxygen; converting venous blood into arterial; ventilation. **A. of blood,** oxygenation of blood, as in respiration in hæmatosis.

Aërdiaphthoroscope, a-er-di-af'thor-o-skope (*aërodiaphthora,* corrupt state of the air, *skopeo,* to see). Apparatus for determining amount of impurities in the air.

Aërendocardia, ah-er-en-do-kar'de-ah. Presence of air in endocardium or heart-cavities.

Aërenterectasia, ah-er-en-ter-ak-tah'se-ah (*aër, enteron,* intestine, *ektasis,* dilatation). Tympanites; flatulence.

Æ'resis (*airesis,* removal of anything). Suffix denoting removal or separation, as aphæresis, diæresis, etc.

Aërethmia, ah-er-eth'me-ah. Emphysema.

Aërethmopneumonia, ah-er-eth-mo-nyu-mo'ne-ah (*aër,* air, *ethmos—pneumonia*). Emphysema of the lungs.

Aërgia, ah-er'ge-ah (*a, ergon,* work). Torpor.

Aërhæmatox'ia or **Aëræmatoxia,** ah-er-e-mah-tox'-e-ah (*aër, haima,* blood, *toxikon,* poison). Poisoning by reception of air into the blood-vessels.

Aërhæmoctonia, ah-er-he-mok-ton'e-ah (*aër, haima,* blood, *ktonos,* killing). Death caused by entrance of air into a blood-vessel; embolism from similar cause.

Aërial, a-e're-al (*aër,* air). Relating to, consisting of, or resembling air; through the air as a medium, as *A. conduction, A. disinfection,* etc. **A. fis'tula,** fistula having communication with the air-passages, as from a wound.

Aëricolous, a-er-ik'o-lus (*aër, colo,* to dwell). Living in the open air.

Aërif'erous (*aër, fero,* to carry). Epithet for tubes conveying air, as the larynx, trachea, and bronchia.

Aërification, a-er-if-ik-a'shun (*aër, facio,* to make). Act of converting into air or of introducing air. **A. of lung,** pulmonary emphysema.

Aëriflux'us (*aër, fluo,* to flow). Discharge of gas and fetid emanations from the sick; flatulence.

Aëriform, a-er'e-form (*aer,* air, *forma,* form). Possessing the nature or form of air or gas.

Aërobia, ah-er-o'be-ah (*aër, bios,* life). Existence in an atmosphere containing oxygen. **A., fac'ultative,** acquired power of existing in air containing oxygen by an organism naturally anaërobic.

Aërobic, a-er-o'bik (same etymon). Term applied to organisms, such as some pathogenic bacteria, which require air or oxygen for their existence and growth.

Aërobion, ah-er-o'be-on (same etymon). Organism requiring air or oxygen in order to live and grow.

Aërobioscope, a-er-o-bi'o-skope (*aër, bios,* life, *skopeo,* to see). Instrument or apparatus for examining organisms living in the air.

Aëro'bious. Aërobic.

Aërocomia sclerocarpa, ah-er-o-ko'me-ah skler-o-kar'pah. Astringent S. American plant, used in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, etc.

Aërodermecta'sia (*aër, derma,* skin, *ektasis,* dilatation). Emphysema.

Aërodiaph'thora (*aër, diaphthora,* corruption). Corrupt state of the air.

Aëroduc'tor (*aër, duco,* to lead). Instrument for keeping external orifice of the vagina open in delivery, to admit entrance of air to the child.

Aërodynamics, a-er-o-di-nam'iks (*aër,* air, *dunamis,* power). Science treating of the motion of air and its mechanical effects while in motion.

Aëroënterectasia, ah-er-o-en-tur-ek-tah'se-ah. Tympanites.

Aërogoniscope, a-er-o-gon'is-kope (*aër,* air, *gone,* seed, *skopeo,* to observe). Instrument devised for the purpose of collecting the organic dust from the air.

Aërography, a-er-og'ra-fe (*aër,* air, *grapho,* to write). See *Aërology.*

Aërohydrop'athy (*aër, hudor,* water, *pathos,* affection). Mode of treating disease, air and water being chief agents employed.

Aërol'ogy (*aër, logos,* description). Part of physics treating of air, its qualities, uses, and action.

Aëromancy, a'er-o-man-se (*aër, manteia,* divination). Foretelling by means of the air or substances found in the atmosphere.

Aëromanti'a. Aëromancy.

Aëro'meli (*aër, meli,* honey). Fraxinus ornus.

Aërometer, a-er-om'e-ter (*aër, metron,* measure). Apparatus for measuring density of air or gases.

Aëromicrobion, ah-er-o-mik-ro'be-on (*aër, mikros,* small, *bios,* life). Micro-organism requiring oxygen to sustain life.

Aëroperitonia, ah-er-o-per-e-to-ne'ah. Peritoneal emphysema, P. tympanites.

Aëropho'bia or **Aëroph'oby** (*aër, phobos,* fear). Dread of the air; symptom often accompanying hydrophobia, hysteria, and other affections.

Aërophob'icus or **Aëroph'obus** (same etymon). One affected with aërophobia.

Aërophone, a-er'o-fone (*aër, phone,* sound). Apparatus to produce distinct sound of voice at a distance.

Aërophore, a'er-o-for (*aër,* air, *phero,* to carry). Apparatus for conveying air to the lungs for the purpose of resuscitating new-born children.

Aërophorous, a-er-of'or-us (same etymon). Carrying or holding air; effervescent.

Aëroph'thora (*aër, phthora,* corruption). Corrupt state of the air.

Aërophyte, a'er-o-fite (*aër,* air, *phuton* plant). Plant growing and existing entirely in air.

Aëropleuria, ah-er-o-plu're-ah. Pneumothorax.

Aëropneumonasia (ah-er-o-nu-mon-az'e-ah) or **Aëropneumonectasia,** ah-er-o-nu-mon-ek-taz'e-ah (*aër, pneumon,* lung, *ektasis,* dilatation). Pulmonary emphysema.

Aërorra'chia, Aërorrha'chia, or **Aërorrha'chis** (*aër, rhachis,* spine). Accumulation of air in the spinal canal.

Aëroscope, a-er'o-skope (*aër, skopeo,* to see). Instrument for examination of the air and matters contained in it (aëros'copy).

Ae'rose (*æs,* copper). Possessing the qualities of copper.

Aërosis, ah-er-o'sis. Pneumatosis, tympanites.

Aërostatics, a-er-o-stat'iks (*aër,* air, *statikos,* causing to stand). Science treating of equilibrium of elastic fluids.

Aërotherapy (a-er-o-ther'a-pe) or **Aërotherapeutics,** a-er-o-ther-a-peu'tiks. Therapeutics directed to the air-passages. Application of air or gases as a means of treatment, pressure being varied.

Aërotho'rax. Pneumothorax.

Aërotonometer, a-er-o-ton-om'e-ter (*aër, tonos,* tension, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood.

Aëroxerotes, ah-er-ox-er-o'tes (*aër, xerotes,* dryness). Dryness of the air.

Aërozoa, ah-er-o-zo'ah (*aër, zoon,* animal). Animals requiring air for their existence.

Aërteriver'sion (*aër, tereo,* to hold, *verto,* to turn). Mode of checking hemorrhage by eversion of cut extremity of an artery, self-invagination of the vessel, and fixation of the parts with a needle.

Aërua. E. Indian plant; root is used in strangury.

Æru'ca (*æs,* copper). Subacetate of copper.

Æru'ginous (*ærugo,* verdigris). Resembling verdigris in color, as bile when discharged from the stomach.

Æru'go (*æs, æris,* copper). Rust of any metal or its salts. **Æ. crystallisa'ta,** acetate of copper. **Æ. fer'ri,** ferri subcarbonas. **Æ. plum'bi,** plumbi subcarbonas.

Ærumna, e-rum'nah. Mental anxiety or worry.

Ærydriasis, ah-er-id-ry'ah-sis. Ærohydropathy.

Ærydropathia, ah-er-id-ro-path'e-ah. Ærohydropathy.

Ærysipelas, e-re-sip'e-las. Erysipelas.

Æs. Copper.

Æschos, ees'kos (*aischos,* deformity). Deformity.

Æschromythesis, ees-kro-mith-e'sis (use of obscene language). Verbal obscurity of delirious conditions.

Æschuyæ, ees-ky'e (obscene women). Tribodes.

Æschynomene (sensitiveness) **aspera,** ees-ky-nom'-e-ne as'per-ah. Species of E. Indies, used in dropsy. **Æ. grandiflora.** Species of E. Indies, having antipyretic properties.

Æs'culin. White, soluble crystalline glucoside, obtained from bark of various species of Æsculus, $C_{15}H_{16}O + 2H_2O_9$; antiperiodic.

Æsculus, ees'ku-lus. Genus of plants, nat. ord. Sapindaceæ, of which the following have been used medicinally: **Æ. glab'ra,** Ohio buckeye, fetid buckeye; used in congestion of liver. **Æ. hippocas'tanum,** horse-chestnut buckeye; native of Persia and India; bark has been advised as substitute for cinchona; bark and fruit are astringent. Externally it has been employed, like cinchona, in gangrene; oil of the seed is used for embrocation in gout and rheumatism. **Æ. macrostach'ya,** shrub of Southern States, having edible fruit. **Æ. pavi'a,** red buckeye of Southern United States; bark is antipyretic; fruit is tetanic, like strychnia. **Æ. rubicun'da,** Æ. pavia.

Æstates, ees-tah'tes (*æstas,* summer). Ephelides; lentigo; freckles.

Æsthe'ma (*aisthema,* sensation) (in plural **Æsthemata**). Apparatus of the senses.

Æsthematology, ees-the-ma-tol'o-je (*æsthema, logos,* discourse). Doctrine of, or treatise on, senses or apparatus of senses.

Æsthematonusi (ees-tha-ma-ton-u'se) or **Æsthematorganusi,** ees-tha-mah-tor-gan-u'se (*æsthema,* and *nousoi,* diseases). Diseases affecting sensation or organs of sense.

Æsthematorganon, ees-the-mah-torg'an-on (*æsthema,* sensation, *organon,* organ). Organ of sensation or of senses.

Æsthesia, ees-the'ze-ah. Æsthesis.

Æsthesimeter, ees-the-zim'e-ter. Æsthesiometer.

Æsthe'sin. Anhydrous compound occurring in the tissue of the brain.

Æsthesiogenic, ees-the-ze-o-gen'ik (*æsthesis,* sensation, *gennao,* to produce). Term applied to agents having special influence upon sensation or sensibility.

Æsthesiography, ees-the-ze-og'ra-phe (*æsthesis, graphe.* description). Description of sensorial apparatus.

Æsthesiology, ees-the-ze-ol'o-je (*æsthesis, logos,* discourse). Doctrine of, or treatise on, sensation or senses.

Æsthesiometer, ees-the-ze-om'e-tur (*æsthesis, metron,* measure). Measurer of sensation; instrument of beam-compass kind to indicate distance at which two points can be distinguished when brought in contact with any portion of cutaneous surface; such measurement is called *Æsthesiometry.*

Æsthesioneuro'ses. Disorders of the nervous system, of sensation, or of the senses. **Æ., vis'ceral,** sensory affections of internal organs.

Æsthesis (ees-tha'zis) or **Æsthe'sia** (*aisthesis,* sensation). Faculty of being affected by sensation; perception; sensibility, as well as senses themselves.

Æsthesodic, ees-the-zod'ik (*æsthesis, hodos,* way). Having faculty of conveying sensation; gray matter of cord has been called æsthesodic substance, being path of sensory impressions. *Kinesodic* is the antithesis to *Æsthesodic.*

Æstheterion (ees-tha-ta're-on) or **Æstheterium,** ees-tha-ta're-um (*æsthesis,* sensation). Sensorium.

Æsthetic, ees-thet'ik. Relation to sensation.

Æsthetica, ees-thet'e-kah (*aisthesis,* sensation). Diseases affecting sensations; dulness, depravation, or abolition of one or more external organs of sense; agents that affect sensation.

Æsthetics, ees-thet'iks. Science of sensation.

Æstival, ees'tiv-al. Relating to summer.

Æstivation, ees-tiv-a'shun. Dormancy of animal life during summer.

Æstuarium, ees-tu-ah're-um (*æstas,* summer). Stove; vapor bath; well-heated room.

Æstuation, ees-tu-a'shun. Ebullition; fermentation; heat of body or of the blood.

Æst'us (heat). Heat. **Æ. volat'icus,** sudden heat; scorching or flushing of the face.

Ætal, e'tal. Belonging to any age, as *Æ. changes of the teeth* in dentition.

Ætas, e'tas. Age. **Æ. bo'na,** adolescence. **Æ. decrep'ita,** decrepitude. **Æ. firma'ta,** period of full vitality. **Æ. in'euns,** childhood. **Æ. infir'ma,** old age. **Æ. ingraves'cens,** approaching old age. **Æ. in'tegra,** full adolescence. **Æ. ma'la,** old age. **Æ. matu'ra,** manhood. **Æ. me'dia,** middle age. **Æ. provec'ta,** old age. **Æ. pueri'lis,** boyhood. **Æ. senec'ta** or **seni'lis,** old age. **Æ. viri'lis,** adult age.

Æthales, ee'thal-ees. Evergreen. Sempervivens tectorum.

Ætheomma, e-the-om'mah (*aitho,* to burn, *omma,* eye). Leonine eye, humors and membranes of which are dark. Condition of eye characterized by flashes of light.

Æther, e'ther (*aither,* subtle air of upper regions). Naphtha; volatile liquid obtained by distillation from mixture of alcohol and concentrated acid. See *Æther sulphuricus* and *Ether.* **Æ. ace'ticus** or **aceto'sus,** acetic ether; ethyl acetate. **Æ. alcohol'icus,** spiritus ætheris. **Æ. ammoniaca'lis** or **ammoniaca'tus,** ether with ammonia. **Æ. am'ylo-nitro'sus** or **amyl'icus nitro'sus,** amyl nitrite. **Æ. anæsthet'icus** or **Æ. Aran'ii,** colorless liquid made by acting upon ethyl chloride or ethylidene dichloride with chlorine; prepared by Dr. Aran. **Æ. azo'ticus,** Æ. nitrosus. **Æ. benzo'icus,** benzoic ether; ethyl benzoate. **Æ. broma'tus,** ethyl bromide. **Æ. bromhy'dricus,** ethyl

bromide; hydrobromic ether. **Æ. butyr'icus**, ethyl butyrate. **Æ. cantharida'tus**, ethereal extract of cantharides; liquor epispasticus. **Æ. chlora'tus**, hydrochloric ether. **Æ. chlora'tus alcohol'icus**, spiritis ætherus. **Æ. chlorhy'dricus** or **chlorohy'dricus**, hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride. **Æ. c. chlora'tus**, Æ. anæstheticus. **Æ. chlo'ricus**, chloric ether; chloroform. **Æ. cyp'ricus**, ethereal solution of copper sulphate, used in epilepsy. **Æ. ferra'tus**, compound of iron and ether. **Æ. for'micus** or **formi'cicus**, formic ether; ethyl formate. **Æ. for'tior**, stronger ether; see *Æther sulphuricus*. **Æ. Frobe'nii**, ethylic ether, after chemist Frobenius. **Æ. hy'dricus**, ethylic ether. **Æ. hydrio'dicus**, *Hydriodic* or *Iodhydric Ether, Iodide* of *Ethyl*. Obtained by mixing alcohol, iodine, and phosphorus and distilling; used for inhalation; ethyl iodide. **Æ. hydrobro'micus**, ether, hydrobromic; ethyl bromide. **Æ. hydrochlo'ricus**, hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride; see *Æther muriaticus*. **Æ. hydrocyan'icus**, *Hydrocyanic* or *Prussic ether, Hydrocyanate* or *Cyanide of Ethylen* or *Ethyl*. Cyanide or cyanuret has been advised in whooping cough and where hydrocyanic acid is indicated. Dose, 6 drops. **Æ. ioda'tus**, ethyl iodide; iodine dissolved in ether. **Æ. iodhy'dricus**, hydriodic ether; ethyl iodide. **Æ. ligno'sus**, acetone. **Æ. lo'tus**, washed ether; ethylic ether deprived of alcohol by washing with water. **Æ. martia'lis**, tinctura sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **Æ. mercuria'lis**, ethereal solution of corrosive sublimate. **Æ. methyl'icus**, methylic ether. **Æ. muriat'icus**, *Muriatic, Chlorohydric, or Marine ether; Muriate of ethylen; Ethyl chloride*, C_2H_5Cl, made by action of muriatic acid on alcohol. Colorless liquid, used as a local anæsthetic, on account of its frigorific effects, in dentistry, minor surgery, opening of abscesses, facial neuralgia, etc. See *Æther sulphuricus*. A chlorinated chlorohydric or muriatic ether, Æther muriaticus trichloratus, Æther anæstheticus, formed by action of chlorine on chlorohydric ether, has been used as local anæsthetic. **Æ. muriat'icus alcohol'icus**, spiritus ætheris muriatici. **Æ. muriat'icus trichlora'tus**, see *Æther muriaticus*. **Æ. ni'trico-alcohol'icus**, spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **Æ. ni'tricus**, nitric ether. **Æ. ni'tricus alcoolisa'tus**, spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **Æ. nitro'sus**, ether, nitrous; ethyl nitrite. See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*. **Æ. petro'lei**, rhigolene. **Æ. phosphora'tus**, colorless liquid made by infusing phosphorus in ether. **Æ. phosphor'icus**, ethylic ether, made by decomposing alcohol with phosphoric acid. **Æ. Pruss'icus**, æther hydrocyanicus. **Æ. pu'rus**, pure ether; see *Æ. fortior*. **Æ. pyroace'ticus**, acetone. **Æ. rectifica'tus**, stronger ether. **Æ. spirituo'sus**, ethylic ether, spiritus ætheris. **Æ. sulphu'ricus**, *Æther* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), prepared by action of sulphuric acid on alcohol; colorless, very inflammable, volatile liquid, of penetrating and fragrant odor and hot pungent taste; s. g. 0.750 Ph. U. S. and 0.732 Ph. Br. *Æther fortior* (Ph. U. S.), stronger ether, is a liquid composed of about 94 per cent. of ethyl oxide and about 6 per cent. of alcohol, containing a little water; sp. gr. is not higher than 0.725 at 59° F., or 0.716 at 77° F. *Æthur purus* (Ph. Br.), pure ether, is made by agitating ether with chloride of calcium, lime, and water, decanting the ether after standing, and distilling off half the amount of ether used; s. g. 0.725. Used for inhalation as anæsthetic. Ether is diffusible stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic, and, externally, refrigerant. Dose, gtt. xxx to f℥iss. It has been prescribed internally also in capsules (pearls of ether), or externally by shaking up with white of egg in form of gelatinized ether. When inhaled, it is a valuable anæsthetic, employed in spasmodic affections and in surgical operations, or, externally, as local anæsthetic, in form of ether spray. See *Anæsthetic*. **Æ. sulphu'ricus a'cidus**, elixir acidum Halleri. **Æ. sulphu'ricus cum al'cohole aromat'icus**, spiritus ætheris. **Æ. sulphu'ricus alcoolisa'tus** or **cum alcoho'le**, spiritus ætheris. **Æ. terebinthina'tus**, terebinthinated ether, made by mixing alcohol, spirit of turpentine, concentrated nitric acid, and distilling; employed externally and internally in biliary calculi, rheumatism, etc. Dose, 20 to 40 drops in honey or yolk of egg. **Æ. valerian'icus**, valerianic ether; ethyl valerianate. **Æ. vitri'oli** or **vitriol'icus**, Æther sulphuricus.

Æthe'rea. Term given formerly to preparations of ether. **Æ. herba**, eryngium maritimum.

Æthereal, e-the're-al. Ethereal, ethereous. Ethereal tincture is one formed by action of sulphuric ether, at ordinary temperature, on medicinal substances. Ethereal oil is a volatile oil.

Æthereo-oleosa (e-tha'ra-o-o-la-o'sah) **remedia** (*ætheroleum*, volatile oil). Remedies whose properties depend upon the volatile oil they contain.

Æthereus (e-tha'ra-us) or **Ætherius**, e-tha'rius. Relating to ether; ethereal.

Æthe'rial. Ethereal.

Ætherisatio, e-tha-re-zah'she-o. Etherization.

Ætherisatus, e-tha-re-zah'tus. Etherized.

Ætherismus, e-tha-ris'mus. Etherism.

Ætherolea, e-tha-ro'la-ah. Volatile oils.

Æthiopification, e-the-o-pe-fik-a'shun (*æthiops*, black, *facio*, to make). Mummy-like coloring of skin induced by use of mercurial or sulphur ointment, or of nitrate of silver internally, and seen in bodies poisoned by arsenic.

Æthiopismus, e-the-o-pis'mus. Æthiopification.

Æthiopoleucophlegmatia, e-the-o-po-leu-ko-fleg-mah'she-ah (*æthiops*, *leukos*, white, *phlego*, to inflame). Phlegmasia or chlorosis of negroes.

Æthiopopoesis, e-the-o-po-po-a'sis (*poieo*, to make). Æthiopification.

Æthiopoprocalymma, e-the-o-pop-rok-a-lim'mah (*æthiops*, *prokalumma*, a veil). Hottentot apron.

Æthioposis, e-the-o-po'sis. Æthiopification.

Æthiops, e'the-ops (*aitho*, to burn, *ops*, countenance). Black or burnt countenance; æthiopian; negro. Ancient name of certain black oxides and sulphurets of metals. **Æ. al'bus**, albino; hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **Æ. alcalisa'tus**, hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **Æ. anima'lis**, impure animal charcoal; see also *Choroidea tunica*. **Æ. antimonia'lis**, compound of æthiops mineral and sulphide of antimony. **Æ. creta'ceus**, hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **Æ. fer'ricus**, Æ. martialis. **Æ. martia'lis**, *Martial Ethiops;* black deutoxide of iron, once in repute as a tonic. **Æ. mercuria'lis**, hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **Æ. minera'lis**, hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **Æ. narcot'icus**, hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **Æ. per se**, hydrargyri oxidum cinereum. **Æ. pur'gans**, mercury with calomel or jalap. **Æ. sacchara'tus**, hydrargyri saccharatum. **Æ. vegetab'ilis**, see *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Æthiopsis, e-the'op-sis. Salvia sclarea.

Æthiopus, e-the'o-pus. Æthiops.

Æthmoid, eeth'moyd. Ethmoid.

Æthogen, e'tho-gen (*aithon*, brilliant, *gennao*, to produce). Ethogen; compound of boron and nitrogen, which gives a very brilliant light when heated with the blowpipe.

Ætholices, e-thol'e-ces, pl. of **Ætholix** (*aitho*, to burn, *helios*, sun). Fiery pustules on the skin; bullæ; boils.

Æthusa, e-thu'sah (*aitho*, to burn). Ammi, Sison ammi. **Æ. cyna'pium**, fool's parsley, nat. ord. Umbelliferæ. Poisonous European plant mistaken for true parsley, producing vomiting, giddiness, sopor, and at times fatal results; diuretic and emmenagogue. **Æ. me'um**, spignel, baldmoney; the root has been advised as carminative, stomachic, etc.

Æthusine, e-thu'zeen. Poisonous alkaloid, active principle of Æthusa cynapium.

Æthyl, e'thil. Ethyl. **Æ. bro'midum**, ethyl bromide. **Æ. chlor'idum**, ethyl chloride. **Æ. io'didum**, ethyl iodide.

Æthylaldehyde, eth-il-al'de-hide. Acetaldehyd.

Æthylenum, eth-il-a'num. Ethylene. **Æ. bichlora'tum** or **bichloridum**, ethylene bichloride. **Æ. chlora'tum**, ethylene bichloride.

Æthylices, eth-il'e-ses. Ætholices.

Æthylicodes, eth-il-ik-o'des. Bullar.

Æthylidenum, eth-il-id-e'num. Ethylidene. Æ.

bichlora'tum, ethylidene chloride. **Æ. chlora'tum**, ethylidene chloride.

Æthylum, eth'il-um. Ethyl. **Æ. bromatum** (bromah'tum), ethyl bromide. **Æ. chlora'tum**, ethyl chloride. **Æ. ioda'tum**, ethyl iodide.

Æ'tia (cause). Cause of disease.

Ætioi phlebes, e'te-oi fla'bes (eagle veins). Temporal veins.

Ætiologist, e-te-ol'o-gist. One who investigates causes of disease.

Ætiology or **Etiology**, e-te-ol'o-je (*aitia*, cause, *logos*, discourse). Doctrine of causes of disease.

Ætionymous, e-te-on'im-us (*aitia*, cause, *onoma*, name). Named according to cause, as lead paralysis, mercurial tremor, etc.

Ætites (e-te'tase) or **Aëtites** (*aëtos*, an eagle). Eagle-stone. Formerly supposed to facilitate delivery if bound on the thigh, and to prevent abortion if bound on the arm.

Ætonychum, e-ton'e-kum. Lithospermum.

Æxtoxicum, eaks-toks'e-kum. Ægotoxicum.

Af, as a prefix to. See *Ad.*

Afebrile, ah-feb'ril (*a*, *febris*, fever). Without fever.

Af'fadil. Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.

Affect'. See *Affection.*

Affectio, af-fek'she-o (*affecto*, to move or influence). Affection, disease. **A. arthrit'ica cor'dis**, cardiagra. **A. eveli'aca**, obstruction of bowels. **A. hypochondri'aca**, hypochondriasis. **A. hyster'ica**, hysteria. **A. Sarmat'ica**, plica. **A. scorbu'tica pustulo'sa**, pemphigus. **A. tympanit'ica**, tympanites. **A. uteri'na**, hysteria.

Affection, af-fek'shun. Mode in which mind or body is affected or modified; disease.

Affectiones animi, af-fek-she-o'nes an'e-me. Affections of the mind, as passions, sensations, etc.

Affec'tive. That which affects, touches, etc. *Affective faculties*, functions dependent upon organization of the brain, comprising sentiments, affections, etc. **A. insan'ity**, emotional insanity.

Affectus, af-fek'tus. Morbid condition; passion. **A. an'imi**, affections of the mind. **A. fau'cium pes'tilens**, cynanche maligna. **A. flatulen'tus**, hypochondriasis. **A. hydero'des**, dropsy. **A. hyster'icus**, hysteria. **A. implica'tus**, disease complicated with other affections. **A. mag'nus**, epilepsy. **A. melancholi'cus**, melancholy. **A. præcordia'lis**, hypochondriasis. **A. spasmod'ico-convulsi'vus labio'rum**, neuralgia, facial.

Afferent, af'fe-rent (*affero*, to carry). Centripetal, esodic. Conveying inward, as from periphery to centre. **A. nerve**, nerve conveying impressions to nervous centres. **A. ves'sel**, vessel conveying contents to central portions of the body.

Affinity, af-fin'it-e. In chemistry, the attraction occurring between heterogeneous substances and forming compounds. In medicine this term implies the predilection shown by diseases to affect certain parts. **A. of aggrega'tion**, attraction and cohesion. **A. of composi'tion**, tendency of several substances to combine and form new matter without affecting any compound existing before. **A., compound**, in chemistry, denotes the tendency shown by two or more bodies to unite and form a compound. **A., divel'lent**, term denoting the force leading to formation of new compounds through decomposition of the old ones. **A., elec'tive**, affinity shown by one body for combining with a certain other. **A., interme'diate**, affinity by which a substance is capable of causing direct combination with other substances which possess no affinity for one another. **A., quies'cent**, affinity which keeps the dissimilar elements of a compound united.

Affion (af'fe-on) or **Affium.** Opium; crude opium; electuary of which opium is basis.

Afflatus, af-flah'tus (*af*, *flo*, to blow). Air striking the body and producing disease. Expulsion of flatus; belching; sudden attack of erysipelas.

Affluence (af'flu-ence) or **Af'flux** (*affluo*, to flow to). Flow or determination of humors, particularly of blood, toward a part. Accumulation of fluid in part or organ. Fluxion.

Affluent, af'fluent. Flowing toward a part or organ, or accumulating in it.

Afflux, af-fluks. Affluence.

Aff'rodile. Daffodil, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.

Affunena, af-fu-na'nah. Plant of Guinea with purgative properties.

Affuse, af-fuse' (*affundo*, to pour upon). To sprinkle.

Affusio, af-fu'zhe-o (*ad*, *fundo*, to pour). Affusion or suffusion; infusion; cataract. **A. frig'ida**, cold affusion. **A. oc'uli**, cataract. **A. orbicula'ris**, placenta.

Affusion, af-fu'zhun. Action of pouring liquid on any body. Affusions, cold and warm, are used in different diseases. Cold affusion consists in placing patient in tub and pouring cold water over him, then wiping him dry and putting him to bed. Precaution is necessary to use it in state of greatest heat and exacerbation to reduce fever and quiet excited nervous conditions, not when chilliness or topical inflammation is present.

Afiac. Vitex trifolium (Madagascar).

Af'ioun, Af'ium, or **Af'iun.** Opium.

Af'oba. Plant of Guinea used for scabies.

Afœ'tal, a-fe'tal. Without fœtus.

Af'rican date-mark. Biskra button. **A. fe'ver**, malignant malarial fever. **A. leech**, leech from Algiers, in Africa. **A. leth'argy**, fatal sleep disease or sleeping sickness, to which negroes of West Africa are subject, sleepiness being the chief symptom; the arachnoid membrane is found on post-mortem examination to be hyperæmic. **A. sleep disease**, A. lethargy.

Afsantin, af-san'tin. Arabian name for wormwood.

After-action. Brief negative variation in electric current after spasm of a muscle.

Af'ter-birth. Placenta, umbilical cords, and membranes expelled after birth of child; placenta alone.

After-brain. Fifth cerebral vesicle of embryo.

After-burthen. After-birth.

After-cat'aract. Secondary cataract.

After-damp. Irrespirable atmosphere following explosion of fire-damp. See *Hydrogen, carburetted.*

After-im'ages. Impressions remaining upon retina after illuminated object is removed; when the image is simply prolonged, the after-image is said to be positive; when seen in complementary colors, negative.

After-pains. Pains after labor, resulting from uterine contractions.

After-percep'tion. Appreciation of impression on sensory organs after withdrawal of cause producing it.

After-produc'tion. Neoplasm or new formation.

After-sensa'tion. Continuance of impression after withdrawal of stimulating cause.

After-shaft. Hollow in small of back.

After-treatment. Subsequent treatment of a case, as after operation.

Af'yun. Affion.

Ag, in composition, to. See *Ad.*

A'gah. Intermittent fever.

A'gal. Agallochum.

Agalactatio (ah-gal-ak-tah'she-oh) or **Agalactia**, ah-gal-ak'te-ah (*a*, *gala*, milk). Absence of milk in the mammæ; defective lactation.

Agalactos, ah-gal-ak'tos (same etymon). Without milk; having deficiency of milk.

Agalactous, ah-gal-ak'tus (same etymon). Without milk; not naturally nursed (referring to infant). Having property of checking lactation.

Agalasia, ah-gal-az'e-ah. Agalactia. **A. contagio'sa**, epidemic disease attacking sheep and goats, in which there is diminution or absence of secretion of milk.

Agalax, ah'gal-acks. Agalactous.

Agalaxia (ah-gal-aks'e-ah) or **Agalaxis**, ah-gal-ak'sis. Agalactia.

Agalaxy, ah-gal'aks-e. Agalactia.

Agalloch, ag-al'lok. Agallochum.

Agallochum, ag-al'lo-kum (*agallo*, to decorate). Aloes-wood. Resinous aromatic wood of E. Indies.

Agalorrhœa, ah-gal-or-rhe'ah (*a*, *gala*, milk, *rheo*, to flow). Stoppage of secretion of milk.

Agamic, a-gam'ik (*a, gamos,* marriage). Without sex; not of sexual origin; generating without impregnation.

Agamogen'esis (*a, gamos,* marriage, *genesis,* generation). Reproduction without sexual intercourse.

Agamonema, ah-go-mon-e'mah (*a, gamos,* marriage, *nema,* thread). Germs of nematode worms.

Agamone'matode (*agomonema, eidos,* resemblance). Larval condition of agomonema, existing in intestinal canal or peritoneal cavity of some animals.

Agamous, a'gam-us (*a, gameo,* to marry). Without sexual organs; reproducing without intercourse, as in budding; cryptogamous.

Aganactesis, ah-gan-ak'te-sis (*aganakteo,* to feel pain). Pain.

Aganobleph'aron (*aganos,* mild, *blepharon,* eyelid). Abnormal adhesion of the eyelids.

Aganostakis, ag-an-os'ta-kis. Ophthalmoscope was so-called, being the name of a young Greek physician who claimed to have invented it.

A'gar-agar. Japanese or Bengal isinglass, consisting of dried sea-weed, used as food; species of Algæ used as medium for bacterial cultures, and in medicine to make suppositories.

Ag'aric. See *Agaricus.* **A. acid,** agaricin. **A., ed'ible,** Agaricus edulis. **A. of oak,** Agaricus chirurgorum. **A., white,** Agaricus albus.

Agaricin, ag-ar'is-in. White active principle of Agaricus albus, given in night sweats of phthisis; alkaloid from various species of Agaricus. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{15}$.

Agaricin'ic acid. Agaricin.

Agaricum, ag-ar'ik-um. Agaricus.

Agaricus, ag-ar-ik'us. Genus of plants, Agaricini, or mushrooms, some of which are edible, others poisonous. The edible variety has received several names—A. campestris, A. edulis, A. arvensis, A. sylvaticus. A. odoratus is also similarly employed. **A. al'bus,** white agaric, parasitic fungus on the European larch, cathartic and emetic, used in night sweats of phthisis. Dose, gr. xxx–℥j. **A. arven'sis,** see *Agaricus.* **A. auranti'acus,** delicate variety of genus Amanitæ, that must not be confounded with A. pseudo-aurantiacus, which is very poisonous. **A. auriculæfor'mis,** Peziza auricula. **A. campes'tris,** see *Agaricus.* **A. chirurgo'rum,** variously called spunk, amadou, punk, agaric of the oak, touchwood, boletus, female agaric, tinder, has been used as moxa. **A. edu'lis,** A. campestris. **A. ignia'rius,** A. albus. **A. lar'icis,** A. albus. **A. musca'rius,** fly agaric, fungus amanita muscaria, growing in Europe, from which the alkaloid muscarine is obtained. **A. neca'tor,** poisonous variety. **A. præpara'tus,** A. chirurgorum. **A. psuedo-aurantia'cus,** poisonous fungus of genus Amanitæ. **A. quer'cus** or **querci'nus,** A. chirurgorum. **A. sylvat'icus,** A. campestris.

Agaster, ah-gas'tur (*a, gaster,* stomach). Devoid of stomach or alimentary canal.

Agas'tor (*a, gaster,* uterus). Without uterus; agaster.

Agas'tric (*a, gaster,* stomach). Without digestive organs.

Agastronervia, ah-gas-tro-nur've-ah (*a, gaster,* stomach, *neuron,* nerve). Want of nervous action or power in the stomach.

Agastronomia, ah-gas-tro-no'me-ah (*a, gaster,* stomach, *nomos,* rule). Agastronervia.

Agastrozo'a (*a, gaster,* stomach, *zoon,* animal). Agastric animals.

Agasyllis galbanum, ag-as-il'lis gal'ban-um. Bubon galbanum.

Agathin, ag'ath-in. Salicyl-aldehyde-methyl-phenyl-hydrazone. Small white leaflets, insoluble in water, used in sciatica, neuralgia, and rheumatism. Dose, 0.5 gramme, or 7½ grains, two or three times daily; analgesic and antithermic.

Agathis damarra, ag'ath-is dam-ar'rah (*agathis,* clew of thread). Pinus damarra.

Agathodes angustifolia, ag-ath-o'des an-gus-te-fo'le-ah. Species of Gentianaceæ; bitter root is tonic and antipyretic.

Agathophyllum aromaticum, ag-ath-o-fil'lum ar-o-mat'ik-um. Tree of Madagascar; fruit is stimulant; leaves are condiment.

Agathosma crenata, ag-ath-os'mah kren-at'ah (*agathos,* good, *osme,* odor). Diosma crenata.

Agathotes chirayita (a-gath'o-tes ke-ray-i'tah) or **chiray'ta** (*agathotes,* goodness). Gentiana chirayta.

Agave, ah-ga've (*a, agauos,* admirable). Genus of plants, nat. ord. Amyrillidaceæ, of which several have been used in medicine. **A. America'na,** *American agave, American aloe, Century plant, Maguey.* This plant of tropical America is diuretic, antisyphilitic, laxative, and emmenagogue. **A. lu'tea,** species growing in Mexico; from juice of leaves a pectoral syrup is prepared. **A. Mexica'na,** juice is diuretic, laxative, and emmenagogue. **A. potato'rum,** Mexican plant, same properties as A. salmiana. **A. ramo'sa,** A. Americana. **A. salmia'na,** species of A. growing in Mexico; leaves are rubefacient; root is diuretic; sweet juice of plant, *aguamiel,* is called pulque when fermented; when pulque is distilled, a brandy is obtained, called *mezcal* or *aguardiente de maguey.* **A. virgin'ica,** rattlesnake's master, false aloe, grows in Southern States. Root very bitter; has been used in tincture as carminative in colic, and as remedy for bites of serpents.

Age. Period of life; time that has elapsed since birth. Five ages are often designated. 1. First infancy, infantia; 2. Second infancy, pueritia; 3. Adolescence; 4. Adult or virile age, manhood or womanhood; 5. Old age. **A., adult',** see *Age.* **A. of consent',** legal age of consent to sexual intercourse. **A. of matu'rity,** adult or virile age. **A. of pu'berty,** see *Puberty.* **A. of viril'ity,** see *Age.*

Agelæ'a emet'ica. Madagascar plant; leaves are emetic. **A. Lamarckii,** Madagascar plant, used for dysentery and gonorrhœa.

Ageneios, ah-gen-i'os (*a, geneion,* beard). Beardless.

Agenesia (ah-gen-a'ze-ah) or **Agenesis,** ah-gen'e-sis (*a, genesis,* generation). Impotence; imperfect development of any part. **A., cer'ebral,** imperfect development of brain in fœtus. **A. rec'ti,** imperforate anus.

Agennesia (ah-gen-na'ze-ah) or **Agennesis,** ah-jen'ne-sis (*a, genesis,* generation). Impotence, sterility; absence of any sexual organ. Agenesia.

Agenosomus, ah-gen-os-o'mus (*a, gennao,* to generate, *soma,* body). Monster with malformation in which fissure and eventration are chiefly in lower part of the abdomen—urinary or sexual apparatus is absent or very rudimentary. Condition is called *Agenoso'ma.* See *Celosoma.*

Agent, a'jent (*ago,* to act). Any power producing or tending to produce effect on the body. Morbific agents are causes of disease; therapeutical agents, means of treating it.

A'ger natu'ræ. Field of nature; uterus.

Agerasia, ah-ger-az'e-ah (*a, geras,* old age). Vigorous old age.

Ager'asy. Agerasia.

Ageratum, ah-je'rat-um. Achillea ageratum. **A. altis'simum,** Eupatorium ageratoides. **A. ptar'micum,** species having sialagogue and errhine properties.

Agerazia, ah-ger-ah'ze-a. Agerasia.

A'ges (wicked). Palm of hand (because sometimes employed in evil deeds).

Ages'ter. Without stomach or alimentary canal.

Ageusia (ah-gu'se-ah), **Ageusis** (ah-gu'sis), or **Ageustia,** a-goost'e-ah (*a, geusis,* taste). Diminution or loss of taste; anæsthesia of the tongue; disease of organ or sense of taste.

Ageustus, a-goos'tus. Affected with ageusia; not tasted.

Agger, ag'ger. Prominence or projection. **A. auric'ulæ,** ridge on middle surface of outer ear, on which is inserted retrahens aurem muscle. **A. na'si,** rudiment of nasal turbinate bone of lower animals, seen in man at anterior free extremity of middle turbinate bone. **A. perpendicula'ris,** A. auriculæ. **A. pontic'ulus,** A. auriculæ. **A. valvula'rum,** projection at base of valves of a vein.

Agglom'erate (*agglomero,* to collect together). Col-

lected together; a term applied to tumors or glands in aggregation. **A. glands**, glands of Peyer.

Agglutinant, ag-gloo'te-nant (*ag, gluten*, glue). Joining or gluing together; remedies considered capable of uniting divided parts; some plasters which adhere strongly to the skin and certain bandages are so termed.

Agglutinate, ag-gloo'te-nate. To reunite, as lips of a wound.

Agglutina'tio. Agglutination. **A. maxil'læ inferio'ris**, lockjaw. **A. pilo'rum**, cure of ingrowing lashes by application of glutinous material.

Agglutination, ag-gloo-te-na'shun. First degree of adhesion; action of agglutinants; coition.

Agglutinative, ag-gloo'te-na-tive. Having power of producing adhesion, as collodion, etc.

Aggluti'tio. Obstruction of œsophagus; dysphagia.

Aggrava'tion. Increase in severity of disease.

Ag'gregate (*aggrego*, to flock together), massed together. Glands are called aggregate which are in clusters, such as Peyer's glands. Aggregate pills were those believed to contain properties of a number of medicines, and to supply their place.

Aggur or **Aghar.** Aloes-wood.

Agheustia, ah-goost'e-ah. Ageustia.

Aghoul. Agul.

Agis. Thigh.

Agitation, adj-e-ta'shun (*ago*, to act). Constant and fatiguing motion of the body or distressing restlessness; mental inquietude.

Agitator caudæ, ah'je-ta-tor kau'da. Muscular fascicle, especially of the lower animals, passing from side of coccyx and last sacral vertebra to femur.

Agitatorius, adj-e-tah-to're-us. Convulsive.

Aglactation, ag-lak-ta'shun. Agalactia.

Aglaxis, ag-laks'is. Agalactia.

Aglia, ag'le-ah. See *Ægias*.

Ag'lithes. Bulbs or cloves of garlic.

Aglobu'lia (*a, globulus*, globule). Anæmia; diminution in number of red blood-corpuscles.

Aglossia (ah-glos'se-ah) or **Aglot'tia** (*a, glossa*, tongue). Malformation consisting in want of tongue; dumbness.

Aglossostoma, ah-glos-sos'to-mah (*aglossia*, and *stoma*, mouth). Mouth without a tongue.

Aglossostomography, a-glos-sos-to-mog'ra-fe (*a, glossa*, tongue, *stoma*, mouth, *grapho*, to describe). Description of mouth without a tongue.

Aglossus, ah-glos'sus (*a, glossa*, tongue). Without a tongue.

Aglottia, ah-glot'te-ah. Aglossia.

Aglutition, ah-glu-tish'un (*a, glutio*, to swallow). Hybrid term designating impossibility of swallowing.

Ag'ma. Fracture.

Agmatology, ag-ma-tol'o-je (*agma, logos*, description). Treatise on fractures.

Ag'me. Fracture.

Agmina digitorum manûs, ag'min-ah dij-e-to'rum ma'nus (*agmen*, phalanx). Phalanges of fingers. **A. membra'na**, amnion. **A. Pey'eri**, Peyer's glands.

Agminate, ag'min-ate. Grouped together. **A. follicles** or **glands**, Peyer's glands.

Ag'mos. Fracture.

Ag'nail. Hangnail.

Agnathia, ag-nath'e-ah (*a, gnathos*, jaw). Malformation consisting in want of the jaw, especially of the lower jaw.

Agna'thus. One with congenital absence of jaw or jaws.

Agnina membrana, ag-ne'nah mem-bran'ah (*agnus*, lamb). Amnion.

Ag'nine (*agnus*, lamb). Fatty matter obtained from wool. See *Lanoline*.

Agnœa (ag-ne'ah) or **Agnoia**, ag-noy'ah (*agnoia*, ignorance). State of patient who does not recognize individuals.

Ag'nus cas'tus. Vitex or chaste-tree. **A. christ'us**, Ricinus communis.

Agoge, a-go'ge (*ago*, lead). Order or condition of disease. State of the air.

Agogue, ag-og' (*agogos*, a leader). A suffix denoting driving or expelling, as cholagogue, driver or expeller of bile; hydragogue, expeller of water, etc.

Agomphiasis (ah-gom-fe'as-is) or **Agomphosis**, ah-gom-fo'sis (*a, gomphosis*, fastening by wedges). Looseness of teeth.

Agom'phious (same etymon). Without teeth.

A'gon (*agon*, combat). Agony; last struggle before death. Cichorium intybus.

Agone, ag'o-na (*agonos*, barren). Hyoscyamus.

Agonia, ag-o'ne-ah (*agon*, combat). Agony.

Agon'ia (*agonos*, barren). Sterility. **A. bark**, bark of Plumifera lancifolia; used in fevers. A glucoside called *Agoni'adin* has been obtained from it.

Agon'isis, Agonis'ma, or **Agonis'mus.** Agony.

Agonistica (ag-o-nis'te-kah), **Agonis'ticon**, or **Agonis'ticum** (*agon*, combat). Part of ancient gymnastics, having reference to combats of athletæ. Also, very cold water, given internally to calm febrile heat.

Agonizans, ag-o-ne'zans. One who is moribund.

Ag'onos (*agonos*, barren). Sterile; impotent; unborn.

Agony, ag'o-ne (*agon*, combat). *Throe, Patient of death.* Last struggle of life, characterized by great change in features, gradual abolition of sensation and motion, loss of voice, dryness or lividity of tongue and lips, rattling in the throat, small and intermittent pulse, and coldness of extremities. Intense suffering.

A'gor. Aloes-wood.

Agori'adin. Glucoside, $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$, from bark of Agoriada of Brazil; antiperiodic.

Agorophobia, ag-or-o-fo'be-ah (*agora*, market-place, *phobos*, fear). Nervous condition marked by fear of open spaces; dread of living alone.

Agos'tos or **Agos'tus** (*ago*, to lead). Forearm from elbow to fingers; palm of hand.

A'gra (*agreo*, to seize hold of). Seizure, as odontagra, tooth seizure, toothache; podagra, pain in the feet, gout, etc.

Agraha'lid. Agiahalid.

Agrammatism, a-gram'ma-tism (*a, gramma*, mark or letter). Incapacity to form words grammatically, or to group them intelligibly in a sentence.

Agraphia, ah-graf'e-ah (*a, grapho*, to describe, to write). Form of cerebral disorder in which there is, as in aphasia as regards speech, total or partial inability to express ideas by written symbols. **A. litera'lis**, aphasia, with inability to form letters. **A. verba'lis**, aphasia, in which, after letters are formed, words are improperly formed or connected. See *Aphasia*.

Agrelco'sis, ag-rel-ko'sis. Agrielcosis.

Agremia, ag-ra'me-ah (*agra, aima*, blood). Altered condition of blood in gout; gout.

Agria, ag're-ah (*agrios*, wild). Term applied to several severe forms of skin disease, as herpes, lichen, etc.; malignant pustule. Holly.

Agriampelos, ag-re-am'pe-los (*agrios*, wild, *ampelos*, vine). White bryony.

Agrielæa (ag-re-el-e'ah) or **Agrielaia**, ag-re-el-i'ah (*agrios*, wild, *elaia*, olive tree). Wild olive tree.

Agrielcosis, ag-re-el-ko'sis (*agrios*, wild, *helkosis*, ulceration). Malignant ulceration.

Agrifolium, ag-re-fo'le-um. Ilex aquifolium.

Agrimonia, ag-re-mo'ne-ah. Agrimony. *Cocklebur, Stickwort.* Nat. ord. Rosaceæ, including A. eupatoria or A. odorata, A. officinalis or vulgaris agrimony, and A. parviflora, small-flowered or sweet-scented agrimony. A. eupatoria is tonic and astringent. See *Agrimony*.

Ag'rimony. See *Agrimonia*. Mild astringent and stomachic. Dose, in powder, from ℈j to ʒj. **A., hemp**, Eupatorium cannabinum. **A., small-flowered**, see *Agrimonia*. **A., sweet-scented**, see *Agrimonia*.

Agriocastanum, ag-re-o-kast'an-um (*agrios*, wild, *kastanon*, chestnut). Bunium bulbocastanum, lycoperdon, tuber.

Agriocinara, ag-re-o-sin'ar-ah (*agrios*, wild, *kinara*, artichoke). Sempervivum tectorum.

Agriococcimelea, ag-re-o-cok-sim-el-e'ah (*agrios*, wild, *kokkos*, berry, *melon*, apple). Prunus spinosa.

Agriophyma, ag-re-of-e'mah (*agrios*, wild, *phuma*, growth). Malignant swelling.

Agriopso'ra, (*agrios, psora*, itch). Obstinate itch or scabies.

Agrioriganum, ag-re-o-rig'an-um (*agrios*, wild, *origanon*, marjoram). Sweet marjoram.

Agrioselinum, ag-re-o-sel-e'num (*agrios*, wild, *selinon*, parsley). Smyrnum olusatrum.

Agriothymia, ag-re-o-thim'e-ah (*agrios*, wild, *thumos*, disposition). Ferocious, maniacal, or homicidal insanity. **A. hydrophob'ica,** furious mental condition of rabies.

Agripalma gallis, ag-re-pal'mah gal'lis (*agrios*, wild, *palma*, palm). Leonurus cardiaca.

Agrippa, ag-rip'pah (*æger partus*, difficult birth; perhaps *agra*, taking or seizure, *pous*, foot). One born by the feet. The family of Agrippa are said to have obtained their name from this circumstance. Parturition where feet present is called agrippæ or agrippinus partus.

Agrius, ag're-us. Malignant; severe.

Ag'rom. Disease of India in which the tongue becomes rough and cracked.

Agroma'nia (*agros*, field, *mania*, madness). Mania for country life.

Agropyrum lævissimum, ag-rop'ir-um le-vis'simum (*agros*, field, *puros*, wheat). Triticum repens, **A. pungens,** triticum repens. **A. re'pens,** triticum repens.

Agrostemma githago, ag-ro-stem'ma gith-ah'go (*agros*, field, *stemma*, a garland). Lychnis githago.

Agrostis, ag-ros'tis (*agros*, a field). Bryonia alba. **A. verticilla'ta,** Andropogon muricatus.

Agruna (ag-ru'nah) or **Agrunela,** ag-ru-nel'ah. Prunus spinosa.

Agrypina (ag-rip-e'nah) or **Agrypine,** ag-rip'een (*agrupnos*, sleepless), Swollen head, possibly causing loss of sleep.

Agrypnia, ag-rip'ne-a (*agrios*, wild, *hupnos*, sleep). Insomnia.

Agrypnocoma, ag-rip-no-ko'mah (*agrios*, wild, *coma*). Unconsciousness with delirium; coma vigil.

Agrypnodes, (*agrupnos*, sleepless, and *odes*). Characterized by sleeplessness, as febris agrypnodes, fever accompanied with sleeplessness.

Agryp'nos. Sleepless.

Agrypnot'ic. Producing wakefulness. Remedy for stupor.

Agryp'nus. Sleepless, vigilant.

Aguamiel (S.) (honey water). See *Agave samiana*.

Aguar'diente (S.) (hot water). Brandy. See *Spirit*. **A. de maguey,** see *Agave samiana*.

Ague, a'gew (Gothic *agis*, trembling). Intermittent fever; often used in the sense of chill or rigor. **A. and fe'ver,** intermittent fever. **A., brassfound'ers'** or **brass,** series of morbid phenomena, resembling ague, in those exposed to fumes of deflagrating zinc in brass foundries. **A. brow,** frontal neuralgia, usually ascribed to malaria. **A. cake,** visceral obstruction—generally in spleen—following agues, distinctly felt by external examination. **A., cat'enating,** one linked with other diseases. **A., dead,** see *Fever, masked*. **A. drop, taste'less,** Fowler's solution. **A., dumb,** masked intermittent fever. **A., face,** facial neuralgia, often malarial. **A. fit,** paroxysm of ague. **A., free,** Laurus sassafras. **A. grass,** Aletris farinosa. **A., irreg'ular,** masked intermittent fever. **A., latent,** intermittent fever without chill or without well-defined paroxysms. **A., leaping,** ague with increased efficiency but depraved direction of the will, producing irresistible desire to dance or move about in a fantastic manner. See *Mania, dancing*. **A., masked,** malarial impression resembling intermittent fever. **A. plant,** transparent cottony flocks in urine, scarcely visible to the eye, said to be developed in organism of intermittent-fever patients; gemiasma. **A. poison,** malaria; see *Intermittent fever*. **A., quar'tan,** intermittent fever with paroxysms recurring every fourth day. **A., quotid'ian,** daily recurring intermittent fever. **A. root,** Aletris farinosa. **A. spell,** paroxysm of intermittent fever; spell or charm to prevent it. **A., ter'tian,** intermittent fever with paroxysms recurring every third day. **A., third-day,** tertian. **A. tree,** Laurus sassafras. **A. weed,** Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Aguios (*a, guion*, limb). Mutilated or wanting limbs; weak, feeble.

Aguish, a'gew-ish. Affected with ague; likely to cause ague.

Aguishness, a'gew-ish-ness. Manifestation or condition of ague.

A'gul. Thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, affording manna; leaves are purgative.

Aguomada. Plumeria lancifolia.

Agy. Capsicum annuum, so called in Peru.

Agy'rias (*aguris*, collection). Opacity of crystalline; cataract.

Agyrta (ah-gur'tah) or **Agyri'tes** (*agurtes*, one who collects a crowd). A stroller who pretended to supernatural powers; subsequently, quack or illiterate pretender; charlatan.

Agyrtia, ah-gur'te-ah. Charlatanry.

Agyrto'des. Inclined to, or practising, quackery.

Ahora, ah-ho'rah (*a, hora*, youth). Tardy development of organs; opposite to *Hyperhora*.

Ahoua (a-hoo'ah), **Ahouai, Ahouni, Ahovai, A. thev'etictush, Ahoval, Ahtua, Ahuai.** Thevetia ahouai.

Ahuber. Fruit of Juniperus phœnicea, used internally in gastralgia, and infused in oil in rheumatism.

Ahul. Staphyloma.

Ahund madoo. Chenopodium, used externally in Abyssinia for ulcers.

Ahypnia, ah-hip'ne-ah (*a, hupnos*, sleep). Insomnia.

Ai. Gascon name for tumefaction of fibro-synovial grooves of tendons; frequently noticed in external radial tendons of abductor longus and extensor brevis pollicis, and accompanied by peculiar crepitation. Name *Ai* doubtless denotes outcry or expression of pain of patient.

Aiavoe. Ajowan.

Aidoiag'raphy, Aidoioma'nia (nymphomania, erotomania), etc., see *Ædœography, Ædœomania*, etc.

Aido'ici (*morbi*) (*aidoia*, genital organs). Diseases of generative organs.

Aier'sa. Iris Germanica.

Aigilops, a'gil-ops. Ægilops.

Aigi'tis. Anagallis arvensis.

Aij-puti. Melaleuca leucadendron, yielding cajeput oil.

Ailanthic (a-lan'thik) or **Ailantic** (a-lan'tik) **acid.** Acid found in bark of Ailanthus excelsa.

Ailanthus excelsa, i-lan'thus ex-sel'sah. Tree of India and Ceylon whose bark resembles quassia in bitter tonic properties. **A. glandulo'sa,** *Chinese sumach, Tree of heaven*. Native of China, well known in United States as shade tree, flowers of which have strong peculiar odor; powdered bark, dose viij–x, is anthelminthic and purgative. **A. integrifo'lia,** A. excelsa. **A. Malabar'ica,** tree of India, juice of which is used in dysentery and dyspepsia, and as tonic and antipyretic.

Ail'ing. Sick; sickly.

Ail'ment. Disease.

Ai'ma. Blood. See *Hæma*.

Aimagogon, i-ma-go'gon (*haima*, blood, *agogos*, expeller). Pœonia officinalis.

Aimorrhœ'a. Hemorrhage.

Aimorrhœis (i-mor'rhe-is), **Aimorrois** (i-mor'ro-is), or **Aimorrhois,** i-mor'rho-is. Hemorrhoid.

Aimoscopy, i-mos'ko-py. Hæmatoscopy.

Ainhum. In Brazil, to saw; spontaneous amputation of little toes, sometimes great toe, of negroes, unaccompanied by other affection or constitutional derangement; met with only in African negroes, and, more rarely, in their unmixed descendants born in Brazil, also in Hindostan; it occurs on W. coast of Africa and in S. America.

Aiocochtli. Small bone in tail of armadillo, made into minute round masses and placed in external auditory canal for earache.

Aipath'es (*aei*, ever, *pathos*, disease). Continually sick or ailing.

Aipathia, i-path-e'a (same etymon). Continuous disease.

Aipi, Aipima coxera, Aipipoca. Jatropha manihot.

Air (*ao*, to breathe). Common air; atmospheric air; invisible, transparent, inodorous, insipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic fluid, which under form of atmosphere surrounds the earth to height of 15 or 16 leagues; it is essentially composed of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, in proportion of about 20 of the former to 77 of the latter. Oxygen is the vital portion, but nitrogen is necessary to dilute it. Air also contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, and has always floating in it aqueous vapor, different terrestrial emanations, etc. The average composition of atmospheric air is as follows (Attfield):

	In 100 Vols.
Oxygen	20.61
Nitrogen	77.95
Carbonic acid gas	.04
Aqueous vapor	1.40
Nitric acid, Ammonia, Carburetted hydrogen	traces.
Sulphuretted hydrogen, Sulphurous acid	traces in towns.

Its effects upon the body vary according to its density, temperature, moisture, etc. Sp. gr. of air compared with hydrogen is 14.47. Change of air is found extremely serviceable in prevention and cure of certain morbid conditions.

Air-bath. Method of applying air to surface of body; see *Baths*. **A. bed**, bed or mattress that may be inflated for sick or injured. **A. blad'der**, *Swim-bladder, Swimming bladder, the Swim;* abdominal organ in many fishes, sometimes communicating by duct, ductus pneumaticus, with alimentary canal, at others not. Its contents are the elements of atmospheric air, but in different proportions. **A. breathing**, see *Lung*. **A. cells**, A. vesicles of lungs; bronchic cellules; see *Lung*. **A. chamber**, folliculus aëris. **A., complement'al** or **complement'ary**, air that can be inhaled after ordinary inspiration. **A., compressed** or **condensed**, atmosphere, compressed. **A. cure**, see *Atmosphere, compressed*. **A. cush'ion**, air-tight cushion that may be inflated. **A., dephlogis'ticated**, oxygen. **A. douche**, inflation of middle ear. **A. dress'ing**, dressing open to air. **A. em'bolism**, obstruction of blood-vessels by air. **A., empyre'al**, oxygen. **A., expired**, air forced from lungs in act of expiration. **A., factit'ious**, carbonic acid. **A., fixed**, carbonic acid. **A., mephit'ic**, carbonic acid; nitrogen. **A. pass'ages**, nasal passages, mouth, larynx, trachea, bronchia, etc., through which air passes to the lungs. **A. pes'sary**, air-tight rubber pessary filled with air. **A. poise**, apparatus for determining the weight of the air. **A. pump**, machine for exhausting the air in a closed vessel. **A., reserve**, air that can be exhaled after ordinary expiration. **A., resid'ual**, air remaining in lungs after forced expiration. **A. sacs**, see *Lung*. **A. shaft**, open space or flume for ventilating purposes. **A. sol'id of Hales**, carbonic acid. **A. space**, space filled with air from rupture or other injury to air-cells. **A., sta'tionary**, old air in the lungs to which tidal air gives oxygen, and from which it takes carbonic acid. **A., supplement'al** or **supplement'ary**, air that can be exhaled after ordinary expiration. **A. thermom'eter**, thermometer in which air is used in place of mercury or alcohol to denote changes in temperature. **A., ti'dal**, air inspired and expired during each respiration. **A. ves'icles**, air-cells. **A., vi'tal**, oxygen.

Airen. Fermented cows' milk of Tartary.

Aisthesia (ase-the'ze-ah) or **Aisthe'sis**. Perception, sensibility. See *Æsthesis*.

Aistheterion (ais-tha-ta're-on) or **Aistheterium**, ise-tha-ta'rium. Sensorium.

Aithemo'ma, Aithom'ma, or **Aithomo'ma** (*aithos*, black, *omma*, eye). Black condition of humors of eye.

Ai'ther. Ether.

Ai'tia. Cause.

Aitiology, ate-e-ol'o-je. Doctrine of cause of disease.

Ai'tion. Cause.

Aiti'opis. Æthiopis.

Aiu'ga. Abiga.

Aizoon, ah-i'zo-on (*aei*, always, ever, *zoos*, alive). Sempervivum tectorum. **A. Canarien'se**, species native to the Canary Islands; its ashes are used in scurvy.

Ajame or **Ajami.** Dios versicolor.

Ajav'a. Ajwain fruit, fruit of A. carum.

Aje. Fatty substance from insect *Coccus axio*, used externally as discutient and applied to wounds.

Ajihalid. Bush of Egypt; leaves are used for lumbricoid worms.

Ajouain (adj'u-ain), **Ajowaen** (adj'o-wa-en), or **Ajowan**, adj'o-wan. Bishop's weed; carminative in colic, diarrhœa, etc. **A. cam'phor**, thymol. **A. seeds**, see *Ptychotis ajowan*.

Ajuagas. Ulcer of horse's hoof in Spain.

Ajuapar. Sand-box tree, Hura crepitans.

Ajuga, aj'u-gah. Genus of plants, nat. ord. Labiatæ. **A. chamæ'pitys**, ground pine; abortifacient, diuretic, and aperient. Teucrium chamæpitys. **A. decum'bens**, used for ague in Himalaya. **A. iva**, species growing in Europe, used by Arabs in cholera. **A. pyramida'lis**, *Upright bugles, Middle consound, Mountain bugle*, bitter, astringent tonic. **A. rep'tans**, common bugle; leaves are astringent; formerly used in phthisis.

Ajuratiba. Bush of Brazil, oil of which is used for bathing or anointing the skin.

Ajvan or **Ajwain fruit.** Omum, omam. Fruit of Ajowan carum, stimulant and carminative.

Akamathesia, (ah-kam-ath-a'ze-ah) or **Akamathesis**, ah-kam-ath-a'sis (want of understanding). Dulness of intellect.

Akantha, ak-an'thah (a spine or thorn). Vertebral column; spinous process of vertebra. In composition, spine.

Akanthabolus, ak-an-thab'o-lus (*akantha, ballo*, cast out). Form of forceps for removing extraneous substances from wounds.

Akanthæsthesia, ak-an-thees-tha'ze-ah (*akantha, aisthesis*, sensation). Perverted sensibility, in which there seems to be pressure of a sharp point on the surface.

Akanthavola, ak-an-thav'o-lah. Akanthabolus.

Akanthion, ak-an'the-on. Point on middle line in measurement of skull, at base of anterior nasal spine.

Akanthocephala, ak-an-tho-sef'al-ah (*akantha, kephale*, head). Parasitic worm, found in lower animals especially.

Akan'thoid. Thorny or spinous.

Akantholysis, ak-an-thol'is-is (*akantha, lusis*, loosening). Disease characterized by loosening or separation of cells of mucous layer of epidermis.

Akanthoma, ak-an-tho'mah. Morbid growth of prickle-cell layer of epidermis.

Akanthopelys, ak-an-thop'el-is (*akantha, pelux*, basin). Pelvis having bony growths projecting into its cavity.

Akanthoses, ak-an-tho'ses. Diseases of prickle-cell layer of epidermis, as in lichen planus, impetigo, pemphigus, etc.

Akanthous, ak-an'thus. Spinous or thorny.

Akanthulus, ak-an'thu-lus. Akanthabolus.

Akan'thus mol'lis. Bear's breech; mucilaginous plant, demulcent and emollient.

Akasga, ak-as'gah. Ordeal used in west coast of Africa and Java (*nkasga*, pain or hurt). Colorless amorphous substance, obtained from bark of plant of family Loganiaceæ by treating with alcohol and evaporating. It is an alkaloid—*akasgia, akasgine, akazgia*, or *akazgine*—resembling strychnia.

Akatalis (ak-at'al-is) and **Akatera**, ak-at-a'rah. Berries of juniper-tree.

Akataphasia, ah-kat-af-az'e-ah (*a, kataphasis,* affirmation). Want of power or facility to form, or communicate by speech, a sentence.

Akebia quinata, ak-a'be-ah kwyn-at'ah. Species of Lardizabalcæ growing in Japan; fruit is emollient.

Akeratodiaphania, ah-ka-rat-o-de-af-an'e-ah (*a, keras,* horn, *diaphanes,* transparent). Opacity of cornea.

Akeratodiaphany, ah-ke-rat-o-di-af'an-e (*a, keras,* horn, *diaphanes,* transparent). Opacity of cornea.

Akeratosis, ah-ker-at-o'sis (*a, keras,* horn). Imperfect growth of horny tissue.

Akestoma, ak-es-to'mah (*akesthai,* to heal). Granulation tissue.

Akidurgia, ak-id-ur'ge-ah (*akis,* instrument, *ergon,* work). Operative surgery.

Akinesia (ah-kin-a'ze-ah) or **Akine'sis** (*a, kinesis,* motion). Rest; immobility; interval between systole and diastole of heart. Under term *Akineses* are included paralytic neuroses, or those characterized by defect of motive power. **A., re'flex,** diminution or loss of reaction in the reflex mechanisms situated in the different parts of the nervous system.

Akinesic, ah-kin-e'sic. Relating to akinesia or immobility or paralysis of motion.

Akiur'gia (*akis,* instrument, *ergon,* work). Operative surgery.

Akne, ak'ne. Acne.

Aknemia, ak-na'me-ah (*a, kneme,* leg). Absence of legs.

Akology, a-kol'o-je (*akos,* remedy, *logos,* description). Materia Medica; operative surgery.

Akoniton (ak-o-ni'ton) or **Akonitos,** ak-o-ni'tus. Aconitum.

Akosmoi, ah-kos'moi (*a, kosmos,* ornament). Bald persons.

Akratopegæ, ak-rat-o-pa'ge (*a, kratos,* strength, *pege,* a spring). Mineral waters without marked chemical qualities.

A'kro. In composition, top or extremity.

Akroblast, ak'ro-blast (*akro, blastema,* growth). Tissue of germinal wall.

Akrokinesis, ak-ro-kin-a'sis (*akro, kinesis,* movement). Increased power of movement.

Akroposthitis, ak-ro-pos-the'tis (*akro, posthe,* foreskin). Inflammation of the prepuce. See *Balanitis.*

Akrothymion, ak-ro-thim'e-on. Acrothymion.

Ak'sis. Intermittent fever.

Aktinom'yces. Actinomyces.

Aku'meter. Acoumeter.

Akyanoblepsia, ah-ke-an-o-blep'se-ah (*a, kuanos,* blue, *bleps,* to see). Blue-blindness.

Akyanopsia, ah-ke-an-op'se-ah (*a, kuanos,* blue, *ops,* eye). Blue-blindness.

Akyesis, ah-ke'es-is (*a, kuesis,* pregnancy) Sterility; non-pregnant condition.

Al. In composition, to.

Ala, ah'lah (wing). Term often used by anatomists for parts which project like a wing from median line, as ala nasi, ala of uterus; also axilla, pavilion of ear, pterygion, arm, shoulder-blade. **A. al'ba latera'lis,** eminence on floor of fourth ventricle. **A. al'ba media'lis,** hypoglossal area. **A. auric'ulæ** or **au'ris,** pinna of ear. **A. cine'rea,** triangular space on floor of fourth ventricle, corresponding to nuclei of pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves. **A. ethmoi'da'lis,** alar process of ethmoid bone. **A. par'va ingrassiæ,** spine of sphenoid bone. **A. pon'tis,** posterior portion of roof of fourth ventricle. **A. u'vulæ,** a band of gray matter on under surface of cerebellum between uvula and amygdalæ. **A. vespertilio'nis,** part of broad ligament of uterus between Fallopian tube and ovarian ligament. See also *Alæ.*

Alabaster, al-a-bas'tur. A native granular sulphate of calcium; a white stalactitic carbonate of calcium; used in ointment as a discutient, and in dentifrices.

Alactia, ah-lak'te-ah. Agalactia.

Alæ, al'e (pl. of **Ala,** wing). **A. descenden'tes,** pterygoid processes of sphenoid. **A. diaphrag'matis,** three divisions of central tendon of diaphragm. **A. for'nicis,** posterior crura or pillars of fornix. **A. inter'næ mino'res clitor'idis,** nymphæ. **A. lob'uli centra'lis,** processes of matter passing from central lobule of cerebellum to lateral hemispheres. **A. mag'næ,** processes projecting laterally from body of sphenoid bone; labia. **A. majo'res,** greater wings of sphenoid. **A. min'imæ,** small processes from upper surface of sphenoid. **A. mino'res,** labia minora. **A. mulie'bres mino'res,** labia minora. **A. na'rium** or **na'si,** lateral parts of nose. **A. orbita'les,** lesser wings of sphenoid. **A. palati'næ,** pterygoid processes of sphenoid. **A. par'væ,** lesser wings of sphenoid. **A. pterygoi'deæ,** pterygoid processes of sphenoid. **A. puden'di,** labia pudendi. **A. pulmo'num,** lobes of lung. **A. of sac'rum,** lateral portions of that bone. **A. sphenoida'les,** wings of sphenoid. **A. spi'næ nasa'lis,** processes on each side of nasal spine of frontal bone. **A. tempora'les,** greater wings of sphenoid. **A. u'vulæ,** delicate osseous laminæ from back part of uvula of cerebellum to the amygdalæ. **A. of vo'mer,** semiellipticaI ledges on that bone, receiving between them rostrum of sphenoid. **A. vul'væ,** labia minora.

Alagas. Sacrum, coccyx.

Alalia, ah-lal'e-ah (*a, laleo,* to speak). Loss of power to express ideas in spoken words. See *Aphasia.*

Alanfuta, al-an-fu'tah. Arabian name of vein between chin and lower lip, which was opened in case of fœtor of breath.

Alangium decapetalum (al-an'ge-um de-kap-et'al-um) and **A. metapet'alum.** Indian plants, hydragogue carthartics, used in dropsy.

Al'anson's method. Circular amputation, one incision being made down to the muscles, another through the muscular mass directly down to the bone.

Alantin, al-an'tin. Inulin.

Alantois, al-an'to-is. Allantois.

Alan'tol. Inulol.

Alaos. Obscure form of tabes.

Alar, a'lar. Wing-like; relating to shoulder or axilla. **A. car'tilages,** cartilages forming sides of nose at lower part. **A. lig'aments,** folds of synovial membrane of knee-joint passing downward and outward from patella. **A. mus'cles,** pterygoid muscles. **A. odon'toid lig'aments,** thick ligaments from odontoid process of axis to condyles of occipital bone. **A. pro'cess,** two little processes from fore part of ethmoidal crest. **A. thora'cic artery,** small branch from axillary artery to glands of axilla. **A. veins,** superficial veins at fold of arm.

Ala'ria os'sa. Wing-like processes of sphenoid bone.

Ala'ris (*ala,* a wing). Wing-shaped; alar.

Alaternus (al-at-urn'us), **com'mon.** Rhamnus alaternus. **A. latifo'lius,** Rhamnus alaternus.

Alatus, al-ah'tus. Alate; one whose scapulæ project backward like wings.

Al'ba (**tunica**). White nervous substance. **A. sclerot'ica,** sclerotic coat of the eye.

Alba'daran. Sesamoid bone of metatarso-phalangeal joint of great toe.

Albamentum, al-bam-en'tum (*albus,* white). White of egg.

Albanum, al'ban-um (*albul,* urine). Salt of urine.

Albaræs (al'bar-ees) or **Albaras alba,** al'bah-ras al'bah. Lepra alphoides. **A. ni'gra,** lepra nigricans.

Albaros, al'bar-os. Lepra alphoides.

Albedo (al-ba'do) **ret'inæ** (*albus,* white). Œdema of retina. **A. un'guium** (*unguis,* nail), whitish semilunar portion of root of nail, or lanula, situate above part where epidermis terminates.

Alberas, al'ba-ras. Albaras; staphisagria.

Albescent, al-bes'sent (*albus,* white). Moderately whitish; becoming white.

Albian, al'be-an. Albino.

Albicans, al'be-kans (*albico,* to grow white). Whitish, as corpora albicantia at base of brain.

Albiduria, al-bid-u're-ah (*albus,* white, *urina,* urine). Whitish or pale urine; abuminuria.

Albina, al-be'nah. Female albino.

Albinism, al'bin-izm. See *Albino* and *Albinism*.

Albinismus, al-bin-iz'mus. Albinism. **A. partia'lis**, partial or localized albinism, seen especially in negroes. **A. universa'lis**, condition of being an albino.

Albino, al-be'no (white) ([L.] *albus*, white). Spanish word applied to individuals who have skin and hair white, iris very pale, bordering on red, and eyes so sensitive that they cannot bear light of day. Condition is called *Albinism*, *Kakerlakism*, and is dependent on deficiency of pigment in skin, eyes, or hair, *Congenital leucoderma*, *achroma*.

Albinoism, al-bin'o-izm. Albinism.

Albinot'ic. Relating to or affected with albinism.

Albinum, al-be'num. Graphalium murorum.

Albinuria, al-bin-u're-ah. Albuminuria.

Albitudo, al-bit-u'do. Albinism.

Albizzia anthelmintica, al-biz'ze-ah an-thel-min'te-kah. Abyssinia tree, bark of which, *besenna*, *kumada*, *mesenna*, is tæniafuge,

Albor, al'bore. Whiteness or paleness, as of urine. **A. cu'tis**, achromatosis. **A. nati'vus**, albinism. **A. o'vi**, white of egg.

Albora, al'bor-ah. Kind of itch or complicated leprosy. Albaras.

Albotim, al'bo-tim. Turpentine.

Albuginea, al-bu-jin'e-ah (*albus*, white). White fibrous investing tissue of a part or organ. **A. epididym'idis**, fibrous coat of epididymis. **A. lie'nis**, white elastic fibrous tissue investing spleen, beneath serous coat. **A. oc'uli**, sclerotic coat. **A. ova'rii**, tunica albuginea of ovary, layer of fibrous tissue below the epithelial covering. **A. pe'nis**, white fibrous investment of penis, see *Cavernous bodies*. **A. re'num**, capsule of kidneys. **A. testic'uli** or **tes'tis**, strong fibrous resisting membrane immediately enveloping the testicle, having at its upper part an enlargement, corpus Highmorianum. From its inner surface it sends off flat, filiform prolongations or septa, between which are seminiferous vessels. Externally it is covered by tunica vaginalis testis.

Albugineal, al-bu-jin'e-al. Albugineous. **A. mem'brane**, fascia separating fat of orbit from middle and posterior parts of eyeball.

Albugineous, al-bu-jin'e-ous. Term applied to white textures, humors, etc. **A. fi'bre**, name given by Chaussier to what he considers one of the four elementary fibres, tenacious, elastic, but little extensible, and of shining, satiny appearance. It forms fasciæ or fasciculi, constituting tendons, articular ligaments, and aponeuroses; hence name *Albugineous membranes* given to fibrous membranes, *Albugineous tissue*, etc.

Albuginitis, al-bu-jin-e'tis. Inflammation of white fibrous tissue, or of albuginea; orchitis. Gout and rheumatism have been regarded as species of albuginitis.

Albu'ginous. Albugineous.

Albugo, al-bu'go (*albus*, white). White opacity of the cornea; leucoma. **A. oc'uli** or **oculo'rum**, leucoma; white of the eye; white of egg. **A. o'vi**, white of egg.

Albukalin, al-bu'kal-in. $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6 + H_2O$. Substance detected in cases of leucæmia.

Albula, al'bu-lah (*albus*, white). Albugo, leucoma.

Album canis, al'bum kan'is (*albus*, white). Album græcum. **A. ceti**, spermaceti. **A. græ'cum**, white dung of the dog, consisting almost wholly of phosphate and carbonate of lime, derived from bones used as food. Formerly applied as discutient gargle in quinsies, and as an antiepileptic. **A. Hispan'icum**, subnitrate of bismuth. **A. ni'grum**, excrement of mouse, once used medicinally. **A. oc'uli**, white of eye. **A. o'vi**, white of egg.

Albumen (al-bu'men) or **Albumin**, al-bu'min (*albus*, white). Immediate nitrogenous principle of animals and vegetables. Liquid, coagulating at about 140° F., found in blood, chyle, serous and synovial fluids, brain, liquor amnii, etc. There is not much difference in chemical composition between animal and vegetable albumin, fibrin, and casein. Native albumins are soluble in water, and not precipitated by alkaline carbonates, chloride of sodium, or by slightly dilute acids. Solutions of albumin are coagulated by heating at 150° to 165° F. Serum albumin amounts to about 4.5 per cent. in human serum. The proportion of albumin in the body may be thus given:

Substance.	*Parts per 1000.*
Cerebro-spinal fluid	0.9
Aqueous humor	1.4
Liquor amnii	7.0
Intestinal juice	9.5
Pericardial fluid	23.6
Lymph	24.6
Pancreatic juice	33.3
Synovia	39.1
Milk	39.4
Chyle	40.9
Spinal cord	74.9
Brain	86.3
Liver	117.4
Muscle	161.8
Blood	195.6
Middle coat of arteries	273.3
Crystalline lens	383.0

For tests of albumen in urine, see *Urine*. **A., a'cid**, see *Acid*. **A. al'kali**, see *Alkali*. **A., living**, protoplasm. **A., na'tive**, A. occurring in a natural condition in animal tissues and fluids. **A. oc'uli**, the white of the eye. **A. o'vi**, egg albumin; *Glair*, *White of egg*. Egg albumin appears in the urine when much egg albumin is taken as food. Used in pharmacy for suspending oils, etc. in water. **A. pep'tone**, albumose. **A., sal'ivary**, ptyaline. **A., se'rum**, see *Albumen*.

Albumenoid, al-bu'men-oid. Albuminoid.

Albumentum, al-bu-men'tum. White of egg.

Albumenuria, al-bu-men-u're-ah. Albuminuria.

Albumin, al-bu'min. Albumen.

Albuminate, al-bu'min-ate. Salt resulting from union of albumen with a base. **A. of mer'cury** has been used hypodermically in syphilis; **A. of iron**, in chlorosis and anæmia.

Albuminim, al-bu'min-im. Material of wall of cell containing albumen.

Albuminimeter, al-bu-min-im'et-ur (*albumin*, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for measuring quantity of albumen in urine or other liquid. Process is called *Albuminim'etry*.

Albuminiparous, al-bu-min-ip'ar-us (*albumen*, *pario*, to bring forth). Producing albumin.

Albuminiza'tion. Conversion into albumen.

Albu'mino-ca'sein. Amygdalin.

Albumino-fibrin, al-bu'min-o-fi'brin. Material composed of those two ingredients.

Albumino-gelatin, al-bu'min-o-jel'a-tin. Material composed of albumen and gelatin.

Albumino-gluten, al-bu'min-o-glu'ten. Substance composed of albumen and gluten.

Albuminoid (al-bu'min-oid) or **Albu'menoid** (*albumen*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling albumen, as fibrin, casein, etc. Term applied to aliments in the same sense as proteinous. Albuminoid substances are non-crystalline, amorphous colloids, resembling in chemical reactions so-called proteids or albuminous constituents of blood, lymph, and chyle. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. They exist in fluid state, and include mucin, chondrin, gelatin, keratin and neuro-keratin, nuclein, and kindred substances. Type of substances of this class is albumen or white of egg. **A. ammo'nia**, ammonia obtained from water or air by undergoing distillation with an alkali. **A. degenera'tion**, amyloid degeneration.

Albuminom'eter. Albuminimeter.

Albuminone, al-bu'min-one. Derivative of an albuminoid.

Albumino-purulent, al-bu'min-o-pu'ru-lent. Containing albumen and pus.

Albuminorrhœa, al-bu-min-or-rhe'ah (*albumen*, *rheo*, to flow). Albuminuria.

Albuminosa, al-bu-min-o'zah. Medicines or food containing albumin as chief ingredient.

Albuminose, al-bu'min-ose. Peptone; substance

into which albumin is converted by decomposition of fibrin by weak acid or gastric juice. Albumose.

Albuminosis, al-bu-min-o'sis. Condition of blood in which ratio of albumen is increased, as in abdominal typhus, variola, rubeola, etc.

Albuminous, al-bu'min-us. Containing or resembling albumin. **A. degenera'tion**, lardaceous or waxy disease or degeneration of organs; see *Amyloid degeneration*. **A. gland**, gland in which the alveoli are lined with albuminous cells, as the parotid gland. **A. infiltra'tion**, degeneration in which cells become distended with albuminous granules. **A. sarco'ma**, giant-celled sarcoma.

Albuminuretica, al-bu-min-u-ret'ik-ah. Medicines producing albumin and urine.

Albuminuria (al-bu-min-u're-ah), less correctly **Albumenu'ria** (*albumen, ouron*, urine). Condition of urine in which it contains albumen, presence of which is indicated by coagulation on application of adequate heat, nitric acid, etc. May be temporary, as in scarlatina. Term applied also to diseases characterized by such condition of urine. See *Kidney, Bright's disease of*. **A., car'diac**, A. dependent on valvular disease. **A., cy'clic**, periodical daily increase of albumen in urine. **A., dyscra'sic**, A. dependent on faulty condition of blood, and not of kidney. **A., false**, A. dependent on transient nature or causation. **A., fat'ty**, chyluria. **A. gravida'rum**, A. of pregnant women. **A., hemato'genous**, A., dyscrasic. **A., nephro'genous**, A. having origin or seat in kidney. **A., physiolog'ical**, temporary A. after food, emotion, etc., or in new-born children. **A., spas'tic**, A. following convulsions. **A., tox'ic**, A. dependent on presence of poison in the system.

Albuminuric, al-bu-min-u'rik. Relating or appertaining to albuminuria, as A. retinitis. One laboring under albuminuria.

Albuminurorrhœa, al-bu-min-u-ror-rhe'ah (*albumen, ouron*, urine, *rheo*, to flow). Albuminuria.

Albumor, al'bu-mor. White of eggs.

Albumose (al'bu-mose) or **Albu'min pep'tone**. It is believed that during gastric digestion the first action on albumins produces parapeptone, then an intermediate substance, to which name of albumose is given, before full change to peptone occurs. Globulin undergoes similar change into globulose, casein into caseose, and soluble proteose includes all three.

Albumosuria, al-bu-mo-zu're-ah. Presence of albumose, or peptone formed during digestion, in the urine.

Alcaest (al'ka-est) or **Alcahest**, al'ka-hest. Liquor; fancied universal solvent, capable of reducing every body to its elements or removing every swelling.

Alcahol, al'ka-hol. Alcohol.

Alcales'cence. Alkalescence.

Alcali, al'kal-e. Alkali. **A. ammoni'acum aceta'tum**, liquor ammonii acetatis. **A. a. aquo'sum**, water or watery solution of ammonia. **A. a. flu'idum**, liquor ammoniæ. **A. a. spirituo'sum**, spiritus ammoniæ. **A. a. succina'tum**, succinate of ammonium. **A. a. vino'sum**, spiritus ammoniæ. **A. a. volat'ile**, ammonium carbonate. **A., an'imal**, ammonia. **A. fix'um**, fixed alkali, as potash. **A. flu'or**, ammonia. **A. ligno'rum**, potassium carbonate. **A. minera'le**, inorganic alkali. **A., organ'ic**, organic alkaloid. **A. pne'um**, borax. **A. tar'tari**, potassium carbonate. **A. t. aceta'tum**, potassium acetate. **A. urino'sum**, ammonia. **A. volat'ile**, ammonia.

(See also *Alkali*.)

Alcaligone. Alkaligone.

Alcaline, al'ka-line. Alkaline.

Alcalinity, al-kal-in'it-e. Alkalinity.

Alcalinuria, al-kal-in-u're-ah. Alkalinuria.

Alcaloid, al'kal-oid. Alkaloid.

Alcaloides, al-kal-o-e'des. Alkaloids. **A. cadaver'ici**, cadaveric alkaloids; ptomaïnes.

Alcaluretica, al-kal-u-ret'e-kah. Alkaluretica.

Alcana, al-kan'ah. Anchusa officinalis.

Alcanna major latifolia dentata, al-kan'nah ma'jor lat-e-fo'le-ah den-tah'tah. The black alder. **A. orienta'lis**, Lawsonia inermis. **A. spu'ria**, Anchusa tinctoria. **A. ve'ra**, Lawsonia inermis.

Alcap'ton. Unfermentable yellowish substance, like glucose, found in urine; the condition being called *Alcaptonu'ria*.

Al'car (defense). Remedy.

Al'ce, al'se (strength). Health; vigor; strength.

Alcea, al'se-ah (*alke*, help). Hibiscus abelmoschus. **A. Ægypti'aca villo'sa**, Hibiscus abelmoschus. **A. In'dica**, Hibiscus abelmoschus. **A. ro'sea**, *Common hollyhock, Hoc, Hocks*. Emollient, like althæa.

Alcebar, al'se-bar. Aloes-wood.

Alces cornu, al'ses (the elk) kor'nu. Hartshorn.

Alchaest, al'ka-est. Alcaest.

Alchemia, al-kem-e'ah. Alchemy.

Alchemilla, al-kem-il'lah. *Lady's mantle*, nat. ord. Rosaceæ. Formerly in great repute as astringent in hemorrhage; also tonic. **A. alpi'na**, *Silvery lady's mantle;* same properties as alchemilla. **A. arven'sis**, *Parsley piert;* ounce of plant to pint of water has been used in strangury. **A. vulga'ris**, alchemilla.

Alchemist, al'kem-ist. One pretending to alchemy.

Alchemy, al'kem-e (*al*, Arabic particle, signifying excellence, *chemeia*, chemistry). Formerly synonymous with chemistry, but from 7th century applied to mysterious art of endeavoring to discover a universal remedy, elixir of life, and mode of transmuting baser metals into gold—philosopher's stone.

Alchermes, al-ker'mes. Alkermes.

Alchimella, al-kim-el'lah. Alchemilla.

Alchimia, al-kim-e'ah. Alchemy.

Alchimilla, al-kim-il'lah. Alchemilla.

Alchitram (al'kit-ram) or **Alchitura**, al-kit-u'rah. Tar, resin.

Alchool, al'ko-ol. Alcohol.

Alchornea (al-kor'ne-ah) **corda'ta**. Euphorbiaceous plant of Senegal and vicinity; sudorific. **A. iricura'na**, species from Brazil, used in sore throat. **A. latifo'lia**, species growing in Jamaica, diaphoretic. See *Alcornoque*.

Alchymia, al-kim-me'ah. Alchemy.

Alchymilla, al-kim-il'lah. Alchemilla.

Alcocalum, al-kok'al-um. Artichoke; cynara.

Alcohol, al'ko-hol. Ethylic alcohol, spirit of wine. Arabic word formerly used for an impalpable powder, and signifying very subtle, much divided. Peculiar liquid, generated for most part in vegetable juices and infusions by vinous or alcoholic fermentation; now applied to highly rectified spirit of wine. In the Ph. U. S. alcohol is rectified spirit, of specific gravity 0.820 at 15.6 C. or 60° F. It is composed of 91 per cent. by weight of ethylic alcohol, C_2H_6O, and 9 per cent by weight of water.

Diluted alcohol, alcohol dilutum (Ph. U. S.), is a liquid composed of 45.5 per cent. by weight (53 per cent. by volume) of ethylic alcohol and 54.5 per cent. by weight (47 per cent. by volume) of water; sp. gr. 0.928 at 15.6° C. or 60° F.

Ethylic alcohol is type of a series, principal of which are methylic, amylic, propylic, and butylic alcohols, the two first-named being of therapeutic interest. Term alcohol is used generically for a series of compounds of C, H, and O, derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing one or more atoms of hydrogen by an equal number of the group HO.

Alcohol is an inflammable liquid lighter than water, of warm, acrid taste, colorless, transparent, and of a pungent aromatic smell. It is a product of distillation of vinous liquors; is miscible with water in all proportions, and a direct solvent of resins, balsams, and various other vegetable principles. Hence it is used in different states of concentration in preparation of elixirs, tinctures, essences, etc.

Alcohol acts as a powerful stimulus; as such, in dilute form, it is used in prevention and cure of disease; in larger quantities it is a depressant narcotic poison. It is usually given in the form of wine, whiskey, or brandy; its habitual and inordinate use is cause of many serious affections, of chronic character especially, as visceral obstructions, dropsy, etc.

Alcohol, ab'solute, alcohol free of water. **A. ace'ti**, acetic acid. **A. Æthe'reus ferra'tus**, tinctura sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **A. cum al'oe perfolia'ta**,

tinctura aloes. **A. ammo'niæ et guai'aci,** tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **A. ammonia'tum,** spiritus ammoniæ. **A. ammmonia'tum aromat'icum,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **A. ammonia'tum fœt'idum,** spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus. **A. amyl'icum,** oil, fusel. **A. cum aromat'ibus compos'itus,** tinctura cinnamomi composita. **A. cum aromat'ibus sulphurica'tus,** aromatic sulphuric acid. **A. aromat'icum ammonia'tum,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **A. aromat'icum sulphu'ricum,** acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **A. camphora'tum,** spirit of camphor. **A. castoria'tum,** tinctura castorei. **A. cum citro auran'tio,** tinctura aurantii. **A. cum croto'ne cascaril'lâ,** tinctura cascarillæ. **A. dehydrogena'tum,** aldehyde. **A. dilu'tum,** see *Alcohol.* **A. ethyl'icum,** ethylic alcohol, absolute alcohol. **A. ferra'tum** or **ferratus,** tinctura ferri chloridi. **A. cum fer'ri sulpha'te tartariza'tus,** see *Ferrum tartarizatum.* **A. fort'ius,** alcohol of sp. gr. 0.817, U. S. Ph. 1870, stronger alcohol of various pharmacopœias. **A., gly'ceric,** glycerin. **A. cum guai'aco officina'le ammonia'tus,** tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **A. io'dii,** tinctura iodinii. **A. junip'eri compos'itum,** spiritus juniperi compositus. **A., mesit'ic,** acetone. **A., methyl'ic,** spiritus pyroxylicus. **A. ni'trico-æthe'reum,** nitrous ether, ethyl nitrate. **A. ni'tricum,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **A. cum o'pio,** tinctura opii. **A., phenyl'ic,** carbolic acid. **A., pyrolig'neous,** methyl alcohol. **A., pyrox'ylic,** spiritus pyroxylicus. **A. cum rhe'o,** tinctura rhei. **A. sapona'tum,** tinctura saponis. **A. sulphurica'tum,** elixir acidum Halleri. **A. sulphu'ricum,** elixir acidum Halleri. **A. sul'phuris,** carbon bisulphate. **A. terebin'thinæ,** oil of turpentine. **A. vi'ni,** spiritus rectificatus. **A., wood,** spiritus pyroxylicus.

Alcoholate, al'ko-hol-ate. Crystallizable substance formed by combination of alcohol with a saline.

Alcoholatura, al-ko-hol-at-u'rah. See *Alcoölatum.*

Alcoho'lea. Alcoholic tinctures (French Codex).

Alcoholetum, al-ko-hol-et'um. Medicinal substance to which alcohol is added as solvent.

Alcoholic, al-ko-hol'ik. Spirituous; relating to or containing alcohol, as alcoholic drink or remedy. An habitual drinker to excess. **A. a'taxy,** condition produced by alcohol, resembling locomotor ataxy. **A. co'ma,** coma from over-indulgence in alcoholic liquors. **A. extract,** product of evaporation of alcoholic tinctures, alcohol being employed with substances insoluble in water, as resins, etc. **A. ma'nia,** mania-a-potu. **A. pseudota'bes,** alcoholic ataxy.

Alcoholica, al-ko-hol'ik-ah. Medicines whose activity depends upon alcohol.

Alcoholimeter, al-ko-hol-im'e-tur. Alcoholometer.

Al'coholism. Series of morbid phenomena produced by use of alcoholic liquors, as gastritis, loss of appetite, nervous irritation, delirium tremens, etc.

Alcoholization, al-ko-hol-i-za'shun. Process of rendering alcoholic, either by converting into alcohol or mixing with alcohol.

Alcoholometer, al-ko-hol-om'e-ter. Instrument for ascertaining amount of alcohol in a liquid or measuring its specific gravity, the process being called *Alcoholometry* or *Alcoholimetry.*

Alcoholophilia, al-ko-hol-o-fil'e-ah (*alcohol, phileo,* to love). Uncontrollable impulse for use of alcoholic liquors.

Alcoholosis, al-ko-hol-o'sis. Alcoholism.

Alcol. Alcohol, vinegar.

Alcolæ, al'ko-le. Aphthæ; anthrax; gravel or sediment in urine.

Alcolitus, al-kol'it-us. Containing sediment, as urine.

Al'cöol, al'ko-ol. Alcohol.

Alcöolatum, al-ko-ol-at'um. See *Tincture.* **A. antiscorbu'ticum,** tinctura de cochleariis. **A. carminati'vum Syl'vii,** tinctura carminativa Sylvii. **A. de cochlea'riis,** tinctura de cochleariis. **A. de cro'co compos'itum,** tinctura de croco composita. **A. fra'grans,** cologne-water. **A. vulnera'rium,** remedy for bruises and other injuries, prepared by macerating and distilling nearly twenty different plants.

Alcöolature, al-ko-ol'at-ure. Name given to certain preparations consisting of alcohol, charged, by maceration, with soluble principles of fresh plants. Properties of such plants would suffer by drying or pressing.

Alcöolismus, al-ko-ol-iz'mus. Alcoholism.

Alcöolometer (al-ko-ol-om'e-tur) or **Alcöometer,** al-ko-om'e-tur (*metron,* measure). Alcoholometer.

Alcöomel, al'ko-o-mel. Mixture of alcohol and honey.

Alcor'nin. Fatty principle from alcornoque-bark.

Alcornoc or **Alcornoco,** al-kor-no'ko. Alcornoque.

Alcornoque, al-kor-noke' (after Alchorne, English botanist). Bark of Alchornea latifolia of Jamaica and S. America, used in phthisis; it is bitter, tonic, diaphoretic, and slightly astringent. Also bark of Bowdichia virgilioides. **A. of Brazil,** Bowdichia major.

Alcyon, al'se-on (*hals,* sea, *kuo,* to conceive). Halcyon. Swallow of Cochin China, whose gelatinous nest is nutritious, analeptic, and aphrodisiac.

Alcyoneum (al-ce-o'ne-um) or **Alcyo'nium.** Bastard sponge. The ashes were formerly employed as a dentifrice and to favor growth of hair in alopecia.

Aldab'aran. Albadaran.

Al'dehyde (abridged from *alcohol dehydrogenatum,* alcohol deprived of hydrogen). Volatile pungent liquid, C_2H_4O, produced in oxidation of ethylic alcohol with limited supply of oxygen, two atoms of hydrogen being removed. Also product of first stage of oxidation of all the alcohols. Has been used as an anæsthetic. It is also intoxicant.

Aldehydum (al-da-he'dum) **trichloratum,** trik-lorat'um. Chloral hydrate, formed by displacement of three atoms of hydrogen in ethyl aldehyde.

Alder, al'der. Ordinary name of genus Alnus. **A., Amer'ican,** Alnus serratula. **A. bark,** bark of A. serratula and A. glutinosa. **A., black,** Prinos, Rhamnus frangula. **A., buck'thorn,** Rhamnus frangula, Prinos. **A., Europe'an,** Alnus glutinosa. **A., swamp,** Alnus incana. **A., tag,** Alnus incana. **A., white,** Clethra alnifolia.

Ale. Alcoholic beverage produced by rapid fermentation, at high temperature, of infusion of malt in hops. It contains 4 to 7 per cent. of alcohol.

Ale'berry. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar and sops of bread; given to invalids.

Alecithal, ah-les'ith-al (*a, lekithos,* yolk of egg). Term applied to ova in which segmentation goes on uniformly and with even distribution of yolk.

A'lecost. Tanacetum balsamita.

Alector, ah-lek'tor (unmarried). One who cannot sleep (*a, lectus,* bed).

Alectoria, al-ek-to're-ah. Genus of lichens, several species of which are used medicinally.

Alectorius lapis, al-ek-to're-us lap'is (*alektor,* cock). A stone supposed to exist in stomach of the cock or capon; marvellous properties were attributed to it.

Alectorolithos, ah-lek-to-rol'ith-os (*alektor,* cock, *lithos,* stone). Alectorius lapis.

Alectorolophus, ah-lek-to-rol'o-fus. Crista galli of ethmoid.

Alegar, al'e-gar. Vinegar from ale.

Ale'hoof. Glechoma hederacea.

Aleim'ma. Anointing; liniment; ointment.

Alei'pha. Liniment; ointment.

Aleipsis, al-eip'sis. Anointing; steatosis. **A. auc'ta,** hypersteatosis. **A. diminu'ta,** asteatosis.

Aleipte'rium (*aleipho,* to anoint). Place in ancient gymnasium where combatants anointed themselves.

Aleip'tron. Box for ointments.

Aleison, al-i'son. Acetabulum.

Ale'ma. Farina, flour.

Alembic, al-em'bik. Moorshead; utensil made of glass, metal, or earthenware adapted for distillation; a still.

Alembroth, al-em'broth. Sal alembroth; product of sublimation of mixture of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, employed as stimulant.

Alep'po but'ton, A. evil, A. pus'tule, A. ul'cer. Terms applied to an endemic cutaneous affection in Syria and Africa, characterized by one or more tuber-

cles on face or limbs, which soften and become covered with a scar. Ulcerations formed are long in healing, and, generally, leave a mark. It is usually left to itself, but is said to be benefited by crucial incisions into the tubercle prior to period of softening. The disease appears to be anthracoid in its character. **A. galls**, best commercial variety of galls. **A. worm'-seed**, Artemisia santonica.

Aleton, al'e-ton (*aleo*, to grind). Farina.

Aletrin, al-et'rin. A resinous extract obtained from Aletris farinosa; dose, gr. ½–iij; cathartic.

Aletris, al-et'ris (*aleiar*, meal). A. farinosa. **A. al'ba**, A. farinosa. **A. au'rea**, indigenous, has similar virtues to **A. farinosa**, *Star-grass, Starwort, Blazing star, Aloe-root, Bitter-grass, Black-root, Unicorn-root, Ague-root, Ague-grass, Colic-root, Devil's bit, Mealy starwort*, ord. Hæmoderaceæ. Root is intense and permanent bitter; tonic, emetic, and cathartic.

Aletudo, al-it-u'do. Corpulence.

Aleurites (al-u-re'tes) **corda'ta** (*aleurites*, mealy, from meal-like substance covering it). Tung-tree of China, used medicinally. **A. Gome'sii**, euphorbiaceous plant of Brazil, oil of which is purgative. **A. Moluc-ca'na**, species growing in Molucca and Java, having purgative nut. **A. tri'loba**, *Akkrout, Candle-nut* or *Candle-berry tree*, ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Plant common in Sandwich, Society, and other islands in the Southern seas; also in East and West Indies. Oil of the fruit—kukui oil in Sandwich Islands, kekune oil in Ceylon, known in Jamaica as Spanish walnut oil, and in India as Belgaum walnut oil—is cathartic, resembling castor oil in its action.

Aleur'on. Farina.

Aleurotesis, al-u-ro-ta'sis (*aleuron*, wheaten flour). Strainer for separating bran from meal. See *Cribration.*

Alexander-Adams operation. Alexander's operation.

Alexan'ders. Smyrnium olusatrum.

Alexander's operation, Alexander-Adams operation. Operation devised by Dr. W. Alexander of Liverpool, England, by which the round ligaments of the uterus are shortened in cases of prolapse, retroversion, or retroversion combined with retroflexion of that organ. Under the view that they become lengthened in such displacements, he dissects down to them, and, drawing them well out through the external abdominal ring, replaces the uterus in its normal position.

Alexan'dria. Prunus laurocerasus.

Alexeterium, al-eks-et-a're-um. See *Alexiteria.*

Alexia, ah-leks'e-ah (*a*, *lego*, to read). Form of loss of faculty of expression of thought. The person can think and speak, but cannot read.

Alexicacum, al-eks-ik'ak-um (*alexo*, to repel, *kakon*, evil). Amulet, alexipharmic.

Alexipharmic, al-eks-e-far'mik (*alexo*, to repel, *pharmakon*, poison). Term formerly used for medicines proper for expelling morbific principles or preventing bad effects of poisons taken inwardly.

Alexipyretic, al-eks-i-py-ret'ik (*alexo*, to repel, *puretos*, fever). Febrifuge, antipyretic.

Alex'ir. Elixir.

Alexiteria, al-eks-it-a're-ah (*alexo*, to repel). Originally used synonymously with remedies. Applied also to medicines that counteract poisons placed in contact with the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmics; antidote.

Alexiteric, al-eks-it-er'ik. Antidotal.

Alexiterium chloricum, al-eks-it-a're-um klo'rik-um. Fumigation with chlorine. **A. ni'tricum**, nitrous fumigation.

Aleze. A cloth or other material to protect the bed from evacuations from the bowel or bladder.

Alfusa, al-fu'sah. A form of oxide of zinc.

Alga marina, al'gah ma-ree'nah (*ad*, *ligo*, to bind). Sea-wrack; Pila marina. **A. of the mouth**, microscopic vegetable parasite noticed in aphthous condition of the mouth, and even in buccal secretions of healthy persons.

Algæstheses, al-gees-tha'zes (*algos*, pain, *aisthesis*, sensation). Painful sensations, or diseases attended with them.

Algæsthesis, al-gees-tha'zis (*algos*, pain, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensation of pain.

Algalia (al-gal'e-ah) or **Algalie**, al'gal-e. Catheter.

Algaroba, al-gar-o'bah. Ceratonia siliqua.

Algarobia, al-gar-o'be-ah. Resin from A. glandulosa. **A. ferrugin'ea**, plant of India, bark of which is stimulant. **A. glandulo'sa**. Small leguminous tree of southern America, from which mesquite gum is obtained. **A. leucophœ'a** has similar properties.

Algarobilla, al-gar-o-bil'lah. Pods of Balsamocarpum brevifolium are so called.

Algaroth (from V. Algarotti, a Veronese physician), al'gar-oth. *Flowers of antimony, Antimonious oxychloride.* Has been used in preparation of tartrate of antimony and potassium and as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

Algebra, al'je-brah. Fracture; also its treatment by the surgeon.

Algedo, al-ja'do (*algos*, pain). Violent pain about the neck of the bladder or testicles, occasionally occurring in gonorrhœa; stoppage of gonorrhœal discharge.

Algedon (al-je'don), **Algema** (al-ga'mah), or **Algesis**, al-ga'sis. Pain.

Alge'sia. Sensibility to pain; excessive pain.

Algesichronometer, al-ge-ze-kro-nom'e-tur (*algesis*, pain, *chronos*, time, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure time elapsing from painful impression to appreciation of it by the nervous system.

Algesimeter, al-ges-im'e-tur (*algesis*, pain, *metron*, measure). Instrument to indicate amount of cutaneous sensibility.

Algetic, al-jet'ik. Painful.

Algia, al'je-ah. As suffix denotes pain, as *neuralgia*, pain of a nerve; *cephalalgia*, headache. Astringent.

Algid, al'jid. Cold; pernicious intermittent, accompanied by icy coldness, often fatal. **A. chol'era**, Asiatic cholera. **A. fe'ver**, fever accompanied with coldness.

Algidism (al'jid-izm), **Algidity** (al-jid'it-e), or **Algidness**, al'jid-ness. Coldness; chilliness.

Al'gin. Albuminoid substance obtained in separation of iodine from algæ.

Al'goid cells. Cells resembling lower algæ, noticed in cases of chronic diarrhœa.

Algometer, al-gom'e-ter. Instrument for determining acuteness of sensation of pain.

Al'gor. Rigor; chilliness. **A. mor'tis**, coldness of body after death. **A. progressi'vus**, sclerema neonatorum.

Al'gos. Pain.

Algosis, al-go'sis. Algæ as a cause of disease.

Algospasmus, al-go-spas'mus (*algos*, pain, *spasmos*, spasm). Painful spasm or cramp.

Algospastic, al-go-spas'tik. Relating to, or similar to, cramps.

Alhagi, al-hah'ge. Thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, from which manna is derived; leaves are purgative. **A. mauro'rum**, *Hebrew manna*, native of Egypt, Syria, Persia, and India. From leaves and branches sweet saccharine substance is obtained, called turanjeban, which many pharmacologists identify with Hebrew manna.

Alhandal, al-han'dal. Colocynth.

Alhasef, al-hah'sef. Sudamina.

Alibert's disease or **ke'loid.** True keloid; fungoid mycosis.

Alibility, al-i-bil'it-e (*alo*, to nourish). Capability of supplying nourishment.

Al'ible. Nutritious.

Alices, al'e-ces (*alizo*, to sprinkle). Spots preceding eruption of small-pox.

Alienatio, al-e-en-ah'she-o (*alienus*, strange). Anomaly, irregularity. **A. men'tis**, insanity. **A. par'tis**, gangrene of any part.

Alienation (ale-e-en-a'shun), **men'tal.** Insanity.

Alienatus, al-e-en-at'us. Insane; gangrenous.

Alienist, a'le-en-ist. Physician who devotes special attention to insanity and the insane.

Alienus, al-e-a'nus. Delirious; insane.

Aliferous, a-lif'er-us (*ala*, wing, *fero*, to bear). Wing-bearing.

Aliform, a'le-form (*ala,* wing, *forma,* shape). Wing-like. **A. mus'cles,** pterygoid muscles.

Aligulus, al-ig'u-lus. Confection.

Alima, al'im-ah (*alo,* to nourish). Aliments.

Alimellæ, al-im-el'la. Parotid gland.

Aliment, al'i-ment. Food; any substance which, if introduced into the system, is capable of nourishing it and repairing its losses. A classification of aliments or foods is usually founded on chemical analysis of the different principles contained in them. The following, by Yeo, presents a systematic arrangement of them:

Nitrogenous.
1. *Albuminates.* Nitrogenous substances having the same or nearly the same chemical composition as albumen. Examples: albumen, fibrin, syntonin, myosin, globulin, casein, from the animal kingdom; gluten and legumin, from the vegetable kingdom. (*a*) Subordinate nitrogenous substances referred to this class, and known as—
   Gelatinous substances: Gelatin, Casein, Chondrin.

Non-nitrogenous.
2. *Fats* or *hydrocarbons,* containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the proportion of oxygen being insufficient to convert all the hydrogen into water. Examples: olein, stearin, margarin (butter is a familiar one).
3. *Carbohydrates* contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the two latter elements in the proportions to form water. Examples: starch, dextrin, cane-sugar, grape-sugar, lactose or milk-sugar. (*a*) The *vegetable acids,* oxalic, tartaric, citric, malic, acetic, and lactic, are by some authors referred to this class.

Mineral.
4. *Mineral:* Water, salts, sodium and potassium chlorides, calcium and magnesium phosphates, iron, etc.

Alimental, al-i-ment'al. Nutritious.

Alimentary, al-i-ment'a-re. Nutritious; relating to food. **A. bo'lus,** food in the mouth, just ready to be swallowed. **A. canal, duct,** or **tube,** the digestive canal, beginning at the mouth and ending at the anus.

Alimentation, al-i-men-ta'shun. Act or power of nourishing; feeding. **A., artifi'cial,** feeding of those unable to receive food in the usual way. **A., cu'rative,** treatment by food without medicine. **A., io'dic,** giving of iodine internally in combination, with bread and other farinaceous substances. **A., organs of,** alimentary canal. **A., rec'tal,** feeding by the rectum, as by nutrient injections.

Alimentiveness, al-i-men'tiv-ness. Instinct for taking food, from a phrenological point of view.

Alimentum, al-im-en'tum. Aliment.

Alimonia, al-im-o'ne-ah. Aliment.

Alimos, al'im-os. Preventing hunger.

Alimus, al'im-us. Licorice.

Alinasal, al-i-na'sal. Relating to ala and nose.

Alindesis, al-in-da'sis (*alindesis,* rolling on the ground). Species of exercise consisting in rolling in the dust after having been anointed with oil.

Alipænos (al-ip-e'nos) or **Alipantos,** al-ip-an'tos (*a, lipaino,* to be fat). Epithet formerly given to external remedies devoid of fat or moisture, such as powders.

Alipasma, al-ip-az'mah (*aleipho,* to anoint, *pasma,* plaster). Ointment to prevent sweating.

Alipta, al-ip'tah (*aleiptes,* one who anoints). He who anointed athletæ after bathing; place was called *Alipterium.*

Aliptic, al-ip'tik. Relating to inunction or gymnastics.

Aliptica, al-ip'tik-ah. The part of ancient medicine treating of inunction as a means of preserving health.

Alisma, al-is'mah (*alisma,* water plantain). Gen. Alismaceæ. A. plantago, Arnica montana. **A. America'na,** variety of A. plantago. **A. graminifo'lia,** A. plantago. **A. lanceola'ta,** A. plantago. **A. planta'go,** water plantain; grows in swampy places in Europe and United States. Fresh root is acrid; dried leaves are vesicant. The leaves have been proposed as substitute for uva ursi.

Alisphenoid, al-i-sfe'noid. Portion of skull including greater wing and external pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone. **A. a'rea,** arca of skull separated from squamoso-temporal area by spheno-squamous suture.

Alisphenoidalia, al-e-sfen-oi-dal'e-ah. Greater wings of sphenoid bone.

Alitura, al-it-u'rah (*alo,* to nourish). Nutrition.

Alizarin, al-i'zar-in. Coloring matter of madder, used for staining microscopic preparations.

Alkahest, al'kah-hest. Alcaest.

Alkalescence, al-kal-es'sense. Condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline. **A. of the hu'mors,** an old notion of the humorists; can only occur during putrid fermentation of animal matters containing nitrogen, and producing ammonia.

Alkales'cent. Possessing properties of an alkali.

Alkali, al'ca-li (*al* [Arab.], the, *kali,* salsola, soda, plant containing large quantity of soda). Electropositive substance, soluble in water, possessing generally acrid, caustic taste, turning syrup of violets green, and restoring to blue infusion of litmus which has been reddened by acids; reddening yellow of turmeric, and having great tendency to unite with acids to form salts. In medicine potassa, soda, ammonia, and lithia are chief alkalies used; soda and potassa are fixed alkalies, ammonia is volatile alkali. **A. al'bumen,** produced by action of dilute alkalies on egg albumen. **A. ammoni'acum aceta'tum,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **A. ammoni'acum caus'ticum,** ammonia. **A. ammoni'acum flu'idum,** liquor ammoniæ. **A. ammoni'acum spirituo'sum,** spiritus ammoniæ. **A., caus'tic,** a pure alkali; one deprived of its carbonic acid. **A., fix'ed,** see *Alkali.* **A. fix'um tartariza'tum,** potassii tartras. **A. minera'le nitra'tum,** sodii nitras. **A. minera'le phosphora'tum,** sodii phosphas. **A. minera'le sali'num,** sodium chloride. **A. minera'le sulphu'ricum,** sodium sulphate. **A. tar'tari ace'to-satura'tum,** potassium acetate. **A. vegeta'bile cum ace'to,** potassium acetate. **A. vegeta'bile fix'um caus'ticum,** potassa fusa. **A. vegeta'bile sa'lito-dephlogistica'tum,** potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus. **A. vegeta'bile tartariza'tum,** potassium tartrate. **A. vegeta'bile vitriola'tum,** potassium sulphate. **A., veg'etable,** potash. **A. volat'ile,** ammonia. **A. volatile aceta'tum,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **A. volatile aëratum,** ammonium carbonate. **A. volatile ammoni'acale,** ammonium carbonate. **A. vola'tile caus'ticum,** ammonia. **A. vola'tile concre'te,** ammonium carbonate. **A. vola'tile, mild,** ammonium carbonate. **A. vola'tile nitra'tum,** ammonium nitrate. **A. vola'tile ex sale ammoni'aco,** ammonium carbonate. **A. v. tartariza'tum,** ammonium tartrate. **A. v. vitriola'tum,** ammonium sulphate.

Alkaligene, al'kal-i-jene (*alcali, gennao,* to generate). Nitrogen.

Alkaligenous, al-kal-ij'en-us. Producing alkali.

Alkalimeter, al-kal-im'et-ur (*alkali, metron,* measure). Apparatus for determining the amount of alkaline matter in any substance.

Alkalimetry, al-ka-lim'e-tre (*alkali, metron,* measure). Determination of amount of alkaline matter in any substance.

Alkaline, al'ka-line. Having properties of an alkali. **A. baths,** baths of sodium bicarbonate, borax, etc., dissolved in water, used in eczema, psoriasis, urticaria, etc. **A. earths,** see *Earths.*

Alkalinity, al-kal-in'it-e. Quality of being alkaline.

Alkalinuria, al-ka-lin-u're-ah (*alkali, ouron,* urine). Alkaline condition of urine.

Alkaliza'tion or **Alkaliniza'tion.** Process of rendering a substance alkaline.

Alkaloid, al'kal-oid (*alcali, eidos,* form). Literally, resembling an alkali. The name has, however, been given to nitrogenous organic alkalies to distinguish them from mineral, from which they differ in composition and properties; they all contain nitrogen. They are all most important on account of their medicinal and therapeutic action. The most valued are the following, according to Simon; coniine and

nicotine are liquid and volatile; the others are solid and fixed:

Coniine, $C_8H_{17}N$—In Conium maculatum.
Nicotine, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$—In Tobacco-plant.
Morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO$
Codeine, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$
Thebaine, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$
Papaverine, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$
Narcotine, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$
Narceine, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$
Pseudomorphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$ } In Opium.
Protopine, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$
Codamine, $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$
Laudamine, $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$
Meconidine, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_4$
Cryptopine, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$
Laudamosine, $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$
Quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2+3H_2O$
Cinchonine, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$
Quinidine, isomeric with quinine } In Cinchona-bark.
Cinchonidine, isomeric with cinchonine
Strychnine, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$ } In Nux vomica.
Brucine, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + (4H_2O)$ }
Solanine, $C_{43}H_{71}NO_{16}$
Atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ } In Solanaceæ.
Hyoscyamine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$
Cocaine, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$—In Erythroxylon coca.
Veratrine, $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$—In Veratrin.
Aconitine, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$—In Aconitum napellus.
Colchicine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$—In Colchicum autumnale.
Berberine, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$—In Berberis vulgaris.
Hydrastine, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$—In Hydrastis Canadensis.
Piperine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$—In Pepper.
Emetine, $C_{28}H_{40}N_2O_5$—In Ipecacuanha-root.
Eserine, or Physostigmatine, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$—In Calabar bean.
Pilocarpine, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$—In Pilocarpus.
Caffeine, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2+H_2O$—In Coffee and tea.
Theobromine, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$—In seeds of Theobroma cacao.

A., cadav'eric, see *Ptomaïnes.* **A., putrefac'tive,** see *Ptomaïnes.*

Alkaluret'ic. Producing or relating to alkaline urine.

Al'kanet, bas'tard. Lithospermum officinale. **A., dy'er's** or **false,** Anchusa tinctoria. **A., gar'den** or **offi'cinal,** Anchusa officinalis. **A. root,** Anchusa officinalis.

Alkanna, al-kan'nah. Isinglass; alkanet. **A. ma'jor latifo'lia denta'ta,** Primos verticillatus. **A. spino'sa,** Lawsonia inermis. **A. spu'ria** or **tincto'ria,** Anchusa tinctoria. **A. ve'ra,** Lawsonia inermis, L. alba. **A. vulga'ris,** Anchusa tinctoria.

Alkan'nin. Red coloring matter of alkanet-root, used for staining.

Alkaptone, al-kap'tone. Amorphous nitrogenous substance sometimes found in urine when latter is alkaline. Condition is called *Alkaptonu'ria.*

Alkar, al'kar. Medicament.

Alkarsin, al-kar'sin. Oily poisonous liquid produced by action of arsenic trioxide on potassium acetate.

Alkarva, al-kar'vah. Alkerva.

Alkekengi, al-ka-ken'je. Physalis.

Alkekengin, al-ka-ken'jin. Physalin.

Alkermes, al-ker'mes. Celebrated stimulant electuary, named from kermes contained in it; kermes.

Alkerva, al-ker'vah. Recently drawn castor oil.

Alkitran, al'kit-ran. Cedria.

Al'kol or **Alkool,** al-ko'ol. Alcohol.

Alkymistre, al-kim'is-tra. Alchymist.

Al'la. Ale.

Allæsthesia, al-lees-the'ze-ah. See *Allochoria.*

Allamanda, al-lam-an'dah (after Allamand, Leyden naturalist). Shrub of Guiana, infusion of whose leaves has been used in colic and colica pictonum. **A. cathar'tica,** allamanda. **A. grandiflo'ra,** allamanda.

Allanti'asis (*allas,* sausage). Sausage-poisoning, from putrefactive degeneration; met with more frequently in Germany.

Allan'tis. Allantois.

Allantodes, al-lan-to'des. Allantois.

Allantoic, al-lan'to-ik. Belonging or relating to the allantois. **A. acid,** amnic or amniotic acid; peculiar acid found in liquor of allantois of the cow. **A. ar'teries,** umbilical arteries. **A. flu'id,** liquor amnii.

Allantoid, al-lan'toid. Relating to the allantois. **A. mem'brane** or **ves'icle,** allantois.

Allan'toin. Substance found sometimes in minute quantities in allantoic fluid and in urine; it may be obtained from uric acid by oxidation. $C_4H_6N_4O_3$.

Allantois, al-lan'to-is (*allas,* sausage, *eidos,* shape). A structure developed as a hollow ventral outgrowth of the hinder portion of the primitive intestine of the embryo; its walls consist of the hypoblastic and splanchnopleural layers (Gray). In some animals it is called the allantoid or urinary vesicle of the fœtus, a sort of elongated bladder between the chorion and amnion, thrown out from the caudal extremity of the embryo, and communicating with the bladder by the urachus. As the allantois is developed, its walls become very vascular, and contain ramifications of what become umbilical artery and vein, which, by elongation of the allantois, are brought through the villi of the chorion into indirect communication with the vessels of the mother. The inferior part of the allantois becomes the bladder; other portions the urachus.

Allantotoxicon (al-lan-to-tocks'ik-on) or **Allantotoxicum,** al-lan-to-tocks'ik-um (*allas,* sausage, *toxicon,* poison). Sausage-poison; poison developed in sausages, especially when made of blood and liver.

Allantum, al-lan'tum. Substance found sometimes in minute quantities in allantoic fluid and in urine; may be obtained from uric acid by oxidation.

Al'larton's operation of lithot'omy. See *Lithotomy.*

Allasia payos, al-lah'se-ah pay'os. Cucurbitaceous plant of Southern Africa, leaves of which are said to be parturifacient.

Allaxis, al-laks'is (*allasso,* to change). Change; transformation.

Allectuary, al-lek'tu-a-re. Electuary.

Alleluia, al-le-lu'e-ah. Wood sorrel, Oxalis acetosella.

Allenthesis (al-len'tha-sis), **Allentheton** (al-len'tha-ton), or **Allenthetum,** al-len'tha-tum (*allos,* another, *enthesis,* introduction). Entrance into or presence of extraneous bodies in the organism.

Allentois, al-len'to-is. Allantois; large toe.

Alleot'ic. See *Allœotic.*

Allerimbrabo, al-ler-im-brah'bo. Brazilian name of Hypericum laxiusculum.

Allevamentum, al-la-vam-en'tum (*allevo,* to relieve). Alleviation; means of relief.

Alleviation, al-le-ve-a'shun (*ad, levo,* to raise). Process of relieving pain.

Alleviator, al-le've-a-tor (*ad, levo,* to raise). Instrument for raising invalids.

Allex, al'leks (*allomai,* to leap). Thumb; big toe. See *Hallux.*

All'flower-wa'ter. Cow's urine; once used as purgative.

All'good. Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

All'heal. Panacea; Heraclium spondylium, species of Ferula; Stachys palustris; Panax heracleum; Opoponax chironium.

Alliaceous, al-le-a'she-us (*allium,* garlic). Belonging to garlic, as alliaceous odor.

Alliaria, al-le-ah're-ah (*allium,* garlic, from its smell). *Jack-in-the-hedge, Stinking hedgemustard, Hedge-garlic, Sauce-alone.* Ord. Cruciferæ. Plant sometimes used in humid asthma and dyspnœa; reputed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

Alligamen, al-lig-am'en (*alligo,* to bind to). Bandage.

Alligation, al-le-ga'shun (*alligo,* to bind to). Combination of several metals.

Alliga'tor pear. Seeds of Persea gratissima, Avocado pear. Used externally in intercostal neuralgia. **A. pear, Chinese,** seeds are antisyphilitic.

Alliga'tor-jaw for'ceps. Instrument with wide jaws and long sliding handles, used to seize foreign bodies in the urethra and other passages.

Alligatura, al-lig-at-u'rah (*alligo,* to bind to). Fascia; ligature; ligation.

Allii (al'le-e) **bul'bus.** Bulb of A. sativum.

Allioticus, al-le-ot'ik-us. Alterative.

Allium, al'le-um. Garlic. Ord. Liliaceæ. Native of Sicily, but cultivated for use. Bulbs or cloves have strong, offensive, and penetrating odor, and sweetish, biting, and caustic taste, and contain pungent volatile oil, allyl sulphide. Bulb of A. sativum, Ph. U. S. Internally, garlic is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally, rubefacient, maturative, and repellent. It is applied as rubefacient to the chest in croup. Virtues of genus Allium depend upon acrid principle soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies. **A. ampelopra'sum** or **ascen'dens,** species of European allium, used as diuretic, emmenagogue, and antidote to snakebites. **A. Ascalon'icum,** shallot. **A. Canaden'se,** meadow garlic, wild garlic; indigenous; has same properties as allium. **A. ce'pa,** common onion; acrid, stimulating, and possessing little nutriment. Onions have been used as stimulants, diuretics, and anthelmintics; boiled or roasted, as cataplasm, emollient, and maturating; fresh root is rubefacient; expressed juice is used in otalgia and rheumatism. **A. cer'nuum,** wild onion; indigenous; medicinal properties similar to others of this class. **A. fistulo'sum,** Welsh onion, rock onion, of Northern Europe; edible. **A. Gal'licum,** Portulaca. **A. leptophyl'lum,** edible species of E. Indies. **A. mo'ly,** garden garlic of S. of France; aperient. **A. moscha'tum,** species growing in S. of France; diuretic. **A. obli'quum** and **A. o'dorum** are edible European species. **A. olera'ceum,** field garlic; bulb is diuretic. **A. plantagin'eum,** A. victoriale. **A. por'rum,** leek or porret, possesses same property as onion as an edible and a medicine. **A. red'olens,** Teucrium scordium. **A. sati'vum,** allium. **A. Schoenopra'sum,** chive, chives, or cive; properties of bulb similar to garlic. **A. uligino'sum,** species in Asia, used externally in tooth-ache; internally, in hemorrhage, spermatorrhœa, etc. **A. ursi'num,** species of Siberia and Central Europe; antiscorbutic, diuretic, anthelmintic. **A. victoria'le** or **victorialis,** root which, when dried, loses alliaceous smell and taste; has been used to allay abdominal spasms of pregnant women. **A. vulga're,** A. sativum.

Al'lo (*allos,* another). In composition, another.

Allochetia (al-lo-ket'e-ah) or **Allochezia,** al-lo-kez'e-ah (*allo, chezo,* to go to stool). Discharge of extraneous matters from the bowels; discharge of fæces by an abnormal opening.

Allochiria, al-lo-kir'e-ah (*allos,* another, *cheir,* hand). Perverted sensibility, impression on the part seeming to be felt on the other side; a symptom of tabes dorsalis and other spinal diseases, and of hysteria.

Allochoos, al-lo'ko-os. Talking in a wild and delirious manner.

Allochroic (al-lo-kro'ik) or **Allochröous,** all-lok'ro-us (*allo, chroma,* color). Changing color; varying in color. Condition is called *Alloch'roism.*

Allochromasia, al-lo-kro-mah'ze-ah (*allo, chroma,* color). Change of color; color blindness.

Allocinetic, al-lo-sin-et'ik (*allo, kinesis,* motion). Acting in response to external impressions from without on motor nerves.

Allœomor'phia or **Allœomorpho'sis** (*alloios,* different, *morphe,* shape). Change of form; metamorphosis.

Allœopathia, al-le-o-path-e'ah (*alloios,* different, *pathos,* disease). Allopathy.

Allœopathic, al-le-o-path'ik. Allopathic.

Allœosis, al-le-o'sis. Alteration; mental disturbance.

Allœotic, al-le-ot'ik. Alterative.

Allogotrophia, al-lo-go-trof'e-ah (*allo, trophe,* nourishment). Act of nourishing one portion of the body by material derived from another portion.

Alloiosis, al-loy-o'sis. Alteration.

Alloiotic, al-loy-ot'ik. Alterative.

Allolalia, al-lo-lal'e-ah (*allo, lalia,* speech). Disorder or impediment of speech. One so affected is *Allol'alous.*

Allomorphism, al-lo-mor'fism. Allœomorphia.

Allopath, al'lo-path. Allopathist.

Allopathes, al-lop'ah-thes. Allopathic.

Allopathic, al-lo-path'ik. Relating to ordinary rational method of medical practice, in contradistinction to homœopathy. See *Allopathy.*

Allopathist, al-lop'a-thist (*allo, pathos,* affection). One who believes in or practises allopathy.

Allopathy, al-lop'a-the (*allo, pathos,* disease). Disease produced by external causes. Method of treatment in which remedial agents are employed, the action of which produces symptoms different from those observed in the sick person; opposite to homœopathy. A term often employed, as a name for rational medication, by those who do not understand the principles of the latter.

Allophasis, al-lof'as-is (*allo, phao,* to say). Delirium.

Allorhythmia (al-lo-rhith'me-ah) or **Allorythmia,** al-lo-rith'me-ah (*allo, rhuthmos,* rhythm). Variation in rhythm of pulse.

Allosorus crispus, al-lo-so'rus kris'pus. Rockbrake; decoction is expectorant.

Allosteatodes, al-lo-ste-at-o'des (*allo, stear,* suet). Alteration of sebaceous secretion of skin.

Allotriapostema, al-lo-tre-ap-os-ta'mah (*allotrios,* foreign, *apostema,* abscess). Abscess containing a foreign body.

Allotrio, al-lo'tre-oh (*allotrios*). In composition, pertaining to others; foreign.

Allotriochetia (al-lo-tre-o-ket'e-ah) or **Allotriochesia,** al-lo-tre-o-kez'e-ah (*allotrio, chezo,* to go to stool). Allochetia.

Allotriodontia, al-lo-tre-o-don'she-ah (*allotrio, odous,* tooth). Transplantation of teeth; insertion of false teeth; unusual position of teeth.

Allotrioëccrisis, al-lo-tre-o-ek'kris-is (*allotrio, ekkrisis,* separation). Separation of extraneous matters from the body in disease.

Allotriogeustia (al-lo-tre-o-goost'e-ah) or **Allotriogeusia,** al-lo-tre-o-goos'e-ah (*allotrio, geusis,* taste). Absence of perversion of taste.

Allotriolithiasis, al-lo-tre-o-lith-e'as-is (*allotrios,* foreign, *lithiasis,* formation of stone). Formation of calculus from foreign material or in an unusual position.

Allotriophagy, al-lo-tre-of'a-je (*allotrio, phago,* to eat). Inclination or taste for articles not suitable for food. One so addicted is an *Allotrioph'agist.* See *Pica.*

Allotriotectic, al-lo-tre-o-tek'tik. Born preternaturally.

Allotriotexis, al-lo-tre-o-teks'is (*allotrio, texis,* parturition). Bringing forth an abnormous fœtus.

Allotriuria, al-lo-tre-u're-ah (*allotrio, ouron,* urine). Admixture of foreign matters with urine.

Allotrophic, al-lo-trof'ik (*allo, trophe,* nourishment). Perverted in nutrition; lacking nutritive qualities; affecting nutrition in an unusual manner.

Allotrop'ic. Relating to allotropism.

Allotropism (al-lot'ro-pizm) or **Allotropy,** al-lot'ro-pe (*allo, tropos,* turn or change). Term of modern chemistry to express property possessed by certain bodies of assuming different qualities when subjected to certain modes of treatment. Carbon, for example, furnishes three forms—plumbago, charcoal, diamond.

Alloxan, al-loks'an. $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. Result of action of nitric acid or nascent chlorine on uric acid at low temperature; found occasionally in mucus of intestine in catarrhal enteritis.

Alloxan'ic acid. Acid obtained by treating alloxan with alkalies.

Alloxanthin (al-loks-an'thin) or **Alloxantin,** al-loks-an'tin. Result of action of very dilute nitric acid or uric acid on alloxan. $C_8H_4N_4O_7 + 3H_2O$.

Alloy'. See *Allegation.*

All'spice. Berries of Myrtus pimenta. **A. bush,** laurus benzoin. **A., Caroli'na,** calycanthus. **A., Japan,** Chimonanthus fragrans. **A. tree,** pimenta; calycanthus. **A., wild,** laurus benzoin.

Allucinatio, al-lu-sin-ah'she-oh. Hallucination.

Allus, al'lus (*allomai*, to leap). Great toe. **A. pol'lex**, great toe; thumb.

Allux, al'luks. Great toe.

Allyl, al'lil. Organic radicle, base of volatile oils of alliaceous plants. **A. sul'phide** $(C_3H_5)_2S$, essential oil of garlic.

Allylamine, al-lil'a-mine. If atom of allyl be substituted for one of H in ammonia, liquid results, producing sneezing and flow of tears when inhaled.

Allyl'ic al'cohol. C_3H_5OH. A liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of glycerine and oxalic acid. **A. al'dehyde**, acrolein.

Alma, al'mah. Sea-water. Movement of fœtus; movement of pulse; palpitation of heart.

Almariab, al-mah're-ab. See *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum*.

Almarida (al-mar'id-ah) **cathar'tica.** Plant of Cayenne, used as cathartic and in colic.

Almendora, al-men-do'rah. Geoffroya superba.

Almen's test for blood. Addition of freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum and ozonized ether gives blue color if blood be present in the matter examined.

Almezerion, al-ma-za're-on. Cneorum tricoccum.

Al'mond. Amygdala. **A., bitter**, amygdala amara. **A. cake**, amygdalæ placenta. **A. confec'tion**, pulvis amygdalæ compositus. **A. of the ear**, tonsil. **A. earth**, arachis hypogæa. **A., Jordan**, see *Amygdala*. **A. legu'min**, amandin. **A. milk**, mistura amygdalæ. **A. mixture**, mistura amygdalæ. **A. oil**, oleum amygdalæ. **A. paste**, amygdalæ pasta. **A. pow'der**, amygdalæ placenta. **A., sweet**, amygdala dulcis. **A. of the throat**, tonsil.

Alnus. Alder. **A. commu'nis**, A. glutinosa. **A. fran'gula**, Rhamnus frangula. **A. glau'ca**, A. incana. **A. glutino'sa**, European alder; bark and leaves are astringent and bitter; hence employed in intermittents and as tonic and astringent, and externally leaves are applied to sweating feet, and to the breast as an antigalactic. **A. inca'na**, tag alder, plant common in United States and Canada; bark is used, externally and internally, as hæmostatic in all forms of hemorrhage. **A. ni'gra**, Rhamnus frangula. **A. serrula'ta**, American alder, has similar properties to A. glutinosa.

Alo. Adansonia digitata.

Alocasia (al-o-kah'se-ah) **monta'na.** E. Indian variety of genus Colocasia; juice is stimulant and rubefacient.

Alochia, al-o'ke-ah (*a*, *locheia*, lochia). Absence of lochial discharge.

Al'oe or **Al'oë** (Arab.). Aloes. Nat. ord. Liliaceæ. **A. Africa'na**, Cape aloes. **A. America'na**, Agave Americana. **A. Barbaden'sis**, Aloes hepatica. **A. caballi'na**, horse aloes, fetid aloes; used chiefly for horses; collected in Spain and Portugal, and very coarse. **A. Capen'sis**, Cape aloes. **A. Dioscor'idis**, Barbadoes aloes. **A., false**, Agave virginica. **A. fe'rox**, Cape aloes. **A. hepat'ica**, hepatic aloes, Bombay or Barbadoes aloes; disagreeable taste and odor; cathartic. **A. lu'cida**, Socotrine aloes. **A. Natalen'sis**, Natal aloes. **A. perfolia'ta**, a source of Cape aloes. **A. Perryi**, a source of Socotrine aloes. **A. purifica'ta**, aloes, purified. **A. root**, Aletris farinosa. **A. spica'ta**, Cape aloes. **A. variega'ta**, Mexican species of aloes; juice is cathartic and anthelmintic. **A. vulga'ris**, Indian and African plant, cultivated in West Indies; important source of Barbadoes aloes.

Aloëdarium, al-o-a-dar'e-um. *Aloedary.* Compound medicine containing aloes.

Aloeresin, al-o-res'in. Aloes resin.

Al'oes. Inspissated juice of the aloe. **A., Amer'ican**, Agave Americana. **A., Barba'does**, A. hepatica. **A., bastard**, Agave Americana. **A., Beth'elsdorf**, see *Aloes, Cape*. **A., blue**, Agave Americana. **A., Bombay'**, A. hepatica. **A., cab'alline**, Aloe caballina. **A., Cape**, shining aloes; cheap and excellent form of aloes, collected at Cape of Good Hope from Aloe ferox, A. Africana, A. spicata, and other species. Finest kind, collected at Bethelsdorf, is called Bethelsdorf aloes. **A., cen'tury**, Agave Americana. **A., East India**, A., Socotrine. **A., extract of**, extractum aloës. **A., fet'id**, Aloes caballina. **A. Guiniensis**, A. caballina. **A., hepat'ic**, Aloe hepatica. **A., horse**, A. caballina. **A., In'dian**, Bombay aloes. **A., insol'uble**, aloes resin. **A., liv'er**, Aloe hepatica. **A., Natal'**, variety of aloes from Natal. **A., pills of**, see *Pilulæ aloes, etc.* **A., pu'rified**, aloes purified by action of alcohol. **A. res'in**, resinous substance deposited from hot-water solution of aloes on cooling; supposed to be cause of griping produced by aloes. **A. root**, Aletris farinosa. **A., shin'ing**, Cape aloes. **A., Soc'otrine** or **Socoto'ra**, *Turkey* or *East India aloes;* is the best species. It is cathartic, warm, and stimulating; emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. As a cathartic it affects the rectum chiefly. Dose, as a cathartic, gr. v to ℈j in pill. Chief constituent is aloin, a glucoside, named, according to kind of aloes, socaloin, barbadaloin, etc. See *Extractum, Tinctura, Pilula*, etc. **A., translu'cent**, aloes, Socotrine. **A., Tur'key**, A., Socotrine. **A., Turkistan**, aloes, Bombay. **A., vulga'ris** or **v. extrac'tum**, Aloe hepatica. **A. wood**, agallochum. **A., Zan'zibar**, aloes, Socotrine. **A., Zocotori'na** or **Zocotri'na**, A., Socotrine.

Aloësin, al-o'a-sin. Aloin.

Al'oes-wood. Various plants have been credited with the production of this wood, which, when burned, gives rise to a stimulating perfume.

Aloëtic, al-o-et'ik. Preparation containing aloes. **A. acid**, $C_7H_2(NO_2)_2O$, is obtained from aloes by acting upon it with nitric acid.

Aloëtica, al-o-et'ik-ah. Remedies containing aloes.

Aloëtin, al-o'e-tin. See *Aloin*.

Aloëxylon, al-o-eks'il-on (*xulon*, wood). Agallochum.

Aloghermaphroditia, al-og-her-maf-ro-dish'e-ah (*alogos*, abnormal, *hermaphroditos*, hermaphrodite). Hermaphroditism.

Alogia, ah-lo'ge-ah (*logos*, word). Impossibility of speaking, from defect in formation of ideas.

Alogotrophy, al-o-got'ro-fe (*alogos*, disproportionate, *trophe*, nutrition). Irregular nutrition; irregular manner in which nutrition of bones is effected in rickets.

Alogous, al'og-us (*a*, *logos*, discourse). Unable to speak; not clear in ideas.

Aloïn, al'o-in. Name given to bitter glucoside obtained from different varieties of aloes, and hence called barbaloin, socaloin, etc. Dose as cathartic, half a grain to three grains. The soluble uncrystallizable principle of which aloes mainly consists is called aloëtin, dose of which is slightly less than that of aloes.

Alomania, al-o-man'e-ah (*hals*, salt). Mania or craving for salt.

Alon'soa. Plant of Peru, anodyne and stomachic.

Alopeces, al-o'pa-ses (*alopex*, fox, being strong in that animal). Psoas muscles.

Alopecia, al-o-pa'she-a (*alopex*, fox, this animal being said to be subject to the affection). Baldness; falling off or loss of hair. When confined to the crown of the head, it is called calvities, although the terms are often used synonymously. When congenital, it is called *atrichia* or *alopecia aduata*; falling off of hair in old age is termed *alopecia senilis*. **A. adna'ta**, see *Alopecia*. **A. a'rea** or **area'ta**, porrigo decalvans. **A. circumscrip'ta**, porrigo decalvans. **A. furfura'cea**, pityriasis capitis. **A. neurit'ica**, alopecia consequent on neuritis. **A. neurot'ica**, baldness produced by disease of nervous system. **A. partialis**, porrigo decalvans. **A. pityroïdes**, baldness from parasitic growth, as on scalp; see *Seborrhœa*. **A. præseni'lis**, premature loss of hair before old age. **A. senilis**, alopecia of old persons. **A. syphilit'ica**, alopecia due to syphilitic origin. **A. trichophyt'ina**, loss of hair from Tinea trichophytina. **A. un'guis**, onychoptosis.

Alosa menhaden, al-o'sah men-had'en. Menhaden fish, oil of which has been used, like cod-liver oil, internally.

Aloy'sia citriodo'ra. Lemon verbena, growing in S. America; leaves are stimulant and antispasmodic.

Alpha oxynaphthoic acid, al'fa ocks-in-af'tho-ik as'id. Disinfectant obtained from naphthol.

Alpha-orcein, al'fah-or'se-in. Term applied to substance supposed to compose orcein of archil.

Alpha-orsellic acid, al'fah-or-sel'lik as-id. Substance found in orchella containing the colorific matter.

Alpha-resin, al'fah-res'in. Term applied to one of the two resins of colophony.

Alphelasma, al-fel-as'mah (*alphos*, white). Disease of mucous membrane of mouth and lips, characterized by grayish-white spots.

Alphicus, alf'ik-us (*alphos*, leprosy). Leprosy-curer.

Al'phita. Nux vomica.

Alphitedon, alf-it-e'don (*alphiton*, meal). Comminuted fracture.

Alphiton (alf'it-on) or **Alphitum**, alf'it-um. Farina; any kind of meal; toasted barley-meal. Food composed of Indian meal, cheese, etc. See *Farina*.

Alphodeopsoriasis, al-fo-da-o-sor-e'as-is (*alphos*, leprosy). Psoriasis having appearance of leprosy.

Alphodermia, al-fo-dur'me-ah (*alphos*, white, *derma*, skin). Achromatosis; albinism.

Alphonsin, al-fon'sin. Bullet forceps, called from inventor, Alphonso Ferri of Naples.

Alphos, al'fos (*alphos*, white). Lepra alphoides, psoriasis, vitiligo, alphus. **A. achromato'sis**, albinism. **A. Æthiop'ica**, albinism. **A. a'grius**, psoriasis agria. **A. confer'tus**, herpes scrophulosus. **A. gutta'tus**, psoriasis guttata. **A. linguæ**, eruptive lingual disease, like psoriasis. **A. papulo'sus**, psoriasis. **A. puncta'tus**, punctate or pointed form of psoriasis. **A. pustulo'sus**, pustular psoriasis. **A. universa'lis**, general psoriasis.

Alphous, al'fus. Relating to lepra alphoïdes.

Alphus, al'fus. Alphos; scrofulous pustular disease. **A. confer'tus**, form of clustered impetigo. **A. leu'ce**, vitiligo with white spots. **A. spar'sus**, scattered form of ecthyma.

Alpinia (al-pin'e-ah) (after Prosper Alpinus) **allughas.** Species growing in India, anodyne, emmenagogue, and antiarthritic. **A. aromat'ica**, species growing in Guiana, carminative. **A. cardamo'mum**, Amomum cardamomum. **A. exalta'ta**, Renealmia exaltata. **A. galan'ga**, Maranta galanga. **A. racemo'sa**, species of Guiana and West Indies; root is used as external application to cancerous tumors and ulcers. **A. tubula'ta**, Renealmia exaltata.

Alpi'us bal'samum. See *Balsamum alpini*.

Alsan'ders. Smyrnium olusatrum.

Alseodaphne amara, al-se-o-daf'ne am-ar'ah. Species of lauraceous plant of Brazil; bark is aromatic tonic. **A. cymba'rum**, Brazilian tree, bark of which is bitter aromatic tonic; yields laurel oil, used in joint affections. **A. opif'era**, from bark of which species balsam is procured, used externally for rheumatism.

Alsidium (al-sid'e-um) **Blodget'ti.** Grows in North America; used in scrofula and phthisis. **A. helminthochor'ton**, Corallina Corsicana.

Alsine avicularum (al-se'na av-ik-u-lah'rum), or **me'dia**, or **vulga'ris** (*alsos*, a grove). *Mouse-ear, Chickweed, Chickenwort.* Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. This plant boiled may be eaten like spinach, and externally is used as emollient poultice.

Alstonamine, al-sto'nam-een. Alkaloid derived from bark of Alstonia spectabilis.

Alstonia, al-sto'ne-ah (after Prof. C. Alston of Edinburgh) or **A. constric'ta**, *Native quinine, Australian fever-tree, Bitter bark of Australia*, nat. ord. Apocynaceæ. Species of Alstonia growing in Australia, bark of which is antiperiodic. **A. schola'ris**, devil-tree; tree of East Indies, from which dita-bark is obtained; used in dysentery. **A. spectab'ilis**, tree indigenous to Java; antiperiodic. **A. theæfor'mis**, Santa Fé tea; plant of New Mexico, leaves of which are used as tea. **A. venen'ata**, species of East Indies, having poisonous juice.

Alstonicine (al-ston'is-een), **Alstonidine** (al-ston'id-een), and **Alstonine**, al'sto-neen. Alkaloids from alstonia-bark; antiperiodic and stimulant.

Alstroeme'ria (after Alstroemer of Göthenburg). Source of Talcuahana arrow-root; several species yield arrow-root.

Al'ter (*alter*, other). To begin menstruation; to castrate. **A. sex'us**, "the other sex;" female sex.

Alterant, awl'ter-ant. Alterative.

Alterantia nervina, al-ter-an'she-ah ner-ve'nah. Nervous alteratives; term given to substances whose use is followed by changes in the cerebrum and is accompanied by disturbance of the intellectual faculties.

Alteration, awl-ter-a'shun (*alter*, other). Any change, as in expression of countenance, structure of organ, or nature of fluids excreted, as milk, wine, etc.; intense thirst in disease; castration. **A. the'ory**, see *Difference theory*.

Alterative, awl'ter-a-tiv. Agent producing a salutary change in disease by improving the nutrition of the body, without exciting sensible evacuation or any very marked action on individual organs; such remedies have hence been called eutrophics, or improvers of nutrition. The chief alteratives are arsenic, iodine, cod-liver oil, gold, and mercury. See *Materia Medica* (table). Also that which causes thirst.

Altercangenon (awl-ter-can'ge-non) or **Altercum**, awl-ter'kum. Hyoscyamus.

Altered, awl'terd. Castrated.

Alternate, awl-tur'nate. Opposite, successive; as *A. hemiplegia*, paralysis of one side of the face, accompanied with paralysis of the limb on opposite side.

Alterna'tion. Opposite condition or succession; as *A. of generation*, difference in progeny from parents of same species, with reproduction afterward of original form.

Althæa (al-the'ah) or **A. officina'lis** (*altheo*, to heal). Marshmallow, ord. Malvaceæ. Leaves, *althææ folia*, and root, *a. radix*, contain much mucilage; are emollient and demulcent. Althæa (Ph. U. S.) is the root of Althæa officinalis; alkaloids, *asparagin* and *althæin*, are derived from it; former is sedative and diuretic in ascites and gout.

Altheus, al-tha'us (*altheus*, one who cures). Physician or surgeon.

Althexis, al-thecks'is (*althexis*, act of healing). Cure; act of curing.

Althos, al'thos (*althos*, cure). Medicament.

Altrix, al'triks (*alo*, to nourish). Foster-mother; wet-nurse.

Alucinatio, al-u-sin-a'she-o. Hallucination.

Alula, al'u-la (dim. of **ala**, wing). Little wing.

Al'um. Alumen, aluminii et ammonii sulphas, symphytum. **A., ammo'nia**, or **A., ammoni'acal**, aluminii et ammonii sulphas. **A., ammoniofer'ric**, ferri et ammonii sulphas. **A., burnt**, alumen exsiccatum. **A., car'mine**, fluid used for staining, made of carmine boiled in solution of alum. **A. cat'aplasm**, coagulum aluminis. **A., com'mon**, alumen commune. **A. curd**, coagulum aluminis. **A., dried**, alumen exsiccatum. **A., Egyp'tian**, Ægyptia stypteria. **A., Eng'lish**, common alum. **A. oint'ment**, ointment consisting of turpentine, lard, and powdered alum. **A. potas'sa**, alumen. **A. poul'tice**, coagulum aluminis. **A., rock**, alumen commune. **A., Ro'man**, alumen Romanum. **A. root**, astringent root of Heuchera Americana and Geranium maculatum; see *Geranium* and *Heuchera*. **A., solu'tion of, com'pound**, liquor aluminis compositus. **A. water**, solution of alum in water. **A. whey**, liquid separated when milk is coagulated by powdered alum.

Alumen, al-u'men (Arabic term, *alum* or *als*, salt). *Alum, Sulphate of aluminium and potassium* (Ph. U. S.). Potassa alum. Has sweetish taste; soluble in water; astringent and emetic. Dose as an emetic, a teaspoonful; as an astringent, gr. v–xx. Used externally in solution and as a gargle. **A. ammo'nio-fer'ricus**, sulphate of iron and ammonia; astringent. **A. calcina'tum**, dried or burnt alum. **A. catinum**, potash of commerce. **A. commu'ne**, *Common alum, English alum, Rock alum*, the variety usually employed. Generally in large, white, semitransparent masses; has sweetish, styptic taste; effloresces in air, and is soluble in water. **A. crystal'linum**, common alum. **A. exsicca'tum**, *Burnt alum, Dried alum.* Alum melted in an earthen vessel until ebullition ceases, the water

of crystallization being driven off. Escharotic. **A. factit'ium,** common alum. **A. fæ'cum,** see *Potash.* **A. kinosa'tum,** pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus. **A. ru'peum,** A. commune. **A. sicca'tum,** alumen exsiccatum. **A. us'teum,** A. exsiccatum.

Alumina, al-u'min-ah. Oxide of aluminium, used as astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery. **A., a'cetate of,** aluminii acetas. **A. acet'ica,** aluminii acetas. **A. and ammo'nia, sulphate of,** aluminii et ammonii sulphas. **A., ben'zinated solution of,** see *Aluminii sulphas.* **A. depura'ta,** argilla pura. **A. pura,** argilla pura.

Aluminated copper, al-u'min-a-ted kop'per. Preparation formerly used as a collyrium.

Alumin'ii ace'tas. Aluminium acetate. Deliquescent salt having same properties as aluminium sulphate. Has been used externally in parasitic skin diseases and as antiseptic. **A. et ammo'nii sul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), sulphate of aluminium and ammonium, ammonia alum; combination of sulphate of aluminium and sulphate of ammonium. Term alum was at one time officinally applied to this salt. **A. chlo'ridum,** Al_2Cl_6, colorless, deliquescent salt; disinfectant. **A. hy'dras** (Ph. U. S.), hydrate of aluminium, mild astringent for external use. **A. ox'idum,** argilla pura. **A. et potas'sii hypersul'phas,** alumen. **A. et potassii sulphas,** alumen (Ph. U. S.). **A. et potas'sii supersul'phas,** alumen. **A. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), sulphate of aluminium, S. of alumina; made by direct combination of alumina and sulphuric acid, or by double decomposition from sulphate of aluminium and carbonate of sodium; dissolving precipitate in dilute sulphuric acid. Deliquescent salt, antiseptic and detergent to ulcers, astringent, escharotic, and disinfectant; is used as an injection in fetid abscesses, leucorrhœa, etc., and as a gargle in throat affections; chiefly used to preserve dead bodies, a strong solution—one pound in two pints of water—being injected into the arteries. **A. sul'phas acid'ulus cum potassâ,** alumen. **A. sul'phas fu'sus,** alumen exsiccatum.

Aluminium (al-u-min'e-um), **a'cetate of.** Aluminii acetas. **A. a'ceto-tar'trate** has been employed sometimes in place of carbolic and salicylic acids. **A. and ammo'nium sul'phate,** aluminii et ammonii sulphas. **A., chlo'ride of,** chloralum. **A., hy'drate of,** white, tasteless powder, formed by precipitating solution of alum with sodium carbonate. **A. and iron, sulphate of,** formed by dissolving alumina and carbonate of iron in sulphuric acid; astringent, styptic, and vermifuge. **A., o'leate of,** see *Oleates.* **A. and potassium sulphate,** alumen. **A., sul'phate of,** aluminii sulphas. **A., tan'nate of,** see *Tannin.*

Aluminosis, al-u-min-o'sis. Condition of bronchial irritation noticed in workers in porcelain, the dust of clay used being deposited in the lungs.

Al'ums. Name given to group of salts resembling common alum.

Alus (a'lus) or **A. Gal'lica.** Symphytum.

Alusia, al-u'ze-ah. Hallucination. Abstinence from washing. **A. hypochondri'asis,** hypochondriasis.

Aluta, al-u'tah. Leather for spreading plaster; cosmetic.

Alvearium, al-ve-ar'e-um (*alveus,* cavity). External auditory canal.

Alveary, al've-ar-e. See *Alvearium.*

Al'veloz or **Al'veoloz.** Syrupy juice from Euphorbia heterodoxia, suggested as topical suppurative application in cancer; also diuretic.

Alveolar, al-ve'o-lar (dim. of *alveus,* cavity). Having small cavities; relating to alveoli or sockets of teeth. **A. ab'scess,** parulis. **A. ar'ches,** arches formed by arches or borders of the two jaws, which are hollowed by alveoli. **A. ar'tery,** supramaxillary artery, arises from internal maxillary, descends behind tuberosity of upper jaw, and gives branches to upper molar teeth, gums, periosteum, membrane of maxillary sinus, and buccinator muscle. **A. bor'der,** part of jaws hollowed by alveoli. **A. can'cer,** colloid cancer. **A. ducts,** minute canals passing from terminal bronchioles to pulmonary air-vesicles. **A. mem'brane,** delicate membrane between teeth and alveoli, formed by portion of sac or follicle enclosing the tooth before it pierces the gum; has been called alveolo-dental periosteum. **A. nerves,** dental branches of maxillary nerves. **A. pas'sages,** terminal branches of bronchioles. **A. point,** central point in front of upper alveolar arch, used in measurements of skull. **A. pro'cess,** thick border of upper and lower jaw, pierced with alveoli in sockets of teeth. **A. sarco'ma,** form of sarcoma in which cells are arranged in alveoli. **A. of sto'mach,** etc., honeycomb depressions in stomach and other parts of alimentary canal. **A. struc'ture,** name given to honeycomb depressions in the mucous membrane of the stomach and other parts of the alimentary canal. **A. veins** have similar distribution with the artery.

Alveolarium, al-va-o-lar'e-um. External auditory canal.

Alveolate, al-ve'o-late. Full of small cavities.

Alveolez, al-va'o-lez. Alveloz.

Alveoli (al-va'o-le) and **A. den'tis.** Sockets of the teeth. **A. larynge'i,** ventricles of the larynx. **A. of lungs,** air-cells. **A. of lymphat'ic glands,** small spaces in lymphatic glands, formed by trabeculæ and containing adenoid tissue. **A. Morgagn'ii,** ventricles of the larynx. **A. pulmo'num,** air-cells.

Alveoliform, al-ve'o-le-form. Having small spaces or alveoli.

Alveolitis, al-va-o-le'tis. Inflammation of socket of tooth.

Alveolo-condyle'an ang'le and **plane.** Angles and planes in facial measurement taken with alveolar arch and condyles of occipital bone as chief points.

Alve'olo-cuta'neous mus'cle. Orbicularis oris.

Alveolo-dental periosteum, al-ve'o-lo-den'tal pe-re-os'te-um. Alveolar membrane or periodontium.

Alveolo-labial (al-ve'o-lo-la'be-al) **mus'cle.** Buccinator muscle; molaris externus and internus.

Alveolo-lingual groove, al-ve'o-lo-lin'gwal groov. Groove between lower jaw and tongue.

Alveolo-maxillary (al-ve'o-lo maks'il-la-re) **mus'cle.** Buccinator.

Alveolo-nasal (al-ve'o-lo-na'sal) **muscle.** Depressor alæ nasi.

Alveolus, al-va'o-lus. Sockets of the teeth, into which they are, as it were, driven. Their size and shape are determined by the teeth which they receive. They are pierced at apex by small holes, giving passage to dental vessels and nerves; air-cell; pits in mucous membrane of stomach, intestines, etc.

Alveus, al'va-us (cavity). Auricle or ventricle of the heart; see *Auge.* **A. ampulles'cens** or **ampullo'sus,** thoracic duct, receptaculum chyli. **A. commu'nis,** see *Semicircular canals.* **A. larynge'us,** sacculus laryngis. **A. pulmo'nis,** air-cell of lung; one connected with infundibulum of lung is called terminal alveolus. **A. urogenita'lis,** prostatic vesicle. **A. utriculo'sus,** utricle.

Alvi adstrictio (al've ad-strick'she-o) or **astrictio,** ah-strik'she-o. Constipation. **A. excre'tio,** defecation. **A. flux'us** or **flux'us aquo'sus** or **lax'itas** or **profiu'vium,** diarrhœa.

Alviducus, al-ve-du'kus (*alvus,* abdomen, *duco,* to lead). Laxative.

Alvifluxus, al-ve-fluks'us (*alvus,* belly, *fluxus,* flux). Diarrhœa.

Alvine, al'vine (*alvus,* abdomen). Relating to the abdomen or bowels, as alvine discharges, A. flux.

Alvum evacuans, al'vum e-vak'u-ans. Cathartic.

Al'vus. Abdomen, uterus, excrement, diarrhœa. **A. adstric'ta** or **astric'ta,** constipation. **A. ci'ta,** diarrhœa. **A. coac'ta,** constipation. **A. compac'ta** or **compres'sa** or **constipa'ta,** constipation. **A. du'ra,** constipation. **A. flu'ens** or **flu'ida** or **fu'sa** or **liq'uidus** or **mol'lis,** diarrhœa. **A. re'nis** or **re'num,** pelvis of kidney. **A. seg'nis,** constipation. **A. solu'ta,** diarrhœa. **A. suppres'sa** or **tarda** or **te'nax,** constipation. **A. vir'idis,** dejection.

Alyce, al'e-sa. Anxiety.

Alymphia, ah-limf'e-ah (*a, lympha,* lymph). Deficiency of lymph.

Alypia, ah-lip'e-ah. Absence of pain.

Alypon, ah'lip-on (*a, lupe,* pain). Acrid purging plant, Globularia alypum.

Alysis (al'is-is) or **Alysmus**, al-is'mus. Anxiety.

Alyssum, ah-lis'sum (*a, lussa,* hydrophobia). Several species have been used in treatment of insanity and hydrophobia. **A. Plin'ii,** galium mollugo.

Alyssus, ah-lis'sus (*a, lyssa*). Antihydrophobic.

Alyxia aromatica (ah-liks'e-ah ar-o-mat'ik-ah) or **Rein'wardii** or **stella'ta.** Plant, aromatic bark of which resembles Canella alba; antipyretic.

Alyxis, ah-liks'is. Alysis.

Am, as prefix, like *Amphi.*

Amabile, am-ab'il-a (lovely, *amo,* to love). Lacuna or depression in upper lip.

Amadou, am'ad-ou. Fungus, *Agaric* or *Touchwood,* used to stop hemorrhage and as dressing for wounds.

Amalgam, am-al'gam (*ama,* with, *gameo,* to unite). Mixture of mercury and other metals; amalgam of silver used, in dentistry, for filling teeth.

Amalgamation, am-al-ga-ma'shun. Mixture of races.

Amamelis, am-am-a'lis. Hamamelis.

Amandin, am-an'din. Albuminous substance in sweet almonds.

Amanita muscaria, ah-man-e'tah mus-kar'e-ah. Agaricus muscarius.

Amanitæ, ah-man-e'te (*a, mania,* madness). Name given by Greeks and Romans to edible mushrooms.

Amanitine, ah-man'it-een. Agaricine.

Amara, am-ar'ah. Bitters. **A. alkaloid'ea,** bitter alkaloids. **A. aromat'ica** or **cal'ida,** aromatic bitter tonics. **A. dul'cis,** dulcamara. **A. tetan'ica,** tetanic bitters, as strychnia.

Amaracum (am-ar'ak-um) or **Amaracus**, am-ar'-ak-us. Origanum majorana. **A. tomento'sus,** Origanum dictamnus.

Amar'æ. Bitters. See *Amarus.* Depressions in outer ear.

Amaranthus (am-ar-an'thus) or **Amarantus**, am-ar-an'tus. Genus of herbs of nat. ord. Amaranthaceæ, several species of which are used in medicine, as *A. campestris,* demulcent; *A. caudatus,* astringent; *A. cernua,* astringent; *A. debilis,* antisyphilitic; *A. hypochondriacus,* prince's feather, astringent; *A. spicatus,* diuretic; *A. spinosa,* an Indian shrub, the fresh root of which is used in gonorrhœa.

Amargosin, am-ar'go-sin. Active principle of Castela Nicholsoni.

Amarin, am-ar'in. An alkaloid from bitter almonds, with the formula $C_{21}H_{18}O_2$.

Amaritas (am-ar'it-as), **Amarities** (am-ar-ish'e-es), **Amaritudo** (am-ar-it-u'do), or **Amaror**, am-ar'or. Bitterness.

Amarthritis, am-arth-re'tis. General gouty inflammation of joints.

Amarucachu. Polianthes tuberosa.

Amarulence, am-ar'u-lence. Bitterness.

Amarum, am-ar'um. Bitter magnesium sulphate. **A. dul'ce,** dulcamara.

Amarus, am-ar'us. Bitter. The bitter principle of vegetables is the great natural tonic, and hence bitters, so termed collectively, belong to the class of tonics.

Amaryllis (am-ar-il'lis) **belladon'na.** Belladonna lily; emetic. **A. eques'tris,** poisonous West Indian plant. **A. formosis'sima,** Mexican plant, bulbs of which are emetic. **A. Zeylon'ica,** Asiatic species; bulb is diuretic.

Amarythrin, am-ar'ith-rin (*amarus,* bitter, and *erythrin*). Bitter extract derived from erythrin.

Amasesis (ah-mas-a'sis), **Amasse'sis,** or **Amaste'-sis** (*a, masesis,* mastication). Impeded or impracticable mastication.

Amastia, ah-mas'te-ah (*a, mastos,* breast). Absence of breast; absence of nipple.

Amastozoarius, ah-mas-to-zo-ar'e-us (*a, mastos,* breast, *zoon,* animal). Animal or tribe devoid of breasts.

Ama'te. Milky fluid pressed from Picus Benjamina of Mexico.

Amathia, ah-math'e-ah. Amazia.

Amatorii (am-at-o're-e) **mus'culi.** Oblique muscles of eye.

Amatorium, am-at-o're-um. Lacuna or depression on the upper lip. **A. venefic'ium,** philter.

Amatorius musculus, am-at-o're-us mus'ku-lus. Oblique muscle of eye.

Amaurosis, am-o-ro'sis (*amauros,* obscure, and *osis*). Formerly called *Drop serene, Gutta serena, Black cataract, Nervous blindness,* and then defined as diminution or complete loss of sight, generally owing to loss of power of the optic nerve or retina—optic anæsthesia—from primary or degenerative atrophy of that nerve; but the ophthalmoscope has shown that these cases are usually referable to diseases of the choroid, retina, or optic nerve. At the present day amaurosis seems to be a synonym for total blindness. **A., albuminu'ric,** A. due to retinitis of albuminuria. **A. alcohol'ica,** A. due to excessive use of alcohol. In like manner we have **A. arthrit'ica,** due to gout; **A. aton'ica,** from debility; **A., cat's-eye,** see *Amaurotic cat's-eye;* **A., cer'ebral,** A. from pressure on optic nerve. **A. compressio'nis,** from pressure of optic nerve; **A. congesti'va,** from congestion of the brain; **A., diabe'tic,** A. due to diabetic retinitis. **A. dimidia'ta,** hemiopia. **A., diur'nal,** nyctalopia. **A. epilep'tica,** A. occurring during epileptic seizure. **A., epilep'tiform** or **epilep'-toid,** retinal epilepsy, being sudden attack of blindness not necessarily occurring in epileptics. **A. exanthemat'ica,** A. accompanying eruptive diseases. **A. gravida'rum,** A. occurring in puerperal state. **A. imperfec'ta,** hyperamaurosis. **A. intermit'tens,** A. accompanying intermittent fever. **A. lactan'tium,** A. occurring during lactation. **A., noctur'nal,** hemeralopia. **A. partia'lis fu'gax,** form of transient obscuration of vision happening alone or in connection with migraine. **A., re'flex,** A. due to irritation of sensory nerve. **A. spina'lis,** A. due to lesion of spinal cord. **A., tobac'co,** tobacco amblyopia or amaurosis. **A. uræ'mica,** A. due to renal disease.

Amaurotic, am-or-ot'ik. Affected with amaurosis. **A. cat's eye,** amaurotic affection, with remarkable change of color in pupil, presenting, apparently in fundus of eye, lighter tint, instead of natural clear black. It is due to morbid growths or deposit from inflammation.

Amaxophobia, am-aks-o-fo'be-ah (*amaxa,* wagon, *phobos,* fear). Nervous dread of riding in a wagon or car.

Amazia, ah-maz'e-ah (*a, mazos,* breast). Monstrosity with absence of one or both breasts.

Amb, as a prefix. See *Am.*

Am'bar or **Ambarum** (am'bar-um) or **A. cinerit'ium.** Ambergris.

Ambe, am'ba (*ambaino,* to ascend). Border of orbit; superficial eminence or crest on a bone; old surgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

Ambelania acida, am-bel-an'e-ah as'id-ah. Fruit is eaten in French Guiana 'as cure for dysentery.

Amber, am'bur. Succinum. **A., acid of,** succinic acid. **A., cam'phor,** volatile resin of camphor. **A., gray,** ambergris. **A., liquid,** see *Liquidamber styraciflua.* **A., oil of,** oleum succini. **A., yellow,** succinum.

Ambergris, am'bur-grese. Gray amber, concrete substance of consistence of wax, cineritious color, and exhaling a pleasant odor. It is probably formed in intestines of spermaceti whale, and voided with its excrement. It is antispasmodic and excitant, and employed as a perfume.

Ambi, am'be. Ambe.

Ambicus, am'bik-us. Alembic.

Ambidexter, am-be-deks'tur (*ambo,* both, *dexter,* right). One who uses both hands with equal facility. Such a person is *Ambidex'trous;* the condition is *Ambidexter'ity* or *Ambidex'trousness.*

Ambilævus, am-be-le'vus (*ambo, lævus,* left). Opposite condition to ambidextrous.

Ambiopia, am-be-o'pe-ah (*ambo, ops,* eye). Double vision.

Ambitus, am'bit-us. Circumference. **A. cerebel'li,**

space including cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii. **A. genita'lis mulie'bris,** vestibule of genital organs of female.

Ambliopia, am-ble-o'pe-ah. Amblyopia.

Ambloma (am-blo'mah), or **Amblosis** (am-blo'sis), or **Amblosmus,** am-bloz'mus (*blosko,* to go). Abortion.

Amblothridion (am-blo-thrid'e-on) or **Amblothridium,** am-blo-thrid'e-um. Product of untimely birth. Abortifacient.

Amblotic, am-blot'ik. Abortive; producing abortion.

Ambly, am'ble (*amblus,* obscure). In composition, obscure.

Amblyaphia, am-ble-af'e-ah (*ambly, haphe,* feeling). Dulness of sense of touch.

Amblyogmus, am-ble-og'mus. Amblyopia.

Am'blyope. One affected with amblyopia.

Amblyopia, am-ble-o'pe-ah (*ambly, ops,* eye). Feebleness of sight. Impairment of vision caused by irregularities in nervous system or circulation, congenital or from mechanical injury, poisons, etc. The term is now usually restricted to those cases of weak sight which cannot be relieved by suitable glasses; the condition may be congenital. See *Nyctalopia, Hemeralopia.* **A. amaurot'ica,** blindness from atrophy of nervous apparatus of vision. **A. ex anop'sia,** A. from non-use of eye when excluded for any length of time from binocular vision. **A. centra'lis sim'plex,** simple variety of A., with slight hyperemic condition of disc, and obscured edges. **A. crepuscula'ris,** hemeralopia. **A. diabe'tica,** A. occurring in diabetes; usually slight hyperæmia is visible. **A. dissito'rum,** myopia. **A. glycosu'ric,** A. diabetica. **A., lead,** A. saturnina. **A. lu'minis,** hemeralopia. **A. meridia'na,** nyctalopia. **A. nicotia'na,** see *A., tobacco.* **A., noctur'nal,** hemeralopia. **A. potato'rum,** amblyopia of drunkards; alcoholic amblyopia. **A. proximo'rum,** presbytia. **A. saturni'na,** A. from lead-poisoning. **A., tobac'co,** A. from abuse of tobacco; resembles alcoholic amblyopia. **A., ure'mic,** form of the disease due to uremic blood-poisoning, such as occurs in Bright's disease.

Amblyopic, am-ble-op'ik. Relating to or affected with amblyopia.

Amblyopsa (am-ble-op'sah) or **Amblyopsia,** am-ble-op'se-ah. Amblyopia.

Amblyopy, am-ble'o-pe. Amblyopia.

Amblyosmos, am-ble-os'mos. Amblyopia.

Amblys, am'blys. Weak or weak-sighted.

Ambolic, am-bol'ik (*ballo,* to cast out). Abortive; producing abortion.

Am'bon (*ambon,* raised rim of shield or dish). Fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding articular cavity, as glenoid cavity of scapula, acetabulum, etc.; superciliary arch; circumference of orbit of eye.

Amboyna (am-boi'na) **butt'on** or **pim'ple.** Syphiliform disease at one time epidemic in island of Amboyna.

Ambra, am'brah. Amber. **A. ambrosi'aca,** ambergris. **A. cinera'cea,** ambergris. **A. gris'ea,** ambergris. **A. liq'uida,** storax.

Ambre'ic acid. Acid produced by treating ambrein with nitric acid.

Ambrein, am'bre-in. Constituent of ambergris resembling cholesterin.

Ambrina ambrosioïdes, am-bre'nah am-bro-ze-o-i'des. Chenopodium ambrosioïdes. **A. anthelmin'tica,** Chenopodium anthelminticum. **A. bot'rys,** Chenopodium botrys.

Ambrosia, am-bro'ze-ah (*brotos,* mortal). Genus of Compositæ. Food which makes immortal, or food of the gods; Chenopodium botrys. **A. artemisiæfo'lia,** *Hag-weed, Bitterweed, Roman wormwood.* Grows in North America. Astringent and antiperiodic. **A. ela'tior,** ragweed. **A. marit'ima,** plant growing on shores of Levant, having pleasant, bitter, aromatic taste; given in infusion as tonic and antispasmodic. **A. trif'ida,** *Horseweed, Richweed, Horsemint, Horsecane, Bitterweed, Great* or *Tall ragweed, Wild hemp.* Indigenous in all parts of United States; astringent, stimulant, antiperiodic. Infusion has been used locally in mercurial salivation.

Ambulacral, am-bu-lak'ral (*ambulacrum,* private walk). Relating to locomotion.

Ambulance, am'bu-lance (*ambulo,* to walk). Military hospital attached to an army, and moving along with it; vehicle for conveyance of sick and wounded.

Ambulans (am'bu-lans) or **Ambulant,** am'bu-lant. Ambulatory.

Ambulation, am-bu-la'shun (*ambulo,* to walk). Act of walking.

Ambulative, am'bu-la-tiv. Ambulatory.

Ambulatory (am'bu-la-to-re) or **Am'bulative.** Term applied to morbid affection, such as erysipelas, when it skips from one part to another; mild typhoid fever. When blisters are applied successively on different parts of the body, they are called ambulatory blisters. Ambulatory clinic is one in which lecturer and auditors walk from bed to bed. Dispensatory.

Ambuleia, am-bu-le'ah. Cichorium intybus.

Ambuli, am'bu-le. Indian aquatic herb, having sweet smell. Decoction is very bitter and an excellent febrifuge; taken in milk in cases of vertigo.

Am'bulo (to walk). Painful distension of the abdomen, which shifts about, due to flatulence.

Ambulo-flatulentus et furiosus, am'bu-lo-flat-u-len'tus et fu-re-o'sus. Term applied to painful, mobile, and periodical tumors affecting different parts.

Ambury, am'ber-re. Tumor containing blood, a term employed in veterinary medicine.

Ambustio (am-bus'te-o) or **Ambustum,** am-bus'tum (*ambi,* around, *uro,* to burn). Burn; blister from a burn. **A. ex frig'ore,** frost-bite.

Ambu'tuah. Pareira brava.

Ambuya-embo, am-by'ah-em'bo. Creeping aristolochia of Brazil, decoction of which is used in obstructions; also in fumigation and in baths as a tonic.

Amcher. Antiscorbutic, recently employed in India; made from green mangoes.

Ameleia (carelessness), am-el-i'ah. Apathy.

Ameli. Malabar shrub; decoction of its leaves is used to relieve colic; its roots, boiled in oil, to repel tumors.

Amelia, ah-ma'le-ah (*a, melos,* member). Loss or entire absence of limb or limbs. One thus affected is said to be *A'melus.*

Amelia (carelessness), am-a-le'ah. Apathy.

Amelin (am'e-lin) or **Am'melin.** Cyanurdiamic acid.

Amend'ment. Decrease of severity of disease.

Amenenos, ah-men-a'nos (weak). One who is debilitated.

Amenia, ah-ma'ne-ah (*a, men,* month). Amenorrhœa; emmenagogues.

Amenomania, am-en-o-man'e-ah (*amœnus,* agreeable, *mania*). Gay or agreeable form of insanity.

Amenorrhœa (ah-men-or-rhe'ah) or **Amenomonomia,** ah-men-o-mo-no'me-ah (*a, menes, rheo,* to flow). Suppression of menses. This suppression is commonly symptomatic, and hence chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually there is atonic state of the system generally, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable. Two great varieties of amenorrhœa are commonly reckoned: 1. Retention of the menses when menses do not appear at the usual age; and 2. Suppression, in which catamenia are obstructed in their regular periods of recurrence. This is the usual significance of the term. The menses may also be secreted, but not evacuated. See *Emansio mensium* and *Menses.* **A. diffic'ilis,** dysmenorrhœa. **A. emansio'nis,** retention of menses. **A. hymen'ica,** see *Hymenica amenorrhœa.* **A., ova'rian,** A. due to non-ovulation. **A. partia'lis,** dysmenorrhœa. **A., prim'itive,** non-appearance of menses at puberty. **A. suppressio'nis,** obstruction of the regular period of recurrence of the menses.

Amenorrhœal, ah-men-or-rhe'al. Relating to amenorrhœa.

Amens, ah'mens (*a, mens,* mind). Hybrid term for insanity.

Amentia, ah-men'she-ah (*a, mens,* mind). Dementia; see also *Fatuitas* and *Idiotism.* **A. congen'ita,** idiotism. **A. ingen'ita,** idiotism. **A. microcephal'ica,** A. from deficiency of brain matter. **A. seni'lis,** dementia of the aged. **A. traumat'ica,** A. from injury.

Amer'ican bal'sam. Balsam of Peru. **A. hemp,** Cannabis sativa. **A. plague,** yellow fever. **A. sen'na,** Cassia marilandica.

Ametabolic, ah-met-ab-ol'ik (*a, metabole,* change). Not undergoing alteration, as of tissue in nutrition or secretion; not producing such change.

Amethyst, am'e-thist (*a, methuo,* to be drunk). Precious stone, to which ancients attributed the property of preventing drunkenness; also used as antidiarrhœic and absorbent, and in ophthalmia.

Amethysum, am-eth'is-um. Remedy for drunkenness.

Ametria, ah-met're-ah (*a, metron,* measure.) Intemperance. Absence of uterus (*a, metra,* uterus) (*Ame'tria*).

Ametrohæmia, ah-met-ro-he'me-ah (*a, metra,* uterus, and *haima,* blood). Amenorrhœa; uterine anæmia.

Ametrometer, ah-met-rom'et-ur (*a, metron,* measure). Instrument devised for measuring degree of ametropia.

Ametrope, ah'met-rope. One affected with ametropia.

Ametropia, ah-met-ro'pe-ah (*a, metron,* measure, and *ops,* eye). Abnormal condition of dioptric media of the eye, in which parallel rays of light are not exactly focused on the retina when the eye is at rest. It includes myopia, presbyopia, hypermetropia, and astigmatism (which see).

Ametrous, ah-met'rus (*a, metra,* uterus). Without uterus.

Amianthinopsy, ah-me-an-thin-op'se (*a, ianthinos,* violet, *ops,* eye). Blindness as to violet color.

Amianthium muscætoxicum, am-e-an'the-um muse-toks'ik-um (*amiantos,* pure, *anthos,* a flower). Fly poison, fall poison; indigenous; narcotic poison.

Amian'thus (*a, amiantos,* unpolluted). Flexible asbestos.

Amiculum, am-ik'u-lum (*amicio,* to wrap around). Amnion.

Amide, am'ide. By substituting for one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia (NH_3) one or more acid radicals, or combinations of them, we obtain a number of other substances. If latter are electronegative, they terminate in amide, as acetamide, carbamide, etc.; if electro-positive, in amine, as ethylamine, phenylamine, etc. Amide is also used as synonym of amidogen, NH_2.

Amidin, am'id-in. Starch changed by heat.

Amido-benzol, am'id-o-ben'zol. Anilin. **A.-capro'ic acid,** leucin. **A.-myelin,** see *Myelin.* **A.-succin'amide,** asparagin. **A.-succinic acid,** aspartic acid.

Amidogen, am-id'o-gen. Hypothetical radical of ammonium, NH_2.

Amid'ulin. Soluble starch.

Amidum, am'id-um. Amylum.

Amilene, am'il-een. See *Amylene.*

Amimia, am-im'e-ah (*a, mimos,* gesture). Aphasia with want of power to employ signs or gestures.

Amine, am'een. See *Amide.*

Amitotic, am-it-ot'ik (*a, mitos,* thread). Relating to direct division of cells.

Amma, am-mah. Truss.

Ammania (am-man'e-ah) or **Amman'ia vesicatoria,** ves-ik-at-o're-ah. Herbaceous E. Indian plant, used for vesication.

Ammi, am'me. *Bishop's weed.* Genus of Umbelliferæ. Seeds are aromatic and pungent, carminative, diuretic, tonic, and stomachic. **A. beri-be'ri,** ammi. **A. cicutæfo'lium,** ammi. **A. cop'ticum,** Carus ajowan. **A. majus,** ammi. **A. ve'rum,** see *Sison ammi.* **A. visna'ga,** el kallah; variety of S. Europe, from which kellin is obtained; seeds in decoction are used in rheumatism and uric-acid calculi, the leaves for poultices, the fruit as an astringent lotion. **A. vulga're,** ammi.

Ammion, am'me-on. Cinnabar.

Ammism, am'mizm (*ammos,* sand). Treatment by sand-bath.

Ammochosia (am-mo-ko'ze-ah) or **Ammocho'sis** (*ammos,* sand, *cheo,* to pour). Putting the body in hot sand for cure of disease.

Ammonæmia, am-mo-ne'me-ah. Ammoniæmia.

Ammonia, am-mo'ne-ah. *Ammonia* or *Ammoniacal gas, Volatile alkali.* An alkali, so called because obtained principally by decomposing sal ammoniac (chloride of ammonium) by lime. This gas is colorless, transparent, elastic, of pungent, characteristic odor, and acrid, urinous taste. It turns the syrup of violets green, and its specific gravity is 0.589. When inhaled, largely diluted with common air, it is a powerful irritant. When unmixed, it instantly induces suffocation. It is soluble in water or alcohol. **A., a'cetate of, solu'tion of,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **A., al'um,** sulphate of aluminium and ammonium. **A., arse'niate of,** arseniate of ammonium. **A., ben'zoate of,** ammonii benzoas. **A., bicar'bonate of,** ammonii bicarbonas. **A. bo'ras,** ammonium. **A., carbazotate of,** ammonium. carbazotate **A., car'bonate of,** ammonii carbonas. **A. caus'tica,** ammonia. **A. caus'tica liquida,** liquor ammoniæ. **A., chlorohy'drate of,** ammoniæ murias. **A., ci'trate of,** ammonii citras. **A., for'miate of,** formiate of ammonia. **A., hydri'odate of,** ammonium iodide. **A., hydrochlo'rate of,** ammoniæ murias. **A., hydrosul'phuret of,** ammonii sulphuretum. **A., hypophos'phite of,** see *Calcis hypophosphis.* **A., i'odide of,** see *Iodine.* **A. and i'ron, tart'rate of,** ferri et ammonii tartras. **A., lin'iment of,** linimentum ammoniæ. **A. liq'uida,** liquor ammoniæ. **A. muriat'ica,** ammoniæ murias. **A., ni'trate of,** ammonii nitras. **A., nitrosul'phate of,** ammonii nitrosulphas. **A. oint'ment,** made of water of ammonia and lard. **A., phos'phate of,** ammonii phosphas. **A. præpara'ta,** ammonii carbonas. **A. pu'ra,** ammonia. **A. pu'ra liq'uida,** liquor ammoniæ. **A., solu'tion of,** liquor ammoniæ. **A., solution of, stronger,** liquor ammoniæ fortior. **A., subcar'bonate of,** ammonii carbonas. **A., suc'cinate of,** see *Succinic acid.* **A., sul'phate of,** ammonii sulphas. **A., sul'phuret of,** ammonium sulphuretum. **A., tart'rate of,** ammonii tartras. **A., u'rate of,** see *Urates.* **A., vale'rianate of,** ammonii valerianas. **A. water,** liquor ammoniæ.

Ammo'niac. Relating to ammonia; ammoniacal. **A. fermenta'tion,** production of ammonia by fermentation from urea. **A., gum,** *Ammoniacum* (Ph. U. S.), from Ammonia, in Lybia, whence it is brought. A gum-resin, concrete juice of Dorema ammoniacum of Persia; also gum-resin of Ferula tingitana. The latter is the ammoniacum of commerce. It is in irregular, dry masses, yellow externally, whitish within; its odor is peculiar, and not ungrateful. taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter. It forms a white emulsion with water; is soluble in vinegar, partially so in alcohol, ether, and solutions of the alkalies. It is expectorant, antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent; used also in formation of certain plasters. Dose, gr. x–xxx in emulsion. **A. mix'ture,** mistura ammoniaci. **A. plas'ter,** emplastrum ammoniaci, e. a. cum hydrargyro. **A., sal,** ammonii chloridum.

Ammoniacæ nitras, am-mo-ne'as-ee ni'tras. Ammonii nitras. **A. sul'phas,** ammonii sulphas. **A. sulphure'tum,** ammonii sulphuretum.

Ammoni'acal. Ammoniac. **A. amal'gam,** substance resulting from subjecting a salt of ammonia to galvanism in contact with mercury. **A. gas,** ammonia.

Ammoniacum, am-mo-ne'ak-um. Ammonia, ammoniac gum. **A. caus'ticum,** ammonia. **A. hydrochlora'tum ferra'tum,** ferrum ammoniatum. **A. succina'tum,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **A. vola'tile mi'te,** ammonii carbonas.

Ammo'niæ ace'tas, A. ben'zoas, etc, see *Ammonii acetas, Ammonii benzoas,* etc. **A. liq'uor,** see *Liquor ammoniæ.*

Ammoniæmia, am-mo-ne-e'me-ah (*ammonia, haima,* blood). Condition of blood in which it contains ex-

cess of ammonia—a grave disease, usually dependent on retention or extravasation of urine. Sometimes uræmia coexists with it.

Ammoniated, am-mo'ne-a-ted. Containing ammonia, as A. copper, A. iron, etc. Compounds of other substances with ammonia, as ether, camphor, opium, etc., are variously called A.-ammoniato-ætherius, A.-camphoratus, A.-opiatus, etc. The prefix ammonio is also similarly used.

Ammonii acetas, am-mo'ne-e as-a'tas. Liquor ammonii acetatis. **A. arse'nias**, arseniate of ammonium. **A. ben'zoas** (Ph. U. S.), *Benzoate of Ammonium, B. of Ammonia*, a salt formed by the union of benzoic acid and ammonia, which has been prescribed for the removal of gouty depositions of urate of soda in the joints; it is regarded as a good diuretic. Dose, gr. xv to xxx and more. **A. bicarbo'nas**, *Bicarbonate of Ammonium, B. of Ammonia*, was officinal in the Dublin Pharmacopœia; it has the same properties as the carbonate, and is more palatable. Dose, gr. vj to xxiv. **A. bo'ras**, *Borate of Ammonium, B. of Ammonia*, made by dissolving boracic acid in heated water of ammonia; used in renal colic, catarrh of bladder, etc. **A. bromidum** (Ph. U. S.), bromide of ammonium. White granular salt, becoming yellow on exposure, prepared by acting on bromide of iron with water of ammonia. Its medical effects are similar to those of bromide of potassium. Dose, from two to twenty grains. See *Bromides*. **A. carbo'nas**, *Ammonii carbonas* (Ph. U. S.), *Salt of bones, Salt of woodsoot, Salt of urine, Volatile sal ammoniæ, Baker's salt, Concrete* or *Mild volatile alkali, Carbonate* or *Subcarbonate of ammonia, Carbonate of ammonium, Sal volatile, Smelling salt* (Ph. U. S.). (Formerly obtained by dry distillation of hartshorn, bones, and other animal matters.) A white, striated, crystalline mass; odor and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in two parts of water; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, expectorant, and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. v to xv. Carbonate of ammonium is at times used to form effervescing draughts with lemon-juice, crystallized tartaric acid, and crystallized citric acid. Carbonate of ammonium is the usual smelling salts. When a few drops of aqua ammoniæ fortior are added to it coarsely powdered, and some volatile oil, it forms Preston salts. **A. carbo'nas alkali'nus**, A. carbonas. **A. c. incomple'tus**, A. carbonas. **A. c. superammoni'acus**, A. carbonas. **A. ci'tras**, *Citrate of ammonium, C. of ammonia.* Made by saturating lemon- or lime-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with carbonate of ammonia. It may also be made extemporaneously and taken in an effervescent state. **A. chlo'ridum** (U. S. Ph.), ammoniæ murias, *Muriate of ammonia, Chloride of ammonium, Hydrochlorate of ammonia, Chlorohydrate of ammonia, Sal ammoniacum, Sal ammoniac* (from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, near which it was obtained), a saline concrete formed by the combination of muriatic acid with ammonia. It is also prepared, in great quantities, by adding sulphuric acid to the volatile alkali obtained from soot, bones, etc., mixing this with common salt, and subliming. Muriate of ammonium is inodorous, but has an acrid, pungent, bitterish, and urinous taste. Three parts of cold water dissolve one. Soluble also in 4.5 parts of alcohol. It is aperient, diuretic, tonic, and resolvent. Dose, gr. v–xxx. Externally it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, etc. It is also inhaled in chronic catarrh. The U. S. Pharmacopœia contains *Ammonii chloridum purificatum*, purified chloride of ammonium, made by dissolving chloride of ammonium in water by the aid of heat, adding water of ammonia, filtering, and evaporating. **A. chlo'ridum purificatum**, see *Ammoniæ murias*. **A. cuprosul'phas**, cuprum ammoniatum. **A. et fer'ri mu'rias**, ferrum ammoniatum. **A. fer'ro-ci'tras**, ferri ammonio-citras. **A. hydri'odas**, ammonium iodide. **A. hydrochlo'ras**, ammoniæ murias. **A. hydrosul'phas**, ammoniæ sulphuretum. **A. hydrosulphuretum**, ammoniæ sulphuretum; see *Liquor fumans Boylii*. **A. hypocarbo'nas**, ammonii carbonas. **A. io'didum** or **iodure'tum**, ammonium iodide. **A. ni'tras** (Ph. U. S.), *Ammonii nitras, Nitrate of ammonia, Nitrate of ammonium*, a salt composed of nitric acid and ammonia. It is diuretic and deobstruent. Externally it is discutient and sialagogue. **A. nitrosul'phas**, nitrosulphate of ammonium, a salt formed by passing nitric oxide through a solution of ammonium sulphate, which has been used in Paris in typhoid fever. **A. phos'phas**, ammonium phosphoricum, ammonium phosphate. This salt has been recommended as an excitant, diaphoretic, and discutient; more recently has been proposed as a remedy for gout and rheumatism, as a solvent of uric-acid calculus, and for diseases, acute and chronic, connected directly with the lithic-acid diathesis. Dose, gr. x. to xl. **A. sesquicarbo'nas**, A. carbonas. **A. subcarbo'nas**, A. carbonas. **A. sul'phas**, ammonii sulphas, *Sulphate of ammonium, Sulphate of ammonia.* Formed by adding sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or to ammoniacal liquor. Its properties are like those of the muriate of ammonia. **A. sulphure'tum**, sulphuret of ammonia, hydrosulphuret of ammonia. Odor very fetid; taste nauseous and styptic; color dark yellowish green. It is reputed to be sedative, nauseating, emetic, disoxygenizing, and has been given in diabetes and diseases of increased excitement. Dose, gtt. vij to gtt. xx. **A. tart'ras**, ammonium tartrate, a salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia. It is diaphoretic and diuretic, but not much used. **A. ur'as**, see *Urates*. **A. valeria'nas** (Ph. U. S.), *Valerianate of ammonium, V. of ammonia.* This salt is obtained by causing gaseous ammonia, disengaged from muriate of ammonia by lime, to pass into valerianic acid until the latter is neutralized, and cystallizing. Used, like valerian, valerianic acid, and the other valerianates, in neuropathic affections. Dose, gr. ij–viij.

Ammonion, am-mo'ne-on (*ammos*, sand). Ancient collyrium, said to remove sand from the eye.

Ammonium, am-mo'ne-um. Radical of ammonia, never yet isolated in a free state. **A. ace'ticum liq'uidum**, liquor ammonii acetatis. **A. arsen'icum** or **arsenic'icum**, ammonium arseniate. **A., ben'zoate of**, ammonii benzoas. **A. broma'tum**, ammonii bromidum. **A., bro'mide of**, ammonii bromidum. **A., carb'amate of**, ammoniacal salt formed by action of dry dioxide of carbon on dry gaseous ammonia. **A., car'bonate of**, ammonii carbonas. **A. carbo'nicum**, ammonii carbonas. **A. caus'ticum solu'tum**, water of ammonia. **A. chlora'tum**, ammonium chloride. **A., chlor'ide of**, ammoniæ murias. **A., chlor'ide of, purified**, see *Ammoniæ murias*. **A. cit'rate**, refrigerant and diuretic salt formed by neutralizing citric acid with ammonia-water. **A. for'miate**, employed in paralysis. **A. glycyrrhi'zate**, combination of sweet principle of licorice with ammonia, which masks the taste of quinine. **A. hydrochlora'tum**, ammonium chloride. **A. hydroio'dicum**, ammonium iodide. **A. ioda'tum**, ammonium iodide. **A., i'odide of**, ammonii iodidum, hydriodate of ammonia. This salt is formed by mixing iodide of potassium and sulphate of ammonium, adding boiling distilled water, and, after cooling, alcohol, mixing them well, passing them through a cold funnel, and pouring on the salt a mixture of alcohol and water, and evaporating. Internally, effects are similar to those of iodide of potassium. Dose, one to three grains. It is applied in the form of ointment in lepra, psoriasis, etc. **A. martia'tum** or **martia'le**, ferrum ammoniatum. **A. muriat'icum**, ammonium chloride. **A. muria'tum**, ammoniæ murias. **A. ni'trate**, ammonii nitras. **A. ni'tricum**, ammonii nitras. **A. phos'phate**, ammonii phosphas. **A. phosphor'icum**, ammonii phosphas. **A. pic'rate**, yellow salt, antiperiodic, prepared by evaporating solution of picric acid containing slight excess of ammonia. **A. sal'icylate**, salt having similar properties to salicylates, prepared by evaporation of neutralized solution of salicylic acid and ammonia. **A. salicyl'icum**, ammonium salicylate. **A. subcarbo'neum**, ammonii carbonas. **A. succ'inate**, salt formed by neutralizing solution of succinic

acid with pyroöleous ammonium carbonate. **A. succin'icum liq'uidum**, spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **A. sulf'hydra'tum**, ammonii sulphuretum. **A. sul'phate**, ammonii sulphas. **A. sulphu'ricum**, ammonii sulphas. **A. u'rate**, white salt sometimes deposited in urine; used in ointment in chronic skin diseases. **A. u'ricum**, A. urate. **A. vale'rianate**, ammonii valerianas.

Ammonïuret, am-mo-ne'u-ret. Term applied to supposed compounds of ammonia with metallic oxide.

Ammotherapy, am-mo-ther'a-pe (*ammos*, sand, *therapeuo*, to cure). Treatment of disease by sand externally applied.

Amna alcalizata, am'nah al-kal-iz-at'ah. Water, mineral, saline.

Amnemonic, am-ne-mon'ik (*a*, *mnemonikos*, pertaining to memory). Attended with or producing loss of memory.

Amnemosyne, am-na-mos'in-a (*a*, *mnemosune*, memory). Amnesia.

Amnesia, am-na'zhe-ah (*a*, *mnesis*, memory). Loss of memory; symptom in many diseases. **A. acus'tica**, loss of memory of sounds; see *Mind-deafness*. **A. olfacto'ria**, loss of memory of smell. **A. op'tica**, loss of memory of things seen, due to cause seated in visual centres of brain. **A. seni'lis**, loss of memory of old people. **A. temulen'tia**, A. due to alcoholism. **A. traumat'ica**, A. from injury. **A., ver'bal**, loss of memory of words. **A., vis'ual**, mind-blindness.

Amnesic, am-ne'sik. Relating to or affected with amnesia. **A. apha'sia**, see *Aphasia*.

Amnestia, am-nes'te-a. Amnesia.

Amnestic, am-nes'tik. Causing or affected with amnesia.

Amnic, am'nik. Amniotic. **A. acid**, amniotic acid.

Amniitis, am-ne-e'tis. Amnitis.

Amnio-chorial, am'ne-o-ko're-al. Relating to amnion and chorion.

Amnioclepsis, am-ne-o-klep'sis (*amnion*, *klepto*, to steal). Premature escape of liquor amnii.

Amniomantia, am-ne-o-man-te'ah (*amnion*, *manteia*, divination). Divination based on examination of amnion and fœtus.

Am'nion. Innermost enveloping membrane of fœtus, first perhaps observed in sheep (*amnos*, sheep). It is thin and transparent; its inner layer is derived from the epiblast, outer layer from the mesoblast. Its external surface is united to the chorion by areolar and vascular filaments. Its polished inner surface is in contact with the fœtus and liquor amnii. **A., dropsy of**, hydramnion. **A., false**, outer layer of the cephalic fold in the embryo, lining internal surface of original vitelline membrane. Membrane in birds similar to the chorion in higher animals.

Amniorrhœa, am-ne-or-rhe'ah (*amnion*, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge of liquor amnii.

Amnios, am'ne-os. Amnion; liquor amnii.

Amnio'sis. Amnitis.

Amniota, am-ne-o'tah. Animals having an amnion, as birds and mammalia.

Amniotic, am-ne-ot'ik. Relating or appertaining to the amnion. **A. acid**, peculiar acid in liquor amnii of cow. **A. cav'ity**, space over back of embryo, containing a clear fluid, the liquor amnii. **A. fluid**, serous fluid between amnion and fœtus. **A. fold**, blastodermic fold around the embryo, associated with growth of amnion, and with after separation of amnion and chorion. **A. sac**, amnion.

Amnioti'tis. Inflammation of the amnion.

Amniotome, am'ne-o-tome (*amnion*, *tome*, incision). Instrument for puncturing the membranes in labor.

Amnitis, am-ne'tis. Inflammation of the amnion.

Amnium, am'ne-um. Amnion.

Amœba, am-e'bah. Small mass of structureless protoplasm, without distinct cell-wall; see *Amœboid*. **A. bucca'lis**, species of amœba found in deposit on the teeth or in cavity of the mouth. **A. co'li**, species seen in dysenteric injections. **A. denta'lis**, A. buccalis. **A. urogenita'lis**, species noticed in urinary and vaginal secretions.

Amœboid (am-e'boid), **Amœ'biform**, or **Amœ'bal** (*ameibo*, to change, *amœba*, micro-organism, gen. Protozoa, capable of rapidly undergoing changes of form, of active movements, and of absorbing nutrient materials from surrounding medium; *eidos*, resemblance). Term applied to similar spontaneous movements, with singular changes of shape, seen in pus-cells, white corpuscles, rudimentary cell-forms, etc.; hence called *amœboid* or *wandering cells*, *amœboid corpuscles*, etc. These movements explain some obscure changes in tissues in inflammation and suppuration, bioplasts or sarcophytes penetrating the walls of vessels and spontaneously emigrating into adjoining tissues. See *Bioplasm* and *Sarcophyte*.

Amœnomania, am-e-no-mah'ne-ah (*amœnus*, agreeable, *mania*). Amenomania.

Amomis, ah-mo'mis. Fruit of Amomum cardamomum.

Amomum, ah-mo'mum (*a*, *momos*, fault, faultless). Genus of plants, nat. order Scitamineæ. **A. alpin'ia**, species of Guiana and W. Indies; root is used externally for ulcers and cancers. **A. ama'rum**, Chinese species; aromatic. **A. aromat'icum**, source of Bengal cardamom. **A. cardamo'mum**, lesser, true, or officinal cardamom, ord. Zingiberaceæ. The fruit—cardamomum (Ph. U. S.)—of this plant of E. Indies, Java, and Sumatra has an agreeable aromatic odor and pungent, grateful taste. It is carminative and stomachic, but chiefly used to give warmth to other remedies. Dose, gr. v to ʒj. Cluster or round cardamom of Sumatra, Java, etc. yields round cardamom, cardamomum rotundum, of the shops. **A. c. Malabaren'se**, Amomum cardamomum. **A. compac'tum** or **Dioscor'idis**, Elettaria cardamomum. **A. curcu'ma**, Curcuma longa. **A. galan'ga**, Maranta galanga. **A. globo'sum**, Chinese variety, from which round Chinese cardamom is obtained; used for nausea, diarrhœa, and enteralgia. **A. gra'na paradi'si**, greater cardamom seeds, grains of paradise, resemble cardamomum in properties; they are extremely hot. **A., great-winged**, Amomum maximum. **A. hirsu'tum**, costus. **A. max'imum**, great-winged amomum, yields fruit known as Java or Nepal cardamoms, Bengal cardamoms, etc. **A. melegue'ta** or **meleguet'ta**, variety of W. Africa; seeds are known as meleguetta pepper. **A. monta'num**, see *Cassumuniar*. **A. pimen'ta**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **A. racemo'sum**, cardamom seeds arranged in native clusters. **A. re'pens**, Elettaria cardamomum. **A. subula'tum** grows in India; source of winged Bengal cardamom. **A. sylves'tre**, see *Cassumuniar*. **A. ve'rum**, A. cardamomum. **A. villo'sum**, Chinese and E. Indian variety; stomachic. **A. xanthoi'des**, indigenous in Siam. Bastard cardamom is derived from it. **A. zedoa'ria**, Kæmpferia rotunda, Alpinia galanga. **A. zerumbet**, see *Cassumuniar*. **A. zin'giber**, ginger, black and white ginger, zingiber (Ph. U. S.), are rhizoma of same plant, Zingiber officinale, the difference depending upon mode of preparing them. Odor of ginger is aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, and acrid. It yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water; it is carminative, stimulant, and sialagogue. Preserved ginger is a condiment with all the virtues of ginger.

Amoo. Litter for sick and injured used in New Zealand.

A'mor. Love. **A. insa'nus**, erotomania. **A. ven'eris**, clitoris, erotomania.

Amorosus musculus, am-o-ro'sus mus'ku-lus. Obliquus superior oculi.

Amorpha, ah-morf'ah (*a*, *morphe*, form). Eruption on skin having no definite appearance; macula; intertrigo. Diseases which have no definite pathological condition. **A. frutico'sa**, bastard indigo of southern coast of U. S.; root used for tooth-ache. **A. vulga'ris**, intertrigo.

Amorphia (ah-morf'e-ah) or **Amorphism**, ah-morf'ism (*a*, *morphe*, form). Deformity, shapelessness.

Amorphinism (ah-mor'fin-izm) or **Amor'phism** (*a*, *morphina*). Condition induced by deprivation of morphia to one addicted to use of the drug.

Amorpho-phal'lus. Genus of Araceæ, several species of which are used in medicine, chiefly in E. Indies.

Amorphopygagra, ah-morf-o-pig-ag'rah (*amorphos,* without form, *puge,* nates, *agra,* seizure). Irregular paroxysms of pain in nates or anus.

Amorphosteophyte, ah-morf-os'te-o-fite (*amorphos,* without form, *osteon,* bone, *phuton,* growth). Osteophyte without definite form.

Amorphous, ah-morf'us (*a, morphe,* form). Without form or crystalline condition. Without definite form, as a monstrosity. See *Anhistous* and *Anideus.* **A. phos'phorus,** see *Phosphorus.* **A. quinine,** see *Quinine.*

Amorphy, ah-morf'e. Amorphia.

Amotio, a-mo'she-o (*amoveo,* to separate). Separation or detachment, as **A. ret'inæ,** detachment of retina.

Am'pac. E. Indian tree, leaves of which are detergent. Odoriferous resin is obtained from it.

Amparthrosis, am-par-thro'sis. Amphiarthrosis.

Ampelocarpus, am-pel-o-kar'pus (*ampelos, karpos,* fruit). Gallium aparine.

Ampelodesmos (am-pel-o-des-mos) **te'nax.** This plant of Algeria, Sicily, and Italy yields a variety of ergot.

Ampeloleuce, am-pel-o-lu'sa (*ampelos, leukos,* white). Bryonia alba.

Ampelop'rason or **Ampeloprasum,** am-pa-lop'rasum (*ampelos, prason,* leek). Allium.

Ampelopsis, am-pel-op'sis (*ampelos, opsis,* appearance). Genus of plants, nat. ord. Vitaceæ. **A. bot'ryta,** diuretic root of S. African species. **A. quinquefo'lia,** *Virginia creeper, American ivy, Five-leaved ivy, Woody climber,* ord. Vitaceæ. Indigenous climbing plant; bark and twigs are used in dropsy. They are also expectorant.

Ampelos, am'pelos. Vine; Vitis vinifera. **A. ag'ria,** Bryonia alba. **A. ïdæ'a,** Vaccinium vitis idæa. **A. melæ'na,** Tamus communis. **A. oinoph'orus,** Vitus vinifera.

Ampelosag'ria (*ampelos,* vine, *agrios,* wild). Bryonia alba.

Ampelo-therapy, am'pe-lo-ther'a-pe (*ampelos,* vine, *therapeuo,* to cure). Grape-cure.

Ampère, om-pair' (French scientist). Unit of strength of electro-magnetic current shown by force of one volt through one ohm.

Ampère's law. See *Law.*

Amphamphoterodiopsia, amf-amf-o-ter-o-de-op'se-ah (*amphi, amphoteros,* on both sides, *diploos,* double, *ops,* sight). Double vision.

Amphamphoterodiplopia, amf-amf-o-ter-o-dip-lo'pe-ah (*amphi, amphoteros,* on both sides, *diplopia,* double vision). Condition of vision in which objects are seen double with each eye.

Ampharisteros, amf-ar-ist'er-os (*amphi, aristeros,* left). Left-handedness; opposed to ambidexter.

Amphemera, amf-em'er-ah (*amphi, hemera,* day). Quotidian fever.

Amphemer'ina. Quotidian, intermittent, or hectic fever. **A. arthrit'ica, A. bilio'sa, A. cardi'aca, A. dysenter'ica, A. lith'ica, A. paludo'sa, A. singultuo'sa,** etc. indicate the existence of joint symptoms, bilious complications, heart symptoms, dysentery, calculous affections, swamp fever, hiccough, etc., with the quotidian type of fever. **A. Hunga'rica,** fever resembling typhus seen in Hungary. **A. tussiculo'sa,** whooping cough.

Amphi, am'fe (both, around, on all sides), as a prefix, has these significations.

Amphiam, am'fe-am. Opium.

Amphiarthrodial, am-fe-ar-thro'de-al (*amphi, arthrosis,* articulation). Relating to or resembling amphiarthrosis.

Amphiarthrosis, am-fe-ar-thro'sis (same etymon). Mixed articulation, in which corresponding surfaces of bones are united in intimate manner by intermediate body, allowing slight motion; such as junction of bodies of vertebræ by means of intervertebral cartilages; also joint without fibrous tissue between the surfaces, ligaments regulating the motion.

Amphiaster, am-fe-as'tur (*amphi, aster,* star). Period during indirect division of cell or nucleus of developing ovum, when there occurs double star-like distribution of protoplasm around spindle of the nucleus.

Amphibia, am-fib'e-ah (*amphi, bios,* life). Animals capable of living on land and in water, as frogs. Such animals are said to be *Amphib'ious.*

Amphiblastic, am-fe-blas'tik (*amphi, blastos,* germ). Term applied to segmentation of ovum, cells of various sizes resulting.

Amphiblestritis, am-fe-bles-tre'tis. Amphiblestroiditis.

Amphibles'tro-carcino'ma. Cancer of retina.

Amphiblestrodapoplexia, am-fe-bles-tro-dap-o-pleks'e-ah. Apoplexy of retina or retinal hemorrhage.

Amphiblestrodatrophia, am-fe-bles-tro-dat-ro'fe-ah. Atrophy of the retina.

Amphiblestrodeophthisis, am-fe-bles-tro-de-o-te'sis. Atrophy or wasting of retina.

Amphiblestroid, am-fe-bles'troid. Like the retina. **A. mem'brane,** retina.

Amphiblestroï'des. Reticular. **A. membra'na,** retina.

Amphiblestroïdi'tis (*amphiblestron,* covering or net, *eidos,* resemblance, *itis*). Inflammation of the retina.

Amphiblestroïdomalacia (am-fe-bles-tro-id-o-mal-ah'she-ah) or **Amphiblestromala'cia,** am-fe-bles-tro-mal-ah'she-ah (*amphiblestroïdes,* membrane, retina, *malakia,* softening). Mollescence or softening of the retina.

Amphibolic, am-fe-bol'ik (*amphibolos,* doubtful). Hesitating or irregular, as applied to certain stages of fever. Doubtful, as *amphibolic period,* the critical period of a disease when prognosis is doubtful.

Amphibranchia (am-fe-brank'e-ah) or **Amphibronchia,** am-fe-bronk'e-ah (*amphi, branchiæ,* gills). Tonsils and pharynx.

Amphicaustis, am-fe-kaus'tis. Generative organs of female.

Amphicœlous, am-fe-se'lus (*amphi, koilos,* hollow). Concave on both sides, as a vertebra.

Amphicrania, am-fe-kran'e-ah (*amphi, cranium,* skull). Headache on both sides; antithesis to hemicrania.

Amphicreatin, am-fe-kre'at-in. Amphikreatin.

Amphicreatinin, am-fe-kre-at'in-in. Amphikreatinin.

Amphidesmous, am-fe-des'mus (*amphi, desmos,* ligament). Having a double ligament.

Amphideum, am-fid'e-um (*amphi, deo,* to bind). Outermost margin of cervix uteri; labium uteri.

Amphidexius, am-fe-deks'e-us (*amphi, dexios,* right). Ambidextrous.

Amphidiarthrosis, am-fe-de-ar-thro'sis (*amphi, diarthrosis,* movable joint). Articulation that partakes both of ginglymus and arthrodia, as the temporomaxillary articulation.

Amphidiplopia, am-fe-dip-lo'pe-ah. Double vision with each eye.

Amphiesma (am-fe-es'mah) **cor'dis** (covering of the heart). Pericardium.

Amphigony, am-fig'o-ne (*amphi, gone,* generation). Reproduction from two sexes.

Amphikreatin, am-fe-kre'at-in. $C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$. Leucomaïne of the creatinine group, and resembling creatine in properties.

Amphikreatinin, am-fe-kre-at'in-in (*amphi, kreas,* flesh). A leucomaïne from muscle, resembling kreatin. See *Leucomaïnes* (table).

Amphimerina, am-fe-mer'in-ah (*amphi, hemera,* day). Pertussis. **A. hec'tica,** hectic fever.

Amphimerinos, am-fe-mer'in-os. Quotidian.

Amphimer'inus. Quotidian.

Amphimetrion (am-fe-met're-on) or **Amphimetrium,** am-fe-met're-um (*amphi, metra,* uterus). Parts in proximity to uterus.

Amphimicrobia, am-fe-mik-ro'be-ah. Microbes that can be developed in medicine in which oxygen is present or absent.

Amphimor'ula. Collection of animal and vegetative cells, the two classes being at different poles.

Amphioxus, am-fe-oks'us (*amphi,* at both ends, *oxus,* sharp). Genus of fish, ord. Pharyngobranchii, devoid

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of brain and different from other vertebrate animals.

Amphiphagia, am-fe-fah'ge-ah (*amphi*, *phago*, to eat). Ability to eat various kinds of food.

Amphiplex, am'fe-pleks. Perinæum.

Amphipneuma, am-fe-nu'mah (*amphi*, *pneuma*, breath). Dyspnœa.

Amphisbænæ, am-fis-be'ne (*amphi*, *baino*, to proceed). Passing between, as A. venæ, veins of abdomen passing between the uterus and the mammæ.

Amphis'celous (*amphi*, *skelos*, leg). Capable of using both lower limbs.

Amphismela (am-fis-ma'lah) or **Amphismile**, am-fis-me'la (*amphi*, *smile*, knife). Double-edged knife.

Amphisphalsis, am-fi-sfal'sis (*amphi*, *sphallo*, to wander). Movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations.

Amphistoma hominis, am-fis'to-mah hom'in-is (*amphi*, *stoma*, mouth, double mouth). Entozoon in human intestines. Parasitic animals, ord. Hematoda, infesting intestinal tract of mammals.

Amphistomous, am-fis'to-mus. Possessing a cup at each end; term applied to amphistoma.

Amphitheatre, am'fe-the-a-tur. Circular room for lectures and operations in colleges or hospitals.

Amphodiplopia, am-fo-dip-lo'pe-ah (*amphi*, *diploos*, double, *ops*, sight). Double vision of both eyes.

Amphodonta, am-fo-don'tah (*amphi*, *odous*, tooth). Animals having teeth in both jaws.

Amphopeptone, am-fo-pep'tone. Final result of action of gastric acids and pepsin on albumen.

Amphora, am'fo-rah (*amphi*, *phero*, to bear). Ancient liquid measure containing above seven gallons.

Amphoric (am-for'ik) (*amphora*, a bottle) **res'onance**. See *Resonance*. **A. respira'tion**, in auscultation resembling sound made by blowing over surface of a bottle. In percussion, tympanitic or metallic. See *Cavernous respiration*.

Amphorosphonia, am-fo-ros-fo'ne-ah (*amphora*, *phone*, sound). Amphoric respiration.

Amphoteric, am-fo-ter'ik (*amphoteros*, both). Neither acid nor alkaline; glucose, for example.

Amphoterodiopsia (am-fo'ter-o-de-op'se-ah) or **Amphoterodiplopia**, am-fo'ter-o-dip-lo-pe-ah (*amphoteros*, on both sides). See *Diplopia*.

Amplexatio, am-pleks-ah'she-o (*am*, *plecto*, to interweave). Coition.

Amplexation, am-pleks-a'shun. Method used in surgery for treating a fractured clavicle by means of bandage or plaster.

Amplexus, am-pleks'us. Coition.

Amplia'tion (*amplus*, full). Enlargement by distension or dilatation.

Amplification, am-pli-fik-a'shun (*amplus*, large, *facio*, to make). Morbid extension or enlargement. In microscopy, enlargement of object or increase of power.

Ampliopia, am-ple-o'pe-ah. Partial loss or dimness of vision.

Amplitude, am'ple-tude. Fulness as of the pulse, of dimension, etc.

Amposis, am-po'sis. Absorption or disappearance of fluid in the body.

Ampulla, am-pul'lah (bottle). Membranous bag, shaped like a leathern bottle. Flask-like dilatation of a canal; blister; embryonic state of heart, brain, and liver. See *Cavitas elliptica*. In pharmacy a receiver. **A. canalic'uli lacryma'lis**, enlarged portion of lacrymal canals. **A. chylif'era** or **chy'li**, receptaculum chyli. **A. duc'tûs lactif'eri**, expansion of milk-duct near its termination in the nipple. **A. of Fallo'pian tube**, external half of that tube. **A. lactif'era**, A. ductus lactiferi. **A. Lieberkühn's**, blind extremity of lactiferous vessel in intestinal villus. **A. of mam'mary gland**, A. lactifera. **A. of op'tic nerve**, enlargement around anterior part of that nerve. **A. os'sea**, pyriform expansion at the end of each semicircular canal. **A. of rec'tum**, dilated portion of rectum near its termination. **A. of semicirc'ular canals**, see *Semicircular canals*. **A. of vagi'na**, upper part of that canal. **A. of vas def'erens**, expansion in vicinity of seminal vesicle before its termination in ejaculatory duct. **A. of Va'ter**, ampulla formed by orifice of pancreatic duct in the duodenum.

Ampullaceus, am-pul-lah'se-us. Dilated or swollen; having full abdomen; bullar.

Ampullæ, am-pul'le (same etymon), (pl. of **Ampulla**). Pouches or dilatations; phlyctænæ. **A. of o'viduct**, ampulla of Fallopian tube. **A. of rec'tum**, portion of that bowel usually closed, but capable of great expansion from accumulation of fæces. **A. of semicir'cular canals**, membranous labyrinth lining ampulla of semicircular canals or dilated portion of osseous canal. **A. of vagi'na**, upper dilatable part of that canal.

Ampull'ula (dim. of **Ampulla**). Lymphatic sac at end of intestinal villus.

Amputate, am'pu-tate (*amputo*, to cut off). To cut off a limb or portion of limb, or any prominent or important part, as breast, penis, uterus, uvula, etc.

Amputatio, am-pu-tah'she-o (same etymon). Amputation. **A. car'po-radia'lis**, amputation of wrist-joint. **A. incruen'ta**, amputation without loss of blood. **A. pannicula'ta**, flap amputation. **A. sponta'nea**, spontaneous amputation, as in fœtal life. **A. tib'io-tar'sea**, amputation at ankle-joint. **A. vo'cis**, aphonia.

Amputation, am-pu-ta'shun. Operation of separating, by means of cutting instrument, limb or part of limb or projecting part, as mamma, penis, etc., from rest of body, or of uterus or uvula. In case of a tumor, term excision, removal, or extirpation is more commonly used. **A., Alouette's**, A. at hip-joint by semicircular outer flap to trochanter major and internal flap from within outward. **A., Bau'dens's**, A. of knee by oval flaps, the knee-joint being disarticulated by elliptical incision. **A., Béc'lard's**, A. of hip by transfixion, posterior flap being made first. **A., Berger's**, best form of amputation by interscapulo-thoracic method, there being two flaps, one antero-inferior or pectoro-axillary, the other postero-superior or cervico-scapular. **A., blood'less**, A. with little or no loss of blood, as by use of rubber bandage. **A., Car'den's**, amputation including skin flap and circular division of muscle; combination, therefore, of circular and flap operations. **A., car'pal**, amputation of hand through carpus. **A., cen'tral**, A. leaving cicatrix in centre of stump. **A., Cho'part's**, operation called after Chopart, French surgeon, consisting in removing foot in cases of caries or injury of metatarsal, cuneiform, cuboid, and scaphoid bones, so as to leave merely the astragalus and calcaneum, principal flap being obtained from sole of foot. **A., cir'cular**, that in which integuments and muscles are divided circularly, without leaving separate flaps. In circular skin-flap amputation skin is divided by circular incision and dissected back to point at which circular division of soft parts is to be made. **A., coat-sleeve**, form of circular amputation having external covering long and puckered together with tape to avoid stitches. **A., congen'ital**, amputation which has occurred during fœtal life. **A., consec'utive**, A. performed even later than secondary A., as in cases of abscess. **A. in contigu'ity**, A. at an articulation. **A. in continu'ity**, A. at any other point. **A., cox'o-fem'oral**, A. at hip-joint. **A., cuta'neous**, A. in which flaps are made of cutaneous tissue; see *Circular A.* **A. diaclas'tic**, operation comprising forcible fracture of bone and amputation with écraseur. **A., double-flap**, A. with two flaps. **A., Dubrueil's**, external flap amputation at the wrist-joint, providing a substantial covering for the bones. **A., Du'puytren's**, a form of a. at shoulder-joint in which two rounded flaps are made from external and internal parts of arm; the former by transfixion with narrow-bladed knife at back part two inches behind acromion process; humerus being then disarticulated, inner flap is made by incision from within outward. **A., Duval's**, supramalleolar amputation by oblique elliptical incision. **A., eccen'tric**, A. leaving cicatrix out of central part of stump. **A., ellip'tical**, A. in

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which flap and wound are both rounded, so as to have elliptical appearance. **A., Farabeuf's,** amputation at elbow-joint by anterior elliptical method; a. of great toe by internal plantar flap method; subastragaloid amputation by large internal and plantar flap; also amputation of the foot by same method; amputation of leg by large external flap. **A., Fer'gusson's,** Pirogoff's A., modified so as to retain the malleoli, calcaneum being brought between them. **A., flap,** A. leaving one or two flaps to cover stump when limb has been removed; when amount of soft parts is not enough to cover bone, and parts heal by granulation, operation is said to be flapless a. **A., Forbes's,** Chopart's A., modified by separating cuneiform bones from scaphoid and sawing through cuboid. **A., gal'vano-caus'tic,** slow a. of soft parts by galvano-cautery wire and sawing of bone. **A., Gritti's,** A. at knee-joint by bringing prepared surfaces of patella and femur into apposition, patella being at first retained in anterior flap. **A., Gue'rin's,** amputation at elbow-joint by single external flap. **A., Guth'rie's,** Béclard's hip-joint A., modified by cutting flap from without inward; operation by oval method for amputation at neck of humerus. **A., Guyon's,** supramalleolar amputation by oblique elliptical incision. **A., Han'cock's,** modification of subastragaloid, tuberosity of os calcis being saved and turned up to be united to lower surface of astragalus, from which slice of bone is taken. **A., Hey's,** amputation of leg by large posterior flap; see *A., Lisfranc's.* **A., imme'diate,** A. made within a few hours after injury. **A., interme'diary** or **interme'diate,** see *A., mediate.* **A., interscap'ulo-thoracic,** operation involving removal of the upper limb, together with the scapula and outer two-thirds of the clavicle, without disarticulation at the shoulder-joint; see *A., Berger's.* **A., intradeltoid'ean,** French operation, in which the bone is sawn through between the tuberosities of the humerus and the insertions of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi. **A., intra-uterine,** spontaneous amputation, congenital a., occurring during fœtal life from constriction of umbilical cord or other pressure. **A., joint,** A. when limb is removed at an articulation. **A., Jor'dan's,** amputation at hip-joint, the bone being first enucleated, and the limb cut through at any desired point. **A., Lane's,** amputation by disarticulation at the knee-joint. **A., Lang'enbeck's,** amputation by cutting double flaps from without inward. **A., Lar'rey's,** A. at shoulder-joint, incision being made downward from acromion process, and spiral incisions at front and back of arm, meeting on interior part. **A., Lee's,** Teale's A., modified by taking long flap from back part of leg. **A., Le Fort's,** Pirogoff's A., modified by dividing upper portion of os calcis from point of insertion of tendo Achillis, so as to give larger mass for the heel to rest upon. **A., Le'noir's,** modified circular supramalleolar amputation. **A., Lis'franc's,** amputation of foot by disarticulation of metatarsal bones from tarsal; Hey's amputation differs from this by saving as much of metatarsal bones as disease or injury will allow. Also amputation at shoulder-joint, flaps being made by transfixion, head of humerus disarticulated, and internal flap made from within outward. **A., Lis'ter's,** modification of Teale's double rectangular flap a., anterior flap not being as much longer than posterior as in that a. **A., Lowd'ham's,** method of amputation by single flap. **A., ma'jor,** amputation of large or important limbs or at important joints. **A., Malgaigne's,** A. of foot, leaving only astragalus; a form of oval a., having one longitudinal incision proceeding from spiral incisions below. Amputation of the arm by a single rounded flap, usually from the flexor surface. **A., me'diate,** A. performed between occurrence of inflammation and suppuration. **A., mi'nor,** A. not involving important structures, as a. at ends of fingers or toes. **A., mixed,** A., Carden's. **A., mul'tiple,** A. performed several times on one person. **A., nat'ural,** spontaneous a. **A. neuro'ma,** see *Neuroma.* **A., oblique** or **oval,** A. made in such way as to present oval appearance of wound, flap of one side being received into space of opposite sides by special incisions. **A., osteoplas'tic,** A. in which osseous surfaces are retained in apposition; see *A., Pirogoff's.* **A., Pan'coast's,** A. at knee-joint; anteriorly short oval flap in which patella is retained, and two flaps laterally and posteriorly, meeting about centre of popliteal space. **A., par'tial,** intra-uterine amputation; amputation of part of a limb or bone. **A., patholog'ical,** amputation performed on account of disease. **A., Per'rin's,** oval operation in subastragaloid amputation. **A., Pirogoff's,** mode of amputating at ankle proposed by Pirogoff of Russia, consisting in retaining portion of calcaneum to impart greater length and rotundity to stump. **A. at point of elec'tion,** A. performed at advantageous point. **A., Pol'lock's,** amputation at knee-joint, the latter being disarticulated by a long anterior flap. **A., pri'mary,** amputation performed almost immediately after injury, before inflammatory complications have appeared. *Secondary amputations* are those performed after suppuration has occurred. **A., racket,** A., oval. **A., Rav'aton's,** prototype of double-flap amputation (1739). **A., rectang'ular,** A., Teale's. **A., Roux's,** differs from Syme's in flap being made from inner and under side of heel. **A. Scoutetten's,** oval method. **A., sec'ondary,** see *A., primary.* **A., Sédillot's,** A. somewhat like that of Syme, except that flap is made from internal and solar surfaces of foot and ankle. **A., skin-flap,** A., tegumentary. **A., Stephen Smith's,** amputation at the knee-joint by disarticulation by lateral hooded flaps. **A., Soupart's,** elliptical method, as at the elbow-joint. **A., Spence's,** modification of Larrey's amputation, longitudinal incision being made on internal part of arm in amputation at the shoulder-joint. **A., sponta'neous,** intra-uterine amputation or a. from mortification. **A., Stokes's,** modification of Gritti's, so that medullary canal of bone is not exposed. **A., subastrag'alar** or **subastrag'aloid,** French operation, made by heel flap as in Syme's A. and dorsal flap as in Chopart's A., foot being removed by opening joints between scaphoid and astragalus, and disarticulating between latter and os calcis. **A., subperios'teal,** variety of a. in which periosteum is sawed in form of flaps, so that danger of necrosis may be averted. **A., supravagi'nal of u'terus,** amputation of body of uterus. **A., Syme's,** removal of foot at ankle-joint, taking off articular surfaces of bones of leg above basis of malleoli, covering for osseous surfaces being provided from integument of heel; modification of Carden's A., the flaps of skin being crescentic. **A., Tavignot's,** amputation of the leg by large posterior flap. **A., Teale's,** rectangular amputation; modification of flap operation, consisting of one long anterior skin and muscular flap and short posterior. **A., teg'mentary,** A. in which flaps are made of cutaneous tissues. **A., traumat'ic,** amputation performed on account of injury. **A., Tripier's,** modification of Chopart's amputation of the foot, making a wide horizontal section of the os calcis, providing an excellent flap, and giving a broad and level basis of support. **A., u'tero-vagi'nal,** hysterooöphorectomy. **A., Ver'male's,** double-flap amputation by transfixion; amputation of thigh by lateral flaps. **A., Verneuil's,** subastragaloid amputation by disarticulation of little toe with its metatarsal bone by oval or racket incision. **A., Whar'ton's,** modification of Teale's A., having only one flap and bone sawn across.

Amputatu'ra. Amputation.

Amulet, am'u-let (*amoliri,* to remove). Image or substance worn about the person to avert disease or danger.

Amurca (am-ur'kah) or **Amurga,** am-ur'gah (*amergo,* to press out). Grounds remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil; used as application to ulcers.

Amusa, am-u'sah. Musa paradisiaca.

Am'ussat, valve of. See *Gall-bladder.*

Amussat's opera'tion for artific'ial a'nus. See *Colotomy.*

Amussis, am-us'sis (workman's level). Part of posterior commissure of brain, formed by median fissure passing through it.

Amyasthenia, ah-me-as-then-e'ah (*a, mus,* muscle, *asthenia,* weakness). Muscular debility.

Amyasthenic, ah-me-as-then'ik. Tending to or affected with muscular debility.

Amycha (am'ik-ah) or **Amyx'is** (*amusso,* to scratch). Excoriation, scarification.

Amyctic, am-ik'tik (same etymon). Medicine which stimulates and vellicates the skin; caustic, corrosive.

Amydriasis, am-id-re'as-is. Mydriasis.

Amyelencephalia, ah-me-el-en-sef-al'e-ah (*a, muelos,* marrow, *enkephalos,* brain). Absence of spinal marrow and brain; such monstrosity is said to be *Amyelenceph'alous.*

Amyelia, ah-me-el'e-ah (*a, muelos,* marrow). Monstrous formation with absence of spinal marrow.

Amyelinic, ah-me-el-in'ik (*a, muelos,* marrow). Term applied to nerve-fibres devoid of medullary sheath, and to neuromata made up of such fibres. Affected with amyelia.

Amyelonervia (ah-me-el-o-nur've-ah) or **Amyloneuria,** ah-me-el-o-nu're-ah (*a, muelos,* marrow, *neuron,* nerve). Paralysis or deficient action of spinal marrow.

Amyelotrophy, ah-me-el-ot'ro-fe (*a, muelos,* marrow, *trophe,* nourishment). Atrophy of spinal marrow.

Amyelus, ah-me'el-us (*a, muelos,* marrow). Devoid of spinal marrow.

Amyencephalus, ah-me-en-sef'al-us (*a, muelos,* marrow, *kephale,* head). Monstrosity without spinal cord or brain.

Amygdala, am-ig'dal-ah. The almond, of which there are two kinds, Amygdala amara and A. dulcis, obtained from two varieties of Amygdalus communis or A. sativa, almond tree, native of Barbary, ord. Amygdaleæ. Taste of Amygdala dulcis, Jordan almond, is soft and sweet; that of A. amara, bitter; both yield, by expression, a sweet, bland oil. Bitter almonds contain prussic acid; they are chiefly used for forming emulsions. The tonsil. Amygdala is also the tonsil, lobule, or prominence of the cerebellum, *A. cerebelli,* from resemblance to enlarged tonsil. The amygdalæ are seated on either side of the uvula in the fourth ventricle. **A. ama'ra,** see *Amygdala.* **A. dul'cis,** see *Amygdala.* **A. Per'sica,** Amygdalus Persica.

Amyg'dalæ. Tonsils.

Amygdalatum, am-ig-dal-at'um. Almond emulsion; see *Emulsio amygdalæ.*

Amygdalia, am-ig-dal'e-ah. Tonsils.

Amygdalic acid, am-ig'dal-ik as'id. When amygdalin is partially decomposed by boiling with an alkali, this acid results.

Amygdalin (am-ig'dal-in) or **Amyg'daline.** Glucoside contained in bitter almonds, cherry-laurel leaves, seeds of peaches, plums, etc., with an albuminoid ferment called emulsin or synaptase, by which, in presence of heat and moisture, amygdalin is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, oil of bitter almonds, and dextro-glucose.

Amygdalitis, am-ig-dal-e'tis. Inflammation of tonsils; quinsy; see *Cynanche tonsillaris.*

Amygdalo-glossus, am-ig'dal-o-glos'sus. Continuation of fibres of palato-glossus muscle, passing from tongue to tonsil; elevates base of tongue.

Amygdaloid fossa, am-ig'dal-oid fos'sah. Space between pillars of fauces in which tonsil is placed. **A. tu'bercle,** prominence at extremity of descending cornu of lateral ventricle.

Amygdaloncus, am-ig-dal-on'kus (*amygdala, onkos,* tumor). Swelling of tonsil.

Amygdalopathy, am-ig-dal-op'a-the. Disease of tonsil.

Amygdaloplethora, am-ig-dal-o-pleth-o'rah. Congestion of tonsil.

Amygdalotome, am-ig'dal-o-tome (*amygdala,* tonsil, *tome,* incision). Tonsillotome, or instrument for cutting off part or whole of tonsil.

Amygdalotomy, am-ig-dal-ot'o-me. Excision of tonsil or tonsils.

Amygdalum, am-ig'dal-um. Amygdalus.

Amyg'dalus. See *Amygdala.* **A. commu'nis,** see *Amygdala.* **A. Per'sica,** common peach tree. Leaves and flowers have been considered laxative; they are bitter and aromatic. The fruit, peach, is a pleasant and wholesome summer fruit when ripe; the kernels, *amygdalæ Persicæ,* as well as flowers, contain prussic acid. **A. sati'va,** see *Amygdala.*

Amygdaly'pertrophia. Hypertrophy of tonsil.

Amygmus, am-ig'mus (*amusso,* to scratch). Scarification.

Amykos, am'ik-os. Compound of boric acid and thymol, used in Northern and North-eastern Europe as disinfectant in gonorrhœa and catarrhal conditions.

Amyl, am'il. C_5H_{11}. Hypothetical radical of homologous series, which includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc. Several of its compounds have therapeutic value. See also *Amylum.* **A. ac'etate,** similar in its properties to nitrite and iodide, though to less degree. **A. alcohol,** amylic alcohol. **A. chlor'ide,** colorless fluid, employed as anæsthetic; too slow and profound in effects for ordinary practice. **A., hy'drated ox'ide of,** fusel oil. **A. hy'dride** or **hy'druret,** hydramyl, colorless volatile liquid, said to be lightest known, proposed as anæsthetic by Prof. J. Y. Simpson. Mixed with ether, it may be employed in the form of spray as local anæsthetic. For inhalation it is dangerous on account of insolubility in the blood. **A. i'odide** is said to resemble amylic alcohol in its effects. Animal under its influence moves for some time in a circle, whether spontaneously or under excitation. It does not produce insensibility to pain. **A. ni'trate,** liquid derived from amylic alcohol. **A. ni'trite,** $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, amyl nitris (Ph. U. S.), inflammable volatile ethereal fluid; has odor of over-ripe pears, and is antiseptic. It is readily absorbed by mucous membranes and areolar tissue, producing immediately violent action of the heart. It dilates the capillaries and reduces arterial pressure. Consciousness is not destroyed by it. It must be inhaled in very small doses, three to five drops at a time. Its efficacy in angina pectoris and respiratory neuroses seems to be well established. It is also employed to cut short epileptic attacks and paroxysms of intermittent fever. It is an antidote to chloral and chloroform.

Amyla, am'e-lah. Starches.

Amylacea, am-e-lah'se-ah. Starchy articles of diet.

Amylaceous, am-il-a'shus (*amylum,* starch). Having nature of, or containing, starch; starchy, starch-like. **A. bod'ies,** corpora amylacea.

Amylamine, am-il'a-meen. $C_5H_{13}N$. Colorless liquid resulting from action of potassa on cyanate of amyl. **A. hydrochlo'rate,** $C_5H_{13}NHCl$, soluble crystalline salt, employed as antiperiodic.

Amylen (am'e-len) or **Amylene,** am'il-een. Volatile liquid prepared by distilling amylic alcohol with concentrated solution of chloride of zinc, sp. gr. 0.655 at 10° C. Has been used as anæsthetic, but is more dangerous than chloroform. **A. hy'drate,** $C_5H_{12}O$, dimethylethyl carbinol; tertiary amyl alcohol; made by shaking together at 0° C., or under, 300 cc. of amyline and 600 cc. of sulphuric acid; clear, soluble, oily liquid, penetrating odor, sp. gr. 0.812; hypnotic. Dose, gtt. xx–xxx.

Amylenization, am-il-e-ni-za'shun. Producing anæsthesia by amylin.

Amyleon, am-il'e-on. Starch.

Amyli iodidum, am'il-e i-o'did-um. Starch, iodide of. **A. iodure'tum,** starch, iodide of.

Amylic, am-il'ik (amylum). Containing amyl. **A. acid,** $C_5H_{10}O_2$. When amylic alcohol is acted upon by oxidizing agents it loses 2H and gains O_5; properties identical with valerianic acid. **A. alco'hol,** $C_5H_{12}O$. Known also as fusel oil, amyl alcohol, amyl hydrate, grain-oil, etc.; heavy liquid, soluble in alcohol, but not in water, produced by continuance of fermentation of grain and potatoes; penetrating odor and taste after spirit proper has been obtained from it. Hypnotic,

especially in mental diseases. Has been used as adulterant of whiskey.

Amylin, am'il-in. Starch cellulose.

Amylion, am-il'e-on. Starch.

Amylium (am-il'e-um) **chlo'ride.** Amylamine chloride. **A. nitro'sum**, amyl nitrite.

Am'ylo-dex'trin. Erythrodextrin.

Amyloid, am'il-oid (*amylum*, and *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling starch; glycogen. **A. bod'ies**, see *Corpora amylacea*. **A. degenera'tion**, pathological condition in which a firm waxy substance is present in the tissues, not responding to chemical agents and resisting putrefaction. It usually occurs in the abdominal organs; see *Lardaceous*.

Amyloids, am'il-oids. Non-nitrogenous aliments—starch, sugar, and their allies.

Amylolysis, am-il-ol'is-is (*amylum*, *lusis*, separation). Transformation of starch into glucose by decomposition of the former; to such ferment as the saliva or pancreatic juice the term *Amylolyt'ic* is applied.

Amylon, am'il-on. Amylum, glycogen.

Amylo-nitrous ether, am'il-o-ni'trus e'thur. Amyl nitrite.

Amylopsin. Ferment from pancreatic juice, resembling ptyalin, converting starch into sugar.

Amyloses, am'il-o-zes. Materials like starch; group including starch, dextrin, glycogen, cellulose, etc.

Amyloxydum (am-il-oks'id-um) **nitro'sum.** Amyl nitrite.

Amylum, am'il-um (*a*, *mule*, mill, because made without a mill). Starch, starch of wheat, farina; fecula of seed of Triticum vulgare, inodorous and insipid, white and friable; insoluble in cold water and alcohol, but forming with boiling water strong, semitransparent jelly; demulcent. It is dusted on excoriated surfaces as absorbent of irritating secretions. Free iodine is a delicate test for starch, giving deep-blue color when added to it. Starch is met with abundantly in all cereal grains, in stalks of many palms, in some lichens, and in many tuberous roots, particularly in bulbs of the orchis. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is converted by dilute acids or diastase into dextrin and dextrose. **A. al'bum**, wheat starch. **A. America'num**, arrow-root. **A. can'næ** or **canna'ceum**, tous-les-mois. **A. cur'cumæ**, East Indian arrow-root. **A. ioda'tum**, starch, iodide of. **A. ma'idis**, corn starch. **A. manihot'icum**, tapioca. **A. maranta'ceum**, arrow-root. **A. nitro'sum**, amyl nitrite. **A. ory'zæ**, rice starch. **A. palma'ceum**, sago. **A. quer'neum**, racahout. **A. sa'gi**, sago. **A. sola'ni**, potato starch. **A. tritic'eum**, amylum. **A. trit'ici**, amylum.

Amyocardia, ah-me-o-kar'de-ah (*a*, *mus*, muscle, *kardia*, heart). Feeble muscular action of the heart.

Amyon, ah'me-on (*a*, *muon*, muscle). Without muscle; applied to limbs so extenuated that muscles cannot be distinguished.

Amyosthenia, ah-me-os-then-e'ah. Defect of power of muscular contraction Medicine capable of diminishing muscular power is an *Amyosthen'ic*.

Amyotroph'ia or **Amyot'rophy.** Atrophy of muscle or muscles. **A. spina'lis progressi'va**, progressive muscular atrophy.

Amyotroph'ic lat'eral sclero'sis. Progressive muscular atrophy, due to sclerosis of lateral columns of spinal cord. **A. paral'ysis**, paralysis due to muscular atrophy.

Amyous, ah'me-us (*a*, *mus*, muscle). Deficient in muscular development or power.

Am'yrin. Resinous constituent of elemi.

Amyris, am'ir-is (*a*, intensive, *muron*, odoriferous ointment). **A. balsamif'era**, *Rosewood, White candle-wood;* exudes resinous balsam. **A. Caran'na**, source of balsamic resin, Caranna or Manilla elemi. **A. elemif'era**, plant whence gum elemi is obtained; gum or resin is brought from Spanish East and West Indies; softish, transparent, whitish color, and strong, though not unpleasant, smell; used in ointment and plasters. **A. Gileaden'sis**, plant growing in Africa and Arabia, said to yield balm of Gilead. **A. opobal'samum**, plant from which is obtained balsam of Mecca, balsam or balm of Gilead, by incisions; juice of fruit is called carpobalsamum; that of wood and branches xylobalsamum; it has properties of milder terebinthinates. **A. Plumie'ri**, West Indian plant yielding elemi resin. **A. tomento'sa**, Fagara octandra.

Amyron, am'ir-on. Carthamus tinctorius.

Amytose, am'it-oze. Material like starch; one of group including starch, dextrin, glycogen, cellulose, etc.

Amyus, ah'me-us (*a*, *mus*, muscle). Amyous.

Amyxia, ah-miks'e-ah (*a*, *muxa*, mucus). Deficiency or absence of mucus.

Amyxis, ah-mix'is. Excoriation; scarification.

An, as prefix. See *A*, *Ad*, and *Am*.

A'na. Of each; used in prescriptions as well as *ā* and *āā*, its abbreviations; as prefix, it means in, through, upward, above, in opposition to *cata*—also, again, repetition, like the English *re*.

Anabasis, an-ab'as-is (*anabaino*, to ascend). First period of disease, or that of increase. **A. aphyl'la**, species of Chenopodiaceæ used in leprosy. **A. Tamariscifo'lia**, used in S. Europe as anthelmintic; source of chouan.

Anabexis, an-ah'beks-is (*ana*, *besso*, to cough). Expectoration; ptyalism.

Anabiosis, an-ah-be-o'sis (*ana*, *biosis*, life). Restoration of life or vital power; faculty possessed by certain organisms after being dried and heated and apparently devoid of vitality.

Anabiotic, an-ah-be-ot'ik (*ana*, *biosis*, life). Coming to life again; having faculty of being restored to vitality and vigor.

Anablepsis, an-ah-blep'sis (*ana*, *blepo*, to see). Restoration of sight.

Anabolæon, an-ah-bo-le'on (*anaballo*, to cast up). Ointment for extracting darts or other extraneous bodies.

Anabole, an-ab'o-la (same etymon). Evacuation upward; act of ejecting by the mouth; it includes expsuition, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

Anabolism, an-ab'o-lizm (*anaballo*, to cast up). Process of building up; opposite of katabolism; process of assimilation or of building up living matter.

Anabrochismus, an-ah-bro-kis'mus (*ana*, *bronchos*, running knot). Operation for removing eyelashes when they irritate the eye, by means of hair knotted around them; removal of tumor by ligation.

Anabrosis, an-ah-bro'sis (*ana*, *brosko*, to eat). Corrosion; erosion.

Anabrotic, an-ah-bro'tik. Corrosive.

Anacampseros, an-ah-kamp'se-ros. Sedum telephium.

Anacamptic, an-ah-kamp'tik (*ana*, *kampto*, to bend). Reflecting rays of sound or light.

Anacamptometer, an-a-kamp-tom'e-ter, (*anakampto*, to bend back). Instrument to measure amount of spasmodic movement of knee in knee clonus.

Anacardiaceæ, an-a-kar-de-ah'se-a. Order Terebinthaceæ: the sumacs.

Anacar'dium latifo'lium (*ana*, *kardia*, heart, from resemblance of fruit to dried heart). Semecarpus anacardium. **A. na'num**, properties like those of A. occidentale, vesicant. **A. occidenta'le**, cashew of W. Indies. Oil of cashew-nut is an active caustic, used especially for warts, etc. Gum resembling gum Arabic, cashew gum, exudes from the bark. The bark is used in syphilis; astringent oil from the nut in ophthalmia. **A. orienta'le**, Avicennia tomentosa.

Anacatharsis, an-ah-kath-ar'sis (*ana*, *kathaireo*, to purge). Vomiting; purgation upward; expectoration. **A. catarrha'lis sim'plex**, catarrh.

Anacathartic, an-ah-kath-ar'tik. Producing expectoration or vomiting. Expectorant, emetic, or sternutatory medicine.

Anacestos, an-ah-ces'tos (*an*, *akeomai*, to cure). Incurable.

Anachauite wood. Wood of Cordia Boissieri, Mexican plant; decoction is used in phthisis.

Anachesmus, an-ah-kes'mus (*ana*, *knesma*, itching). Itching.

Anachonchylism, an-ah-kon'kil-izm. Gargling.

Anachrempsis, an-ah-kremp'sis (*ana*, *chrempsis*, spitting). Exspuition; expectoration.

Anachremptum, an-ah-kremp'tum. Sputum.

Anachron, an'ak-ron. Soda.

Anacinema, an-ah-sin-a'mah (*ana*, *kineo*, to move). Evacuation upward, as by expectoration or vomiting. Exercise by upward movement of the arms. Exspuition.

Anacinesis, an-ah-sin-a'sis. Evacuation upward, as by expectoration or vomiting. Mental excitement.

Anaclasis (an-ak'las-is) or **Anaclasmus**, an-ak las'mus, (bending or breaking upward or backward). Flexion of joints; fracture; reflection or refraction. Repercussion.

Anaclas'tic. Relating to reflected light or sound.

Anaclas'tics. Dioptrics.

Anaclinterium (an-ah-klin-ta're-um) or **Anaclintrum**, an-ah-klin'trum (*anaklino*, to recline). Long chair or seat for reclining.

Anacollema, an-ah-kol-la'mah (*ana*, *kollao*, to glue). Healing medicine; frontal bandage.

Anacoluthia, an-ah-kol-u'the-ah (*an*, *akolouthos*, consequent). Incoherence.

Anacomide, an-ah-kom'id-a (*ana*, *komizo*, to bring). Restoration of health or strength.

Anaconchyliasm (an-ah-konk'il-e-asm) or **Anaconchylism** (*anakonchuliazo*, to gargle). Gargle or gargling.

Anacope, an-ak'o-pe. Nausea.

Anacrotic (an-a-krot'ik) or **Anacrotous**, an-ak'rotus (*ana*, *krotos*, clapping of hands). A term applied to oscillation in the ascent of the curve of the sphygmograph, *Anacrotism*, occurring usually in dilatation and hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart, or after ligation of an artery.

Anactesis, an-ak-ta'sis (*ana*, *ktaomai*, to acquire). Restoration of strength or health.

Anactir'ion. Artemisia.

Anacuphisma, an-ak-u-fiz'mah. Lifting up; suspension, light exercise; diminution of force of disease.

Anacycleon, an-ah-sik'le-on (*ana*, *kukleo*, to go in a circle). Charlatan.

Anacyclesis, an-ah-sik-la'sis. Circulation; circulation in cells.

Anacyclus (an-ah-sik'lus) **au'reus.** Plant, nat. ord. Compositæ, growing in Europe; stomachic. **A. officina'rum**, pellitory of the shops in Germany. **A. pyre'thrum**, Anthemis pyrethrum.

Anadesma, an-ah-des'mah (*ana*, *desmos*, bandage). Fascia, bandage.

Anadicrotic, an-ah-dik-rot'ik. Form of dicrotic pulse, or double beat, variations of which appear in the elevation of the sphygmograph. Condition is called *Anadicrotism*.

Anadidymus, an-ah-did'im-us (*ana*, *didumos*, twin). Double monstrosity from one germinal vesicle.

Anadiplosis, an-ah-dip-lo'sis (*ana*, *diploo*, to double). Redoubling occurring in paroxysm of intermittent, when its type is double.

Anadip'sia (*ana*, *dipsos*, thirst). Intense thirst.

Anadora, an-ad'o-rah. Excoriation; ulceration.

Anadosis (giving up), an-ad'o-sis. Purgation upward, as by vomiting. Congestion of blood toward upper parts of body; chylification; *diadosis* means capillary nutrition.

Anadrome, an-ad'ro-ma (*anadrome*, ascension). Transport of humor or pain from a lower to an upper part. Globus hystericus.

Anadromous, an-ad'ro-mus. Pertaining to pains which ascend from the lower to the upper part of the body.

Anædœus, an-e-de'us (*an*, *aidoia*, organs of generation). Monster devoid of sexual organs.

Anæma, an-e'mah (*an*, *haima*, blood). Bloodless animals, as intestinal worms.

Anæmasia (an-e-mah'ze-ah) or **Anæmasis**, an-e'mas-is. Fatal disease of mules, anæmia being main symptom; anæmia.

Anæmatopoesis, an-e-mat-o-po-e'sis (*an*, *haima*, blood, *poieo*, to make). Impeded or obstructed hæmatosis.

Anæmatosis, an-e-mat-o'sis (*an*, *haima*, blood). Defective hæmatosis; anæmia.

Anæmia (an-e'me-ah) or **Ane'mia** (*an*, *haima*, blood). Bloodlessness; privation of blood, opposite condition to plethora or hyperæmia. It is characterized by every sign of debility; diminished quantity of fluids in capillary vessels. The essential character of the blood in anæmia is diminution in ratio of red corpuscles, also of albumen. **A., cer'ebral**, deficiency of supply of blood to brain. **A., essen'tial**, progressive pernicious anæmia. **A., fe'cal**, A. associated with constipation. **A., glob'ular**, A. from deficiency of red corpuscles. **A., idiopath'ic**, progressive pernicious anæmia. **A., lymphatic**, lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's disease. **A., miner's**, A. due to ankylostoma duodenale in intestine. **A., palu'dal**, A. from malaria. **A., pas'sive**, A. from mechanical pressure.. **A., pernicious** or **progressive pernicious**, form of extreme anæmia, advancing steadily or with slight remissions to fatal result. **A., pri'mary**, chlorosis. **A., pul'monary**, A. of lungs, as in emphysema. **A., ret'inal**, A. affecting calibre of retinal arteries. **A., se'nile**, A. of old persons, with diminution of albumen and red corpuscles and increase of fibrin. **A., spi'nal**, A. of spinal cord, affecting sensation and motion. **A., splen'ic**, generalized lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's disease. **A., tuber'cular**, chlorosis.

Anæmiated, an-e'me-a-ted. Anæmic.

Anæmic, an'e-mik. Appertaining or relating to anæmia. Exanguious. **A., murmur**, gentle murmur in the anæmic heard on auscultation at base of heart over the large vessels. **A. protru'sion of eye'balls**, exophthalmic goitre.

Anæmochrous, an-e-mok'rus (*an*, *haima*, blood, *chroa*, color). Devoid of color; pale.

Anæmosis, an-e-mo'sis. Anæmia.

Anæmotrophy, an-e-mot'ro-fe (*an*, *haima*, blood, *trophe*, nourishment). Deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.

Anæmydria, an-e-mid're-ah (*an*, *haima*, blood, *hudor*, water). Condition of blood in which there is diminished quantity of serum.

Anæretic, an-e-ret'ik (*anaireo*, to destroy). Any agent corrosive or destructive to tissues.

Anaërobia, an-ah-er-o'be-ah, pl. of **Anaërobion** (*an*, *aër*, air, *bios*, life). Micro-organisms which do not require oxygen for their existence, or whose life is destroyed by it. Such bodies are said to be *Anaëro'bic*; they live through medium of fermentation they cause. It is called *facultative* when the organism accustomed to oxygen becomes anaërobic.

Anaërobic, an-ah-er-o'bik (same etymon). See *Anaërobia*.

Anaërobiosis, an-ah-er-o-be-o'sis (same etymon). Life in an oxygenless medium.

Anaëromicrobion, an-ah-er-o-mik-ro'be-on. Anaërobic micro-organism.

Anaëroplasty, an-ah'er-o-plas-te (*an*, *aër*, air, *plasso*, to form). Treatment of wounds under water, not exposed to air.

Anæsthecine'sis (*an*, *aisthesis*, sensation, *kinesis*, motion). Loss of sensibility and motion.

Anæsthesia, an-es-the'ze-ah (*an*,*aisthanomai*, to feel). Privation of sensation, and especially of that of touch, according to some; paralysis of sensibility. It may be general or partial, and is almost always symptomatic, or it may be the result of application of a general or local anæsthetic. **A. acus'tica**, deafness. **A. angeiospas'tica**, A. from spasm of blood-vessels, as in writer's cramp. **A., bul'bar**, A. from injury of pons Varolii or medulla oblongata. **A., cen'tral**, A. from disease or injury of central nervous system. **A., cere'bral**, A. from disease or injury of brain. **A., crossed**, A. of one side, due to injury of other side of spinal cord. **A. doloro'sa**, loss of sensibility of part, with pain from other causes. **A., gen'eral**, A. of whole of the body. **A., gir'dle**, A. in zone around the body. **A. gustato'ria** or **lin'guæ**, loss of sense of taste. **A., lo'cal**, A. of a circumscribed part or region. **A., musc'ular**, loss of muscular sense, as in locomotor ataxia. **A. nascen'tium**, as-

phyxia of new-born. **A. olfacto'ria,** anosmia. **A., optic,** amaurosis. **A., periph'eral,** A. from influences affecting end-organs of muscles. **A. sexua'lis,** absence of sexual passion. **A. by sugges'tion,** hypnotism. **A., sur'gical,** complete and profound A. from action of anæsthetic, as during operation. **A. unilatera'lis,** hemianæsthesia.

Anæsthesimeter, an-es-thes-im'e-tur (*anæsthesia, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring quantity of anæsthetic employed or degree of anæsthesia.

Anæsthesis, an-es-the'zis. Anæsthesia; production of anæsthesia.

Anæsthetic, an-es-thet'ik. Relating to privation of feeling; agent that prevents feeling, or that produces such effect by being received into the lungs in form of vapor or gas, and passing with the blood to the nervous centres on which its action is exerted. The intellectual faculties first feel the influence, intoxication supervening, with imperfect power of regulating movements; the sensory ganglia become afterward or simultaneously affected, sensation and motion are suspended, and ultimately, if the quantity inhaled be sufficient, the medulla oblongata has its actions suspended or destroyed, respiration ceases, and death results. Some anæsthetics, when applied to a part, deaden the sensibility or benumb it, and thus act as *local anæsthetics;* cold, as by ether, cocaine, carbolic acid, and iodoform are the chief of these. The chief general anæsthetics are ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide, bromoform, tetrachloride of carbon, trichlorhydrin, bichloride of methylene, paraldehyde, bichloride of ethidene, and ethyl bromide.

Anæsthetization, an-es-thet-iz-a'shun.. Condition of nervous system induced by anæsthetics. Employment of an agent for such purposes. To *anæsthetize* or *anesthetize* is to employ such agents.

Anæsthetolepra, an-es-thet-o-lep'rah. Lepra accompanied with anæsthesia; anæsthetic leprosy.

Anæsthetospasm, an-es-thet'o-spazm. Convulsive motion with unconsciousness.

Anæsthe'tus. Anæsthetic.

Anagallis, an-ag-al'lis (*ana, gala,* milk, from power of coagulating milk). *Red pimpernel, Scarlet pimpernel, Shepherd's sun-dial, Chickweed,* nat. ord. Primulaceæ. Common European plant; reputed antispasmodic and stomachic. **A. aquat'ica,** Veronica beccabunga. **A. arven'sis,** pimpernel; herb of W. United States, used in rheumatism. **A. cæru'lea** has similar properties.

Anagargalicton, an-ah-gar-gal-ik'ton (*anagargarizo,* to gargle). Gargling.

Anagargarism (an-a-gar'gar-izm) or **Anagargariston,** an-ah-gar-gar-is'ton. Gargling.

Anagennesis (an-ah-gen-na'sis) or **Anagenesis,** an-ah-jen'es-is (*ana, gennao,* to generate). Regeneration; growing again.

Anaglyphe, an-ag'lif-e (*ana, glupho,* to carve). Calamus scriptorius.

Anaglyptoscope, an-a-glip't'o-skope (*anaglyphe,* carving, *skopeo,* to see). Arrangement for reversing casts, to change appearance of the cut and relief portions.

Anagnate, an-ag'nate (*ana, gnathos,* jaw). Not having a jaw.

Anagnosis, an-ag-no'sis (*ana, gnosis,* knowledge). Profound knowledge of medicine.

Anagnostakis, an-ag-nos'tak-is (after the Greek physician who invented it). Ophthalmoscope.

Anago'ge (*ana, ago,* to lead). Expectoration, vomiting; rejection.

Anagraph, an'a-graf (*ana, grapho,* to write). Prescription.

Anagyris (an-ag'ir-is), **Anagyrus,** an-ag'ir-us, or **A. fœtida.** Stinking-bean trefoil. Ord. Leguminosæ. Native of Italy. Leaves are powerfully purgative; juice is diuretic; seeds are emetic.

Anaisthesia (an-ais-tha'ze-ah) or **Anaisthæsia.** Anæsthesia.

Anaixesis, an-ikes-e'sis (*anaisso,* to begin afresh). Return of a disease.

Anakainosis, an-ah-ki-no'sis (*ana, kainizo,* to renew). Renewal or restoration. **A., gen'ital,** restoration by operation of the vulvo-vaginal and uterine tract without interference with its functions.

Anakinesis, an-ah-kin-a'sis (*ana, kineo,* to move). Agitation. Fusion, as of germs.

Anaklasis, an-ak'las-is (bending upward or backward). Flexion of joints.

Anakroasia, an-ah-kro-ah'ze-a (*an,* deprivative, *akroasis,* lecture). Want of appreciation of meaning of spoken words, although sound is distinctly heard.

Anakrotia, an-ah-kro'she-a. Anachrotism.

Anakusia (an-ah-ku'ze-ah) or **Anaku'sis** (*an, akouo,* to hear). Loss of hearing.

A'nal. Relating or appertaining to the anus, as anal region, anal fascia. **A. re'flex,** see *Reflex.*

Analdia, an-al'de-ah (*an, aldo,* to grow). Defective nutrition.

Analectis (an-ah-lek'tis) or **Analectris,** an-ah-lek'tris. Cushion to hide a deformed part.

Analectrotonous. Anelectrotonous.

Analemsia (an-ah-lem'she-ah) or **Analentia,** an-ah-len'she-ah. Analepsia.

Analepsia (an-ah-lep'she-ah) or **Analepsis,** an-ah-lep'sis (*ana, lambano,* to take). Convalescence; restoration to strength after disease. Sympathetic epilepsy from gastric disorder. Support given to fractured extremity, as by suspension.

Analeptic, an-a-lep'tik. Restorative, as medicine or food adapted to recruit strength during disease or convalescence.

Analges, an-al'jes (*an, algos,* pain). Not sensitive or subject to pain, as in mortification.

Analgesia (an-al-ge'ze-ah) or **Analgia,** an-al'je-ah (*an, algos,* pain). Stupor; insensibility; insensibility to pain, but not to tactile and other impressions.

Analgesic, an-al-je'sik. Anæsthetic; relieving pain, as anodyne.

Anal'gia. Analgesia.

Analgic, an-al'jik. Analgesic; free from pain.

Analogism, an-al'o-jizm. The process of judging diseases by analogy.

Anal'ogous. Resembling or conforming to other part or organ. **A. tis'sues,** diseased tissues resembling normal elementary tissues.

Analogue, an'a-log (*ana, logos,* proportion). Part in one organized being having same function as part in another organized being.

Analosis, an-al'o-sis (wasting). Atrophy.

Analthes, an-al'thes. Incurable.

Analthetic, an-al-thet'ik. Incurable.

Analysis, an-al'is-is (*ana, luo,* to loose). Resolution of anything into its component parts. It is *qualitative* when employed to discover the ingredients of a compound; *quantitative* when made with the view of determining the quantity of each. **A., gasomet'ric,** eudiometry, gasometry; chemical analysis for estimating the volume of gases in different specimens of atmosphere. **A., gravimet'ric,** quantitative analysis obtained by weighing analyzed bodies or their products. **A., organ'ic,** analysis of organic substances. **A., prismat'ic,** spectrum analysis. **A., prox'imate,** analysis to determine the proximate principles of a body. **A., qual'itative,** A. of number and character of elements composing a body. **A., quan'titative,** A. of proportionate number of elements composing a body. **A., spectroscop'ic** or **spec'trum,** see *Spectrum.* **A., ult'imate,** analysis to ascertain the ultimate constituents of a compound. **A., volumet'ric,** quantitative analysis by determining the components by volume.

Analyt'ical. Relating to analysis, as analytical chemistry.

Analyzer, an'al-i-zur. Polariscope.

Anamintin, an-am-in'tin. Principle derived from picrotoxin.

Anamirta, an-am-ir'tah. Genus of Menispermaceæ. **A. coc'culus,** Menispermum cocculus. **A. paniccula'ta,** Menispermum cocculus.

Anamnesia (an-am-na'ze-a) or **Anamnesis,** an-am-na'zis (*ana, mnesis,* remembrance). Tracing of earlier history of a disease.

Anamnestic, an-am-nes'tik (*ana, mnesis,* remem-

brance). Relating to earlier history of a disease. Medicine for improving memory.

Anamniota, an-am-ne-o'ta (*an, amnion*). Amphibious or other animals without amnion.

Anamorphosis, an-a-mor'fo-sis (*ana, morphe*, shape). Term used in optics to denote the means by which a distorted image is returned to its original shape.

Ananas, an-an'as. Bromelia ananas. **A. aculea'ta**, Bromelia ananas. **A. America'na**, Bromelia pinguin. **A. ova'ta**, Bromelia ananas. **A., wild, broad-leaved**, Bromelia pinguin.

Anance, an-an'se. Rough or severe surgical treatment, as in fractures and dislocations.

Anandria, an-an-dre'ah (*an, aner*, a man). Want of manliness; impotence (male); emasculation. The individual is *Anan'der*.

Ananeosis, an-an-e-o'sis (*ana, neos*, new, and *osis*). Renovation or renewal, as of blood by chyliferous vessels and lymphatics.

Anankophagia, an-an-ko-fah'je-ah (*ananke*, restraint, *phago*, to eat). Restricted diet, as during a course of training.

Anapalindrom'esis (*anapalin*, opposite, *dromos*, a race). Recurrence of disease on opposite sides.

Anapausis, an-ah-pau'sis (rest). Rest, restoration, remission.

Anapeiratic, an-ah-pi-rat'ik (*anapeirasthai*, to repeat an exercise). Due to continuous muscular exercise; writer's cramp, for instance, a form of spasm of coordination of muscles so engaged, and therefore an anapeiratic disease.

Anaperia, an-ap-er'e-ah (*anaperos*, crippled). Lameness; mutilation or injury, as of limb.

Anapetia, an-ah-pet-e'ah (*anapates*, expanded). Expansion of vessels; state opposite to that of closure.

Anaphalakrosis, an-ah-fal-ak-ro'sis (*anaphalakros*, bald-headed). Baldness, especially of front of head.

Anaphalantiasis (an-ah-fal-an-te'as-is) or **Anaphalantoma**, an-ah-fal-an-to'mah (*ana, phalanthos*, bald). Loss of hair of the eyebrows; baldness in general.

Anaphe (an'af-a) or **Anaphia**, an-af'e-ah (*an, haphe*, touch). Diminution or privation of sense of touch; exaggeration of sense of touch.

Anaphlasis (an-af'las-is) or **Anaphlasmus**, an-af-las'mus (*anaphlao*, to produce erection). Masturbation.

Anaphonesis, an-af-o-na'sis (*ana, phone*, voice). Exercise of voice; vociferation; act of crying out.

Anaphora, an-af'o-rah (*ana, phero*, to carry). Anabole.

Anaphrodisia, an-af-ro-diz'e-ah (*an, Aphrodite*, Venus). Absence of venereal appetite.

Anaphrodisiac, an-af-ro-diz'e-ak. Without sexual desire; also medicine which diminishes sexual desire. The chief articles of this class are ice, cold baths, local and general, bromides of potassium and ammonium, iodide of potassium, conium, camphor, digitalis, purgatives, nauseants, bleeding.

Anaphrodite, an-af'ro-dite. One who is anaphrodisiac.

Anaphroditic, an-af-ro-dit'ik. Reproducing without intercourse of sexes.

Anaphroditism, an-af'ro-dit-izm. Anaphrodisia.

Anaphroditous, an-af-rod'it-us. Without sexual desire.

Anaphromeli, an-af-rom'el-e (*an, aphros*, froth, *meli*, honey). Clarified honey.

Anaphthia, an-af'the-ah. Anaudia.

Anaphysis, an-af'is-is (*ana, phuo*, to produce). Anagennesis.

Anaphytopyra, an-af-it-op'ir-ah (*anaphusis*, renewed growth, *pur*, fever). Fever supposed to occur about time of puberty or at certain periods of growth.

Anaplasis (an-ap'las-is) or **Anaplasmus**, an-ap-las'mus (*anaplasso*, to restore). Restoration; union or consolidation of a fractured bone.

Anaplastic (an-a-plas'tik) or **Anaplasmatic**, an-a-plas-mat'ik. Epithet applied to art of restoring lost parts or normal shape, as anaplastic surgery, *An'aplasty*. Agent increasing amount of plastic matter in the blood.

Anaplasty, an'a-plas-te. See *Anaplastic*.

Anaplerosis, an-ah-pler-o'sis (*ana, pleroo*, to fill). Repletion; surgical therapeutics supplying parts that are wanting or lost substance; cicatrization.

Anaplerotic, an-a-pler-ot'ik. Tending or relating to repletion, or supply of lost parts; promoting regeneration of flesh.

Anapleusis, an-ah-plu'sis (*ana, pleo*, to swim). Looseness of exfoliated bone or of carious or other tooth.

Anaplosis, an-ah-plo'sis (*ana, aploo*, to unfold, and *osis*). Growth.

Anapneusis, an-ap-nu'sis (*ana, pneo*, to breathe). Respiration; cessation of pain.

Anapnoe, an-ap'no-a. Respiration.

Anapnoenu'si (*anapnoe, nousos*, disease). Diseases of the respiratory organs.

Anapnograph, an-ap'no-graf (*anapnoe, grapho*, to describe). Apparatus on principle of sphygmograph to register speed, pressure, and quantity of aërial currents in respiratory tracts.

Anapnoic, an-ap'no-ik (*an, apnoia*, want of power of breathing). Restoring power of breathing; relating to respiration, the movements of inspiration and expiration, etc.

Anapnometer, an-ap-nom'e-tur (*anapnoe, metron*, measure). Spirometer, anapnograph.

Anapnoonusi, an-ap-no-on-u'se (*anapnoe*, respiration, *nousos*, disease). Respiratory diseases.

Anapodisis (an-ah-pod'is-is) or **Anapodismus**, an-ah-po-dis'mus (*anapodizo*, to go back). Retroversion. **A. u'teri**, retroversion of the uterus.

Anapodophyllum Canadense, an-ah-po-do-fil'lum kan-ad-en'sa. Podophyllum peltatum.

Anapophysis, an-ah-pof'is-is (*ana, apophysis*, outgrowth). Inferior posterior tubercle or apophysis on the lumbar vertebræ.

Anaposis, an-ap'o-sis (*ana, posis*, drink). Recession of humors from circumference to centre of body.

Anapsyctica, an-ap-sik'te-kah (*anapsucho*, to refresh). Restoratives.

Anaptosis, an-ap-to'sis (*ana, ptosis*, falling). Relapse.

Anaptysis (an-ap'tis-is) or **Anaptysmus**, an-ap-tis'mus (*ana, ptuo*, to spit). Expectoration.

Anaptyxis, an-ap-tiks'is (*anaptuxis*, unfolding). Growth.

Anarcotina, ah-nar-ko-te'nah. Narcotine.

Anarina, ah-nar-e'nah (*a, nares*, nostrils). Absence or loss of nostrils.

Anarrhaphe, an-ar'raf-e (sewing up). Operation for entropion by suture.

Anarrhegnumina, an-ar-rheg-nu'min-ah (*anarrhegnumi*, to break out again). Disuniting of fractures or ulcers.

Anarrhesis (an-ar-rha'sis) or **Anarrhexis**, an-ar-rheks'is (same deriv.). Disunion of united fracture; refracture; hemorrhage.

Anarrhinon, an-ar'rhin-on (*ana, rhis*, nose). That which returns by the nose; sternutatory; that which issues by the skin (*ana, rinos*, skin).

Anarrhinum, an-ar'rhin-um. Sternutatory.

Anarrhoe (an-ar-rho'a) or **Anarrhœa**, an-ar-rhe'ah (*ana, rheo*, to flow). Afflux of fluid toward upper or inner part of the body; reversed peristalsis.

Anarrhophe (an-ar'rho-fa) or **Anarrhophesis**, an-ar-rhof-a'sis (*anarrhophao*, to suck in). Absorption.

Anarrhophonusi, an-ar-rho-fon-u'se (*anarrhophao, nousos*, disease). Diseases of absorbents.

Anarrhopia, an-ar-hop'e-ah (*ana, rhepo*, to incline). Anarrhœa.

Anarthria, an-arth're-ah (*an, arthron*, articulation). Absence of limbs or joints; defect in articulate speech. **A. litera'lis**, defective articulation of letters; stammering. **A. syllaba'ris**, defective articulation or pronunciation of syllables.

Anarthrus, an-arth'rus (*an, arthron*, joint). Without joint; inarticulate; one so fat that his joints are scarcely perceptible.

Anasarca, an-ah-sar'kah (*an*, through, *sarx*, flesh).

General dropsy, dropsy of cellular membrane; commonly it manifests itself by swelling around the ankles; is characterized by tumefaction of limbs and soft parts covering abdomen, thorax, and even face, with paleness and dryness of skin, and pitting (especially the ankles) when pressed upon. It may be active or passive, and its treatment must be regulated by rules applicable to dropsy. At times symptoms are acute and the effusion sudden, constituting dermatochysis, hydrops anasarca acutus, œdema calidum, œ. acutum, œ. febrile of some. See *Hydrops*. **A. America'na**, sleeping sickness of South America, with distension of abdomen. **A., essen'tial**, A. dependent on disorder of nutrition. **A. gravida'rum**, œdema of pregnant women. **A. hyster'icum**, anathymiasis. **A., prim'itive**, A., essential. **A. pulmo'num**, hydropneumonia, œdema of lungs. **A. sero'sa**, phlegmasia dolens. **A., symptomat'ic**, A. due to other disease, as of the heart.

Anaseisis (an-as-ei'sis) or **Anasismus**, an-as-is'mus (*ana, seio*, to shake). Concussion.

Anasomia, an-ah-so'me-ah (*ana, soma*, body). Adhesion between body and limbs.

Anaspadia, an-ah-spad'e-ah. Anaspasis.

Anaspadiæus, an-ah-spad-e-e'us. One affected with anaspadias.

Anaspadias, an-ah-spad'e-as (*ana, spao*, to draw). Condition in which urethra opens on upper surface of penis.

Anaspadisis (an-ah-spad'is-is) or **Anaspadismus**, an-ah-spad-is'mus. Anaspasis.

Anaspasis (an-as'pas-is) or **Anaspasmus**, an-ah-spaz'mus (*ana, spao*, to draw). Contraction, especially of the bowels; revulsion.

Anassa, an-as'sah. Brōmelia ananas.

Anastaltic, an-a-stal'tik (*ana, stello*, to contract). Ascending (referring to nervous current); styptic.

Anastasis, an-as-tas'is (*anistemi*, to rise up). Afflux of blood toward upper part of body; restoration from sickness; convalescence; resuscitation.

Anastatic, an-as-tat'ik. Relating to recovery or restoration.

Anastœcheiosis (an-ah-ste-ki-o'sis) or **Anastoichiosis**, an-ah-stoi-ke-o'sis (*ana, stoicheion*, element). Resolution of body or parts into their elements.

Anastole, an-as'to-le (*ana, stello*, to draw back). Retraction, as of edges of wound.

Anastomose, an-as'to-moze. To cause anastomosis.

Anastomosis, an-as-to-mo'sis (*ana, stoma*, mouth). Inosculation; communication between two vessels. Communication of nerves has been called anastomosis. **A. aneurismat'ica**, telangiectasia. **A., intes'tinal**, process of resection of the intestine, in which the resected ends are closed by invagination and suture, and perforated decalcified bone plates used for approximation. **A., Ja'cobson's**, see *Petrosal ganglion*.

Anastomotic, an-as-to-mot'ik. Belonging or relating to anastomosis. **A. arch**, arch formed by union of two vessels. **A. ar'tery**, branch from brachial around the elbow; branch of obturator on inner side of crural ring; branch from femoral around knee-joint; branch of peroneal; branch of spinal accessory. **A. vein**, anastomotica magna vein, forming communication between veins and sinuses in the brain.

Anastomotica magna, an-as-to-mot'ik-ah mag'nah. Branch of brachial artery, coming off a little above the elbow, and bestowing branches to brachialis internus, to under edge of triceps, and to muscles, ligaments, etc. about the elbow-joint.

Anastomotics, an-as-to-mot'iks. Medicines were so called, as if capable of opening mouths of vessels, as aperients, diuretics, etc.

Anastrophe, an-as'tro-fe (*ana, strepho*, to turn). Inversion. **A. u'teri**, inversion of uterus.

Anatasis, an-at'as-is (*ana, teino*, to stretch). Extension.

Anathema, an-ath-e'mah (*ana, tithemi*, to put). Votive tablet put up in ancient temples by the sick.

Anatherapeusis, an-ah-ther-ap-u'sis (*ana, therapeusis*, cure). Treatment by progressively increased doses.

Anatherum muricatum, an-ath-a'rum mu-rik-at'um. Andropogon muricatus.

Anathomia, an-ah-thom'e-ah. Anatomy.

Anathrepsis, an-ah-threps'is (*ana, trepho*, to nourish). Renewal of nutrition, as in restoration to health.

Anathymiama (an-ah-thim-e-am'ah) or **Anathymiasis**, an-ah-thim-e'as-is (*ana, thuma*, fumigation). Uncertain and transient swelling or inflation, observed at times in nervous and hysterical persons; exhalation; fumigation; hypochondriasis; phantom tumor; vapor-bath.

Anathymionusi, an-ah-thim-e-o-nu'si (*anathumia*, vapor, *nousos*, discase). Disorders of perspiratory apparatus.

Anatole, an-at'o-le (*anatole*, coming forth). Growth; lunula of the nail.

Anatome, a-nat'o-ma (*ana, tome*, cutting). Anatomy. **A. anima'ta**, physiology

Anatomia, an-ah-tom'e-ah. Anatomy. **A. anima'lis**, zootomy. **A. chirur'gica**, surgical anatomy. **A. compara'ta** or **comparati'va**, comparative anatomy; zootomy. **A. jurid'ica**, forensic anatomy. **A. picto'rum**, artistic anatomy. **A. sculpto'rum**, artistic anatomy. **A. vi'va**, physiology.

Anatomical, an-a-tom'ik-al. Relating or appertaining to anatomy; structural.

Anatomism, an-at'o-mism. Study of arrangement of parts, to explain phenomena of the organism.

Anatomist, an-at'o-mist. One who occupies himself with anatomy or dissection; one versed in anatomy. **A.'s snuff-box**, depression at root of thumb between extensor tendons.

Anatomography, an-at-o-mog'ra-fe (*anatomy, grapho*, to write). Treatise on anatomy.

Anatomy, an-at'o-me (*ana, tome*, incision). Dissection; study and knowledge of all the apparent properties of organized bodies. It is the science of organization, and includes, according to some, every mechanical decomposition, even of inorganic bodies; thus, crystallography is anatomy of crystallized minerals. Anatomy has also been called morphology, somatology, somatotomy, organology, etc. It assumes different names, according as the study is confined to one organized being or to a species or class of beings. Thus, *androtomy* or *anthropotomy* or *anthropography* or *anthroposomatology* is anatomy of man; *zoötomy*, that of other species of the animal kingdom; *veterinary anatomy*, anatomy of domestic animals; but when the word is used abstractly, it means *human anatomy*, particularly study of organs in healthy state. Anatomy of fœtal development has been called *anatomy of the fœtus* or *of evolution*. *Physiological anatomy* investigates structure with special view to function.

The anatomy of the diseased human body is *pathological* or *morbid anatomy*; when applied to medical jurisprudence, *forensic anatomy*. Several organs possessing similarity of structure and formed of same tissues have been grouped into systems or genera of organs; study of such systems is *general anatomy, histology*, or *morphotomy*, whilst study of each organ in particular is *descriptive* or *special anatomy—anthropomorphology*. Histology is, however, more frequently applied to *anatomy of the tissues*, called also *textural* and *microscopic anatomy, micranotomia*. See *Histology*. Descriptive anatomy has been divided into *skeletology*, comprising *osteology* and *syndesmology*; and *sarcology*, subdivided into *myology, neurology, angiology, adenology, splanchnology*, and *dermology*.

Surgical anatomy, medico-chirurgical anatomy, topographical anatomy, regional anatomy, is the particular and relative study of bones, muscles, nerves, vessels, etc., with which it is indispensable to be acquainted before performing operations.

Comparative or *analogical anatomy* is the comparative study of each organ in different animals or in different classes of animals. *Homological anatomy* examines the relations to each other of different parts of the same individual. *Transcendental* or *philosophical anatomy* inquires into the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed. *Artificial anatomy* is the art of modelling and representing, in wax or other substance, different organs or dif-

ferent parts of the human body in sound or diseased state. *Artistic* or *plastic anatomy* is the study of anatomy from an artistic point of view. *Phytotomy* or *phytanatomy* is anatomy of vegetables. *Pictorial anatomy* is anatomy artistically illustrated. *Clastic anatomy* (*klao*, to break) is the formation of models in such sort that they can be broken or separated in pieces.

Anat'omy. See *Skeleton.* **A., analog'ical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., artifi'cial,** see *Anatomy.* **A., artis'tic,** see *Anatomy.* **A., clas'tic,** see *Anatomy.* **A., compar'ative,** see *Anatomy, Zoötomy.* **A., descrip'tive,** see *Anatomy.* **A., foren'sic,** see *Anatomy.* **A., gen'eral,** see *Anatomy.* **A., homolog'ical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., hu'man,** see *Anatomy.* **A. of man,** see *Anatomy.* **A., me'dico-chirur'gical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., microscop'ic** or **minute,** see *Anatomy.* **A., mor'bid,** see *Anatomy.* **A., patholog'ical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., p., microscop'ic,** see *Histology.* **A., philosoph'ical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., physiolog'ical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., picto'rial,** see *Anatomy.* **A., plas'tic,** see *Anatomy.* **A., prac'tical,** see *Dissection.* **A., re'gional,** see *Anatomy.* **A., spec'ial,** see *Anatomy.* **A., sur'gical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., tex'tural,** see *Anatomy.* **A., topograph'ical,** see *Anatomy.* **A., transcenden'tal,** see *Anatomy.* **A., vet'erinary,** see *Anatomy.*

Anatresia, an-at-ra'ze-ah (*ana, treo,* to bore). Having open calibre; opposite to atresia, as of the vagina.

Anatresis, an-at-ra'sis (*ana, treo,* to bore). Perforation, trepanning.

Anatribe, an-at're-ba (*ana, tribo,* to rub). Friction.

Anatripsology, an-a-trip-sol'o-je (*anatripsis,* friction, *logos,* discourse). Treatise on, or description of, friction.

Anatriptic, an-a-trip'tik. Remedy used by inunction.

Anatriptologia, an-ah-trip-to-loj'e-ah. Anatripsology.

Anatrope, an-ah'tro-pa (*ana, trepo,* to turn). Subversion; inverted action of stomach, characterized by nausea, vomiting, etc.

Anaudia, an-awd'e-ah (*an, aude,* speech). Dumbness; catalepsy.

Anaxyris, an-aks'ir-is. Rumex acetosa.

Anazesis, an-az'a-sis (*ana, zeo,* to boil). Ebullition.

Anazotic, an-a-zo'tik (*an, azote,* nitrogen). Devoid or deprived of nitrogen.

Anazoturia, an-ah-zo-tu're-ah (*an, azotum, ouron,* urine). Deficiency of urea in urine.

Anberry, an'ber-re. Warts with a pedicle, seen on horses.

Anchieta salutaris, an-ke-a'tah sal-u-tar'is. Vegetable mercury, nat. ord. Violaceæ. Climbing plant from Brazil, emetic and cathartic; alterative in syphilis.

Anchilops, an'kil-ops (*anchi,* near, *ops,* eye). Inflammation of lacrymal sac. See *Ægilops.*

Anchone, an'ko-na (*ancho,* to strangle). Globus hystericus.

Anchonidroa, an-kon-id'ro-ah. Miliaria anginosa.

Anchorage, an'kor-age. Fixation of a part or organ, as uterus, floating kidney, etc.

Anchoralis processus, an-ko-rah'lis pro-ces'sus (*anchora,* an anchor). Coracoid process.

Anchusa angustifolia, an-ku'sah an-gus-te-fo'le-ah. A. officinalis. **A. incarna'ta,** A. officinalis. **A. lycopsoïdes,** A. officinalis. **A. officina'lis,** officinal or garden alkanet or bugloss. *Buglossa.* **A. tincto'ria,** *Dyer's bugloss, Dyer's alkanet, Orchanet,* European plant, used to give red color to ointments.

Anchusic acid, an-ku'sic as'id. Alkanin.

Anchusin, ank'u-sin. Alkanin.

Anchyloglossia, ank-il-o-glos'se-ah (*ankule,* stiffness, *glossa,* tongue). Tongue-tie.

Anchylomerisma, an-kil-o-mer-is'mah (*ankule,* stiffness, *merisma,* part). Firm attachment of two parts.

Anchylops, ank'il-ops. Ægilops; form of inflammation of lacrymal sac.

Anchylo'sis. Ankylosis.

Anchylostomiasis, an-kil-o-sto-me'as-is (*ankule,* stiffness, *stoma,* mouth). Form of anæmia produced by parasite drawing blood from the duodenal walls.

Anchylostomum duodenale, an-kil-os'to-mum du-o-den-al'a. Ankylostomum duodenale.

Ancistron, an-cis'tron. Hook; hamulus.

Ancle, an'kl (*ankulos,* crooked). Astragalus, malleolus; ankle.

Ancler (ank'lur), **Anc'let.** Malleolus.

Ancon, an'kon. Elbow, olecranon process.

Anconad, an'ko-nad. See *Anconal aspect.*

Anconæus, an-ko-ne'us. Anconeus.

Anconagra, an-kon'ag-rah (*ancon, agra,* a seizure). Pain in the elbow; gout of the elbow.

Anconal, an-ko'nal. Relating or appertaining to elbow or olecranon. **A. as'pect,** aspect toward side on which ancon or elbow is situated. *Anconad* is used, adverbially, to signify toward the anconal aspect.

Anconeal, an-ko-ne'al. Anconal.

Anconeus, an-ko-ne'us. Term once applied to every muscle attached to olecranon, and called great external, internal, and small anconei muscles. The first three are portions of the same muscle, *triceps brachialis;* the last has alone retained the name. It is the *Anconeus minor, Anconeus* or *Cubitalis Riolani, Epicondylo-cubitalis, Brevis cubiti,* of different authors, and is situate at the upper and back part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the posterior edge of the upper third of the ulna. It aids in extension of the forearm. **A. bre'vis,** inner head of triceps; outer head, according to others. **A. epitrochlea'ris,** muscle passing from internal condyle of humerus to olecranon. **A. exter'nus,** see *Triceps extensor cubiti.* **A. inter'nus,** see *Triceps extensor cubiti.* **A. lon'gus,** long head of triceps extensor cubiti. **A. mag'nus,** outer head of triceps. **A. ma'jor,** see *Triceps extensor cubiti.* **A. min'imus,** A. epitrochlearis. **A. mi'nor,** anconeus. **A. par'vus,** anconeus. **A. profun'dus,** inner head of triceps. **A. quar'tus,** anconeus. **A. quin'tus,** fascia between tendon of long head of triceps and latissimus dorsi muscles. **A. sex'tus,** A. epitrochlearis. **A. ter'tius,** A. epitrochlearis.

Anconocace, an-ko-nok'as-e. Pain or gout in the elbow.

Anconoid, an'ko-noid (*ankon,* elbow, *eidos,* shape). Shaped like an elbow.

Ancos, an'kos. Elbow; hook.

Ancteres, ank-ta'res (*ankter,* clasp). Fibulæ or clasps by which lips of wounds were formerly kept together.

Ancteriasmus, ank-ta-re-as'mus. Infibulation; use of ancteres.

Ancubitus, an-ku'bit-us. Affection of the eye, in which there is a sensation as if sand was in it.

Ancunulenta, an-ku-nu-len'tah. Menstruating woman.

Ancus, an'kus (*ankon,* elbow). One who cannot extend his arms completely. Deformity from luxation of humerus or forearm.

Ancylo, an'ki-lo (*ankule,* curve). In composition, curved condition; growing together.

(For words beginning with *Ancylo* see synonymous words under *Ankylo.*)

Ancyra, an'sir-ah. Hook.

Ancyroid cavity, an'sir-oid kav'it-e (*ancyra, eidos,* shape). Digital cavity. **A. pro'cess,** coracoid.

An'da As'su. Laxative expressed oil from seed of a Chilian plant. **A. Gome'sii,** native tree of Brazil, ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Cathartic oil, oil of anda, is obtained from seeds by pressure. Fruit is oval nut, containing two seeds having taste of chestnut, but cathartic and emetic. Shell is astringent in diarrhœa, etc.

Ande. Breath.

Ander'joa powder. Powdered bark of Wrightia antidysenterica.

Andersch, ganglion of, an'dursch, gan'gle-on. Petrous ganglion.

Andira anthelmintica, an-de'rah an-thel-mint'ik-ah. Brazilian tree, ord. Leguminosæ, seeds of which are anthelmintic. **A. araro'ba,** Goa powder is obtained from this Brazilian tree. **A. excel'sa,** bark, wood, and fruit are all employed; the bark in intermittent

fever. **A. ibai**, Geoffræa verimifuga. **A. iner'mis**, cabbage tree of West Indies; Geoffræa inermis. **A. racemo'sa**, Geoffræa inermis. **A. retu'sa**, Surinam cabbage tree; anthelmintic. **A. Surinamen'sis**, Geoffræa Surinamensis.

Andi'rin. Bitter extractive from Andira anthelmintica.

Andiro'ba, an-de-ro'bah. Carapa Guianensis.

Andol-andol. Large Chinese fly; tincture used in China and Java as a powerful vesicant.

Andrachne, an-drak'na. Arbutus unedo, portulaca.

Andrædœa, an-dre-de'ah (*aner*, man, *ædœa*, genital organs). Male genital organs.

Andrædœoblennorrhœa, an-dre-de-o-blen-or-rhe'-ah. Blennorrhœa or mucous discharge from the male genitals.

Andralogomelia, an-dral-o-go-ma'le-ah (*aner*, man, *alogos*, brute, *melos*, limb). Monstrosity combining body of a man with limbs of a brute.

Andranatomy (an-dran-at'o-me) or **Andratome**, an-drat'o-me (*andro*, *tome*, cutting). Anthropotomy; anatomy or dissection of the human body.

Andreia (an-dri'ah) or **Andria**, an-dre'ah. Adult age; manhood. **A. mu'lier**, female hermaphrodite.

An'dro (*aner*, man). In composition, man.

Androarium, an-dro-ar'e-um (*andro*, *oarion*, seed-vessel). Testicle.

Androgalactozemia, an-dro-gal-ak-to-za'mia (*andro*, *gala*, milk, *zemia*, loss). Secretion or discharge of milk in the male.

Androgenei'a or **Androgenia**, an-dro-jen-e'ah (*andro*, *genesis*, generation). Procreation of males.

Andrographides (an-dro-graf'id-ees) **herb.** Andrographis.

Andrographis paniculata, an-drog'raf-is pan-ik-u-lat'ah. Kariyal andrographides; Indian root, stalk and root of which are tonic and stomachic, especially in dyspepsia with constipation.

Androgyna, an-droj'in-ah (*andro*, *gune*, woman). Female hermaphrodite.

Androgynal, an-droj'in-al. Hermaphroditic.

Androgynia (an-dro-jin'e-ah) or **Androgynism**, an-droj'in-ism. Hermaphrodism.

Androgynoarion, an-dro-jin-o-ar'e-on (*andro*, *gune*, woman, *oarion*, small egg). Embryonic sexual organs before sex is determined.

Androgynus, an-droj'in-us (*andro*, *gune*, woman). Male hermaphrodite; effeminate person.

Androlepsia, an-dro-lep'se-ah (*andro*, *lambano*, to lay hold of). Conception in woman.

Androma, an-dro'ma. Form of elephantiasis of scrotum, endemic in Southern Asia.

Andromania, an-dro-man'e-ah. Nymphomania.

Andromeda arborea, an-drom'ed-ah ar-bo're-ah. *Sorrel tree, Sour tree, Sour wood, Elk tree, Elk wood, Sorrel wood, Sour leaf.* Small indigenous tree, ord. Ericaceæ, found as far as southern limits of Georgia and Alabama; seldom north of Virginia. Sour leaves are refrigerant and astringent, and make a kind of lemonade, given in fevers. **A. Japon'ica**, native of China and Japan, of toxicological interest only; contains a poisonous glucoside, asebotoxin. **A. maria'na**, *Broad-leaved moorwort, Kill-lamb, Lamb-killer, Stagger-bush.* Decoction of this indigenous plant has been employed as a wash in affection of negroes of Southern United States, called toe itch or ground itch. **A. nit'ida**, *Sour wood, Sorrel tree*, indigenous; properties like those of A. arborea. **A. polyfo'lia**, wild rosemary of America, Europe, and Asia; leaves are acro-narcotic.

Andromedotox'in. White crystallized poison from andromeda; has inhibitory action on centres of respiration.

Androphobia, an-dro-fo'be-ah (*andro*, *phobos*, fear). Insane fear of men.

Androphonici (an-dro-fon'is-e) **morbi** (*andro*, *phonos*, murder). Homicidal lesions.

Androphonomania, an-dro-fo-no-man'e-ah (*andro*, *phonos*, murder, *mania*). Homicidal insanity.

Andropogon bicornis, an-dro-po'gon be-corn'is (*andro*, *pogon*, beard). Junctus odoratus. **A. cal'amus aromat'icus**, see *Oleum graminis indici*. **A. citra'tus**, Junctus odoratus. **A. citriodo'rus**, Junctus odoratus, Nardus Indica. **A. Marti'ni**, ginger-grass, Indian species, yielding rubefacient volatile oil. **A. murica'tus**, root of this plant, from Bombay, is aromatic and bitterish; used as perfume and to drive away insects; also excitant and diaphoretic. **A. nar'dus**, Calamus Alexandrinus, Nardus Indica. **A. pachno'des**, variety of A. Schœnanthus, Indian plant, both yielding oil of ginger-grass. **A. Schœnan'thus**, Junctus odoratus. **A. squarro'sus**, A. muricatus.

Androsace, an-dros'as-a (*andro*, *sakos*, buckler, from appearance of leaf). Umbilicus marinus. **A. Matthi'oli**, Umbilicus marinus.

Androsæmum, an-dro-se'mum (*andro*, *haima*, blood). European undershrub, whose leaves were esteemed as vulnerary.

Androsymphysia (an-dro-sim-fiz'e-ah) or **Androsymphysis**, an-dro-sim'fis-is. Monstrosity from fusion of male fœtuses or male genital apparatus.

Androtomy, an-drot'o-me. Andranotomy.

Andrum, an'drum. Androma.

Anebium, an-a'be-um. Anchusa tinctoria.

Anebus, an-a'bus (*an*, *hebe*, puberty). One who has not reached puberty.

Anecrisis, an-ek'ris-is (*an*, *ekkrisis*, secretion). Absence or suppression of secretion.

Anectasia (an-ek-tah'ze-ah) or **Anectasis**, an-ek'tas-is (*an*, *ektasis*, distension). Diminution in size of any part or organ.

Anecypetus, an-a-sip-a'tus (*an*, *pueo*, to promote suppuration). Not suppurating; without tendency to suppuration.

Anegertica, an-a-jur'tik-ah (*ana*, *egeiro*, to awaken). Art of resuscitating the apparently dead.

Aneilema (an-i-la'mah) or **Aneilesis**, an-i-la'sis (*ana*, *eileo*, to roll up). Motion of air in intestines, and tormina accompanying it; colic, flatulence.

Anelectric, an-e-lek'trik. Not electrifiable; parting easily with electricity; opposite of dielectric.

Anelec'trode. Positive pole of galvanic battery.

Anelectroton'ic. Relating to anelectrotonus.

Anelectrotonus, an-e-lek-trot'o-nus. Lessened excitability of nerve at positive pole when traversed by constant current of electricity.

Anel's operation, an-els' op-e-ra'shun. Operation of ligation of aneurism on proximal side of aneurismal sac. **A. probe** or **sound**, probe for insertion into lacrymal puncta. **A. syr'inge**, delicate syringe for injection of fluids.

Anemia, an-e'me-ah (*anemos*, wind). Anæmia; flatulence.

Anemic, an-e'mik. Anæmic.

Anemometer, an-e-mom'e-tur (*anemos*, wind, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measurement of direction and velocity of currents of atmospheric air.

Anemometry, an-e-mom'et-re (*anemos*, wind, *metron*, measure). Science of measuring force and velocity of air with an instrument called an anemometer.

Anemone, an-em-o'na (*anemos*, wind). Wind-flower. **A. cer'nua** has similar properties to A. pulsatilla. **A. colli'na**, A. pulsatilla. **A. corona'ria**, European plant; root is purgative, and applied in diseases of the eye; herb in ulcers and skin diseases. **A. Grönlan'dica**, coptis. **A. hepat'ica**, Hepatica triloba. **A. interme'dia**, A. pulsatilla. **A. Ludovicia'na**, A. patens. **A. nemoro'sa**, wood anemony. Herb and flowers are poisonous, acrid, corrosive, and rubefacient. **A. pa'tens**, indigenous; possesses similar properties. **A. praten'sis**, meadow anemony; this European plant has similar properties. **A. pulsatil'la**, pasque flower, possesses like properties. **A. ru'bra**, A. pratensis. **A., rue-leaved**, Thalictum anemonoides. **A. sylves'tris**, A. pratensis.

Anemonin, an-em'o-nin. Principle from Anemone pulsatilla, resembling aconitin, $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$; used in asthma, bronchitis, etc.

Anemonol, an-em'o-nol. Oil of anemone, powerful volatile oil from various anemones, causing vesication of the skin.

Anemony, an-em'o-ne. Anemone hepatica. **A.,**

meadow, Anemone pratensis. **A., wood**, Anemone nemorosa.

Anemopathy, an-em-op'a-the (*anemos*, air, *pathos*, disease). Treatment of disease by inhalation.

Anemopsis (an-em-op'sis) **Califor'nica.** Yerba mansa. Leaves of this herb of Western United States and Mexico are stimulant and astringent, and applied externally to venereal sores.

Anencephalæmia (an-en-sef-al-e'me-ah) or **Anencephalohæmia**, an-en-sef-al-o-he'me-ah (*an*, *enkephalos*, encephalon, *haima*, blood). Deficiency of blood in the brain. Syncope.

Anencephalia, an-en-sef-al'e-ah. See *Anencephalus*.

Anencephalic, an-en-sef-al'ik. Anencephalous.

Anencephalism, an-en-sef'al-izm. See *Anencephalus*.

Anencephaloneuria (an-en-sef-al-o-nu're-ah) or **Anencephaloner'via** (*an*, *enkephalos*, encephalon, and *neuron*, nerve). Defective nervous action in the encephalon.

Anencephalotrophy, an-en-sef-al-ot'ro-fe (*an*, *enkephalos*, encephalon, *trophe*, nourishment). Atrophy of the brain.

Anencephalous, an-en-sef'al-us (*an*, *enkephalos*, brain). Devoid of brain; monstrosity in which there is entire absence of brain. Condition has been called *anencephalia* or *anencephalism*. One that has part only of the brain, *paracephalus*. Weak, silly person.

Anenergasia (an-en-ur-gaz'e-ah) or **Anenergia**, an-en-er-je'ah (*an*, *ergon*, work). Debility.

Anenius, an-en'e-us (without pain). Painlessness.

Anen'tera (*an*, *enteron*, intestine). Infusoria devoid of intestines.

Anenteræmia, an-en-ter-e'me-ah (*an*, *enteron*, intestine, *haima*, blood). Anæmia of the intestines.

Anenterata, an-en-ter-at'ah (*an*, *enteron*, intestine). Without intestines; see *Anenterelmintha*.

Anen'terate. Without intestines, as A. worms, *Anenterata*.

Anenterelmintha, an-en-ter-el-min'thah (*an*, *enteron*, intestine, and *helmins*, worm). Worms unprovided with intestinal canal.

Anenteronervia (an-en-ter-o-nur've-ah) or **Anenteroneuria**, an-en-ter-o-nu're-ah (*an*, *enteron*, *neuron*, nerve). Atony of the intestines. **A. saturnina** is due to lead-poisoning.

Anenterotrophy, an-en-ter-ot'ro-fe (*an*, *enteron*, and *trophe*, nourishment). Defective nutrition of the intestines.

Anenterous, an-en'ter-us. Possessing no intestinal canal; anenterate.

Anepia, an-ep'e-ah (*anepes*, without speech). Defect or loss of speech.

Anepicritus, an-ep-ik'ri-tus (*an*, *epikrisis*, judgment). Of deficient mental power.

Anepiploic, an-e-pip-lo'ik (*a*, priv., *epiploon*, omentum). Devoid of omentum.

Anepischesis, an-ep-is'ke-sis (*an*, *epischesis*, retention). Incontinence of urine.

Anepithymia, an-ep-e-thim'e-ah (*an*, *epithumia*, desire). Loss of appetite, as hunger, thirst, venery, etc. **A. chloro'sis**, chlorosis.

Aner, an'ur. Man.

Anerethisia, an-er-a-thiz'e-ah (*an*, *erethizo*, to irritate). Defect of irritability, as of muscle or nerve.

Anergia, an-er'je-ah. Want of energy.

Anerobia, an-er-o'be-ah. Anaërobia.

Anerobic, an-er-o'bik. Anaërobic.

Aneroid, an'er-oid (*a*, *neros*, moist). Free from moisture. See *Barometer*.

Anerotomy, an-er-ot'o-me. Anarotomy.

Anervia, ah-nur've-ah. Paralysis; defect of nervous power.

Anerythroblepsia, an-er-ith-ro-blep'she-ah (*an*, *eruthros*, red, *blepo*, to see). Color-blindness as to red.

Anerythropsia (an-er-ith-rop'se-ah) or **Anerythroblepsia**, an-er-ith-ro-blep'se-ah (*an*, *eruthros*, red, *opsis*, vision). Defective vision, consisting in incapability of distinguishing red; also achromatopsia or color-blindness.

Anesia (an-a'ze-ah) or **Anesis**, an-e'sis (*aniemi*, to relax). Remission, as of fevers.

Anesthesia (an-es-tha'ze-ah) or **Anesthesis**, an-es-tha'sis. Anæsthesia.

Anesthetic, an-es-thet'ik. Anæsthetic.

Anesum, an-a'sum. Pimpinella anisum.

Anethi fructus, an-a'the fruk'tus. See *Anethum graveolens*.

Anethol, an-e'thol. $C_{10}H_{12}O$. Principal component of oils of fennel and anise.

Anethum, an-a'thum (*ana*, *theo*, to run, from its quick growth). *Fennel* or *Finckle*, *Anet*, *Sweet fennel*. Ord. Umbelliferæ. The fruit, fœniculum, has aromatic odor and warm, sweetish taste; it is carminative. Oil—oleum fœniculi, oil of fennel—is officinal; root is pectoral and diuretic. **A. fœnic'ulum**, anethum. **A. grave'olens**, dill, native of south of Europe; seeds, anethi fructus, are stimulant and carminative. Distilled water, aqua anethi, dill-water, and oil, oleum anethi, oil of dill, are officinal in other pharmacopœias. **A. pastina'ca**, Pastinaca sativa. **A. piperi'tum**, anethum. **A. seg'etum**, anethum.

Anetic, an-et'ik. Anodyne, remitting.

Aneton, an-a'ton. Anethum.

Anetus, an-a'tus. Intermittent fever. **A. quarta'nus**, quartan. **A. quotidia'nus**, quotidian. **A. tertia'nus**, tertian fever.

Aneuralgicon, ah-nu-ral'jik-on (*a*, *neuron*, nerve, *algos*, pain). Instrument to allay pain in the nerves; fumigating apparatus, in which dried narcotic and other herbs are burnt, heated vapor being directed to the affected part.

Aneuria, ah-nu're-ah (*a*, *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis; defect of nervous power.

Aneurism, an'u-rizm (*ana*, *euruno*, to dilate). Tumor produced by rupture or dilatation of the coats of an artery; the term has been extended to lesions of arteries and also to dilatation of the heart. There are various kinds of aneurism; the following are the chief:

I. When the blood which forms the tumor is enclosed within the dilated coats of the artery. This is the *True aneurism*, *Aneurysma verum*, *Hernia arteriarum*.

II. When the blood has escaped from the opened artery, it is called *Spurious* or *false aneurism*, *aneurisma spurium*, *Ruptura arteriæ*, *Arteriorrhexis*, *Arteriodialysis*, *Ecchymoma arteriosum*. The latter is divided into three varieties:—1. *Diffused false aneurism*, which occurs immediately after division or rupture of an artery, and consists of extravasation of blood into the areolar texture. 2. *Circumscribed false aneurism*, in which the blood issues from the vessel some time after receipt of the wound, and forms itself a sac in the neighboring areolar tissue. 3. *Aneurism by anastomosis*, *Varicose*, *Racemose*, or *Cirsoid aneurism*, *Arteriovenous aneurism*, *Phlebarteriodialysis*, *Aneurysma venoso-arteriosum*, *A. varicosum racemosum* or *cirsoides*, *Angioma arteriale racemosum*, which may arise from simultaneous wounding of an artery and vein, the arterial blood passing into the vein and producing a varicose state of it, or by increase of arterial tissue and dilatation and elongation of arteries. The term *cirsoid* is employed when a number of vessels are dilated and elongated, usually from paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves from injury; and *aneurism by anastomosis* when the smaller vessels and capillaries are affected.

III. *Mixed aneurism* is that arising from dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Some authors have made two varieties of this:—1. *Mixed external aneurism*, where the internal and middle coats are ruptured and the areolar is dilated. 2. *Mixed internal aneurism*, in which the internal coat is dilated and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *Aneurysma herniam arteriæ sistens*.

A *Sacciform* or *sacculated aneurism*, *aneurysma sacculatum*, consists of a distinct sac or bag, having a comparatively narrow channel of communication with the artery. A *Fusiform*, *cylindroid*, *tubular*, or *tubulated aneurism*, *aneurysma fusiforme*, is one formed by dila-

tation of all the coats of the vessel and elongation of the affected part of the artery.

Aneurisms have been termed *traumatic, aneurysma ex vulnere*, or *exogenous* and *spontaneous*, according as they may have been caused by a wound, or have originated spontaneously. The latter, when originating from lesions of the inner coats of arteries, have been termed *endogenous*. They also receive the name of the vessel implicated, as *carotid aneurism, aortic aneurism*, etc.

Aneurisms have also been divided into *internal* and *external*. The internal aneurisms are situate in the great splanchnic cavities, and occur in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, etc. Their diagnosis is difficult, and they are often inaccessible to surgical treatment. External aneurisms are situate at the exterior of the head, neck, and limbs, and are distinctly pulsatory.

Aneurisms may be caused by earthy and atheromatous or other degenerations of the artery, embolism, syphilis, overaction of the heart, external injury, wounds, fractures, and dislocations, etc., predisposition being established by age, sex, occupation, etc. Sometimes a number of arteries are affected, constituting an *aneurismal diathesis*.

Aneurisms are generally of slow growth and chronic existence, being governed in this by the duration of the exciting cause, the force of the circulation, condition of the aneurismal sac, etc.

Aneurisms, especially the internal, may be combated by rest and debilitant treatment, on the plan of Valsalva, consisting in repeated bloodletting, with food enough merely to support life. The local treatment of aneurism consists in use of digital or mechanical compression, ligation of the artery, manipulation, injection of the sac, etc.

An'eurism by anastomo'sis. See *Aneurism.* **A., arte'rio-ve'nous,** see *Aneurism.* **A., ax'illary,** aneurism of the axillary artery. **A., brach'ial,** aneurism of the brachial artery. **A. of bone,** osteo-aneurism. **A., Brasdor's operation for,** see *Brasdor.* **A., carot'id,** aneurism of carotid artery. **A., cir'cumscribed,** see *Aneurism.* **A., cir'soid,** see *Aneurism.* **A., cylin'droid,** see *Aneurism.* **A., cys'tic,** sacculated form of aneurism. **A., cystogen'ic,** A. from bursting of cyst into artery. **A., diffused,** see *Aneurism.* **A., dissect'ing,** *Aneurysma dissecans*, is one in which, owing to rupture of the inner and middle coats of an artery, the blood makes itself a channel between these coats and the outer coat. In many cases the lesion appears to consist in separation of the laminæ of the middle coat, between which the blood forms itself a channel. It occurs in old persous, particularly in women. **A., embol'ic,** A. of small artery from presence of foreign body. **A., encys'ted,** circumscribed a. **A., endo'genous,** see *Aneurism* and *Endogenous.* **A. by ero'sion,** aneurismal varix. **A., exo'genous,** see *Aneurism* and *Exogenous.* **A., exter'nal,** see *Aneurism.* **A., false,** see *Aneurism.* **A., false, cir'cumscribed,** see *Aneurism.* **A., false, diffused,** see *Aneurism.* **A., fem'oral,** aneurism of the femoral artery. **A., fu'siform,** see *Aneurism.* **A. of the heart,** *Cardionchus, Cardieurysma, Cardianeurysma*, has been divided into active and passive. The active forms are scarcely aneurisms, as they commonly consist of increased thickness of the parietes of the heart, diminishing its cavity instead of increasing it. The term *hypertrophy of the heart* better indicates their character. *Passive aneurism, Cardiectasis*, on the contrary, is attended with extenuation of the parietes of the organ and enlargement of the cavities. The impulse is feebler than usual. Both sounds are widely transmitted over the thorax, and are not much fainter at a distance from their point of origin. *Partial* or *true aneurism of the heart, Cardiectasis partialis, Aneurysma consecutivum cordis*, is sometimes, but rarely, seen. The name *aneurism of the valves of the heart* has been given to pouch-like projections of the valves into the auricles. **A., her'nial,** form of aneurism in which inner coat of artery protrudes through ruptured outer coat. **A., il'iac,** aneurism of the iliac artery. **A., inter'nal,** see *Aneurism.* **A., intracra'nial,** aneurism of the basilar, anterior cerebral, internal carotid, and other arteries within the cranium. **A., mil'iary,** pathogenic lesion observed in old persons who are victims of cerebral hemorrhage, consisting of alteration of the arterial system in the brain, with production of aneurisms in the smaller arteries; hemorrhage resulting from rupture of these aneurisms. **A., mixed,** see *Aneurism.* **A. needle,** flat needle or probe having eyelet for ligation of artery in aneurism. **A., Park's,** arterio-venous a., arterial blood being diffused into two neighboring veins. **A., poplite'al,** aneurism of the popliteal artery. **A., Pott's,** aneurismal varix. **A., ra'cemose,** see *Aneurism.* **A., sac'ciform** or **sac'culated,** see *Aneurism.* **A., sponta'neous,** see *Aneurism.* **A., spu'rious,** see *Aneurism.* **A., subcla'vian,** aneurism of the subclavian artery. **A., traumat'ic,** see *Aneurism.* **A., true,** see *Aneurism.* **A., tu'bular** or **tu'bulated,** see *Aneurism.* **A., Valsal'va's treatment of,** see *Aneurism.* **A., val'vular,** A. affecting valves of the heart. **A., var'icose,** see *Aneurism.*

Aneurisma, an-u-riz'mah. Aneurism.

Aneurismal, Aneurysmal (an-u-riz'mal), or **Aneurismat'ic.** That which belongs to aneurism. **A. can'cer,** teleangiectatic cancer. **A. sac** or **cyst,** sort of pouch formed by dilatation of the coats of an artery, in which the blood forming the aneurismal tumor is contained. **A. tu'mor,** aneurism. **A. va'rix,** arterio-venous aneurism, without intervening sac.

Aneurismatic, an-u-riz-mat'ik. Aneurismal.

Aneurysm, an'u-rizm. Aneurism.

Aneurysma, an-u-riz'mah. Aneurism. **A. ex anastomo'si** or **anastomot'icum,** aneurism by anastomosis. **A. cirsoï'des,** aneurism by anastomosis. **A. cor'dis actí'vum,** heart, hypertrophy of the. **A. cylin'dricum,** cylindroid aneurism. **A. dis'secans,** aneurism, dissecting. **A. fusifor'me,** see *Aneurism.* **A. her'niam arte'riæ sis'tens,** see *Aneurism.* **A. osteoï'des,** osteo-aneurism. **A. racemo'sum,** see *Aneurism.* **A. saccula'tum,** see *Aneurism.* **A. spongio'sum,** angioma. **A. spu'rium,** see *Aneurism.* **A. varico'sum** or **veno'so-arterio'sum,** see *Aneurism.* **A. ve'rum,** see *Aneurism.* **A. ex vul'nere,** see *Aneurism.*

Aneurysmal (an-u-riz'mal) or **Aneurysmatic,** an-u-riz-mat'ik. Relating to aneurism.

Aneurysmus, an-u-riz'mus. Aneurism; dilatation.

Aneuthanasia, an-u-than-aze'e-ah (*an, euthanasia*, easy death). Painful death.

Anevria, ah-nev're-ah (*a, neuron*, nerve). Aneuria.

Anfractuosity, an-frak-tu-os'it-e (*an*, around, *frango*, to break). Groove or furrow; sinuous depression or sulcus, of greater or less depth, like those separating convolutions of brain from each other. **A., cer'ebral,** these are narrow, and deeper at upper surface of brain than at base, and are lined by prolongation of pia mater. Ethmoidal cells are sometimes called ethmoidal anfractuosities.

Anfractuous, an-frak'tu-us. Sinuous, tortuous.

Anfractus, an-frak'tus. Anfractuosity. **A. cer'ebri,** see *Anfractuosity, cerebral.*

Angat'ra. Disease of Madagascar, with zonular pain of head and abdomen, terminating in wasting.

Angectasia, an-gek-taz'e-ah. Angiectasis.

Angeia, an-gi'ah. Vessels. **A. pneumat'ica,** see *Artery.*

Angeiæmia, an-gi-e'me-ah (*angeion, haima*, blood). Plethora.

Angeiaëraphrosia, an-gi-ah-er-af-ro'ze-ah (*angeion, aër*, air, *aphros*, froth). Asphyxia by frothy mucus in bronchial tubes, as in capillary bronchitis.

Angeial, an-ji'al. Vascular.

Angeid, an'je-id. Vascular.

Angeidiectasia, an-gi-de-ek-taz'e-ah (*angeion, ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of capillaries.

Angeiectasia (an-gi-ek-taz'e-ah), **Angeiectasis** (an-gi-ek'taz-is), or **Angeiectoma,** an-gi-ek-to'mah. Dilatation of vessels. **A. capilla'ris,** vascular nævus.

Angeiectopia, an-gi-ek-to'pe-ah (*angeion, ektopos,*

out of place). Displacement or unnatural location of blood-vessel.

Angeielcosis, an-gi-el-ko'sis (*angeion, helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of a blood-vessel.

Angeiemphraxis, an-gi-em-fraks'is (*angeion, emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of vessels.

Angeienchyma, an-gi-en'kim-ah (*angeion, enchuma*, effusion). Vascular tissue.

Angeieurysma, an-gi-u-riz'mah (*angeion, eurusma*, dilatation). Angeiectasia.

Angeiitis, an-ji-i'tis. Inflammation of a blood-vessel.

Angeioasthenia, an-gi-o-as-then-e'ah. Weakness of blood-vessels.

Angeiocarditis, an-gi-o-kar-de'tis. Angiocarditis.

Angeiocaverno'sus. Vascular nævoid nodular tumor of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Angeiochalasis, an-gi-o-kal'as-is (*angeion, chalasis*, relaxation). Dilatation of vessels.

Angeiocholitis, an-gi-o-kol-e'tis (*angeion, chole*, bile). Inflammation of bile-ducts.

Angeiocinesis, an-gi-o-sin-a'sis (*angeion, kinesis*, motion). Motion excited in blood-vessels.

Angeiodiastasis, an-gi-o-de-as'tas-is (*angeion, diastasis*, separation). Separation of divided ends of a vessel; dilatation or unnatural position of a vessel.

Angeioelephantiasis, an-gi-o-el-e-fan-ti'as-is. Elephantiasis teleangeiectodes; elephantiasis of connective-tissue layer of skin, extending thence to the surface.

Angeiogeny (an-gi-oj'en-e) or **Angiog'eny** (*angeion, gennao*, to generate). Formation or generation of vessels.

Angeioglioma, an-gi-o-gle-o'mah (*angeion, glia*, glue). Vascular glioma of spinal cord.

Angeiograph, an-gi'o-graf. A modified sphygmograph.

Angeiography (an-gi-og'ra-fe) or **Angiog'raphy** (*angeion, graphe*, description). Description of vessels; use of angeiograph.

Angeiohæmia, an-gi-o-he'me-ah (*angeion, haima*, blood). Plethora.

Angeiohelco'sis (*angeion, helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of a blood-vessel.

Angeiohydrography (an-gi-o-hi-drog'ra-fe) or **Angiohydrog'raphy** (*angeion, hudor*, water, *grapho*, to describe). Description of lymphatics.

Angeiohydrology (an-gi-o-hi-drol'o-je) or **Angiohydrol'ogy** (*angeion, hudor*, water, *logos*, description). Treatise on vessels; description of lymphatics.

Angeiohydrotomy (an-gi-o-hi-drot'o-me) or **Angiohydrot'omy** (*angeion, hudor*, water, *tome*, incision). Dissection of lymphatics.

Angeioitis, an-gi-o-e'tis. Inflammation of a blood-vessel.

Angeiokinesis, an-gi-o-kin-a'sis. Angeiocinesis.

Angeioleucitis (an-gi-o-lu-se'tis) or **Angioleuci'tis** (*angeion, leukos*, white). Inflammation of lymphatics; see *Lymphangeitis*.

Angeioleucography, an-gi-o-lu-kog'raf-e. Angeioleucology.

Angeioleucology, an-gi-o-lu-kol'o-je (*angeion, leukos*, white, *logos*, description). Treatise on or description of lymphatics. One who makes them a study is an *Angeiol'ogist*.

Angeiology (an-gi-ol'o-je) or **Angiol'ogy** (*angeion, logos*, a discourse). Treatise on the vessels; anatomy of vessels; it includes arteriology, phlebology, and angeiohydrology.

Angeiolymphitis, an-gi-o-lim-fe'tis. Angeioleucitis.

Angeiolymphoma, an-gi-o-lim-fo'mah. Lymphangeioma.

Angeioma, an-gi-o'mah. Vascular tumor, tumor composed mainly of newly-formed blood-vessels, or of blood-vessels with newly-formed elements in their walls. **A., arte'rial**, aneurism by anastomosis. **A., cap'illary**, nævus. **A., cav'ernous**, erectile tumor of large vessels with cavernous spaces. **A., congen'ital**, nævus. **A., lipog'enous**, subcutaneous form of a. resembling lipoma. **A., lymphat'ic**, lymphangeioma. **A., plex'iform**, common form of a. of skin, in which capillaries are dilated and tortuous. **A., ra'cemose**, cirsoid aneurism. **A., tu'berose**, lipogenous form of a. **A., var'icose**, A., cavernous. **A., ve'nous**, A., cavernous.

Angeiomalacia (an-gi-o-mal-ah'se-ah) or **Angiomala'cia** (*angeion, malakia*, softening). Mollescence or softening of vessels.

Angeiomyces, an-gi-om'is-es (*angeion, mukes*, fungus). Spongy dilatation of capillaries; hæmatodes fungus.

Angeion, an-gi'on. Vessel.

Angeioneurosis, an-gi-o-nu-ro'sis. Angioneurosis.

Angeionoma, an-gi-on-o'mah. Angionoma.

Angeionosus (an-gi-on'o-sus) or **Angeionusus**, an-gi-o-nu'sus (*nousos*, disease). Angeiopathia.

Angeiopàralysis, an-gi-o-par-al'is-is. Vaso-motor paralysis.

Angeioparesis, an-gi-o-par'a-sis. Partial vaso-motor paralysis.

Angeioparetic, an-gi-o-par-et'ik. Relating to vaso-motor paralysis.

Angeiopathia (an-gi-o-path-e'ah) or **Angiopathi'a** (*angeion, pathos*, disease). Disease of vessels.

Angeioplania (an-gi-o-plan'e-ah) or **Angioplan'ia** (*angeion*, vessel, *plane*, error). Anomaly in structure and distribution of vessels.

Angeioplastic, an-gi-o-plas'tik. Relating to vessel-forming tissues.

Angeioplerosis, an-gi-o-pler-o'sis (*angeion, pleroo*, to fill up). Plethora; engorgement of vessels.

Angeioploce, an-gi-op'lo-se (*angeion, ploke*, plaiting). Operation for arresting hemorrhage from cut vessel by passing divided end through hole made in vessel.

Angeiopyra, an-gi-op'ir-ah (*angeion, pur*, fire, fever). Fever with inflammation.

Angeiorhexis, an-gi-o-reks'is. Rupture of blood-vessel.

Angeiorrhagia, an-gi-or-rhaj'e-ah (*angeion, rhage*, rupture). Active hemorrhage.

Angeiorrhœa (an-gi-or-rhe'ah) or **Angiorrhœ'a** (*angeion, rheo*, to flow). Passive hemorrhage.

Angeiosarcoma, an-gi-o-sar-ko'mah. Angiosarcoma.

Angeioscope, an-gi'o-skope (*angeion, skopeo*, to see). Instrument for examining smaller blood-vessels.

Angeioscopy, Examination by the angeioscope.

Angeiosialitis, an-gi-o-se-al-e'tis (*angeion, sialon*, saliva). Inflammation of salivary ducts.

Angeiosis, an-gi-o'sis. Angiosis.

Angeiospasm, an-gi'o-spazm. Vaso-motor spasm.

Angeiospastic, an-gi-o-spas'tik (*angeion, spao*, to produce spasms). Relating to spasm of blood-vessels.

Angeiosperm, an-gi'o-spurm. Sperm-vessel; male generative apparatus.

Angeiospermia, an-gi-o-spur'me-ah. Diseases of the male genital organs.

Angeiostegnosis, an-gi-o-steg-no'sis (*angeion, stegnoo*, to constrict). Constriction of vessels.

Angeiostenosis, an-gi-o-sten-o'sis (*angeion, stenos*, narrow). Narrowness or contraction of vessels.

Angeiostenotic, an-gi-o-sten-ot'ik (*angeion, stenos*, narrow). Agents which act as astringents on blood-vessels.

Angeiosteogeny (an-gi-os-te-oj'en-e) or **Angeiosteosis**, an-gi-os-ta-o'sis (*angeion, osteon*, bone, *genesis*, formation). Calcification or ossification of vessels.

Angeiostosis (an-gi-o-sto'sis) or **Angiosto'sis** (*angeion, osteosis*, ossification). Ossification of vessels.

Angeiostrophe, an-gi-os'tro-fe (*angeion, strepho*, to turn). Torsion of vessels.

Angeiosymphysis, an-gi-o-sim'fis-is (*angeion, sumphusis*, growing together). Adhesion of blood-vessels or their walls.

Angeiosynizesis, an-gi-o-sin-iz-a'sis (*sunizesis*, collapse). Collapse of walls of vessel.

Angeiotasis, an-gi-ot'a-sis (*tasis*, tension). Distension of blood-vessels.

Angeiotelectasia, an-gi-o-te-lek-tah'ze-ah (*angeion, telos*, end, *ektasis*, dilatation). Telangiectasia.

Angeioteria, an-gi-o-ta're-ah (*teras*, monstrosity). Malformation of blood-vessels.

Angeiothlipsis, an-gi-o-thlip'sis (*thlipsis,* friction). Abrasion of vessels.

Angeiotitis, an-gi-o-te'tis (*ous,* ear). Inflammation of blood-vessels of ear.

Angeiotomy (an-gi-ot'o-me) or **Angiot'omy** (*angeion, tome,* incision). Dissection or anatomy of vessels.

Angeïtis (an-gi-e'tis) or **Angiï'tis.** Inflammation of vessels in general.

Angelic acid, an-jel'ik as'id. Crystalline acid from angelica-root, croton oil, etc. **A. root,** Angelica lucida.

Angelica, an-jel'ik-ah Ord. Umbelliferæ, native of Lapland; root, stalk, leaves, and seed are aromatic and carminative; sweetmeat is made of the root; see *Acidum valerianicum.* **A. archangel'ica,** angelica. **A. atropurpu'rea,** *Masterwort.* Indigenous species, virtues same as those of angelica of Europe. **A. levist'icum,** Ligusticum levisticum. **A. lu'cida,** *Angelic root, Bellyache root, Nendo, White root.* Indigenous plant, root of which is aromatic, stomachic, and tonic. Also Ligusticum actæifolium. **A. nen'do,** Ligusticum actæifolium. **A. officina'lis,** imperatoria. **A. paludapifo'lia,** Ligusticum levisticum. **A. root,** root of angelica and imperatoria. **A. sati'va,** angelica, A. sylvestris. **A. sylves'tris,** *Wild angelica,* possesses similar properties to the last, but in an inferior degree; the seeds, powdered and put into the hair, are used to destroy lice; see *Ligusticum podagraria.* **A. tree,** Aralia spinosa. **A. triquina'ta,** Archangelica atropurpurea.

Angelinæ cortex, an-jel-e'ne kor'teks. Bark of Grenada tree: anthelmintic and cathartic.

Angelocacos, an-jel-ok'ak-os. Myrobalanus.

Angemphraxis, an-jem-fraks'is. Angiemphraxis.

Angiaëraphrosia, an-je-ah-er-af-roze'e-ah (*aër,* air, *aphros,* foam). Secretion of frothy mucus in the air-tubes.

Angidiectasia, an-je-de-ek-taz'e-ah. Telangiectasia.

Angidiospongus, an-je-de-o-spon'gus (*angeion,* small vessel, *spongos,* fungus). Hæmatodes fungus.

Angiectasia (an-je-ek-taz'e-ah) **veno'sa.** Varix.

Angiectasis, an-je-ek'tas-is (*angeion, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of vessels; see *Telangiectasis.*

Angiectoma, an-je-ek-to'mah. Swelling caused by dilatation of vessels.

Angiectopia, an-je-ek-top'e-ah (*angeion, ek,* out of, *topos,* place). Condition in which vessels are out of their natural situation.

Angielcosis, an-je-el-ko'sis (*angeion, helkos,* ulcer). Ulceration of blood-vessels.

Angiemphraxis, an-je-em-fraks'is (*angeion, emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction of vessels.

Angienchyma, an-je-en'kim-ah (*angeion, chuma,* liquid). Vascular membrane or tissue.

Angieurysma, an-je-u-riz'mah (*angeion, eurusma,* dilatation). Dilatation of vessels; angiectasis.

Angiïtis, an-je-e'tis. Inflammation of vessels.

Angina, an-ji'nah (*ancho,* to choke). Sense of suffocation. Inflammation of supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal and of the air-passages. Latin writers applied the term to every disease in which deglutition or respiration was affected, provided such affection was above the stomach and lungs. Angina of the moribund was dysphagia or difficult deglutition preceding death. See *Cynanche.* **A. accesso'ria,** retro-pharyngeal abscess. **A. angino'sa,** scarlatina anginosa. **A. aphtho'sa,** aphthæ. **A. aquo'sa,** œdema of the glottis. **A. bronchia'lis,** bronchitis. **A. cani'na,** croup. **A. cantato'rum,** sore throat of vocalists. **A. carbuncula'ris,** carbuncle of the throat. **A. cardi'aca,** A. pectoris. **A. catarrha'lis,** catarrhal inflammation of mucous membrane of pharynx, soft palate, uvula, and tonsils. **A. clerico'rum,** clergymen's sore throat. **A. cor'dis,** A. pectoris. **A. diphther'ica** or **diphtherit'ica,** diphtheritic inflammation of fauces and palate; see *Pharyngitis, diphtheritic.* **A. epidem'ica,** cynanche maligna. **A. epiglottide'a,** epiglottitis. **A. erysipelato'sa,** erythematous or erysipelatous sore throat. **A. exsudato'ria,** cynanche trachealis. **A. exter'na,** cynanche parotidæa. **A. fau'cium,** isthmitis. **A. faucium exsudati'va,** pharyngitis, diphtheritic. **A. fau'cium malig'na,** cynanche maligna. **A., fi'brinous,** diphtheroid sore throat. **A. folliculo'sa of pharynx,** pharyngitis, follicular. **A. gangræno'sa,** cynanche maligna. **A. glandulo'sa** or **granulo'sa,** pharyngitis, follicular. **A., hogskin,** pharyngitis diphtheritica. **A. hu'mida,** cynanche trachealis. **A. infan'tum,** croup. **A. inflammato'ria,** cynanche, cynanche trachealis. **A. inter'na,** croup. **A. lacuna'ris,** inflammation of lacunæ of tonsil. **A. laryngæ'a,** laryngitis. **A. laryngæ'a œdemato'sa,** œdema of glottis. **A. lingua'ria,** glossitis. **A. Ludov'ici** (after Ludwig of Stuttgard, who first fully described it), phlegmonous inflammation of floor of mouth and intermuscular and subcutaneous connective tissue of submaxillary region, sometimes terminating in diffuse gangrene and sloughing. **A. malig'na,** angina pellicularis, cynanche maligna; pharyngitis, diphtheritic. **A. maxilla'ris,** cynanche parotidæa. **A. membrana'cea** or **membrano'sa,** cynanche trachealis. **A. mi'tis,** isthmitis. **A. morbillo'sa,** catarrhal condition accompanying measles. **A. nasa'lis,** inflammation of posterior portion of Schneiderian membrane lining the nose; coryza. **A. œdemato'sa,** œdema of glottis, effect of chronic cynanche laryngæa. **A. palati'na,** inflammation of velum palati. **A. paralyt'ica,** paralysis of the pharynx. **A. parotidæ'a exter'na,** cynanche parotidæa, mumps. **A. pec'toris,** *Diaphragmatic gout, Suffocative breast-pang, Cardiac apnœa, Neuralgia of the heart,* disease, principal symptoms of which are violent pain about the sternum, extending toward the arms, anxiety, great dyspnœa, and sense of suffocation, diminished frequency of pulse, alteration of volume and rhythm, pallor, cold sweat, and sense of approaching death. It is an affection of great danger, often connected with valvular disease, embolism, ossification, or other morbid condition of the heart. Name also of an acutely painful intermittent affection of the heart, seeming to differ from angina pectoris more in regard to small number of parts drawn into morbid consent with the affected cardiac nerves than to its nature or appropriate treatment. The most powerful stimulating and narcotic antispasmodics are required during the paroxysm of angina pectoris; friction and hot applications externally; nitrite of amyl by inhalation or nitro-glycerine internally. **A. pellicula'ris,** pharyngitis, diphtheritic. **A. pernicio'sa,** cynanche trachealis. **A. pestilentia'lis,** pharyngitis, diphtheritic. **A. phlegmono'sa,** acute inflammation of throat with tendency to suppuration. **A. plas'tica,** diphtheria. **A. polypo'sa,** cynanche trachealis. **A. pseudo-membrano'sa,** pharyngitis, diphtheritic. **A. pulpo'sa,** cynanche trachealis. **A., pulta'ceous,** inflammation with white or grayish patches. **A. sanguin'ea,** cynanche tonsillaris. **A. sero'sa,** catarrhal a.; œdema of glottis. **A. sic'ca,** chronic inflammation of pharynx, with distressing sense of dryness and heat, in chronic diseases of the stomach and lungs; see *Pædanchone.* **A. sim'plex,** isthmitis. **A. spasmod'ica** or **spast'ica,** asthma thymicum, laryngismus stridulus. **A. squirro'sa,** difficulty of deglutition from scirrhous disorganization of pharynx or œsophagus, or from enlarged tonsils. **A. strangulato'ria,** cynanche trachealis. **A. strepito'sa,** cynanche trachealis. **A. strid'ula,** laryngismus stridulus, membranous croup. **A. suffocato'ria,** cynanche trachealis. **A. synocha'lis,** cynanche tonsillaris. **A. syphilit'ica,** syphilis affecting the throat. **A. thy'mica,** laryngismus stridulus, asthma. **A. thyreoi'dea,** inflammation of thyroid gland. **A. tonsilla'ris,** cynanche tonsillaris. **A., tox'ic,** angina dependent on poisoning or blood-poisoning. **A. trachea'lis,** cynanche trachealis. **A. cum tumo're,** cynanche tonsillaris. **A. ulcero'sa,** cynanche maligna. **A. uvula'ris,** staphylœdema, uvulitis. **A. ve'ra et legit'ima,** cynanche tonsillaris.

Anginose (an'jin-ose), **Anginous** (an'jin-us), or **An'ginoid.** Relating or appertaining to angina, as anginose scarlatina.

Angio. See *Angeio* for words not given under *Angio.*

Angiocarditis (an-je-o-kar-de'tis) or **Angeiocardi'tis** (*angeion,* and *carditis*). Inflammation of the heart and great vessels.

Angiocaverno'sus. Vascular nævoid nodular tumor of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Angiocholitis, an-je-o-kol-e'tis (*angeion, chole,* bile). Inflammation of the bile-ducts.

Angioderma pigmentosum, an-je-o-dur'mah pig-men-to'sum. Atrophoderma pigmentosum.

Angiodes, an-je-o'des. Full of vessels.

Angiodesmoses, an-je-o-des-mo'zes (*angeion, desme,* band). Trophic diseases of corium and subcutaneous connective tissue, due to derangement of cutaneous blood-vessels or lymphatics.

Angiodiastasis, an-je-o-de-as'tas-is (*angeion, diastasis,* separation). Angiectasis.

Angioelephantiasis, an-je-o-el-e-fant-e'as-is. Elephantiasis of connective-tissue layer of skin, extending thence to the surface; elephantiasis teleangiectasis.

Angioepidermidoses, an-je-o-ep-e-dur-mid-o'ses (*angeion, epi,* upon, *derma,* skin). Affections of skin characterized by trophic changes in the epidermis, with derangement of superficial blood-vessels.

Angiogeny, an-je-oj'en-e. Angeiogeny.

Angioglio'ma. Vascular glioma of spinal cord.

Angiograph, an'je-o-graf. Sphygmograph.

Angiography, an-je-og'raf-e. Angeiography.

Angiohydrography, an-je-o-hi-drog'raf-e. Angeiohydrography.

Angiohydrology, an-je-o-hi-drol'o-je. Angeiohydrology.

Angiohydrotomy, an-je-o-hi-drot'o-me. Angeiohydrotomy.

Angioïtis, an-je-o-e'tis. Angeitis.

Angiokeratoma, an-je-o-ker-at-o'mah. Rare cutaneous affection, commencing with red specks, which become prominent and hard and watery; being due to dilatation or neoplasm of a blood-vessel.

Angioleucitis, an-je-o-lu-se'tis. Angeioleucitis.

Angioleucology, an-je-o-lu-kol'o-je. Angeioleucology.

Angiolith, an'je-o-lith (*angeion, lithos,* stone). Phlebolith.

Angiology, an-ge-ol'o-je. Angeiology.

Angiolymphitis, an-je-o-lim-fe'tis. Angeioleucitis.

Angioma, an-je-o'mah. See *Angeioma.* **A. arteria'le racemo'sum,** see *Aneurism* (cirsoid). **A. capilla're,** nævus, teleangiectasis. **A. caverno'sum,** form of angioma in which there are communicating cavities. **A. elephanti'acum,** angioelephantiasis. **A. lipomato'des,** angioelephantiasis. **A. lymphat'icum,** lymphangioma. **A. neurot'icum,** angioelephantiasis. **A. pigmento'sum,** nævus pigmentosus. **A. racemo'sum,** cirsoid aneurism. **A. varico'sum,** teleangiectasis venosum. **A. veno'sum,** A. cavernosum. **A. verruco'sum,** nævus verrucosus.

Angiomalacia, an-je-o-mal-ah'se-ah. Angeiomalacia.

Angiomyces, an-je-om'e-ces (*angeion, mukes,* fungus). Hæmatodes fungus.

Angiomyoma, an-je-o-me-o'mah. A vascular erectile muscular tumor.

Angioneoplasma, an-je-o-ne-o-plas'mah. Angioma; new vascular growth.

Angioneurosin, an-je-o-nu-ro'sin. Nitroglycerine.

Angioneurosis, an-je-o-nu-ro'sis (*angeion,* vessel, *neurosis*). Neurosis connected with blood-vessels of a part, as of skin, spinal cord, cortex of brain, etc. Herpes zoster is a vaso-motor neurosis in superficial cutaneous layers, an exanthematous angeioneurosis.

Angioneurotic, an-je-o-nu-rot'ik. Relating to angioneurosis. **A. œde'ma,** œdema due to angioneurosis.

Angionoma (an-je-o-no'mah) or **Angeiono'ma.** Vascular growth; applied also, generically, to aneurism, erectile tumors, and varix.

Angionosus (an-je-on'o-sus), **Angionusus** (an-je-o-nu'sus), or **Angiopathia,** an-je-o-path-e'ah (*angeion, nosos,* disease). Angeiopathia.

Angioparalysis, an-je-o-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of vaso-motor nerves.

Angioplania, an-je-o-plan'e-ah. Anomaly in structure and distribution of vessels.

Angioplastic, an-je-o-plas'tik (*plasso,* to flow). Forming new vessels.

Angioplerosis, an-je-o-ple-ro'sis (*angeion, pleroo,* to fill). Plethora.

Angiopyra, an-je-op'ir-ah (*angeion, pur,* fire). Continued fever; see *Synocha.*

Angiorrhagia, an-je-or-rhaj'e-ah (*angeion,* and *rhage,* rupture). Active hemorrhage.

Angiorrhœa, an-je-or-rhe'ah. Passive hemorrhage.

Angiosarcoma, an-je-o-sar-ko'mah. Vascular sarcoma.

Angiosis, an-je-o'sis. Disease or morbid condition of vessels.

Angiostegnosis, an-je-o-steg-no'sis (*stegnosis,* constriction). Constriction of vessels. Medicines which produce constriction of vessels are called *Angiostegnot'ics.*

Angiostenosis, an-je-o-sten-o'sis (*stenosis,* contraction). Angeiostenosis.

Angiostosis, an-je-os-to'sis. Ossification of vessels.

Angiostrophe, an-je-os'tro-fe (*strepho,* to turn). See *Torsion.*

Angiosymphysis, an-je-o-sim'fis-is. Union or close apposition of vessels.

Angiosynezesis, an-je-o-sin-ez-a'sis (*angeion, sunizesis,* falling together). Collapse of blood-vessels.

Angiotasis, an-je-ot'as-is (*angeion, tasis,* tension). Tension of vessels.

Angiotatic, an-je-o-tat'ik. Relating to tension of vessels.

Angiotelectasia, an-je-o-tel-ek-taz'e-ah (*angeion, telos,* end, *ektasis,* extension, dilatation). Dilatation of capillary vessels; see *Telangiectasia..*

Angiotenic (an-je-o-ten'ik) or **Angeioten'ic** (*angeion, teino,* to stretch). Epithet given to inflammatory or continued fever, whose action seems to be chiefly exerted on the vascular system.

Angiotomy, an-ji-ot'o-me. Dissection or anatomy of vessels.

An'gle. Space between two lines which meet in a point. In anatomy it signifies union of two lines or borders meeting from different directions. Craniometrical angles imply angle formed by two lines or planes in measurements of the skull. **A. of aberra'tion,** A. of deviation. **A., acro'mial,** angle formed by clavicle and head of radius. **A., al'pha,** angle formed by line of vision and optic axis. **A., alve'olar,** A. formed by horizontal line of head, intersecting line from point beneath nasal spine to alveolar point. **A., auric'ular,** any angle formed by lines meeting at auricular point, which is middle of external auditory meatus. The terms *Auriculo-cranial angle, A.-facial angle, A.-frontal angle, A.-occipital angle, A.-parietal angle,* are applied to auricular angles whose lines pass through the cranium, face, frontal and occipital regions respectively. **A., basifa'cial,** A. formed by line from basion to middle of anterior edge of inner surface of the sphenoid, and line drawn from latter to alveolar point. **A., bas'ilar,** angle whose apex is basion, and sides pass to nasion and opisthion. **A., bior'bital,** A. produced by meeting of orbital axes. **A. of Camper,** A., facial. **A., cephal'ic,** see *Angle, facial,* and *A., cranial.* **A., con'dylar,** A. made by plane of occipital foramen with plane of basilar groove. **A., coro'no-fa'cial,** A. between facial line and plane passing through coronal suture. **A., cra'nial,** angles whose lines meet at the front edge of the occipital foramen. **A. of Daubenton,** A., occipital. **A. of devia'tion,** angle formed by line of refracted ray with line of ray if not refracted. **A. of eye,** angle at corners of eye formed with the lids. **A., fa'cial,** or **A. of Camper,** is formed by union of two lines, one drawn from most prominent part of forehead to alveolar edge of upper jaw opposite incisor teeth, *facial line;* the other from meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. According to the size of the angle it has been attempted to appreciate respective proportions of cranium and face, and the degree of intelligence of individuals and

of animals. In the white varieties of the species it is generally 80°; in the negro not more than 70°, sometimes only 65°. As we descend the scale of animals it becomes less and less, until, in fishes, it nearly or entirely disappears. Intelligence is ascribed to those in which the angle is largely developed, as the elephant and owl; but the large facial angle is caused by size of the frontal sinuses, and not by size of the brain. Several other facial angles formed by lines have been proposed from other points. **A., fa'cial, or'phyro-spi'nal,** A., orphyro-spinal. **A., fron'tal,** A. made by lines meeting at auricular point projected from bregma and glabella. **A. of in'cidence,** angle made by ray of light or wave of sounds, with perpendicular to reflecting or refracting surface. **A., in'io-fa'cial,** A. of lines meeting at inion from glabella and symphysis of chin. **A. of Lavat'er,** angle between top of nose and outer canthus of eye, and line from first point to angle of mouth in front of first molar tooth. **A. of lips,** angle formed between corners of mouth and lips. **A., Louis's,** A. sometimes seen in tuberculosis between upper part of sternum and its body. **A. of Mülder,** A. formed by crossing of facial line of Camper with line from basi-occipital bone to nasion. **A., na'sal,** several are described: one formed by horizontal line of skull, with one passing from centre of naso-frontal suture to centre of alveolar border; another by lines passing from subnasal spine to naso-frontal suture and basion respectively. **A., occip'ital, of Daubenton,** is formed by line drawn from posterior margin of foramen magnum to inferior margin of orbit, and another drawn from top of the head to space between occipital condyles. In man these condyles, as well as the foramen magnum, are so situate that a line drawn perpendicular to them would be the continuation of the spine; but in animals they are placed more or less obliquely, and the angle is rendered more acute. **A., olfac'tory,** that formed by basicranial axis with plane of cribriform plate. **A., op'tic,** angle formed by two lines shaving the extremities of an object and meeting at centre of pupil. **A., or'phyro-spi'nal fa'cial,** A. formed by lines meeting at nasal spine from orphyron and auricular point. **A., pari'etal,** angle between lines from bregma and lambda to auricular point. **A., pre-max'illary,** A., basifacial. **A. of prognath'ion,** angle expressing amount of prominence of face. **A. of re-flec'tion,** angle made by ray of light or wave of sound with perpendicular to reflecting surface at point of reflection. **A. of refrac'tion,** A. made by refracted ray with extension of perpendicular falling on surface of refraction. **A., sincip'ital,** A. of Mülder. **A., sphenoid'al,** A. made by lines from nasion and basion to middle of transverse groove of optic commissure. **A., suboccip'ital,** A. made by lines passing to auricular point from external occipital protuberance and posterior edge of foramen occipitale; A. made by lines from same point to lambda and external occipital protuberance is called *supraoccipital.* **A., vestib'ular,** angle made between back and middle walls of vestibule of ear. **A. of vision,** A., optic. **A., vis'ual,** A., optic. **A. of Vogt,** angle formed by lines projected respectively from nasion to basion and alveolar point. **A. of Wal'ther,** A. formed by line from protuberance of occipital bone to crista galli of ethmoid, and line from glabella to nasion.

Ang'licus su'dor. See *Sudor.*

Ang'nail. Hangnail.

Ango'la-seed. Jequirity.

Angona, an'go-na, properly **An'chona** (*ancho,* to choke). Nervous quinsy; feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation, common in hysterical females, and accompanied with sensation as if a ball arose from the abdomen to the throat, *globus hystericus.* Angina.

Angophrasia, an-go-fraz'e-ah (*ancho,* to choke, *phrasis,* speech). Defective speech, in which certain sounds are drawled or dwelt upon at greater length than others; occurs in paralytic dementia.

An'gor. Extreme anxiety accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, often with palpitation and oppression; see *Angina pectoris, Agony, Orthopnœa.* **A. fau'cium,** isthmitis. **A. pec'toris,** angina pectoris.

An'gos. Uterus; blood-vessel.

Angourion, an-goor'e-on (*angos,* hollow vessel). Cucumis sativus.

Angræcum (an-gre'kum) **carina'tum.** Juice of this E. Indian plant is purgative and anthelmintic. **A. fra'grans,** plant indigenous to Isle of Bourbon and Mauritius, whose leaves, under the name of *faham,* have been used as substitute for Chinese tea.

Angry. Inflamed.

Anguillula, an-gwil'u-lah. Genus of worms, Anguillidæ. **A. intestina'lis,** form of intestinal worm. **A. ster'coralis,** worm found in the intestines in some forms of diarrhœa.

Anguish, an'gwish. Angor. **A., feb'rile,** combination of weariness, pain, weakness, etc., affecting the head and neck, generally observed at commencement of fever.

Angular, an'gu-lar (*angulus,* angle). Relating to an angle. **A. ap'erture,** angle formed by the rays of light at focal point of a microscope. **A. artery and vein,** termination of facial artery and vein, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; facial artery and vein, because they pass under the angle of the jaws; see *Facial.* **A. convolu'tion** or **gy'rus,** cerebral convolution connecting superitemporal and meditemporal gyri. **A. nerve,** filament furnished by inferior maxillary, passing near greater angle of eye. **A. processes** of frontal bone are seated near the angles of the eyes; see *Orbitar.*

Angularis (an-gu-lar'is) **scap'ulæ.** Levator scapulæ.

Anguli-labialis, an'gu-le lab-e-al'is. Depressor anguli oris.

Angulus, an'gu-lus. Angle. **A. costæ,** angle of rib. **A. eth'mo-lacryma'lis,** ethmo-lacrymal angle. **A. fronta'lis,** anterior superior angle of parietal bone. **A. Ludov'ici,** angle of Louis. **A. ocula'ris,** canthus of eye. **A. oc'uli,** corner or canthus of the eye. **A. op'ticus,** angle, optic, or angle of vision. **A. o'ris,** angle of mouth. **A. præcordia'lis,** subcostal angle. **A. pu'bis,** angle of the pubes. **A. scap'ulæ,** angle of scapula. **A. veno'sus,** angle of junction of internal jugular and subclavian veins. **A. viso'-rius,** angle, optic. **A. visua'lis** or **viso'rius,** angle of vision.

Anguria, an-gu're-ah (*angos,* hollow vessel). Cucurbita citrullus.

Angus. Uterus; blood-vessel.

Angustatio, an-gus-tah'she-o (*angustus,* narrow). Angustia, arctatio, stenosis, stricture. **A. cor'dis,** systole. **A. intesti'ni a'ni** or **rec'ti,** stricture of the rectum.

Angustia, an-gus'te-ah. Anxiety, narrowness, strait, constriction; narrow portion of lacrymal canal. **A. abdomina'lis,** pelvis, brim of pelvis. **A. abdomina'lis pel'vis,** brim of pelvis. **A. perinæa'lis,** outlet of pelvis; inferior pelvic strait. **A. præcordio'rum,** asthma. **A. tym'pani,** isthmus of the tympanum. **A. uri'næ,** strangury.

Angustura, an-gus-tu'rah. Cusparia febrifuga galipea. **A., false,** Brucia antidysenterica, Strychnos nux vomica. **A. spu'ria,** Brucia antidysenterica, Strychnos nux vomica. **A. trifolia'ta,** galipea.

Angustu'rin. Brucine; bitter alkaloid of cusparia.

Anhæmato'sia or **Anhæmatosis,** an-he-mat-o'sis (*an, hæmatosis*). Asphyxia, anæmatosis, anæmia.

Anhæmia, an-he'me-ah. Anæmia.

Anhalonium Lewinii, an-hal-o'ne-um lew-in'e-e. Active principle of cactus of same name; poison like strychnia.

Anhaphia, an-haf'e-ah. Anaphia.

Anhelatio, an-hel-ash'e-o (*anhelo,* to pant). Panting, gasping, anhelation, short and rapid breathing. See *Dyspnœa.* Term sometimes employed synonymously with asthma. Such respiration is said to be *anhelous.*

Anhela'tion. See *Anhelatio* and *Anhelitus.*

Anhelitus, an-hel'it-us. Anhelation, difficult respiration, asthma.

Anhidrosis, an-hid-ro'sis. Anidrosis.

Anhidrotic, an-hid-rot'ik. Antihydrotic.

Anhistous (an-hist'us) or **Anhist'ic** (*an, histos,* organic texture). Anorganic, amorphous; without definite shape or structure. Tunica decidua uteri is termed an anhistous membrane.

Anhydræmia, an-hid-re'me-ah (*an, hudor,* water, *haima,* blood). Condition of blood in which there is diminished quantity of serum.

Anhydride, an-hi'drid (*a,* priv., *hudor,* water). Name given to chemical combinations which are devoid of water.

Anhydromyelia, an-hid-ro-me-el'e-ah (*an, hudor,* water, *muelos,* marrow). Deficiency or absence in spinal cavity of cephalo-spinal fluid.

Anhydrous, an-hi'drus (*an, hudor,* water). Devoid of water, as A. alcohol, absolute alcohol, etc.

Anhyste'ria (*an, hustera,* uterus). Absence of uterus; ametria.

Anicetum, an-is-a'tum (*an, nike,* victory, invincible). Anise; also, plaster formed of litharge, cerusse, thus, alum, turpentine, white pepper, and oil.

Anideus, an-id'a-us (*an, eidos,* shape). Amorphous; devoid of shape, as a monster.

Ani'dous (*an, eidos,* form). Shapeless, amorphous, as in case of some monstrosities.

Anidremia, an-id-ra'me-ah. Anhydræmia.

Anidrosis, an-id-ro'sis (*an, hidros,* sweat). Absence of sweat; deficiency of perspiration, local or general.

Anidrotic, an-id-rot'ik (same etymon). Relating to anidrosis; checking perspiration.

Anilema (an-il-a'mah) or **Anilesis,** an-il-a'sis (*ana, eileo,* to twist). Borborygmus, tormina.

Anilic acid, an-il'ik as'id. Indigotic acid, formed by treating indigo with nitric acid.

Aniline, an'il-een. C_6H_7N, amidobenzine; an artificial alkaloid, named from *anil, Indigofera anil,* which furnishes indigo; an oily liquid prepared from coal-tar, sp. gr. 1.036. It distils over when finely-pulverized indigo is decomposed by concentrated solution of potassa in a retort. Its chief value is due to beautiful coloring matters derived from it. Inhalation of it by workmen has sometimes produced symptoms of poisoning, such as neuralgia, giddiness, insensibility, etc., and contact of aniline colors with the skin occasionally produces a peculiar eruption. When given internally or by inhalation it acts upon the central nervous system, producing muscular excitation. **A. blue,** deep-blue aniline dye, useful for staining. **A. cam'phorate,** a soluble antipyretic salt. **A. red,** magenta. **A. sul'phate,** sulphate of aniline, has been prescribed in nervous disorders, as chorea and epilepsy. Dose, gr. j three times a day, gradually increased. See *Aniline.*

Anilism, an'il-izm. Constitutional effect of continuous exposure to vapors of aniline preparations, as vomiting, loss of consciousness, blueness of skin, etc. See *Aniline.*

Anilitas, an-il'it-as (*anus,* old woman). Dementia senilis, senility.

Anima, an'im-ah (*anemos,* wind or breath). Mind, breath, etc. Principle of intellectual and moral manifestations; principle of life, that of plants being termed anima vegetativa; that of man, anima sensitiva; consciousness. Anima of Stahl was a fancied intelligent principle, supposed to preside over the phenomena of life. See *Animist.* Anima also meant active principle of a drug. **A., al'oës,** Aloes succotorina. **A. articulo'rum,** hermodactylus. **A. hep'atis,** ferri sulphas. **A. pulmo'num,** crocus. **A. rhe'i,** infusum rhei. **A. of Stahl,** see *Anima.* **A. vegetati'va,** plastic force.

Animal, an'im-al An animated being. Most animals have power of locomotion; some merely execute partial movements, such as contraction and dilatation. It is often difficult to determine what is an animal characteristic. The study of animals is called zoölogy. See *Animal kingdom.* As an adjective, that which concerns or belongs to an animal. **A. ac'id,** acid contained in bodies of animals. **A. al'kaloid,** see *Alkaloid.* **A. char'coal,** bone-black; product of calcination of bones. **A. chem'istry,** chemistry of animal bodies. **A. econ'omy,** see *Economy.* **A. food,** this kind of food is rich in albuminous or nitrogenous substances, and contains also fat; it is more digestible than vegetable food. Fresh beef contains, according to Moleschott:

Water	73.4 parts.
Nitrogenous substances:	
Soluble albumen and gelatin	2.25 "
Insoluble albumen and gelatin	15.2 "
Gelatinous substances:	3.3 "
Extractives	1.38 "
Kreatin	0.068 "
Mineral matter or ash	1.6 "

A. heat, caloric constantly formed by body of living animal, by which it preserves nearly same temperature whatever may be that of the medium in which it is placed. It takes place over the whole body, in production of carbonic acid, and in other oxidizing processes, and in changes in nutrition. **A. king'dom** comprises all animated beings; they may be classified as follows (according to Claüs):

Vertebrata.	Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia.
Invertebrata.	Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Echinodermata, Vermes, Arthropods, Mollusca, Molluscoidea, Tunicata.

A. lay'er, serous layer of blastodermic vesicle. **A. mag'netism,** mesmerism, hypnotism, etc.; see *Magnetism.* **A. mus'cles,** voluntary muscles. **A. oil,** fetid oil obtained by decomposition of immediate principles of animals, which, when purified, is used as stimulant. Fat contained in fat-vesicles.

Animalcula (pl. of **Animalculum**) **seminalia,** an-im-al'ku-lah sem-in-al'e-ah. Spermatozoa. **A. spermat'ica,** spermatozoa.

Animalcule, an-im-al'kule (dim. of **Animal**). Small animal, well seen only by the microscope. **A., seminal,** spermatozoon. **A., spermat'ic,** spermatozoon.

Animalculism, an-im-al'ku-lizm. Spermatism.

Animalculist, an-im-al'ku-list. One who explains physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules. One who believes the embryo to be formed from so-called spermatic animalcules. Spermatist, seminist.

Animalculovism, an-im-al'ku-lo-vizm (*animalculum, ovum*). Doctrine which maintains that new being is formed by concourse of spermatic animalcule or spermatozoid with the ovum.

Animalculum, an-im-al'ku-lum. Animalcule.

Animalist, an'im-al-ist. Animalculist.

Animality, an-im-al'it-e. Aggregate of qualities distinguishing that which is animated; that which constitutes the animal.

Animalization, an-im-al-i-za'shun. Transformation of nutritive parts of food into living substance of body to be nourished; assimilation.

Animate, an'im-ate (*animo,* to give life). To excite or render active, as to animate a blister, that is, to excite it; to suppurate.

Animatio, an-im-ah'she-o. Animation. **A. fœ'tûs,** quickening.

Animation, an-im-a'shun. Act of animating; state of being alive or enlivened; quickening; acute mania. **A., suspend'ed,** asphyxia.

Anime, an'im-e. Resin obtained from trunk of Hymenæa courbaril. **A. cour'baril,** South American tree, ord. Fabaceæ, used as cephalic and uterine remedy; a constituent of some plasters.

Animellæ, an-im-el'le. Parotid glands.

Animi agitatio, an'im-e adj-e-tah'she-o. Agitation.

A. ca'sus sub'itus ("sudden loss of mind"), syncope. **A. deliq'uium**, syncope. **A. pathe'mata**, passions.

An'imism. See *Animist.*

Animist, an'im-ist. One who refers phenomena of the animal economy and disordered conditions to the soul, *animism*, under the view that it is endeavoring to expel the deranging cause.

Animus, an'im-us. Anima, breath.

Anion, an'e-on (*ana*, upward, *ion*, going). Electronegative element, because appearing at anode when set free by electrolysis.

Aniridia (an-ir-id'e-ah) or **Aniridismus**, an-ir-id-iz'mus (*an*, *iris*). Absence of iris.

Anisatus, an-is-at'us. Anisated; that is, containing anise.

Aniscalptor, an-e-skalp'tor (*anus*, *scalpo*, to scratch). Latissimus dorsi muscle.

Anischuria, an-is-ku're-ah (*an*, *ischouria*, suppression of urine). Incontinence of urine.

Anise, an'is. Pimpinella anisum. **A., star**, Illicium anisatum, I. Floridanum. **A. tree of Florida**, Illicium Floridanum. **A. tree, yellow-flowered**, Illicium anisatum. **A. water**, see *Pimpinella anisum.*

Aniseed, an'e-seed. See *Pimpinella anisum.*

Ani'si sem'ina. See *Pimpinella anisum.*

Anisic (an-is'ik) **acid.** Result of oxidation of anethol; antiseptic and antipyretic, used internally in the anisate of sodium.

Anisocoria, an-is-o-ko're-ah (*anisos*, unequal, *kore*, pupil). Unequal size of pupils of the two eyes.

Anisodac'tylus (*anisos*, unequal, *daktulos*, finger). Having fingers unequal in length.

Anisodontous, an-is-o-don'tus (*anisos*, unequal, *odous*, tooth). Having teeth of unequal length.

Anisodus luridus, an-is-o'dus lu'rid-us (*anisos*, unequal, *odous*, tooth, from unequal divisions of calyx). Plant of Nepal, narcotic, and resembling belladonna and tobacco; dilating the pupil.

Anisometrope, an-is-o'me-trope (*anisos*, unequal, *metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). One affected with anisometropia.

Anisometropia, an-is-o-met-ro'pe-ah. Inequality in refraction in the two eyes. One so affected is *Anisometrop'ic.*

Anisophyllum ipecacuanha, an-is-o-fil'lum ip-e-kak-u-an'ah (*anisos*, unequal, *phullon*, leaf). Euphorbia ipecacuanha.

Anisosthenes, an-is-os'the-nes (*anisos*, unequal, *sthenos*, strength). Unequal in strength; epithet applied to muscular contractility which is sometimes augmented in certain muscles only, flexors, for example.

Anisosthenic, an-is-os-then'ik (*anisos*, unequal, *sthenos*, strength). Inequality of strength.

Anisotachys, an-is-ot'ak-is (*anisos*, unequal, *tachus*, quick). Epithet for pulse when quick and unequal.

Anisotropic (an-is-o-trop'ik) or **Anisotropous**, an-is-ot'rop-us (*anisos*, unequal, *trepo*, to turn). Having the power of causing double refraction of ray of light.

Anisum, an-e'sum. See *Pimpinella anisum.* **A. Africa'num frutes'cens**, Bubon galbanum. **A. frutico'sum galbanif'erum**, Bubon galbanum. **A. officina'le**, Pimpinella anisum. **A. Sinen'se**, Illicium anisatum. **A. stella'tum**, Illicium anisatum. **A. vulga're**, Pimpinella anisum.

Anisuric (an-is-u'rik) **acid.** $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$. Acid analogous to hippuric acid excreted in the urine after use of anise.

Anitersor, an-e-tur'sor (*anus*, *tergo*, to wipe). Latissimus dorsi.

Ankle, an'kl. Portion of lower extremity included between the leg and foot. See *Astragalus* and *Malleolus.* **A. clo'nus** (*klonos*, tumultuous movement), series of uniform spasmodic contractions of ankle-joint when extensors of that joint are put continuously on the stretch; more marked in hysteria and lateral sclerosis. **A.-joint**, articulation between tibia and fibula above and on the sides, and astragalus below; regulated by three ligaments.

Ank'let. Bandage or leather bands to surround the ankle.

An'kola. Bark of roots of Alangium Lamarckii, emetic; also used in skin diseases.

Ankuroid, ank'u-roid (*ankura*, anchor, *eidos*, form). Like an anchor, as ankuroid cavity, descending corner of lateral ventricle.

An'kus. Ancus.

Ankylenteria, an-kil-en-ter'e-ah (*ankylo*, *enteron*, intestine). Adhesion or growing together of the intestines.

An'kylo. Crooked. See *Ancylo.*

Ankylobleph'aron or **Ancyloblepharon**, an-ke-lo-blef'ar-on (*ankylo*, *blepharon*, eyelid). Preternatural union between free edges of eyelids. Union between eyelids and globe of eye. **A. adna'tum**, congenital a.

Ankylocheilia (an-kil-o-keil'e-ah) or **Ancylochei'lia** (*ankylo*, *cheilos*, lip). Adhesion or union of the lips.

Ankylocolpus, an-kil-o-kol'pus (*ankylo*, *kolpos*, vagina). Atresia of vagina or vulva.

Ankylocore, an-kil-o-ko'ra (*ankylo*, *kore*, pupil). Adhesion and occlusion of pupil.

Ankylodere (an-kil-od'er-a) or **Ankylod'eris** (*ankylo*, *dere*, neck). Wry neck.

Ankylodontia, an-kil-o-don'she-ah (*ankylo*, *odous*, tooth). Irregular position of teeth in jaws. Adhesion of teeth.

Ankyloglossia (an-kil-o-glos'se-ah) or **Ancyloglos'sia** (*ankylo*, *glossa*, tongue), impeded motion of tongue from adhesion between it and the gums, or shortness of frænum. Latter affection constitutes *Tongue-tie*, *Lingua frænata*, *Olophonia linguæ frenata*, merely requiring the frænum to be divided with scissors.

Ankyloglossotome, an-kil-o-glos'so-tome (*ankyloglossia*, tongue-tie, *tome*, incision). Instrument used in operation for tongue-tie.

Ankylomele (an-kil-o-me'le) or **Ancylome'le** (*ankylo*, *mele*, probe). Curved probe; adhesion of limbs (*melos*, limb).

Ankylomerismus (an-kil-o-mer-is'mus) or **Ancylomeris'mus** (*ankylo*, *meros*, a part). Morbid adhesion between parts.

Ankylopodia, an-kil-o-pod'e-ah (*ankylo*, *pous*, foot). Ankylosis of foot at ankle-joint.

Ankyloproctia (an-kil-o-prok'she-ah) or **Ankyloprocton**, an-kil-o-prok'ton (*ankylo*, *proctos*, anus). Stricture of anus or rectum.

Ankylops, an'kil-ops (*anchi*, near, *ops*, eye). Ægilops.

Ankylorrhinia (an-kil-or-rhin'e-ah) or **Ancylorrhin'ia** (*ankylo*, *rhis*, nose). Morbid union of parietes of nose.

Ankylosed, an'kil-ozed. See *Ankylosis.*

Ankylosis (an-kil-o'sis), **Ancylo'sis**, or **Anchylo'sis** (*ankylo*, *osis*). Stiff joint. An affection in which there is great difficulty or even impossibility of moving a diarthrodial articulation. Morbid adhesion of articulating surfaces. It is so called because the limb commonly remains constantly flexed. Joint thus affected is *Ankylosed.* Ankylosis is complete or true when there is intimate adhesion between synovial surfaces, with union of articular extremities of bones. In incomplete or false ankylosis there is obscure motion, but fibrous parts around the joint are more or less stiff and thickened. In this last state the joint must be gently and gradually exercised, and oily relaxing applications assiduously employed. **A., Bar'ton's opera'tion for**, see *Barton.* **A., cap'sular**, stiffness of joint from morbid change in capsular ligament. **A., false**, see *Ankylosis.* **A., mus'cular**, stiffness due to contracted muscles. **A. spu'ria**, rigidity of the joints.

Ankylostomiasis, an-kil-o-stom-e'as-is (*ankylo*, *stoma*, mouth). Morbid condition from presence of ankylostomum duodenale, observed in miners—hence called *miner's anæmia*—and workers in tunnels, attended with morbid heart-sounds, dropsy, and deficiency of white corpuscles in the blood.

Ankylostomo-anæmia, an-kil-os'to-mo-an-e'me-ah. Ankylostomiasis.

Ankylostomum duodenale, an-kil-os'to-mum du-o-den-al'e. Parasitic worm in upper portions of human intestine, causing fatal anæmia.

Ankylotia (an-kil-o'she-ah) or **Ancylo'tia** (*ankylo*, *ous*, the ear). Morbid union of parietes of the ear.

Ankylotic, an-kil-ot'ik. Causing ankylosis.

Ankylotome, ank'il-o-tome. Instrument for dividing adhesions in ankylosis of various kinds.

Ankylotomus (an-kil-ot'o-mus) or **Ancylot'omus** (*ankylo, tome,* incision). Any kind of curved knife; instrument for dividing frænum linguæ.

Ankylurethria, an-kil-u-ra'thre-ah. Stricture or atresia of urethra.

Ankyra, an'kir-ah (*anchura,* hook). Hook for surgical or anatomical uses.

Ankyrism, an'kir-izm. Operation of hooking bones together by suture; articulation of bones by hooking together, as palatine process and upper jaw.

Ankyroid, an'kir-oid (*anchura,* hook, *eidos,* shape). Posterior prolongation or horn of lateral ventricle.

Annectant (connecting) (an-nek'tant) **convolu'tions.** Small cerebral convolutions acting as bridges between larger ones.

Anneslea grandiflora, an-nes-le'ah grand-e-flo'rah. Mucilaginous and astringent shrub of Mexico, used in diarrhœa and dysentery and bronchial affections.

Annexa, an-neks'ah (*annecto,* to annex). Appendages.

Anni (an'ne) **climacter'ici.** See *Climacteric.* **A. crit'ici,** or **decreto'rii,** or **fata'les,** or **genethli'aci,** or **grada'rii,** or **hebdomad'ici,** or **hero'ici,** or **natalit'ii,** or **scala'res,** or **scan'siles,** climacteric years.

Annidalin, an-nid'al-in. Aristol.

Annihilation, an-ni-hil-a'shun (*ad, nihil,* nothing). Extinction of strength; excessive fatigue, debility, or syncope.

Annotatio, an-no-tah'she-o. Preludes to attack of intermittent fever, as yawning, stretching, somnolency, chilliness, etc.

Annotto, an-not'to. See *Terra orleana.*

An'nual diseases. Diseases recurring every year about the same period. *Febris annua* is a fancied intermittent of this type.

Annuens, an'nu-ens (nodding). Rectus capitis internus minor muscle.

Annuitio, an-nu-ish'e-o (*an, nutus,* nod). Nodding; gesture denoting assent in most countries. State of somnolency in which power of volition over the extensor muscles of the head is lost, and the head drops forward.

Annular, an'nu-lar (*annulus,* ring). Relating to a ring or having shape or functions of a ring. **A. bone,** scroll-shaped bone, affording attachment to membrana tympani, part of temporal bone in adult. **A. car'tilage,** cricoid cartilage. **A. constric'tion,** nodes of Ranvier, being constriction in course of medullated nerve-fibres. **A. fing'er,** ring finger; fourth finger, so called from wedding-ring being worn thereon; see *Digitus.* Of old it was believed that there is a vein of direct communication between the ring finger and the heart. **A. gan'glion,** see *Ciliary ganglion.* **A. lig'ament,** transverse ligament, crucial ligament; strong ligamentous band, arching across area of ring of atlas from rough tubercle upon inner surface of one articular process to similar tubercle on the other. It retains odontoid process of axis in connection with anterior arch of atlas. **A. lig'ament of ra'dius,** strong fibro-cartilaginous band, forming, with lesser sigmoid cavity of cubitus, a kind of ring, in which head of radius turns with facility. **A. lig'ament of sta'pes,** ligament uniting stapes to edge of fenestra ovalis. **A. lig'aments of the car'pus** are two in number. One, *anterior,* is a broad, fibrous quadrilateral band, extending transversely before the carpus, and forming gutter, made by the wrist into a canal; it keeps tendons of flexor muscles, median nerve, etc. applied against the carpus. The *posterior* ligament is situate transversely behind the joint of the hand, and covers the sheaths of tendons passing to the back of the hand. Its fibres are white and shining, and are attached externally to inferior and outer part of radius, internally to ulna and os pisiforme. **A. lig'aments of the tar'sus** are two in number. *Anterior* is quadrilateral, and extends transversely above the instep, and embraces the tendons of the extensor muscles of the toes, the tibialis anticus and peroneus anticus. The *internal* is broader than the last, descends from the malleolus internus to the posterior and inner part of the os calcis, with which it forms a kind of canal, enclosing sheaths of tendons of the tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum pedis, and f. longus pollicis pedis, as well as plantar vessels and nerves. **A. mus'cle of Mül'ler,** name given to bundles of circular fibres on anterior side and anterior and internal angles of ciliary muscle. **A. myeli'tis,** inflammation of whole circumference of spinal cord. **A. pro'cess** or **protu'berance,** pons Varolii. **A. vein** is situate between the annular finger and the little finger. Older physicians recommended it to be opened in diseases of the spleen.

Annularis, an-nu-lar'is. Annular; ring finger; cricoid. **A. a'ni,** sphincter ani.

Annuli cartilaginei, an'nu-le kar-til-aj-in'a-e. Rings of trachea and bronchial tubes. **A. cartilagino'si trache'æ,** rings of trachea. **A. fibro-cartilagin'ei,** fibro-cartilaginous or festooned rings; tough tendinous tracts in the heart, two of which, anterior, are situate on right and left of aortal opening; and one posterior, which runs backward from aorta to border of auriculo-ventricular septum, where it splits into two slender crura. **A. of Böttcher,** edge of lamina reticularis around head-plates of rods of Corti in internal ear

Annulus, an'nu-lus. Ring. See *Dactylius, Vulva.* **A. abdomina'lis exte'rior,** inguinal ring. **A. abdomina'lis inte'rior,** see *Inguinal canal.* **A. abdom'inis,** inguinal ring. **A. al'bidus,** ciliary muscle. **A. arthrit'icus,** infiltration of conjunctival border in elderly persons **A. cartilagin'eus,** fibrous ring connecting membrana tympani with tympanic plate. **A. cellulo'sus,** ciliary ligament. **A. cilia'ris,** ciliary ligament. **A. conjuncti'væ,** slight circular swelling formed by sclerotic conjunctiva at edge of cornea, especially in old people; extending a little over the cornea, particularly at its upper margin. **A. crura'lis,** crural ring. **A. crura'lis exter'nus,** saphenous opening. **A. er'rans,** A. migrans. **A. fibro'sus,** fibrous portion of intervertebral cartilage; ring around auriculo-ventricular valves; ring of fibrous membrane connecting membrana tympani with tympanic plate. **A. fos'sæ ova'lis,** see *Ovalis fossa.* **A. ganglifor'mis,** ciliary ligament. **A. inguina'lis profun'dus,** internal abdominal ring. **A. inguina'lis superfi'cia'lis,** external abdominal ring. **A. interauricula'ris,** ring between the auricles. **A. i'ridis,** ring of iris. **A. ligamento'sus,** ligaments of pubes. **A. membra'næ tym'pani,** tympanic plate. **A. mi'grans,** eruptive disease of tongue, like trichophytosis. **A. os'seus,** tympanic plate. **A. ova'lis,** margin of fossa ovalis, in right auricle. **A. proces'sus,** pons Varolii. **A. re'pens,** herpes circinatus, trichophytosis. **A. seni'lis,** arcus senilis. **A. tendino'sus,** A. cartilagineus. **A. tympan'icus,** tympanic plate. **A. umbilica'lis,** umbilical ring. **A. valvulo'sus,** ring made by union of bases of tricuspid valves of heart. **A. ventric'uli,** pylorus. **A. Vieusse'nii,** A. ovalis.

A'no (*ano*). A prefix denoting above, up; also anus; see *Ano-spinal, Ano-vesical,* etc.

Anocavernosus, an-o-kav-er-no'sus. Accelerator urinæ.

Anocheilon, a-no-keil'on (*ano, cheilos,* lip). Upper lip. One who has large upper lip.

Anocheiloschisis, an-o-kiel-os'kis-is (*ano, cheilos,* upper lip, *schisis,* cleaving). Fissure of upper lip, as in hare-lip or operation for its relief.

Anochilus, an-o-ke'los. Anocheilon.

Ano-coccygeal, an-o-kok-se-je'al. Relating to anus and coccyx, as ano-coccygeal nerve, from coccygeal plexus. **A.-c. raphe,** fibrous septum from anus to coccyx, etc.

Anocœlia, an-o-se'le-ah (*ano, koilia,* belly). Stomach.

Anocœliadel'phus. Cœliadelphus.

Anodal, an'o-dal. Relating to anode.

Anode, an'ode (*ano, hodos,* way). Positive electrode, point at which electrical current leaves the battery.

Anodia, an-o'de-ah (*an, ode,* song). Unconnected, dissonant mode of speech.

Anodic, an-od'ik. Relating to anode. Tending up-

ward. Epithet applied to ascending course of nervous action.

Anodinia, an-o-din'e-ah (*an, odin*, labor-pain). Absence of labor-pains.

Anodmia, an-od'me-ah (*an, odme*, smell). Anosmia.

Anodontia, an-o-don'she-ah (*an, odous*, tooth). Absence of teeth.

Anodus, an'o-dus (same etymon). Without teeth.

Anodyne, an'o-dine (*an, odune*, pain). Medicine which relieves pain, as opium, belladonna, etc.; acting by blunting the sensibility of the encephalon. The following anodynes are used; they are either local or general (Brunton):

Local Anodynes.	General Anodynes.
Cold—	Anæsthetics in small doses.
Cold water.	Atropine.
Ice-bags.	Belladonna.
Warmth—	Butyl-chloral.
Poultices.	Chloral.
Fomentations.	Conium.
Aconite.	Coniïne.
Acupuncture.	Gelsemium.
Atropine.	Hyoscyamus.
Belladonna.	Hyoscyamine.
Blood-letting—	Lupulus.
Leeches.	Lupulin.
Cupping.	Morphine.
Carbolic acid.	Opium.
Carbonic acid.	Stramonium.
Cocaine.	
Conium.	
Creasote.	
Gelsemium.	
Hydrocyanic acid.	
Morphine.	
Opium.	
Veratrine.	

A., Hoffman's, spiritus ætheris compositus.

Anodynia, an-o-din'e-ah (same etymon). Cessation or absence of pain.

Anodynum, an-od'in-um. Anodyne. **A. hypnot'icum**, hypnotic.

Anœa, an-e'ah (*a, noos*, mind). Delirium, imbecility. See *Dementia* and *Idiotism*.

Anoësia (an-o-a'se-ah) or **Anœ'tia**. Dementia. **A. adstric'ta**, melancholy.

Anoia, ah-noi'ah. Anœa.

Anoma'lia. Anomaly. **A. nervo'rum**, nervous diathesis.

Anomalocephalous, an-om-a-lo-sef'a-lus. Having irregularly shaped head.

Anomalologia, an-om-al-o-loj'e-ah (*anomalos*, irregular, *logos*, description). Description of anomalies.

Anomalot'rophies (*anomalos*, irregular, *trophe*, nourishment). Class of diseases consisting in modifications of nutrition of organs.

Anomalous, an-om'a-lus (same etymon as *Anomaly*). Irregular; contrary to rule. Affections are called anomalous which cannot be referred to any known species. See *Irregular*. **A. glands**, glands not having any outlet. **A. mus'cle**, slender muscle lying upon the superior maxillary bone beneath the levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Anomaly, an-om'al-e (*a*, priv., *nomos*, rule). Abnormality, abnormity, anomaly, irregularity. Exception to usual rule; deviation from specific type. Something unusual in symptoms or in morbid appearances proper to disease.

Anommatus, an-om'mat-us (*an, omma*, eye). Anophthalmus.

Anomocephalus, ah-no-mo-sef'al-us (*a, nomos*, rule, *kephale*, head). One whose head is deformed.

Anomous, an-o'mus (*an, omos*, shoulder). Devoid of shoulders.

Anomphalous, an-om'fal-us (*an, omphalos*, navel). One devoid of navel. Writers have endeavored to show that Adam and Eve must have been anomphalous, as they could not have had umbilical vessels.

Anona (an'o-nah) **cherimo'lia**. Cherimoya; grows in Peru and Mexico; seeds used as emetic and cathartic. **A. murica'ta**, tree growing in tropical countries, whose unripe fruit is used as astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. **A. reticula'ta**, custard-apple; indigenous in West Indies; astringent. **A. squamo'sa**, sweet-sop tree; grows in Malay Islands and tropical America; astringent. **A. tril'oba**, see *Carica popaya*. **A. tripet'ala**, tree of family Anonaceæ, of South America, bearing delicious fruit called *cherimoya*.

Anonis, an-o'nis. Ononis.

Anonychia, an-o-nik'e-a (*an, onux*, nail). Absence of nails, a rare congenital defect.

Anonymous, an-on'im-us (*an, onoma*, name). Having no name. Applied to many parts, as anonymous bone, os innominatum, foramen innominatum, etc.

Anoöpsia, an-o-op'se-ah (*ano*, upward, *ops*, eye). Strabismus in upward direction.

Anophthalmia, an-of-thal'me-ah. See *Anophthalmos*. **A. cyclop'ica**, condition of a cyclocephalus in which there is very imperfect development of the socket of the eye and a rudimentary or entirely absent orbit.

Anophthalmus, an-of-thal'mus (*an, ophthalmos*, eye). One devoid of eyes. Condition is *Anophthal'mia*.

Anopia (an-o'pe-ah) (*an, opsis*, vision). Monstrosity in which eye and orbit are wanting. Blindness.

Anopsia, an-op'se-ah (*an, ops*, eye). Loss of sight; temporary disuse of eye from abnormal condition of physical apparatus, media, etc. Anopia.

Anopsy, an-op'se. Anopsia.

Anorchi (an-or'ke) or **Anorchides**, an-or'kid-es (pl. of **Anorchis**) (*an, orchis*, testicle). Those who are without testicles. Condition is called *Anorchism, Anorchidiosis, Anorchismus, Anorchia*. Person so affected is *Anor'chous*.

Anorchism, an-or'kizm. See *Anorchi*. **A., unilat'eral**, absence of one testicle; monorchia.

Anorchous or **Anorchus**, an-ork'us (*an, orchis*, testicle). Devoid of testes, or one in whom cryptorchidism exists.

Anorectus, an-o-rek'tus (*an, orexis*, appetite). Not having an appetite.

Anorexia, an-o-reks'e-ah (*an, orexis*, appetite). Anorexy; defect or absence of appetite, symptomatic of most diseases; indigestion, dyspepsia. **A. exhausto'rum**, frigidity of stomach. **A. mirab'ilis**, fasting.

An'orexy. Anorexia.

Anorganic, an-or-gan'ik. Devoid of organs or organization; see *Anhistous* and *Inorganic*.

Anormal, a-nor'mal. Abnormous.

Anorophous, an-o'rof-us (*an, orophe*, roof). Devoid of brain.

Anorrhorrhœa, an-or-rhor-rhe'ah (*a, orros*, serum, *rhoia*, flow). Defective secretion of serum.

Anorthic, an-or'thik (*an, orthos*, straight). Not straight; crooked.

Anorthopia, an-or-tho'pe-ah (*an, orthos*, upright, *opsis*, vision). Vision in which persons are unable to judge when objects are not parallel or symmetrical.

Anorthosis, an-or-tho'sis (*an, orthos*, upright). Absence of erectile power or erectility.

Anosia, ah-nos'e-ah (*a*, and *nosos*, disease) Freedom from disease.

Anosmia, an-oz'me-ah (*an, osme*, odor). Loss of smell; perversion of smell.

Anosmosia, an-oz-mo'ze-ah. Anosmia.

Anosphrasia (an-os-frah'zhe-ah) or **Anosphre'sia** (*an, osphrasia*, smell). Anosmia.

A'no-spi'nal. Relating to anus and spine. **A.-s. cen'tre**, nervous centre regulating process of defecation, situated in lumbar region.

Anostomous, an-os'to-mus (*ano*, upward, *stoma*, mouth). Having the mouth above the nose.

Anosto'sis (*an, osteon*, bone). Deficiency in bony matter or in bone structure; defective development of bone. **A. interstitia'lis**, atrophy of bone of old persons.

Anotus, an-o'tus (*an, ous*, ear). Monster having no ears.

A'no-ves'ical. Belonging to the anus and bladder.

Anoxæmia (an-oks-e'me-ah) or **Anoxyhæmia**, an-oks-e-he'me-ah (*an, oxus*, acid). Deficiency of oxygen in the blood.

Ansa. Anse. Handle of certain vessels; by analogy applied to that which is curved in form of handle. **A. atlan'tis,** loop formed by branches of first and second cervical nerves. **A. cap'itis,** zygomatic process. **A. centrifuga'lis** and **A. centripeta'lis,** terms given to fibres of root of spinal nerve according to direction they take to or from centre. **A. cervica'lis,** loop formed by branches of cervical nerves. **A. coccyge'a,** A. sacralis. **A. hæmosta'tica,** loop used for acupressure. **A. Halleri,** communicating nerve between facial and glosso-pharyngeal. **A. Henlii,** portion of uriniferous tubule. **A. hypoglos'si,** communication between hypoglossal nerve and second and third cervical nerves. **A. intergenicula'ris,** band of fibres connecting geniculate bodies. **A. intestina'lis,** loop or portion of intestine supported by mesentery and describing curved line. *Ansa.* **A. lenticula'ris** or **lentifor'mis,** loop of fibres passing outward beneath the thalamus and entering the lenticular nucleus. **A. lumba'lis,** loop formed by branches of lumbar nerves. **A. peduncula'ris,** substantia innominata. **A. Reil'ei,** lemniscus. **A. sacra'lis,** loop between sacral nerves. **A. subclavia'lis,** see *Ansæ Vieussenii.* **A. Wrisber'gii,** loop of communication between right sympathetic and pneumogastric; loop between phrenic and descendens noni branch of hypoglossal.

Ansæ Vieussenii, an'se ve-u-sen'e-e. Nervous branches passing from lower cervical ganglion of great sympathetic to first dorsal ganglion in front of subclavian artery, forming loops around the vessel called after Vieussens, and supplying it with offsets.

Ansatus, an-sat'us. Looped like nervous fibres; pediculated.

Anse. Ansa.

Anserina, an-sur-e'nah (*anser,* goose). Potentilla anserina; chenopodium.

Anserine (an'ser-ene) **disease.** Condition in which there exists emaciation of the extremities, with marked projection of the tendons.

Ant acid. Formic acid.

Antacids (ant-as'ids) or **Antiäc'ids.** Remedies which diminish or counteract acidity in the stomach, intestines, or urine; they are chemical agents, and act by neutralizing the acid. Those acting directly on the stomach, diminishing acidity in that organ, are liquor potassæ, potassium carbonate and bicarbonate, liquor sodæ, sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, lithium carbonate and bicarbonate, magnesia, magnesium carbonate and bicarbonate, lime-water, saccharated solution of lime, chalk, ammonium carbonate, and aromatic spirit of ammonia. Those acting remotely on the urine, diminishing its acidity, are potassium acetate, citrate, tartrate, and bitartrate, sodium acetate and citrate, tartarated soda, and lithium citrate.

Antacrid, ant'ak-rid. Opposed to acridity.

Antagonism, an-tag'o-nizm (*anti, agonizomai,* to strive). Action in opposite direction, as of muscles acting in contrary directions. There is antagonism between action of different remedial agents. For example: opium contracts the pupil, belladonna dilates it; one drug will frequently be an antidote to the poisonous effects of its antagonist. The alkaloids of tea, coffee, and allied substances, as theine, caffeine, cocaine, and guaranine, are antagonistic to morphine; chloral and strychine are mutually antagonistic. The idea of such antagonism was known in the Middle Ages, but has been elaborated by recent experimentation. In addition to facts already stated, the antagonistic action of drugs upon the heart has been carefully studied. Atropine is found to antagonize those drugs which inhibit the heart and slow its action, as pilocarpine, muscarine, physostigma, etc. This antagonism is well shown by observation of other drugs, for when the action of the heart is checked by digitalis, aconite and muscarine will restore its pulsations. The antagonism of drugs does not seem to rest on any explanation of chemical reaction, but rather on opposing physiological actions or opposites. The following list exhibits the most striking illustrations of antagonism (Brunton):

Drug.	Antagonist.
Aconitine	Atropine, Digitalin, Strychnine.
Alcohol	Strychnine.
Ammonium chloride	Chloral.
Atropine	Aconitine, Bromal hydrate, Chloral hydrate, Hydrocyanic acid, Jaborandi, Muscarine, Morphine, Physostigmine, Phytolacca, Pilocarpine, Quinine.
Barium	Sodium sulphate, Potassium salts.
Bromal hydrate	Atropine.
Brucine, Calabarine, Carbolic acid	Chloral.
Chloral	Ammonium chloride, Atropine, Brucine, Calabarine, Carbolic acid, Codeine, Physostigma, Picrotoxine, Strychnine, Thebaine.
Chloroform	Amyl nitrite.
Cocaine	Morphine.
Codeine	Chloral.
Digitalin	Aconitine, Muscarine, Saponin.
Gelsemium	Opium, Atropine.
Morphine	Atropine, Caffeine, Chloroform, Cocaine, Daturine, Hyoscyamine, Nicotine, Physostigma.
Muscarine	Atropine.
Opium	Atropine, Gelsemium, Veratrum viride.
Physostigma	Atropine, Chloral, Morphine.
Saponin	Digitalin.
Strychnine	Alcohol, Chloral, Hydrocyanic acid, Nicotine, Nitrite of amyl.
Thebaine	Chloral.

Antagonist, an-tag'o-nist. Muscle whose action produces effect contrary to that of another muscle, as flexors and extensors; every muscle has its antagonist. Some drugs are antagonists to others.

Antalgic, ant-al'jik (*anti, algos,* pain). Anodyne.

Antalkaline, ant-al'kal-ine. Neutralizing alkalies, as acids.

Antanacathartic, ant-an-ah-kath-art'ik (*anti, anacatharsis,* expectoration). Agents that check expectoration.

Antanaclastic, ant-an-ah-klas'tik (*antanaklasis,* reflection). Reflecting light.

Antaphrodisiac (ant-af-ro-diz'e-ak), **Antaphrodit'ic,** or **Anaphrodis'iac** (*anti, aphrodisiakos,* aphrodisiac). Substance blunting the venereal appetite.

Antapodosis, ant-ah-pod'o-sis (*antapodidomi,* to return in exchange). Succession and return of febrile periods.

Antapoplectic, ant-ap-o-plek'tik. Relieving apoplexy.

Antarthritic, ant-ar-thrit'ik. Relieving arthritis or gout.

Antasthenic, ant-as-then'ik (*anti, asthenia,* debility). Tonic.

Antasthmatic, ant-asth-mat'ik. Relieving asthma.

Antatrophic, ant-ah-trof'ik (*anti, atrophia,* atrophy). Remedy opposed to atrophy or consumption.

Ante, an'te (L.). Before; as a prefix, before, fore.

Ante par'tum. Before delivery, as ante-partum hemorrhage.

Antebrachial, an-te-brak'e-al (*ante,* before, *brachium,* arm). Relating to the forearm.

Antebrachium, an-te-brak'e-um. Forearm.

Antecedents, an-te-se'dents (*ante, cedo,* to go). Precursory or warning symptoms or history of disease.

Antecurv'ature. Curving forward, as in anteflexion.

Anteflexion (an-te-fleks'shun) or **Anteflexure,** an-te-fleks'ure (*ante, flecto,* to bend). Bending forward, as of the uterus. **A. of the uterus,** bending of that organ so that the fundus, the cervix, or both, are bent more or less sharply forward. The cervix may be normal in position and the body of the uterus flexed, or the body normal and the cervix flexed, or both cervix and body flexed forward. See *Anteversion.*

Antehe'lix. Anthelix.

Antelabia, an-te-lab'e-ah (*ante,* before, *labia,* lips). Extremity of the lips. See *Procheilon* and *Prolabia.*

Antelmintic, an-tel-min'tik. Anthelmintic.

Antelope, an'te-lope. Antilopus.

Antemballomenum, ant-em-bal-lom'en-um (*antemballo,* to substitute). Remedy that is used to substitute another.

Antembasis, an-tem'bas-is (*anti, embaino,* to enter). Mutual reception of bones.

Antemetic, ant-e-met'ik. Antiemetic.

Antendeixis (ant-en-dyks'is) or **Antendixis,** ant-en-diks'is (*anti, endeixis,* indication). Counterindication.

Anteneasmus, ant-en-e-as'mus (*anti, teino,* to extend or stretch). One furious against himself. Suicidal mania.

Antennaria dioica, an-ten-nah're-ah de-oi'kah. Genus of *Diœcia, Everlasting, Catsfoot,* ord. Compositæ; common European plant used in hemorrhage, cough, diarrhœa, etc. **A. margarita'cea,** Gnaphalium, margaritaceum. **A. plantaginifo'lia,** *Plantain, Life everlasting, Cudweed,* has similar properties to A. dioica.

Antephialtic, ant-ef-i-al'tik (*anti, ephialtes,* nightmare). Remedy for nightmare.

Antepileptic, ant-ep-e-lep'tik. Antiepileptic.

Anteponens, an-te-po'nens (*ante, pono,* to place). Anticipating.

Anteprostatic, an-te-pros-tat'ik. In front of the prostate, as anteprostatic gland, an accessory gland occupying position stated.

Antereisis, ant-er-eis'is (*anti, ereido,* to support). Resistance or solidity of bones.

Anterethic, an-ter-eth'ik (*anti,* against, *eretho,* to irritate). Soothing or calming.

Anterior, an-te're-or (*ante,* before). Situate before. Generally, anterior is applied to parts situate before the median line, body being in erect posture, with face and palms of hands turned forward, and feet applied longitudinally together. (The term *anterior* is applied to numerous arteries, veins, muscles, nerves, regions, etc., all of which will be found under the appropriate alphabetical head.) **A. aur'is** (muscle) or **auric'ulæ,** small muscle passing from posterior part of zygoma to helix, which draws the ear forward and upward. **A. chamber of eye,** see *Eye.* **A. elas'tic lam'ina,** Bowman's layer of the cornea. **A. fon'tanelle,** space in skull of fœtus between frontal and parietal bones. **A. mal'let,** laxator tympani. **A. na'si,** pyramidalis nasi. **A. poliomyeli'tis,** inflammation of anterior cornua of spinal cord.

An'tero-lat'eral col'umns. See *Spinal cord.*

An'tero-pari'etal a'rea. See *Area.*

Anterotic, an-te-rot'ik (*anti, eros,* love). Antaphrodisiac.

Antesternum, an-te-stur'num. First segment of the sternum, the manubrium.

Anteuphorbium, an-tu-forb'e-um. Cacalia anteuphorbium.

Ante-uterine, an'te-u'ter-in. In front of uterus.

Anteversion, an-te-ver'shun (*ante, verto,* to turn). Displacement or turning forward. In *anteversion of the uterus* the fundus is turned toward the symphysis pubis, while the orifice is toward the sacrum.

Anthæmoptyicus, ant-he-mop-te'ik-us (*anti, hæmoptysis*). Against spitting of blood; remedy for spitting of blood.

Anthæmorrhagic, ant-hem-or-rhaj'ik. Antihemorrhagic.

Anthectic, ant-hek'tik. Antihectic.

Anthelitragus (ant-hel-it'rag-us) or **Anthelitragicus,** ant-hel-it-raj'ik-us. Antitragicus muscle, one of the proper muscles of pavilion of ear.

Anthelix, ant'he-liks. Eminence on cartilage of ear, in front of helix, and extending from concha to groove of helix, where it bifurcates. Antitragicus muscle.

Anthelmia, an-thel'me-ah (*anti, helmins,* worm). Spigelia Marylandica, so called from its action on worms.

Anthelmintic, an-thel-min'tik (*anti, helmins,* worm). Vermifuge; remedy which destroys or expels worms, or prevents their formation and development. Anthelmintics are *mechanical* and *true.* To the former belong emetics, cathartics, mucuna, etc.; to the latter, oleum terebinthinæ, Chenopodium anthelminticum, spigelia, filix mas, etc. The great object is to prevent generation of the worms by nutritious diet, fresh air, tonics, etc. An anthelmintic that destroys worms is properly a *vermicide;* one that expels them, dead or alive, a *vermifuge.*

The principal vermicides are:

1. For thread-worms:
   local injections of alum, tannic acid,
   iron, catechu,
   quassia, kino,
   lime-water, rhatany,
   eucalyptol, hæmatoxylon.
   sodium chloride,
2. For round-worms:
   santonin, santonica.
3. For tape-worms:
   areca-nut, pomegranate,
   filix mas, pelletierine,
   kamala, turpentine,
   kousso, chloroform.

The chief vermifuges are castor-oil, scammony, rhubarb, with ammonium chloride, bitter tonics, etc. as adjuncts in the treatment. See *Worms* and *Parasites.*

Anthema, an-the'mah. Exanthem. **A. arbo'rea,** species of malvaceous plants, flowers and leaves of which are demulcent.

Anthemidis flores, an-them'i-dis flo'res. Flowers of Anthemis nobilis.

Anthemis, an'them-is (*antheo,* to flower). Anthemis nobilis. **A. Arven'sis,** sometimes used to adulterate more important varieties of Anthemia. **A. cot'ula,** *Mayflower, Mayweed, Stinking chamomile, Wild chamomile, Dog's fennel, Dilly, Dilweed, Field-weed, Pissweed,* ord. Compositæ. This plant, cotula, of very disagreeable smell and taste, has been used in hysterical affections. **A. fœt'ida,** A. cotula. **A. no'bilis,** *Chamomile.* Leaves and flowers have strong smell, and bitter, nauseous taste. Flowers are chiefly used; they possess tonic and stomachic properties, and are a pleasant and cheap bitter. A simple infusion is taken to produce, or assist, vomiting. Externally, they are used in fomentations. *Oil of chamomile, Oleum anthemidis,* possesses the aromatic but not the bitter and tonic properties of the plant. **A. noveboracen'sis,** A. cotula. **A. odora'ta,** A. cotula. **A. pyr'ethrum,** *Spanish chamomile, Pellitory of Spain.* The root, pyrethrum, hot and acrid, is used as masticatory in toothache, rheumatism of face, paralysis of tongue, etc., and as a sialagogue. Pellitory of the shops in Germany is derived from Anacyclus officinarum, cultivated in Thuringia for medicinal purposes. Flowers of Pyrethrum carneum and P. roseum, growing on the Caucasian mountains, form Caucasian or Persian insect powder, fatal to insects. **A. tincto'ria,** *Dyer's chamomile,* European plant, of bitter and astringent taste; stomachic. **A. vulga'ris,** Matricaria chamomilla; A. nobilis.

Anthera, an-tha'rah (*antheros,* florid). Remedy

compounded of several substances—myrrh, sandarac, alum, saffron, etc.—used as liniment, collyrium, etc.

Anthereon, an-tha'ra-on. Chin.

Anthiarin, an-the'a-rin. Antiarin.

Anthiaris toxicaria, an-the'a-ris tok-se-kar'e-ah. Upas tree.

Anthidrotic, ant-hid-rot'ik (*anti, hidrosis,* sweat). Diminishing or checking secretion of sweat; see *Antihydrotic.*

Anthocoma, an-tho-ko'mah. Anthrax.

Antholce, an-thol'se (*anthelko,* to pull in opposite direction). Act of drawing a body or organ to one side or out of place, as after paralysis.

Anthomyia canicularis, an-tho-me'yah kan-ik-u-lar'is. See *Parasites.*

An'thony's fire. Erysipelas.

Anthora, an'tho-rah. Aconitum anthora. **A. vulga'ris,** Aconitum anthora.

Anthorisma, an-tho-riz'mah (*anti, horisma,* boundary). Tumor without defined margin.

Anthos, an'thos (flower). See *Rosmarinus.* **A. sylves'tris,** Ledum sylvestre.

Anthoxanthin, an-thoks-an'thin. Yellow coloring-matter found in yellow flowers and several fruits.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, an-thoks-an'thum o-dor-at'um. Sweet vernal grass, used in hay fever.

Anthracene, an'thrah-seen. Result of distillation of coal-tar; used in pruritus.

Anthracia, an-thrah'she-ah (*anthrax,* coal). Carbuncular exanthem. Eruption of tumors imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges and sordid and sanious core. Dark menstrual blood. Anthracosis. **A. pes'tis,** plague. **A. ru'bula,** frambœsia.

Anthraciform, an-thrah'se-form. Anthracoid.

Anthracina, an-thrah-se'nah. Melanotic cancer.

Anthracine, anth'rah-seen. Poisonous alkaloid obtained by culture of anthrax bacillus in alkaline albuminate from blood-serum.

Anthracœmia, an-thrah-ce'me-ah. Wool-sorter's disease, due to existence in blood of Bacillus anthracis.

Anthracoid, an'thrah-koid (*anthrax,* coal, *eidos,* resemblance). Black as coal. Accompanied by, or resembling, anthrax.

Anthracokali, an-thrah-kok'al-e. Anthrakokali.

Anthracolœmus, an-thrah-ko-le'mus (*anthrax, loimos,* plague). Contagious form of anthrax.

Anthracoma, an-thrah-ko'mah. Anthrax, carbuncle.

Anthracometer, an-thra-kom'e-tur (*anthrax,* carbon, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere and in the breath. The process is *Anthracom'etry.*

Anthraconecrosis, an-thrah-ko-ne-kro'sis (*nekros,* corpse). Transformation into carbonaceous mass, as in gangrene of old people. See *Sphacelus.*

Anthracophlyctis, an-thrah-ko-flik'tis (*phluctis,* phlyctæna). Malignant pustule; anthrax.

Anthracosia, an-thrah-ko'ze-ah. Anthrax.

Anthracosis, an-thrah-ko'sis. Species of carbuncle attacking eyelids and globe of eye. Carbuncle of any kind. Also, black lung of coal-miners, induced by carbonaceous accumulation in the lungs; pseudomelanotic formation. When ulceration results from it, black phthisis, coal-miner's phthisis, exists. See *Melanosis.* **A. pulmo'num,** see *Melanosis.*

Anthracotyphus, an-thrah-ko-ty'fus (*anthrax, typhus*). Plague. Typhus complicated with carbuncles.

Anthrakokali, an-thrah-kok'al-e (*anthrax,* coal, *kali,* potassa). Remedy for cutaneous diseases, formed by dissolving potassium carbonate in boiling water and adding slaked lime; filtered liquor is then evaporated, and levigated coal added, and mixture stirred until a black homogeneous powder results.

Anthrakosis, an-thrah-ko'sis. Anthracosis.

Anthrarobin, an-thrah-ro'bin. Desoxyalizarin. Phenol derivative; product of reduction of alizarin and purpurin, receiving name from similarity of composition to chrysarobin; yellowish-white powder, insoluble in water. Anthrarobin has been used in psoriasis, pityriasis, herpes and other skin diseases.

Anthrax, an'thraks (coal). Carbuncle. Inflammation, essentially gangrenous, of cellular membrane and skin, attended with sloughing, in animals, especially sheep and cattle, and occasionally in man, usually from absorption of the virus. It sometimes prevails epidemically, when it has received the names *Contagious* or *Malignant anthrax, Cacanthrax, Anthracion, Vesicula gangrænescens, Anthracophlyctis, Pustula maligna, Malignant vesicle,* and is characterized at the outset by vesication or bleb filled with sero-sanguinolent fluid, under which small induration is formed, surrounded by areolar inflammation, which becomes gangrenous. It is caused by the presence in the blood of a distinct specific bacillus, *Bacillus anthracis,* similar in appearance to Bacillus subtilis found in hay infusions and that found in butyric fermentation. The spores of anthrax bacilli resist in an extraordinary way the action of certain substances which usually are fatal to life, as hydrochloric acid (2 per cent.), salicylic acid (1 per cent.), concentrated solutions of chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, metallic solutions, borax, boric acid, chloride of potassium, benzoic acid, benzoate of sodium, cinnamic acid, and quinine (Brunton). In experiments on the development and growth of bacilli a difference was found between anthrax bacilli and other microzymes. A dilution of carbolic acid, 1 in 1250 and 1 in 850, sufficed to prevent the growth of anthrax bacilli, while a strength of 1 in 500 was required to prevent the growth of others. Other species are therefore more resistant than anthrax bacilli to the action of carbolic acid. See *Bacillus anthracis.*

The following table shows the strength of various disinfectants required to hinder or entirely prevent the development of anthrax bacilli (Brunton):

Solution.	Hinders.	Prevents.
Iodine	1 to 5,000	——
Bromine	1 to 1,500	——
Chlorine	1 to 1,500	——
Osmic acid	1 to 1,500	——
Permanganate of potassium	1 to 3,000	——
Corrosive sublimate	1 to 1,000,000	1 to 300,000
Allyl alcohol	1 to 167,000	——
Oil of mustard	1 to 330,000	1 to 33,000
Thymol	1 to 80,000	——
Peppermint-oil	1 to 33,000	——
Oil of turpentine	1 to 75,000	——
Oil of cloves	1 to 5,000	——
Arsenite of potassium	1 to 100,000	1 to 10,000
Chromic acid	1 to 10,000	1 to 5,000
Picric acid	1 to 10,000	——
Hydrocyanic acid	1 to 40,000	1 to 8,000

The following are of about the same strength as carbolic acid for the same purposes:

Fluid.	Hinders.	Prevents.
Boric acid	1 to 1,250	1 to 800
Borax	1 to 2,000	1 to 700
Hydrochloric acid	1 to 2,500	1 to 1,700
Salicylic acid	1 to 3,300	1 to 1,500
Benzoic acid	1 to 2,000	——
Camphor	1 to 2,500	——
Eucalyptol	1 to 2,500	——
Soft soap	1 to 500	1 to 5,000
Quinine	1 to 830	1 to 625
Hydrate of chloral	1 to 1,000	——
Chlorate of potassium	1 to 250	——
Acetic acid	1 to 250	——
Benzoate of sodium	1 to 200	——
Alcohol	1 to 100	1 to 12.5
Acetone	1 to 50 no action.	——
Chloride of sodium	1 to 64	——

In the internal or intestinal form of the disease the infection is through the stomach and intestines from eating the flesh or drinking the milk of diseased animals. See *Mycosis intestinalis.* Malignant anthrax is characterized by hemorrhages, dyspnœa, opisthotonos, prostration, etc., and has received different names, many of them from places where it has prevailed: *Carbunculus Gallicus, Hungaricus, Polonicus,* etc.

Anthrax al'bumoses. Alkaline albumoses from culture of anthrax bacillus in alkaline albuminate from blood-serum. **A., apoplec'tic,** splenic apoplexy of domestic animals. **A. carbun'culus,** carbuncle. **A. c. benig'nus,** affection between carbuncle and boil in its characteristics. **A., conta'gious,** see *Anthrax.* **A., furunc'ular,** circumscribed a. with boils. **A. intestina'lis,** carbuncular inflammation of intestines caused by

eating flesh similarly affected. **A., malig'nant**, see *Anthrax*. **A. œde'ma**, diffused œdematous or erysipelatous form. **A. pulmo'num**, necropneumonia. **A., symptomat'ic**, see *Purpura*.

Anthriscus, an-thris'kus. Cerefolium, Scandix cerefolium. **A. hu'milis**, Chærophyllum sylvestre. **A. proc'erus**, Chærophyllum sylvestre. **A. sylves'tris**, wild chervil. **A. vulga'ris**, narcotic poison; plant grows in Europe.

Anthrope, an-thro'pa. Skin (human).

Anthropepiphyte, an-thro-pep'if-ite (*anthropos*, man, *epiphuton*, growth). Growth on the skin; exanthem.

Anthropiatrica medicina, an-thro-pe-at'rik-ah med-e-se'nah (*anthropo*, *iatreia*, medicine). Medicine applied to man in contradistinction to other animals.

Anthropo, an-thro'po (*anthropos*, man). In composition, man.

Anthropochemia, an-thro-po-kem'e-ah. Chemistry of man.

Anthropocholic acid, an-thro-po-kol'ik as'id. Acid derived from human bile.

Anthropochymy, an-thro-pok'im-e. Chemistry of man.

Anthropoctomy, an-thro-pok'to-me (*anthropo*, *kteino*, to kill). Homicide.

Anthropogenesis (an-thro-po-jen'e-sis) or **Anthropogenia**, an-thro-po-jen'e-ah. Anthropogeny.

Anthropogeny, an-thro-poj'e-ne (*anthropo*, *genesis*, generation). *Geneanthropy*. Knowledge, or study, or phenomena of human generation; embryology.

Anthropography, an-thro-pog'ra-fe (*anthropo*, *graphe*, description). Anthropology; description of human body.

Anthropohistography, an-thro-po-his-tog'ra-fe (*anthropo*, *histos*, texture, *grapho*, to write). Description of various tissues of the body.

Anthropoid, an'thro-poid (*anthropo*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling man, as the ape.

Anthropolite (an-thro'pol-ite) or **Anthro'polith** (*anthropo*, *lithos*, stone). Petrification of the human body or its parts; morbid concretions in the human body.

Anthropological, an-thro-po-loj'ik-al. Relating or appertaining to anthropology.

Anthropology, an-thro-pol'o-je (*anthropo*, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on man; science of structure and functions of human body; frequently employed synonymously with natural history and physiology of man.

Anthropomagnetism, an-thro-po-mag'ne-tizm. See *Magnetism, animal*.

Anthropomancy, an-thro'po-man-se (*anthropo*, *manteia*, divination). Divination by inspecting entrails of a dead man.

Anthropometry, an-thro-pom'e-tre (*anthropo*, *metron*, measure). Measurement of weight, dimensions, etc. of different parts of the human body.

Anthropomorphography, an-thro-po-mor-fog'ra-fe (*anthropo*, *morphe*, shape, *grapho*, to write). Description of form of various organs of human body.

Anthropomorphology, an-thro-po-mor-fol'o-ge (*anthropo*, *morphe*, form, *logos*, discourse). Anatomy (descriptive). Treatise on human anatomy or on laws regulating the form of organs.

Anthropomorphus, an-thro-po-mor'fus (*anthropo*, *morphe*, shape). Resembling man in shape. Atropa mandragora.

Anthroponomy, an-thro-pon'o-me (*anthropo*, *nomos*, law). Knowledge of special laws presiding over functions of the human body; human physiology.

Anthroponosology, an-thro-po-no-zol'o-je (*anthropo*, *nosos*, disease, *logos*, description). Study or description of diseases of man.

Anthropophagus, an-thro-pof'ag-us (*anthropo*, *phago*, to eat). One who eats those of his own species; a cannibal.

Anthropophagy, an-thro-pof'a-je (same etymon). The custom of eating human flesh; cannibalism. A disease in which there is great desire to eat it.

Anthropophobia, an-thro-po-fo'be-ah (*anthropo*, *phobos*, fear). Dread of human society; love of solitude. It may imply existence of mental disease.

Anthropos, an-thro'pos. Man. See *Homo*.

Anthroposcopy, an-thro-pos'ko-pe. Physiognomy.

Anthroposomatology, an-thro-po-so-ma-tol'o-je (*anthropo*, *soma*, body, *logos*, discourse). Account or description of human body.

Anthropother'apy (*anthropo*, *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of diseases of man.

Anthropotomy, an-thro-pot'o-me. Dissection of the human body. The dissector is called an *Anthropot'omist*.

Anthydrop'ic. Preventing or relieving dropsy.

Anthypnotic, ant-hip-not'ik (*anti*, *hupnos*, sleep). *Antihypnotic*, *Agrypnotic*. Remedy for stupor; anything that prevents sleep.

Anthypochondriac, ant-hip-o-kond're-ak. Remedy for hypochondriasis.

Anthysteric, ant-his-ter'ik. *Antihysteric*. Remedy for hysteria.

Anti, an'te (against). As prefix, generally means opposition.

Antiades, an-te'a-des. Tonsils.

Antiaditis, an-te-ad-e'tis (*antiades*, *itis*). Cynanche tonsillaris.

Antiadoncus, an-te-ad-on'kus (*anti*, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling of tonsils. **A. inflammato'rius**, cynanche tonsillaris.

Antiagra, an-te'ag-rah. Antiadoncus.

Antialbumate, an-te-al'bu-mate. Result of action of dilute muriatic acid on albumin; continued digestion converts it into *antialbumide*.

Antialbumide, an-te-al'bu-mide. Considered to form, with hemialbumin, albumin. It is itself formed when a weak acid, such as muriatic acid, is used in digesting albumin.

Antialbumin, an-te-al-bu'min. There exists in proteid molecule two substances preformed, *antialbumin* and *hemialbumin*. These are converted by the gastric juice into *antialbumose* and *hemialbumose*, as intermediate step to conversion into antipeptone and hemipeptone.

Antialgic, an-te-al'jik (*anti*, *algos*, pain). Relieving pain.

Antiaphrodisiac, an-te-af-ro-diz'e-ak. Anaphrodisiac.

Antiapoplectic, an-te-ap-o-plek'tik. A remedy for apoplexy.

Antiarin, an-te-ar'in. $C_{14}H_{20}O_5$. Crystallizable poisonous principle derived from Upas antior, East Indian and Javanese arrow poison. Antiarin paralyzes cardiac muscle and stimulates vaso-motor centres.

Antiaris toxicaria, an-te-ar'is toks-e-kah're-ah. Upas-tree; juice is powerful poison, used in skin diseases.

Antiarthritic (an-te-ar-thrit'ik) or **Antarthrit'ic** (*anti*, *arthritis*, gout). Remedy for gout.

An'tias. Tonsil.

Antiasthenic, an-te-as-then'ik (*anti*, *asthenia*, debility). Remedy for debility.

Antiasthmatic, an-te-asth-mat'ik (*anti*, *asthma*). Remedy for asthma.

Antiatrophic, an-te-a-trof'ik. Antatrophic.

Antibacterian, an-te-bak-te're-an. Anything that acts in opposition to formation or development of bacteria.

Antiballomenum, an-te-bal-lom'en-um (*antiballo*, to put in place of another). Succedaneum; one drug substituted for another.

Antibdella, an-ti-del'lah (*anti*, *bdella*, a leech). Antlia sanguisuga; artificial leech.

Antibechicus, an-te-bek'ik-us (*anti*, *bex*, cough). Expectorant checking cough.

Antibilious, an-te-bil'e-us. Checking secretion of bile; relieving biliousness.

Antibiotic, an-te-be-ot'ik (*anti*, *bios*, life). Destroying life.

Antibrachial, an-te-brak'e-al. Concerning the forearm; more properly written *antebrachial* (*ante*, before, *brachium*, arm), as *antebrachial region*, etc. **A. aponeuro'sis**, portion of aponeurotic sheath enveloping whole of upper limb. It covers muscles of fore-

arm, adheres to them, and sends between them fibrous septa, serving for points of insertion.

Antibrachium, an-te-brak'e-um. Forearm.

Antibromic, an-te-bro'mik (*anti, bromos,* fetor). Deodorizer or deodorant; agent that destroys offensive odors.

Anticachectic, an-te-kak-ek'tik. Remedy against cachexy or morbid constitutional tendency.

Anticacochymic, an-te-kak-o-kim'ik (*anti, kakos,* bad, *chumos,* juice). Anticachectic.

Anticalculous, an-te-kal'ku-lus. Antilithic.

Anticancerous, an-te-kan'se-rus. Anticarcinomatous, antiscirrhous. Opposed to cancer.

Anticancrosus, an-te-kan-kro'sus. Anticancerous.

Anticarcinomatous, an-te-kar-sin-om'at-us (*anti, karkinoma,* cancer). Opposed to cancer.

Anticardia (an-te-kar'de-ah) or **Anticardium,** an-te-kar'de-um (*anti, kardia,* heart). Pit of stomach, scrobiculus cordis.

Anticatarrhal, an-te-kat-ar'rhal. Remedy for catarrh.

Anticausodic (an-te-kaw-sod'ik) or **Anticausotic,** an-te-kaw-sot'ik (*anti, kausos,* burning fever). Remedy for inflammatory fever.

Anticaustic, an-te-kaws'tik. Destroying or relieving action of caustic.

Anticephalalgic, an-te-sef-al-al'jik (*anti, kephalalgia,* headache). Remedy against headache.

Anticheir, an'te-kire (*anti, cheir,* hand). Thumb.

Anticheirospasmus, an-te-ki-ro-spas'mus (*anticheir,* thumb, *spasmos,* spasm). Spasm of thumb.

Anticheirotetanus, an-te-ki-ro-tet'an-us). Spasmodic contraction of thumb, seen during epileptic attacks.

Antichir, an'te-ker. Thumb.

Antichlorotic, an-te-klo-rot'ik. Preventing or relieving chlorosis.

Antichœradic, an-te-ke-rad'ic (*anti, choiras,* scrofula). Antiscrofulous.

Anticholeric, an-te-kol'er-ik. Remedy against cholera or choleric disposition.

Anticholerica, an-te-kol-er'ik-ah. Sophora heptaphylla.

Anticipating, an-tis'ip-a-ting (*ante,* before, *capio,* to take). Epithet for periodical phenomenon recurring at progressively shorter intervals, as anticipating intermittent.

Anticlinal vertebra, an-te-kli'nal vur'te-bra. Vertebra, in mammalia, which exhibits transition from vertebræ with spinal processes directed downward to those with spinal processes directed upward; tenth dorsal human vertebra.

Anticnemium, an-tik-na'me-um (*anti, kneme,* leg). Shin.

Anticnesmatic, ant-e-nes-mat'ik (*anti, knesma,* itching). Anything that relieves itching.

Anticolic, an-te-kol'ik. That which is opposed to or relieves colic.

Anticomma, an-te-kom'mah (*anti, komma,* a blow). Contre-coup; resonance; reaction.

Anticontagionist, an-te-kon-ta'jun-ist. One who disbelieves in contagion.

Anticope, an-tik'o-pa. Contre-coup.

Anticopometer, an-te-ko-pom'e-tur. Pleximeter.

Anticoposcope, an-te-ko'po-skope. Pleximeter.

Anticoptoscope, an-te-kop'to-skope (*anti, kopto,* to strike, *skopeo,* to inspect). Pleximeter.

Anticor. Carbuncle of chest in domestic animals.

Anticrusis (an-te-kru'sis) or **Anticrusma,** an-te-krus'mah. Contrafissure.

Anticteric, an-tik'ter-ik (*anti, ikteros,* jaundice). Remedy for jaundice.

Anticus, an-te'kus (*ante,* before). Anterior.

Antideixis, an-te-dikes'is (*anti, deixis,* indication). Counterindication.

Antidiarrhœic, an-te-di-ar-rhe'ik. Remedy for diarrhœa; opposed to diarrhœa.

Antidiastole, an-te-de-as'to-le (*antidiastello,* to distinguish). Differential diagnosis.

Antidinic, an-tid-in'ik (*anti, dinos,* vertigo). Opposed to vertigo.

Antidotal, an-tid'o-tal. Relating to an antidote; possessed of powers of an antidote.

Antidotarium, an-te-do-tah're-um. Dispensatory, pharmacopœia, or formulary. Collection of drugs. Antidotary was used formerly in sense of antidote.

Antidotary, an-tid'o-ta-re. Antidote.

Antidote, an'te-dote (*anti, didomi,* to give). Originally, internal remedy; now synonymous with counter-poison, and signifying any remedy capable of combating effects of poison. See *Poisons.* **A., Bibron's,** antidote for snake-bites, composed of corrosive sublimate, iodide of potassium, and bromine, administered early and continued for sufficient length of time.

Antidotism, an-tid'o-tizm. Quality of antidote; antagonism of drugs.

Antidotum, an-tid'o-tum. Antidote.

Antidynamic, an-te-di-nam'ik (*anti, dunamis,* force). Debilitant.

Antidynous, an-tid'in-us (*anti, odune,* pain). Anodyne.

Antidyscratic, an-te-dis-krat'ik. Anything that relieves dyscrasiæ or morbid conditions.

Antidysenteric, an-te-dis-en-ter'ik. Opposed to dysentery; relieving dysentery.

Antidysuric, an-te-dis-u'rik. Counteracting strangury.

Antiëmetic (an-te-e-met'ik) or **Antemet'ic.** Remedy for vomiting. **A. root,** adrue, the root of Cyperus articulatus.

Antiephialtic or **Antephialtic,** ant-ef-e-al'tik (*anti, ephialtes,* nightmare). Remedy for nightmare.

Antiepileptic (an-te-ep-i-lep'tik) or **Antepilep'tic.** Remedy for epilepsy.

Antifebrile, an-te-feb'ril (*anti, febris,* fever). Reducing fever; febrifuge; antipyretic.

Antifebrine, an-te-feb'rin. C_8H_9NO. Acetanilid.

Antifermen'tative. Opposed to fermentation.

Antigalactagogue, an-te-gal-ak'ta-gog (*anti, gala,* milk, *agoge,* bringing). Diminishing secretion of milk.

Antigalactic, an-te-gal-ak'tik (*anti, gala,* milk). Opposed to secretion of milk or to diseases caused by milk.

Antihæmoptyicus, an-te-he-mop-te'ik-us. Against spitting of blood; remedy for spitting of blood.

Antihectic, an-te-hek'tik (*anti, hexis,* habit of body). Anything relieving hectic fever.

Antihelix, an-te'he-liks. Anthelix.

Antihelmintic, an-te-hel-min'tik. Anthelmintic.

Antihemorrhagic, an-te-hem-or-raj'ik. That which checks or arrests hemorrhage; styptic.

Antihemorrhoidal, an-te-hem-or-roid'al. Remedy for hemorrhoids.

Antiherpetic, an-te-her-pet'ik. Remedy for herpes.

Antihidrotic, an-te-hi-drot'ik (*anti, hidrosis,* sweat). Checking or diminishing secretion of sweat.

Antihydrophobic, an-te-hi-dro-fo'bik. Remedy for hydrophobia.

Antihydropic, an-te-hi-drop'ik (*anti, hudrops,* dropsy). Remedy for dropsy.

Antihydropin, an-te-hi'drop-in. Principle derived from cockroach, used in dropsy.

Antihydrot'ic. Agent diminishing secretion of sweat, acting directly on the cells or nerves of the sweat-glands themselves, on the sweat-centres, or on the circulation. The substances classed under the head of antihydrotics are acids, atropine, belladonna, agaricus albus, amanita muscaria, muscarine, hyoscyamus, jaborandi, pilocarpine, nux vomica, strychnia, quinine, picrotoxine, Dover's powder, salts of zinc.

Antihypnotic, an-te-hip-not'ik. Anthypnotic.

Antihysteric, an-te-his-ter'ik. Anthysteric.

Antiïcteric, an-te-ik-ter'ik (*anti, ikteros,* jaundice) Remedy for jaundice.

Antilabium, an-te-lab'e-um. Prolabium; see *Antelabia.*

Antilactescent (an-te-lak-tes'sent) or **Antilac'tic** (*anti, lac,* milk). Antigalactic.

Antilepsis, an-te-lep'sis (*anti, lambano,* to take hold of). Mode of securing bandages, etc. from slipping; treatment by revulsion or derivation; attack of sickness.

Antilethargic, an-te-leth-ar'jik. Remedy for lethargy.

Antilithic, an-te-lith'ik (*anti*, *lithos*, stone). Substance that prevents formation of calculi in the urinary organs, or that dissolves them when formed.

Antilobium, an-te-lo'be-um (*anti*, *lobion*, lobe of ear). Antitragus, tragus.

Antiloimic (an-te-loi'mik) or **Antilœmic** (*anti*, *loimos*, plague). Remedy for plague or for pestilence.

Antilopus, an-ti-lo'pus. Antelope. African animal, whose hoofs and horns were formerly given in hysteria and epilepsy.

Antilyssic, an-te-lis'sik (*anti*, against, *lussa*, rabies). Antihydrophobic.

Antilyssus, an-te-lis'sus (*anti*, *lussa*, rabies). Antihydrophobic.

Antimelancholic, an-te-mel-an-kol'ic. Remedy for melancholy.

Antimephitic, an-te-mef-it'ik. Remedy against mephitic or deleterious gases or exhalations.

Antimetropia, an-te-me-tro'pe-ah (*anti*, *metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). Opposite conditions of ametropia in the two eyes, one being myopic, the other hypermetropic.

Antimiasmatic, an-te-mi-as-mat'ic. Remedy against miasmatic affections, quinia, for instance.

Antimonial, an-te-mo'ne-al. Composition into which antimony enters. Preparation of antimony. **A. oint'ment**, unguentum antimonii. **A. plas'ter**, emplastrum antimonii. **A. powder**, peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of calcium; pulvis antimonialis. A preparation long esteemed as a febrifuge, but uncertain in its action. Dose, 6 or 8 grains. **A. wine**, vinum antimonii.

Antimoniale causticum, an-te-mo-ne-al'a kaus'ti-kum. Antimonium muriatum.

Antimoniate, an-te-mo' ne-ate. Salt formed by combination of antimonic acid with base.

Antimoniatum, an-te-mo-ne-at'um. Sulphur; antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **A. tartar**, antimonium tartarizatum.

Antimonic acid, an-te-mo'nik as'id. Metantimonic acid.

Antimonii arsenias, an-te-mo'ne-e ar-se'ne-as. Arseniate of antimony. **A. butyrum**, but-ir'um, antimonium muriatum. **A. calx**, antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. cerus'sa**, antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. chlo'ridum**, antimonium muriatum. **A. io'didum**, iodide of antimony. **A. mu'rias**, antimonium muriatum. **A. ni'grum purifica'tum** (Ph. Br.), purified black antimony, is the native sulphate of antimony, purified from siliceous matter by fusion and reduced to fine powder; it is used in pharmacy, not in medicine. **A. o'leum**, antimonium muriatum. **A. oxid'ulum hydrosulphura'tum auranti'acum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **A. ox'idum**, see *Algaroth*. **A. ox'idum aura'tum**, antimonii sulphuratum præcipitatum. **A. ox'idum nitro-muriat'icum**, algaroth. **A. ox'idum cum sul'phure vitrifac'tum**, antimonii vitrum. **A. ox'idum sulphure'tum vitrifac'tum**, antimonii vitrum. **A. oxychlo'ridum**, antimony, oxychloride of. **A. oxysulphure'tum**, see *A. sulphuretum rubrum*. **A. pentasul'phidum**, antimony pentasulphide. **A. et potas'sii tar'tras**, antimonium tartarizatum. **A. potas'sio-tar'tras**, antimonium tartarizatum. **A. reg'ulus**, antimonium. **A. reg'ulus medicina'lis**, antimonium medicinale. **A. sal**, antimonium tartarizatum, **A. sul'phidum**, antimony sulphide or sulphuret; antimonii sulphidum (Ph. U. S. Sb_2S_3) is native sulphide of antimony purified by fusion. Diaphoretic and alterative in scrofula, glandular obstructions; used in veterinary practice almost entirely. When prepared for medicinal use by trituration and levigation, it forms antimonii sulphidum purificatum (Ph. U. S.). **A. sul'phur aura'tum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **A. sul'phur præcipita'tum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **A. sulphura'tum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **A. sulphure'tum**, antimonium; A. sulphidum. **A. sulphure'tum au'reum**, antimonium sulphuratum. **A. sulphure'tum præcipita'tum**, *Antimonium sulphuratum* (Ph. U. S., Br.), *Golden sulphur*, or *Golden sulphuret of antimony*, is alterative, diaphoretic, and emetic; like kermes mineral, but much weaker. **A. sulphure'tum ru'brum**, *Red sulphuret of antimony*, *Kermes* or *Cermes*; not much used medicinally; resembles antimonium sulphide in action, but is stronger. *Antimonii oxysulphuretum*, powder of purplish-brown color; emetic, diaphoretic, and cathartic; used in chronic rheumatism and skin diseases. **A. tar'tras**, antimonium tartarizatum. **A. vit'rum**, *Glass of antimony*, semivitreous oxide of antimony, has been used for preparing tartarized antimony and antimonial wine. **A. vit'rum hyacin'thinum**, A. vitrum.

Antimonious acid, an-te-mo'ne-us as'id. Antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. chlo'ride**, antimonium muriatum. **A. oxychlo'ride**, algaroth.

Antimonium, an-te-mo'ne-um. Metallic antimony, sometimes called regulus of antimony, is not officinal in Ph. U. S. or Br. Exists in nature uncombined, or as oxide, or united with sulphur. Common or crude antimony or sulphuret of antimony. Sulphuret of antimony is the ore from which all the preparations of antimony are formed. When prepared for use it forms *Antimonii sulphidum* (which see). **A. al'bum**, bismuth. **A. calcina'tum**, antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. chlora'tum solu'tum**, antimonium muriatum. **A. cru'dum**, antimonium. **A. diaphoret'icum**, *Diaphoretic antimony*, *Antimonious acid*, *Mineral bezoard*, *Mineral diaphoretic*, *Peroxide of antimony*, *Deutoxide of antimony*; made by action of common antimony and purified nitre. Not used in medicine, being too uncertain. **A. emet'icum**, A. tartarizatum. **A. medicina'le**, *Medicinal regulus of antimony*; made by action of subcarbonate of potash and chloride of sodium or antimonium sulphuratum, and conceived to be more active than common antimony. **A. muria'tum**, *Butter of antimony*, *Muriate of antimony*, *Antimonious chloride*; *Chloride* or *Chloruret*, *Sesquichloride* or *Terchloride of antimony*; a caustic, but not much used as such; dissolved in hydrochloric acid, it forms *Liquor antimonii chloridi*, *Solution of chloride of antimony*, of a previous Ph. Br., from which oxide of antimony was prepared. **A. ni'grum**, see *Antimonium*. **A. sal'itum**, antimonium muriatum. **A. sulphura'tum**, see *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*. **A. sulphura'tum auranti'acum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **A. sulphura'tum ni'grum**, sulphuret of antimony; see *Antimonium*. **A. sulphura'tum ru'brum**, antimonii sulphuretum rubrum. **A. tartara'tum**, A. tartarizatum. **A. tartariza'tum**, oxytartrate of antimony and potassium, *Tartarized antimony*, *Tartrate of antimony and potassium*, *Potassiotartrate of antimony*, *Emetic tartar*, *Tartar emetic*, improperly called *Tartar antimonii et potassii tartras* (Ph. U. S., Br.), $2KSbOC_4H_4O_6,H_2O$ (made by boiling oxide of antimony and powdered acid tartrate of potassium in distilled water; filtering and crystallizing, Ph. Br.). Tartarized antimony is emetic, sometimes cathartic and diaphoretic; externally rubefacient, and in form of ointment more especially—*Unguentum antimonii*—used to cause pustulation. Dose as emetic, gr. j to gr. iv in solution; as diaphoretic, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. **A. vitrifac'tum**, antimonii vitrum.

Antimony, an'te-mo-ne. Antimonium. **A. arse'niate**, made by adding alkaline arseniate to terchloride of antimony; given in heart affections and nervous diseases in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$. **A. ar'senite**, formed by digesting antimony in concentrated solution of arsenious acid. **A., but'ter of**, antimonium muriatum. **A., chlo'ride of**, antimonium muriatum. **A., chlo'ruret of**, antimonium muriatum. **A., com'mon**, antimonium. **A., crude**, antimonium. **A., deutox'ide of**, antimonium diaphoreticum. **A., flow'ers of**, algaroth. **A., glass of**, antimonii vitrum. **A., gol'den sul'phur of**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **A. i'odide**, made by heating together antimony and iodine; alterative. **A., medic'inal reg'ulus of**, antimonium medicinale. **A., mu'riate of**, antimonium muriatum. **A., o'leate of**, see *Oleates*. **A., ox'ide of**, see *Algaroth*. **A., oxychlo'ride of**, see *Algaroth*. **A., perox'ide of**, antimonium diaphoreticum.

A. and potas'sa or **potas'sium, tar'trate of,** antimonium tartarizatum. **A., potas'sio-tart'rate of,** antimonium tartarizatum. **A., sesquichlo'ride of,** antimonium muriatum. **A., sul'phide,** antimonii sulphidum. **A., sul'phuret of, red,** antimonii sulphuretum rubrum. **A., tar'tarized,** antimonium tartarizatum. **A., terchlo'ride of,** see *Algaroth.* **A., terox'ide of,** antimonium muriatum. **A., veg'etable,** Eupatorium perfoliatum

Antimycetic, an-te-mi-se'tik (*anti, mukes,* fungus). Destroying or preventing formation of fungi.

Antimydriatic, an-te-mid-ri-at'ik (*anti, mudriasis,* imperfect vision from dilatation of pupil). Having opposite action to dilatation of pupil.

Antinarcot'ic. Opposed to action of narcotics.

Antinephritic (an-te-nef-rit'ik) or **Antinephret'ic.** Remedy for nephritis or inflammation of the kidney.

Antineuropathic (an-te-nu-ro-path'ik), or **Antineurotic,** an-te-nu-rot'ik. Remedy against nervous disorders.

Antiniad, an-tin'e-ad. See *Antinial.*

Antinial, an-tin'e-al (*anti, inion,* ridge of occiput). Epithet for aspect toward side opposite inion or ridge of occiput. *Antin'iad* is used adverbially to signify "toward the antinial aspect."

Antinion, an-tin'e-on. Anterior pole of the skull, opposite the occipital ridge; point farthest from the inion.

Antiodontalgic (an-te-o-don-tal'jik) or **Antodontalgic,** an-to-don-tal'jik (*anti, odontalgia,* toothache). Remedy for toothache.

Antiorgastic, an-te-or-gas'tik (*anti, orgao,* to desire vehemently). Remedy for orgasm or irritation, especially venereal.

Antiotomia, an-te-o-tom'e-ah (*antias,* tonsil, *tome,* incision). Excision of the tonsil.

Antiparalytic, an-te-par-al-it'ik. Opposed to palsy.

Antiparasitic, an-te-par-as-it'ik (*anti, parasitos,* parasite). Parasiticide; agent that destroys parasites, as those which infest the body.

Antiparastatitis, an-te-par-as-ta-te'tis (*ante, parastates,* epididymis or prostate). Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipathic, an-te-path'ik (*anti, pathos,* affection). Opposite, contrary; relating to antipathy; palliative.

Antipathy, an-tip'a-the (*anti, pathos,* affection). Aversion. Natural repugnance to any person or thing; antagonism, as of drugs; palliation. Allopathy.

Antipediculous, an-te-pe-dik'u-lus. Having property of destroying lice; antiphtheiriac.

Antipeptone, an-te-pep'tone. Final result of action of pancreatic juice on proteids, or formed from antialbumose by continuing the process of digestion after the latter is obtained from albumin.

Antiperiodic, an-te-pe-re-od'ik. Remedy which possesses power of arresting or diminishing the severity of morbid periodical movements; the sulphate of quinia, for instance, in intermittents. The chief antiperiodics are cinchona-bark and its alkaloids (quinine, cinchonine, quinidine, cinchonidine), arsenic, salicylic acid, salicylates, salicin, bebeeru-bark and its alkaloid bebeerine, and eucalyptol.

Antiperistalsis, an-te-per-e-stal'sis. Inverted action of intestinal tube.

Antiperistaltic, an-te-per-e-stal'tik (*anti, peristello,* to contract). Antivermicular. Relating to antiperistalsis.

Antiperistasis, an-te-per-is'tas-is (*anti, peristasis,* reunion, aggregation). Union of opposite circumstances; action of two contrary qualities, one augmenting force of the other.

Antipernius, an-te-pur'ne-us (*anti, pernio,* chilblain). Remedy against chilblain.

Antipertussis, an-te-per-tus'sis (*anti, pertussis,* whooping cough). Remedy against whooping cough.

Antipestilential, an-te-pes-til-en'she-al. Antiloimic.

Antipharmac, an-te-far'mak. Alexipharmic.

Antipharmacum, an-te-far'mah-cum (*anti, pharmakon,* poison). Antidote.

Antipharmic, an-te-far'mik. Antidote.

Antiphlogistic, an-te-flo-jis'tik (*anti, phlego,* to burn). Opposed to or checking inflammation, as antiphlogistic remedies, A. regimen, etc.

Antiphtheiriac, an-te-thi're-ak (*anti, phtheiriao,* to be lousy). Remedy to destroy lice.

Antiphthisical (an-te-tiz'ik-al) or **Antiphthis'ic** (*anti, phthisis,* consumption). Opposed to phthisis.

Antiphysaic (an-te-fiz-a'ik) or **Antiphysetic,** an-te-fiz-et'ik (*anti, phusao,* to puff up). Remedy for flatulence; expeller of wind.

Antiplastic, an-te-plas'tik (*anti, plastikos,* formative). Antiformative; not favorable to healing; agent that diminishes quantity of plastic matter in the blood.

Antipleuritic (an-te-pleu-rit'ik) or **Antipleuretic,** an-te-pleu-ret'ik. Opposed to pleurisy; a remedy for pleurisy.

Antipneumonic, an-te-nu-mon'ik. Remedy for disease or inflammation of the lungs.

Antipneumotox'in (*anti, pneumon,* lung, *toxikos,* poisonous). The pneumococcus produces a poisonous albumen, which causes subsequently the production in the organism of a substance called antipneumotoxin, which has power to neutralize the toxic albumen formed by the bacterium.

Antipodagric, an-te-po-dag'rik (*anti, podagra,* gout). Remedy for gout.

Antiprax'ia, Antipraxis (an-te-praks'is), or **An'tipraxy** (*anti, prasso,* to act). Contrary symptoms or functions in the same patient; contrary action of drugs according to dose.

Antiprostatic (an-te-pros-tat'ik) **gland.** Anteprostatic gland; glands of Littré and Cowper.

Antipruritic, an-te-pru-rit'ik. Opposed to or relieving itching.

Antipsoric, an-te-so'rik (*anti, psora,* itch). Opposed to or relating to itch.

Antiputrid (an-te-pu'trid) or **Antiputrescent,** an-te-pu-tres'sent. Antiseptic.

Antipyic, an-te-pi'ik (*anti, puon,* pus). Opposed to suppuration; interfering with formation of pus.

Antipyre'sis (*anti, pur,* fire, fever). Treatment by antipyretics or to counteract fever.

Antipyretic, an-te-pi-ret'ik (*anti, puretos,* fever). Febrifuge capable of diminishing the temperature of the body, and thus reducing fever. Such remedies act either by lessening the production of heat or by increasing the loss of heat. A *vascular antipyretic* is one which acts through the circulation, as aconite and digitalis. Antipyretics are employed to lower abnormal temperature from exposure to external heat, from fevers, such as typhoid or typhus, scarlet fever, acute rheumatism, etc. Cold bathing in some forms of fever is regarded by many as the most speedy and efficient means of applying antipyretic medication.

The table on opposite page shows the modes of action of all the important antipyretics (Brunton).

Antipyrine, an-ti-pi'reen. $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$. Variously called, chemically, dimethylphenylpyrazolon, dehydrodimethylphenylpyrazine, phenazone, methozine, and dimethyloxychinizin. Grayish-white soluble crystalline powder, one of products of destructive distillation of coal-tar. Dose, gr. v–x. Active antipyretic and antineuralgic; externally, antiseptic. It is a heart-depressant, and should be prescribed with caution. It is incompatible with a number of other substances. Benzoate, citrate, picrate, and salicylate of antipyrine have also been employed, the latter under the name of salipyrin; see *Salipyrin.* With chloral antipyrine forms hypnol; with phenol, phenopyrin. See *Antipyretics* (table on opposite page).

Antipyri'num, an-te-pi-re'num. Antipyrine.

Antipyrotic, an-te-pi-rot'ik (*anti, pur,* fire). Opposed to burns or to pyrosis.

Antiquartanarium (an-te-kwar-tan-ah're-um) or **Antiquar'tium.** Remedy for quartan fever.

Antiquus, an-te'kwus (old). Chronic.

Antirabic, an-te-rab'ik. Against rabies, as a medicine presumed to be effective in treatment of such conditions.

TABLE OF ANTIPYRETICS.

- Antipyretics
  - Lessen production of heat
    - Acting on tissue-change
      - Quinine.
      - Cinchonine.
      - Quinidine.
      - Cinchonidine.
      - Berberin.
      - Benzoic acid.
      - Carbolic acid.
      - Picric acid.
      - Salicylic acid.
      - Salicylate of sodium.
      - " quinine.
      - " methyl (oil of wintergreen).
      - Salicin.
      - Kairin.
      - Camphor.
      - Eucalyptol.
      - Thymol.
      - Other essential oils.
      - Alcohol.
    - Acting on the circulation
      - Generally
        - Antimony salts.
        - Aconite.
        - Digitalis.
        - Veratrine.
        - Colchicum.
        - Thallin.
      - Locally
        - Wet cupping.
        - Leeches.
        - Dry cupping.
        - Blisters.
        - Poultices.
  - Increase loss of heat
    - By dilating the cutaneous vessels and increasing radiation
      - Alcohol.
      - Nitrous ether.
      - Antipyrine, thallin.
    - By increasing the loss of heat due to evaporation of perspiration — Sudorifics
      - Antimonial preparations.
      - Opium and ipecacuanha.
      - Nitrous ether.
    - By abstracting heat from the body
      - Cold bath.
      - Cold affusion.
      - Cold sponging.
      - Wet pack.
      - Ice to the surface.
      - Ice-bags to the neck.
      - Cold drinks.
      - Cold enemata.
  - Mode of action uncertain
    - Purgatives.
    - Venesection.

Antirhachitic, an-te-rhak-it'ik. Opposed to rhachitis or rickets.

Antirheumatic, an-te-rhu-mat'ik. Remedy for rheumatism.

Antirhinum, an-tir'in-um (*anti*, for or resembling, *rhis*, nose). *Acutangulum*. A. linaria. **A. auricula'tum**, A. elatine. **A. elati'ne**, *Fluellen* or *Female speedwell*, was formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations. **A. hedera'ceum**, A. linaria. **A. hederæfo'lium**, A. linaria. **A. lina'ria**, *Common toad-flax*, ord. Scrophulariaceæ. Leaves have bitterish taste, and are diuretic and cathartic; an ointment is made from them for hemorrhoids.

Antirrheoscope, an-tir-rhe'o-scope (*antirrheo*, to go contrary to, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for artificially producing vertigo of vision by motion of spirals on revolving cylinders started by turning a disk.

Antiscabious, an-te-skab'e-us. Antipsoric.

Antiscirrhous, an-te-skir'rus. Anticancerous.

Antiscoletic (an-te-sko-let'ik) or **Antiscolic**, an-te-sko'lik (*anti*, *skolex*, worm). Anthelmintic.

Antiscorbutic, an-te-skor-bu'tik. Opposed to or preventing or relieving scorbutus or scurvy.

Antiscrofulous (an-te-skrof'u-lus) or **Antiscroph'ulous**. Opposed to scrofula.

Antisepsis, an-te-sep'sis (*anti*, *septos*, putrid). Prevention of decay and putrefaction by the employment of antiseptics, which arrest the development of micro-organisms, on which decay and putrefaction depend, or completely destroy them. The condition resulting from the use of antiseptics is called *Antisepticity*. See *Antiseptic* and *Asepsis*.

Antiseptic, an-te-sep'tik (*anti*, *septos*, putrid). Antiputrid; opposed to putrefaction. Any substance having power to prevent or destroy putrefaction, accomplishing this by the prevention or destruction of the bacteria causing such putrefaction. For the chief antiseptics employed see *Antiseptic treatment*. **A. adhe'sive plas'ter**, see *Plaster, antiseptic*. **A. ce'recloth**, see *Cerecloth*. **A. collo'dion**, see *Collodion*. **A. dressings**, dressings for wounds that prevent formation or introduction of septic materials. **A. gauze**, very sheer cotton cloth infiltrated with carbolic acid, paraffin, etc.; see *Gauze, muslin*. **A. lac plas'ter**, see *Plaster, antiseptic*. **A. lig'ature**, ligature made of catgut or other material which has been made aseptic by saturation with antiseptic solutions or mixtures; see *Ligature, antiseptic*. **A. treatment**, treatment to prevent septic infection and consequent septicæmia or septic blood-poisoning. It had been generally taught that this was to be effected by prevention of the formation or accumulation of organic matter, whether in the form of blood, serum, or pus, and by precluding the admission or counteracting the influence of air. These were the two cardinal principles of the antiputrefactive or antiseptic treatment of wounds. The plan of antiseptic treatment advocated by Sir Joseph Lister included many of the more recent methods, and among other items the use of gauze and a disinfectant spray, which is now virtually abandoned, although the principles of cleanliness advocated by him are fully recognized.

More modern views regard as the chief sources of disinfection the hands of the surgeon and his assistants, and the instruments, sponges, and dressings employed by them. The cleanliness of those thus engaged is the first consideration. The details of surgical antiseptic treatment may be concisely stated as follows (J. B. Roberts, *Modern Surgery*): Heat is the most perfect destroyer of vegetable fungi; therefore instruments, sponges, and dressings which have been sufficiently treated are free from germs or aseptic. The antiseptic solution most often used for washing the patient's skin and for scrubbing his

hands is water containing corrosive sublimate in the proportion of 1:1000 or 1:2000; a solution, however, too strong to be used for irrigating cavities, as there is great danger of corrosive-sublimate poisoning from any of the acid remaining in them. Betanaphthol, 1:2500, is preferable for washing out such cavities, because it is non-poisonous, but it is not as powerful a parasiticide as corrosive sublimate. Boiled water, or steam which has been condensed in clean receptacles, should be used for abdominal operations. The sublimate should never be used to sterilize instruments, because it tarnishes the steel and dulls their edges. For such purposes a betanaphthol solution, or a solution of carbolic acid, 1:40, should be employed. If the surgeon prefers, he may boil his instruments and let them stand in the water until it is sufficiently cooled to allow him to put his hands in it or until he is ready for their use. The vessel should be protected from atmospheric dust by covers. Betanaphthol solution does not irritate the skin of the surgeon's hands, as do corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid, and it is safer than boiled water, as it is antiseptic, instead of merely aseptic.

When an operation is to be performed the instruments required should previously be put in trays containing sterilized water or antiseptic solution. All sponges, sutures, and dressings must be sterile. The patient's skin must be made aseptic by thorough cleansing; the surgeon's finger-nails cleaned and his hands and arms scrubbed with soap and made free from possible pathogenic germs; his clothing covered with a clean operating apron, and his sleeves rolled up to the elbow. Just before operating, his hands should be dipped in a sublimate solution, 1:1000, for a couple of minutes, and the patient's skin washed with a similar solution. The assistants whose hands are to touch sponges, instruments, and the wound must be as aseptic as the surgeon. No one else should be allowed to handle anything. Nothing unless it is germ-free is permitted to come into contact with the incised tissues. An instrument which has dropped upon the floor or touched the bed-clothes must be rejected until again sterilized. The surgeon must touch nothing that is not sterile, unless he sterilizes his hands again with an antiseptic solution or washes them in sterilized water before approaching the wound. He dare not put his hands into his pocket or scratch his head or face without endangering the patient's life by the possible conveyance of a single bacterium into the wound. It is therefore well to surround the seat of operation with sterilized towels laid over the clothing or bed-coverings. These may be baked towels, or towels soaked in sublimate solution and dried.

To the statement above quoted may be added a brief sketch of the chief germicidal or other substances employed in aseptic or antiseptic surgery, as mercury bichloride, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc, iodoform, betanaphthol, peroxide of hydrogen, boric acid, potassium permanganate, aristol, creolin, methyl-violet or pyoktanin, double cyanide of mercury and zinc. They may be employed as follows:

Aristol, non-toxic germicide, used as substitute for iodoform, and similarly employed for chronic and syphilitic and scrofulous ulcers.

Betanaphthol, in solution, 1:2500, for irrigating cavities, cleansing instruments and the surgeon's hands.

Boric acid, as a detergent, in 5 to 25 per cent. solution to mucous surfaces and extensive cavities; to superficial wounds, in ointment, 1 part of boric acid to 5 parts of vaseline or cosmoline; a lotion of salicylic acid 2 parts and boric acid 12 parts, to hot water 1000 parts, may be used as a safe application in the bladder or cavity of the peritoneum.

Carbolic acid, in solution, 1:20 or 1:40, for sterilizing instruments, the latter also for irrigation of wounds and washing sponges, with careful attention to possibilities of carbolic-acid poisoning, and to susceptibility of children to its effects in even moderate strength of solution.

Chloride of zinc, in solution (gr. xxx or xl to f℥j of water), in infected, poisoned, or dissecting wounds.

Corrosive sublimate, in solution in water, 1:500 to 1:1000, for irrigation and disinfection of the hands and skin; 1:2000 is the strength usually employed; 1:4000 in children; 1:5000 or 1:10,000 when used in large cavities. Symptoms of poisoning must be guarded against.

Creolin, used like carbolic acid, but non-poisonous and unirritating to the skin, in emulsion with water (2 to 5 per cent.), in which it is not soluble.

Double cyanide of mercury and zinc, used for infiltrating gauze, according to the method of Lister. Oiv of bichloride solution to 100 grains of the double salt. See *Listerian treatment*.

Iodoform, in powder as a dressing to wounds and ulcers; in iodoform gauze, iodoform collodion (gr. xlviii to ℥j of collodion), in ethereal solution, in glycerin (℥j to ℥x of glycerin), etc.

Methyl-violet or pyoktanin, in solution, 1:1000 or 1:2000, for suppurating wounds and ulcers; it is not toxic; for sterilizing instruments, 1:10,000.

Peroxide of hydrogen, in 15-volume solution, undiluted, or diluted to about 10 per cent., for sterilizing sinuses and suppurating cavities, into which it may be injected by a syringe or a form of spray.

Potassium permanganate, in solution, about ℥j or more to f℥j of water; f℥j of this solution in Oj of water, making a solution 1:1000; used in disinfecting foul wounds and ulcers, for surgeon's hands, washing sponges, etc.

Sulphocarbolate of zinc may be used like chloride of zinc, for the same purposes and in the same strength.

Antisep'ticism. Principles of antisepsis and antiseptic treatment. **A., Liste'rian**, see *Listerian*.

Antiseptic'ity. See *Antisepsis*.

Antisialic (an-te-si-al'ik) or **Antisialagogue**, an-te-si-al'ag-og (*anti*, *sialon*, saliva, *ago*, to expel). Remedy against ptalyism, or excessive salivation.

Antispasis, ant-is'pas-is (*anti*, *spao*, to draw). Derivation, revulsion.

Antispasmodic, an-te-spas-mod'ik (*anti*, *spao*, to draw). Opposed to spasm; tending to prevent or check spasm. The operation of antispasmodics is revulsive in such affections as hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, spasmodic asthma, and spasm of the blood-vessels. Antispasmodics belong to several classes of medicines, as tonics, sedatives, etc., as may be illustrated in the following table exhibiting their action on the higher nerve-centres in hysteria (Brunton):

I. Sedatives.	Alkaline bromides.	
II. Tonics.	Zinc salts.	
III. Stimulants, which have a powerful odor, and probably act on the higher centres through the olfactory organs, either by direct application or during their elimination.	Musk, Castor.	Derived from the genital organs of animals.
	Sumbul, Valerian.	Similar in the nature of their odor to the above, though derived from plants.
	Asafœtida, Ammoniacum, Galbanum.	Containing sulphur oils.

Antispastic, an-te-spas'tik (*anti*, *spao*, to draw). Antispasmodic, derivative, revulsive.

Antisquamic, an-te-squaw'mik (*anti*, *squama*, a scale). Medicine checking or relieving cutaneous affections, especially of a scaly form.

Antistasis, an-tis'tas-is (*antistasis*, opposition). Antagonism.

Antisternum, an-te-stur'num (*anti*, *sternon*, sternum). Back; part of spinal column opposite sternum.

Antisterygma, an-te-stur-ig'mah (*anti*, *sterigma*, support). Fulcrum, support, crutch.

Antisthetic, an-tis-thet'ik (*antithesis*, contrast). Opposite; applied to a condition or function which is antithetic to another.

Antistrumous, an-te-stroo'mus (*anti*, *struma*, scrofula). Antiscrofulous.

Antisudoral (an-te-su'do-ral) or **Antisudorific**, an-te-su-do-rif'ik (*anti, sudor*, sweat). Remedy that diminishes sweat.

Antisyphilitic, an-te-sif-il-it'ik. Opposed to venereal disease; relieving or curing syphilis.

Antitasis, an-tit'as-is (*anti, teino*, to extend). Counter-extension.

Antithenar, an-tith'en-ar (*anti, thenar*, palm of hand or sole of foot). Opponens pollicis and adductor pollicis manûs or pedis muscles. **A. em'inence**, inner border of palm of hand.

Antitherma, an-te-thur'mah (*anti, therme*, heat). Refrigerant.

Antithermic, an-te-thur'mik. Cooling, antipyretic.

Antithermin, an-te-ther'min. An antipyretic, $C_2H_5N_2H$, phenylhydrazin-levulinic acid, colorless crystals, soluble in boiling water or alcohol; made by action of acetic acid solution of phenylhydrazin with watery solution of levulinic acid.

Antithora, an-tith'or-ah. Aconitum anthora.

Antitoxic, an-te-toks'ik (*anti, toxicon*, a poison). Antidote to a poison.

Antitox'ines. Agents that destroy or counteract toxines, or poisonous principles in the system.

Antitragicus (an-te-traj'ik-us) or **Antitrageus**, an-te-traj'e-us. Belonging to the antitragus; small muscle, existence of which is not constant, occupying space between antitragus and anthelix.

Antitragus, an-tit'rag-us (*anti, tragos*, tragus). Conical eminence on pavilion of ear opposite tragus.

Antitrismus, an-te-triz-mus (*anti, trismos*, inarticulate sound). Tonic spasmodic action of muscles of the mouth, preventing its closure.

Antitypical, an-te-tip'ik-al. Antiperiodic, not regular.

Antivaccina'tionist. One opposed to practice of vaccination.

Antivenereal, an-te-ve-ne're-al (*anti, Venus*). Antisyphilitic, antaphrodisiac.

Antivermicular, an-te-ver-mik'u-lar. Antiperistaltic.

Antiverminous, an-te-ver'min-us (*anti, vermis*, worm). Anthelmintic.

Antizymotic (an-te-zi-mot'ik) or **Antizymic**, an-te-zi'mik. Opposed to zymosis; checking or preventing fermentation.

Antlia, ant'le-ah (*antleo*, to pump out). Syringe; a pump. Hence *A. lactea* or *mammaria, Lactisugium*, breast-pump; *A. sanguisuga, Antibdella, Hirudo artificialis, Artificial leech*, exhausting syringe used in cupping. **A. gas'trica**, stomach-pump.

Antodontalgic, an-to-don-tal'jik. Relieving toothache.

Antodyn, ant'o-din (*anti, odune*, pain). Anodyne.

Antorgastic, an-tor-gas'tik. Checking or relieving orgasm, especially the venereal.

Antosis (an-to'sis), or **Antothesis** (an-to'the-sis), or **Antothismus**, an-to-thiz'mus (*anti, otheo*, to push). Endosmose.

Antozone, ant'o-zone (*anti, ozone*). Hydrogen peroxide.

Antozostomatic, an-to-zos-to-mat'ik (*anti, ozostomos*, bad breath). Capable of correcting bad breath or disagreeable taste.

An'tral. Relating to the antrum, as of Highmore.

Antrax, an'traks. Anthrax.

Antritis, an-tre'tis. Inflammation of a cavity, particularly antrum of Highmore.

Antrophlogosis, an-tro-flo-go'sis (*antrum, phlogosis*, inflammation). Antritis.

Antrophore, an'tro-fore (*antrum*, cavity, *phoros*, conveying). Soluble medicated gelatin bougie.

Antrorrhonchus, an-tror-rhon'kus. Cavernous rhonchus.

Antrotympanitis, an-tro-tim-pan-e'tis (*antrum*, cavity). Inflammation of cavity of tympanum.

Antroversio, an-tro-ver'se-o (*antro*, for *ante*, forward, *verto*, to turn). Anteversion.

An'trum (*antron*, a cavern). Name given to certain cavities, as in bones, etc., entrance to which is usually smaller than the bottom. **A. au'ris**, tympanum. **A. buccino'sum**, cochlea, labyrinth. **A., car'diac**, dilatation of the œsophagus above the diaphragm. **A. denta'le**, pulp-cavity of tooth. **A. duodena'le**, upper dilated portion of duodenum. **A. ethmoïda'le**, ethmoid cells. **A. fronta'le**, frontal sinus. **A. ge'næ**, A. of Highmore. **A. of High'more**, *Maxillary sinus*, deep cavity in substance of superior maxillary bone communicating with middle meatus of nose; lined by prolongation of Schneiderian membrane. **A. of Malacarne**, posterior perforated space of cerebrum. **A. mastoï'deum**, mastoid cells. **A. maxil'læ** or **maxilla're**, antrum of Highmore. **A. olfacti'vum**, ethmoid cells. **A. petro'sum**, meatus auditorius internus. **A. pylo'ricum** or **pylo'ri**, pyloric portion of stomach. **A. sphenoida'le**, sphenoidal sinus. **A. tu'bæ**, sacciform enlargement of oviduct.

Ants'jar. Upas.

Antyllus (an-til'lus), **opera'tion of.** Treatment of aneurism by opening it, removing clots, and ligating artery above and below the sac.

Anularis, an-u-lar'is. Annular.

Anulus, an'u-lus (dim. of **Anus**). See *Anus, Fossette.*

Anuresis (an-u-ra'sis) or **Anu'ria**, an-u're-ah (*an, oureo*, to pass urine) Absence or deficiency of urine; retention of urine.

Anus (circle), ah'nus. Circular opening at inferior extremity of the rectum, by which excrement is expelled; fundament; body; seat. Anterior orifice of aqueduct of Sylvius, called also foramen commune posterius, supposed to form communication between back part of third ventricle and lateral ventricles. **A., abnor'mal** or **artific'ial**, *Fecal fistula*, opening made artificially to supply place of natural anus; see *Anus, preternatural.* **A. cer'ebri**, see *Anus.* **A., de'vious**, anus, preternatural. **A., fis'sure of**, see *Fissura.* **A., fis'tula of**, see *Fistula.* **A., imper'forate**, malformation in which there is no natural anus. See *Atresia ani.* **A., infundib'uliform**, condition of anus in which natural folds are obliterated, perhaps from impure connection. **A. no'thus**, anus, artificial. **A., preternat'ural**, accidental opening giving issue to feces; may be owing to wound or to gangrene of intestine in hernial sac. This term, as well as *devious anus*, is also employed where the anus, instead of being in a natural situation, is in some neighboring cavity, as bladder, vagina, etc.; see *A., abnormal.* **A., prolapse of**, see *Prolapsus ani.* **A. of Rusco'ni**, minute opening in blastoderm of ova of amphibious animals.

An'vil. Incus.

Anxietas, anks-e'et-as. Anxiety. **A. præcordio'rum**, see *Anxiety.* **A. tibia'rum**, restlessness of lower extremities, noticed in some nervous affections.

Anxiety, anks-i'et-e (*ancho*, to strangle, to suffocate). *Anxietude.* State of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium, anxietas præcordiorum.

Anxis, anks'is. Constriction.

Anydræmia, an-e-dre'me-ah (*an, hudor*). Watery condition of the blood.

Anypnia, an-ip'ne-ah (*an*, and *hupnos*, sleep). Insomnia.

Ansyteria, an-is-te're-ah (*an, hustera*, uterus). Absence of uterus.

Aochlesia, ah-ok-la'ze-ah (*a, ochlos*, disturbance). Tranquillity; calmness; catalepsy.

Aorta, a-or'ta. *Hemal axis.* Name given by Aristotle to chief artery of body (*aorteomai*, to be suspended, as if suspended from the heart). Probably Hippocrates meant by *aortai* (*aër*, air, *tereo*, to keep) bronchia and their ramifications. The aorta is the common trunk of the arteries of the body; arises from left ventricle of heart, about opposite to fifth dorsal vertebra, passes upward (*ascending aorta*), forms great arch or cross, and descends across left of spine (*descending aorta*), until it reaches middle of fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates, to give origin to the common iliacs. The aorta is sometimes divided into *Thoracic* or *Pectoral* and *Abdominal.* **A., abdom'inal**, see *Aorta.* **A., ascend'ing**, see *Aorta.* **A., car'diac**, part of embryonic vascular apparatus, giving rise to aortic arches. **A., com'mon**, portion of aorta in lower

animals, included between heart and division into anterior and posterior a. **A., descend'ing,** see *Aorta.* **A., dor'sal,** embryonic aorta from union of primitive aortæ. **A., infe'rior,** abdominal a. **A., pec'toral,** thoracic aorta. **A., pericar'diac,** ascending a. **A., poste'rior,** posterior branch of common a. **A., prim'itive,** part of a. between origin and point of departure of first branch. *P. aortæ* of the embryo are inferior vertebral arterior branches from cardiac aorta, joining to form the dorsal aorta. **A., primor'dial,** dorsal a. **A., right,** embryonic portion of bulb of a., afterward forming pulmonary artery. **A., root of,** origin of a. from heart. **A., si'nus of,** sinuses of Valsalva. **A., subver'tebral,** dorsal a. **A., supe'rior,** thoracic a. **A., system'ic,** left aorta; in embryo, arrangement of vessels which afterward form aorta. **A., thora'cic,** see *Aorta.*

Aortarctia, ah-or-tark'te-ah (*arcto,* to constrict). Narrowness or constriction of aorta.

Aortectasia (ah-or-tek-tah'ze-ah) or **Aortectasis,** ah-or-tek'tas-is (*aorta, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of aorta.

Aorteurysma, ah-or-tu-riz'mah (*aorta, eurus,* dilated). Aneurism of the aorta. By carefully auscultating over the dorsal vertebræ a bellows' sound, with deep and not always perceptible impulse, may be detected.

Aortic, a-or'tik. Relating to aorta. **A. arches,** embryonic arches developing into large vessels. **A. car'tilage,** second costal cartilage over valves of aorta. **A. curve,** arch of aorta. **A. fora'men,** elliptical opening in the middle line posteriorly behind the diaphragm, through which aorta passes with vena azygos major and thoracic duct. **A. insuffi'ciency,** imperfect closure of aortic valves. **A. notch,** mark in sphygmographic tracing indicating closure of aortic valves. **A. or'ifice,** orifice between left ventricle and aorta. **A. plex'us,** plexus of sympathetic nervous matter around abdominal aorta. **A. seg'ment,** anterior portion of mitral valve. **A. sin'uses,** sinuses of Valsalva. **A. valves,** semilunar valves at opening of left ventricle into the aorta. **A. ven'tricle,** left ventricle of the heart. **A. ves'tibule,** part of left ventricle of heart, in vicinity of aortic opening.

Aortitis, ah-or-te'tis. Inflammation of aorta.

Aortron, ah-or'tron. Lobe of the lungs.

Aosmic, ah-os'mik (*a, osme,* smell). Devoid of odor.

Aotus, ah-o'tus (*a, ous,* ear). Monster devoid of ears.

Ap, as prefix in composition, see *Ad* and *Apo.*

Apagma, ap-ag'mah (*apo, ago,* to remove). Separation, abduction. Separation of fractured bone; superficial fracture.

Apagoge, ap-ag-o'ge (*apo, ago,* to lead). Defecation, abduction.

Apalachine, ap-al-ak'in-a. Ilex vomitoria. **A. Gal'lis,** Ilex vomitoria.

Apallage (ap-al'laj-a) or **Apallaxis,** ap-al-lax'is (*apallatto,* to get rid of). Mutation, change; generally, change from disease to health.

Apalotica, ap-al-ot'ik-ah (*apalotes,* softness, tenderness). Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting soft parts.

Apanastema, ap-an-as-ta'mah (elevation). Small wart-like growth on conjunctiva.

Apanthesis (ap-an-tha'sis) or **Apanthismus,** ap-anthis'mus (*apo, antheo,* to flower). Obliteration of parts previously inservient to useful purposes, as of ductus venosus and ductus arteriosus of fœtal existence. Stuprum.

Apanthropia, ap-an-thro'pe-ah (*apo, anthropos,* man). Detestation of man; desire for solitude; may be a symptom of mental disease.

Apaphrismus, ap-af-ris'mus (*apo, aphros,* froth). Despumation.

Aparine, ap-ah-re'na. Galium aparine. **A. hispida,** Galium aparine.

Aparthrosis, ap-ar-thro'sis (*ap, arthroo,* to articulate). Diarthrosis.

Apathy, ap'a-the (*a, pathos,* affection). Accidental suspension of moral feelings, taking place in severe or malignant diseases.

Apatropine, ap-at'ro-peen. A substance resulting from the action of fuming nitric acid upon atropia.

Apechema, ap-ek-a'mah (*apo, echo,* sound). Action of reflecting sound; counter-fissure, counter-blow.

Apectocephalus, ah-pek-to-sef'al-us. Acephalothorus.

Apella, ah-pel'lah (*a, pellis,* skin). One whose prepuce does not cover the glans; retraction or smallness of any other soft appendage; one who is circumcised.

Apellous, ah-pel'lus (*a, pellis,* skin). Devoid of skin, circumcised.

Apelos, ap'a-los (same etymon). Unhealed.

Apepsia, ah-pep'se-ah (*a, pepto,* to digest). Dyspepsia.

Apeptic, a-pep'tik. Wanting in digestive power; not digesting.

Apereuxis, ap-er-euks'is (belching). Belching up of wind.

Aperiens (ap-a're-ens) or **Aperient,** a-pe're-ent (*aperio,* to bring forth). Laxative; medicine gently opening the bowels. Formerly a substance or a muscle supposed to have power of opening any of the passages.

Aperinous, ah-per'in-us (*a, perin,* scrotum). Devoid of scrotum.

Aperiodic, a-pe-re-od'ik. Not periodical.

Aperistalsis, ah-per-e-stal'sis. Absence of vermicular movement of intestines.

Aperistaton (ah-per-is'tat-on) or **Aperistatum,** ah-per-is'tat-um (*a, peristemi,* to surround). Ulcer not dangerous nor surrounded by inflammation.

Aperitive (ap-e'rit-iv) or **Apertive,** ap'ur-tiv. Aperient.

Aperitropal, ah-per-it'ro-pal (*a, peritrope,* turning about). Growing abnormally.

Apertor, ap-ur'tor (*aperio,* to open). Having power to open. **A. oc'uli,** levator palpebræ superioris.

Apertorium, ap-ur-to're-um. Instrument for dilating os uteri during labor; speculum.

Apertura, ap-er-tu'rah. Mouth. **A. ante'rior ventric'uli ter'tii cer'ebri,** vulva (cerebri). **A. aquæduc'tus coch'leæ,** opening of aqueduct of cochlea on temporal bone. **A. chor'dæ,** opening internally for canal of chorda tympani. **A. decli'vis,** anus. **A. exte'rior cana'lis inguina'lis,** inguinal ring. **A. inte'rior cana'lis inguina'lis,** see *Inguinal canal.* **A. na'rium,** see *Nares.* **A. pel'vis supe'rior,** see *Pelvis.* **A. spina'lis,** vertebral foramen. **A. thora'cis,** opening of thorax (upper or lower). **A. uteri'na,** see *Tube, Fallopian.*

Ap'erture. Opening. See *Opening, Foramen, Ring,* etc. **A., mas'toid,** opening between tympanic cavity and mastoid cells. **A., umbil'ical,** opening in embryonic alimentary canal at point of union of umbilical vesicle.

Apeuthysmenon, ap-u-this'men-on (*apeuthuno,* to straighten). Rectum.

Apex, a'peks. Point or extremity of a part, as of tongue, nose, etc. **A. beat,** see *Heart.* **A. cor'dis,** apex of heart. **A. lin'guæ,** proglossis. **A. mur'mur,** murmur heard over apex of heart. **A. prostat'icus,** anterior extremity of prostate. **A. pulmo'nis,** apex of lung.

Aph, af, as prefix, see *Apo.*

Aphacia, ah-fa'se-ah. Aphakia.

Aphæ'resis or **Aphære'sia.** Extirpation; hemorrhage.

Aphagia, ah-fah'je-ah (*a, phago,* to eat). Inability to swallow.

Aphakia, ah-fak'e-ah (*a, phakos,* lens). Anomalous refraction caused by absence of crystalline lens, as after operations for cataract; the remedy is in use of powerful convex lenses.

Aphalangiasis, ah-fal-an-je'as-is (*a, phalanx,* phalanx). Stage of Oriental leprosy, recognized chiefly by gangrenous condition of fingers.

Aphanisis (af-an'is-is) or **Aphanismus,** af-an-iz'mus (want of manifestation). Fainting, unconsciousness, marasmus.

Aphanocnidosis, af-an-ok-nid-o'sis (*aphanes,* ob-

scure, *knidosis*, stinging as if by nettles). Obscure or recurrent urticaria.

Aphasia, ah-fas'e-ah (*a*, *phemi*, to say). Speechlessness; term almost entirely restricted to partial or complete speechlessness of cerebral origin. It may result from passive congestion of the brain, from apoplexy or softening of the brain from embolism, or from pressure of foreign growth. It may occur alone or be accompanied by hemiplegia, usually on right side of body; it has been ascribed to lesion of third frontal convolution of cerebrum.

It has been proposed to assign more precise terminology for various forms of defective speech: thus, *alogia*, loss of speech from defective intellection; *amnesia*, *amnesic*, *amnestic*, or *amnemonic aphasia*, from defective memory of words; *aphemia*, from defect in special faculty of language, patient being able to think and write, but not to speak; *alalia*, from defective articulation; *aphasia* being restricted to those who can think, but cannot speak or write, while *agraphia* includes those who can think and speak, but cannot write. **A., amne'sic, amnes'tic,** or **amnemon'ic,** see *Aphasia*. **A., aneu'ral,** A., ataxic. **A. atac'tica,** A., ataxic. **A., atax'ic,** want of power to co-ordinate words in articulation; seat of the lesion is the left third frontal convolution. **A., Bro'ca's,** A., ataxic. **A., commissu'ral,** want of power to connect words with ideas, due to lesion of commissural fibres connecting brain-centres. **A., conduc'tive,** A., commissural. **A., func'tional,** A. not connected with actual lesion of brain. **A., in'sular,** A. from lesion of island of Reil. **A., mo'tor,** A., ataxic. **A., sen'sory,** A., amnesic; word-deafness.

Aphasic, af-a'sic. Relating to aphasia. One affected with aphasia.

Aphassomenos, af-as-som'en-os (*aphasso*, to touch or feel). Touching of parts of generation of female as means of diagnosis; see *Esaphe*.

Aphedra (af'ed-rah) or **Aphedron,** af'ed-ron (*apo*, *hedra*, a seat). Anus; close stool.

Aphedria, af-ed're-ah. Menses.

Aphedros, af'ed-ros. Hemorrhage; anus; close stool.

Aphelxia, af-elks'e-ah (*aphelko*, to abstract). Voluntary inactivity of the whole or part of the external senses to impressions of surrounding objects. Revery, absent-mindedness. **A. inten'ta,** abstraction of mind. **A. otio'sa,** brown study. **A. so'cors,** absence of mind.

Aphemia, ah-fe'me-ah (*a*, *phemi*, to say). Loss of speech; see *Aphasia*.

Aphe'mic. Relating to aphemia; one affected with aphemia.

Aphepsema (af-ep-se'mah) or **Aphepsis,** af-ep'sis (*aph*, *epso*, to boil). Decoction.

Apheresis (af-a'ra-sis) or **Aphæ'resis** (*aphaireo*, to take away). Operation by which any part of the body is separated from another. Condition of animal deprived both of faculties of mind and of mind itself. **A. san'guinis,** excessive hemorrhage.

Aphesis, af'a-sis (relaxation). Remission. Diminution or cessation of disease. Languor and debility of the lower extremities.

Aphilanthropy, ah-fil-an'thro-pe (*a*, *phileo*, to love, *anthropos*, man). Dislike to man; love of solitude; first degree of melancholy.

A'phis vasta'tor. Rhopalosiphum dianthi.

Aphistesis, af-is-ta'sis (*aph*, *istemi*, to place). Abscess.

Aphlegmantous, ah-fleg-man'tus (*a*, *phlegma*, inflammation, mucus). Devoid of inflammation or of mucus. Antiphlogistic.

Aphlogistic, a-flo-jis'tik (*a*, *phlox*, flame). Without inflammation.

Aphodeuma, af-o-du'mah. Excrement; defecation.

Aphodus, af'o-dus (*apo*, *hodos*, a way). Excrement. Death.

Aphonetus, af-o-na'tus. Relating to aphonia.

Aphonia, ah-fo'ne-ah (*a*, *phone*, voice). Aphony; privation of voice or of sounds that should be produced in the glottis. When it is part of a catarrh or a cold, it is commonly of little consequence; when produced by causes acting on the nervous system, as powerful emotion, or without appreciable lesion of the vocal apparatus, *laryngo-paralysis*, *aphonia paralytica*, it frequently resists all remedies. Catalepsy. **A. albumin'urica,** A. dependent on albuminuria. **A. catarrha'lis,** A. clericorum. **A., cen'tric,** A. from disease or injury of central nervous system. **A. clerico'rum,** clergymen's sore throat. **A. ebrio'rum,** A. of drunkards. **A., glot'tic** or **larynge'al,** A. from lesion of muscles of tongue or of vocal bands. **A. Hippocrat'ica,** coma. **A. paralyt'ica,** see *Aphonia*. **A., periph'eral,** A. from external causes, that is, not dependent on disease or injury of central nervous system. **A. spast'ica,** asthma thymicum, due to spasms of tensor muscles of larynx. **A. surdo'rum,** dumbness from deafness.

Aphonic, a-fo'nic. Without voice. **A. fever,** form of fever of which loss of voice is marked symptom.

Aphonus, ah-fo'nus. Aphonic; relating to aphonia.

Aph'ony. Aphonia.

Aphorama (af-o-rah'mah) or **Aphorema,** af-o-ra'mah (*aphorao*, to have in view). Projection or prominence of the eyes.

Aphoresis, af-o-ra'sis (*a*, *phoresis*, carrying). Separation or removal of part by amputation or excision.

Aphoria, af-or'e-ah (*a*, *phero*, to bear). Sterility in the female.

Aphoric, af-or'ik. Sterile.

Aphorme, af-or'ma (occasion). External and manifest cause. Occasional cause of disease.

Aphorous, af'o-rus. Sterile.

Aphrænous, ah-fre'nus (*a*, *phren*, mind). Insane.

Aphrasia, ah-frah'ze-ah (*a*, *phrazo*, to tell). Want of ability to form phrases or express one's self in connected sentence.

Aphrenia, ah-fren'e-ah (*a*, *phren*, mind). Dementia.

Aphrodæscin, af-ro-de'sin (*aphrodes*, frothy). Glucoside from Æsculus hippocastanum.

Aphrodes, af-ro'des (*aphros*, foam). Term applied to blood and excrement.

Aphrodisia, af-ro-diz'e-ah (*Aphrodite*, Venus). Venereal desire; pudenda, coition, puberty.

Aphrodisiac, af-ro-diz'e-ak. Medicine or food believed to be capable of exciting to pleasures of love.

Aphrodisiasmus, af-ro-diz-e-as'mus. Coition, erotomania, puberty.

Aphrodisiography, af-ro-diz-e-og'ra-fe (*grapho*, to describe). Description of pleasures of love or of venereal diseases.

Aphrodisius morbus, af-ro-diz'e-us mor'bus. Syphilis.

Aphrodite, af-ro-de'te (Venus). Venereal appetite.

Aphroditism, af'ro-dit-izm. Hermaphroditism.

Aphrogala, af-rog'al-ah (*aphros*, foam, *gala*, milk). Milk rendered frothy by agitation.

Aphronesis, ah-fro-na'sis (*a*, *phronesis*, thought). Madness; want of judgment.

Aphronia, ah-fro'ne-ah (*a*, *phren*, mind). Cerebral apoplexy.

Aphronitrum, af-ro-nit'rum (*aphros*, foam, *nitron*, nitre). Natrum, soda.

Aphrosyne, af-ros'in-a (*aphros*, foolish). Delirium, insanity.

Aphthæ, af'tha (*apto*, to inflame). *Thrush* or *sore mouth*, *White thrush*, *Milk thrush*, *Soor*. Roundish, pearl-colored vesicles, confined to lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs. Condition is also called *Thrush fungus*, *Pultaceous inflammation of the mouth*, and generally receives two divisions, *Mild* or *Discreet*, and *Malignant* or *Black thrush*. Common thrush is of no consequence, requiring merely use of absorbent laxatives. The malignant variety is rare, of more serious character, and accompanied with typhoid symptoms, typhus aphthoïdeus. Aphthæ are due to a special microscopic vegetable parasitic formation, *Oïdium albicans*. Hence the disease was called Aphthophyton. **A. adulto'rum,** stomatitis, aphthous. **A. angino'sæ,** aphthæ of the throat. **A. epizoö'ticæ,** foot-and-mouth disease. **A. præpu'tii,** herpes præputii. **A. serpen'tes,** cancer aquaticus. **A. trop'icæ,** form of aphthous inflamma-

tion of mouth with catarrh of stomach and bowels, occurring in Dutch E. Indies and on coast of China. **A. vene're**æ, mucous patches.

Aphthaphyte, af'thah-fite (*aphthæ*, *phuton*, a vegetable). Oïdium albicans, parasitic vegetable growth observed in aphthæ.

Aphthenxia (af-thenks'e-ah) or **Aphthenxis**, af-thenks'is (*aphthenkto*, speechless). Central aphasia.

Aphthocacostomia, af-tho-kak-o-stom'e-ah (*aphtho*, *kakos*, bad, *stoma*, mouth). Aphthæ of mouth.

Aphthodes (af-tho-des) or **Aphthoïdes** (*aphthæ*, *odes*). Aphthous-like; belonging to aphthæ.

Aphthoid, af'thoid. Like aphthæ.

Aphthongia, af-thon'ge-ah (*a*, *phthongos*, sound). Spasmodic aphonia, due to contraction of muscles to which hypoglossal nerve is distributed.

Aphthophyton, af-thof'it-on. Aphthophyte.

Aphthous, af'thus. Belonging to aphthæ; complicated with aphthæ, as A. fever.

Aphyllon uniflorium, ah-fil'lon u-ne-flo're-um. Cancer root, square root; astringent.

Apiastrum, ap-e-as'trum (*apis*, bee). Melissa; wild parsley.

Apical, a'pik-al. Relating to the apex.

Apices (ap'es-es, pl. of **Apex**) **cor'porum cavernoso'rum pe'nis**. See *Cavernous bodies*. **A. cru'rum medul'læ oblonga'tæ**, corpora striata. **A. digito'rum pu'pulæ**, see *Apex*.

Apiin, a'pe-in. $C_{27}H_{22}O_{16}$. White powder from Petroselinum sativum, resembling pectic acid.

Apilepsia, ap-il-ep'se-ah (*apo*, *lepsis*, seizure). Cerebral apoplexy.

Apinoid cancer, a'pin-oid kan'sur (*apines*, free from dirt). See *Napiform*.

Apiol, a'pe-ol. *Parsley oil* (*apium*, parsley, *oleum*, oil). Yellowish oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{14}O$, obtained from Apium petroselinum, or parsley, which has been used as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa, and in night-sweats of phthisis in doses of 5 to 10 drops. Camphoraceous principle from parsley, employed as substitute for quinine.

Apionia, ah-pe-o'ne-ah (*a*, *pion*, fat). Leanness.

Apionta, ap-e-on'tah (*apeimi*, to go away). Excretions, semen.

Apios, ah'pe-os. Apios tuberosa, Pyrus communis. **A. tubero'sa**, *Groundnut*, *Wild bean*, *Sagaban*. Root is used as food.

Apis, ah'pis. Powdered bee, once used as diuretic.

A'pisin. Poison of bee.

Apium, ap'e-um. A. graveolens. **A. am'mi**, ammi. **A. ani'sum**, Pimpinella anisum. **A. car'vi**, carum. **A. graveo'lens**, *Smallage*, ord. Umbelliferæ. Plants, roots, and seeds are aperient and carminative. *Celery* is a variety. **A. horten'se**, A. graveolens. **A. monta'num**, Athamanta aureoselinum. **A. officina'rum**, A. graveolens. **A. paluda'pium**, A. graveolens. **A. palus'tre**, A. graveolens. **A. petræ'um**, Bubon macedonicum. **A. petroseli'num**, *Common parsley*. Root, *petroselinum*, and seeds are diuretic and aperient. See *Apiol*. **A. sati'vum**, Petroselinum sativum. **A. silves'tre**, mint. **A. si'um**, Sium nodiflorum. **A. vulga're**, A. graveolens.

Aplacental, a-pla-sen'tal. Not having placenta.

Aplanasia, ah-plan-ah'ze-ah (*a*, *planao*, to wander). Absence of spherical aberration.

Aplanatic, a-plan-at'ik. Not having any spherical aberration. **A. lens**, rectilinear lens, corrected for aberration. **A. search'er**, lenses so arranged in a microscope as to correct aberration.

Aplanatism, a-plan'a-tizm. Absence of spherical aberration.

Aplasia, ah-plaz'e-ah (*a*, *plasis*, formation). Defective development or nutrition; congenital atrophy.

Aplastic, a-plas'tik (*a*, *plasso*, to form). Not capable of forming; not organizable; structureless. **A. el'ement**, one unsusceptible of further organization. **A. lymph**, material not coagulable or organizable, a product of disease or inflammation.

Apleuria, ah-plu're-ah. See *Apleuros*.

Apleuros, ah-plu'ros (*a*, *pleuron*, a rib). One without ribs or pleuræ. The condition is *Apleu'ria*.

Aplotomy, a-plot'om-e (*aploos*, simple, *tome*, incision). Simple incision.

Aplysia, ap-liz'e-ah. Want of cleanliness.

Apneology, ap-ne-ol'o-je. Apnæology.

Apneumatic, a-nu-mat'ik (*a*, *pneuma*, air). Without air.

Apneumatosis, ah-nu-ma-to'sis (*a*, *pneumatoo*, to distend with wind). Absence or deficiency of inflation of lungs; see *Atelectasis*.

Apneumia, ah-nu'me-ah (*a*, *pneumon*, lung). Monstrosity in which there is absence of lungs.

Apneumonervia (ah-nu-mo-ner've-ah) or **Apneumoneu'ria** (*a*, *pneumon*, lung, *neuron*, nerve). Want of nervous action in the lungs.

Apneustia, a-news'te-ah. Apnœa, asphyxia.

Apneustus, a-news'tus. Apnus.

Apnœa, ap-ne'ah (*a*, *pneo*, to respire). Absence of respiration or insensible respiration. Cessation of breathing from non-excitation of respiratory nerve-centre. Orthopnœa, asphyxia. **A., car'diac**, apnœa from heart disease, angina pectoris. **A. infan'tum**, asthma thymicum. **A. neonato'rum**, see *Asphyxia*.

Apnœasphyxia, ap-ne-as-fiks'e-a. Asphyxia.

Apnœic, ap-ne'ik. Apnus.

Ap'nus (*a*, *pneo*, to breathe). One devoid of respiration. Applied to cases in which respiration is so slight and slow that it seems suspended.

Apo, ap'o. *Apo* as a prefix denotes from, of, off, out, out of.

Apoacon'itine. Alkaloid derived from aconitine by dehydration. $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11}$. It closely resembles aconitine.

Apoatropine, ap-o-at'ro-peen. Derived from atropine by action of nitric acid, ammonia, and chloroform.

Apobiosis, ap-o-be-o'sis (*apo*, *bios*, life). Death.

Apoblema, ap-o-bla'mah (*apo*, *ballo*, to cast off). Abortion; product of abortion.

Apobole, ap-ob'o-la (same etymon). Abortion.

Apobrasma, ap-o-bras'mah (*apo*, *brasso*, to winnow). Bran.

Apobrochismus, ap-o-bro-kiz'mus (*apo*, *brochizo*, to strangle). Ligation.

Apocapnismus, ap-o-kap-niz'mus (*apo*, *kapnos*, smoke). Fumigation.

Apocatastasis, ap-o-kat-as'tas-is (*apo*, *kathistemi*, to re-establish). Restoration; cessation; subsidence.

Apocatharsis, ap-o-kath-ar'sis (*apo*, *kathairo*, to purge). Catharsis.

Apocathartic, ap-o-kath-ar'tik. Cathartic.

Apocaulesis (ap-o-kaw-la'sis) or **Apocaulisis**, ap-o-kawl'is-is (breaking off). Transverse fracture; amputation, as of the penis.

Apocenosis, ap-o-sen-o'sis (*apo*, *kenosis*, evacuation). Morbid flux; partial evacuation or discharge. **A. diabe'tes melli'tus**, diabetes. **A. ptyalis'mus melli'tus**, see *Salivation*. **A. vom'itus pyro'sis**, pyrosis.

Apocenotic, ap-o-se-not'ik (*apo*, *kenoo*, to evacuate). Producing increased evacuation.

Apochore'ma (*apochoreo*, to pass off). Excretion.

Apochoreon, ap-o-ko're-on. Excrement.

Apochremma, ap-o-krem'mah (*apo*, *chremma*, spit). Sputum.

Apochrempsis, ap-o-kremp'sis. Exspuition.

Apochrœosis, ap-o-kre-o'sis (*apo*, *chroma*, color). Destruction of color; blanching.

Apochromatic, ap-o-kro-mat'ik (*apo*, *chroma*, color). Producing image devoid of color; as lens, so called, with high correction of aberrations.

Apochylismus (ap-o-ki-liz'mus) or **Apochylisma**, ap-o-ki-liz'mah (*apo*, *chulos*, juice). Expression of juices of vegetables.

Apoch'ysis. Cataract.

Apoclasma, ap-o-klas'mah (*apo*, *klao*, to break). Abduction; separation of fragments of bone.

Apocleisis, ap-o-kli'sis (*apokleio*, to shut out). Disgust; want of appetite.

Apocodeia, ap-o-ko-di'ah. See *Codeia*.

Apocope, ap-ok'o-pa (*apo*, *kope*, act of cutting). Abscission; wound with loss of substance; fracture with loss of part of bone; amputation.

Apocopus, ap-ok'o-pus (same etymon). Castrated.

Apocrisis, ap-ok'ris-is (*apokrino*, to separate). Contagion, excrement, secretion, or evacuation.

Apocroustic, ap-o-krous'tik (*apo*, *krouo*, to push). Astringent, repellent, refrigerant.

Apocrustic, ap-o-krus'tik. Apocroustic.

Apocyesis, ap-o-se-a'sis (*apo*, *kueo*, to be pregnant). Parturition.

Apocyn, ap'o-sin. See *Apocynum cannabinum*.

Apocynein, ap-o-sin'e-in. Glucoside from apocynum.

Apocynin, ap-os'in-in. Amorphous resinous substance derived from apocynum, like digitalin in its properties.

Apocynum androsæmifolium, ap-ok'sin-um an-dro-se-me-fo'le-um (Apocynum, Ph. U. S.) (*apo*, and *kuon*, a dog, because esteemed of old to be fatal to dogs). *Dog's bane, Bitter dog's bane, Milkweed, Bitter root, Honeybloom, Catchfly, Flytrap, American Ipecac*, ord. Apocynaceæ. Root of this American plant is emeto-cathartic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. **A. cannab'inum**, popularly called *Indian hemp, Canadian hemp*. Root of this American plant is emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and diuretic; given in dropsy. Two principles, *Apocynin* and *Apocynein*, have been extracted from it. **A. hypericefo'lium**, variety of A. cannabinum which, as well as A. androsæmifolium, abounds in milky juice, which, when applied to the skin, produces troublesome eruption resembling flea-bites. **A. no'væ Ang'liæ hirsu'tum**, Asclepias tuberosa. **A. orange**, Asclepias tuberosa. **A. scan'dens**, Allamanda. **A. Vene'tum**, plant of S. Europe; root is emeto-cathartic.

Apodacrytic, ap-o-dak-rit'ik (*apo*, *dakruo*, to weep). Occasioning flow of tears, and then arresting them.

Apodal, ah'pod-al (*a*, *pous*, foot). Without feet.

Apodemialgia, ap-o-dem-e-al'je-ah (*apodemia*, journey, *algos*, pain). Nostalgia or home-sickness, or the opposite desire to leave one's country.

Apodia, ap-od'e-ah (*a*, *pous*, a foot). Absence of feet; hence *A'pous* or *A'pus*, one who has no feet.

Apodicinchonine, ap-o-de-sink'o-neen. Alkaloid from cinchonine and cinchonidine.

Apodipo'sis. Steatosis.

Apodiquinidine, ap-o-di-quin'id-een. Diquinicine.

Apodosis, ap-od'o-sis (return). Passage from one part to another, as of the intestines.

Apodous, ap'o-dus (*a*, *pous*, foot). Devoid of feet.

Apodyterium, ap-o-dit-a're-um (*apoduo*, to strip off). Anteroom where bathers stripped themselves in ancient gymnasia.

Apogalactismus, ap-o-gal-ak-tiz'mus (*apo*, *gala*, milk). Weaning.

Apogalaktos, ap-o-gal-ak'tos. Child that has been weaned.

Apogeusis (ap-o-goo'sis) or **Apogeustia**, ap-o-goos'te-ah (*apo*, *geusis*, taste). Loss, absence, or defect in sense of taste.

Apoglauco'sis. Glaucosis.

Apogon, ap-o'gon (*a*, *pogon*, beard). Beardless.

Apogonum, ap-og'o-num (*apo*, *ginomai*, to exist). Living fœtus in utero.

Apohyal, ap-o-hi'al. Relating to the anterior cornua of the hyoid; earliest formation of styloid cornua of hyoid.

Apokenotic, ap-o-ken-ot'ik (*apo*, *kenoo*, to evacuate). Producing increased evacuation, whatever may be the means employed.

Ap'olar. Without pole or process. See *Neurine*.

Apolepisis (ap-o-lep'i-sis) or **Apolepis'mus** (*apo*, *lepis*, a scale). Desquamation.

Apolepsis (ap-o-lep'sis) or **Apolep'sia** (*apolambano*, to retain). Retention, cessation, suppression; asphyxia, aphonia, epilepsy.

Apolexis, ap-o-leks'is (*apolego*, to cease). Old age; decrepitude.

Apolino'sis, ap-ol-in-o'sis (*apo*, *linon*, flaxen thread). Mode of operating for fistula in ano by thread or ligature.

Apolipsis, ap-o-lip'sis. Apolepsis.

Apollinaris, ap-ol-lin-ah'ris. Agreeable effervescing water from mineral springs in Prussia. **A. alter'cum**, hyoscyamus.

Apolysia (ap-o-liz'e-ah) or **Apol'ysis** (*apoluo*, to loosen). Solution, relaxation. Debility of limbs. Looseness of bandages. Expulsion of fœtus and dependencies. Termination of disease.

Apomag'ma. Cathartic.

Apomathema (ap-o-math-a'mah) or **Apomathe'sis** (*apo*, *manthano*, to learn). Forgetfulness.

Apomeli, ap-om'a-le (*apo*, *meli*, honey). Oxymel or decoction made of honey.

Apomenia, ap-o-ma'ne-ah (*apo*, *menia*, menses). Vicarious menstruation.

Apomorphia (ap-o-mor'fe-ah) or **Apomorphine**, ap-o-mor'feen. $C_{17}H_{17}O_2N$. Alkaloid prepared by action of strong solution of hydrochloric acid, at high temperature, upon morphia, or by treating morphia with solution of chloride of zinc at 120° C. *Apomorphinæ hydrochloras* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2,HCl$, chloride or hydrochlorate of apomorphia, the salt generally used, is a white, crystalline, soluble powder; direct emetic in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$; expectorant in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$. It is also administered hypodermically.

Apomorphinæ (ap-o-mor-fe'ne) **chlor'idum** or **mu'rias**. See *Apomorphia*.

Apomorphinum, ap-o-morf-e'num. Apomorphine.

A. hydrochlor'icum, apomorphine chloride.

Apomyeline, ap-o-mi'el-een (*apo*, *muelos*, brain). Organic principle, $C_{54}H_{109}N_2PO_9$, obtained from brain of man.

Apomylenas, ap-o-mil-e'nas (*apomullaino*, to make a wry mouth). One who pushes his lips forward, pressing them against each other; occasionally symptom of nervous fever.

Apomythosis (ap-o-mith-o'sis) or **Apomyttosis**, ap o-mit-to'sis (*apomusso*, to snore). Disease in which there is stertor.

Aponeurog'raphy (*aponeurosis*, *graphe*, description). Description of aponeuroses.

Aponeurology (ap-o-nu-rol'o-je) or **Aponeurosiol'ogy** (*aponeurosis*, *logos*, discourse). Anatomy of aponeuroses. Description of fasciæ.

Aponeurosis (ap-o-nu-ro'sis) or **Aponevro'sis** (*apo*, *neuron*, nerve). The ancients called every white part *neuron*, and regarded an aponeurosis as a nervous expansion. Aponeuroses are white, shining membranes, very resisting, and composed of fibres interlaced. Some are continuous with muscular fibres, and differ only from tendons by their flat form. They are called *Aponeuroses of insertion* when at extremity of muscles attaching them to bone; *Aponeuroses of intersection* if they interrupt continuity of muscle and are continuous on both sides with muscular fibres. Others, surrounding the muscle and preventing its displacement, are called *enveloping Aponeuroses*. *A. of investment* are such as belong to the distribution of fascia on a part or limb. *A. of origin* are septa between muscles from which fibres come off. **A., abdom'inal**, abdominal fascia. **A., an'al**, anal fascia. **A., antibrach'ial**, A. of arm continued on forearm. **A. bicip'itis**, fascia of biceps. **A., brach'ial**, A. surrounding muscles of arm. **A., cer'vical**, fascia of neck; cervical fascia. **A., coro'nal**, galea aponeurotica capitis. **A. cra'nii**, aponeurosis of skull. **A., cru'ral** or **cru'ris**, fascia lata. **A., del'toid**, continuation of brachial a. over deltoid muscle. **A. of di'aphragm**, central tendon of diaphragm. **A. dorsa'lis**, dorsal fascia or aponeurosis. **A., epicra'nial**, see *Galea aponeurotica capitis*. **A. of external oblique muscle**, fibrous expansion of this muscle, forming Poupart's and Gimbardt's ligaments. **A., femor'al**, fascia lata. **A. of fore'arm**, A., antibrachial. **A., il'iac**, iliac fascia. **A. of inter'nal oblique mus'cle**, fibrous expansion of this muscle. **A., interspi'nous**, see *Interspinous*. **A. of leg**, A. of calf of leg. **A. lumba'ris**, lumbar fascia. **A., occip'itofron'tal**, A., epicranial. **A. or'bito-ocula'ris**, fascia separating orbital fat from middle and posterior portions of eyeball. **A., pal'mar**, fascia of palm of hand. **A., pel'vic**, pelvic fascia. **A., perine'al**, perineal fascia. **A. of pharynx**, see *Pharyngeal aponeurosis*. **A., plan'tar**, plantar fascia. **A. tempora'lis**, temporal fascia. **A. of ver'tebræ**, see *Vertebral aponeurosis*. **A. vertebra'lis**, lumbar fascia. **A. vola'ris**, palmar fascia.

Aponeurositis, ap-on-u-ro-se'tis. Inflammation of aponeurosis.

Aponeurotic, ap-on-u-rot'ik. Relating to aponeurosis, as expansion.

Aponeurotome, ap-on-u'ro-tome (*aponeurosis, tome,* incision). Instrument, as bistoury, for dividing aponeurosis, as of the abdomen.

Aponeurotomy, ap-on-u-rot'o-me (*aponeurosis, tome,* incision). Anatomy or dissection or division of aponeurosis.

Aponevrosis, ap-o-nev-ro'sis. Aponeurosis.

Aponia, ap-on'e-ah (*a, ponos,* pain). Freedom from pain.

Aponipsis, ap-o-nip'sis (*apo, nipto,* to wash). Ablution.

Aponous, ap'on-us (*a, ponos,* pain). Free from pain; not causing pain.

Apopallesis (ap-o-pal-la'sis) or **Apopal'sis** (*apopallo,* to throw off). Expulsion; protrusion; abortion.

Apopartheneusis, ap-o-par-then-u'sis. Defloration.

Apopatema, ap-o-pat-a'mah (*apo, patos,* dirt). Excrement.

Apophlegmatic, ap-o-fleg-mat'ik (*apo, phlegma,* mucus). Producing discharge of phlegm.

Apophlegmatisant, ap-o-fleg-mat'iz-ant. Apophlegmatic; medicine facilitating upward expulsion of mucus from the digestive or air passages, as gargle, errhine, sialagogue, etc.

Apophlegmatism, ap-o-fleg'mat-izm. Action of apophlegmatisants.

Apophrades, ap-of'rah-des (*apophras,* unlucky). Epithet applied to days on which favorable change is not expected to occur in disease.

Apophraxis, ap-o-fraks'is (*apophrasso,* to obstruct). Amenorrhœa.

Apophtharma, ap-o-thar'mah (*apo, phtheiro,* to corrupt). Abortion; medicine to procure abortion; aborted fœtus.

Apophthora, ap-of'tho-rah. Miscarriage; abortion.

Apophthorus, ap-of'tho-rus. Abortifacient.

Apophyas, ap-of'e-as (*apo, phuo,* to spring). Ramification of vein or artery.

Apophysar (ap-of'is-ar) or **Apophyseal,** ap-of-iz'e-al. Relating or appertaining to apophysis.

Apophysis, ap-of'is-is (*apo, phuo,* to rise). Appendix, process of bone. When the apophysis is yet separated from body of bone by intervening cartilage, it is called *Epiphysis.* Apophyses or processes are at times distinguished by epithets expressive of their form, as coracoid, styloid, etc.; others are called trochanter, tuberosity, etc. **A., acro'mial,** acromion. **A., an'cyroid,** coracoid process. **A., artic'ular,** articular process. **A., bas'ilar,** basilar process. **A., cli'noid,** clinoid process. **A., cor'acoid,** coracoid process. **A., en'siform,** ensiform process. **A., false,** epiphyses. **A. gra'cilis,** processus gracilis of malleus. **A. of Ingras'sias,** lesser ala of sphenoid bone. **A. lenticula'ris,** orbicular process of incus. **A., mal'ar,** malar process. **A. mamilla'ris,** olfactory bulb. **A., mas'toid** or **maxilla'ris,** mastoid process. **A., odon'toid,** odontoid process. **A., pter'ygoid,** pterygoid process. **A. Ravia'na,** processus gracilis of malleus. **A., sphenoid'al,** sphenoidal process of nasal bone. **A., sty'loid,** styloid process. **A., trans'verse,** transverse process. **A., vagi'nal,** vaginal process. **A., zygomat'ic,** zygomatic process.

Apopiesma, ap-o-pe-ez'mah (*apopiezo,* to compress). Fancied expression of humors by application of bandages.

Apoplanesis (ap-o-plan-a'sis) or **Apoplan'ia** (*apo, planao,* to lead astray). Deviation of fluids into vessels or location not intended for them.

Apoplec'ta. Internal jugular vein.

Apoplectic, ap-o-plek'tik (*apoplektos,* thunderstruck). Relating to apoplexy; individual laboring under apoplexy; remedy in apoplexy. Term applied to constitution or temperament, *Architectura apoplectica, Habitus apoplecticus* or *quadratus* or *torosus,* predisposing to it or to symptoms characterizing apoplexy, as A. sleep or A. stroke. Jugular veins have been called *apoplectic veins, Venæ apoplecticæ.* **A. cell,** cavity remaining in encephalon after effusion of blood and subsequent absorption. **A. conges'tion of the brain,** usually a form of epilepsy, sudden in its attack, and with passing slight apoplectic symptoms. **A. cyst,** cyst around blood-clots after hemorrhage in the brain. **A. fo'cus,** point of greatest collection of blood in hemorrhage of internal organs.

Apoplectiform (ap-o-plek'te-form) or **Apoplectoid,** ap-o-plek'toid (*apoplexia, forma,* form). Resembling apoplexy. **A. deaf'ness,** Menière's disease.

Apoplectig'enous (*apoplexia, gennao,* to produce). Producing apoplexy.

Apoplexia, ap-o-pleks'e-ah. Apoplexy. **A. bilio'sa,** apoplexy from presence of bile in the brain. **A. capilla'ris,** capillary apoplexy. **A. catalep'sia** or **catalep'tica,** catalepsia. **A. cerebra'lis** or **cer'ebri,** see *Apoplexy.* **A. choroï'dea,** see *Choroid.* **A. cor'dis,** hæmocardiorrhagia. **A. epilep'tica,** apoplexy, epileptic. **A. for'tis,** sudden and violent apoplexy. **A. ful'minans,** apoplexy, fulminant. **A. hæmorrhag'ica,** apoplexy. **A. hepat'ica,** hepatorrhagia. **A. hydrocephal'ica,** hydrocephalus internus. **A. interarachnoidea'lis,** apoplexy, meningeal. **A. intermeningea'lis,** apoplexy, meningeal. **A. intestina'lis neonato'rum,** melæna neonatorum. **A. lac'tea,** apoplexy, milk. **A. medulla'ris** or **medul'læ spina'lis,** apoplexia myelitica. **A. meningæ'a** or **meningea'lis,** apoplexy, meningeal. **A. mephit'ica,** apoplexy, mephitic. **A. myelit'ica,** hemorrhage into spinal marrow; spinal apoplexy. **A. neonato'rum,** meningeal apoplexy of new-born; asphyxia neonatorum. **A. nervo'sa,** nervous apoplexy. **A. nervo'sa traumat'ica,** concussion of the brain. **A. oc'uli,** hæmophthalmia. **A. pituito'sa,** serous apoplexy. **A. placen'tæ,** apoplexy, placental. **A. puerpera'rum,** fever, vitular. **A. pulmona'lis** or **pulmo'num,** apoplexy, pulmonary; see *Hæmoptysis.* **A. rachia'lis,** A. myelitica. **A. rena'lis,** apoplexy, renal. **A. ret'inæ,** apoplexy, retinal. **A. sanguin'ea,** see *Apoplexy.* **A. sero'sa,** serous apoplexy. **A. sim'plex,** nervous apoplexy. **A. spasmod'ica,** nervous apoplexy. **A. spina'lis,** A. myelitica. **A. suspirio'sa,** apoplexy with sighing respiration. **A. temulen'ta,** see *Temulentia.* **A. tex'tus cellulo'si,** hemorrhage into connective tissue. **A. traumat'ica,** hemorrhage from injury. **A. tuba'rum,** hemorrhage of Fallopian tubes. **A. vaporo'sa,** apoplexy, hysterical. **A. venena'ta,** apoplexy from poisoning. **A. ve'ra,** apoplexy, sanguineous. **A. vermino'sa,** apoplexy from worms.

Apoplexy, ap'o-pleks-e (*apoplesso,* to strike with violence). Interstitial hemorrhage, effusion of blood occurring suddenly into substance of an organ or tissue, as the brain, lung, etc. Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage were formerly considered synonymous, under the names *Cerebral apoplexy* or *Hemorrhage,* and *Sanguineous apoplexy,* characterized by diminution or loss of sensation and mental manifestation, by cessation, more or less complete, of motion, and by comatose state, circulation and respiration continuing. It generally consists in pressure upon the brain, either from turgescence of vessels or extravasation of blood, *Hæmencephalus.* Cerebral apoplexy may occur, however, without intracranial extravasation, although there is usually disease of the cerebral blood-vessels; and cerebral hemorrhage may not be attended with apoplectiform phenomena. Apoplexy rather denotes a comatose condition resulting from pressure on the brain, from any cause tending to produce cerebral congestion, such as immoderate use of stimulants, degeneration of nervous and vascular structures, valvular disease of the heart, etc. Congestive apoplexy implies hyperæmia of the brain or its membranes. The general prognosis is unfavorable, especially when apoplexy occurs after the age of 35. When accompanied with hard, full pulse and flushed countenance, it is called *Sanguineous apoplexy;* when with feeble pulse and pale countenance and evidences of serous effusion, *Serous apoplexy.* Embolic apoplexy, apoplectiform cerebral embolism, results from plugging up of the cerebral vessels with embolia, an anemic condition of the brain resulting from insufficient blood-sup-

ply. In nervous apoplexy, simple apoplexy, no lesion whatever may be perceptible on dissection, although the patient may have died under characteristic phenomena of apoplexy.

Ap'oplexy, amphibles'troid, A., retinal. **A., arte'rial,** A. from rupture of an artery. **A., arthrit'ic,** A. from gout or rheumatism. **A., asthen'ic,** A. from debility. **A., bul'bar,** A. of medulla oblongata. **A., cap'illary,** rupture of capillary vessels, with effusion. **A., car'dial,** A. of heart, from extravasation of blood into the heart-cavities. **A., cer'ebral,** see *Apoplexy.* **A., cho'roid** or **choroid'al,** hemorrhage into the choroid coat of the eye. **A., conges'tive,** see *Apoplexy.* **A., consec'utive,** A. from suppression of usual hemorrhage or evacuation. **A., cuta'neous,** hemorrhage of the surface of the body, purpura hæmorrhagica. **A., embol'ic,** see *Apoplexy* and *Embolism.* **A., enton'ic,** apoplexia fortis. **A., epilep'tic,** coma and epileptiform phenomena from brain disease. **A., essen'tial,** see *Apoplexy.* **A., ful'minant,** A. occurring suddenly and of very violent character. **A., gout'y,** A., arthritic, A., cerebral. **A. of heart,** cardiohæmorrhagia. **A., heat,** sunstroke. **A., hemorrha'gic,** A., sanguineous; see *Apoplexy.* **A., hepat'ic,** hemorrhage into substance of liver. **A., hydrocephal'ic,** coma due to hydrocephalus. **A., idiopath'ic,** A. from effusion into the brain. **A., interlob'ular,** hemorrhage between lobes of the lung. **A., intrameninge'al,** see *Intrameningeal.* **A. of liv'er,** A., hepatic; see *Liver, apoplexy of.* **A., meninge'al,** hemorrhage from meninges of brain or spinal marrow, generally into great cavity of arachnoid, but not into substance of either. **A., mephit'ic,** A. from inhalation of noxious vapors. **A., metastat'ic,** A. from metastasis, as in gout or rheumatism. **A., milk,** A. due to metastasis of milk. **A., mus'cular,** hemorrhage into muscular tissue. **A., narcot'ic,** A. from narcotic poisoning. **A., ner'vous,** anæmia of the brain; see *Apoplexy.* **A., ova'rian,** see *Hæmatocele, pelvic.* **A., pancreat'ic,** hemorrhage into the pancreas or in pancreatic region. **A., partu'rient,** fever, vitular. **A., pas'sive,** A., asthenic. **A., pitu'itous,** A., serous; see *Apoplexy.* **A., placen'tal,** hemorrhage into the placenta. **A., puer'peral,** fever, vitular. **A., pul'monary,** hæmoptysis; hemorrhage from capillaries of the lungs into cells, tubes, tissues, etc. **A., re'nal,** effusion of blood into substance of kidney. **A., ret'inal,** retinitis apoplectica. **A., rheumat'ic,** rheumatism, cerebral. **A., sanguin'eous,** see *Apoplexy.* **A., se'rous,** see *Apoplexy.* **A., sim'ple,** A., nervous. **A., spi'nal,** apoplexia myelitica. **A., sple'nic,** hemorrhage of spleen; splenic fever; see *Anthrax.* **A., subconjuncti'val,** hemorrhage beneath conjunctiva. **A., thun'dering,** intense and rapidly fatal form of apoplexy. **A., tox'ic,** A., narcotic, A., mephitic. **A., traumat'ic,** A. from injury. **A., u'terine,** hemorrhage into structure of uterus. **A., ve'nous,** hemorrhage from venous congestion. **A., verm'inous,** A. due to presence of worms in intestines. **A., vit'ular,** fever, vitular.

Apopneusis, ap-o-nu'sis (*apo, pneo,* to breathe). Exhalation, expiration.

Apopnixis, ap-o-niks'is (*apo, pnigo,* to strangle). Suffocation.

Apopnoë (ap-o-no'e) or **Apopnœa,** ap-o-ne'ah (*apo, pneo,* to breathe). Expiration.

Apopsychia, ap-o-sik'e-ah (*apo, psuche,* breath of life). Syncope.

Apopsyxia (ap-o-siks'e-ah) or **Apopsyxis,** ap-o-siks'is. Exhalation, refrigeration; syncope, death.

Apoptosis, ap-op-to'sis (*apopipto,* to fall down). Relaxation of bandages or ligaments.

Apoquinamine, ap-o-kwi'nam-een. Amorphous alkaloid from boiling quinamine or quinamidine with hydrochloric acid; isomeric with homocinchonine.

Aporetin, ap-o-ret'in (*apo, rhetine,* resin). Resinous material obtained from rhubarb.

Aporia, ap-o're-ah (*aporos,* without exit). Malaise. Difficulty of diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment.

Aporrhinosis, ap-or-rhin'o-sis (*apo, rhis,* nose). Discharge from the nose.

Aporrhoë (ap-or'rho-a), **Aporrhœa** (ap-or-rhe'ah), or **Aporrhysis,** ap-or'rhis-is (*aporrheo,* to flow from). Emanation, effluvium, contagion. Falling off of hair; alopecia.

Aposcemma, apo-skem'mah (*aposkepto,* to lie down, to direct one's self forward). Afflux of fluids toward a part. Metastasis. Excrement.

Aposcenosis, ap-o-sen-o'sis. Apocenosis.

Aposceparnisis (ap-o-se-par'nis-is) or **Aposceparnismus,** ap-o-se-par-nis'mus (*apo, skeparnon,* hatchet). Wound of cranium by cutting instrument, in which a piece of bone has been cut out.

Aposcepsis, ap-o-sep'sis. Aposcemma.

Aposchasis (ap-os'kas-is) or **Aposchas'mus** (*aposchazo,* to scarify). Scarification; slight superficial incision; bloodletting.

Aposcythisis, ap-o-sith'is-is (*aposkuthizo,* to scalp). Removal of scalp.

Aposepedine, ap-o-sep'ed-een (*apo, sepedon,* putrefaction). Impure leucine, a result of putrefaction of protein substances.

Aposepsia (ap-o-sep'se-ah) or **Aposepsis,** ap-o-sep'sis (*apo, sepsis,* putrefaction). Putrefaction.

Aposia, ap-os'e-ah (*a, posis,* drink). Absence of desire for liquids.

Apositia, ap-o-sish'e-ah (*apos, sitos,* food). Aversion for food; loss of appetite.

Apositic, ap-o-sit'ik (same etymon). Destroying appetite or suspending hunger.

Apospasmus, ap-o-spaz'mus (*apospao,* to tear or lacerate). Solution of continuity, especially of ligaments.

Apospastic, ap-o-spas'tik. Derivative. Counter-irritant. Pulling apart.

Aposphacelisis (ap-o-sfas-el'is-is) or **Aposphacelismus,** ap-o-sfas-el-iz'mus (*apo, sphakelos,* mortification). Gangrene in wounds and fractures, owing to tight bandages.

Aposphinxis, ap-o-sfinks'is (constriction, compression). Action of tight bandage.

Apospongismus, ap-o-spon-jis'mus. Act of sponging.

Apostagma (ap-o-stag'mah) or **Apostalagma,** ap-o-stal-ag'mah (*apo, stalazo,* to drop). Saccharine liquor flowing from grapes when not yet pressed. Errant or wandering abscess.

Apostasia (ap-o-stah'ze-ah) or **Apostasis** (*apo, istemi,* to stop). Separation of fragments of bone. Removal of disease by abscess or secretion. Metastasis.

Apostaxis, ap-os-taks'is (*apostazo,* to distil from). Defluxion of any humor, as of blood from the nose.

Apostem (ap-os'tem) or **Apostema,** ap-os-ta'mah (*aphistemi,* to recede from). Affection in which parts, previously in contact, are separated by fluid collected between them; abscess; watery tumor; tumor in general. **A. cer'ebri,** suppuration of the brain. **A. empye'ma,** empyema. **A. paru'lis,** parulis. **A. phalan'gum,** small abscesses on the fingers of working-people. **A. psoat'icum,** lumbar abscess. **A. vento'sum,** subcutaneous emphysema.

Aposte'ma. Apostem.

Apostematic, ap-os-tem-at'ik. Relating to abscess; disposed to suppurate.

Apostemation (ap-os-te-ma'shun) or **Apostematium,** ap-os-te-mah'she-um. Small abscess; formation of abscess.

Apostematoid, ap-o-stem'at-oid (*apostema,* abscess, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling an abscess.

Apostematophthisis, ap-o-stem-at-o-te'sis. Phthisis due to suppuration.

Apostematous, ap-o-stem'at-us. Apostematic.

Aposterigma, ap-o-ster-ig'mah (*aposterizo,* to support). Anything supporting a diseased part, as cushion, pillow, etc. Deep-seated and inveterate disease of the intestines.

Aposthia, ap-os'the-ah (*a, posthe,* prepuce). Want of prepuce.

Aposthume, ap-os'thewm. Abscess, apostema.

Apostoli's method. Treatment of uterine fibroids by electricity with one pole over the abdomen, the other over the uterus.

Apostrophe, ap-os'tro-fa (*apo, strepho*, to turn). Aversion or disgust for food; direction of humors toward other parts.

Apostume, ap-os'toom. Abscess.

Aposyringesis, ap-o-sir-in-ja'sis (*aposuringousthai*, to end in a fistula). Conversion into a fistula; labor.

Aposyringo'sis (*apo, surinx*, fistula). Formation of fistula.

Aposyrma, ap-o-sur'mah (*apo, suro*, to tear). Abrasion, desquamation.

Apotelesma, ap-o-tel-ez'mah (*apo, telesma*, completion). Result or termination of disease; amulet.

Apotexis, ap-o-teks'is. Wasting away; phthisis.

Apothanasia, ap-o-than-ah'ze-ah (*apo, thanatos*, death). Positive cessation of life.

Apotheca, ap-o-tha'kah (*apo, tithemi*, to place). Place where things are kept, and therefore a shop; hence, place or vessel wherein medicines are kept; apothecary shop.

Apoth'ecaries' weight. See *Weights and Measures.*

Apothecary, a-poth'e-ka-re. Pharmaceutist, pharmacist, druggist. In every country except Great Britain apothecary means one who sells drugs, makes up prescriptions, etc., a chemist; in addition to these offices, which, indeed, they rarely exercise, except in the case of their own patients, the apothecaries in England form a privileged class of practitioners—a kind of sub-physician. See *Surgeon-apothecary.*

Apotheme, ap'o-theme. A deposit which forms when an extract is redissolved in water, or when vegetable solutions are boiled with access of air.

Apotherapeia (ap-o-ther-ap-i'ah), **Apotherapia**, or **Apotherapeusis**, ap-o-ther-ah-pew'sis (*apo, therapeuo*, to cure). Perfect cure; in ancient gymnastics friction, inunction, and bathing to obviate fatigue or cure disease.

Apothesis, ap-oth'es-is (*apotithemi*, to put up). Giving proper position to fractured limb after reduction.

Apothlimma, ap-o-thlim'mah (*apo, thlibo*, to press from). Dregs or expressed juice of plants.

Apothrausis, ap-o-thrau'sis (*apothrauo*, to break). Fracture of bone, with spicula remaining; extraction of spiculum of bone; abscission.

Apothrausma, ap-o-thraus'mah. Fragment of bone.

Apothymia, ap-o-thim'e-ah (*apo, thumos*, desire). Aversion.

Apotilmus, ap-o-til'mus (*apo, tillo*, to pluck). Evulsion.

Apotocus, ap-ot'o-kus (*apo, tokao*, to bring forth). Abortive.

Apotome (ap-ot'o-ma) or **Apotomia**, ap-o-tom'e-ah (*apo, tome*, incision). Amputation.

Apotrepsis, ap-o-trep'sis (*apotrepo*, to turn back). Resolution of inflammation or swelling.

Apotrip'sis (*apo, tribo*, to rub off). Abrasion.

Apotropæum, ap-o-tro-pe'um (*apo, trepo*, to turn). Amulet.

Apotrope, ap-ot'ro-pa (*apo, trepo*, to turn). Deviation, as of a limb; aversion.

Apoxysis (ap-oks'is-is) or **Apoxysmus**, ap-oks-iz'mus (*apo, xuo*, to rasp). Abrasion.

Apozem (ap'o-zem), **Apozema** (ap-o-za'mah), or **Apozesis**, ap-oz-a'sis (*apo, zeo*, to boil), Decoction.

Apozeusis, ap-o-zu'sis (separation). Separation or detachment of diseased parts.

Apparatus, ap-par-at'us (*ap, paro*, to prepare). Collection of instruments, etc. for an operation; methodical arrangement of instruments and objects necessary for operation or dressing; case or drawers in which apparatus is arranged, *Capsa chirurgica.* Apparatus has likewise been applied to different modes of operating for stone; see *Lithotomy.* In physiology, apparatus is a collection of organs, all working toward the same end, as digestive apparatus. **A. al'tus**, high or suprapubic operation of lithotomy. **A., aud'itory**, organs and canals of external, middle, and internal ear. **A. chirur'gicus**, surgical appliances, instruments, etc. **A., diges'tive**, parts concerned in digestion. **A., Es'march's**, Esmarch's bandage. **A., exten'sion**, apparatus for extending a limb, as in fracture. **A., free'zing**, atomizer. **A., gen'erative** or **gen'ital**, genital organs, male or female. **A., gen'-ito-u'rinary**, combined genital and urinary organs. **A., gus'tatory**, nervous distribution to tongue, concerned in taste. **A. hypogas'tricus**, A. altus. **A., immo'bilizing**, dressing whose object is to render a part immovable. **A., immov'able**, *Immovable bandage, Permanent bandage, Bandage splint*, apparatus for fractures, generally formed by wetting the bandage in some substance, as starch, plaster of Paris, paraffin, etc., which becomes solid and retains parts *in situ.* **A., induc'tion**, A. intended for use of induced electricity. **A., irriga'tion**, irrigator. **A., lac'rymal**, parts concerned in secretion and passage of tears, as lacrymal glands, canaliculi, lacrymal sac, and nasal duct. **A. latera'lis**, see *Lithotomy.* **A. ligamento'sus col'li**, see *Occipito-axoid articulation.* **A., locomo'tor**, organs concerned in locomotion. **A. mag'nus** or **ma'jor**, see *Lithotomy.* **A., mi'nor**, see *Lithotomy.* **A., olfac'tory**, cavities of nose and olfactory nerves distributed to them. **A., res'piratory**, organs concerned in respiration, as larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, and lungs. **A., secre'tory**, organs concerned in secretion. **A., segmen'tal**, embryonic structures associated with formation of urinary and genital organs. **A., sex'ual**, A., generative. **A., spray**, atomizer. **A., sudorip'arous**, sweat-glands. **A., suspen'sion**, mechanism for suspending any part of the body. **A., tac'tile**, nervous distribution connected with touch. **A., u'rinary**, organs and canals concerned in urination. **A., urogen'ital**, A., genito-urinary. **A., uropoiet'ic**, kidneys. **A., vis'ual**, organs of vision; the eye and its appendages. **A., vo'-cal**, larynx and parts associated with it.

Appendages, ap-pend'a-jes. Supplementary or accessory parts. **A., auricular**, see *Auricles of heart.* Round prominence on cartilage of ear. **A.., cæ'cal**, appendix vermiformis. **A., cau'dal**, tail. **A., epiplo'ic**, appendices epiploicæ. **A. of eye**, eyebrows, eyelids, and lacrymal apparatus. **A., fœ'tal**, placenta and chord, amnion and chorion. **A., il'eo-cæcal**, appendix vermiformis. **A. of o'vary**, parovarium. **A., pitu'itary**, pituitary body. **A. of skin**, nails, hair, glandular apparatus of skin. **A. of u'terus**, ovaries, Fallopian tubes, and ligaments. **A., vermic'ular**, appendix vermiformis.

Appendices (ap-pen'de-ces, pl. of **Appendix**) **co'li adipo'sæ.** Appendiculæ epiploicæ. **A. epiplo'icæ**, appendiculæ epiploicæ. **A. pinguedino'sæ**, appendiculæ epiploicæ.

Appendicitis, ap-pen-de-se'tis. Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum, generally due to ulceration or entrance of foreign body.

Appendicula (ap-pen-dik'u-lah, dim. of **Appendix**) **cer'ebri.** Pituitary gland. **A. epiplo'ica**, see *Appendiculæ epiploicæ.* **A. vermifor'mis cæ'ci**, appendix vermiformis.

Appendiculæ (ap-pen-dik'u-la) **epiplo'icæ.** A. pinguedinosæ; epiploic appendages; prolongations of peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine, analogous in texture and arrangement to omenta.

Appendix, ap-pen'diks (*appendo*, to hang to or from). Any part adhering to an organ or continuous with it, as if added to it. Appendage. Apophysis. **A. auric'ulæ**, see *Appendage, auricular*, and *Auricles of heart.* **A. cæ'ci**, appendix vermiformis. **A. cer'e-bri**, pituitary gland. **A. ad cer'ebrum**, cerebellum. **A. cuta'nea sep'ti na'rium**, cutaneous appendage to septum narium. **A., en'siform**, xiphoid cartilage. **A. to epidid'ymis**, vasculum aberrans. **A. gland'ulæ pituita'riæ**, anterior lobule of pituitary body. **A. gland'ulæ thyreoi'deæ**, see *Thyroid gland.* **A. lobula'-ris**, flocculus. **A. suprasphenoida'lis**, pituitary body. **A. ventric'uli**, duodenum; pituitary body. **A. ver-micula'ris cæ'ci**, A. vermiformis. **A. vermifor'mis**, vermicular process, size of a goose-quill, hanging from intestine cæcum; functions unknown, but a relic of animal life, showing analogy of conformation. **A. vesi'cæ**, see *Bladder, sacculated.* **A., xi'phoid**, xiphoid cartilage.

Appercep'tion. Conscious appreciation of external sensations. Appreciative perception.

Appetence (ap'pe-tense) or **Appetency,** ap'pe-ten-se (*ap, peto,* to seek, to desire). Ardent desire for any object; appetite.

Appetite, ap'pe-tite (same etymon). Internal sensation, a warning for exercise of certain functions, especially digestion and generation (venereal appetite). Desire for food, caused by real want, is called hunger, for solid food; thirst, for liquid food. Hunger and appetite are not synonymous, although generally so considered. **A., canine',** cynorexia. **A., mor'bid,** see *Limosis.* **A., pervert'ed,** unnatural a., usually from disease. **A., sex'ual,** A., venereal. **A., vene'real,** venereal desire; instinctive feeling attracting the sexes toward each other to effect work of reproduction.

Appetitive, ap'pe-ti-tiv. Having or causing desire.

Appetitus, ap-pet-e'tus. Appetite. **A. cani'nus,** boulimia. **A. defic'iens,** dysorexia.

Applanatio (ap-plan-ah'she-o) **cor'neæ** (*planus,* flat, smooth). Flattening of the cornea.

Ap'ple. See *Malum, Pyrus malus.* **A., Adam's,** Pomum Adami. **A., bal'sam,** fruit of Momordica balsamina. **A., bit'ter,** Cucumis colocynthis. **A., Curasso'a,** Aurantium Curassaventium. **A., Dead Sea,** see *Quercus infectoria.* **A., dev'il's,** fruit of Mandragora. **A. eye,** exophthalmia; see *Melon.* **A. of the eye,** pupil. **A., mad,** see *Quercus infectoria.* **A., man'drake,** fruit of Mandragora. **A., May,** Podophyllum peltatum. **A. oil,** valerianate of amyl. **A. of Peru,** Datura stramonium. **A. root,** Euphorbia corollata. **A. of Sod'om,** see *Quercus infectoria.* **A. tea.** Slice two large not over-ripe apples, and pour over a pint of boiling water; after an hour pour off fluid and sweeten with sugar. **A. thorn,** Datura stramonium. **A. tree,** Pyrus malus. **A. water,** A. tea.

Ap'ples, ac'id of. Malic acid.

Applicata, ap-plik-at'ah (*applico,* to fold, to apply). Objects applied immediately to the surface of the body, as clothes, cosmetics, baths, dressings, etc.

Application, ap-plc-ka'shun. Attention; act of applying one thing to another, as apparatus, bandage, blister, etc., as well as thing applied.

Applicator, ap'ple-ka-tor. Instrument for applying remedies, as to the uterus or urethra.

Applica'tum. Anything applied to a part.

Appolito's suture, ap-pol'it-o's sute'ure. Suture for wounded intestine, with double thread passed through all the coats.

Apposition, ap-po-zish'un. Contact of parts, as edges of wound, fragments of bone, etc.; growth or addition to parts; prosthesis; anaplerosis.

Apprehensio, ap-pra-hen'se-o (*ap, prehendo,* to take). Catalepsy; bandage for securing a part; therapeutical indication.

Approximate (ap-proks'im-ate) or **Approximated,** ap-proks'im-a-ted. Placed close together, as the teeth, edges of a wound or fracture, etc.

Approximation, ap-proks-im-a'shun (*ap, proximus,* nearest). Pretended method of curing disease by making it pass from man into some animal or vegetable by immediate contact. See *Approximate.*

Apracta, ah-prak'tah (*a, prasso,* to act). Without action, as parts of generation when unfit for copulation or generation.

Apraxia, ah-praks'e-ah (*a, praxis,* action). Defective memory as to objects in general, their uses, and methods of action. See *Mind-blindness.*

Aprication, a-pre-ka'shun (*apricor,* to bask in the sun). Insolation, sun-bath.

A'pricot. Prunus Armeniaca.

Aproctia (ah-prok'te-ah) or **Aproctosis,** ah-prok-to'sis (*a, proktos,* anus). Imperforation of anus.

Aproctous, ah-prok'tus. Having an imperforate anus; person so affected.

A'pron. Omentum; fatty wall of abdomen. **A., Hot'tentot,** great elongation of the labia minora and prepuce of clitoris. **A., puden'dal,** A., Hottentot.

Apronia, ah-pro'ne-ah. Tamus communis.

Aprosexia, ah-pro-seks'e-ah (*a, prosecho,* to fix the attention). Want of power to fix attention upon any particular subject or line of thought; may be due to nervous exhaustion, nasal catarrh, or nasal obstruction.

Aprosopia, ah-pro-so'pe-ah (*a, prosopon,* face). Malformation consisting in the face being deficient; such monster is said to be *Aproso'pus.*

Apselaphesia (ap-sel-af-a'ze-ah) or **Apselaphesis,** ap-se-laf-a'sis (*a, pselaphao,* to feel). Privation of touch or sense of resistance, sense of pain still remaining; seen in degeneration of posterior columns of the cord.

Apsinthiatum, ap-sin-the-at'um (*apsinthion,* wormwood). Drink made of wormwood.

Apsinthites, ap-sin-the'tes. Absinthites.

Apsithuria, ah-sith-u're-ah (*a, psithuros,* whisper). Loss of power to whisper from spasm of larynx. **A., persist'ing,** xerostomia.

Apsychia (ah-sik'e-ah), **Apsychy** (ah'sik-e), or **Apsyxia,** ah-siks'e-ah (*a, psuche,* soul, breath). Syncope, loss of consciousness.

Aptyalia (ah-te-al'e-ah) or **Aptyalism,** a-ti'al-izm (*a, ptualon,* saliva). Want of saliva.

Aptystus, ah-tis'tus (*a, ptuo,* to spit). Devoid of expectoration; epithet given to pleurisies, for instance, in which there is no expectoration.

Apulosis, ap-u-lo'sis (*apo, oule,* cicatrix). Cicatrization.

Apulotic, ap-u-lot'ik. Agent promoting cicatrization.

Apus, ah'pus (*a, pous,* foot). One who has no feet; one whose lower extremity is entirely absent.

Apyetus, ah-pe'et-us (*a, puon,* pus). Not ending in suppuration; deficient in pus.

Apy'onin (*a, puon,* pus). Yellow pyoktanin. See *Pyoktanin.*

Apyrectic, ah-pi-rek'tik (*a, pur,* fever). Free from fever.

Apyrenæmata, ah-pir-en-e'mat-ah (*a, puren,* nucleus, *haima,* blood). Vertebrata with non-nucleated, colored blood-corpuscles, as mammalia.

Apyrenomele, ah-pir-en-om-a'la. Apyromele.

Apyretic (a-pir-et'ik) or **Apyrec'tic** (*a, pur,* fever). Without fever. Urticaria is sometimes called an apyretic exanthem.

Apyrexia, ap-ir-eks'e-ah. *Apyrexy.* Absence of fever. Condition of intermittent fever between the paroxysms. Sensation of febrile condition in acute diseases.

Apyromele, ah-pir-om-a'la (*a, puren,* a nut, *mele,* sound). Sound or probe without a button or nut.

Apyrous, ap'ir-us (*a,* priv., *pur,* fire). Refractory to heat.

Apyus, ah-pe'us. Apyetus.

Aqua, ah'kwah. Water; medicated water; cataract. **A. ac'idi carbol'ici,** see *Carbolic acid.* **A. ac'idi carbon'ici,** acidulous water, simple. **A. acid'ula hydrosulphura'ta,** Naples water (factitious). **A. acid'ula sim'plex,** acidulous water, simple. **A. acus'tica,** liquor Cotunnii. **A. aëra'ta,** acidulous water, simple; aërated water. **A. aë'ris fix'i,** acidulous water, simple. **A. alkali'na oxymuriat'ica,** eau de Javelle. **A. alu'minis compos'ita,** liquor aluminis compositus. **A. alumino'sa batea'na,** liquor aluminis compositus. **A. ammo'niæ,** liquor ammoniæ. **A. ammo'niæ** or **ammo'nii aceta'tis,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **A. ammo'niæ** or **ammo'nii carbona'tis,** liquor ammonii subcarbonatis. **A. ammo'niæ caus'tica,** liquor ammoniæ. **A. ammo'niæ for'tior,** see *Liquor ammoniæ.* **A. am'nii,** liquor amnii. **A. amyg'dalæ ama'ræ** or **amygdala'rum concentra'ta,** water of bitter almonds, made by bruising bitter almonds and adding spring-water and alcohol, and then distilling; used instead of aqua laurocerasi and hydrocyanic acid; given with caution. Aqua amygdalæ amaræ, bitter-almond water, is in Ph. U. S. (Ol. amygdal. amar. p. 1., Aquæ destillat., p. 999). Dose, f℥ij. **A. ane'thi,** see *Anethum graveolens.* **A. ani'si,** see *Pimpinella anisum.* **A. ani'si for'tis,** spiritus anisi. **A. aquisgranen'sis,** factitious Aix-la-Chapelle water. **A. audito'ria,** Cotunnius, liquor of. **A. auran'tii,** see *Citrus aurantium.* **A. auran'tii flo-**

rum or **flo'ris**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. azo'tica oxygena'ta**, aqua nitrogenii protoxidi. **A. balsam'ica arteria'lis**, aqua binellii. **A. Baregi-nen'sis**, Barèges water. **A. bary'tæ muria'tis**, see *Baryta, muriate of*. **A. Belliluca'na**, Balaruc waters. **A. benedic'ta**, liquor calcis. **A. benedic'ta compos'-ita**, liquor calcis compositus. **A. benedic'ta Rulan'di**, vinum antimonii tartarizati. **A. Binel'lii**, creasote-water; Binelli's styptic. **A. Borvonen'sis**, Bourbonne-les-Bains waters. **A. Bristolien'sis**, Bristol water. **A. Brocchie'rii**, Brocchieri or Brocchiari water, Brocchieri's styptic. A supposed styptic, which made much noise at Paris at one time, but devoid of efficacy. **A. bul'liens**, boiling water. **A. calca'riæ ustæ**, lime-water. **A. cal'cica**, lime-water. **A. cal'cis**, lime-water. **A. cal'cis compos'ita**, liquor calcis compositus. **A. cam'phoræ**, mistura camphoræ. **A. camphora'ta, Bates's**, see *Cupri sulphas*. **A. carbona'tis so'dæ acid'ula** or **carbon'ica**, acidulous water, simple. **A. Carmelita'na**, see *Melissa*. **A. car'ui**, see *Carum carui*. **A. cas'siæ**, see *Laurus cassiæ*. **A. catapulta'rum**, arquebusade water. Sort of vulnerary water distilled from farrago of aromatic plants. **A. chaly-bea'tæ**, ferruginous waters. **A. chlori'ni** or **chlo'ri** or **chlora'ta**, see *Chlorine*. **A. chlorofor'mi**, chloroform-water. **A. cinnamo'mi**, cinnamon-water. Distilled water of cinnamon-bark. **A. cinnamo'mi for'-tis**, spiritus cinnamomi. **A. cœru'lea**, solution of ammoniated copper. **A. Colognien'sis**, Cologne water. **A. colora'ta**, colored water, a prescription in which simple colored water is contained; used as a *placebo*. **A. creaso'ti**, see *Creasote*. **A. cu'pri ammonia'ti**, liquor cupri ammoniati. **A. cu'pri vitriola'ti compos'ita**, liquor cupri sulphatis composita. **A. depu-ra'ta**, purified water. **A. destilla'ta**, water, distilled. **A. fer'reæ** or **ferro'sæ**, chalybeate waters. **A. fer'-vens**, hot water. **A. flo'rum auran'tii**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. fluvia'lis** or **fluviat'ilis**, water, river. **A. fœnic'uli**, distilled water of fennel-seed. **A. fonta'na**, water, spring. **A. for'tis**, nitric acid. **A. frig'ida**, cold water. **A. Goular'di**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **A. hæmostat'ica Paglia'ri**, hemostatic, Pagliari's. **A. hepat'ica**, hydrosulphuretted water. **A. hordea'ta**, decoctum hordei. **A. Hungar'-ica**, spiritus rosmarinus. **A. im'brium**, water, rain. **A. inferna'lis**, see *Toddy*. **A. inter'cus**, anasarca. **A. in'ter cu'tem**, anasarca. **A. Javellen'sis**, eau de Javelle. **A. junip'eri compos'ita**, spiritus juniperi compositus. **A. ka'li**, liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. **A. ka'li caus'tici**, liquor potassæ. **A. ka'li præpara'ti**, liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. **A. ka'li pu'ri**, liquor potassæ. **A. ka'li subcarbona'tis**, liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. **A. labyrin'thi**, Cotunnius, liquor of. **A. labyrin'thi membrana'cei**, fluid in membranous labyrinth of ear. **A. lac'tis**, serum lactis. **A. ex la'cû**, lake-water. **A. laurocer'asi**, see *Prunus laurocerasus*. **A. laxati'va Viennen'sis**, infusum sennæ compositum. **A. lithar'gyri aceta'ti compos'-ita**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **A. lith'iæ efferves'cens**, liquor lithiæ effervescens. **A. lu'ciæ**, spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **A. mari'na**, sea-water. **A. medica'ta**, water, mineral. **A. melis'sæ**, melissa-water. **A. mel'lis**, hydromel. **A. men'thæ piperi'-tæ**, peppermint-water, distilled water of peppermint. **A. men'thæ vir'idis**, spearmint-water, distilled water of spearmint. **A. men'thæ piperi'tidis spirituo'-sa**, spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **A. men'thæ pule'-gii**, see *Mentha pulegium*. **A. men'thæ vir'idis**, spear-mint-water; see *Aqua menthæ piperitæ*. **A. men'thæ vulga'ris spirituo'sa**, spiritus menthæ viridis. **A. mercuria'lis**, black mercurial lotion. **A. minera'lis**, water, mineral. **A. mirab'ilis**, spiritus pimentæ. **A. Montero'sis**, creasote-water. **A. Morgag'nii**, liquor Morgagnii; see *Aquula Morgagnii*. **A. mul'sa**, hydromeli. **A. na'phi**, orange-flower water. **A. na'tri oxymuriat'ici**, liquor sodæ chlorinatæ. **A. na'tro efferves'cens**, effervescing solution of soda; simple acidulous water. **A. Neapolita'na**, Naples water (factitious). **A. nephrit'ica**, spiritus myristicæ. **A. nicotia'na**, see *Nicotiana tabacum*. **A. ni'gra**, black mercurial lotion. **A. nitrogen'ii protox'idi**, *Protox-ide of nitrogen water, Oxygenous aërated water*, a solution of protoxide of nitrogen, said to contain five times its own bulk of gas; recommended as a nervine and excitant in nervous conditions, dyspepsia, etc.; also used in cholera and to counteract evil consequences of drunkenness. **A. niva'ta**, snow-water. **A. nu'cis moscha'tæ**, spiritus myristicæ. **A. ophthal'-mica**, any wash for the eyes; liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ. **A. oxygena'ta**, water containing oxygen in solution. **A. oxymuriat'ica**, chlorine-water. **A. Paglia'rii**, hemostatic, Pagliari's. **A. paludo'sa**, water, marsh. **A. pe'dum**, urine. **A. pericar'dii**, see *Pericardium*. **A. phageden'ica**, see *Hydrargyri oxymurias*. **A. pi'cea**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **A. pi'cis**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **A. pimen'tæ**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **A. pis'sæ**, tar-water. **A. plum'bi**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **A. pluvia'lis**, rain-water. **A. potas'sæ**, liquor potassæ. **A. potas'sæ efferves'cens**, liquor potassæ effervescens. **A. pule'gii**, see *Mentha pulegium*. **A. pule'gii spirituo'sa**, spiritus pulegii. **A. pu'ra**, see *Water*. **A. putea'lis**, water, well. **A. ex pu'teo**, water, well. **A. Rabel'li**, elixir acidum Halleri. **A. rapha'ni compos'ita**, spiritus armoraciæ compositus. **A. rega'lis** or **re'gia**, nitro-muriatic acid. **A. regi'næ Hunga'riæ**, spiritus rosmarini. **A. ro'sæ**, rose-water, distilled from rose-leaves and water. **A. salu'bris**, water, mineral. **A. sambu'ci**, elder-flower water. **A. sapphari'na**, liquor cupri ammoniati. **A. satur'ni** or **saturni'na**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **A. sclopeta'ria**, A. catapultarum. **A. sedati'va**, camphorated ammoniacal lotion. **A. Seid'litz**, artificial Seidlitz water. **A. sem'-inum ani'si compos'ita**, spiritus anisi. **A. sem'inum car'ui for'tis**, spiritus carui. **A. so'dæ**, effervescing solution of soda. **A. so'dæ efferves'cens**, acidulous water, simple. **A. sote'ria**, water, mineral. **A. sty'-gia**, nitromuriatic acid. **A. styp'tica**, liquor cupri sulphatis compositus. **A. sulphura'ta sim'plex**, hydrosulphuretted water. **A. sulphure'ti ammo'niæ**, liquor fumans Boylii. **A. thedi'ana**, A. catapultarum. **A. theriaca'lis bezoar'dica**, chylostagma diaphoreticum mindereri. **A. tiliæ**, tilia-water. **A. Tof'ani**, liquor arsenicalis. **A. tos'ti pa'nis**, toast-water. **A. trau-mat'ica Thede'nii**, A. catapultarum. **A. veg'eto-mine-ra'lis**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **A. vicien'-sis**, Vichy water. **A. vi'tæ**, brandy. **A. vitriol'ica cœru'lea**, solutio sulphatis cupri composita. **A. vitriol'ica camphora'ta**, liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ. **A. vulnera'ria**, A. catapultarum. **A. zin'ci vitriola'ti cum cam'phorâ**, liquor zinci sul-phatis cum camphorâ.

Aquæ acidulæ, ah'kwa as-id'u-la. Acidulous waters. **A. chalybea'tæ**, waters, mineral, chalybeate. **A. destilla'tæ**, distilled waters. These are made by putting vegetable substances, as roses, mint, penny-royal, etc., into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is found to possess aromatic properties of the plant. **A. ferro'sæ**, waters, mineral, chalybeate. **A. martia'les**, waters, mineral, chalybeate. **A. medica'-tæ**, preparations consisting of waters impregnated with some medicinal substance which are not arranged in any other class. **A. me'tus** (dread of water), hydrophobia. **A. minera'les acid'ulæ**, waters, mineral, gaseous. **A. minera'les ferrugino'sæ**, waters, mineral, chalybeate. **A. minera'les sulphu'-reæ**, waters, mineral, sulphureous. **A. stillati'tiæ**, distilled waters.

Aquæductus, ah-kwe-duk'tus (*aqua*, water, *duco*, to lead). Aqueduct. Properly, canal for conducting water. Anatomists have used the term to designate certain canals. **A. cer'ebri**, infundibulum of brain. **A. coch'leæ**, very narrow canal proceeding from tympanic scala of cochlea to posterior edge of pars petrosa. **A. communicatio'nis**, small passage at junction of mastoid and of petrous portions of temporal bone. **A. Cotun'nii**, see *Aquæductus vestibuli*. **A. endolym-phat'icus**, a small horizontal depression leading to the A. vestibuli. **A. Fallop'pii** or **Fallop'piæ**, aqueduct of Fallopius, canal in pars petrosa of temporal bone, extending from meatus auditorius internus to foramen stylo-mastoideum, and giving passage to facial nerve.

A. Syl'vii, canal forming communication between third and fourth ventricles of brain. **A. Syl'vii au'ris**, aquæductus vestibuli. **A. tempora'lis**, canal occasionally found in petrous portion of temporal bone. **A. vestib'uli**, canal of Cotunnius; this begins in the vestibule, near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opens at posterior surface of pars petrosa.

Aqualiculus, ak-wah-lik'u-lus (dim. of **Aqualis**, water-pot). Part of the abdomen extending from umbilicus to pubes. Stomach or intestinal canal.

Aquapuncture, ah-kwa-punk'ture. Puncture of the skin by jets of water; used as means of revulsion in neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, etc.

Aqueduct, ak'we-dukt. See *Aquæductus*. **A. of coch'lea**, aquæductus cochleæ. **A. of Cotun'nius**, aquæductus vestibuli. **A. of Fallo'pius**, aquæductus Fallopii. **A. of Syl'vius**, aquæductus Sylvii. **A. of the ves'tibule**, aquæductus vestibuli.

Aqueous, a'kwe-us (*aqua*, water). Watery. **A. can'cer**, noma of mouth. **A. cham'bers**, see *A. humor of the eye*. **A. ex'tracts**, extracts of drugs made with water as a menstruum. **A. hu'mor of the eye**, albugineous humor. Limpid fluid filling the two chambers of the eye from cornea to crystalline, and, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris; s. g. 1.0003. It contains albumen, chloride of sodium, and phosphate of lime in small quantity, and is enveloped in a fine membrane—membrane of aqueous humor, posterior elastic lamina of Bowman, membrane of Demours or of Descemet; although these last terms are by some appropriated to the third layer of the cornea. It is small in quantity, about four or five grains.

Aquiducous, ah-kwe-du'kus (*aqua*, water, *duco*, to lead). Hydragogue.

Aquifolium, ah-kwe-fo'le-um. Ilex aquifolium. **A. fo'liis decid'uis**, Prinos.

Aquila, ak'wil-ah. Calomel, sulphur; excrement of eagle, used medicinally. **A. mercu'rii**, calomel.

Aquilæ venæ, ak'wil-e va'ne. Temporal veins.

Aquilaria agallocha, ah-kwe-lah're-ah ah-gal'lo-kah. Aloes-wood, East Indian tree. **A. Malaccen'sis**, Cochin Chinese tree, from which eagle-wood is derived.

Aquilegia, ah-kwe-la'je-ah (*aquila*, eagle, from fancied resemblance). *Common colombine* or *Columbine*, ord. Ranunculaceæ. Seeds, herb, and flowers were used in jaundice and cutaneous diseases. **A. alpi'na**, aquilegia. **A. Canaden'sis**, *Wild columbine*, indigenous; seeds are tonic, sudorific, diuretic, emmenagogue. **A. sylves'tris**, aquilegia. **A. vulga'ris**, aquilegia.

Aquilicia sambucina, ah-kwil-ish'e-ah sam-bu-se'nah (*aqua*, water, *elicio*, to attract). East Indian plant, decoction of whose root is used to allay heartburn.

Aquiparous, ak-wip'ar-us (*aqua*, water, *pario*, to bring forth). Epithet for glands like the parotid secreting much water, in contradistinction to submaxillary glands, which are muciparous or mucus-secreting. Bringing forth young in water.

Aquocapsulitis (ak-wo-kap-su-le'tis) or **Aquomembranitis**, ak-wo-mem-bran-e'tis. *Serous iritis*, *Dotted keratitis* or *ceratitis*. Term formerly used, but now inapplicable to inflammation of the anterior chamber of the eye; a badly compounded term, denoting inflammation of capsule or membrane of aqueous humor.

Aquosus, ak-wo'sus. Aqueous.

Aquula, ak-u'u-lah (dim. of **Aqua**, water). Ceratocele, hydatid, hydroa, bleb, crystalline lens. **A. acus'tica** or **auditu'ra**, Cotunnius, liquor of; perilymph. **A. labyrin'thi**, endolymph. **A. Morgagn'ii**, minute portion of water escaping when opening is made into capsule of crystalline. **A. vit'rea auditi'va**, vitreous humor of the ear.

Ar, in composition, see *Ad*.

Ara parva, ar'ah par'vah (small altar). Bandage representing corners of an altar.

Arabic acid, ar'a-bik as'id. See *Arabin*. When arabic acid is acted on by a dilute acid, *arabinose* results; a crystallizable saccharine matter. **A., gum**, see *Acacia*.

Arabides, ar'a-bides. Compounds formed by union of other acids with arabin.

Arabin, ar'ab-in. Pure gum; peculiar proximate principle of gum arabic, cherry gum, sugar-beet. Feeble acid, essential element of gum arabic, said to be, chemically, gummate of lime, calcium salt of arabic or gummic acid.

Arabis, ar'ab-is. One or two species of this plant, genus Arabideæ, have volatile principle having properties similar to oil of mustard. Erysimum barbarea.

Araca, ar-ak'ah. Weak alcoholic liquor prepared from kumyss.

Aracacha, ar-ak-ak'ah. Conium moschatum.

Arach, ar-ak'. Arack.

Arachidna hypogæa, a-rak-id'nah hip-o-ja'ah. Arachis hypogæa.

Arachis Africana (ar'ak-is af-re-kan'ah) or **America'na** (*a*, *rhachis*, branch). A. hypogæa. **A. hypogæ'a**, *Groundnut*, *Peanut*, *Earth-almond*, erroneously called *Pistachio-nut* in the South; *Pindars* of West Indies. Ord. Leguminosæ. Cultivated in Southern States. Seeds are oily and much eaten. Inferior chocolate may be made of them.

Arachnitis (ar-ak-ne'tis), properly **Arachnoïdi'tis** or **Arachnodei'tis**. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane. **A., rhachid'ian** or **spi'nal**, spinal meningitis.

Arachnoid, ar-ak'noid (*arachne*, spider's web, *eidos*, form). Like spider's web; relating to arachnoid membrane. **A. apoph'yses**, name formerly given to nerve-filaments. **A. canal'**, formed by extension of arachnoid membrane over transverse and longitudinal fissures of brain. **A. cav'ity**, space between arachnoid and dura mater. **A., cer'ebral**, see *A. membrane*. **A. of eye**, lining membrane of cavity supposed to exist between sclerotic and choroid. **A., inter'nal**, ependyma. **A. mem'brane**, name of several thin membranes resembling spider-webs. Membrane of vitreous humor, *tunica hyaloidea*, was formerly so called. Membrane of brain between dura mater and pia mater; serous membrane composed of two layers: external layer, confounded, in greater part of its extent, with the dura mater, and, like it, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal canal; internal layer, extended over the brain, from which it is separated by pia mater, without passing into sinuosities between the convolutions, and penetrating into interior of brain by opening at its posterior part under the corpus callosum. It forms part of investing sheath of nerves passing from encephalic cavities. It envelops and protects the brain, and secretes fluid that keeps it in state best adapted for its functions. Arachnoid is arranged on spinal cord as on the brain, subarachnoid space being filled with its fluid to protect the cord. **A., pari'etal**, layer of A. membrane attached to dura mater. **A. sheath**, arachnoid sheath of cranial nerves. **A. space**, space beneath dura mater. **A., spi'nal**, part of A. membrane within the spinal canal. **A. vil'li**, Pacchioni, glands of. **A., vis'ceral**, inner layer of A. membrane.

Arachnoï'dea. Arachnoid. **A. cer'ebri** or **cerebra'lis**, see *A. membrane*. **A. medul'læ spina'lis**, spinal arachnoid membrane. **A. men'tis**, capsule of crystalline lens. **A. oc'uli**, arachnoid of the eye.

Arachnoïditis (ar-ak-no-id-e'tis) or **Arachnoitis**, ar-ak-no-e'tis. Arachnitis.

Arack (ar-ak'), **Arrack'**, or **Rack**. Spirituous liquor made in India, often from rice, sometimes from sugar, fermented along with juice of cocoanut; frequently from toddy, the juice flowing from the cocoanut tree by incision, and from other substances.

Aracus aromaticus, ar'ak-us ar-o-mat'ik-us. Vanilla.

Arados, ar'ad-os (*aradeo*, to disturb). Agitation excited in stomach by coction of aliments of different nature; cathartic action.

Aræa, ar-e'ah. Abdomen, small intestine.

Aræoma, ar-e-o'mah (*araios*, porous). Interstice.

Aræometer, ar-e-om'e-tur. Areometer.

Aræosarcous, ar-e-o-sar'kus (*araios*, thin, *sarx*, flesh). Having lean flesh.

Aræotica, ar-e-o'tik-ah (*araioo*, to rarefy). Medicines rarefying the humors.

Araka or **Araki.** Arack.

Aralia Canadensis, ar-al'e-ah kan-ad-en'sis. Panax quinquefolium. **A. edu'lis,** plant of China and Japan, used in chlorosis, menstrual derangement, and puerperal diseases. **A. his'pida,** *Dwarf elder,* diuretic, and used in decoction in dropsy. **A. nudicau'lis,** *Small spikenard, Wild liquorice, Sweet root, False* or *Wild sarsaparilla,* American plant, mild stimulant, diaphoretic, tonic, and alterative, and recommended as substitute for sarsaparilla. **A. palma'ta,** leaves and bark are used in gonorrhœa. **A. quinquefo'lia,** Panax quinquefolium. **A. racemo'sa,** *American spikenard,* has same properties as A. nudicaulis. **A. spino'sa,** *Angelica tree, Prickly ash, Toothache tree, Spikenard tree, Prickly elder, Shot bush, Pigeon tree;* berries and tincture have been employed in toothache; spirituous infusion has been used in colic; plant is diaphoretic, bark and leaves are emeto-cathartic.

Aran-Duchenne's disease. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Aranea, ar-an'a-ah. Araneæ tela. **A. taren'tula,** see *Tarentula.*

Araneæ (ar-an'a-e) **tela.** *Spider's web, Cobweb.* Formerly much employed externally as mechanical styptic, internally in intermittents. Arachnoid membrane.

Araneosa urina, ar-an-a-o'sah u-re'nah. Term applied to urine loaded with filaments like cobwebs.

Araneosus, ar-an-a-o'sus. Thread-like; term used to express extreme weakness of pulse; movement resembling that of delicate net raised by the wind.

Araneum, ar-an'a-um. Araneæ tela. **A. ul'cus,** old name for malignant, gangrenous ulcer of the legs.

Aran's disease. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Arantius (ar-an'she-us), **bod'y** or **nod'ule of.** Fibrous nodule on semilunar valves. **A., cav'ity of,** ventricle of Arantius. **A., ven'tricle of,** see *Ventricle.*

Ara'ra. Myrobalanus citrina.

Araroba, ar-ar-o'bah. Goa powder; pulverulent substance found in trunk of Andira araroba, angiar of Brazil; employed in cutaneous affections. See *Chrysarobin.*

Aratrum, ar-at'rum (plough). Vomer.

Ar'bor (tree) **Ben'ivi.** Benjamin. **A. camphorif'era,** camphor tree. **A. Dian'æ,** Diana or silver tree; aborescent amalgam of silver due to action of mercury on silver nitrate. **A. febrif'uga,** Cinchona officinalis. **A. In'dica,** Laurus cassia. **A. ma'ris,** coral. **A. medulla'ris,** A. vitæ. **A. satur'ni,** lead-tree; arborescent precipitate of lead, produced by mixing zinc with a solution of lead acetate. **A. thurif'era,** Juniperus lycia. **A. toxica'ria,** Antiaris toxicaria. **A. tulipif'era,** Liriodendron tulipifera. **A. u'teri viv'ificans,** arborescent striæ in cervix uteri. **A. vi'tæ** (tree of life), arborescent appearance seen on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally; resulting from particular arrangement of white substance with the cineritious. Folds in mucous membrane of cervix uteri. Thuya occidentalis. **A. vi'tæ, Amer'ican,** Thuya occidentalis. **A. vi'tæ of u'terus,** arborescent striæ in cervix uteri.

Arbores, ar'bor-es. Morbid alteration of skin preceding ulceration; a form of morphœa.

Arborization, ar-bor-iz-a'shun (*arbor,* tree). Figure or appearance of tree or plant; capillary vessels, when injected, as in inflammation, frequently have this appearance.

Arbuscula gummifera Braziliensis, ar-busk'u-lah gum-mif'er-ah braz-il-e-en'sis (dim. of **Arbor**). Hypericum bacciferum.

Arbutin, ar'bu-tin. Crystallizable glucoside derived from uva ursi and other plants, and having diuretic properties. $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14},N_2O$.

Arbutus, ar'bu-tus. A. unedo. **A., trail'ing,** A. uva ursi; Epigæa repens. **A. u'nedo,** *Strawberry-tree, Arbute tree,* nat. ord. Ericaceæ; grows along Mediterranean; all parts of plant used medicinally; decoction of leaves is astringent; used in diarrhœa; berries are antidyspeptic and narcotic, diuretic and laxative. **A. u'va ur'si,** *Trailing arbutus, Bear's whortleberry* or *Bearberry, Mountain-box, Red-berry, Upland cranberry, Foxberry, Checkerberry.* Leaves, *uva ursi* (Ph. U. S.), tonic and astringent, have been employed chiefly in diseases of urinary organs, and also as parturifacient; dose of powder, gr. xv–xxx.

Arc. Any part of the body resembling an arch in form, as arc or arch of the colon, transverse portion of that intestine; arc, or arch, or cross of the aorta, a turn which the aorta takes in the thorax. See *Arch.*

Arca arcanorum, ar'ka ar-kan-o'rum. Mercury. **A. cor'dis,** pericardium.

Arcanum, ar-kan'um (*arca,* chest). Secret; nostrum, quack, or empirical medicine; remedy whose composition is kept secret, but which is reputed to possess great efficacy. **A. coralli'num,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **A. duplica'tum,** potassii sulphas. **A. tar'tari,** potassii acetas.

Arcatura, ar-kat-u'rah (*arcus,* bow). Curving forward of fore legs of horses.

Arceion, ar-si'on. Arctium lappa.

Arcenthos (ar-sen'thos) or **Arceuthos,** ar-su'thos. Juniperis communis.

Arces'thida. Juniper-berries.

Arch. Arc. **A., alveo'lar,** alveolar process of jaws. **A., anostomot'ic,** union of two vessels anastomosing by curved line, as vessels of mesentery. **A. of aor'ta,** see *Arc* and *Aorta.* **A. of co'lon,** arch of transverse colon. **A. of Cor'ti,** arch of pillars of organ of Corti over membrana basilaris. **A., cor'tical,** portion between one cortical column of kidney and another. **A., cru'ral,** see *Crural.* **A., cu'bital,** arch of anterior carpal artery at knee in some animals. **A., den'tal,** alveolar a.; curved line of teeth. **A., epencephal'ic,** bones covering epencephalon, constituting occipital bone. **A. of Fallop'pius,** Poupart's ligament. **A., fem'oral,** see *Crural arch.* **A., fronto-hæ'mal,** tympano-maxillary a. **A., glu'teal,** see *Gluteal aponeurosis.* **A., hæ'mal,** see *Hæmal.* **A., hy'oid,** second of the early series of ridges from each side of front part of embryonic head, giving origin to lesser cornua of hyoid, styloid bone, and stapes; stylo-hyoid arch. **A., infe'rior max'illary,** upper ridge (see *A., hyoid*) forming back part of mouth in embryo. **A., infraver'tebral,** A., hæmal. **A., in'guinal,** see *Crural arch.* **A., ischiad'ic,** space between posterior portions of ischia in horse. **A., is'chio-sac'ral,** A., sitting. **A. of jaw,** A., inferior maxillary. **A., ju'gal,** zygomatic arch. **A., laryng'eal,** arch in embryo from which are developed parts of larynx and trachea. **A., lin'gual,** A., hyoid. **A., mandib'ular,** A., inferior maxillary. **A., max'illary,** A., inferior maxillary; A., palato-maxillary. **A., mesencephal'ic,** arch of bone from parts of sphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones. **A., na'sal,** nasal arch. **A., na'so-hæ'mal,** hæmal a. of frontal vertebra in fishes. **A., neu'ral,** post-axial part of vertebra which encloses medullary canal. **A., neu'ro-fron'tal,** bony arch constituting neural a. of fronto-mandibular vertebra. **A., neu'ro-na'sal,** bony arch constituting neural a. of nasal vertebra. **A., neu'ro-occip'ital,** A., epencephalic. **A., neu'ro-pari'etal,** A., mesencephalic. **A., occip'ital,** cartilaginous arch forming lateral parietes of skull in some animals. **A., occip'ito-hæ'mal,** shoulder-girdle, formed by scapulæ and clavicles, constituting hæmal arch of occipital vertebra. **A., or'bital,** superior edge of orbit. **A., pal'atine,** see *Arches of palate* and *Palate bone.* **A., pal'ato-max'illary,** bony arch constituting hæmal arch of nasal vertebra. **A., pal'mar,** see *Palmar.* **A., pari'eto-hæmal,** bony arch constituting hæmal a. of parietal vertebra. **A., pec'toral,** A., occipito-hæmal. **A., pel'vic,** bony arch between portions of osseous pelvis; pelvic bones constituting hæmal arches of sacral vertebræ. **A., plan'tar,** see *Plantar artery.* **A., post-o'ral,** see *Arches.* **A., prosencephal'ic,** A., naso-frontal. **A. of pubes,** see *Pubic arch.* **A., rhinencephal'ic,** A., neuro-nasal. **A., scap'ular,** A., occipito-hæmal. **A., se'nile,** arcus senilis. **A., sit'ting,** A. of portions of pelvic bones on which persons sit. **A., stand'ing,** A. formed by sacrum and bones connected with the hip-joint. **A., sty'lo-hy'oid,** A., hyoid. **A., subor'bital,** zygomatic arch. **A., subpu'bic,** see *Subpubic.* **A., supercil'iary,** see *Superciliary.* **A.,**

supe'rior ver'tebral, A., neural. **A., supracar'pal**, analogue in animals of superficial palmar arch in man. **A., supraor'bital**, A., orbital. **A., supraver'tebral**, A., neural. **A., tem'poral**, zygomatic arch. **A., thy'reo-hy'oid**, third of post-oral arches, from which greater portion of hyoid bone is formed. **A., trabec'ular**, A. made by junction of middle trabeculæ of cranium, containing pituitary gland and infundibulum. **A., ver'tebral**, neural A., hæmal A.; see *Vertebræ*. **A., zygomat'ic**, see *Zygomatic*.

Archæus (ar-kay'us) or **Arche'us** (*arche*, commencement). Supposed internal principle of our motions and actions presiding over development of the body and all organic phenomena.

Archangelica, ark-an-jel'ik-ah. Lamium album. **A. atropurpu'rea**, grows in United States; tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic. **A. officina'lis**, angelica. **A. sati'va**, a source of angelica-root.

Arche, ar'kay (*arche*, beginning). First attack of disease. See *Acme*.

Archebiology, ark-e-be-ol'-o-je (*arche*, *bios*, life, *logos*, description). Description of primitive or embryonic forms of life.

Archebiosis, ark-a-be-o'sis (*arche*, beginning, *bios*, life). Production of living organisms from non-living materials; biogenesis, in contradistinction to heterogenesis, or production of living beings from pre-existing organisms, living or dead. Spontaneous generation.

Archecptoma, ark-ek-to'mah (*archo*, *ex*, out of, *ptoma*, fall). Prolapse of the anus.

Archegenesis, ark-a-jen'es-is (*arche*, *genesis*, formation). Spontaneous generation.

Archell, Canary, ar'kell, ka-na're. Lichen roccella.

Archeol'ogy (*arche*, beginning, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on fundamental principles—of medicine, for example.

Archencephala ark-en-sef'al-ah (*arche*, beginning, *enkephalos*, brain). Man, as having highest type of brain.

Archenda, ark-en'dah. Powder of leaves of ligustrum, used by Egyptians after bathing to obviate unpleasant odor of feet.

Archenteron, ark-en'ter-on (*arche*, beginning, *enteron*, intestine). Primitive embryonic intestinal tube.

Arches, aortic, ar'ches, a-or'tik. Five arteries in human embryonic life, connecting cardiac and dorsal aortæ. **A., ax'illary**, fibres of latissimus dorsi muscle in axilla. **A., bran'chial**, 3d, 4th, and 5th post-oral arches are so called, passing in early embryonic life from each side of front of head; osseous arches on which gills rest. **A., cephal'ic**, A., post-oral. **A., cer'vical**, A., aortic, 4th and 5th post-oral arches. **A. of Cor'ti**, see *Corti*. **A. of foot**, arches formed by bones of foot. **A., gill**, A., branchial. **A., lat'eral infe'rior**, osseous wall of oral and nasal cavities. **A., lat'eral supe'rior**, osseous covering of cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata. **A., limb**, scapulæ and clavicles and pelvic bones. **A., osteoblas'tic**, arches which osteoblasts produce in the stage of osseous development. **A. of pal'ate**, two in number on each side of throat, one anterior, the other posterior. Anterior arch arises from middle of velum palati at side of uvula, and is fixed to edge of base of tongue. Posterior arch has its origin from side of uvula, and is inserted into side of pharynx. Tonsils lie between the arches. **A., pharynge'al**, fifth pair of branchial arches. **A., post-oral**, falciform ridges from each side of front part of head in early embryonic life of vertebrate animals. **A., subax'ial**, A., post-oral. **A., supercil'iary**, superciliary ridges. **A., vis'ceral**, A., post-oral.

Archespo'rium. Cell giving rise to spore mother-cells.

Archetype, ark'e-tipe (*arche*, beginning, *tupos*, type). Ideal type of structure or organ, as in anatomy, with which all others can be compared.

Arche'us. Archæus.

Archiater, ar-ke-ah'tur (*archos*, chief, *iatros*, physician). Physician to a prince or king; chief physician.

Archiblast, ark'e-blast (*arche*, *blastos*, germ). Tissue which was *ab initio* part of composition of embryo. Areola containing germinal vesicle. Epiblast.

Archiblas'tic. Relating to the archiblast.

Archigeni morbi, ar-kidg'a-ne mor'be (*arche*, beginning, *ginomai*, to be). Acute diseases, as holding first rank.

Archig'ony. Spontaneous generation.

Archil, ar'kil. Reddish-purple coloring matter from roccella and other lichens, used for staining animal tissues.

Archimagia, ar-ke-mah'je-ah (*archos*, a chief, *mageia*, magic). Chemistry.

Archineph'ric (*arche*, *nephros*, kidney). Relating to archinephron, or primitive kidney. **A. duct**, duct of archinephron.

Archinephron (same deriv.). First embryonic type of kidney, subsequently becoming divided into Wolffian body, pronephros in front of that body, and kidney proper.

Archistome, ar'ke-stome (*arche*, *stoma*, mouth). Opening through primitive streak, first perceptible indication of embryonic development into cavity of innermost germ-layer. Blastopore.

Architectura apoplectica, ar-ke-tek-tu'rah ap-o-plek'te-kah. Apoplectic build.

Architis, ar-ke'tis (*archos*, rectum). Inflammation of anus or rectum.

Archo, ar'ko (*archos*, rectum). In composition, anus or rectum.

Archocele, ar-ko-se'le (Eng. ar'ko-seel) (*archo*, *kele*, rupture). Prolapse of rectum; proctocele. **A., vagi'nal**, hernia of rectum into vagina.

Archocystocolposyrinx, ar-ko-sis-to-col-po-sir'inks (*archo*, *kustis*, bladder, *kolpos*, vagina, *surinx*, fistula). Recto-vesico-vaginal fistula.

Archocystosyrinx, ar-ko-sis-to-sir'inks (*archo*, *kustis*, bladder, *surinx*, fistula). Fistula of anus and urinary bladder.

Archometrum, ar-ko-met'rum (*archo*, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring rectum or anus or for dilating the anus.

Archoptoma, ar-kop-to'mah (*archo*, *ptoma*, a fall). Projected mass in prolapse of the rectum.

Archoptosis, ar-ko-to'sis (same etymon). Prolapse of rectum.

Archorrhagia, ar-kor-raj'e-ah (*archo*, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage from the anus.

Archorrhœa, ar-kor-rhe'ah (*archo*, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge or passive hemorrhage from the rectum.

Archos, ar'kos. Anus, rectum.

Archostegnoma (ar-ko-steg-no'mah), **Archostegnosis** (ar-ko-steg-no'sis), or **Archosteno'sis** (*archo*, *stegnoo*, to constrict). Stricture of the rectum.

Archosyrinx, ar-ko-sir'inks (*archo*, *surinx*, a pipe). Fistula in ano; rectal syringe.

Arciform, ar'se-form (*arx*, top or ridge, *forma*, shape). Arcuate; curved like a bow. Epithet given to certain fibres, *fibræ arciformes*, of anterior pyramids of medulla oblongata, which take curved course around inferior extremity of each corpus olivare and ascend toward the cerebellum. **A. band of Solly**, arciform fibres passing across pyramid of medulla oblongata beneath corpus olivare.

Arcocele, ar-ko-se'le (Eng. ar'ko-seel). Archocele.

Arctation, ark-ta'shun (*arcto*, to make narrow). Contraction of natural opening or canal, especially vulva, orifice of uterus, or intestinal canal. Constipation. Reunion by suture or infibulation.

Arctitudo, ark-te-tu'do. Arctation.

Arctium, ark'te-um (*arktos*, bear, from rough, bristly fruit). A. lappa. **A. Barda'na**, A. lappa. **A. lap'pa**, *Burdock*. The root, lappa, is diuretic; seed, cathartic. It has been used in decoction in diseases of the skin and in syphilis. **A. ma'jus**, A. lappa. **A. mi'nus**, A. lappa. **A. tomento'sum**, A. lappa.

Arctopus echinatus, ark'to-pus ek-in-at'us (*arktos*, bear, *pous*, foot). S. African plant, ord. Umbelliferæ, demulcent and diuretic. Decoction of root is employed in syphilis, lepra, and chronic cutaneous affections.

Arctostaphylos (ark-to-staf'el-os) **glau'ca** (*arktos*, bear, *staphule*, a grape). Manzanita, California shrub, same properties as A. uva ursi. **A. u'va ur'si**, Arbu-

tus uva ursi. Several other species of Arctostaphylos grow in Mexico, A. discolor, A. pungens, A. tomentosa, with similar properties.

Arctura, ark-tu'rah (*arcto*, to press close). Effects of a nail grown into the flesh. Arctation. **A. un'guium**, growing in or inversion of the nails; see *Onychogryphosis*.

Arcualis, ark-u-a'lis. Arched; name given to corona arcualis and ossa arcualia.

Arcuate, ark'u-ate (arched) **em'inence.** Prominence of semicircular canal or temporal bone. **A. fascic'ulus**, bundle of fibres passing from frontal lobe through insula to occipital lobe. **A. fi'bres**, fibres in medulla oblongata, passing from anterior median fissure to olivary body and cerebellum, the deeper fibres constituting the *arcuate formation*. **A. lig'ament**, name given several ligaments from their shape, as those of diaphragm, pubes, and wrist. **A. nu'cleus**, small mass of gray matter on the surface of the anterior pyramid.

Arcuation, ark-u-a'shun (*arcus*, bow). Gibbosity or projection, as of sternum anteriorly. Curvature of bone.

Arcua'tus. Arcuate. **A. mor'bus**, jaundice.

Arcula, ark'u-lah (dim. of **Arca**, press or chest). Orbit. **A. cor'dis**, pericardium.

Arculæ, ark'u-la (pl. of **Arcula**). Orbitar fossæ.

Arculus, ark'u-lus (dim. of **Arcus**, arch). Small arch; cradle. Semicircular box or basket for preventing bed-clothes from coming in contact with affected parts.

Arcus, ark'us. Arc or arch. **A. aor'tæ**, arch of aorta. **A. arteria'rum**, arches of branches of renal artery in kidney. **A. arterio'sus ma'nûs**, palmar arch. **A. a. pal'pebræ**, palpebral arch along edge of eyelid. **A. a. pe'dis**, plantar arch. **A. atlan'tis**, arch of atlas. **A. axilla'ris**, arch of axillary artery. **A. brachia'lis**, arch of brachial artery. **A. car'pi dorsa'lis**, posterior carpal arch. **A. co'li intesti'ni**, transverse colon. **A. crura'lis**, Poupart's ligament. **A. c. profun'dus**, deep crural arch. **A. denta'lis**, dental arch. **A. fau'cium**, arch of palate. **A. glosso-palati'nus**, anterior column of fauces. **A. hi'licus**, branch of renal artery sending branches to the pelvis of kidney. **A. hypoglos'si**, arch of hypoglossal nerve. **A. juga'lis**, zygomatic arch. **A. lingua'lis**, A. glosso-palatinus. **A. ma'jor ventric'uli**, great curvature of stomach. **A. mala'ris**, A. jugalis. **A. medulla'ris**, fornix. **A. mi'nor ventric'uli**, lesser curvature of stomach. **A. palati'nus**, anterior and posterior columns of fauces, and mucous fold passing from soft palate to epiglottis. **A. palat'o-glos'sus**, A. glosso-palatinus. **A. palat'o-pharynge'us**, posterior column of fauces. **A. palma' ris**, palmar arch. **A. pharynge'us**, A. palato-pharyngeus. **A. pharyn'go-epiglot'ticus**, folds of mucous membrane from pharynx to epiglottis. **A. pharyn'go-palati'nus**, A. palato-pharyngeus. **A. planta'ris**, plantar arch. **A. poplite'us**, arcuate popliteal ligament. **A. pu'bis**, pubic arch. **A. seni'lis**, lunar-shaped opacity at edge of cornea in advanced life, symptom of fatty degeneration. Gerotoxon. **A. spira'lis**, arch of Corti. **A. subpu'bicus**, pubic arch. **A. supercilia'ris**, superciliary arch. **A. supercilia'ris vo'læ**, superficial palmar arch. **A. supraorbita'lis**, supraorbital arch. **A. tar'seus**, tarsal arch. **A. tar'si oc'uli**, A. arteriosus palpebræ. **A. thy'ro-cartilagin'eus**, arch formed by superior thyroid arteries over thyroid cartilage. **A. tonsilla'ris**, isthmus of fauces. **A. trachea'lis ante'rior**, arch formed by inferior thyroid arteries over trachea. **A. un'guium**, lunula; see *Nail*. **A. vasculo'si**, arches of branches of renal artery in kidney. **A. veno'sus**, arch connecting anterior jugular veins in neck; venous arch on palm of hand; venous arch over back of fingers. **A. vertebra'lis**, vertebral arch. **A. viscera'lis**, lower ring of typical vertebra, in which are enclosed viscera and important vessels. **A. vola'ris**, palmar arch. **A. zygomat'icus**, zygomatic arch.

Arda (ar'dah) or **Ardalos**, ar-dal'os. Excrement.

Ar'dent (*ardeo*, to burn). Hot, fiery, burning. **A. fe'ver**, intense fever; inflammatory fever. **A. spir'its**, see *Spirit*.

Ardisia humilis, ar-dis'e-ah hu'mil-us. Badulam.

Ar'dor, Heat; feeling of violent heat. **A. febri'lis**, hot period of fever. **A. stom'achi**, pyrosis. **A. uri'næ**, scalding sensation occasioned by urine passing over inflamed mucous membrane of urethra or over neck of bladder. **A. vene'reus**, venereal heat; sexual desire. **A. ventric'uli**, heartburn; cardialgia; pyrosis.

Area, a re-ah (void place, open surface). Space or surface; a form of alopecia in which hair changes color, but does not fall off; porrigo decalvans. **A., aud'itory**, area in second primary cerebral convolution of dog, supposed to be associated with audition. **A. Cel'si**, porrigo decalvans. **A. centra'lis**, retinal spot in animals, similar to yellow spot in man. **A., Cohn'heim's**, section of muscle-column seen on transverse section. **A. dif'fluens**, alopecia areata. **A. embryona'lis**, A. germinativa. **A., fœ'tal**, A. germinativa. **A. germinati'va**, germinal area or embryonic spot. **A. hypoglos'si**, inferior extremity of fasciculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle. **A., mo'tor**, motor centre. **A., non-nu'cleated**, spaces between vascular endothelial cells. **A. nummula'ta**, form of alopecia areata. **A. opa'ca, A., opaque**, opaque circle around area pellucida, deriving its color from the white yolk beneath the blastoderm; outer zone of the blastoderm, from which fœtal membranes are developed. **A. ophi'asis**, calvities; porrigo decalvans. **A. op'tica**, field of vision. **A. pellu'cida**, elliptical depression in ovum, filled with pellucid fluid, in centre of which is the germ. **A., sep'tal**, inner surface of laminæ of septum lucida. **A. ser'pens**, calvities; porrigo decalvans. **A. serpigino'sa**, spreading form of alopecia areata. **A., transpa'rent**, A. pellucida. **A. tyr'ia**, alopecia areata. **A. vagi**, triangular space on floor of fourth ventricle. **A. vasculo'sa**, see *Circulus venosus*. **A. vitelli'na**, part of blastodermic vesicle on outside of area vasculosa.

Areæ cribrosæ, ah'ra-e krib-ro'sa. Small orifices at bottom of internal auditory meatus, through which pass branches of auditory nerve.

Areas of medulla oblongata, a're-ahs, med-ul'lah ob-lon-gat'ah. Regions of that portion of the nervous system indicated by roots of nerves passing outward from the nuclei. **A. of skull**, regions of cranium indicating positions of convolutions of the brain.

Areca. Fruit—*Areca nut, Betel nut*—of Areca catechu, ord. Palmæ; astringent, anthelmintic, and tonic. It enters into composition of *Betel*, great Oriental masticatory; seed is astringent. **A. cat'echu**, areca. **A. fau'fel**, areca. **A. nut**, see *Areca*.

Arecin, ar'es-in. Base from cinchona-bark, isomeric with brucin ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O$).

Are'coline. $C_8N_{13}NO_2$. Alkaloid from seeds of Areca catechu; a soluble liquid. Anthelmintic; poisonous, having action on the heart similar to muscarine. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Arefaction, a-re-fak'shun (*areo*, to dry, *facio*, to make). Process of drying substances prior to pulverization.

Arekane, ar'e-kane. Alkaloid from areca-nut; sialagogue and purgative.

Arena, ar-a'nah (*areo*, to be dry). Sand; gravel.

Arenamen, ar-en-ah'men. Bole Armenian.

Arenaria rubra, ar-en-ah're-ah ru'brah. Plant, ord. Caryophylleæ, common near Algiers, growing in sandy soils, and hence called sabline; used in Sicily and Malta, in decoction, in vesical catarrh and gravel.

Arenation, ar-e-na'shun. Sand- or earth-bath; application of hot sand to the body. See *Bath, sand*.

Arenga saccharifera, ar-en'gah sak-kar-if'er-ah. By incision of this Indian tree juice is obtained, used under name of toddy; a kind of sago is obtained from the pith.

Arenosa urina, ah-ren-o'sah u-re'nah (*arena*, sand). Sandy urine; urine when it deposits sandy sediment.

Arenosus, ar-en-o'sus. Sabulous. One who passes sandy urine.

Arenula, ar-en'u-lah (dim. of **Arena**, sand). Gravel.

Areola, ar-e'o-lah (dim. of **Area**). Interstices between fibres composing organs, or those existing between laminæ or between vessels interlacing with each other. Also, colored circle surrounding the nipples, *areola mammæ* or *papillaris*, which becomes much darker during pregnancy. Circle surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, etc., as of small-pox, vaccine vesicle, etc. Nucleus of a cell. **A. of breast**, see *Areola*. **A. of Chaussier**, zone around malignant pustule. **A. embryona'lis**, area, embryonic. **A. mam'mæ**, A. of breast; see *Areola*. **A. of nipple**, see *Areola*. **A. papil'læ** or **papilla'ris**, A. of breast; see *Areola*. **A., tu'bercles of**, see *Mamma*. **A. umbilica'lis**, dark zone around the umbilicus, especially during pregnancy.

Areolar, ar-e'o-lar. Appertaining to an areola. **A. can'cer**, colloid cancer. **A. exhala'tions**, recrementitial secretions effected within the organs of sense, as aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous humors, etc., or in areolar tissue of parenchymatous and other structures. **A. spaces**, open places in spongy part of bones. **A. tis'sue**, cellular tissue.

Areolate, ar-e'o-late. Divided into areolæ.

Areometer, ar-e-om'e-tur (*araios*, light, *metron*, measure). Variously called aræometer, hydrometer, pycnometer, granimeter, alcöolometer, alcöometer, aërostatic balance. Instrument first employed to take specific gravity of fluids lighter than water; now used for liquids generally.

Areometry, a-re-om'e-try. Science or method of measuring specific gravity of fluids.

Areotica, ar-a-ot'ik-ah. Remedies which dilute the secretions and increase perspiration.

Arete, ar'a-ta (power). Mental or corporeal vigor.

Arethusa (ar-eth-u'zah) **bulbo'sa**. Indigenous. Bruised bulbs are used in toothache and as cataplasms to tumors.

Ar'gel. Cynanchum oleæfolium.

Argema, ar'ga-mah (*argos*, white). White spot or ulceration of eye; leucoma.

Argemone Mexicana, ar-ge-mo'na meks-ik-an'ah. *Thorn poppy, Prickly poppy, Yellow thistle.* Native of Mexico, but naturalized elsewhere. Ord. Papaveraceæ. Juice, resembling gamboge, is hydragogue. Seeds are used in the West Indies as a substitute for ipecacuanha. It has a cathartic oil—*Shealkanta oil, Karwah thistle oil*—yielded in large quantity by the seeds, like castor oil in action. Flowers are hypnotic.

Argentation, ar-jen-ta'shun. Mercurial injection of anatomical specimen; staining of microscopic preparation with nitrate of silver. Constitutional effects of that salt.

Argenteria, ar-jen-te'ri-a. Potentilla anserina.

Argenti chloridum, ar-jen'te klo'ri-dum. *Chloruret, chloride*, or *muriate of silver.* This preparation has been used in syphilis, and the following compounds of silver have been similarly employed: the cyanide or cyanuret; the iodide, *Argenti iodidum, Ioduret of silver;* the oxide, *Argenti oxidum*, and the chloride of ammonium and silver, *Argenti et ammoniæ chloridum, Chloruret of silver and ammonia, Ammonia-chloride of silver.* At first these preparations were administered iatraleptically on the gums; chloride, cyanide, and iodide in dose of $\frac{1}{12}$th of a grain; chloride of silver and ammonia $\frac{1}{24}$th of a grain, and oxide of silver and divided silver in dose of $\frac{1}{4}$th and $\frac{1}{2}$th of a grain, but somewhat larger doses are now prescribed internally. **A. cyan'idum** or **cyanure'tum**, *Cyanide* or *Cyanuret of silver*, is officinal in U. S. Ph., but is not given medicinally, its only use being in the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid. **A. cyanure'tum**, argenti cyanidum. **A. io'didum**, see *Argenti chloridum.* **A. iodure'tum**, see *Argenti chloridum.* **A. ni'tras**, *Nitrate of silver.* In crystals, or in fused state, this latter is admitted into most pharmacopœias, and referred to as *Argenti nitras, Argenti nitras fusus* or *fusa* or *fusum, Lunar caustic.* Nitrate of silver is prepared by action of nitric acid on silver. *Fused nitrate* is made by melting nitrate with 4 per cent. of hydrochloric acid. Dilute nitrate of silver, *argenti nitras dilutus* (Ph. U. S.), is fused nitrate, melted with equal weight of potassium nitrate, and is used in ophthalmic surgery. Nitrate of silver is tonic and astringent. It is given in chorea, epilepsy, etc.; locally, as astringent and escharotic. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in pill, three times a day. When silver is combined with iodine, it is said to have the same effect as the nitrate, and not to produce slate color of surface, *macula argentea*, which follows protracted use of the latter. **A. ox'idum**, *Oxide of silver*, is officinal in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Dose, gr. 1, as a tonic and astringent in many affections of the stomach and bowels, also in epilepsy and neuralgia; externally, in the form of ointment, to venereal sores. **A. et potas'sii ni'tras** (Ph. Br.), nitrate of silver and potassium; mitigated caustic; nitrates of silver and potassium fused together; used externally like fused nitrate of silver, but not so energetic.

Argentic, ar-jen'tik. Containing silver or one of its preparations; caused by silver, as argentic stomatitis.

Argentilla vulgaris, ar-jen-til'lah vul-gah'ris. Potentilla anserina.

Ar'gentine. Pertaining to silver, as argentine solution or solution of salt of silver. Potentilla anserina.

Argentum, ar-gen'tum (*argos*, white). Silver. Solid metal of a shining white appearance, crystallizable in triangular pyramids; fusible a little above a red heat, and volatizable; sp. gr. 10.4. Not used in medicine, unless as silver-leaf or silvering pills. **A. chlora'tum**, argenti chloridum. **A. cyanogena'tum**, argentic cyanidum. **A. divi'sum**, metallic silver, in very fine powder, recommended internally in syphilis. **A. folia'tum**, silver-leaf. **A. fugiti'vum**, hydrargyrum. **A. fu'sum**, hydrargyrum. **A. ioda'tum**, see *Argenti chloridum.* **A. liq'uidum**, hydrargyrum. **A. mo'bile**, hydrargyrum. **A. muriat'icum**, argenti chloridum. **A. muriat'icum ammonia'tum**, see *Argenti chloridum.* **A. oxyda'tum**, argenti oxidum. **A. purifica'tum** (Ph. Br.), refined silver; pure metallic silver. **A. vi'vum**, hydrargyrum.

Argil (ar'jil), **pure** (*argos*, white). Argilla pura.

Argilla, ar-jil'lah (*argos*, white). Argilla pura. **A. aceti'ca**, aluminæ acetas. **A. bo'lus fla'va**, terra Lemnia. **A. bo'lus ru'bra**, bole Armenian. **A. ferrugin'ea ru'bra**, bole Armenian. **A. hydra'ta**, A. pura. **A. incarna'ta**, bole Armenian. **A. ka'li sulphu'rica**, alumen. **A. ni'trica**, aluminium nitrate. **A. pal'lida**, bolus alba. **A. pu'ra**, prepared by drying alum and exposing it to red heat until sulphuric acid is driven off; used in indigestion as antacid, and in vomiting and diarrhœa with acidity. Burnt alum. **A. sulphu'rica alcalis'ta**, alumen. **A. sulphu'rica us'ta**, alumen exsiccatum. **A. vitriola'ta**, alumen.

Argillaceous (ar-jil-la'shus). Clayey. **A. earth**, alumina; has been used in indigestion as antacid.

Argillæ acetas, ar-jil'la as-a'tas. Aluminæ acetas. **A. sul'phas**, aluminii sulphas. **A. supersul'phas alcalisa'tum**, alumen.

Argol (ar'gol), **red.** Potassæ supertartras impurus. **A., white**, potassæ supertartras impurus.

Argumentum integritatis, ar-gu-men'tum in-tegre-tat'is. Hymen.

Argyll-Robertson (Ar'gyl-Rob'ert-son) **pu'pil** or **sign.** Small pupil which fails to contract under influence of light, but responds to efforts at accommodation; reflex iridoplegia; absence of pupil reflex.

Argyreia arborea, ar-jir-i'ah ar-bor'e-ah. Chinese tree, leaves and root of which are used for poultices. **A. Malabar'ica**, used in Malabar for abscesses and erysipelas. **A. specio'sa**, used in India for poultices.

Argyria (ar-jyr'e-ah), **Argyriasis** (ar-jyr-e'as-is), or **Argyrosis**, ar-jyr-o'sis (*arguros*, silver). Discoloration of skin occasioned by internal use of nitrate of silver; deposit of silver in internal organs.

Argyrochæta, ar-jyr-o-ke'tah (*arguros*, silver, *chaite*, hair). Matricaria.

Argyrotrophema, ar-jyr-o-trof-a'mah (*arguros*, silver, *trophe*, nourishment). Blanc mange.

Argyrus, ar'jyr-us. Argentum.

Arheumatic (ah-roo-mat'ik) or **Arrheumatic** (*a, rheuma,* fluxion or rheumatism). One without rheumatism.

Arhyth'mia. See *Arrythmia.*

Arhythmic (a-rith'mic) or **Arhyth'mos** (*a, rhuthmos,* rhythm). Not regular or rhythmic, as the pulse.

Ar'ia. Cratægus aria. **A. catti'va,** see *Miasma.*

Arica, ah-re'kah. Bark like other cinchonas, from Cinchona pubescens of Peru.

Aricina (ah-ris-e'nah), **Aric'ia, Ar'icine** (from Arica in S. America). Alkaloid in Cusco and cuprea barks similar in properties to cinchona.

Aricymon, ah-ris'e-mon (*ari,* an intensive particle, *kuo,* to conceive). Female who conceives readily.

Aridity, a-rid'it-e (*aridus,* dry). Dryness of any organ, as the skin or tongue; lanuginous appearance of hair, as if covered with dust.

Aridura, ar-id-u'rah (dryness). Wasting or emaciation; hectic fever; marasmus; atrophy. **A. cor'dis,** atrophy of the heart. **A. hep'atis,** atrophy of the liver.

Arika (ah-re'kah). See *Spirit.*

Aril'lus myris'ticæ. Mace.

Arisæma (ar-is-e'mah) **atroru'bens.** Arum triphyllum. **A. dracon'tium,** Arum dracontium. **A. Thunber'gii,** Arum dracontium. **A. triphyl'lum,** Arum triphyllum.

Aristalthæa, ar-is-tal-the'ah (*aristos,* best, *althæa*). Althæa.

Aristol, ar'is-tol. Dithymoldiiodide; annidalin. Red amorphous powder resulting from decomposition of solution of iodine in iodide of potassium by alcoholic solution of thymol. It was introduced as a substitute for iodoform, resembling it in therapeutic action when used externally in dermatology, gynecology, etc., and being without odor.

Aristolochia, ar-is-to-lok'e-ah (*aristos,* best, *locheia,* parturition, because supposed to aid parturition). *Birthwort,* ord. Aristolochiaceæ. **A. anguici'da,** juice of root said to paralyze or kill snakes, hence its name "snake-killer." **A. biloba'ta,** leaves used in W. Indies as remedy for itch; root is emmenagogue. **A. bractea'ta,** Indian variety; cathartic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic. **A. ca'va,** Fumaria bulbosa. **A. clemati'tis,** *Upright birthwort.* The root is stimulant and emmenagogue, and used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, gout, and rheumatism. **A. contor'ta,** root is purgative and anthelmintic. **A. cret'ica,** A. clematitis. **A. faba'cea,** Fumaria bulbosa. **A. fragrantis'sima,** stems used in Mexico under name guaco in intermittent fevers and affections of abdomen. **A. grandiflo'ra,** leaves of this plant of Jamaica and Guatemala are used for baths, gout, and rheumatism; the plant in dropsy and dyspepsia. **A. hasta'ta,** see *A. serpentaria.* **A. hirsu'ta,** see *A. serpentaria.* **A. In'dica,** root of this Indian shrub is used in gout, intermittent fever, amenorrhœa, etc. **A. lon'ga,** *Long birthwort.* Virtues same as A. clematitis. **A. Mexica'na,** Mexican species, antispasmodic. **A. odoratis'sima,** Mexican species, tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic. **A. pal'lida,** grows in S. Europe; used in asthma, gout, amenorrhœa, etc. **A. pistolochi'a,** aromatic odor and acrid, bitter taste; properties same as A. clematitis. **A. reticula'ta,** see *A. serpentaria.* **A. rotun'da,** round birthwort; virtues same as A. clematitis. **A. sagitta'ta,** employed indiscriminately with A. serpentaria. **A. serpenta'ria,** *Serpentaria, Virginia snakeroot, Serpentary root, Snakeroot birthwort, Snakeweed, Snagrel.* Virtues of the root, Serpentaria (Ph. U. S.), tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic; employed in debility, intermittents, etc. Aristolochia hirsuta, A. hastata, and A. reticulata or Red River snakeroot, indigenous, are employed indiscriminately with A. serpentaria under name serpentaria or Virginia snakeroot; virtues appear to reside in bitter extractiform matter called *serpentarin.* **A. si'pho,** *Dutchman's pipe,* has virtues like those of A. serpentaria. **A. ten'uis,** A. clematitis. **A. tomento'sa,** indigenous, has virtues like those of A. serpentaria. **A. trif'ida,** A. trilobata. **A. triloba'ta,** plant of Surinam and Jamaica, possessing general virtues of Aristolochiaceæ. **A. vulga'ris rotun'da,** Fumaria bulbosa.

Aristolochic, ar-is-to-lok'ik. Remedy supposed to promote flow of lochia or to expel the placenta.

Aristolochin, ar-is-tol-ok'in. Bitter substance from roots of Aristolochia clematitis and A. serpentaria.

Aristotelia, ar-is-to-ta'le-ah (from Aristotle). Leaves of this Chilian plant are used for wash for ulcers, particularly those of the mouth; the plant is antipyretic.

Ar'istotle, experi'ment of. Sensation of presence of two substances when a single substance is placed under the crossed fingers.

Aristrocar'dia (*aristeros,* left, *kardia,* heart). Displacement or deviation of heart leftward.

Arithmomania, ar-ith-mo-man'e-ah. Morbid passion for arithmetical calculations or problems.

Arkeion, ark-i'on. Arctium lappa.

Arm. Part of the body between the shoulder and the wrist, or between the shoulder and the elbow only. **A. jerk,** produced by striking the tendon of the biceps at the elbow, or of the triceps muscle above the olecranon. See *Reflex.*

Ar'ma. Penis. **A. ven'tris,** penis; male generative apparatus.

Armamentarium (ar-mah-men-tah're-um) or **Armarium,** ar-mah're-um (*armo,* to equip). Arsenal. **A. chirur'gicum,** arsenal; collection of surgical instruments. **A. luci'næ,** collection of obstetrical instruments. **A. portab'ile,** portable case of instruments.

Ar'matory un'guent. Salve supposed to cure wounds by sympathy.

Armatura, ar-mah-tu'rah. Amnion.

Armature, arm'a-ture. The keeper of a magnet.

Arme, ar'ma (*aro,* to adapt). Physiological or mechanical junction or union of parts. Suture, as of the cranium.

Armed, armd. Fortified with some other substance, as an instrument armed with caustic. Having an armature.

Armeniaca epirotica, ar-men-e'ak-ah ep-ir-ot'ik-ah. Prunus Armeniaca. **A. ma'lus,** apricot; see *Prunus.* **A. vulga'ris,** Prunus Armeniaca.

Armenian (ar-me'ne-an) **bole.** See *Bole.*

Armeria vulgaris, arm-a're-ah vul-gah'ris. Sea pink; thrift; European species; leaves are astringent in diarrhœa and menorrhagia, and used as gargles.

Armillæ manûs membranosæ, ar-mil'le .ma'nus mem-bran-o'sa (*armilla,* bracelet). Annular ligaments of carpus. **A. ner'vi trigem'ini,** ganglion of Gasser.

Armoniacum, ar-mo-ne'ak-um. Ammoniac, gum.

Ar'mor. Condom.

Armoracia, ar-mo-rah'se-ah. Fresh root of Cochlearia armoracia. Armoraciæ radix (Ph. Br.), horseradish root. Internally, stimulant; externally, rubefacient; employed as condiment. **A. rustica'na,** Cochlearia armoracia. **A. sati'va,** Cochlearia armoracia.

Ar'mus. Humerus; arm; shoulder. **A. sum'mus,** acromion.

Ar'my itch. Itching skin diseases of soldiers, such as scabies, ptheiriasis (lousiness), etc.

Arn. Alnus glutinosa.

Arnaldia, ar-nal'de-ah. Disease once prevalent in England, accompanied with loss of hair; by some supposed to have been syphilis.

Arnica montana, ar'nik-ah mon-tan'ah. *Arnica, Leopard's bane, Mountain arnica, Accident plant.* Ord. Compositæ. Plant and flowers, *Arnicæ flores,* U. S. Ph., and root, *Arnicæ radix,* Ph. U. S. and Br., are narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, etc., and as such have been given in amaurosis, paralysis, all nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chlorosis, etc. Dose, gr. v–x, in powder. In large doses it is poisonous. See *Extractum* and *Tinctura* and *Arnicin.* **A. mol'lis** and **A. nudicaul'is** are supposed to have medicinal virtues like the last. **A. plauen'sis,** Arnica montana. **A. spu'ria,** Inula dysenterica. **A. Sueden'sis,** Inula dysenterica.

Arnicæ flores, ar'ne-ka flo'res. See *Arnica montana.* **A. ra'dix,** see *Arnica montana.*

Ar'nicin. Glucoside derived from leaves and flowers of Arnica montana; not used medicinally. $C_{26}H_{30}O_4$.

Arnoglossum, ar-no-glos'sum (*arnos,* lamb, *glossa,* tongue, from shape of leaves). Plantago.

Ar'nold's fascic'ulus. Frontal tract of basal part of crura cerebri. **A.'s fold,** semilunar fold of mucous membrane in lacrymal sac. **A.'s gang'lion,** otic ganglion. **A.'s nerve,** auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve.

Arnotta (ar-not'tah) or **Arnot'to.** Terra Orleana.

Arnott's dilator, ar'not's dil-a'tor. See *Dilator, Arnott's.*

Arnut, ar'nut. Bunium bulbocastanum.

Arœi'ra. Schinus arœira.

Aroma, ar-o'mah. Odorous part of plants; emanation, frequently imponderable, from bodies acting on organ of smell and varying with body exhaling it; spice.

Aromadendron, ar-om-ah-den'dron. Species of magnoliaceous plant of Java; used as tonic and antihysteric.

Aromatic (ar-o-mat'ik) **acids.** Acids of benzine group of hydrocarbons. **A. bark,** bark of Canella alba, having a pleasant, fragrant smell. Any odoriferous substance from vegetable kingdom, containing much volatile oil or light and expansible resin. Aromatics are used in perfumes, in seasoning, and embalming; in medicine they are stimulants, as ginger, cinnamon, mint, etc. Term applied to several confections, spirits, powders, vinegars, wines, etc; see *Confection, Spiritus, Pulvis, Acetum, Vinum,* etc. **A. group,** series of hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$ in composition. **A. spe'cies,** collection of a number of aromatic leaves or powders, used as fomentation, usually warmed, over a painful spot. **A. vin'egar,** aromatic oil dissolved in vinegar.

Aromatize, a-ro'mat-ize. To add to a mixture or potion some aromatic to mask taste or render it more agreeable.

Aromatopola, ar-o-mah-to-po'lah (*aroma, poleo,* to sell). Apothecary or druggist; one who sells spices.

Aromine, ar-o'meen. Alkaloid sometimes obtained from urine.

Ar'on. Arum.

Aroph, ar'of. Lithontriptic remedy, mandragora according to some; mixture of bread, saffron, and wine. **A. Paracel'si,** ferrum ammoniatum.

Aroyan. Cheken.

Arquatus (ar-kwah'tus, arched; jaundiced) **mor'bus.** Jaundice.

Arrack, ar-rack'. Arack. See *Spirit.*

Arraphon, ar'raf-on (*a, rhaphe,* suture). Cranium without sutures.

Arrectio, ar-rek'she-oh (*arrigo,* to set upright). Erection.

Arrector, ar-rek'tor. Erector.

Arrecto'res pilo'rum (erectors of hairs). Unstriped muscular fibres which act in producing goose-flesh by erecting the hair.

Arrenotocia, ar-ren-o-to'se-ah. Arrhenotocia.

Arreptio, ar-rep'she-o. Insanity.

Arrest. Action of checking or stopping, as *A. of development* in the evolution of a part or organ; *A. of fœtal head,* when latter is detained in the pelvic cavity in the act of parturition.

Arresta bovis, ar-res'tah bo'vis. Ononis spinosa.

Arrest'ed. Term applied in obstetrics to head of child when delayed in cavity of pelvis.

Arrhen, ar'ren. Male.

Arrhenocitia (ar-rhen-o-sish'e-ah) or **Arrhenocoë'tia** (*arrhen,* male, *coitus*). Pæderasty.

Arrhenotocia, ar-rhen-o-to'se-ah (*arrhen,* male, *tokos,* parturition). Production of males only.

Arrhenotocous, ar-rhen-ot'o-kus (same etymon). Giving birth to males only.

Arrhepis, ar'rhep-is (*arrhepes,* motionless). Eleventh dorsal vertebra.

Arrheumatic, ar-roo-mat'ik. Free from rheumatism.

Arrhinencephalia, ar-rin-en-sef-al'e-ah (*a, rhis,* nose, *enkephalos,* brain). Monstrosity with absent or defective nose and brain; sometimes it is unilateral.

Ar'rhinus (*a, rhis,* nose). Having the nose absent or defective.

Arrhœa, ar-rhe'ah (*a, rheo,* to flow). Suppression of any discharge; amenorrhœa.

Arrhostema (ar-rhos-ta'mah) or **Arrhostia,** ar-rhos'te-ah (*arrhosteo,* to lose strength). Disease; debility.

Arrhythmia, ar-rhith'me-ah. Want of rhythm. **A. cor'dis,** irregular action of the heart.

Arrhythmous, ar-rhith'mus (*a, rhuthmos,* rhythm). Irregular in rhythm.

Arrosion, ar-ro'zhun. Ulceration or erosion.

Arrow arum, ar'row ah'rum. Pellandra Virginica. **A. caus'tic,** see *Caustic.* **A. head** or **A. leaf,** Sagittaria variabilis. **A. poi'son.** Different kinds of arrow-poison have been used in different regions; thus in New Granada the skin of a batrachian has yielded *batrachine;* from the Erythrophlœum Guinense, *bourane,* used by natives of Africa; *curare, ourari,* or *woorara,* by those of South America; juice of African tulip, Hæmanthus toxicarius, and *ouabaio,* from *Carissa,* by the East coast Africans.

Arrow root (*araruta,* native name for it). Fecula of rhizoma of Maranta arundinacea, ord. Marantaceæ, which, like all feculæ, is emollient and nutritive, when prepared with water, milk, etc. *Florida arrow root, coonti* or *coontie,* is derived from Zamia integrifolia or Z. pumila, sugar pine, ord. Cycadaceæ; *Bermuda arrow root* being obtained from Maranta arundinacea; *Talcahuana arrow root* from Alstroemeria, fam. Amaryllidaceæ, of tropical America and extra-tropical Australia; *Brazilian* from Manihot utilissima. Excellent arrow root is prepared in East Indies from root of Maranta Indica, of Curcuma angustifolia and C. leucorrhiza, ord. Zingiberaceæ; *Tahiti arrow root* from Tacca Oceanica and T. pinnatifida. Used as bland and nutritious article of diet. **A. r., Af'rican,** that obtained from Southern Africa. **A. r., Bermu'da,** see *Arrow root.* **A. r., can'na,** canna starch. **A. r., cur'cuma,** variety from C. rubescens. **A. r., com'mon** or **Eng'lish,** that derived from Solanum tuberosum. **A. r., East In'dian,** A. r. from Madras and Ceylon, curcuma A. r. **A. r., maize,** corn-starch. **A. r., Mal'abar,** curcuma A. r. **A. r., Port'land,** that derived from Arum maculatum. **A. r., pota'to,** potato starch. **A. r., Sierra Leone,** A. r., African. **A. r., Tahi'ti,** *Tacca starch, Otaheite salep;* fecula of Tacca Oceanica. **A. r., Talcahuan'a,** see *Arrow root.*

Arrow weed. Colligraja, Sagittaria variabilis.

Arrow wood. Euonymus, Viburnum dentatum.

Arrow wounds. These belong to the class of penetrating and punctured wounds, with more or less laceration.

Arrythmia, ar-rith'me-ah. Irregularity; a term applied particularly to the pulse.

Ars. Art, occupation. **A. cabalis'tica,** cabal. **A. chemiat'rica,** medical application of electricity; chemical therapeutics. **A. clysmat'ica no'va,** infusion of medicines; transfusion of blood. **A. coquina'ria,** culinary art. **A. cosmet'ica,** cosmetics. **A. culina'ria,** culinary art. **A. empir'ica,** empiricism. **A. for'mulas med'icas concinnan'di,** art of writing prescriptions. **A. hermet'ica,** chemistry. **A. homœopath'ica,** homœopathy. **A. hydriat'rica,** hydrotherapeutics. **A. infuso'ria,** infusion of medicines. **A. machaon'ia,** medicine or medication. **A. maeu'tica** or **maieu'tica,** obstetrics. **A. majo'rum,** chemistry. **A. meden'di** or **med'ica,** medicine. **A. obstetrica'ria, obstet'ricans,** or **obstetri'cia,** obstetrics. **A. sanan'di,** healing art. **A. sanan'di cum expectatio'ne,** treatment by expectation. **A. separato'ria,** chemistry. **A. signa'ta,** cabal. **A. spagyr'ica,** chemistry. **A. sphyg'mica,** art of examining and determining the pulse. **A. veterina'ria,** veterinary art. **A. zoïat'rica,** veterinary art.

Arsacum (ar-sah'cum) or **Arsatum,** ar-sah'tum. Satyriasis; nymphomania.

Arsenal, ar'se-nal. Surgical arsenal or armamentarium; collection of surgical instruments; work con-

taining description of surgical instruments. *Obstetrical armamentarium* has the same significance in regard to obstetrics.

Arsenamine, ar-sen'a-meen. Arseniuretted hydrogen or arsenious hydride.

Ar'senate. Arseniate.

Arsenias, ar-se'ne-as. Arseniate. **A. ferro'so-fer'ricus**, arseniate of iron. **A. ferro'sus**, arseniate of iron. **A. ka'licus**, arseniate of potassium. **A. nat'ricus**, arseniate of sodium. **A. potas'sicus**, arseniate of potassium. **A. so'dicus**, arseniate of sodium.

Arseniasis, ar-sen-e'as-is. Poisoning by arsenic.

Arseniate, ar-se'ne-ate. Salt formed by combination of arsenic acid with salifiable base, as arseniate of ammonium, antimony, iron, or soda. **A. of ammo'nium**, $(NH_4)_2H,AsO_4$. This preparation has been employed in inveterate cutaneous diseases; a grain dissolved in an ounce of distilled water, and 20 to 25 drops commenced with as a dose. **A. of i'ron**, ferrous arseniate, *Ferri arsenias*. This preparation has been applied externally to cancerous ulcers. The arseniate has also been given internally in cancerous affections, in dose of $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain, and in chronic cutaneous diseases. **A. of potas'sium**, arseniate of potassa. Properties same as those of arsenious acid; it is seldom used. **A. of qui'nia**, quiniæ arsenias. **A. of so'dium**, *Sodii arsenias* (Ph. U. S.), arseniate of sodium. Made by mixing powdered arsenious acid, nitrate of sodium, and dried carbonate of sodium, heating until effervescence ceases, and putting the fused salt when solidified into boiling water, filtering, and crystallizing. It is the basis of Pearson's solution, *Liquor arsenicalis Pearsonii*, formed of a grain of crystallized arseniate to a fluidounce of distilled water. Dose, gtt. xx. *Liquor sodæ arseniatis*, *Liquor sodii arseniatis* (Ph. U. S.), solution of arseniate of sodium, is much stronger.

Arsenic, ar'sen-ik (*arsen*, vigorous). *Arsenium*. Solid metal, s. g. 5.88; steel-gray color; granular texture; very brittle; volatilizing before melting; very combustible and acidifiable; not dangerous of itself, but by virtue of the facility with which it absorbs oxygen. Arsenic, popularly so called, generally signifies arsenious acid. **A. ac'id**, acidum arsenicum. **A. disul'phide**, realgar. **A. hydrochlo'ride, solution of**, liquor arsenici chloridi. **A., i'odide of**, arsenii iodidum (Ph. U. S.), formed by combination of arsenic and iodine; applied externally in tubercular cutaneous affections especially; internally in dose of tenth of a grain in similar affections. **A. and mer'cury, i'odide of**, *Double iodide of mercury and arsenic*, *Iodo-arsenite of mercury*. A compound proposed as more efficacious than either iodide of arsenic or iodide of mercury, and given in the form of liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi (Donovan's solution, from its proposer). It is made by dissolving equal weights of teriodide of arsenic and mercuric or red iodidet in a measured quantity of distilled water. The dose is ♏v, x, or xv three times a day in water. It has been used successfully in many cutaneous diseases, such as psoriasis, impetigo, porrigo, lepra, pityriasis, and venereal skin diseases. **A., ox'ide of**, arsenicum album. **A., ox'ide of, white**, arsenicum album. **A., red sul'phuret of**, realgar. **A. trisul'phide**, orpiment. **A., white**, arsenicum album.

Arsenical, ar-sen'ik-al. Relating, or appertaining to, or containing, arsenic. **A. green**, aceto-arsenite of copper. **A. pow'der of Frère Côme** and of **Justamond**, see *Powder, arsenical*. **A. rash**, eczema arsenicale, produced by chronic use of arsenic. **A. solu'tion**, see *Arseniate of sodium* and *Liquor potassii arsenitis*.

Arsenicalism, ar-sen'ik-al-izm. Peculiar gastro-enteric symptoms, œdema, etc., characteristic of large doses of arsenical preparations, or of their chronic use.

Arsenici hydriodas, ar-sen'is-e hid-re'o-das. Arsenic, iodide of. **A. io'didum**, arsenic, iodide of. **A. iodure'tum**, arsenic, iodide of. **A. terio'didum**, arsenic, iodide of.

Arseniciasis (ar-sen-is-e'as-is) or **Arcenicism**, ar-sen'is-ism. Poisoning by arsenic.

Arsenicized, ar-sen'is-ized. Term applied to substances containing arsenic.

Arsenicophagy, ar-sen-ik-of'a-ge (*arsenic*, *phago*, to eat). Arsenic-eating is said to be practised in mountain regions of Austria and Austrian Italy under the idea that it favors nutrition and improves respiration.

Arsenicum, ar-sen'ik-um. Arsenic. **A. al'bum**, *White arsenic*, *Oxide of arsenic*, *Ratsbane*, *Acidum arseniosum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Arsenious acid*, *White oxide of arsenic*. An acid met with in commerce in compact white masses; of vitreous aspect, opaque, acrid and nauseous taste; volatilizable by heat, and exhaling odor of garlic; soluble in water, alcohol, and oil. This is meant by the name arsenic, as commonly used. Purified by sublimation, it is employed in medicine; is tonic and escharotic, and is a most virulent mineral poison. It is used in intermittents, periodical headaches, neuroses, etc. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ in pill. Its officinal preparations (Ph. U. S.) are Liquor acidi arseniosi and Liquor potassii arsenitis. **A. fla'vum**, orpiment. **A. ioda'tum**, arsenic, iodide of. **A. ru'brum facti'tium**, realgar.

Arsenii iodidum, ar-sen'e-e i-o'did-um. Arsenic, iodide of.

Arseniophthisis, ar-sen-e-o-te'sis (*arsenic*, *phthisis*, wasting). Wasting away after continued use of arsenic; arsenicalism.

Arsenious acid, ar-sen'e-us as'id. Acidum arseniosum. **A. bro'mide**, $AsBr_3$, crystalline compound of the two elements named. **A. chlo'ride**, $AsCl_3$, liquid, from combination of the two elements named. **A. hy'dride**, AsH_3, arseniuretted hydrogen. **A. i'odide**, AsI_3, arsenic, iodide of.

Arsenis, ar'sen-is. Arsenite. **A. potas'sæ**, arsenite of potassium. **A. potas'sæ aquo'sus**, liquor arsenicalis. **A. potas'sæ liq'uidus**, liquor arsenicalis. **A. potas'sii**, arsenite of potassium. **A. quin'icus**, arsenite of quinine.

Arsenite, ar'sen-ite. Salt formed by combination of arsenious acid with salifiable base. **A. of cop'per**, a pigment used to give color to confectionery, under names *Paris green*, *Emerald green*, *French green*. Paris green, by some regarded as mixture of subcarbonate of copper and arsenite of copper, has been taken with fatal consequences. **A. of potas'sium** or **of potas'sa**, protoarsenite of potassium, uncrystallizable colorless salt, forming basis of liquor arsenicalis and liquor potassii arsenitis. **A. of qui'nia**, quiniæ arsenis.

Arsenium, ar-sen'e-um. Arsenic.

Arseniuretted hydrogen, ar-sen'e-u-ret-ted hi'drogen. See *Hydrogen, arseniuretted*.

Arsenization, ar-sen-i-za'shun. Medication with arsenic.

Arsenoblast, ar-sen'o-blast (*arsen*, male, *blastos*, a bud). Male element in generation.

Arsenovinic acid, ar-sen-o-vi'nik as'id. Acid produced by treating arsenic with alcohol.

Arse-smart, bi'ting. Polygonum hydropiper.

Art, heal'ing. Application of precepts of best physicians and of results of experience to treatment of disease. **A., vet'erinary**, see *Veterinary*.

Artabotrys suaveolens, ar-tab-ot'ris swav-a'o-lens. An infusion of the leaves is given in cholera.

Artanthe adunca, art-an'the ad-un'kah. Leaves of Piper aduncum of Southern America; stimulant. **A. elonga'ta**, matico. **A. lancæafo'lia**, matico from New Granada.

Artefact, art'e-fakt (*ars*, art, *facio*, to make). Artificial structure, not real, but a result of chemical or other examination.

Artemia, ar-tem'e-ah (soundness). Perfect physical health.

Artemisia, ar-tem-iz'e-ah. Ord. Compositæ. **A. abrot'anum**, *Southernwood*, *Oldman*, *Slovenwood*, grows in Europe and U. S., and has stimulant properties. *Oil of southernwood*, *Oleum abrotani*, possesses aromatic properties of the plant. **A. absin'thium**, *Common wormwood*, *Wormit*. The flowering tops and leaves are officinal in the Ph. U. S. under the name absinthium. It is a bitter tonic and anthelmintic and cardiac stimulant. *Oil of wormwood*, *Oleum absinthii* (Ph. U. S.),

contains aromatic virtues of the plant; dose, 1 to 3 drops. A bitter liqueur, absinthe, extensively used in France, is made from leaves infused in brandy, or from alcohol mixed with volatile oil of wormwood and other less active ingredients, especially oil of anise. It produces in overdose *absinthism*, consisting of hallucinations, peculiar contractions of muscles of lips and face, tremblings in the limbs, numbness, physical prostration, emaciation, giddiness, headache, delirium, dementia, and paralysis, frequently resulting in death. Bitter principle of absinthium, *absinthin*, $C_{16}H_{20}O_4$, is a narcotic poison. **A. A'fra**, S. African species, is tonic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic; used externally, in strong infusion, as collyrium in weak eyes; the pounded leaves and stalks as discutients in œdema and suggillations. **A. al'ba**, A. santonica. **A. arbores'cens**, Mediterranean plant, tonic, emmenagogue, and stomachic. **A. arbus'cula**, dwarf sagebrush, anthelmintic; remedy for headaches. **A. Argonen'sis**, tonic, aperient, anthelmintic plant of Algeria. **A. balsami'ta**, A. pontica. **A. bien'nis**, *Biennial wormwood;* indigenous. **A. bo'trys**, Chenopodium ambrosioides. **A. cærules'cens**, plant with febrifuge properties, growing in S. Europe. **A. campes'tris**, *Field southernwood*, same properties as A. abrotanum. **A. Canaden'sis**, Canada wormwood. **A. cauda'ta**, indigenous. **A. chenopo'dium**, Chenopodium botrys. **A. Chinen'sis**, from this the Chinese form moxas. The plant is emmenagogue, tonic, and antispasmodic. **A. ci'na**, Artemisia maritima. **A. con'tra** grows in Persia, Asia Minor, and other parts of the East. **A. dracun'culus**, *Tarragon.* Flowering tops are antiscorbutic; leaves and oil are used to season food, especially in form of estragon vinegar. **A. filifo'lia**, southernwood of North America. **A. frig'ida**, Sierra salvia, anthelmintic; also substitute for quinine. **A. glacia'lis**, *Silky wormwood.* **A. In'dica**, A. Chinensis, A. santonica. **A. Juda'ica**, growing in Palestine, Arabia, China, Cochin China, and Northern Africa. **A. leptophyl'la**, A. pontica. **A. Ludovicia'na**, Western mugwort. **A. marit'ima**, *Sea wormwood, Maritime southernwood.* The unexpanded flower-heads are officinal under the name *santonica*, which is anthelmintic and stimulant; dose, gr. x to ʒj, in powder. Its active principle is santonin, *santoninum* (Ph. U. S.), dose of which is from two to five grains in the day for child six or eight years old. **A. mox'a**, A. Chinensis. **A. pon'tica**, *Roman wormwood, Lesser wormwood*, has like virtues to A. absinthium. **A. roma'na**, A. pontica. **A. ru'bra**, A. santonica. **A. rupes'tris**, *Creeping wormwood.* Aromatic virtues, used in intermittents and amenorrhœa. **A. santon'ica**, *Tartarian southernwood.* From this and other species of absinthium is obtained wormseed, Levant wormseed or santonica. **A. tenuifo'lia**, A. pontica. **A. tridenta'ta**, sagebrush; infusion is anthelmintic, and used for colds and headaches. **A. trif'ida**, dwarf sagebrush of North America. **A. vulga'ris** possesses general tonic virtues of artemisiæ; used also in epilepsy, chorea, and other nervous conditions.

Artemisilla amarga, ar-tem-is-il'lah am-ar'gah. Parthenia hysterophorum.

Artemisin, ar-tem'is-in. Bitter principle contained in Artemisia absinthium.

Artereurys'ma (*arteria, eurus*, dilated). Aneurism.

Arteria, ar-ta'ɪe-ah. Artery. **A. abdomina'lis**, deep circumflex iliac artery; superficial epigastric a. **A. acetab'uli**, branch of internal circumflex a. to hip-joint. **A. acromia'lis**, acromial a. **A. acro'mio-thora'cica**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. ala'ris**, lateral nasal a. **A. alveola'ris infe'rior**, inferior dental a. **A. alveola'ris supe'rior**, superior dental a.; alveolar branch of internal maxillary a. **A. anastomot'ica**, anastomotic a. of arm and thigh; plantar artery of foot; communicating peroneal artery. **A. angula'ris**, angular artery of nose. **A. anon'yma**, innominate artery. **A. ante'rior commu'nicans**, anterior communicating artery of brain. **A. aor'ta**, aorta. **A. apoplec'tica**, carotid artery. **A. appendica'lis** or **appendicula'ris**, small branch from ileo-colic artery to appendix. **A. articula'ris**, name given to number of articular branches, chiefly to knee-joint, tibio-fibular and radio-ulnar articulations. **A. as'pera**, trachea. **A. atrabilia'ria**, capsular artery. **A. auditi'va**, auditory artery. **A. auricula'ris**, auricular branches of occipital artery and transverse facial a.; branches of coronary artery to auricle of heart. **A. axilla'ris**, axillary artery. **A. az'ygos**, small artery in middle line of tongue. **A. brachia'lis**, brachial artery. **A. b. profun'da**, superior profunda artery. **A. brachiocephal'ica**, see *Innominata.* **A. bronchia'lis**, bronchial artery. **A. bucca'lis**, branch of inferior dental artery to mouth, **A. buccinato'ria**, buccal a. **A. bulbi'na, bul'bo-caverno'sa**, or **bulbo'sa**, artery of bulb of urethra. **A. bul'bo-urethra'lis**, urethral artery. **A. cæca'lis**, branch of ileo-colic artery to cæcum. **A. callo'sa**, anterior cerebral artery. **A. capita'lis**, carotid artery. **A. capsula'ris**, branch of A. centralis retinæ to lens. **A. cardi'aca**, coronary artery. **A. carot'ica** or **carot'ida**, carotid a. **A. carot'ica primiti'va**, primitive carotid artery. **A. car'pea dorsa'lis ulna'ris**, anterior carpal artery; posterior branch of ulnar artery to wrist. **A. cauda'lis**, middle sacral artery. **A. caverno'sa**, artery of the corpus cavernosum. **A. centra'lis modi'oli**, branch to modiolus from auditory a. **A. c. ret'inæ**, central artery of the retina. **A. cephal'ica**, carotid artery. **A. cerebel'li infe'rior**, inferior cerebellar artery. **A. cerebra'lis**, internal carotid artery. **A. cer'ebri**, anterior and middle posterior cerebral arteries. **A. cervica'lis**, branch from the occipital artery to the back of the neck; superficial and transverse cervical arteries. **A. cer'vico-scapula'ris**, see *Cervical arteries.* **A. choroid'ea**, branch of superior cerebellar artery. **A. circumflex'a**, circumflex iliac a.; external and internal circumflex arteries of thigh; dorsal branch of scapular a. **A. clitor'idis**, artery of clitoris, similar to a. of penis. **A. coccyge'a**, coccygeal artery. **A. coch'leæ**, cochlear artery. **A. cœli'aca**, cœliac artery. **A. col'ica**, ileo-colic a.; right, left, and middle colic arteries; sigmoid a.; superior hemorrhoidal a. **A. collatera'lis**, superior and inferior profunda arteries of arm; branch of former to triceps, to deltoid; anastomotic a. of arm; external superior articular a. of knee. **A. col'li transver'sa**, transverse cervical a. **A. co'mes ner'vi ischiad'ici**, branch of inferior gluteal a. to great sciatic nerve. **A. c. n. media'ni**, median a. **A. c. n. phren'ici**, superior phrenic a. **A. commu'nicans cer'ebri**, communicating a. of brain, anterior and posterior. **A. c. perone'i**, branch of communication between peroneal and posterior tibial a-s. **A. c. Willis'ii**, posterior communicating a. **A. concha'rum**, nasi-spheno-palatine a. **A. corona'ria**, coronary a. of heart or lip. **A. c. malleola'ris**, A. communicans peronei. **A. c. ventric'uli**, pyloric a., gastric a. **A. cor'poris callo'si**, anterior cerebral a. **A. c. caverno'si clitor'idis**, A. profunda of clitoris. **A. c. caverno'si ure'thræ**, A. of bulb of urethra. **A. costa'lis**, inferior and superior intercostal a-s. **A. cos'to-cervica'lis**, costo-cervical a. **A. c.-lumba'ris**, A. from aorta, regarded as intercostal a. or lumbar a. by different anatomists. **A. cras'sa**, aorta. **A. cremas'ter'ica**, external spermatic a. **A. cri'co-thyreoid'ea**, crico-thyreoid a. **A. cris'tæ pu'bis**, pubic a. **A. crura'lis**, femoral a. **A. c. ili'aca**, external iliac, deep circumflex iliac a. **A. c. profun'da**, deep femoral a. **A. c. superfic'ia'lis**, superficial femoral a. **A. cubita'lis**, ulnar a. **A. cu'biti exter'na**, radial a. **A. cuta'nea abdom'inis**, superficial epigastric a. **A. ad cu'tem abdom'inis**, see *Ad cutem abdominis.* **A. deferentia'lis**, A. of vas deferens. **A. deltoi'dea**, branch of acromio-thoracic a. to deltoid. **A. denta'lis**, inferior dental a; posterior dental a. **A. diaphragmat'ica**, phrenic a. **A. digita'lis**, A-s to fingers and toes are so called. **A. dorsa'lis clitor'idis**, dorsal a. of clitoris. **A. d. dig'iti min'imi pro'pria**, dorsal a. of little toe. **A. d. hallu'cis**, first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **A. d. lin'guæ**, dorsal a. of tongue. **A. d. metacar'pi**, posterior radio-carpal a. **A. d. na'si**, nasal branch of ophthalmic a. **A. d. pe'dis**, dorsal a.

of foot. **A. d. pe'nis**, dorsal a. of penis. **A. d. pol'licis**, dorsal a. of thumb. **A. d. scap'ulæ**, dorsal a. of scapula. **A. d. s. infe'rior**, inferior branch of posterior scapular a. **A. dor'so-spina'lis**, branch of superior intercostal a. to posterior cervical muscles. **A. duodena'lis infe'rior**, inferior pancreatico-duodenal a. **A. du'ræ ma'tris me'dia max'ima**, middle meningeal a. **A. emul'gens**, renal a. **A. encephal'ica**, internal carotid a. **A. epigas'trica**, epigastric a. **A. e. infe'rior exter'na**, superficial circumflex iliac a. **A. e. i. inter'na**, deep epigastric a. **A. e. supe'rior**, superior epigastric a. **A. epiplo'ica sinis'tra**, branch of left gastro-epiploic a. to mesentery. **A. ethmoïda'lis**, ethmoidal a., anterior and posterior. **A. facia'lis**, facial a. **A. f. ante'rior**, angular a., facial a. **A. f. exter'na**, facial a. **A. f. poste'rior**, transverse facial a. **A. f. profun'da**, internal maxillary a. **A. f. transver'sa**, transverse facial a. **A. femora'lis**, femoral a. **A. f. commu'nis**, common femoral a. **A. f. or fem'oris profun'da**, deep femoral a. **A. f. superficia'lis**, femoral a. **A. ad fenes'tram ova'lem**, branch of stylo-mastoid a. to fenestra ovalis. **A. fibula'ris**, peroneal a. **A. f. supe'rior**, superior fibular a. **A. fos'sæ Syl'vii**, middle cerebral a. **A. fronta'lis**, frontal a. **A. f. exter'na**, supraorbital a. **A. f. inter'na**, frontal a., naso-frontal a. **A. funicula'ris** or **funic'uli spermat'ici**, cremasteric a., external spermatic a. **A. gas'trica dex'tra infe'rior**, right gastro-epiploic a. **A. g. infe'rior**, gastro-epiploic a. **A. g. ma'jor** or **supe'rior**, coronary a. of stomach, gastric a. **A. g. sinis'tra infe'rior**, left gastro-epiploic a. **A. g. supe'rior dex'tra**, right coronary artery of stomach, pyloric a. **A. g. s. sinis'tra**, coronary a. of stomach. **A. gastrocnem'ica**, branch of sural a. **A. gastroduodena'lis**, gastroduodenal a. **A. gas'tro-epiplo'ica**, gastro-epiploic a., right and left. **A. gas'tro-hepat'ica sinis'tra**, branch from gastric a. to liver. **A. genita'lis**, internal pudic a. **A. glandulo'sæ axilla'ris**, alar thoracic a. **A. glute'a**, gluteal a. **A. g. infe'rior**, inferior gluteal a., sciatic a. **A. g. supe'rior**, superior gluteal a. **A. guttura'lis**, thyroid a. **A. hemorrhoïda'lis infe'rior** or **exter'na**, inferior hemorrhoidal a. **A. h. inter'na**, superior hemorrhoidal a. **A. hepat'ica**, hepatic a. **A. h. commu'nis**, hepatic a. before its division. **A. h. pro'pria**, branch of hepatic a. supplying the liver. **A. humera'ria** or **humera'lis**, branch of acromio-thoracic a.; brachial a. **A. hyaloid'ea**, hyaloid a. **A. hyoid'ea**, hyoid a. **A. hypogas'trica**, internal iliac a. **A. il'eæ**, branch of ileocolic a. **A. il'eo-col'ica**, see *Colic arteries*. **A. ili'aca**, common iliac artery. **A. i. ante'rior** or **exter'na**, external iliac a. **A. i. commu'nis**, common iliac a. **A. i. crura'lis**, external iliac a. **A. i. exter'na**, external iliac a. **A. i. inter'na**, internal iliac a. **A. i. par'va**, ileo-lumbar a. **A. i. poste'rior**, gluteal a. **A. i. primiti'va**, common iliac a. **A. il'io-lumba'lis** or **il'io-lumba'ris**, ilio-lumbar a. **A. incisi'va**, branch from inferior dental to incisor teeth. **A. infe'rior lin'guæ**, ranine a. **A. infraorbita'lis**, infraorbital a. **A. infrascapula'ris**, infrascapular a., subscapular a. **A. innomina'ta**, innominate a. **A. intercosta'lis**, intercostal a. **A. intermetatar'sea dorsa'lis pri'ma**, first dorsal interosseous a. **A. interos'sea accesso'ria**, anterior interosseous a. in palm. **A. i. antebrach'ii ante'rior**, anterior interosseous a. **A. i. a. commu'nis**, interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. a. poste'rior** or **exter'na**, posterior interosseous a. **A. i. ante'rior dorsa'lis**, anterior interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. a. vola'ris**, branch from anterior interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. hallu'cis**, first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **A. i. inter'na** or **palma'ris**, anterior interosseous a. **A. i. per'forans**, posterior interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. p. infe'rior**, anterior dorsal interosseous a. **A. i. primiti'va**, common interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. recur'rens**, interosseous recurrent a. **A. i. superficia'lis**, median a. **A. i. vola'ris**, anterior interosseous a. **A. ischiad'ica**, ischiadic or sciatic a. **A. jugula'ris**, carotid a. **A. labia'lis**, labial a. **A. l. ante'rior**, distributed to vulva. **A. l. superficia'lis**, superficial portion of facial a. **A. lacryma'lis**, lacrymal a. **A. larynge'a ascen'dens** or **infe'rior**, crico-thyroid a. **A. l. inter'na**, internal laryngeal a. **A. latera'lis na'si**, lateral nasal a. **A. lethar'gica**, carotid a. **A. liena'lis**, splenic a. **A. lingua'lis**, lingual a. **A. l. profun'da**, ranine a. **A. lumba'lis** or **lumba'ris i'ma**, branch from middle sacral a. **A. macula'ris**, branch of A. centralis retinæ. **A. mag'na**, aorta. **A. m. pol'licis**, A. princeps pollicis. **A. malleola'ris**, see *Tibial a-s*. **A. mamma'ria exter'na**, external mammary a., long thoracic a. **A. m. inter'na**, internal mammary a. **A. m. i. latera'lis**, branch of internal mammary a. **A. mandibula'ris**, inferior dental a.; fœtal branch of internal carotid, supplying tissue near stapedius muscle. **A. manu'brii mal'lei**, branch of deep auricular a. to back of handle of malleus. **A. masseter'ica**, masseteric a. **A. mastoï'dea**, mastoid a. **A. maxilla'ris exter'na**, facial a. **A. m. infe'rior**, inferior dental a., internal maxillary a. **A. m. inter'na**, internal maxillary a. **A. max'ima**, aorta. **A. me'dia**, median a. **A. m. anastomot'ica**, middle colic a. **A. media'na** or **A. m. ret'inæ**, branch of A. centralis retinæ to middle of retina. **A. m. men'ti**, branch from coronary a. in middle line of chin. **A. me'di-cerebella'ris**, anterior inferior cerebellar a. **A. m.-cerebra'lis**, middle cerebral a. **A. medul'læ spina'lis**, spinal a., anterior and posterior. **A. meninge'a accesso'ria**, small meningeal a. **A. m. a. exter'na**, posterior meningeal a. **A. m. mag'na**, middle meningeal a. **A. m. me'dia**, middle meningeal a. **A. m. poste'rior infe'rior**, meningeal a., posterior internal a. **A. m. p. mastoï'dea**, posterior meningeal a. **A. menta'lis**, mental a. **A. mesera'ica**, mesenteric a., inferior, superior, middle. **A. mesoloba'ris** or **mesolob'ica**, anterior cerebral a. **A. metacar'pea**, metacarpal a. **A. m. dorsa'lis ulna'ris**, posterior ulno-carpal a. **A. m. vola'ris profun'da**, deep ulnar a. **A. m. v. radia'lis profun'da**, part of radial a., forming deep palmar arch. **A. m. v. ulna'ris profun'da**, deep ulnar a. **A. m. v. u. subli'mis**, part of ulnar a., forming superficial palmar arch. **A. metatar'sea**, metatarsal a. **A. m. dorsa'lis fibula'ris**, dorsal a. of little toe. **A. m. pri'ma**, first dorsal interosseous a. **A. min'ima**, arteriole. **A. muscula'ris femo'ris**, **A. m. profun'da**, deep femoral a. **A. m. mag'na superficia'lis** or **tricip'itis**, branch of common femoral to triceps. **A. mus'culo-articula'ris**, branch from anastomotica magna a. to vastus medius. **A. m.-phren'ica**, musculo-phrenic a. **A. my'lo-hyloï'dea**, mylo-hyoid a. **A. my'o-mastoï'dea**, branch from posterior auricular a. to sterno-mastoid muscle. **A. nasa'lis**, nasal a. **A. n. ante'rior**, anterior nasal a., nasal branch of ophthalmic a. **A. n. exter'na**, lateral nasal a., posterior lateral nasal a. **A. n. latera'lis**, lateral nasal a. **A. n. l. poste'rior**, posterior lateral nasal a., branch of spheno-palatine a. **A. n. me'dia**, middle nasal a. **A. n. poste'rior**, spheno-palatine a. **A. n. supe'rior**, branch of superior branch of A. centralis retinæ. **A. na'so-fronta'lis**, part of ophthalmic a. **A. n.-palati'na**, naso-palatine a. **A. ner'vi acus'tici**, auditory a. **A. obturato'ria**, obturator a. **A. occipita'lis**, occipital a. **A. ophthal'mica**, ophthalmic a. **A. palati'na ascen'dens**, inferior palatine a. **A. p. descen'dens**, superior palatine a. **A. p. ma'jor**, anterior palatine. **A. p. supe'rior**, superior palatine. **A. pala'to-labia'lis**, facial a. **A. palma'ris**, palmar a., anterior interosseous a. **A. palpebra'lis**, palpebral a., external and internal. **A. pancreat'ica mag'na** or **supre'ma**, branch of splenic a., following course of pancreatic duct. **A. pancreat'ico-duodena'lis**, pancreatico-duodenal a. **A. parotidæ'a**, branches of external carotid to parotid gland. **A. pediæ'a**, or **pedi'ca**, or **pe'dis**, dorsal a. of foot. **A. pel'vica**, internal iliac a. **A. pe'nis**, branch of internal pudic a. **A. per'forans antibrach'ii infe'rior**, inferior perforating interosseous a. **A. p. a. supe'rior**, posterior interosseous a. **A. p. stape'dia**, branch of internal carotid in fœtus to stapedius. **A. p. supe'rior**, posterior interosseous a. **A. pericardi'acophren'ica** or **pericardi'aca ascen'dens**, superior phrenic a. **A. pericephal'ica**, carotid external a. **A. perinæa'lis**, perineal a. **A. perone'a**, peroneal a.

A. p. supe'rior, superior fibular a. **A. petro'sa**, branch from internal maxillary a. to tensor tympani muscle. **A. pharynge'a ascen'dens** or **infe'rior**, ascending pharyngeal a. **A. p. descen'dens**, pterygopalatine a. **A. p. supre'ma**, superior pharyngeal a., pterygoid a. **A. pharyn'go-basila'ris** or **p.-meninge'a**, ascending pharyngeal a. **A. pharyn'go-palati'na**, inferior or ascending palatine a. **A. phren'ica**, diaphragmatic a. **A. phren'ico-costa'lis**, musculophrenic a. **A. phren'ico-pericardi'aca**, superior phrenic a. **A. planta'ris**, plantar a. **A. p. exter'na** or **latera'lis**, external plantar a. **A. p. media'lis**, internal plantar a. **A. p. profun'da**, communicating branch of dorsal a. of foot to plantar arch. **A. pol'licis mag'na**, large a. of thumb. **A. poplitæ'a**, popliteal a. **A. post-cerebella'ris**, anterior inferior cerebellar a. **A. post-cerebra'lis**, posterior cerebral a. **A. post-commu'nicans**, posterior communicating a. **A. præcerebella'ris**, superior cerebellar a. **A. præcerebra'lis**, anterior cerebral a. **A. præcommu'nicans**, anterior communicating a. **A. pri'ma**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. prin'ceps cervi'cis**, A. cervicalis princeps. **A. p. pol'licis**, branch of radial from back to front of thumb. **A. profun'da brach'ii**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. p. b. infe'rior**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. p. cer'ebri**, posterior cerebral a. **A. p. clitor'idis**, cavernous a. of clitoris, branch of internal pudic a. in female. **A. p. fem'oris**, deep femoral a. **A. p. hu'meri**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. p. lin'guæ**, ranine a. **A. p. pe'nis**, artery of corpus cavernosum. **A. p. vo'læ**, deep ulnar a., deep palmar arch. **A. profundis'sima il'ii**, branch to hip-joint from deep gluteal a. **A. prostat'ica**, vesico-prostatic a. **A. pterygoï'dea**, superior palatine a. **A. pter'ygo-meninge'a**, small meningeal a. **A. pter'ygo-palati'na**, superior pharyngeal a. **A. pu'bica**, branch of deep epigastric a. **A. puden'da**, pudic a. **A. p. accesso'ria**, accessory pudic a. **A. p. commu'nis**, internal pudic a. **A. p. exter'na**, external pudic a. **A. p. e. subaponeurot'ica**, external superior pudic a. **A. p. e. subcuta'nea**, external deep pudic a. **A. p. inter'na**, internal pudic a. **A. pudi'ca**, internal pudic a. **A. pulmona'lis**, pulmonary artery. **A. pylor'ica**, pyloric a. **A. radia'lis**, radial a. **A. r. in'dicis**, branch from radial a. to surface of index finger. **A. r. recur'rens**, radial recurrent a. **A. ra'dio-palma'ris**, superficial volar a. **A. ram'ulus duc'tus pterygoï'dei**, pterygoid a. **A. rani'na**, ranine a. **A. recur'rens inter'na**, superior fibular a. **A. r. radia'lis**, radial recurrent a. **A. r. tibia'lis**, tibial recurrent a. **A. r. ulna'ris**, ulnar recurrent a. **A. rena'lis**, renal a. **A. reno-capsula'ris**, capsular a. **A. ret'inæ centra'lis**, central retinal a. **A. retro-costa'lis**, internal lateral mammary artery. **A. sacra'lis latera'lis**, lateral sacral a. **A. s. me'dia**, middle sacral a. **A. saphe'na mag'na**, branch of femoral a. to ankle. **A. s. par'va**, branch of popliteal a. to middle of calf of leg. **A. scap'ulæ commu'nis**, subscapular a. **A. s. dorsa'lis**, posterior scapular a. **A. s. exter'na**, acromial a. **A. s. infe'rior**, subscapular a. **A. s. poste'rior**, posterior scapular a. **A. s. pro'pria**, dorsal branch of subscapular a. **A. s. supe'rior**, suprascapular a. **A. s. transver'sa**, suprascapular a. **A. scrotal'is**, scrotal a. **A. sep'ti na'rium**, A. of nasal septum. **A. s. n. poste'rior**, branch from spheno-palatine branch of internal maxillary; naso-palatine a. **A. s. scro'ti**, branch of internal pubic a. to septum of scrotum. **A. sigmoï'dea**, sigmoid a. **A. sperma't'ica differentia'lis**, A. of vas deferens. **A. s. exter'na**, cremasteric a. **A. s. inter'na**, internal spermatic a. **A. sphe'no-palati'na**, palatine a. **A. sphe'no-spino'sa**, middle meningeal a. **A. spina'lis ante'rior**, anterior spinal artery. **A. spino'sa**, middle meningeal a. **A. spira'lis**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. splen'ica**, splenic a. **A. stape'dii**, branch from stylo-mastoid a. to stapedius. **A. sterna'lis**, internal mammary a. **A. sty'lo-mastoï'dea**, stylo-mastoid a. **A. subcla'via**, subclavian a. **A. subclavia'na dex'tra**, innominate artery. **A. subcosta'lis**, internal lateral mammary a. **A. subcuta'nea ma'læ**, branch from internal maxillary penetrating malar bone. **A. subscapula'ris**, inferior subscapular a., subscapular a. **A. superficia'lis abdom'inis**, ad cutem abdominis a. **A. s. pe'dis media'lis**, branch of internal plantar a. distributed to great toe. **A. supe'rior**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. supramaxilla'ris**, alveolar or posterior dental a. **A. supramet-atar'sea**, metatarsal a. **A. supraorbita'lis**, frontal a. **A. suprarena'lis**, capsular a., suprarenal a. **A. suprascapula'ris**, suprascapular a. **A. supraspina'ta**, supraspinosus a. **A. supratar'sea**, metatarsal a. **A. s. exter'na**, tarsal a. **A. s. inter'na**, branch from dorsal a. of foot to great toe. **A. supratrochlea'ris**, branch of ophthalmic a. to upper eyelid. **A. sylvia'na**, middle cerebral a. **A. tar'sea exter'na**, external tarsal a. **A. t. e. ante'rior** or **latera'lis**, metatarsal a. **A. t. inter'na**, internal tarsal a. **A. t. latera'lis poste'rior** or **exter'na**, tarsal a. **A. tempora'lis ante'rior** or **fronta'lis**, anterior temporal a. **A. t. exter'na** or **occipita'lis**, posterior temporal a. **A. testicula'ris**, internal spermatic a., cremasteric a. **A. tes'tis exter'na**, cremasteric a. **A. thorac'ica ala'ris** or **axilla'ris**, alar thoracic a. **A. t. humera'lis**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. t. infe'rior**, external mammary a. **A. t. inter'na**, internal mammary a. **A. t. lon'ga** or **ma'jor**, long thoracic a., internal mammary a. **A. t. mamma'ria**, internal mammary a. **A. t. me'dia**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. t. mi'nor**, superior thoracic a. **A. t. poste'rior**, descending branch of subscapular a. **A. t. pri'ma** or **supre'ma**, superior thoracic a. **A. t. secun'da**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. t. ter'tia**, long thoracic a. **A. thorac'ico-dorsa'lis**, descending branch of subscapular a. **A. thy'ro-cervica'lis**, thyroid axis. **A. thyroï'dea ascen'dens**, inferior thyroid a. **A. t. descen'dens**, superior thyroid a. **A. t. i'ma** or **Neubau'eri**, A. from innominate or right common carotid or aortic arch to thyroid gland. **A. tib'iæ nutrit'ia**, nutrient a. of tibia. **A. tibia'lis anti'ca**, anterior tibial a. **A. t. posti'ca**, posterior tibial a. **A. t. recur'rens**, tibial recurrent a. **A. tonsilla'ris**, tonsillar a. **A. transver'sa car'pi dorsa'lis**, posterior radial carpal a. **A. t. c. vola'ris**, anterior radial carpal a. **A. t. col'li**, transverse cervical a. **A. t. fa'ciei**, transverse facial a. **A. t. scap'ulæ**, suprascapular a. **A. transversa'lis cervi'cis**, transverse cervical a. **A. t. hu'meri**, superior scapular a. **A. trochanter'ica**, branch of internal circumflex a. to vicinity of great trochanter. **A. tuba'ria**, branch from uterine a. to Fallopian tube. **A. ulna'ris**, ulnar a. **A. umbilica'lis**, umbilical a. **A. urethra'lis**, branch of a. of penis to urethra. **A. ure'thro-bulba'ris**, transverse perineal a. **A. uteri'na hypogas'trica**, uterine a. **A. u'tero-ova'rica**, ovarian a. **A. vagina'lis**, see *Vaginal a.* **A. va'sis deferentia'lis**, A. of vas deferens. **A. vas'ta profun'da**, profunda femoris. **A. veno'sa**, pulmonary vein. **A. ves'ico-prostat'ica**, vesical a. **A. ves'ico-vagina'lis**, vaginal a. **A. vestibula'ris**, branch from internal pudic to vestibule. **A. vit'rea**, hyaloid a. **A. vola'ris commu'nicans**, deep ulnar a. **A. v. in'dicis radia'lis**, radialis indicis a. **A. v. ma'nûs ulna'ris**, anterior ulnar carpal a. **A. v. superficia'lis**, superficial volar a. **A. Willis'ii**, posterior communicating a. of brain. **A. zygomat'ico-orbita'lis**, orbital a., external supraorbital a.

Arteriæ, ar-ta're-e. Arteries. **A. adipo'sæ**, arteries from which secretion of fat about the kidneys takes place; ramifications of capsular, diaphragmatic, renal, and spermatic a-s. **A. apoplec'ticæ**, carotids. **A. articula'res ge'nu**, articular a-s of knee. **A. atrobilia'riæ**, middle suprarenal a-s. **A. auricula'res anterio'res**,, anterior auricular a-s. **A. a. cor'dis**, coronary a-s of heart. **A. bronchia'les**, bronchial a-s. **A. calca'neæ**, calcaneal a-s. **A. capita'les**, carotid a-s. **A. capsula'res**, capsular a-s. **A. carot'is commu'nes** or **primiti'væ**, common carotid a. **A. car'peæ radia'les**, radial carpal a. **A. c. ulna'res**, ulnar carpal a. **A. choroï'deæ**, choroid a-s. **A. cilia'res**, ciliary a-s. **A. circumflex'æ brach'ii**, circumflex a. of arm. **A. c. femo'ris**, circumflex a. of thigh. **A. c. mus'culi ster'no-clei'do-mastoï'dei**,

circumflex a. of sterno-mastoid. **A. collicula'res,** collicular a-s. **A. corona'riæ ventric'uli,** gastro-epiploic a-s. **A. cor'poris callo'si cer'ebri,** mesolobar a. **A. costa'les inferio'res,** branches of intercostal a. to ribs. **A. c. posterio'res,** aortic intercostal a. **A. c. superio'res,** collateral intercostal a. **A. denta'les superio'res anterio'res,** anterior dental a. **A. diaphragmat'icæ,** inferior phrenic a. **A. digita'les commu'nes,** interosseous a. of hand and foot. **A. d. commu'nes vola'res,** palmar interosseous a-s. **A. d. dorsa'les commu'nes,** intermetatarsal a. **A. d. ma'nûs vola'res,** palmar digital a. **A. fronta'les cer'ebri,** frontal a. of brain. **A. gas'tricæ bre'ves,** small branches from splenic a. to stomach. **A. gastrocne'miæ,** sural a. **A. helici'næ,** helicine a. **A. hepat'icæ me'diæ,** branches of hepatic a. **A. inguina'les,** branches of common femoral a. to groin. **A. intercosta'les anterio'res,** anterior intercostal a. **A. i. aor'ticæ,** aortic intercostal a. **A. intermetacar'peæ dorsa'les** or **interos'seæ metatar'si,** intermetatarsal a. **A. interos'seæ metacar'pi dorsa'les,** metacarpal a. **A. i. metatar'si dorsa'les,** intermetatarsal a. **A. i. volaris,** palmar interosseous a. **A. jejuna'les,** branches from superior mesenteric to jejunum. **A. jugala'res,** carotid a. **A. labia'les puden'di,** vessels supplying labia from external pudic and superficial perineal. **A. labio'rum corona'riæ,** coronary a. of lips. **A. lethar'gicæ,** carotid a-s. **A. macula'res,** branches of A. centralis retinæ to macula lutea. **A. masseter'icæ posterio'res,** branches from carotid a. to masseter muscle. **A. media'næ bul'bi,** median a. of medulla oblongata. **A. m. oc'uli,** branches from A. centralis retinæ to retina. **A. medul'læ spina'lis,** spinal a. **A. mesera'icæ,** mesenteric a. **A. mesolob'icæ,** mesolobar a. **A. metacar'peæ dorsa'les,** dorsal interosseous a. **A. muscula'res ge'nu inferio'res,** sural a. **A. nasa'les oc'uli,** branches from pupillary a. or from A. centralis retinæ to retina. **A. nucleo'rum,** median a. of medulla oblongata. **A. nutri'tiæ,** medullary a. **A. n. pel'vis,** branches from renal a. to pelvis of kidney. **A. palati'næ mino'res,** branches from pterygo-palatine a. to soft palate. **A. papilla'res,** papillary a-s. **A. phren'icæ mag'næ,** inferior phrenic a. **A. pinna'les,** branches from lateral nasal a. or superior coronary a. to alæ of nose. **A. pli'cæ cu'biti superficia'les,** muscular branch of radial a. to forearm. **A. præchoroï'deæ,** anteriod choroid a. **A. præparan'tes,** internal spermatic a. **A. pro'priæ rena'les,** branches of renal a. **A. prostat'icæ,** vesicoprostatic a. **A. radicula'res,** arteries accompanying roots of nerve into substance of cord. **A. receptac'uli,** numerous small branches from cavernous portion of internal carotid. **A. rec'tæ,** branches of renal a. supplying medullary pyramids. **A. recurren'tes tibia'les,** tibial recurrent a. **A. r. ulna'res,** ulnar recurrent a. **A. re'no-capsula'res,** middle suprarenal a. **A. semina'les,** spermatic a. **A. septa'les** or **sep'ti scroti,** a-s to the scrotum. **A. si'nus caverno'si,** small branches from internal carotid to cavernous sinus. **A. somnif'eræ** or **sopora'les** or **sopora'riæ,** carotid a. **A. spermat'icæ inter'næ,** spermatic a. **A. subcosta'les,** branches of intercostal a. to under part of ribs. **A. supracosta'les,** collateral intercostal a. **A. suprarena'les aor'ticæ,** middle suprarenal a. **A. s. inferio'res,** inferior suprarenal a. **A. s. me'diæ,** middle suprarenal a. **A. tar'seæ inter'næ,** small branches from dorsal a. of foot. **A. tempora'les cer'ebri,** temporal a. of brain. **A. t. oc'uli,** branches from papillary a. to temporal part of retina. **A. thalam'icæ,** optic a. **A. thym'icæ,** anterior mediastinal a. **A. ve'li pala'ti,** small branches from pterygopalatine a. to soft palate. **A. veno'sæ,** pulmonary veins. **A. ventric'uli bre'ves,** small branches from splenic a. to stomach. **A. vesi'cæ,** vesical a. **A. vola'res car'pi,** carpal branches of deep palmar arch.

Arteriagra, ar-ta-re'ag-rah (*arteria, agra,* seizure). Pain in an artery; gouty affection of an artery.

Arterial, ar-te're-al. Belonging to an artery. **A. blood,** red blood, so called because contained in arteries; the pulmonary veins also contain red blood, hence called arterial veins. **A. constitu'tion,** plethora arteriosa. **A. duct,** portion of pulmonary artery terminating in the aorta in the fœtus. When obliterated after birth, it is called arterial ligament, ligamentum arteriosum. **A. pyæ'mia,** see *Pyæmia.* **A. sys'tem** includes all arteries from origin in heart to termination in the organs; see *Vascular system.* **A. veins,** see *A. blood.*

Arterialization (ar-te-re-al-i-za'shun) **of the blood.** Transformation of venous into arterial blood. Hæmatosis.

Arteriarctia, ar-te-re-ark'she-a. Arteriostenosis.

Arteriasis, ar-ta-re'as-is. Degeneration of an artery.

Arteriectasis, ar-ta-re-ek'tas-is (*arteria, ektasis,* dilatation). Aneurism.

Arteriectopia, ar-ta-re-ek-top'e-ah (*arteria, ektopos,* out of place). Dislocation or unusual location of an artery.

Arterieurysma, ar-ta-re-u-riz'mah (*arteria, eurus,* dilated). Aneurism.

Arteritis, ar-ta-re-e'tis. Arteritis.

Arterio-capillary, ar-te're-o-kap'il-la-re. Relating to artery or arteries and capillary vessels, as arteriocapillary fibrosis, fibroid degeneration of these vessels, seen sometimes in Bright's disease.

Arteriochalasis, ar-ta-re-o-kal'as-is (*chalasis,* relaxation). Atonic condition of the arteries.

Arteriodialysis, ar-ta-re-o-de-al'is-is (*arteria, dialusis,* dissolution). See *Aneurism.*

Arteriodiastasis, ar-ta-re-o-de-as'tas-is (*diastasis,* separation). Retraction of ends of divided artery. Displacement of artery.

Arteriodiplopiesmus, ar-ta-re-o-dip-lo-pe-ez'mus (*diploos,* double, *piesmos,* pressure). Method of producing coagulation in an artery between two points on which pressure is made.

Arteriogram, ar-te're-o-gram. Sphygmographic tracing of an artery.

Arteriography, ar-te-re-og'ra-fe (*arteria, graphe,* a description). Description of arteries; study of pulse-curves.

Arterioid, ar-te're-oid. Resembling artery.

Arteriola (ar-ta-re-o'lah) (dim. of **Arteria**) or **Arte're'riole.** Small artery; smallest division of an artery; artery, walls of which are mainly composed of muscular tissue.

Arterio'læ. Small arteries. **A. rec'tæ,** minute blood-vessels in medullary pyramids of kidney.

Arteriology, ar-te-re-ol'o-je (*arteria, logos,* discourse). Treatise on arteries; description of arteries.

Arterio-malacia (ar-ta're-o-mal-ah'se-ah) or **Arterio-malacosis,** ar-ta're-o-mal-ah-ko'sis (*arteria, malakia,* softening). Softening of coats of an artery.

Arteriopathy, ar-te-re-op'a-the (*pathos,* disease). Disease of an artery.

Arterioperissia, ar-ta-re-o-per-is'se-ah (*perissos,* extraordinary). Excessive development of arteries or of arterial tissue.

Arteriophlebotomy, ar-te-re-o-fle-bot'o-me. Bloodletting practised on the skin or mucous membranes by means of leeches, lancet, or cupping.

Arteriopituitous, ar-te-re-o-pit-u'it-us. Term applied to vessels creeping along pituitous membrane of the nostrils.

Arterioplania, ar-ta-re-o-plan'e-ah (*arteria, planao,* to wander). Extension or unnatural location of an artery.

Arteriorrhagia, ar-ta-re-or-rhaj'e-ah. Hemorrhage from a ruptured artery.

Arteriorrhexis, ar-ta-re-or-rheks'is (*arteria, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of an artery.

Arterio-sclero'sis. Increase of connective tissue, leading to thickening of walls of artery; induration of musculo-elastic coat of arteries.

Arterios'itas or **Arterios'ity.** Condition of the blood in which it preserves in the veins an arterial character; opposite to venositas; resemblance to arterial blood. **A. san'guinis,** predominance of arterial blood.

Arteriostenosis, ar-ta-re-os-ten-o'sis (*arteria, stenos,* contracted). Contraction or obliteration of an artery.

Arteriosteosis (ar-ta-re-os-ta-o'sis) or **Arteriostogenesis,** ar-ta-re-os-to-jen'e-sis (*arteria, osteon,* bone, *genesis,* formation). Early stage of ossification of an artery.

Arteriostrepsis, ar-ta-re-o-strep'sis (*arteria, strepsis,* twisting). Torsion of artery to obliterate its calibre.

Arteriosus, ar-ta-re-o'sus. Arterial.

Arteriothlim'ma (*thlipsis,* pressure or friction). Injury to an artery from pressure.

Arte'riotome (*arteria, tome,* incision). Knife for dissection or operation on arteries.

Arteriotomy, ar-te-re-ot'o-me. Dissection of an artery; opening an artery to draw blood from it, as in inflammatory affections of the head, from the temporal artery. See *Bloodletting.*

Arteriotrepsis, ar-ta-re-o-trep'sis. Arteriostrepsis.

Arterio-venous, ar-te're-o-ve'nus. Relating to an artery and vein, as arterio-venous aneurism, aneurism of an artery opening into a vein.

Arteriozetesis, ar-ta-re-o-zet-a'sis (*arteria, zeteo,* to explore). Direct examination of an artery by exposing it to view.

Arteritis (ar-ter-e'tis) or **Arterii'tis.** Inflammation of an artery. Inflammation of inner coat of an artery is termed *Endo-arteritis* or *Endonarteritis;* of the outer, *Exo-arteritis* or *Exarteritis.* **A. defor'mans,** inflammation of an artery due to atheromatous changes in its walls. **A. hyperplas'tica,** inflammation of an artery, with new deposit or formation of connective tissue. **A. oblit'erans,** inflammation of an artery, leading to obliteration of its calibre by increase of connective tissue.

Artery, ar'te-re (*aër,* air, *tereo,* to preserve, the ancients believing that it contained air. They first called the trachea *arteria tracheia,* becaused it is filled with air, and afterward used the same term and *angeia pneumatica* for arteries, properly so called, probably because commonly found empty in dead bodies. They also used the term *phlebes* to designate arteries, called by Latins *venæ micantes pulsatiles.*) Arteries with the moderns are vessels arising from the two ventricles of the heart, and having valves only at their origin. They are cylindrical, firm, and elastic canals; of yellowish-white color, little dilatable, easily lacerable. They have usually been described as formed of three coats: 1. External laminated or areolar membrane, *Tunica externa* or *adventitia* or *cellularis, Vagina cellularis,* of dense and close character; 2. Middle coat, *Tunica media* or *elastica,* composed of fibres of elastic tissue and of smooth muscular fibres, and eminently elastic; 3. Inner or endothelial coat, *Tunica intima* or *glabra,* thin, diaphanous, reddish, and polished, composed of pavement epithelium, delicate connective tissue, and elastic fibres, perforated so as to entitle it to the name of fenestrated membrane.

Arteries carry blood from the heart to all parts of the system; but they cannot all convey arterial blood. The pulmonary artery conveys venous blood to the lungs, there to be converted into arterial, whilst the pulmonary veins convey arterial blood back to the heart.

Table of the Principal Arteries of the Body.

All the arteries take their rise from the pulmonary artery, or the aorta, the names generally indicating parts to which they are distributed.

I. PULMONARY ARTERY.

The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle, and soon divides into right and left branch, one of which is distributed to each lung.

II. AORTA.

The aorta arises from the left ventricle; it is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, and may be divided into five portions, viz.: its origin, the arch, its thoracic portion, its abdominal portion, and its bifurcation.

(a) Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its Origin.

1. Cardiac or anterior coronary artery.
2. Cardiac or posterior coronary artery.

(b) Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its Arch.

The arch of the aorta gives off, to the left, two considerable trunks—the primitive carotid artery and the subclavian artery; and, to the right, a single trunk, which is larger—the innominate or brachiocephalic artery, dividing into the primitive carotid and subclavian. The right and left coronary arteries are also given off from the ascending portion.

I. Primitive Carotid Artery.
- Divides into External and internal carotid arteries.

1. External Carotid Artery.
- Furnishes, 1. *Superior thyroid artery.*
- 2. *Lingual artery,* giving off the dorsal lingual and sublingual arteries.
- 3. *Facial* or *external maxillary artery,* which furnishes the inferior palatine artery, submental artery, and superior and inferior coronary arteries.
- 4. *Occipital artery,* giving off the posterior mastoid artery.
- 5. *Posterior auricular artery,* which gives off the stylo-mastoid artery.
- 6. *Inferior pharyngeal artery.*
- The external carotid ultimately divides into the Temporal artery and Internal maxillary.

(a) *Temporal Artery.*
- Furnishes *Transverse facial, Anterior auricular,* and *Middle temporal arteries.*

(b) *Internal Maxillary Artery.*
- Furnishes 13 branches—viz., *Middle meningeal, Inferior dental, Deep posterior temporal, Masseteric, Pterygoid, Buccal, Deep anterior temporal, Alveolar, Suborbitar, Vidian, Pterygo-palatine* or *superior pharyngeal, Superior palatine,* and *Spheno-palatine* arteries.

2. Internal Carotid Artery.
- Furnishes, 1. *Ophthalmic,* which gives off Lacrymal, Central of retina, Supraorbitar or superciliary, Posterior ciliary, Long ciliary, Superior and inferior muscular, Posterior and anterior ethmoidal, Superior and inferior palpebral, Nasal, and Frontal arteries. 2. *Communicating of Willis.* 3. *Choroid.* 4. *Anterior cerebral.* 5. *Middle cerebral.*

II. Subclavian Artery.
- Furnishes, 1. *Vertebral,* which gives off Anterior and posterior spinal, Inferior cerebellar, and forms—by uniting itself with that of the opposite side—the Basilar, divided into Superior cerebellar and Posterior cerebral. 2. *Inferior thyroid,* which gives off *Ascending cervical.* 3. *Internal mammary,* which gives off the Anterior mediastinal and Superior diaphragmatic. 4. *Superior intercostal.* 5. *Transverse cervical.* 6. *Superior scapular.* 7. *Posterior* or *deep cervical.*
- Farther on the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name *Axillary artery.*

1. *Axillary Artery.*
- Furnishes, 1. *Acromial.* 2. *Superior thoracic.* 3. *Inferior, long,* or *external mammary.* 4. *Inferior* or *common scapular.* 5. *Posterior circumflex.* 6. *Anterior circumflex.* Farther on the axillary artery continues under the name *Brachial artery.*

2. *Brachial Artery.*
- Furnishes, 1. *Deep humeral* or *external collateral artery.* 2. *Internal collateral artery.* It afterward divides into the *radial* and *cubital* or *ulnar* arteries.

(a) *Radial Artery.*
- Gives off *Recurrent radial, Dorsal carpal, Dorsal metacarpal, Dorsal of the thumb,* and terminates in forming the *Deep palmar arch.*

(b) *Cubital* or *Ulnar Artery.*
- Gives off *Anterior* and *posterior recurrent cubital, Anterior* and *posterior interosseous,* which latter furnishes *Posterior recurrent radial.* It terminates in forming the *Superficial palmar arch,* which gives off *Collateral arteries* of the fingers.

(c) Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.

1. *Right and left bronchial.*
2. *Œsophageal* (to the number of four, five, or six).
3. *Posterior mediastinal.*
4. *Inferior* or *aortic intercostal* (to the number of eight, nine, or ten).

(*d*) *Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.*

1. *Diaphragmatic Artery.* — *Diaphragmatic* or *phrenic*, right and left.
2. *Cœliac Artery.* — Which divides into three branches: 1. *Coronary of the stomach.* 2. *Hepatic*, which gives off Pyloric, Right gastro-epiploic, and Cystic; and, 3. *Splenic*, which gives off the Left gastro-epiploic and Vasa brevia.
3. *Superior Mesenteric Artery.* — Which gives off at its concavity the *Right superior, middle,* and *inferior colic*, and at its convex part from 15 to 20 *Intestinal* branches.
4. *Inferior Mesenteric Artery.* — Which gives off *Superior, Middle,* and *Inferior colic*, and divides into superior hemorrhoidal.
5. *Middle Capsular* (to the number of two on each side).
6. *Renal* or *Emulgent.*
7. *Spermatic.*
8. *Lumbar* (to the number of four or five on each side).

(*e*) *Arteries resulting from the bifurcation of the Aorta.*

The aorta, a little above its bifurcation, gives off the *Middle sacral*, and divides into *Primitive iliac arteries.*

The Primitive iliac artery divides into *Internal* and *External iliac arteries.*

1. Internal Iliac Artery. — Furnishes, 1. *Ilio-lumbar.* 2. *Lateral sacral.* 3. *Gluteal or iliac posterior.* 4. *Umbilical.* 5. *Vesical.* 6. *Obturator.* 7. *Middle hemorrhoidal.* 8. *Uterine.* 9. *Vaginal.* 10. *Ischiatic.* 11. *Internal pudendal*, which gives off the *inferior hemorrhoidal arteries, A. of the septum, Transverse perineal, A. of the corpus cavernosum*, and *Dorsal of penis.*
2. External Iliac Artery. — Furnishes, 1. *Epigastric.* 2. *Anterior iliac* or *circumflex iliac*, and is continued afterward under the name of *Crural* or *femoral artery.*
3. Crural or Femoral Artery. — Furnishes, 1. *Subcutaneous abdominal.* 2. *Superficial and deep pudendal.* 3. *Superficial muscular.* 4. *Deep muscular*, which gives off the *external* and *internal circumflex* and the three *perforating arteries* distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. Farther on, the crural artery continues under the name *Popliteal artery.*
4. Popliteal Artery. — Furnishes, 1. *Superior, internal, middle,* and *external articular.* 2. *Gemellar.* 3. *Inferior articular* (internal and external). 4. *Anterior tibial*, which, at the foot, takes the name *Dorsal of the tarsus*, and gives off the tarsal and metatarsal arteries. In the leg the popliteal artery divides into the peroneal and posterior tibial.
5. Peroneal Artery. — Divides into *Anterior peroneal* and *Posterior peroneal.*
6. Posterior Tibial Artery. — Divides into *Internal* and *external plantar.* The latter by anastomosing with the *Dorsal of the tarsus* forms the *Plantar arch*, whence arise the *Superior* or *posterior perforating branches, Inferior posterior* and *anterior branches*, which give off anterior perforating branches.

Artery, abdom'inal. Term applied to several arteries and branches to the abdomen. **A., aber'rant,** vas aberrans. **A., acces'sory pu'dic,** branch of internal iliac to organs of generation and vicinity. **A., acro'mial,** branch of acromio-thoracic a. **A., acro'mio-thora'cic,** branch of axillary a. distributed to arm and chest. **A., ad'ipose,** name given to capsular arteries, supplying capsule of kidneys; a. from thoracic aorta to fatty tissue of heart. **A., a'lar,** or **a. thora'cic,** branch of axillary a. to axilla. **A., allan'toic,** umbilical a. **A., alve'olar,** posterior dental a. **A., anastomot'ic,** artery forming communication between other arteries, as anastomotic a. of arm, branch of brachial a.; a. a. of thigh, branch of femoral a. **A., an'gular,** facial a. or its terminal branch. **A., artic'ular,** arteries chiefly distributed to elbow- and knee-joints. **A., ascend'ing cer'vical,** branch of inferior thyroid a. **A., a. front'al,** branch of middle cerebral a. **A., a. pal'atine,** inferior palatine a. **A., a. pari'etal,** branch of middle cerebral a. to parietal convolution and lobule. **A., a. pharynge'al,** branch of external carotid a., passing upward between internal carotid a. and pharynx. **A., a. thy'roid,** inferior thyroid a. **A., aster'nal,** branch of internal mammary a. to costal cartilages. **A., atrabil'iary,** capsular a. **A., aud'itory,** usually internal auditory a.; occasionally external auditory a. **A., auric'ular,** term applied to several arteries distributed chiefly to various parts of the ear. **A., ax'illary,** see *Axillary.* **A., az'ygos artic'ular,** middle articular a. of knee. **A., bas'ilar,** see *Basilar.* **A., brach'ial,** see *Brachial.* **A., brach'io-cepha'lic,** innominate artery. **A., bran'chial,** name given to arteries distributed to branchial arches in Branchiata. **A., bron'chial,** see *Bronchial.* **A., bron'cho-œsophage'al,** branch of posterior aorta, giving off branches to œsophagus, trachea, and vicinity. **A., buc'cal,** see *Buccal.* **A., bul'bar,** A. of bulb of urethra. **A. cæ'cal,** see *Cæcum.* **A., cap'sular,** branch of abdominal aorta to suprarenal capsule. **A., car'diac,** coronary a. of heart. **A., carot'id,** see *Carotid.* **A., cav'ernous,** branch of internal pudic to cavernous body of clitoris. **A., cen'tral, of ret'ina,** central a. of Zinn. Branch of ophthalmic a. piercing optic nerve and distributed to retina. **A., cerebel'lar,** branches of basilar a. to various parts of cerebellum are so called; as branches of internal carotid and basilar arteries to brain are called *cerebral.* **A., cer'ebro-spi'nal,** a terminal branch of occipital a. in the horse. **A., cer'vical,** term applied to various arteries distributed to region of neck. **A., cho'roid,** term applied to branches of internal carotid, middle, and posterior cerebral arteries distributed to choroid plexus; see *Choroid.* **A., cil'iary,** see *Ciliary.* **A., circ'ular,** anastomotic circle of arteries around uterus where body joins the neck. **A., cir'cumflex,** term applied respectively to branch of subscapular a. to infraspinous fossa of scapula; to deep circumflex iliac a. (sometimes to superficial c. i. artery). **A., clavic'ular,** branch of acromio-thoracic a. to subclavius. **A., coccyge'al,** branch of sciatic a. to region of coccyx; branch of sacral a. in lower animals to caudal vertebræ. **A., coch'lear,** a terminal branch of internal auditory a. to cochlea. **A., cœl'iac,** cœliac axis; see *Cœliac.* **A., col'ic,** see *Colic.* **A., co'mes ner'vi ischiad'ici,** branch of sciatic a. accompanying sciatic nerve. **A., c. n. phre'nici,** see *Comes.* **A., com'mon carot'id, c. fem'oral, c. il'iac,** etc., see *Carotid, Femoral, Iliac,* etc. **A., commu'nicating,** artery bringing other arteries into communication. **A., cor'onary, of heart,** cardiac a. **A., c., of lip,** see *Coronary.* **A., c., of stom'ach,** see *Coronary.* **A., cremas'teric,** external spermatic a. **A., cri'co-thy'roid,** branch of superior thyroid to crico-thyroid membrane. **A., cro'taphite,** temporal a. **A., cru'ral,** femoral a. **A., cu'bital,** ulnar a. **A., curl'ing,** tortuous branches of uterine branch of internal iliac in the substance of the uterus. **A., cys'tic,** branch of hepatic a. to gall-bladder and immediate vicinity. **A., deep auric'ular, d. cir'cumflex, d. epigas'tric, d. fem'oral,** etc., see *A., auricular, A., circumflex, A., epigastric, A., femoral,* etc. **A., den'tal,** branches of infraorbital and internal maxillary arteries distributed to teeth and mouth. **A., diaphragmat'ic,** branches of aorta to diaphragm. **A., dig'ital,** arteries so called are distributed to fingers and toes, branches of ulnar, plantar, and other arteries. **A., dor'sal, of clit'oris,** one of terminal branches of internal pudic distributed to the clitoris. **A., d., of foot,** anterior tibial a., continuation of anterior tibial a. **A., d., of great toe,** first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **A., d., of in'dex fin'ger,** branch of radial a. to index finger. **A., d. interos'seous,** term applied to arteries distributed to dorsal interosseous muscles of hand and foot, *Dorso-interosseous a-s.* **A., d., of little toe,** branch of dorsal a. or of metatarsal a. to little toe. **A., d., of nose,** branch of internal maxillary a., or ophthalmic a. to back of nose. **A., d., of pe'nis,** branch of a. of penis to dorsum of that organ. **A., d., of tongue,** branch of lingual a. to dorsum of tongue, tonsils, etc. **A., duode'nal,** branch of gastro-epiploic a. to duodenum of other animals. **A., emul'gent,** renal a. **A., epicon'dyloid,** ulnar a. **A., epigast'ric,** term applied to several arteries—*deep epigastric,* from external a.; *superficial a.,* from superficial femoral a. to lower part of abdomen; and *superior a.,* a terminal branch of internal mammary a. to rectus abdominis muscle, anastomosing with superficial epigastric a. **A., ethmoid'al,** branch of ophthalmic a. to dura mater and nasal cavities; branch of same a. to posterior ethmoidal cells and upper part of nose. **A., exter'nal aud'itory, e. carot'id, e. cir'cumflex, e.**

hemorrhoid'al, etc., see *Auditory, Carotid, Circumflex, Hemorrhoidal*, etc. **A., fa'cial**, see *Facial*. **A., fem'oral**, see *Femoral*. **A., fem'oro-poplite'al**, branch of popliteal a. in some animals, to back of leg and thigh. **A., fib'ular**, peroneal a.; branch of anterior or posterior tibial or popliteal a.; calcaneal a. **A., fron'tal**, branch of ophthalmic a. distributed to the forehead. **A., gas'tric**, see *Gastric, Gastro-epiploic, Coronary*, etc. **A., gastro-duode'nal**, branch of hepatic a. arising near pyloric extremity of stomach. **A., gastro-epiploic**, see *Gastro-epiploic*. **A., gastro-hepat'ic**, coronary a. of stomach. **A., gas'tro-omen'tal**, A., gastro-epiploic. **A., gen'ital**, internal pudic a. **A., glute'al**, see *Gluteal*. **A., hel'icine**, see *Helicine*. **A., hemorrhoid'al**, see *Hemorrhoidal*. **A., hepat'ic**, see *Hepatic*. **A., hu'meral**, brachial a.; suprascapular a. **A., hy'aloid**, branch of central a. of retina in fœtus passing along hyaloid canal to posterior surface of crystalline lens. **A., hy'oid**, branch of external carotid to region of hyoid bone. **A., hypogas'tric**, see *Hypogastric*. **A., il'eo-col'ic**, lower branch of superior mesenteric a. **A., il'eo-lum'bar**, see *Ileo-lumbar*. **A., il'iac**, see *Iliac*. **A., il'io-lum'bar**, see *Ilio-lumbar*. **A., infe'rior cerebel'lar, i. cir'cumflex, i. cor'onary, i. den'tal, i. glu'teal**, etc., see *A., cerebellar, A., circumflex, A., coronary, A., dental, A., gluteal*, etc. **A., infraorb'ital**, branch of internal carotid a. emerging on face from infraorbital foramen. **A., infrascap'ular**, A., subscapular. **A., innom'inate**, see *Innominate*. **A., intercos'tal**, see *Intercostal*. **A., interlob'ular**, branches of arterial loops at base of pyramids of kidney, distributed to corpuscles of Malpighi and to vascular network surrounding the tubules. **A., inter'nal aud'itory, i. carot'id, i. hemorrhoid'al, i. il'iac, i. mam'mary**, etc., see *A., auditory, A., carotid, A., hemorrhoidal, A., iliac, A., mammary*, etc. **A., interpedun'cular**, branches of posterior cerebral a. to peduncles of brain and posterior perforated space. **A., ischiad'ic**, inferior gluteal a.; also branch of lateral sacral a. in some animals. **A., lac'rymal**, see *Lacrymal*. **A., larynge'al**, crico-thyroid a.; branch of superior thyroid a. to larynx. **A., lat'eral na'sal**, branch of facial a. to side of nose. **A., l. sac'ral**, branch of internal iliac a. to sacrum and vicinity. **A., l. spi'nal**, branches of vertebral to spinal canal. **A., lin'gual**, see *Lingual*. **A., lum'bar**, see *Lumbar*. **A., ma'lar**, branches of lacrymal a. to temporal fossa. **A., malle'olar**, see *Malleolar*. **A., mam'mary**, see *Mammary*. **A., masseter'ic**, see *Masseteric*. **A., mas'toid**, branch of occipital a. to dura mater and diploë; branch of posterior auricular a. **A., me'dian**, branch of anterior interosseous a. of arm, accompanying median merve. **A., medicerebel'lar**, anterior inferior cerebellar a. **A., medicer'ebral**, middle cerebral a. **A., me'dio-col'ic**, branch of superior mesenteric a. to colon. **A., medul'lary**, nutrient a. of bone; a. of medullary substance of brain. **A., meninge'al**, see *Meningeal*. **A., ment'al**, see *Mental*. **A., mesenter'ic**, see *Mesenteric*. **A., mesolo'bar**, anterior cerebral a. **A., metacar'pal**, see *Metacarpal*. **A., metatar'sal**, see *Metatarsal*. **A., mid'dle cer'ebral, m. coccyge'al**, etc., see *A., cerebral, A., coccygeal*, etc. **A., mus'culophren'ic**, one of terminal branches of internal mammary a. to diaphragm and abdominal muscles. **A., na'sal**, see *Nasal*. **A., naso-pal'atine**, branch of spheno-palatine a. **A., nu'trient**, term applied to various arteries distributed to bones. **A., ob'turator**, see *Obturator*. **A., occip'ital**, see *Occipital*. **A., œsophage'al**, branches of thoracic aorta to œsophagus, pleura, etc.; branches of coronary a. of stomach. **A., om'phalo-mesenter'ic**, see *Omphalo-mesenteric*. **A., ophthal'mic**, see *Ophthalmic*. **A., or'bital**, branch of temporal a. to orbicular muscle of eyelids and integument. **A., ova'rian**, branch of abdominal aorta in female, corresponding to internal spermatic a. in male. **A., pal'atine**, see *Palatine*. **A., pal'mar**, see *Palmar arches*. **A., pancreat'ic**, see *Pancreas*. **A., pancreat'ico-duode'nal**, branch of hepatic a. to pancreas and duodenum. **A., pari'etal**, branch of occipital a. to parietal bone. **A., pe'dal**, dorsal a. of foot. **A., per'forating**, see *Perforans*. **A., pericephal'ic**, external carotid a. **A., perine'al**, branch of internal pudic a. to back part of scrotum. **A., perone'al**, see *Peroneal*. **A. pharynge'al**, see *Pharyngeal*. **A., phren'ic**, branches of cœliac axis or abdominal aorta, and of internal mammary to diaphragm. **A., plan'tar**, see *Plantar*. **A., poplite'al**, see *Popliteal*. **A., postcerebel'lar**, branch of vertebral or basilar a. to posterior part of cerebellum. **A., postcer'ebral**, a terminal branch of basilar a. to posterior portion of cerebrum; branches of postcerebral a. sent to choroid plexus are called *postchoroid*. **A., poste'rior auric'ular, p. cho'roid, p. cil'iary, p. il'iac**, etc., see *Auricular, Choroid, Ciliary, Iliac*, etc. **A., precerebel'lar**, branch of basilar a. to upper part of cerebellum. **A., precer'ebral**, branch of internal carotid distributed to frontal lobe of brain. **A., precho'roid**, branches of internal carotid a. or middle cerebral a. to choroid plexus. **A., prehu'meral**, branch of brachial a. in some animals to shoulder and neighboring muscles. **A., preplan'tar**, a terminal branch of digital a. in some animals to heel and foot. **A., prepu'bic**, branch of external iliac or femoral a. passing through crural ring in some animals. **A., prever'tebral**, branch of occipital a. in some animals. **A., pri'mary** or **prim'itive il'iac**, common iliac a. **A., prim'itive carot'id**, common carotid a. **A., profun'da**, see *Profunda*. **A., pter'ygoid**, see *Pterygoid*. **A., pter'ygo-pal'atine**, branch of spheno-maxillary a. to Eustachian tube and pharynx. **A., pu'dic**, see *Pudic*. **A., pul'monary**, see *Pulmonary*. **A., pylo'ric**, see *Pyloric*. **A., ra'dial**, see *Radial*. **A., r. recur'rent**, see *Radial*. **A., radia'lis in'dicus**, branch of radial a. to index finger. **A., ra'nine**, see *Ranine*. **A., re'nal**, see *Renal*. **A., ret'inal**, see *A., central, of retina*. Retinal a. on side of optic nerve toward the nose. **A., rhachid'ian**, spinal artery. **A., sacral**, see *Sacral*. **A., saphe'na**, branch of femoral a. in some animals, accompanying saphenous vein. **A., scap'ular**, see *Scapular*. **A., sciat'ic**, one of terminal branches of internal iliac a. accompanying internal pudic a. and sciatic nerve. **A., scro'tal**, branch of inferior external pudic a. and of internal pudic a. **A., sig'moid**, branch of inferior mesenteric a. to sigmoid flexure of colon. **A., sphenoid'al**, branch of middle cerebral a. to sphenoidal lobe. **A. sphenopal'atine**, see *Spheno-palatine*. **A., spi'nal**, arteries of spinal cord. **A., spi'ral**, small arteries of pregnant uterus penetrating placenta, *utero-placental a.* **A., splen'ic**, see *Splenic*. **A., stylo-mas'toid**, see *Stylomastoid*. **A., subcerebel'lar**, branch of basilar a. to lower part of cerebellum. **A., subcla'vian**, see *Subclavian*. **A., sublin'gual**, see *Sublingual*. **A., submax'illary**, branch of facial a. to submaxillary gland. **A., submen'tal**, see *Submental*. **A., subor'bital**, A., infraorbital. **A. subscap'ular**, branch of axillary a. to subscapularis muscle. **A., superfi'cial fem'oral, s. glute'al**, etc., see *Femoral, Gluteal*, etc. **A., supe'rior glute'al, s. larynge'al**, etc., see *Gluteal, Laryngeal*, etc. **A., supramax'illary**, superior dental a. **A., supraor'bital**, see *Frontal*. **A., suprare'nal**, A., capsular; branch of inferior phrenic a. and of renal a. to suprarenal. **A., suprascap'ular**, branch of thyroid axis to upper border of scapula and supraspinous fossa. **A., supraspi'nous**, branch of transverse cervical a. to supraspinatus muscle. **A., supraster'nal**, branch of suprascapular a. to front of chest. **A., su'ral, deep**, branch of popliteal a. to calf of leg. **A., tar'sal, external** and **internal**, branch of dorsal a. of foot. **A., tem'poral**, see *Temporal*. **A., termat'ic**, A. proceeding to lamina terminalis and vicinity from junction of anterior cerebral arteries or from anterior communicating a. **A., testic'ular**, spermatic a. **A., thorac'ic**, see *Thoracic*. **A., thy'mic**, branches of internal mammary a. to mediastinum and thymus gland. **A., thy'reoid** or **thy'roid**, see *Thyroid*. **A., tib'ial**, see *Tibial*. **A., tonsil'lar**, branch of facial a. to tonsil and tongue. **A., transverse'**, branches of basilar a. to pons; see *Transverse*. **A., t. cer'vical**, branch of thyroid axis. **A., t. fa'cial**, branch of superficial temporal a. running across the face. **A., t. perine'al**, see *Transverse*. **A., tympan'ic**, branch of internal max-

illary or deep auricular a. to tympanum. **A., ul'nar,** see *Ulnar.* **A., umbil'ical** or **umbil'ico-fœ'tal,** see *Umbilical.* **A., ure'thral,** A. of bulb of urethra. **A., ure'thro-bul'bar,** A. of bulb of urethra; transverse perineal a. **A., u'terine,** see *Uterine.* **A., u'teroplacen'tal,** A., spiral. **A., vagi'nal,** see *Vaginal.* **A., ver'tebral,** see *Vertebral.* **A., ves'ical,** see *Vesical.* **A., vestib'ular,** branches of internal auditory a. to vestibule of ear. **A., Vid'ian,** see *Vidian.* **A. vit'elline,** larger branch of embryonic primitive aortæ, becoming afterward umbilical a. **A., vo'lar,** palmar digital a.

Artetiscus, ar-ta-tis'kus (*artus,* limb). One who has lost a limb.

Arthani'ta (*artos,* bread), *Cyclamen, Snowbread.* Formerly made into ointment, and rubbed on the abdomen as purgative. **A. cycla'men,** Arthanita, Cyclamen.

Arthanitin, ar-than'it-in. Cyclamin; white, poisonous glucoside from Cyclamen Europæum.

Arthræmia, ar-thre'me-ah (*arthro, haima,* blood). Increased flow of blood to a joint.

Arthrago'sis. Gouty affection.

Arthragra, arth'rah-grah (*arthro, agra,* seizure). Gout. **A. anom'ala,** gout, anomalous. **A. genui'na, legit'ima, norma'lis,** or **ve'ra,** gout, regular.

Arthralgia, ar-thral'je-ah (*arthro, algos,* pain), or **Arthral'gy.** Arthrodynia; gout.

Arthrapobrochismus, ar-thra-po-brok-iz'mus (*arthron,* limb, *apobrochizo,* to catch by a noose). Tight bandaging, even to strangulation.

Arthraposphinxis, ar-thrap-o-sfinks-is (*aposphinxis,* constriction). Tight bandaging.

Arthrapostema, ar-thrap-os-ta'mah (*apostema,* abscess). Abscess of a joint.

Arthrectasia (ar-threk-taz'e-ah) or **Arthrectasis,** ar-threk'tas-is (*arthro, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation or distension of joint.

Arthrectomy, ar-threk'to-me (*ektome,* excision). Excision of joint; operation to open joint and take away structures.

Arthrelcosis, ar-threl-ko'sis (*arthro, helkosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of a joint.

Arthrembolesis, ar-threm-bo-la'sis. Reduction of fracture or luxation.

Arthrembolus, ar-threm'bo-lus (*arthro, emballo,* to cast). Ancient instrument for reduction of dislocations.

Arthrempyema, ar-threm-pe-a'mah (*arthro, empyema*). Suppuration of a joint.

Arthrentasis, ar-thren'tas-is (*arthro, entasis,* distortion). Distortion of a joint.

Arthretica, ar-thret'ik-ah. Arthritis or remedies for it; Teucrium chamæpitys.

Arthric, ar'thrik. Appertaining or relating to joints.

Arthritic, ar-thrit'ik (*arthro*). Gouty; relating to arthritis or inflammation of joints in general, and especially to gout. **A. fe'ver,** acute form of gout. **A. ring,** sclerotic zone.

Arthriticus verus, ar-thrit'ik-us va'rus. Gout.

Arthritifugum, ar-thrit-if'u-gum (*arthritis, fugo,* to drive away). Remedy to drive away gout.

Arthritis, ar-thre'tis. Inflammation of a joint; occasionally extending to surrounding muscles. **A. aber'rans,** gout, wandering or metastatic. **A., acute,** gout, regular. **A., a. rheumat'ic,** acute articular rheumatism. **A. arthrodyn'ia,** rheumatism, chronic. **A. asthen'ica,** gout, atonic. **A., aton'ic,** gout, atonic. **A. blennorrhag'ica,** gonorrhœal inflammation of a joint. **A. catarrha'lis,** catarrhal inflammation of a joint; purulent a. **A. chi'ragra,** gout in the hands. **A. chron'ica,** chronic arthritis, to which other terms have been added, as *deformans,* chronic arthritis with deformity; *neurotica,* c. a. after disease of nervous system; *rheumatica,* affecting several joints successively; *senilis,* when attacking old people; *serosa,* when accompanied with serous effusion; *sicca* (dry), when not thus accompanied. **A. defor'mans,** chronic osteo-arthritis accompanied by swelling and deformity; rheumatoid arthritis. **A. diaphragmat'ica,** angina pectoris. **A., dry,** see *A. chronica.* **A. errat'ica,** gout, wandering. **A. fungo'sa** or **gelatino'sa,** A. characterized by fungous or gelatinous granulations. **A. gon'agra,** gout in the knees. **A. gonorrho'ica,** rheumatoid disease accompanying gonorrhœa; gonorrhœal rheumatism. **A. granulo'sa,** A. attended with granulations. **A. hiema'lis,** winter gout. **A. hydrar'thros,** swelling of the articulations. **A. inflammato'ria,** gout, regular. **A. inter'na,** gout of internal organs. **A. juveni'lis,** see *Rheumatism, acute.* **A. larva'ta,** masked gout. **A. maxilla'ris,** gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw. **A. myelit'ica,** A. deformans. **A. neurot'ica,** see *A. chronica.* **A. nodo'sa,** gout with nodosities. **A. pau'perum,** arthritis, rheumatoid; chronic rheumatic gout. **A. planet'ica,** gout, wandering. **A. pod'agra,** gout in the feet. **A. retrogra'da,** gout, retrograde. **A., rheumat'ic,** rheumatoid a., acute rheumatism. **A., r., chron'ic,** see *Rheumatism.* **A. rheumatis'mus,** acute rheumatism. **A., rheum'atoid,** see *Rheumatism.* **A. sic'ca,** see *A. chronica.* **A. spu'ria,** undefined pain in any part of the body; swelling of joints, but not rheumatic in origin. **A. syphilit'ica,** rheumatism due to syphilis; gonorrhœal rheumatism. **A. tuberculo'sa,** tuberculous a. **A. urat'ica,** A. with excess of uric acid; see *Gout.* **A. urethri'tis,** A. as sequel of urethritis. **A. va'ga,** gout, wandering. **A. vene'rea,** A. syphilitica. **A. ve'ra,** gout, regular. **A. visce'ra'lis,** gout attacking an internal organ, the stomach, for example.

Arthritism, ar'thrit-ism. Arthritic diathesis, gouty or rheumatic.

Arthritolith, ar-thrit'o-lith (*arthro, lithos,* stone). Calcareous or other deposit in a joint.

Ar'thro (*arthron,* a joint). In composition, joint.

Arthrocace, ar-throk'as-e (*arthro, kakos,* bad). Disease of joints, especially caries of articular surfaces; spina ventosa. **A. coxa'rum,** hip-joint disease; see *Coxarum morbus.*

Arthrocacia, ar-thro-kash'e-ah, chronic disease of joints.

Arthrocacologia, ar-thro-ka-ko-loj'e-ah (*arthrocacia,* chronic disease of a joint, *logos,* description). Treatise on or description of chronic diseases of joints.

Arthrocarcinoma, ar-thro-kar-sin-o'mah (*arthro, karkinoma,* cancer). Cancer of a joint.

Arthrocele, arth-ro-se'le (Eng. ar'thro-seel) (*arthro, kele,* tumor). Tumor of a joint.

Arthrocephalus, ar-thro-sef'al-us (*arthro, kephale,* head). Having head distinct from the body.

Arthrochondritis, ar-thro-kon-dre'tis (*arthro, chondros,* cartilage). Inflammation of cartilages of joints.

Arthroclasia, ar-thro-klaz'e-ah (*arthron, klao,* to break). Breaking up of adhesions in cases of ankylosis.

Arthroclasis, ar-throk'las-is (*arthro, klasis,* breaking). Breaking up of adhesions of ankylosed joint.

Arthrodactylous, ar-thro-dak'til-us (*arthro, daktulos,* finger). Having fingers or toes articulated.

Arthrodexis, ar-thro-deks'is (*arthro, dexis,* biting). Operation of scraping a joint to remove foreign bodies, granulations, etc.

Arthrodia, ar-thro'de-ah. Movable joint, formed by head of bone applied to surface of shallow socket, so that it can execute movements in every direction.

Arthrodium, ar-thro'de-um (dim. of **Arthrodia**). Small joint.

Arthrodynia, ar-thro-din'e-ah (*arthro, odune,* pain). Pain in a joint; chronic rheumatism. **A. podag'rica,** gout.

Arthrœdema, ar-thre-da'mah. Hydrarthrus.

Arthroempyesis, ar-thro-em-pe-a'sis (*arthro, empuesis,* suppuration). Abscess in a joint.

Arthrography, ar-throg'ra-fe (*arthro, grapho,* to write). Description of joints.

Arthrogryposis, ar-thro-grip-o'sis (*arthro, grupoo,* to incurvate). Malposition of joints, especially of hands and feet.

Arthrohydrin, ar-thro-hid'rin (*arthro, hudor,* water). Synovin, coagulable part of synovia.

Arthrokleisis, ar-thro'kli-sis (*arthro, kleis,* lock). Ankylosis.

Arthrolepro'sis. Leprosy attended with ulceration and separation of fingers or toes.

Arthrolith, arth'ro-lith (*arthro, lithos,* stone). Cartilaginous free body in an articulation, in a calcareous condition.

Arthrology, ar-throl'o-je (*arthro, logos,* description). Description of joints; anatomy of joints.

Arthrombole, ar-throm'bo-le (*arthro, ballo,* to cast). Coaptation, reduction, as of luxated or fractured bone.

Arthromeningitis, ar-thro-men-in-je'tis (*arthro, meninx,* membrane). Synovitis. **A. croupo'sa,** synovitis with exudation. **A. gonorrho'ica,** gonorrhœal rheumatism. **A. prolif'era,** fungous arthritis. **A. sero'sa,** A. with effusion of serum. **A. tuberculo'sa,** tubercular synovitis.

Arthron (joint). Articulation of bones, with motion; opposite of symphysis, or articulation without motion.

Arthronalgia, ar-thron-al'je-ah (*arthro, algos,* pain). Arthrodynia.

Arthroncus, ar-thron'kus (*arthro, onkos,* swelling). Tumefaction of a joint.

Arthronempyesis, ar-thron-em-pe-a'sis (*arthro, en,* in, *puon,* pus). Suppuration of a joint.

Arthroneural'gia. Arthralgia.

Arthroparalysis, ar-thro-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of limb.

Arthropathia, ar-thro-path-e'ah (*arthro, pathos,* disease). Disease of joints; see *Arthropathy.* **A. progressi'va,** progressive affection of joints of fingers, with puffiness. **A. tabet'ica** or **tabido'rum,** Charcot's disease; see *Arthropathy, tabetic.*

Arthropathology, ar-thro-path-ol'o-je. Pathology of joints.

Arthropathy, ar-throp'a-the. Disease of a joint. **A., atax'ic,** Charcot's disease.

Arthroperisphinxis, ar-thro-per-e-sfinks'is (*sphinxis,* constriction). Tight bandaging.

Arthroperissia (*arthro, perissos,* extraordinary). Excess of limbs or joints.

Arthrophlogosis, ar-thro-flo-go'sis (*arthro, phlego,* to burn). Inflammation of a joint. **A. defor'mans,** chronic osteo-arthritis. **A. fibro'sa,** fungous arthritis. **A. synovia'lis,** synovitis. **A., tabet'ic,** joint disease; symptomatic of tabes dorsalis, with œdema and puffiness, followed by destruction of cartilages and ligaments, and erosion of end of bone; Charcot's disease.

Arthrophlysis, ar-throf'lis-is (*arthro, phlusis,* eruption). Cutaneous eruption accompanying gout. **A. cardi'aca,** eczema accompanying gouty or rheumatic heart disease.

Arthrophy'ma (*arthro, phuma,* growth, swelling of a joint). **A. adenochon'drium** (*aden,* gland, *chondros,* cartilage). Tumefaction of glands and cartilages of joints. **A. bursa'le,** enlargement of bursa.

Arthrophyte, ar'thro-fite (*arthro, phuton,* growth). Growth of any kind in a joint; floating cartilage.

Arthroplasty, arth'ro-plas-te (*arthro, plasso,* to form). Operation to form false joint in ankylosis.

Arthropoda, ar-throp'o-dah (*arthro, pous,* foot). Articulate animals.

Arthropyosis, ar-thro-pe-o'sis (*arthro, puon,* pus). Suppuration or abscess of a joint.

Arthrorheumatismus, ar-thro-roo-mat-iz'mus. Acute rheumatism.

Arthrorrhagia, ar-thror-rhah'je-ah (*arthro, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage into a joint.

Arthrosia, ar-thro'ze-ah. Inflammation of a joint; occasionally extending to surrounding muscles. **A. acu'ta,** acute rheumatism. **A. chron'ica,** rheumatism, chronic. **A. coxen'dicis,** sciatica. **A. hydrar'thrus,** white swelling; fungous arthritis. **A. lumbo'rum,** lumbago. **A. pod'agra,** gout. **A. p. complica'ta,** gout, retrograde. **A. p. larva'ta,** gout, atonic. **A. p. regula'ris,** gout, regular. **A. thora'cis,** pleurodynia.

Arthrosis, ar-thro'sis. Articulation.

Arthrospongosis (ar-thro-spon-go'sis) or **Arthrospongus,** ar-thro-spon'gus (*arthro, spongos,* sponge). White fungous tumor of joints.

Arthrospore, arth'ro-spore. Spore resulting from segmentation of parent cell.

Arthrosteitis. ar-thros-te-e'tis (*arthro, osteon,* bone). Inflammation of articular extremity of bones.

Arthrostenosis, ar-thro-ste-no'sis (*arthro, stenos,* narrow). Contraction in size of a joint.

Arthrosteophyma, ar-thros-te-o-fe'mah (*arthro, osteon,* bone, *phuma,* growth). Tumor of articular extremity of bone.

Arthrosteresis, ar-thros-ta-ra'sis (*arthro, steresis,* deficiency). Deficiency of limbs.

Arthrosti'tis. Arthrosteitis.

Arthrosym'physis (*arthro, sumphusis,* growing together). Ankylosis.

Arthrosyrinx, ar-thro-syr'inks (*arthro, surinx,* tube). Fistula communicating with a joint.

Ar'throtome (*arthro, tome,* cutting). Knife for operating on joints.

Arthrotomy, ar-throt'o-me. Use of knife in joint affection. Operation of opening a joint; arthrectomy.

Arthrotophus, ar-throt'o-fus. Gouty concretion in a joint.

Arthrotrauma, ar-thro-traw'mah (*arthro, trauma,* wound). Wound of a joint.

Arthrotropia, ar-thro-trop'e-ah (*arthro, trope,* turning). Twisting of a joint.

Arthrous, ar'thrus. Provided with joints.

Arthroxerosis, ar-thro-zer-o'sis (*arthro, xeros,* dry). Deformative arthritis; chronic osteo-arthritis.

Arthroxesis, ar-throks-a'sis (*arthro, xeo,* to scrape). Removal of fungosities from joints by scraping.

Artia, ar'te-ah (*aër,* air). Arteria trachea, trachea.

Artiad, ar'te-ad (*artios,* even). Name used in chemistry to denote an element possessing power of combining, expressed by an even number.

Artichoke, ar'te-choke. Cynara scolymus.

Ar'ticle. Joint. **A. of death,** articulo mortis.

Articocalus, ar-te-ko'kal-us. Cynara scolymus.

Articular, ar-tik'u-lar (*artus,* joint, *articulus,* small joint). Relating to the articulations, as articular capsules, etc. **A. ar'teries of arm,** circumflex arteries of arm. **A. ar'teries of knee** arise from popliteal artery and surround the tibio-femoral articulation. They are distinguished into superior and inferior. The superior articular arteries, popliteal articular arteries, are commonly three—internal, external, and middle, *Azygos articular.* The first, *Ramus anastomoticus magnus,* anastomoses by one branch with external circumflex, and by another with external superior articular; the second anastomoses with external circumflex, superior internal articular, and inferior external articular; the third is distributed within the joint. The inferior articular are two—internal and external. The former anastomoses with the internal superior articular and external inferior articular; latter anastomoses with recurrent branch of anterior tibial and external superior articular. **A. car'tilages,** see *Cartilages.* **A. em'inence,** prominence of zygomatic process. **A. erup'tive fever,** dengue. **A. facettes,** contiguous surfaces by which bones are articulated, **A. lamel'la,** tissue to which articular cartilage is attached. **A. pro'cess,** see *Vertebræ.* **A. rheum'atism,** see *Rheumatism.* **A. veins of knee** follow same course as the arteries.

Articularis, ar-tic-u-lar'is. Articular. **A. ge'nu of Sömmering,** subcrureus. **A. ve'na,** articular vein of arm.

Articulata, ar-tik-u-lat'ah. Arthropoda.

Articulate, ar-tik'u-late. Connected, as **A. speech,** connection of pronounced words.

Articulated, ar-tik'u-la-ted. Provided with, or united by, articulations, as articulated skeleton.

Articulatio, ar-tik-u-lah'she-o. Articulation or joint. **A. artificia'lis,** articulation, false. **A. Chopartii,** line of articulations followed in Chopart's amputation. **A. cox'æ,** hip-joint. **A. cu'biti,** elbow-joint. **A. fem'oris,** knee-joint. **A. ge'nu,** knee-joint. **A. hu'meri,** shoulder-joint. **A. Lisfranc'ii,** tarso-metatarsal articulations. **A. mandibula'ris** or **maxil'læ,** temporo-maxillary a. **A. mix'ta,** amphiarthrosis. **A. no'tha,** articulation, false. **A. pe'dis,**

ankle-joint. **A. pla'sia**, arthrodia. **A. sphæroï'dea**, enarthrosis. **A. ta'li**, ankle-joint. **A. ta'lo-crura'lis**, ankle-joint.

Articulation, ar-tik-u-la'shun. Joint; union of bones with each other, as well as kind of union. Putting bones of skeleton together. Division of body of animals into segments. Combination of letters constituting words; see *Voice*. The following classification of articulations or joints is usually made (Brockway and O'Malley, after Gray):

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICULATIONS.

Synarthrodial, immovable.	Sutura	vera (true)	dentata—*e.g.* interparietal.
			serrata—*e. g.* interfrontal.
			limbosa—*e. g.* fronto-parietal.
	"	notha (false)	squamosa—*e. g.* squamo-parietal.
			harmonia—*e. g.* intermaxillary.
	Schindylesis—*e. g.* rostrum of sphenoid and vomer.		
	Gomphosis—*e. g.* tooth in alveolus.		
Amphiarthrodial, mixed.	Surfaces connected by fibro-cartilage, not separated by synovial membrane—*e. g.* bodies of vertebræ.		
	Surfaces covered by fibro-cartilage and partially lined by synovial membrane—*e. g.* pubic symphysis.		
Diarthrodial, mixed.	Arthrodia gliding (not referable to any axis)—*e. g.* some movements in temporo-maxillary articulation.		
	Enarthrosis, ball-and-socket—*e. g.* shoulder and hip.		
	Ginglymus, hinge—*e. g.* elbow, knee; no lateral motion.		
	Diarthrosis rotatoria, or lateral ginglymus, a pivot within a ring—*e. g.* atlo-axoid.		
	Condyloid, ovoid head in elliptical cavity—*e. g.* wrist.		
	Reciprocal reception, saddle-shaped—*e. g.* carpo-metacarpal joint of thumb.		

Articula'tion, amphiarthro'dial. Amphiarthrosis. **A., arthro'dial**, arthrodia. **A., ball-and-socket**, enarthrosis. **A., Chopart's**, medio-tarsal joint. **A., con'fluent**, cutting short of words or running them together, as in some forms of mental disease. **A., cup-and-ball**, enarthrosis. **A., diarthro'dial**, diarthrosis. **A., false**, false joint, formed between fragments of bone that have remained ununited, or between luxated bone and surrounding parts. **A., immov'able**, synarthrosis. **A., mixed**, amphiarthrosis. **A., mov'able**, diarthrosis. **A. posi'tions**, term applied to positions at which the sounds of certain consonants are produced. **A., syno'vial**, A. bathed with synovial fluid. **A., tro'choid**, A. admitting of rotation only.

Articuli, ar-tik'u-le. Joints, small members. Zones of lenticular nucleus of corpus striatum. **A. digito'rum ma'nûs**, phalanges of fingers. **A. digito'rum pe'dis**, phalanges of toes.

Articulo mortis, ar-tik'u-lo mor'tis (in the article of death). At the point of death. **A. spina'lis**, semi-spinalis colli.

Articulus, ar-tik'u-lus. Joint segment, limb. **A. no'vus** (new joint), pseudarthrosis. **A. preternatura'lis**, pseudarthrosis. **A. spu'rius**, pseudarthrosis.

Artificial, ar-te-fish'al (*ars*, art, *facio*, to make). Formed by art. **A. a'nus**, see *Anus*. **A. eyes** are usually enamel, glass, or celluloid hollow hemispheres applied beneath the eyelids, to replace a lost eye. **A. fecunda'tion**, impregnation with semen injected by artificial means into the vagina or uterus. **A. impregna'tion**, A. fecundation. **A. joint**, false joint; see *Joint*. **A. leech**, see *Leech*. **A. limbs**, apparatus by which loss of limbs can be greatly palliated. **A. pu'pil**, see *Pupil*. **A. respira'tion**, see *Respiration, artificial*, and *Resuscitation, methods of*. **A. teeth**, these substitutes for natural teeth are made of ivory, tooth of hippopotamus, porcelain, etc.

Ar'tisan's cramp. Spasmodic affection of the muscles caused by prolonged co-ordination of a certain set of the muscles employed in delicate manipulation.

Artiscoccus lævis, ar-tis-kok'kus le'vis. Cynara scolymus.

Artiscus, ar-tis'kus (dim. of **Artos**, bread). Trochlear tablet.

Artistomia, ar-tis-tom'e-ah (*arti*, exactly, *stoma*, mouth). Distinct articulation; correct size of opening in a cut from operation.

Artizoos, ar-te-zo'os (*arti*, exactly, *zoe*, life). Just alive, being newly born or nearly dead.

Artocarpus (ar-to-karp'us) **heterophyl'la** (*artos*, bread, *karpos*, fruit). Species having astringent root, used in diarrhœa, etc. **A. inci'sa**, bread-fruit tree, Polynesian tree, fruit of which, milky and juicy, supplies the place of bread. Ashes of leaves mixed with cocoanut oil are used externally in leprosy. The root is astringent. **A. integrifo'lia**, root, astringent, is used in dysentery.

Artocreas, ar-tok'ra-as (*artos*, bread, *kreas*, flesh). Nourishing food made of various aliments boiled together.

Artogala, ar-tog'al-ah (*artos*, bread, *gala*, milk). Alimentary preparation of bread and milk; poultice.

Artomeli, ar-tom'a-le (*artos*, bread, *meli*, honey). Cataplasm of bread and honey.

Artopœopsora, ar-to-pe-o-so'rah (*artopoios*, baker, *psora*, itch). Baker's itch, form of eczema.

Ar'tus. Articulation; limb.

Artyma, ar'tim-ah (*artuo*, to prepare). Aroma; condiment.

Ar'um America'num be'tæ fo'liis. Dracontium fœtidum. **A. dracon'tium**, green dragon; indigenous; same properties as A. triphyllum. **A. dracun'culus** resembles A. maculatum in properties. **A. esculen'tum**, used as food by people of Madeira, Polynesia, etc., and laboring population of West Indies. **A. macula'tum**, *Wake robin, Priest's pintle, Cuckow pint;* fresh root is stimulant and hydragogue cathartic internally; externally, very acrid. From the root starch is prepared, called *Portland Island sago, Portland arrow root, Gersa serpentariæ, Cerusa serpentariæ, Fecula ari maculati*. **A., three-leaved**, A. triphyllum. **A. triphyl'lum**, *Three-leaved A., Indian turnip, Dragon root, Dragon turnip, Pepper turnip*. This plant grows all over the United States. Recent root has been employed in asthma, croup, and whooping cough, and boiled in lard is used in tinea capitis, and in milk in consumption. **A. Virgin'icum**, Peltandra Virginica. **A. vulga're**, A. maculatum. **A., wa'ter**, Calla palustris.

Arun'do bam'bos. Bamboo splint or bandage. **A. brach'ii ma'jor**, ulna. **A. b. mi'nor**, radius. **A. do'nax**, from S. Europe; root is antigalactic. **A. ind'ica**, Sagittarium alexipharmacum. **A. ma'jor**, tibia. **A. mi'nor**, fibula. **A. phrag'mites**, European plant with depurative properties. **A. saccharif'era**, see *Saccharum*.

Arva, ar'vah. Ava. **A. mulie'bria**, female generative organs.

Arveloz, ar-ve-loz. Alveloz.

Ar'vum (field). Vulva. **A. natu'ræ**, uterus.

Ary-arytænoidæus, ah-re-ah-rit-e-noid-e'us. Arytænoid. **A.-cornicula'tus obli'quus**, muscular fasciculi on upper surface of ary-epiglotticus muscle. **A.-c. rec'tus**, muscular fibres passing from arytenoid cartilage to cornicula of larynx. **A.-epiglotticus, epiglottid'eus**, or **membrano'sus**, aryteno-epiglotticus muscle. **A.-Santorin'ian lig'aments**, ligaments between arytenoid cartilages and cornicula of larynx. **A.-Santorinia'nus**, arytenoid muscle. **A.-syndesmicus**, ah-re-sin-des'mik-us. Collection of muscular fibres from cricoid cartilage to arytenoid.

Arytænoëpiglotticus, ah-re-te-no-ep-e-glot'tik-us (*arutaina*, pitcher). Belonging to arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis. Small, fleshy fasciculi attached at one extremity to the arytenoid cartilages, and by the other to the free edge of the epiglottis, forming part of the arytenoid muscle.

Arytæno-epiglottidæus, ah-re-te'no-ep-e-glot-tid-e'us. See *Sacculus laryngis*.

Arytænoïdæus, ah-rit-e-no-id-e'us. Small muscle passing from one arytenoid cartilage to the other; by its contraction it brings them together and diminishes aperture of glottis. It has been divided into three portions: *Arytænoidæus transversus* or *Ary-arytenoidæus* and two *Arytænoidæi obliqui*. **A. ma'jor**, A. trans-

versus. **A. mi'nor** or **obli'quus**, oblique portion of arytænoideus. **A. rec'tus**, ary-corniculatus rectus. **A. transver'sus**, transverse portion of arytænoideus.

Arytæno-pharyngeus, ah-re-te'no-far-in-ja'us. Muscle in some animals from arytenoid cartilage to lower part of pharynx.

Arytenial, a-rit-e'ne-al. Arytenoid.

Aryte'no-epiglot'tic or **epiglottide'an.** Belonging to the arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis, as aryteno-epiglottic or aryteno-epiglottidean fold of mucous membrane, so situated; aryteno-epiglottic muscle, muscular fibres passing from one of the two cartilages to the other.

Arytenoid, a-rit'en-oid (*arytæna, eidos*, shape). Ladle-shaped. **A. car'tilages**, two cartilages of larynx, situated posteriorly above the cricoid, which, by approximation, diminish the aperture of the glottis. Their upper extremities or cornua are now and then found loose as appendices, considered by some as distinct cartilages, *Cuneiform* or *tuberculated cartilages, Cornicula laryngis.* **A. glands**, small, glandular, whitish bodies situate anterior to the A. cartilages. They pour out mucous fluid to lubricate the larynx. **A. mus'cle**, arytenoïdæus.

Arytenoidum (ah-rit-en-oi'dum) **capit'ulæ.** Cornicula of larynx. See *Arytenoid cartilages.*

Arythm, a-rithm (*a, rhuthmos*, rhythm). Irregularity; term applied chiefly to the pulse, *arythmic pulse.*

As, in composition, see *Ad.*

As. Pound.

A'sa. Asafœtida. See *Assa.* **A. dul'cis**, benjamin. **A. fœt'ida**, asafœtida.

Asafœtida (Ph. U. S.), as-a-fet'id-ah. Assafœtida, *Devil's dung, Food of the gods.* Gum-resin, concrete juice of *Ferula assafœtida, F. scorodosma, Narthex assafœtida*, ord. Umbelliferæ. In small whitish, reddish, and violet masses, adhering together. Taste bitter and subacrid; smell alliaceous. It has been used as a condiment. It is antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant, and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. v to xx in pill.

Asagraya (a-sa-gray'ah) **or Asagræ'a officina'lis** (after Dr. Asa Gray). Schœnocaulon officinale; source of veratria.

Asapes, ah'sap-es (*a, sepo*, to corrupt). Sputa or other matter evacuated, not in a state of decay.

Asaphia, ah-saf'e-ah (same etymon). Defective articulation, usually from diseased or defective palate.

Asarabacca, as-ar-ab-ak'kah. Asarum. **A., broad-leaved**, Asarum Canadense.

Asarcia (ah-sark'e-ah) or **Asark'ia** (*a, sarx*, flesh). Want of flesh; emaciation.

Asarcon, ah-sark'on (*a, sarx*, flesh). Devoid of flesh.

Asarin, as'ar-in. Principle from Asarum Canadense.

Asarites, as-ar-e'tes. Diuretic wine of which asarum was an ingredient.

As'arol. Camphoraceous alcoholic matter from Asarum Canadense.

Asarone, as'a-rone. Camphoraceous material from root of Asarum Europæum and A. Canadense.

As'arum Canaden'se. *Canada Snake-root, Wild ginger, Cold foot, Broadleaf asarabacca, Indian ginger, Heart snake-root.* Used as a substitute for ginger; a warm stimulant and diaphoretic. **A. cam'phor**, asarone. **A. Carolinia'num**, A. Canadense. **A. Europæ'um**, ord. Aristolochiaceæ; the leaves are emetic, cathartic, and errhine. **A. hypocistis**, Cytinus hypocistis. **A. officina'le**, Asarum Canadense.

Asbestos (as-bes'tos) **scall** (*asbestos*, inveterate). See *Eczema of hairy scalp.*

Asbolic, as-bol'ik (*asbole*, soot). Relating or appertaining to soot, as asbolic or chimney-sweeper's cancer.

Asbolin, as'bo-lin. Bitter principle from soot.

Ascamonia, as-kam-o'ne-ah. Scammony.

Ascardamyctus, as-kard-am-ik'tus (*a, skardamutto*, to twinkle the eyes). One who stares with fixed eyes, without moving the eyelids.

Ascari'asis. Ascaridiasis.

Ascaricida (as-kar-is-e'dah) **anthelmin'tica** (*ascaris, cædo*, to kill). Veronia anthelmintica.

Ascaricide, as-kar'is-ide. Agent destructive of ascarides.

Ascaridiasis, as-kar-id-e'as-is (state of having). Ascarides as an intestinal parasite. Phtheiriasis.

Ascaridocnesmus, as-kar-id-ok-nez'mus (*ascaris, knesma*, itching). Itching of anus or vicinity from ascarides.

Ascaris (as'kar-is), pl. **Ascarides**, as-kar'id-ees (*askarizo*, to leap). Genus of nematoid intestinal worms, characterized by long, cylindrical body, extenuated extremities, and mouth furnished with three tubercules. Formerly there were reckoned two varieties, *A. lumbricoïdes* or *gigas hominis, Lumbricus, L. teres hominis, Scolex*, or long round-worm; and *A. vermicularis*, Ascaris proper, thread-worm or maw-worm. The former is alone included under the genus, a new genus having been formed of *A. vermicularis*, under name *Oxyuris;* it is *Oxyuris* or *Fusaria vermicularis*, or spring-worm. See *Worms* and *Parasites.* **A. ala'ta**, A. mystax; see *Parasites.* **A. gi'gas hom'inis**, see *Ascaris.* **A. lumbricoï'des**, see *Ascaris.* **A. my'stax**, slender worm, like A. lumbricoides, but a smaller parasite. **A. rena'lis**, Strongylus gigas. **A. trichu'ria**, tricocephalus. **A. vermicula'ris**, Oxyuris vermicularis. **A. viscera'lis**, Strongylus gigas.

Asceles, as'sel-es (*a, skelos*, leg). One who has no legs or very thin ones.

Ascella, as-sel'lah. Axilla.

Ascendens, as-sen'dens (*ascendo*, to ascend). Part that arises in a region lower than that in which it terminates. *Aorta ascendens* is aorta from origin to arch; *Vena cava ascendens*, large vein carrying blood from inferior parts to the heart.

Ascending, as-send'ing. Passing from below upward. Ascendens. **A. co'lon**, see *Colon.* **A. cur'rent**, current passing between positive pole on surface of the body and negative pole placed in the central or more external region. **A. degenera'tion**, degeneration in spinal cord gradually extending upward to cerebral region. **A. neuri'tis**, inflammation of nerve travelling centripetally. **A. paral'ysis**, paralysis beginning at the feet and gradually extending to the cerebral nervous system. **A. pro'cess**, nasal process. **A. ra'mus**, portion of ramus of ischium between tuberosity and descending ramus of pubic bone.

Ascen'sion. Upward movement, as to treatment by altitude; augmented intensity of disease; upward tendency or motion of an organ, as the uterus.

Ascensional angle, as-sen'shun-al an'gl. Angle which measures rotation of the eye about its axis.

Ascensus (as-sen'sus) **mor'bi.** Increase of disease.

Ascesis, as'sa-sis. Exercise.

Aschersonian (ash-er-so'ne-an) **ves'icles.** See *Vesicles, Aschersonian.*

Aschistodactylus, as-kis-to-dak'til-us (*a, schistos*, cleft, *daktulos*, finger). Monster whose fingers are not separated from one another; *Syndactylism.*

Ascia, as'se-ah. Axe. Bandage in shape of an axe.

Ascilla, as-sil'lah. Axilla.

Ascites, as-se'tes (*askos*, large belly). *Dropsy of the lower belly, Dropsy of the peritoneum, Abdominal dropsy.* Collection of serous fluid in the abdomen. Ascites proper is dropsy of the peritoneum, characterized by increased size of abdomen, fluctuation, and general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease, usually owing to obstructed circulation in some of the viscera or excitement of vessels of the abdominal organs. Treatment is essentially same as that of other dropsies. Paracentesis, when had recourse to, is usually palliative. Dropsy may be saccated or in cysts, and occasionally fluid accumulates exterior to the peritoneum, *Hydrepigastrium.* When in cysts it is termed *Hydrocystis, Hydrops abdominis saccatus* or *cysticus*, and *Ascites saccatus.* **A. adipo'sus**, so called when dropsical fluid is white and oily. **A. arthrit'icus**, A. from gout. **A. chylo'sus**, chylous dropsy, in which fluid is milky, probably from some abnormal communication with the lacteal vessels. **A. cruen'tus**, hemorrhage into the peritoneum. **A. hepat'icus**, dropsy from disease of liver. **A. hep'ato-cyst'icus**, dropsy or turgescence of gall-bladder. **A. inter'cus**, dropsy between skin and

peritoneum. **A. intermuscula'ris,** dropsy between muscles of the abdomen. **A. oleo'sus,** A. adiposus. **A. ova'rii,** dropsy of ovary. **A., pas'sive,** dropsy from organic disease of the viscera. **A. purulen'tus,** collection of pus in peritoneum; pyocœlia. **A. sacca'tus,** encysted peritoneal dropsy; ovarian dropsy; see *Ascites, Hydroarion,* and *Hydrops ovarii.* **A. subcuta'neus,** dropsy of wall of abdomen. **A. urino'sus,** escape of urine into cavity of peritoneum. **A. uteri'nus,** hydrometra.

Ascitic, as-sit'ik. Relating to, or affected with, ascites.

Asclepiadæ (as-kle-pe'ad-e) or **Asklepi'adæ.** Priest-physicians who served in ancient temples of Æsculapius, taking their name from being his descendants.

Asclepiadin, as-kle-pe'ad-in. Emetic, purgative, expectorant principle from Cynanchum vincetoxicum.

Asclepias, as-kla'pe-as. A. tuberosa. **A. al'ba,** A. vincetoxicum. **A. apo'cynum,** A. Syriaca. **A. asthmat'ica,** Tylophora asthmatica. **A. cornu'ti,** A. Syriaca. **A. cris'pa,** Gomphocarpus crispus. **A. Curassav'ica,** *Bastard ipecacuanha, Redhead, Blood-weed.* Juice is emeto-cathartic and antiperiodic; leaves are cathartic, emetic, and hæmostatic; root is used in asthma. Indigenous in Mexico and S. America. **A. decum'bens,** root is escharotic, cathartic, sudorific, diuretic. **A., flesh'-colored,** A. incarnata. **A. gigante'a,** mudar. **A. incarna'ta,** *Flesh-colored* or *swamp asclepias* or *silk-weed, Swamp milk-weed.* Root of this plant, growing in all parts of the United States, has same virtues as A. Syriaca and A. tuberosa; rhizome is cathartic, emetic, and expectorant. **A. obova'ta,** A. Syriaca. **A. proc'era,** *Beidelossar, Beidelsar.* Egyptian plant, leaves of which, made into a plaster, are applied to indolent tumors; the milky juice is caustic. **A. pseudosar'sa,** Hemidesmus Indicus. **A. pubes'cens,** A. Syriaca. **A. pul'chra,** A. incarnata. **A. seto'sa,** Mexican plant; tonic, antiperiodic, and diaphoretic. **A. Sullivan'tii,** *Smooth milkweed, Silkweed;* indigenous; same virtues as A. tuberosa. **A. Syri'aca,** *Common silkweed, Milkweed;* cortical part of root is given in powder in asthma and pulmonic affections. **A. tomento'sa,** A. Syriaca. **A. tubero'sa,** Asclepias (Ph. U. S.), *Butterfly weed, Pleurisy root, Flux root, Wind root, Wind weed, White root, Orange swallow root, Silkweed, Canada root, Orange apocynum, Tuberous-rooted swallow-wort;* in Virginia and Carolinas root has long been used as a remedy in pneumonic affections. Sudorific and mild purgative; expectorant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge; given to relieve flatulency and indigestion. **A. verticilla'ta,** indigenous; anodyne and diaphoretic; decoction used for snake-bites; milky juice is violently purgative. **A. vincetox'icum,** *Swallow-wort, White swallow-wort;* root of Vincetoxicum officinale and Cynanchum vincetoxicum; stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Asclepiasmus, as-kla-pe-az'mus. Hemorrhoids.

Asclepin, as-kle'pin. Gummy substance from decomposition of asclepiadin, itself a glucoside from asclepias and cynanchum. Diaphoretic, cathartic, and alterative.

Asclepion (as-kla'pe-on) or **Asclepiei'on.** Temple of Æsculapius, used, in antiquity, as place of worship, and frequented by the sick for medical advice. Also white principle from juice of Asclepias cornuti.

Ascococcus, as-ko-kok'kus (*askos,* bottle, *kokkos,* kernel or germ). Genus of schizomycetes, consisting of minute circular cells united by glairy intercellular substance. **A. Billroth'i,** found in putrefied meat.

Ascoïdium, as-ko-id'e-um (*askos,* pouch, *eidos,* shape). Genus of infusoria found in excreta and urine of typhoid-fever cases, drainage-water, etc.

Ascoma, as-ko'mah (*askos,* bottle). Eminence of pubes in females at period of puberty; mons veneris.

Ascomy'cetes. Family of fungi, including truffles, ergot of rye, etc.

Ascoph'ora muce'do. Minute fungus, as in mould of bread.

As'cos. Abdomen; cavity or sac.

As'cospore (*askos,* sac). Spore from a sac-shaped fungous cell.

Ascyphous, ah'siph-us (*a, skuphos,* cup). Without a head.

Ascyrum crux andreæ, as'sir-um cruks an'dre-e. Saint Andrew's cross; indigenous; discutient.

A'se. Anxiety, satiety.

Asebotoxin, ah-se-bo-toks'in. See *Andromeda japonica.*

Aselgotripsia, as-el-go-trip'se-ah (*aselges,* lustful, *tripsis,* rubbing). Copulation between two females.

Aselli, as-el'le (pl. of **Asel'lus**). Wood-lice or hoglice, once considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

Aselline, as'el-leen (*asellus,* codfish). $C_{25}H_{32}N_4$. Ptomaïne from cod-liver oil. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Asellus, as-el'lus (dim. of **Asinus,** an ass). Oniscus.

Asema (ah-sa'mah) **cri'sis** (*a, sema,* a sign). Unexpected crisis, without ordinary precursory signs.

Asemasia, as-em-az'e-ah (*a, sema,* a sign) or **Ase'mia.** Inability to give or appreciate any sign of reflective power or to comprehend articulate language. **A. express'iva,** A. of expression, as aphasia, agraphia, etc. **A. graph'ica,** inability to make or appreciate written characters. **A. mim'ica,** inability to make or appreciate gestures. **A. percepti'va,** A. of perception, as alexia. **A. verba'lis,** inability to speak or appreciate spoken language.

Asepsis, ah-sep'sis (*a, sepo,* to corrupt). State of non-putrefaction; prevention of septic poisoning or its causes, such as pathogenic micro-organisms. See *Antisepsis* and *Antiseptic.*

Aseptic, a-sep'tik. Relating to asepsis: not putrefying; non-putrefactive. **A. opera'tion,** operation in which all the rules of aseptic and antiseptic surgery are observed. **A. sur'gery,** surgical treatment that aims at exclusion from wounds of all septic material, micro-organisms, etc., the operative procedure being germ free. **A. treat'ment,** see *Antiseptic.*

Asep'ticism. See *Antiseptic.*

Aseptol, a-sep'tol. Light yellowish liquid, soluble, result of admixture of equivalent quantities of carbolic acid and sulphuric acid; used as antiseptic.

Asepton, ah-sep'ton (*a, sepo,* to corrupt). Asapes.

Asexual, a-seks'u-al. Devoid of sexual organs or characteristics; term applied to reproduction without sexual intercourse.

Asexualization, a-seks-u-al-i-za'shun. Rendering asexual, as operation of castration or spaying.

Ash, Amer'ican. Fraxinus Americana. **A., bit'ter,** Bittera febrifuga, quassia. **A., blue,** Fraxinus quadrangulata. **A., moun'tain,** Sorbus acuparia. **A., m., Amer'ican,** Sorbus Americana. **A., prick'ly,** Aralia spinosa, Xanthoxylon clava Herculis. **A., p., shrub'by,** Xanthoxylon fraxineum. **A., stink'ing,** Ptelea trifoliata. **A., tree,** Fraxinus excelsior. **A., white,** Fraxinus Americana.

Ashan'tee pep'per. *African cubebs, W. African pepper, Guinea* or *African black pepper.* Derived from Piper Clusii.

Asialia, ah-se-al'e-ah. Deficiency or absence of saliva.

Asialoch'ia. Asialia.

Asialorrhœa, ah-se-al-or-rhe'ah (*a, sialon,* saliva, *rheo,* to flow). Diminution in flow of saliva.

Asiatic (a-ze-at'ik) **bal'sam.** Balsamum Gileadense. **A. chol'era,** see *Cholera.*

Asimina triloba, as-im'in-ah tril'o-bah. See *Carica papaya.*

Asiminin, as-im'in-in. Alkaloid from Asimina triloba; anæsthetic.

Asitia, ah-sish'e-ah (*a, sitos,* food). Abstinence from food; want of appetite; lack of food.

Askeles, as'ke-les. Asceles.

Askites, as-ke'tes. Ascites.

Asklepiadæ, as-kle-pe'ad-e. Asclepiadæ.

Asodes (as-o'des) or **Assodes,** as-so'des (*ase,* disgust, satiety). Accompanied with anxiety and nausea, as *Febris asodes,* fever so characterized.

Aspalasomus, as-pal-as-o'mus (*aspalax,* mole, *soma,* body). Monster with imperfect development of the eyes; also, malformation in which fissure and eventration extend chiefly upon lower part of the abdomen, the urinary apparatus, genitals, and rectum opening externally by three distinct orifices. See *Celosoma.*

Asparagin, as-par'a-jin. See *Asparagus.* **A., bil'iary,** taurine.

Asparagus, as-par'a-gus. *Common asparagus, Sparagus, Speragus, Sparagrass, Sparrowgrass, Grass,* ord. Asphodeleæ. Fresh roots are diuretic, perhaps owing to immediate crystallizable principle, *asparagin* ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$), found in it as well as in marshmallow, licoriceroot, lettuce, and several other plants; they are also sedative. Acted on by acids, *aspartic acid* or amidosuccinic acid results. Extract of the roots is used as a sedative in heart affections. **A. officina'lis,** asparagus.

Asparamide, as-par'am-ide. Asparagin.

Aspartic acid, as-par'tic as'id. See *Asparagus.*

Aspasia, as-paz'e-ah. Ball of wood soaked in infusion of galls, used for constringing the vagina.

As'pen, Amer'ican. Populus tremuloides. **A., Europe'an,** Populus tremula.

Aspera arteria, as'per-ah ar-ta're-ah. Trachea.

Aspergillus, as-per-jil'lus. Developmental form of fungus, found under different names in different parts of the body, as **A. auricula'ris,** in wax of human ear; **A. fumiga'tus,** A. nigrescens; **A. glau'cus,** in same locality and in lungs of animals; **A. mucorol'des,** in gangrenous or tuberculous portions of the lungs; **A. nigres'cens,** in the ear and in mycoses of the lungs and in the nose.

Asperitas (as-per'it-as) or **Asperitudo,** as-per-it-u'do. Asperity; hoarseness; acidity. **A. arte'riæ as'peræ,** hoarseness. **A. cu'tis,** roughness of skin from deficient secretion of sebaceous matter.

Asperitudo, as-per-it-u'do. Trachoma, asperitas.

Asperity, as-per'it-e. Inequality on surface of bone, serving for insertion of fibrous structures.

Asperm'al. Aspermous.

Asperma'sia or **Aspermatia,** ah-spur-mah'she-ah. Aspermatism.

Aspermatism, a-spurm'a-tism (*a, sperma,* sperm). Reflux of sperm from urethra into bladder during venereal orgasm; absence of, or inability to ejaculate, seminal secretion.

Asperm'atous. Aspermous.

Aspermia, a-spur'me-ah. Aspermatism.

Asperm'ous. Deficient in amount of semen. Affected with aspermatism.

Aspersion, as-pur'shun (*aspergo,* to sprinkle). Act of sprinkling or pouring liquid *guttatim* over a wound, ulcer, etc.; cataplasm; fomentation.

Asperula, as-per'u-lah (dim. of **Asper,** rough). Galium aparine. **A. odora'ta,** sweet-scented wood-roof; diuretic, tonic, astringent.

Asphalgesia, as-fal-ga'ze-ah. Tactile impression of a burn made by contact with metals; generally noticed in hypnotism.

Asphaltites, as-fal-te'tes (same etymon as **Asphaltum**). First lumbar vertebra.

Asphaltum, as-fal'tum (*asphalizo,* to strengthen). *Bitumen of Judæa, Jews' pitch.* Black resinous material, sometimes found pure, formed of C., O., H., N. It enters into composition of certain ointments and plasters.

Asphodelus, as-fod'al-us. *Day lily, Daffodil.* Bulbs of this Southern European plant (nat. ord. Liliaceæ) contain a fecula with which bread has been made, and have been considered diuretic. Also used as an application in scabies.

Asphyctic (as-fik'tik) or **Asphyctous,** as-fik'tus. Appertaining or relating to asphyxia; pulseless.

Asphyxia, as-fiks'e-ah (*a, sphuxis,* pulse). Formerly suspension of circulation or syncope; pulselessness; suspended animation, produced by non-conversion of venous blood of the lungs into arterial, from interrupted respiration. Owing to supply of air being cut off, unchanged venous blood of the pulmonary artery passes into minute radicles of the pulmonary veins; but as the latter require arterial blood to excite them, more or less stagnation takes place in the pulmonary capillaries. Death occurs from this cause and from want of arterial blood, and not owing to venous blood being distributed through the system and poisoning it. Apparent death, death trance, is characterized by suspension or diminution of respiration and circulation to such degree as to be scarcely, or not at all, perceptible. Several varieties of asphyxia have been designated: 1. *A. of the New-born,* often dependent upon feeble condition of the infant, or on torpor of medulla oblongata not permitting respiration to be established. 2. *A. by Inhalation of Gases,* some of which cause death by producing spasmodic closure of the glottis; others, by want of oxygen. 3. *A. from Mechanical Causes,* as by strangulation, or hanging, or suffocation. 4. *A. by Submersion,* A. by drowning, death occurring in this way in consequence of the medium being unfit for respiration. See *Submersion, Suffocation,* and *Resuscitation.* 5. *A. from Torpor of Medulla Oblongata.* 6. *A., Cutaneous,* condition resulting when animal, as rabbit, is shaved, and body coated over with varnish impenetrable to water and gases, death occurring from asphyxia; gangrene of the skin. For modes of resuscitation, see *Resuscitation.* **A. al'gida,** A. from exposure to cold. **A. cataph'ora,** A. with brief remissions. **A., chol'era,** Asiatic cholera. **A., cuta'neous,** see *Asphyxia.* **A. flatulen'ta,** apoplexia flatulenta. **A., heat,** sunstroke. **A. idiopath'ica,** fatal syncope owing to relaxation of the heart; see *Suffocation.* **A. immerso'rum,** A. by submersion. **A. by inhala'tion of gases,** see *Asphyxia.* **A. lethar'gica,** torpor with drowsiness. **A. liv'ida,** A. attended with cyanosis, vessels of skin being swollen with blood. **A., lo'cal,** see *Gangrene.* **A. from mechan'ical causes,** see *Asphyxia.* **A. neonato'rum** or **neophyto'rum,** A. of the new-born. **A. of new'-born,** see *Asphyxia.* **A. pal'lida,** A. attended with pallor of surface of body. **A. pestilen'ta,** see *Cholera.* **A., pestilen'tial,** see *Cholera.* **A., so'lar,** sunstroke. **A. spina'lis,** A. from extravasation of blood into spinal canal. **A. by submer'sion,** see *Asphyxia.* **A. suffocatio'nis,** A. from suffocation. **A. from tor'por of medul'la,** see *Asphyxia.* **A. traumat'ica,** A. from injury. **A. Valsalvia'na,** syncope from heart affection. **A. vi'gil,** coma accompanied with delirium; see *Coma vigil.*

Asphyxial (as-fiks'e-al) or **Asphyxic,** as-fiks'ik. Relating to asphyxia.

Asphyxiants, as-fiks'e-ants. Producing asphyxia. **A., tox'ic,** substances which produce poisonous asphyxial symptoms.

Asphyxiated (as-fiks'e-a-ted) or **Asphyxied,** as-fiks'eed. In a condition of asphyxia.

Asphyxy, as-fix'e. Asphyxia.

As'pic. Lavandula spica.

Aspiden, as'pid-en. Impure form of acid from male fern; filicic acid.

Aspidiopsoriasis, as-pid-e-o-so-ri'as-is (*aspidion,* small shield). Psoriasis attended with shield-shaped scales.

Aspidiscus, as-pid-is'kus (*aspidion,* small round shield). External sphincter ani.

Aspidium athamanticum, as-pid'e-um ath-am-an'tik-um (*aspidion,* small shield). South African fern, ord. Filices; anthelmintic; used in powder, infusion, or electuary, especially in tape-worm. **A. coria'ceum,** Calagualæ radix. **A. depas'tum,** Polypodium filix mas. **A. dis'color,** see *Calagualæ radix.* **A. ero'sum,** Polypodium filix mas. **A. ferrugin'eum,** see *Calagualæ radix.* **A. fi'lix fœm'ina,** Asplenium filix fœmina. **A. fi'lix mas,** Polypodium filix mas. **A. margina'le,** marginal shield-fern; rhizome has properties of A. filix mas. **A. rig'idum,** species of A. growing near Pacific coast of U. S., used in tape-worm.

Aspidol, as'pid-ol. $C_{20}H_{34}O$. Material derived from Aspidium filix mas, having same reactions as cholesterin.

Aspidosamine, as-pid-oz'am-een. Emetic alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$) derived from quebracho bark.

Aspidosperma quebracho, as-pid-o-spur'mah quebrak'o. Evergreen tree growing in S. America, from which quebracho bark is obtained. The latter is used in diseases accompanied with dyspnœa, as emphysema, pleuritis, phthisis, etc., in doses of half a drachm; also tonic.

Aspidospermatine, as-pid-o-spur'mat-een. Alkaloid from quebracho, isomeric with aspidospermine; antipyretic.

Aspidospermine, as-pid-o-spur'meen. $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$. Weak alkaloid from quebracho, used in asthma, emphysema, etc. Citrate, hydrochlorate, and sulphate are used.

Aspilia latifolia, as-pil'e-ah lat-e-fo'le-ah. Hemorrhage plant; grows in Africa; used as astringent in hemorrhage.

Aspiration, as-pir-a'shun (*aspiro*, to breathe). Inspiration; act of attracting or sucking; suction, as in cataract extraction; employment of aspirator; imbibition; pronunciation of vowel with full breath. See *Derivation.* **A., pneu'matic,** see *Aspirator.* **A., trache'al,** syringe to be placed over tracheotomy-tube to remove mucus, etc.

Aspirator, as'pir-a-tor. Pneumatic aspirator; explorative instrument for evacuation of fluid contents of tumors, effusions, collections of blood, pus, etc.

Asplenium (as-ple'ne-um) or **Asplenum,** as-ple'num (*splen*, spleen). *Spleenwort, Miltwaste.* **A. adian'tum ni'grum,** black maidenhair; rhizome is diuretic. **A. arbo'reum,** species of Jamaica and S. America; anthelmintic and expectorant. **A. au'reum,** A. ceterach. **A. cet'erach,** demulcent, anodyne; used in dropsy, asthma, and calculous affections. **A. esculen'tum,** species growing in India, China, etc.; antiperiodic, expectorant, laxative. **A. falca'tum,** species growing in Australia, India, etc.; rhizome is astringent in dysentery, etc.; herb is laxative. **A. fi'lix fœm'ina,** *Female fern, Spleenwort;* root resembles that of male fern, and possesses similar anthelmintic virtues. **A. hir'tum,** species growing in S. Sea islands, Java, Borneo, etc.; vermifuge and expectorant. **A. latifo'lium,** A. ceterach. **A. mura'le,** A. ruta. **A. obtu'sum,** A. ruta muraria. **A. ru'ta mura'ria,** *Wallrue, White maidenhair, Tentwort;* used in same cases as A. filix fœmina. **A. scolopen'drium,** *Hart's tongue, Spleenwort,* properties like A. filix fœmina; see *Calcifraga.* **A. serra'tum,** of W. Indies and S. America; used in hepatic affections and diarrhœa. **A. trichom'anes** or **trichomanoï'des,** *Common maidenhair, Dwarf spleenwort;* properties like the last.

Asplenum, as-ple'num. Asplenium; A. ceterach.

Aspredo, as-pra'do (*asper*, rough). Trachoma, urticaria. **A. milia'cea,** miliary fever.

Aspritudo, as-pre-tu'do (*asper*, rough). Trachoma.

Assa, as'sah (*assus*, dry). Tamarind; sun-bath; sudatorium; dry nurse.

Assacou, as-sa-koo. Hura Brasiliensis.

Assafetida or **Assafœtida,** as-sa-fet'id-ah. Asacœtida.

Assala, as-sal'ah. Nutmeg.

Assatio, as-sah'she-o (*asso*, to broil). Preparation of food or medicines in their own juice.

Assay, as-sa'. To analyze any substance, particularly to ascertain proportion of constituents. Process is called *As'say.*

Assella, as-sel'lah. Axilla.

Asser, as'sur. Splint.

Asserac, as'se-rak. Preparation of opium or other narcotic, used by the Turks.

Asserculum, as-serk'u-lum (dim. of **Asser**, board). Splint.

Asses' milk. See *Milk.*

Asses'trix (*assideo*, to sit by). Midwife.

Assidens, as'sid-ens (*as, sedeo*, to be seated). An accompanying, concomitant, or accessory symptom.

Assimilable, as-sim'il-a-bl (*as, similis*, like, *habilis*, able). Susceptible of assimilation.

Assimilate, as-sim'i-late. To effect assimilation.

Assimilating (as-sim'il-a-ting) or **Assimilatory,** as-sim'il-a-to-re. Effecting assimilation.

Assimilation, as-sim-il-a'shun. Act by which living bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance matters which may be placed in contact with it. The reverse action—separating and eliminating matters already assimilated in the act of nutrition—is termed *Destructive assimilation.* **A., pri'mary,** act by which food, after being converted into chyle, is taken up by the blood. **A., sec'ondary,** change following primary assimilation occurring in the capillaries.

As'sis. Asserac, opium.

Asso'ciated move'ments. Movements, as in a paralyzed part when corresponding unaffected part is moved. See *Instinctive.* **A. paral'ysis,** paralysis of associated muscles.

Asso'ciative fascic'uli. Cerebral fibres—*fibres of association*—bringing into association cortical areas of same side of brain.

Assodes, as-so'des. Accompanied with anxiety and nausea, as *Febris assodes,* fever accompanied with such symptoms.

Assuetude, as'swe-tewd (*as, suesco*, to accustom to anything). Habit, tolerance.

Assula, as'su-lah (dim. of **Assis**, board). Splint.

Assultus, as-sul'tus (*assilio*, to leap upon). Attack.

Assumption, as-sum'shun (*as* and *sumo*, to take). Prehension. Appropriation of oxygen or nutritive material by the blood.

As'surin. Substance in tissue of brain; properties not definitely known.

Astacolith, as-tak'o-lith (*astakos*, lobster, *lithos*, stone). Crab's eye. Concretion in stomach of crawfish having that appearance; used for gout, acid conditions, and hemorrhage.

Astakillos, as-tak-il'los. Malignant gangrenous ulcer of the legs.

Astasia, as-tah'ze-ah (*a, histemi*, to fix). Dissatisfaction; restlessness; tremor; suffering; indisposition. **A. aba'sia,** difficulty in standing and walking, without association with motor paralysis or disordered sensibility; a form of hysteria devoid of organic lesion.

Astatic, a-stat'ik. Restless; not restrained as to movement, as *astatic magnetic needle.*

Asteatodes, ah-sta-at-o'des (*a, stear*, suet). Having sebaceous secretion of the skin absent or defective.

Asteatosis, ah-sta-at-o'sis (*a, stear*, suet). Deficiency or absence of fat or sebaceous secretion. *Asteatoses* are diseases characterized by such absence or deficiency.

Aster (*aster*, a star). Dividing nucleus in which fibrils are arranged in open loops and around a common centre, radiated like a star. See *Karyokinesis.* **A. amellus,** am-el'lus, grows in Europe and Asia; used in bubo and hernia. **A. at'ticus,** bubonium. **A. cordifo'lius,** *Heart-leaved aster,* A. puniceus, *Rough-stemmed aster,* and other indigenous species, ord. Compositæ, possess aromatic properties; antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and nervine. **A. dysenter'icus,** Inula dysenterica. **A., heart-leaved,** A. cordifolius. **A. hele'nium,** Inula helenium. **A. inguina'lis,** Eryngium campestre. **A. officina'lis,** Inula helenium. **A. punic'eus,** see *A. cordifolius.* **A. tortifo'lius,** Sericocarpus tortifolius. **A. undula'tus,** Inula dysenterica.

Asteracantha (as-ter-ak-an'thah) **longifo'lia.** Hygraphila spinosa.

Asterias lutea, as-ta're-as lu'te-ah. Gentiana lutea.

Asterion, as-te're-on. Point of junction of lambdoid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid suture in skull; used in craniometry.

Asternal, a-stur'nal. Not connected with sternum.

Asternia, ah-stur'ne-ah (*a, sternon*, sternum). Monstrosity in which there is absence of sternum.

Asterocephalus succisa, as-te-ro-sef'al-us suk-se'-zah (*aster*, a star, *kephale*, head). Scabiosa succisa.

Asthene'ma. Asthenia.

Asthenes, as'then-es. Infirm.

Asthenia, as-then-e'ah (*a, sthenos*, strength). Want of strength, debility; infirmity. **A. deglutitio'nis,** paralysis of the pharynx. **A. dolorif'ica,** angina pectoris. **A. infan'tum,** marasmus. **A. mus'cular,** weakness of muscular movements; paralysis; contraction; wry-neck. **A., ner'vous,** neurasthenia. **A. pectora'lis,** angina pectoris.

Asthenic, as-then'ik. Relating or belonging to asthenia; weak, feeble, as asthenic diseases.

Asthenicopyra (as-then-ik-op'ir-ah) or **Asthenicopyretus,** as-then-ik-o-pir'et-us (*asthenes*, weak, *pur*, fever). Fever, adynamic.

Asthenopia, as-then-o'pe-ah (*asthenes*, weak, *ops*, eye). Weakness of sight; weak-sightedness with fatigue, strain, indistinctness, dread of light, etc. *True* or *accommodative a.* is observed in hypermetropia and astigmatism, and is curable by convex

glasses. *Apparent a.* occurs in myopia, and occasionally in hyperæmia of optic disk and retina. *Binocular* or *muscular a.*, sometimes mistaken for accommodative asthenopia, may arise from weakness or insufficiency of the internal recti muscles or of the ciliary muscles. *Nervous a.* may be produced by some affection of the nervous centres; it may be dependent on an over-sensitive and irritable retina, *retinal a.* **A., true,** accommodative asthenopia.

Asthenopyra (as-then-op'ir-ah) or **Asthenopyretus,** as-then-o-pir'et-us (*asthenes,* weak, *pur,* fever). Adynamic fever, typhus.

Asthma, asth'mah (laborious breathing). *Broken-windedness, Nervous asthma.* Great difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with wheezing sound and sense of constriction in the chest; cough and expectoration; chronic disease, not readily curable. It is frequently hereditary. In some cases respiration is universally puerile during the attack. In spasmodic form respiratory murmur is very feeble or absent, and in all forms percussion elicits clear pulmonary sound. The disease generally consists in some source of irritation, occasionally, perhaps, in paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves, *Broncho-paralysis, Paralysis nervi vagi in parte thoracica,* more frequently the former, the phenomena all indicating constriction of smaller bronchial ramifications. Treatment is one that relieves spasmodic action—anæsthetics, narcotics, counter-irritants, change of air, etc. **A. acu'tum of Mil'lar,** spasm of glottis, laryngismus stridulus. **A. aër'ium,** pneumothorax. **A. aër'ium ab emphysem'ate pulmo'num,** emphysema of the lungs. **A. arthrit'icum,** angina pectoris. **A. bilio'sum,** A. due to dyspepsia. **A., bron'chial,** asthma. **A., bronchit'ic,** catarrhal or humid a. **A., car'diac,** dyspnœa dependent upon disease of heart. **A., catar'rhal,** A. with augmented secretion from bronchial tubes; A., humid. **A., cen'tral,** A. from lesion of central nervous system. **A., convul'sive,** dry a.; spasm of glottis, angina pectoris. **A. crys'tals,** colorless crystalline bodies said to be found in sputa of asthmatic patients. **A. cultrario'rum,** asthma, grinder's. **A. diaphragmat'icum** or **dolorif'icum,** angina pectoris. **A., dyspep'tic,** A. dependent upon irritation of the stomach. **A. emphysem'atous,** pneumothorax. **A. fullo'rum,** weaver's asthma. **A., grind'er's,** grinder's disease or rot; aggregate of functional phenomena, induced by inhalation of particles thrown off during operation of grinding metallic instruments, etc.; structural changes are enlargement of bronchial tubes, expansion of pulmonary tissue, and phthisis. **A. gyp'seum,** A. pulverulentum. **A., hay,** see *Fever, hay.* **A., Heb'erden's,** angina pectoris. **A. herpet'icum,** asthma associated with herpes. **A., hu'mid** or **hu'moral,** *Common* or *Spitting asthma,* is when the disease is accompanied with expectoration; pulmonary œdema. **A. infan'tum,** cynanche trachealis. **A. infan'tum spasmod'icum,** A. thymicum. **A., intermit'tent, of chil'dren,** A. thymicum. **A., intrin'sic,** A. due to irritation of lungs. **A., Kop'pian,** A. thymicum. **A., laryngе'al,** laryngismus stridulus. **A. laryngе'um infan'tum,** A. thymicum. **A., mar'iner's,** beriberi. **A. metallario'rum,** miner's asthma. **A. Mil'lari acu'tum,** A. acutum. **A., mi'ner's,** miner's asthma. **A., moist,** A., humid; A. with purulent expectoration. **A. monta'num,** A. pulverulentum. **A. nephrit'icum,** A. associated with Bright's disease. **A., ner'vous,** asthma. **A. noctur'num,** incubus. **A., organ'ic,** A., cardiac. **A., pitu'itous,** A., catarrhal or humid. **A., pneumobul'bar,** A. from irritation of pneumogastric nerve. **A., pot'ter's,** see *Pneumokoniosis.* **A. pulverulen'tum,** variety to which millers, bakers, and grinders are subject. **A., re'nal,** uræmic a. **A. seni'le** or **senio'rum,** A. of old persons. **A. sic'cum.** Paroxysm is sudden, violent, and of short duration; cough slight and expectoration scanty, with spasmodic constriction. **A. spasmod'icum** or **spas'ticum,** convulsive a. **A. spas'tico-arthrit'icum incon'stans,** angina pectoris. **A. spas'ticum infan'tum,** A. thymicum. **A., spit'ting,** A., moist. **A. syncop'ticum,** angina pectoris. **A. thy'micum,** *Laryngeal asthma, Stridulous* or *spasmodic laryngitis, Suffocative* or *internal convulsion, Intermittent asthma of children, Crowing inspiration, Vocal asynergy, Spasmodic, nervous,* or *hysterical cough, Laryngeal chorea* or *vertigo, Koppian asthma, Thymic asthma, Laryngismus stridulus, Spasm of the larynx* or *glottis, Croup-like inspiration of infants, Child-crowing, Spasmodic croup, Pseudo-croup, Spurious* or *cerebral croup, Phrenoglottism, Suffocating nervous catarrh.* Disease of infants, characterized by suspension of respiration at intervals; great difficulty of breathing, with crowing inspiration, especially on waking, swallowing, or crying; ending often in fit of suffocation with convulsions. These symptoms are often accompanied by rigidity of fingers and toes; thumb being frequently drawn forcibly into palm of clenched hand, whence name *Carpo-pedal spasm,* so called by Kopp. **A. typ'icum,** asthma characterized by periodicity. **A., uræ'mic,** difficulty of breathing accompanying Bright's disease. **A. u'teri,** hysteria. **A. weed,** Lobelia inflata.

Asthmatic, asth-mat'ik. Broken-winded; affected with asthma; relating to asthma. **A. drop'sy,** beriberi.

Asthmatophthisis, asth-mat-o-te'sis. Phthisis with asthma.

Asthmatorthopnœa (asth-mat-or-thop-ne'ah) or **Asthmorthopnœa,** asth-mor-thop-ne'ah. Orthopnœa due to asthma.

Astigmatic, a-stig-mat'ik (*a, stigma,* point). Affected with or relating to astigmatism. **A. lens** is one used for ascertaining amount of astigmatism.

Astigmatism, a-stig'ma-tizm (*a, stigma,* point). State of irregular refraction in the eye, in which rays are not brought to one focus, but converge at different distances. It may be remedied by use of cylindrical glasses, directions for which, as well as descriptions of ophthalmoscopic appearances, etc., may be found in works on the eye. *Regular astigmatism* is a term applied to involvement of the whole cornea; *irregular a.,* when only portion of cornea is affected. Various forms are described: *abnormal irregular a.,* in which there is defective curvature of cornea or abnormal structure or location of the lens; *normal irregular a.,* due to changes in structure and density of lens, with polyopia; *acquired a.,* due to flattened cornea or displacement of lens; *corneal a.,* where cause exists in cornea; *hypermetropic a.,* in which there is hypermetropia in the two chief meridians, with additional degree of hypermetropia in one of them; *compound h. a.,* or a. with emmetropia in one of these meridians and hypermetropia in the other, *simple h. a.; myopic a.,* with emmetropia in one of these meridians and myopia in the other; *simple myopic a.,* or myopia in both such meridians, with additional degree of myopia in one of them, *compound myopic a.; lenticular a.,* in which cause exists in the lens; *mixed a.,* having myopia in one meridian and hypermetropia in the other; *regular a.,* due to corneal curvature, and having different focal distance of the two meridians.

Astigmatoscope, a-stig-mat'o-skope (*a, stigma,* point, *skopeo,* to see). Instrument for discovering amount of reflection from the cornea.

Astigmometer, a-stig-mom'e-tur. Instrument for determining degree of astigmatism through difference in refraction between meridians of the cornea.

Ast'ley Coop'er's her'nia. Crural hernia with multilobar sac.

Astomia, as-to'me-ah (*a, stoma,* mouth). Absence of mouth. Animal so affected is *As'tomous* or *Astom'atous.*

Astrag'alo-calca'neal. Relating to astragalus and calcaneum, as A.-c. articulation and A.-c. ligaments.

Astragaloid, as-trag'al-oid (*astragalus, eidos,* form). Resembling the astragalus.

Astragaloï'des syphilit'ica. Astragalus exscapus.

Astragalo-scaphoid, as-trag'a-lo-scaf'oid. Relating to astragalus and scaphoid, as A.-s. articulation.

Astragalotomy, as-trag-al-ot'o-me (*tome,* cutting). Excision of the astragalus.

Astrag'alus. Short bone situated at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated

with the tibia; huckle-bone, sling-bone, or first bone of foot; atlas or first vertebra of neck. Ancient measure used by medical men. **A. adscen'dens,** species growing in Persia, from which tragacanth is obtained. **A. brachyca'lyx,** also source of tragacanth. **A. Cre'ticus,** species from Crete and Greece yielding tragacanth. **A. ex'scapus,** *Stemless milkvetch.* Nat. ord. Leguminosæ. Diuretic, diaphoretic, antisyphilitic. **A. glycyphyl'lus,** herb of Europe and Asia; leaves are aperient and used in retention of urine, strangury, etc. **A. gum'mifer,** from Persia, is also a source of tragacanth. **A. mollis'simus,** locoweed, plant of W. United States, of toxicological interest only; active principle is narcotic, powerful sialagogue, and tetanic. **A. pote'rium** grows in Granada; root is tonic and nervine. **A. tragacan'thus,** see *Tragacantha.* **A. ve'rus,** *Goatshorn, Milkvetch.* Plant affording gum tragacanth; see *Tragacantha.* Tragacanth is also credited to other species of Astragalus, such as A. parnassii, etc.

Astrantia, as-tran'she-ah. Imperatoria. **A. diapen'sia,** sanicula. **A. ma'jor,** *Black sanicle, B. masterwort,* of Central Europe; rhizome is purgative.

Astrapaphobia, as-trap-ah-fo'be-ah (*astrape,* lightning, *phobos,* fear). Morbid dread of lightning, with nausea, vomiting, etc.

Astriction, as-trik'shun (*astringo,* to constringe). Action of astringents; constriction; tightness of a bandage. Constipation.

Astrictoria, as-trik-to're-ah. Astringents.

Astringent principle, as-trin'jent prin'se-pl. Vegetable principle existing in bark of numerous plants possessing constringing properties. **A. root,** Comptonia asplenifolia.

Astringents, as-trin'jents (same etymon as **Astriction**). Medicines which constringe organic textures and diminish secretion from mucous membranes, check hemorrhage, etc. They act locally on the part to which they are applied, or remotely on internal organs after absorption into the blood. The following list includes all the important astringents (Brunton):

- Acids.
- Alcohol.
- Alum.
- Chalk and lime.
- Salts of the heavier metals:
  - Bismuth salts.
  - Cadmium sulphate.
  - Copper sulphate.
  - Ferric chloride.
  - Lead acetate.
  - Silver nitrate.
  - Zinc sulphate.
- Gallic acid.
- Tannic acid.
- Vegetable substances containing gallic and tannic acids:
  - Catechu.
  - Galls.
  - Kino.
  - Oak-bark.
  - Uva ursi.
  - Arbutin.

Astringents which arrest hemorrhage from surfaces or vessels are called *styptics.* They do this by causing rapid formation of a clot or by contracting the vessels. The chief styptics are:

Acids.	Collodion.	Acting mechanically.
Actual cautery.	Matico.	
Alum.	Spider's web.	
Ferric chloride.	Cold (ice).	By contracting the small vessels.
Gallic acid.	Digitalis.	
Tannic acid.	Ergot.	
Lead acetate.		

Astrios, as'tre-os. Acteria gemma.

Astrion (as'tre-on) or **Astris,** as'tris. Astragalus.

As'tro (*astron,* star). In composition, star.

Astrobles, as'tro-bles (*astro, ballo,* to strike). One struck by the stars, *sideratus;* that is, in an apoplectic state.

Astrobolesia (as-tro-bol-ah-ze'ah) or **Astrobolia,** as-tro-bol'e-ah. Apoplexy.

Astrobolism, as-trob'o-lizm. Apoplexy. Sunstroke. Gangrene.

Astrobolus (as-trob'o-lus) or **Astroïtis,** as-tro-e'tis (*aster,* star). Asteria gemma.

Astrology, as-trol'o-je (*astro, logos,* discourse). Art of divining by inspecting the stars, *Astromantia;* formerly considered part of medicine.

Astromantia, as-tro-man-te'ah. Astrology.

Astroneum graveolens, as-tro'ne-um grav-e'o-lens. Species of New Granada, having astringent fruit.

Astruthium, as-trew'the-um. Imperatoria.

Astuchium, as-tu'ke-um. Part of inferior cornu of lateral ventricle of brain.

Asturian rose, as-tu're-an rose. Endemic cutaneous affection of Asturia.

Astylis, as-til'is. Variety of lettuce; antaphrodisiac.

Astyphia (ah-stif'e-ah) or **Astysia,** ah-stis-e-ah (*a, stuo,* to make erect). Impotence; want of erectile power.

Asulci, ah-sul'se. Lapis lazuli.

Asyllabia, ah-sil-lab'e-ah. Want of power to express words syllabically.

Asylum, as-i'lum. Usually place of refuge, care, or treatment for those affected with diseases of organs of sense or of the senses. **A. ear,** morbid condition of external ear sometimes noticed in patients of asylums for the insane. See *Hæmatoma auris.*

Asymbolia, ah-sim-bol'e-ah (*a, sumballo,* to connect). Aphasia. Want of ability to express one's self by signs.

Asymmetrical, a-sim-met'ri-cal. Not symmetrical.

Asymmetry, (*a, sum,* together, *metron,* measure). Absence of usual similarity in appearance, shape, etc. of surfaces or organs characterizing opposite sides of the body. **A., merid'ional,** regular astigmatism.

Asynclitism, ah-sin'klit-izm (*a, sun,* together, *klitos,* inclined). Want of parallelism of planes of fœtal head to those of pelvis.

Asynechia, ah-sin-ek'e-ah (*sunecheia,* connection). Absence of continuity.

Asynergy, a-sin'er-je (*a, sun,* together, *ergon,* work). Want of correlation between organs. **A., locomo'tor progres'sive,** progressive locomotor ataxy. **A., ver'bal,** aphasia. **A., vo'cal,** asthma thymicum; want of co-ordination of laryngeal muscles, as in chorea.

Asynesia, ah-sin-a'ze-ah (*a, suniemi,* to comprehend). Dementia.

Asynodia, ah-sin-od'e-ah (*a, sunodia,* copulation). Impotence; suspension of or lack of sexual intercourse.

Asynovia, ah-sin-o've-ah. Deficiency or lack of synovial fluid.

Asyntrophy, ah-sin'tro-fe (*a, sun,* together, *trophe,* nourishment). Absence of symmetrical nourishment or growth.

Asystolia (ah-sis-tol'e-ah) or **Asystole,** ah-sis'tol-e (*sustole,* systole). Incomplete systole or ventricular contraction, so that the ventricles are not freed of blood; met with in degeneration of cardiac muscles.

Asystolic, a-sis-tol'ik. Relating to asystolia or incomplete systole.

Asystolism, a-sis'to-lism. Asystolia.

At, in composition, same as *Ad.*

Atactic, a-tak'tik (*a, taxis,* order). Erratic, irregular, ataxic. **A. apoph'yses,** term given to minute ramifications of veins.

Atactically aphasic, at-ak'te-kal-le af-a'zik. One who can recall the proper name for words, but who cannot arrange them in any other way.

Atalantia monophylla, at-a-lan'te-a mon-o-fil'lah. Malabar shrub, bark of which is bitter and antispasmodic, and oil is used as external application in rheumatism and paralysis.

Ataraxia, ah-tar-aks'e-ah (*ataraxia,* peace of mind). Moral tranquillity; devoid of emotion.

Atavism, at'a-vizm (*atavus,* ancestor, forefather). Case in which anomaly or disease in a family is lost in one generation, reappearing in a following. Tendency in offspring of living beings to inherit characters of their progenitors.

Ataxaphasia, ah-taks-af-az'e-ah. An ataxic or disordered condition of aphasia, as shown in inability to speak sentences correctly.

Ataxia, ah-taks'e-ah (*a, taxis,* order). Ataxy; disorder, irregularity, as of pulse; disorder of nervous system, especially that form characterizing nervous

fevers and nervous condition; want of co-ordination of muscular movements. **A., abort'ive locomo'tor,** neuralgic form of affection, severe and long-continued pains being the chief characteristic. **A., alcohol'ic,** form met with in alcohol-drinkers, due to neuritis. **A., bul'bar,** locomotor a., from disease or injury of pons Varolii or medulla oblongata. **A., cerebel'lar,** staggering form of a., from lesion of cerebellum, as **A., cer'ebral,** is due to lesion of cerebrum. **A., chore'ic,** want of muscular co-ordination, seen in chorea. **A., drunk'ard's,** A., alcoholic. **A., fam'ily,** or **A., Fried'rich's,** or **A., gener'ic,** sometimes called hereditary a. or Friedrich's disease; incurable; disease resembling locomotor a., occurring in families of children, in which there is a. of the limbs and want of control of musles regulating speech; ending is paralysis or atrophy. **A., hered'itary,** A., family. **A., locomo'tor** or **progres'sive locomo'tor** or **moto'rial,** *Posterior spinal sclerosis, Tabes dorsalis, Tabes* or *consumption of spinal cord, Duchenne's paralysis* or *disease, Cerebral paraplegia, Progressive locomotor asynergy, Spinal atrophy.* Chronic morbid condition described by Duchenne of Boulogne, prominent symptom of which is loss of power to co-ordinate voluntary movements, with lightning-like pains in the back and along the nerves to the lower extremities. Tendon reflexes are lessened or obliterated, and disturbances and irregularities of sensory manifestations occur. Inflammation or sclerosis of the posterior root-zones of the spinal cord is the pathogenetic cause. **A. men'suum** or **men'strual,** vicarious irregularity of menses. **A., mo'tor** or **mo'tus,** A., progressive locomotor. **A., mus'cular,** want of co-ordination of muscles. **A., progres'sive locomo'tor,** A., locomotor. **A., spi'nal,** A., locomotor. **A. spir'ituum,** nervous diathesis.

Ataxic, a-taks'ik. Having characters of ataxia; affected with ataxy. **A. paraple'gia,** combination of paraplegia and ataxy, dependent on disease of spinal cord.

Ataxo-adynamic (ah-taks'o-ad-in-am'ik) **fe'ver.** Fever having ataxic and adynamic characteristics.

Ataxophemia, ah-taks-o-fa'me-ah (*ataxia, phemi,* to speak). Inability to combine words properly in speaking; want of co-ordination of speech.

Ataxy, a'taks-e. Ataxia. **A., hered'itary,** ataxia, family. **A., locomo'tor** or **progres'sive locomo'tor,** ataxia, locomotor.

Atecnia, ah-tek'ne-ah (*a, teknon,* a child). Sterility.

Atelectasis, at-el-ek'tas-is (*ateles,* imperfect, *ektasis,* dilatation). Imperfect expansion or dilatation, as in **A. pulmo'num,** imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth. A similar condition is observed in lungs which have received air, dependent, in many instances, on catarrhal condition of bronchial tubes, and variously called pulmonary collapse or collapse of the lung, *Collapsus pulmonis, Apneumatosis.*

Atelencephalia, at-el-en-sef-al'e-ah (*atelo, kephale,* head). Impefect development of cranium or its contents.

Ateleopous, at-el-e'o-pus (*atelo, pous,* foot). Wanting a foot, finger, or toe.

Ateleplasia, at-el-a-plaz'e-ah (*atelo, plasso,* to form). Imperfect development.

Atelia, at-el-e'ah (*ateleia,* imperfection). Monstrosity in which there is want of some member.

Atelo, at'el-o (*ateles,* imperfect). In composition, defective.

Atelocardia, at-el-o-kar'de-ah (*atelo, kardia,* heart). Imperfect formation of heart.

Atelocheil'ia (*atelo, cheilos,* lip), Malformation consisting in imperfect development of the lip.

Ateloencephalia, at-el-o-en-sef-al'e-ah. Atelencephalia.

Ateloglossia, at-el-o-glos'se-ah (*atelo, glossa,* tongue). Malformation consisting in imperfect development of the tongue.

Atelognathia, at-el-o-nath'e-ah (*atelo, gnathos,* jaw). Malformation consisting in imperfect development of the jaw.

Atelomyelia, at-el-o-me-el'e-ah (*atelo, muelos,* marrow). Imperfect development of spinal marrow.

Ateloprosopia, at-el-o-pros-o'pe-ah (*atelo, prosopon,* face). Malformation consisting in imperfect development of face.

Atelorhachidia, at-el-o-rak-id'e-ah (*atelo, rhachis,* spine). Hydrorachis.

Atelostomia, at-el-o-stom'e-ah (*atelo, stoma,* mouth). Imperfect development of the mouth.

Ater succus, at'ur suk'kus (black juice). Atrabilis.

Athamanta, ath-am-an'tah. A genus of plants. **A. an'nua,** A. Cretensis. **A. aureoseli'num,** *Black mountain parsley,* ord. Umbelliferæ. Plant, seed, and roots are aromatic, deobstruent, and lithontriptic. Distilled oil has been used in toothache. **A. Creten'sis** or **Cre'tica,** *Candy carrot;* seeds are acrid and aromatic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. **A. Macedon'ica,** Bubon Macedonicum. **A. me'um,** Æthusa meum. **A. oreoseli'num,** black mountain parsley; aromatic purgative; from roots and seeds of this plant athamantin, bitter glucoside, is derived.

Athamantin, ath-a-man'tin. See *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

Athanasia, ath-an-az'e-ah (*a, thanatos,* death). Tansy. Also antidote for diseases of liver, jaundice, gravel, etc., consisting of saffron, cinnamon, lavender, cassia, myrrh, honey, etc.

Athara, ath-ar'ah. Athera.

Athelasmus, ath-el-az'mus (*a, thele,* breast or nipple). Impracticability of giving suck.

Atheles, ath-a'les (*a, thele,* nipple, breast). Without a breast; weaned; devoid of nipple; one that has not sucked or given suck.

Athelia, ath-a'le-ah (*a, thele,* nipple). Absence of nipple.

Athelus, ath-a'lus. Atheles.

Athelxis, ath-elks'is (pressing out). Act of giving suck or squeezing out milk.

Athera (ath-a'ra) or **Athara,** ath-ah'rah (*ather,* ear of corn). Kind of pap for children; kind of liniment.

Atherapeusia, ah-ther-ap-u'ze-ah (*a, therapeusis,* treatment). Absence of treatment; want of care of patient.

Atherapeutus, ah-ther-ap-u'tus (*a, therapeuo,* to treat or cure). Incurable; not cared for,

Atherma'sia or **Athermosia,** ah-ther-mo'ze-ah (*a, thermasia,* heat). Absence of heat.

Athermosystaltic, ah-ther-mo-sis-tal'tik (*a, therme,* heat, *sustaltikos,* contractile). Not contracting under influence of heat or cold, as a muscle.

Atheroma, ath-er-o'mah (*athara,* pap or pulp). Wen or sebaceous cyst; also condition of larger arteries of trunk and limbs and at base of the brain (arterial atheroma), in which there are yellowish patches covered by normal endothelium, infiltration taking place at first between the laminæ of the innermost coat of the vessel, followed by fibrous deposit, fatty degeneration, and calcification, or perhaps softening. Latter results in atheromatous abscess; or ulceration—atheromatous ulcer—may occur.

Atheromasia, ath-er-o-ma'ze-ah. Change to atheroma.

Atheromatous, ath-er-om'a-tus. Having nature of atheroma. **A. ab'scess,** see *Atheroma.* **A. degenera'tion,** see *Atheroma.* **A. pulp,** bran-like pulp; the appearance presented by metamorphosis of products of fatty degeneration enclosed in a cavity whose walls are in a state of inflammatory irritation. **A. ul'cer,** see *Atheroma.*

Atherosis, ath-er-o'sis. Atheromasia.

Atherosperma moschata, ath-er-o-spur'mah mos-kat'ah. *Australian sassafras.* Bark is diaphoretic, diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action.

Atherospermine, ath-er-o-spur'meen. Bitter alkaloid ($C_{30}H_{40}N_2O_5$) derived from Atherosperma moschata.

Ath'etoid. Relating to athetosis. **A. move'ments** or **spasms,** movements characteristic of athetosis.

Athetosis, ath-e-to'sis (*athetos,* without fixed position). Hammond's disease. Affection characterized by inability to retain the fingers and toes in any position in which they are placed, and by their continual

motion, preceded by cerebral symptoms, impairment of intellect, epileptic attacks, etc.

Athletæ, ath-la'te (*athlos*, combat). Men who exercised themselves in combats at public festivals; hence *athletic*, strong in muscular powers.

Athoracoceph'alus, ah-thor-ak-o-sef'al-us (*a*, *thorax*, *kephale*, head). Acephalogaster.

Athrepsia, ah-threp'se-ah (*a*, *threpsis*, nourishment). Parrot's disease, after its describer. Imperfect nutrition, of infants particularly, from faulty development, emaciation, vomiting, liquid passages, etc.

Athrix, ah'thriks (*a*, *thrix*, hair). One who has lost his hair. **A. dep'ilis**, alopecia.

Athroisæmia, ah-throi-se'me-ah (*athroizo*, to gather together, *haima*, blood). Accumulation of blood, causing congestion.

Athymia, ah-thym'e-ah (*a*, *thumos*, courage). Despondency; prostration of spirits; melancholy; groundless fear. **A. pleonec'tica**, insanity with desire for money; see *Pleonectica*.

Athyrion, ah-thir'e-on. Asplenium ceterach.

Athyrium filix fœmina, ah-thir'e-um fe'liks fem'-in-ah. Asplenium filix fœmina. **A. fi'lix mas**, Polypodium filix mas. **A. mol'le, ova'tum**, or **trif'idum**, Asplenium filix fœmina.

Atis, ah'tis. Root of Aconitum heterophyllum. Tonic, antiperiodic. Alkaloid from it is called *Atisine*, $O_{46}H_{74}N_2O_5$.

Atlantad, at-lant'ad. See *Atlantal aspect*.

Atlantal, at-lant'al. Relating to the atlas. **A. as'pect**, aspect toward the region of the atlas. *Atlantad* signifies toward the atlantal aspect. **A. extrem'ities**, upper limbs.

Atlantico-basilaris internus, at-lan'ti-co-baz-e-lah'ris in-tur'nus. Muscle passing between atlas and basilar process of os occipitis.

Atlan'tico-mastoï'deus. Muscle from atlas to mastoid process of temporal bone.

Atlanti-obliquus, at-lan'te-ob-leek'wus. Obliquus superior capitis muscle.

Atlantion, at-lant'e-on. Atlas.

Atlanti-rectus, at-lan'te-rek'tus. Rectus capitis posticus minor muscle.

Atlanto-axial (at-lan'to-aks'e-al) or **Ax'oid**. Relating to atlas and axis, as atlanto-axial articulation, atlanto-axial ligaments, etc.

Atlanto-occipital, at-lan'to-ok-sip'it-al. Relating to atlas and occipital bone, as A.-o. articulation.

Atlanto-odontoid, at-lan'to-o-don'toid. Relating to atlas and odontoid process of axis.

At'las (*a*, euph., *tlao*, to sustain). First cervical vertebra, supporting weight of the head, as Atlas is said to have supported the globe on his shoulders. By older anatomists, the last cervical vertebra.

Atlo-axoid, at'lo-aks'oid. Atloido-axoid.

Atlodymus (at-lod'im-us) or **Atlodidymus**, at-lo-did'im-us (*atlas*, *didumos*, twin). Monster single below and double above. One having single body, with two distinct heads supported on one neck.

Atloïdo, at-lo'id-o, in composition, *Atlas*.

Atloïdo-axoid, at-lo'id-o-aks'oid. Relating to atlas and axis, as **A. articula'tion**, articulation between first two cervical vertebræ; **A. lig'aments**, two in number, passing between those vertebræ.

Atloïdo-mastoïdeus, at-lo'id-o-mas-to-i'de-us. Obliquus superior capitis muscle.

Atloïdo-muscularis, at-lo'id-o-mus-ku-lar'is. Superior branch of occipital artery.

Atloïdo-occipital, at-lo'id-o-ok-sip'it-al. Relating to atlas and occiput. **A. mus'cle**, rectus capitis posticus minor.

Atloïdo-odontoid, at-lo'id-o-o-don'toid. Relating to atlas and odontoid process.

Atlo'ïdo-suboccipita'lis. Rectus capitis lateralis.

Atmiatria (at-me-at-re'ah), **Atmidiatria** (at-mid-e-at-re'ah), or **Atmidiat'ric** (*atmos*, vapor, *iatreia*, treatment). Treatment by fumigation or inhalation.

Atmia'try. See *Atmiatria*.

Atmic, at'mik. Relating to vapor.

Atmidiatria, at-mid-e-at-re'ah. Admiatria.

Atmidiatrics, at-mid-e-at'ricks. Admiatria.

Atmidom'eter. Atmometer.

Atmistirion, at-mis-te're-on. Vaporarium.

Atmograph, at'mo-graf (*atmos*, vapor, *grapho*, to describe). Spirograph; instrument for marking respiratory movement, as sphygmograph does movements of the pulse; the process is called *Atmog'raphy*.

Atmolutron, at-mo-lu'tron (*atmos*, vapor, *loutron*, bath). Vaporarium.

Atmolysis, at-mol'is-is (*atmos*, *lusis*, separation. Analysis of gas, vapor, or atmospheric air.

Atmometer (at-mom'e-tur, *atmos*, vapor, *metron*, measure) or **Atmidometer**, at-mid-om'e-tur. Apparatus for determining amount of humidity in the air.

At'mos. Breath.

Atmosphere, at'mos-feer (*atmos*, vapor, *sphaira*, sphere; *sphere of vapors*). Spherical mass of air surrounding the earth in every part, height of which is estimated at 15 or 16 leagues; on the surface of the earth it sensibly affects organized bodies. See *Air*. **A., compressed**, *Condensed atmosphere* or *air*. Air at a high elevation or compressed by a pneumatic apparatus; resorted to in various conditions of organic disease involving dyspnœa, as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, cardiac affections, etc. It increases amount of air entering the chest, the vital capacity, size of the chest, and force of respiration, and diminishes vascular supply to the lungs and increases arterial pressure. High altitudes have a similar effect.

Atmospher'ic. Relating to the atmosphere.

Atmospherization, at-mos-fer-i-za'shun. Conversion of venous into arterial blood by introduction of oxygen.

Atocia, ah-to'ke-ah (*a*, *tokos*, a child). Sterility. Medicines that check conception.

Atocous (at'o-kus) or **At'okous**. Sterile; without children.

Atom, ah'tum. Smallest division of an element, or smallest part capable of entering into chemical combination. **A., compo'nent**, atom which by uniting with another atom of different character forms a compound atom. **A., com'pound**, molecule. **A. elemen'tary**, atom of an elementary body; primary atom.

Atom'ic. Relating to an atom, as *A. weight*, weight of atom of one substance compared with the weight of an atom of another, taken as a standard. Hydrogen is usually accepted as such standard, its atomic weight being considered as 1; see *Elements*. **A. heat**, specific heat of atoms. **A. the'ory**, see *Theory*.

Atomicity, at-um-is'it-e. Quantivalence.

Atomization, at-um-i-za'shun. Act of reducing to minute particles, as of liquid into spray; pulverization.

Atomized, at'um-ized. See *Pulverization*.

Atomizer, at'um-i-zur. That which reduces to atoms or minute particles; apparatus for producing and throwing jet of water in fine spray, for application of medicated liquids to the surface of the throat or other parts, for disinfection, etc. See *Pulverization*.

Atomy, at'o-me. Skeleton.

Atonia, ah-ton'e-ah. Atony. **A. nutriti'va**, atrophy. **A. ventric'uli**, debility of the stomach.

Atonic, a-ton'ik. Wanting tone. Medicine capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation.

Atony, at'o-ne (*a*, *tonos*, tone). Languor; want of tone; weakness of organs, particularly those that are contractile. **A., nu'tritive**, atrophy.

Atopomenorrhœ'a (*atopos*, out of place). Vicarious menstruation.

Atox'ic (*a*, *toxicon*, poison). Not poisonous.

Atrabiliary (at-ra-bil'e-a-re) or **Atrabilious**, at-ra-bil'e-us (*ater*, black, *bilis*, bile). Melancholic and hypochondriac. **A. ar'teries, cap'sules**, and **veins**, suprarenal arteries, capsules, and veins; formation of black bile having been formerly attributed to them.

Atrabilis, at-ra-be'lis. *Black bile*, *Melancholy*. Imaginary thick, black, acrid humor, secreted by the pancreas or suprarenal capsules, causing hypochondriasis, melancholy, and mania.

Atrachelia, ah-trak-a'le-ah (*a*, *trachelos*, neck). Deficiency or malformation of the neck.

Atrachelocephalus, ah-trak-el-o-sef'a lus (*a*, *trachelos*, neck, *kephale*, head). Monster whose neck is partially or wholly deficient.

Atrachelous, ah-trak-e'lus (*a, trachelos,* neck). Devoid of neck; short-necked.

Atractenchyma, ah-trak-ten'kim-ah (*atraktos,* spindle, *chuma,* plastic material). Tissue made up of spindle-shaped cells.

Atractylis gummifera, ah-trak'til-is gum-mif'er-ah. *Gummy-rooted atractylis, Pine thistle,* ord. Compositæ, from the Mediterranean. Root, when wounded, yields milky, viscid juice, concreting into tenacious masses, chewed for same purposes as mastich. **A. lan'cea,** species from Japan and China; tea from root is tonic and stomachic. **A. ova'ta,** used in China and Japan as tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Atragene, at-rah-ja'na. Clematis vitalba.

Atramental, at-ra-men'tal (*atramentum,* ink). Inky.

Atramentum, at-ra-men'tum (*ater,* black). Ink made of galls and sulphate of iron; astringent, and used as external application in herpetic affections. **A. suto'rium,** ferri sulphas.

Atremia, ah-tra'me-ah (immobility). Continuance in bed without sufficient sickness to warrant it. Inability to walk, stand, or sit, without loss of voluntary motion or defective mental power.

Atreselyt'ria (*atretos,* imperforate, *elutron,* vagina). Atresia of the vagina.

Atresenteria, at-ra-sen-ta're-ah (*atretos,* imperforate, *enteron,* intestine). Imperforate condition existing in any part of the intestinal canal.

Atresia, ah-tra'ze-ah (*atretos,* without aperture). Imperforation of natural opening or canal; see *Monster.* **A. a'ni** or **a'no-rec'tal,** imperforate anus; aproctia. **A. a'ni adna'ta,** imperforation of anus; congenital imperforation of intestinal canal. **A. au'ris,** adhesion of auricle to side of head, or of walls of external auditory meatus to each other. **A. i'ridis,** imperforation of iris. **A. pupil'læ,** imperforation of iris, closing the pupil. **A. vagi'næ,** imperforation of vagina; colpatresia. **A. vul'væ,** imperforation of vulva.

Atresoblepharia, at-rez-o-blef-ar'e-ah (*atretos,* imperforate, *blepharon,* eyelid). Adherence of the eyelids; symblepharon.

Atresocys'ia or **Atretocysia,** at-ret-o-sis'e-ah (*atreto, kusos,* anus). Atresia ani.

Atresometria, at-res-o-met're-ah. Imperforation of the uterus.

Atreta, at-ra'tah. Woman with atresia vaginæ.

Atretelytria, at-ret-el-it're-ah (*atreto, elutron,* vagina). Imperforation of vagina.

Atretenteria, at-ret-en-ter'e-ah (*atreto, enteron,* intestine). Imperforation of intestine.

Atretismus, at-ret-iz'mus. Atresia.

Atreto, at-ra'to (*a, treo,* to perforate). In composition, imperforate.

Atretoblepharia, at-ret-o-blef-ar'e-ah (*atreto, blepharon,* eyelid). Atresoblepharia.

Atretocephalus, at-ret-o-sef'al-us (*atreto, kephale,* head). Monster lacking natural apertures of the head.

Atretocormus, at-ret-o-kor'mus (*atreto, kormos,* trunk). Monster lacking natural apertures of the trunk.

Atretocystia (at-ret-o-sis'te-ah) or **Atretocystis** (*atreto, kustis,* bladder). Atresia of bladder.

Atretogastria, at-ret-o-gas'tre-ah (*atreto, gaster,* stomach). Atresia of either extremity of the stomach.

Atretolæmia, at-ret-o-le'me-ah (*atreto, laimos,* œsophagus). Atresia of pharynx or œsophagus.

Atretometria, at-ret-o-met're-ah (*atreto, metra,* uterus). Imperforation of uterus.

Atretopsia, at-ret-op'se-ah (*atreto, ops,* eye). Atresia of pupil.

Atretorrhinia, at-ret-or-rhin'e-ah (*atreto, rhis,* nose). Atresia of the nose.

Atretostomia, at-ret-o-stom'e-ah (*atreto, stoma,* mouth). Imperforation of the mouth.

Atreturethria, at-ret-u-re'thre-ah. Imperforation of the urethra.

Atretus, at-ra'tus. Imperforate; one whose anus or parts of generation are imperforate.

Atria, at're-ah (pl. of **Atrium,** hall of a house). Auricles of heart. **A. mor'tis,** see *Death.*

Atrices, at're-sez. Condylomata of anus.

Atrichia (ah-trik'e-ah) or **Atrichi'asis** (*a, thrix,* hair). Absence of hair; alopecia. **A. adna'ta,** see *Alopecia.* **A. seni'lis,** see *Alopecia.*

Atrichiasis, ah-trik-e'as-is. Atrichia.

Atrichosis, ah-trik-o'sis (*a, thrix,* hair). Disease attended with loss or deficiency of hair.

Atrichus, at'rik-us. One who has lost his hair.

Atrici, at'ris-e (*atrium,* an entry). Small sinuses in vicinity of anus, not penetrating rectum.

A'trio-ventric'ular. Auriculo-ventricular, as A.-v. ganglion, valves, etc.

Atriplex (at're-pleks) **fœ'tida.** Chenopodium vulvaria. **A. horten'sis,** ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Herb and seed are antiscorbutic. *A. alimus, A. portulacoides,* and *A. patula* have similar properties. **A. lacinia'ta,** A. patula. **A. Mexica'na,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **A. odora'ta,** Chenopodium botrys. **A. ol'ida,** Chenopodium vulvaria. **A. pat'ula,** *Spreading orache;* indigenous; expressed juice is cathartic; used like gamboge in dropsy and asthma. **A. Purshia'na,** A. patula.

Atrium, ah'tre-um (a hall). Ampulla; sinus; auricle of heart; lower part of cavity of tympanum; sinus venosus. **A. bur'sæ omenta'lis,** contracted cavity of peritoneum in vicinity of foramen of Winslow. **A. cor'dis dex'trum,** right auricle of heart. **A. c. sinis'trum,** left auricle of heart. **A. laryn'gis,** portion of larynx above superior vocal cords. **A. poste'rius,** left auricle of heart. **A. pulmona'lis,** left auricle of heart. **A. tympan'icum,** part of cavity of tympanum directly opposite opening of external meatus. **A. vagi'næ,** vestibulum. **A. vena'rum cava'rum,** right auricle.

Atropa, at'ro-pah (*atropos,* immutable; goddess of destiny, from its fatal effects). **A. belladon'na,** *Belladonna, Deadly nightshade, Common dwale;* perennial plant, indigenous in Europe and Asia, ord. Solanaceæ. Leaves, *Belladonnæ folia* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), and root, *B. radix* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), are powerfully narcotic and anodyne, also antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and mydriatic. Employed in nervous and spasmodic diseases; externally, antigalactic; in neuralgia, cardiac pains, painful uterine affections, etc., in plaster or extract. Belladonna is usually given in form of extract or of atropine. Dose, gr. ½ to gr. ij of the powdered leaves. Atropine is the active principle; see *Atropine.* **A. mandrag'ora,** *Mandrake,* growing in Europe; narcotic; used as poultice to indolent swellings.

Atrophia, at-rof'e-ah. Atrophy, tabes. **A. ablactato'rum,** weaning brash, cholera infantum. **A. an'glica,** A. nervosa. **A. cer'ebri,** atrophy of the brain. **A. cor'dis,** heart, atrophy of. **A. den'tis,** atrophy of the teeth. **A. glandula'ris,** tabes mesenterica. **A. hep'atis,** atrophy of liver. **A. infant'um,** atrophy of children; tabes mesenterica. **A. intestino'rum,** intestinal atrophy. **A. lactan'tium,** atrophy of nursing women. **A. lie'nis,** atrophy of spleen. **A. mesenter'ica,** tabes mesenterica. **A. musculo'rum lipomato'sa,** pseudo-muscular hypertrophy. **A. nervo'sa,** loss of flesh, appetite, etc., without positive disease. **A. spina'lis,** ataxia, progressive locomotor. **A. testic'uli,** atrophy of testicle. **A. un'guium,** atrophy of nails.

Atrophic, at-rof'ik. Relating to atrophy, as **A. na'sal catarrh,** offensive odorous discharge from nose, with atrophy of mucous lining and turbinated bones. **A. spi'nal paral'ysis,** inflammation of gray matter of anterior part of spinal cord.

Atrophici (at-rof'is-e) **mor'bi.** Diseases of nutrition, characterized by atrophy and debility

Atrophoderma, at-ro-fo-dur'mah (*atrophia, derma,* skin). Atrophy of the skin; atrophia cutis.

Atrophy, at'rof-e (*a, trophe,* nourishment). Defective nutrition; progressive morbid diminution in bulk of whole body or part. **A., acute yel'low, of liv'er,** disease of nervous system marked by delirium, coma, etc., following jaundice, with general glandular degeneration, and with atrophy of liver, usually fatal. **A., amphibles'troid,** A. of retina. **A., brown,** A.

of liver or spleen of old people. **A., concen'tric,** A. of organ containing cavities, as heart, diminishing calibre of such cavities. **A., Cruveil'hier's,** atrophy, progressive muscular. **A., cyanot'ic,** A. of liver from obstructed circulation through it. **A., degen'erative,** A. with degeneration and absorption of material. **A., fat'ty,** A. with fatty degeneration. **A., fat'ty mus'cular,** pseudo-hypertrophic spinal paralysis. **A., gran'ular,** A. from chronic interstitial inflammation of an organ, with excess of granular matter. **A., gray,** degeneration of optic disk, which becomes grayish; resulting from retinitis or organic disease of central nervous system. **A., hered'itary mus'cular,** variety of pseudo-hypertrophic spinal paralysis. **A., in'fantile,** tabes mesenterica. **A., lin'ear,** form of morphœa, occurring in bands or lines, chiefly about forehead, arms, and legs. **A., lipo'matous mus'cular,** paralysis, pseudo-hypertrophic. **A. mesenter'ica,** tabes mesenterica. **A., mus'cular** or **myopath'ic,** muscular dystrophy; atrophy of the muscles occurring in early life, and not connected with any lesion of the nervous system. **A., necrobiot'ic,** A., numerical. **A. of nerve, A., neu'ral,** A. of nerve, from thickening or inflammation. **A., neurot'ic,** A. from affection of trophic nerves of a part. **A., numer'ical,** advanced stage of simple atrophy, some elements actually perishing. **A. of op'tic nerve,** see *Optic nerve.* **A., passive,** A. from pressure, lack of nutrition, exhausting visceral diseases, etc. **A., pig'mentary,** form of a. in which there is deposit of yellow pigment in the fat-cells. **A., pres'sure,** atrophy from direct pressure on a part. **A., progres'sive fa'cial,** partial or unilateral a. of face. A. of one side of face, generally the left, with discoloration, loss or waste of fatty, bony, or cartilaginous parts; perhaps due to lesion of cervical portion of sympathetic system. **A., progres'sive mus'cular,** *Cruveilhier's atrophy* or *paralysis* or *disease, Creeping palsy, Peripheric paralysis, Lead palsy without lead, Wasting palsy.* Rare malady, in which muscles become so greatly atrophied that they cannot perform their functions, consisting in granular degeneration of voluntary muscles, dependent on lesion of anterior roots of spinal nerves or atrophy of cells of gray matter of anterior horns of spinal cord. **A., progres'sive ner'vous,** A. of roots of spinal nerves from compression of arachnoid membrane by fibrous bands. **A., qual'itative,** degeneration. **A., quan'titative,** A., simple. **A., red,** A., cyanotic; acute cirrhosis of liver. **A. of ret'ina,** see *Optic nerve.* **A., rheumat'ic,** muscular atrophy consequent on rheumatism, involving whole muscular mass, without transformation. **A., rig'id,** rigid contraction of muscles atrophied from exhaustion, after long-continued spasm, from inflammation or rheumatism. **A., se'nile,** A. of old persons. **A., se'rous,** A. in which there is transudation of serum, the fat having disappeared. **A., sim'ple,** A. not dependent on pathological changes or conditions. **A., spi'nal,** ataxia, locomotor. **A. trophoneurot'ic,** A. from defective nervous supply or distribution, as in muscular atrophy from lesion of a nerve. **A., unilat'eral fa'cial,** A., progressive facial. **A., va'ricose,** A., cyanotic. **A., yellow, of liver,** A., acute yellow.

Atropia, at-ro'pe-ah. Atropine. **A. o'leate,** made by dissolving atropine in oleic acid and olive oil; used in preparation of suppositories instead of extract of belladonna. **A. sal'icylate,** atropiæ salicylas. **A. san'toninate,** used as substitute for atropia sulphate. **A. sul'phate,** see *Atropine.* **A. vale'rianate,** see *Atropine.*

Atro'piæ sal'icylas. Salicylate of atropia; mydriatic. **A. santoni'nas,** atropia santoninate. **A. sul'phas,** see *Atropine.* **A. valerian'as,** atropia valerianate.

Atropina, at-ro-pe'nah. Atropine.

Atropi'næ sul'phas. See *Atropine.*

Atropine, at'ro-peen, *Atropia, Atropina* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Atropium, Atropinum.* Active principle of Atropa belladonna, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$; white, bitter alkaloid, intensely poisonous, soluble in 600 parts of water at 15° C. or 59.35° F.; in 35 parts of boiling water; very soluble in alcohol. It may also be obtained from stramonium. It dilates the pupil, and its therapeutic effects are the same as those of belladonna; prescribed also hypodermically in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. Dose, internally, gr. $\frac{1}{75}$. Sulphate of atropine is officinal, *atropinæ sulphas* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$. More soluble than atropine, but medicinal effects analogous. Valerianate of atropine, *atropiæ valerianas,* has also been used. **A. o'leate,** see *Atropia* and *Oleate.*

Atropinization, at-ro-pin-iz-a'shun. Process of inducing full effects of atropia.

Atropi'num. Atropine. **A. sulphu'ricum,** atropia sulphate. **A. valerian'icum,** atropia valerianate.

Atropism, at'ro-pizm. Constitutional effects of belladonna or atropine.

Atro-sanguineous, at-ro-san-gwin'e-us (*ater,* black, *sanguis,* blood). Color of dark-red blood.

Atrosine, at'ro-seen. Red coloring matter in atropa belladonna.

Attack, at-tak'. Access; sudden invasion or onset of disease; seizure.

At'tar of roses. See *Rosa centifolia.*

Attenuants, at-ten'u-ants (*tenuis,* thin). Medicines which augment fluidity or diminish action of other remedies.

Attenuation, at-ten-u-a'shun. Thinness, emaciation, system of diet or medication to reduce corpulency. Term used by homœopaths in sense of dilution or division of remedies into infinitesimal doses. Process of weakening the activity of a micro-organism by cultivation, etc.

At'tic. Pyramidal cavity in tympanum opening into antrum, partially filled by malleus and incus. **A., tympa'nic,** attic.

Attitude, at'te-tude. Situation, position of body, posture, often enabling physician to pronounce at once upon character of disease, degree of nervous or cerebral power, etc. **A., crucifix'ion,** shape of body sometimes assumed by limbs and trunk in hystero-epilepsy.

Attollens aurem (at-tol'lens aw'rem) or **Auric'ulæ** (*at, tollo,* to raise). Muscle of ear, arising thin, broad, and tendinous from tendon of occipito-frontalis, and inserted into upper part of ear opposite antihelix; it raises the ear. **A. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ,** portion of inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx passing to thyroid gland. **A. hu'meri** or **hu'merum,** deltoid. **A. lin'guæ,** myloglossus. **A. maxil'lam tempora'lis,** temporalis. **A. max'imus,** temporo-auricularis externus. **A. oc'uli** or **oc'ulum,** rectus superior oculi. **A. os'sis hyoï'dei,** genio-hyoideus. **A. scap'ulam,** levator anguli scapulæ. **A. se'dem,** levator ani. **A. superio'rem pal'pebram,** levator palpebræ superioris.

Attonitus, at-ton'it-us (*attono,* to stun). Stupefied; stricken with apoplexy. **A. mor'bus,** apoplexy.

Attraction (at-trak'shun), **capil'lary.** Attraction which a solid body exerts upon fluids. **A. of cohe'sion,** cohesion. **A., elec'tive,** chemical affinity. **A., elec'trical,** attraction shown by substances for one another when charged with an opposite variety of electricity. **A. of gravita'tion,** see *Gravity.*

Attractivus (at-trak-te'vus) or **Attractorius,** at-trak-to're-us. Attrahent.

Attrahens, at'tra-hens. Attrahent. **A. al'æ na'si,** compressor naris. **A. au'rem, auric'ulæ,** or **au'ris,** anterior auris.

Attrahent, at'tra-hent. Attracting or drawing toward, as remedies attracting fluids to parts to which they are applied; blisters and rubefacients, for example,

Attrita, at-tre'tah (*at, tero,* to rub) or **Attri'tus.** Chafing.

Attrition, at-trish'un. Friction or bruising; chafing; cardialgia accompanied with panting; violent contusion.

Atypic (a-tip'ik) or **Atyp'ical** (*a, tupos,* type). Not having or being a type; irregular, as atypic or irregular intermittent.

Atypos, at'ip-os. Erratic; typic; crippled.

Au, as a prefix, see *A.*

Auansis, aw-an'sis (desiccation). Morbid dryness.

Auchen, aw'ken (neck). In composition, neck; neck of any organ, as uterus. See *Collum*.

Aucheniatria, aw-ken-e-at-re'ah (*auchen*, *iatreia*, treatment). Treatment of diseases of the throat.

Auchenister, aw-ken-is'ter (*auchenizo*, to decapitate). Instrument for fœtal decapitation.

Auchen'ium. Part of neck below the nucha.

Auchenomelus, aw-ken-o-me'lus (*auchen*, *melos*, member). Monster having parts abnormally united to the neck.

Auchenorrheuma, awk-en-or-rhu'mah (*auchen*, *rheuma*, rheumatism). Rheumatism of neck; torticollis.

Auchenoschisis, aw-ken-os'kis-is (*auchen*, *schisis*, fissure). Fissure of the neck or of cervical vertebræ.

Auchenosphinxis, aw-ken-o-sfinks'is (*auchen*, *sphinxis*, constriction). Strangulation.

Auchenozoster, aw-ken-o-zos'ter (*auchen*, *zoster*, girth). Herpes zoster of neck.

Auchenydrocele, aw-ken-id-ro-se'le (Eng., aw-ken-id'ro-seel). Hydrocele of the neck or cystic goitre.

Aucheticus, aw-ket'ik-us (*auchen*, neck). One affected with stiff neck.

Au'da Brasilien'sis. Plant of S. America, whose seeds are purgative.

Aud'e. Voice; sound.

Audimeter (aw-dim'et-ur) or **Audiometer** (*audio*, to hear, *metron*, measure). Instrument to test degree of hearing.

Audiphone, aw'de-fone (*audio*, to hear, *phone*, sound). Instrument by means of which sounds are made to pass through cranial walls to auditory nerve.

Audition, aw-dish'un (*audio*, to hear). Hearing; act of hearing; sensation arising from impression made on auditory nerves by vibrations of air produced by sonorous body. Audition may be active or passive; hence difference between listening and simply hearing. Auscultation.

Auditory, aud'it-o-re. Relating to audition or the ear. **A. a'rea**, centre in the cerebrum in which sense of hearing is presumed to be located; not positively known. **A. ar'teries** and **veins**, vessels entering the auditory canals; they are the external auditory artery, given off by the styloid, a branch of external carotid; internal auditory artery, branch of basilary artery accompanying auditory nerve, and distributed to it. The auditory veins empty into internal and external jugulars. **A. au'ra**, auditory impression preceding epileptic attack. **A. bulb**, membranous labyrinth of ear. **A. canal, external**, canal commencing at bottom of concha, at foramen auditivum, passing inward, forward, and downward, and terminating at membrana tympani; is partly cartilaginous, partly osseous, partly fibrous. **A. canal, inter'nal**, situate on posterior surface of pars petrosa of temporal bone. From foramen auditivum internum, where it commences, it passes forward and outward, and terminates by a *cul-de-sac*, perforated by many holes, *maculæ cribrosæ*, one of which is orifice of aquæductus Fallopii; the others communicate with the labyrinth. **A. cells**, cells in delicate structure of internal ear, having upon them hair-like prolongation of epithelial cells, A. hairs or cirri. **A. cen'tre**, A. area. **A. hairs**, see *A. cells*. **A. mea'tus**, see *Meatus*. **A. nerve**, portio mollis of seventh pair, arises from corpus restiforme, from floor of fourth ventricle, and by means of white striæ from sides of calamus scriptorius. As it leaves the encephalon it forms a flattened cord, and proceeds with the facial nerve through the foramen auditivum internum, and as far as the bottom of the meatus, where it separates from the facial, dividing into two branches, one going to the cochlea, *cochlear nerve*, the other to the vestibule and semicircular canals, *vestibular nerve*. **A. nu'clei**, nuclei of origin of auditory nerve. **A. os'sicles**, small bones in the middle ear. **A. plate**, roof of external meatus of ear, extending from beneath squamous process inward to tympanum. **A. pro'cess**, rough lip of bone at entrance of external meatus, for attachment of auricle. **A. roots**, roots of auditory nerve. **A. sac**, depression in epiblast on each side of the after-brain in the embryo. **A. teeth**, teeth-like processes in cochlea of the ear. **A. veins**, see *A. arteries*. **A. ver'tigo**, Menière's disease. **A. ves'icles**, minute sacs in lower animals substituting more complicated apparatus of hearing in higher animals and man. Part of external germ-layer of fœtus, afterward to be developed into the internal ear.

Auditus, aw-de'tus. Hearing.

Au'erbach, gan'glion or **plex'us of**. See *Ganglion of Auerbach*.

Auge, aw'ge. Reservoir into which liquids flow in interrupted manner, such as the ventricles and auricles of the heart.

Aug'iar. See *Araroba*.

Augmentation, awg-men-ta'shun (*augeo*, to increase). Accretion; stage of disease in which symptoms go on increasing.

Augnathus, awg-nath'us (*au*, again, *gnathos*, jaw). Monster with double or supplementary lower jaw.

Aula, aw'lah. Y-shaped canal between third and lateral ventricles.

Aulacomele, aw-lak-o-me'le (*aulax*, furrow, *mele*, probe). Grooved probe.

Auliscus, aw-lis'kus (dim. of **Aulus**). Canula; fistula of small size.

Aulix, aw'lix. Shallow furrow on side of third ventricle of brain; fissure of Monro.

Aulus, aw'lus (*aulos*, fistula or pipe). Canula; fistula; foramen; external orifice of vagina.

Aura, aw'rah. Vapor or emanation from a body, surrounding it like an atmosphere. Sensation of a light vapor in some diseases, appearing to set out from the trunk or limbs, and rise toward the head. It precedes attacks of epilepsy and hysteria; *A. epileptica*, *A. hysterica*. **A., elec'tric**, aural sensation of part subjected to discharge of static electricity. **A. epilep'tica**, see *Aura*. **A. hyster'ica**, see *Aura*. **A., mo'tor**, convulsive phenomena preceding at times an epileptic fit. **A. podag'rica**, sensation experienced preceding an attack of gout. **A. san'guinis**, odor exhaled by blood newly drawn. **A. sem'inis**, volatile principle fancied to exist in sperm, and to be the fecundating agent; emanation from semen supposed by some to be capable of effecting fecundation. **A., sen'sory**, aura associated with sensations of cold or heat, pricking, pain or numbness, headache, etc. **A., vasomo'tor**, A. with local pallor, numbness, heat, etc. **A. vertigino'sa**, vertigo preceding epileptic attack. **A. vita'lis**, vital principle.

Au'ral (*auris*, ear). Relating or appertaining to the ear or to an aura. **A. med'icine** and **sur'gery**, medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the ear. **A. ver'tigo**, Menière's disease.

Aurantia Curassaventia, aw-ran'she-ah ku-ras-saven'she-ah (Curassoa apples or oranges). Immature oranges, checked in their growth; grateful, aromatic, bitter, devoid of acidity, especially when infused in wine or brandy; also used for issue peas. See *Citrus aurantium*.

Aurantii amari cortex, aw-ran'she-e am-ah're kor'teks. See *Citrus aurantium*. **A. cor'tex**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. flo'res**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. flo'ris a'qua**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. fruc'tus**, bitter orange; ripe fruit of Citrus vulgaris; tonic and stomachic.

Aurantium, aw-ran'she-um. Citrus aurantium.

Aureliana Canadensis, aw-ra'le-an-ah kan-ad-en'sis. Aralia quinquefolia, Panax quinquefolium.

Aureola, aw-re'o-lah. Areola.

Auri (gen. of **Aurum**) **et ammo'nii chlor'idum**. See *Gold*. **A. bro'midum**, gold, bromide of. **A. chlore'tum**, gold, muriate of. **A. chloretum cum chloreto natrii**, aw're klor-a'tum kum klor-a'to nat're-e, see *Gold*. **A. chlo'ridum**, gold, muriate of. **A. cyan'idum**, see *Gold*. **A. cyanure'tum**, see *Gold*. **A. io'didum**, see *Gold*. **A. iodure'tum**, see *Gold*. **A. monocyan'idum**, gold, monocyanide of. **A. mu'rias**, gold, muriate of. **A. et na'tri chlorure'tum**, see *Gold*. **A. nitromu'rias**, see *Gold*. **A. ox'idum**, see *Gold*. **A. et so'dii chlo'ridum**, gold and sodium, chloride of. **A. terchlo'ridum**, see *Gold*. **A. tercyan'idum** or **tricyan'idum**, see *Gold*. **A. terox'idum**, see *Gold*.

Auric acid, aw'rik as'id (*aurum*, gold). Gold trihydroxide; also, gold trioxide.

Auricle, awr'ik'l (dim. of **Auris**). Pavilion of the ear.

Aur'icles of the heart. Two cavities, one right, the other left, each communicating with the ventricle of its side. They receive the blood from every part of the body. Into the right auricle two venæ cavæ and coronary vein open; into the left, four pulmonary veins. The right auricle has been called *sinus of venæ cavæ, sinus dexter cordis;* the left, *sinus of pulmonary veins, sinus sinister cordis.* Foliated or dog's-ear portion of each auricle is called *appendix auriculæ.*

Auricula, aw-rik'u-lah. Auricle. **A. cor'dis**, auricle of heart; appendix of auricle. **A. in'fima**, lobule of ear. **A. Ju'dæ**, Peziza auricula. **A. mu'ris**, Hieracium pilosella. **A. mu'ris ma'jor**, Hieracium murorum.

Auricular, aw-rik'u-lar. Belonging to or resembling the ear or the auricle of the heart. **A. ang'les**, angles formed by meeting of lines from external meatus of ear to special points on skull. **A. appen'dage** or **appen'dix**, see *Auricles of heart.* **A. arcs**, arcs indicating extent of space between two lines forming auricular angles. **A. ar'teries** and **veins** are anterior and posterior. The former arise from temporal artery, and are distributed to meatus auditorius externus and pavilion of ear. The posterior auricular artery is given off by the external carotid, from which it separates in the parotid gland. Anterior and posterior auricular veins open into temporal and external jugular. **A. diam'eter**, inferior parietal diameter of skull. **A. fin'ger**, little finger, so called because readily introduced into the meatus auditorius. **A. fis'sure**, fissure between the tympanic bone and mastoid process. **A. fora'men**, external opening of meatus auditorius externus. **A. glands**, lymphatic glands behind and beneath the ear. **A. height**, distance from upper edge of outer opening of external auditory meatus to apex of cranium. **A. in'dex**, measurement of auricle of ear, taken from proportionate breadth to height. **A. mus'cles**, muscles attached to the external ear. **A. nerves** are: 1. Auricular branch, zygomato-auricular, an ascending branch of cervical plexus; ramifies and spreads over the two surfaces of the pavilion. 2. Auricular or superficial temporal, given off from inferior maxillary; ascends between condyle of jaw and meatus auditorius externus; sends numerous filaments to meatus and pavilion, and divides into two twigs accompanying branches of temporal artery and distributed to integuments of head. There is also a posterior auricular furnished by the facial. **A. point**, middle of opening of external meatus; or, in case of measurement of auricular height, middle of upper or lower edge of the meatus. **A. ra'dii**, lines projected from middle of external meatus to certain points on the skull. **A. sep'tum**, partition between the two auricles of the heart. **A. si'nus**, cavity in right auricle of heart, between the two venæ cavæ, principal cavity of left auricle. **A. sul'cus**, groove or sulcus in the jugular fossa for auricular nerves from vagus. **A. sur'face**, ear-shaped surfaces on sacrum and ilium. **A. veins**, see *A. Arteries.*

Auricularia sambuci, aw-rik-u-lar'e-ah sam-bu'se. Peziza auricula.

Auricularis, aw-rik-u-lar'is. Auricular. **A. ante'rior**, anterior auris. **A. a. profun'dus**, small muscle from temporal bone to tragus. **A. mag'nus**, auricular nerve. **A. poste'rior**, retrahens aurem. **A. supe'rior**, attollens aurem.

Auriculo-bregmatic, aw-rik'u-lo-breg-mat'ik. Relating to auricle of ear and point of junction of coronal and sagittal sutures, as *Auriculo-bregmatic diameter* or *radii.*

Auriculo-cranial (aw-rik'u-lo-kra'ne-al), **Auriculo-facial** (aw-rik'u-lo-fa'she-al), **Auriculo-frontal** (aw-rik'u-lo-fron'tal), **Auriculo-occipital** (aw-rik'u-lo-ok-sip'it-al), and **Auriculo-parietal** (aw-rik'u-lo-par-i'et-al) **angles** are angles, taking the centre of the external meatus as the constant point, measuring respectively the cranium, face, forehead, occiput, and junctions of lambdoid and sagittal sutures and of sagittal and coronal sutures.

Auriculo-glossus, aw-rik'u-lo-glos'sus. Styloglossus, arising from external meatus.

Auriculo-infraorbital plane, aw-rik'u-lo-in-frah-or'bit-al plane. Cranial plane formed by projecting lines from top of auricular foramen to inferior edge of orbit.

Auriculo-metallic, aw-rik'u-lo-me-tal'lik. Term applied to metallic sound heard on auscultation of heart.

Auriculo-occipital (aw-rik'u-lo-ok-sip'it-al) **angle.** See *Auriculo-cranial.*

Auriculo-parietal (aw-rik'u-lo-par-i'et-al) **angle.** See *Auriculo-cranial.*

Auriculo-spinal (aw-rik'u-lo-spi'nal) **plane.** Plane so projected as to pass through two auricular points and spinal or subnasal points.

Auriculo-temporal (aw-rik'u-lo-tem'por-al) **muscle.** Attrahens aurem and attollens aurem muscles viewed as one muscular mass. **A.-t. nerve**, branch of inferior maxillary to auricle and temporal bone.

Auriculo-ventricular, aw-rik'u-lo-ven-trik'u-lar. Belonging to auricles and ventricles of heart. Tricuspid and mitral valves are auriculo-ventricular valves.

Auriculo-zygomatic, aw-rik'u-lo-zig-o-mat'ik. Relating to external ear and zygoma.

Auriga, aw-re'gah. Lobus Spigelii. Bandage for the ribs.

Aurigenous (aw-rij'en-us) **disease.** Jaundice.

Aurigo, aw-re'go (*aurum*, gold). Icterus. **A. neophyto'rum**, icterus infantum. **A. typho'des**, yellow fever.

Aurilave, aw're-lave (*auris*, ear, *lavo*, to wash). Instrument for cleansing external ear.

Auripigmentum, aw-re-pig-men'tum (*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint.) Orpiment. **A. ru'brum**, realgar.

Auripunc'ture. Puncture of membrane of tympanum.

Au'ris. Ear.

Auriscalpium, aw-re-skal'pe-um (*auris*, *scalpo*, to scrape). Ear-pick.

Auriscope (aw're-skope) or **Au'roscope** (*auris*, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for exploring the ear; otoscope.

Aurist, aw'rist. Ear-doctor, ear-surgeon; one who occupies himself with diseases of the ear and their treatment.

Aurium fluctuatio, aw're-um fluk-tu-ah'she-o. Bombus. **A. marmora'ta**, cerumen. **A. sib'ilus**, bombus. **A. son'itus**, ringing or buzzing in the ears. **A. sor'des**, cerumen. **A. susur'rus**, ringing or buzzing in the ears.

Auro-natrium chloratum, aw'ro-nat're-um klor-at'um. Chloride of gold and sodium.

Auroscope, aw'ro-skope. Auriscope.

Aurugo, aw-ru'go (*aurum*, gold). Icterus.

Aurum, aw'rum. Gold. **A. chlora'tum**, gold, muriate of. **A. chlora'tum natrona'tum**, see *Gold.* **A. folia'tum**, gold-leaf. **A. lepro'sum**, antimonium. **A. in libel'lis**, gold-leaf. **A. lima'tum**, see *Gold.* **A. muriat'icum**, see *Gold.* **A. muriat'icum natrona'tum**, see *Gold.* **A. musi'vum**, sulphuret of tin, deutosulphuret or persulphuret of tin; used in some empirical preparations. **A. ni'tro-muriat'icum**, see *Gold.* **A. oxyda'tum**, see *Gold.* **A. oxydula'tum muriat'icum**, gold, muriate of. **A. sal'itum**, gold, muriate of.

Auscultate, aws'kul-tate (*ausculto*, to listen). To practise auscultation. To auscult is used with same signification.

Auscultation, aws-kul-ta'shun. Act of listening, to appreciate different sounds heard in the chest or elsewhere. Used in diagnosis of diseases of heart, lungs, etc., either by aid of a stethoscope (*Mediate auscultation*) or by direct application of ear to chest (*Immediate auscultation*). **A., cepha'lic** or **cer'ebral**, A. practised to detect unusual sounds in the circulation through the brain. **A., imme'diate**, see *Auscultation.* **A., me'diate**, see *Auscultation.* **A., obstet'ric**, A. of pregnant uterus, or of abdomen, to recognize fœtal

or other sounds. **A. tube,** stethoscope. **A., vo'cal,** A. of vocal sounds heard in auscultating the chest.

Auscultator, aws'kul-ta-tor. One who practises auscultation or has skill in its practice.

Auscultatory (aws-kul'ta-to-re) or **Aus'cultory.** Relating to auscultation. **A. percus'sion,** see *Acouophonia.*

Australian (aws-tra'le-an) **fe'ver tree.** Alstonia constricta. **A. gum,** variety of Acacia from Australia. **A. ki'no,** juice from Eucalyptus tree of Australia. **A. pep'per,** Piper novæ Hollandiæ. **A. sas'safras,** Atherosperma moschata.

Autalgia, awt-al'je-ah (*auto, algos,* pain). Localized pain. **A. doloro'sa,** facial neuralgia; pleurodynia. **A. prurigino'sa,** itching. **A. ver'tigo,** vertigo.

Autechoscope, awt-ek'o-skope (*autos,* self, *eche,* sound, *skopeo,* to examine). Instrument for self-auscultation.

Autemesia (awt-em-a'ze-ah) or **Auteme'sis** (*auto, emesis,* vomiting). Spontaneous idiopathic vomiting.

Autempresmus, awt-em-prez'mus (*auto, empresmos,* burning). Spontaneous combustion.

Auteunuchus, awt-u'nu-kus. One who has practised self-castration.

Authemeron, aw-them'er-on (*auto, hemera,* day). Medicine curing at once, in a day.

Authygiansis, aw-thij-e-an'sis (*auto, hugiazo,* to heal). Healing power of nature.

Auto, awt'o (*autos,* self). As a prefix, self.

Autocheir or **Autochir,** awt'o-kir (*auto, cheir,* hand). A self-murderer; a suicide.

Autocheiria or **Autochiria,** awt-o-kir'e-ah. Suicide.

Autochthonous, awt-ok'thon-us (*auto, chthon,* land). Indigenous. Formed at point where found, as a clot. See *Thrombosis.* **A. clot,** thrombosis.

Autocinesis, awt-o-sin-a'sis (*auto, kinesis,* motion). Voluntary motion; motion without muscular or contractile fibres, as of spermatozoa, white corpuscles, etc.

Autoclave, awt'o-klave (*auto, clavis,* key). Self-closing, as erection closing channels of egress of the blood.

Autocrasy, awt-ok'ra-se (*auto, kratos,* strength). Independent force; action of vital principle or of instinctive powers.

Autocratia (aw-to-krat-e'ah) or **Autocratoria,** aw-to-krat-o're-ah. Autocrasy; vis medicatrix naturæ.

Autoctonia, awt-ok-ton'e-ah (*auto, ktonos,* murder). Suicide.

Autodigestion, awt-o-di-jest'yun. Self-digestion, as of the stomach after death.

Autogenesis (awt-o-jen'e-sis) or **Autogen'ia** (*auto, genesis,* generation). Spontaneous generation; self-reparation, as after division of a nerve.

Autogenetic, awt-o-jen-et'ik. Relating to autogenesis or spontaneous generation.

Autogenous, awt-oj'en-us (same etymon). Relating to spontaneous generation, or to parts or elements developed from distinct and independent centres. Epiphyses that are outgrowths are *exogenous;* those produced from epiphyses are *autogenous.* **A. diseases,** diseases due to pathological condition of some cell or cells of the body, and not to any cause from without.

Autographism, aut'o-graf-ism (*auto, grapho,* to write). Condition of skin sometimes confounded with urticaria, hence called artificial urticaria, in which lines or designs can be traced on the reddened surface.

Auto-infection, awt'o-in-fek'shun. Self-infection from poison generated in one's own body.

Auto-inoculation, awt'o-in-ok-u-la'shun. Self-inoculation.

Auto-intoxication, aw'to-in-toks-e-ka'shun. Self-intoxication, or poisoning from causes within one's self.

Autolabis, awt-ol'ab-is (*auto, labis,* forceps). Self-closing forceps.

Autolaryngoscopy, awt-o-lar-in-gos'ko-pe. Self-inspection of the larynx by aid of a laryngoscope.

Autolith'otome (*auto, lithos,* stone, *tome,* incision). Automatic instrument for lithotomy.

Autolithotomy, awt-o-lith-ot'o-me (*auto, lithos,* stone, *tome,* incision). One who operates on himself for stone.

Automatic, awt-o-mat'ik (*automatos,* spontaneous). That which acts of itself. Automatic movements are those executed without volition.

Automatism, awt-om'at-izm. Condition of brain or nervous system in which involuntary actions are performed, as during revery. Automatic action or movement.

Autonomy, awt-on'o-me (*auto, nomos,* law). Mechanism of an organized body governed by its own laws.

Autonyctobatia (awt-o-nik-to-bat'e-ah) or **Autonyctobate'sis** (*auto, nux,* night, *baino,* to go). Somnambulism.

Auto-ophthalmoscopy, awt-o-of-thal'mos-ko-pe (*auto, ophthalmos,* eye, *skopeo,* to see). Self-examination of the eye with an ophthalmoscope.

Autopath'ic. Relating to disease arising from causes within the body.

Autopepsia, awt-o-pep'se-ah (*auto, pepto,* to concoct). Self-digestion, as of the stomach after death.

Autophagism (awt-of'a-jism) or **Autoph'agy** (*auto, phago,* to eat). Feeding on one's self, as when deprived of due amount of food.

Autophia, awt-of'e-ah. Autopsy.

Autophonia, awt-o-fo'ne-ah (*auto, phonos,* murder). Autophony; suicide.

Autophonici (mor'bi), awt-o-fon'e-se. Suicidal lesions.

Autophonomania, awt-o-fo-no-man'e-ah. Suicidal insanity.

Autophony, awt-of'o-ne (*auto, phone,* voice). Auscultatory sign, consisting in noting character of observer's own voice while speaking with head placed close to patient's chest; a diagnostic method called *Heautophon'ics.* Morbid state of hearing, in which speaker's own voice is over-distinctly heard by him.

Autophthalmoscopy, awt-of-thal'mos-ko-pe. Autoophthalmoscopy, as by an *Autophthal'moscope,* arranged for self-inspection.

Autophysiotherapeia (awt-o-fiz-e-o-ther-ap-e'ah) or **Autophysiotherapi'a** (*auto, phusis,* nature, *therapeia,* treatment). Cure by vital powers or powers of nature.

Autoplastic, awt-o-plas'tik (*auto, plastikos,* formative). Relating to autoplasty or plastic surgery.

Autoplastice (awt-o-plas'te-se) or **Autoplasty,** awt'o-plas-te. Restoration of lost parts, as by transplantation from another part.

Autopsia (awt-op'se-ah) or **Au'topsy** (*auto, opsis,* vision). Self-inspection. Usually applied to **A. cadaver'ica,** attentive examination after death; examination post-mortem, *Necroscopy, Necropsy,* to investigate causes of death. **A. cadaver'ica lega'lis,** post-mortem examination for medico-legal purposes.

Autopsy, awt'op-se. See *Autopsia.* **A. wounds,** see *Dissecting wound.*

Autorrhinoscopy, awt-or-rin-os'ko-pe (*auto, rhis,* nose, *skopeo,* to see). Self-examination of the nose, or with a rhinoscope.

Autoscopy, awt-os'ko-pe (*auto, skopeo,* to view). Self-inspection; autopsy.

Autosite, awt'o-site (*auto, sitos,* food). Single monster, capable of deriving nourishment from its own organs. Organism on which there is parasitic growth.

Autos'padon (*auto, spadon,* eunuch). Self-castrator.

Autospeculum, awt-o-spek'u-lum (*auto, speculum*). Vaginal speculum which patient may insert herself.

Autostethoscope, awt-o-steth'o-skope. Instrument for self-auscultation.

Autostylic, awt-o-sti'lik (*auto, stulos,* support). Articulated with the skull without the hyoid arch.

Autosuggestion, awt-o-suj-jest'yun. Psychological suggestion based on reviving previous impressions.

Autotherapia, awt-o-ther-ap-e'ah (*auto, therapeuo,* to cure). Spontaneous cure; vis medicatrix naturæ.

Autotomy, awt-ot'o-me (*auto, tome,* incision). Self-mutilation.

Autotoxæmia, awt-o-toks-e'me-ah (*auto, toxicum,* poison, *haima,* blood). Self-poisoning from sources within one's own body.

Autotransfusion, awt-o-trans-fu'zhun. Process of

using tight bandages to lower limbs in active hemorrhages or operations.

Autumnal, aw-tum'nal. Relating to autumn; name given to malarial fevers.

Auxesis, awks-a'zis. Augmentation, increase.

Auxiliary, awks-il'i-a-re (*auxilium*, aid). Assisting; adjuvant. **A. lig'aments** and **mus'cles** are those concurring in the same movement. **A. med'icine** assists the principal medicine or basis.

Auxilium, awks-il'e-um (aid). Adjuvant; medicament.

Auxis, awks'is. Augmentation, increase.

Auxocardia, awks-o-kar'de-ah (*auxe*, increase, *kardia*, heart). Hypertrophy of the heart; enlargement in volume of the heart.

A'va. Intoxicating narcotic drink, made by chewing Piper methysticum. Root contains neutral principle, *kavalin* or *methysticin;* diuretic and blennostatic. See *Kava-kava*.

Avaism, av'a-ism. Excitement of nervous system produced by ava.

Avalanche theory, av'al-anch the'o-re. Theory that impression from a nervous centre grows in intensity as it passes along an efferent nerve, causing more energetic muscular contraction.

Aveling's curve, av'el-ing's kurv. Curve of handles of obstetric forceps.

Avellana, av-el-lan'ah. Corylus avellana. **A. cathar'tica**, Jatropha curcas, A. multifida. **A. In'dica**, Balanus myrepsica. Seeds of Moringa pterygosperma. **A. Mexica'na**, Cacoa. **A. nux sylves'tris**, Corylus avellana. **A. purga'trix**, A. cathartica.

Aveloz. See *Euphorbia heterodoxa*.

Avena, av-e'nah. Oats. Seeds of *Avena sativa*, ord. Gramineæ. Food for man, particularly in North of England and Scotland. When formed of husks, A. texcorticata, they form *groats*. Reduced to meal —*avenæ farina, oatmeal*—they are applied as cataplasms to promote suppuration. Dry meal is sprinkled over erysipelatous parts. Internally oatmeal is used in habitual constipation. *Oatmeal gruel* or *water gruel* is a good demulcent article of food; used also as a vehicle for clysters. **A. excortica'ta**, groats. See *Avena*.

Avenæ farina, av-e'ne far-e'nah. Oatmeal. See *Avena*. **A. sati'va**, see *Avena*. **A. sem'ina**, see *Avena*.

Avenin, av'en-in. Nitrogenous principle like legumin, derived from oats.

Avens (a'vens), **com'mon**. Geum urbanum. **A., pur'ple**, Geum rivale. **A., wa'ter**, Geum rivale. **A., white**, Geum Virginianum. **A., yel'low**, Geum urbanum.

Averrhoa (av-er-rho'ah) **bilim'bi**. Blimbing tree; Indian tree, fruit of which is used as a condiment and in syrup as refrigerant. **A. caram'bola**, carambola or blimbing-bula tree; Indian tree, whose fruits are agreeably acid, and used as refrigerant in bilious fever and dysentery.

Aversion, a-vur'shun (*averto*, to turn from). Extreme repugnance, nausea; version, as of the uterus; change in disease by metastasis. Action of medicines which turn the afflux of fluids from one organ and direct them to others; counter-irritation, revulsion, derivation.

Avertebrate, a-vurt'e-brate. Without a vertebral column.

Avicennia (av-is-en'ne-ah) **officina'lis** or **resinif'era** (after Avicenna). Species of evergreen trees growing in India, Java, China, and Africa, resinous exudate from which is used as food. **A. tomento'sa**, plant which affords *Malacca bean* or *Anacardium orientale, Semecarpus anacardium*. Oil from bark of fruit is corrosive and vesicatory; resinous gum from the trunk is used as food; root is aphrodisiac; seeds are used in poultices.

Avicula Cypria, av-ik'u-lah sip're-ah. Pastil.

Avi'la. Fruit of Feuillea cordifolia of W. Indies, emetic and cathartic; oil has same properties.

Avi'tus (*avus*, ancestor). Hereditary.

Avoca'do pear. Persea gratissima.

Avoirdupois weight. See *Weights and Measures*.

Avornin, av-or'nin. Glucoside from bark of Rhamnus frangula (buckthorn), $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$.

Avornus, av-or'nus. Rhamnus frangula.

Avulsion, a-vul'shun (*a, vello*, to pluck). Evulsion; extraction by force or tearing away.

Awakener, a-wa'ken-er. See *Baunscheidtism*.

Axea commissura, aks'e-ah kom-mis-su'rah. Pivot joint. See *Trochoid*.

Axes, aks'es. Intermittent paroxysm. See *Axis*. **A. of pel'vis**, see *Pelvis*.

Ax'i. Capsicum annuum.

Ax'ial. Relating to axis. **A. cur'rent**, central current of blood in the capillaries, in which the red corpuscles flow. **A. fi'bres**, see *Nerve-fibres*. **A. plane of eye**, equatorial plane of eye.

Axile, aks'il. Axial. **A. bod'ies**, see *Corpuscula tactûs*.

Axil'la (dim. of **Ala**). The armpit, space beneath junction of arm with shoulder; bounded anteriorly by portion of pectoralis major, posteriorly by latissimus dorsi.

Axillary, aks'il-la-re. Belonging to the armpit. **A. arch**, arch of axillary fascia. **A. ar'tery**, continuation of subclavian, extending from passage of latter between scaleni muscles as far as insertion of pectoralis major, when it takes the name of brachial artery. **A. fas'cia**, fascia of armpit. **A. glands**, lymphatic glands seated in the armpit, into which lymphatic glands of upper extremity open. **A. nerve**, *Circumflex nerve, Articular nerve;* arises from posterior part of brachial plexus, particularly from last two cervical pairs and first dorsal; chiefly distributed to posterior margin of deltoid. **A. plex'us**, brachial plexus. **A. space**, axilla. **A. vein** corresponds with A. artery, anterior to which it is situate; is continuation of brachial veins; at its termination it assumes the name of subclavian vein.

Axine, aks-e'ne. See *Ascia*.

Axi-obliquus, aks'e-ob-le'kwus. Obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

Axi-rectus, aks'e-rek'tus. Rectus capitis posticus major muscle.

Axis, aks'is (axle). Right line passing through the centre of a body. Second vertebra of neck, so called because it forms a kind of axis on which the head moves. **A., an'tero-poste'rior, of eye**, see *Axis of eye*. **A. band**, A. cylinder. **A., ba'si-cra'nial**, line from centre of anterior edge of foramen magnum to centre of anterior edge of cerebral surface of sphenoid, *axis-cylinder*. **A., ba'si-fa'cial**, basi-cranial a., extended forward to anterior point of alveolar edge of superior maxilla. **A., biauric'ular**, imaginary line from one auricular point to the other. **A., brain**, isthmus of the encephalon. **A., cen'tral**, A. cylinder. **A., cer'ebro-spi'nal**, central nervous system, brain and spinal cord; see *Encephalon*. **A. of coch'lea**, modiolus. **A., cœ'liac**, cœliac artery. **A. cord**, spot at which commingling occurs of ectoderm and mesoderm. **A. cor'puscle**, corpuscle of touch. **A., cra'nio-fa'cial**, bones constituting floor of cavity of skull in higher animals. **A., cra'nio-spi'nal**, cerebro-spinal axis; see *Encephalon*. **A. cyl'inder**, central part of nerve-fibre; see *Nerve-fibre*. **A. c., intermus'cular**, cylinder of nerve after passing into sarcolemma of muscle. **A. c. pro'cess**, process passing from nerve-cell of anterior cornu of gray matter in central nervous system to become axis-cylinder of a nerve-fibre. **A. of eye**, visual axis, optic axis; right line falling perpendicularly on eye, and passing through centre of pupil. **A., he'mal**, aorta. **A., horizon'tal**, line projected in horizontal plane, perpendicular to antero-posterior and vertical axes of eyeball. **A. of lens**, see *Lens*. **A., neu'ral**, cerebro-spinal axis; see *Encephalon*. **A., notochor'dal**, notochord. **A., op'tic**, A. of eye. **A. of pel'vis**, see *Pelvis*. **A., spi'nal**, notochord. **A., thora'cic**, common trunk of superior thoracic and acromio-thoracic arteries. **A., thy'reoid** or **thy'roid**, thyroid axis; see *Thyroid*. **A. trac'tion**, traction of obstetric forceps on child in direction of curve of axis of pelvis. **A. trac'tor**, obstetric instrument devised to facilitate axis-

traction. **A. tube,** A. cylinder. **A. u'teri,** long diameter of the uterus; also, transverse line supposed to pass through uterus, on which it turns in anteversion or retroversion. **A., vis'ual,** line projected from point of direct vision on the retina to the fixation-point.

Ax'le teeth. Molar teeth.

Ax'oid. Relating to axis vertebra.

Axoïdeo (aks-o-id'e-o) or **Axoïdo.** In composition, axis (vertebra).

Axoïdo-atloid (aks-o'id-o-at'loid) or **Axido-atloïdeus,** aks'id-o-at-lo-e'de-us. Relating to axis and atlas; obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

Axoïdo-basilare, aks-o'id-o-bas-e-la're. Muscular fibres from axis to basilar process of occipital bone.

Axoïdo-mastoïdeus, aks-o'id-o-mas-to-e'de-us. Obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

Axoïdo-occipitalis, aks-o'id-o-ok-sip-it-a'lis. Rectus capitis posticus major muscle.

Axolemma, aks-o-lem'mah (*axis, lemma,* sheath). Sheath of axis-cylinder.

Axon, aks'on. Axis.

Axunge, aks-un-je' (*axis,* axle, *ungo,* to grease). Adeps præparatus.

Axungia, aks-un'je-ah. Adeps præparatus; pinguedo. **A. articula'ris,** synovia. **A. balsam'ica,** benzoinated lard. **A. benzoa'ta** or **benzoina'ta,** benzoinated lard. **A. cura'ta,** lard. **A. ga'di,** oleum jecoris aselli. **A. hom'inis,** human fat. **A. de mu'miâ,** marrow. **A. pe'dum tau'ri,** neat's-foot oil. **A. pisci'na mari'na,** cod-liver oil. **A. porci'na,** or **præpara'ta,** or **suil'la,** adeps præparatus.

Aya-pana or **Aya-pano.** Eupatorium aya-pana; Brazilian plant; leaves are tonic.

Aydendron, a-e-den'dron. Oily seeds of this Brazilian plant (Cujumary beans) are stimulant and stomachic.

Aypnia, ah-ip'ne-ah (*a, hupnos,* sleep). Insomnia.

Aypnos, ah-ip'nos (same etymon). Sleepless.

Azadarine, az-ad'ar-een. Bitter principle from Azadirachta Indica, like quinine in action.

Azadirachta Indica, az-ad-ir-ak'tah in'dik-ah. See *Melia azedarach.*

Azalea procumbens, az-a'le-ah pro-cum'bens (*azaleos,* arid). Loiseleuria procumbens.

Azarum, az'ar-um. Asarum.

Azedarach, az-ed'ar-ak. Melia azedarach.

Azedaracha amœna, az-ed-ar-ak'ah am-e'nah). Melia azedarach.

Azima tetracantha, az'im-ah tet-rah-kan'thah. E. Indian shrub, used in chest affections.

Azodirachta, az-o-dir-ak'tah. Azadirachta.

Azödynamia, (*a, zoe,* life, *dunamis,* strength). Privation or diminution of vital powers.

Azoic, a-zo'ik (same etymon as **Azote**). Devoid of life. *Azoic period* of geologist is that before living beings appeared.

Azoögeny, ah-zo-oj'en-e (*a,* priv., *zoe,* life, *genesis,* origin). Generation of defective beings.

Azoöspermia (ah-zo-o-spur'me-ah) or **Azoösperm'ism** (*a, zoe,* life, *sperma*). Privation or diminution of vitality in spermatozoa; sterility in the male.

Azoöspermorrhagia, ah-zo-o-spur-mor-rha'je-ah (*a, zoe,* life, *sperma,* sperm, *rhegnumi,* to break forth). Discharge of unproductive semen.

Azorella glebaria, az-o-rel'lah gle-bah're-ah. Species of umbelliferous plants from Straits of Magellan, furnishing gum-resin, *bolax gum,* used in chronic discharges from the urethra.

Azotas, az-o'tas. Nitrate. **A. ammo'nicus,** ammonium nitrate. **A. argen'ticus,** silver nitrate. **A. fer'ricus,** ferric nitrate. **A. hydrargyri'cus liq'uidus,** hydrargyri nitras. **A. hydrargyro'so-ammo'nicus,** see *Hydrargyri oxidum cinereum.* **A. hydrargyro'sus,** hydrargyri nitras. **A. ka'licus,** potassium nitrate. **A. potas'sicus,** potassium nitrate.

Azote, az'ote (*a, zoe,* life). Nitrogen. A gas unfit for respiration; not positively deleterious, but proving fatal, owing to want of oxygen; one of the constituents of atmospheric air, and a distinguishing principle of animals; also called phlogistic air, vitiated air, etc. **A., protox'ide of,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

Azoted (az'o-ted) or **Azotized,** az'o-tized. Nitrogenized.

Azotic, az-o'tik. Relating to nitrogen. **A. ac'id,** nitric acid.

Az'otized. Nitrogenized.

Azotous acid, az-o'tus as'id. Nitrous acid.

Azotum, az-o'tum. Azote; nitrogen.

Azotu'ria (*azote, ouron,* urine). Condition in which there is increase of urea and urates in the urine.

Azulmic acid, az-ul'mik as'id. Black substance deposited from solutions of prussic acid.

Azyges, az'ig-es (*a, zugos,* yoke; not paired). Sphenoid bone, because it has no fellow; processus azyges, projecting from under middle and fore part of that bone.

Azygos, az'ig-os (*a, zugos,* yoke). Azyges. **A. glan'dulæ thyreoï'deæ,** levator glandulæ thyreoideæ. **A. lin'guæ,** accessory slip of genio-glossus muscle. **A. Morgagn'i,** A. uvulæ. **A. pharyn'gis,** middle constrictor muscle of pharynx; also occasional muscle from pharyngeal spine of occipital bone to middle rhaphe of pharynx. **A. pro'cess,** azyges. **A. u'vulæ,** azygous muscle of uvula. **A. vein,** azygous vein.

Azygous, az'ig-us. See *Azyges, Azygos.* **A. ar'tery,** branch of popliteal artery to knee-joint; artery on vaginal wall. **A. artic'ular art'ery,** see *Articular arteries of knee.* **A. gan'glion,** coccygeal ganglion; see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **A. mus'cle of thy'roid gland,** levator glandulæ thyreoideæ. **A. mus'cle of u'vula,** small muscle occupying substance of uvula. The name is inappropriate, as there are two distinct fasciculi alongside each other, forming palato-staphylini, staphylini, epistaphylini, or staphylini medii muscles. They raise and shorten the uvula. **A. pro'cess of sphe'noid,** see *Azyges.* **A. vein** forms communication between vena cava inferior and vena cava superior, permitting blood to pass freely between the two. On the left side the *semiazygos,* left bronchial or left superior intercostal vein, has much the same distribution as vena azygos.

Azymia, ah-zim'e-ah (*a, zume,* leaven), or **A. humo'rum.** Crudity of the humors.

Azymic, ah-zim'ik. Preventing fermentation.

Azymous, az'im-us (*a, zume,* leaven). Unfermented or unleavened, as bread.

Az'zle teeth. Molar teeth.

B.

Bab'lah. Fruit of Acacia Nilotica.

Ba'bul bark. Bark of Acacia Arabica; tonic and astringent, and externally applied to ulcers. **B. gum,** *Babool gum,* derived from Cassia Arabica; expectorant and a diabetic food.

Babuzica'rius. Incubus; nightmare.

Ba'by (*babazo,* to speak inarticulately). Infant. **B. farm,** name given to establishment in which infants are received and cared for, for pecuniary consideration, or allowed to die of neglect.

Bac'cæ (pl. of **Bacca,** berry) **Bermuden'ses.** Sapindus saponaria. **B. cube'bæ,** cubebs. **B. domes'ticæ,** fruit of Rhamnus cathartica. **B.** or **gran'a ac'tes,** see *Sambucus ebulus.* **B. ju'jubæ,** jujube. **B. junip'eri,** juniper berries. **B. myrtillo'rum,** see *Vaccinium myrtillus.* **B. Norlan'dicæ,** Rubus arcticus. **B. phytolac'cæ,** poke berry. **B. pi'peris gla'bri,** see *Piper cubeba.* **B. piscato'riæ,** see *Menispermum cocculus.* **B. ziz'yphi,** see *Jujube.*

Bac'car. A root and ointment formerly employed in uterine diseases; probably Asarum Europæum.

Baccharin, bak'kar-in. Alkaloid from Baccharis cordifolia.

Bac'charis Alema'ni. B. glutinosa; diaphoretic. **B. confer'ta,** Mexican shrub; diaphoretic, also used in dysuria. **B. cordifo'lia,** plant of northern part of S. America; diaphoretic. **B. genistelloï'des,** S. American shrub; antiperiodic. **B. glutino'sa** grows in S. America and United States; diaphoretic; used in catarrhs, bronchial and renal. **B. halimifo'lia,** *Groundsel tree;* indigenous; demulcent. **B. heterophyl'la,** Mexican shrub; same properties as B. glutinosa. **B. prostra'ta,** shrub of Peru; used in dysuria. **B. trimera,** Brazilian species; tonic and diaphoretic. **B. vene'ta,** Apoploppus discoideus.

Bacchia, bak-ke'ah (*Bacchus*). Red or pimpled face of a drunkard. See *Gutta rosea.*

Bac'chica (sacred to Bacchus). Hedera helix.

Baccillus, bas-sil'lus. Bacillus.

Baccina, bak-se'nah. Henbane.

Bacciv'orous (*bacca,* berry, *voro,* to devour). Eating berries; living on berries as a food.

Bace'las or **Bace'lus** (castrated). One who has been castrated.

Bach'elor's but'tons. See *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Bacillar (bas'il-lar) or **Bacillary,** bas'il-la-re. Like a rod. **B. lay'er of ret'ina,** tunica Jacobi.

Bacil'li (pl. of **Bacillus**). See *Bacillus.* **B. acus'tici,** rods of Corti. **B. ret'inæ,** rods of the retina.

Bacillicide, bas-il'li-side (*bacillus, cædo,* to kill). Agents destructive of bacilli.

Bacilliform, bas-il'li-form. Having shape of a rod; like a bacillus.

Bacilliparous, bas-il-lip'ar-us (*bacillus, pario,* to beget). Producing bacilli.

Bacil'lo-tuberculo'sis. Tuberculosis has been so called, under the view that it is caused by bacilli.

Bacil'lum (stick or staff). Expectorant; troche having shape of a stick; suppository. **B. escharot'icum,** caustic rod or pencil, as of silver nitrate.

Bacillus (bas-il'lus, dim. of **Baculus,** a rod). Genus of Schizomycetes, ord. Bacteriaceæ; micro-organisms, consisting of cylindrical or oval cells, which connect and form rods or cells; they always develop from a rod-shaped organism. The bacilli multiply by transverse division or by binary division and formation of endogenous spores; many of them are pathogenic, and some of them have been definitely ascertained to be the special causes of diseases. A brief mention is alone necessary of those bacilli, pathogenic and non-pathogenic, which have been thus far distinctively recognized. A table, to be minute and exact in all the known details of morphology, biological characteristics, pathogenesis, etc., would necessarily be very voluminous and gratify the bacteriologist only; while, if brief, it can present but an unsatisfactory amount of comparative information for either the bacteriologist or the general reader. As bacteriology is in a transition state of investigation and development, some of the numerous bacilli mentioned will probably hereafter be found to be at least similar, if not identical. For information as to pathogenesis of bacilli, their cultivation, nutrient materials employed, etc., see *Bacteria.* **Bacil'lus ace'ti** (Kutz), acetic or vinegar ferment; see *Mycoderma aceti.* **B. ac'idi lac'tici,** B. causing fermentation of lactic acid (Hueppe); produces lactic acid in milk, precipitates the casein, and carbonic acid is formed; found in sour milk. **B. acidifor'mans,** obtained by Sternberg (1888) from a piece of yellow-fever liver, and also from two post-mortems which were not cases of yellow fever; injected into abdominal cavity of rabbits and guinea-pigs, the bacilli are pathogenic; they are met with in the blood. **B. of ac'ne contagio'sa,** obtained from pus and scales from pustules of acne contagiosa of the horse. The discoverers (Dieckerhoff and Granitz, 1885) state that culture of this bacillus brought into thorough contact with the skin of horses, calves, sheep, and dogs gives rise to typical acne pustules. **B. actinobac'ter** (Duclaux), from milk exposed to air. **B. aërog'enes** (Miller), small bacillus found in normal contents of the intestines. **B. a. capsula'tus,** discovered by Welch in blood-vessels in a case of thoracic aneurism; injections made with culture of this bacillus into blood-vessels of rabbits did not produce any visible effect. **B. aëroph'ilus** (Liborius), found as an accidental contamination in bacterial cultivations; non-pathogenic. **B. of Afanassiew** (1887), found in expectoration and purulent matter from patients affected with whooping cough; injections of pure cultures into the air-passages or parenchyma of the lungs in animals give rise to symptoms similar to those of whooping cough; at the post-mortem very numerous bacilli are found in the bronchial and nasal mucus. **B. a'gilis cit'reus** (Menge), obtained from an infusion of peas. **B. al'bus** (Eisenberg), discovered in water; non-pathogenic. **B. a. anaërobies'cens** (Vaughan), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. a. cadav'eris** (Strassman and Stricker, 1888), found in blood of two cadavers soon after death; a small quantity of a culture of this bacillus in a liquefied state injected subcutaneously caused death in mice in six hours; also fatal to guinea-pigs. **B. a. pu'tidus** (De Bary), found in water; when cultivated on gelatin this bacillus emits an offensive odor resembling that of manure; non-pathogenic. **B. of allanti'asis,** from tainted sausages; produces putrefactive decomposition of blood-serum. **B. allantoï'des** (L. Klein), found as an accidental contamination in culture of B. megatherium; non-pathogenic. **B. al'lii** (Griffiths) occurs superficially on putrefying onions; the cultures form sulphuretted hydrogen; non-pathogenic. **B. al'vei,** B. of foul-brood of bees (Cheshire, Watson-Cheyne, 1885); introduction of pure cultures of this bacillus into hives of bees gives rise to foul-brood; bees fed with food containing this bacillus also become infected. **B. amylobac'ter,** see *B. butyricus.* **B. amylozy'ma** (Perdrix, 1891), found in hydrant-water of Paris. **B. anaëro'bicus liquefa'ciens** (Sternberg), found in cultures from contents of intestine of yellow-fever cadaver; non-pathogenic. **B. anth'racis** (Pollender, 1849; Davaine, 1850), B. of splenic fever; found in blood of animals suffering from charbon, and in those who have died from charbon; pathogenic for miçe, guinea-pigs, cattle, horses, sheep, and rabbits; see *Anthrax.* **B. aquat'ilis** (Frankland), discovered in water from a well at Kent, England; non-pathogenic. **B. a. sulca'tus** (Weichselbaum), five varieties of bacilli discovered in drinking water supplied to city of Vienna,

Austria. **B. arbores'cens** (Frankland), discovered in the drinking water supplied to the city of London; non-pathogenic. **B. argente'o-phosphores'cens, No. 1** (Katz), found in sea-water at New South Wales; cultures on bouillon of this bacillus are phosphorescent; non-pathogenic. **No. 2**, from phosphorescent fish; non-pathogenic. **No. 3**, from cuttlefish; non-pathogenic. **B. a.-p. liquefa'ciens** (Katz), found in sea-water at New South Wales; non-pathogenic. **B. auranti'acus** (Frankland), discovered in well-water. **B. au'reus** (Adametz), discovered in water; also in eczema seborrhœicum, superficially on the body. **B. of Babes and Oprescu**, found in hemorrhagic septicæmia, resembling typhus exanthematicus. **B. of Belfan'ti and Pascarola** (1888), from suppurating wounds after tetanus; pathogenic for rabbits, guinea-pigs, mice, etc. **B. beriber'icus** (Lacerda), from blood, spinal cord, etc. of those affected with beriberi; resembles B. anthracis. **B. Berolinen'sis In'dicus**, discovered by Clässen in the water of the river Spree; non-pathogenic. **B. of blue milk**, B. cyanogenus. **B. of Book'er**, B. *a* of Booker, pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. According to Booker, there are seven varieties of bacteria found in the excrement of children affected with cholera infantum, which he has classified into Bacilli of Booker, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *k*, and *n*; all these bacilli (*d*–*n*) bear a strong resemblance to bacterium coli commune. **B. of Bo'vet** (1891), found in the intestine of a patient who had succumbed to an attack of enteritis with symptoms resembling cholera; injections into the peritoneum in guinea-pigs were followed by peritonitis, and proved fatal. **B. bras'sicæ** (Pommer), from an infusion of cabbage-leaves; non-pathogenic. **B., Brie'ger's**, B. cavicida. **B. brun'neus** (Adametz), found in water. **B. bucca'lis fortu'itus** (Vignal), found in the secretions of healthy salivary glands in man; non-pathogenic. **B. b. max'imus** (Miller), found in the human mouth; non-pathogenic. **B. b. minu'tus** (Vignal), bacillus *g* of Vignal, found in the secretions of healthy salivary glands in man; non-pathogenic. **B. butyl'icus**, bacillus butyricus. **B. butyr'icus** (Prazmowski), B. causing butyric-acid fermentation; found in decomposing vegetable infusions, old cheese, etc.; non-pathogenic. **B. b. of Bot'kin**, found in cultures from which the air was excluded, from milk, hydrant- and well-water, earth, and dust; non-pathogenic; resembles butyric-acid ferment of Perdrix. **B. b. of Hueppe**, B. found in imperfectly sterilized milk; non-pathogenic. **B. cadav'eris**, found by Sternberg (1889) in sections of liver and kidneys from yellow-fever cadavers; subcutaneous injections from the liver, in which these bacilli are contained, are followed by marked oedema, and are very pathogenic for guinea-pigs. **B. canal'is capsula'tus** (Mori, 1888), found in sewer-water. **B. c. par'vus** (Mori, 1888) found in sewer-water. **B. can'dicans** (Frankland), found in the soil; non-pathogenic. **B. of Canestrini**, non-pathogenic; found in Italy in larvæ and bees from hives which were infected. It has been demonstrated that pure cultures of this bacillus cause a disease of bees of an infectious character in localities in Italy. **B. of Canon and Pielicke**, found by these two observers in the blood of a number of patients suffering from measles. The bacilli were also present in the nasal and conjunctival secretions of patients with the measles. **B. capsula'tus** (Pfeiffer, 1889), from the blood of a guinea-pig; inoculations prove fatal to white mice and house-mice in a few days; bacilli are present in the blood and all the organs. **B. c. muco'sus** (Fasching), found in secretions from the nose in influenza. **B. c. pneumon'icus** (Banti), in exudation from lungs of a person dying of peritonitis. **B. cap'sule of Smith** (Theobald Smith), three kinds, similar to bacillus of Friedländer, have been procured from intestines of swine. **B. carabifor'mis** (Kaczynsky), found in the stomach of dogs fed on meat alone for several days; non-pathogenic. **B. carota'rum** (A. Koch), found in cooked carrots and sugar-beets. These bacilli cause blood-serum to liquefy; non-pathogenic. **B. Caucas'icus** (Kern), from the ferment of Kefir. **B. cav'iæ fortu'itus** (Sternberg), found in a guinea-pig which had been inoculated with the liver of a yellow-fever cadaver; non-pathogenic. **B. cavici'da**, Brieger's bacillus; found in feces and artificial products of decomposition. Subcutaneous injections are very fatal to guinea-pigs (mice and rabbits frequently possess immunity); bacilli are found in the blood; they resemble bacterium coli commune. **B. c. Havanien'sis**, found by Sternberg (1889), in the intestinal contents of a yellow-fever cadaver, by inoculation of guinea-pigs. **B. of Cazal and Vaillard**, found in cheesy nodules situated on the peritoneum and pancreas. **B. Chauvæ'i**, B. of sympathetic anthrax. **B. of chol'era**, spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ. **B. of chol'era in ducks** (Cornil and Toupet, 1888), from blood of ducks in Paris which had died of choleraic disease. **B. chol'eræ gallina'rum**, B. of fowl-cholera (Pasteur, 1881). Pathogenic micro-organism found in chickens and other animals suffering from infectious diseases, in putrefying flesh, etc.; inoculation of fowls produces a stupefied and somnolent condition. At the post-mortem hemorrhagic enteritis of the duodenum is found; bacilli are present in great numbers in the blood and organs. **B. chro'mo-aromat'icus**, found by Galtier in a pig which had died from an infectious malady, in which broncho-pneumonia, pleurisy, enteritis, and swollen lymphatics coexisted. **B. cir'culans** (Jordan), found to be present sometimes in the water from the Merrimac River. These bacilli possess the power of gradually reducing nitrates into nitrites. **B. cit'reus cadav'eris** (Strassmann), discovered in venous blood in a cadaver after accidental death; non-pathogenic. **B. clo'acæ** (Jordan), very frequently found in sewage; reduces nitrates; non-pathogenic. **B. cœru'leus** (Smith), in water of Schuylkill River; non-pathogenic. **B. co'li commu'nis** (Escherich), supposed to be identical with Brieger's bacillus (B. cavicida); Emmerick's bacillus; from the blood and juice of various organs and the alvine discharges of cholera cadavers and cholera patients at Naples; introduced into the animal organism of guinea-pigs, cats, and a man. **B. c. sim'ilis** (Sternberg), in human liver; non-pathogenic. **B. of Colomiatti**, in xerotic masses in an infant and in some conjunctival affections; non-pathogenic. **B., co'lon**, B. coli communis. **B., com'ma**, spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ. **B. of conjunctivi'tis** (Weeks), very small bacillus, shorter than that of tuberculosis; produces acute conjunctivitis by inoculation. **B. constric'tus**, found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. copro'genes fœt'idus** (Schottelius, 1885), found in the intestine of swine suffering from hog-cholera. **B. c. par'vus** (Bienstock), in human feces. **B. cras'sus sputig'enus** (Kreibohm, 1886), in sputum and on the tongue; resembles bacillus pneumoniæ; pathogenic. **B. cuniculici'da** (Koch), see *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*. **B. c. Havanien'sis** (Sternberg, 1889), found in the intestinal contents of patients who had died from yellow fever. **B. cuticula'ris** (Fils), found in water; forms in milk a superficial yellow membrane, and an odor of sulphuretted hydrogen is emitted; non-pathogenic. **B. cyan'eo-phosphores'cens** (Katz), from sea-water, New South Wales; closely allied to bacillus phosphorescens of Fischer. **B. cy'ano-fus'cus** (Beyerinck), found in glue and size and Edam cheese. **B. cyano'genus** (Hueppe), B. of blue milk, found in milk; non-pathogenic; produces a blue pigment. **B. cystifor'mis** (Clado), found in the urine in a case of cystitis; non-pathogenic. **B. of Dan'tec** (1891), non-pathogenic bacillus found in salted codfish; it gives to codfish a red color. **B. delicat'ulus** (Gerdan), in the water supplied to the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts; reduces nitrates to nitrites; non-pathogenic. **B. of Dem'me** (1888), contained in tumors and pustules, and also in the blood of individuals affected with erythema nodosum. **B. deni'trificans** (Giltay and Aberson), found in sewage, soil, and air; possesses power of decomposing nitrates. **B. denta'lis vir'idans**, in carious dentine (Miller). **B. devo'rans** (Zimmer-

mann), found in well-water; non-pathogenic. **B. diffu'sus** (Frankland), in the soil; non-pathogenic. **B. diphthe'riæ** or **diphtherit'icus** (Klebs, 1883; Loeffler, 1884), bacillus found in diphtheritic membranes. Brought into contact with the trachea of chickens, pigeons, and rabbits, it produces false membranes. Subcutaneous inoculations prove fatal to guinea-pigs and small birds in a few days; hemorrhagic infiltrations of the subcutaneous tissue and pleural cavities are present. **B. d. columba'rum** (Loeffler, 1884), in diphtheritic false membranes in pigeons which had succumbed to diphtheria existing in certain localities in Germany among pigeons, and also among chickens. **B. d. vitulo'rum** (Loeffler, 1884), long bacillus obtained from exudation of false membrane in the oral cavity of calves having infectious diphtheria; pathogenic for mice, but not for rabbits or guinea-pigs. **B. dyso'des** (Zopf), in bread, giving it a strong smell. **B., Em'merich's**, B. coli communis. **B. endocardi'tidis capsula'tus** (Weichselbaum, 1888), from spleen of case of endocarditis. **B. e. gris'eus** (Weichselbaum, 1888), from a case of ulcerative endocarditis; pathogenic for white mice and guinea-pigs. **B. enterit'idis** (Gärtner, 1888), from a cow dead from mucous diarrhœa, and from spleen of a man who died from eating its flesh. **B. epiderm'idis** (Brizzozero), *Leptothrix epidermidis;* non-pathogenic; found in epidermis of the interdigital spaces of the foot. **B. erysipel'atos su'is** (Loeffler, Schütz, 1885), B. of hog-erysipelas, with which B. of mouse septicæmia (Koch, 1878) is identical; found in the blood and organs of swine, victims to hog-erysipelas in Germany; pathogenic for swine, rabbits, pigeons, sparrows, etc. **B. erythros'porus** (Eidam), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water, in decomposing alkaloids, as putrefying flesh, etc. **B. fig'urans** (Vaughan), from water; non-pathogenic. Also name of one described by Crookshank, identical with B. mesentericus vulgatus; also by Flügge, in garden earth. **B. filifor'mis** (Tils), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. f. Havanien'sis** (Sternberg), non-pathogenic bacillus from yellow-fever liver. **B. of Fiocca,** found in saliva of cats and dogs. **B. Fitzia'nus** (Zopf), found in hay infusion; probably identical with B. subtilis. **B. flaves'cens** (Pohl, 1892), from swamp-water; its importance is not yet determined. **B. flavocoria'ceus** (Eisenberg), small sulphur-yellow bacillus of Adametz; non-pathogenic. **B., flesh'-colored** (Tils), non-pathogenic, forming flesh-colored pigment. **B. floc'cus** (Warington), from garden soil. **B. fluores'cens** (Becker, Schröter), from water and pus; forms pigment pyocyamin. **B. f. au'reus** (Zimmermann), short, non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. liquefa'ciens,** frequently found in water and in putrefying infusions. **B. f. l. minutis'simus** (Unna and Tommasoli), non-pathogenous, found in eczema seborrhœicum. **B. f. lon'gus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. niva'lis** (Schmolck), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water and snow of Norway. **B. f. non-liquefa'ciens,** non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. pu'tidus** (Flügge), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water, in putrefying flesh, etc. **B. f. ten'uis** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. fœt'idus,** from exudation of profuse sweating of feet; cultivations have that odor. **B. f. ozæ'næ,** bacillus from nasal discharges of ozæna; pathogenic for mice. **B. of foul-brood,** bacillus alvei. **B. of fowl-chol'era,** B. cholera gallinarum. **B. of Fried'länder** or **B. pneumo'niæ,** pneumococcus obtained from the exudation poured into the alveoli of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. It is, however, present in only a small proportion of cases; pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. **B. of Fulles,** two have been described, both aërobic and non-liquefying; found in the soil. **B. ful'vus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. fus'cus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. limba'tus** (Scheibenzuber), non-pathogenic bacillus from rotten eggs. **B. gallina'rum** (Klein, 1889), B. from disease similar to fowl-cholera. **B. gasofor'mans** (Eisenberg), small bacillus found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. genicula'tus** (DeBary), found in the stomach. **B. of Gess'ner,** found in normal contents of human intestine; it is similar to the bacillus lactis aërogenes. **B. gingi'væ pyo'genes** (Miller), found in alveolar abscess and secretions of a foul mouth. **B. of Giovanni'ni,** see *B. of purpura hæmorrhagica of Tizzoni.* **B. of glan'ders,** bacillus mallei. **B. glau'cus** (Maschek), non-pathogenic bacillus, forming a gray pigment; found in water. **B. glyceri'næ,** bacillus Fitzianus. **B. gra'cilis** (Zimmermann), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. g. anaërobies'cens** (Vaughan), from water; non-pathogenic. **B. g. cadav'eris** (Sternberg, 1889), from a section of human liver. **B. granulo'sus** (Russell, 1891), from mud in Gulf of Naples. **B. grave'olens** (Bordoni-Uffreduzzi), found in the epidermis between human toes; non-pathogenic. **B. of green pus,** B. pyocyanus. **B. of grouse disease** (Klein, 1889), from epidemic disease in the grouse. **B. of Guillebeau,** three forms were obtained by him from milk of cows suffering from inflamed breasts. **B. gutta'tus** (Zimmermann), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. haloph'ilus** (Russell, 1891), from water and mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. Havaniensis** (Sternberg), short oval bacillus; aërobic and chromogenic. **B. H. liquefa'ciens** (Sternberg), from external surface of patients at Charity Hospital at New Orleans. **B. hel'volus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. heminecrobioph'ilus** (Arloing, 1889), B. found in caseation of a lymphatic gland in a guinea-pig. **B. hepat'icus fortu'itus** (Sternberg), similar to bacillus coli communis in shape, etc.; non-pathogenic; from liver of patient dead from yellow fever. **B. Hes'sii** (Guillebeau), from milk of a cow. **B. of hog-cholera** (Klein, 1884; Salmon and Smith, 1885), found in the blood and tissues and in the intestinal contents of hogs affected with cholera; lasting for months without drying up; pathogenic for swine, rabbits, mice, guinea-pigs, and pigeons. **B. hyacin'thi sep'ticus** (Heinz), non-pathogenic bacillus found in decaying hyacinths. **B. hyali'nus** (Jordan), non-pathogenic. **B. hydoph'ilus fus'cus** (Sanarelli, 1891), from infectious disease of hogs. **B. ianthi'nus,** B. janthinus. **B. implex'us** (Zimmermann), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. inca'nus** (Pohl), from swamp-water; its importance is not yet established. **B. In'dicus** or **I. ru'ber** (Koch), non-pathogenic bacillus found in intestinal contents of a monkey. **B. indigo'genus** (Alvarez, 1887), B. from leaves of indigo; pathogenic to guinea-pigs. **B. infla'tus** (A. Koch), non-pathogenic bacillus found as an impurity in the air. **B. of influen'za** (Pfeiffer and Canon, 1892), thought to be the specific cause of influenza. It was discovered in the purulent secretion from the bronchi in epidemic influenza, and in the blood of those attacked with the latter. **B. of intes'tinal diphthe'ria in rab'bits** (Ribbert, 1887), bacillus from diphtheritic inflammation of the intestines. Produces in rabbits and guinea-pigs diphtheritic ulceration of small intestine, the bacillus being found in the blood, liver, and spleen. **B. intesti'ni** (Klein), from large intestine of a diarrhœic rabbit. **B. intesti'nus mo'tilis** (Sternberg), non-pathogenic; from intestines of those dead from yellow fever. **B. inunc'tus** (Pohl), from swamp-water; its importance is not determined. **B. invisib'ilis** (Vaughan), from water; non-pathogenic. **B. i'ris** (Frick), small non-pathogenic bacillus. **B. janthi'nus** (Zopf), violet bacillus, non-pathogenic, found in water and sewage. **B. of Jef'fries,** similar to B. coli communis and B. lactis aërogenes; from fecal discharges of summer diarrhœa. **B., jequir'ity** (Sattler), from infusion of jequirity. **B. of Kartulis** (Koch, 1883, Kartulis), similar to B. murisepticus; from secretions of infectious catarrhal conjunctivitis. **B. Kaukas'icus,** B. Caucasicus. **B. of Koubasoff** (1889), procured from affected part in a case of cancer of the stomach. **B. lateric'eus** (Eisenberg), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. lac'ticus,** B. acidi lactici. **B. lac'tis aëro'genes** (Escherich, 1886), from intestines and feces of children and cows fed upon milk. **B. l. al'bus** (Loeffler), found in milk; non-pathogenic. **B. l. erythro'genes** (Hueppe), B. of

red milk; non-pathogenic; found in red milk and in the feces. **B. l. pituito'si,** non-pathogenic bacillus found in milk. **B. of La'ser** (1892), from epidemic disease of mice; pathogenic for guinea-pigs, rabbits, pigeons, etc. **B. leioder'mos,** B. liodermos. **B. lep'oris letha'lis** (Gibier, 1888), so named by Sternberg; from fecal matter of yellow-fever cases. **B. lep'ræ** (Hansen, 1879), B. of leprosy. It was found in various organs in leprous conditions, especially in the cells. It resembles the bacillus tuberculosis. **B. of lep'rosy,** B. lepræ. **B. leptospo'rus** (L. Klein), similar to B. subtilis, found accidentally in the air; non-malignant. **B. of Lesage** (1887), from discharges of green diarrhœa. **B. of Letzerich** (1887), from urine in primary interstitial nephritis. **B. limba'tus ac'idi lac'tici** (Marpmann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in fresh milk. **B. limo'sus** (Russell, 1891), found in mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. lioder'mos** (Loeffler), found in milk; similar to B. mesentericus vulgatus; non-pathogenic. **B. liquefa'ciens** (Eisenberg), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. l. commu'nis** (Sternberg), from feces of yellow-fever patients; non-pathogenic. **B. l. mag'nus** (Luderitz), bacilli in garden soil; non-pathogenic. **B. l. par'vus** (Luderitz), bacilli in garden soil; non-pathogenic. **B. liq'uidus** (Frankland), non-pathogenic bacillus found in Thames River water; powerful reducing power over aqueous solution of nitrate. **B. litora'lis** (Russell, 1891), found in mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. liv'idus** (Plagge and Proskauer), non-pathogenic; found in water of Berlin. **B. of Loeb,** somewhat similar to B. capsulatus of Pfeiffer, from case of keratomalacia infantum; pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. **B. of Lucet** (1891), similar to, and perhaps identical with, B. gallinarum (Klein); found in the epizootic dysentery of chickens and turkeys; pathogenic to chickens and turkeys only. **B. of Lum'nitzer** (1888), found in sputa of putrid bronchitis; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. of Lust'garten,** B. of syphilis. **B. lu'tens su'is** (Salmon Smith), from fluids of pericardial or peritoneal cavities of swine. **B. ma'idis** (Cuboni), non-pathogenic; found in corn soaked in water, and in the feces of pellagric patients, but not proved to be the cause of pellagra. **B. mala'riæ** (Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli, 1879), micro-oganism discovered near Rome, Italy, by them, but proven by later investigations not to be an etiological factor in the production of malarial fevers. **B. of malig'nant œde'ma,** B. œdematis maligni. **B. mal'lei** (Loeffler and Schütz, 1882), B. of glanders, found in the discharges and blood of animals so infected; resembles B. tuberculosis in appearance; genuine glanders is produced in animals by the injection of pure cultures of this bacillus. **B. mari'nus** (Russell), spirillum marinum. **B. Marti'nez** (Sternberg), found in liver of a patient dead from yellow fever. **B. may'dis,** B. maïdis. **B. of meas'les,** see *Bacillus of Canon and Pielicke.* **B. megathe'rium** (DeBary), non-pathogenic; found on boiled cabbage-leaves. **B. melittoph'thorus,** B. alvei. **B. membrana'ceus amethys'tinus,** non-pathogenic, forming a violet pigment; found in well-water. **B. meningit'idis purulen'tæ** (Neumann and Schäffer, 1887), pathogenic; found in a case of purulent meningitis; produced purulent inflammation when injected in guinea-pigs, white mice, rabbits, etc. **B. mesenter'icus fus'cus** (Flügge); non-pathogenic; found in atmospheric air, water, potassa, etc. **B. m. ru'ber,** non-pathogenic, forming yellowish or pink pigment; found on potatoes. **B. m. vulga'tus,** potato bacillus; non-pathogenic; found on potatoes, in milk, in water, and in the alimentary canal. **B. mirab'ilis,** proteus mirabilis. **B. of mouse septicæ'mia,** identical with B. erysipelatos suis (which see). **B. multipedic'ulus** (Flügge), found in the atmosphere and in water. **B. murisep'ticus** (Koch), in putrefying fluids; produces fatal septicæmia in mice and sparrows; see *Bacillus erysipelatos suis.* **B. m. pleomor'phus,** see *Proteus of Karlinski.* **B. muscoï'des** (Liborius), non-pathogenic; found in soil, old cheese, and feces of cattle, and sometimes with bacillus œdematis maligni. **B. mycoï'des** (Flügge), non-pathogenic; found in the soil and in water; see *Bacillus figurans.* **B. m. ro'seus** (Scholl), non-pathogenic, forming a red pigment; found in the soil. **B. Neapolita'nus,** B. coli communis. **B. necroph'orus** (Loeffler, 1884), found in rabbits inoculated with condyloma; pathogenic for rabbits and white mice. **B., ni'trifying** (Winogradsky), small bacillus obtained from the soil; its characteristics are not fully determined. **B. of No'card** (1888), aërobic bacillus first discovered in pus of abscesses in cattle consequent upon a chronic infectious disease—farcinia; when injected into some animals, as the guinea-pig, symptoms occur almost similar to those of miliary tuberculosis. **B. nodo'sus par'vus** (Lustgarten), non-pathogenic; found in the normal urethra. **B. nu'bilus** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. ochra'ceus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic, producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. œdem'atis aëro'bicus** (Klein), B. found in malignant œdema; pathogenic for guinea-pigs, rabbits, and white mice. **B. œ. malig'ni** (Pasteur, 1877), B. of malignant œdema; found in soil, in foul water, putrefactive matters, etc.; pathogenic for man and other animals, producing progressive emphysematous gangrene. **B. of Oka'da** (1891), found in floor-dust; pathogenic to guinea-pigs and rabbits. **B. of Oprescu,** see *B. of Babes.* **B. ova'tus minutis'simus** (Unna), non-pathogenic; found in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. **B. oxyto'cus pernicio'sus** (Wyssokowitsch), from stale milk; pathogenic to rabbits in large doses, producing fatal enteritis. **B. par'vus ova'tus** (Loeffler), B. of swine plague. **B. of Pascoro'la,** B. of Belfanti. **B. of Pasteur** or **Pasteuria'nus,** *Urobacillus Pasteuri;* see *B. aceti.* **B. pes'tifer** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; found in the atmosphere. **B. phosphores'cens gel'idus** (Forster), non-pathogenic; found in phosphorescent fish. **B. p. In'dicus** (Fischer), non-pathogenic; found in sea-water in West Indies. **B. p. indig'enus** (Fischer), non-pathogenic; found in sea-water. **B. of Pielicke,** see *B. of Canon.* **B. plica'tus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic, producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. pneumo'niæ,** B. of Friedländer. **B. pneumon'icus a'gilis** (Schon), produces pneumonia in rabbits. **B. pneumosep'ticus** (Babes, 1889), found in a case of septic pneumonia; pathogenic and fatal to rabbits, guinea-pigs, and mice. **B. polypifor'mis** (Liborius), non-pathogenic; obtained from soil by inoculation, and from excrement of cattle; often accompanies B. œdematis maligni. **B. of pota'to-rot,** (Kramer, 1891), from potatoes affected with wet rot. **B. prodigio'sus,** non-pathogenic, producing a red pigment. **B., pseu'do-diphtherit'ic,** non-pathogenic bacillus resembling B. diphtheriæ; found in non-diphtheritic affections of the throat. **B. pseudo-pneumon'icus,** in abscesses in man; resembles B. of Friedländer. **B. pseudo-tuberculo'sis** (Pfeiffer, 1889), from tissues of horse with supposed symptoms of glanders. **B. pul'pæ pyo'genes,** from gangrenous pulp of a tooth. **B. puncta'tus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. of pur'pura hæmorrha'gica of Babes** (1890), found in case of that disease with septicæmia; pathogenic for mice. **B. of p. h. of Kolb** (1891), found in cases of purpura and fever; pathogenic for rabbits and mice. **B. of p. h.** (Lizzoni and Giovannini, 1889), found in some cases of purpura hæmorrhagica; pathogenic for dogs, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. **B. putrif'icus co'li** (Bienstock), non-pathogenic; found in human feces. **B. pyocy'anus** (Gessard, 1882), B. of green pus; found in that fluid in purulent discharges from wounds, etc.; pathogenic for guinea-pigs and rabbits. **B. pyocy'anus** β (Ernst), non-pathogenic, forming green pigment; found in pus. **B. pyo'genes fœt'idus** (Passet, 1885), derived from fetid anal abscess. **B. p. so'li,** derived from garden soil by inoculation in a rat. **B. radia'tus** (Lüderitz), non-pathogenic; obtained from garden soil by inoculation of mice, etc. **B. r. aquat'ilis** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. ramo'sus,** Wurtzel bacillus; non-pathogenic; found in the soil and in water. **B. of Rausch'brand,** B. of sympathetic anthrax. **B. reticula'ris** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. of rhinosclero'ma** (Von Frisch, 1882), found in the fresh formations of this disease, in the lym-

phatics and in the tissues affected by it. **B. rosa'ceum metalloï'des** (Dowdeswell), aërobic bacillus, producing a red pigment. **B. of Roth** (1890), several bacilli were discovered by him; one, similar to B. coli communis, pathogenic for rabbits and guinea-pigs; the other from old rags, pathogenic for the same animals. **B. rubefa'ciens** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; producing a light-pink pigment. **B. rubel'lus** (Okada, 1892), non-pathogenic; from dust, by inoculation in guinea-pigs. **B. ru'ber In'dicus**, see *Bacillus Indicus ruber*. **B. rubes'cens** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; producing a light-pink pigment; found in sewage. **B. ru'bidus** (Eisenberg), non-pathogenic; producing a reddish-brown pigment; found in water. **B. saliva'rius sep'ticus** (Biondi), micrococcus pneumoniæ crouposæ. **B. san'guinis ty'phi** (Brannan and Cheeseman, 1892), B. of the blood of typhus fever. **B. sapro'genes** (Rosenbach, 1884), found in secretion of badly-sweating feet and other foul secretions; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. scarlati'næ** (Edington), in blood of scarlatina. **B. Schafferi** (Freudenreich), found in cheese and potato in a state of fermentation. **B. of Scheurlen**, non-pathogenic; found in cancer, on healthy skin and mammæ, etc. **B. of Schimmelbusch** (1889), found in necrosed portion of cancrum oris; caused abscesses when injected into rabbits. **B. of Schon** (1885), found in rabbits in pneumonia, occurring after section of vagus nerve, and in normal secretions of the mouth of the same class of animals; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. of Schützenberg**, urobacillus Schützenbergii. **B. septicæ'miæ hæmorrha'gicæ**, B. choleræ gallinarum. **B. of septicæ'mia of mice**, B. murisepticus. **B. sep'ticus acumina'tus** (Babes, 1889), found in an infant a few days old, dead from septicæmia; pathogenic for rabbits and guinea-pigs. **B. s. agrig'enus** (Nicolaier), found in fertilized soil; is similar to B. of fowl-cholera and that of rabbit septicæmia; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. s. keratomala'ciæ** (Babes, 1889), found in case of septicæmia after keratomalacia; pathogenic for rabbits and mice. **B. s. sputig'enus** (Fränkel), micrococcus pneumoniæ crouposæ. **B. s. ul'ceris gangræno'si** (Babes, 1889), found in a fatal case of septicæmia; pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. **B. s. vesi'cæ** (Clado, 1887), found in the urine in cystitis; pathogenic for mice, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. **B. ses'silis** (L. Klein), non-pathogenic; found in blood of a cow dead, probably, from anthrax. **B. smaragdi'no-phosphores'cens** (Katz), non-pathogenic; found in a herring. **B. smaragdi'nus fœt'idus** (Reimann, 1887), B. from discharges from the nose in ozæna; pathogenic and fatal to rabbits. **B. of Smith**, see *B. capsule of Smith*. **B. sol'idus** (Lüderitz), non-pathogenic; obtained from garden soil by inoculation. **B. spinif'erus** (Unna), non-pathogenic; producing yellow pigment; found in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. **B. spino'sus** (Lüderitz), non-pathogenic; from garden soil by inoculation of mice, etc. **B. of sponta'neous rab'bit septicæ'mia** (Eberth), form of B. proven to be identical with B. of swine-plague of Marseilles (which see). **B. stolona'tus** (Adametz), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. stolonif'erus** (Pohl, 1892), from water of swamps. **B. stria'tus al'bus** (Von Besser), non-pathogenic; found in normal mucus from the nose. **B. s. fla'vus** (Von Besser), non-pathogenic; producing a yellow pigment; found in mucus of the nose. **B. subfla'vus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. sub'tilis** (Ehrenberg), hay bacillus, in infusions of dried grasses; non-pathogenic; found in water, the soil, hay, etc. **B. s. sim'ilis** (Sternberg), non-pathogenic; found in cultures from liver of yellow-fever patient. **B. s. sim'ulans** (Bienstock), two bacilli are described under this name, both found in human feces and non-pathogenic. **B. sulfu'reum** (Holschewnikoff), non-pathogenic; producing reddish-brown pigment. **B. sulfu'reus** (Lindenborn), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. superficia'lis** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; found in sewage. **B. of swine-plague** (Klein, 1884), B. of hog-cholera. **B. of s. p. of Marseilles** (Rietsch and Jobert), B. of ferret disease; B. of spontaneous rabbit septicæmia; these have been proven to be identical. **B. of symptomat'ic an'thrax** (Bollinger and Feser, 1878), found in the tissues of cattle suffering from this disease; pathogenic to cattle and guinea-pigs; resembles B. œdematis maligni. **B. of syph'ilis** (Lustgarten, 1884), found in various lesions of syphilis and discharges from syphilitic ulcers, but not yet established definitely as pathogenic of that disease. **B. syxan'thus**, in yellow milk. **B. tardecres'cens** (Warington), from solution of nitrified ammonium carbonate. **B. ten'uis sputig'enus** (Pansini, 1890), derived from sputa; pathogenic for rabbits and white rats. **B. ter'mo** (Vignal), non-pathogenic; found in normal saliva; see *Bacterium termo*. **B. tet'ani**, B. of tetanus; in garden earth; produced tetanus in mice and rabbits by subcutaneous injection of street soil. Toxic substance, called *tetanin*, was obtained by Brieger in 1886, fatal, with tetanic symptoms, when injected into small animals. B. tetani is undoubtedly the cause of the infection of tetanus. **B. thalassoph'ilus** (Russell, 1891), found in deep mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. thermoph'ilis** (Miguel), non-pathogenic; found in sausage, the soil, and in the alimentary canal. **B. of Tizzo'ni**, see *B. of purpura hæmorrhagica*. **B. of Tommaso'li** (1889), found in the hair in a case of sycosis. **B. torulifor'mis** (Warington), from garden soil. **B. tremelloï'des** (Schottelius), non-pathogenic, producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. of Trico'mi** (1886), found in a case of senile gangrene; pathogenic to rabbits and guinea-pigs. **B. tuberculo'sis**, discovered by Koch of Berlin in 1882, in sputa of patients with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, in tuberculous cavities, joints, and bones, and glands in lupus; it is in form of a rod with rounded extremities. It grows at a temperature of about 98° F.; it is strictly a parasite. Koch, its discoverer, found in cultures of this bacillus a toxine to which the name *tuberculin* was given, which is soluble in water and glycerin, and which, injected into tuberculous animals, has been supposed to give a possible immunity against tuberculosis; its importance, when used in cases of tubercular disease in man, except as a means of diagnosis, has not yet been determined. Tuberculosis usually results in man from inhalation of air in which the bacillus tuberculosis is present by one susceptible to its influence, as in the dried sputum of that disease, in which sputum its pathogenic properties may be lying dormant for weeks or months. **B. t. gallina'rum** (Maffucci, 1889), B. of tuberculosis in chickens, very similar to that of tuberculosis in man, but entirely distinct. **B. tumes'cens** (Zopf), non-pathogenic; found on beets. **B. tus'sis convulsi'va** (Afanasjeff), in sputa in whooping cough. **B. ty'phi abdomina'lis**, B. of typhoid fever, discovered by Eberth in 1880; it produces death when injected into the rabbit and the mouse, but not the characteristic symptoms of typhoid fever. It also has been found in alvine dejecta and in the spleen, liver, mesenteric and other intestinal glands, and kidneys in fatal cases, but only in rare cases in the blood of typhoid-fever patients. It is the only micro-organism found in the internal organs in such cases; it is not putrefactive. **B. t. mu'rium** (Loeffler, 1889), found in mice which had died from epidemic disease. **B. typho'sus**, B. typhi abdominalis. **B. ty'phus**, B. typhi abdominalis. **B. ubiq'uitus** (Jordan), found in sewage. **B. ul'na** (Cohn), non-pathogenic; found in solution of egg-albumin. **B. u. of Vig'nal**, non-pathogenic; found in normal saliva. **B. ure'æ** (Leube), in stale urine. **B. of Utpadel** (1887), found in contents of small intestine; produces inflammation and œdema and death in mice, cats, and guinea-pigs. **B. vacuolo'sis** (Sternberg, 1888), noticed in cultures from the digestive canal of yellow-fever patients. **B. varico'sus conjuncti'væ** (Gombert, 1889), found in normal conjunctival sac. **B. veneno'sus** (Vaughan), from water. **B. v. bre'vis** (Vaughan), from water. **B. v. invisib'ilis** (Vaughan), from water. **B. v. liquefa'ciens** (Vaughan), from water. **B. ventric'uli** (Raczynssky), non-pathogenic; found in stomach of dog fed on meat.

B. vermicula'ris (Frankland), non-pathogenic; found in river-water. **B. vermiculo'sus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. of Vig'nal,** *β*, non-pathogenic; found in normal secretions of the mouth. **B. of Vig'nal,** *f*, non-pathogenic; found in normal saliva. **B. of Vil'lard,** see *Bacillus of Cazal.* **B. viola'ceus** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; forming a violet pigment; found in river-water; powerful reducer of nitrates to nitrites. **B. v. Lauren'tius** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; forming a violet pigment. **B., vi'olet,** B. janthinus. **B. vires'cens** (Frick), non-pathogenic; found in sputum; forms a green pigment. **B. virg'ula,** B. of cholera. **B. vir'idis palles'cens** (Frick), non-pathogenic; produces a light-blue pigment. **B. visco'sus** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; forms a green pigment; found in river-water. **B. vulga'ris,** proteus vulgaris. **B. of Wildseuche** (Loeffler), probably identical with bacillus cuniculicidus. **B. of Winograd'sky,** B., nitrifying. **B. Wurt'zel,** B. ramosus. **B. Zenk'eri,** proteus Zenkeri.

Back. Dorsum; posterior portion of an organ, bone, etc. **B. draught,** whoop of whooping cough. **B. friend,** hangnail. **B. sprent,** vertebral column. **B. stroke of heart,** diastolic impulse.

Back'ache root. Liatris.

Back'bone. Vertebral column.

Back'set. Relapse.

Ba'cony disease. See *Lardaceous.*

Ba'core. Musa sapientum.

Baco'pa. Species of scrophulariaceous plants of Brazil, used in external application to burns.

Bacte'ria (pl. of **Bacte'rium,** *bakterion,* small stick). Genus of Schizomycetes, embracing microscopic organisms formerly classed among the infusoria, but now regarded as belonging to the vegetable kingdom. According to Cohn, the characters of this genus were: cells cylindrical or elliptical, free or united in pairs during their division, rarely in fours, never in chains, sometimes in zoöglœa (Sternberg). This genus has now been almost entirely abandoned, and rod-forms are now generally included under bacillus.

The germ theory is not of recent study by any means, but originated almost 250 years ago. In modern times the researches of such eminent bacteriologists as Koch, Pasteur, Lister, etc. have given a great impetus to the study of bacteriology and have demonstrated the great etiological importance of these micro-organisms, leading to radical changes in the field of surgery. Previous to the introduction of antiseptic surgery by Lister the mortality in European hospitals after operations was of an exceedingly high rate, the slightest operations being followed by hospital gangrene, pyæmia, etc. Since the evolution of surgery the death-rate has been greatly reduced.

The proper division of bacteria into genera and species is still in an unsettled condition, and attended with great difficulty up to the present time. According to Nägeli, a German botanist, the bacteria should be classed among fungi. He divides the bacteria which produce the decomposition of organic substances into—

1. Mucorini, or mould fungi;
2. Saccharomycetes, budding fungi or yeasts;
3. Schizomycetes, or fission fungi.

Another division, by Zopf, divides the bacteria or schizomycetes into groups, as follows:

	Genera.
1. Coccaceæ. Up to the present time only known in the form of cocci.	Streptococcus (chain cocci), Merismopedia (plate cocci), Sarcina (packet cocci), Micrococcus (mass cocci), Ascococcus (pellicle cocci).
2. Bacteriaceæ. Have for the most part spherical, rod-like, and filamentous forms; the first (cocci) may be wanting; the last are not different at the two extremities; filaments straight or spiral.	Bacterium, Spirillum, Vibrio, Leuconostoc, Bacillus, Clostridium.
3. Leptotricheæ. Spherical, rod-shaped, and filamentous forms; the last show a difference between the two extremities; filaments straight or spiral; spore formation not known.	Crenothrix. Threads articulated; cells sulphurless; habitat water. Beggiatoa. Threads inarticulated; cells with sulphur granules; habitat water. Phragmidiothrix. Threads jointless; successive subdivision of cells is continuous; cells sulphurless; habitat water. Leptothrix. Threads articulated or unarticulated; successive subdivisions of cells not continuous; cells sulphurless.
4. Cladotricheæ. Spherical, rod-shaped, filamentous, and spiral forms; the filamentous form presents pseudo-branches; spore formation not known.	Cladothrix.

Baumgarten's classification divides the bacteria into two groups:

Group I. Monomorphic, which includes the following genera: Micrococci, Bacilli, Spirilla.
Group II. Pleomorphic, which includes the following genera: Spirulina, Leptothrix, Cladothrix.

The cocci, in Baumgarten's classification, constitute a single genus, with the following five subgenera:

1. Diplococcus;
2. Streptococcus;
3. Merismopedia (Zopf), Merista (Hueppe);
4. Sarcina (Goodsir);
5. Micrococcus (staphylococcus).

The classification usually adopted is that of Cohn:

Schizomycetes or Bacteria,	Sphærobacteria (globular cells),	Micrococcus. Sarcina.
	Microbacteria or Bacteria proper (small, rod-like cells),	Bacterium.
	Desmobacteria or Filobacteria (larger rod-like or thread-like cells),	Bacillus (straight).
	Spirobacteria (twisted or spiral cells),	Vibrio (wavy). Spirochæta (long, flexible, close-wound spirals). Spirillum (short, stiff, open spirals).

Bacteria may be grouped together according to the changes produced in the media in which they grow. We may thus have pigment-forming or chromogenic, fermentative, putrefactive, and pathogenic bacteria. *Chromogenic bacteria* form, while growing, definite color stuffs. *Fermentative* or *zymogenic bacteria* produce their changes in non-nitrogenized media. *Putrefactive* or *saprogenic bacteria* produce changes allied to fermentation in complex organic substances. *Pathogenic bacteria* are believed to cause infectious diseases in human beings. Bacteria may be considered as being present everywhere.

To establish the pathogenic character of bacteria, according to Koch, it is necessary that (1) the micro-organism must be found in the blood, lymph, or diseased tissue of man or animal suffering from or dead of the disease; (2) the micro-organisms must be isolated from the blood, lymph, or tissues, and cultivated in suitable media, *i. e.* outside the animal body; these pure cultivations must be carried on through successive generations of the organism; (3) a pure cultivation, thus obtained, must, when introduced into the body of a healthy animal, produce the disease in question; (4) in the inoculated animal the same micro-organism must again be found.

For the *culture* of bacteria, it is essential that they be supplied with nutrient material free from pre-existing organisms. Hitherto various kinds of such nutrient liquids have been employed, and in many cases they still continue to be used with advantage, but as a general rule they have been in a great measure supplanted by the methods of cultivation in sterile solid media (Crookshank), as nutrient gelatin, nutrient agar-agar, nutrient jelly in test-tube and

plate-cultivations, sterilized potatoes, potato-paste, bread-paste, vegetables, fruit, white of egg, and solid blood-serum. The liquid media are sterilized bouillon, liquid blood-serum, urine, milk, vegetable infusions, and artificial nourishing fluids. See *Bacterium*.

Bacteria'ceæ. Group of micro-organisms including micrococci, bacilli, and straight or spiral thread-like forms. In Zopf's arrangement it includes the genera Bacterium, Spirillum, Vibrio, Leuconostoc, Bacillus, Clostridium. Also schizomycetes.

Bacteriæ'mia. Condition in which bacteria are present in the blood.

Bacte'rial, Bacte'rian, or **Bacter'ic.** Relating to bacteria.

Bacte'ricide (*bacteria, cædo,* to kill). Destruction of bacteria; antibacterian; germicide.

Bacterid'ium. Formerly considered a genus of vibriones, but now included under bacillus and micrococcus. **B. auranti'acum,** micrococcus aurantiacus. **B. prodigio'sum,** bacillus prodigiosus.

Bacte'riform or **Bacte'rioid.** Resembling bacteria.

Bacterinu'ria or **Bacteru'ria** (*bacteria, ouron,* urine). Condition or emission of urine charged with bacteria.

Bacte'rioid. Having shape like a rod.

Bacterioidom'onas (*bacteria, eidos,* form, *monas,* unit). Genus of micro-organisms intermediate between schizomycetes and protozoa.

Bacteriol'ogist (*bacteria, logos,* study). One who interests himself in the study of bacteria.

Bacteriol'ogy. Description of, or treatise on, or science of, bacteria.

Bacteriophyto'ma (*bacteria, phuton,* growth). Cell composed of bacterial growths.

Bacte'rio-pur'purin. Purplish coloring matter in protoplasm of some of the chromogenic bacteria.

Bacterios'copy. Study or examination of bacteria.

Bacteriother'apy. Treatment of disease by bacteria, as of phthisis by inhaling cultures of bacteria.

Bacterium (bak-te're-um). See *Bacteria.* **B. acti'noclad'othrix** (Afanasjeff). Actinomyces. **B., aëro'bic,** see *Aërobic.* **B. aëro'genes** (Miller), from normal alimentary canal; non-pathogenic; bacillus aërogenes. **B. aërugino'sum,** bacillus aërogenes. **B., anaëro'bic,** see *Anaërobic.* **B., chromogen'ic,** see *Bacteria.* **B. co'li commu'ne,** bacillus coli communis. **B. cyano'genum,** bacillus cyanogenus. **B., ectog'enous,** B. having its origin outside the organism. **B., endog'enous,** B. supposed to have its origin within the body. **B., ferment'ative,** see *Bacteria.* **B. gliscro'genum** (Malerba), found in viscid acid urine; non-pathogenic. **B. Hes'sii,** bacillus Hessii. **B. ianthi'num,** bacillus ianthinus. **B. lac'tis,** bacillus lacticus. **B. l. aëro'genes,** bacillus lactis aërogenes. **B. lu'teum** (List), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B., metabiot'ic,** bacteria which depend for vitality on presence of other bacteria. **B., pathogen'ic,** see *Bacteria.* **B. phosphores'cens,** bacillus phosphorescens. **B., putrefac'tive,** see *Bacteria.* **B., pyogen'ic,** pus-producing bacterium. **B., saprogen'ic** or **saprophyt'ic,** see *Bacteria.* **B., symbiot'ic,** bacteria which exist together in a locality. **B. ter'mo** (Vignal), found in normal saliva; non-pathogenic. **B. tholoï'deum,** bacillus of Gessner. **B. ure'æ,** from ammoniacal urine. **B. Zop'fii** (Kurth), from intestines of chickens; non-pathogenic. **B. Zürnia'num** (List), in water; non-pathogenic. **B., zymogen'ic,** see *Bacteria.*

Bacteriu'ria. Bactinuria.

Bac'teroid. Having shape of a rod.

Bactris (bak'tris) (*baktron,* stick) **min'ima** or **mi'nor.** Pulp of this plant of W. Indies and S. America is used in bronchial catarrh.

Bactyrilobium, bak-tir-il-o'be-um (dim. of **Bakterion,** cane, *lobion,* pod). Cassia fistula. **B. fis'tula,** Cassia fistula.

Bac'uliform. Rod-shaped.

Bac'ulus. Bacillus.

Bad. Sick. **B. disease,** syphilis. **B. sick'ness** (of Ceylon), beriberi.

Badal's opera'tion. Treatment of glaucoma by stretching or rupture of infratrochlear branch of nasal nerve.

Badia'ga. Russian sponge, powder of which takes away livid marks from blows and bruises.

Badiera diversifolia, bad-e-a'rah div-ur-se-fo'le-ah. Bastard lignum vitæ of W. Indies; properties similar to guaiacum.

Badisis (bad'is-is) or **Badis'mus.** Walking.

Baduk'ka. Capparis badukka.

Badula mecrantha, bad'u-lah me-kran'thah. Plant of Mauritius; diuretic.

Badulam. Ardisia humilis of Ceylon, whose fruit, made into syrup, is used as a cooling drink.

Bæckea Chinensis (be'ke-ah chi-nen'sis) or **frutes'cens.** Species of Asiatic myrtaceous plants; diuretic and abortifacient.

Bael. Covolam.

Bæobotrys picta, be-ob'ot-res pik'tah (*baios,* small, *botrus,* grape). Saoria.

Bæomyces (*baios,* small, *mukes,* fungus) **cocciferus,** be-om'is-es cok-sif'er-us. Species of European lichens used in intermittent fevers.

Baer's ves'icle. Ovum in Graafian follicle.

Bag. Scrotum; mamma. **B., dust'ing,** see *Dusting-bag.* **B., hon'eycomb,** reticulum of ruminant animals. **B., ice,** arrangement, usually of rubber, to hold ice for application to the spine or other part. **B. of wa'ters,** see *Liquor amnii.*

Bagnio, ban'yo. Bath-house; baptisterium.

Ba'hel. Plant of Malabar, whose bruised leaves are applied as cataplasms. **B. Schulli,** Genista spinosa Indica.

Bahia arachnoïdea, bah-he'ah ar-ak-no-id'e-ah. Butterfly plant of California; tonic and stomachic, especially in convalescence. **B. pow'der,** Goa powder.

Baibula. Plantago major.

Bain-Marie (F.). Apparatus for immersion of solutions, bacteria, at a certain fixed temperature, in water or other prepared liquid.

Ba'ker's itch. Psoriasis; lichen; eczema, noticed on hands of bakers. **B.'s salt,** ammonii carbonas.

Balæna mysticetus, bal-e'nah mis-tis'e-tus. Greenland whale, from which whale oil and whalebone are derived.

Balam-pul'li. Tamarindus.

Balan'da. Fagus sylvatica.

Balaneum, bal-an-e'um. Bath.

Balanism, bal'an-izm (*balanos,* suppository). Application of suppository or pessary.

Balanitis, bal-an-e'tis (*balanos,* glans penis). Gonorrhœa spuria. **B. blennorrho'ïca,** gonorrhœa spuria. **B. diabet'ica,** B. caused by contact with saccharine urine. **B., gonorrhœ'al,** gonorrhœa involving glans penis.

Balano, bal'an-o. In composition, balanus, or glans penis.

Balanoblennorrhœa, bal-an-o-blen-nor-rhe'ah. Gonorrhœa spuria.

Balanocastanum, bal-an-o-kast'an-um (*balanos,* acorn, *kastanon,* chestnut). Bunium bulbocastanum.

Balanoplasty, bal'an-o-plas-te (*balano, plasso,* to form). Plastic operation on glans penis.

Balanoposthitis, bal-an-o-pos-the'tis (*balano, posthe,* prepuce). Gonorrhœa spuria; inflammation of glans and penis.

Bal'ano-prepu'tial. Relating to glans penis and prepuce.

Balanorrhagia, bal-an-or-raj'e-ah (*balano, rhegnumi,* to burst forth). See *Gonorrhœa.*

Balanorrhi'num. Secretion occurring in balanitis.

Balanorrhœa, bal-an-or-rhe'ah (*balano, rheo,* to flow). Gonorrhœa spuria; purulent balanitis.

Balanos, bal'an-os. Suppository; glans penis. **B. phœ'nicos,** date.

Balantidium (bal-an-tid'e-um) **co'li.** Infusory animalcule in alvine discharges of chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.

Balantion, bal-an'te-on. Scrotum.

Balantiophthalmus, bal-an-te-of-thal'mus (*balantion,* bag, *ophthalmos,* eye). Bag-like appearance of the eyelids.

Balanus, bal'an-us (glans). Glans penis, glans clitoridis. Hence, *Balanoblennorrhœa,* blennorrhœa

of glans; *Balanitis*, inflammation of glans. Suppositories and pessaries were formerly called *Balani*. **B. myrep'sica**, Guilandina meringa.

Balasan. Tree of Mecca furnishing balsamia opobalsamum.

Balatro, bal-at'ro. Bambalio.

Balaustine (bal-aws'tin) or **Balaus'tium flow'ers.** See *Punica granatum.*

Balbiani's nucleus, bal-be-an'e's nu'kle-us. Nucleus of yolk of ovum.

Bal'bis (foundation). Oblong cavity. Olecranon cavity of humerus.

Balbul. Acacia Arabica.

Bal'bus. Stammering or lisping; stammerer.

Balbuties, bal-bu'she-es. *St. Vitus's dance of the voice.* Stuttering, stammering. Vicious and incomplete pronunciation, consonants being usually replaced by *b* and *l*—*Traulismus.*

Bald. Without hair on the head. See *Alopecia* and *Calvities.*

Baldmoney, bald'mun-e. Æthusa meum.

Bald'ness. Alopecia, calvities. **B., lim'ited** or **par'tial**, porrigo decalvans.

Balenas, bal-e'nas (*balæna*, whale). Leviathan penis.

Balimbago, bal-im-bah'go. Hibiscus populeus.

Ball. Round part of great toe or thumb. Bolus, pila. **B. of eye**, globe of eye. **B.-and-socket joint**, see *Enarthrosis.* **B. soda**, British barilla, consisting of sodium carbonate and calcium oxysulphide.

Ballast fever. Fever contracted on shipboard from ballast.

Ballismus, bal-liz'mus (dancing). Chorea, disordered muscular movement.

Ballista, bal-lis'tah. Astragalus.

Ballistic galvanometer, bal-lis'tik gal-van-om'et-ur. Instrument for estimating force of brief galvanic currents.

Ballock-grass, bal'lok. Orchis mascula.

Balloon, bal-loon'. Receiver used in chemistry. **B. vine**, Cardiospermum heliocacabum.

Ballooning, bal-loon'ing. Tympanistic distension of the abdomen. Distending a cavity or canal, as the vagina or rectum, with air or water in air-bags or water-bags.

Ballota fœtida, bal-lo'tah fet'id-ah. *Black horehound, Stinking h.*, ord. Labiatæ. Antispasmodic, resolvent, and detersive. **B. lana'ta**, a plant growing in Siberia. Whole plant, except root, recommended in dropsy, rheumatism, and gout as diuretic, in decoction. **B. ni'gra** grows in Europe; antispasmodic. **B. suave'olens**, plant of Antilles and India; nervine, sedative, diuretic, and laxative.

Ballottement (F.), bal-lot'mong. Agitation, succussion, repercussion. Motion impressed on fœtus in utero by alternately pressing the uterus with the index finger of one hand introduced into the vagina, the other hand being applied on the abdomen. **B., re'nal**, palpation so practised over abdomen and lumbar region as to cause kidney to strike anterior wall of abdomen. **B., vagi'nal**, see *Ballottement.*

Balm (contracted from **Balsam**). Melissa; healing ointment; anodyne medicine. See *Balsam.* **B. ap'ple**, Momordica balsamina. **B., bas'tard**, Melitis melissophyllum. **B. of Gil'ead**, Amyris opobobalsamum. **B. of Gil'ead pop'lar**, Populus candicans. **B. of Gil'ead, Sol'omon's**, see *Tinctura cardamomi.* **B. of Gil'ead tree**, Dracocephalum Canariense. **B., In'dian**, Trillium latifolium. **B., mount'ain**, Monarda coccinea. **B., pop'lar**, Populus balsamifera. **B., red**, Monarda coccinea. **B., scar'let rose**, Monarda coccinea. **B., stink'ing**, hedeoma. **B. tea**, infusion of melissa.

Balmony, bal'mo-ne. Chelone glabra.

Balneæ, bal'ne-a. Baths.

Balnearium, bal-ne-ah're-um (*balneum*, bath). See *Hypocaustum.*

Balnearius (bal-ne-ah're-us) or **Balneator**, bal-ne-ah'tor. Bather or attendant on bather. *Balneatrix* is such female attendant.

Balneation, bal-ne-a'shun. Bathing; balneotherapy.

Balneatory, bal'ne-a-to-re. Relating to bathing.

Balneography, bal-ne-og'ra-fe (*balneum, graphe*, description). Description of baths.

Balneology, bal-ne-ol'o-je (*balneum, logos*, description). Treatise on baths; science of bathing.

Balneophysiology, bal-ne-o-fis-e-ol'o-je. Physiology of bathing.

Balneotherapeutics (bal-ne-o-ther-a-pu'tiks) or **Balneotherapy**, bal-ne-o-ther'a-pe (*balneum, therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease by baths.

Balneum, bal'ne-um. Bath. **B. ac'idum**, acid bath. **B. aë'reum**, air bath. **B. æroph'orum**, effervescing bath. **B. alkali'num**, alkaline bath. **B. am'yli**, starch bath. **B. anima'le**, animal bath. **B. antipso'ricum**, bath, antipsoric. **B. antisyphilit'icum**, bath, antisyphilitic. **B. aq'uæ**, water bath. **B. are'næ**, bath, sand. **B. calid'ulum**, warm bath. **B. cal'idum**, hot bath. **B. chlorina'tum**, bath to which some form of chlorine has been added, as antiseptic, disinfectant, etc. **B, cœno'sum**, mud bath. **B. frig'idum**, cold bath. **B. fur'furis**, bran bath. **B. gelatino'sum**, bath, gelatinous. **B. mari'æ**, bath, water. **B. mari'num**, bath, sea. **B. ma'ris**, bath, water. **B. medica'tum**, bath, medicated. **B. nu'triens** or **nutri'tium**, nutritive bath. **B. pen'sile**, shower bath. **B. Rus'sicum**, Russian bath. **B. sic'cum**, dry bath. **B. sola're**, sun bath. **B. sudato'rium**, sweat bath. **B. sulphurat'um** or **sulphu'reum** or **sul'phuris**, bath, sulphur. **B. tep'idum**, see *Bath, hot.* **B. terres'tre**, earth bath. **B. therma'le**, warm bath. **B. Tur'cicum**, Turkish bath. **B. va'poris**, see *Bath, hot*, and *Vaporarium.*

Balsam, ball'sam. Natural vegetable substance, concrete or liquid, very odorous, bitter, and piquant; composed of resin, benzoic or cinnamic acid, and sometimes essential oil, which allow benzoic acid to be disengaged by action of heat; readily dissolved in volatile oil, alcohol, and ether; when treated with alkalies, affords soluble benzoate and throws down resin. Many pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances, possessed of balsamic smell, are called balsams. **B., acous'tic**, mixture of oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums; dropped into the ear in atonic deafness. **B., Amer'ican**, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B., apoplec'tic**, medicine composed of several balsams, properly so called, resins, and volatile oils, worn about the person and smelled at in headaches, etc. **B. ap'ple**, Momordica balsami. **B. of Arcæ'us**, unguentum elemi compositum. **B., Can'ada**, see *Pinus balsamea.* **B. capi'vi**, copaiba. **B., Carpa'thia**, *Hungarian turpentine.* Resin of Pinus cembra, growing in Switzerland and Hungary. **B., chalyb'eate**, mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol, and oil, formerly employed in friction in pains of joints. **B., comman'der's**, tinctura benzoini composita. **B. of copai'va**, copaiba. **B. for cuts**, tinctura benzoini composita. **B. of Fioravan'ti, spir'ituous**, or **of Fioraven'ti**, product of distillation of resinous and balsamic articles and aromatic substances previously macerated in alcohol, used in friction in chronic rheumatism. The *spirituous balsam* is the first product of distillation from a sand bath; entirely alcoholic. *Oily balsam of Fioraventi* is obtained by removing the residue and distilling in an iron vessel at white heat. *Black balsam of Fioraventi* is black oil obtained at temperature sufficient to carbonize the substances in a cucurbit. **B. of fir**, see *Pinus balsamea.* **B., fri'ar's**, tinctura benzoini composita. **B. of Gil'ead**, Amyrus opobalsamum. **B., Gurgi'na**, see *Dipterocarpus.* **B., Gur'jun**, see *Dipterocarpus.* **B. herb**, Justicia comata, Dianthera repens. **B. of hon'ey**, cough mixture of benzoin, balsam of Tolu, honey, and alcohol. **B. of hore'hound**, tincture of horehound, licorice-root, camphor, opium, benzoin, dried squills, oil of aniseed, and honey. **B., Hunga'rian**, see *Pinus mughos.* **B., hypnot'ic**, preparation containing opium, hyoscyamus, camphor, and other sedative substances, used externally in friction to provoke sleep. **B., hyster'ic**, preparation of opium, aloes, asafœtida, castor, distilled oils of rue, amber, etc., held to the nose, applied to navel, or rubbed on hypogastrium in hysterical

cases. **B., In'dian,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B., iod'uretted,** used by friction, in goitre, in Switzerland; composed of animal soap, iodide of potassium, alcohol, essence of lemon. **B. of life,** decoctum aloes compositum. **B. of life of Hoffman,** tincture composed of essential oils and ambergris, employed internally and externally as stimulant. Mixture of essential oils without alcohol constitutes Saxon balsam, Balsamum apoplecticum, B. aromaticum, B. cephalicum, B. Saxonicum, B. nervinum, B. Scherzeri, B. stomachicum. **B. of life, Tur'lington's,** see *Tinctura benzoini composita.* **B. of liquidam'bar,** solid balsam obtained from Liquidambar styraciflua. **B. of Mec'ca,** see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B., Mex'ican,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B., nat'ural,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B., nephrit'ic,** medicine composed of oils, resins, and balsams, which have experienced incipient state of carbonization from concentrated sulphuric acid; given in certain affections of the kidneys. **B., ner'vous,** ointment of fatty bodies, volatile oils, balsam of Peru, camphor, etc.; employed in friction in sprains and rheumatic pains. **B. parei'ra bra'va,** soft mixture of balsam, resin, muriate of ammonia, and powder of root of Pareira brava, given internally to excite urinary secretion. **B. of Peru, red,** see *Toluifera balsamum.* **B. of Peru, white,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B., Peru'vian,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B., pine,** Abies Menziesii. **B., pop'lar,** Populus balsamifera. **B. of the Samar'itan,** liniment prepared by boiling together, at gentle heat, equal parts of wine and oil. **B., Sax'on,** balsam of life of Hoffman. **B., spruce,** Abies balsamea. **B. of sto'rax,** derived from Liquidambar Orientale. **B. of sul'phur,** *Balsamum sulphuris,* solution of sulphur in oil. **B. of sulphur, an'isated,** in essential oil of aniseed; carminative; **B. of sulphur, suc'cinated,** in oil of amber; **B. of sulphur, terebin'thinated,** *Common Dutch drops,* in essential oil of turpentine; diuretic. **B. of sym'pathy,** balsam used in days when sympathetic influence was strongly believed in, composed of raspings of human skull, blood, and human fat, and applied to instrument which had inflicted the wound. **B. of Tolu',** see *Toluifera balsamum.* **B., tran'quil,** liquid medicine employed externally by friction; prepared by macerating and boiling in olive oil narcotic and poisonous plants, belladonna, mandragora, hyoscyamus, etc., and afterward infusing aromatic plants; anodyne. **B., Tur'key,** Dracocephalum Canariense. **B., Tur'lington's,** see *Tinctura benzoini composita.* **B. of tur'pentine,** Dutch drops; obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in glass retort until red balsam is left. **B., vul'nerary, of Mindere'rus,** liniment of turpentine, resin elemi, oil of St. John's wort, and wax; employed in friction and as dressing to wounds. **B. weed,** Impatiens fulva. **B., white, of Peru,** Myroxylon Peruiferum. **B., wound,** tinctura benzoini composita.

Balsamaceæ (bal-sam-ah'se-e) or **Balsamifluæ,** balsam-if'lu-e. Natural order of plants, including one genus, liquidambar.

Balsamadendron (bal-sam-ah-den'dron) **Africa'num** (*balsam, dendron,* tree). Shrub of W. Africa, source of gum resin called African bdellium. **B. Ehrenbergia'num,** B. opobalsamum. **B. Gileaden'se,** Amyris Gileadensis. **B. mukul,** plant of India, from which East Indian bdellium is derived. **B. myr'rha,** tree of E. Africa and Arabia, a source of myrrh; see *Myrrha.* **B. opobal'samum,** African tree, from which balm of Gilead is procured. **B. Roxburg'hii,** indigenous in India; a source of E. Indian bdellium.

Balsama'ria inophyl'lum. See *Fagara octandra.*

Balsamation, bal-sam-a'shun. Embalming.

Balsamelæon, bal-sam-el-e'on (*balsam, elaion,* oil). Myroxylon Peruiferum, Amyris opobalsamum.

Balsamic, bal-sam'ik. Possessing qualities of balsams, as balsamic odor.

Balsamina, bal-sam'in-ah. Momordica.

Balsamita (bal-sam-e'tah) **fœm'ina.** Achillea ageratum. **B. major,** Tanacetum balsamita. **B. ma'ris,** B. odorata. **B. mas,** Tanacetum balsamita. **B. mi'nor,** Achillea ageratum. **B. odora'ta** or **suave'olens,** plant common in south of France, used for same purposes as tansy, as a stimulant, vermifuge, etc. See *Tanacetum balsamita.*

Balsamito, bal-sam-e'to. Alcoholic extract of fruit of Myroxylon pereiræ. Stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic.

Balsamoden'dron. Balsamadendron.

Balsamosaccharum, bal-sam-o-sak'ar-um. Sugar rubbed up with balsam. Elæosaccharum.

Balsamum, bal'sam-um. Balsam, Amyris opobalsamum. **B. Ægyp'ticum,** see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B. al'bum,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B. alpi'ni,** Dracocephalum Canariense; see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B. anod'ynum,** linimentum saponis et opii. **B. apoplec'ticum,** balsam of life of Hoffmann. **B. arcæ'i,** unguentum elemi compositum. **B. aromat'icum,** balsam of life of Hoffmann. **B. Asiat'icum,** see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B. Brazilien'se,** copaiba. **B. cal'aba,** E. India tacamahac; see *Fagara octandra.* **B. Canaden'se,** see *Pinus balsamea.* **B. Carpath'icum,** Carpathian balsam. **B. cathol'icum,** tinctura benzoini composita. **B. cephal'icum,** balsam of life of Hoffmann. **B. commendato'ris,** tinctura benzoini composita. **B. co'pahu,** copaiba. **B. copai'bæ,** copaiba. **B. c. sic'cum,** resin of copaiba. **B. dipterocar'pi,** Gurjun balsam. **B. Fioravan'ti,** balsam of Fioravanti. **B. genui'num antiquo'rum,** see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B. Gileaden'se,** balm of Gilead. **B. gur'junæ,** wood oil; gurjun balsam. **B. Hunga'ricum,** Hungarian turpentine. **B. hyper'ici sim'plex,** see *Hypericum perforatum.* **B. In'dicum,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B. iodure'tum,** balsam, ioduretted. **B. Juda'icum,** see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B. Lib'ani,** see *Pinus cembra.* **B. Locatel'li,** balsam of Locatelli. **B. mari'æ,** E. India tacamahac; see *Fagara octandra.* **B. e. Mec'câ,** see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B. mercuria'le,** unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. **B. nervi'num,** balsam of life of Hoffmann. **B. nucis'tæ,** see *Myristica.* **B. ophthal'micum ru'brum,** unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **B. opodel'doc,** linimentum saponis camphoratum. **B. Parisien'se,** resin of copaiba. **B. Per'sicum,** tinctura benzoini composita. **B. Peruvia'num,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **B. P. ni'grum,** balsamum Peruvianum. **B. saturni'num,** unguentum plumbi superacetatis. **B. Scherz'eri,** balsam of life of Hoffmann. **B. stomach'icum,** balsam of life of Hoffmann. **B. stora'cis,** storax. **B. styra'cis,** styrax. **B. s. benzo'ini,** benjamin. **B. suc'cini,** see *Succinum.* **B. sul'phuris Barbaden'se,** petroleum sulphuratum. **B. s. Rulan'di, B. s. terebinthina'tum,** sulphurated oil of turpentine. **B. s. sim'plex,** oleum sulphuratum. **B. Syri'acum,** see *Amyris opobalsamum.* **B. terebin'thinæ larici'na,** Venice turpentine. **B. Toluta'num,** see *Toluifera balsamum.* **B. tran'quillans** or **tran'quillum,** balsam, tranquil. **B. traumat'icum,** tinctura benzoini composita. **B. universa'le,** unguentum plumbi superacetatis. **B. ve'rum,** balm of Gilead. **B. vir'ide,** E. India Tacamahac; see *Fagara octandra.* **B. vi'tæ Hoffman'ni,** Hoffmann's balsam of life.

Balsamus, bal'sam-us. Balsam. See *Balsamum.* **B. palus'tris,** Mentha aquatica.

Balsem, bal'sem. Amyris opobalsamum.

Bambaceia (bam-ba-se'ah), **Bambacent'ria,** or **Bamba'cia,** Pharmacy, particularly as concerns toxicology.

Bambalia, bam-bal'e-ah. Balbuties.

Bambalio, bam-bah'le-o (*bambaino,* to speak inarticulately). One who stammers or lisps, or utters inarticulate sounds, as if he had pap in his mouth or his tongue were paralyzed.

Bamboo, bam-boo'. Young shoots of Bambos arundinacea and B. verticillata, plants of India, containing saccharine pith, sometimes made into pickle; juice of the green leaves is emmenagogue and parturifacient. **B. brier,** Smilax sarsaparilla.

Bambos (bam'bos) **arundina'cea.** Bamboo. **B. verticilla'ta,** bamboo.

Bambusa arundinacea, bam-bu'sah ar-un-din-ah'se-ah. E. Indian species of gramineous plants, astringent, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic; bamboo.

Bamia moschata, bam'e-ah mos-kat'ah. Hibiscus abelmoschus.

Bamma, bam'mah (*bapto,* to plunge). Liquid in which bodies are plunged to moisten or soften them; tea, for instance, into which bread is dipped.

Banana, ban-an'ah. Musa sapientum. The root is alterative.

Banaus'ia (quackery). Charlatanry.

Bancksia Abyssinica, bank'se-ah ab-is-sin'ik-ah. Hagenia Abyssinica.

Bancoul' oil. Oil obtained from Alemites triloba.

Band. Ligament; strip; cord. **B., amniot'ic,** band of false membrane on inner part of amnion, sometimes constricting the fœtus. **B., a'no-gen'ital,** rudimentary state of perineum. **B., ax'is,** primitive streak; axis-cylinder. **B., den'tate,** fascia dentata. **B., epithe'lial,** band of cells in embryo from which teeth are formed. **B., flat'tened,** axis-cylinder; see *Nerve-fibre.* **B., fœ'to-amniot'ic,** B., amniotic. **B., front'al,** circular head bandage. **B., fur'rowed,** B. of gray matter between uvulæ of cerebellum and amygdalæ. **B., head,** B., frontal. **B., hippocam'pal,** tæni hippocampi. **B., mesoblas'tic,** mesoblastic cells running full length of embryo. **B., mod'erator,** columnæ carneæ of ventricles of heart. **B., perine'al,** bandage passing over perineum in fractures. **B., prim'itive,** axis-cylinder. **B. of Reil,** triangular space on each side of crus cerebri. **B. of Remak',** axis-cylinder; see *Nerve-fibre.* **B., vo'cal,** vocal cords.

Bandage, ban'daj. A binder; methodical application of rollers, compresses, etc., or bandaging, to fix apparatus on any part; result of such application, or bandage itself. If the turns are very oblique and separated, it is the *spiral bandage;* if folded upon each other, the *reversed.* By uniting various kinds of bandaging, we have *compound bandages,* which receive various names expressive of their figure or of parts to which they are applied, as *capistrum, spica,* etc. Bandages are divided also, as regards their uses by the surgeon into *uniting, dividing, retaining, expelling, compressing,* etc. A bandage or roller may be made of linen, flannel, or other stuff capable of offering a certain amount of resistance. If rolled at both extremities, it is called a *double-headed roller* or *bandage.* **B., a'pron,** folded cloth applied to chest by strips. **B., Bar'ton's,** B. for fracture of head and jaw, forming three circles. **B., Bayn'ton's,** B. of adhesive strips for treatment of ulcers of leg. **B., bel'ly,** body b. for compression of abdomen, especially for dropsy. **B., bod'y,** band used for fixing dressings, etc. to the trunk; is formed of towel, napkin, or large compress folded three or four times, the ends being fastened by pins. This is again fixed by a scapulary b., which is an ordinary b. stitched to anterior and middle part of napkin, passing over the clavicles and behind the head, to be attached to back part of napkin. **B., breast,** B. for support of breast or breasts. **B., cap'eline,** bonnet of Hippocrates, for compressing head or retaining dressings. **B., capis'trum,** B. for lower jaw, somewhat like Barton's b. **B., chalk,** form of immovable b., composed of chalk and gum arabic. **B., chirothe'ca,** complete spiral reverse b. of hand and fingers. **B., cir'cular,** B. with one or two simple turns around a part. **B., com'pound,** see *Bandage.* **B., compress'ing** or **compress'ive,** roller head employed in ulcers, varices, etc. of limbs, or wherever compression may be required. **B., contain'ing,** retention b. **B., contin'uous,** spiral b. **B., cru'cial,** T-bandage. **B., Desault's,** B. employed in fractured clavicle, comprising head for axilla, two single-headed rollers, and some compresses. **B., dex'trin,** immovable b., made of dextrin, alcohol, and water. **B., divi'ding,** see *Bandage;* B. intended to keep parts separated. **B., double-head'ed,** see *Bandage.* **B., eight'een-tailed,** made of longitudinal portion of common roller, with sufficient number of transverse pieces or tails to cover as much of the part as is requisite; can be undone without disturbing the part. **B., elas'tic** or **Es'march's,** rubber b. tightly applied to limb before amputation, to remove blood from it and to act as tourniquet. **B., expel'ling,** compression b. to produce expulsion of pus, etc.; see *Bandage.* **B., fig'ure-of-8,** see *Figure-of-8.* **B., Ga'len's,** B. for the poor; kind of cucullus or hood, divided into three parts on each side, to retain applications to the head; see *Cancer Galeni.* **B. of Gen'ga,** B. of Theden. **A., Gib'son's,** B. for lower jaw. **B., glass,** B., silicate. **B., glue,** immovable b., made of ordinary roller, cotton batting, glue, and alcohol. **B., gum,** immovable b., gum arabic being material employed. **B., gyp'sum,** B., plaster of Paris. **B., hal'ter,** B., capistrum. **B., Ham'ilton's,** compound b. for lower jaw, consisting of leather strap and webbing. **B., hand'kerchief,** loose b. made of handkerchiefs; various bandages may be so made. **B., hard'ening,** B., immovable. **B., her'nial,** see *Truss.* **B., immov'able,** apparatus, immovable. **B., in'guinal,** B. for keeping dressings applied to the groin; cincture, to which is attached triangular compress adapted for covering the groin. To its lower extremity one or two bandages are attached, passing under the thigh and fixed to posterior part of cincture. **B., invag'inated,** see *Invaginated.* **B., jaw,** see *B., Barton's, B., Gibson's,* etc. **B., Lar'rey's,** B. with several tails made adhesive. **B., Lieb'rich's,** form of eye b. made of tapes. **B., many-tailed,** B. of separate strips. **B., nap'kin,** B., handkerchief. **B., par'affin,** immovable b., in which paraffin is the stiffening agent. **B., perine'al,** B. for support of perineum or merely traversing that space. **B., per'manent,** apparatus, immovable. **B., plas'ter of Par'is,** immovable b. in which that article is the stiffening material used. **B. of the poor,** see *B., Galen's,* and *Cancer Galeni.* **B., recur'rent,** roller b. applied in radiating turns over round surface, as end of stump, backward and forward. **B., retain'ing,** B. applied to keep dressing, etc. *in situ.* **B., reversed,** B. in which spiral turns are folded obliquely on themselves. **B., Rib'bail's,** spica b. for foot. **B., roll'er,** see *Bandage* and *B., compressing.* **B., ro'tatory,** B., Winslow's. **B., rub'ber,** B., elastic. **B., sagit'tal,** T-bandage for head, having turns around the head and over the forehead, with a median turn from front to back of head. **B., Sayre's,** B. made of adhesive strips for fracture of clavicle. **B., scalp,** B., capeline. **B., scap'ulary,** B. for application to shoulder. **B., scarf,** B., handkerchief. **B. of Sculte'tus** or **B. of sep'arate strips,** formed of linen strips, each capable of surrounding once and a half the part to which they have to be applied, and placed upon each other so as to cover successively one-third of their width. Used chiefly for fractures requiring frequent dressing. **B., Seu'tin's,** starch b. **B., sil'icate,** immovable b., roller b. being coated with solution of silicate of potassium and sodium and whiting. **B., sim'ple,** see *Bandage.* **B., six-tailed,** B., Galen's. **B., spi'ca,** see *Spica.* **B., spi'ral,** roller b. applied in spiral turns; see *Spiral.* **B., splint,** see *Apparatus, immovable.* **B., starch,** see *Apparatus, immovable.* **B., Star'tin's,** see *Splint.* **B., ste'arin,** immovable a., having stearin as main agent. **B., suspen'sory,** B. applied for suspension of part or organ, as testicles, breast, etc. **B., T.,** B. of two strips attached to each other in shape of letter T, usually applied to keep dressings in place. **B., tailed,** B. partly divided into two or more strips. **B., The'den's,** roller b. sometimes applied in brachial aneurism or hemorrhage, commencing at fingers and ending at axilla. **B., Thil'laye's,** B. with pads and tapes, used for bringing together lips of wound in hare-lip operations. **B., uni'ting,** B. and strips used to bring together edges of wounds, fractured bones, etc. **B., Velpeau's,** B. for fracture of clavicle, with pad in each axilla. **B., Wins'low's,** roller b. rotated around foot, as in talipes; b. suggested by W. for wry-neck, having circular turns of roller b. around head and passed down over shoulder of opposite side, where it is secured.

(Other bandages may be found described under their various names.)

Bandaging, ban'daj-ing. See *Bandage.* **B., doc'trine of,** see *Desmaturgia.*

Bandagist, ban'daj-ist. One who makes bandages or trusses.

Bandl, ring of. Constricting ring above internal os uteri.

Bands of Goll. Columns of Goll.

Ban'duc seeds. See *Cæsalpina.*

Bandura, ban-du'rah. Nepentha destillatoria.

Bandy-legged, ban'de-legd. Having crooked legs. See *Cnemoscoliosis.*

Baneberry, bane'ber-re. Root of Actæa spicata; purgative.

Bane'wort. Atropa belladonna, Ranunculus flammula.

Ban'ghie. Intoxicating drink prepared from Indian hemp.

Bangue, Bhang, Bang, Bangi, or **Beng.** Indian hemp. See *Cannabis.*

Banilas (ban-il'as), **Banilla** (ban-il'lah), or **Banilloes,** ban-il'loze. Vanilla.

Banisteria angulosa, ban-is-te're-ah an-gu-lo'sah. (after Rev. John Banister, botanist). Grows in Brazil and Antilles; powerful sudorific and antidote to poison of serpents. **B. Prag'ua,** species from Brazil, root of which is laxative and emetic.

Banks'ia Abyssin'ica (after Sir Joseph Banks, F.R.S.). Hagenia Abyssinica. **B. marces'cens,** Australian shrub; root is emetic. **B. specio'sa,** costus.

Bankul' oil. Fixed oil from kernel of seeds of Aleurites triloba; cathartic.

Bantingism (ban'ting-izm) or **Ban'ting cure.** Mode of treating corpulence dietetically, practised by non-professional man named Banting, according to rules laid down for him by a medical practitioner of London, consisting mainly in regulating quantity of animal food and diminishing amount of amylaceous and saccharine.

Ba'obab. *Adansonia digitata* of Africa, nat. ord. Bombaceæ. Its fruit is called monkey bread; refreshing drink is made from the pulp, which is used in fevers; bark has been given as substitute for cinchona.

Bap'tin. Glucoside from Baptisia tinctoria; weak cathartic.

Baptisia leucantha, bap-tiz'e-ah lu-kan'thah (*bapto,* to dye). See *Sophora tinctoria.* **B. tincto'ria,** Sophora tinctoria.

Baptisin, bap'tis-in. Resinous extractive matter from Baptisia tinctoria; laxative. Alkaloid is called *Baptisine.* Another alkaloid, very poisonous, from same plant, is called *Baptitoxine;* tonic in small doses.

Baptisterium, bap-tis-te're-um (*baptizo,* to immerse). Swimming-bath; bathing tub; vessel or place for bathing. See *Scaphium.*

Baptitox'ine. See *Baptisin.*

Baptorrhœa, bap-tor-rhe'ah (*bapto,* to infect, *rheo,* to flow). Infectious mucous discharge; gonorrhœa impura.

Baptothecorrhœ'a (*bapto,* to infect, *theke,* sheath, *rheo,* to flow). Gonorrhœa in women.

Bapturethrorrhœa, bap-tu-re-thror-re'ah (*bapto,* to infect, *urethra, rheo,* to flow). Urethral gonorrhœa in men.

Bar. Arch; projection inward of symphysis pubis.

Baræsthesiometer, bar-es-the-se-om'et-ur (*barus,* heavy, *aisthesis,* sensation, *metron,* measure). Instrument devised by Eulenberg for estimating sense of pressure; that is, to ascertain least difference which can be felt at a given spot.

Barb. Fold on sides of frænum linguæ in horse.

Barba, bar'bah. Beard. **B. Aaro'nis,** Arum maculatum. **B. cap'ræ,** Spiræa ulmaria. **B. hir'ci,** tragopogon. **B. jo'vis,** Sempervivum tectorum.

Barbadoes (bar-ba'does) **aloes.** See *Aloes.* **B. leg.** elephantiasis arabum. **B. nut,** Jatropha curcas. **B. tar,** petroleum.

Barbaloïn, bar-bal'o-in. Neutral crystallizable principle from Barbadoes aloes, $C_{34}H_{36}O_{14} + H_2O$.

Barbarea, bar-bar'e-ah. Erysimum barbarea. **B. stric'ta,** Erysimum barbarea.

Barba'ria. Rhubarb.

Barbary (bar'ba-re) **gum.** Variety of gum acacia. **B. worm'seed,** variety of artemisia.

Barbas'co. Plant of Mexico and Venezuela; stalk is medicinal, used in ophthalmic diseases.

Barbatimao, bar-bah-tim-ah'o. Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis.

Bar'ben cholera. Choleraic affection from use of barbed sturgeon as food in some parts of Europe, as Russia.

Barber-chirurgeons, bar'bur-ki-rur'jons. Corporation of London, instituted by King Edward IV. Barbers were separated from surgeons by 18 Geo. II., c. 15; latter were erected into Royal College of Surgeons at commencement of present century. Barber's pole, of present day, is relic of old staff that was grasped, and colored strip passing spirally around it of fillet or tape employed in operation of bleeding.

Bar'berine. Berberine.

Barberry, bar-ber're. Oxyacantha Galeni. **B., Amer'ican,** see *Oxyacantha Galeni.* **B. bark,** bark of root of Berberis vulgaris. **B. juice,** juice of fruit of Berberis vulgaris.

Barber's itch. Tinea barbæ or tinea trichophytina. **B.'s pole,** see *Barber-chirurgeons.*

Bar'biers. Variety of paralysis chiefly prevalent in India.

Barbitium, bar-bish'e-um (*barba,* beard). Beard.

Bar'bone. Pubic bone.

Barbotine, bar'bo-teen. Santonica; tansy.

Barbula (dim. of **Barba**) **caprina,** barb'u-lah kapre'nah. Spiræa ulmaria. **B. hir'ci** or **tra'gi,** see *Tragus.*

Barcelona fever, bar-se-lo'nah fe'ver. Yellow fever.

Barclay, (bar'kla), **an'gle of.** Angle between facial line and plane drawn through line indicating masticating surface of teeth of upper jaw. **B., plane of,** plane at tangent to masticating surfaces of teeth of upper jaw.

Bardana, bar-dan'ah. Arctium lappa. **B., ma'jor,** lappa major. **B., mi'nor,** xanthium.

Bar'egine. Micro-organism—Beggiatoa—noticed on surface of sulphur-spring water.

Barga'da. Convolvulus pes capræ.

Bariglia, bar-il'e-ah. Soda.

Barii (bah're-e) **bro'midum.** Barium bromide. **B. carbo'nas,** barium, carbonate of. **B. chlo'ridum,** barium chloride. **B. io'didum,** barium iodide.

Barilla, bar-il'lah. Soda. **B. al'icant,** soda. **B. Carthage'na,** soda. **B., Tur'key,** soda.

Barium, bah're-um (*barus,* heavy). Metallic base of baryta, so called from great density of its compounds. **B. bro'mide,** colorless, crystalline, soluble salt, poisonous; not used medically. **B. car'bonate** is only used officinally to obtain the muriate. **B. chlora'tum,** barium chloride. **B. chlo'ride** is combination of baryta chiefly used; made by action of muriatic acid on carbonate of barium; given in form of liquor barii chloridi in scrofulous cases, worms, and cutaneous diseases; dose, gtt. v, two or three times a day; used externally in fungous ulcers and specks on the cornea. **B. ioda'tum,** barium iodide. **B. i'odide** has been given in scrofulous and similar morbid conditions, and recently in aneurism as substitute for iodide of potassium; internally in dose of one-eighth of a grain three or four times a day, and applied externally to scrofulous swellings, in form of ointment (gr. iv to ℥j of lard). **B. protox'ide,** baryta. **B. sul'phate** is used in pharmacy, like the carbonate, to obtain chloride of barium.

Bark. Cinchona; see *Cortex.* **B., Ar'ica,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **B., ash,** see *Cinchona.* **B., Angustu'ra,** Galipea cusparia. **B., ba'bul,** bark of several acacias. **B., bebee'ru,** see *Nectandra.* **B., bit'ter,** Pinckneya pubens. **B., Bogota',** see *Cinchona.* **B., Boliv'ian,** variety of Cinchona calisaya. **B., calisa'ya,** Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **B., calisa'ya, spurious,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **B., canel'la,** see *Canella.* **B., Carabay'a,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **B., Caribbæ'an,** Cinchonæ Caribbææ cortex. **B., Carthage'na,** see *Cinchona.* **B., cascaril'la,** B. of Croton cascarilla and C. pseudo-china. **B. of cas'sia,** B. of Cinnamomum cassia. **B., cher'ry, wild,** Prunus virginiana. **B., chit'tem,** B. of Rhamnus pur-

shiana. **B., cincho'na**, see *Cinchona*. **B., cinnamon**, see *Cinnamon*. **B., Colom'bian**, B. of Cinchona lancifolia and C. cordifolia. **B., Conduran'go**, see *Condurango*. **B., cones'si**, B. of Wrightia antidysenterica. **B., copal'chi**, aromatic bitter tonic bark from Mexico. **B., coquet'ta**, see *Cinchona*. **B., cot'ton-root**, see *Gossypium*. **B., crown**, Cinchona officinalis, best qualities of bark. **B., cu'prea**, B., hard. **B., Cus'co**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **B., di'ta**, aletonia bark. **B., dogwood**, see *Cornus Florida*. **B., doom**, sassy bark. **B., eleuthe'ra**, eleutheric or cascarilla bark. **B., elk**, Magnolia glauca. **B., elm**, see *Ulmus*. **B., essen'tial salt of**, see *Cinchona*. **B., euonymus**, see *Euonymus*. **B., false angustu'ra**, B. of Strychnos nux vomica. **B., false lox'a**, B. of Cinchona Humboldtiana. **B., fib'rous Carthage'na**, B. of Cinchona lancifolia. **B., Flor'ida** or **Geor'gia**, Pinckneya pubens. **B., fran'gula**, see *Frangula*. **B., fugagas'uga**, see *Cinchona*. **B., gerem'ma**, astringent Brazilian bark, from Acacia jurema. **B., gray**, Cinchona pallida; see *Cinchona*. **B., hard**, cinchona bark from species of Remijia. **B., Huamilies**, B. of Cinchona purpurea; see *Cinchona*. **B., Huanuco**, see *Cinchona*. **B., In'dian**, Magnolia glauca. **B., i'ron**, B. of Eucalyptus resinifera; see *Kino*. **B., jack'et**, see *Cinchona*. **B., Jaen**, B. of Cinchona Humboldtiana; see *Cinchona*. **B., Jamai'ca**, B. of Exostema caribbæum. **B., Jes'uit's**, cinchona. **B., jure'ma**, B., geremma. **B., juribali**, astringent bark of Demarara; laxative, diaphoretic, antipyretic. **B., lace**, Lagetta lintearia. **B., Lima**, Huanuco bark; b. of Cinchona micrantha; see *Cinchona*. **B., Lox'a**, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex. **B., Malam'bo**, B. like that of Angustura, from Drimys Granatensis, Croton malambo, etc., given in rheumatism, tetanus, diseases of stomach and bowels, etc. **B., Maracai'bo**, B. of Cinchona tucujensis; see *Cinchona*. **B., Massoy** or **Missoy**, E. Indian bark, a variety of cinnamom. **B., neem**, Melia azedarach. **B., negril'la**, B. of Cinchona heterophylla. **B., oak, white**, Quercus alba. **B., or'ange**, B. of Cinchona lancifolia. **B., orde'al**, sassy bark. **B., pale**, Cinchona pallida; see *Cinchona;* Cinchona lancifoliæ cortex. **B., Peru'vian**, cinchona. **B., Philadel'phia**, Quercus tinctoria. **B., Pitaya** or **Pitayo**, B. of Cinchona pitayensis; Cinchona Caribbææ cortex; see *Cinchona*. **B., quercit'ron**, B. of Quercus tinctoria. **B., red**, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex; see *Cinchona*. **B., roy'al**, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **B., sacred**, B. of Rhamnus purshiana. **B. of Saint Ann**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex;* B. of Cinchonæ scrobiculata. **B., Saint Lucia**, Cinchonæ Caribbææ cortex; B. of Exostema floribundum. **B., San'ta Mar'tha**, see *Cinchona*. **B., sas'sy**, sassy bark. **B., sev'en**, Hydrangea arborescens. **B., sil'ver**, gray or pale cinchona bark; see *Cinchona*. **B., soap**, Quillajo bark. **B., string'y**, Eucalyptus b. **B., sweet-wood**, cascarilla b. **B., W. Indies**, B. of Exostema Caribbæum. **B., white**, B. of cascarilla macrocarpa and several cinchonas. **B., white wood**, Canella alba. **B., wild cher'ry**, Prunus Virginiana. **B., Winter's**, B. of Drimys Winteri and other undetermined sources, reasonably cinnamon. **B., worm**, Andira inermis. **B., yel'low**, Cinchona flava; Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.

Bark'ing disease. Epidemic hysteroidal affection in Germany in 15th century.

Barleria buxifolia, bar-le're-ah buks-e-fo'le-ah. Dicranacanthus buxifolia; root is aperient. **B. mysosen'sis** of Ceylon has same properties. **B. prioni'tis** or **pubiflo'ra**, juice of this E. Indian plant is used in aphthæ and fevers.

Barley, bar'le. Hordeum. **B. bree**, cerevisia. **B., caus'tic**, seeds of Veratrum sabadilla. **B. corn**, cerevisia. **B. flour** or **meal**, see *Hordeum*. **B. malt**, see *Hordeum*. **B. mole**, acarus hordei. **B., pearl**, see *Hordeum*. **B., Scotch**, hordeum. **B. water**, decoctum hordei.

Barnes's cer'vical zone. Part of cavity of uterus above cervix. **B.'s curve**, segment of a circle taking promontory of sacrum as its centre.

Baromacrometer, bar-o-mak-rom'et-ur (*baros*, weight, *makros*, long, *metron*, measure). Instrument to indicate length and weight of the new-born.

Barometer (bar-om'et-ur) or **Ba'roscope** (*baros*, weight, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Certain degree of density is necessary for health. **B., an'eroid**, barometer with thin metallic box, previously exhausted of air, and furnished with an index to denote the changes of atmospheric pressure.

Barometrograph, bar-o-met'ro-graf (*baros*, weight, *metron*, measure, *grapho*, to write), or **Bar'ograph**. Instrument which records the different barometric changes on paper.

Baros, bah'ros (weight). Feeling of lassitude.

Barosaneme, bar-os'an-em (*baros*, weight, *anemos*, wind). Instrument for indicating force of the wind.

Baroscope, bar'o-scop. Barometer.

Barosma betulina (bar-oz'ma bet-u-le'nah), **B. crena'ta** or **crenula'ta**, and **B. serratifo'lia** (*barus*, heavy, *osme*, odor) furnish the long buchu leaves. Diosma crenata.

Barred pelvis, bard pel'vis. Projection or prolongation of symphysis pubis inward, rendering delivery difficult. **B. teeth**, molar teeth when roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken or without portion of alveolar arch being removed.

Bar'rel chest. Condition of chest after chronic hypertrophic pulmonary emphysema, in which lateral motion is impeded. **B. of ear**, tympanum.

Bar'ren. Sterile.

Barrenness, bar'ren-ness. Sterility.

Barringto'nia acutan'gula. Bengalese plant; root is laxative and tonic; seeds are carminative. **B. racemo'sa**, tree of E. Indies; fruit is errhine, and applied externally in throat affections.

Bar'rows' grease. Adeps præparatus.

Barsa'ti. Atropic carcinoma, a disease of horses, especially of India.

Bartholinitis, bar-tho-lin-e'tis (from derivation, inflammation of Bartholin). Inflammation of Bartholin's or vulvo-vaginal glands.

Bartholinus (bar-tho-le'nus), **duct of.** See *Duct of Bartholinus*. **B., glands of**, Cowper's gland in the female.

Bar'ton's ban'dage. See *Figure of 8*. **B.'s frac'ture**, see *Fracture of Radius, Barton's*. **B.'s opera'tion for ankylo'sis**, cutting out V-shaped portion of bone, first devised and executed by Dr. John Rhea Barton of Philadelphia, in 1826.

Bart'sia odonti'tes. Plant of Asia and Europe, used in menorrhagia and odontalgia,

Baruria, bar-u're-ah (*bary*, *ouron*, urine). Urine having high specific gravity.

Bar'wood. Pterocarpus angolensis.

Bar'y (*barus*, heavy). In composition, heavy, oppressive.

Barycoccalon, bar-e-kok'kal-on (*bary*, *kokkalos*, a nut). Datura stramonium; D. metel.

Barycoi'a, Baryecœ'a, or **Baryëcoia**, bar-e-ek-oi'ah (*akoe*, hearing). Hardness of hearing; incomplete deafness. See *Cophosis* and *Deafness*.

Baryencephalia, bar-e-en-sef-al'e-ah (*bary*, *enkephalos*, brain). Dulness of comprehension or of intellect.

Baryglossia (bar-e-glos'se-ah) or **Baryglot'tia** (*bary*, *glossa*, tongue). Balbuties; baryphonia.

Baryglottic (*bary*, *glossa*, tongue). Having difficulty in expressing one's self in words, or with thickening of speech.

Baryi hydras iodati, bar'e-e he'dras i-o-dat'e. Baryta, hydriodate of.

Barylalia, bar-e-lal'e-ah (*bary*, *lalia*, speech). Baryglossia; baryphonia.

Barymas'tus (*bary*, *mastos*, breast). Having large breasts.

Barymazia (bar-e-maz'e-ah) or **Baryma'sia** (*bary*, *mazos*, breast). Condition of one who has heavy or large breasts.

Baryod'mia (*bary*, *odme*, odor). Strong oppressive odor; sense of offensive smell.

Baryodyne, bar-e-od'in-e (*bary, odune,* pain). Dull, heavy pain.

Baryœcœa, bar-e-e-se'ah. Barycoia.

Baryphonia, bar-e-fo'ne-ah (*bary, phone,* voice). Difficulty or harshness of voice or speech; hoarseness.

Barypicron, bar-e-pik'ron (*bary, pikros,* bitter). Artemisia abrotanum.

Barysomatia (bar-e-so-mah'she-ah) or **Barysomia** (*bary, soma,* body). Polysarcia adiposa; obesity.

Baryta, bar-i'tah (*barus,* heavy). Protoxide of barium, *Heavy earth, Ponderous earth.* This earth and its soluble salts are corrosive poisons, never employed in medicine in pure state; externally applied, it is caustic, like potassa and soda. **B., car'bonate of,** barium carbonate. **B., hydri'odate of,** barium iodide. **B. hydrio'dica,** barium iodide. **B., hydrochlo'rate** or **mu'riate of,** barium chloride. **B. muriat'ica,** barium chloride. **B., sul'phate of,** barium sulphate. **B. wa'ter,** solution of barium hydrate in water.

Bary'tæ carbo'nas. Barium carbonate. **B. hydri'odas,** barium chloride. **B. mu'rias,** barium chloride. **B. sul'phas,** barium sulphate.

Barythymia, bar-e-thim'e-ah (*bary, thumos,* mind). Melancholy.

Barytium (bar-ish'e-um) or **Baryum,** bar'e-um. Barium.

Ba'sad. Toward basal aspect.

Ba'sal. Relating to the base, as base of brain; basi-sphenoid. **B. gan'glia,** optic thalami and corpora striata. **B. mem'brane,** basement membrane.

Basalia, bas-al'e-ah. Metacarpal bones.

Basanastragala, bas-an-as-trag'al-ah (*basanos,* torture, *astragalus*). Pain in ankle-joint; gout in foot.

Basculation, bas-ku-la'shun. Treatment of uterine retroversion by drawing cervix downward and thrusting fundus upward; movement of fœtus, like a balance.

Bascule (bas'kule) **move'ment.** Peculiar recoil of the heart which occurs during systole.

Base. Foundation or support; principal matter in mixture or combination. In anatomy in former sense, as base of cranium, base of brain, base line (line connecting rotary centres of the eyes), etc. In dentistry, a plate used as support for artificial teeth. In prescribing, the base is the chief substance entering into a compound formula. In chemistry, body capable of combining with an acid. **B. line,** see *Base.* **B., organ'ic,** organic alkaloid.

Baseball pitcher's arm. Condition as naturally expected from the occupation, attended with myalgia and muscular debility, and subsequently with affections of the bones.

Baseborn'. Illegitimate.

Base'dow, disease of (after Von Basedow, who described it). Exophthalmic goitre.

Basella alba, bas-el'lah al'bah. Plant of E. Indies; leaves are emollient and used as cataplasms. **B. ru'bra,** Malabar nightshade; Indian plant, juice of which is used in infantile catarrh.

Base'ment mem'brane. See *Membrane.*

Baseo-hyo-epiglotticus, bas'e-o-hi'o-ep-e-glot'tikus. Occasional muscle from hyoid bone to base of epiglottis.

Ba'ses, organ'ic. In chemistry, organic nitrogenous compounds which act on bases. See *Base.*

Bas-fond, bah-fon (F.). Base of bladder.

Ba'sham's mix'ture. Mixture of tincture of chloride of iron, diluted acetic acid, solution of acetate of ammonium, elixir of orange syrup, and water; officinal in Ph. U. S. under name *Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis;* dose, f℥ss-j.

Ba'sial. Basal; body of vertebra.

Basi-alveolar, ba'se-al-ve'o-lar. Relating to basion and alveolus. **B.-a. length,** distance between basion (point of anterior surface of occipital foramen lying in median line) and alveolar point (centre of anterior edge of upper alveolar arch).

Basiarachni'tis. Inflammation of arachnoid at base of skull.

Basia'tio, bas-e-ah'she-o (*basio,* to kiss). Kissing; coition.

Basiator, bas-e-ah'tor (same etymon). Orbicularis oris.

Ba'sic. Relating to a base.

Basic'ity, ba-sis'it-e. Term signifying the number of atoms of replaceable hydrogen in an acid.

Basi-cranial, ba'se-kra'ne-al. Relating to base of cranium. **B.-c. ax'is,** line drawn within cavity of skull, from central point between condyles of occipital bone to point of union of ethmoid and anterior part of body of sphenoid.

Ba'si-fa'cial. Relating to face and base of skull, as *B. angle,* angle made by intersection of basi-facial and basi-cranial axes; *B.-f. ax'is,* line from centre of superior part of sphenoid bone to that of alveolar process of upper maxillary bone.

Basifier, ba'se-fi-ur. In chemistry, a substance which converts a body into a base.

Basigenic, ba-se-jen'ik (*basis,* base, *gennao,* to produce). In chemistry, bodies which do not neutralize metals, but form with them electro-negative compounds.

Basi-hyal (ba'se-hi'al) or **Ba'si-hy'oid.** Base of hyoid bone; separate bone in some animals.

Bas'il bush. Ocymum caryophyllatum. **B. cit'ron,** Ocymum basilicum. **B., com'mon,** Ocymum basilicum. **B., small,** Ocymum caryophyllatum. **B., wild,** Chenopodium vulgare, Cunila mariana, and Pycnanthemum incanum.

Basilad, bas'il-ad. Toward the basilar aspect.

Basilar (bas'il-ar), **Ba'sal,** or **Bas'ilary.** Belonging to the base, especially base of skull. A name given to several parts seeming to serve as basis to others, as sacrum and sphenoid. See *Basio-occipital.* **B. an'gle,** angle included between radii from anterior edge of foramen magnum to prominent parts of cranium. **B. angle of jaw,** angle formed by lines from outer side of angle of each lower jaw to symphysis. **B. apoph'ysis,** B. process. **B. ar'tery,** union of two vertebral arteries; ascends along middle groove on inferior surface of tuber, terminates in posterior cerebral arteries. **B. as'pect,** aspect toward base of the head. **B. bone,** see *Basilar* and *Basio-occipital.* **B. cell,** nucleated matter at base of Corti's rod in internal ear. **B. diam'eters,** diameters of basilar region of cranium. **B. fi'bres,** fibres of basilar membrane of cochlea. **B. fos'sa,** upper surface of basilary process; groove for basilar artery on pons Varolii. **B. groove,** B. fossa. **B. mem'brane,** see *Corti* and *Membrana basilaris.* **B. meningi'tis,** inflammation of meninges at base of brain. **B. plex'us,** transverse sinus. **B. pro'cess,** *Cuneiform process,* bony projection formed by inferior angle of os occipitis, which is articulated with sphenoid; lower extremity of outer hair-cells of organ of Corti. **B. ra'dii,** lines projected from median point of anterior border of occipital foramen to selected points on skull. **B. si'nus,** sinus transversus. **B. sur'face,** inferior surface of b. process, covered by mucous membrane of pharynx. **B. su'ture,** suture between basilar process of occipital bone and sphenoid. **B. vein,** vein from base of brain emptying into vein of Galen. **B. ver'tebra,** last vertebra of loins, fifth lumbar.

Basilem'ma. Basement membrane.

Basilic, bas-il'ik (*basilikos,* royal). Name given by the ancients to parts which they conceived to be important in the animal economy. **B. vein,** one on which bloodletting is performed, situate at internal part of fold of humeral artery, and formed by interior and posterior cubital veins and median basilic; terminates in axillary vein. It was formerly thought basilic of right arm had some connection with liver, hence it was called hepatic; vein of the left arm, for similar reason, was called splenic. Median basilic vein is a branch of preceding, joins median cephalic by transverse branch, and receives branches of deep radial and cubital veins and subcutaneous vein—common median.

Basil'icon (*basilikos,* royal). Ointment of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil; hence called *Unguentum tetrapharmacum* (four drugs). In most pharmacopœias it is represented by *Unguentum* or *Ceratum resinæ;* used as stimulating ointment.

Basil'icum. Basilicon, Ocymum basilicum. **B. citra'tum,** Ocymum basilicum. **B. ma'jus,** Ocymum basilicum.

Basilis'cus. Syphilis; corrosive sublimate.

Bas'ilo-bregmat'ic. Belonging to basilar process and bregma, as basilo-bregmatic diameter.

Basilo-mental, bas'il-o-men'tal. Relating to basilar process and chin, as basilo-mental radius, line from basion to anterior point of chin.

Basilysis, bas-il'is-is (*basis, lusis,* dissolution). Destruction of fœtal skull by force, as in cranioclasty, or by perforation, the instrument being called *Basilyst.*

Ba'sin. Pelvis.

Basi-nasal (ba'se-na'sal) **length.** Distance between basion and middle point of naso-frontal suture.

Ba'sio (*basis,* base). In composition, base.

Basio-alveolar, ba'se-o-al-ve'ol-ar. Relating to basion and centre of upper edge of alveolar arch.

Basi-occipital, ba'se-ok-sip'it-al (*basis,* base, *occipitalis,* occipital bone). Basilar process of occipital bone. Relating to base of brain and occipital region. See *Basio-occipital.*

Basio-ceratochondroglos'sus (*basio, keras,* cornu, *chondros,* cartilage, *glossa,* tongue). Hyoglossus.

Ba'sio-ceratoglos'sus (*basio, keras,* cornu, *glossa,* tongue). Part of hyoglossus, inserted into cornu of os hyoides and base of tongue.

Basio-ces'trum (*basio, kestra,* a dart). Instrument for opening head of fœtus in utero.

Basio-deltoïdeus, bas-e-o-del-to-i'de-us. Part of deltoid inserted on spinal part of scapula.

Basio-glos'sus (*basio, glossa,* tongue). Portion of hyoglossus inserted into base of os hyoides. See *Lingual muscles.*

Basio-humeralis, bas-e-o-hu-mer-al'is. Levator claviculæ muscle.

Basio-keratochondroglossus (bas-e-o-ker-a-to-kon-dro-glos'sus) or **Basio-keratoglossus,** bas-e-o-ker-at-o-glos'sus. Hyoglossus muscle.

Basion, bas'e-on. Middle point of anterior margin of occipital foramen.

Basio-occipital, ba'se-o-ok-sip'it-al. Relating to base of brain and occipital region; basilar process. The latter is called basilar bone when separate, as in some fishes.

Basio-pharyngæ'us, bas-e-o-far-in-ge'us. Fibres of constrictor pharyngis medius.

Basioticum, bas-e-ot'ik-um. Small fœtal bone between basi-occipital and basi-sphenoid bones.

Basiotribe, bas'e-o-tribe (*basio, tribo,* to destroy). Instrument for crushing base of skull of fœtus. Operation is called *Basiotripsy.*

Basiotripsy, bas-e-o-trip'se. See *Basiotribe.*

Ba'sis. Base. See *Prescription.* **B. cer'ebri,** base of the brain. **B. cor'dis,** radix cordis. **B. cor'poris,** sole. **B. cra'nii,** base of skull. **B. infundib'uli,** tuber cinereum. **B. mandib'ulæ** or **maxil'læ inferio'ris,** horizontal ramus of lower jaw. **B. na'si,** base of outer part of nose. **B. occip'itis,** basilar process. **B. of pe'duncle,** see *Peduncles of the brain.* **B. pleu'ræ,** part of sac of pleura below the lung. **B. scap'ulæ,** spinal edge of scapula. **B. ver'tebræ,** body of vertebra. **B. vesi'cæ,** base of bladder.

Basi-sphenoid, ba'se-sfe'noid. Back part of body of sphenoid bone; separate bone in fœtus and in some animals.

Basi-tem'poral, ba-se-tem'por-al. Small tongue-like process on upper surface of sphenoid.

Bass or **Bast.** Linden tree; also its inner bark.

Bass-deaf'ness. Inability to distinguish low notes.

Bassia butyracea, bas'se-ah bu-te-rah'se-ah. Genus Sapotaceæ; Indian butter tree. Expressed oil from it is used in rheumatism. **B. latifo'lia** and **B. longifo'lia** of E. Indies yield expressed oil, *doli oil.*

Basso'ra gum. Gum originally from neighborhood of Bassora. Insoluble portion is peculiar principle, *bassorin,* $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The gum is not used in medicine, but to adulterate tragacanth.

Bas'sorin. See *Bassora gum.*

Bass'wood. Tilia Americana.

Bas'tard (Celt. *bas* or *boas,* fornication, *tardd,* source). Illegitimate, hybrid, spurious. **B. car'damom,** seed of Amomum xanthoides. **B. dit'tany,** Dictamnus albus. **B. ipecacuan'ha,** root of Asclepias curassavica of W. Indies. **B. mea'sles,** rubella. **B. pel'litory,** Achillea ptarmica. **B. saf'fron,** florets of Carthamus tinctorius.

Bas'tardy. Illegitimacy.

Bas-ventre (F.). Inferior part of abdomen.

Basyl, ba'sil. Electro-positive or metallic ingredient of a salt.

Basylous, bas'il-us. Referring to basyl.

Bata, bah'tah. Musa paradisiaca.

Batata (bah-tah'tah) **jalap'a.** Mexican root; drastic. **B. de pur'ga,** purgative, feculent, gum-resinous roots of two plants of Convolvulaceæ of Brazil, one called *Jeticucu, Mechoacan, Convolvulus Mechoacanna, Piptostegia pisonis;* the other, *Convolvulus operculatus, Ipomœa,* or *Piptostegia operculata.*

Batatas, bah-tah'tas. Several tuberous roots of Peru, especially *Convolvulus batatas* or *Sweet potato.* The word potato comes from this. See *Solanum tuberosum.* **B. edu'lis,** Convolvulus batatas.

Bate'man's drops. Pectoral drops.

Bath. Immersion or stay, for longer or shorter duration, of the whole or a part of the body in some medium, as water. The vessel in which water is put for bathing; public or private establishment for bathing. Baths may be local or general, that is, applied to a part or to the whole of the body; they may be classified as follows (Brunton):

CLASSIFICATION OF BATHS.

- I. Water bath.
  - A. Simple,
    - Cold,
      - Ordinary full bath.
      - Affusions.
      - Spray.
      - Sitz-bath.
      - Foot-bath.
      - Cold pack.
      - Compresses.
      - Douches.
    - Hot,
      - Tepid bath.
      - Warm bath.
      - Hot bath.
      - Hot foot-bath.
      - Hot sitz-bath.
  - B. Medicated,
    - Sea-bathing.
    - Common saline bath. Artificial sea-water, made by dissolving bay-salt in water (1 lb. of salt in 30 gals. of water).
    - Carbonic acid and saline.
    - Acid bath.
    - Alkaline bath.
    - Sulphurated bath.
    - Mustard bath.
    - Pine bath (Fichtennadelbad).
- II. Vapor bath.
  - A. Aqueous,
    - Simple,
      - Russian.
      - Simple vapor.
    - Medicated, Vinegar.
  - B. Volatilized drugs—*e. g.* calomel.
- III. Air bath. Turkish bath.

In Pharmacy, vessel placed over the fire, and filled with any substance, into which another vessel is placed containing matters for digestion, evaporation, or distillation.

Bath, ac'id. (Acid. muriat. ℥ij, aquæ cong. lxvi; one-half, one-third, or one-fourth the quantity of acid is more frequently employed). A bath of dilute aqua regia is used in India as a remedy in hepatic diseases; a pint of aqua regia (nitromuriatic acid) is mixed with equal quantity of water. Acid bath consists of three ounces of this dilute acid to every gallon of water. **B., air,** B. in which body is exposed to air. **B., a., hot,** see *Bath, hot.* **B., a., warm,** see *Bath, hot.* **B., al'kaline,** made of half pound or pound of pearl-ash or carbonate of sodium to sixty-six gallons of water. **B., an'imal,** consists in wrapping an animal, recently killed, or its skin, around the body or some

part of it. **B., antipso'ric,** recommended in cases of itch and other cutaneous diseases (potass. sulphuret. ℥iv, aquæ cong. lx). **B., antisyphilit'ic,** mercurial bath; made by dissolving from two drachms to an ounce of corrosive chloride of mercury in sixty gallons of water. **B., arm,** bath for the arm. **B., artific'ial sea-water,** 1 part common salt to 30 parts of water. **B., astrin'gent,** B. containing tannic acid, oak bark, etc., used for ulcerations and cutaneous diseases. **B., balsam'ic,** B. made of balsamic materials or turpentines, used in diseases of the head. **B., blood,** B. containing freshly-drawn blood. **B., bran,** B. containing bran, used in eczema and burns. **B., brine,** B. of salt water, used in scrofula, rheumatism, and to act on kidneys. **B., cam'phor,** camphor on hot plate, vapor being inhaled. **B., chalyb'eate,** B. containing soluble preparation of iron; presumably tonic. **B., chem'ical,** B. consisting of a medium, as sand, water, etc., surrounding the substance to be heated. **B., chlor'inated,** chlorine-vapor bath made antiseptic or antiparasitic with chlorine or chlorinated lime or soda. **B., cold** or **cool,** see *Bath, hot;* employed as tonic and stimulant, and to reduce bodily temperature in fevers, etc. **B., douche,** see *Douche.* **B., dry,** one made of ashes, salt, sand, etc.; ancients used these for therapeutical purposes. **B., earth,** B. in which earth is used as medium; arenatic. **B., East'ern,** stove. Turkish bath; Egyptian bath. **B., Egyp'tian,** form of Turkish bath, in which temperature is raised to highest point and gradually lowered to starting-point again. **B., elec'tric,** consists in placing person upon insulated stool, communicating, by metallic wire, with principal conductor of electrical machine in action, or in such position as to include him in galvanic circuit; bath in which current of electricity is produced by decomposition of components of the bath. It produces general excitement of all functions, especially of circulation and secretion. **B., emol'lient,** starch oil, bran, malt, or other bath used in burns and some skin diseases as emollient to inflamed surfaces. **B., ferru'ginous,** B., chalybeate. **B. fe'ver,** see *Fever, bath.* **B., Fin'nish,** Russian b. carried to more elevated temperature. **B., fir-needle,** B. from some preparation of needles of fir; stimulant and slightly irritating to the surface. **B., foot,** B. for foot, or hot-water b., mustard b., etc. **B., galvan'ic,** B., electric. **B., gas,** air baths, hot-air baths, vapor baths; Turkish baths are included under this head, as well as baths of hydrogen sulphide gas, etc. **B., gelat'inous,** made by dissolving gelatin or glue in a gallon of water; used to reduce irritability of the skin. **B., gelat'ino-sul'phurous,** may be made by adding gelatin or glue, previously dissolved in water, to sulphur bath. **B., gen'eral,** one in which whole body is plunged, except head; in contradistinction to a partial bath. **B., gly'cerin,** vapor bath containing glycerin. **B., grape-lees,** B. of fermenting grape-lees; tonic, and used in rheumatism. **B., half,** one adapted for half the body, as hips or extremities; *Sitz bath* is tub of cold water in which patient sits for variable period; see *B., hip.* **B., hand,** bath for the hands. **B., head,** bath for the head; douche or shower bath. **B., hip,** one in which lower part of trunk and upper part of thighs are immersed; *Sitz bath.* **B., hot,** bath, temperature of which is 98° and upward; *Warm bath,* from 92° to 98°; *Tepid bath,* from 85° to 92°; *Temperate bath,* from 75° to 85°; *Cool bath,* from 60° to 75°; *Cold bath,* from 30° to 60°; and *Vapor bath,* from 100°to 130° and upward; see *Vaporarium. Warm-air bath* or *Hot-air bath* consists of air temperature of which is raised; see *Stove.* **B., Ind'ian,** Turkish bath combined with massage. **B., i'odine,** one containing iodine with iodide of potassium dissolved in water in wooden bath-tub; usually produces only slight rubefacient effect, though it sometimes causes the epidermis to peel off. **B., i'ron,** B., chalybeate. **B., malt,** B., emollient. **B., med'icated** or **medic'inal,** bath formed of decoctions or infusions of vegetable substances, or of any ingredient introduced into water for therapeutical purposes; *M. air* or *M. vapor baths* are B. of air or vapor charged with medicated matters. **B., mercu'rial,** B., antisyphilitic. **B., mud,** bath, as of mineral springs, impregnated with mud; used in rheumatism, gout, paralysis, etc. **B., must,** B., grape-lees. **B., mus'tard,** foot-bath to which mustard is added to produce rubefaction or stimulation. **B., narcot'ic,** water bath containing narcotic ingredients. **B., nitromuriat'ic acid,** see *Bath, acid.* **B., oil,** emollient bath of oil; see *B., emollient.* **B., Orien'tal,** Turkish b., Egyptian b., etc. **B., ox'ygen,** gaseous bath of oxygen for inhalation in asphyxia and conditions attended with defective aëration of blood; locally to ulcers. **B., pack,** bath in which the body is enveloped in cloths. **B., par'tial,** B. for use to part of body only, including hand baths, sitz baths, douches, etc. **B., peat,** B. containing peat, acting similarly to mud bath. **B., pine** or **pine-nee'dle,** B. similar to fir-needle b. **B., plunge,** plunging into a liquid for bathing purposes. **B., Ro'man,** form of hot-air bath given in series of rooms. **B., Rus'sian,** see *Vaporarium;* powerful sudorific agent, inapplicable in many cases of disturbed conditions of heart and lungs, fevers, etc. **B., saline',** common salt is added to water. **B., sand,** arenation; B. of sand heated to about 120° to 130° F., or of sandy mineral springs; diaphoretic effect. **B., sea,** sea-water bath, having stimulant action of cold salt bath. **B., sheet,** B. in which the body is enveloped in cloths. **B., show'er,** one in which water is made to fall like a shower on the body; tonic, and by its shock revulsive, as in opium-poisoning; see *Douche,* etc. **B., sitz,** see *Bath, half,* and *B., hip;* used for local action on herniæ, intestinal spasm or congestion, etc. **B., sol'id,** this form of bath includes mud b., sand b., earth b., and similar baths into which solids enter as important ingredients. **B., sponge,** thorough application of water to surface with sponge. **B., starch,** emollient b. **B., steam,** B. made by introducing steam into properly closed vessel in place of water, as in water bath. **B., succes'sion,** transition bath, or one in which there is rapid succession or transition from cold to warm or hot bath, or conversely. **B., sul'phur,** sulphuretted bath; one much used in psora and other chronic cutaneous affections; composed of diluted sulphuric acid, and sulphuret of potassium or of sodium, added to each bath, or simply of sulphuret of potassium. **B., sul'phur-va'por,** vapor bath of gaseous sulphurous acid; see *Sulphurous acid.* **B., sun,** form of air bath in which naked body is exposed to bright sunshine. **B., sweat'ing,** bath employed for sudorific effect, as Turkish or Russian bath; achicolum. **B., tan,** astringent bath, prepared by boiling ground oak-bark —as used by tanners—in water and then adding decoction to water of bath. **B., tem'perate,** see *Bath, hot.* **B., tep'id,** see *Bath, hot.* **B., transi'tion,** bath, succession. **B., Turk'ish,** combination of hot and vapor baths with cold douche and plunge. **B., va'por,** see *Bath, hot,* and *Vaporarium.* **B., warm,** see *Bath, hot.* **B., water,** in Chemistry, vessel filled with boiling water or salt water, in which vessel is placed containing substance to be evaporated.

Bathing, bath'ing. See *Bath.*

Bath'mis (base, support). Cavity of bone receiving eminence of another; especially two fossettes at inferior extremity of humerus, into which processes of ulna are received during flexion and extension of forearm; also force as basis of growth.

Bath'rion, Bath'rum, or **Bath'ron** (bench). Instrument for extension of limb in cases of fracture or luxation.

Bathycentesis, bath-e-sen-ta'sis (*bathus,* deep, *kentesis,* piercing). Puncturing deeply; acupuncturation.

Bathymetrical, bath-im-et'rik-al. Relating to bathymetry.

Bathymetry, bath-im'e-tre (*bathus,* deep, *metron,* measure). Measurement of any cavity of the body.

Bathymorphia, bath-e-mor'fe-ah (*bathus,* deep, *morphe,* shape). Myopia.

Bathystixis, bath-e-stiks'is (*bathus,* deep, *stixis,* puncture). Bathycentesis.

Batopho'bia (*batos,* accessible, high, *phobos,* fear). Morbid dread of heights.

Ba'tos. Rubus idæus.

Batrachoplasty, bat-rak'o-plas-ty. See *Batrachus.*

Batrachus, bat'rak-us (frog). Ranula; plastic operation for its relief is called *Batrachoplasty.*

Batracine, bat'ra-seen. Active principle from skin of a batrachian, used as arrow-poison.

Battalismus (bat-tal-iz'mus) or **Battaris'mus** (*battarizo,* to stammer). Balbuties. Stammering with incapacity to pronounce *r.*

Bat'talus or **Bat'tarus** (stammerer). Stutterer.

Battata Virginiana, bat-tah'tah vur-jin-e-an'ah. Solanum tuberosum; see *Batatas.*

Battery, electric, bat'ter-e e-lek'trik. Apparatus for generating electricity by means of Leyden jars. **B., con'stant,** so called, applied to two-cell batteries, because the currents do not weaken as speedily as currents from single-cell batteries, and the metals remain all the time in the solution. Term now applied to the Voltaic current in contradistinction to the induced or faradic current. **B., galvan'ic** or **Voltaic,** battery for generating galvanic electricity; see *Cautery, Electricity,* etc.

Battey's opera'tion. Normal ovariotomy or oöphorectomy; removal of one ovary or both ovaries to produce the menopause, for relief of otherwise incurable disease.

Battisegola, bat-tis-a-go'la. Centaurea cyanus, or blue-bottle; Euphrasia officinalis, or eyebright.

Battledore placenta, bat'tl-dor plas-en'tah. Placenta with the cord attached near the rim.

Bat'weed. Lappa major.

Bauchee. Seeds of Psoralia corylifolia, of E. Indies; used for leprosy.

Bauhin (bo'han), **valve of.** *V. of Tulpius, of Fallopius,* or *of Varolius.* Ileocæcal or ileocolic valve; valve situate transversely where ileum opens into cæcum, which Bauhin claims to have discovered in 1759. It had, however, been previously described. See *Frænum.*

Bauhinia acuminata, bo-hin'e-ah ak-u-min-at'ah. Leguminous plant of E. and W. Indies and China, used as laxative, anthelmintic, and carminative. **B. angui'na,** plant of E. Indies, etc., root of which is antipyretic. **B. articula'ta,** tree of tropical Africa; bark is astringent. **B. tomento'sa,** *St. Thomas's tree,* of Africa and Asia; leaves are used in dysentery; root-bark is anthelmintic, and used in affections of the liver. **B. variega'ta,** bark of this E. Indian and Chinese plant is tonic, alterative, and astringent.

Baun'scheidtism. Kind of acupuncturation proposed by person named Baunscheidt, consisting in impelling on the skin, by means of a spring, a brush of wires, but not so as to draw blood, and then rubbing into the part a stimulating fluid having for its base mustard and black pepper or irritant oil. The instrument has been called the Awakener on account of its energetic revellent action.

Bay cas'tor. Magnolia glauca. **B. rose,** Rhododendron chrysanthemum. **B. rose, Amer'ican,** Rhododendron maximum. **B. rum,** spiritus myrciæ. **B. salt,** chloride of sodium. **B. sore,** disease endemic in Honduras. **B., sweet,** laurus. **B. tree,** Laurus nobilis, Magnolia glauca. **B., white,** Magnolia glauca and M. macrophylla.

Bayberry (ba'ber-e) **bark.** Bark of Myrica cerifera, wax plant, candleberry myrtle. Tonic, stimulant, and astringent, used in dysentery. **B. tal'low,** wax obtained from fruit of Myrica cerifera. **B. tree,** Myrcia acris, see *Spiritus myrciæ.*

Baycu'ru. Plant growing on shores of Rio Grande and in S. America, Statica Braziliensis, root of which is a powerful astringent.

Bayle, gray granulations of. Nodes in the lungs, tubercular in character, which have undergone fibroid degeneration.

Bazin's disease. Psoriasis of the mouth.

Bdalsis, dal'sis. Sucking.

Bdel'la, del'lah. Leech; varicose vein.

Bdellatomy, del-lat'o-me (*bdella, tome,* incision). Leeching. Incision in side of leech to empty animal of blood while it continues to suck.

Bdellepithesis, del-lep-ith'es-is (*bdella,* leech, *epithesis,* application). Application of leeches.

Bdellium, del'le-um. Gum-resin from Levant and India, from several species of Balsamodendron.

Bdellometer, del-lom'et-ur (*bdella,* leech, *metron,* measure). Instrument proposed as substitute for leech, consisting of cupping-glass to which scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

Bdellus, del'lus (*bdellusso,* to produce an offensive stench), **Bdelygmia** (del-ig'me-ah), **Bdelygmus** (del-ig'mus), or **Bdolus** (do'lus). Passage of wind from the rectum. Morbid loathing of food.

Bdesma, dez'mah. Flatulence, bdellus.

Bead tree. Melia azedarach.

Beaded ribs. Nodules distinct to the touch in rickets at junction of the ribs with the cartilages.

Beads, jum'ble or **prayer.** See *Abrus precatorius* and *Jequirity.*

Beak of enceph'alon. Extension forward of frontal lobe of cerebrum in lower animals. **B. of cal'amus scripto'rius** is its lower extremity. **B. of cor'pus callo'sum** is its posterior extremity, also B. of encephalon. **B. of sphe'noid bone,** rostrum.

Beaker, be'kur. Small glass vessel used in chemical investigations.

Beal. Phlegmon, suppuration.

Bealing, be'ling. Pregnant; suppurating.

Bean. Seed of various Leguminosæ, particularly the Faba vulgaris. **B., bush,** phaseolus. **B., Cal'abar,** ordeal nut. **B., Carthage'na,** habilla de Carthagena. **B., castor,** see *Ricinus communis.* **B., Egyp'tian,** Nymphæa nelumbo. **B., French,** Phaseolus vulgaris. **B., gar'den,** common Vicia faba. **B., In'dian,** catalpa. **B., kid'ney,** Phaseolus vulgaris. **B., Malacca,** Avicennia tomentosa. **B., orde'al,** see *Ordeal.* **B., pichu'rim,** nectandra. **B., pon'tic,** Nymphæa nelumbo. **B., red,** Abrus precatorius. **B., sa'cred,** Nelumbium luteum. **B., St. Igna'tius's,** Ignatia amara. **B., snap,** phaseolus. **B., string,** phaseolus. **B., ton'ka,** Dipterix odorata. **B. tree,** Catalpa bignonioides, Cratægus aria. **B. tref'oil,** Cytisus laburnum. **B., vanil'la,** see *Vanilla.* **B., wild,** Apios tuberosa.

Bear'berry. Arbutus uva ursi.

Beard. Hair covering part of cheek, lips, and chin of male sex at puberty. **B., first,** genetias.

Bear'ing down. Compression of abdomen, as in defecation and parturition. **B.-d. pains,** pains caused by parturient efforts of uterus.

Bear's bed. Polytrichum juniperinum. **B.'s breech,** Acanthus mollis. **B.'s foot,** Helleborus fœtidus, Polymnia uvedalia. **B.'s fright,** Heptallon graveolens. **B.'s grapes,** fruit of Arbutus uva ursi. **B.'s grass,** Yucca filamentosa. **B.'s weed,** Eriodictyon Californicum, Veratrum viride. **B.'s whort'leberry,** Arbutus uva ursi.

Beastings. Colostrum.

Beat. Pulsation, as of the heart or an artery; see *Heart.* **B., a'pex,** beating of heart against chest-wall. **B., pulse,** pulsation of artery. See *Pulse.*

Beating of the heart. See *Heart.*

Beaumont (bo'mont) **root.** Gillenia trifoliata.

Beaver, be'vur. Castor fiber. **B. poi'son,** Cicuta maculata. **B. tree,** Magnolia glauca, M. macrophylla. **B. wood,** Celtis occidentalis, Magnolia glauca.

Bebeeria (beb-e're-ah), **Bebeer'ina, Bebe'ria,** or **Bebeerine,** beb-e'reen. See *Bebeeru.*

Bebee'ru. Tree of British Guiana, bark of which yields two alkalies, *Bebeerine,* $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$ (*Bebeerina, Beberia, Nectandria,* or *Biberine*), and *Sipeerine.* In its properties it resembles cinchonas; referred to Nectandra rodiei or rodiæi, bark of which is nectandra, or greenheart bark, ord. Laurineæ. Sulphate of bebeeria, *beberinæ sulphas,* is employed in same cases as sulphate of quinia, but is not so reliable. Muriate or hydrochlorate of b. has also been employed.

Beberia, beb-e're-ah. See *Bebeeru.* **B., sul'phate of,** see *Bebeeru.*

Bebiru, beb-e'ru. Bebeeru.

Becabunga (bek-ah-bun'gah) or **Beccabunga,** bek-kah-bun'gah. Veronica beccabunga.

Becca'ria's test. Test for pregnant condition, consisting in painful pulsation in back of head.

Beccica (bek'kik-ah) or **Becha.** Bechic.

Bechæsthesis, bek-ees-tha'sis (*bex,* cough, *aisthesis,* sensation). Excitement or desire to cough.

Bechia (be'ke-ah) or **Bechias,** be'ke-as. Cough; hoarseness.

Bechic, be'kik (*bex,* cough). Medicine to allay cough; relating to, or caused by, cough.

Be'chica or **Bechita,** be'kit-ah. Bechic.

Be'chion or **Bechium,** be'ke-um. Tussilago.

Bechorthopnœa, bek-or-thop-ne'ah (*bex,* cough, *orthos,* upright, *pneo,* to breathe). Whooping cough; orthopnœa.

Bechous, be'kus. Bechic.

Bech'terew's nu'cleus. Lateral nucleus of anterior root of auditory nerve.

Béclard's (ba'klar's) **hernia.** Hernia occurring opposite the saphenous orifice. **B.'s suture,** form of suture used in wounds of intestines, by white and colored thread.

Becquerel's pills. See *Pill, Becquerel's.*

Becuiba, bek-u-e'bah. Ibicuiba.

Bed, air. Mattress of rubber or leather that can be filled with air. **B. case,** form of hysteria in which the patient lives in bed, under impression that he or she is suffering from serious symptoms. **B., fracture,** bed arranged for proper rest and treatment of a fractured part. **B., hydrostat'ic,** water-bed. **B. pan,** pan for use of a patient in bed for purposes of urination or defecation. **B., water, Arnott's,** see *Water-bed.*

Bedegar (bed'e-gar) or **Bed'eguar.** Excrescence on different species of wild roses, produced by puncture of a small insect, cynips rosæ, formerly employed as lithontriptic, as a remedy for dysuria, and as vermifuge.

Bed'lam (from Bethlehem lunatic hospital in London). Hospital for the insane.

Bedlamite, bed'lam-ite. Insane.

Bedouin (bed'win) **itch.** Form of lichen tropicus.

Bedridden, bed'rid-den. Remaining in bed from chronic ailment.

Bed-sore. Soreness or excoriation from prolonged pressure on one spot, as in fevers, chronic disease, etc.

Bed'straw. Galium verum. **B., la'dies', great'er,** Galium mollugo, Galium verum. **B., la'dies', rough,** Galium asprellum.

Bee. Formerly used, dried and powdered, as diuretic. **B. in the bon'net,** insane.

Bee'bread. See *Propolis.* **B., honey,** apis mellifica.

Beech. Fagus sylvatica. **B., Al'bany,** Pterospora andromedea. **B. drop,** Orobanche Virginiana, Epiphegus Virginiana. **B. drops, false,** Hypopitys lanuginosa. **B. mast,** see *Fagus sylvatica.* **B. nut,** see *Fagus sylvatica.* **B. oil,** oil expressed from Fagus sylvatica. **B. tar,** procured by destructive distillation from Fagus sylvatica; creasote is obtained from it.

Beef. Flesh of domestic cattle, as ox or cow. See *Food, animal.* **B. es'sence.** See *Beef tea.* **B., ex'tract of,** see *Extract of beef.* **B. juice,** see *Beef tea.* **B. meal,** beef dried and powdered, for use as an article of diet by the sick. **B. tea,** infusion of beef, used in debilitating maladies and in convalescence; may be made as follows: Take two pounds and a half of lean beef, cut in small pieces, into three parts of water in an earthen pipkin; let this simmer, but never boil, until the liquor is consumed to a pint and a half; then strain carefully. It ought to be entirely free from fat or grease. *Essence of beef* may be made by putting a pound of good beef, freed from fat and cut into small pieces, into a porter-bottle, corking lightly. The bottle is put into boiling water, and kept there until water has been boiling at least half an hour; as boiling goes on, the cork may be inserted a little more tightly to retain contents of bottle; juices of beef are thus separated, and constitute the essence, which may be seasoned to taste.

Been. Centaurea behen.

Beer. Cerevisia. **B., black,** a vulnerary beer; see *Falltranck.* **B., chow'der,** see *Chowder.* **B., Jews',** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **B., pipsis'sewa,** see *Pyrola umbellata.* **B., spruce,** beer prepared by fermentation of mixture of essence of spruce, pimento, bruised, ginger, bruised, hops, water, yeast, and molasses; agreeable drink in summer. **B., tar,** see *Pinus sylvestris.*

Beer's knife. Triangular-shaped knife used in operations for cataract for section of the cornea. **B.'s opera'tion for cat'aract,** operation in which cataract is extracted by corneal flap without excision of iris.

Beest or **Beest'ings.** Colostrum.

Bees'wax. See *Cera.*

Beet. Beta. **B. su'gar,** cane-sugar manufactured from the beet.

Beet'leweed. Galax aphylla.

Beg'bie's disease. Exophthalmic goitre.

Beggar's bas'ket. Pulmonaria officinalis. **B.'s blank'et,** Verbascum thapsus. **B.'s but'tons,** flowerheads of Arctium lappa. **B.'s lice,** Cynoglossum Morisoni. **B.'s ticks,** Bidens connata, B. frondosa, Cynoglossum Morisoni. **B.'s weed,** Polygonum aviculare.

Beggiatoa, bej-je-ah-to'ah. Genus of Schizomycetes. See *Bacteria.* **B. al'ba,** sewage fungus, common in stagnant and sulphurous water, as are also *B. arachnoidea* and *B. leptomitiformis.* **B. mirab'ilis,** found in sea-water. **B. ni'vea,** found in sulphurous waters. **B. roseopersici'na,** found in water of rivers and of the ocean, from which bacteriopurpurine is obtained.

Beggiatoa'ceæ. Family of Bacteria. See *Bacteria.*

Begma, beg'mah (*bex,* cough). Coughing; sputum or expectorated matter.

Begonia, be-go'ne-ah (after M. Begon, French botanist in St. Domingo). Begonia grandiflora and B. tomentosa have astringent roots; used in Peru in hemorrhage, scurvy, low fevers, etc. **B. ac'ida** is from Brazil; **B. acutifo'lia,** from Jamaica; **B. gra'cilis,** from Mexico; emetic and cathartic.

Behen abiad, be'hen a'be-ad. Centaurea behen. **B. al'bum,** Centaurea behen. **B. officina'rum,** Cucubalus behen. **B. oil,** ben oil. **B. vulga'ris,** Cucubalus behen.

Beiahala'len. Sempervivum tectorum.

Beidel'sar. Asclepias procera.

Bei'gel's dis'ease. Fragility of hair of head, with bulbous tumefaction of hair-shafts.

Beist'ings. Colostrum.

Beju'o. Carthagena bean, used as antidote for serpent-bites.

Bel's eye. Belloculus.

Bela, be'lah. Covolam.

Be'læ fruc'tus. Bael fruit, covolam.

Belch'ing. Eructation.

Belemnoid, bel'em-noid. Belenoid. **B. pro'cess,** styloid process.

Belenoid (bel'en-oid), **Belonoid** (bel'on-oid), **Belemnoid** (bel'em-noid), or **Beloid,** bel'oid (*belos,* arrow, *eidos,* shape). Arrow-shaped; name given to styloid processes in general, *Processus belenoïdes.*

Bel'gram oil. Candelwort oil.

Be'li. Bael. **B. oc'ulus,** belloculus.

Bell, an'gles of. Angles formed by meeting of vertical line of Bell (axis of vertical line through centre of foramen magnum) with Cowper's profile line, and with line projected from middle point of anterior border of occipital foramen to point of crossing of supraorbital and median lines. **B., Cant'erbury,** Campanula trachelium. **B., law of,** rule that anterior roots of nerves are motor; of posterior roots, sensory. **B. pep'per,** Capsicum annuum. **B. sound,** physical sign heard in pneumothorax. **B., vert'ical line of,** see *Bell, angles of.*

Bell's disease or **ma'nia.** Acute delirium, followed by exhaustion and death. **B.'s paral'ysis** or **pal'sy,** paralysis of facial nerve. **B.'s spasm,** convulsive tic douloureux.

Belladonna, bel-lah-don'nah (beautiful lady). See *Atropa belladonna.* **B. baccif'era,** Atropa belladonna. **B., Japanese,** Scopolea japonica. **B. juice,** juice of Atropa belladonna. **B. laccif'era,** Atropa belladonna. **B. leaves,** Atropa belladonna. **B. trichot'oma,** Atropa belladonna.

Belladonnæ folia (bel-la-don'ne fo'le-ah) or **fo'lium.** Atropa belladonna. **B. ra'dix,** see *Atropa belladonna.*

Belladonnin, bel-lah-don'nin. Resinous alkaloid from Atropa belladonna root; not important medicinally; atropine is sometimes so called.

Bellegu or **Belleregi.** Myrobalanus.

Bellflower, bel'flow-ur. Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.

Bellidoïdes, bel-le-do-e'des (*bellis, eidos,* resemblance). Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Bellini (bel-le'ne), **tubes of.** See *Uriniferous tubes.*

Bellis (bel'lis) or **Bel'lus** (pretty). *Bruisewort, Common daisy, Day's eye;* ord. Compositæ. Leaves and flowers are acrid, and were at one time considered to cure wounds; root is used in scurvy and in pulmonary diseases. See *Osmitopsis asteriscoides.* **B. Horten'sis,** bellis. **B. ma'jor,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **B. mi'nor,** bellis. **B. peren'nis,** bellis. **B. praten'sis,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Bellocq's can'ula or **sound.** Instrument used for plugging posterior nares in cases of hemorrhage from nose.

Belloculus, bel-lok'u-lus. Gem which the Assyrians considered efficacious in cure of diseases. They imagined the figure of an eye could be seen in it; hence its name, *Bel's eye,* from god Bel.

Bel'lotas. Ilex major.

Bel'lows mur'mur or **sound.** Blowing sound like that of bellows heard occasionally by ear applied to chest during contraction of ventricles, auricles, or large arteries. It coexists with affections of the heart, but is heard also without disease of that organ, as when an artery is compressed. **B. sound, encephal'ic,** this is heard on applying ear to occiput or top of head, and is considered to indicate turgescence of vessels or inflammation, compression from turgescence giving rise to the sound in question. **B. s., fu'nic,** single murmur of bellows kind, synchronous with first sound of heart, due to diminished calibre of umbilical arteries, either by pressure or stretching of funis, or both. **B. s., placent'al,** utero-placental murmur, uterine murmur or rush; sound heard on auscultating over site of placenta in pregnant female. It appears to be owing to uterine tumor pressing upon large vessels of the mother.

Bellwort (bel'wurt), **small'er.** Uvularia perfoliata.

Belly, bel'le. Abdomen; formerly all splanchnic cavities were called bellies, the lower belly or venter infimus being the abdomen; middle belly, venter medius, thorax; upper belly, venter supremus, head. Also the womb. See *Abdomen, Uterus, Venter.* Fleshy part of a muscle. **B. bound,** constipated. **B. god,** glutton. **B. pot,** physconia.

Bellyache, bel'le-ake. Colic. **B., dry,** colica metallica. **B. root,** Angelica lucida.

Bellyband, bel'le-band. Belt, Russian.

Belmos'chus or **Belmuschus,** bel-mus'kus. Hibiscus abelmoschus.

Bel'nileg. Myrobalanus.

Beloid, be'loid (*belos,* arrow, *eidos,* shape). Belenoid. **B. pro'cess,** styloid process.

Belone, bel'o-ne. Needle.

Belonephobia, bel-o-ne-fo'be-ah (*belone,* needle, *phobos,* fear). Morbid dread of pins and needles.

Belonoid, bel'on-oid (*belone,* needle, *eidos,* shape). Belenoid.

Belt. Girdle or band around the waist. **B., abdom'inal,** B., Russian. **B., mercu'rial,** cingulum mercuriale. **B., Rus'sian,** vulgarly, *Bellyband, Abdominal supporter.* Broad bandage applied to abdomen to support and make methodical pressure, as obstetric binders, utero-abdominal supporters, etc.

Belulcum, bel-ul'kum (*belos,* dart, *helko,* to draw out). Instrument for extracting darts or arrows.

Belzoe (bel'zo-e), or **Belzoim** (bel'zo-im), or **Belzoinum,** bel-zo'in-um. Benzoin.

Ben. Guilandina moringa, Moringa pterygosperma. **B. of Judæ'a,** benjamin. **B. nut,** Guilandina moringa, Moringa pterygosperma. **B. oil,** behen oil.

Bends. Caisson disease.

Benedicta sylvestris, ben-e-dik'tah sil-ves'tris. Geum rivale.

Benedictum laxativum, ben-e-dik'tum laks-ah-te'vum (blessed laxative). Confectio sennæ.

Beneficium (ben-e-fis'e-um) **al'vi.** *Alvi profluvium.* Spontaneous diarrhœa, acting favorably in prevention or cure of disease. **B. natu'ræ** (benefit of nature), vis medicatrix naturæ. Case in which disease gets well without medical treatment.

Beneolens, ben-e'o-lens (*bene,* well, *oleo,* to smell). Sweet-scented medicine.

Beng. Cannabis.

Bengal (ben-gal') **car'damom.** Seed of Amomum sublatum. **B. el'emi,** resin from Canarium commune. **B. ipecacuan'ha,** root of Tylophora asthmatica. **B. ki'no,** juice of Butea frondosa. **B. quince,** see *Covolam.* **B. root,** cassumuniar.

Bengale Indorum, ben'ga-le in-do'rum. Cassumuniar.

Bengi, ben'ge. Hyoscyamus; bangue.

Benign, be-nine' (*bonus,* good). Mild, non-malignant; term applied to a tumor or disease of mild character, or to a medicine whose action is not violent.

Benignant, be-nig'nant. Benign.

Benincasa cerifera, ben-in-kas'ah se-rif'er-ah. E. Indian plant, used for fevers, chest affections, dysuria, etc.

Ben'jamin. Benzoin. **B. bush,** Laurus benzoin. **B., flow'ers of,** benzoic acid.

Benjoinum (ben-jo-e'num) or **Ben'jui.** Benzoin.

Ben'ne. Sesamum orientale. **B. oil,** see *Sesamum orientale.*

Bennet herb. Geum urbanum, G. Virginianum.

Benzalcohol, benz-al'ko-hol. Benzyl alcohol.

Benzaldehyde, benz-al'de-hide. Benzoic aldehyd; identical with oil of bitter almonds; may be prepared from toluol.

Benzanilide, ben-zan'il-eed. White powder, like acetanilide; having same relation to benzoic acid that acetanilide has to acetic acid; antipyretic.

Ben'zen or **Benzene'.** Benzol.

Ben'zidam. Aniline.

Ben'zin (ben-zeen'), **Benzinum.** Mixture of various hydrocarbons obtained in distillation of coal-gas, tar, and petroleum.

Benzoas, ben'zo-as. Benzoate; salt of benzoic acid. **B. ammoni'acus,** ammonium benzoate. **B. cal'cicus,** calcium benzoate. **B. lith'icus,** lithium benzoate. **B. na'tricus,** sodium benzoate. **B. sod'icus,** sodium benzoate.

Benzoate, ben'zo-ate. Compound of benzoic acid and a base, as *B. of ammonia,* ammonii benzoas. **B. of beta-naph'thol,** benzo-naphthol. **B. of guai'acol,** benzosol. **B. of men'thol,** used in local treatment of toothache, neuralgia, and migraine. **B. of mer'cury,** soluble crystalline substance, employed in treatment of syphilis.

Benzoated, ben'zo-a-ted. Benzoinated.

Benzoe, ben'zo-e. Benzoin.

Benzoenil, ben-zo'en-il. Vanilla.

Benzo'ic acid. Flowers of benjamin. This acid, $C_7H_6O_2$, exists in all balsams, but chiefly in benzoin, from which it is obtained by sublimation. It is in vanilla, canella, urine of infants and of herbivorous animals; its odor is aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable; it is soluble in 200 parts of cold water, and 24 of hot water; it is expectorant and diuretic. See *Benzoin.* **B. al'dehyd,** benzaldehyd.

Benzoin, ben'zo-in. Benjamin; resinous, dry, brittle substance, concrete juice of Styrax benzoin, Arbor benivi, Laurus benzoin, of Sumatra; odor is extremely fragrant, taste slightly aromatic; principle used for preparation of benzoic acid, employed in some vulnerary tinctures, and as an expectorant; also given in inhalation. Benzoic acid, acidum benzoicum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is obtained from it by sublimation; it is an ingredient in tinctura opii camphorata or paregoric. Purest benjamin is in amygdaloid masses. **B. bush,** Laurus benzoin. **B., flow'ers of,** benzoic acid. **B. odorif'erum,** Laurus benzoin.

Benzoinated (ben'zo-in-a-ted) or **Ben'zoated.** Incorporation of benzoic acid with other ingredients in ointment, etc., to give pleasant odor.

Benzoinum, ben-zo'in-um (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Benzoin.

Ben'zol, or **Benzen'**, or **Benzene'**, or **Ben'zole.** *Hydruret* or *hydride of phenyl, hydrophenyl*, C_6H_6. Constituent of coal-gas tar, obtained by distilling coal naphtha. Colorless oleaginous liquid of agreeable odor; sp. gr. 0.85. Vapor, when inhaled, acts as anæsthetic, and may be diffused through the room in whooping cough. It has also been given internally for destruction of trichinæ, and mixed with lard externally in itch and parasitic skin diseases, and in rheumatic and neuralgic cases.

Benzo-naph'thol (ben'zo-naf'thol), **β-naph'thol ben'zoate.** White, tasteless, odorless substance, analgous to β-naphthol salicylate or betol; diuretic; depresses the temperature and action of heart and lungs.

Benzophe'noneid or **Benzophe'noid.** Compound obtained by decomposition of an aniline dye; germicide and antiseptic; used in ulcers and inflammation of cornea and purulent keratitis.

Ben'zosol. Substitution compound of guaiacol, colorless, odorless, tasteless powder; used in tuberculosis instead of guaiacol, as being more agreeable to the stomach.

Benzoyl, ben'zoil. Radicle of benzoic acid. **B. ac'onin**, japaconitine. **B. an'ilide**, benzanilide. **B. ec'gonin**, a product of decomposition of cocaine; action like caffeine, not paralysant. **B. eu'genel**, derivative of eugenol, colorless, odorless crystals, supposed to be useful in tuberculosis. **B. gly'cocin**, hippuric acid. **B. guai'acol**, benzosol. **B. methylec'gonin**, B. ecgonin. **B. sal'icin**, populin. **B., sulphon'ic i'mide**, saccharin. **B. tro'pin**, substance formed by union of tropin molecule from atropin with benzoic acid; anæsthetic and mydriatic.

Ben'zyl. When the oily matter in balsam of Peru undergoes fractional distillation in an atmosphere of carbonic-acid gas, and under diminished pressure, it furnishes *benzyl hydrate* or *benzylic alcohol, benzoate of benzyl*, and *cinnamate of benzyl*.

Bé'raud (ba'ro), **lig'ament of**, suspensory ligament of pericardium. **B., valve of**, fold of mucous membrane at bottom of lacrymal sac.

Ber'baris. Berberis.

Berberin, bur'ber-in. See *Oxyacantha Galeni, Cœlocline polycarpa*, and *Calumba*. **B., hydrochlo'rate of**, see *Oxyacantha Galeni*. **B. phos'phate**, employed in malaria and in vomiting of pregnancy.

Berberi'na or **Berbi'na.** See *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

Ber'beris. Oxyacantha Galeni. **B. aquifo'lium**, mountain grape, Oregon grape; grows in Western N. America; tonic and alterative. **B. arista'ta, B. Asiatica**, from E. Indies; tonic and antiperiodic. **B. Canaden'sis**, see *Oxyacantha Galeni*. **B. Chinen'sis**, Chinese species, used for headache, weak eyes, etc. **B. frutico'sa**, Jamaica shrub; antisyphilitic. **B. Ly'cium**, similar source and properties to B. Canadensis; used as local application in diseases of the eyes. **B. vulga'ris**, common barberry of Europe and U. States; root, leaves, and fruit are all used medicinally; tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic.

Ber'berry. Barberry.

Berenicium, ber-en-is'e-um. Nitrate of potash.

Bergamot, burg'am-ot. Small orange of very agreeable taste and peculiar odor; from its rind an oil, *oleum bergamii* (Ph. U. S.), oil of bergamot, is obtained, much employed as a perfume, and sometimes in medicine. **B. cam'phor**, solid greasy compound derived from bergamot oil.

Bergaptene, burg-ap'ten. Oil of bergamot.

Bergeron's (bare'jer-on's) **disease.** Localized rhythmic chorea.

Beriberi, ber'i-ber-i. *Beri-beri* (*beri*, Singhalese for weakness, *beriberi*, great weakness). Disease of E. Indies, little known in Europe, bad sickness of Ceylon, acute anæmic dropsy, consisting in debility and tremors of limbs or of whole body, painful numbness of affected parts, etc., patient walking doubled, anæmia, etc.; form of cachexia, in which there is great muscular debility and feebleness of reparatory powers. It is almost always incurable, frequently fatal; treated by exercise, stimulant friction, sudorifics, etc. It seems to attack principally natives of Japan. Sometimes called *Barbiers*, although many consider this a different disease. Aden or Yemen ulcer is said to occur in conditions of system like that in beriberi. It affects the leg, frequently sloughing. Cochin China ulcer closely resembles yemen. **B., drop'sical**, ankylostomiasis.

Bernard', duct of. Accessory duct of pancreas.

Bernardin, ber-nar'din. Glycogen, named from Bernard, the French biologist.

Ber'ries, In'dian. See *Menispermum cocculus*. **B., Turk'ey, yel'low**, see *Piper cubeba*.

Bertin, bones of, or **spongy bodies of** (after Bertin, French anatomist). Sphenoidal cornua. **B., columns of**, processes of cortical substance of kidney, extending between pyramids of Malpighi as far as hilus. **B., lig'ament of**, ilio-femoral ligament.

Bertrand's su'ture. Continued suture resorted to in wounds of the intestines.

Berula (ber'u-lah) or **B. angustifo'lia.** Sium.

Beryl'lium. Glucinum.

Besenna, bes-en'nah. Bark of Albizzia anthelmintica.

Beta, be'tah. The beet, ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Genus of plants, of which following are chief varieties: **B. ci'cla** or **cy'cla**, grows in S. Europe; used as substitute for spinach; leaves, emollient, are applied to raw surfaces, wounds, etc. **B. hy'brida**, root of scarcity; nutritive, yielding sugar. **B. vulga'ris al'ba**, white beet; root yields sugar; leaves are eaten as substitute for spinach. **B. v. ru'bra**, red beet; root red and nutritive; yields large quantity of sugar; was used in diseases of liver and spleen and in phthisis.

Betaine, be'tane. $C_5H_{13}NO_3$. Ptomaïne from cotton seed, Beta vulgaris; from human urine, etc.; it is not poisonous. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Beta-naphthol, be'tah-naf'thol. Hydronaphthol; form of naphthol isomeric with α-naphthol ($C_{20}H_8O_2$), obtained from naphthalin; in white flakes, odorless, slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an intestinal antiseptic and a bactericide; used in typhoid fever and chronic diarrhœa; externally, in ointment, in prurigo, strength of 5 per cent. with lard or lanolin; internally, dose, gr. iss–iv. Has been used in chronic disease of the middle ear. **B., ben'zoate of**, antiseptic and diuretic; used in phthisis; benzo-naphtol.

Beta-nitrophenyl-piperazine. Derivative of piperazin; is therapeutic; value undetermined.

Beta-quinine, be'tah-kwi'nine. Quinidine.

Betayne, be'tane. Betonica officinalis.

Be'tel. Species of pepper cultivated in India; leaves are chewed with lime and areca; tonic and astringent.

Beth'root or **B., broad'leaf.** Trillium latifolium.

Be'tol. *Naphtalol, Naphtosalol, Salinaphtol, Salicylate of naphtol ether, Salicylate of beta-naphtol;* white, odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in oil and alcohol; obtained by reaction between beta-naphthol and salicylic acid in presence of a dehydrating agent, such as oxychloride of phosphorus. It is antiseptic, antipyretic; used in cystitis, catarrh of bladder, and articular rheumatism, and externally in bougies in gonorrhœa; dose, gr. iv–viij.

Betonica (be-ton'ik-ah) **al'ba.** B. officinalis. **B. aquat'ica**, Scrophularia aquatica. **B. monta'na**, Arnica montana. **B. officina'lis**, *Betony, Wood betony*, ord. Labiatæ; formerly employed, in flowers and leaves, in decoction, in gout, sciatica, cephalalgia, etc.; the leaves are aperient, the root emetic. **B. Paul'i**, veronica. **B. vulga'ris**, B. officinalis.

Betony, bet'o-ne. Betonica officinalis. **B., Paul's**, Lycopus sinuatus, Lycopus Virginicus, veronica. **B. wa'ter**, Scrophularia aquatica. **B. wood**, Betonica officinalis.

Betula alba, bet'u-lah al'bah. Birch, order Betulaceæ; young leaves are astringent and bitter; applied to wounds and ulcers; they are antiscorbutic, diapho-

retic, and anthelmintic. The saccharine juice or sap is antiscorbutic and diuretic; bark is aromatic and astringent; oil or pitch from it is used, like other forms of pitch, in cutaneous affections, also in gonorrhœa. **B. al'nus,** Alnus glutinosa. **B. emargina'ta,** Alnus glutinosa. **B. glutino'sa,** Alnus glutinosa. **B. len'ta,** *Sweet birch, Black birch, Cherry birch, Mountain mahogany*; American species, bark and leaves of which have smell and taste of Gaultheria procumbens. Infusion is used as excitant and diaphoretic; bark and leaves are stimulant and diaphoretic; volatile oil is nearly identical with that of gaultheria. Gaultheria is obtained from the leaves and bark. **B. na'na,** dwarf birch; mountainous shrub of Switzerland; the sap is used in gout, and applied externally in skin diseases.

Bet'ulin. Crystalline resinous substance ($C_{36}H_{60}O_3$) from inner bark of Betula alba.

Bevilac'qua. Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

Bex (cough). Cough; tussis. **B. convulsi'va,** pertussis. **B. hu'mida,** expectoration; cough with expectoration. **B. sic'ca,** dry cough. **B. theri'odes,** pertussis.

Bexaguillo. White ipecacuanha, growing in Peru.

Bex'is. Cough.

Bezoar, bez'o-ar. Calculous concretion, found in stomach, intestines, and bladder of herbivorous animals, and esteemed alexipharmic. It was believed that no poison, no eruptive or pestilential disease, could resist its influence. Various chemical agents were prepared with similar notions as to their prophylactic and curative powers in a number of diseases.

Bezoardic, bez-o-ar'dik. Concerning bezoards. Medicines supposed to possess same properties as bezoard; as antidotes, alexiteria, alexipharmics, cordials. **B. acid,** acid found occasionally in bezoardic concretions of animals.

Bezoardica radix, bez-o-ar'dik-ah rah'diks. Dorstenia contrayerva.

Bezoardicum, bez-o-ar'dik-um. Bezoard. **B. huma'num,** urinary calculus, formerly supposed to be alexipharmic.

Bhang. Bangue, hashish; cannabis.

Bi, Bin (*bis*, twice). As prefix to words, has same signification as *Di*, twice, double.

Biarticulate, bi-ar-tik'u-late (*bi, articulus,* joint). Having two joints.

Biasteric diameter, bi-as'ter-ik di-am'et-ur. Occipital diameter.

Biauricular diameter, bi-aw-rik'u-lar di-am'et-ur. Distance between auricles on the skull.

Biauriculate, bi-aw-rik'u-late. Having two auricles, as of the heart, or two ears.

Bibasic, bi-ba'sik (*bis*, twice, *basis*, base). Possessing two bases, applied to acids, or being able to unite with two equivalents of a base. **B. salts,** see *Salt.*

Biberine, be-be'rin. See *Bebeeru.*

Bibiru, be-be'ru. Bebeeru.

Bibitorius, bib-it-o're-us (*bibo*, to drink). Rectus internus oculi, so called from habit of drinker looking into the glass.

Bibliography, medical, bib-le-og'ra-fe, med'ik-al (*biblion*, book, *grapho*, to describe). Description or history, or skill in knowledge of, medical books.

Bibo'rate. Compound having one part of base to two of boric acid.

Bibro'mide. Compound having one part of an element to two of bromine.

Bibron's antidote, be'bron's ant'e-dote. See *Antidote, Bibron's.*

Bibulous, bib'u-lus. Drinking up or absorbing.

Bicarbo'nas. Bicarbonate. **B. ka'licus,** potassium bicarbonate. **B. nat'ricus,** sodium bicarbonate. **B. potas'sicus,** potassium bicarbonate. **B. so'dicus,** sodium bicarbonate.

Bicar'bonate. Compound having one part of base to two of acid.

Bicaudal, bi-kawd'al (*bi, cauda,* tail). Retrahens auris muscle.

Bicaudate, bi-kawd'ate. Monster having two tails.

Bicephalium, bi-sef-al'e-um (*bi, kephale,* head). Large sarcoma on the head, like a double head.

Bicephalus, bi-sef'al-us. Two-headed.

Biceps, bi'seps (*bi, caput,* head). That which has two heads. Two muscles, one belonging to the arm, the other to the thigh. **B. ancone'us,** anconeus. **B. brach'ii** or **brachia'lis,** B. flexor cubiti. **B. cru'ris,** B. flexor cruris. **B. cu'biti,** B. flexor cubiti. **B. exten'sor,** triceps extensor. **B. exter'nus mus'culus,** long portion of triceps brachialis. **B. fem'oris,** B. flexor cruris. **B. flex'or cru'ris,** muscle on posterior part of thigh; one head arising from tuberosity of ischium, the other from great part of linea aspera; inserted into top of fibula; serves to bend leg on thigh. **B. flex'or cubi'ti** or **f. ra'dii** or **f. hume'ri,** muscle situate at anterior and internal part of arm; extending from edge of glenoid cavity and from top of coracoid process to tuberosity of radius. It bends the forearm upon the arm. **B. hu'meri** or **inter'nus** or **inter'nus humeri,** B. flexor cubiti. **B. ma'nûs** or **ra'dii,** B. flexor cubiti. **B. su'ræ,** gastrocnemius.

Bichat (be'shah), **canal of.** Arachnoid canal.

Bichichiæ, bik-ik'e-e (*bex*, cough). Pectoral medicines; compound of one part of an element to two of chlorine.

Bichlo'ride. Compound of one part of an element to two of chlorine. **B. of mer'cury,** hydargyrum chloridum corrosivum.

Bi'cho. Portuguese name for worm that penetrates the toes, pulex penetrans. Gangrene of the rectum.

Bicipital, bi-sip'it-al (*biceps*, two-headed). Two-headed; relating to biceps. **B. em'inence,** B. tubercle. **B. fas'cia,** aponeurosis of biceps muscle. **B. groove,** longitudinal groove between tuberosities of os humeri, lodging long head of biceps. **B. tu'bercle** or **tuberos'ity,** prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

Bicol'orin. Æsculin.

Biconcave, bi-kon'kave (*bis*, twice, *concavus*, concave). Doubly concave, both sides being concave; term applied to lens, etc.

Bicon'dylar diam'eter. Diameter of jaw measured between given points on the condyles.

Biconvex, bi-kon'veks (*bis*, twice, *convexus*, convex). Doubly convex, both sides being convex.

Bicor'nate (*bi, cornu*, horn). Having two horns, as *B. uterus*, in which cornua are divergent.

Bicornis, bi-kor'nis (*bis*, twice, *cornu*, horn). Possessing or ending in two horns or processes, as the hyoid bone.

Bicus'pid (*bi, cuspis*, spear). That which has two cusps or points, as *B. teeth*, small molars; see *Molar.* **B. valve,** mitral valve.

Bicuspis, bi-kus'pis. Bicuspid tooth.

Bicy'anide. Compound in which there are two parts of the cyanide to one of the combining element.

Bid'der, gan'glion of. Ganglion in groove between auricle and ventricle of the heart.

Bi'dens acmel'la (*bi, dens*, tooth). Spilanthus acmella. **B. bipinna'ta,** Spanish needle; indigenous plant whose seed and roots are emmenagogue and expectorant. **B. conna'ta,** swamp-beggar's ticks, similar properties. **B. croca'ta,** Mexican plant, applied externally to syphilitic ulcers. **B. fer'vida,** Spilanthus oleracea. **B. frondosa,** beggar's ticks, indigenous; used in croup. **B. tetrago'na,** Mexican plant, leaves used for tea. **B. triparti'ta** grows in Europe; sialagogue.

Bidet, be-day'. Chamber bathing apparatus to be bestridden, in case of hemorrhoids, prolapsus ani, affections of sexualorgans, etc.

Bier'-right, tri'al by. See *Trial by bier-right.*

Biestings or **biest-milk.** Colostrum.

Bifem'oro-calca'neus. Gastrocnemius.

Bif'id. Divided into two parts.

Bifistular, bi-fis'tu-lar (*bis*, double, *fistula*, pipe). Possessing two tubes.

Bifo'cal. Having a double focus, as lens so arranged for presbyopia with error of refraction for far-sight.

Biforate, bif'o-rate (*bis*, twice, *foris*, opening). Provided with two perforations or pores.

Bifurcation, bi-fur-ka'shun (*bi*, *furca*, fork). Division of a trunk into two branches, as B. of trachea, aorta, etc.

Big jaw. Actino-mycosis of cattle.

Bigaster, bi-gas'ter (*bi*, *gaster*, belly). Digastricus.

Big'bloom. Magnolia macrophylla.

Bigelo'via vene'ta. Aplopappus discoideus.

Big'elow's lig'ament. Y-shaped ligament of Bigelow; ilio-femoral ligament. **B.'s opera'tion,** litholapaxy. **B.'s sep'tum,** layer of compact osseous tissue in neck of thigh-bone.

Bigeminæ eminentiæ, be-gem'in-e em-in-en'she-e (*bi*, *gemini*, twins). Quadrigemina tubercula.

Bigeminal bodies, bi-gem'in-al bod'ees. Quadrigemina tubercula.

Biggar. Disease of Bengal with dangerous cerebral symptoms.

Big'leaf. Magnolia macrophylla.

Biglenoid (bi-glen'oid) **diam'eter.** Diameter taken from one glenoid fossa to the other on the skull.

Bignonia antisyphilit'ica. Cybistax antisyphilitica. **B. aquifocialis,** W. Indian and S. American plant, bark of which is astringent. **B. capreola'ta** (after Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.). Root and plant employed in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cachexiæ in general. **B. caro'ba,** Jacaranda procera. **B. catal'pa,** catalpa. **B. copa'ia,** caroba. **B. cruci'gera,** B. capreolata. **B. In'dica,** leaves are employed in India as emollients to ulcers. **B. leucox'ylon,** *Trumpet tree;* American tree, sap of which is antidote against manchineel. **B. ophthal'mica,** *Eye root, Eye vine;* indigenous in Guiana; pulp or juice of root dropped into the eye has been used in ophthalmia. **B. pur'gans,** leaves are antisyphilitic; bark of root is purgative. **B. radi'cans,** Tecoma radicans. **B. sempervi'rens,** Gelsemium nitidum.

Big'paunched. Having a large belly; abdominous.

Bijugal (bi-ju'gal) **diam'eter** (*bi*, *jugum*, yoke). Diameter between points of junction of posterior vertical edge of malar bone and extended upper edge of zygoma.

Bijugular diameter, bi-ju'gu-lar di-am'et-ur. Diameter between points of junction of masto-occipital suture with posterior border of jugular process.

Bikh. Aconitum ferox.

Bi'labe (*bis*, twice, *labium*, lip). Instrument with two blades for removing foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

Bilate (bi'late) **of sodium.** Picromel. See *Glycocholate.*

Bilateral operation, bi-lat'er-al op-er-a'shun (*bi*, *latus*, side). See *Lithotomy.* **B. sym'metry,** see *Symmetry.*

Bilberry, bil'ber-re. Vaccinium myrtillus. **B., bear's,** Arctostaphylus uva ursi. **B., red,** Vaccinium vitis idæa.

Bile. Yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver. It is called *hepatic* or *cystic* according as it flows into the duodenum from the liver or from the gall-bladder. It consists of water holding salts in solution, with coloring matters, fat, and mucus, the salts being especially those of soda, ammonia, and potash, in combination with glycocholic, hyoglycocholic, hyotaurocholic, chenotaurocholic, and taurocholic acids. Its sp. gr. is 1.020 to 1.026. Several pigments have been described in the bile, called bilifulvin, bilirubin, bilifuscin, biliprasin, bilicyanin, bilihumin, and cholophœin (which see). See *Cholochrome.* The fatty matter of bile chiefly consists of cholesterin or cholestrin, combined with fatty acids and various products of disintegration of tissue, as xanthin, leucin, tyrosin, and hypoxanthin.

One use of bile is to remove from the body superfluous hydrocarbon, and it also aids digestion by its emulsifying power and its action in retarding putrefaction. The quantity of bile in 24 hours is estimated at 532.8 cub. cm. (v. Wittich), 453 to 566 g. (Westphalen): in round figures 500 g., with specific gravity of 1.0104 and 2.253 per cent. of solid residue. The proportion of solid matter to liquid in the bile is about 14 to 86.

Frerichs and Gorup-Besanez made the following analysis of bile from the gall-bladder:

Composition of the Bile.

In 100 parts.	Frerichs.			Gorup-Besanez.		
	Man, æt. 18.	Man, æt. 22.	Man, æt. 49.	Man. æt. 68.	Woman, æt. 28.	Boy, æt. 12.
Water	86.00	85.92	82.27	90.87	89.81	82.81
Solids	14.00	14.08	17.73	9.13	10.19	17.19
Biliary acids with alkali	7.22	9.14	10.79	7.37	. .	14.80
Fat	0.32	0.92	4.73	. .	3.09	
Cholesterin	0.16	0.26				
Mucus and pigment	2.66	2.98	2.21	1.76	1.45	2.39
Inorganic salts	0.65	0.77	1.08	. .	0.63	

Furunculus or boil is sometimes called a bile. **B. acids,** see *Bile.* **B., black,** atrabilis. **B. canalic'uli** or **cap'illaries,** minute canals, commencement of biliary ducts. **B., cys'tic,** see *Bile.* **B. ducts,** see *Choledoch duct.* **B. fat,** cholesterin. **B. fis'tula,** opening made artificially between the gall-bladder and the bowels. **B., green,** form of bile met with in herbivorous animals; bile exposed to action of gastric juice, as in biliary vomit. **B., hepat'ic,** see *Bile.* **B. of ox,** *Ox-gall;* fresh gall of bos taurus (*fel bovis*, Ph. U. S.). Bitter stomachic and anthelmintic; tonic and laxative in cases of deficiency of biliary secretion. Inspissated ox-gall is an extract made by heating and evaporating ox-gall. **B. pig'ment,** coloring matter of bile; see *Bile.* **B. salts,** sodium glycocholate and taurocholate. **B. of swine,** *Pig's bile,* inspissated, has been used in the same cases. **B., test for,** see *Pettenkofer.*

Bilharzia hæmatobia (bil-har'ze-a he-mat-o'be-ah) or **mag'na** (after Dr. Bilharz of Cairo). Distomum hæmatobium.

Biliary, bil'e-a-re. That which relates to bile. **B. acids,** bile acids; see *Bile.* **B. appara'tus, B. or'gans, B. pas'sages,** collection of parts concurring in secretion and excretion of bile—viz., liver, pori biliarii or tubuli biliferi, hepatic, cystic, and choledoch ducts, and gall-bladder. **B. ar'tery,** cystic artery. **B. cal'culus,** see *Calculi.* **B. cirrho'sis,** form of chronic interstitial change, supposed by Charcot to be caused by an irritation coming from the contents of the bile-ducts. **B. col'ic,** attack of violent pain from passage of a gall-stone. **B. concre'tions,** concretions found in biliary apparatus. **B. ducts,** ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct. **B. fis'tula,** see *Fistula.* **B. or'gans,** see *B. apparatus.* **B. pas'sages,** see *B. apparatus.*

Biliation, bi-le-a'shun. Excretion of bile.

Bi'lic ac'id. Combination of various acids of bile.

Bilicholic acid, bi-le-kol'ik as'id. Name given by Berzelius to supposed biliary acid.

Bilicholinic (bi-le-ko-lin'ik) **a'cid.** Choleic acid.

Bilicyanin, bi-le-sy'an-in (*kuanos*, blue). Blue coloring matter produced by oxidation of pigment of bile, by adding strong nitric acid to ammoniacal solution of bilirubin.

Bilification, bi-le-fe-ka'shun. Formation of bile.

Biliflavin, bi-le-fla'vin (*flavus*, yellow). Yellow substance resulting from action of silver oxide on biliverdin.

Bilifulvin, bi-le-ful'vin (*bilis*, *fulvus*, reddish yellow). Yellow coloring matter from bile of ox; bilirubin. See *Cholochrome.*

Bilifuscin, bi-le-fus'sin (*bile*, *fuscus*, brown). $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$. Dark-brown substance similar in appearance to biliprasin.

Bilihumin, bi-le-hu'min. Insoluble blackish-brown extractive matter of gall-stones, remaining after treating them with ether, water, acids, etc., and acting on residue with ammonia-water.

Bilim'bi or **Bilimbing teres,** bil-im'bing te'res. Averrhoa bilimbi.

Bi'lin. Picromel. Resinous matter resulting from evaporation of bile from which mucus has been removed; mixture of glaucocholate and taurocholate of sodium.

Bilineurine, bi-le-nu'rin. Neurine of bile; choline.

Bilious, bil'yus. Relating to bile, containing bile, or produced by bile, as B. temperament, B. symptoms, B. fever. Often used without any definite idea as

regards bile being attached to it. *Biliousness* is a term to denote symptoms of disturbance of digestive functions, constipation, malaise, furred tongue, vomiting of bile, etc. **B. fe'ver,** term indefinitely applied to some forms of malarial or enteric fever. **B. remit'tent fe'ver,** form of remittent fever, in which vomiting of bilious matter, jaundice, and tenderness over the hepatic region are the chief symptoms.

Biliphæin, bi-le-fe'in (*bilis, phaios,* dusky). See *Bile* and *Cholophæin.*

Biliprasin, bi-le-praz'in (*bilis, prasinos,* dark green). $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$. Greenish-black coloring matter from gallstones.

Bilipur'pin or **Bilipur'purin.** Purple material produced by action of oxide of silver on biliverdin.

Bilipyrrhin, bi-le-pir'rhin (*bilis, purros,* reddish). See *Bile, Cholophæin,* and *Cholepyrrhin.*

Bilirubin, bi-le-ru'bin (*bilis, ruber,* red). Orange-red coloring matter in minute morphous granules, pigmentary ingredient in human bile, in urine in jaundice, and in gall-stones. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$.

Bilis, be'lis. Bile. **B. bovi'na** or **bu'bula,** ox-gall. **B. cys'tica** or **fel'lea,** cystic bile. **B. hepat'ica,** hepatic bile.

Biliverdin, bi-le-vur'din (*bilis, viridis,* green). On adding acid to solution of yellow coloring matter of bile, precipitate of green flocculi takes place, possessing properties of chlorophyll or green coloring matter of leaves; found in bile of herbivora. $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_8$. See *Bile* and *Cholechlorine.*

Bilocular, bi-lok'u-lar (*bi, loculus,* small place). Having two cells or cavities.

Bil'va. Covolam.

Bimalar diameters, bi-ma'lar di-am'et-urs. Diameters between malar regions of face.

Bima'na (having two hands). Order of division of Mammalia, man being alone included. See *Bimanus.*

Bimanual, bi-man'u-al. Two-handed. **B. palpa'tion,** examination of pelvis and contents by hands applied, the one within and the other without. **B. ver'sion,** see *Turning.*

Bimanus (bim'an-us) or **Bimanous** (*bi, manus,* hand). One that has two hands; man is the only mammiferous animal possessing two perfect hands.

Bimastoid, bi-mas'toid. Relating to mastoid process of both sides, as bimastoid diameter.

Bimaxillary, bi-maks'il-la-re. Relating to the jawbones of both sides, as bimaxillary diameter.

Bin, in composition, see *Bi.*

Binary, bi'na-re. Consisting of two parts; in chemistry, containing two elements; in anatomy, branching into pairs. **B. combina'tion,** in chemistry, combination of two elementary bodies. **B. com'pound,** in chemistry, compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound, acting as a compound.

Binaural (bin-aw'ral) or **Binauricular,** bin-aw-rik'u-lar. Relating to both ears, as binaural stethoscope; binauricular arc, line drawn over vertex between the two ears.

Binder, bind'ur. Bandage. **B., obstet'ric,** bandage applied around the abdomen after delivery.

Bind'ing. Constipating.

Bind'weed. Polygonum aviculare. **B., blue,** Solanum dulcamara. **B., false,** Ipomœa. **B., fid'dle-leaved,** Convolvulus panduratus. **B., great,** Convolvulus sepium. **B., hedge,** Convolvulus sepium. **B., lav'ender-leaved,** Convolvulus Cantamica. **B., sea,** Convolvulus soldanella. **B., Virgin'ian,** Convolvulus panduratus.

Bind'wood. Hedera helix.

Bini'odide. Iodide containing two equivalents of iodine to one of the combining element.

Binocular, bin-ok'u-lar (*bin, oculus,* eye). Relating to or affecting both eyes, as *binocular vision,* vision with both eyes, or from impressions made upon both retinæ amalgamated into single vision. **B. band'age,** figure of 8.

Binoculus, bin-ok'u-lus. Bandage over both eyes.

Binotic, bin-o'tik (*bin, ous,* ear). Binaural.

Binoxide, bin-oks'id. Oxide containing twice as much oxygen as the first oxide of the same element.

Binsica, bin'sik-ah. Disorder of mind; atrophy of organ of imagination.

Binucleate, bi-nu'kle-ate. Having two nuclei.

Bio, be'o (*bios,* life). In composition, life.

Biochemia, be-o-kem'e-ah (*bio, chemia*). Vital chemistry; chemistry of living organisms as distinguished from that of the dead.

Biochem'ical. Relating to chemistry of living organisms.

Biochemistry, be-o-kem'is-tre. Biochemia.

Biochymia, be-o-kim'e-ah. Biochemia.

Biod, bi'od (*bios,* life). Vital force.

Biodynamics, bi-o-di-nam'iks (*bio, dunamis,* power). Doctrine of vital activity or force.

Biogamia, be-o-gam'e-ah (*gamos,* marriage). Animal magnetism.

Biogenesis, be-o-jen'es-is (*bio, genesis,* origin). Formation or development of organisms from those already existing. See *Archebiosis.*

Biogenetic (same deriv.), be-o-jen-et'ik. Relating to formation or development of life.

Biognosis, be-og-no'sis (*bio, gnosis,* knowledge). Knowledge or study of phenomena of life.

Biological, bi-o-loj'ik-al (*bios,* life, *logos,* description). Relating to laws or phenomena of life or of living bodies.

Biologist (same etymon), bi-ol'o-jist. One who studies or is versed in biology.

Biology, bi-ol'o-je (*bio, logos,* a discourse). Doctrine or science of life or of living bodies. Physiology.

Biolychnion (be-o-lik'ne-on) or **Biolych'nium** (*bio, luchnion,* lamp). Innate heat, vital heat, animal heat.

Biolysis, bi-ol'is-is (*bio, lusis,* solution). Destruction of life; cessation of life.

Biolyt'ic. Tending to destruction of life; an intensely depressing agent.

Biomagnetism, bi-o-mag'net-izm. Animal magnetism.

Biometry, bi-om'et-re (*bio, metron,* measure). Estimation of duration of life.

Bionomy, bi-on'o-me (*bio, nomos,* law). Physiology.

Biophænomenologia, be-o-fa-no-men-o-loj'e-ah (*bio, phainomenon,* appearance, *logos,* discourse). Physiology.

Bioph'agous or **Biotoph'agous** (*bios,* life, *phago,* to eat). Subsisting on living organisms, as plants.

Biophilia, be-o-fil'e-ah (*bios,* life, *phileo,* to love—love of life). Instinct of self-preservation.

Bioplasm, bi'o-plazm (*bio, plasma,* formation). Bioplasmic or germinal matter; living or germinal self-propagating matter of living beings.

Bioplasmic, bi-o-plaz'mik. Relating to bioplasm.

Bioplasson, be-o-plas'son. Protoplasm; bioplasm.

Bioplast, bi'o-plast (*bio, plasso,* to form). Distinct mass of bioplasm; minute living particle.

Bioplastic, bi-o-plas'tik. Relating to bioplasm.

Biorbital, bi-or'bit-al. Pertaining to both orbits; as, **B. an'gle,** angle of divergence of axes of vision of both eyes; **B. diam'eters,** diameters of upper part of face; **B. plane,** plane of axes of the two orbits.

Bios, be'os (*bios*). Life.

Bioscope, bi'os-kope (*bi, skopeo,* to see). Instrument used in *Bioscopy* or examination of corpse to determine whether it was born alive. See *Electrobioscopy.*

Bio'sis. Vitality; life.

Biosophia, be-o-sof'e-ah (*bio, sophia,* wisdom). Biodynamics.

Biospheres, bi'o-sferes. Minute protoplasmic particles in state of Brunonian oscillation.

Biot's respira'tion. Quiet unvarying breathing, as of one asleep.

Biostatic, bi-o-stat'ik (*bio, static*). See *Static.*

Biostatis'tics (*bio, statistics*). Medical statistics.

Biotaxy, bi'o-taks-e (*bio, taxis,* order). *Taxonomy.* Arrangement or co-ordination of living organisms according to external characters; static biology.

Biote, be'o-ta. Life.

Biothalmius, be-o-thal'me-us (*bio, thallo,* to bloom). One who is long lived or enjoys rude health.

Biothanati, be-o-than'at-e (*bio, thanatos,* death, or

biaios, violent). They who die suddenly a violent death.

Biothanatology, bi-o-than-at-ol'o-je (*bio*, *thanatos*, death). Doctrine or consideration of life and death, or of violent death.

Biotic, bi-ot'ik. Vital.

Biotics, bi-ot'iks. Physiology.

Biotomy, bi-ot'o-me (*bio*, *tome*, incision). Vivisection.

Biparasitic, bi-par-a-sit'ik. Relating to two parasites, one living on the other.

Biparietal, bi-par-i'et-al. Relating to both parietal bones; as *B. diameter*, measured from one parietal fossa to the other. **B. su'ture**, sagittal suture.

Biparous, bip'ar-us (*bi*, *pario*, to bring forth). Giving birth to twins.

Bipartition, bi-par-tish'un. Division or partition into two parts, as cells.

Bi'ped (*bi*, *pes*, foot). Having two feet.

Biphos'phate. Compound in which there is one part of the base to two parts of phosphoric acid.

Bipinna, be-pin'nah (*bi*, *pinna*, wing-feather). Diminutive penis, not exceeding in size two quills.

Biplicate, bip'lik-ate (*bis*, twice, *plico*, to fold together). Possessing two folds.

Bipolar, bi-po'lar (*bi*, *polus*, pole). Having two poles or processes, as nerve-cells, such as those found in the ganglia of the gray matter of the brain; see *Neurine*. **B. ver'sion**, see *Turning*.

Biporous, bi-po'rus (*bis*, twice, *porus*, pore). Possessing two pores.

Bipubiotomy, bi-pu-be-ot'om-e (*bi*, *pubes*, *tome*, incision). Operation of sawing through front of pelvis, substitute for Cæsarean operation.

Bira, be'rah. Cerevisia.

Birch. Betula alba. **B., black**, Betula lenta. **B., cher'ry**, Betula lenta. **B. oil**, see *Betula alba*. **B., sweet**, Betula lenta.

Bird cher'ry. Prunus padus. **B. manure**, guano. **B. pep'per**, Capsicum baccatum. **B. weed**, Polygonum aviculare.

Birds' bread. Sedum acre. **B. nest**, Hypopitys lanuginosa. **B.-nest bod'ies** or **cells**, masses of epithelial cells in cancer, having such appearance. **B. nest, ed'ible**, see *Hirundo esculenta*.

Birth. Parturition. **B., cross**, presentation, preternatural. **B., live**, see *Born alive*. **B. mark**, nævus of new-born child. **B. pal'sy**, *spastic diplegia;* spasm of all the extremities at birth or soon afterward. **B., plu'ral**, see *Multiparous*. **B., post'humous**, birth of a child after the death of its father. **B., prem'ature**, see *Parturition, premature*. **B. root**, Trillium erectum. **B., still**, see *Still-born*. **B., vir'gin**, parthenogenesis.

Birth'root. Aristolochia.

Birth'wort. Aristolochia. **B. snake'root**, Aristolochia serpentaria.

Bisacromial, bis-ak-ro'me-al. Relating to both acromion processes.

Bis'cara but'ton. Aleppo boil.

Bische. Malignant dysentery or gangrene of lower bowel which prevails in Brazil and coast of Africa.

Biscuit, bis'kit (*bis*, twice, *coctus*, baked). Dry, hard bread or cake. Medicinal or medicated biscuits are made by adding to biscuit paste medicinal solution or powder and baking.

Bisection, bi-sek'shun. Division into two parts, as of fetus in parturition by operation.

Bisenna, bis-en'nah. Mesenna.

Biser'mas. Salvia sclarea.

Bisexual, bi-seks'u-al. Having genital characteristics of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bisferiens, bis-fe're-ens (*bis*, *ferio*, to strike). Dicrotic; having double beat, as pulse.

Bish or **Bisk.** Aconitum ferox.

Bishop's weed. Ammi.

Bisiliac, bis-il'e-ak. Relating to both ilia; as *B. diameter*, that between cristæ ilii, transverse diameter of pelvic inlet.

Bisischiat'ic, bis-is-ke-at'ik. Relating to both ischia; as *B. diameter*, line between two tuberosities of the ischia.

Biskra (bisk'rah) **boil** or **button**, but'tun. See *Aleppo boil*.

Bislingua, bis-lin'gwah. Ruscus hypoglossum.

Bismalva, bis-mal'vah. Althæa.

Bismuth, biz'muth. *Regulus of Bismuth, Tin glass.* Metal in spicular plates of yellowish-white color, sp. gr. 9.822; fusible at 400°, volatilizable at high temperature; used in preparation of subnitrate. **B. albu'minate**, grayish-white powder; used in spasmodic affections of stomach and bowels. **B. and ammo'nium ci'trate**, in small scales, formed by dissolving citrate of bismuth in water of ammonia. **B. ben'zoate**, white powder made by action of watery solution of sodium benzoate and acid solution of bismuth nitrate; employed for dusting ulcers, soft chancres, etc. **B., but'ter of**, chloride of bismuth. **B. car'bonate**, B. subcarbonate. **B. and ce'rium sal'icylate**, reddish-white insoluble powder; useful in diseases of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, especially diarrhœa and dysentery caused by ulceration. **B. ci'trate**, bismuthi citras (Ph. U. S. and Br.), white insoluble powder; used for preparing citrate of bismuth and ammonium. **B. gal'late**, B. subgallate. **B. ni'trate**, ternitrate of bismuth; crystalline salt from direct solution of bismuth in nitric acid. **B. o'leate**, see *Oleates*. **B. ox'ide**, B., subnitrate of. **B. oxychlo'ride**, white insoluble powder; used as cosmetic. **B. oxyi'odide**, red insoluble powder, result of action of potassium iodide on bismuth subnitrate; used externally as antiseptic; resembling iodoform in action. **B., pu'rified**, by heating bismuth with potassium nitrate contaminating metals are oxidized and separated. **B., reg'ulus of**, bismuth. **B. sal'icylate**, pink powder precipitated when sodium salicylate is added to bismuth nitrate in solution in glycerin; used in catarrh of the intestines and stomach, diarrhœa, etc. as an intestinal antiseptic, externally as a substitute for iodoform in wounds, ulcers, etc. **B. subben'zoate**, B. benzoate. **B., subcar'bonate of**, bismuthi subcarbonas (Ph. U. S.), $(BiO)_2Co_3,H_2O$. Similar in properties to subnitrate, and used as substitute for it; white insoluble powder. **B. subgal'late**, *dermatol*, odorless, insoluble yellow powder; employed externally as substitute for iodoform in wounds, burns, ulcers, certain diseases of the eye and ear, eczema, caries of the teeth, etc.; internally, in gastro-intestinal diseases in place of bismuth subnitrate; in powder, gauze, glycerin, etc. **B. subi'odide**, B. oxyiodide. **B. subni'trate**, *Bismuthi subnitras* (Ph. U. S.), $BiONO_3H_2O$; *White bismuth, Trisnitrate of bismuth, White oxide of bismuth, Magistery of bismuth, Pearl white, Spanish white;* white, insoluble powder, prepared by addition of purified bismuth to nitric acid and precipitation by water. It is tonic, astringent, anodyne, and antispasmodic, local sedative, antiseptic; used in gastrodynia, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and externally as drying application to ulcerated surfaces in leucorrhœa, coryza, etc., and for soothing effect in burns, ulcers, and excoriated surfaces, ozæna, etc. **B. tan'nate**, yellow insoluble powder. **B. triox'ide**, yellow insoluble oxide. **B. trisni'trate**, B. subnitrate. **B. vale'rianate**, white insoluble powder, with odor of valerianic acid; made by mixing neutral solution of oxide of bismuth in nitric acid with sodium valerianate, washing and drying the precipitate; used in gastrodynia, chronic gastralgia, neuralgia, and chronic palpitation as a nervine; dose, gr. ss–ij, three or four times a day, in pill. **B., white**, B. subnitrate.

Bismuthi et ammonii citras, biz-mu'the et am-mo'ne-e sit'ras (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Bismuth and ammonium citrate. **B. carbo'nas**, bismuth subcarbonate. **B. ci'tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), bismuth citrate. **B. ni'tras**, bismuth nitrate. **B. ox'idum** (Ph. Br.), bismuth oxide. **B. purifica'tum** (Ph. Br.), bismuth, purified. **B. subcarbo'nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), bismuth subcarbonate. **B. subio'didum**, bismuth oxyiodide. **B. subni'tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), bismuth subnitrate. **B. terni'tras**, bismuth nitrate. **B. valerian'as**, bismuth valerianate.

Bismuthine, biz'muth-een. Native trisulphide of bismuth.

Bismuthum, biz-mu'thum (Ph. Br.). Bismuth. **B. al'bum,** bismuth subnitrate. **B. cit'ricum,** bismuth citrate. **B. ni'tricum,** bismuth subnitrate. **B. oxydula'tum al'bum,** bismuth subnitrate. **B. purifica'tum,** purified bismuth. **B. subcarbo'nicum,** bismuth subcarbonate. **B. subni'tricum,** bismuth subnitrate. **B. tan'nicum,** bismuth tannate. **B. trisni'tricum,** bismuth nitrate. **B. valerian'icum,** bismuth valerianate.

Bispirus, be-spe'rus (*bi, spiro,* to breathe). Dipnous.

Bis'sa. Dropsy, in Egypt, of man and lower animals.

Bissulcate, bis-sul'kate (*bis,* twice, *sulcus,* furrow). Possessing two grooves.

Bistort, officinal, bis'tort, of-fis'in-al (*bis, torqueo,* to twist). Polygonum bistorta. **B., Virgin'ian,** Polygonum Virginianum.

Bistorta, bis-tor'tah. Polygonum bistorta.

Bistoury, bis'tur-e. Small cutting-knife, used in surgery, composed of blade and handle, the former movable or fixed in the latter. The chief bistouries are: *straight B.,* in which blade and cutting edge are straight, point being fine, round, or square; *convex B.,* blade being convex at cutting edge, concave at back; *concave B.,* blade being concave at edge and convex at back; *blunt-pointed B.,* blade having button at its extremity; *blunt* or *probe-pointed bistoury of Pott,* concave at cutting edge, and its point blunt, so as to be carried on palmar surface of index finger, to divide stricture in strangulated hernia. *Sir Astley Cooper's bistoury* has edge of not more than eight lines in length, situate about five lines from the point, to avoid wounding the intestine. *Bistouri caché* is a curved bistoury, blade of which is placed in a canula, whence it issues on pressing a spring. The word bistouri is used by the French for knife.

Bisulphate, bi-sul'fate. Combination of sulphuric acid, containing twice as much sulphuric acid as a normal sulphate.

Bisul'phite (*bis,* twice, *sulphis*). Acid sulphite; two equivalents of sulphurous acid are united with one of a base. **B. of carbon,** see *Carbon.*

Bitart'rate. Compound in which there is one part of base to two parts of tartaric acid.

Bitem'poral. Relating to both temporal bones, as *B. diameter* in the fœtus, line drawn from zygomatic process to opposite one.

Bitter. Amarus. **B. al'mond,** amygdalus. **B.-a. water,** aqua amygdalarum amararum. **B. ap'ple,** colocynth. **B. ash,** see *Bittera febrifuga.* **B. bark,** Pinckneya pubens, Alstonia constricta. **B. bloom,** Chironia angularis. **B. bu'gleweed,** Lycopus Europæus; tonic and alterative. **B. can'dytuft,** Iberis amara. **B. cane,** Cana agria. **B. cassa'va,** Manihot utilissima. **B. cress,** cardamine. **B. cu'cumber,** Citrullus colocynthis. **B. cup,** cup made of quassia wood. **B. dock,** Rumex obtusifolia. **B. grass,** Aletris farinosa. **B. holy,** hiera picra. **B. kino'va,** acid, kinovic. **B. or'ange,** Citrus vulgaris. **B. polyg'ala,** Polygala rubella. **B. prin'ciple,** principle contained in some vegetables, from which they derive their bitter character. **B. red'berry,** Cornus Florida. **B. root,** Apocynum androsæmifolium, Gentiana Catesbæi, Menyanthes verna. **B. sweet night'shade,** Solanum dulcamara. **B. sweet vine,** Solanum dulcamara. **B. weed,** Ambrosia trifida. **B., Welter's,** acid, carbazotic. **B. wine of iron,** see *Iron, wine of.* **B. wood,** quassia.

Bittera febrifuga, bit-te'rah feb-rif'u-gah. Quassia.

Bit'terin. See *Quassia.*

Bitters. See *Amarus.* **B., aromat'ic,** tonics to which aromatics are added. **B., Colum'bo,** tinctura calumbæ. **B., spir'it,** tinctura gentianæ composita. **B., styp'tic,** those bitters which are both styptic and astringent. **B., wine,** vinum gentianæ compositum.

Bit'tersweet. Solanum dulcamara, Celastrus scandens.

Bitumen, bit-u'men. Mineral pitch or tar; one of the family of mineral resins or hydrocarbons. **B. Barbaden'se,** Barbadoes tar; petroleum. **B., glu'tinous,** pissasphaltum. **B. of Judæ'a,** asphaltum. **B. Juda'icum,** asphaltum. **B., Mal'ta,** pissasphaltum. **B. petro'leum,** petroleum. **B. sol'idum,** asphaltum.

Bitu'minate of iod'oform. Mixture of tar, p. 100, and iodoform p. 10 or 20; used as ointment to soft chancres.

Bituminous, bi-tu'min-us. Relating to or containing bitumen.

Biu'ret reac'tion. Reaction of a purple color resulting from adding Fehling's solution to solution of peptone.

Biv'alent (*bis,* twice, *valeo,* to be able). Possessing the capability of displacing two atoms of hydrogen or combining with the same number.

Biventer, bi-ven'tur (*bi, venter,* belly). Double-bellied, as digastric muscle. **B. cervi'cis,** inner part of complexus musculus. **B. mandib'ulæ,** digastricus. **B. maxil'læ,** digastricus muscle.

Biven'tral (same etymon). Having two stomachs or bellies. **B. lobe of cerebel'lum,** wedge-shaped lobe of cerebellum behind the amygdala.

Bixa Americana, biks'ah a-mer-ik-an'ah. See *Terra orleana.* **B. orella'na** or **orlea'na,** see *Terra orleana.*

Bizygomat'ic, bi-zyg-o-mat'ik. Relating to zygoma of both sides, as *B. diam'eter,* distance between arches formed on each side by union of zygoma with temporal process of malar bone.

Bizzoze'ro, blood-plaque or **plate of.** See *Blood, globules of.*

Blabe, blah'be. Wound.

Blacciæ, blak'se-e. Rubeola.

Blacia, bla'se-ah. Debility.

Black al'der. Prinos verticillatus; Rhamnus frangula. **B. ant'imony,** antimony sulphide. **B. ash,** Fraxinus sambucifolius. **B. berry,** see *Rubus fruticosus.* **B. birch,** betula lenta. **B. blood,** see *Blood.* **B., bone,** animal charcoal. **B. bot'tle,** see *Infusum sennæ.* **B. can'cer,** melanosis. **B. cher'ry,** Prunos serotina. **B. co'hosh,** cimicifuga. **B. damp,** see *Hydrogen, carburetted.* **B. death,** see *Death, black.* **B. dog,** hypochondriasis. **B. dose,** see *Infusum sennæ.* **B. draught,** see *Infusum sennæ.* **B. drop,** acetum opii. **B. elm,** Ulmus effusa. **B. eye,** see *Ecchymosis.* **B. fe'ver,** fever, purpuric, malignant. **B. galls,** galls that have been collected before the egg has been hatched or the fly has escaped; see *Galls.* **B. ginger,** Amomum zingiber. **B. haw,** Viburnum prunifolium. **B. heads,** comedo. **B. hel'lebore,** Helleborus niger. **B. jaun'dice,** jaundice with dark discoloration. **B. lead,** plumbago. **B. leg,** sympathetic anthrax; see *Purpura.* **B. lep'rosy,** lepra nigricans. **B. li'on,** sloughing syphilitic ulcer, from which British soldiers suffered in Portugal. **B. mea'sles,** rubeola nigra. **B. mus'tard,** Sinapis nigra. **B. night'shade,** Solanum nigrum. **B. oak,** Quercus tinctoria. **B. phthis'is,** miner's asthma. **B. pitch,** pix nigra. **B. pock,** see *Variola.* **B. pep'per,** piper nigrum. **B. rasp'berry,** Rubus occidentalis. **B. root,** Aletris farinosa, Pterocaulon pycnostachyum, Coryza pycnostachia, Leptandria purpurea. **B. Sam'son,** Rudbeckia purpurea. **B. snake'root,** cimicifuga. **B. spit,** sputum of anthracosis of miners. **B. spruce,** Abies nigra. **B. tang,** Fucus vesiculosus. **B. su'gar,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **B. tongue,** dark appearance of that organ from accumulated impurities, spores, disintegrated epithelium, etc. **B. tur'peth,** turpethum nigrum. **B. vom'it,** yellow fever; also characteristic matter vomited in that disease. **B. wal'nut,** Juglans nigra. **B. wash,** Black mercurial lotion; see *Hydrargyri submurias.* **B. wa'ter,** pyrosis. **B. wil'low,** Salix nigra.

Blactiæ, blak'te-e. Rubeola.

Bladda, blad'dah. Buttermilk.

Bladder, blad'dur. Urinary bladder; see *Vesica.* **B., air,** see *Air.* **B., biloc'ular,** sacculated bladder divided into two parts. **B., brain,** cerebral vesicle. **B., catarrh of,** see *Cystitis.* **B., colum'nar,** B., fasciculated. **B., daugh'ter,** secondary hydatid. **B., ex'trophy** or **extrover'sion of,** see *Exstrophia.* **B., eye,** optic vesicle. **B., fascic'ulated,** condition of bladder in which interior of organ is marked by strong reticulated

ridges or columns. **B. fe'ver**, pemphigus. **B., fun'dus of**, see *Urinary bladder*. **B., gall**, see *Gall-bladder*. **B., gas'trula**, perigastrula. **B., germ**, blastula. **B., her'nia of**, cystocele. **B., hia'tus, congeni'tal, of**, exstrophia of bladder. **B., inflammation of**, cystitis. **B., inver'sion of**, protrusion of the bladder through the urethra. **B., ir'ritable**, see *Cysterethismus*. **B., moth'er**, hydatid cyst from which secondary cysts arise. **B., neck of**, narrow portion of that organ. **B., rup'ture of**, see *Urinary bladder, rupture of*. **B., sac'culated**, condition of bladder in which mucous coat protrudes through muscular, so as to produce hernia, which may form vesical sacculus or appendix vesicæ. **B. sen'na**, Colutea arborescens; purgative. **B., spasm of**, see *Cystospasmus*. **B., stam'mering**, spasmodic micturition, with imperfect emptying of bladder, from want of co-ordination of muscles employed in the act. **B., swim**, air-bladder. **B., trigo'nal space of**, see *Urinary bladder*. **B., u'rinary**, see *Urinary bladder*. **B. worm**, cysticercus. **B. wrack**, Fucus vesiculosus.

Blad'dery fe'ver. Urethral fever.

Blade'bone. Scapula.

Blaeberry. Vaccinium myrtillus.

Blæsitas, ble'se-tas (*blaisos*, halting). Stammering; balbuties; defect in pronunciation, substituting soft consonants for hard, as *z* for *s*, *d* for *t*; lisping.

Blæsopodes (ble-sop'o-des) (*blaisos*, lame, *pous*, foot) or **Blæsopus**, ble'so-pus. See *Kyllosis*.

Blæsosis, ble-so'sis. Crookedness of limb; blæsitas.

Blæsus, ble'sus (*blaisos*, lame). Distortion, especially outward distortion of legs; stammerer; suffering from general paralysis.

Blain. Pustule; blotch; blister; mark left by wound; discoloration after sore; swelling of glottis in horses.

Blamma, blam'mah (blow). Wound or injury.

Blancard's pills. Pills of iodide of iron, imitated in *pilulæ ferri iodidi* (Ph. U. S.).

Blanc mange (F.), blah monj' (*blanc*, white, *manger*, to eat). Jelly prescribed as nutritive in convalescence and chronic disease; prepared usually with isinglass, sugar, and flavoring substances, with milk.

Blanch'ing. Making white, becoming white, as hair or skin.

Bland. Soothing, demulcent.

Blanket bath. Bath in which the body is wrapped in cloths.

Blanks. Epileptic vertigo.

Blas alterati'vum. Plastic force.

Blast (G. *blasen*, to blow). Infection of anything pestilential; stroke of sudden plague; flatulent affection of sheep.

Blastelasmata, blas-tel-az'mat-ah (*blastos*, germ, *elasma*, plate). Layers of fecundated ovum derived from ectoderm and endoderm.

Blastema, blas-ta'mah (*blastano*, to bud). Germ; eruption of morbific principle at surface of the body; matrix or general formative element of tissues; free exudation of plastic matter. **B. den'tis**, pulp of tooth. **B., ossif'ic** or **os'sifying**, osteogenetic layer of periosteum. **B. pi'li**, hair papilla.

Blastemal (blas-te'mal) or **Blastemat'ic.** Relating to blastema, as B. formations, those formed from blastema.

Blastematic, blas-te-mat'ik. Blastemal.

Blastesis, blas-ta'sis. Development.

Blastid, blas'tid. Space in segment of ovum preceding appearance of nucleus.

Blastidium, blas-tid'e-um. Cell in interior of another cell.

Blastocardia, blas-to-kar'de-ah (*blastos*, germ, *kardia*, heart). Molecule or germinal spot

Blastocele, blas'to-seel (*blastos*, germ, *kelis*, spot). Germinal spot.

Blastochyle, blas'to-kile (*blastos*, germ, *chulos*, juice). Clear liquid contents of germinal vesicle or blastocele.

Blastocœle, blas-to-se'le (*blastos*, germ, *koilos*, hollow). Cavity in ovum after division; central part or cavity of blastula.

Blastocyst, blas'to-sist (*blastos*, germ, *kustis*, bladder). Germinal vesicle; see *Molecule*.

Blastocystinx, blas-to-sis'tinks. Blastocyst.

Blastoderm, blas'to-derm (*blastos*, germ, *derma*, skin). Germinal membrane or vesicle; membranous sac in fecundated ovum, consisting of nucleated cells or blastomeres formed by segmentation, original structure from which embryo is developed. At the outset it is a simple layer, afterward composed of two layers, endoderm or hypoblast and ectoderm or epiblast, between which, at a later stage of development, a third layer forms, called the mesoderm or mesoblast.

Blastodermic, blas-to-der'mik. Relating to blastoderm. **B. mem'brane**, blastoderm. **B. lay'ers**, see *Molecule*. **B. ves'icles**, see *Molecule*.

Blastodisc or **Blastodisk**, blas'to-disk. Germinal disk of ovum of birds; archiblast.

Blastogenesis, blas-to-gen'e-sis (*blastos*, *genesis*, production). Production of germs.

Blastogeny, blas-toj'en-e. Evolution of germ.

Blastoma, blas-to'mah. Granuloma, growth composed of granulation tissue.

Blastomeres, blas'to-meres (*blastos*, *meros*, part). Nucleated cells formed in first stages of ovum, constituting blastoderm. From these early cells all the fœtal tissues are afterward developed. See *Morula*.

Blastomyce'tes (*blastos*, *mukes*, mushroom). Order of Fungi, multiplying by germination and sporification, including yeast fungi, torulaceæ, etc.

Blastophore, blas'to-for (*blastos*, *phero*, to carry). Part of testis containing epithelial cells or processes from which spermatozoa are developed. Part of spermatospore—sperm blastophore—which is not developed into spermatozoids.

Blastophylla, blas-to-fil'lah (*blastos*, germ, *phullon*, leaf). Ectoderm and endoderm.

Blastopore, blas'to-pore (*blastos*, *poros*, passage). Passage into cavity of innermost germ-layer through the primitive streak.

Blastosphere, blas'to-sfere (*blastos*, *sphaira*, sphere). Single row of cells in embryo arranged like a closed sphere; segmentation sphere of embryo, result of combination of the male and female elements. See *Blastula* and *Cytula*.

Blastostom'ion (*blastos*, *stoma*, mouth). Blastopore.

Blastostroma, blas-to-stro'mah (*blastos*, *stroma*, bed). Portion of ovum giving origin to blastoderm. Embryonic area.

Blastula, blas'tu-lah. Fecundated ovum, when in condition of hollow spherical space, filled with liquid or semiliquid material, walls of the sphere being made up of single cell-layer. Blastosphere.

Blastulation, blas-tu-la'shun. Development of blastula or blastosphere.

Blas'tule. Blastula.

Blatta, blat'tah. Clot. **B. Byzantia**, be-zan'she-ah, marine production from Conchylia, prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and hepatic obstructions. **B. Lappo'nica**, Russian cockroach. **B. Orienta'lis**, cockroach. Active principle, called *Antihy'dropin*, is diuretic, and used in albuminuria, diminishing the amount of albumen and casts in urine, and dispelling accompanying œdema.

Blaud's (blo's) **pills.** Pills of carbonate of iron, imitated in *pilulæ ferri carbonatis* (Ph. U. S.).

Blawort, bla'wurt. Centaurea cyanus, Campanula rotundifolia.

Bla'zing star. Chamælirium luteum, Liatris, Aletris farinosa.

Bleaberry, ble'ber-re. Vaccinium myrtillus.

Bleaching, ble'ching. Dealbation, or subjecting to a process of whitening. **B. pow'der**, chlorinated lime.

Blear'edness. Lippitudo; sore eyes from inflammation of edges of the eyelids.

Blear-eye, Blear-eyed, or **Blear'eyedness.** Lippus.

Bleb. Bulla.

Blechnon, bleck'non. Polypodium filix mas.

Blechnum lignifolium, blek'num lig-ne-fo'le-um. Asplenium scolopendrium. **B. squamo'sum**, asplenium ceterach.

Blechropyra, blek-rop'ir-ah (*blechros,* slow, *pur,* fever). Slow or adynamic feyer; slight fever.

Blechropyrus, blek-rop'ir-us. Typhus mitior.

Blechros, blek'ros (*blechros,* weak, slow). Epithet applied to various feeble affections, as fevers, and to the pulse.

Blechrosphygmia, blek-ro-sfig'me-ah (*blekros, sphugmos,* pulse). Slow pulse.

Bleed'er. Phlebotomist. Person suffering from hemophilia.

Bleed'ers' disease. Hæmophilia.

Bleed'ing. Hemorrhage; bloodletting. **B. boist,** cupping-glass. **B. heart,** Cypripedium luteum. **B. from nose,** epistaxis.

Blenna, blen'ah. Mucus. **B. na'rium,** nasal mucus.

Blennadenitis, blen-ad-en-e'tis (*blenna, aden,* gland). Inflammation of mucous follicles.

Blennelytria, blen-el-it're-ah (*blenna, elutron,* vagina). Discharge of mucus from the vagina; vaginal catarrh. Leucorrhœa.

Blennemesis, blen-em'es-is (*blenna, emesis,* vomiting). Vomiting of mucus.

Blennenteria, blen-en-te're-ah (*blenna, enteron,* intestine). Dysentery; mucous diarrhœa.

Blennenteritis, blen-en-ter-e'tis (same etymon). Inflammation of the bowel, with mucous discharge.

Blennisthmia, blen-isth'me-ah (*blenna, isthmos,* throat). Increased flow of mucus from pharynx and larynx; pharyngeal or pharyngo-laryngeal catarrh.

Blennocele, blen-o-se'le (Eng. blen'o-seel) (*blenna, kele,* tumor). Gonorrhœal epididymitis.

Blennochesia (blen-o-ke'ze-ah) or **Blennoche'zia** (*blenna, chezo,* to go to stool). Mucous diarrhœa.

Blennocystides, blen-o-sist'id-ees (*blenna, kustis,* cyst or bladder). Bursæ mucosæ.

Blennocysti'tis (same etymon). Cystirrhœa; catarrh of urinary bladder.

Blennodes, blen-o'des. Blennoid; myxoid; mucous.

Blennoëmesis, blen-o-em'es-is. Blennemesis.

Blennogen'ic or **Blennogenous,** blen-oj'en-us (*blenna, gennao,* to form). Mucific. Forming or generating mucus.

Blennohymenitis, blen-o-him-en-e'tis (*blenna, hymen,* membrane). Inflammation of mucous membrane.

Blennoid (blen'oid) or **Blennoideus,** blen-o-e'da-us (*blenna, eidos,* resemblance). Like mucus; myxoid; muciform.

Blennoma, blen-o'mah (*blenna,* mucus). Mucous humor or polypus.

Blennomenorrhœ'a (*blenna,* mucus, *men,* month, *rheo,* to flow). White menses; menstrual flow characterized by impoverished appearance of the blood, in tuberculous and other debilitated subjects.

Blennometritis, blen-o-met-re'tis (*blenna, metra,* uterus). Catarrhal metritis; leucorrhœa.

Blennometrorrhœa, blen-o-met-ror-rhe'ah. Leucorrhœa of uterus.

Blennophlogisma (blen-o-flo-jiz'mah) or **Blennophlogo'sis** (*blenna, phlogosis*). Inflammation of mucous membrane; mucitis.

Blennophthalmia, blen-of-thal'me-ah. Ophthalmia, usually purulent.

Blennoptysis, blen-op'tis-is (*blenna, ptuo,* to spit). Expectoration of mucus; bronchial or pharyngeal catarrh.

Blennopyra (blen-op'ir-ah) or **Blennopyr'ia** (*blenna, pur,* fire). Fever with mucous complications, as mesenteric fever, adeno-meningeal fever, etc.

Blennorrhagia, blen-or-rhaj'e-ah (*blenna, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Gonorrhœa; excessive mucous discharge. **B. bal'ani,** balanitis. **B. benig'na,** leucorrhœa. **B. chron'ica,** gleet. **B. genital'ium,** leucorrhœa. **B. no'tha,** gonorrhœa spuria; balanitis. **B. ocula'ris** or **oc'uli,** purulent or gonorrhœal ophthalmia. **B., pul'monary,** bronchorrhœa. **B. spu'ria,** B. notha. **B. urethra'lis,** urethral gonorrhœa. **B. uteri'na,** uterine gonorrhœa. **B. vagina'lis,** vaginal gonorrhœa. **B., vul'var,** gonorrhœa of vulva.

Blennorrhagic, blen-or-rhaj'ik. Relating to blennorrhagia or gonorrhœa. **B. epididymi'tis,** hernia humoralis.

Blennorrhinia, blen-or-rhin'e-ah (*blenna, rhis,* nose). Coryza.

Blennorrhœa, blen-or-rhe'ah (*blenna, rheo,* to flow). Inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus; gonorrhœa; gleet. **B. benig'na,** leucorrhœa. **B. chron'ica,** gleet; see *Gonorrhœa.* **B. cilia'ris,** ophthalmia tarsi. **B. conjuncti'væ,** purulent conjunctivitis. **B. genital'ium,** leucorrhœa. **B. of lac'rymal sac,** see *Mucocele.* **B. luo'des,** gonorrhœa impura. **B. nasa'lis,** coryza. **B. neonato'rum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **B. oc'uli,** see *Ophthalmia.* **B. oc'uli gonorrho'ica,** see *Ophthalmia.* **B. oc'uli neonato'rum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **B. oc'uli purulen'ta,** see *Ophthalmia.* **B. Stoerk'ii,** chronic b. of upper air-passages, with narrowness of larynx, described by Stoerk as occurring in some parts of Europe. **B. tor'pida,** gleet. **B. urethra'lis,** gonorrhœa; cystirrhœa. **B. urina'lis,** cystirrhœa. **B. vene'rea,** gleet. **B. ventric'uli,** gastrorrhœa. **B. vesi'cæ,** cystirrhœa.

Blenno'ses. Affections of mucous membranes.

Blennostasis, blen-os'tas-is (*blenna, stasis,* rest). Suppression or suspension of mucous discharge.

Blennostatic, blen-o-stat'ik (same deriv.). Remedy for suppression of mucous discharge.

Blennothorax, blen-o-tho'raks (*blenna, thorax,* chest). Pulmonary catarrh, peripneumonia notha. **B. chron'icus,** asthma humidum.

Blennotorrhœa, blen-o-tor'rhe-ah (*blenna, ous,* ear, *rheo,* to flow). Discharge of mucus from the ear; otorrhœa.

Blennurethria, blen-u-re'thre-ah (*blenna, ourethra,* urethra). Gonorrhœa; urethral blennorrhœa.

Blennuria, blen-u're-ah (*blenna, ouron,* urine). Presence of mucus in urine; cystirrhœa.

Blennymen, blen-e'men (*blenna, humen,* membrane). Mucous membrane.

Blennymenitis, blen-e-men-e'tis. Mucitis; inflammation of mucous membrane.

Blephara, blef'ar-ah (pl. of **Blepharon**). Eyelids.

Blepharadenes, blef-ar-ad'en-ees (*blepharo, aden,* gland). Meibomian glands.

Blepharadenitis, blef-ar-ad-en-e'tis (*blepharo, aden,* gland). Ophthalmia tarsi; inflammation of the eyelids, or of sebaceous glands and hair-follicles of the lids.

Blepharal, blef'ar-al. Relating to the eyelid; palpebral.

Blepharanthracosis, blef-ar-an-thrah-co'sis. Gangrenous or carbuncular inflammation of the eyelids.

Blepharelosis, blef-ar-el-o'sis (*blepharo, eileo,* to roll). Entropion; ectropion.

Blepharemphysema blef-ar-em-fe-ze'mah. Emphysema of the eyelid.

Blepharic, blef'ar-ik. Relating to the eyelid.

Blepharides, blef-ar'id-es. Eyelashes.

Blepharidoplastice, blef-ar-id-o-plas'te-se (*blepharo, plasso,* to form). Blepharoplasty.

Bleph'aris. Eyelid.

Blepharismus, blef-ar-iz'mus. Nictation; involuntary winking.

Blepharitis, blef-ar-e'tis. Ophthalmia tarsi. **B. angula'ris,** B. intermarginalis. **B. cilia'ris,** ophthalmia tarsi. **B. gangræno'sa,** blepharanthracosis. **B. glandula'ris** or **glandulo'sa,** inflammation of Meibomian glands; chalazion. **B. intermargina'lis,** inflammation of lids and parts between, from altered secretion and lacrymation. **B. inter'na,** inflammation of conjunctival portion of eyelids. **B. margina'lis,** inflammation of edges of eyelids. **B. phlegmono'sa,** intense inflammation of cellular tissue of eyelids. **B. sim'plex,** simple inflammation of edges of eyelids, with redness, crusting, and gluing together of the lids. **B. ulcero'sa,** form of blepharitis with pustules at opening of hair-glands, followed by ulceration. **B. variolo'sa,** inflammation of lids in smallpox.

Blepharo, blef'ar-o (eyelid). In composition, eyelid.

Blepharoadenitis, blef-ar-o-ad-en-e′tis (*blepharo, aden,* gland). Blepharadenitis.

Blepharoadenoma, blef-ar-o-ad-en-o′mah. Glandular tumor of eyelid.

Blepharoantheroma, blef-ar-o-anth-er-o′mah. Tumor of lid, semifluid and gelatinous, with distinct cell-wall.

Blepharoblennorrhœa, blef-ar-o-blen-nor-rhe′ah. Purulent ophthalmia. **B. neonato′rum,** see *Ophthalmia purulenta infantum.*

Blepharocarcinoma, blef-ar-o-kar-sin-o′mah. Cancer of the eyelid.

Blepharochromidrosis, blef-ar-o-kro-mid-ro′sis (*blepharo, chroma,* color, *idros,* sweat). Colored sweat, of bluish coloring matter, especially of women.

Blepharocleisis, blef-ar-o-kli′sis (*blepharo, kleisis,* closure). Occlusion or adhesion of the eyelids.

Blepharocoloboma, blef-ar-o-ko-lo-bo′mah (*coloboma,* cleft or shortening). Fissure of eyelids; deficiency of eyelid.

Blepharoconjunctivitis, blef-ar-o-kon-junk-tiv-e′tis. Inflammation affecting the conjunctiva and eyelids.

Blepharodyschrœa, blef-ar-o-dis-kre′ah (*blepharo, dus,* with difficulty, *chroa,* color). Discoloration of the eyelid; nævus of the eyelid.

Blepharœdema, blef-ar-e-de′mah (*blepharo, oidema,* swelling). Œdema of eyelids. **B. agno′sum,** hydroblepharon.

Blepharoemphysema, blef-ar-o-em-fe-ze′mah. Emphysema of the eyelids.

Blepharohæmatidrosis, blef-ar-o-he-mat-id-ro′sis (*blepharo, haima,* blood, *hidros,* sweat). Sweating of blood from the eyelids, probably local hemorrhage.

Blepharohyperidrosis, blef-ar-o-he-pur-id-ro′sis. Excessive sweating of the eyelids.

Blepharolithiasis, blef-ar-o-lith-e′as-is (*blepharo, lithos,* stone). Formation of concretions in the eyelid.

Blepharomelæna, blef-ar-o-mel-e′nah (*blepharo, melas,* black). Condition of eyelids in which there is deposit of black pigment; blepharochromidrosis.

Blepharon, blef′ar-on. Eyelid. **B. atonia′ton,** blepharoptosis.

Blepharoncosis (blef-ar-on-ko′sis) or **Blepharon′cus** (*blepharo, onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the eyelid.

Blepharo-ophthalmia, blef-ar-o-of-thal′me-ah. Blepharophthalmia.

Blepharophimosis, blef-ar-o-fe-mo′sis (*blepharo, phimoo,* to constrict). Congenital diminution of space between the eyelids; blepharostenosis.

Blepharophlegmasia, blef-ar-o-fleg-mah′ze-ah. Blepharitis.

Blepharophthalmia, blef-ar-of-thal′me-ah. Ophthalmia tarsi. **B. neonato′rum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **B. purulen′ta,** blepharopyorrhœa. **B. ulcero′sa,** see *Ophthalmia tarsi.*

Blepharophthalmitis glandulosa, blef-ar-of-thalme′tis glan-du-lo′sah. Purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Blepharophthalmo-blennorrhœa, blef-ar-of-thal′mo-blen-or-rhe′ah. Blepharophthalmia.

Blepharophthalmostat, blef-ar-of-thal′mo-stat (*blepharo, ophthalmos,* eye, *statikos,* at standstill). Instrument to keep eyeballs and eyelids immovable.

Blepharophtheiriasis, blef-ar-o-thi-re′as-is. Condition of eyelashes, characterized by presence of lice.

Blepharophyma, blef-ar-o-fe′mah (*blepharo, phuma,* swelling). Blepharoncosis.

Blepharophysema, blef-ar-o-fiz-e′mah. Blepharemphysema.

Blepharoplasty, blef′ar-o-plas-te (*blepharo, plastikos,* forming). Formation of new eyelid; plastic surgery of the eyelid.

Blepharoplegia, blef-ar-o-plej′e-ah (*blepharo, plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the eyelid.

Blepharoptosis, blef-ar-o-to′sis (*blepharo, ptosis,* fall). Falling down of upper lid over the eye, caused by paralysis of levator palpebræ superioris muscle; unfavorable symptom, generally connected with a state of the brain favoring apoplexy or palsy. **B. ectro′pium,** ectropium. **B. entro′pion,** entropion. **B. lagophthal′mus,** lagophthalmus.

Blepharopyorrhœa, blef-ar-o-pe-or-rhe′ah (*blepharo, puon,* pus, *rheo,* to flow). Secretion of pus from the eyelids. Purulent ophthalmia. **B. neonato′rum,** form of ophthalmia neonatorum; purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Blepharorrhaphy, blef-ar-or′rhaf-e (*blepharo, rhaphe,* suture). Operation for bringing together edges of the lids by stitches, as after removal of eyeball or operation for ectropion.

Blepharorrhœa, blef-ar-or-rhe′ah (*blepharo, rheo,* to flow). Discharge of mucus or purulent matter from the eyelids.

Blepharospasm, blef′ar-o-spazm. Spasmodic action or tic of orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, generally occurring in scrofulous corneitis or conjunctivitis.

Blepharospath, blef′ar-o-spath (*blepharo, spathe,* spatula). Forceps applied to the eyelid to check hemorrhage.

Blepharostat, blef′ar-o-stat. Elevator for the eyelids, enabling the surgeon to thoroughly expose the parts for examination or operation.

Blepharostenosis, blef-ar-o-sten-o′sis (*blepharo, stenosis,* contraction). Accidental or congenital diminution of space between the eyelids. Blepharophimosis.

Blepharosymphysis, blef-ar-o-sim′fis-is (*blepharo, sumphusis,* growing together). Growing together or adhesion of the eyelids.

Blepharosyndesmitis, blef-ar-o-sin-des-me′tis (*blepharo, sundesmos,* bond). Conjunctivitis of the eyelids.

Blepharosynechia, blef-ar-o-sin-ek′e-ah (*sunecheia,* connection). Adhesion of eyelids; blepharosymphysis.

Blepharotis (blef-ar-o′tis), **Blephari′tis,** or **Blepharoti′tis.** Ophthalmia tarsi. **B. glandula′ris contagio′sa,** see *Ophthalmia.*

Blepharotosis, blef-ar-o-to′sis. Ectropium.

Blepharoxystum, blef-ar-oks-is′tum (*blepharo, xuo,* to scrape). Instrument for removing callosities from the eyelids, as in trachoma.

Blepharydatis, blef-ar-id′at-is (*blepharo, hudatis,* hydatid). Hydatid affection of the eyelid.

Blephilia hirsuta, blef-il′e-ah hur-su′tah (*blepharis,* eyelash). *Ohio horsemint, Hairy horsemint.* Indigenous plant having aromatic properties of mint family.

Blessed herb, bles′sed urb. Geum urbanum. **B. this′tle,** Carduus benedictus.

Blestrismus, bles-triz′mus. Restlessness of the sick. Jactitation.

Bleta (bla′tah) **al′ba.** White or milky urine.

Bletia campanulata, ble′she-ah kam-pan-u-lat′ah. Mexican plant used in dysentery.

Blight. Mildew. Partial paralysis of nerves of the face, from cold. **B. in the eye,** catarrhal ophthalmia; palsy of orbicularis palpebrarum and muscles of eyebrow; extravasation of blood within the conjunctiva. **B., sand′y,** conjunctivitis with photophobia and sensation of grittiness.

Blights. See *Lichen urticatus.*

Blind. Without sight; without outlet, as blind canals, the cæcum, etc. **B. boil,** see *Furunculus.* **B. fis′tula,** fistula without outlet. **B. piles,** those without any discharge externally. **B. spot,** point of entrance of optic nerve on retina.

Blind′ness. Loss of sight; see *Cæcitas.* **B., blue,** incapacity to distinguish blue color. **B., col′or,** the want of capacity to distinguish or appreciate colors; achromatopsia. **B., cor′tical,** loss of sight from lesion of cortical part of the eye. **B., day,** see *Nyctalopia.* **B., light′ning,** see *Lightning.* **B., moon,** see *Hemeralopia.* **B., ner′vous,** amaurosis. **B., night** or **noctur′nal,** see *Hemeralopia.* **B., psych′ical,** form of blindness in which sight exists, but without power of recognition. **B., red,** inability to distinguish red color. **B., snow,** see *Snow.* **B., word,** aphasia.

Blink′ing. Winking.

Blister, blis′tur. Vesicle or vesication from vesicatories or other causes; also vesicant, vesicatory; a blister plaster; substance which, when applied to the

skin, irritates it and occasions serous secretion, raising the epidermis and inducing vesicles, as cantharides, mustard, ammonia, etc. Blisters are used as counter-irritants. A blister applied a few hours to produce this effect is termed a flying blister. A perpetual blister is one kept open by appropriate dressings. **B. bee'tle,** cantharis. **B. fe'ver,** vesicular eruption of the lip; see *Fever blister*. **B. fly,** cantharis. **B., fly'ing,** transient application of blister to produce rubefaction; see *Blister*. **B., per'manent,** blister so treated as to prevent its healing. **B., perpet'ual,** see *Blister*. **B. plant,** Ranunculus acris. **B. plas'ter,** blister. **B. weed,** Ranunculus acris. **B., white,** Rupia escharotica.

Blistering (blis'tur-ing) **ce'rate.** Ceratum cantharidis. **B. collo'dion,** pyroxylin dissolved in blistering liquid. **B. fly,** cantharis. **B. liquid,** liquor epispasticus. **B. pa'per,** see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*. **B. plas'ter,** ceratum cantharidis. **B. tis'sue,** see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

Blitum Americanum, ble'tum am-er-ik-an'um. Phytolacca decandra.

Block teeth. See *Teeth, block*.

Blood, blud (Sax. bloð). Animal fluid formed chiefly from chyle; acquiring important properties during respiration; entering every organ through the circulation, distributing nutritive principles to every texture and the source of every secretion. Blood is white in molluscous and inferior animals, which are hence called white-blooded to distinguish them from the red-blooded, including the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Arterial or red blood is florid, with a strong smell; s. g. 1.049. Venous or black blood is brownish red; s. g. 1.051. The former, distributed from the heart, is nearly the same through its whole extent; venous blood is the remains of arterial blood after different elements have been taken from it in nutrition, with addition of products of absorption. Blood, taken from a vessel and left to itself, becomes solid, separating into two distinct parts, *Serum*, or watery supernatant fluid, and *Clot*, variously called *Cruor, Coagulum, Crassamentum, Hepar* or *Placenta sanguinis* or *cruoris, Insula*, and *Thrombus*. Serum is chiefly water holding albumen in solution and salts of the blood; clot contains fibrin, coloring matter, hæmatin, little serum, and small quantity of salts. The blood is composed of water in which are dissolved salts and proteids, and suspended in it are the corpuscles. The following table presents, at a glance, a statement of the composition of the blood (Kirkes):

		Average composition of blood (in 1000 parts).
	Water	784
	Albumen	70
	Fibrin	2.2
	Red corpuscles (globulin 123, hæmatin 7)	130
Fatty matters.	Cholesterin	1.4
	Cerebrin	
	Serolin	
	Oleic and margaric acids	
	Volatile and odorous fatty acids	
	Fat containing phosphorus	
Inorganic salts.	Chloride of sodium	3.6
	Chloride of potassium	.35
	Phosphate of sodium (Na_3Po_4)	.2
	Carbonate of sodium	.82
	Sulphate of sodium	.28
	Phosphates of calcium and magnesium	.25
	Oxide and phosphate of iron	.50
	Extractive matters, biliary coloring matter, gases, and accidental substances	6.4
		1000

The four principal components of the blood are fibrin, albumen, corpuscles, and saline matter. In the *circulating blood* they are thus combined:

Fibrin, Albumen, Salts, } in solution forming *Liquor sanguinis*; red and white corpuscles suspended in the liquor sanguinis.

In *coagulated blood* they are thus combined:

Fibrin, Red and white corpuscles, } forming the *crassamentum* or clot.

Albumen, Salts, } remaining in solution, forming *serum*.

Blood taken from an artery coagulates in 3–15 minutes. The coagulation of the blood is *hastened* by moderate warmth, 100° to 120° F.; by contact with foreign matters; by access of air; by rest; and by addition of moderate amounts of water. It is *retarded* or *prevented* by greater heat or extreme cold; by contact with living tissues, especially the blood-vessels; by absence of air (after death by asphyxia blood remains fluid, also when air is withheld from drawn blood, as by film of oil); by agitation of the vessel; by more than twice the bulk of water; by addition of viscid substances, as glycerin or syrup; by addition of neutral salts, about 2 per cent. solution; by digestive ferments; and by strong acids or alkalies. (Manning.)

The *globules*, blood-globules, blood-corpuscles, blood-cells, blood-disks, or blood-vesicles are small bodies, particularly observable when the transparent parts of cold-blooded animals are examined by the aid of the microscope, and are met with in the blood of all animals. They are circular in the mammalia, excepting the camel and the llama, and elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals; flat in all animals, and generally composed of a central nucleus enclosed in a membranous sac. Chemically, they consist of hæmatin and globulin, hæmato-globulin, or cruorin. By some, however, they, as well as globulin, hæmatocrystallin, and hæmoglobulin or hæmoglobin, have been considered to be formed of one chemical substance, readily decomposed, the crystallizable material hæmatoïdin, although the latter is usually considered a derivative of hæmoglobin. See *Globulin*. The corpuscles vary in size in different animals. The following table (from that of Gulliver and the observations of Chapman) exhibits a comparative view of the

Average Diameters of the Blood-corpuscles in Different Animals.

Mammals. Animal.	Diameter.	*Birds.* Animal.	Diameter.
Manatee	$\frac{1}{2700}$ inch.	Ostrich	$\frac{1}{1649}$ inch.
Elephant	$\frac{1}{2745}$ "	Owl	$\frac{1}{1763}$ "
Ant-eater	$\frac{1}{2765}$ "	Swan	$\frac{1}{1808}$ "
Sloth	$\frac{1}{2885}$ "	Pigeon	$\frac{1}{1873}$ "
Whale	$\frac{1}{3000}$ "	*Reptiles.*	
Camel	$\frac{1}{3123}$ "	Turtle	$\frac{1}{1231}$ "
Man	$\frac{1}{3200}$ "	Viper	$\frac{1}{1274}$ "
Orang	$\frac{1}{3283}$ "	Lizard	$\frac{1}{1665}$ "
Chimpanzee	$\frac{1}{3412}$ "	*Amphibia.*	
Dog	$\frac{1}{3512}$ "	Amphiuma	$\frac{1}{383}$ "
Opossum	$\frac{1}{3557}$ "	Proteus	$\frac{1}{450}$ "
Rabbit	$\frac{1}{3607}$ "	Siren	$\frac{1}{420}$ "
Black rat	$\frac{1}{3764}$ "	Menopoma	$\frac{1}{583}$ "
Mouse	$\frac{1}{3814}$ "	*Fishes.*	
Brown rat	$\frac{1}{3911}$ "	Pike	$\frac{1}{2000}$ "
Gray squirrel	$\frac{1}{4000}$ "	Perch	$\frac{1}{2481}$ "
Ox	$\frac{1}{4287}$ "	Lamprey	$\frac{1}{2134}$ "
Cat	$\frac{1}{4404}$ "		
Sheep	$\frac{1}{5200}$ "		
Goat	$\frac{1}{6366}$ "		
Pigmy musk deer	$\frac{1}{12325}$ "		

Besides these, blood contains white or pale globules, *leucocytes, leucocythes*, or *blood bioplasts*, which are lymph and chyle corpuscles and corpuscles produced through the action of the spleen, lymphatic and solitary glands, etc., in process of development into red corpuscles. The proportion of white to red corpuscles is about 2 or 3 to 1000.

The average thickness of a red corpuscle is about the $\frac{1}{12400}$th of an inch. The white corpuscle is larger than the red, measuring, on an average, the $\frac{1}{2500}$th of an inch; white corpuscles are more numerous in pregnancy, and in children than in adults. They are found in the spleen, in the solitary and lymphatic glands, red marrow of bones, etc.

Hayem differentiates three varieties of red corpuscles: large, with a diameter of 0.0085 metres; medium-sized, with a diameter of 0.0075; small, with a diameter of 0.0065. Among 100 blood-corpuscles, 75 are of medium size. The following facts from Vierordt are of interest in regard to the corpuscles of the blood:

Size: greatest diameter, 0.00774 metres (minimum 0.0045, maximum 0.0097); greatest thickness, 0.00190.

Weight of a single blood-corpuscle . 0.00008 mg.
Specific weight . . . . . 1.105 (Welcker); 1.088–1.089 (C. Schmidt).

Number of red corpuscles per mm.:

5,174,000 (Vierordt).
5,000,000 (Hayem).
5–6,000,000 (Patrigeon).

Ratio between white and red corpuscles:

Observers.		
Gowers	1 : 330	1 : 340 (on an average).
Welcker	1 : 335	
Moleschott . . .	1 : 357 (= 2.8 : 1000)	
Bouchut and Dubrisay	for 20–30 years	1 : 700
	for 30–58 years	1 : 616

Frey states that in his own case, while fasting, the ratio was 1 : 357. Two hours after dinner Frey obtained for himself 1 : 303; in a boy 4 years old, 1 : 345.

Moleschott, 4 hours after breakfast				1 : 466
" 2 " "	a meal containing little albumen			1 : 356
" 2 " "	a meal containing much albumen			1 : 282

A third corpuscle or globule has been described, to which various names have been given—*corpuscle of Hayem, elementary corpuscle of Zimmermann, hæmoblast, blood-plaque* or *blood-plate, disklet*—a colorless protoplasmic disk, measuring from 1.5 to 3.5 micromillimeters, or even larger. As yet they have not been established as being anything more than undeveloped lymph or white corpuscles.

The following table exhibits the computations of different physiologists regarding the amount of the circulating blood, arterial and venous:

	lbs.
Harvey, Lister, Moulins, Abildguard, ...	8
Blumenbach, Lobb, Lower and Lewes, ...	10
Sprengel	10 to 15
Günther and Bock	5 to 20
Blake	16½ to 18¾
Weber and Lehmann	17½ to 19
Müller, Burdach, and P. Bérard	20
Wagner	20 to 25
Quesnai	27
F. Hoffmann	28
Haller	28 to 30
Young	40
Hamberger	80
Keill	100

The estimates of Günther, Bock, and Blake are probably approximations to the truth. The proportion of arterial blood to venous is about 4 to 9.

Much attention has been paid to the varying condition of the blood in disease. The average proportion of each of the organic elements in 1000 parts of healthy blood is as follows, according to Le Canu and MM. Andral and Gavarret: fibrin, 3; red corpuscles, 127; solid matter of the serum, 80; water, 790; but in inflammation the amount of fibrin may be increased to 10, and the albumen diminished, as it is in Bright's disease, etc.; and in fevers, etc. the fibrin diminished in quantity. Blood-clots may become softened, and by breaking up become causes of obstruction in the vessels. See *Embolism and Thrombosis.*

Dried human blood was at one time considered to be antiepileptic, and dried blood-globules of the ox have been given internally in cases of anæmia. The blood of the goat, dried, *sanguis hirci siccatus*, sudorific and antipleuritic, the dried blood of the ox, *extractum sanguinis bovini*, and the dried red corpuscles, have been given as analeptics, especially where there was a deficiency of red corpuscles. **Blood, arte'rial,** see *Blood.* **B., black,** see *Blood.* **B., black, vas'cular sys'tem of,** see *Vascular.* **B. boil,** hæmatoma. **B. cal'culi,** see *Pseudo-calculi.* **B. ca'sein,** globulin. **B. casts,** casts of renal tubes formed by coagulated blood seen in examining urine microscopically, in hemorrhage from secreting portion of the kidney. **B. cells,** blood-globules. **B. chan'nels,** canaliculi, devoid of walls, for the passage of blood in granulation tissue. **B., char'coal,** see *Charcoal.* **B., circula'tion of,** see *Circulation.* **B. clot,** coagulum; see *Blood.* **B., col'oring mat'ter of,** see *Blood.* **B. cor'puscles,** blood-globules; see *Blood.* **B. crys'tals,** hæmatoidin. **B. cyst,** sanguineous cyst; see *Hæmatoma* and *Hæmatocele.* **B. disease,** any morbid condition, the materies morbi of which is presumed to exist in the blood. Such diseases are rather dependent upon diseased cell-action, which may be caused, however, by a modified condition of the blood; see *Hæmatonosus.* **B. disk'let,** blood-globules. **B. disks,** blood-globules; see *Blood.* **B., dried,** see *Blood.* **B. funk'ers,** see *Hæmatophobia.* **B. glands,** see *Ganglion.* **B. glob'ules,** see *Blood.* **B. heat,** 98.6° F. on the thermometric scale. **B., inflam'matory,** see *Hæmitis.* **B. isl'ands,** collections of small red spots in the vascular area in early embryonic life, afterward developing into blood-vessels. **B. liq'uor,** liquor sanguinis. **B., loss of,** hemorrhage. **B., men'strual,** see *Menses.* **B. mur'murs,** see *Murmurs.* **B. par'ticles,** blood-corpuscles. **B. pict'ures,** picture or small pattern network speedily formed by human blood under the microscope, distinguishable from that formed by other animals, which takes place more slowly with larger pattern. **B. pig'ments,** see *Pigments.* **B. plaques,** small circular disks in blood, concerned in development of red corpuscles; see *Blood.* **B. plas'ma,** see *Plasma* and *Blood.* **B. plates,** see *Blood* and *Hæmatoblasts.* **B. plates** or **plaques of Bizzozero,** see *Blood-globules.* **B. pois'oning,** presumed condition of the blood, in which its constitution is modified by reception into it of substances that render it noxious or unfit for healthy nutrition, as in pyæmia, septicæmia, etc. **B. pres'sure,** force exercised by the blood against the walls of the blood-vessels. This is modified, of course, by the condition of the heart, the elasticity of the vessels, etc. The causes of alteration in the blood-pressure may be tabulated as follows (Brunton):

May be raised—	May be lowered—
1. By the heart beating more quickly.	1. By the heart beating more slowly.
2. By the heart beating more vigorously and more completely, and sending more blood into the aorta at each beat.	2. By the heart beating less vigorously and completely, and sending less blood into the aorta at each beat.
3. By contraction of the arterioles, retaining the blood in the arterial system.	3. By dilatation of the arterioles, allowing the blood to flow more quickly into the veins.
	4. By deficient supply of blood to the left ventricle, as from contraction of the pulmonary vessels, or obstruction to the passage of blood through them, or from stagnation of blood in the large veins—*e. g.* in shock.

The following estimates have been made from direct experiments as to the nature of the blood-pressure:

(*a*) *In the arteries* (Vierordt).

	Mercury.	Column of blood.
In the newborn	= 111 mm.	= 1443 mm.
In 3-year-old	= 138 "	= 1794 "
In 14-year-old	= 171 "	= 2223 "
In adult	= 200 "	= 2600 "

Albert estimated the blood-pressure in the anterior tibial artery (peripheral part), before amputations, to be 100–160 mm. mercury; upon rising up, an increase of 10–20 mm. mercury. The application of Esmarch's bandage to one leg increases the pressure 15 mm. Alexander Eckert ascertained with the use of Bosch's sphygmomanometer the blood-pressure in the superficial temporal artery (on an average) to be:

	Mm. mercury.
2–3 years	97
3–4 years	98
4–5 years	99.5
5 years	104
6 years	108
7 years	111
8 years	111.5
9–12 years	115
Adults (females 20–30 years)	174

In the radial artery:

	Mm. mercury.
Healthy men	145–180 (v. Basch).
" persons in general	135–160 (").
" persons in general	100–130 (70–150 Zadek), Christeller.
Women	140–150 (Zadek).
Boy 4½ years of age	44 (").
" 10 " "	56 (").
" 16½ " "	100 (").

(*b*) *In the capillaries* (Kries).

The blood-pressure in the capillaries is about equal to ½ to ⅓ of arterial pressure.

(*c*) *In the veins.*

About $\frac{1}{20}$ of the pressure of the corresponding artery. In the large veins near the heart the pressure in general is negative during inspiration, positive during expiration. **B., red,** see *Blood.* **B., r., sys'tem of,** see *Vascular.* **B. root,** Sanguinaria Canadensis. **B., se'rum of,** see *Blood.* **B. sounds,** see *Murmur, arterial.* **B., spit'ting of,** hæmoptysis. **B. stains,** when spots are supposed to consist of blood, microscope, spectrum analysis, and chemical tests assist in determining the fact, and if so, whether they be of human blood. **B. stone,** hæmatites. **B. stroke,** loss of sensation and motion resulting from cerebral hemorrhage or congestion of vessels of brain; hemorrhage in areolar tissue of face, lungs, skin, etc. **B., sweat'ing of,** hæmatidrosis. **B. tab'lets,** B. plates. **B. tubes,** see *Arteries* and *Veins.* **B. tu'mor,** swelling, with effusion of blood; hæmatoma. **B., ve'nous,** see *Blood.* **B. ves'icle,** blood-globule. **B. ves'sel,** vessel destined to contain and convey blood. **B., vom'iting of,** hæmatemesis. **B. weed,** Asclepias curassavica. **B., white,** lymph. **B. wort,** Hieracium venosum, Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Blood'ing. Bloodletting; flooding.

Blood'less meth'od or **opera'tion.** Operation, as amputation, in which Esmarch's elastic bandage and tourniquet are employed and bleeding is prevented.

Bloodlessness, blud'les-nes. Anæmia.

Bloodletter, blud'let-tur. Bleeder.

Bloodletting, blud'let-ting. *Blooding, Bleeding, Letting blood;* discharge of a certain quantity of blood produced by art; opening a vessel to draw blood from it. Practised on an artery, it is called *arteriotomy;* on a vein, *phlebotomy* (venæsectio, venesection, breathing a vein); on capillary vessels, *local or capillary bleeding,* in contradistinction to the former, or *general bloodletting.* Bleeding is used during existence of disease, as in inflammation and in way of prophylaxis, (1) to diminish the actual mass of blood, and, in such case, fluids ought not to be allowed too freely afterward; (2) to diminish turgescence in any organ; *revulsive bloodletting* or bleeding, venæsectio revulsoria, when performed far from the part affected, and *derivative bloodletting* when near; (3) to diminish the corpuscles of blood, *spoliative phlebotomy.* The immediate effects of bloodletting are diminution of mass of blood and of heat, retardation of pulse, sometimes syncope.

Bloodletting from a vein, *phlebotomy,* is practised on subcutaneous veins of neck, face, forearm, and leg, sometimes of the hand or foot; the necessary apparatus consists of bandage or ribbon, compress, and lancet or fleam. The veins selected for operation are—1. In the fold of the arm, cephalic, basilic, two median, and anterior cubital. 2. In the hand, cephalic and salvatella. 3. In the foot, great and little saphena. 4. In the neck, external jugular. 5. In the forehead, frontal. 6. In the mouth, ranine. Phlebotomy in the limb is performed by tying a circular bandage round it, to render subcutaneous veins turgid by blood being obstructed, bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries. Puncture is made into the vein, and the desired quantity allowed to flow; the ligature is now removed and a compress and retaining bandage are applied.

Capillary or local bloodletting, *arterio-phlebotomy,* is practised on the skin or mucous membranes by means of leeches, lancet, or cupping. **B., top'ical,** B., local.

Blood'like. Sanguine.

Bloodshot. Hyperæmic, as of the eye.

Blood'y. *Sanguineous.* Having character of blood; relating to blood. **B. flux,** dysentery. **B. sweat,** hæmidrosis; ephidrosis cruenta.

Bloom, hon'ey. Apocynum androsæmifolium.

Bloom'ing spurge. Euphorbia corollata.

Blos'som. See *Grog-blossom.*

Blota alba, blo'tah al'bah. Bleta.

Blotch. Pustule; discolored eruption. **B., milk,** crusta lactea.

Blow'ball. Leontodon taraxacum.

Blow'ing sound. Bellows sound. **B. s., diffused,** see *Murmur, respiratory.*

Blown. Out of breath; stained with ova, as of fly.

Blow'pipe. Straight or bent tube with an opening at the end for heating substances.

Blue bells. Gentiana Catesbæi. **B., Ber'lin,** material used for injecting the vascular system in pathological investigations, of which potassium ferrocyanide, sodium sulphate, and iron chloride are the main components. **B. berry,** Caulophyllum thalictroïdes, Lantana. **B. blind'ness,** see *Blindness.* **B. bonnets,** Centaurea cyanus. **B. bottle,** Centaurea cyanus, Cyanus segetum. **B. disease,** cyanosis. **B. flag,** Iris versicolor. **B., gen'tian,** Gentiana Catesbæi. **B. gum,** blue line along the gums, indicating lead-poisoning. **B. gum tree,** Eucalyptus globulus. **B. line,** B. gum. **B., low,** Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum. **B. mass pill,** mass of mercurial pill; see *Pilulæ hydrargyri.* **B. meth'ylene,** see *Methylene.* **B. oint'ment,** mercurial ointment. **B. pill,** mercurial pill; see *Pilulæ hydrargyri.* **B. pyoktanin,** see *Pyoktanin.* **B. stone,** copper sulphate. **B. ver'vain,** Verbena hastata. **B. vi'olet,** Viola pedata. **B. vit'riol,** copper sulphate.

Blues. Hypochondriasis.

Bluet. Centaurea cyanus.

Blumea balsamif'era. Plant of Asia, source of Ngai camphor, by distillation. **B. la'cera,** species from E. Indies, having odor of turpentine; used in dyspepsia.

Blunt hook. See *Hook.*

Blush. See *Flush.* **B., cuta'neous,** see *Effervescence.* **B., inflam'matory,** erythema.

Blushwort. Erythræa.

Boa, bo'ah. Eruption of red, ichorous pimples; see *Hidroa* and *Sudamina.* **B. u'pas,** upas. **B. vis'ta fever,** yellow fever.

Boæ, bo'e. Syphilis.

Boat-belly. Condition in which marked retraction of the abdomen is present, due to emaciation.

Boat-shaped abdo'men. Boat-belly.

Bob's root. Psoralia melilotoides.

Boch'dalek, gan'glion of. Small thickening formed by branch of anterior dental nerve uniting with branch of posterior nasal nerve from Meckel's ganglion.

Bochetum, bo-ke'tum. Decoction of several sudorific woods.

Bochium (bo'ke-um) or **Bo'cium.** Bronchocele.

Bocho, bo'ko. Diosma crenata.

Bodo sal'tans. Variety of flagellata sometimes met with on unhealthy ulcers. **B. urina'rius,** species found in albuminous urine of those suffering from cholera.

Body, bod'e. Human body as a collection of organs; the trunk; body of a bone, as of the femur, sphenoid, etc., to designate shaft or middle portion of those bones; body of the uterus, main part of that organ; corpse; distinct portion of matter perceived by the senses; the rectum. **B., ad'enoid,** prostate gland; melanotic tumor. **B., adre'nal,** suprarenal capsules. **B. of Aran'tius,** see *Corpora Arantii.* **B., ax'ile,** axile corpuscles. **B., bigem'inal,** corpora quadrigemina. **B., cav'ernous,** corpus cavernosum. **B., cen'tral,** nucleus. **B., cil'iary,** see *Ciliary.* **B., coming down of,** proctocele or prolapse of rectum. **B., den'tate,** corpus dentatum. **B., fim'briate,** corpus fimbriatum. **B., ganglion'ic,** see *Nerve-cells.* **B., genic'ulate,** see *Corpus geniculatum.* **B. of High'more,** corpus Highmorianum. **B., hy'aloid,** corpus vitreum. **B. louse,** pediculus vestimenti. **B., Mal-**

pig'hian, Malpighian corpuscle. **B., Meiss'ner's,** tactile corpuscle. **B., mu'riform,** mass of vitelline globes from segmentation of vitellus. **B. of O'ken,** mesonephros. **B., ol'ivary,** corpus olivare. **B., Pacchio'nian,** granular bodies on surface of dura mater in course of longitudinal sinus. **B., Pacin'ian,** see *Pacinian corpuscles.* **B., perine'al,** see *Perineum.* **B., pin'eal,** pineal gland. **B., pitu'itary,** see *Pituitary.* **B., postpyram'idal,** posterior pyramid. **B., prepyram'idal,** anterior pyramid. **B., pyram'idal,** corpus pyramidale. **B., quadrigem'inal,** see *Corpora quadrigemina.* **B., rest'iform,** corpus restiforme. **B., rhom'boid,** fourth ventricle. **B. of Ro'senmüller,** parovarium; epoöphoron. **B., spon'gy,** corpus spongiosum. **B., stri'ated,** corpus striatum. **B., suprare'nal,** suprarenal capsule. **B., thy'roid,** thyroid gland. **B., touch,** tactile corpuscle. **B., trap'ezoid,** trapezium-shaped portion of pons Varolii. **B., vit'reous,** corpus vitreum. **B., Wolff'ian,** corpus Wolffianum, mesonephros. **B., yel'low,** corpus luteum.

Body-reading. See *Muscle-reading.*

Body-searcher, bod'e-surch-ur. *Searcher.* One who formerly examined bodies to report as to cause of death.

Body-snatcher, bod'e-snatch-ur. Resurrectionist.

Boe, bo'e. Cry.

Bœhme'ria cauda'ta. Brazilian plant; sudorific; used also for hemorrhoids.

Boelli, bo-el'le. Intestines.

Boerhaavia diandra, bur-hav'e-ah de-an'drah. Plant of South America; root is emeto-cathartic. **B. diffu'sa** grows in W. Indies; root is purgative. **B. hirsu'ta,** same habitat; leaves are employed in diseases of liver. **B. procum'bens,** plant of India; antipyretic, cathartic, anthelmintic. **B. scan'dens,** root of this shrub of W. Indies is used in gonorrhœa. **B. tubero'sa** grows in Peru; antisyphilitic.

Boethema, bo-e-the'mah (aid). Medicament.

Bœttcher, cells of. Cells arranged in single layer on membrana basilaris of cochlea. **B.'s test,** test for sugar; consists of adding equal parts of urine and of liquor potassæ, then adding small quantity of subnitrate of bismuth, and boiling for some time. If sugar is present, the bismuth becomes black or gray.

Bœttger. See *Bœttcher.*

Bog'bean. Menyanthes trifoliata.

Bogota' bark. Form of Carthagena or non-officinal cinchona bark.

Bog-rush. Eleocharis palustris.

Bo'hon u'pas. Antiaris upas.

Boil. Furunculus. **B., Alep'po,** see *Bouton.* **B., blind,** see *Furunculus.* **B., bulama,** see *Bulama.* **B., Del'hi,** see *Bouton.* **B., gum,** alveolar abscess; parulis. **B., malig'nant,** see *Furunculus.* **B., trop'ical,** B., Aleppo. **B., wasp's-nest,** see *Furunculus.*

Boi'na. Cow-pox.

Bo'la. Myrrh.

Bolbomelanoma (bol-bo-mel-an-o'mah) or **Bolbomelanosis,** bol-bo-mel-an-o'sis (*bolbos,* bulb). Melanosis of eyeball. Latter word also denotes formation of such melanotic tumor.

Bol'chon. Bdellium.

Boldine, bol'deen. Alkaloid from boldo; used in diseases of the bladder and liver and in gall-stones.

Bol'do. Leaves of Boldoa fragrans or Peumus boldus; stimulant and antiseptic.

Boldoa aromatica, bol-do'ah ar-o-mat'ik-ah. Tree of Chili; leaves and bark in baths are given in rheumatic arthritis. **B. fra'grans,** B. aromatica.

Boldo-glucine, bol'do-glu'seen. Glucoside derived from Boldoa fragrans; possesses hypnotic properties.

Boldus, bol'dus. Boldo.

Bole (*bolos,* clod of earth). Argillaceous earth; used as absorbent and alexipharmic. Various boles were stamped or sealed, hence called *terræ sigillatæ* or sealed earths. **B. Arme'nian,** red, clayey earth from Armenia and other countries of Europe, once esteemed tonic and astringent; it consists of argil mixed with lime and iron. **B., white,** is native aluminium, silicate, or argil, with trace of iron; similar properties.

Boletic (bol-et'ik) **ac'id.** Acid existing in Boletus agaricus.

Boletus agaricus, bol-e'tus ag-ar'ik-us (*bolos,* lump or mass). B. laricis. **B. al'bus,** B. laricis. **B. cervi'nus,** Elaphomyces granulatus. **B. chirurgo'rum,** B. igniarius. **B. disco'deus,** Dædalea suaveolens. **B. edu'lis,** edible species, of agreeable taste and smell. **B. esculen'tus,** edible mushroom, found in woods in Europe, much admired by gastronomes; formerly esteemed aphrodisiac. **B. fomenta'rius,** Polyporus fomentarius. **B. ful'vus,** B. igniarius. **B. hippocrepis,** B. igniarius. **B. ignia'rius,** *Agaric, Spunk, Amadou, Punk, Agaric of the oak, Touchwood, Touchwood boletus, Female agaric, Tinder;* formerly much used by surgeons as a styptic. **B. lar'icis,** *White agaric,* cathartic and emetic, and used also in sweats of phthisis. *Agaricin,* the active principle, is given for this purpose in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. Externally, B. laricis is styptic. **B. obtu'sus,** B. igniarius. **B. officina'lis,** B. laricis. **B. pur'gans,** B. laricis. **B. sal'icis,** Dædalea suaveolens. **B. suave'olens,** Dædalea suaveolens. **B. touch'wood,** Boletus igniarius.

Bolismos, bol-iz'mos (*bolos,* mass). Boulimia.

Bolites, bol-e'tez (*bolos,* mass). Mushroom; perhaps Agaricus aurantiacus.

Bo'los. Eruption of teeth.

Bolt. To swallow without chewing, as to "*bolt* one's food."

Bo'lus (*bolos,* lump or mass). Bole; pharmaceutical preparation having pilular shape, but larger, although capable of being swallowed as a pill. **B. al'ba,** argil; commonly made into small cakes or flat masses, and stamped or sealed with certain impressions and called *terræ sigillatæ;* used like Bole Armenian, and brought from Etruria; see *Bole.* **B., aliment'ary,** mass formed by food after mastication and insalivation in the mouth, and collected upon the tongue prior to deglutition. **B. Arme'na,** bole Armenian. **B., hyster'ical,** see *Hysteria.* **B. orienta'lis,** bolar earth from Constantinople; also bole Armenian. **B. ru'bra,** bole Armenian.

Bomarea salsilla, bom-ar'e-ah sal-sil'lah (after naturalist Valmont de Bomare). Used as sudorific in Chili, and in infusion in cutaneous diseases.

Bombax, bom'baks. Cotton; see *Gossypium.* **B. Malabar'icum,** tree of East Indies, various portions of which are emetic, astringent, laxative, diuretic, and antiphlogistic. **B. septena'tum,** tree of W. Indies and S. America; seeds are demulcent, leaves are an article of diet, and root-bark is emetic.

Bom'bus (humming of bees). Ringing or buzzing in the ears. Borborygmus, or flatulent rumbling in the bowels.

Bombyx, bom'biks. Vermiform process. **B. mo'ri,** see *Sericum.*

Bona, bo'nah. Phaseolus vulgaris. **B. fe'ver,** see *Fever, bona.*

Bonannia officinalis, bon-an'ne-ah of-fis-in-al'is. Sinapis alba.

Bond'ea. Erythrophlœum.

Bon'duc. Cæsalpina bonducella; bonduc or bonducella seeds are tonic and antiperiodic, and in large doses emetic.

Bonducin, bon'du-sin. Bitter resinous principle from oily fruit of Guilandina bonducella; used in intermittent fever.

Bondue, bon'du. Gymnocladus Canadensis.

Bone. Bones are solid and hard parts, forming the basis of the bodies of animals of the superior classes, union of which constitutes the skeleton. The human body has, at adult age, 240 bones, including 32 teeth and ossa Wormiana, and excluding sesamoid bones. Anatomists divide them, from their shape, into—1. *Long bones,* forming part of the limbs and representing columns for supporting weight of body, or levers of different kinds for muscles to act upon. 2. *Flat bones,* forming parietes of splanchnic cavities. 3. *Short bones,* in parts of body where solidity and some mobility are necessary. Bones are formed of two different textures, spongy—substantia spongiosa—and compact—substantia compacta. They afford, on anal-

ysis, much phosphate and carbonate of lime, little phosphate of magnesium, phosphate of ammonium, oxide of iron and manganese, some traces of alumina and silica, gelatin, fat, and water. Lehman's analysis of the chemical characters of bone is as follows:

Gelatin and blood-vessels	33 per cent.
Phosphate of calcium	57 "
Carbonate of calcium	8 "
Fluoride of calcium	1 "
Phosphate of magnesium	1 "
	100 per cent.

The uses of the bones are usually mentioned under each bone. They give shape to the body, contain and defend the viscera, and act as levers to muscles.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

BONES OF THE HEAD.	*Bones of the Cranium or Skull.*	Frontal	1
		Parietal	2
		Occipital	1
		Temporal	2
		Ethmoid	1
		Sphenoid	1
	Bones of the Face.	Superior maxillary	2
		Malar or cheek	2
		Nasal	2
		Lacrymal	2
		Palatine	2
		Inferior spongy	2
		Vomer	1
		Inferior maxillary	1
	The Teeth.	Incisors	8
		Cuspidate	4
		Molars	20
	Bone of the Tongue.	Hyoid	1
	Bones of the Ear.	Malleus	2
		Incus	2
		Orbicular	2
		Stapes	2
BONES OF THE TRUNK.	*Vertebræ.*	Cervical	7
		Dorsal	12
		Lumbar	5
	Sacrum		1
	Os Coccygis		1
	Thorax.	Sternum	1
		Ribs	24
BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.	*Pelvis*	Innominate	2
	Shoulder.	Clavicle	2
		Scapula	2
	Arm	Humerus	2
	Forearm.	Ulna	2
		Radius	2
	Hand. — *Carpus or Wrist.*	Navicular	2
		Semilunar	2
		Cuneiform	2
		Orbicular	2
		Trapezium	2
		Trapezoid	2
		Magnum	2
		Unciform	2
	Metacarpus		10
	Phalanges		28
BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.	*Thigh*	Femur	2
	Leg.	Patella	2
		Tibia	2
		Fibula	2
	Foot. — *Tarsus or Instep.*	Os calcis	2
		Astragalus	2
		Cuboid	2
		Navicular	2
		Cuneiform	6
	Metatarsus		10
	Phalanges		28
		Total	240

B., acetab'ular, small bone in acetabulum of some of the vertebrata. **B., adna'sal**, premaxillary bone of some animals. **B., ador'bital**, lacrymal b., malar b. of some animals. **B., alisphe'noid**, bony cartilage in some animals, corresponding to greater wing of sphenoid in man; bone forming front of auditory capsule. **B., an'gular**, bone aiding to form part of inferior maxillary bone. **B., an'kle**, astragalus. **B., apohy'al**, bone in lower animals corresponding with lesser cornu of hyoid bone in man; epihyal bone. **B., artic'ular**, delicate lamella of articular end of bone, beneath articular cartilage; one of bones of lower jaw or mandible in some animals. **B., back**, vertebral column. **B., bar**, pubic bone. **B., basibranch'ial**, basihyal bone of fishes; row of minute bones from which four branchial arches proceed. **B., basidig'ital**, metatarsal and metacarpal bones are so called. **B., basihy'al**, bone in other animals corresponding to body of human hyoid bone; basibranchial b. **B., bas'ilar**, sphenoid and occipital bones considered as a single bone; basioccipital bone, last lumbar vertebra, and sacrum have all received this name; basisphenoid bone of birds. **B., basioccip'ital**, basilar part of occipital bone in fœtal life. **B., basisphe'noid**, part of sphenoid bone from which back part of body of that bone and sella turcica are developed; in lower animals, bone between basioccipital and presphenoid bones. **B., blade**, scapula. **B., boatlike**, scaphoid. **B., breast**, sternum. **B., calf**, fibula. **B. canals'**, canals, nutritive; diploic. **B., can'non**, middle metatarsal bone of some animals. **B., car'pal**, carpus. **B., cheek**, malar bone. **B., col'lar**, clavicle. **B., cor'acoid**, bone representing, in some animals, coracoid process in man. **B., coro'nal**, frontal bone. **B., cot'yloid**, acetabular bone. **B., cox'al**, coccyx; ilium. **B., crib'riform**, ethmoid bone. **B., crup'per**, coccyx. **B., cu'boid**, see *Cuboid.* **B., cu'neiform**, see *Cuneiform.* **B., epihy'al**, see *Epihyal.* **B., epio'tic**, cartilage in lower animals corresponding to inferior portion of mastoid process in man. **B., eth'moid**, see *Ethmoid.* **B., ex'ercise**, bony formation developed in left arm of soldiers by musket exercise. **B., exoccip'ital**, lateral occipital bone of some animals, but in man part of occipital bone of fœtus, constituting lateral part of foramen magnum and condyle. **B., exter'nal cu'neiform**, see *Cuneiform.* **B., face**, malar bone. **B., fore'head**, frontal bone. **B., front'al**, see *Frontal.* **B., fronto-na'sal**, nasal bone. **B., haunch**, ilium; innominate bone. **B. of the heart**, see *Heart, bone of.* **B., heel**, calcaneum. **B., hip**, innominate bone. **B., hook**, unciform bone. **B., huc'kle**, coccyx, astragalus. **B., hy'oid** or **hyp'siloid**, see *Hyoid.* **B., il'iac**, ilium. **B. of in'cus**, interparietal bone. **B., innom'inate**, see *Innominate.* **B., intermax'illary**, bone in fœtus behind anterior portion of superior maxillary bone, afterward united to it; in lower animals corresponds to incisive portion of upper jaw. **B., interpari'etal**, see *Interparietal.* **B., ju'gular**, malar bone; lacrymal bone. **B., knuc'kle**, coccyx. **B., lac'rymal**, see *Lacrymal.* **B., lentic'ular**, orbicular bone. **B., lig'ament**, sesamoid bone. **B., lin'gual**, hyoid bone. **B., low'er jaw** or **low'er max'illary**, inferior maxillary bone. **B., lu'nar**, semilunar bone. **B., ma'lar**, see *Malar.* **B., mand'ible** or **mandib'ular**, inferior maxillary bone. **B., mas'toid**, see *Mastoid.* **B., max'illary**, usually upper jaw-bone. **B., metatar'sal**, see *Metatarsal.* **B., mid'jaw**, B., intermaxillary. **B., na'sal**, see *Nasal.* **B., navic'ular**, see *Navicular* and *Scaphoid.* **B., occip'ital**, see *Occipital.* **B., odon'toid**, odontoid process of axis vertebra when a separate bone. **B., olfact'ory**, ethmoid bone. **B., orbic'ular**, orbicular process of incus. **B., orbitosphe'noid**, lesser wing of sphenoid bone in lower animals. **B., pal'atal** or **pal'ate**, see *Palate bone.* **B., pari'etal**, see *Parietal.* **B., perone'al**, fibula. **B., petro'sal**, petrous part of temporal bone. **B., pis'iform**, see *Pisiform.* **B., plough'share**, vomer. **B., pro-o'tic**, bone in lower animals corresponding to parts of petrous and mastoid portions and of labyrinth in man. **B., pu'bic**, see *Pubes.* **B., pyram'idal**, see *Pyramidal.* **B., rider's**, cavalry bone. **B., rump-coc'cyx**, sacrum. **B., scaph'oid**, see *Scaphoid.* **B., seat**, ischium. **B., semilu'nar**, see *Semilunar.* **B., ses'amoid**, see *Sesamoid.* **B., share**, ilium; pubic bone. **B., shin**, tibia. **B., sling**, astragalus. **B., sphe'noid** or **sphenoid'al**, see *Sphenoid.* **B., splint'er**, fibula. **B., spoke**, radius. **B., spon'gy**, turbinated bone. **B., stir'rup**, stapes. **B., supermax'illary**, superior maxillary bone. **B., tail**, coccyx. **B., tar'sal**, see *Tarsus.* **B., temp'oral**, see *Temporal.* **B., thigh**, femur. **B., tongue**, hyoid bone. **B., trap'ezoid**, trapezoid bone. **B., trique'tra**, Wormian bones. **B., turb'inal**, inferior turbinated bone. **B., tympan'ic**, bony ring nearly encircling membrana tympani. **B., un'ciform**, see *Unciform.* **B., up'per jaw**, superior maxillary bone. **B., ver'tex**, parietal bone. **B., Worm'ian**, see *Wormian.* **B., wrist**,

metacarpal bone. **B., yoke** or **zygomat'ic,** malar bone.

Bone ash. Products of bones, usually of ox and sheep, burnt white, chiefly calcium phosphate and a little carbonate; used in pharmacy. **B. bind'er,** see *Osteocolla.* **B. black,** animal charcoal. **B. discs,** bone plates. **B. doctor,** bonesetter. **B. earth,** see *Calculi, urinary,* and *Cornu ustum.* **B. fe'ver,** dengue; see *Inflammation.* **B. nip'pers,** instrument for cutting off splinters, etc. **B. phos'phate,** see *Calcis phosphas* and *Cornu ustum.* **B. plates,** perforated plates of ox-bone used in the operation of intestinal anastomosis to produce communication between the two segments of intestine. **B. set'ter,** one who pays special attention to treatment of fractures; generally applied to irregular or uneducated practitioners, supposed to have special aptness in this direction. **B. spav'in,** bony growth in hock of horse.

Bone'ache or **Bone a'gue.** See *Osteocopus.*

Bones of Ber'tin. Sphenoidal cornua. **B., brit'tleness of,** fragilitas ossium. **B., friabil'ity of,** fragilitas ossium. **B., salt of,** ammonii carbonas. **B., soft'ening of,** mollities ossium.

Bone'set. Eupatorium perfoliatum. **B., rough,** Eupatorium teucrifolium. **B., up'land,** Eupatorium sessilifolium.

Boneshave. Femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

Bonifacia, bon-e-fas'e-ah. Ruscus hypoglossum.

Bonnaya brachiata, bon-na'yah brak-e-at'ah. Plant of E. Indies, used in chronic cutaneous affections. **B. grandiflo'ra,** has similar properties in skin diseases and diseases of the liver. **B. integrifo'lia,** of E. Indies, used in gonorrhœa, epilepsy, and diseases of the eyes.

Bon'net. Reticulum. **B., cap'sule of,** capsule of Tenon. **B. pep'per,** Capsicum tetragonum.

Bonnyclabber, bon'ne-klab-ur. Sour buttermilk; thick part of sour milk.

Bonplandia angustura, bon-plan'de-ah an-gus-tu'rah (after French naturalist Bonpland). Cusparia febrifuga. **B. trifolia'ta,** Cusparia febrifuga.

Bontia (bon-she-ah) **daphnoï'des** (after Jacob Bontius, Dutch physician). Grows in W. Indies; flowers and berries in decoction are emollient; berries are also tænicide. **B. ger'minans,** Avicennia tomentosa.

Bonus genius, bo'nus je'ne-us. Peucedanum. **B. Henri'cus,** Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

Bo'ny. Osseous.

Boo'cho or **Boo'ko.** Diosma crenata.

Boo'mah nuts. Fruit of Pycnocoma macrophylla.

Bo'on u'pas. Upas.

Boo'na. Phascolus vulgaris.

Boot, Junod's. See *Junod.*

Bootia vulgaris, boot'e-ah vul-gar'is. Saponaria.

Bootikin, boot'ik-in. Glove with partition for the thumb, but no separate spaces for fingers; made of oiled silk and used in gout.

Boracic acid, bor-as'ik as'id. Boric acid.

Bo'rage. Borago officinalis.

Borago (bor-ah'go) **officina'lis.** Borage, burrage. Leaves and flowers are emollient, aperient, diuretic, and demulcent.

Bo'ras na'tricus. Sodium borate. **B. so'dicus,** sodium borate. **B. superso'dicus,** borax.

Bo'rate. Salt of boric acid.

Borated, bo'ra-ted. Containing borax or boric acid.

Borathron, bo'rath-ron. Juniperus sabina.

Bo'rax. Sodii boras, Ph. U. S. Subborate, biborate, or subprotoborate of sodium or of soda, borate of sodium or of soda. Inodorous salt, cool somewhat alkaline taste; soluble in twelve parts of water. Borax is used as a lotion in aphthæ and other oral affections, and in affections of mucous membranes. **B. hon'ey,** mel boracis.

Borbonia ruscifolia, bor-bon'e-ah rus-se-fo'le-ah (after Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV. of France). S. African shrub, used in asthma and hydrothorax, and in decoction as a diuretic.

Borborus, bor'bor-us. Fecal matter.

Borborygmus, bor-bor-ig'mus (*borboruzo,* to make a dull noise). Noise made by flatus in the intestines.

Bor'derland cases. Cases of mental disorder or eccentricity approaching the grade of positive insanity, but not definitely regarded as insane.

Bore'tree. Sambucus.

Boric (bo'rik) or **Boracic acid,** bo-ras'ik as'id. H_3BO_3. Acidum boricum (Ph. U. S.). White crystalline soluble substance, made by action of chlorohydric acid on sodium borate. Antiseptic, used externally in diseases of the skin and in collyria, gargles, etc. Recently a compound has been prepared of borax, boric acid, and water, from which crystals are formed, which is antiseptic and used in surgery as preferable to boric acid.

Borium, bo're-um. Boron.

Borkhausenia cava, bork-how-sen'e-ah kav'ah (after Borkhausen, German botanist). Fumaria bulbosa.

Born. Brought forth from the womb. It has been decided by English judges that 'to be born alive,' means, that acts of life must have been manifested after the whole body has been extruded, and that respiration *in transitu* is not evidence that a child was born alive; hence respiration may be a sign of life, but not of live birth.

Borneo camphor, bor'ne-o kam'for. Borneol; solid substance obtained from Dryobalanops aromatica.

Bor'neol. Borneo camphor.

Boroci'trate of caf'fein. Used hypodermatically, being very soluble and non-irritating and antiseptic.

Borofuchsin, bo-ro-fu'sin. Stain for bacilli tuberculosis, being a solution in alcohol of fuchsin and boric acid, equal parts.

Boroglyceride, bo-ro-glis'er-ide. Combination of glycerin with boric acid, having antiseptic properties; employed especially in affections of the eye; borate of glyceryl.

Bo'ron. Simple substance, obtained by treating potassium with boracic acid; dark, olive-colored powder, devoid of taste and smell; heated in air or in oxygen, it is converted into boric acid.

Borosalicylic acid, bo-ro-sal-is-il'ik as'id. Result of addition of solution of boric acid to alcoholic solution of salicylic acid. White powder, antiseptic. *Borosalicylate of sodium* is the chief salt of this acid.

Borrago, bor-ra'go. Borago officinalis.

Borras. Black vomit.

Bo'rum. Boron.

Borve'ria emet'ica. Brazilian plant; root emetic.

Boschesjesmansthee. Methystophyllum glaucum.

Bosom, boo'zum. Breast; mamma.

Boss. Prominence, as of bone.

Bossa, bos'sah. Plague token.

Bosselated, bos'sel-a-ted. Having bosses or prominences.

Bos'ton i'ris. Iris Virginica.

Boswellia (boz-wel'le-ah, after Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh) **Carte'rii,** African tree, source of olibanum. **B. floribun'da,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **B. Frerea'na,** African tree, yielding elemi. **B. papyrif'era,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **B. serra'ta,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **B. thurif'era,** see *Juniperus lycia.*

Bot (*botus,* intestinal worm). Thread-worm, Oxyuris vermicularis. Also larva of fly of genus Œstrus, carried into the human stomach and hatched there.

Botal', canal' or **duct of.** Ductus arteriosus. **B. fora'men,** *F. of Galen* or *of Botal,* opening in fœtal heart between the two auricles, through which blood passes from one to the other; named after Leonard Botallus, Botal, or Botalli, who wrote in 1562. It was spoken of, however, by Vesalius, and even by Galen. **B., lig'ament of,** vestige of ductus arteriosus.

Botan'. Pæonia moutan.

Botane, bot'an-e. Herb.

Botan'ical doc'tor. Herb-doctor.

Bot'any Bay gum. Xanthorrhœa resin. **B. B. ki'no,** Australian kino. **B., medical,** knowledge of properties, characters, etc., of vegetables used in medicine.

Botch. Swelling of the skin; phlegmon.

Bothriocephalus (both-re-o-sef'al-us) or **B. la'tus** (*bothrion,* small pit, *kephale, head*). Broad tapeworm, genus Tæniadeæ; common in Switzerland, Russia, and some parts of France. It inhabits the intestines of

man, and extends to enormous length, sometimes 60 yards or more. Other varieties inhabit the intestines, as *Bothriocephalus cordatus*, only about a foot long; *B. cristatus* and *B. liguloides*, ribbon-like worm; *B. tropicus*, variety found in those resident in Guinea. See *Parasites* and *Worms*.

Bothrion (both're-on) or **Both'rium.** Alveolus, or small fossa; small deep ulcer on the cornea.

Both'rus. Fovea; pit; depression.

Botium, bo'she-um. Bronchocele; vicarious menstruation.

Bo'tou. Pareira brava.

Bo-tree. Ficus religiosa.

Botrioceph'alus, bot-re-o-sef'al-us. Bothriocephalus.

Botrophis serpentaria, bot'ro-fis ser-pen-tah're-ah. Actæa racemosa.

Botrychium, bot-rik'e-um (*botrus*, cluster of grapes). Moonwort, once used as vulnerary; root is astringent.

Botryoid, bot're-oid (*botrus*, bunch of grapes). Like a bunch of grapes, as in syphilitic gummata of the liver.

Botryomyces, bot-re-om'is-ees (*botrus*, bunch of grapes, *mukes*, fungus). Micrococcus of horses, *M. botryogenus*, giving rise to small multiple fibromatous tumors in the lungs, subcutaneous tissue, and within muscular structures. The condition is called *Botryomyco'sis*.

Botryophy'ma (*botrus*, *phuma*, growth). Vascular fungous growth on the skin.

Botryopsis (bot-re-op'sis) **platyphyl'la.** Chondodendron tomentosum.

Botryosteophyte, bot-re-os'te-o-fite (*botrus*, cluster of grapes, *osteon*, bone, *phuton*, growth). Bony growth—osteophyte—having appearance of a bunch of grapes.

Botrys, bot'ris (*botrus*, grape, cluster of grapes). Chenopodium botrys; see *Vitis vinifera*. **B. ambrosioï'des,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **B. America'na,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **B. anthelmin'tica,** Chenopodium anthelminticum. **B. Mexica'na,** Chenopodium ambrosioides.

Botrytis Bassiana, bot-rit'is bas-se-an'ah. Parasitic funguous formation, causing silkworm disease or muscardine.

Bots. Disease of cattle, horses, and sheep, attended with colic, spasms, etc.

Böttcher's test. See *Bœttcher*.

Bot'tle nose. Gutta rosea.

Bottry-tree, bot'tre-tre. Sambucus.

Botts. Bots.

Botuliform, bot'u-le-form (*botulus*, sausage). Having form of sausage.

Botulinic acid, bot-u-lin'ik as'id. Acid detected in sausage poisoning; see *Botulism*.

Botulism, bot'u-lizm. Sausage or meat poisoning; form of ptomaïne poisoning caused by introduction into the system of such products of decomposition.

Bou. In composition; see *Bu*.

Boubon, boo'bon (groin). Bubo.

Boucen'na. Albizzia anthelmintica.

Bouchard's nodosities, boo'shar's no-dos'it-ees. Knotty or hardened finger-joints, associated by Bouchard with gastric dilatation.

Boucnemia (book-na'me-ah) or **Bucne'mia.** Elephantiasis Arabum.

Bouda, boo'dah. Disease of dissolute Abyssinian women, characterized by severe cataleptic paroxysms.

Boudin's law. That malarial poison and tuberculosis are antagonistic.

Bouffe, boof. Eructation.

Bougie, boo-zhe' (F., candle). Flexible cylinder, variable in size, to be introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, rectum, etc., to dilate these canals when contracted. Bougies are composed of solid and insoluble substances, as plaster, wax, steel, German silver, elastic gum, gutta-percha, catgut, etc. They act, of course, only mechanically. Soluble bougies have been employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, etc. **B., armed,** B. having some caustic attached to its extremity; caustic or corrosive bougie. **B. à boule** (F.), bulbous bougie for ascertaining if a stricture exists in the urethra. **B., bul'bous,** bougie à boule. **B., caus'tic,** B., armed. **B., fil'iform,** delicate, almost thread-like bougie. **B., med'icated,** has an addition of some escharotic or other substance to destroy the obstacle, as in the caustic bougie, which has a small portion of lunar caustic or common caustic inserted in its extremity. **B., u'terine,** uterine sound.

Bouhon. Name given to malarial disease like dengue in the Sandwich Islands.

Bouillaud's (boo'yo's) **disease.** Endocarditis, history of which was exhaustively given by Bouillaud of Hôpital la Charité, Paris.

Bouillon, boo'yon (F., *bouillir*, to boil). Broth; liquid food, made by boiling flesh of animals in water. Osmazome, gelatin, and soluble salts dissolve; fat melts, and albumin coagulates. It is nourishing, owing to the gelatin and ozmazome. It is used as a nutritive material in culture of bacteria, etc.

Boulesis, boo-la'sis (*boulomai*, to will). Will; voluntas.

Boulimia (boo-lim'e-ah) or **Bulim'ia** (*bous*, ox, or *bou*, augmentative particle, *limos*, hunger). Almost insatiable hunger; canine appetite, sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy.

Bouncing (bown'sing) **bet.** Saponaria.

Boun'dou. Ordeal poison; akasga.

Bouquet, boo-kay'. Flavor of old wine. **B. fe'ver,** dengue.

Bourane. Arrow-poison from Erythrophlœum Guineense.

Bourdonnement (F.). Buzzing sound; murmur caused by fibrillar muscular contraction, heard on auscultation of any region.

Bourtree, bore'tree. Sambucus nigra.

Bousse'na. Musenna.

Bouton, boo-ton (F.). Bud; used vaguely for papule, vesicle, and pustule. **B. d'Alep,** *Aleppo evil*, *A. Pustule* and *Ulcer*, *A. Button*. Cutaneous affection in the Levant, to which children are liable; characterized by tubercles on the face or limbs, which soften and become covered with a scar. Ulcerations formed are long in healing, and, generally, leave a scar. It is usually left to itself; but is said to be benefited by crucial incisions into the tubercle prior to period of softening. The disease appears to be anthracoid in its character. *Biskra button* appears to have numerous analogies with bouton d'Alep.

Boutonnière, boo-ton-ne-air' ([F.] buttonhole). Long incision made into the urethra to extract calculus from the canal when too large to be discharged. Also a small incision in the peritoneum or above the pubis, to penetrate the bladder in retention of urine.

Bouvardia angustifolia, boo-var'de-ah an-gus-te-fo'le-ah. Used in Mexico in rabies. **B. hirtel'la, B. Jacqui'ni,** and **B. triphyl'la** are credited with similar properties.

Bovachevo. Datura sanguinea.

Bovillæ, bo-vil'le. Rubeola.

Bovina fames, bo-ve'nah fam'es (*bovinus*, pertaining to oxen, *fames*, hunger). Boulimia.

Bo'vine vi'rus. Vaccine matter from cow or calf.

Bovista, bo-vis'tah. Lycoperdon.

Bow, bo. Bending, as of the legs outward, *bow-leg*.

Bowdich'ia or **Bowditch'ia.** S. American plant, source of Alcornoque bark; latter is astringent and emetic.

Bow'el. Intestine. **B. complaint',** looseness of the bowels, especially in young children in the warm season. **B., low'er,** rectum.

Bow'els, con'stipated. See *Constipation*. **B., loose'ness of,** see *Diarrhœa*.

Bow'knee. Genu valgum.

Bowleg, bo'leg. See *Cnemoscoliosis* and *Bow*.

Bow'man's cap'sule. See *Kidney*. **B.'s disks,** see *Sarcous elements*. **B.'s glands,** long follicles, either flask-shaped or with projections and twistings of their blind extremities, more clearly seen on the periosteum of the nasal septum of lower animals. **B.'s mem'brane,** layer of connective tissue below corneal portion of conjunctiva. **B.'s opera'tion,** operation for thick opacity after cataract, in which two shouldered

or stop needles are introduced at opposite sides of the cornea, one fixing the membrane, the other effecting laceration. **B.'s probe**, probe for examination and dilatation of minute canals and nasal duct. **B.'s root**, Euphorbia corollata, Gillenia trifoliata, Leptandria purpurea..

Boxberry, boks'ber-re. Gaultheria. **B., moun'tain**, Arbutus uva ursi. **B. tree**, Buxus, Cornus florida. **B. wood**, Cornus florida.

Boyer's bur'sa or **cyst.** Bursa between hyoid bone and thyro-hyoid membrane; called also sub-hyoid cyst.

Boyle's fu'ming liq'uor. Ammonium sulphide in solution.

Boze'man's su'ture. Suture used in operation for vesico-vaginal fistula; a metal or button suture, oval and perforated for passage of silver wires.

Brabylon, brab'il-on. Prunum Damascenum.

Bracheriolum (brak-er-e'ol-um) or **Bracherium**, brak-a're-um. Truss.

Brachia (arms) **copulativa**, brak'e-ah kop-u-lat-e'vah. See *Peduncles of cerebellum.* **B. of op'tic lobes**, see *Brachium anterius* and *B. posterius.* **B. pon'tis**, see *Peduncles of cerebellum.*

Brachiæus, brak-e-e'us. Brachial. **B. intern'us**, Brachialis anterior.

Brachial, brak'e-al (*brachium*, arm). Belonging to the arm. **B. aponeuro'sis**, aponeurosis formed particularly by expansions of tendons of latissimus dorsi, pectoralis major, and deltoid muscles, completely enveloping the muscles of the arm. **B. arch**, arch of brachial fascia at posterior border of axilla. **B. ar'tery**, humeral artery, extends from axilla to bend of elbow, where it divides into cubital or ulnar and radial arteries. It passes along the internal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve, and between accompanying veins. **B. fas'cia**, fascia of the arm. **B. glands**, lymphatic glands in vicinity of elbow-joint. **B. lig'ament**, ligament from greater tuberosity of humerus to point of insertion of coraco-brachialis muscle. **B. mus'cle, ante'rior**, situate at anterior and inferior part of arm, and below elbow-joint; arises, fleshy, from middle of the os humeri, and is inserted into coronoid process of the ulna; it bends the forearm. **B. plex'us**, nervous plexus, formed by interlacing of anterior branches of last four cervical pairs and first dorsal; deeply seated in hollow of the axilla, extending as far as the inferior and lateral part of the neck. It gives off thoracic, suprascapular and infrascapular, brachial (six in number), axillary, cutaneous, musculo-cutaneous, radial, cubital, and median nerves. **B. veins**, two in number, accompany the artery, frequently anastomosing with each other, and terminating in the axillary veins.

Brachiale, brak-e-al'e (bracelet). Carpus.

Brachialgia (brak-e-al'je-ah) or **Brachyal'gia** (*brachio, algos*, pain). Pain in the arm; neuralgia of the arm.

Brachialis, brak-e-al'lis. Brachial. **B. accesso'rius**, accessory muscle to B. anticus. **B. anti'cus**, brachial muscle. **B. exter'nus**, see *Triceps extensor cubiti.* **B. inter'nus**, brachial muscle. **B. posti'cus**, triceps brachii.

Brachierium (brak-e-a're-um) or **Brachile**, brak'-il-a. Truss.

Brachiluvium, brak-e-lu've-um (*brachio, luo*, to wash). Arm bath.

Brachinin, brak'in-in. Extract of Brachinus crepitans, the bombardier, used in rheumatism.

Brachio, brak'e-o. In composition, brachium or arm.

Brach'io-abdomina'lis. Occasional separate muscle, usually part of pectoralis major.

Brach'io-capsula'ris. Rare muscle, passing from shaft of humerus to capsular ligament of shoulder.

Brachio-cephal'ic. Relating to arm and head. **B.-c. ar'tery**, innominate artery. **B.-c. veins**, innominate veins.

Brachio-cubital, brak'e-o-ku'bit-al. Belonging to arm and forearm, as *Brachio-cubital ligament*, internal lateral ligament of elbow-joint, because attached to os brachii or humerus and to cubitus or ulna.

Brachio-cyllosis, brak'e-o-sil-lo'sis (*brachio, kullosis*, act of making crooked). Curvature of the arm inward, sometimes causing paralysis.

Brachio-fascialis, brak'e-o-fas-se-al'is. Slip from brachialis anticus muscle inserted into fascia of biceps.

Brachiometer, brak-e-om'et-ur. Instrument for measuring dimensions of the arm.

Brachion, brak'e-on. Brachium.

Brachioncus, brak-e-on'kus (*brachio, onkos*, swelling). Tumor or swelling of the arm.

Brachio-radial, brak'e-o-ra'de-al. Belonging to the humerus and radius; name applied to external lateral ligament of elbow-joint, because attached to the brachium or humerus and radius. The *brachio-radial fasciçle* is a small slip from the brachialis anticus inserted on the radius.

Brachio-radialis (brak'e-o-rad-e-al'is) **mus'cle.** Supinator radii longus; also third head of biceps muscle of arm.

Brachiorrheuma, brak-e-or-rhu'mah (*brachio, rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the arm.

Brachiostrophosis, brak'e-o-strof-o-sis (*brachio, strepho*, to twist). Injury of arm by twisting.

Brachiotomy, brak-e-ot'o-me (*brachio, tome*, incision). Amputation of the arm; dissection of the arm.

Brachirolum, brak-ir'o-lum. Truss.

Brachistocephalus, brak-is-to-sef'al-us (*brachus*, short, *kephale*, head). Having a short head.

Brachium (brak'e-um) or **Brachion**, brak'e-on. Arm from shoulder to wrist, or part between shoulder and elbow; see *Humerus.* **B. ante'rius**, rounded process passing from anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina (*nates*) obliquely outward into thalamus opticus. **B. cerebel'li**, restiform body; peduncle of cerebellum. **B. cer'ebri**, B. anterius, B. posterius. **B. copula'tivum**, superior peduncle of cerebellum. **B. for'nicis**, pillar of fornix. **B. mo'vens quar'tus**, latissimus dorsi. **B. of op'tic lobes**, B. anterius, B. posterius. **B. pon'tis**, middle peduncle of cerebellum. **B. poste'rius**, rounded process passing from posterior pair of corpora quadrigemina (*testes*) obliquely outward into optic thalamus.

Brachu'na. Nymphomania, satyriasis.

Brachy, brak'e (*brachus*, short). In composition, short.

Brachyauchen, brak'e-aw-ken (*brachy, auchen*, neck). Short neck, or one so constituted.

Brachycardia, brak-e-kar'de-ah. Bradycardia.

Brachycephalæ (brak-e-sef'al-e) (*brachy, kephale*, head) **gen'tes** (people). People with short heads. Nations whose cerebral lobes do not completely cover the cerebellum; having *brachycephalic skulls*, breadth being out of proper proportion to length. The condition is called *Brachycepha'lia* or *Brachyceph'alism.*

Brachycephalic, brak-e-sef-al'ik. Having short head.

Brachychelia, brak-e-ka'le-ah (*brachy, cheilos*, lip). Unusual shortness of lip or lips.

Brachychronic, brak-e-kron'ik (*brachy, chronos*, time). Continuing but a short time, acute.

Brachydactylous, brak-e-dak'til-us (*brachy, daktulos*, finger). Having short fingers or toes.

Brachyfacial, brak-e-fa'-she-al (*brachy, facies*, face). Having short face.

Brachyglossia, brak-e-glos'se-ah (*brachy, glossa*, tongue). Shortness of tongue.

Brachygnathus, brak-e-nath'us (*brachy, gnathos*, under jaw). Shortness of under jaw.

Brachymetropia, brak-e-met-ro'pe-ah (*brachy, metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). Myopia.

Brachyno'sis or **Brachynsis**, brak-in'sis (*brachuno*, to shorten). Unusual shortness; abbreviation.

Brachyotous, brak-e-o'tus (*brachy, ous*, ear). Having short ears.

Brachypneuma (brak-e-nu'mah) or **Brachypnœa**, brak-e-ne'ah (*brachy, pneuma*, breath). Shortness of breath; dyspnœa.

Brachypodous, brak-ip'o-dus (*brachy, pous*, foot). Having unusually short foot or feet.

Brachypoti, brak-ip'o-te (*brachy, potes*, drinker). They who drink little or who drink rarely.

Brachyrrhynchus, brak-ir-rhin'kus (*brachy*, *runchos*, snout). Shortness of nose. Such an animal is said to be *Brachyr'rhinous*.

Brachysmus, brak-iz'mus. Abbreviation, shortening.

Brachystocephalæ, brak-is-to-sef'al-e (*brachistos*, very short, *kephale*, head). Extremely short, broad skulls; having cephalic index of 86° or over.

Brachys'tomus (*brachy*, *stoma*, mouth). Having short mouth.

Bracing, bra'sing. Corroborant.

Bracken, brak'en. Ptaris aquilina. **B., rock**, Polypodium, P. incanum. **B. root**, Polypodium vulgare.

Bradæsthesia or **Bradyæsthesia**, brah-dees-tha'-ze-ah (*brady*, *aisthesis*, sensation). Impaired sensation.

Brady, brah'de (*bradus*, difficult, tardy). In composition, difficult, tardy.

Bradyarthria, brah-de-arth're-ah (*brady*, *arthron*, articulation). Slowness of articulation; bradylalia.

Bradybolismus, brah-de-bo-liz'mus (*brady*, *ballo*, to throw). Bradyspermatism.

Bradycardia, brah-de-car'de-ah (*brady*, *kardia*, heart). Slow action of the heart.

Bradycau'ma or **Bradycau'sis** (*brady*, *kauo*, to burn). Slow combustion.

Bradycaute'rium. Slow caustic action, as that of a moxa.

Bradycrote, brah'de-krote (*brady*, *kroteo*, to strike). Agent that diminishes number of pulsations of the heart, as veratrum viride.

Bradyëcoia, brah-de-ek-oi'ah (*brady*, *akoe*, hearing). Deafness; dulness of hearing.

Bradyfibrin, brah-de-fi'brin. See *Corium phlogisticum*.

Bradyglossia, brah-de-glos'se-ah (*brady*, *glossa*, tongue). Slowness of speech.

Bradylalia, brah-de-lal'e-ah (*brady*, *lalia*, speech). Slowness of expression of language.

Bradylogia, brah-de-loj'e-ah (*brady*, *logos*, discourse). Difficulty or slowness of speech; bradylalia.

Bradymasesis, brah-de-mas-a'sis (*brady*, *masesis*, mastication). Difficult or slow mastication. See *Dysmasesis*.

Bradyno'sos (*brady*, *nosos*, disease). Chronic disease.

Bradypepsia, brah-de-pep'se-ah (*brady*, *pepto*, to digest). Slow digestion; dyspepsia.

Bradyphasia, brah-de-fas'e-ah (*brady*, *phasis*, speech). Bradylogia.

Bradyphra'sia (*brady*, *phrasis*, speech). Labored speech.

Bradypnœa, brad-e-ne'ah (*brady*, *pneo*, to breathe). Slow or difficult breathing.

Bradyspermatism, brah-de-spurm'at-izm (*brady*, *sperma*, sperm). Slow emission of sperm.

Bradysuria (brah-de-su're-ah) or **Bradyu'ria** (*brady*, *ouron*, urine). Slow evacuation of urine; dysuria.

Bradytocia, brah-de-to'se-ah (*brady*, *tokos*, birth). Slow and difficult parturition.

Braid'ism. Animal magnetism; hypnotism.

Brain. Cerebrum. Encephalon. **B., abdom'inal**, solar plexus; see *Wrisberg*. **B., af'ter**, metencephalon. **B., chem'istry of**, see *Cerebrum*. **B., compres'sion of**, see *Compression*. **B., concus'sion of**, see *Concussion*. **B. fag**, see *Nervous diathesis*. **B. fe'ver**, fever, cerebral; phrenitis, meningitis. **B., fore**, prosencephalon. **B., great**, cerebrum. **B., hind**, epencephalon. **B., lit'tle**, cerebellum. **B., mid**, mesencephalon. **B. mur'mur**, systolic murmur heard in rickets in auscultation over the anterior fontanelle or in the temporal region. **B. pan**, cranium. **B., pet'rified**, see *Exostosis*. **B., railway**, neurosis peculiar to railroad employees, consisting of disturbance of sensations and perceptions, insomnia, anæsthesia, paresis, etc. **B. sand**, acervulus cerebri; gritty matter in pineal gland; see *Pineal gland*. **B., sclero'sis of**, see *Sclerosis*. **B., soft'ening of**, mollities cerebri. **B. stem**, cerebellum and transverse fibres of pons Varolii.

Brake, com'mon. Pteris aquilina. **B. rock**, Polypodium incanum, Polypodium vulgare. **B. root**, Polypodium vulgare.

Bram'ble, Amer'ican hair'y. See *Rubus fruticosus*. **B. ber'ries**, see *Rubus fruticosus*. **B., com'mon**, Rubus fruticosus.

Bran. Furfur; external layer of wheat, separated from flour by bolting. See *Bath*, *bran*.

Branca Germanica, bran'kah ger-man'ik-ah. Heracleum spondylium. **B. Leo'nis**, Alchemilla vulgaris. **B. lupi'na**, Leonurus cardiaca. **B. ur'si** or **ursi'na**, Acanthus mollis. **B. ve'ra**, Acanthus mollis.

Branch. Division of an artery or nerve; used synonymously with ramus. Often it signifies the great division, while ramus denotes a branch or division, and ramusculus a minute branch.

Branchi, bran'ke. Swelling of tonsils or parotid, or of thyroid gland.

Branchia (bran'ke-ah) or **Branchiæ**, brank'e-e. Gills of respiratory organs of fishes, consisting of mucous membrane to which blood is liberally supplied.

Branchial, bran'ke-al. Relating to branchia. **B. arch'es**, visceral arches; tissue separating contiguous branchial clefts. **B. clefts** or **fis'sures**, clefts from pharynx to outside in development of lower animal life than man. **B. cyst**, remnant of branchial arches. **B. fis'tula**, fistula between pharynx or larynx and exterior of neck.

Branchiostoma, bran-ke-os'to-mah (*branchia*, *stoma*, mouth). Opening of branchiæ or gills.

Branchus, bran'kus. Catarrhal affection of mucous membrane of fauces, trachea, etc.; hoarseness.

Branci, bran'se. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Brancia, bran'se-ah. Vitrum.

Brand's meth'od. Antipyretic treatment, as of typhoid fever, etc., by use of cold-water bath. See *Antipyretics* and *Bath*.

Brandy, bran'de. Spiritus vini Gallici (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of French wine; first liquid product obtained by distilling wine; sp. gr. 0.925 to 0.941; composed of water, alcohol, and aromatic oily matter, which gives it its flavor. It ought to contain from 46 to 55 per cent. of alcohol by volume. Brandy is a powerful and diffusible stimulant; see *Spirit*. **B., ap'ple**, see *Pyrus malus*. **B. bot'tles**, see *Nymphæa lutea*. **B. egg**, see *Ovum*. **B. face**, acne rosacea. **B. nose**, acne rosacea.

Brankursine, brank-ur'seen. Acanthus mollis.

Branny tetter, bran'ne tet'ur, Pityriasis.

Brasdor's operation, braz'dor's op-ur-a'shun. Operation proposed by Brasdor, consisting in application of ligature on distal side of an aneurismal tumor.

Brasenia, bra-se'ne-ah. B. hydropeltis. **B. hydropel'tis**, *Frog-leaf*, *Little Water Lily*, *Water jelly*, *W. shield*, or *W. target*, *Deer food*. Indigenous plant, nat. ord. Ranunculaceæ, of Southern United States, covering surface of ponds, marshes, etc.; fresh leaves, mucilaginous, have been used in pulmonary complaints, dysentery, etc., like cetraria. **B. pelta'ta**, B. hydropeltis.

Brash. Transient attack of sickness. Disordered digestion, rash or eruption. **B., wa'ter**, pyrosis. **B., wean'ing**, severe form of diarrhœa, supervening at times on weaning.

Bras'ium. Malt.

Brasmos, braz'mos. Fermentation.

Brass-founder's ague, bras-fown'durz a'gue. See *Ague*. **B.-work'er's disease**, see *Ague*.

Brassica, bras'se-kah. Cabbage, ord. Cruciferæ. Vegetable more digestible when raw; when in a solid, globular mass, like a head, it is B. capitata. **B. al'ba**, Sinapis alba. **B. campes'tris**, wild navet; cultivated turnip. **B. cani'na**, Mercurialis perennis. **B. capita'ta**, brassica. **B. cu'mana**, brassica. **B. eru'ca**, garden rocket, Roman rocket, shinlock; considered by Romans aphrodisiac. **B. flor'ida**, cauliflower, more tender and digestible variety. Broccoli, Brassica sabellica, B. Italica, belongs to this variety. **B. his'pida**, B. eruca. **B. Ital'ica**, B. florida. **B. jun'cea**, Indian mustard. **B. mari'na**, Convolvulus soldanella. **B. na'pus**, rape; seed yields, on expression, oil which, at times, forms part of liniments. **B. ni'gra**, Sinapis nigra. **B. oblon'ga**, B. rapa. **B.**

olera'cea, brassica. **B. Pompeia'na,** B. florida. **B. ra'pa,** turnip; liable to same objection, but to less extent, as cabbage. **B. sabel'lica,** B. florida. **B. sati'va,** brassica. **B. sinapis'trum,** charlock; resembles black mustard.

Bra'thu. Juniperus sabina.

Braune's canal. Canal or open space made during labor by the vagina and cavity of uterus in unison during passage of the fœtus.

Braw'lins. Arbutus uva ursi, Vaccinium vitis idæa.

Brawn. Muscle.

Brawny induration, braw'ne in-du-ra'shun. Hardening of muscular and other tissues.

Braxy, braks'e. Fatal disease of sheep, especially anthrax or carbuncular fever.

Brayera anthelmintica, bray-a'rah anth-el-min'tik-ah (after Brayer, German physician). See *Hagenia Abyssinica* and *Koussein.*

Bray'erin. Resinous principle from brayera; kosin.

Brazil' nut. Nut of Bertholettia excelsa. **B. wood,** Cæsalpina echinata.

Bread, bred. See *Triticum.* **B. crumb,** mica panis. **B., glu'ten,** bread made of wheat dough deprived of chief portion of its starch by washing. Bread made of gluten only cannot be eaten, being too hard and tough; hence one-fifth of normal quantity of starch is allowed to remain. **B., In'dian,** Lycoperdon tuber. **B., mon'key,** Adansonia digitata. **B. paste,** medium for culture of bacteria, a paste of stale coarse bread. **B. root,** Camassia esculenta, Psoralea esculenta. **B., St. John's,** Ceratonia siliqua.

Breadberry, bred'ber-re. Pap.

Bread'fruit tree. Atocarpus.

Break'bone fe'ver. Dengue.

Breast, brest. Thorax, mamma. **B., ab'scess of, bro'ken,** or **gath'ered,** mastodynia apostemotosa. **B. bone,** sternum. **B. glass,** milk-glass. Glass applied to the nipple to receive milk when secreted copiously by the mamma. **B., hyster'ical,** tender and swollen condition of mammary gland in hysterical girls. **B., ir'ritable,** neuralgia of the breast; induration and tenderness of mammary gland. **B. pang** or **suf'focative,** angina pectoris. **B., pig'eon,** see *Lordosis.* **B. pump,** antlia lactea. **B. weed,** Saururus cernuus.

Breast'ings. Colostrum.

Breath, breth. Air expelled from the chest at each expiration; see *Respiration.* Offensive breath is usually dependent upon carious teeth or faulty state of the secretions of the air-passages or disordered stomach. **B. pulse,** audible pulsation given to the breath, as it issues from the mouth, by each beat of the heart; occasionally heard in dry tuberculous cavities with dense walls not separated from the heart by permeable lung-tissue. **B., sat'urnine,** see *Saturnine.* **B., short,** dyspnœa.

Breathing, abdom'inal. Form of breathing effected principally by the diaphragm. **B. air,** air of respiration; see *Respiration.* **B. capa'city,** amount of air that can be expelled from the lungs at forcible inspiration. **B., dif'ficulty of,** dyspnœa. **B. sus'pirous,** sighing; see *Suspirium.* **B. a vein,** see *Bloodletting.*

Brechma (brek'mah) or **Brechmus,** brek'mus. Bregma.

Breech. Nates. **B. presenta'tion,** appearance of breech of child as presenting part in parturition.

Breed. Race.

Breed'ing. Generation. Pregnant. **B., cross,** act of raising or breeding from different stocks or families. **B., in-and-in,** act of raising or breeding from same stock or family.

Breg'enin. Crystalline substance in brain-tissue.

Bregma, breg'mah (*brecho,* to moisten). Anterior fontanelle, or top of head, because believed to be humid in infants, and to correspond to most humid part of brain; point of union of sagittal and coronal sutures; anterior fontanelle.

Bregmatic, breg-mat'ic. Relating to bregma or anterior fontanelle. **B. bones,** parietal bones. **B. fon'tanelle,** anterior fontanelle.

Bregmato-anterior presentation, breg'ma-to-an-te'ri-or pres-en-ta'shun. Head of fœtus with anterior fontanelle toward the obturator foramen of the mother. When it is toward the acetabulum of the mother, it is called *bregmato-cotyloid presentation;* when toward the sacro-iliac articulation of the mother, *bregmato-posterior presentation.*

Bregmato-cotyloid, breg'ma-to-kot'el-oid. See *Bregmato-anterior.*

Bregmatodymia, breg-ma-to-dim'e-ah (*bregma, duo,* to enter into). See *Cephalodymia.*

Bregmato-lambdoid (breg'mat-o-lam'doid) **arc.** Arc measured on skull from bregma to point of junction of sagittal and lambdoid sutures.

Bregmato-posterior, breg'ma-to-pos-te'ri-or. See *Bregmato-anterior.*

Brephocacocolpia, bref-o-kak-o-kol'pe-ah (*brephos,* child, *kakos,* bad, *kolpos,* vulva). Gangrene of the vulva in young children.

Brephoctonon, bref-ok'ton-on (*brephos,* child, *kteino,* to kill). Coryza squarrosa.

Brephopityriasis, bref-o-pit-e-re'as-is (*brephos,* child). Pityriasis of young children.

Brephopolysarcia, bref-o-pol-e-sar'ke-ah (*brephos,* child, *poly,* much, *sarx,* flesh). Fleshiness of young children.

Brephos, bref'os. Infant; hence *Breph'icus,* relating to the infant or fœtus.

Brephotropheum, bref-o-tro-fe'um (*brephos,* newborn child, *trepho,* to nourish). Foundling hospital.

Brephulcus, bref-ul'kus (*brephos,* child, *helko,* to draw upon). Obstetric forceps.

Brephydrocephalus, bref-id-ro-sef'al-us. Hydrocephalus of infants.

Breschet's (bres'sha's) **bone'-canals'** (after French anatomist). See *Diploic.* **B.'s si'nus,** spheno-parietal sinus. **B.'s veins,** see *Diploic.*

Bres'lau test. Test to discover if the infant had breathed before death; the floating of the stomach and bowels in water, when in condition in which first taken from the body, showing that the child has been born alive.

Brevextensor, brev-eks-ten'sor. Extensor brevis muscle. **B. digito'rum,** extensor brevis digitorum.

Brevia vasa, brev'e-ah vas'ah (short vessels). Branches of splenic arteries and veins distributed to great cul-de-sac of stomach.

Breviceps, brev'e-seps (*brevis,* short, *caput,* head). Having short head, as a muscle.

Brevicollis, brev-e-kol'lis (*brevis, collum,* neck). Having a short neck.

Breviductor, brev-e-duk'tor. Abductor brevis muscle.

Breviflexor, brev-e-fleks'or. Flexor brevis muscle; short flexor, as of fingers, thumb, little finger, great toe. **B. hallu'cis,** flexor brevis pollicis pedis. **B. min'imi,** flexor brevis minimi digiti. **B. pol'licis,** flexor brevis pollicis.

Brevis cubiti, brev'is ku'bit-e. Anconeus. **B. ra'dii,** supinator brevis.

Brevissimus oculi, brev-is'sim-us ok'u-le. Obliquus inferior oculi.

Brevisupinator, brev-e-su'pin-a-tor. Supinator radii brevis muscle.

Brezilin, brez'il-in. Coloring matter contained in Brazil wood.

Brick'layer's itch. Eczema impetiginoides.

Brick-like sed'iment. See *Lateritious.*

Brick'maker's anæ'mia. Form of anchylostomiasis of those thus engaged, due to presence of anchylostomum duodenale.

Bridelia spinosa, brid-a'le-a spin-o'sa. Indian plant, bark of which is astringent and anthelmintic.

Bridge, ju'gal. Zygomatic arch. **B. of nose,** arch formed by junction of two nasal bones at middle and upper part of face.

Bri'dle. Band or membranous fold extending from one part to another, sometimes in such a way as to produce a stricture.

Brieger's bacillus, bre'ger's ba-sil'lus. Bacillus cavicida.

Bri'er, wild. Rosa canina.

Bright's disease of the kid'ney. Name applied to

several forms of disease of the kidney in which there is albumen in the urine. See *Kidney, Bright's disease of.*

Brim of pel'vis. Line of boundary of superior strait of pelvis.

Brim'stone. Sulphur. **B., flow'ers of,** sublimed sulphur.

Brin'ton root. Leptandria purpurea.

Brinviliers, bran-vil'le-a. Spigelia anthelmintica.

Briquet's ataxy, brik-a''s at'aks-y. Hysterical loss of sensibility in a limb.

Bristle (bris'l) **cells.** Ciliated cells at end of auditory nerve.

Brittle (brit'l) **gum.** Product of Acacia albida of Senegambia.

Brizoceras, briz-os'er-as. Ergot.

Broad. Body is so termed whose transverse extent is considerable compared with its length. **B. bones,** frontal, parietal, occipital, and iliac bones; they usually aid in forming parietes of splanchnic cavities. **B. lig'aments,** suspensory ligament of liver; ligaments of the uterus; see *Uterus* and *Parametritis.* **B. muscles,** these generally occupy parietes of cavities, especially those of the chest and abdomen.

Broad'nail. Onychogryphosis.

Bro'ca, an'gle of. Term applied to several angles of the skull, in craniometry. **B., convolu'tion of,** left inferior frontal convolution of brain. **B., vis'ual plane of,** plane of axes of orbits.

Broccoli, brok'kol-e. Brassica sabellica.

Brochos, bro'kos. Bandage.

Brochthus, brok'thus. Throat; œsophagus.

Brochus, bro'kus. One who has very prominent upper lip, or whose teeth project in front of the mouth.

Bro'die's disease. Doughy condition of knee-joint, obscuring points of bone.

Brodium, bro'de-um. Broth.

Broke'leak. Rumex hydrolapathum.

Bro'ken breast. See *Mastodynia apostematosa.* **B. cir'cuit,** see *Circuit.* **B. do'ses,** see *Doses.* **B. wind'ed,** asthmatic. **B. wind'edness,** asthma.

Broma, bro'mah (*broma,* food). Aliment.

Bro'ma (*bromos,* stench), Bromine.

Bro'mal. C_2HBr_3O. Oily liquid, chemical properties those of chloral; made by adding bromine to ether or absolute alcohol. **B. hy'drate,** $C_2H_3Br_3O_2$. Chemically analogous to chloral hydrate; white crystalline soluble substance, with odor like that of chloral, and pungent taste. Physiological effects resemble those of chloral hydrate, but bromal is more irritating, producing vomiting, diarrhœa, etc. Externally it causes erythema and deep-seated infiltration of areolar tissue.

Broma'lum. Bromal. **B. hydra'tum,** bromal hydrate.

Bromamide, brome'am-eed. A member of the anilide group, largely consisting of bromine; antineuralgic and antipyretic.

Bromammonium, brom-am-mo'ne-um. Ammonium bromide.

Bromamyl, brom-am'il. See *Amyl bromide.*

Bromated, bro'ma-ted. Having bromine as a constituent, as **B. camphor.** See *Camphor, bromized.*

Bromatoëccrisis, brom-at-o-ek'kris-is (*broma,* food, *ekkrisis,* excretion). Lientery; discharge of unassimilated food.

Bromatography (brom-at-og'raf-e) or **Bromog'raphy** (*broma,* food, *graphe,* description). Description of aliments. Bromatology.

Bromatology, brom-at-ol'o-je (*broma,* food, *logos,* discourse). Sitiology. Treatise on food; description of foods. Dietetics.

Bromcamphor, brome-kam'for. Camphora monobromata.

Brome'grass. Bromus ciliatus.

Bromelia ananas, bro-mel'e-ah an-an'as (after Bromel, botanist of Sweden). *Ananas, Pine-apple, Soursop;* West India tree producing most delicious fruit. **B. pin'guin,** pinguin, broad-leaved wild ananas, etc.; West India plant affording pinguin fruit, which is refrigerant, and juice, when ripe, austere. Used to acidulate punch. Intoxicating wine is made from pinguin. The berries are used for scurvy and for worms.

Brometh'yl. Ethyl bromide.

Brometum ferrosum, brom-a'tum fer-ro'sum. Ferrous bromide. **B. kal'icum,** potassium bromide. **B. quin'icum,** quinine hydrobromate.

Bromhidrosis, brome-hid-ro'sis. Bromidrosis.

Bromhy'dras. Hydrobromide, as B. morphicus, B. quinicus, etc., morphia hydrobromide, quinine hydrobromide, etc.

Bromhydrate, brome-hi'drate. Hydrobromate.

Bromhy'dric. Hydrobromic. **B. a'cid,** hydrobromic acid. **B. e'ther,** hydrobromic ether.

Bromic, bro'mik. Containing bromine. **B. ac'id,** hydrobromic acid.

Bromide of ammonium, bro'mide of am-mo'ne-um. Ammonii bromidum. **B. of cal'cium,** calcii bromidum. **B. of cam'phor,** camphor, bromide of. **B. of eth'yl,** see *Ethyl.* **B. of gold,** see *Gold.* **B. of i'ron,** ferri bromidum. **B. of lith'ium,** lithii bromidum. **B. of mer'cury,** hydrargyri bromidum. **B. of mor'phia,** morphia, bromide of. **B. of potas'sium,** potassii bromidum. **B. of rhubid'ium-ammo'nium,** see *Rhubidium.* **B. of so'dium,** sodii bromidum. **B. of stron'tium,** see *Strontium.* **B. of strych'nia,** strychnia, bromide of. **B. of zinc,** see *Zinc.*

Bro'mides. Several of these compounds have therapeutic value (see *Ferri bromidum, Potassii b., Lithii b., Calcii b.,* etc.), exercising remarkable influence in allaying nervous irritation.

Bromidrosiphobia, bro-mid-ro-se-fo'be-ah (*bromos,* fœtor, *hidros,* sweat, *phobos,* fear). Fear of, or illusion as to, unpleasant odors from surface of body.

Bromidrosis, brom-id-ro'sis (*bromos,* stench, *hidros,* sweat). Fetid sweat; at times general, *B. universalis;* at others partial, *B. localis.*

Bromine, bro'meen. Brominium. Simple body, s. g. 2.99, *Bromum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), very volatile; of highly offensive and suffocating odor, whence its name (*bromos,* stench); met with chiefly in sea-water, and in many animal and vegetable bodies living therein; also in many mineral waters. In chemical relations it may be placed between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen it forms bromic acid; with hydrogen, hydrobromic acid. Bromine may be dissolved in forty parts of distilled water, and six drops be commenced with as a dose. Internally, in its combination, it is alterative; also used externally, especially in hospital gangrene, either alone or dissolved in water, as antiseptic and caustic. **B., chlo'ride of,** has been prescribed internally, as well as externally, in cancer and malignant tumors; chiefly in caustic paste, either alone or with other chlorides, as of zinc, antimony, and gold.

Brominium, bro-min'e-um. Bromine.

Bromism, bro'mizm. General cachectic condition induced by bromine, affecting the system toxically, attended with drowsiness, general weakness, and eruptions on the skin.

Bromium, bro'me-um. Bromine.

Bro'mized. Affected with symptoms of full or excessive doses of bromides.

Bromoform, bro'mo-form. $CHBr_3$. Liquid substance produced by distilling mixture of calcium bromide and alcohol; analogue of chloroform. As an anæsthetic similar to chloroform in its odor, taste, and effects; also hypnotic. Used in whooping cough, and externally analgesic and antiseptic, in ozæna, ulcers of the larynx, etc. In large doses it is narcotic.

Bromography, bro-mog'ra-fe. Bromatography.

Bromohyperidrosis, brom-o-hip-ur-id-ro'sis (*bromos,* smell, *hyper,* excess, *hidrosis,* perspiration). Condition in which there is increase in amount and offensive odor of sweat.

Bromo-iodism, bro'mo-i'od-izm. General cachectic condition or poisoning induced by large doses of bromine and iodine.

Bro'mol. White crystallized substance derived from precipitating weak solution of phenol with bromine-water. Antiseptic in solution, powder, or

ointment. Internally it has been used in cholera infantum and typhoid fever.

Bromomenorrhœa, brom-o-men-or-rhe'ah (*bromos,* fetid, *menes,* menses, *rheo,* to flow). Excessive and fetid discharge of menstrual blood.

Bro'mous. Fetid.

Bro'mum. Bromine.

Bromurated (bro'mu-ra-ted) or **Bromuretted,** bro'-mu-ret-ted. Containing bromine or bromide.

Bromuretum, bro-mu-re'tum. Bromide or bromuret. **B. ammo'nicum,** ammonium bromide. **B. camphora'tum,** monobromated camphor. **B. ethyl'icum,** ethyl bromide. **B. ferro'sum,** ferrous bromide. **B. potas'sicum,** potassium bromide. **B. so'dicum,** sodium bromide. **B. zin'cicum,** zinc bromide.

Bro'mus. Cereal, supposed to be oats. **B. cathar'-ticus,** species growing in Peru and Chili; rhizome is cathartic. **B. cilia'tus,** bromegrass. Indigenous; order Gramineæ; emetic, anthelmintic, cathartic, diuretic. **B. gla'ber,** Triticum repens. **B. imperia'lis,** B. purgans. **B. mol'lis,** *Soft bromegrass.* Seeds cause giddiness in man and are fatal to poultry. **B. pur'gans,** B. ciliatus. **B. temulen'tus,** Lolium temulentum.

Bronchadenes, bronk-ad'en-ees (*bronchia, aden,* gland). Bronchial glands.

Bronchadenitis, bronk-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammation of bronchial glands.

Broncharctia, bronk-ark'te-ah (*bronchia, arcto,* to contract). Bronchiostenosis.

Bronchectasia, bronk-ek-tah'ze-ah. Bronchectasis.

Bronchectasis, bronk-ek'tas-is (*bronchia, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of bronchia.

Bronchelchosis, bronk-el-ko'sis (*bronchia, helkosis,* ulceration. Ulceration of bronchi.

Bronchemphraxis, bronk-em-fraks'is (*bronchia, emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction of bronchi.

Bronchi (bron'ke), **Bronchia** (bron'ke-ah) (pl. of **Bronchion**), **Bron'chiæ.** Two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from bifurcation of the trachea, carrying air into the lungs. For measurements of bronchia, see *Trachea.* The Latins used the term *Bronchus* for the whole trachea; its ramifications, *Bronchia.* Term also applied to spongy bodies of ethmoid bone. **B., dilata'tion of,** the most common situations for dilated bronchia are the scapular, mammary, and lateral regions, of one side usually at a time.

Bronchiadenoscirrhus, bronk-e-ad-en-o-skir'rus (*bronchia, aden,* gland, *skirrhos*). Scirrhus of bronchial glands.

Bronchiæ, bron'ke-e. See *Bronchi.*

Bronchial, bron'ke-al. Relating to bronchia. **B. ar'teries,** generally two in number, one going to each lung, arising from thoracic aorta, and accompanying the bronchia in all their ramifications. **B. asth'ma,** asthma with bronchial symptoms. **B. breath'ing,** see *Murmur.* **B. cells,** see *Cellules, bronchic,* and *Pulmo.* **B. cough** generally accompanies bronchial respiration, and indicates obstruction to entrance of air into air-cells. **B. glands,** glands of Vesalius; numerous glands of ovoid shape, of reddish hue in infant, and subsequently brown and black, seated in course of the bronchia. They may be presumed to be affected by scrofulosis when, in addition to existence of tumors in the neck, percussion gives dull sound under upper and central part of the sternum, while there is no appreciable lesion of the lungs. **B. mus'cles,** unstriped muscles of bronchial tubes. **B. nerves,** nerves furnished from pneumogastric. **B. phthi'sis,** see *Phthisis, bronchial.* **B. plex'us,** pulmonary plexus. **B. respira'tion,** see *Murmur, respiratory.* **B. sep'tum,** spur or ridge projecting upward within the trachea at point of bifurcation. **B. sound,** sound of the air passing in and out the bronchia in respiration. **B. tubes,** see *Bronchi.* **B. veins** arise from last divisions of arteries of same name, and pass on right side, into vena azygos; on the left, into superior intercostal vein.

Bronchiarctia, bron-ke-ark'te-ah. Bronchiostenosis.

Bronchic, bron'kik. Bronchial.

Bronchiectasis, bron-ke-ek'tas-is (*bronchia, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of bronchial tube or tubes.

Bronchiitis, bron-ke-e'tis. Bronchitis.

Bronchio (bron'ke-o) or **Broncho,** bron'ko (*bronchos,* throat, windpipe). In composition, bronchia or bronchus.

Bronchiocatarrhus, bron-ke-o-kat-ar'rhus. Bronchial catarrh.

Bronchiole, bron'ke-ol (dim. of **Bronchium** or **Bronchus**). Minute bronchial tube; termination of bronchiæ.

Bronchiolitis, bron-ke-o-le'tis. Inflammation of bronchioles. **B. exudati'va,** inflammation of bronchioles, accompanied with tough fibrinous or adhesive sputa.

Bronchiopneumonia, bron-ke-o-nu-mo'ne-ah. Bronchopneumonia.

Bronchiorrhœ'a. Bronchorrhœa.

Bronchiorrhonchus, bron-ke-or-rhonk'us (*bronchio, rhonchos,* snoring sound). Bronchial râle.

Bronchiospasmus, bron-ke-o-spaz'mus (*bronchio, spasmos,* spasm). Spasmodic contraction of bronchial tubes.

Bronchiostenosis, bron-ke-o-sten-o'sis (*bronchio, stenosis,* contraction). Contraction or narrowness of bronchi.

Bronchismus, bron-kis'mus. Spasmodic contraction of bronchia, sometimes due to spinal paralysis.

Bronchitic, bron-kit'ik. Relating to bronchitis.

Bronchitis (bron-ke'tis) or **Bronchiitis,** bron-ke-e'-tis. Pulmonary catarrh; inflammation of lining membrane of bronchial tubes, always more or less present in cases of pulmonary catarrh, accompanied by cough, mucous expectoration, dyspnœa, and more or less uneasiness in breathing. Acute form is accompanied with all the signs of internal inflammation, and requires antiphlogistics, followed by revulsives; the chronic form, *Winter cough, Chronic catarrh,* may be confounded with phthisis, from which it is distinguished mainly by absence of hectic fever and of physical signs characteristic of latter, as well as by nature of expectoration, which is generally mucous, at times muco-purulent. When expectoration is little or none, bronchitis is said to be dry—dry catarrh; when fetid, the disease is fetid bronchitis. Plastic bronchitis is characterized by formation of solid or tubular concretions of exudation-matter within the bronchial tubes; see *Polypus oronchialis.* When bronchitis affects the smaller tubes, it is termed capillary bronchitis, and is often fatal to children; vesicular bronchitis is sometimes called vesicular pneumonia of children. Also catarrh. **B., asthen'ic,** peripneumonia notha, capillary bronchitis. **B., cap'illary,** see *Bronchitis.* **B., carbona'ceous,** see *Miner's asthma.* **B., catar'rhal,** bronchitis with muco-purulent discharge. **B., chron'ic,** see *Bronchitis.* **B., convul'sive,** pertussis. **B., croup'-ous,** polypus bronchialis; B. in which fibrinous casts of bronchial tubes exist. **B., dry,** B. with little, if any, mucous discharge or secretion. **B., exu'dative,** polypus bronchialis. **B., fet'id,** see *Bronchitis.* **B., fi'brinous,** B. crouposa. **B., mechan'ical,** inflammation of lining membrane of air-tubes, induced by inhalation of irritating particles. **B., mem'branous,** polypus bronchialis. **B., plas'tic,** polypus brachialis, bronchitis. **B., pot'ter's,** consumption, potter's. **B., pseudomem'branous,** B., fibrinous; polypus bronchialis. **B., pu'trid,** B., fetid; see *Bronchitis.* **B., suf'focative,** B., capillary. **B., sum'mer,** fever, hay. **B., vesic'ular,** see *Bronchitis.*

Bronchius, bron'ke-us. Sterno-thyroïdeus.

Bronchlemmitis, bronk-lem-me'tis (*broncho, lemma,* sheath, *itis*). Cynanche trachealis, polypus bronchialis, croupous bronchitis.

Broncho, bron'ko, in composition, see *Bronchio.*

Broncho-ægophony, bron'ko-e-gof'on-e. Ægobronchophony.

Broncho-alveolitis, bron'ko-al-ve-o-le'tis. Catarrhal pneumonia.

Bron'cho-blennorrhœ'a. Purulent form of bronchitis.

Bronchocace, bron-kok'as-e (*broncho, kakos,* faulty). Peripneumonia notha. **B. infan'tilis,** capillary bronchitis.

Bronchocatarrhus, bron-ko-kat-ar'rhus. Catarrh.

Broncho-cavernous respiration, bron'ko-kav'er-nus res-pir-a'shun. Sound heard in tuberculosis of the lungs when a cavity is included in consolidated structure.

Bronchocele, bron'ko-seel (*broncho, kele,* tumor). Inaccurate name for the affection, variously called Derbyshire neck, swelled neck, wen, and goitre. This is not a rupture, but an enlargement of the thyroid gland, common at base of lofty mountains in every part of the world. Iodine will generally occasion its absorption when case has not been of such duration as to have ended in a cartilaginous condition. Several varieties of bronchocele have been described—follicular, fibrous, amyloid, vascular, etc. Cysts in the thyroid gland are globular, tense, fluctuating tumors, containing glairy fluid of the gland, or serous or sanguineous fluid, or old grumous blood, constituting *cystic bronchocele.* Hernia of the trachea. **B., exophthal'mic,** exophthalmic goitre.

Bronchocephalitis, bron-ko-sef-al-e'tis (*broncho, kephale,* head). Whooping cough.

Bronchohæmorrhagia, bron-ko-hem-or-rha'je-ah. Hemorrhage of bronchial tubes.

Broncholemmitis, bron-ko-lem-me'tis. Cynanche trachealis; polypus bronchialis; croupous bronchitis.

Broncholith, bron'ko-lith (*broncho, lithos,* stone). Concretion in bronchial tube or gland.

Bronchomycosis, bron-ko-mik-o'sis (*broncho, mukes,* fungus). Presence or development of micro-organisms—mould fungi—in the bronchial tubes.

Bron'cho-œsophage'us. Unstriped muscular fibres passing from bronchus to œsophagus.

Bronchoparalysis, bron-ko-par-al'is-is. Asthma.

Bronchop'athy (*broncho, pathos,* disease). Disease of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchoph'onism or **Bronchophony,** bron-kof'o-ne (*broncho, phone,* voice). Resonance. **B., pectoril'oquous,** pectoriloquy. **B., strong,** pectoriloquy.

Bronchophthisis, bron-ko-te'sis. Tuberculosis of the lungs, accompanied with ulceration of bronchial tubes.

Bronchoplastic, bron-ko-plas'tik (*broncho, plasso,* to form). Epithet given to operation for closing fistulæ in the trachea. The operation is called *Bron'choplasty.*

Bronchopleurisy, bron-ko-plu'ris-e. Bronchitis complicated with pleurisy.

Bronchopleuropneumonia, bron-ko-plu-ro-nu-mo'ne-ah. Bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia associated in the same individual.

Bronchopneumonia (bron-ko-nu-mo'ne-ah) or **Bronchiopneumo'nia.** Catarrhal pneumonia; inflammation of the bronchia and lungs. **B. caseo'sa,** bronchopneumonia with cheesy exudation. **B. indurati'va,** the same disease, with thickening or deposit in the connective tissue. **B. syphilit'ica,** syphilitic inflammation of lungs and bronchia. **B. tuberculo'sa,** tubercular inflammation of lungs and bronchia.

Bronchopneumonitis, bron-ko-nu-mon-e'tis. Bronchopneumonia.

Bronchopul'monary. Relating to the bronchial tubes and lungs.

Bronchorrhæmia, bron-kor-re'me-ah (*broncho, haima,* blood). Bronchorrhagia.

Bronchorrhagia, bron-kor-rhaj'e-ah (*broncho, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from or into the bronchial tubes.

Bronchorrhœa, bron-kor-rhe'ah (*broncho, rheo,* to flow). Pulmonary blennorrhagia. Increased secretion of mucus from air-passages, accompanied or not by inflammation; gleet, as it were, of the pulmonary mucous membrane. **B. acu'ta,** chronic bronchitis. **B., fet'id,** see *Breath.* **B. sero'sa,** B. attended with serous discharge; *pituitous catarrh.*

Bronchorrhoncus, bron-kor-rhon'kus. Bronchial râle.

Bronchostasis, bron-kos'tas-is (*broncho, stasis,* stagnation). Bronchitis.

Bronchostenia (bron-ko-sten'e-ah) or **Bronchostenosis** (*broncho, stenos,* narrow). Contraction or narrowness of bronchial tubes.

Bronchotome, bron'ko-tome (*broncho, tome,* incision). Lancet with blunt and rounded point, mounted on a handle and fitted to the canula, which passes in along with it, and is allowed to remain in the opening made in the trachea in bronchotomy or tracheotomy. Knife for opening bronchial tubes in post-mortem examination.

Bronchotomy, bron-kot'o-me (same etymon). Operation of opening the trachea (*Tracheotomy*), larynx (*Laryngotomy*), both (*Tracheolaryngotomy*), to extract foreign bodies or permit passage of air to the lungs.

Bronchovesicular respiration, bron-ko-ves-ik'u-lar res-pir-a'shun. See *Respiration.*

Bronchus, bron'kus. See *Bronchia, Pharynx, Trachea.*

Bronzed (bronzd) **skin.** Addison's disease; see *Capsule, renal.* **B. s. disease,** see *Capsule, renal.*

Brood-cells. Cells having other cells contained within them.

Brook'lime. Veronica beccabunga.

Broom. Sophora tinctoria, Spartium scoparium. **B., but'cher's,** ruscus. **B. clo'ver,** Sophora tinctoria. **B. corn,** Sorghum vulgare. **B., in'digo,** Sophora tinctoria. **B. pine,** Pinus australis. **B. rape of Virgin'ia,** Orobanche Virginiana. **B., Span'ish,** Spartium junceum. **B., yellow,** Sophora tinctoria.

Brosimum alicastrum, bro'sim-um al-ik-as'trum. Bread-nut tree from Jamaica. **B. galactoden'dron,** cow-tree, indigenous in S. America.

Bro'sis. Eating.

Broth. Weak decoction of meat, to which condiments may be added. Stronger decoction, with various modifications, constitutes soup. **B., chick'en,** see *Chicken.* **B., egg,** see *Ovum.* **B., mut'ton,** see *Mutton.* **B., veal,** see *Veal tea.*

Brother, uterine, bruth'ur u'ter-in. Product of a twin conception. See *Uterine.*

Brousnika. Vaccinium vitis idæa.

Broussaist, broos'sa-ist. Believer in physiological and pathological opinions of Broussais. System was called *Broussaism,* or the *Physiological Doctrine,* in which excitability of gastro-intestinal mucous membrane was given much prominence.

Broussonetia tinctoria, bru-son-et'e-ah tink-to're-ah. Species of moraceous trees of W. Indies and S. America, fruit of which is used in bronchitis.

Brow. Ridge over orbit; front; acetabulum. **B. ache** or **pang,** facial or supraorbital neuralgia, hemicrania; when of malarial origin, it is called *brow ague.* **B. presenta'tion,** position of fœtus in which the brow presents. **B. shin'gles,** see *Herpes.*

Brown mix'ture. Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita.

Brown'ea coccin'ea. Tree of Venezuela, decoction of leaves of which is used in hemorrhoids.

Brown'ian, or **Browno'nian,** or **Bruno'nian.** Relating to system or opinions of Dr. John Brown, who attributed all morbid conditions to disordered excitability. **B. mo'tion** or **move'ments,** see *Motion.*

Brown'ism, or **Bru'nonism,** or **Bruno'nianism.** Doctrines of Dr. John Brown. See *Brownian.*

Brown'ist, Browno'nian, or **Bruno'nian.** Follower of system of Brown. See *Brownian.*

Brown-Se'quard's disease or **paral'ysis.** Hemiparaplegia, with hemianæsthesia of the opposite side. **B.-S.'s elix'ir,** preparation made from testicular juice, presumed to have invigorating powers in restoring the enfeebled vital powers.

Brucea antidysenterica (bru'se-ah an-te-dis-en-ter'ik-ah) or **ferrugin'ea** (after Bruce, Abyssinian traveller). Systematic name of plant whence was obtained false angustura or false cusparia bark.

Bruch, ag'gregate glands or fol'licles of. Trachoma glands of Henle. Lymph-follicles in conjunctiva, similar in morphology to glands of Peyer. **B., mem'brane of,** innermost layer of choroid coat of the eye.

Brucia (bru'se-ah) or **Brucine,** bru'seen. $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. Organic, salifiable alkaloid in false angustura (Brucea antidysenterica), and obtained from strychnos; pearly white; crystallizes in oblique prisms with parallelogrammatic base; very bitter, slightly acrid, and styptic; somewhat soluble in water, but more so in

alcohol. Brucia is a less active poison than strychnia; may be used as substitute for it and for extract of nux vomica. Dose, half a grain. It is also a local anæsthetic.

Brücke, muscle of. Ciliary muscle.

Bruf'falo. Follicular lumps or tumors of hard palate of new-born children in Egypt.

Bruise. Contusion.

Bruise'root. Stylophorum diphyllum.

Bruise'wort. Bellis saponaria.

Bruit, bru-e (F., noise). Sound heard on percussion or auscultation. Some of the chief *bruits* are the following, which, although French in nomenclature, have been accepted in lieu of any English equivalents: **B., aneuris'mal,** thrill heard upon listening over an aneurismal tumor. **B. de clapotement** (F.), splashing sound heard over organ or cavity containing gas or liquid. **B. de claquement** (F., clacking sound), produced by bringing valves together, as auriculo-ventricular valves, during contraction of ventricles. **B. du cœur** (F.), sound of beating of heart. **B. du cœur fœtal** (F., sound of the fœtal heart), pulsations of the fœtal heart heard in auscultation in latter half of utero-gestation. **B. de cuir neuf** (F., sound of new leather) or **B. de craquement** (F., sound of crackling), sound produced by friction of pericardium when dried and roughened by inflammation. **B. de diable** (F., sound of the *diable* or humming-top), venous hum. High degree of bruit de soufflet, heard on auscultating the arteries or veins—probably the latter—of the neck in chlorosis; denoting impoverished state of blood. **B. de frottement** (sound of friction), sound produced by rubbing of lung against parietes of chest during inspiration and expiration; distinctly heard in pleuritis, when pleura has become roughened. *Friction sounds, Rubbing sounds, To-and-fro sounds* are also heard in pericarditis and peritonitis; may be produced in the situation of any of the organs contained in the abdominal cavity, or of morbid growth developed there, independent of acute inflammation. **B. de frou-frou** (F.), sound like rustling of silk. **B. métallique,** metallic sound. **B. de mouche** (F., fly-sound), sound analogous to *bruit de diable,* from buzzing heard on auscultating the neck in chlorotic cases. **B. de moulin** (F., water-wheel sound), friction sound heard in some cardiac affections, mixed with gurgling and splashing. **B. musculaire** (F., muscular sound), sound accompanying first sound of heart; called also *Bruit rotatoire,* being thought to resemble rumbling of distant wheels. **B. placentaire** (F., placental bellows sound), heard on auscultation over placenta in pregnancy. **B. de pot félé** (F., sound of cracked vessel), *Cracked-pot sound,* sound heard on percussion when cavern in lungs is filled with air and has a narrow outlet. **B. respiratoire** (F.), murmur, respiratory. **B. rotatoire** (F.), see *Bruit musculaire.* **B. de scie** (F.), sawing sound. **B. de souffle** (F.), bruit de soufflet; B. de diable. **B. de souffle placentaire** or **utérin,** bruit placentaire. **B. de soufflet** (F., bellows sound, blowing sound), sound like that of bellows, heard occasionally by ear applied to the chest during contraction of the ventricles, auricles, or large arteries. It coexists with affections of the heart, but is heard also without disease of that organ—whenever, indeed, an artery is compressed. *Encephalic bellows sound* is heard on applying the ear to the occiput or to the top of the head, and indicates turgescence of vessels or inflammation. When such turgescence exists the vessels are compressed, and compression gives rise to the sound in question. See *Bellows sound.* **B. de taffetas** (F.), respiratory sound like that caused by tearing of piece of taffeta, indicating hepatization of lung, limited to the surface in pneumonia. **B. tympanique** (tympanic sound), clear sound afforded by percussing the stomach and intestines when containing air. **B. u'térin,** B. placentaire. **B. vésiculaire,** murmur, respiratory.

Brunella vulgaris, bru-nel'lah vul-gah'ris. Self-heal, heal-all; indigenous; bitter tonic.

Brunfelsia (brun-fel'se-ah) (after O. Brunfels, botanist of Metz) **unifio'ra.** Scrophulariaceous plant of Brazil, emeto-cathartic and emmenagogue.

Brun'ner's or **Brunn's glands.** *Solitary glands* or *follicles, Second pancreas.* Compound muciparous follicles, seated between mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, along the two curvatures of that organ, and in the duodenum; discovery generally attributed to Brunn or Brunner, although he restricted the term solitary glands to glands of the duodenum.

Brunonian, bru-no'ne-an. Brownian.

Brunonianism, bru-no'ne-an-izm. Brownism.

Brus'cus. Ruscus.

Brush, elec'tric, metallic electrode for localized electrization, as in neuralgia. **B., stom'ach,** brush to be passed down the œsophagus into the stomach as a stimulant and to remove mucus. See *Excutia ventriculi.*

Brush-burn. Contused wound produced by violent friction.

Bruta, bru'tah. Juniperus sabina.

Brutia, bru'she-ah. Thick pitch from Brutia, in Italy, from which was obtained *Oleum picinum.* Also instinct.

Bruxanel'li. Malabar tree, bark and leaves of which are astringent, diuretic, and anthelmintic.

Brycetus (bris'e-tus) or **Brychetos** (*brucho,* to grind the teeth). Cold, algid, as cold stage of fever.

Brychethmus (brik-eth'mus) or **Bryg'mos.** Grinding the teeth; brygma; rugitus.

Brychetus (brik-et'us) or **Bryg'mus.** See *Algidus.*

Brygma (brig'mah) or **Bryg'mus.** Grinding of teeth; common symptom, in children, of gastric or other derangement.

Bryoidin, bri-oid'in. Bitter substance from elemi.

Bryone, bri'o-ne. Bryonia alba.

Bryonia, bri-o'ne-ah (*bruo,* to bud forth) (Ph. U. S.). Root of Bryonia alba and B. dioica. **B. Africa'na,** African bryony; South African plant, in form of decoction acting as emetic, cathartic, and diuretic; used in cutaneous diseases, dropsy, and syphilis. **B. al'ba,** bryony, white bryony; ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Root is large and succulent, and has acrid, bitter taste; drastic cathartic, and also employed in whooping cough; externally applied, in cataplasm, in gout. When repeatedly washed, good starch is obtained from it. Its active bitter principle, a glucoside, is called *bryonine;* it has been employed as an active hydragogue cathartic in dropsy. *Bryonidine* is another alkaloid derived from Bryonia. **B. America'na** grows in W. Indies; properties same as B. alba. **B. dioi'ca,** red bryony, emeto-cathartic; locally, vesicant; used internally in dropsy and whooping cough. **B. epigæ'a,** species growing in India, used as anthelmintic, and in dysentery and syphilis. **B. Madera-spata'na,** diaphoretic and diuretic, used in cholera, gonorrhœa, calculous affections, etc. **B. Mechoacan'na ni'gricans,** Convolvulus jalapa. **B. ni'gra,** Tamus communis. **B. Peruvia'na,** Convolvulus angulatus. **B. rostra'ta,** root of this plant, growing in Java, is expectorant and refrigerant. **B. variega'ta,** Mexican; root is drastic and cathartic.

Bryonine, bry'on-een. $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$. Very bitter glucoside from Byronia alba and B. dioica, bitter; styptic and vesicant. Internally, used in pleurisy, pleuro-pneumonia, and acute rheumatism.

Bryony, bre'on-e. Bryonia alba. **B., black,** Tamus communis. **B., red,** B. dioica. **B., white,** Bryonia alba. **B., wild,** Sycios angulatus.

Bryophyllum (bre-o-fil'lum) **calyci'num.** Shrub of S. Africa, Europe, and America, leaves of which are sedative and refrigerant.

Bryoplastic, bry-o-plas'tik (*bruon,* mass, *plasso,* to form). Forming growths like excrescences, from parasites, micro-organisms, accretion, or other cause.

Bryton, bre'ton. Cerevisia.

Bu (**Bou,** abbr. of **Bous,** ox). In composition, excess, greatness; hence, bulimus, buphthalmia, etc.

Buanthropia, bu-an-thro'pe-ah (*bu, anthropos,* man). Hallucination that a person is an ox.

Bubastecordium, bu-bas-te-kor'de-um. Artemisia vulgaris.

Bub'ble fe'ver. Pemphigus.

Bube, bu'be. Pustule.

Bubo, bu'bo. Formerly the groin; inguen or inguinal glands; swelling or inflammation of these parts, bubonadenitis; inflammatory tumor seated in the groin or axilla. The term is now applied to three forms of inguinal tumor: 1. Simple or sympathetic bubo, independent of any virus in the economy. 2. Venereal bubo, occasioned by venereal virus, adenopathy, indurated bubo, suppurating bubo. 3. Pestilential or malignant bubo. **B., creep'ing,** serpiginous bubo which has ulcerated and spread in serpiginous form to adjoining parts. **B., gonorrhœ'al,** see *Bubo.* **B., idiopath'ic,** primary bubo. **B., in'dolent,** chronic, painless, hard indurations of one or more inguinal glands, accompanying indurated chancre. Multiple indolent bubo is similar induration of first row of inguinal glands only. **B., in'durated,** see *Bubo.* **B., malig'nant,** see *Bubo.* **B., parot'id,** cynanche parotidæa or mumps. **B., pestilen'tial,** see *Bubo.* **B., pri'mary** or **prim'itive,** enlargement and suppuration of one or more inguinal glands, not preceded by any other more common forms of venereal disease, nor by any other syphilitic symptom. **B., scrof'ulous,** swelling of gland, as in groin, from scrofulous condition. **B., specif'ic,** syphilitic bubo. **B., stru'mous,** B., scrofulous. **B., sup'purating,** see *Bubo.* **B., sympathet'ic,** swelling of gland, as in the groin, from irritation or injury. **B., syphilit'ic** or **vene'real,** venereal bubo. **B., vir'ulent,** produced by inoculating with virus of chancre, exists only in chancroid.

Bu'bon (*boubon*, groin) The groin. Bubo.

Bu'bon gal'banum. *Long-leaved* or *Lovage-leaved galbanum,* ord. Umbelliferæ. South African plant, wild celery, diuretic; decoction of leaves is given in dropsy and gravel. Galbanum is gummi-resinous juice; odor is fetid, taste bitter and acrid; it forms emulsion when triturated with water; antispasmodic and expectorant; externally applied as cataplasm. **B. gummif'erum,** see *Ammoniac gum.* **B. Macedon'icum,** *Macedonian parsley;* properties are similar to those of common parsley, but weaker.

Bubona, bu-bo'nah. Nipple.

Bubonadenitis, bu-bon-ad-en-e'tis. Bubo; inflammation of inguinal glands.

Bubonalgia, bu-bon-al'je-ah (*bubon, algos,* pain). Pain in the groin.

Bubonium, bu-bo'ne-um. *Golden starwort,* the plant, *Aster atticus,* formerly used in diseases of the groin.

Bubonocele, bu-bon'o-seel-e (Eng. bu-bon'o-seel) (*bubon, kele,* tumor). *Inguinal hernia, Rupture of the groin;* hernia limited to the groin. When it has descended to the scrotum it is called *Oscheocele, scrotal hernia.* The rupture passes through the abdominal ring, and, from greater size of opening in the male, is more frequent in that sex.

Bubononcus, bu-bon-on'kus (*bubon, onkos,* swelling). Bubo; swelling of the groin.

Bubonop'anus. Bubo.

Bubonorrhexis (bu-bon-or-reks'is) or **Bubonorhex'is** (*bubon, rhexis,* rupture). Bubonocele, accompanied with division of the peritoneum; or, in other words, devoid of sac.

Bubonulus (bu-bon'ul-us) or **Bubunculus,** bu-bun'ku-lus (dim. of **Bubo**). Painful swelling of lymphatics of the penis, occasional accompaniment of gonorrhœa.

Bubophthalmia, bube-of-thal'me-ah. Buphthalmia.

Bucca, buk'kah. Cheek and hollow of cheek; vulva.

Buccal, buk'kal. Concerning mouth or cheek. **B. ar'tery** arises from internal maxillary or some of its branches, as deep anterior temporal or alveolar. It is distributed to buccinator muscle and buccal membrane. **B. glands,** mucous follicles in the buccal membrane. Those near molar teeth are called *Molar glands,* and secrete a viscid humor, mixing with saliva and lubricating the mouth. **B. mem'brane,** mucous membrane lining interior of the mouth. **B. nerve,** buccinator nerve, is given off by inferior maxillary, and sends branches to the cheek, especially the buccinator muscle. **B. vein** follows the course of the artery.

Buccea, buk'se-ah. Nasal polypus, because believed to procced from the mouth. Mouthful.

Buccella, buk-sel'lah (dim. of **Buccea,** morsel). Bolus.

Buccellatio, buk-sel-lah'she-o. Mode of arresting hemorrhage by applying pledget of lint to bleeding vessel.

Buccina, buk-se'nah (*buccina,* trumpet). Turbinated bones.

Buccina'to-la'bial. Combination of orbicularis oris and buccinator muscles.

Buccinator, buk-sin-a'tor (*buccino,* to sound a trumpet). Muscle situate in substance of the cheeks, extending between posterior portions of alveolar arches of the jaws and the commissure of the lips, which it draws backward. It assists in mastication by pushing the food back toward the teeth; if the cheeks be distended by air, its contraction forces the air out.

Bucco, buk'ko. Wide-mouthed. In composition, mouth or cheek. Diosma crenata.

Bucco-labial (buk'ko-la'be-al) **mus'cle.** Anterior portion of buccinator. **B.-l. nerve,** buccal nerve.

Bucco-pharyngeal, buk-ko-far-in-je'al. Belonging to mouth and pharynx. The *B.-p. aponeurosis* or *Intermaxillary ligament* extends from internal ala of pterygoid process to posterior part of lower alveolar arch, affording attachment to buccinator and constrictor pharyngis superior muscles. **B.-p. fas'cia,** fascia covering buccinator muscle. **B.-p. mus'cle,** portion of superior constrictor pharyngis muscle from pterygo-maxillary ligament.

Bucco-pharyngeus, buk'ko-far-in-je'us. Bucco-pharyngeal.

Buccula, buk'ku-lah (dim. of **Bucca**). Small mouth; fleshy part beneath the chin.

Bucelatio, bu-sel-ah'she-o. Buccellatio.

Buceras, bu'ser-as. Trigonella fœnum. **B. fœ'num Græ'cum,** Trigonella fœnum Græcum.

Buchan'an's opera'tion. See *Lithotomy.*

Buchin'ha. Fruit of Luffa purgans; drastic.

Buchu, bu'ku. Diosma crenata. **B. fo'lia,** Diosma crenata. **B. leaves,** Diosma crenata.

Buck'bean. Menyanthes trifoliata. **B., Amer'ican,** Menyanthes verna.

Buckberry, buk'ber-re. Vaccinium stamineum.

Buckbrake, buk'brak. Osmunda regalis.

Bucket fever, buk'et fe'ver. Dengue.

Buck'eye. Æsculus hippocastanum.

Buckho, buk'ho. Diosma crenata.

Buck'horn. Osmunda regalis.

Buckthorn, buk'thorn. Rhamnus catharticus; Rhamnus frangula. **B., Califor'nia,** Rhamnus purshiana. **B., pur'ging,** Rhamnus catharticus.

Bucku, buk'u. Diosma crenata.

Buck'wheat. Polygonum fagopyrum. **B. plant, east'ern,** Polygonum divaricatum.

Bucnemia (buk-na'me-ah) or **Boucne'mia** (*bu, kneme,* leg). Elephantiasis. **B. Ind'ica,** elephantiasis. **B. sparganot'ica,** phlegmasia dolens. **B. trop'ica,** elephantiasis.

Buc'ton. Hymen.

Bud'ding germina'tion. Growth by buds on cells; gemmation.

Buecphlysis, bu-ek'flis-is (*bous,* ox, *ekphluo,* to boil up). Cow-pox.

Bue'na magnifo'lia. Tree of S. America, order Rubiaceæ; form of cinchona.

Buff, inflam'matory. Corium phlogisticum.

Buf'fer ac'cidents. Contusion and severe internal injury of the abdomen and its viscera by tight jamming between the buffers of railway cars.

Buff'y coat. Corium phlogisticum.

Bugantia, bu-gan'she-ah. Chilblain.

Bug'bane. Cimicifuga.

Buggery, bug'ger-e. Sodomy; said to have been introduced by Bulgarians, Bulgari, Bugari, or Bugeri; hence the name. Carnal copulation against nature, as of man or woman with an animal, or man with

man, or man unnaturally with woman. One who permits such an act on him is called a *Pathic.*

Buginarium, bu-jin-ah're-um. Gelatin or glycerin bougie, medicated.

Bugle, bu'gl (*bugulus*). Prunella. **B., com'mon**, Ajuga reptans. **B., water**, Lycopus Virginicus. **B. weed**, lycopus.

Bugloss (bu'glos), **dy'er's.** Anchusa tinctoria. **B., gar'den**, Anchusa officinalis. **B., up'right**, ajuga.

Buglossa, bu-glos-sah (*bous*, ox, *glossa*, tongue, from resemblance of its leaves). Anchusa officinalis.

Buglossum angustifolium majus, bu-glos'sum angus-te-fo'le-um ma'jus (*bouglosson*, ox-tongue). Anchusa officinalis. **B. latifo'lium**, Borago officinalis. **B. sati'vum**, Anchusa officinalis. **B. sylves'tris**, Anchusa officinalis. **B. tincto'rum**, Anchusa tinctoria. **B. ve'rum**, boracic acid, **B. vulga're ma'jus**, Anchusa officinalis.

Bugula, bu'gu-lah. Ajuga. **B. chamæ'pitys**, Teucrium chamæpitys. **B. pyramida'lis**, Ajuga. **B. rep'tans**, Ajuga reptans.

Buiatrica, bu-e-at'rik-ah (*bous*, ox, *iatreia*, medication). Therapeutics of diseases of cattle.

Bulam (bu-lam') **fe'ver.** Yellow fever.

Bulama (bu-lam'ah) **boil.** Boil, observed in island of Bulama, west coast of Africa, produced by larva or grub of an insect.

Bulata, bul-at'ah. Substance analogous to guttapercha, from Sapota Mülleri, or bullet-tree, in Dutch Guiana.

Bulb. Name given to different parts resembling in shape bulbous roots. The bulb of the aorta is the great sinus of the aorta; bulb or root of hair is the part whence hair originates; bulb of the urethra is the dilated portion formed by the commencement of the corpus spongiosum; the bulb of the corpus cavernosum is the enlarged portion at the root; the globe of the eye is also called the bulb. **B., arte'rial**, anterior part of embryonic heart. **B., aud'itory**, cochlea and membranous labyrinth together. **B., brach'ial**, enlargement of spinal cord in the neck at origin of brachial plexus. **B. of cor'pus caverno'sum** and **c. spongio'sum**, see *Bulb.* **B., dent'al**, pulp of tooth. **B. of eye**, see *Eye.* **B. of female**, bulbus vestibuli. **B., for'nix**, corpus albicans. **B-s, four**, corpora quadrigemina. **B. of hair**, see *Hair.* **B. of ju'gular vein**, expansion existing near point of origin of external jugular vein. **B., Krause's**, see *Krause's end-bulbs.* **B., olfac'tory**, see *Olfactory nerves.* **B. of o'vary**, bulb-shaped mass of veins at the hilus. **B. paral'ysis**, paralysis from lesion of medulla oblongata. **B., rachid'ian**, medulla oblongata. **B. of spi'nal mar'row**, medulla oblongata. **B. of the throat**, tonsil. **B. of the ure'thra**, see *Urethra.* **B. of the vagi'na**, bulbus vestibuli. **B. of vest'ibule**, bulbus vestibuli.

Bul'bar. Relating to the eyeball and rachidian bulb, or medulla oblongata. **B. ar'teries**, branches of anterior spinal artery to medulla oblongata. **B. disease** or **paral'ysis**, paralysis from causes seated in medulla oblongata, as disintegration of the nuclei; term applied to *labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis*, a form of progressive paralysis of facial muscles of tongue, lips, and larynx of both sides. **B. myeli'tis**, see *Myelitis.*

Bulbi (bul'be) (pl. of **Bulbus**) **for'nicis.** Mammillary tubercles. **B. prio'rum cru'rum for'nicis**, mammillary tubercles. **B. vestib'uli**, glands of Bartholini.

Bulbiparous, bulb-ip'ar-us. Gem- or germ-producing; gemmiparous.

Bulbocastanum, bul-bo-kast'an-um. Bunium bulbocastanum.

Bulbo-cavernosus, bul-bo-kav-er-no'sus. Accelerator urinæ, constrictor cunni.

Bulbo-cavernous (bul-bo-kav'urn-us) **glands.** Cowper's glands.

Bulbocodium bul-bo-kod'e-um. Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

Bulbonach, bul'bon-ak. Lunaria rediviva.

Bulborrhexis, bul-bor-rheks'is (*bulbus*, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the eyeball.

Bul'bo-ure'thral glands. Cowper's glands.

Bul'bo-urethra'lis. Accelerator urinæ.

Bul'bus. Bulb; eyeball. **B. agres'tis**, Colchicum autumnale. **B. arterio'sus**, anterior of three compartments in rudimentary condition of heart, dividing afterward into aorta and pulmonary artery; see *Bulb.* **B. cine'reus**, olfactory bulb. **B. cor'nu poste'rius**, bulbous prominence on posterior horn of lateral ventricle of brain. **B. cor'poris caverno'si**, bulb of corpus cavernosum. **B. cri'nis**, hair-bulb. **B. for'nicis**, corpus albicans. **B. glandulo'sus**, proventriculus. **B. medul'læ spina'lis**, medulla oblongata. **B. oc'uli**, eyeball. **B. olfacto'rius**, see *Olfactory nerves.* **B. pi'li**, see *Hair.* **B. rachid'icus**, see *Medulla oblongata.* **B. scil'læ**, bulb of squills. **B. ure'thræ**, bulb of urethra. **B. vagi'næ**, bulbus vestibuli. **B. ve'næ jugula'ris**, bulb of jugular vein. **B. vestib'uli**, bulb or semibulb of the female or of the vagina; close-packed plexus of intricately anastomosing veins, enclosed in fibrous investment, occupying space between vestibule of vagina and rami of pubic arch on each side; analogue of male bulb. **B. vomito'rius**, *Musk-grape flower*, *Hyacinthus muscari;* emetic and diuretic.

Bule'sis (*boulesis*, will). Will or power of will.

Bulga, bul'gah. Vulva, uterus.

Bulimia, bu-lim'e-ah. Boulimia.

Bulimic, bu-lim'ik. Relating to boulimia.

Bul'imy. Boulimia.

Bulithos, bu'lith-os (*bous*, ox, *lithos*, stone). Bezoar found in kidneys, gall-bladder, or urinary bladder of the ox or cow.

Bulla, bull'ah. Bleb. Portion of cuticle detached from the skin by interposition of serous or seropurulent fluid; pemphigus; hydatid. **B. ethmoïda'lis**, elevation of ethmoid cells in middle meatus of nose. **B. hæmorrhag'ica**, blood-blister, purpura. **B. syphilit'ica**, bullar syphilitic skin disease.

Bullæ, bull'e (pl. of **Bulla**). Class of skin diseases having bullæ. **B., com'pound**, bulla with two or more chambers, from coalescence of adjacent vesicles. **B. rotun'dæ cervi'cis u'teri**, nabothi glandulæ.

Bullate, bull'ate. Pertaining to bullæ.

Bull'dog. See *Tabanus.* **B. for'ceps**, spring forceps for arresting hemorrhage.

Bul'let for'ceps. Forceps for extraction of a bullet from a wound. **B. probe**, probe for detection of location of a bullet. **B. f., Nélaton's**, see *Nélaton.*

Bull'fists. Lycoperdon.

Bull'ock's blood. Given in pill in anæmia, phthisis pulmonalis, and other diseases of debility. **B.'s eye**, Sempervivum tectorum.

Bull'ous. Relating to bulla or bleb.

Bullula, bull'u-lah (dim. of **Bulla**). Small vesicle or bleb.

Bumamma, bu-mam'mah (*bu*, intensive, *mamma*, breast). Excessively large mammary gland.

Bumelia, bu-mel'e-ah. Fraxinus excelsior.

Buna, bu'nah. Coffee plant; Coffea Arabica.

Bunch. Hunch.

Bunch'backed. See *Hunch.*

Bunchosia lanceolata, bun-ko'se-ah lan-se-o-lat'ah. Plant of Mexico; bark of root is astringent.

Bun'dle of Lenhos'sek. Ascending root of pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves. **B., prim'itive**, muscular fibre. **B., res'piratory**, B. of Lenhossek. **B. of Vicq d'Azyr**, fibres of white nervous matter in the thalamus opticus.

Bundu or **Bun'dou.** Ordeal poison of the Gaboon; substance analogous to strychnia, from apocynaceous plant of W. Africa, by some considered identical with akasja.

Bunias, bu'ne-as. Brassica napus.

Bunioid, bu'ne-oid. Napiform; like a turnip, as scirrhus.

Bunion, bun'yun (*bounos*, eminence). Enlargement and inflammation of bursa mucosa at inside of ball of great toe.

Bunium (bu'ne-um) **bulbocast'anum.** Ord. Umbelliferæ; systematic name of plant whose tuberous root, *agriocastanum*, *pignut*, *earthnut*, *hawknut*, *kippernut*, is eaten raw or roasted. **B. car'vi**, carum.

Bunnian, bun'yan. Bunyon.

Bunsen's double-cell bat'tery. Constant battery, in which carbon, amalgamated zinc, diluted sulphuric acid, and nitric acid are the component parts.

Bun'weed. Senecio Jacobæa.

Bunyon, bun'yun. Bunion.

Buophthalmia, bu-of-thal'me-ah. Buphthalmia.

Bupeina, bu-pi'nah (*bu, peina,* hunger). Boulimia.

Buphagous, bu'fag-us (*bu,* intensive, *phago,* to eat). Beef-eating; having excessive appetite.

Buphlysis, bu'flis-is. Buecphlysis.

Buphthal'mi her'ba. Anthemis tinctoria.

Buphthalmia (boof-thal'me-ah), **Buophthal'mia,** or **Bouphthal'mos** (*bu, ophthalmos,* eye, Ox-eye). First stage of hydrophthalmia; turgescence of vitreous humor, which, pushing the iris forward, forms around the crystalline a sort of border.

Buphthalmum creticum, boof-thal'mum kre'tik-um. Anthemis pyrethrum. **B. ma'jus,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Buphthalmus, boof-thal'mus. Buphthalmia, hydrophthalmia; Sempervivum tectorum.

Bupina, bu-pe'nah (*bu, peina,* hunger). Boulimia.

Bupleuroï'des. Bupleurum rotundifolium.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, bu-plu'rum ro-tun-defo'le-um (*bu, pleuron,* rib; leaves having large ribs). Round-leaved hare's ear. Ord. Umbelliferæ. Herb and seeds are aromatic.

Bur. Burdock. Lobe of ear. Pancreas of calf.

Burcquism, burk'izm. Metallotherapy.

Burdach, columns of. Columns of Gall.

Bur'dock. Arctium lappa. **B., les'ser,** xanthium.

B., prai'rie, Silphium terebinthaceum.

Burdwan fever. Malarial fever in Bengal.

Burette, bu-ret'. Glass tube for measuring liquids.

Burgundy pitch, bur'gun-de. Pix Burgundica.

Burial alive, ber'e-al a-live'. Zoothapsis.

Bu'ris. Hernia with scirrhus; scirrhus only.

Burke, burk. To take away life by suffocation, as by closing the nose and mouth, preventing costal and abdominal breathing; called from a wretch who, in 1829, in Edinburgh, procured subjects for dissection in that way, for which offence he was executed.

Burk'ing. See *Burke.*

Bur'mah boil. Furunculous endemic of Burmah.

Burmese (bur-meze') **ring'worm.** Tinea imbricata.

Burn (Sax. beþnan or byþnan, to burn). Injury produced by action of too great heat. Burns have been divided into simple burns, or those of first degree, *Dermatitis ambustionis erythematosa,*, chiefly producing rubefaction; those of second degree, or accompanied with vesication, *Dermatitis ambustionis bullosa;* and those of third degree, with destruction of parts affected, from involvement of papillary layer only to total destruction of tissues and charring of bone, *Dermatitis ambustionis escharotica.* **B., brush,** see *Brush-burn.*

Bur'net, Can'ada or great. Sanguisorba Canadensis.

Burnett's disinfecting liquid (bur-net''s dis-in-fekt'ing lik'wid) or **fluid.** Solution of zinc chloride, first used by Sir William Burnett for preserving timber, canvas, etc. from dry rot, mildew, etc., and afterward as antibromic and antiseptic, especially in case of dead bodies. The Ph. U. S. and Br. contain *liquor zinci chloridi,* made in the former by action of nitric and muriatic acid on zinc (in the latter an aqueous solution of chloride of zinc), distilled water and precipitated carbonate of zinc being added after evaporation.

Burn'ing. Disease mentioned by old historians, probably gonorrhœa and syphilis. **B. bush,** Euonymus purpureus. **B. of the feet,** beriberi.

Burns, lig'ament of. Falciform process of fascia lata.

Burnt alum. Dried alum. **B. holes,** variety of rupia in Ireland among children of the poor; noma; pemphigus gangrænosus; see *Rupia escharotica.* **B. sponge,** Spongia usta. **B. su'gar,** caramel.

Bu'row's operation. Flap plastic operation on the lip. **B.'s veins,** portal veins occupying place of urachus.

Burq'uism. Metallo-therapeutics.

Burr or **Burrh.** Rotacism.

Burrage, bur'raje. Borago officinalis.

Bur'reed, great. Sparganium ramosum.

Bursa, bur'sah (sac). See *Bursæ mucosæ.* Pouch or sac, especially synovial sac, *bursa mucosa* (which see), situate between bones and their coverings of muscles, tendons, or skin. Scrotum. **B. acromia'lis,** B. beneath deltoid muscle; also occasional b. over acromion. **B. ancone'i,** b. between olecranon and tendon of triceps extensor cubiti. **B. an'guli mandib'uli,** rare subcutaneous b. over angle of jaw. **B. a. ster'ni,** subcutaneous b. over angle between first and second pieces of sternum. **B. a. superio'ris scap'ulæ,** B. at upper angle of scapula, in serratus magnus or between it and insertion of levator anguli scapulæ. **B. anseri'na,** B. between expansion of semitendinosus, gracilis, and sartorius muscles and long internal lateral ligament. **B. bicip'itis,** B. surrounding tendon of long head of biceps in bicipital groove. **B. b. cru'ris** or **bicip'ito-fibula'ris,** B. between external lateral ligament of knee and tendon of biceps. **B. b. gastrocnemia'lis,** rare b. between sesamoid bone in external head of gastrocnemius muscle and tendon of biceps femoris or skin. **B., Boy'er's,** B. subhyoidea. **B. brachia'lis infraspina'ti,** B. between infraspinatus tendon and capsule of shoulder-joint. **B. calca'nea,** B. between tendo Achillis and back of calcaneum. **B., capit'ulo-ra'dial,** B. between head of radius and common tendon of extensors. **B. cap'sulæ oc'uli,** B. between capsule of Ténon and globe of eye. **B. carpi'na vola'ris,** B. between tendon of carpi ulnaris and pisiform bone. **B. circumflex'i pala'ti,** B. at point at which tendon of tensor palati turns around hamular process. **B., clavic'ular,** B. between clavicle and coracoid process of scapula. **B. coccyge'a,** B. between tip of coccyx and sphincter ani. **B. con'dyli exter'ni** and **inter'ni,** subcutaneous b-s over condyles of femur. **B. cor'acobrachia'lis,** B. between subscapularis and upper extremities of muscles arising from coracoid process. **B. c.-brachia'lis mi'nor,** B. under rare muscle of that name. **B. c.-clavicula'ris latera'lis,** B. between coracoid process and trapezoid ligament. **B. c.-c. me'dia,** B. between conoid and trapezoid ligaments. **B. coracoï'dea,** B. near base of coracoid process. **B. cor'dis,** pericardium. **B. cos'tæ pri'mæ,** B. between muscles of back and tuberosity of first rib. **B. cos'to-clavicula'ris,** B. within fibres of rhomboid ligament. **B. cri'cothy'ro-thyroï'dea,** B. between lateral lobes of thyroid body and crico-thyroid. **B. cubita'lis extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis bre'vis,** occasional b. over head of radius, beneath origin of extensor carpi radialis brevior and e. communis digitorum. **B. c. interos'sea** or **cu'bito-radia'lis,** B. ulno-radialis. **B. cuculla'ris,** B. trapezii. **B. deltoï'dea,** B. acromialis. **B. digas'trici ante'rior,** B. at point at which tendon of digastric muscle passes through fascia binding it to hyoid bone, or through stylo-hyoid muscle. **B. d. poste'rior,** B. between posterior belly of digastric and sterno-cleido-mastoid. **B. epicon'dyli,** rare b. between skin and external condyle of humerus. **B. epiplo'ica,** lesser peritoneal sac. **B. epitroch'leæ,** B. between skin and inner condyle of humerus. **B. extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis brevio'ris,** B. cubitalis extensoris. **B. e. c. ulna'ris,** B. beneath origin of extensor carpi ulnaris. **B. e. digito'rum pe'dis bre'vis,** B. under extensor brevis digitorum of foot. **B. e. hallu'cis bre'vis,** B. between tendon and head of first metacarpal bone. **B. fibula'ris,** B. bicipitis cruris. **B. flexo'ris car'pi ulna'ris,** B. carpina volaris. **B. f. digito'rum subli'mis,** rare b. in tendon of origin of flexor digitorum sublimis, or between it and pronator radii teres. **B. fos'sæ infraclavicula'ris,** B. between two layers of coraco-clavicular fascia in front of coracoid process. **B. fronta'lis,** B. over frontal eminences. **B. ga'leæ cap'itis,** B. between aponeurosis of occipito-frontalis and pericranium, over occipital protuberance. **B. gastrocnemia'lis exter'na** or **latera'lis,** occasional b. between outer head of gastrocnemius muscle and capsule. **B. g. inter'na** or **media'lis,** or **gastrocne'mii inter'ni,** B. between inner head of gastrocnemius

and semimembranosus, behind inner condyle. **B. gemel'li superio'ris,** B. pyriformis. **B. gemello'rum,** rare b. between gemelli muscles and capsule of hip-joint. **B. genua'lis ante'rior,** B. anserina. **B. g. latera'lis exter'na** or **latera'lis exter'na ante'rior,** B. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ. **B. g. l. e. infe'rior,** B. bicipitis cruris. **B. g. l. e. supe'rior,** B. tendinis poplitei. **B. g. l. inter'na infe'rior,** B. anserina. **B. g. l. i. me'dia,** B. subligamento interno. **B. g. l. i. supe'rior,** B. subtendinea sartorii. **B. g. poste'rior,** B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. glute'i me'dii** or **me'dii ante'rior,** B. between anterior part of tendon of gluteus medius and trochanter major. **B. g. m. poste'rior,** B. between tendons of gluteus medius and pyriformis muscles. **B. g. min'imi,** B. between tendons of gluteus minimus and great trochanter. **B. glute'o-fascia'lis, glute'o-femora'lis,** or **glute'o-trochanter'ic,** between tendon of gluteus maximus and trochanter major. **B. Gru'beri,** B. sinûs tarsi. **B. humera'lis flexo'ris digito'rum subli'mis,** B. flexoris digitorum sublimis. **B. hu'mero-tricipita'lis,** B. between anterior surface of triceps extensor cubiti and fat at lower extremity of humerus. **B. hyoï'dea,** B. subhyoidea. **B. ili'aca,** B. between ilio-psoas muscle and brim of pelvis. **B. i. ante'rior,** subcutaneous b. over anterior superior spine of ilium. **B. i. poste'rior,** subcutaneous b. over posterior superior spine of ilium. **B. il'io-cos'to-cervica'lis,** B. between ilio-costal muscle and transverse process of seventh cervical vertebra. **B. il'io-pectine'a** or **il'io-pso'as,** B. subiliaca. **B. infragenua'lis** or **infrapatella'ris** or **infrapatella'ris profun'da,** B. subpatellaris. **B. i. superficia'lis infe'rior,** B. præspinosa. **B. i. s. supe'rior,** B. præligamentosa. **B. infraspina'ta,** B. brachialis infraspinata. **B. infraspina'ti,** B. between superior margin of infraspinatus muscle and spine of scapula. **B. intermuscula'ris extenso'ris cru'ris,** occasional b. between tendons of rectus femoris and cruræus. **B. intertubercula'ris,** B. bicipitis. **B. intramuscula'ris pectora'lis majo'ris,** B. between clavicular and thoracic portions of pectoralis major. **B. intraserra'ta,** B. anguli superioris scapulæ. **B. intratendin'ea olec'rani,** B. within tendon of triceps extensor cubiti. **B. ischiad'ica,** B. between obturator internus and lesser sciatic notch. **B. i. glute'i max'imi,** B. between inferior margin of gluteus maximus and tuberosity of ischium. **B. latis'simi dor'si,** B. between tendon of latissimus dorsi and inferior angle of scapula. **B. malle'oli exter'ni,** subcutaneous b. over external malleolus. **B. m. inter'na,** subcutaneous b. over internal malleolus. **B. metacar'pea ulna'ris,** subcutaneous b. over head of fifth metacarpal bone. **B. muco'sa,** see *Bursæ mucosæ.* **B. mus'culi glute'i in tu'bere is'chii,** B. ischiadici glutei maximi. **B. obturato'ris exter'ni,** B. between obturator externus and capsule of hip-joint. **B. o. inter'ni,** B. obturatoris interni ovalis. **B. o. inter'ni circumflex'a,** B. ischiadica. **B. o. i. ova'lis,** B. between tendon of obturator and gemelli. **B. olec'rani,** subcutaneous b. over olecranon. **B. omenta'lis,** cavity formed by peritoneum in great omentum. **B. omen'ti majo'ris,** cavity of great omentum. **B. o. mino'ris,** cavity of lesser omentum. **B. o'mo-hyoï'dei,** B. between sterno-mastoid and middle tendon of omo-hyoid. **B. ova'rica,** shallow depression in broad ligament of uterus, near ovary. **B. palma'ris lon'gi,** occasional b. between origin of palmaris longus muscle and capsule of hip-joint. **B. patel'læ** or **patella'ris,** subcutaneous b. over patella. **B. patel'læ amplifica'ta,** knee, housemaid's. **B. patella'ris latera'lis** or **B. p. l. exter'na,** occasional b. between lateral expansions of tendons of quadriceps cruris and patella. **B. p. l. inter'na,** B between inner lateral expansion of tendon of quadriceps and patella. **B. p. præligamento'sa,** B. between fascia and ligament of patella. **B. p. profun'da,** B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. p. subcuta'nea,** B. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. pectine'a,** B. between insertion of pectineus and femur. **B. pectora'lis mino'ris,** B. beneath tendon of pectoralis minor muscle. **B. peronæo'rum commu'nis,** B. between peronei tendons and inferior part of fibula. **B. perone'i lon'gi,** sac over tendon of peroneus longus at calcaneum. **B. pharynge'a,** pouch in mucous membrane of back part of pharynx in middle line. **B. phren'ico-hepat'ica ante'rior,** B. between left lateral ligament of liver and under surface of diaphragm in front. **B. p.-h. poste'rior,** occasional b. between left lateral ligament of liver and under surface of diaphragm behind. **B. planta'ris in capit'ulo os'sis metatar'si primi and quinti,** subcutaneous bursa on sole beneath heads of first and fifth metatarsal bones. **B. poplite'a,** B. beneath popliteus muscle and on capsule of knee-joint and external tuberosity of tibia. **B. postcalca'nea profun'da,** B. calcanea. **B. p. superficia'lis** or **subcuta'nea,** B. between tendo Achillis and deep fascia. **B. postgenua'lis exter'na,** B. gastrocnemialis externa. **B. præligamento'sa,** B. over ligamentum patellæ. **B. præmenta'lis,** subcutaneous b. at inferior margin of symphysis of chin. **B. præpatella'ris latera'lis inter'na subligamento'sa,** B. between internal lateral ligament of knee-joint and capsules of joint. **B. p. me'dia,** B. between fascia over patella and quadriceps aponeurosis. **B. p. media'lis profun'da,** B. subligamento-interna. **B. p. m. superficia'lis,** B. patellaris lateralis interna. **B. p. pri'ma,** subcutaneous b. in front of patella. **B. p. profun'da,** B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. p. secun'da,** B. præpatellaris subfascialis. **B. p. subaponeurot'ica** or **subtendino'sa,** B. between aponeurosis of extensors and front of patella. **B. p. subcuta'nea,** subcutaneous b. beneath aponeurosis over patella. **B. p. subfascia'lis,** B. between fascia of patella and aponeurosis of extensors of leg. **B. p. superficia'lis,** B. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. p. ter'tia,** B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. præspino'sa,** B. over tuberosity of tibia. **B. præthyroï'dea,** occasional b. between skin and superior portion of thyroid cartilage. **B. prætibia'lis, B. prætubero'sa,** B. prespinosa. **B. pyrifor'mis,** B. beneath tendon of insertion of pyriformis muscle. **B. quadra'ti fem'oris,** B. between quadratus femoris and trochanter minor. **B. radia'lis** or **ra'dio-bicipita'lis,** B. between tendon of biceps and tuberosity of radius. **B. r. subcuta'nea,** B. over styloid process of radius. **B. retrocondyloi'dea exter'na me'dia,** B. bicipito-gastrocnemialis. **B. r. e. profun'da** or **B. r. e. pro'pria,** B. gastrocnemialis externa. **B. r. e. subcuta'nea** or **superficia'lis,** subcutaneous b. over sesamoid bone in tendon of external head of gastrocnemius muscle. **B. r. inter'na,** B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. re'tro-epitrochlea'ris,** occasional b. between triceps extensor muscle and ulnar nerve behind, and internal condyle of humerus and capsule of elbow-joint in front. **B. sac'culi lacryma'lis,** B. between lacrymal sac and internal palpebral ligament. **B. sacra'lis,** B. over spinous process of fourth or fifth sacral vertebra, or over articulation of sacrum and coccyx. **B. sarto'rii pro'pria,** B. between tendon of sartorius and femur. **B. semimembrano'sa,** B. between lateral part of semimembranosus tendon and inner condyle of tibia; also, B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. semimembrano'so-gastrocnemia'lis,** inferior part of B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. semitendino'sa-bicipita'lis in tu'bere is'chii,** B. between conjoined tendon of semitendinosus and biceps and tuberosity of ischium. **B. sero'sa,** B. communicating with cavity of joint. **B. si'nus tar'si,** B. occasionally found between fascia over extensor longus digitorum and head of astragalus. **B. spi'næ scap'ulæ,** B. over spine of scapula, caused by carrying heavy weights. **B. s. sphenoï'deæ,** B. between spine of sphenoid bone and capsule of temporo-maxillary joint. **B. ster'no-hyoï'dei,** B. between insertion of sterno-hyoid muscle and hyoid bone. **B. sty'lo-hyoï'dei,** B. under insertion of stylo-hyoid muscle. **B. subachille'a,** B. calcanea. **B. subacromia'lis,** upper part of B. deltoidea on muscles of shoulder-joint. **B. subcalca'nea,** B. between inferior surface of calcaneum and plantar fascia. **B. subcla'via,** B. costo-clavicularis. **B. subcoracoï'dea,** occasional b. between subscapularis muscle and subscapularis bursa; also B. coraco-brachialis and B. scapularis. **B. subcrura'lis,** B. between quadriceps

extensor and inferior portion of front surface of femur above patella. **B. subcuta'nea calca'nei**, B. subcalcanea. **B. s. capit'uli ul'næ**, B. over styloid process of ulna. **B. s. con'dyli radia'lis hu'meri** or **condyloi'dea humeri exter'na**, B. epicondyli. **B. s. con'dyli ulna'ris hu'meri** or **condyloi'dea hu'meri inter'na**, B. epitrochlei. **B. s. ge'nu**, B. præligamentosa. **B. s. latis'simi dor'si**, B. between skin and lumbar aponeurosis. **B. s. malle'oli exter'na** or **latera'lis**, subcutaneous b. over external malleolus. **B. s. m. inter'na** or **media'lis**, subcutaneous b. over internal malleolus. **B. s. olec'rani**, B. olecrani. **B. s. tu'beris is'chii**, subcutaneous b. over tuberosity of ischium. **B. subdeltoi'dea**, B. acromialis. **B. subfascia'lis**, B. between superficial insertion of quadriceps and inferior part of fascia lata. **B. subgemella'ris**, B. pyriformis. **B. subhyoi'dea**, B. between hyoid bone and conjoined insertion of sterno-hyoid, omo-hyoid, and stylo-hyoid muscles, and thyro-hyoid membrane. **B. subili'aca**, B. under tendon of ilio-psoas muscle covering ilio-pectineal tubercle, anterior surface of pubes, and capsule of hip-joint. **B. subligamen'to-inter'na**, B. between internal lateral ligament of knee-joint and capsule of joint. **B. subligamento'sa**, B. subpatellaris. **B. sublingua'lis**, B. between tongue and mucous membrane. **B. submamma'ria**, B. between mammary gland and pectoralis major. **B. subpatella'ris**, B. between tendon of quadriceps extensor and front of tibia. **B. subscapula'ris**, B. between subscapularis muscle and coracoid process and neck of scapula. **B. subtendin'ea brachia'lis anti'ci**, B. between tendon of insertion of brachialis anticus and coronoid process. **B. s. extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis brevio'ris**, B. under tendon at its insertion into third metacarpal bone. **B. s. e. c. r. longio'ris**, B. under tendon at its insertion into second metacarpal bone. **B. s. e. lon'gi hallu'cis**, B. extensoris hallucis brevis. **B. s. flexo'ris car'pi ulna'ris**, B. carpina volaris. **B. s. ili'aci**, occasional b. between tendon of insertion of ilio-psoas muscle and femur. **B. s. infraspina'ti**, B. brachialis infraspinata. **B. s. olec'rani**, B. above olecranon, in front or at side of triceps extensor tendon. **B. s. pectora'lis majo'ris**, B. between tendon of pectoralis major and b. bicipitis and tendon of latissimus dorsi. **B. s. p. mino'ris**, occasional b. beneath insertion of pectoralis minor. **B. s. perone'i ter'tii**, B. beneath tendon of that muscle at its insertion upon head of fifth metacarpal bone. **B. s. sarto'rii**, B. between tendon of sartorius and femur. **B. s. subscapula'ris**, occasional b. between tendon of subscapularis and capsule of shoulder-joint. **B. s. tenso'ris fas'ciæ lat'æ**, B. between ilio-tibial band and capsule of knee-joint. **B. s. tere'tis mino'ris**, B. beneath tendon of teres minor. **B. s. tibia'lis anti'ci**, B. beneath tendon of that muscle at insertion. **B. s. tricip'itis brach'ii**, B. subtendinea olecrani. **B. supra-acetabula'ris**, B. between head of rectus femoris and upper border of acetabulum. **B. supra-acromia'lis**, occasional b. over acromion process. **B. supra-ancone'a intratendino'sa**, B. intratendinea olecrani. **B. supracondyloi'dea inter'na** or **media'lis**, B. between inner tendon of gastrocnemius muscle and femur. **B. supragenua'lis**, B. subcruralis. **B. suprahyoi'dea**, B. between superior surface of hyoid bone and genio-hyo-glossi muscles. **B. suprapatella'ris**, B. subcruralis; B. intermuscularis extensoris cruris; also b. occasionally found in shoemakers above the knee. **B. suprapu'bica**, B. beneath rectus abdominis at its attachment to pubes. **B. supraxiphoi'dea**, subcutaneous b. over ensiform cartilage. **B., syno'vial**, gray sac. **B. tar'sica subcuta'nea**, subcutaneous b. on dorsal surface of foot. **B. ten'dinis bicip'itis cru'ris**, B. bicipitis cruris. **B. t. poplite'i**, B. between external lateral ligament of knee-joint and tendon of popliteus. **B. tendino'sa radia'lis**, sheath surrounding tendon of long flexor of thumb. **B. t. ulna'ris**, sheath surrounding tendons of deep and superficial flexors of fingers in wrist and palm. **B. tenso'ris fas'ciæ lat'æ**, B. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ. **B. t. ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii ante'rior**, B. palmaris longi. **B. t. ve'li palati'ni**, B. circumflexi palati. **B. tere'tis majo'ris**, between tendon of insertion of teres major and lesser tuberosity of humerus. **B. tes'tium**, scrotum. **B. thy'ro-hyoi'dea**, B. subhyoidea. **B. thyroi'dea latera'lis**, between inferior constrictor muscle and greater cornu of thyroid cartilage. **B. thyro-trachea'lis**, between isthmus of thyroid gland and trachea. **B. tibia'lis anti'ci**, B. beneath tendon of tibialis anticus at its insertion. **B. t. inter'na**, B. anserina. **B. t. subcuta'nea**, subcutaneous b. over upper end of tibia. **B. trape'zii**, B. between aponeuroses of trapezius and base of spine of scapula. **B. trochanter'ica glute'i** or **B. t. g. max'imi**, B. trochanterica profunda. **B. t. g. me'dii ante'rior**, B. glutei medii anterior. **B. t. g. m. poste'rior**, B. glutei medii posterior. **B. t. g. min'imi**, B. glutei minimi. **B. t. profun'da**, B. between tendon of gluteus maximus and posterior and external portions of great trochanter. **B. t. superficia'lis**, B. subcutanea trochanteris majoris. **B. trochlea'ris oc'uli**, B. in pulley of superior oblique muscle of eye. **B. tubero'so-ischiad'ica**, B. ischiadica. **B. ulna'ris inter'na**, B. between pisiform bone and tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris. **B. ulna'ris subcuta'nea**, B. subcutanea capituli ulnæ. **B. ulno-radia'lis**, B. between tendon of biceps flexor cubiti and radial tuberosity externally, and ulna and contiguous muscle internally. **B. vagina'lis**, synovial sheath. **B. v. abducto'ris lon'gi** and **extenso'ris bre'vis pol'licis** surround tendons of these muscles. **B. v. ante'rior extenso'ris lon'gi hallu'cis**, anterior sheath of that muscle over first metatarso-phalangeal joint. **B. v. extenso'ris car'pi ulna'ris**, sheath of that muscle. **B. v. e. lon'gi digito'rum pe'dis**, sheath for tendons of that muscle. **B. v. e. l. hallu'cis**, sheath for that muscle. **B. v. e. l. pol'licis**, separate sheath for that extensor muscle. **B. v. e. min'imi dig'iti**, small sheath for tendon of that muscle. **B. v. extenso'rum car'pi radialo'rum**, common sheath of such extensor muscles. **B. v. e. commu'nis et in'dicis**, synovial covering of tendons of common extensor and extensor of forefinger. **B. v. flexo'ris car'pi radia'lis**, B. on tendon of that muscle. **B. v. f. lon'gi digito'rum**, synovial sheath for tendon of that muscle. **B. v. f. l. hal'lucis**, sheath surrounding tendon of that muscle behind internal malleolus. **B. v. pectora'lis mino'ris**, B. around tendon of pectoralis minor. **B. v. perone'i**, sheath of peroneal tendons behind external malleolus. **B. v. p. lon'gi**, sheath of tendon of that muscle in groove of cuboid. **B. v. tibia'lis anti'ci**, sheath around tendon of that muscle. **B. v. t. posti'ci**, sheath surrounding tendon of that muscle. **B. ver'tebræ prominen'tis**, B. between skin and spinous process of seventh cervical vertebra. **B. vesicula'ris glute'i me'dii**, B. glutei medii anterior. **B. viri'lis**, scrotum.

Bursæ (pl. of **Bursa**) **abducto'ris min'imi dig'iti pe'dis**, B. between that muscle and seasamoid bone of peroneus longus; also b. between that muscle and tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone. **B. aor'tico-trachea'les**, B. between aorta and trachea. **B. dorsa'les profun'dæ** or **subtendin'eæ**, B. between tendons of extensor muscles and capsules of metacarpo-phalangeal or metatarso-phalangeal joints. **B. d. subcuta'neæ** or **superficia'les**, B. beneath skin of dorsum of foot and hand. **B. glute'i max'imi** or **glute'o-femora'les**, B. between tendons of gluteus maximus and femur. **B. intermetacar'po-phalan'geæ**, B. between heads of second, third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones. **B. intermetatar'so-phalan'geæ**, B. between metatarso-phalangeal joints. **B. interos'seæ**, B. between tendons of interossei muscles and metacarpo-phalangeal joint; B. between interossei muscles and metatarso-phalangeal joint. **B. lumbrica'lium pe'dis**, B. between lumbricales muscles of foot. **B. masseter'icæ**, B. between masseter and structures beneath. **B. mucilagino'sæ**, B. mucosæ. **B. muco'sæ**, *Synovial crypts* or *follicles*. Small membranous sacs situated about joints, particularly large ones of upper and lower extremities, and, for most part, lying under tendons. They are naturally filled

with oily kind of fluid, to lubricate surfaces over which tendons play. The bursæ are, generally, either roundish or oval, and arranged under two classes, *Spherical* and *Vaginal*. **B. phalan'geæ dorsa'les,** subcutaneous b. on dorsal surface of phalangeal joints. **B. semimembrano'sæ in tu'bere isch'ii,** B. between tendon of semimembranosus and quadratus femoris muscles. **B. subcuta'neæ dorsa'les artic'uli metacar'po-phalan'gei,** B. between skin and extensor tendons over metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. **B. s. vola'res artic'uli metacar'po-phalan'gei,** B. between skin and fat and the flexor tendon with its sheath. **B. s. v. phalan'gis pri'mæ,** B. between skin and tissue beneath and flexor tendon in front of first phalanx. **B. submus'culo pediæ'o,** B. under extensor brevis digitorum pedis muscle. **B. subtendin'eæ dorsa'les artic'uli metacar'po-phalan'gei,** B. between extensor tendons on dorsum of hand and metacarpo-phalangeal joints.

Bur'sal. Relating to bursa or scrotum.

Bursalis, bur-sal'is. Bursal; obturator internus.

Bursalogy, bur-sal'o-je. Treatise on, or description of, bursæ.

Bursera acuminata (bur-se'rah ak-u-min-at'ah) or **gummif'era** (after Burser, Neapolitan botanist). *Jamaica bark tree,* resinous exudation from which has been used like balsams and turpentines in general.

Bur'sin. Yellow substance derived from Capsella bursa pastoris; astringent, styptic, and used subcutaneously as substitute for ergot.

Bursi'tis. Inflammation of a bursa. See *Synovitis.*

Burst (ruptured). Hernia, hernial.

Bursula, bur'su-lah (dim. of **Bursa**). Scrotum.

Bur'wart. Ranunculus acris.

Bur'weed. Xanthium.

Bush, Jew. Pedilanthus tithymaloides.

Busk, diam'eter of. Diameter between ear and bregma. **B., horizon'tal plane of,** plane through middle point of upper edge of external meatus, vertical to plane passing through such points and bregma.

Bus'tum (burnt). Crematory or cremation. Dead body.

Butal'amine. Derivative from spleen or pancreas of ox.

Butch'er's broom. Ruscus aculeatus.

Butea frondosa, bu'te-ah fron-do'sah (after John, earl of Bute). Tree common in Bengal and India, nat. ord. Leguminosæ, from which gum butea flows. Vermifuge and cathartic; leaves are astringent, tonic; flowers are astringent and diuretic. **B. gum,** B. frondosa. **B. ki'no,** B. frondosa. **B. parviflo'ra,** Indian shrub; gum is used in colic and hysteria.

Butter, but'ur (*bous,* ox, *turoo,* to make into cheese). Unctuous substance or concrete oil obtained from cream forming on surface of milk furnished by females of mammalia, especially by cow and goat. Employed as substitute for oils in treatment of rickets, etc. Vegetable substances resembling butter obtained from milk also receive this name. Essential fatty matter in it is *butyrin* or *butyrat of glycerin.* See *Butyric acid.* **B. of an'timony,** antimonium muriatum. **B., artific'ial,** oleomargarine. **B. of ca'coa,** *Oil of cacao, Oil of theobroma.* Concrete oil, of sweet and agreeable taste, obtained from kernels of fruit of Theobroma cacao or chocolate nut. Being firm and fusible, it is adapted to serve as a constituent of suppositories. **B. of co'coa,** fatty, concrete substance separating from milk of cocoanut. **B. and eggs,** Narcissus pseudo-narcissus. **B. ko'kum,** see *Garcinia purpurea.* **B. of nut'megs,** see *Myristica.* **B. teeth,** incisive teeth. **B. tree,** Bassia butyracea, B. latifolia, and B. Parkii. **B. weed,** Erigeron Canadense. **B. wort,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **B. of zinc,** zinc chloride.

But'tercup. Ranunculus acris and R. bulbosus.

Butterfly (but'ur-fli) **lu'pus.** Lupus erythematosus of nose. **B. weed,** Asclepias tuberosa.

Buttermilk, but'ur-milk. Thin, sour milk separated from cream by churning; contains caseum and a little butter. Refreshing drink when newly made.

But'ternut. Juglans cinerea.

Buttock, but'ok. Nates. **B. hump,** steatopyga.

Button, Biskra, but'un, bisk'rah. Aleppo boil. **B. bush,** Cephalanthus occidentalis. **B. cau'tery,** see *Cautery.* **B. of hair,** see *Hair.* **B. of Na'ples,** bubo. **B. scur'vy,** epidemic cachectic affection in Ireland; indolent button-like growths of corpus papillare of skin; allied to frambœsia. **B. snake'root,** Liatris spicata; Eryngium aquaticum. **B. su'ture,** see *Suture, twisted.*

But'tonhole frac'ture, see *Fracture.* **B. opera'tion,** see *Boutonnière.*

But'tonwood shrub. Cephalanthus occidentalis.

Butua, bu'tu-ah. Pareira brava.

Butyl (bu'til) **chlo'ral hy'drate.** Croton-chloral hydrate from action of chlorine on aldehyde. $C_4H_5Cl_3O,H_2O$. Chloral butylicum; analgesic and hypnotic; employed in neuralgia and insomnia. **B. chlo'ride,** colorless fluid; anæsthetic; effects similar to amyl chloride. **B. hy'dride,** carbohydrogen derived from rectified American petroleum; gaseous, condensable into liquid. Inhaled, produces sleep and unconsciousness, resembling nitrous oxide in action; if long continued, asphyxia results from exclusion of air.

Butyl'amine. $C_4H_{11}N$. Ptomaïne found in cod-liver oil; colorless alkaline liquid. It stimulates action of the skin and kidneys, and in large doses is narcotic and produces vomiting. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Butyli (bu'til-e) **chlora'lum hydra'tum.** Chloral butylicum.

Buty'phus (*bous,* ox). Cattle-plague.

Butyraceous, but-ir-a'shus (*butyrum,* butter). Resembling butter.

Bu'tyrate of gly'cerin. See *Butter.*

Butyric acid, bu-tir'ik as'id. $C_4H_8O_2$. Liquid fatty acid in perspiration, muscle-juice, and associated with glycerin and butter, odor of which, when rancid, is due to free acid. See *Butter* and *Bacillus butyricus.* **B. e'ther,** ethyl butyrate.

Butyrin, bu'tir-in. See *Butter.*

Butyroid tumor, bu'tir-oid tu'mor. Form of milk tumor of breast, contents of which resemble butter.

Butyrum, bu'tir-um. Butter. **B. amygdala'rum dul'cium,** confection (almond). **B. antimo'nii,** antimonium chloride. **B. ca'coa,** butter of cacoa. **B. lau'ri,** oil of laurel. **B. nucis'tæ,** oil of nutmeg. **B. satur'ni,** unguentum plumbi superacetatis. **B. zin'ci,** zinci chloridum.

Buxine, buks'een. Alkaloid found in leaves and bark of Buxus sempervirens; identical with bebeerin. Antiperiodic and antipyretic in doses of gr. xv–xxx.

Buxus (buks'us) **sempervi'rens.** Box tree, indigenous in Europe; root, bark, and leaves are used for worms, dyspepsia, etc., and are also diaphoretic and antisyphilitic.

Byne, be'ne. Malt.

Byrethrum, be-re'thrum. Sort of cap or couvre-chef filled with cephalic substances.

Byrsa, bir'sah (*bursa,* hide). Skin to spread plasters upon. Bursa.

Byrsodep'sicum princip'ium. Tannin.

Byrsonima chrysophylla, bir-son'im-ah kris-o-fil'-lah. Tree of Cayenne; bark is astringent, tonic, and antipyretic. **B. Cumingia'na,** Panama tree; bark is used in skin diseases. **B. spica'ta,** tree of W. Indies and S. America; bark and fruit are astringent.

Bysauchen, bis-aw'ken (*buo,* to stop up, *auchen,* neck). Morbidly stiff neck. One with short neck.

Byssinosis, bis-sin-o'sis (*bussos,* flax). Development of pulmonary disease from inhalation of fine particles of cotton, as phthisis from cotton-spinning, byssophthisis; see *Pneumoconiosis.*

Byssocausis, bis-so-kaw'sis (*byssus, kausis,* burning). Use of cotton moxa.

Byssophthisis, bis-so-te'sis. See *Byssinosis* and *Pneumoconiosis.*

Bys'sus. Vegetable substance used for fabrication of fine and rare stuffs; cotton; charpie. Vulva.

Bythus, bith'us (depth). Fundus of stomach.

Byttneriaceæ, bit-ner-e-ah'se-e. Natural order of plants, including Theobroma cacao.

C.

C. In chemical alphabet signifies nitre; also used for calx, carbon, centigrade, and cylindrical lens.

Caa. Ilex Paraguayensis, maté. Generic name, in Brazil, for an herb. **C.-ap'ia** is emetic and antidiarrhœic. **C.-atay'a,** plant of Brazil having cathartic properties.

Caape'ba. Pareira brava, Pothomorpha peltata, and P. umbellata.

Caaponga, kah-ah-pon'gah. Crithmum maritimum.

Caaro'ba. Brazilian tree; leaves, in decoction, promote perspiration. See *Caroba* and *Ceratonia.*

Cabal, kab-al'. Knowledge transmitted by tradition; art of knowing most occult properties of bodies by inspiration or supernatural media; *ars cabalistica* or *signata.*

Cabalist, kab'al-ist. One instructed or versed in cabalistic art.

Caballation (kab-al-la'shun) or **Cabal'lion.** Cynoglossum.

Caballine aloes, kab'al-ene al'oze (*caballus,* horse). Impure aloes, used by veterinary surgeons.

Cabalonga, kab-ah-lon'gah (Sp.). Seeds of Strychnos Ignatii.

Cabbage, kab'aj. Brassica. **C. bark** or **bas'tard,** bark of Andira inermis. **C., cow,** Nymphæa odorata. **C., Irish,** Dracontium fœtidum. **C. rose,** Rosa centifolia. **C., skunk,** Dracontium fœtidum. **C., swamp,** D. fœtidum. **C. tree,** Geoffræa inermis. **C., water,** Nymphæa odorata.

Cabbage-bark tree. Geoffræa inermis.

Cabbagium (kab-baj'e-um) or **Cabba'gius.** Geoffræa inermis.

Cabinet, kab'in-et. Chamber; museum. **C., pneumat'ic,** air-tight chamber, having in it an apparatus for compressing the contained air, for treatment of affections of the chest.

Caburei'ba or **Cabureici'ba.** See *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Cacæmia, kak-e'me-ah (*caco, haima,* blood). Faulty or morbid condition of the blood.

Cacæmic, kak-e'mik (same etymon). Affected with cacæmia.

Cacaërometer, kak-a-er-om'et-ur (*kakos,* bad, *aër,* air, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring quantity of deleterious matter in depraved air.

Cacæsthe'sia, Cacæsthesis (kak-ees-the'sis), **Cacaæsthe'sis,** or **Cacoæsthe'sis** (*caco, aisthesis,* feeling). Morbid sensation, indisposition, paræsthesia, pseudæsthesia.

Cacagogue (kak'a-gog) or **Cac'cagogue** (*kakke,* excrement, *ago,* to expel). Cathartic.

Cacalexiteria, kak-al-eks-it-e're-ah (*caco, alexo,* to ward off). Alexiteria.

Cacalia Alpina, kak-ah'le-ah al-pe'nah. Used in bronchitis and bronchorrhœa. **C. anteuphor'bium,** plant which tempers the caustic properties of euphorbium. **C. hasta'ta,** Siberian plant; purgative. **C. Klein'ii,** Indian plant; alterative.

Cacanthrax, kak-an'thraks. Malignant anthrax. See *Anthrax.*

Cacao (ka'ka-o) or **Cacoa,** ka'ko. Cocoa or chocolate-nut; fruit of Theobroma cacao; see *Chocolate.* **C. but'ter,** oil of theobroma.

Cacaostearin, kak-ah-o-ste'ar-in. Oil of theobroma.

Cacaphonia, kak-ah-fo'ne-ah (*kakos,* bad, *phone,* sound). Harsh, disagreeable sound or voice.

Cacaphrodite, kak-af-ro-de'te (*kakos,* evil, *Aphrodite,* Venus). Syphilis.

Cacaphthæ, kak-af'the. Malignant form of aphthæ.

Cacation, kak-a'shun (*caco,* to go to stool). Defecation.

Cacato'ria. Diarrhœa.

Cacatory, kak'a-to-re. Having alvine discharges; as *cacatory fever,* fever accompanied with copious alvine evacuations.

Cacava'ta. Cacao.

Caca'vi. Cacao, Jatropha manihot, cassava.

Caccagogue, kak'a-gog. Cathartic.

Cacce, kak'ke. Excrement.

Caccobacteria, kak-ko-bak-te're-ah. Term employed at one time to signify micro-organisms too oval in shape to be classed as micrococci, and too short in their long diameter to be considered as bacilli.

Cacenteria, kak-en-ter'e-ah (*kakos,* evil, *enteron,* intestine). Depraved condition of the bowels.

Cacephebotesia, kak-ef-a-bo-ta'ze-ah (*caco, ephebotes,* puberty). Morbid puberty. Disease occurring at puberty.

Cachæmic, kak-e'mik. Cacæmic.

Cachalot, kash'ahl-o. See *Cetaceum.*

Cacha'na. Root of balsamic Mexican plant.

Cachec'tes. A cachectic individual.

Cachectic, kak-ek'tik (same etym. as **Cachexia**). One attacked with cachexia. Relating to cachexia. Remedy for cachectic condition. **C. diseases,** constitutional diseases—gout, scrofula, tuberculosis, for example.

Cachelcoma (kak-el-ko'mah) or **Cachelcosis,** kak-el-ko'sis (*caco, helkos,* ulcer). Malignant ulcer.

Cachets (F.), kash-a'. Wafers enclosing medicinal articles.

Cachexia (kak-eks'e-ah) or **Cachex'y** (*caco, hexis,* habit). Condition in which the system of nutrition is depraved; bad habit of body, chiefly result of scorbutic, cancerous, tuberculous, or venereal disease. Term sometimes confounded with diathesis. See *Chthonophagia, Chlorosis, Distoma, Anchylostomum,* etc. **C. Africa'na,** affection resembling anæmia of miners. **C., alcohol'ic,** constitutional effects of excessive use of alcoholic drinks. **C. aquo'sa,** anæmia with dropsy, seen in lower animals. **C., arsen'ical,** chronic poisoning from arsenic. **C. calculo'sa,** lithiasis. **C., can'cerous** or **carcinom'atous,** see *Cancer.* **C., car'diac,** chlorotic condition observed in some forms of chronic heart disease. **C., chlorot'ic,** chlorosis. **C., drunk'ard's,** C., alcoholic. **C. dysthet'ica,** dyscrasia. **C. exophthal'mica,** exophthalmic goitre. **C. icter'ica,** jaundice, icterus. **C., jail,** deteriorated organic actions induced by confinement in prisons. **C., lead,** constitutional effects of chronic lead-poisoning; saturnism. **C. Londinen'sis,** impaired health or nutrition said to occur in inhabitants of London; seen also in those of other crowded cities. **C. lymphat'ica farcimino'sa,** see *Equinia.* **C., mala'rial** or **marsh,** state of cachexy observed in malarious districts; constitutional sequences of malarial fever. **C., mercu'rial,** constitutional effect of chronic mercurial poisoning, as anæmia, arthritic pain, emaciation, etc. **C., ne'gro,** C., African. **C., os'teal,** cachectic condition of children in which long bones become painful and swollen. **C., pachyder'mic,** myxœdema. **C., palu'dal** or **palus'tris,** C., malarial. **C., perios'teal,** C., osteal. **C. rena'lis,** kidney, Bright's disease of. **C. saturni'na,** lead colic; saturnism. **C., scorbu'tic,** C. from scurvy; see *Purpura.* **C. scrophulo'sa,** see *Scrofula.* **C. splen'ica,** splenic leucocythæmia, a scorbutic cachexia often accompanying diseases, especially enlargement of spleen; *splenalgia Bengalensis* in India, leukæmia, pseudo-leucocythæmia. **C. strumipri'va,** myxœdema or condition allied to it. **C., stru'mous,** scrofula. **C., syphilit'ica,** anæmic condition due to syphilitic poison. **C., tuber'cular,** condition of health causative of or resultant from tubercular disease. **C. u'teri** or **uteri'na,** fluor albus. **C. vene'rea,** syphilis. **C., ve'nous,** venosity. **C., verm'inous,** constitutional effect of worms in intestine, as anæmia, etc. **C. vir'ginum,** chlorosis.

Cachex'y. Cachexia.

Cachinnation, kak-in-na'shun (*cachinno,* to laugh aloud). Tendency to immoderate laughter, as in hysterical and maniacal affections.

Cachlex, kak'leks. Small pebble from the seashore, which, when heated in fire and cooled in whey, communicates astringency to that liquid; used in dysentery.

Cachochylous, kak-o-ky'lus. See *Cacochylia.*

Cachrys (kak'ris) **Libano'tis.** Umbelliferous plant growing in Africa and south of Europe; aromatic and astringent. **C. marit'ima,** Crithmum maritimum. **C. odontal'gica,** plant of S. Europe and Asia; seeds are used for toothache.

Caco, kak'o (abbr. of **Kakos,** bad). In composition means bad or defective. (See words beginning with *Kako.*)

Cacoa, ka'ko. Cacao. **C., but'ter of,** oil of theobroma.

Cacoæsthesis, kak-o-ees-the'sis. Cacæsthesis.

Cacoalexiteria, kak-o-al-eks-it-a're-ah (*caco, alexeo,* to ward off). Alexipharmic.

Cacocholia, kak-o-kol'e-ah (*caco, chole,* bile). Depraved condition of bile.

Cacochrœa, kak-o-kre'ah (*kakos,* evil, *chroia,* color). Change in color of skin from disease.

Cacochroi (kak'o-kroi) or **Cac'ochri** (*caco, chroa,* color). Diseases in which the complexion is morbidly changed in color.

Cacochylia, kak-o-kil'e-ah (*caco, chulos,* chyle). Depraved chylification; hence *Cacochy'lous,* indigestible.

Cacochymia, kak-o-kim'e-ah (*caco, chumos,* juice). Depravation of humors; disordered chymification. **C. plum'bea,** lead-poisoning. **C. scorbu'tica,** see *Purpura.* **C. scrophulo'sa,** scrofula. **C. vene'rea,** syphilis.

Cacochymus, kak-ok'im-us. One attacked with cacochymia; belonging to cacochymia.

Cacochymy, kak-ok'im-e. Cacochymia.

Cacocnemus, kak-ok-ne'mus (*caco, kneme,* leg). One who has disease or defect of the legs—*Cacocnemia.*

Cacocolpia, kak-o-kol'pe-ah (*kakos,* evil, *kolpos,* vagina). Gangrene of vagina or vulva.

Cacocorema, kak-o-ko-re'mah (*caco, koreo,* to purge or cleanse). Medicine which purges off vitiated humors; purgative medicine.

Cacocynanche, kak-o-sin-an'ke. Cynanche maligna; malignant angina.

Cacodæmon, kak-o-de'mon (*caco, daimon,* spirit). Evil spirit to which many disorders were ascribed; nightmare.

Cacodæmonomania, kak-o-de-mon-o-man'e-ah. Demonomania.

Cacodes, kak-o'des (*caco, ozo,* to smell). Having a bad smell.

Cacodia, kak-o'de-ah (same etymon). Bad smell.

Cacodontic, kak-o-don'tik (*kakos, odous,* tooth). Having bad teeth.

Cacodyl, kak'o-dil. Alkarsin; offensive poisonous liquid from acetyl.

Cacoethes, kak-o-a'thes (*caco, ethos,* disposition, habit). Bad or vitiated disposition or character.

Cacœthia, kak-e'the-ah (same etymon). State of malignancy.

Cacoethicus, kak-o-eth'ik-us. Having bad or vitiated disposition or character.

Cacogalactia (kak-o-ga-lak'te-ah) or **Cacoga'lia** (*caco, gala,* milk). Bad condition of milk.

Cacogalac'tica. One suffering from vitiated condition of milk.

Cacogenesis, kak-o-jen'es-is (*caco, genesis,* generation). Morbid or monstrous formation; malformation.

Cacoglossia, kak-o-glos'se-ah (*kakos, glossa,* tongue). Disordered tongue; gangrene of the tongue.

Cacometra, kak-o-me'trah (*caco, metra,* uterus). Putrescency or gangrene of uterus.

Cacomorphia, kak-o-mor'fe-ah (*caco, morphe,* shape). Malformation.

Cacomorphosis, kak-o-mor-fo'sis. Malformation; development of diseased tissue.

Caconæmia, kak-o-ne'me-ah (*caco, nemo,* to pasture). Milk sickness of cattle.

Caconychia, kak-o-nik'e-ah (*caco, onux,* nail). Morbid condition of nail.

Cacoparonychia, kak-o-par-on-ik'e-ah. See *Paronychia.*

Cacopathia, kak-o-path-e'ah (*caco, pathos,* affection). Distressed state of mind; malignant disease.

Cacopharyngia, kak-o-far-in'je-ah (*caco, pharunx*). Gangrene of pharynx.

Cacophonia, kak-o-fo'ne-ah (*caco, phone,* voice). Dissonant condition of voice.

Cacophthalmia, kak-of-thal'me-ah (*caco, ophthalmos,* eye). Gangrene or malignant disease of the eye.

Cacoplasia, kak-o-plah'ze-ah (*caco, plasso,* to form). Formation of morbid tissues. See *Cacoplastic.*

Cacoplastic, kak-o-plas'tik (*caco, plasso,* to form). Susceptible of only low degree of organization, as indurations resulting from low or chronic inflammation, fibro-cartilage, cirrhosis, etc.; opposite of euplastic.

Cacopneumonia, kak-o-nu-mo'ne-ah. Gangrene of lung.

Cacopragia (kak-o-prah'je-ah) or **Cacoprax'is** (*caco, prasso,* to perform). Depraved condition of organic functions.

Cacoproc'tia (*caco, proktos,* anus). Gangrene of the rectum.

Cacorrhachis (kak-or'rhak-is) or **Cacorrhachitis,** kak-or-rhak-e'tis (*caco, rhachis,* spine). Deformity or disease of spine. Spontaneous luxation of vertebræ and ribs, dependent upon internal causes.

Cacorrhinia, kak-or-rhin'e-ah (*caco, rhis,* nose). Gangrene of the nose.

Cacorrhythmic, kak-or-rhith'mik (*caco, rhuthmos,* rhythm). Irregular as to rhythm.

Cacosis, kak-o'sis. Bad condition of body; diseased condition in general.

Cacositia, kak-o-sit'e-ah (*caco, sition,* aliment). Disgust or aversion for food.

Cacosmia, kak-oz'me-ah (*kakos,* bad, *osme,* smell). Offensive odor.

Cacosomium, kak-o-so-me'um (*caco, soma,* body). Hospital for leprosy and incurable affections in general.

Cacosomnia, kak-o-som'ne-ah (*caco, somnus,* sleep). Sleeplessness; restless sleep.

Cacospermasia (kak-o-spur-mah'ze-ah), **Cacosperma'tia,** or **Cacosper'mia** (*caco, sperma,* sperm). Abnormal condition of sperm.

Cacosphyxia, kak-o-sfiks'e-ah (*caco, sphuxis,* pulse). Bad state of pulse.

Cacosplanchnia, kak-o-splank'ne-ah (*caco, splanchnon,* viscus). Indigestion; emaciation dependent upon imperfect digestion.

Cacostomachus, kak-o-stom'ak-us (*caco, stomachos,* stomach). That which disagrees with the stomach; indigestible.

Cacostomatosphresia, kak-o-stom-at-os-fra'ze-ah (*caco, stoma,* mouth, *osphresis,* smell). Offensive breath.

Cacostomia, kak-o-stom'e-ah (*caco, stoma,* mouth). Gangrene of the mouth.

Cacostomus, kak-os'tom-us (*caco, stoma,* mouth). Having diseased mouth or bad breath.

Cacothanasia, kak-o-than-ah'ze-ah (*caco, thanatos,* death). Unnatural, painful, or distressing death.

Cacothesis, kak-oth'es-is (*kakos, thesis,* position). Faulty position or attitude.

Cacothymia, kak-o-thim'e-ah (*caco, thumos,* mind, disposition). Depraved state of mind; mental depression.

Cacotribulus, kak-o-trib'u-lus. Centaurea calcitrapa.

Cacotrichia, kak-o-trik'e-ah (*caco, thrix,* hair). Disease of the hair.

Cacotrophia, kak-o-trof'e-ah (*caco, trophe,* nutrition). Disordered or defective nutrition. **C. pilo'rum,** keratosis pilaris, lichen pilaris.

Cacot'rophy. Cacotrophia.

Cacoucia coccinea, kak-u'se-ah kok-sin'e-ah. Perennial shrub of S. America; emeto-cathartic.

Cacozyme, kak'o-zime (*kakos, zume,* ferment). Disease-producing ferment.

Cactus, kak'tus. Cynara. **C. grandiflo'ra,** night-blooming cereus. Tincture is employed as a cardiac tonic in functional palpitation of the heart, probably from direct stimulation of the intracardiac ganglia. **C. opun'tia,** Indian fig, grows in S. America, Spain, Italy, etc.; fruit is sweetish and colors urine red when eaten; leaves are refrigerant.

Ca'cur. Fruit of Cucumis myriocarpus.

Cada'ba. Genus of family Capparidaceæ of India and Arabia; young shoots of C. farinosa are used as an antidote against venomous bites; also cathartic and antiseptic. **C. In'dica** is anthelmintic, cathartic, emmenagogue.

Cadaver, kad-ah'vur. A dead body.

Cadaveric, kad-av'ur-ik. Cadaverous. **C. al'kaloids,** ptomaïnes. **C. hyperæ'mia,** see *Cadaverous.* **C. rigid'ity,** rigidity occurring after death. **C. soft'ening of stom'ach,** condition sometimes seen after death, in which the stomach is softened from post-mortem action of gastric juice.

Cadaverine, kad-av'er-een. $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Isomeric with saprine and neuridine and animal coniine; ptomaïne in putrefying animal tissues occurring always in cultures in which the vibrio is present, as heart, liver, or lungs, and from putrid eggs and albumin of blood; heavy syrupy liquid of offensive odor. It has power to excite suppuration and necrosis. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Cadaverization, kad-av-er-i-za'shun. Condition which, in paleness, coldness, and loss of vital manifestations, gives appearance of dead body, as in collapse of cholera; production of death.

Cadaverous (kad-av'er-us) or **Cadav'eric.** Belonging to dead body; resembling dead body. **C.** or **Hippocrat'ic face** (see *Face*), unfavorable sign in disease, generally denoting fatal termination. **C. hyperæ'mia,** hypostatic hyperæmia observed in depending parts of dead body.

Caddy insect, kad'de in'sekt. See *Ectozoa.*

Cade. Juniperus oxycedrus.

Cadet's fuming liquid. Cacodyl, alkarsin.

Cadia (kah'de-ah) **Arab'ica** or **purpu'rea.** Egyptian leguminous plant, used in colic.

Cadiva insania, kad-e'va in-sah'ne-ah (*cadivus,* falling). Epilepsy.

Cadmia, kad'me-ah. Calamina, tutia. **C. metal'lica** or **nati'va,** arsenic.

Cadmii sulphas, kad-me'e sul'fas. Sulphate of cadmium; crystalline soluble salt, emetic; used in spots on cornea and in chronic torpid inflammation of conjunctiva, in quantity of half grain or grain to ounce of water; properties like sulphate of zinc. *Nitrate of cadmium,* in dose of one-eighth of grain, induces vomiting and purging. *Iodide,* white soluble salt, is said to possess all advantages of preparations of iodine; in ointment is used in scrofulous and other tumefactions.

Cadmium (kad-me'um) **ioda'tum.** See *Cadmii sulphas.* **C., iodide** (i'o-dide) **of,** see *Cadmii sulphas.* **C. o'leate,** see *Oleates.* **C. sulphu'ricum,** cadmii sulphas.

Caduca, kad-u'ka. Decidua. **C. Cras'sa,** decidua vera. **C. Hunte'ri,** hun-te're, decidua. **C. pas'sio,** epilepsy.

Caducity, kad-u'sit-e (*cado,* to fall). Old age; portion of human life preceding decrepitude.

Caducus morbus, kad-u'kus mor'bus (*cado,* to fall). Epilepsy.

Cadurcus, kad-ur'kus. Vulva.

Cæ'ca foram'ina. Foramina situate at fore and back parts of tuber annulare of brain and at extremities of depression made by vertebral artery.

Cæcæ hæmorrhoïdes, se'se hem-or-ro-e'des (*cæcus,* blind). Blind piles; those unaccompanied by discharge.

Cæcal, se'kal. Blind; closed at one extremity; belonging to cæcum. Cæcal arteries and veins are branches of arteriæ and venæ colicæ dextræ inferiores, distributed to cæcum. Cæcal or blind extremity of a duct is its closed termination. **C. appen'dix,** vermiform appendix of cæcum. **C. fos'sa,** depression made by folds of peritoneum going to cæcum.

Cæcitas (se'se-tas) or **Cæcitu'do** (*cæcus,* blind). Cecity, blindness; may depend on many diseases, as amaurosis, hypopyon, cataract, glaucoma, ophthalmia, atrophy of eye, etc. **C. crepuscula'ris,** hemeralopia. **C. diur'na,** nyctalopia. **C. mi'nor,** amaurosis. **C. noctur'na,** hemeralopia. **C. verba'lis,** word-blindness, or inability to understand written or printed words. See *Aphasia.*

Cæcitis, se-se'tis. Inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis, typhloënteritis. **C., ster'coral,** fecal vomiting, frequently occurs in obstruction of the bowels.

Cæcitudo, se-se-tu'do. Cæcitas.

Cæcum, se'kum (*cæcus,* blind). Blind gut, so called from being open at one end only; portion of intestinal canal seated between termination of ileum and commencement of colon, filling almost wholly right iliac fossa, where peritoneum retains it immovably. Its length is about three or four fingers' breadth. The ileo-cæcal valve or valve of Bauhin shuts off all communication between it and ileum; appendix vermiformis cæci is attached to it. **C. fora'men,** of frontal bone, small cavity at inferior extremity of internal coronal crest or crista; fronto-ethmoidal foramen. Small cavity in middle of upper surface of tongue, near its base. **C., phleg'monous tumor of,** typhloenteritis.

Cæcus, se'kus (blind). One deprived of sight; in anatomy, applied to hole or cavity ending in cul-de-sac, or having only one opening; see *Cæcal.* Blind ducts of urethra are mucous lacunæ of that canal.

Cæla, se'lah. Malabar plant employed in pustular affections and in gonorrhœa.

Cæmentum, se-men'tum (rubble stone). See *Tooth.*

Cæpa, se'pah. Allium cepa.

Cæruleum Berolinense (se-ru'le-um ber-o-lin-en'se) or **Borus'sicum** (*cæruleus,* blue). Prussian blue.

Cæruleus morbus, se-ru'le-us mor'bus (blue disease). Cyanosis.

Cærulosis neonatorum, se-ru-lo'sis ne-on-at-o'rum. Cyanosis of newborn; cyanopathy.

Cæsalpina, sees-al-peen'ah (after Andreas Cæsalpinus). Sappan or sampfen wood; Siamese tree, wood of which is used in decoction in contusions. **C. axilla'ris,** plant of Malabar, seeds of which are emetic and antiperiodic. Brazil wood, Pernambuco or Fernambuco wood, used as astringent, is wood of Cæsalpina echinata. Another variety is brasiletto, from Cæsalpina Brasiliensis and C. crista, growing in West Indies. Nicaragua or peach-wood, analogous to this, is derived from species of Cæsalpina. The kernel of Cæsalpina bonducella, seed of which is called in India *kutkuleja* and *kutoo kurunja, banduc seeds, nickernuts,* is febrifuge tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic; used, powdered and mixed with castor oil, in hydrocele. **C. coria'ria** grows in Southern America; fruit is astringent and antiperiodic, used externally for piles and prolapse of rectum. **C. cris'ta,** shrub of Jamaica, bark of which is epispastic and stimulant to ulcers. **C. morin'ga,** root is diuretic. **C. pulcher'rima,** small tree of E. and W. Indies and S. America; flowers are used in cutaneous affections, malarial fevers, and diseases of lungs; seeds and leaves are cathartic, diuretic, and abortifacient. **C. sap'pan,** seeds are emmenagogue; see *Cæsalpina.*

Cæsarean (se-za're-an) **opera'tion** or **sec'tion** (*cædo,* to cut). Operation through parietes of abdomen and uterus to extract fœtus; Julius Cæsar is said to have been so extracted. It is also called hysterotomy, hysterotocotomy, hysterotokotomy, gastrometrotomy, gasterhysterotomy, gastrometrotomy, gastrohysterotomy. When the incision is made into the uterus through the vagina, it constitutes vaginal Cæsarean section, gastroelytrotomy, gastrelytrotomy, gastrocolpotomy, laparocolpotomy, laparoelytrotomy. Cæsarean section may be required when the mother dies before delivery, when there is invincible obstacle to delivery from faulty conformation of pelvis, or when child has passed into abdominal cavity in con-

sequence of rupture of the uterus. See *Cœliotomy, Laparotomy, Porro's operation, Sänger's operation*, etc.

Cæsareanist, se-za're-an-ist. One who favors or performs Cæsarean operation.

Cæsa'rian. Cæsarean.

Cæsaries, se-za're-es (head of hair). Capillus, scalp.

Cæsarotomy, se-zar-ot'o-me. Cæsarean section.

Cæs'ium. Salts of this metal, particularly the bromide, have been used in epilepsy. The chloride diminishes the pulse-rate.

Cæsius, se'se-us (bluish-gray). Glaucoma.

Cæsones, se-zo'nes. Children born by Cæsarean operation.

Cæsura, se-zu'rah (*cædo*, to cut). Cut, incision.

Caf'ein. See *Coffea Arabica.*

Cafeism, kaf'e-ism. Anæmia, insomnia, and other constitutional effects of chronic coffee-poisoning.

Caffea (kaf-fa'ah) or **Caffeia**, kaf-fi'ah. See *Coffea Arabica.*

Caffe'ic acid. $C_9H_8O_4$. Crystallizable acid derived from coffee, in which, combined with glucose, it forms caffeo-tannic acid.

Caffeidin, kaf-fa'id-in. Base derived from caffein.

Caffeina, kaf-fe-e'nah (Ph. U. S., Br.). See *Caffeine.*

Caffeinæ citras, kaf-fe-e'ne sit'ras (Ph. Br.). Caffeine, citrate of.

Caffeine, kaf'fe-een. White alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$,-H_2O, in coffee, tea, guarana, etc.; odorless crystals; it retards metamorphosis of tissue, produces contraction of blood-vessels, etc.; used in migraine, and is also antispasmodic, diuretic, and stimulant to digestive organs. Dose, from 2 to 5 grains. See *Coffea Arabica.* **C. ci'trate**, weak salt, from solution of caffein in citric acid; chief salt of caffein employed medicinally. **C., vale'rianate of**, mixture of caffein and valerianic acid, used in whooping cough and hysterical vomiting.

Other salts of caffein have been used or experimented upon for their actual or presumed therapeutic action, as the benzoate, borocitrate, citrobenzoate, citrosalicylate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, lactate, nitrate, oxalate, phenylate, phthalate, salicylate, sulphate, tannate, etc. C. and ammonium citrate is also employed. C. and sodium benzoate, bromide, cinnamylate, citrate, and salicylate are employed, some of them hypodermically.

Caf'feo-tan'nic acid. Glucoside, $C_{14}H_8O_7$, in coffee; composed of glucose and caffeic acid. See *Caffeic acid.*

Cagas'trum. Germ of communicable diseases.

Cahincæ radix, kah-hin'se rah'diks. Cainanæ radix.

Cahincic acid, ka-hin'sik as'id. Cahincin.

Cahincin (kah-hin'sin) or **Cain'cin.** Bitter white crystallized glucoside in root and root-bark of Cainca or Chiococca racemosa; cahincic or caincic acid, $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$.

Caieput (ki'e-put) or **Caj'eput oil.** Volatile oil of leaves of Melaleuca cajuputi, ord. Myrtaceæ, native of Moluccas. Has strong, fragrant smell, like camphor; taste pungent and aromatic; is stimulant and useful where essential oils in general are employed; antispasmodic, stimulant, and anodyne in colic, neuralgia, toothache, earache, skin diseases, vomiting, etc. It is called oil of Witneben, from person who first distilled it.

Cainanæ (kah-in-ah'ne) or **Caincæ** (kah-in'se) **radix.** Bark of roots of Chiococca anguifuga, C. densifolia, or C. racemosa, ord. Rubiaceæ; bitter, tonic, and diuretic. See *Cahincin.*

Caincic acid, kah-in'sik as'id. Cahincin.

Caincin, kah-in'sin. Cahincin.

Caisson disease, ka'son dis-ees'. Chain of symptoms caused by working in compressed air, as in that of caisson or diving-bell in tunnelling or bridge-building, comprising intense neuralgic pains of limbs and stomach, headache, vertigo, nausea and vomiting, paralysis and coma.

Cajeput (kaj'e-put) **oil.** See *Caieput.*

Cajeputol, kaj'e-pu-tol. Oily liquid constituting larger part of oil of cajuput and of some other oils.

Caj'uput. Caieput.

Caju'putol. Cajeputol.

Cake, embryon'ic. Fœtal placenta. **C., mater'nal**, uterine placenta. **C., vas'cular**, placenta.

Calabar (kal'a-bar) **bean.** Ordeal nut; physostigma.

Calabarine, kal'ab-ar-een. Alkaloid from physostigma, having action similar to strychnia; eserine.

Cal'abash tree, nar'row-leaved ([S.] *calabaza*, gourd). Crescentia cujete.

Caladium esculentum, kal-ah'de-um es-ku-len'tum. Arum esculentum. **C. segui'num**, plant of India, S. America, and W. Indies; juice given in gout and rheumatism, and as anaphrodisiac to women; tincture used in pruritus vulvæ.

Calaf. Egyptian willow, distilled water of flowers of which—macahalef—is said to be antaphrodisiac, antiloimic, antiseptic, and cordial.

Calage, kal-azh' (F.). Wedging; method of preventing or relieving sea-sickness by pressure of a pillow against the stomach, the patient being recumbent.

Calageri or **Calagirah.** Vernonia anthelmintica.

Calagualæ radix, kahl-ag-u-ahl'e rah'diks. Root of Polypodium calaguala or adiantiforme or coriaceum or amnifolium or argenteum or politum; diuretic, and used in dropsy, pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, etc.

Calamandrina, kal-am-an-dre'nah. Teucrium chamædrys.

Calamba (kal-am'ba), **Calam'bac, Calam'bar, Calam'be, Calam'bouk.** Aloes wood.

Calamedon, kal-am-e'don (*kalamos*, reed). Oblique fracture of bone, fractured portions having shape of nib of pen; longitudinal fracture; comminuted fracture.

Calamina (kal-am-e'nah) or **Cal'amine** (*calamus*, reed, from its reed-like appearance). Native impure carbonate of zinc; chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes in form of *calamina præparata* (Ph. Br.), prepared calamine. Calamine reduced to impalpable powder by roasting and levigation; it is sprinkled or dusted on excoriated parts, or to prevent excoriation, etc. Also alkaloid from Acorus calamus.

Calamine, kal'am-ine. Calamina.

Calamint, kal'am-int. Melissa calamintha. **C., field**, Melissa nepeta. **C., moun'tain**, Melissa grandiflora. **C., spot'ted**, Melissa nepeta.

Calaminta humilior, kal-am-in'tah hu-mil'e-or. Glecoma hederacea.

Calamintha, kal-am-in'thah (*kalos*, beautiful, *mentha*, mint). Melissa calamintha. **C. a'cinos**, basil thyme; stimulant, diaphoretic. **C. ang'lica**, Melissa nepeta. **C. aquat'ica**, Mentha aquatica. **C. clinopo'dium**, wild basil; aromatic tonic. **C. erec'ta Virginia'na**, Cunila mariana. **C. grandiflo'ra** of Southern Europe, carminative. **C. hedera'cea**, Glechoma hederacea. **C. mag'no flo're**, Melissa grandiflora. **C. monta'na**, Melissa grandiflora. **C. nep'eta**, Melissa nepeta. **C. officina'lis**, Melissa officinalis. **C. parviflo'ra**, Melissa nepeta. **C. pule'gii odo're**, Melissa nepeta. **C. trichot'oma**, Melissa nepeta.

Calamus, kal'am-us. In the Ph. U. S. rhizome of Acorus calamus. **C. Alexandri'nus**, stalk of plant of India and Egypt; antihysteric and emmenagogue. **C. aromat'icus**, Acorus calamus. **C. aromat'icus Asiat'icus**, C. Alexandrinus. **C. aromat'icus ve'rus**, C. Alexandrinus. **C. Asiat'icus**, C. Alexandrinus. **C. dra'co**, C. rotang. **C. In'dicus**, see *Saccharum.* **C. odora'tus**, Acorus calamus, Juncus odoratus. **C. ro'tang**, systematic name of plant whence dragon's blood is procured; red, resinous juice, obtained in India from wounding bark of Calamus rotang; used as astringent in hemorrhages, etc. **C. scripto'rius** (writing-pen), small, angular cavity at superior extremity of medulla in fourth ventricle of brain, supposed to resemble a pen. **C. vulga'ris**, Acorus calamus.

Calanthe (kal-an'the) **veratrifo'lia.** Species of orchids of Moluccas, used locally in œdema and internally in chronic diarrhœa.

Calasaya, kahl-as-a'yah. Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.

Calatropus gigantea, kal-at'ro-pus jig-an-ta'ah. Tree of India, possessing property of exciting powerful uterine contractions.

Calcaneal (kal-ka'ne-al) or **Calca'nean** (*calx*, heel). Relating to calcaneum, as calcaneal arteries, branches from posterior tibial to the heel.

Calcanean, kal-ka'ne-an. Calcaneal.

Calcaneo- (kal-ka'ne-o) **astrag'alar** or **astrag'aloid,** as-trag'al-oid. Relating to calcaneum and astragalus.

Calcaneo-cavus, kal-ka'ne-o-kah'vus. Club-foot, combining calcaneus and cavus or talipes arcuatus.

Calca'neo-cu'boid. Relating to calcaneum and cuboid, as C.-c. articulation and C.-c. ligaments.

Calca'neo-fib'ular. Relating to calcaneum and fibula, as C.-f. ligament, middle part of external lateral ligament of ankle.

Calca'neo-navic'ular. Relating to calcaneum and scaphoid bone, as C.-n. ligaments.

Calca'neo-scaph'oid. Calcaneo-navicular.

Calca'neo-ta'lar. Calcaneo-astragaloid.

Calcaneo-tibial, kal-ka'ne-o-tib'e-al. Relating to os calcis and tibia, as C.-t. ligament.

Calcaneo-valgo-cavus, kal-ka'ne-o-val'go-kah'vus. Club-foot, combining calcaneus, valgus, and cavus.

Calcaneum, kal-kan'e-um (*calx*, heel). Largest tarsal bone forming the heel, situate at posterior and inferior part of foot; posterior surface, heel, gives attachment to tendo Achillis.

Calcaneus, kal-kan'e-us (*pes*, foot, understood). Variety of club-foot, in which dorsum of foot is drawn upward by contraction in direction of shin, heel alone touching the ground.

Calcar, kal'kahr. Calcaneum; (also, a spur) ergot. **C. a'vis,** hippocampus minor. **C. eques'trum,** delphinium consolida.

Calcareous, kal-ka're-us (*calx*, lime). Containing lime or chalk, as C. concretions, C. degeneration, C. metastasis, etc. See *Calcification*.

Calcaria carbonica, kal-kah're-ah kar-bon'ik-ah. See *Creta*. **C. caus'tica,** lime. **C. chino'vica,** calcium kinovate. **C. chlora'ta,** calcis chloridum. **C. chlo'rica,** calcis chloridum. **C. chlorin'ica,** calcis chloridum. **C. hy'drica,** slaked lime. **C. hypochloro'sa,** calcis chloridum. **C. hypophosphor'ica,** calcis hypophosphis. **C. muriat'ica,** calcium chloride. **C. oxymuriat'ica,** chlorinated lime. **C. phosphor'ica,** calcium phosphate. **C. pu'ra,** calx. **C. pu'ra liq'uida,** liquor calcis. **C. sacchara'ta,** saccharate of lime; antidote to carbolic or oxalic acid. **C. sulfura'ta,** sulphurated lime. **C. us'ta,** lime.

Calcariæ (kal-kah're-e) **aq'ua.** Lime-water. **C. chlo'rum,** calcis chloridum. **C. hypophos'phis,** calcis hypophosphis.

Calcarine fissure (kal'kar-een fis'shur) or **sul'cus.** Groove on occipital lobe, corresponding with hippocampus minor of lateral ventricle.

Calcatreppola, kal-sah-trep'po-lah. Centaurea calcitrapa.

Calcena (kal-se'nah), **Calcenon** (kal-se'non), **Calcenonia** (kal-se-no'ne-ah), **Calcinonia,** kal-sin-o'ne-ah. Concretions of tartrate of lime in the human body.

Calceolaria, kal-se-o-la're-ah (*calceolus*, small slipper). Slipperwort. **C. corymbo'sa,** species of slipperwort, diuretic. **C. pinna'ta,** used in Peru as emetic and laxative. **C. puncta'ta,** S. American shrub, stem and leaves of which are cathartic and antisyphilitic. **C. res'eda,** species in Peru, antipyretic and antiseptic. **C. trif'ida** is febrifuge and antiseptic.

Calcetus, kal-se'tus. Abounding in tartrate of lime or abnormal calcareous matter.

Calceum equinum, kal'se-um a-kwe'num (horse-shoe). Tussilago.

Calcia, kal'se-a. Calcaneum.

Cal'cic. Relating to calcium or lime.

Calciferous (kal-sif'er-us) **canals** (*calx*, *fero*, to carry). Microscopic canaliculi in cartilages of bones, full of calcareous salts.

Calcification, kal-se-fe-ka'shun (*calx*, *fio*, to become). Conversion into chalky or osseous matter by deposition of calcareous substance or lime-salts in the tissues; calcareous degeneration, as in the larger arteries, in breaking down inflammatory products, in new growths, as chondroma, etc. See *Cretefaction*. **C., an'nular,** takes place occasionally in the middle coat of vessels of medium size, causing sometimes total occlusion in them.

Calcifraga, kal-sif'rah-gah (*calx*, stone, *frango*, to break, from supposed power of breaking stone in bladder). Scolopendrium asplenium.

Calcigerous cell, kal-sij'er-us sel (*calx*, *gero*, to bear). See *Tooth*.

Calcigradus, kal-sig'rah-dus (*calx*, heel, *gradus*, step). One who walks on his heels.

Calcii (kal'se-e) **ace'tas.** Calcium acetate. **C. ben'zoas,** calcium benzoate. **C. bro'midum** (Ph. U. S.), calcium bromide. **C. carbo'nas,** calcis carbonas. **C. carbo'nas præcipita'tus** (Ph. U. S.), calcis carbonas præcipitatus. **C. chlo'ridum** (Ph. U. S., Br.), calcis murias. **C. chlorure'tum,** calcis murias. **C. hippu'ras,** calcium hippurate. **C. hy'dras** (Ph. Br.), slaked lime. **C. hypochlo'ris,** chlorinated lime. **C. hypophos'phis** (Ph. U. S.), calcis hypophosphis. **C. io'didum,** calcium, iodide of. **C. lac'tas,** calcium lactate. **C. ox'idum,** calx viva. **C. oxychlorure'tum,** calcis chloridum. **C. phos'phas præcipita'tus** (Ph. U. S.), see *Cornu Cervi*. **C. protochlorure'tum,** calcis chloridum. **C. sul'phas** (Ph. Br.), calcium sulphate. **C. sul'phidum,** calcium sulphide. **C. sul'phis,** calcium sulphite. **C. sulphocar'bolas,** calcium sulphocarbolate. **C. sulphure'tum,** calcis sulphuretum.

Calcination, kal-sin-a'shun (*calx*, lime). Submission to strong heat of an infusible mineral substance so as to deprive it of water, or of any other volatilizable substance entering into its composition, or which we wish to combine with oxygen.

Calcinatum majus poterii, kal-sin-ah'tum mah'jus po-ta're-e. Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

Calcine, kal'sine. To subject to calcination.

Calcinonia, kal-sin-o'ne-ah. Calcena.

Calcis (kal'sis) **bichlorure'tum.** Calcis chloridum. **C. carbo'las,** carbolate of lime. **C. carbo'nas,** creta. **C. carbo'nas du'rus,** creta, marmor. **C. carbo'nas friab'ilis,** creta. **C. carbo'nas præcipita'tus** or **præcipita'ta,** calcii carbonas præcipitatus (Ph. U. S.), precipitated carbonate of lime, precipitated chalk; same properties as creta præparata, and preferred to it in certain cases, as in tooth-powders, owing to freedom from gritty particles. **C. chlo'ridum,** chloride or chloruret or hypochlorite or chlorite or oxymuriate of lime, calx chlorata (Ph. U. S., Br.), protoxichloruret of calcium, bleaching or Tennant's powder; compound resulting from action of chlorine on hydrate of lime; valuable disinfecting agent. See *Disinfection*. When dissolved in water it has likewise been employed internally and externally in various diseases, as scrofula, fœtor oris, foul ulcers, etc. **C. he'par,** calcis sulphuretum. **C. hy'dras,** slaked lime, see *Calx*. **C. hypochlo'ris,** calcis chloridum. **C. hypophos'phis,** calcii hypophosphis (Ph. U. S.), hypophosphite of lime, calcium hypophosphite, obtained by union of phosphorus with milk of lime and long boiling, during which phosphuretted hydrogen gas is given off, purifying and evaporating. Hypophosphites have been recommended as furnishing phosphorus to the tissues. Dose, one to five grains in syrup. Hypophosphites of sodium, potassium, and ammonium, and of iron, quinia, and manganese, have likewise been used; several of them are officinal (Ph. U. S.). **C. lactophos'phas,** calcium lactophosphate, l. of lime; freshly precipitated phosphate of lime dissolved in free lactic acid; usually given in syrup, teaspoonful of which represents two grains of lactophosphate; dose, dessertspoonful or more; given where phosphorus is indicated. **C. linimen'tum,** lime liniment; see *Linimentum calcis*. **C. liq'uor,** lime-water. **C. mu'rias,** muriate of lime, chloride of calcium. It has been given as tonic, stimulant, etc. in scrofulous tumors, glandular obstructions, general debility, etc. Liquor calcii chloridi or solution of chloride of cal-

cium is officinal (Ph. Br.); dose, from gtt. xxx to fʒj in cupful of water. **C. oxymu'rias,** calcis chloridum. **C. phos'phas,** calcii phosphas præcipitatus (Ph. U. S.), $Ca_3(Po_4)_2$, bone phosphate of calcium, employed in scrofula, mollities ossium, rickets, and chronic phthisis. Dose, gr. x–xxx. **C. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), calcium sulphate of lime, plaster of Paris; important surgically as dressing for fractured limbs, etc. on account of its almost insolubility and facility of hardening without change of bulk. **C. sul'phis,** sulphite of lime; see *Sulphurous acid.* **C. sulphure'tum,** sulphuret of lime, calcium sulphide or sulphuret, hydrosulphate of lime; used in solution as bath in itch and other cutaneous affections, and as depilatory. Vleminckx's solution, used in itch and other cutaneous affections, is solution of calcium sulphuret.

Calcitrapa, kal-sit'rah-pah. Centaurea calcitrapa, Delphinium consolida. **C. hippophæs'tum,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **C. stella'ta,** Centaurea calcitrapa.

Calcium (kal'se-um) **a'cetate,** soluble crystalline salt, diuretic and resolvent; also employed in scrofula. **C. ars'enate,** compound of calcium and arsenic acid; three are known. **C. ars'enite,** compound of calcium and arsenious acid. **C. ben'zoate,** white crystalline salt, from boiling benzoic acid in milk of lime; antilithic. **C. bisul'phite,** antizymotic; disinfectant. **C. bo'rate,** powder formed by addition of borax to solution of calcium chloride. **C. broma'tum,** calcium bromide. **C. bro'mide,** $CaBr_2$, white soluble crystalline substance, taste resembling bromide of potassium, though more pungent; the dose is gr. xv–xxx or more; hypnotic and sedative in irritable conditions of nervous system attended with exhaustion. **C. car'bolate,** see *Carbolate.* **C. car'bonate,** calcis carbonas. **C. chino'vicum,** calcium kinovate. **C. chlora'tum,** calcium chloride. **C. chlo'ride,** calcis murias. **C. ci'trate,** compound of calcium and citric acid, formerly used as a diuretic and in nephritis and calculus. **C. flu'oride,** CaF_2, crystalline substance present in bones, in enamel of teeth, mineral water, sea-water, etc. **C. glycerobo'rate,** mixture by fusion of equal parts of C. borate and glycerin. **C. hip'purate,** compound of calcium and hippuric acid, by action of the latter on lime-water; used in affections of the urinary organs, of the liver, ascites, and cutaneous diseases consequent on diseases of the liver. **C. hy'drate,** slaked lime. **C. hydrosul'phide,** $Ca(SH)_2$, gray substance, used as a powerful depilatory. **C. hypochlo'rite** or **hypochloro'sum,** chlorinated lime, calcis chloridum. **C. hypophos'phite,** calcis hypophosphis. **C. hypophosphoro'sum,** calcis hypophosphis. **C. hyposul'phite,** antizymotic. **C. i'odate,** C. iodide. **C. ioda'tum,** C. iodide. **C. i'odide,** prepared by the action of iodide of iron on milk of lime; doses, from 1–3 or 4 grains in phthisis, scrofula, erysipelas; also antiseptic. **C. iodobro'mide,** compound of calcium, iodine, and bromine; used in exophthalmic goitre. **C. kino'vate,** combination of calcium and kinovic acid; used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **C. lac'tate,** used to obtain lactic acid and other lactates. **C. lac'ticum,** calcium lactate. **C. lactophos'phate,** calcis lactophosphas. **C. mu'riate,** calcis murias. **C. ni'trate,** $Ca(NO_3)_2$, white, hygroscopic substance, noticed in places in which animals freely urinate. **C. orthophos'phate,** C. phosphate. **C. ox'alate,** in eight-sided crystals, deposited in urine; see *Calculi, urinary,* and *Oxaluria.* **C. ox'ide,** lime; see *Calx.* **C. oxyda'tum,** calx viva. **C. oxyda'tum hydra'tum,** slaked lime. **C. phos'phate,** calcis phosphas. **C. phosphor'icum,** calcium phosphate. **C., protoxichlo'ruret of,** calcis chloridum. **C. protox'ide,** calx. **C. sacch'arate,** C. sucrate. Three compounds of calcium and saccharic acid are known. **C. sal'icylate,** white, odorless, tasteless powder; employed with bismuth salicylate in diarrhœa of children and inflammation of the stomach and bowels. **C. su'crate,** compound of calcium and saccharose, formed when lime is dissolved in cane-sugar. **C. sul'phate,** calcis sulphas. **C. sul'phide,** calcis sulphuretum. **C. sul'phite,** see *Sulphurous acid.* **C. sulphocar'bolate,** soluble crystalline salt; antiseptic; used in diarrhœa of children, rickets, etc. **C. sul'phuret,** calcis sulphuretum. **C. thioantimo'niate,** $Ca_3(SbS_4)_2$, made by calcining together oyster-shells or chalk, sulphur, and antimony trisulphide; employed in gout, scrofula, rheumatism, etc. **C. thiosul'phate,** C. hyposulphite.

Calcoglobulin, kal-ko-glob'u-lin. Union of salts of calcium with proteid in commencing change to bone.

Calcosubphalangeus minimi digiti, kal-ko-sub-fal-an-je'us min'im-e dij'it-e. Abductor minimi digiti pedis. **C. subphalange'us pol'licis,** abductor pollicis pedis.

Calcotar, kal'ko-tar. Ferri sulphas.

Calculi, kal'ku-le (pl. of **Calculus**; dim. of **Calx,** stone). Concretions in any part of animal body, most frequently in organs acting as reservoirs and in excretory canals. They are met with in tonsils, joints, biliary ducts, digestive passages, lacrymal ducts, mammæ, pancreas, pineal gland, prostate, lungs, salivary, spermatic, and urinary passages, and uterus. They may be owing to deposition of substances composing them from fluid passing along the duct, or product of nutritive irritation. Their solution is generally impossible; spontaneous expulsion or extraction is most practicable way of getting rid of them. **C., al'ternating,** see *Calculi, urinary* (table). **C., al'vine,** calculi of stomach and intestines. **C., arthrit'ic** or **artic'ular,** chalk-stones, gout-stones, nodes; concretions forming in ligaments, and within capsules of joints, in persons affected with gout; composed of uric acid, soda, and some animal matter; rarely, urate of lime and chloride of sodium; see also *Concretions, articular.* **C., au'ral,** ceruminous concretions in external auditory canal. **C., bezoar'dic,** bezoar. **C., bil'iary,** biliary concretions, gallstones, some being nothing more than secretion of bile thickened; greater part are composed of cholesterin, with some coloring matter of bile. Biliary calculi are most frequently found in gall-bladder, *cystic calculi;* at other times, in substance of liver, in branches of ductus hepaticus, *hepatic calculi;* or in ductus communis choledochus, *hepatocystic calculi.* Antiphlogistics when there is inflammatory action, and anæsthetics and strong doses of opium to allay pain and spasm, with warm bath, are chief remedies; olive oil has been used internally as presumed solvent. **C. of blad'der,** C., vesical. **C., blood,** fibrinous concretions in which are traces of blood; see *Pseudo-calculi.* **C., bone-earth,** see *Calculi, urinary* (table). **C., breast,** calculi of mammæ. **C., bron'chial,** calculous concretions in bronchial tube. **C., car'diac,** calcareous fibrinous clots in heart. **C., chalk'y,** concretions of carbonate and phosphate of calcium, etc., found in various organs and regions of the body. **C., com'pound,** see *Calculi, urinary* (table). **C., cor'al,** form of calculus occurring in pelvis of kidney and from casts of the renal pelvis. **C., cuta'neous,** hard cutaneous concretions, generally sebaceous matter, sometimes chalky; milium. **C., cys'tic,** see *Calculi, biliary,* and *C., urinary* (table). **C., cys'tine,** or **cys'tic ox'ide,** yellow, greasy, friable, urinary calculi, made up chiefly of cystine. **C., den'tal,** C., salivary. **C. of ears,** concretions in meatus auditorius externus; merely indurated cerumen, frequent cause of deafness. **C., encys'ted,** vesical calculi in pouch or sac in wall of bladder. **C. enterol'ithi,** enteroliths. **C. fel'lei,** calculi, biliary. **C., fi'brinous,** form of urinary calculi containing coagulated albumin; see *Blood-calculi.* **C. of fis'tulous pas'sages,** see *C., urinary.* **C., fu'sible,** see *Calculi, urinary.* **C. of gall-blad'der,** see *Calculi, biliary.* **C., gas'tric,** C. of stomach. **C. of heart,** C., cardiac. **C., he'mic,** C., blood. **C., hemp'seed,** calcium oxalate calculi in kidney. **C., hepat'ic,** see *Calculi* and *C., biliary.* **C., hep'ato-cyst'ic,** see *Calculi* and *C., biliary.* **C., incar'cerated,** C., encysted. **C., in'digo,** C. of ureter, containing indigo blue. **C. of intes'tines,** calculi of stomach and intestines. **C., joint,** C., arthritic. **C. of kid'ney,** see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., lac'rymal,** concretions in lacrymal passages, where they may occasion abscess and fistulæ. **C., lac'teal,** calculi of

mammæ. **C., lith'ic,** uric-acid calculi; see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., lung,** C., pulmonary. **C. of mam'mæ,** lacteal calculi; concretions of yellowish-white color in excretory ducts of mammary gland. **C., mul'berry,** calcium oxalate calculi; see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., na'sal,** concretions in nasal passages, rhinoliths; see *Dacryolite.* **C., nephrit'ic,** C. of kidney; see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., organ'ic,** C. made up of organic materials, as blood, epithelium, etc. **C., ox'alate of lime,** mulberry calculi, hempseed calculi; see *Calculi, urinary* (table). These are usually rough, and occur in children, oxalate of lime being chief ingredient. **C., pancreat'ic,** C. of pancreatic duct, usually chalky. **C., parot'id,** C. of that gland or duct. **C. of phos'phate of cal'cium** or **lime,** see *Calculi, urinary* (table). **C., phosphat'ic,** C. variously formed of ammonio-magnesium phosphate, calcium phosphate, and ammoniaco-magnesian and calcium phosphate. **C. of pin'eal gland,** sabulous concretions in this gland, composed of phosphate of lime; see *Acervulus.* **C. podag'rici,** arthritic. **C., prepu'tial,** spherical or ovoidal concretions, usually composed of uric acid, formed from urine, when prepuce is long and narrow, between prepuce and glans penis. **C. of pros'tate** or **C., prostat'ic,** symptoms are those common to tumefaction of prostate, sometimes those of calculi in bladder. **C., pros'tato-ves'ical,** C., vesico-prostatic; see *Calculi, urethral.* **C., pul'monary,** lung-stones, lung-calculi, concretions in lung or bronchial tubes met with in dead body, without seeming to have produced unpleasant symptoms during life; or they may have been accompanied with symptoms of phthisis (lithophthisis, phthisis calculosa); see *Lithiasis pulmonum.* They are usually formed mainly of carbonate of lime and animal matter. **C., re'nal,** calculi formed in any part of kidney; see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., sal'ivary,** concretions, usually of phosphate and carbonate of lime and animal matter, developed in substance of salivary glands or their excretory ducts; they may be extracted by incision in interior of mouth. Calculus developed in sublingual ducts has been called sublingual calculus and ranula lapidea. **C., sanguin'eous,** C., blood. **C., scro'tal,** C. of integument of scrotum, C. of bladder or prostate found in scrotum. **C., sem'inal,** C., spermatic. **C., spermat'ic,** concretions found in vesiculæ seminales after death, not detected during life. **C., stercora'ceous,** fecal concretions. **C. of stom'ach and intes'tines,** alvine calculi; calculi of stomach are rare, and are almost always carried thither by antiperistaltic action of intestines; symptoms are those of chronic gastritis. Intestinal concretions are not uncommon in animals (see *Bezoard*), but are rare in man; they are fetid and formed, ordinarily, between valvulæ of small intestines or in cells of large or old herniæ, and are generally evacuated *per anum.* **C., sublin'gual,** salivary concretions of sublingual gland; ranula. **C., subprepu'tial,** C., preputial. **C. of ton'sils,** calculous concretions occasionally formed in tonsils; sometimes discharged by spitting, either alone or with pus of abscess occasioned by them. **C., trip'le** or **trip'le phos'phate,** see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., ureter'ic,** C. in ureter; see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., ure'thral,** C. in urethra, but usually formed in bladder or kidney; see *Calculi, urinary.* **C., u'ric,** see *Calculi, urinary* (table). **C., u'rinary,** concretions form from crystallizable substances in urine, met with in whole course of urinary passages and in fistulous openings wherever urine stagnates naturally or accidentally; more common at two extremities of life and in some countries and districts; at times, clot of blood, portion of mucus, etc. form a nucleus. Symptoms and treatment vary according to seat of calculus; there is no such thing, probably, as a medical solvent. See *Urinary calculi.*

The most important varieties of urinary calculi, produced by combination or intermixture of different ingredients, may be thus tabulated:

TABULAR VIEW OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF URINARY CALCULI.

SPECIES OF CALCULI.	EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.	REMARKS.
1. LITHIC or URIC.	*Form*, a flattened oval. S. g. generally exceeds 1.500. *Color*, brownish or fawn-like. *Surface*, smooth. *Texture*, laminated.	It consists principally of *uric acid.* When treated with nitric acid, a beautiful pink substance results. This calculus is slightly soluble in water, abundantly so in the pure alkalies.	It is the prevailing species, but the surface sometimes occurs finely tuberculated. It frequently constitutes the *nuclei* of the other species.
2. MULBERRY.	*Color*, dark brown. *Texture*, harder than that of the other species; s. g. from 1.428 to 1.976. *Surface*, studded with tubercles.	It is *oxalate of calcium*, and is decomposed in the flame of a spirit-lamp, swelling out into a white efflorescence, which is *quicklime.*	This species includes some varieties which are remarkably smooth and pale-colored, resembling *hempseed.*
3. BONE-EARTH.	*Color*, pale brown or gray. *Surface*, smooth and polished. *Structure*, regularly laminated; the laminæ easily separating into concrete crusts.	Principally *phosphate of calcium.* It is soluble in muriatic acid.	
4. TRIPLE.	*Color*, generally brilliant white. *Surface*, uneven, studded with shining crystals, less compact than the preceding species. Between its laminæ small cells occur, filled with sparkling particles.	It is an *ammonio-magnesium phosphate*, generally mixed with phosphate of calcium. Pure alkalies decompose it, extracting its ammonia.	This species attains a larger size than any of the others.
5. FUSIBLE.	*Color*, grayish-white.	A compound of the two foregoing species.	It is very fusible, melting into a vitreous globule.
6. CYSTIC.	Very like the triple calculus, but it is unstratified and more compact and homogeneous.	It consists of *cystic oxide.* Under the blowpipe it yields a peculiarly fetid odor. It is soluble in acids and in alkalies, even if they are fully saturated with carbonic acid.	It is a rare species.
7. ALTERNATING.	Its section exhibits different concentric laminæ.	Compounded of several species, alternating with each other.	
8. COMPOUND.	No characteristic form.	The ingredients are separable only by chemical analysis.	

Chemists have demonstrated the existence of several components of urinary calculi, viz., uric acid, urates of ammonium, sodium, potassium, and magnesium, xanthic oxide, cystine, calcium oxalate, calcium and magnesium carbonates, ammoniaco-magnesium phosphate, phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and iron; mucus, nitrogenized matters, modified blood; coloring matters; silica, mica, oxide of iron, and different foreign bodies; urea, benzoate of ammonium, oxalate of ammonium, ammonium chloride, and other immediate principles of the urine.

1. *Renal calculi.* Have very irregular shape; at times no indication of their presence; at others, occasion attacks of pain in the kidneys, sometimes accompanied by bloody or turbid urine. Often they cause inflammation. Generally formed of uric acid or oxalate of lime, or phosphates with animal matter. Treatment varies with presumed constituents and absence or presence of inflammatory signs—relieving the irritation by opiates. Surgical operation is rarely applicable.

2. *Calculi of the ureters.* These come from the kidneys, and produce unpleasant effects when so large as to obstruct the course of the urine and occasion distension of the ureters, or when the rough surface irritates the mucous membrane and occasions pain, hemorrhage, abscesses, etc. Pain during the passage is very violent, extending, at times, to the testicle of the same side, and occasioning numbness of the thigh. Treatment consists in general or local bloodletting, warm bath, and opiates.

3. *Vesical calculi, stone in the bladder*, are the most common form, sometimes proceeding from the kidneys. most commonly formed in the bladder itself. Sense of weight in perineum, and sometimes of body rolling when patient changes position; pain or itching at extremity of glans in men; frequent desire to pass urine; sudden stoppage to its flow, and bloody urine, are the chief phenomena, producing suspicion of their existence. We cannot be certain without sounding the patient. Sometimes, when of small size, they are expelled; most commonly they remain in the bladder, disorganization of which they occasion unless removed by surgical operation.

4. *Urethral calculi* almost always proceed from the bladder. The obstruction they cause to passage of urine, hard tumor, and noise occasioned when struck by the sound, indicate their presence. They are removed by incision. They form, at times, in the prostate gland, *prostatolithi.* Prostatic calculus may project into the urethra, and thus assist to form *prostatovesical calculus.*

5. *Calculi of fistulous passages* arise when there is fistulous opening into the urethra. They may generally be extracted with facility.

Cal'culi of the u'terus are very rare; the signs indicating them during life are those of chronic engorgement. Their existence is not usually suspected. **C., ve'nous**, vein-stones, phleboliths. **C., ves'ical**, see *C., urinary.* **C., ves'ico-prostat'ic**, see *C., urinary.* **C., xanth'ic, xanth'in**, or **xanth'ic oxide**, occasional form of greasy calculus, composed of xanthin and hypoxanthin.

Calculifragus, kal-ku-lif'rag-us (*calculus, frango*, to break). Lithontriptic.

Cal'culoid. Resembling calculus.

Cal'culous. Relating to, or affected with, calculus. **C. ox'ide**, oxide, cystic.

Calculus, kal'ku-lus. See *Calculi.*

Caldamentum, kal-dah-men'tum. Fomentation.

Caldarium, kal-dah're-um (*calidus*, hot). Hot bath. Hot chamber of Roman bath. See *Stove.*

Calea (kal'e-ah) **Zacatechichi.** Mexican plant, given in infusion as tonic and antiperiodic.

Calefacients, kal-e-fa'se-ents (*calidus*, warm, *facio*, to make). Substances exciting warmth in part to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, etc. They belong to class of stimulants.

Calefactio, kal-e-fak'she-o. Augmentation of heat in the animal economy, evinced by sensation of heat, disposition to perspiration, great thirst, general indisposition, flushed countenance, etc. Treated by antiphlogistics and abstinence. Constipation; gonorrhœa; chafing. **C. vir'gæ**, chancre.

Caleidophone, kal-i'do-fon (*kalos*, beautiful, *phone*, sound). Instrument for making visible the vibrations essential to production of sound.

Calendula alpina, kal-en'du-lah al-pe'nah. Arnica montana. **C. arven'sis**, wild marigold; juice has been given in jaundice and cachexia. **C. officina'lis**, single or garden marigold. Flowers (*Calendula*, Ph. U. S.) and leaves are aperient, diaphoretic, and have been used in cancer. **C. palus'tris**, Caltha palustris.

Calendulæ martiales, kal-en'du-le mar-she-a'les. Ferrum ammoniatum.

Calendulin, kal-en'du-lin. Amorphous principle from Calendula officinalis.

Calentura, kal-en-tu'rah (*caleo*, to be warm). Fever; tropical fever; sunstroke; species of delirium affecting sailors in torrid zone, a variety of phrenitis. **C. amaril'la**, yellow fever. **C. contin'ua**, synocha.

Calentu'ras. Cinchona tree of Philippine Isles, bitter and febrifuge. **C. palo**, fever-wood; cinchona and trees with similar properties.

Cal'euture. Calentura.

Calf. Round posterior portion of leg; sura. **C. kill**, Kalmia latifolia. **C. knee**, entogonyancon. **C. of leg**, sura.

Calf's foot. Arum maculatum.

Calibre, kal'ib-er. Diameter; lumen.

Calices, kal'is-ees (pl. of **Calyx**). See *Calix.*

Calico (kal'ik-o) **bush.** Kalmia latifolia.

Calidarium, kal-id-ah're-um. Stove; hot chamber of Roman bath.

Calidum, kal'id-um (*calidus*, warm). Hot. **C. anima'le**, animal heat. **C. inna'tum**, animal heat, vital heat.

Califor'nia lau'rel. Umbellaria Californica, of Western U. States; leaves are used in nervous headaches, neuralgia, etc.

Califor'nin. Bitter principle from Quina Californica.

Caligatio, kal-ig-ah'she-o (*caligo*, mist). Dazzling; cloudiness of front part of crystalline lens.

Cali'go (mist). Obscurity of vision; opaque cornea. **C. cor'neæ**, obscurity of vision due to speck on cornea; the speck itself. **C. humo'rum**, obscurity from opacity of humors. **C. len'tis**, cataract. **C. à pacheablepharo'si**, pacheablepharosis. **C. palpebra'rum**, opacity in region of eyelids. **C. pupil'læ**, closure of pupil; synezisis. **C. synezi'sis**, synezisis. **C. tenebra'rum**, night-blindness; hemeralopia.

Cal'ipers. Callipers.

Calisaya, kal-is-a'yah. Name of several species of cinchona; cinchona bark. **C. bark**, yellow cinchona bark, source of quinine; Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.

Calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks) or **Callisthen'ics** (*kalos*, beautiful, *sthenos*, strength). Art of promoting, by appropriate exercises, strength of body and grace of movements.

Calix (kal'iks) or **Cal'yx** (*kalux*, cup). Small cup-like membranous canals surrounding papillæ of kidney and opening into its pelvis, whither they convey urine; cavity left on ovary by rupture of Graafian vesicle. **C. vomito'rius**, emetic goblet made of antimony, which produces emetic effect when water is added.

Calla palustris, kal'lah pa-lus'tris. Water arum; indigenous; rhizome is stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic. **C. Virgin'ica**, Peltandra Virginica.

Calliblepharum, kal-le-blef'ar-um (*kallos*, beauty, *blepharon*, eyelid). Agent for beautifying the eyelids.

Callicanthus, kal-le-kan'thus. Calycanthus.

Callicarpa (kal-le-kar'pah) **acumina'ta** (*kallos*, beauty, *karpos*, fruit). Order Verbenaceæ; purgative. **C. America'na**, French mulberry; indigenous; eutrophic in cutaneous diseases; used in dropsy. **C. Bonplandia'na**, species of verbenaceous plants of S. America, diaphoretic and cathartic. **C. ca'na**, E. Indian species; leaves are diaphoretic and diuretic. **C. lana'ta**, shrub of India; bark is aromatic, bitter, and

leaves are diuretic and emollient. **C. rheed'ii**, species growing in Malabar, root and bark of which are used in fevers, diseases of the liver and skin. **C. tomento'sa**, C. lanata, C. cana.

Callicocca (kal-le-kok'kah) **eveas** or **ipecacuanha**, ip-e-kak-u-an'hah (*kallos*, beauty, *kokkos*, berry). Ipecacuanha.

Callicore, kal-lik'or-e (*kallos*, beauty, *kore*, virgin). Pupil of the eye. Amaryllis.

Callicreas, kal-lik're-as (*kallos*, beauty, *kreas*, flesh). Pancreas.

Callionymos, kal-le-on'im-os (*kallos*, beauty, *onoma*, name). Convallaria maialis.

Callipædia, kal-le-pa'de-ah (*kallos*, beauty, *pais*, child). Art of begetting beautiful children.

Callipers, kal'ip-urz. Instrument for measurement of pelvis, chest, etc. **C. of Baudelocque**, see *Pelvimeter*.

Calliphyllum, kal-le-fil'lum (*kallos*, beauty, *phullon*, leaf). Asplenium trichomanoides, adiantum.

Callipygos, kal-lip'ig-os (*kallos*, beauty, *puge*, buttocks). Cognomen of Venus, from her beautiful nates.

Callisen's operation, kal'lis-en's op-ur-a'shun. See *Colotomy*.

Callisthenics, kal-lis-then'iks. Calisthenics.

Callitriche aquatica, kal-lit'rik-e ah-kwat'ik-ah (*kallos*, beauty, *thrix*, hair). C. verna. **C. heterophyl'la**, C. verna. **C. interme'dia**, C. verna. **C. ver'na**, *Water chickweed, Water starwort;* indigenous; diuretic, used in dropsy.

Callitris Eckloni, kal'lit-ris ek-lo'ne (*kallos*, beauty). African tree from which gum exudes, used in fumigation in gout, rheumatism, œdema, etc. **C. quadrival'vis**, tree of N. Africa, source of gum sandarac.

Callomania, kal-lo-man'e-ah (*kallos*, beauty). Mania in regard to beauty.

Calliosal, kal-lo'sal. Relating to corpus callosum; term applied to convolution of brain. **C. gy'rus**, convolution or gyrus of corpus callosum.

Cal'lose. Callous.

Callositas, kal-los'it-as. Induration. **C. palpebra'rum**, scleriasis. **C. vesi'cæ**, enlargement of the bladder. See *Cystauxe*.

Callosity, kal-los'it-e (*callus*, hard). Hardness, induration, and thickness of skin, assuming horny consistence in places where exposed to pressure. Induration of old wounds, old ulcers, fistulous passages, etc. See *Tylosis, Tyloma, Keratoma*.

Calloso-marginal, kal-lo'so-mar'jin-al. Relating to corpus callosum and margin of hemispheres of brain, as *calloso-marginal fissure* or *sulcus*, fissure on middle of cerebral hemispheres.

Callous, kal'lus (*callus*, hard). That which is hard or indurated.

Calluna (kal-lu'na) **Atlant'ica, eri'ca,** or **vulga'ris** (*kalluno*, to adorn). Erica vulgaris.

Callus, kal'lus. Osseous matter thrown out between fractured extremities of bone, acting as a cement and as a new bony formation; callosity. **C., defin'itive**, C., permanent. **C., ensheath'ing** or **exter'nal**, C., provisional. **C., inter'nal** or **inte'rior**, provisional callus in medullary canal of the brain after fracture. **C., per'manent**, callus deposited between extremities of fractured bone, afterward converted into new bone. **C., provis'ional** or **tem'porary**, callus deposited around fracture and in course of medullary canal, keeping fragments in apposition until union has occurred; it is then absorbed. Direct union between fragments may take place, as in soft parts, provisional callus—ensheathing callus of Paget—not being thrown out unless there has been some movement of the fragments.

Calm'ative. Quieting; sedative.

Calomba, kal-om'bah. Calumba.

Calomel, kal'o-mel (*kalos*, beautiful, *melas*, black). Term formerly applied to æthiops mineral; now applied to mild chloride of mercury only, mercurous chloride, Hg_2Cl_2. See *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*. **C., i'odide of**, mercury, iodide of chloride of. **C. stools**, green, spinach-like evacuations occasioned by use of calomel. **C. va'por**, see *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*. **C., veg'etable**, resin of podophyllum.

Calomelas, kal-om'el-as. Calomel.

Calonia, kal-o'ne-ah. Myrrh.

Calophyllum (kal-o-fil'lum) **cala'ba** (*kalos*, beautiful, *phullon*, leaf). Tree of W. Indies and S. America; source of ocuje oleoresin, used as substitute for balsam of Peru and copaiva; expectorant, excitant, and diaphoretic, in gonorrhœa, bronchitis, etc. **C. inophyl'lum**, see *Fagara octandra*.

Calor, ka'lor. Heat. **C. anima'lis**, animal heat. **C. fer'vens**, temperature of boiling water. **C. mor'dax** or **mor'dicans**, intense heat of skin; internal heat. **C. nati'vus**, animal heat.

Caloric, kal-or'ik, heat.

Caloricity, kal-or-is'it-e. Faculty possessed by living bodies of generating sufficient caloric to enable them to resist atmospheric cold and to preserve a temperature nearly equal. Animal heat.

Calorifacient (kal-or-if-a'she-ent) or **Calorif'iant** (*calor, facio*, to make). Having power of producing heat.

Calorific, kal-or-if'ik. Producing heat.

Calorification, kal-or-if-ik-a'shun. Function of producing heat in organized bodies.

Calorimetry, kal-or-im'et-re (*calor*, heat, *metron*, measure). Measurement of amount of heat in a body, or specific heat.

Calorineses, kal-or-in-a'ses. Diseases characterized by sensible change in amount of animal heat.

Caloripuncture, kal-or-e-punk'ture. Puncture with needle at high heat.

Calory, kal'or-e. See *Heat*.

Calosanthes Indica, kal-os-an'thees in'dik-ah. Tree of E. Indies; diaphoretic; used in rheumatism.

Calotropis gigantea (kal-ot'ro-pis jig-an'te-ah) or **muda'rii** (*kalos*, beautiful, *tropis*, keel). Mudar. **C. Hamilto'nia** or **heterophyl'la**, C. procera. **C. proce'ra**, tree of India and Africa, yielding mudar bark; diaphoretic, expectorant, and used as substitute for ipecac.

Caltha alpina, kal'thah al-pe'nah (*calathus*, basket). Arnica montana. **C. arven'sis**, Calendula arvensis. **C. bish'ma** or **bis'mah**, species of N. India, root of which is febrifuge. **C. lute'ola**, Calendula officinalis. **C. ma'jor** or **marsh**, C. palustris. **C. monta'na**, Arnica montana. **C. officina'lis**, Calendula arvensis. **C. palus'tris**, *Marsh marigold, Marsh caltha, Cowslips, Meadow bright, Water buttercup;* indigenous; syrup prepared from it for cough. **C. sati'va** or **vulga'ris**, Calendula officinalis.

Cal'trap or **Caltrops**, kal'trops. See *Trapa natans*.

Calumba, kal-um'bah. Called also *Colombo, Calomba, Colomba, Columbo, Calumbo*. Root of Jateorrhiza palmata and of J. calumba (Ph. U. S.), Cocculus palmatus, ord. Menispermaceæ; indigenous in Mozambique; bitter aromatic tonic. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in powder. Crystallizable principle obtained from it is called *calombin;* another principle in it seems identical with berberina. **C., Amer'ican**, American or Marietta columbo, *Indian lettuce, Yellow gentian, Golden seal, Meadow pride, Pyramid*. Root, frasera, is used in the same cases as true calumba.

Calumbæ radix, kal-um'be rad'iks. Calumba.

Calumbic acid, kal-um'bik as'id. Bitter principle from calumba, $C_{22}H_{24}O_7$.

Calumbin, kal-um'bin. Neutral principle of calumba, $C_{42}H_{44}O_{14}$.

Calva, kal'vah (*calvus*, bald). Cranium, upper part especially; skull-cap, vault of cranium.

Calvaria, kal-vah're-ah. Cranium proper; calva.

Calva'rium. Calvaria.

Calvata, kal-vat'ah. Calvities. **C. ferramen'ta**, surgical instruments with smooth head or button.

Calvities, kal-vish'e-ees (*calvus*, bald). Baldness; absence of hair, particularly at top of and at back of the head. Alopecia. **C. adna'ta**, baldness when congenital. **C. palpebra'rum**, loss of eyelashes. Madarosis.

Calvitium, kal-vish'e-um. Calvities.

Calvity, kal'vit-e. Calvities.

Calvus, kal'vus (bald). Devoid of hair; athrix.

Calx, kalks. Protoxide of calcium; lime. Lime employed in pharmacy should be recently prepared by calcination. When water is sprinkled over caustic lime, we have slaked lime, hydrate of lime, calcis hydras. Heel; see *Calcaneum*. **C. bismu'thi**, bismuth subnitrate. **C. chlora'ta** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), calcis chloridum. **C. chlorina'ta**, calcis chloridum. **C. extinc'ta**, slaked lime. **C. cum ka'li pu'ro**, potassa cum calce. **C. oxymuriat'ica**, calcis chloridum. **C. re'cens**, calx viva. **C. sacchara'tum**, see *Syrupus calcis*. **C. sali'ta**, calcis murias. **C. sulphura'ta** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sulphurated lime; used as a depilatory. **C. e tes'tis**, lime prepared from shells; has no medicinal advantages over that from marble. **C. us'ta** or **vi'va**, lime or quicklime. External operation of calx viva is escharotic. Lime is a good disinfecting agent; employed internally in liquor calcis.

Calycanthus, kal-ik-an'thus (*kalux*, flower-cup, *anthos*, flower) **flor'idus** or **fra'grans**, *Carolina allspice, Sweet-scented shrub, Sweet shrub*. Indigenous plant; root is tonic and emetic and an aromatic stimulant. Active principle is alkaloid called *Calycanthine*.

Calyces, kal'is-es (pl. of **Calyx**). See *Calix*.

Calyciform (kal'is-e-form) or **Cal'ycoid.** Calyx- or cup-shaped.

Calymma, kal-im'mah (covering). Eyelid; vault of skull.

Calyptranthes caryophyllata, kal-ip-tran'thes kah-re-o-fil-lat'ah (*kaluptra*, veil, *anthos*, flower). Myrtus caryophyllata.

Calystegia sepium, kal-is-tej'e-ah se'pe-um (*calyx, stege*, covering). Convolvulus sepium. **C. reniform'is**, Convolvulus soldanella. **C. soldanel'la**, Convolvulus soldanella.

Calyx, kal'iks. Calix. Ovisac.

Camara, kam'ar-ah (vaulted room). Calva; fornix of brain; hollow part of external ear.

Camarated, kam'ar-a-ted. Having shape of an arch or dome, as the skull.

Camaratio, kam-ar-ah'she-o. Camarosis.

Camarosis (kam-ar-o'sis) or **Camaro'ma** (*kamara*, vaulted room). Species of fracture of skull, camerated fracture, in which the fragments form a vault, with base resting on the dura mater.

Camassia esculenta, kam-as'se-ah es-ku-len'tah. *Camass, kamas*, or *quamash root, Bread root*. Prairie turnip; used as food by some tribes of Indians. **C. Frase'ri**, species of United States with large edible bulb.

Cama'tos. Exhaustion, debility, disease.

Çambaib'a. Curatella sambaiba.

Cam'bery. Myrtus pimenta.

Cam'bie-leaf. Nymphæa alba, N. lutea.

Cam'bing. Tree of Molucca, from bark of which gum-resin exudes; used in dysentery. Resembles simarouba.

Cambium, kam'be-um. Protoplasm; layer of periosteum adjacent to the bone.

Cam'boc. Aloes.

Cambodia (kam-bo'de-ah) or **Cambo'dium.** Cambogia.

Camboge, kam'boje. Cambogia.

Cambogia, kam-bo'je-ah (from Cambodia, in E. Indies). Camboge or gamboge, ord. Guttiferæ. Yellow juice obtained from Hebradendron Cambogioïdes and other plants of natural family Guttiferæ. According to the U. S. and Br. Pharmacopœias, it is derived from Garcinia Hanburii. Drastic cathartic, emetic, and anthelmintic; used in visceral obstructions and dropsy, and wherever powerful hydragogue cathartic is required. Dose, gr. ij–vj, in powder, united with calomel, squill, etc. **C. gut'ta**, Garcinia cambogia.

Cambogic acid, kam-bo'jik as'id. Yellowish soluble acid obtained from camboge.

Cambo'gium. Camboge.

Cam'buc. Aloes.

Cambuca (kam-bu'kah) or **Cambuc'ca.** Bubo and venereal ulcer in the groin or near the genital organs.

Camelina sativa, kam-el-e'na sat-e'vah. Grows in Europe and Asia; expressed oil of the seeds is like linseed oil, and is emollient in skin diseases; the herb has been used in inflammation of the eye.

Camellia thea (kam-el'le-ah the'ah) or **theifera**, the-if'er-ah. Thea Chinensis, tea plant; other species of camellia are sources of other teas.

Camera, kam'er-ah. Chamber, fornix, vault, camara. **C., ante'rior**, anterior cornu. **C. arterio'sa**, right ventricle of heart. **C. cor'dis**, pericardium. **C. cra'nii**, calva. **C. medulla'ris**, centrum ovale. **C. oc'uli**, chamber of the eye. **C. o. ter'tia**, canal of Petit. **C. sep'ti lu'cidi**, fifth ventricle of brain.

Cameræ, kam'er-e (pl. of **Camera**). Chambers, as *C. oc'uli*, chambers of the eye. **C. cerebel'li**, inferior occipital fossæ.

Cameratio, kam-er-ah'she-o. Camarosis.

Camforosma, kam-for-oz'mah. Camphorosma.

Camin'ga. Canella alba.

Camisia fœtûs, kam-is'e-ah fe'tus (fœtal shirt). Chorion.

Camisole (F.), kam'is-ole. Straight jacket for restraining violently insane or delirious persons.

Cam'omele. Chamomile.

Camomile, kam'o-mile. Chamomile.

Camotes, kam-o'tes. Convolvulus batatas.

Camp fever, kamp fe'vur. See *Fever, camp*. **C. mea'sles**, see *Rubeola*.

Campanula, kam-pan'u-lah (dim. of **Campana**, bell). Bellflower. **C. glomera'ta**, species of Europe and Asia, leaves of which are used in throat inflammations. **C. Ind'ica**, Convolvulus purpureus. **C. trache'lium**, Canterbury bell or throatwart, astringent, and used in decoction in relaxation of the fauces.

Campe, kam'pe. Flexion.

Campeachy wood. Hæmatoxylon.

Camper (kam'pur), **an'gle of.** Maxillary angle, formed by lines drawn from incisor teeth to prominent point of forehead above and point of chin below. **C.'s lig'ament**, deep perineal fascia. **C., plane of**, plane passing through centres of both auditory meatuses and centre of lower border of anterior aperture of nose. **C.'s profile line**, middle line in plane tangent to most conspicuous points of the face, above and below.

Camphene, cam-feen'. Radical of camphor. Camphene or camphine is represented by pure oil of turpentine. That which is occasionally used therapeutically is oil of turpentine purified by distillation from solution of caustic potassa.

Camphire, kam'fir. Camphor.

Camphol, kam'fol. See *Camphor*.

Campholurethane, kam-fol-u-re'thane. Two isomeric bodies derived from Ngai camphor; crystalline acid having composition of urethanes.

Camphor, kam'for (Arab. *caphur* or *kamphur*). Laurinole; Chinese camphor. Concrete volatile oil or stearoptene ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), distilled from Laurus camphora, Persea camfora, Camphora officinarum, Cinnamomum camphora (Ph. U. S. and Br.), trees of E. Indies, order Laurineæ. Two kinds of crude camphor occur in commerce—one from Batavia, but chiefly produce of Japan, called Dutch camphor and Japan camphor; the other common crude camphor, China camphor, Formosa camphor, from India. It is refined by sublimation. Camphor is also obtained in Borneo and Sumatra—Borneo or Sumatra camphor—from Dryobalanops camphora. Camphor has a strong and fragrant odor; is volatile, not easily pulverizable; texture crystalline; soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, vinegar, and slightly so in water. It is stimulant, anodyne, antaphrodisiac, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and sedative. Dose, gr. v to xx. Dissolved in oil or alcohol, it is applied externally in rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, etc. In large doses it is a narcotico-irritant poison. Camphor oil or liquid camphor, camphol, of India, is obtained by piercing young camphor trees, Dryobalanops camphora. *Oleum camphoræ*, oil of camphor, is a volatile oil obtained from Camphora officinarum. **C., birch**, betulin. **C., Bor'neo**, borneol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), white substance produced from Dryobalanops aromatica by chemical action; used in Eastern Asia for medicinal purposes and for embalming, etc. **C., bro'mide of,**

brom'ized, or **monobrom'ated**, white or colorless crystalline substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, formed by acting upon camphor, heated on water-bath, with bromine. Dose, gr. ij–iv, in delirium tremens and analogous nervous diseases. **C., car'bolized**, germicidal liquid, prepared by adding 1 part by weight of carbolic acid to 3 parts of camphor. **C. ce'rate**, ceratum camphoræ. **C., i'odized**, combination of iodine and camphor, employed as substitute for inhalation of iodine alone. **C. ju'lep**, mistura camphoræ. **C. lau'rel**, Cinnamomum camphora. **C. lin'iment**, linimentum camphoræ. **C. mix'ture**, mistura camphoræ. **C. monobro'mide**, camphor, bromide of. **C. oil**, yellowish-brown oil found in all parts of camphor tree. **C. o. of Bor'neo**, volatile brownish oil derived from Dryobalanops aromatica. **C. oint'ment**, unguentum camphoratum. **C. tea**, solution made by pouring boiling water on lump of camphor. **C. wa'ter**, aqua camphoræ.

Camphora, kam'fo-rah. Camphor. **C. broma'ta** or **monobroma'ta** (Ph. U. S.), camphor, bromized. **C. officina'rum**, camphor. **C. thy'mi**, thymol.

Camphoraceous, kam-fo-ra'she-us. Relating to or containing camphor.

Camphorata hirsuta, kam-fo-rat'ah hur-su'tah, and **C. Monspelien'sium**. Camphorosma Monspeliaca.

Camphorated, kam'for-at-ed. Relating to camphor; containing camphor. **C. phe'nols**, combination of camphor with phenols, as thymol, resorcin, salol, etc.

Camphorates, kam'for-at-es. See *Acid, camphoric.*

Camphoric acid, kam-for'ik as'id. See *Acid, camphoric.*

Camphorosma (kam-for-oz'mah) (*camphor*, *osme*, odor) **hirsu'ta**, **Monspeli'aca**, **Monspelien'sis**, or **peren'nis**. *Hairy camphorosma, Stinking ground pine*, ord. Chenopodiaceæ; this plant, growing near the Mediterranean, has odor of camphor; is diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, cephalic, antispasmodic; it is used in dropsy and asthma.

Camphura, kam'fur-ah. Camphor.

Cam'phyl al'cohol. Camphorated alcohol, spirits of camphor.

Campimeter, kamp-im'et-ur. Instrument for measuring range of vision.

Campion (kam'pe-on) **rose.** Lychnis githago.

Campomanesia linearifolia, kam-po-man-a'ze-ah lin-e-ar-e-fo'le-ah (after Campomanes, Spanish naturalist). Tall tree of Peru, whose bright yellow fruit, palillo, has an exceedingly agreeable scent and is edible.

Campsis, kamp'sis. Forcible bending by bone or cartilage from proper shape without breaking; unnatural curvature of a part, as a limb. **C. depres'sio**, depression.

Campyle, kam'pil-e. Curvature.

Campylochei'rus or **Campylochi'rus** (*kampule*, curvature, *cheir*, hand). Crookedness of the hands or arms.

Campylorrhachis, kam-pil-or'rak-is (*kampulos*, crooked, *rhachis*, spine). Monster whose spine is crooked.

Campylorrhinus, kam-pil-or-rhe'nus (*kampulos*, crooked, *rhis*, nose). Monster whose nose is crooked.

Compyloscelus, kam-pil-os'sel-us (*campyle*, *skelos*, leg). Having crooked or deformed legs.

Campylotes, kam-pil-ot'es (*campyle*, curvature). Curvature, crookedness.

Campylotis (kam-pil'ot-is) or **Campylum**, kam'-pil-um (*kampulotes*, flexion). Cataclasis.

Cana agria, kahn'ah ag're-ah. Bitter cane; juice used in Brazil in diabetes. **C. fis'tula**, Cassia fistula.

Canabis, kan'ab-is. Cannabis.

Can'ada bal'sam. Turpentine from Abies balsamea. **C. Bur'net**, Sanguisorba Canadensis. **C. erig'eron**, Erigeron Canadense. **C. flea'bane**, Erigeron Canadense. **C. pitch**, Pix Canadensis. **C. snakeroot**, root of Ararum Canadense.

Canadol, kan'ad-ol. Hydrocarbon from petroleum, resembling rhigolene; local anæsthetic.

Canal, kan-al'. Channel for affording passage to liquids, or solids, or to certain organs. See *Canales, Canaliculi, Canaliculus*, and *Canals.* **C., abdom'inal**, inguinal canal. **C., alimen'tary**, *Digestive canal* or *tube, Alimentary duct* or *tube;* canal extending from the mouth to the anus. According to Vierordt, the digestive canal is, on an average, 8 m. in length, in proportion of 5 : 1 to the length of the body—

Of adults	10–11.5 m. (Schwann).
Of new-born children	4.5 m. "
Length of duodenum (12″) (convex side).	32 cm.
Length of jejunum ($\frac{2}{5}$)	5.5–6.2 m.
" " ileum ($\frac{3}{5}$)	
" " large intestine	130–162 cm.
" " cæcum	6–8 m.
" " rectum	16 cm.

C., alisphe'noid, canal in alisphenoid bone for passage of external carotid artery. **C., alveoden'tal**, dental canals. **C., alve'olar**, inferior dental canal. **C., arach'noid**, canal formed by extension of arachnoid over transverse and longitudinal fissures of brain, surrounding vena magna Galeni; orifice of canal has been termed *foramen of Bichat*, but this opening is probably made artificially in act of removing the brain. **C. of Aran'tius**, ductus venosus. **C., arte'rial**, ductus arteriosus. **C., aud'itory**, see *C., external auditory*, and *C., internal auditory.* **C., auric'ular**, external auditory canal; canal in fœtus between the auricle and ventricle. **C. of Bar'tholin**, ductus Bartholinus. **C. of Bi'chat**, C., arachnoid. **C., bil'iary**, hepatic duct. **C. of Botal**, ductus arteriosus. **C. of Bres'chet**, venous channels in diploë of skull. **C., bulbular, of Petit**, C. of Petit. **C., carot'id**, canal in petrous bone for internal carotid artery. **C., cen'tral**, medullary canal. **C., cer'vical**, canal of cervix uteri. **C., cer'vico-u'terine**, uterine canal. **C., chol'edoch**, choledoch duct; bile-duct. **C., chor'dæ tym'pani**, canal for passage of chorda tympani nerve. **C., cil'iary**, ciliary canal. **C. of Cloquet**, hyaloid canal. **C., coch'lear**, spinal canal of cochlea. **C., con'dyloid**, condyloid foramen. **C., connect'ing**, coiled portion of uriniferous tubule. **C. of Cor'ti**, canal formed by arches of Corti and basilar membrane. **C. of Cotun'nius**, aquæductus vestibuli. **C., cru'ral**, see *Crural.* **C., cu'bital**, passage for ulnar vessels at bend of elbow. **C. of Cu'vier**, ductus venosus; cardinal vein. **C., cys'tic**, see *Gall-bladder.* **C. def'erent**, deferens vas. **C., den'tal**, inferior dental canal. **C., den'tinal**, calcigerous tubes or canaliculi of dentine. **C., digest'ive**, alimentary canal. **C., ejac'ulatory**, ejaculatory duct. **C. of epidid'ymis**, convoluted duct forming epididymis. **C., Eustach'ian**, canal in petrosal bone containing part of Eustachian tube. **C., extern'al aud'itory**, canal leading from auricle to membrana tympani. **C., fa'cial**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C., Fallo'pian**, aqueduct of Fallopius; oviduct. **C., fem'oral**, inner part of sheath of femoral vessels. **C. of Ferrein'**, canal between edges of closed lids and globe of eye. **C. of Fonta'na**, ciliary canal. **C., galactoph'orous**, lactiferous tubule of mammary gland. **C. of Gärtner**, see *Gärtner.* **C., Guidi's**, Vidian canal. **C. of Hav'ers**, see *Haversian.* **C. of Hen'le**, H.'s loop-tubes; urinferous tubules. **C., hepat'ic**, hepatic duct. **C. of Ho'vius**, C. of Fontana. **C. of Hu'guier**, small canal at inner side of fissure of Glaser, through which chorda tympani nerve leaves cavity of tympanum. **C., Hun'ter's** (after John Hunter), aponeurotic membrane, consisting of transverse fibres passing from surface of vastus internus to abductor magnus and abductor longus muscles, and enclosing between muscles named a passage, Hunter's canal, containing femoral artery and vein and saphenous nerve. **C., hy'aloid**, cylindrical passage formed by reflection of hyaloid membrane into interior of vitreous body around nutritious artery of the lens. **C., inci'sive** or **inci'sor**, see *Palatine canals.* **C., infraorb'itar**, suborbitar canal. **C., in'guinal**, see *Inguinal.* **C., inter'nal aud'itory**, internal auditory meatus. **C., intes'tinal**, portion of digestive canal formed by the intestines, from pylorus to anus. **C. of Ja'cobson**, canal, tympanic. **C., lac'rymal**, osseous canal containing nasal duct. **C., Lœwenberg's**, part of canal of cochlea above Corti's membrane. **C.,**

ma'lar, canal in malar bone for passage of malar division of temporo-malar branch of superior maxillary nerve. **C., max'illary,** C., dental. **C., me'dian,** central canal of spinal cord; aqueduct of Sylvius. **C., med'ullary,** cylindrical cavity in body or shaft of long bone containing marrow; vertebral canal, central canal of spinal cord. **C., mem'branous of coch'lea,** C. of cochlea, following spiral turns of lamina spiralis. **C., mucip'arous** or **mu'cous,** canal, interior of which has mucous lining. **C. of Mül'ler,** canal existing in fœtal state on outer side of Wolffian body. **C., na'sal,** lacrymal canal. **C., naso-pal'atine,** incisor canal. **C., neu'ral,** vertebral canal; medullary tube. **C., neurenter'ic,** see *Canalis neurentericus.* **C., neurocen'tral,** vertebral canal. **C. of Nuck** (from Nuck, who first described it), cylindrical sheath formed around round ligaments of uterus by prolongation of peritoneum into inguinal canal, giving rise to hydrocelic cysts in labium externum, readily mistaken for hernia of labium. **C., nutrit'ious,** nutritive canal of bone; Haversian canal. **C., obstet'ric,** pelvic canal and canal formed by uterus and vagina. **C., ob'turator,** C. in the ilium for passage of obturator vein and nerve; see *Obturator.* **C., olfac'tory,** nasal fossæ in early embryonic life. **C., op'tic,** optic foramen. **C., pal'atine,** see *Palatine.* **C., pancreat'ic,** pancreatic duct. **C., partu'rient,** C., obstetric. **C., pel'vic,** canal of pelvis included between superior and inferior straits. **C. of Petit,** see *Petit.* **C., poplite'al,** canal beneath sulcus for popliteal vessels and nerve. **C., por'tal,** interlobular biliary canals. **C., prim'itive,** canal of early embryonic life; neural canal. **C., pter'ygoid,** Vidian canal. **C., pter'ygo-pal'atine,** posterior palatine canal. **C., pul'mo-aor'tic,** ductus arteriosus. **C., rachid'ian,** vertebral canal. **C., Reck'linghausen's,** see *Canaliculi, serous.* **C. of Reiss'ner,** membranous canal of cochlea; ductus cochlearis. **C., rhachid'ian,** vertebral canal. **C. of Rivi'nus,** duct of sublingual gland. **C. of Ro'senthal,** spiral canal of modiolus. **C., sac'ral,** prolongation of vertebral canal in sacrum. **C., sagit'tal,** posterior semicircular canal. **C. of Schlemm,** minute circular canal, discovered by Prof. Schlemm, of Berlin; situate at point of union of cornea and sclerotica. **C., semicir'cular,** see *Semicircular.* **C., spermat'ic,** deferens vas; inguinal canal of male. **C., spi'nal,** vertebral canal. **C., spi'ral of cochlea,** see *Scalæ of cochlea.* **C., spi'ral of modi'olus,** minute canal surrounding the modiolus in lamina spiralis. **C., spi'roid,** aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. of Stenon,** or, more correctly, **Sten'son,** ductus salivalis superior. **C. of Stil'ling,** hyaloid canal; central canal of spinal cord. **C., subor'bital,** infraorbital canal. **C., supraor'bital,** canal at superior margin of orbit for supraorbital nerve and artery. **C., tem'poral,** zygomatico-temporal canal. **C., tem'poro-ma'lar,** zygomatic canal. **C., thora'cic,** thoracic duct. **C., tu'bal** or **tu'bo-ova'rian,** oviduct. **C., tympan'ic,** canal opening on lower surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, between carotid canal and groove for internal jugular vein; it contains Jacobson's nerve. **C., u'rinary,** urethra. **C., urogen'ital,** urogenital sinus. **C., u'terine,** canal of neck and body of uterus. **C., vas'cular,** Haversian canal; cartilage canal. **C., vec'tor,** tube, Fallopian. **C., ve'nous,** ductus venosus; canal existing only in fœtus, extending from bifurcation of umbilical vein to vena cava inferior, into which it opens below the diaphragm; at times it ends in an infrahepatic vein. It pours into the cava part of the blood passing from the placenta by the umbilical vein. After birth it becomes a fibro-cellular cord. **C., ver'tebral,** canal for lodgment of spinal cord in vertebræ. **C., vestib'ular,** urogenital sinus. **C., vul'var,** vestibule of vagina. **C., vul'vo-u'terine,** vagina, parturient canal. **C., vul'vo-vagi'nal,** vulva and vagina regarded as one canal; opening of hymen. **C. of Whar'ton,** Wharton's duct, ductus salivalis inferior. **C. of Wir'sung,** pancreatic duct. **C. of Wolff,** Wolffian duct.

Cana'la. Spigelia.

Canales, kan-al'ees (pl. of **Canalis**) **accesso'rii.** Passages for veins penetrating the jugular tubercle. **C. aërif'era,** see *Bronchia.* **C. alveola'res,** dental canals. **C. Breschet'i,** canals in diploë for passage of veins. **C. circula'res,** semicircular canals. **C. coch'leæ,** scalæ of the cochlea. **C. diplo'ici,** C. Brescheti. **C. Haver'sii,** canals, nutritive. **C. intersacra'les,** canals for sacral nerves. **C. lacryma'les,** lacrymal ducts. **C. laqueifor'mes,** Henle's loop-tubes; uriniferous tubules. **C. membra'nei re'num,** see *Calix.* **C. metacarpa'les,** spaces in palm of hand between flexor tendons. **C. nutrit'ii,** see *Canal, nutritious.* **C. sanguinif'eri,** blood-vessels. **C. semicircula'res,** semicircular canals. **C. semicircula'res membrana'cei,** semicircular canals. **C. semina'les,** seminiferous tubules. **C. tubæfor'mes,** semicircular canals. **C. tubercula'rium quadrigemino'rum,** aqueduct of Sylvius.

Canalicular, kan-al-ik'u-lar. Having small canals. **C. ab'scess of breast,** abscess communicating with galactophorous ducts. **C. tis'sue,** tissue containing small canals, as that of bone.

Canaliculated (kan-al-ik'u-la-ted) or **Canaliculatus,** kan-al-ik-u-lah'tus. Grooved.

Canaliculi, kan-al-ik'u-le (pl. of **Canaliculus**). See *Canales.* **C. accesso'rii,** canals for passage of veins at external margin of anterior condyloid canal or canals. **C. bilia'rii** or **bilif'eri,** pori biliarii. **C. of bone,** small canals in bones connecting the lacunæ, or the lacunæ with the Haversian canals; see *Lacunæ of bone.* **C. calcif'eri,** see *Calciferous canals.* **C. den'tium,** dentinal tubules. **C. Haversia'ni,** canals, nutritive. **C. juice,** C., serous. **C. lacryma'les,** lacrymal ducts. **C. limac'um,** lacrymal ducts. **C., lymphat'ic,** C., serous. **C. medulla'res,** Haversian canals. **C. petro'si,** canals in petrous portion of temporal bone for petrosal nerves. **C. pterygoi'dei,** C. sphenoidales. **C. semicircula'res,** semicircular canals. **C. semina'les,** see *Testicle.* **C. seminif'eri,** see *Testicle.* **C., se'rous,** minute channels in connective tissue supposed to form the origin of lymphatic vessels; small vessels connecting with lymph-vessels or forming communication between the lymphatic vessels and the capillaries. **C. sphenoida'les,** small canals or furrows in sphenoid bone. **C. vascul'osi,** canals, nutritive.

Canaliculization, kan-al-ik-u-liz-a'shun. Formation of canals in cartilage; a preparatory stage of ossification of cartilage by extension of the periosteal processes.

Canaliculus, kan-al-ik'u-lus (dim. of **Canalis,** channel). Small channel. **C. Arnol'di,** small canal in temporal bone transmitting auricular branch of vagus. **C. arterio'sus,** ductus arteriosus. **C. ba'sipharynge'us,** canal between sphenoid and palate bones for passage of pterygo-palatine vessels and pharyngeal nerve to pharynx. **C., collect'ing,** collecting tubule of kidney. **C. communicatio'nis,** canal under petrous portion of temporal bone transmitting vein from middle cranial fossa to lateral sinus. **C. innomina'tus,** C. basi-pharyngeus. **C. laqueifor'mis,** Henle's loop-tube. **C. mastoï'deus,** C. Arnoldi. **C. pharynge'us,** canal formed by sphenoid and palate bones and ala of vomer; C. basi-pharyngeus. **C. tympan'icus,** canal in petrous bone for Jacobson's nerve. See also *Canal, Canalis, Canales, Canaliculi.*

Canalis, kan-al'is. Canal, meatus. **C. alimenta'rius,** canal, alimentary. **C. alveola'ris,** dental canal. **C. an'imæ,** trachea. **C. arterio'sus,** arterial duct. **C. Bichat'ii,** canal, arachnoid. **C. Botal'li,** ductus arteriosus. **C. canalicula'tus,** gorget. **C. carot'icus,** carotid canal. **C. centra'lis,** central canal of spinal cord. **C. centra'lis modi'oli** or **coch'leæ,** see *Tractus spiralis foramenulentus.* **C. cervica'lis** or **cervi'cis,** see *Uterus.* **C. choled'ochus,** ductus communis choledochus. **C. ciba'rius,** alimentary canal. **C. Cloquet'i,** hyaloid canal. **C. coch'leæ os'seus,** see *Scalæ of cochlea.* **C. cochlea'ris,** cochlear canal. **C. condyloï'deus,** condyloid foramen. **C. corp'orum quadrigemino'rum,** aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. cra'niopharynge'us,** fœtal canal from bottom of pituitary fossa, containing process of dura mater. **C. cyst'icus,**

cystic duct; see *Gall-bladder*. **C. def'erens**, deferens vas. **C. eminen'tiæ quadrigem'inæ**, aquæductus Sylvii. **C. endolymphat'icus**, aqueduct of vestibule. **C. ethmoïda'lis**, internal orbital canal. **C. facia'lis**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. Fallo'pii** or **Fallo'piæ**, aquæductus Fallopii. **C. fibro'sus**, canal made by interosseous membrane of leg for anterior vessels and nerves. **C. Fontan'æ**, canal of Fontana. **C. gangliona'ris**, tractus spiralis foramenulentus; spinal canal of modiolus. **C. guttura'lis tym'pani**, Eustachian tube. **C. hepat'ico-cyst'icus**, ductus choledochus communis. **C. hyaloï'deus**, canal, hyaloid. **C. hypoglos'si**, anterior condyloid foramen. **C. incisi'vus**, anterior palatine canal. **C. inci'sor**, canal, incisor. **C. innomina'tus**, canal for passage of superficial petrosal nerve. **C. intestina'lis** or **intestino'rum**, intestinal tube. **C. lacrymalis**, lacrymal or nasal duct. **C. mandibula'ris**, inferior dental canal. **C. mastoï'deus**, canal for passage of Arnold's nerve. **C. maxilla'ris infe'rior**, inferior dental canal. **C. maxilla'ris supe'rior**, foramen rotundum. **C. me'dius**, aquæductus Sylvii. **C. medul'læ spina'lis**, see *Vertebral column*. **C. medulla'ris**, canal, medullary. **C. membrana'ceus**, cochlear duct. **C. mus'culo-perone'us**, space between origins of several muscles of leg occupied by lower part of peroneal artery. **C. na'so-lacryma'lis**, lacrymal or nasal duct. **C. naso-palati'nus**, palatine duct (anterior). **C. ner'vi facia'lis**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. ner'vus fistulo'sus re'num**, ureter. **C. neurenter'icus**, canal in embryo between digestive and medullary canals. **C. Nuck'ii**, canal of Nuck. **C. or'bitæ nasa'lis**, lacrymal or nasal duct. **C. op'ticus**, optic foramen. **C. palati'nus tym'pani**, Eustachian tube. **C. peripher'icus modi'oli**, see *Tractus spiralis foramenulentus*. **C. Petiti** or **Petitia'nus**, canal of Petit. **C. pharyn'go-tympan'icus**, embryonic canal in pharynx and tympanum. **C. quadrigem'inæ**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. radi'cis**, canal in root of tooth. **C. recur'rens**, Vidian canal. **C. reu'niens**, minute canal between round saccule in membranous labyrinth and ductus cochlearis. **C. Rosenthalia'nus** or **Rosenthal'ii**, spiral canal of modiolus. **C. rotun'dus**, foramen rotundum. **C. sacra'lis**, see *Sacral*. **C. scala'rum commu'nis**, infundibulum of the cochlea. **C. Schlem'mii**, canal of Schlemm. **C. semicircula'ris horizonta'lis**, see *Semicircular canals*. **C. semicircula'ris vertica'lis poste'rior**, see *Semicircular canals*. **C. semicircula'ris vertica'lis supe'rior**, see *Semicircular canals*. **C. spheno-palati'nus** or **spheno-pharynge'us**, canaliculus basi-pharyngeus. **C. spina'lis**, vertebral canal; central canal of spinal cord. **C. spira'lis coch'leæ**, see *Scalæ of cochlea*. **C. spira'lis modi'oli**, see *Tractus spiralis foramenulentus*. **C. supraorbita'lis**, supraorbital foramen. **C. Syl'vii**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. tar'si**, tarsal canal. **C. tempora'lis**, occasional opening in temporal bone between glenoid fossa and tympanic portion. **C. transversa'rius**, canal formed by series of transverse foramina of cervical vertebræ. **C. tympan'icus**, canal, tympanic. **C. urina'rius**, urethra. **C. urogenita'lis**, urogenital sinus. **C. utric'ulo-saccula'ris**, canal between utriculus and endolymphatic duct. **C. veno'sus**, ductus venosus. **C. vertebra'lis**, spinal cord. **C. Vidia'nus**, pterygoid or Vidian canal. **C. zygomat'ico-facia'lis**, malar canal. **C. zygomat'ico-tempora'lis**, temporal canal of malar bone. **C. zygomat'icus**, temporo-malar canal.

Canalization, kan-al-iz-a'shun. Process of formation of channels or canals, blood-vessels, for example. Conversion of a vessel into a rigid tube. Method of drainage for wounds by formation of canals, not by tubes.

Canals, kan-als'. See *Canal*. *Canales*, *Canalis*, *Canaliculi*, *Canaliculus*. **C., bone, of Breschet**, see *Diploic*. **C. of Hav'ers**, or **Haver'sian**, canals, nutritive. **C., nu'tritive**, canals for nutrition of bones, Haversian canals, or canals of Havers. Canals through which vessels pass to bones; lined by very fine lamina of compact texture, or formed in the texture itself. **C. of Rivi'nus**, ducts of sublingual gland. **C., semicir'cular**, see *Semicircular canals*. **C., sem'inal**, see *Seminal*. **C. se'rous**, canaliculi, serous. **C., of Steno**, duct of Steno.

Canan'ga odora'ta. Tree of S. Asia, from which ylang-ylang oil is obtained.

Canapacia, kan-ap-as'e-ah. Artemisia vulgaris.

Canarium commune, kan-ah're-um kom-mu'ne. Amyris elemifera.

Canaryseed, kan-a're-seed. Phalaris Canariensis.

Canaryweed. Orchil.

Cancamum (kan'kam-um) or **Can'camy.** Mixture of several gums and resins from Africa; used to deterge wounds. Anime.

Cancellated (kan'sel-la-ted), **Cancel'lous**, or **Can'cellate** (made of lattice-work). Formed of cancelli.

Cancelli, kan-sel'le (pl. of **Cancel'lus**, lattice-work). Cellular or spongy texture of bones, consisting of numerous cells communicating with each other, containing fatty matter, analogous to marrow; met with, principally, at extremities of long bones; some short bones consist almost wholly of it. It allows of expansion of extremities of bones, without adding weight, and deadens concussions.

Cancellous, kan-sel'lus. Cancellated. See *Cancelli*.

Cancer, kan'sur (crab). Disease probably originally so called either on account of the hideous appearance which ulcerated cancer presents, or on account of great veins surrounding it, which the ancients compared to the claws of the crab. See *Carcinoma*. Cancers were formerly distinguished, according to the stages, into *occult*, *cancer occultus*, and *open*, *c. apertus*, the former being the scirrhous form, the latter the ulcerated condition. The term cancer is much more limited at the present day in its application than formerly, and although it is necessary to define the different varieties previously recognized by their old and at one time familiar names, the description of cancerous or carcinomatous growths proper is greatly restricted and simplified. Cancers are defined at the present day as most atypical new formations of cells of the epithelial type, grouped irregularly in the alveoli of a more or less dense fibroid stroma. The epithelial type implies origin from epiblast or hypoblast, and the absence of intercellular substance; it does not imply any specific form of cell. In cancer we have epithelial cells, often of the most abnormal form, filling up the lumina of gland-tubes (if it start from a gland), bursting through their basement or limiting membrane, and ramifying in the spaces of connective tissue (Green). Cancer-cells are of large size and of various forms—round, oval, fusiform, caudate, or polygonal—and their nuclei and nucleoli are large and prominent, and they lie loosely in the alveoli without any intervening stroma; but there is no specific cancer-cell different from that characterizing other new formations or even normal tissues. The stroma is of fibrillated tissue arranged so as to form communicating alveoli, in which are the cancer-cells; numerous blood-vessels are in the stroma and surround the alveoli like a network, and lymphatics communicate freely with the alveoli.

Cancers undoubtedly have an epithelial origin; that is, they originate either in the growth of a resting embryonic epithelial rudiment (Cohnheim), or on the multiplication of some epithelial cells. Other conditions being favorable, such as malignancy, the cells burst through any basement membrane, and grow in the connective tissue along lymph-spaces and channels. Glandular infection is thus easy to explain (Green). Surrounding structures gradually become infiltrated, and secondary changes often occur, such as fatty degeneration, hemorrhage, pigmentation, colloid and mucoid degeneration, etc.

According as the cancer-cells spring from stratified epithelium, columnar epithelium, or the epithelium of acinous glands, cancers are divided into two classes: *Acinous cancer*, including Scirrhus or chronic cancer, and *Epithelial cancer*, including squamous and columnar-celled Epithelioma, the latter being also called Adenoid cancer. Any of these varieties may develop into a colloid or gelatiniform form of de-

generation, that was once called *colloid* or *gelatiniform cancer*.

Cancers occur usually after the age of thirty-five, are very malignant, grow rapidly, invade surrounding tissues to a serious extent, frequently ulcerate, involve the lymphatic glands at an early stage, and implicate the general system. For their production they require a peculiar diathesis or cachexia, *cancerous cachexia*.

Cancer, a'cinous, see *Cancer*. **C., acute',** encephaloid. **C., ad'enoid,** adeno-carcinoma. **C. al'bus,** C. aquaticus. **C., alve'olar,** sometimes restricted to colloid cancer, but applicable to cancer generically, as having alveoli; see *Cancer*. **C. aper'tus,** cancerous ulceration. **C., ap'inoid,** scirrhus having pear-shaped structure in its interior. **C. aquat'icus,** variously called *Gangrenous inflammation of the mouth, Canker of the mouth, Gangrenous sore mouth, Gangrenous erosion of the cheek, Sloughing phagedena of the mouth, Water canker*. Sloughing or gangrenous ulceration of the mouth, often accompanied with afflux of saliva; not uncommon in children's asylums. **C., are'olar,** colloid. **C. as'tacus,** see *Cancrorum chelæ*. **C., black,** cancer, melanotic. **C. of the blood,** leucocythæmia. **C. of the breast,** masto-carcinoma. **C. caminario'rum,** cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **C., caul'iflower,** form of epithelioma having externally ulcerated fissures, resembling cauliflower. **C. cell,** cell at one time considered as characteristic of cancer; polygonal, caudate, fusiform, concentric, compound; the liquid in which cancer-cells float was called *cancer serum*. It is not now considered that there is a distinct cell characteristic of cancer. See *Cancer*. **C., cell'ular,** encephaloid medullary carcinoma; m. sarcoma. **C., cere'briform,** encephaloid; medullary sarcoma. **C., chim'ney-sweep'er's,** epithelioma or epithelial cancer of the scrotum; soot-wart. This affection begins with a superficial, painful, irregular tubercular ulcer, with hard, elevated edges, occupying the lower part of the scrotum; sometimes the testicles are involved. **C., chon'droid,** variety of scirrhus, on section resembling cartilage. **C., chron'ic,** scirrhus. **C., clay-pipe,** C., smoker's. **C., col'loid,** see *Colloid*. **C., cyl'inder-cell,** epithelioma, cylindrical. **C., cyst'ic,** colloid; cysto-carcinoma. **C., dendri'tic,** papilloma; C., villous. **C., ebur'neous,** kind of waxy degeneration of the breast, but not strictly cancerous scleroma. **C., embol'ic,** C. caused by embolism. **C., enceph'aloid** or **encephalom'atous,** medullary sarcoma. **C., endothe'lial,** villous endothelioma. **C., epithe'lial,** see *Epithelial* and *Epithelioma*. **C., epithe'lial, of scro'tum,** cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **C., fi'brous,** scirrhus; recurrent fibroid. **C. fungoï'des** or **fungo'sus,** fungus hæmatodes; scirrhus. **C., fun'gous,** fungus hæmatodes. **C. Gale'ni,** bandage for head, the eight heads of the bandage resembling, rudely, crab's claws. It is now supplied by bandage with six heads, called *Bandage of Galen* or *Bandage of the poor*. **C., gelat'iniform** or **gelat'inous,** colloid. **C., gland'ular,** adenocarcinoma; cylindrical epithelioma. **C., green,** chloroma. **C., gum** or **gum'mous,** colloid. **C., hæm'atoid,** fungus hæmatodes. **C., hard,** scirrhus. **C. intestino'rum,** enteropathia cancerosa. **C. juice,** viscid, creamy fluid squeezed or scraped from surface of section of a malignant growth. **C., lard'iform** or **lar'inoid,** lardlike form of scirrhus. **C., la'tent,** C. occultus. **C. of liv'er,** hepato-scirrhus. **C. of lung,** phthisis, cancerous. **C. lu'pus,** lupus. **C., mas'toid,** see *Mastoid cancer*. **C., med'ullary,** encephaloid medullary carcinoma; m. sarcoma. **C. melæne'us,** cancer, melanotic. **C., melanot'ic,** black or melanoid cancer; combination of cancer and melanosis; see *Melanotic sarcoma*. **C., milt'like,** medullary sarcoma; see *Miltlike*. **C. mol'lis,** encephaloid. **C., mu'cous,** colloid. **C. mundito'rum,** cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **C., myxom'atous,** cancer that has been transformed into myxoma. **C., na'piform,** cancer, turnip-like in appearance. **C., neph'roid,** kidney-shaped medullary sarcoma. **C. occul'tus,** see *Cancer*. **C. oc'uli,** scirrhophthalmus. **C. o'ris,** cancer aquaticus; stomacace. **C. os'sa,** spina ventosa. **C., os'teoid,** spina ventosa; cancer containing bony matter; osteoid chondroma; osteosarcoma; see *Osteoid sarcoma*. **C., pancreat'ic,** cancer resembling the pancreas in appearance; cancer of pancreas. **C., pap'illary,** papillary epithelioma; papilloma. **C. pharyn'gis et œsoph'agi,** Læmoscirrhus. **C., pig'mentary,** C., melanotic. **C., placent'al,** medullary sarcoma, resembling placenta in appearance; cancer of placenta. **C., pulp'y** or **pulpa'ceous,** colloid. **C. purgato'ris infumic'uli,** cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **C., ro'dent,** see *Epithelioma, Lupus,* and *Rodent*. **C. root,** Orobanche Virginiana; Phytolacca decandra; Conopholis Americana; Epiphegus Virginiana; Aphyllon uniflorum. **C., sarcom'atous,** glandular cancer with sarcomatous degeneration. **C. scirrho'sus,** scirrhus. **C. scro'ti,** cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **C. se'rum,** C. juice; see *Cancer-cell*. **C., smo'ker's,** epithelioma of mouth and lips from irritation of nicotine of tobacco or of pipe. **C., soft,** hæmatodes fungus; medullary cancer; encephaloid. **C., so'lanoid,** see *Solanoid*. **C., soot,** epithelioma from soot or a chimney-sweeper's cancer. **C. spongio'sus,** fungus hæmatodes. **C. of stom'ach,** gastrostenosis cardiaca et pylorica; C., stone-scirrhus. **C., telangiectat'ic,** fungus hæmatodes. **C. terebrans,** epithelioma. **C. of test'icle,** see *Sarcocele*. **C. tubero'sum,** carcinoma tuberosum; keloid. **C. u'teri,** metrocarcinoma. **C. verruco'sus,** wartlike form of epithelioma. **C., vil'lous,** dentritic vegetation; cancer in mucous membranes when covered by villous growth; papilloma. **C. vulga'ris,** scirrhus. **C., water,** C. aquaticus. **C. weed,** Goodyera pubescens; Salvia lyrata.

Cancerism, kan'sur-izm. Cancerous diathesis.

Canceroma, kan-sur-o'mah. Carcinoma.

Cancerous, kan'sur-us. Relating to or affected with cancer.

Cancerwort, kan'sur-wurt. Linoria spuria; L. elatine; veronica.

Canchalagua, kan-chal-ag'wah. Chironia Chilensis; Erythræa Chilensis.

Cancrena, kan-kre'nah. Gangrene.

Can'criform. Cancroid.

Cancrodes, kan-kro'dez. Cancroid.

Cancroid, kan'kroid (*cancer, eido,* form). Assuming a cancerous appearance. Name given to certain cutaneous cancers by Alibert; called also *Cheloid* or *Keloid*, from their presenting flattish raised patch of integument, resembling tortoise-shell. Epithelioma. **C. ul'cer,** rodent ulcer.

Cancroïs, kan'kro-is. See *Cancroid*.

Cancroma, kan-kro'mah. Carcinoma.

Cancrorum chelæ, kan-kro'rum ke'le (*chele,* claw). Crab's claws; like crab's stones or eyes; concretions found, particularly, in *Cancer astacus* or *cray-fish*, considered to be antacid.

Cancrosus, kan-kro'sus. Cancerous.

Cancrum, kan'krum. Cancer; ulceration having tendency to spread. **C. o'ris,** cancer aquaticus; stomacace; noma. **C. puden'di,** noma of female genital organs.

Candela, kan-de'lah (*candeo,* to glow). Bougie; candle used for inhalation. **C. candela'ria,** verbascum. **C. fuma'lis,** pastil. **C. medica'ta,** bougie. **C. re'gia** or **re'gis,** Verbascum nigrum; V. thapsus.

Candelaria, kan-de-lah're-ah (*candela,* candle). Verbascum nigrum.

Candi (kan'de) or **Can'dum** (*candidus,* white, purified). Candy; purified and crystallized sugar; Cannabis sativa; see *Saccharum*.

Candidum ovi, kan'did-um o've (white of egg). Albumen ovi.

Can'dle. Bougie. **C. ber'ry,** Myrica cerifera. **C. fish,** eulachon. **C. fish oil,** oil from Thaleichthys Pacificus, eulachon or oulachon oil; similar properties to cod-liver oil. **C., mercu'rial,** candle made of wax and vermilion, for mercurial fumigation. **C. nut,** Aleurites Moluccana. **C. nut oil,** cathartic oil expressed from Aleurites triloba, kekune or kukui oil. **C. tree,** Parmentiera cerifera. **C. tril'oba,** Viola sebifera.

Candy, kan'de. Candi.

Candytuft, kan'de-tuft. Iberis. **C., bit'ter,** Iberis amara.

Cane, sugar. Sucrose. See *Saccharum.* **C., sweet,** Acorus calamus.

Canella alba, kan-el'lah al'bah (dim of **Canna,** reed). West India tree, so called because its bark is rolled up like a reed. *Canella bark, Canella, Canellæ cortex* (Ph. U. S.), ord. Guttiferæ, is pungent aromatic. It is stimulant, tonic, and often added to bitters and cathartics. **C. ama'ra,** bark of Cinnamomum culilawan. **C. caryophylla'ta,** Myrtus caryophyllata. **C. Cuba'na,** C. alba, Laurus cassia. **C. dul'cis,** bark of C. alba. **C. Jamaicen'sis,** C. alba. **C. Magellan'ica,** bark of Drimys Winteri. **C. Malabar'ica,** Cinnamomum cassia. **C. silves'tris,** E. Indian cinnamon. **C., white,** C. alba. **C. Wintera'na,** C. alba. **C. Zeylan'ica,** cinnamon; Daphnidiun myrrha.

Canellifera Malabarica, kan-el-lif'er-ah mal-a-bar'-ik-ah. Laurus cassia.

Canel'lin. Principle extracted from Canella alba.

Canelli'na. Cinnamon bark.

Caneo'tica. Crete boil or button; endemic ulcer.

Canicaceous, kan-ik-a'she-us. Furfuraceous.

Canicæ, kan'is-e. Meal or bread in which there is much bran.

Canicida, kan-is-e'dah (*canis, cædo,* to kill). Aconite.

Caninanæ, kan-in-an'e. Chiococca racemosa; Cainca. **C. ra'dix,** caincæ radix.

Canine, kan'ine (*canis,* dog). Resembling structure, actions, etc. of a dog, as canine teeth, c. appetite, etc. **C. em'inence,** C. prominence. **C. fos'sa,** infraorbitar or suborbitar fossa; small depression on superior maxillary bone, above canine tooth, giving attachment to caninus or levator anguli oris muscle. **C. hun'ger,** boulimia. **C. laugh,** sardonic laugh; form of laugh, facial expression of which is produced particularly by spasmodic contraction of the caninus muscle. Probably this expression, as well as cynic spasm, originated in resemblance of the affection to certain movements in upper lip of dog. It is also called *risus sardonicus,* from similar symptoms having been induced by Ranunculus sceleratus, growing in Sardinia. **C. mad'ness,** hydrophobia. **C. mus'cle,** levator anguli oris. **C. prom'inence,** protuberance of canine tooth of upper jaw. **C. teeth,** eye teeth, pug teeth; teeth between lateral incisors and small molars of jaw, so named because resembling the teeth of a dog.

Canini-labialis, kan-e'ne-lab-e-al'is. Levator anguli oris.

Caninus, kan-e'nus (canine). Levator anguli oris. **C. sen'tis,** Rosa canina. **C. spas'mus,** see *Canine laugh.*

Caniram. Strychnos nux vomica.

Caniramine, kan-ir'am-een. Brucine.

Canirubus, kan-e-ru'bus. Rosa canina.

Canis, kan'is (dog). Frænum præputii; vulva. **C. intersec'tor** (dog-killer), Veratrum sabadilla. **C. Pon'ticus,** Castor fiber.

Canitia (kan-ish'e-ah), **Canities** (kan-ish'e-ees), or **Canitu'do** (*canus,* white). Blanching, whiteness or grayness of the hair, and especially of that of the head. When occurring from old age it is not a disease; sometimes it happens suddenly, apparently as result of mental emotion.

Canker, kan'kur (*cancer*). Violent or corrosive ulceration; disease of horse's foot or dog's ears; stomatitis, aphtha, cancer aquaticus, stomacace. **C. ber'ry,** fruit of Rosa canina and Solanum Bahamense. **C. flow'er,** Rosa canina. **C. of mouth,** cancer aquaticus. **C. nail,** hang-nail. **C. rash,** sore throat; cynanche maligna. **C. root,** sorrel. **C. rose,** Papaver rhœas; Rosa canina. **C., water,** cancer aquaticus. **C. weed,** Senecio Jacobæa, S. silvaticus, S. tenuifolius.

Canna, kan'nah (reed). See *Tous-les-mois, Cassia fistula, Trachea.* **C. angustifo'lia,** plant of Brazil, diaphoretic, stimulant, antirheumatic. **C. arrow root,** tous-les-mois. **C. brach'ii,** ulna. **C. domes'tica cru'ris,** tibia. **C. edu'lis,** tous-les-mois. **C. fis'tula,** Cassia fistula. **C. gut'turis,** trachea. **C. In'dica,** Sagittarium alexipharmacum. **C. ma'jor, tibia. C. mi'nor,** fibula, radius. **C. odorif'era,** Acorus calamus. **C. Orienta'lis,** juice is used in earache; C. Indica. **C. pulmo'nis,** trachea. **C. soluti'va,** Cassia fistula. **C. starch,** tous-les-mois, Queensland arrow root.

Can'nabene. Liquid derived from volatile oil of Cannabis Indica.

Cannabin, kan'nab-in. Amorphous alkaloid derived from Indian hemp or Cannabis Indica. Brown syrupy glucoside obtained from watery extract of Cannabis Indica; hypnotic. **C. tan'nate,** cannabinum tannicum.

Cannabina, kan-nab'in-ah. Cannabin; cannabine. **C. aquat'ica,** Eupatorium cannabinum.

Can'nabine. Brown syrupy alkaloid derived from Cannabis Indica; hypnotic.

Cannab'inine. Volatile alkaloid from Cannabis Indica.

Cannabino'na or **Cannabinone,** kan-nab'in-one. Soft resinous substance derived from Indian hemp; hypnotic.

Cannab'inum. See *Cannabin* and *Cannabine.* **C. tan'nicum,** cannabine tannate. Astringent brownish powder; hypnotic, derived from precipitating watery extract of Indian hemp by tannic acid.

Can'nabis. Hemp; fruit of Cannabis sativa. **C. America'na,** American hemp; flowering tops of Cannabis sativa, cultivated in the southern United States. **C. In'dica,** Indian hemp. According to Ph. U. S., the flowering tops of the female plant of Cannabis sativa, grown in the E. Indies,—from which the resin has not been removed (Ph. Br.). The leaves and flowers are narcotic and astringent; they are chewed and smoked. The seeds, mixed with opium, areca, and sugar, produce a kind of intoxication, and are so used in India. An alcoholic extract of the dried tops, churrus, *Extractum Cannabis Indicæ* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), has been used in Europe and in this country as a narcotic and anti-convulsive, in the dose of quarter of a grain, increased cautiously and gradually. Tannate of cannabine has also been prescribed as a narcotic and hypnotic. The dried plant which has flowered, and from which resin has not been removed, called *Gunjah, Ganjah, Guaza,* and *Guazah, Haschisch, Hachisch, Hashish,* or *Chaschisch,* consists of tops and tender parts only of the plant, collected immediately after inflorescence, and simply dried. **C. sati'va,** common hemp of Asia, America, and Europe. The seed, hempseed, is oily aud mucilaginous; a decoction is sometimes used in gonorrhœa.

Cannabium, kan-nab'e-um. Cannabis, cannabine.

Can'nabum. Hemp.

Cannacorus radice crocea, kan-nak'or-us rad-e'se kro'se-ah. Curcuma longa.

Can'nel. Laurus cinnamomum, Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. **C. bone,** clavicle. **C. water,** aqua cinnamomi.

Cannella, kan-nel'lah. Canella; cinnamon.

Can'nellate or **Can'nellated.** Grooved. **C. bod'ies,** corpora striata.

Can'non bone. Metacarpal bone of the horse.

Can'nula. Canula.

Can'nulæ (pl. of **Cannula**) **pulmo'num.** Bronchia.

Cannular (kan'nu-lar) or **Cannulate,** kan'nu-late. Tubular.

Canoe (kan-oo') **birch.** Betula papyracea. **C. wood,** Liriodendron tulipifera.

Can'on bone. Cannon bone.

Cano'pum. Elder flower. See *Sambucus.*

Can'or stethoscop'icus (*canor,* tune). Metallic tinkling heard on auscultation.

Can'quoin's caust'ic paste. Pasta zinci chloridi.

Cantab'rica (from *Cantabri,* people of Spain). Convolvulus Cantabrica.

Canta'brum. Bran.

Cantamen, kan-tah'men. Charm; incantation.

Cantarella, kan-tar-el'la. Acqua tofana; Meloe proscarabæus.

Cantarel'lus. Meloe proscarabæus.

Cantaris, kan'tar-is. Fumaria officinalis; cantharis.

Cantatio, kan-tah'she-o (*canto*, to sing). Charm; incantation.

Can'tel. Vertex.

Cante'rium. Cantherius.

Canthal, kan'thal. Relating to canthus or angle of eyelids.

Cantharellus (kan-thar-el'lus) **ciba'rius.** Chanterelle, form of fungus prized in Europe as article of food.

Canthariasis, kan-thar-e'as-is. Condition of infection from cantharis or other coleopterous insect.

Cantharic acid, kan'thar-ik as'id. $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. Acid derived from cantharidin by action of hydriodic acid.

Canthar'idal. Relating to or containing cantharides. **C. collo'dion,** collodion with cantharides, collodium cum cantharide (Ph. U. S. and Br.).

Cantharidate, kan-thar'id-ate. Salt of cantharidic acid and a base.

Canthar'ides. See *Cantharis*. **C. ce'rate,** ceratum cantharidis. **C. lin'iment,** linimentum cantharidis. **C. pa'per,** charta cantharidis.

Cantharidic, kan-thar-id'ik. Relating to cantharides. **C. acid,** $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$; acid derived from cantharidin. **C. acid, anhyd'rous,** cantharidin.

Canthar'idin or **Cantharidi'na.** See *Cantharis*.

Cantharidinic acid, kan-thar-id-in'ik as'id. Cantharic acid.

Cantharidinum, kan-thar-id-e'num. Cantharidin.

Canthar'idism. Symptoms resulting from the employment of cantharides, whether taken internally or by application of blister, such as strangury, pain or swelling of genital organs, and bloody urine, due to inflammation of kidneys or bladder or gastro-intestinal irritation.

Canth'aris (pl. **Canthar'ides**) (Ph. U. S. and Br.). *Blistering fly, Blister fly, Blister beetle, Spanish fly, Fly.* This fly (ord. Coleoptera) is originally, perhaps, native of Italy and Spain. It is found on species of Oleaceæ, as ash, privet, and lilac; and of Caprifoliaceæ, as elder and lonicera. It is the most common vesicatory; given internally, and even when absorbed from the skin, it stimulates the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels and affects the urinary organs, exciting strangury. This may be prevented, in cases of blisters, by interposing between the blistering plaster and the skin a piece of tissue paper. Diluents relieve the strangury. Dose, internally, gr. ½ to j. If kept dry, the flies will retain activity for many years. Their active principle, *cantharidin, cantharidina,* or *vesicatorin,* anhydride of cantharic acid, in colorless scales or prisms, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, is a colorless substance used in lieu of cantharides in cerates, plasters, blistering fluid, etc. Internally cantharidin has been recently prescribed in tuberculosis. Cantharis vesicatoria is the ordinary blistering insect used in Europe.

Cantharis or Lytta vittata and C. atrata, C. marginata, and C. cinerea of America; C. atomaria of Brazil; C. ruficeps of Sumatra and Java; C. gigas, Lytta cærulea, of Guinea and E. Indies; C. violacea, Lytta gigas mas, of E. Indies; C. Syriaca, Lytta segetum, of Arabia; Mylabris, M. punctata, M. pustulata, and M. cichorii of China and E. Indies; Meloe proscarabæus and M. maialis, or true mayworm, possess similar properties. **C. vesicato'ria,** cantharis.

Canthec'tomy (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *ektome*, excision). Division or excision of canthus or angle of eye.

Canthitis, kan-the'tis. Inflammation of canthus of the eye.

Canthium coronatum, kan'the-um kor-o-nat'um. Gardenia or Randia dumetorum.

Cantholysis, kan-thol'is-is (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *lusis*, loosening). Division of canthus of eye and canthal ligament.

Canthoplastice, kan-tho-plas'tis-e. Canthoplasty.

Canthoplasty, kan'tho-plas-te (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *plastikos*, formative). Formation, by plastic operation, of the angle of the eye, usually outer angle; an operation performed when the eyelids are not sufficiently cleft.

Canthorrhaphy, kan-thor'rhaf-e (*kanthos, rhaphe*, suture). Suture of angle of eye for restoration of normal interpalpebral fissure.

Canthot'omy (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *tome*, incision). Simple division of the canthus of the eye, generally external canthus.

Canthus, kan'thus. Corner or angle of the eye. The greater or major canthus is the inner angle; the lesser or external or minor canthus, the outer angle. See *Palpebra*. **C., na'sal,** inner canthus of eye. **C., tem'poral,** outer canthus.

Cantion, kan'te-on. Crystallized sugar, candy. Cantong, plant of Philippines; edible, laxative, and externally applied to wounds, burns, and scrofulous sores.

Canula (kan'u-lah) (dim. of **Canna,** reed) or **Can'nula.** Small metal, wood, or rubber tube used in surgery. **C., Bellocq''s,** silver tube, with movable rod and steel spring, for introduction of a ligature in hemorrhage from the nose and its cavities. **C., lac'rymal,** small tube introduced into the lacrymal duct in constriction of its calibre. **C. pulmo'num,** trachea.

Canutillo, kan-u-te'yo. Ephedra antisyphilitica, growing in Texas; used internally in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa; externally as a styptic.

Can'vum. Cannabis sativa.

Caoutchouc, kout'shook. E. Indian name for *Indian rubber, Elastic gum, Gum elastic, Cayenne resin, Cautchuc;* substance formed by drying milky juice of Hævea or Hevea Guaniensis, Jatropha elastica, Siphonia cahuchu, S. elastica, Seringue tree, and of Ficus Indica and Artocarpus integrifolia, and other S. American trees. A carbohydrogen, insoluble in water and alcohol. It may be sulphured or vulcanized; that is, combined with sulphur by aid of heat, which process, long continued, converts it into hard rubber. Boiling water softens and swells it. Soluble in essential oils and ether, when it may be blown into bladders. Used in fabrication of catheters, bougies, pessaries, courtplaster, elastic stockings, bandages, etc.

Cap. Conical end of lymph-follicle; tegmentum. **C. of Bro'ca,** see *Præpurculum*. **C., fri'ar's,** Aconitum napellus. **C., pitch,** see *Depilatory*. **C., sol'dier's,** C., friar's.

Capacity, breathing, kap-as'it-e bre'thing. See *Vital capacity*. **C., calorif'ic,** specific heat. **C., combi'ning,** atomicity. **C., lung, pulmon'ic, pul'monary,** or **res'piratory,** see *Vital capacity*. **C., testamen'tary,** mental capacity sufficient to enable a person to make a will. **C., ther'mal,** specific heat. **C. thora'cic** or **vi'tal,** vital capacity.

Cape horse sick'ness. Anthrax.

Capelina (kap-el-e'nah) or **Capelli'na.** *Woman's hat.* Recurrent bandage, resembling a riding-hood, applied to the head, to the clavicle in fractures of that bone or of the acromion process, spine of scapula, etc., and to stumps after amputation. **C. of am'putated limb,** bandage applied around a stump. **C. of clav'icle,** employed in fractures of acromion, clavicle, and spine of scapula.

Capeline bandage, kap'el-een ban'daj. Capelina.

Caper, ka'pur (goat). Odor of axilla; bromidrosis. **C. bush** or **plant,** Capparis spinosa; Euphorbia lathyris.

Capetus, kap'et-us. Small pit or fossa.

Capeweed. Roccella tinctoria. **C., Austra'lian** or **New Zealand,** Hypochœris radicata.

Caphopic'rin or **Caphopic'rite.** Brown bitter acid from rhubarb.

Capiat, kap'e-at (let it take). Instrument for seizing and removing foreign matters from the uterus, as remains of placental or other structures.

Capillamentum, kap-il-lah-men'tum (*capillus*, hair). Villous or hairy fibril or covering.

Capillarity, kap-il-lar'it-e. Attraction of liquids to walls of capillary tubes; capillary attraction; hair-like condition, as of fibrils.

Capillary, kap'il-la-re (*capillus*, hair). Hair-like; very small or fine. **C. attrac'tion,** power exercised by minute tubes, causing fluid in them to rise above its level. **C. bronchi'tis,** see *Bronchitis*. **C.**

fis'sure, minute slender fissure or cleft. **C. næ'vus,** birth-mark; form of nævus vascularis, in which the capillaries are distended and massed together. **C. tubes,** tubes of delicate calibre. **C. ves'sels,** extreme radicles of arteries and veins, together constituting the capillary intermediate or peripheral vascular system. Arterial capillaries are those terminating minute canals; biliary and gall capillaries are the intralobular; pulmonary capillaries are those between pulmonary arteries and veins; venous capillaries are those immediately preceding formation of minute veins.

Capillatio, kap-il-lah'she-o. Trichismus; condition of being covered with hair.

Capillatus, kap-il-lat'us. Covered with fine hair; impuber.

Capillic'uli. Capillary vessels.

Capillimen'tum. Hair or hairy covering.

Capillitium, kap-il-lish'e-um. Capillamentum; entropion, scalp. **C. distich'ia,** distichiasis. **C. intrica'tum,** plica polonica.

Capillorum defluvium, kap-il-lo'rum de-flu've-um. Alopecia.

Capillus, kap-il'lus. Hair; hair of the head. See *Hair*. **C. ven'eris,** Adiantum capillus veneris. **C. v. Canaden'sis,** Adiantum pedatum or Canadense.

Capiplenium (kap-e-plen'e-um) or **Capitiplen'ium** (*caput, plenum,* full). Variety of catarrh; heaviness or disorder in the head; gravedo.

Capistratio, kap-is-trah'she-o (*capistrum,* halter). Phimosis; trismus.

Capistrum, kap-is'trum. Capelina, trismus. **C. au'ri,** borax. **C. sim'plex,** bandage for head or jaw; capelina.

Capita (kap'it-ah) (pl. of **Caput**) **cor'porum cavernoso'rum.** Crura of penis. **C. diaphrag'matis,** crura of diaphragm. **C. medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** thalami optici.

Capital, kap'it-al. Belonging to the head; important. **C. opera'tions,** important or major operations.

Capitate (kap'it-ate) (having a head or heads) **papil'læ.** Fungiform papillæ.

Capitatum, kap-it-at'um. Os magnum.

Capitellate, kap-it-el'late. Having small head or prominence.

Capitellum, kap-it-el'lum (dim. of **Caput**). Alembic; head of a small bone or small head of bone; round lower end of humerus.

Capitiluvium, kap-it-e-lu've-um (*caput, luo,* to wash). Bath or wash for the head.

Capitiplenium, kap-it-e-plen'e-um. Capiplenium.

Capitipurgia, kap-it-e-pur'je-ah. Caput purgia.

Capitisple'nius. Splenius capitis.

Capititraha, kap-it-it'rah-hah (*caput, traho,* to draw). Instruments which draw down the head of the fœtus when impacted in the pelvis.

Capitium, kap-ish'e-um. Head-bandage. **C. mag'num quadrangula're** or **quadra'tum,** four-cornered head-bandage. **C. mi'nus** or **triangula're,** three-cornered head-bandage.

Capitoductor, kap-it-o-duk'tor (*caput,* head, *duco,* to lead). Obstetrical forceps.

Capitones, kap-it-o'nes (*caput,* head). Fœtuses whose heads are so large as to render labor difficult; condition is called macrocephalia.

Capitraha, kap-it'rah-hah. Capititraha.

Capitular (kap-it'u-lar) **process.** Process or dorsal vertebra for attachment of rib.

Capitulum, kap-it'u-lum (dim. of **Caput,** head). Alembic, condyle; head of small bone; small head or process. **C. arytenoi'deum,** corniculum laryngis. **C. cos'tæ,** head of a rib; see *Costa*. **C. laryn'gis,** corniculum laryngis. **C. mar'tis,** Eryngium campestre. **C. medul'læ spina'lis,** optic thalami. **C. pi'li,** bulb of hair. **C. Santori'ni,** corniculum laryngis. **C. stape'dis,** elevation for articulation of stapes and incus. **C. ul'næ,** round projection at lower end of ulna.

Capituluvium, kap-it-u-lu've-um. Capitiluvium.

Capnisis or **Capnisma,** kap-nis'mah (*kapnos,* smoke). Fumigation.

Capnoïdes cava, kap-no-e'des kav'ah. Fumaria bulbosa.

Capnorchis, kap-nor'kis. Fumaria bulbosa.

Cap'nos or **Cap'nus** (*kapnos,* smoke). Fumaria.

Ca'pon. Cagot; castrated fowl.

Capparis (kap'par-is) or **Cappa'ria.** *Caper bush, Prickly caper bush;* grows on shore of Mediterranean. Ord. Capparideæ. Bark of root and buds are astringent and diuretic; buds are stimulant and antiscorbutic. The latter are a well-known pickle—capers. **C. Ægypti'aca,** species of Egypt; root is diuretic and anthelmintic. **C. amygdali'na,** root and fruit of this S. American plant are anodyne and laxative; flowers used in jaundice and amenorrhœa; leaves are antispasmodic. **C. aphyl'la,** this Indian plant is employed as an application to boils, skin diseases, arthritic affections, etc. **C. baduc'ca,** species of caper, cultivated in India. A liniment is made with its juice and rubbed on painful parts. The flowers are purgative. **C. brevispi'na,** E. Indian plant; leaves and flowers are cathartic. **C. Brey'nia,** plant of W. Indies; bark of root is diuretic, purgative, and emmenagogue. **C. coria'cea,** plant of Peru, employed in epilepsy and hysteria. **C. cynophalloph'ora,** plant of W. Indies; bark of root is diuretic and purgative; fruit is antispasmodic. **C. ferrugin'ea,** plant of W. Indies; bark of root is diuretic, cathartic, and emmenagogue. **C. Moriso'nia,** of S. America, is antispasmodic. **C. sati'va,** C. spinosa. **C. soda'da,** of Asia and Africa; unripe berries are used as a condiment; when ripe, are used for cases of sterility. **C. spino'sa,** capparis.

Cap'ra (goat). Odor of armpits.

Capragina (kap-rah-je'nah) or **Capro'go.** Galega officinalis.

Cap're. Marabou mulatto, of five combinations, the white element in combination being 40–48, the colored 80–88.

Capreolaria (kap-re-o-lah're-ah) (*capreolus,* tendril) **vasa,** vah'sah. Spermatic arteries and veins.

Capreolaris, kap-re-o-lah'ris (*capreolus,* tendril). Capreolate. Twisted, spiral, as spermatic vessels.

Capreolus, kap-re'ol-us (tendril). Helix.

Capria, kap're-ah. Capparis spinosa.

Capric acid, kap'rik as'id. Acid in butter, fusel oil, and other substances; caproic acid.

Capricornus, kap-re-kor'nus. Plumbum.

Caprifolia, kap-re'fo-le-ah (*caper,* goat, *folium,* leaf). Lonicera periclymenum.

Caprifolium distinctum, kap-re-fo'le-um dis-tinck'tum. Lonicera periclymenum. **C. pericly'menum,** Lonicera periclymenum. **C. sempervi'vens,** Lonicera sempervivens. **C. sylvat'icum,** Lonicera periclymenum.

Capriloquium, kap-re-lo'kwe-um (*caper,* goat, *loquor,* to speak). Egophony.

Caprinic acid, kap-rin'ik as'id. Capric acid.

Caprizans pulsus, kap-re'zans pul'sus (*caper,* a goat). Bounding pulse. See *Pulse, caprizant.*

Caproic (kap-ro'ik) or **Capron'ic ac'id.** $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. Acid in sweat, butter, and oxidized albumins; capric acid.

Cap'ron. Fumaria officinalis.

Capronic acid, kap-ron'ik as'id. Caproic acid.

Capros (kap'ros). Penis.

Caproylamine, kap-royl'am-een. $C_6H_{15}N$. Ptomaïnes occurring in putrefaction of yeast and in cod-liver oil. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Capryl, kap'ril. Radical of a series including caprylic acid and caprylic alcohol.

Capryl'ic acid. Acid united with glycerin and some animal fats; forms caprylates.

Capsa, kap'sah (chest). Capsule, case. **C. chirur'gica,** case of drawers for surgical apparatus. **C. cor'dis,** pericardium.

Capsaicin, kap-sa'is-in. See *Capsicum annuum.*

Capsarium, kap-sah're-um. Capsula.

Capsel'la (dim. of **Capsa**) **bur'sa pasto'ris.** Thlaspi bursa.

Capsici fructus, kap'se-se fruc'tus. Red or cayenne pepper.

Capsicia, kap-sis'e-ah. See *Capsicum.*

Capsicin (kap'se-sin) or **Capsici'na.** See *Capsicum.*

Capsicol, kap'sik-ol. Oily material derived from capsicum.

Capsicum, kap'sik-um (*kapto,* to bite). Officinal name of fruit of Capsicum fastigiatum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), whence cayenne pepper is obtained—Cayenne, Guinea, African, Chilli, or Chilly pepper, garden ginger. The pungent aromatic properties of baccæ capsici, capsicum berries, known in commerce as Guinea pepper, pod pepper, chillies, are yielded to ether, alcohol, and water. They are highly stimulant and rubefacient, and are used as a condiment. Powdered capsicum has been found efficacious in delirium tremens, in doses of gr. xx–xxx, in beef-tea and brandy mixture. A volatile alkaloid, *Capsicine,* has been derived from them; also a body resembling camphor, called *Capsicia.* **C. an'nuum,** chiefly grown in this country, was formerly regarded as the main and officinal source of capsicum. **C. bacca'tum,** bird pepper. **C. fastigia'tum,** see *Capsicum.* **C. frutes'cens,** of E. Indies, spur pepper, goat pepper. These three plants are indigenous in warmer regions of Asia and America, and are cultivated all over the world. **C. gros'sum,** bell pepper, is considered a variety of C. frutescens. **C. Hispan'icum,** Capsicum annuum. **C. lon'gum,** C. annuum. **C. tetrago'num,** boneset pepper, from Jamaica, variety of C. annuum.

Cap'sis. Quick breathing or swallowing.

Capsitis, kap-se'tis. Inflammation of capsule of lens.

Capsocataracta, kap-so-kat-ar-ak'tah. Capsular cataract.

Cap'sula (dim. of **Capsa**). Capsulè; alveolus of lung. **C. adipo'sa,** capsule, external. **C. aq'uea cartilagino'sa,** membrane of Descemet. **C. articula'ris,** capsular ligament. **C. bul'bi oc'uli,** capsule of Bonnet. **C. commu'nis Glisso'nii,** capsule of Glisson. **C. crystal'lina,** capsule of lens. **C. den'tis,** dental follicle or capsule. **C. fibro'sa,** sclerotica; fibrous capsule of kidney. **C. Glisso'nii** or **hepat'ica,** capsule of Glisson. **C. hæmat'ica,** capsule, hæmatic. **C. humo'ris aq'uei,** membrane of Descemet; see *Aqueous humor.* **C. len'tis,** capsule of lens. **C. lumba'ris,** receptaculum chyli. **C. Müllerii,** Bowman's capsule. **C. nervo'rum,** neurilemma; perineurium. **C. nu'clei cerebel'li,** white fibres around dentate body. **C. ova'rii,** peritoneal covering of ovary. **C. præaquo'sa,** membrane of Descemet. **C. prostat'ica,** pelvic and prostatic fascia. **C. re'nis,** suprarenal capsule. **C. Ret'zii,** C. prostatica. **C. sequestra'lis** or **seques'tri,** see *Sequestrum.* **C. suprarena'lis,** suprarenal capsule. **C. synovia'lis,** synovial bursa. **C. ve'næ por'tæ,** capsule of Glisson.

Capsulæ (kap'su-le) **atrabilia'riæ.** Suprarenal capsules. **C. lie'nis** or **Malpig'hii,** corpuscles of spleen. **C. rena'les,** suprarenal capsules. **C. semina'les,** vesiculæ seminales. **C. synovia'les,** bursæ mucosæ.

Capsular, kap'su-lar. Relating to or resembling a capsule. **C. advance'ment,** operation to produce displacement of the insertion forward of the tendon of an ocular muscle, drawing Tenon's capsule with it. **C. ar'teries,** suprarenal arteries and veins; vessels belonging to suprarenal capsules, divided into superior, middle, and inferior; the first proceed from inferior phrenic, second from aorta, third from renal artery; corresponding veins enter phrenic, vena cava, and renal veins. **C. cat'aract,** cataract of capsule of lens. **C. lig'ament,** articular or fibrous capsule. Membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of whitish consistence, thick, and resisting, which surround joints, are so called.

Capsula'ris hu'mero-scapula'ris. Brachio-capsularis.

Capsule, kap'sule (box or case). Name given by anatomists to enveloping parts which bear no analogy to each other. See *Capsule, gelatinous.* **C., artic'ular,** capsular ligament of joints. **C., atrabil'iary,** suprarenal capsule. **C., aud'itory,** otic vesicle. **C. of Bon'net,** ocular sheath at equator of eyeball, is pierced by tendons of the oblique muscles, and more anteriorly by those of the recti muscles. Posterior portion of sheath, up to passage of tendons, is called capsule of Bonnet; anterior portion, capsule of Tenon. **C., Bowman's,** see *Kidney.* **C. of a cell,** cell membrane. **C., cell'ular, of eye,** see *Eye.* **C., exter'nal,** layer of fatty and connective tissue around the kidney; layer of white nervous fibres between claustrum and nucleus lenticularis. **C., fi'brous,** capsular ligament. **C., gelat'inous,** capsule of gelatin, by means of which copaiba, disagreeable pills, powders, etc. are enveloped in gelatin to conceal their taste. **C. of Glis'son,** membrane described by Glisson, nothing more than dense areolar membrane surrounding vena porta and its ramifications in liver. **C. of glomer'ulus,** see *Capsule of Bowman.* **C. of the heart,** pericardium. **C., hemat'ic,** gelatinous capsule, containing extract made from blood of calf, sheep, or ox, and proposed to be given where there seems to be deficiency of blood-corpuscles, as in chlorosis. **C., hemorrhoi'dal,** instrument which, embracing the base of hemorrhoidal tumor, forms a capsule into which Vienna paste may be applied. **C., hy'aloid,** membrana limitaris of retina. **C., inter'nal,** white nervous fibres between optic thalamus and nucleus caudatus and nucleus lenticularis. **C. of kid'ney,** fibrous covering of kidney; C., renal. **C. of lab'yrinth,** bony investment of membranous labyrinth. **C. of lens,** see *Crystalline.* **C. of Malpig'hi,** C., Bowman's. **C. of Müller,** capsule, Bowman's. **C., na'sal,** C., olfactory. **C. of nerves,** neurilemma. **C., oc'ular,** C. of Tenon; see *Eye.* **C., olfac'tory,** cartilaginous or bony structure in animals, in which the olfactory organs are situated. **C., op'tic,** cartilaginous or bony structure in animals, corresponding with sclerotica in man. **C., ova'rian,** Graafian vesicle. **C., persist'ent,** cuticula dentis. **C., re'nal,** *Suprarenal* or *atrabiliary capsule, Renal gland, Adrenals, Suprarenal body.* A flat triangular body, covering upper part of each kidney as with a helmet. The hollow cavity in its interior contains brown, reddish, or yellowish fluid. The renal capsules were long supposed to be secretory organs of fancied atrabilis. They are ductless glands, and much larger in the fœtus than in the adult, and, in the absence of definite knowledge as to their exact functions, it has been supposed that their importance is possibly limited to the period of fœtal existence. The following facts are of interest: The weight of the right suprarenal body is 4 g.; left, 4.6 g. (E. Bischoff); height, 20–34 mm.; breadth, 41–54; thickness (antero-posterior), 3–6, 9 at base (the left is generally smaller and higher than the right). Globular projections occasionally seen on their surface are called *renunculi succenturiati. Suprarenal cachexia,* the leading characteristics of which are anæmia, general languor, and debility, remarkable feebleness of heart's action, irritability of stomach, and peculiar bronzed skin, was first described by Dr. Thomas Addison of London, as connected with diseased condition of the suprarenal capsules; hence called *Disease of Addison, Bronzed-skin disease.* **C., sem'inal,** extremity of vas deferens, which is sensibly dilated in vicinity of vesiculæ seminales; also vesiculæ themselves. **C., sense,** cavities, in animals, as ear, nose, orbit, etc., in which organs of sense are contained. **C. of spleen,** fibrous investment of that organ. **C., suprare'nal,** capsule, renal. **C., syno'vial,** membranous bag surrounding movable articulations and canals and giving passage to tendons. Synovial capsules exhale, from their articular surface, a fluid to favor motions of parts upon each other. See *Bursa mucosa* and *Synovia.* **C. of teeth,** enamel cuticle. **C. of Tenon,** see *Capsule of Bonnet.* **C. of urinif'erous tu'bule,** C., Bowman's.

Capsulitis, kap-su-le'tis. Inflammation of a capsule or of the capsule of the lens alone. **C. ocula'ris,** inflammation of fibrous capsule of globe of eye.

Cap'sulo-cilia'ris. Relating to capsule of lens and ciliary body.

Cap'sulo-lentic'ular. Relating to the lens and its capsules.

Capsulot'omy (*capsula, tome,* incision). Division of capsule of lens, the instrument used being called a *Cap'sulotome.*

Capta'tion. First stage of hypnotism, in which the subject's attention is fixed.

Capula'ga. Amomum cardamomum.

Capulum, kap'u-lum. Contortion or curvature of the eyelids or other parts.

Capulus, kap'u-lus (handle of anything). Penis.

Cap'uron, card'inal points of. Fixed points on the pelvis, the ileo-pectineal eminence in front, the sacro-iliac articulations behind.

Cap'ut (head). The head. Top of bone or other part. Head of small bones is sometimes termed capitulum, cephalidium, cephalis, cephalium. Glans penis. **C. angula're,** head of quadratus labii superioris muscle. **C. as'peræ arte'riæ,** larynx. **C. auricula're,** muscular slip from styloglossus muscle, arising from cartilage of ear. **C. cæ'cum co'li** or **C. co'li,** see *Cæcum.* **C. cauda'ti,** C. corporis striati. **C. cor'dis,** base of heart. **C. cor'nu poste'rius,** expanded extremity of posterior horn of lateral half of gray substance of spinal cord. **C. epididym'idis,** head of epididymis; globus major. **C. galea'tum,** child's head born with a caul. **C. gal'li, gallina'ceum,** or **gallinag'inis,** see *Gallinaginis caput.* **C. gelatino'sum,** mass of gray matter on back and inner margin of posterior gray column of spinal cord; substantia gelatinosa. **C. genita'le,** glans. **C. inclava'tum** or **incuvea'tum,** head of child impacted during birth. **C. infraorbita'le,** infraorbital head of quadratus labii superioris. **C. lie'nis,** head or upper end of spleen. **C. lu'bricum,** penis. **C. ma'jus,** head of epididymis; globus major. **C. medul'læ,** cerebrum. **C. medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** optic thalamus. **C. Medu'sæ,** venous dilatation around the navel in newborn child, and occurring also in scirrhus of the liver. **C. mi'nus,** tail of epididymis. **C. mon'achi,** Leontodon taraxacum. **C. obli'quum,** adductor hallucis. **C. ob'stipum,** torticollis. **C. os'sis,** head of bone. **C. pancrea'tis,** head of pancreas. **C. pe'nis,** glans penis. **C. pur'gia,** remedies for purging the head: errhines, sternutatories, apophlegmatisantia, etc. **C. quadra'tum,** rectangular appearance of skull noticed in rickets. **C. scap'ulæ,** acromion. **C. succeda'neum** (succedaneous head), tumefied scalp, which first presents in certain cases of labor. **C. ta'li,** head of astragalus. **C. ter'tium,** adductor magnus femoris. **C. tes'tis,** epididymis. **C. vit'uli,** antirrhinum majus. **C. zygomat'icum,** a head of quadratus labii superioris; levator anguli oris.

Caque'ta bark. Carthagena bark.

Car'a. Head, as of a bone. **C. Schul'li,** Malabar plant, applied externally, maturative and resolvent; decoction of root used internally in ischuria.

Carabac'cium. Aromatic wood of India; tonic, stomachic, and antiscorbutic.

Carabay'a bark. From Brazil; allied to cinchona bark; Cinchona elliptica.

Carabus, kar'ab-us. Genus of coleopterous insects, recommended for toothache, pressed between the fingers and rubbed on the gum and tooth. Some species are vesicant.

Cara'che. Pustular eruption on negroes in Peru.

Caracosmos, ka-ra-koz'mos. Sour milk; see *Oxygala.*

Caragahen. Carrageen.

Caragana flava (kar-ag-an'ah flav'ah) or **macrophyl'la.** Shrub, roots of which are considered in China as tonic and emollient, and used also in gout and rheumatism.

Car'ageen. Carrageen.

Caragna, kar-an'yah. Caranna.

Caraiba, kar-i'bah. Coroba.

Caraipa angustifolia, kar-i'pah an-gus-te-fo'le-ah. Astringent tree of Guiana, S. America. **C. fascicula'ta,** S. American tree yielding balsam of tamacoari, used in scabies.

Caraman'nia gum. Bassora gum.

Carama'ta. Tree in Pomeroon, febrifuge bark of which is used in typhoid and remittent fevers.

Carambola, kar-am'bol-ah. Averrhoa carambola.

Caramel, kar'ah-mel. Sugar subjected to action of heat, nearly 400° F., until partly decomposed; deliquescent, of brown color, and strong, agreeable empyreumatic odor.

Caranna (kar-an'yah) or **Carag'na.** Tacamahaca caragna, gum caranna; gum resin flowing from Icico caranna, in New Spain, and formerly used as vulnerary and in plasters.

Carapa Guianensis, kar-ap'ah gee-an-en'sis. Andiroba; S. American tree, ord. Meliaceæ; bark is bitter and astringent; antiperiodic and anthelmintic, virtues depending upon peculiar bitter principle, *carapin.* Oil of the nuts, oleum carapæ, or crab oil, is bitter and anthelmintic, and poisonous to insects. **C. Guineen'sis,** indigenous in Senegal; oil expressed from it—kundah or tallicoonah oil—is purgative and anthelmintic; decoction of wood is tonic, and the resin is used as fumigative in chronic otorrhœa. **C. In'dica** or **Moluccen'sis,** E. Indian tree, bark and root of which are bitter, tonic, and used in diarrhœa and dysentery; seeds are used in colic. **C. Rumph'ii,** of E. Indies, has similar properties. **C. toulou'couna,** bark has properties similar to C. Guineensis; from it a bitter resinoid, *touloucounin,* is obtained.

Carapat, kar'ap-at. Castor oil; Ricinus communis.

Cara'te or **Cara'thes.** Form of endemic chloasma in S. America, New Granada especially, affecting colored races particularly.

Caraway, kar'a-way. Carum. **C. seeds,** see *Carum.* C. water, aqua carui.

Car'bamide. Urea, regarded as the urine of an acid radical with the compound radical amidogen, NH_2; or compound of urea and radical .

Carbanilamide, karb-an-il'am-ide. Phenylurea or amide of carbanitic acid.

Carbanilethane, karb-an-il'eth-ane. Ethyl phenylcarbamate; phenylurethane.

Carbasa (kar'bas-ah) or **Carbasus,** kar'bas-us. Lint; surgical gauze. **C. ac'idi carbol'ici,** carbolic acid gauze. **C. eucalyp'ti,** eucalyptus gauze. **C. thy'mol,** thymol gauze.

Carbazol, karb'az-ol. Diphenylimide.

Carbazotate, karb-az'ot-ate. Picrate. **C. of ammo'nia** or **ammo'nium,** picrate of ammonia or ammonium; combination of ammonia with carbazotic or picric acid, found efficient in intermittent fever and whooping cough.

Carbazotic acid, karb-az-ot'ic as'id. Picric acid.

Car'bide. Carburet.

Carbinol, kar'bin-ol. Methyl alcohol.

Car'bo. Carbon; elementary body, extensively distributed in nature, one of principal elements of organized bodies; coal; charcoal. Anthrax. **C. anima'lis,** animal charcoal, usually prepared by subjecting bones to red heat in close vessels. Result is bone black or ivory black; given in same cases as carbo ligni. The Ph. U. S. and Br. contain a formula for preparation of *carbo animalis purificatus,* purified animal charcoal. **C. car'nis,** C. animalis. **C. fu'ci vesiculo'si,** charcoal prepared from sea-wrack, applied externally in scrofulous enlargements. **C. huma'num,** human excrement. **C. lig'ni** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Charcoal, Wood charcoal;* fresh charcoal is antiseptic; used to improve digestive organs in cases of worms, dyspepsia, etc.; as cataplasm to gangrenous and fetid ulcers, tinea, etc., and forms good tooth-powder; dose, gr. x–℥j. **C. lig'no,** C. ligni. **C. os'sium,** animal charcoal. **C. pal'pebræ** or **palpebra'rum,** anthracosis. **C. pa'nis,** burnt bread. **C. san'guinis,** burnt blood. **C. spon'giæ,** spongia usta. **C. trichlora'tus,** carbonis trichloridum. **C. vegeta'bilis** or **vegeta'lis,** wood charcoal.

Carbohæmia, kar-bo-he'me-ah (*carbo, haima,* blood). Accumulation of waste and excrementitious carbon or of carbon compounds in the blood.

Carbohy'drates. Composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the H and O forming water; starch dextrin and sugar, for example. They generally contain six atoms of carbon or a multiple of six; most of them are white, solid, and soluble in water. The most important carbohydrates are the sugar and

starch groups, as saccharoses, glucoses, and amyloses, as arranged in the following table (Simon):

CLASSIFICATION OF CARBOHYDRATES.

	Glucoses. $C_6H_{12}O_6$.	Saccharoses. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.	Amyloses. $C_6H_{10}O_5$.
Vegetable,	Grape-sugar, Fruit-sugar, Mannitose,	Cane-sugar, Melitose, Maltose,	Starch. Dextrin. Gums. Cellulose.
Animal,	Inosite,	Milk-sugar,	Glycogen.

Carbolate, kar'bo-late. Salt formed by union of carbolic acid with a base. Carbolates, especially carbolate of lime, have been much used as antibromics and disinfectants, and internally in diarrhœa, etc.

Carbolic acid, kar-bol'ik as'id (*carbo, oleum,* oil). *Phenic acid, Phenylic acid, Phenol, Coal-tar, Creasote, Hydrated oxide of phenyl, Phenylic alcohol, Phenyl hydrate.* $C_6H_{51}HO$. Solid substance obtained from products of distillation of coal-tar, between 180°–190° C. (356°–374° F.). More closely identified in composition with alcohols than acids; white or colorless when pure, odor and taste like creasote, fusible at from 93° to 106°, forming oily liquid, soluble in 20 parts of water at 60° F., and in alcohol, ether, glycerin, and essential oils. It is officinal in Ph. U. S. and Br., under name *Acidum carbolicum.* It is generally employed externally; when applied pure or in strong solution, it is a strong irritant, exciting burning pain, which is followed by local anæsthesia. Prevents or corrects putrefaction in animal substances, and has therefore been used in cases of purulent infection, dissecting wounds, hospital gangrene, etc. It has also been extensively employed as a disinfectant, and, from its parasiticidal influence, in diseases connected with presence of microscopic plants or animals, as in scabies, porrigo, thrush, etc., applied in weak solution or ointment. It has been used as a dressing for wounds, and as a gentle irritant or alterative, or concentrated, as a mild escharotic, in chronic ulcers, cutaneous affections, etc. Internally, it is given in doses of one or two grains, or in its concentrated liquid form (obtained by placing bottle containing it in hot water) of one or two drops, in a tablespoonful or two of sweetened water, in vomiting or diarrhœa or gastric and intestinal affections of zymotic origin, as yeasty vomiting, flatulence depending on fermentation in undigested food, etc. Its salts, as carbolates or phenates, are used externally in solution.

Carbolic acid may be prescribed externally in aqueous, alcoholic, and ethereal solutions, solution in glycerin—*glyceritum acidi carbolici* (Ph. Br.)—lard, etc., in form of carbolized or antiseptic liniments, ointments (*unguentum acidi carbolici,* Ph. U. S. and Br.), plasters, etc. The Ph. Br. has *acidum carbolicum liquefactum,* carbolic acid, liquefied by addition of 10 per cent. of water. **C. ac'id, impure',** *acidum carbolicum crudum* (Ph. U. S.), liquid obtained during distillation of coal-tar at temperature between 170°–190° or 338° and 374° F.; it consists of carbolic and cresylic acids, with impurities derived from coal-tar, and is used externally or for disinfecting purposes. **C. acid, liq'uefied,** see *Carbolic acid.* **C. acid pois'oning,** carbolism; symptoms are weak pulse, faintness, muscular debility, stertorous expiration. **C. ac'id wa'ter,** see *Carbolic acid.*

Carbolism, kar'bol-izm. Deleterious effects upon the system by absorption of carbolic acid, when taken internally to excess or absorbed through an exposed surface, with perhaps vomiting and diarrhœa, coma, anæsthesia, dark urine, and sometimes a fatal result. If the acid has been swallowed, give albuminous drinks, sweet oil, lime-water, or soluble sulphate.

Carbolized, kar'bol-ized. Carbolated; treated with carbolic acid, so as to make the substance antiseptic.

Carbolu'ria. Occurrence of an aromatic compound in the urine following the internal administration of carbolic acid.

Carbon. Carbo; charcoal. **C. bichlo'ride,** *carbonic chloride, tetrachloride of carbon;* transparent colorless fluid with ethereal odor, made from chloroform by action of chlorine, or by passing dry chlorine through bottle containing sulphuret of carbon. As an anæsthetic it resembles chloroform, but has a more depressing effect on the action of the heart. **C. bisul'phide,** carbonis sulphuretum. **C. diox'ide,** carbonic acid. **C. monox'ide,** carbonic oxide. **C. sesquichlo'ride,** carbonis trichloridum. **C. sesquii'odide,** carbonis sesquiiodidum. **C., sul'phide,** carbonis sulphuretum. **C. sul'phuret,** carbonis sulphuretum. **C. terchlo'ride,** carbonis trichloridum; see *Chloroform.* **C. tetrachlo'ride,** carbon, bichloride of.

Carbonaceous, kar-bon-a'shus. Carboniferous.

Carbonæmia, kar-bon-e'me-ah. Undue quantity of carbon—carbon dioxide—in the blood.

Carbonagogue, kar-bon'ag-og (*carbon, agogos,* leading). Agent that expels carbon.

Carbonas, kar-bo'nas. Carbonate; generic name for salt formed by combination of carbonic acid with salifiable base. **C. ammo'niæ** or **ammo'nicus,** ammonium carbonate. **C. baryt'icus,** barium carbonate. **C. bismu'thicus,** bismuth carbonate. **C. cal'cicus,** calcium carbonate. **C. ferri-saccha'ratus** seu **ferro'sus carbona'tus,** saccharated carbonate of iron. **C. ka'licus,** potassium carbonate. **C. lith'icus,** lithium carbonate. **C. magne'sicus,** magnesium carbonate. **C. na'tricus,** sodium carbonate. **C. plum'bicus,** lead carbonate. **C. potas'sicus,** potassium carbonate. **C. so'dicus,** sodium carbonate. **C. so'dii,** sodium carbonate. **C. zin'cicus,** zinc carbonate.

Carbonate, kar'bon-ate. Carbonas. **C. ammo'nium, ba'rium, i'ron, lith'ium,** etc., see *Ammonium, Barium, Iron, Lithium,* etc.

Carbonated, kar'bon-a'ted. Impregnated with carbonic acid.

Carbo'nei bisul'phidum (Ph. U. S.). Carbon bisulphide; internally, not important except as a poison; externally, counter-irritant and a local anæsthetic. **C. tetrachlo'ridum,** carbon tetrachloride. **C. trichlo'ridum,** carbon trichloride.

Carboneum, kar-bo'ne-um. Carbon. **C. chlora'tum,** chloroform. **C. oxyda'tum,** carbonic oxide. **C. sulphura'tum,** carbon bisulphide. **C. trichlora'tum,** carbon trichloride.

Carbonic acid, kar-bon'ik as'id. *Solid air of Hales, Factitious* or *fixed air, Carbonaceous* or *calcareous* or *aërial* or *mephitic acid, Mephitic air, Carbon dioxide;* gas supporting neither respiration nor combustion, not often used in medicine. It is the main agent in effervescent draughts, fermenting poultices, etc.; it is often found occupying the lower parts of mines—then called choke damp—caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, etc., and not unfrequently has been a cause of death; lime thrown into such places absorbs the carbonic acid. **C. ac'id wa'ter,** aqua acidi carbonici; carbon monoxide. **C. ox'ide,** gas resulting from passing carbonic acid over red-hot charcoal or metallic iron; positively deleterious, often causing injurious phenomena, which have been ascribed to inhalation of carbonic acid; when directed on denuded surface it produces anæsthetic effects similar to those of chloroform.

Carboniferous, kar-bon-if'er-us (*carbon, fero,* to bear). Containing carbon.

Carbonis bichloridum, kar-bo'nis bi-klo'rid-um. Bichloride or dichloride or tetrachloride of carbon, chlorocarbon, tetrachlormethane, perchlormethane. Made by decomposing olefiant gas, chloroform, or bisulphide of carbon by chlorine gas. Transparent, very volatile, oily fluid, smelling something like chloroform; s. g. 1.59. When inhaled acts like chloroform, but more slowly and depressingly on the heart; has been used hypodermically in neurotic affections in dose of 20 drops. **C. sesquichlo'ridum,** carbonis trichloridum. **C. sesquiïo'didum** or **sesquiïodure'tum,** sesquiïodide or sesquiïoduret of carbon. Made by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa, until former loses its color; solution is obtained from which water throws down yellow precipitate, sesquiïodide of carbon. Used in enlarged glands and in cutaneous affections; applied

externally. See *Iodoform.* **C. sulphure'tum,** sulphuret, sulphide, bisulphide, or bisulphuret of carbon, carburet of sulphur. Transparent, colorless fluid, with very penetrating, disagreeable odor and taste, cooling at first, but afterward acrid and aromatic; diffusible, excitant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic. Used externally where cooling influence must be rapidly exerted, and as local anæsthetic, and also inhaled as an anæsthetic. **C. trichlo'ridum** or **sesquichlo'ridum,** terchloride or sesquichloride of carbon. Formed by action of chlorine or chlorohydric ether under influence of sunlight. Has been given in cholera and applied to correct fetor of foul ulcers.

Carbonium, kar-bo'ne-um. Charcoal. **C. sulphura'tum,** carbonis sulphuretum.

Carbonization, kar-bon-i-za'shun. Process by which substances are changed into charcoal by combustion.

Carbonized, kar'bon-ized. Changed into charcoal.

Carbonometry, kar-bon-om'et-re (*carbon, metron,* measure). Estimation of amount of carbonic acid in air of expiration.

Car'bonyl. Class of compounds uniting with H to form alcohol; uniting with H and O of water to form monobasic acids.

Carbosulphuric acid, kar-bo-sul-fu'rik as'id. Sulphocarbolic acid.

Carboxyhæmoglo'bin. Compound of hæmoglobin and carbon monoxide, producing suffocation when brought in contact with the red corpuscles by its paralyzant action upon them.

Carbox'yl. Carbonyl.

Carbuncle, kar'bun-kl (dim. of **Carbo,** live coal). Localized, deeply-seated suppurative inflammation involving the skin and cellular tissue, accompanied with a hard, painful swelling and asthenia; often erroneously termed anthrax, although allied to it in symptoms, etc. Anthrax. **C. ber'ry,** terminthus. **C., fa'cial,** œdematous inflammatory swelling of the lip, involving the nose and cheek, often preceded by pustule or vesicle; painful, sloughing, and accompanied with constitutional depression. It is sometimes malignant; miscalled malignant pustule. **C., fun'gous,** chronic fungous discharging tumor on head or trunk; terminthus. **C. of tongue,** glossanthrax.

Car'buncled face. Gutta rosea.

Carbuncular (kar-bun'ku-lar) or **Carbun'culate.** Relating to or resembling carbuncle; anthracoid. **C. erysip'elas,** symptomatic charbon. **C. exan'them,** anthracia.

Carbunculatio oculi, kar-bun-ku-lah'she-o ok'u-le. Gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids.

Carbunculation, kar-bun-ku-la'shun. Formation of carbuncle; development of gangrene.

Carbunculoid, kar-bun'ku-loid. Resembling carbuncle.

Carbunculosis, kar-bun-ku-lo'sis. Anthracosis.

Carbunculous, kar-bun'ku-lus. Relating to carbuncle.

Carbunculus, kar-bun'ku-lus (dim. of **Carbo,** live coal). Carbuncle, anthrax. **C. angino'sus,** cynanche maligna. **C. benig'nus,** boil. **C. bul'bi,** carbuncular inflammation of eye. **C. contagio'sus,** see *Anthrax.* **C. epizoö'ticus,** malignant pustule. **C. fungoï'des,** carbuncle, fungous. **C. Gal'licus,** see *Anthrax.* **C. Hungar'icus,** see *Anthrax.* **C. labio'rum et gena'rum,** cancer aquaticus. **C. mag'nus** or **malig'nus,** contagious anthrax. **C. oc'uli,** anthracosis of eye. **C. palpebra'rum,** gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids. **C. pestilentia'lis,** contagious anthrax. **C. Polo'nicus,** see *Anthrax.* **C. pulmo'num,** gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. **C. septentriona'lis,** see *Anthrax.* **C. sep'ticus,** contagious anthrax. **C. Sibe'ricus,** malignant pustule. **C. sim'plex** or **sporad'icus,** anthrax. **C. symptomat'icus,** anthrax as a symptom of other affections, as certain fevers or epidemic diseases. **C. ulcusculo'sus,** cynanche maligna.

Car'buret. Compound of carbon and some other element; carbide.

Carburetted hydrogen, kar-bu-ret'ted hi'dro-jen. See *Hydrogen, carburetted.*

Carcaros, kar'kar-os (*karkairo,* to tremble). Fever with general tremor and unceasing noise in the ears; intermittent fever.

Carche'sium. Apparatus for reduction of dislocations.

Carcinæmia, kar-sin-e'me-ah. Cancerous cachexia.

Carcinelcosis, kar-sin-el-ko'sis (*carcinus, helkosis,* ulceration). Cancerous ulcer.

Carcinodes (kar-sin-o'deez) or **Carcinoï'des.** Cancroid.

Carcinoma, kar-sin-o'mah (*karkinos,* cancer). Cancer. **C. alveola're,** colloid. **C. asbol'icum,** chimney-sweeper's cancer. **C., atroph'ic,** barsati. **C. caminario'rum,** chimney-sweeper's cancer. **C. collo'des** or **colloï'des,** see *Colloid.* **C. cuta'neum** or **cu'tis,** cancer of the skin. **C. du'rum,** scirrhus. **C. encephaloï'des,** encephaloid. **C. epithelio'des** or **epithelio'sum,** epithelial cancer. **C. fascicula'tum,** spindle-celled sarcoma. **C. fibro'sum,** scirrhus. **C. gelatino'sum,** colloid cancer. **C. glandula're,** glandular cancer of the epithelium. **C. gum,** colloid. **C. hæmato'des,** hæmatodes fungus. **C., hepat'ic,** hepatoscirrhus. **C. hyali'num,** colloid. **C. intestino'rum,** cancer of the intestines. **C. lenticula're,** scirrhous cancer of the skin, afterward involving the glands. **C. lin'guæ,** glossocarcinoma. **C. of the liv'er,** hepatoscirrhus. **C. medulla're** or **medullo'sum,** encephaloid. **C. melano'des** or **melanot'icum,** cancer, melanotic. **C. mol'le,** encephaloid. **C. mucip'arum** or **muco'sum,** colloid. **C. myxomato'des,** cancer in which mucous tissue is involved. **C. ni'grum,** cancer, melanotic. **C. osteoï'des,** spina ventosa; osteoid cancer. **C. reticula're** or **reticula'tum,** scirrhus. **C. sarcomato'des,** sarcomatous cancer. **C. scirrho'sum,** scirrhus. **C. scro'ti,** cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **C. sim'plex,** scirrhus. **C. spongio'sum,** encephaloid, hæmatodes fungus. **C., squam'ous-celled,** epithelial cancer. **C. testic'uli,** see *Sarcocele.* **C. tubero'sum,** cancer involving connective tissue, nodules appearing on various parts, going on to softening and ulceration. **C., tu'bular,** cylindroma. **C. u'teri,** metrocarcinoma, metroscirrhus. **C. ventric'uli,** gastroscirrhus; see *Gastrostenosis.* **C. villo'sum,** cancer, villous; papilloma.

Carcinomatous, kar-sin-om'at-us. Relating to carcinoma.

Carcinomelcosis, kar-sin-om-el-ko'sis. Carcinelcosis.

Carcinoses, kar-sin-o'ses. Family of diseases embracing different forms of cancer.

Carcinosis, kar-sin-o'sis. General development of carcinoma; cancerous cachexia; cancer.

Carcinosus, kar-sin-o'sus. Cancerous.

Carcinous, kar'sin-us. Cancerous.

Carcinus, kar'sin-us. Cancer. **C. ebur'neus,** sclerema. **C. globulo'sus,** carcinoma tuberosum. **C. medulla'ris,** medullary carcinoma. **C. mela'neus,** melanotic cancer. **C. spongio'sus,** medullary carcinoma.

Cardamantica, kar-dam-an'tik-ah. Cardamine pratensis, Lepidium iberis.

Cardamine (kar-dam-e'ne) **ama'ra.** European bitter-cress, antiscorbutic. **C. chelido'nia,** herb of S. Europe, antiscorbutic. **C. fonta'na,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **C. hirsu'ta,** species of small bitter-cress; properties those of C. amara. **C. impa'tiens,** species of England and France, with similar properties. **C. nastur'tium,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **C. praten'sis,** *Cardamon, Cardamum, Ladies-smock, Cuckoo-flower, Common bitter cress, Meadow cress,* ord. Cruciferæ. Flowers are alterative, antiscorbutic, and antispasmodic. **C. umbro'sa,** C. amara.

Cardaminum minus, kar-dam'e-num me'nus. Tropæolum majus.

Cardamom, kar'dam-om. Fruit of Elettaria cardamomum (Ph. U. S.), and various species of amomum and elettaria. **C., Bengal',** Amomum maximum. **C., clus'ter,** Amomum cardamomum. **C., great'er,** or **greater Jav'a,** Amomum grana paradisi. **C., Jav'a,** Amomum maximum. **C., les'ser,** Amomum cardamomum. **C., long,** fruit of Elettaria major from Ceylon. **C.,**

Madagas'car, fruit of Amomum angustifolium or A. grana paradisi. **C., Mal'abar**, variety of lesser cardamom; see *Amomum cardamomum*. **C., Nepal'**, Amomum maximum. **C., offic'ial** or **offic'inal**, Amomum cardamomum. **C., round**, Amomum cardamomum. **C., small**, C., lesser. **C., true**, Amomum cardamomum.

Cardamomum, kar-dam-o'mum. See *Amomum cardamomum*. **C. Ar'abum**, Amomum grana paradisi. **C. ma'jus**, Amomum grana paradisi. **C. Malabaren'se** or **Malabar'icum**, see *Amomum cardamomum*. **C. max'imum**, Amomum grana paradisi. **C. mi'nus**, Amomum cardamomum. **C. pipera'tum**, Amomum grana paradisi. **C. racemo'sum**, Amomum cardamomum. **C. rotun'dum**, Amomum cardamomum. **C., wild**, Fagarastrum Capense. **C. Zeylan'icum**, Ceylon cardamom.

Cardamomus, kar-dam-o'mus. Cardamomum.

Cardamon (kar'dam-on) or **Car'damum**. Cardamine pratensis.

Car'den's amputation, am-pu-ta'shun. See *Amputation*.

Cardia, kar'de-ah (the heart). Superior or œsophageal orifice of the stomach. The heart.

Cardiac, kar'de-ak. Relating to the heart or to the upper orifice of the stomach. A cordial. Tonic to the heart. **C. an'eurism**, aneurism of the heart. **C. ap'oplexy**, hemorrhage in the structure of the heart. **C. ar'teries**, coronary arteries, two in number; arise from aorta, little above free edge of sigmoid valves, and are distributed on both surfaces of the heart. **C. asth'ma**, asthma dependent on disease of the heart. **C. cy'cle**, period of a systole and diastole of the heart. **C. disease**, generic term for the diseases of the heart. **C. gan'glia**, minute ganglia upon nerves distributed to the heart. **C. gan'glion**, G. of Wrisberg, nervous ganglion situate beneath the arch of the aorta, to the right side of the ligament of the ductus arteriosus in the superficial cardiac plexus. **C. glands**, small œsophageal glands at cardiac opening of stomach. Small lymphatic glands in mediastinum. **C. im'pulse**, visible elevation of the chest-wall from movement of the heart. **C. mur'murs**, see *Murmurs*. **C. mus'cle**, the muscular substance of the heart. **C. nerves**, commonly three on each side, superior, middle, and inferior, furnished by corresponding cervical ganglia. Usually there are two on the left side, the upper and middle, drawing their origin from the last two cervical ganglia. There are, besides, cardiac filaments, from the pneumogastric nerve, confounded with the above. **C. notch**, space on anterior surface of left lung for apex of heart. **C. or'ifice**, opening between stomach and œsophagus. **C. or'ifices**, opening between cavities of the heart. **C. plex'us**, there are three plexuses: 1. *Great cardiac plexus*, situate upon bifurcation of trachea; formed by convergence of middle and inferior cardiac nerves, and by branches from the pneumogastric, descendens noni, and first thoracic ganglion. 2. *Anterior cardiac plexus*, situate in front of ascending aorta near its origin; formed by filaments from superior cardiac nerves, from cardiac ganglion, and from great cardiac plexus. Filaments from this plexus accompany the left coronary artery, and form the anterior coronary plexus. 3. *Posterior cardiac plexus*, seated upon posterior part of ascending aorta near its origin; formed by branches from great cardiac plexus; divides into two sets of branches, which together constitute the posterior coronary plexus. **C. revolu'tion**, C. cycle. **C. sed'atives**, substances which diminish the force and frequency of the action of the heart; see *Heart*. **C. sounds**, heart, sounds of. **C. stim'ulants**, substances which speedily increase the force and frequency of the pulse in cases of depressed vitality, etc.; see *Heart*. **C. ton'ics**, substances which do not exhibit any immediate action on the heart, but which gradually increase the force of the pulse; see *Heart*. **C. valves**, see *Heart*. **C. veins**, coronary veins, commonly four in number, two anterior and two posterior. Among the former—venæ innominatæ of Vieussens—one runs along the right border of the heart, called the vein of Galen. The cardiac veins open into the right auricle by one orifice, furnished with a valve.

Cardi'aca cris'pa or **lyc'opus**. Leonurus cardiaca. **C. pas'sio**, cardialgia. **C. triloba'ta** or **vulga'ris**, Leonurus cardiaca.

Cardiaci (kar-de'as-e) **mor'bi**. Diseases of the heart.

Cardiacus, kar-de'ak-us. Cardiac, cordial, stomachal. Leonurus.

Cardiagra, kar-de'ag-rah (*cardia*, *agra*, seizure). Cardialgia; gout or pain of the heart.

Cardiagraphy, kar-de-ag'ra-fe (*cardia*, *graphe*, description). Anatomical description of the heart.

Cardial, kar'de-al. Relating to the heart; cardiac.

Cardialgia, kar-de-al'je-ah (*cardia*, *algos*, pain) or **Cardial'gy**. Pain of the stomach; stomach-ache; heartburn. Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium; symptom of dyspepsia. Neuralgia of the stomach. Pyrosis. Nervous cardialgia is a painful affection of the stomach not dependent on perceptible change of structure. **C. inflammato'ria**, gastritis. **C., ner'vous**, see *Cardialgia*. **C. sputato'ria**, pyrosis.

Cardialgic, kahr-de-al'jik (same etymon). Relating to, or affected with, cardialgia.

Cardial'gy. Cardialgia.

Cardialogy, kar-de-al'o-je (*cardia*, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on the heart. Anatomy of the heart. Description of the heart.

Cardiamorphia, kar-de-ah-mor'fe-ah (*cardia*, *a*, priv., *morphe*, shape). Malformation of the heart.

Cardianæsthe'sia or **Cardianæsthe'sis**. Loss of sensibility of the heart.

Cardianastrophe, kar-de-an-as'tro-fe (*cardia*, *anastrophe*, turning round). Transposition or displacement of the heart.

Cardianeuria, kar-de-ah-nu're-ah (*cardia*, *a*, priv., *neuron*, nerve). Deficient nervous power of the heart.

Cardianeurysma, kar-de-an-u-riz'mah. Aneurism of the heart. Dilatation of cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Cardiant, kar'de-ant. Medicine affecting the action of the heart; see *Cardiac sedatives*, *C. stimulants*, and *C. tonics*.

Cardiaplegia, kar-de-ah-ple'je-ah. Cardioplegia.

Cardiarctia, kar-de-ark'te-ah (*cardia*, *arctus*, narrow). A hybrid term denoting diminution of cavities of the heart from hypertrophy. Cardiostenosis.

Cardiasthma, kar-de-asth'mah. Cardiac asthma.

Cardiatelia, kar-de-ah-ta'le-ah. Defective development of the heart. Atelecardia.

Cardiatomy, kar-de-at'o-me (*cardia*, *tome*, incision). Cardiotomy. Dissection of the heart; anatomy of the heart.

Cardiatrophia, kar-de-at-rof'e-ah. Atrophy of the heart.

Cardiauxe, kar-de-awks'e (*cardia*, *auxe*, increase). Hypertrophy of the heart.

Cardicentesis, kar-de-sen-ta'sis (*cardia*, *kentesis*, puncture). Puncture of the heart; aspiration of the heart.

Cardiechemata, kar-de-ek-em'at-ah (*cardia*, *echema*, sound). Heart-sounds.

Cardiectasis, kar-de-ek'tas-is (*cardia*, *ektasis*, extension). Dilatation of the heart; see *Aneurism of the heart*. Cardianeurysma. **C. partia'lis**, aneurism of the heart.

Cardielcosis, kar-de-el-ko'sis (*cardia*, *helcos*, ulcer). Ulceration of the heart.

Cardiethmoliposis, kar-de-eth-mo-lip-o'sis (*cardia*, *ethmos*, sieve, *lipos*, fat). Deposit of adipose matter in connective tissue of the heart. Steatosis cordis.

Cardieurysma, kar-de-u-riz'mah (*cardia*, *eurusma*, dilatation). Aneurism of the heart; abnormal dilatation of the heart.

Cardihelcosis, kar-de-hel-ko'sis. Ulceration of the heart.

Cardilæa, kar-de-le'ah. Cardialgia.

Cardimelech, kar-dim'el-ek. Supposititious active principle seated in the heart, governing the vital functions.

Cardinal (kar'din-al) **flow'er.** Lobelia cardinalis. **C. f., blue,** Lobelia syphilitica. **C. plant,** Lobelia cardinalis. **C. points,** principal nodal and focal points associated with refraction of spherical surfaces. **C. veins,** veins in the embryo, passing from the Wolffian bodies to the heart.

Cardinamentum, kar-din-am-en'tum (*cardo,* hinge). Ginglymus; gomphosis; articular surface of inferior extremity of humerus.

Cardio-aortic, kar'de-o-a-ort'ik. Relating to heart and aorta. **C.-arte'rial,** relating to heart and arteries.

Cardiobotanum, kar-de-o-bot'an-um. Centaurea benedicta.

Cardiocele, kar-de-o-se'le (Eng. kar'de-o-seel), (*cardia, kele,* rupture). Hernia of the heart, especially into the abdominal cavity, *C. abdominalis.*

Cardiocentesis, kar-de-o-sen-ta'sis. Cardicentesis.

Cardioclasis, kar-de-ok'las-is (*cardia, klasis,* rupture). Rupture of the heart.

Cardiodemia, kar-de-o-de'me-ah (*cardia, demos,* fat). Fatty heart.

Cardiodyne, kar-de-od'in-e (*cardia, odune,* pain). Pain in the heart or cardiac region; cardialgia. **C. spasmod'ica intermit'tens,** angina pectoris.

Cardiodyn'ic (same etymon). Relating to pain in the heart.

Cardiodysæsthesia (kar-de-o-dis-es-tha'ze-ah) or **Cardiodysæsthesis,** kar-de-o-dis-es-tha'sis. Impaired sensibility of the heart.

Cardiodysneuria, kar-de-o-dis-nu're-ah. Impaired nervous supply to the heart; want of tone in the heart.

Cardiogmus, kar-de-og'mus. Cardialgia; palpitation; obscure aneurism of the heart or great vessels; angina pectoris. **C. cor'dis sinis'tri,** angina pectoris. **C. strumo'sus,** exophthalmic goitre.

Cardiogram, kar'de-o-gram. Tracing of movements, or beat of apex, of heart by a cardiograph.

Cardiograph, kar'de-o-graf (*cardia, grapho,* to write). Instrument in which traces of the ventricles are communicated to a writing-lever, similar to a sphygmograph.

Cardiography, kar-de-og'raf-e. Examination with a cardiograph.

Car'dio-inhib'itory cen'tre. Supposed nerve-centre in medulla oblongata, arresting the heart's action when stimulated. **C. nerves,** fibres of spinal accessory nerve to the par vagum.

Cardioliths, kar'de-o-liths (*cardia, lithos,* stone). Concretions of the pericardium, partially incrusting the heart.

Cardiol'ogy. Cardialogy.

Cardiomalacia, kar-de-o-mal-ah'she-ah (*cardia, malakia,* softness). Softening of the heart, from inflammation or as a consequence of lesion of function of nutrition.

Cardiometer, kar-de-om'et-ur. See *Hæmodynamometer.*

Cardiometry, kar-de-om'et-re (*cardia, metron,* measure). Measurement of the heart, as by percussion and auscultation.

Cardiomyoliposis, kar-de-o-me-o-lip-o'sis (*cardia, mus,* muscle, *lipos,* fat). Steatosis cordis; fatty degeneration of the heart.

Cardion'cus (*cardia, onkos,* tumor). Aneurism of the heart or aorta.

Cardioneuralgia, kar-de-o-nu-ral'je-ah. Neuralgia of the heart; angina pectoris.

Cardionosus, kar-de-on'os-us (*cardia, nosos,* disease). Disease of the heart.

Cardiopalmus, kar-de-o-pal'mus (*cardia, palmos,* palpitation). Rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

Cardioparaplasis (kar-de-o-par-ap'las-is) or **Cardioparaplas'mus** (*cardia, paraplazo,* to lead astray). Malformation of the heart.

Cardiopathia, (kar-de-o-path-e'ah) or **Cardiop'athy** (*cardia, pathos,* affection). Disease of the heart.

Cardiopericarditis, kar-de-o-per-e-kar-de'tis. Carditis with pericarditis.

Cardiophthalmos, kar-de-of-thal'mos (*cardia, ophthalmos,* eye). Exophthalmic goitre.

Cardioplectic, kar-de-o-plek'tik. Relating to cardioplegia; one so affected.

Cardioplegia, kar-de-o-ple'je-ah (*cardia, plege,* a stroke). Paralysis of the heart; wound of the heart; spasm of cardiac orifice of stomach.

Cardioplethora, kar-de-o-pleth'o-rah. Plethora, or engorgement of heart with blood.

Cardiopneumatic, kar-de-o-nu-mat'ik (*cardia, pneumon,* lung). Relating to the heart and lung. **C. move'ments,** movements of the air in respiration due to pulsations of the heart and great vessels.

Cardiopneumograph, kar-de-o-nu'mo-graf (*cardia, pneumon,* lung, *grapho,* to write). Instrument devised to describe or register movement of the air in respiration, as affected by systole and diastole of heart and action of larger vessels.

Cardiopolyæmia, kar-de-o-pol-e-e'me-ah. Cardiaplethora.

Cardiopulmonary (kar-de-o-pul'mon-a-re) or **Cardiopulmonic,** kar-de-o-pul-mon'ik. Relating to the heart and lungs.

Cardiopuncture, kar-de-o-punk'ture. Puncture of the heart, as with a needle, to study its movements cardiographically.

Car'dio-res'piratory mur'mur. See *Murmur.*

Cardiorrheuma, kar-de-or-rhu'mah (*cardia, rheuma,* defluxion). Rheumatism of the heart.

Cardiorrhexis, kar-de-or-rheks'is (*cardia, rhexis,* laceration). Laceration or rupture of the heart.

Cardioscirrhosis, kar-de-o-skir-rho'sis. Scirrhus of heart.

Cardiosclerosis, kar-de-o-skle-ro'sis (*cardia, skleros,* hard). Induration of heart.

Cardioscope, kar'de-o-skop (*cardia, skopeo,* to see). Instrument for observing heart movements.

Cardiospermum (kar-de-o-spur'mum) **halicac'abum.** Root of this plant of India, winter-cherry, balloon-vine, heart-seed, growing in U. S., is aperient; leaves are expectorant; externally is applied to rheumatic parts.

Cardiosphyg'mograph. Cardiograph and sphygmograph combined.

Cardiostenosis (kar-de-o-sten-o'sis) or **Cardiastenosis** (*cardia, stenosis,* contraction). Contraction of the openings or cavities of the heart.

Cardiothyroid (kar-de-o-thi'roid) **exophthal'mos.** Exophthalmic goitre.

Cardiotomy, kar-de-ot'om-e (*cardia, tome,* incision). Dissection of the heart; anatomy of the heart.

Cardiotoxic, kar-de-o-toks'ik (*cardia, toxicon,* poison). Poisonous to the heart.

Cardiotrauma (kar-de-o-trow'mah) or **Cardiotrau'sis** (*cardia, trauma,* wound). Wound of the heart.

Cardiotromus, kar-de-ot'rom-us (*cardia, tromos,* tremor). Rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

Cardiotrophia, kar-de-o-trof'e-ah (*cardia, trophe,* nourishment). Nutrition of the heart.

Cardiotrotus, kar-de-ot'ro-tus (*cardia, titrosko,* to wound). One affected with wound of the heart.

Cardio-valvulitis, kar'de-o-val-vu-le'tis. Inflammation of valves of the heart.

Cardipericarditis, kar-de-per-e-kar-de'tis. See *Pericarditis.*

Carditic, kar-dit'ik. Cardiac; relating to carditis.

Carditis, kar-de'tis. Inflammation of fleshy substance of the heart. The symptoms are often confounded with those of pericarditis. Carditis, with some, includes both inflammation of the external investing membrane and that of the interior of the heart. See *Pericarditis* and *Endocarditis.* **C. exter'na,** pericarditis. **C. inter'na,** endocarditis. **C. membrano'sa,** pericarditis. **C. muscula'ris,** carditis. **C. polypo'sa,** polypi of the heart. **C. sero'sa,** pericarditis.

Cardivalvulitis, kar-de-val-vu-le'tis. Inflammation of valves of the heart in endocarditis.

Car'do. Ginglymus.

Car'dol. Acrid oil; blistering principle from juice of cashew nut, Anacardium occidentale.

Cardoleum, kard-o'le-um. See *Anacardium occidentale.*

Cardoon, kar-doon'. Cynara cardunculus.

Cardopathium (kar-do-path'e-um), **Cardopatium** (kar-do-pat'e-um), or **Cardopa'tum corymbosum,** korim-bo'sum. Acro-narcotic herb of Southern Europe, employed externally in cutaneous affections, as the itch, to check gangrene, and for odontalgia.

Cardopatium, kard-o-pat'e-um. Cardopathium; Carlina acaulis.

Cardopericarditis, kar-do-per-e-kar-de'tis. See *Pericarditis.*

Carduus (kar'du-us) **acan'thus.** Acanthus mollis. **C. al'tilis,** Cynara scolymus. **C. benedic'tus,** Centaurea benedicta. **C. Brazil'ia'nus,** Bromelia ananas. **C. cni'cus,** Centaurea benedicta. **C. domes'ticus cap'ite majo'ri,** Cynara scolymus. **C. hæmorrhoïda'lis,** Cirsium arvense. **C. Maria'nus** or **Ma'riæ,** common milk thistle, ladies' thistle, ord. Compositæ. Bitter tonic; seeds are oleaginous. **C. pi'neus,** Atractylis gummifera. **C. sati'vus,** Carthamus tinctorius. **C. sati'vus nonspino'sus,** Cynara scolymus. **C. solstitia'lis,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **C. stella'tus,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **C. tomento'sus,** Onopordium acanthium. **C. ven'eris,** Dipsacus fullonum.

Ca-re. Head.

Carebaresis (kar-a-bar-a'sis) or **Carebaria,** kar-e-bah're-ah (*kare,* head, *baros,* weight). Heaviness of the head.

Care'na. Twenty-fourth part of a drop.

Care'num. Head.

Care'taker. Nurse.

Careum, ka're-um. Carum.

Carex arenaria, ka'reks ar-en-ah're-ah. German sarsaparilla; see *Sarsaparilla.* **C. dis'ticha,** root of this herb of Europe and N. America is diaphoretic and emollient.

Ca'riated. Carious.

Carica, kar'ik-ah. See *Ficus carica.* **C. papa'ya,** papaw tree, melon tree, ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Native of America, India, and Africa; fruit has flavor of pumpkin, and is eaten like it; milky juice of plant—papaw juice—and seed and root are anthelmintic. The juice has been used as digestive of albuminoid substances and to remove diphtheritic membrane; but *Papa'in, Papa'yin,* or *Papayo'tin* is preferred internally, in doses of gr. ¼–j.

Car'icæ. Figs.

Caricin, kar'is-in. Amorphous material derived from precipitating the juice of Carica papaya with alcohol; formerly considered its active peptonizing agent.

Caries, ka'reez (decay). Ulceration of bone; necrosis being death of bone. Recognized by swelling of bone preceding and accompanying it, by abscesses it occasions, fistulæ which form, sanious character, peculiar odor, and quantity of suppuration, and by the evidence afforded by probing. When dependent on any virus in the system, this must be combated by appropriate remedies. **C. articulo'rum,** fungous arthritis. **C. callo'sa,** chancre, syphilitic. **C. carno'sa,** C. fungosa in which there are fleshy granulations. **C. centra'lis,** caries of bone caused by inflammation beginning in central part of medullary structure. **C. den'tis** or **den'tium,** dental gangrene. **C. fungo'sa,** tubercular caries; fungous arthritis. **C. Gal'lica,** chancre, syphilitic. **C. gangræno'sa,** caries. **C. granulo'sa,** fungous arthritis. **C. inter'na,** C. centralis. **C. mol'lis,** C. granulosa. **C. necrot'ica,** caries with necrosis. **C. pudendo'rum** or **puden'dagra,** see *Chancre.* **C. scrofulo'sa** or **strumo'sa,** tubercular caries. **C. sic'ca,** carious arthritis, without suppuration. **C. of the spine,** Pott's disease, osteitis of bodies of vertebræ and intervertebral fibro-cartilage. **C. tuberculo'sa,** tubercular caries. **C. of ver'tebræ,** C. of the spine. **C. vertebra'rum,** C. of the spine. **C. vir'gæ,** chancre of the penis.

Carina, kar-e'nah (keel). Vertebral column, especially of fœtus. Prominence on roof of aqueduct of Sylvius. Breastbone bent inward; hence *pectus carinatum,* chest so affected. *Carinated,* boat-shaped; condition in which the abdomen is retracted, resembling the shape of a boat. **C. for'nicis,** ridge on surface of fornix cerebri. **C. trache'æ,** projection of rings of bronchi at the bifurcation of trachea. **C. vagi'næ,** projection of anterior wall of vagina near vestibule.

Carinate, kar'in-ate. Shaped like a keel.

Cariosity, ka-re-os'it-e. Caries.

Carious, ka're-us. Relating to or affected with caries.

Carissa (kar-is'sah) **caran'das.** Shrub of India, ripe fruit of which is stomachic; when unripe, astringent. **C. xylopic'ron,** tree of island of Bourbon; bitter tonic, vermifuge, and antipyretic.

Carium terræ, ka're-um ter're. Calx; gluten.

Carli'na acau'lis. Carline thistle, growing in the Pyrenees, Switzerland, Italy, etc.; tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, and sudorific. **C. chamæ'leon,** C. acaulis. **C. gummif'era,** Atractylis gummifera. **C. vulga'ris,** diaphoretic and diuretic.

Car'line this'tle. Carlina acaulis.

Carlinic acid, kar-lin'ik as'id. Atractylic acid.

Carlsbad, mineral waters of, karls'bahd, min'ur-al wah'turz. Town in Bohemia celebrated for its hot baths. There are several springs, differing chiefly in temperature. The principal salts are sulphate of sodium, sulphate of potassium, chloride of sodium, carbonate of calcium, carbonate of sodium, etc. The waters are stimulating, alterative, and aperient. Temperature, 121° to 167° Fahr.

Car'men (verse). Amulet; charm to abort disease or cure it.

Carminantia (kar-min-an'she-ah) or **Carminativa,** kar-min-at-e'vah. Carminatives.

Carminants (kar'min-ants) or **Carminatives,** kar-min'at-ivz (*carmen,* a charm). Remedies which allay pain "like a charm," by causing expulsion of flatus from the alimentary canal; they generally belong to the classes of aromatic oils, alcohols, or ethers, and act by increasing gastric and intestinal peristalsis. The chief carminatives (Brunton) are—

Allspice and its oil.	Ether and acetic ether.
Anise and its oil.	Fennel.
Asafœtida.	Ginger.
Cajeput oil.	Horseradish.
Capsicum.	Mace.
Caraway and its oil.	Mustard.
Cardamoms.	Nutmeg and its oil.
Chilies.	Pepper.
Chloroform.	Peppermint and its oil.
Cinnamon and its oil.	Spearmint and its oil.
Cloves and its oil.	Spirits.
Coriander and its oil.	Valerian and its oil.
Dill and its oil.	

Car'mine. Pigment derived from cochineal, used for microscopic staining; leucomaïne from yeast, wine, etc.

Carminic acid, kar-min'ik as'id. Coloring principle of cochineal. When acted upon by dilute sulphuric acid, the product is *red carmine.*

Carnabadia, kar-nah-bad'e-ah. Carum (seed).

Carnabadium, kar-nah-bad'e-um. Cuminum cyminum.

Car'nal in'tercourse or **know'ledge.** Sexual intercourse.

Carnassial, kar-nas'se-al. Flesh-eating, as *carnassial teeth,* teeth adapted to such purpose.

Carnation, kar-na'shun. Dianthus caryophyllus.

Carnau'ba. Root of Copernicia cerifera, used as alterative in place of sarsaparilla.

Carneous, kar'ne-us (*caro,* flesh). Consisting of flesh; resembling flesh. **C. col'umns,** columnæ carneæ. **C. fi'bres,** fleshy fibres, muscular fibres.

Carneum marsupium, kar'ne-um mar-su'pe-um (fleshy pouch). Ischio-trochanterianus.

Carnicula, kar-nik'u-lah (dim. of **Caro,** flesh). The gum.

Carnificatio, kar-nif-ik-ah'she-o. Carnification. **C. pulmo'num,** hepatization of the lungs.

Carnification, karn-i-fik-a'shun (*caro, fio,* to become). Transformation into flesh; morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts. It is sometimes observed in hard parts, the texture becoming softened, as in osteosarcoma. When it occurs in the lungs, as from pressure of exudation of pleurisy, they present a texture like that of liver, as in the fœtal lung; splenization. Amyloid degeneration. **C. of bone,** osteosarcosis. **C., pul'monary,** consolidation of lung from inflammation; conversion of lung structure into apparently muscular structure.

Carnified, kar'ne-fide. Transformed into flesh or flesh-like material.

Carniform abscess, kar'ne-form ab'sess (*caro, forma,* form). Abscess ordinarily occurring near the articulations, and whose orifice is hard, sides thick and callous.

Carnine, kar'neen (*caro, carnis,* flesh). White bitter leucomaïne in muscle and meat extracts; $C_7H_8N_4O_3$.

Carniv'ora. See *Carnivorous.*

Carnivorous, kar-niv'or-us (*caro, voro,* to eat). Resembling flesh; eating flesh; any substance which destroys excrescences in wounds, ulcers, etc., as an escharotic. Flesh-eating animals form a separate order of mammalia, under the name *Carnivora.*

Carnization, kar-ne-za'shun. Carnification.

Car'nochan, opera'tion of. Excision of ganglia of Meckel and infraorbital nerve.

Carnosa cutis, kar-no'sah ku'tis (fleshy skin). Panniculus carnosus. **C. tu'nica,** fleshy layer.

Car'nose. Fleshy; like flesh.

Carnosity, kar-nos'it-e. Fleshy excrescence. **C. of ure'thra,** caruncle in the urethra; small fleshy excrescence or fungous growth in male urethra. **C., vene'real,** cutaneous, cellular, and membranous tumor, dependent upon syphilitic virus; condyloma; polysarcia.

Carno'sus. Carneous.

Car'nous. Carneous.

Caro, ka'ro. Flesh, as of muscles. **C. accesso'ria,** see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*). **C. anseri'na,** horrida cutis. **C. bovil'la** or **bo'vis,** beef. **C. bu'bula,** beef. **C. carcino'des,** cancerous growth. **C. contu'sa,** bruise of the flesh. **C. cru'da,** raw meat. **C. em'inens** or **excres'cens,** excrescence. **C. fungo'sa,** proud flesh; fungosity. **C. gallina'cea,** horrida cutis. **C. glandulo'sa,** gland; epiglottic gland. **C. luxu'rians,** proud flesh; fungosity. **C. orbicula'ris,** placenta. **C. parenchymat'ica,** parenchyma. **C. quadra'ta,** palmaris brevis. **C. quadra'ta Syl'vii,** see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*). **C. vis'cerum,** parenchyma.

Carob tree, kar'ob tree. Creatonia siliqua.

Caroba, kar-o'bah. Bark of Bignonia copaia, Jacaranda caroba or Brasiliana or procera, Kordelestris; genus of natural order Bignoniaceæ of Brazil; leaves are alterative, diuretic, and sudorific, and are used in syphilis and syphilides; fruit of Ceratonia siliqua.

Carobin, kar'o-bin. Crystallized principle from caroba.

Carodes, kar-o'dez. Carotic.

Caroli'na all'spice. Calycanthus floridus. **C. ip'ecac,** Euphorbia ipecacuanha. **C. jas'mine,** Gelsemium sempervivens. **C. pink,** Phlox Carolina.

Car'omel. Caramel.

Carony (kar-o'ne) **bark.** Angustura or cusparia bark; Galipea officinalis.

Ca'ros. Carus; caraway.

Carosis, kar-o'sis. Profound sleep; carus.

Carota, kar-o'tah (carrot). See *Daucus carota.*

Carotic, kar-ot'ik (*karos,* stupor). Carotid; comatose; relating to or producing stupor; relating to carotids. **C. ar'teries,** carotids. **C. gan'glion,** see *Carotid nerve.* **C. nerve,** carotid nerve. **C. plex'us,** see *Carotid nerve.*

Carotica, kar-ot'ik-ah. Narcotics.

Carotico-thyroïdeus, ka-rot'ik-o-thir-o-e'de-us. Stray fibres of sterno-thyroid muscle from the carotid sheath.

Caroticus, kar-ot'ik-us. Carotic or carotid.

Carotid, kar-ot'id (*karos,* stupor). Name given to certain arteries of the neck and head or to parts associated with them. **C. ar'teries,** cephalic arteries; great arteries of the neck, carrying blood to the head; they are divided into—1. *Primitive* or *common carotid artery,* the left of which arises from the aorta, and the right from the trunk common to it and the subclavian; 2. *External* or *pericephalic carotid,* branch of primitive extending from the last to neck of condyle of lower jaw; and, 3. *Internal carotid,* cerebral or encephalic artery, another branch of the primitive, which, arising at the same place as the external, enters the cranium, and terminates on a level with the fissures of Sylvius, dividing into several branches. **C. canal',** canal in temporal bone, through which carotid artery and several nervous filaments pass. **C. foram'ina,** internal and external, arc at each extremity of the carotid canal. **C. gan'glion,** see *Carotid nerve.* **C. gland,** ductless gland formerly regarded as an intercarotic ganglion of the great sympathetic. **C. groove,** depression on sphenoid bone from contact of internal carotid artery. **C. nerve,** carotic nerve; branch from superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, ascending by the side of the internal carotid; divides into two portions, which enter the carotid canal, and by communication with each other and petrosal branch of Vidian form the carotid plexus. They frequently form a small gangliform swelling on the under part of the artery, carotic or carotid or cavernous ganglion, ganglion of Laumonier. **C. plex'us,** see *Carotid nerve.* **C. sheath,** process of fascia of the neck, in which are the carotid artery, pneumogastric nerve, and jugular vein. **C. si'nus,** venous plexus in carotid canal. **C. tri'angle,** see *Cervical triangles.* **C. tu'bercle,** tubercle on transverse process of sixth cervical vertebra; carotid artery may be compressed against it.

Carotidæus, kar-ot-id-e'us. Carotid.

Caro'tin. Red coloring matter from root of carrot.

Caro'tis. Carotid artery. **C. cephal'ica** or **cerebra'lis,** internal carotid artery. **C. commu'nis,** common carotid artery. **C. exter'na** or **facia'lis,** external carotid artery. **C. inter'na,** internal carotid artery. **C. primiti'va,** common carotid artery.

Carotta, kar-ot'tah. Daucus carota.

Caroy-seeds. Seeds of Carum carvi.

Car'païne. $C_{14}H_{27}NO_2$. Alkaloid from Carica papaya; toxic to the heart, promptly giving relief in aortic insufficiency and stenosis; given hypodermically in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$.

Car'pal (*karpos,* wrist). Belonging or relating to the carpus or wrist. **C. arch'es,** network of branches of arteries distributed to the wrist and vicinity. **C. articula'tions,** articulations of bones of the wrist. **C. bones,** see *Carpus.* **C. bur'sæ,** bursæ of the wrist-joint. **C. joints,** articulations of the carpal bones. **C. lig'aments,** see *Carpal.*

Carpalia, kar-pah'le-ah. Bones of the wrist.

Carpa'thian bal'sam. Thin turpentine from Pinus cembra.

Carpathicum, kar-path'ik-um. See *Pinus cembra.*

Carpentaria, kar-pen-tah're-ah. Achillea millefolium.

Carpenter's (kar-pen-turz) **leaf.** Galax aphylla.

Carpe'sium. Carpasium.

Carphodes, kar-fo'deez (*karphos,* flocculus). Flocculent, stringy, as mucus.

Carphology (kar-fol'o-ge) or **Carpol'ogy** (*karphos,* flocculus, *lego,* to gather). Floccilation, floccitation. Action of gathering flocculi. Delirious picking of bed-clothes, denoting great cerebral irritability and debility; an unfavorable sign in fevers, etc.

Carphos, kar'fos. Trigonella fœnum.

Carpia, kar'pe-ah (*carpo,* to pluck). Linteum; charpie.

Carpiæus, kar-pe-e'us. Palmaris brevis.

Carpial, kar'pe-al. Belonging to the carpus. **C. lig'aments,** fibrous fasciæ uniting bones of carpus; annular ligaments.

Carpian, kar'pe-an. Carpial.

Carpinus betulus, kar-pe'nus bet'u-lus. *Hornbeam, Ironwood, Hornbeech, Horse beech, White beech.*

Tree of Oak family, ord. Cupuliferæ, resembling beech, in woods of Europe. Leaves contain tannin, hence are astringent.

Carpismus, kar-piz'mus. Carpus.

Carpobalsamum, kar-po-bal'sam-um. Fruit of Balsamodendron Gileadense. Allspice. See *Amyris opobalsamum* and *Pimento*.

Carpocace, kar-pok'as-e (*carpus*, *kakos*, evil). Disease of the carpus.

Carpo-carpal, kar'po-kahr'pal. Relating mutually to bones of carpus.

Carpo-cervical, kar'po-sur'vi-kal. Relating to wrist and neck, as carpo-cervical tie, an arm-sling.

Carpologia, kar-po-loj'e-ah. Carphologia. **C. spasmod'ica**, subsultus tendinum.

Carpol'ogy. Carphology.

Carpo-metacarpal, kar'po-met-ah-kar'pal. Relating to carpus and metacarpus, as carpo-metacarpal articulations.

Carpo-metacarpus minimi digiti, kar'po-met-ah-kar'pus min'im-e dij'it-e. Abductor metacarpi minimi digiti. **C.-m. min'imi pol'licis**, opponens pollicis.

Car'po-olec'ranal. Relating to wrist and olecranon process. Term given to a sling so applied. **C. polli'cis**, flexor brevis pollicis manûs.

Carpo-pedal, kar'po-pe'dal (*carpus*, *pes*, foot). Relating to the wrist and foot. **C.-p. spasm**, cerebral spasmodic croup. Spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx accompanied by convulsions, occurring between the third and ninth month, and characterized by excessive dyspnœa and loud croupy noise on inspiration. The seat of the disease is evidently in the cerebro-spinal axis, perhaps owing to erethism seated elsewhere, but communicated to the cerebro-spinal centre, and reflected to the respiratory and other muscles concerned. The gums should be freely divided, if necessary, with use of cathartics, revulsives, narcotics, and appropriate diet. See *Asthma thymicum*.

Carpo-phalangeus minimi digiti, kar'po-fal-an-je'us min'im-e dij'it-e. Abductor minimi digiti.

Car'po-phalangi'nus. Carpo-phalangeus.

Carpopogon pruriens, kar-po-po'gon pru're-ens. Mucuna pruriens.

Carpos, kar'pos. Fruit.

Carpotica, kar-pot'ik-ah (*karpos*, fruit). Diseases affecting or incidental to impregnation or parturition.

Carpozyma, kar-po-ze'mah (*karpos*, fruit, *zume*, ferment). Alcoholic ferment.

Carpus, kar'pus. The wrist; part between forearm and hand. Eight bones compose it (in two rows). In the superior row, from without to within, are the scaphoid or navicular, lunar or semilunar, cuneiform, and orbicular or pisiform. In the lower row, trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform.

Carrageen (kar'rah-geen) **moss**. Fucus crispus.

Carrageen'ia. Mucilage of Chondrus crispus or carrageen; converted by action of nitric acid into mucic acid.

Carraway, kar'ra-way. Carum.

Car'rhageen. Fucus crispus.

Carrichtera vellæ, kar-richt'er-ah vel'le. Herb of S. Europe, leaves of which are antiscorbutic.

Carron (kar'ron) **oil**. Linimentum aquæ calcis.

Car'rot. Daucus carota. **C. can'dy**, Athamanta Cretensis. **C., dead'ly**, Thapsia.

Carsu'ta. Gentiana purpurea.

Carthagena (kar-tha-je'nah) **barks**. See *Cinchona*.

Carthamus (kar'tham-us) **lana'tus**. Species of composite herbs of Europe, Asia, and Africa; bitter tonic and stomachic; root is diaphoretic and antipyretic. **C. macula'tus**, Carduus marianus. **C. tincto'rius**, *Saffron-flower*, *Safflower*, *Safflow*, *Bastard saffron*, *Dyer's saffron*, ord. Compositæ. Seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic, yet to parroquets they are an article of food. Flowers are cosmetic and diaphoretic.

Carthegon, kar-tha'gon. See *Buxus*.

Carthu'sian pow'der. Kermes.

Cartilage, kar'til-aje. Gristle. Solid part of animal body, of medium consistence between bone and ligament, which in the fœtus is a substitute for bone, but in the adult exists only in joints, at extremities of ribs, etc. Cartilages are whitish, flexible, compressible, and very elastic; some of them apparently inorganic. Several varieties are met with, as hyaline, which has a translucent matrix; white fibro-cartilage, matrix being made up of white fibrous tissue; elastic, with a matrix of elastic tissue. When cartilage, in any of its forms, is boiled it yields chondroid, with the exception of those connected with joints—articular cartilages. Cartilages are covered by white fibrous elastic tissue, to which vessels and nerves are distributed. **C., acces'sory**, C., sesamoid. **C., a'lar**, nasal c. **C., an'nular**, C., cricoid, C. between conchal c. and meatus auditorius externus. **C., anon'ymous**, cricoid c. **C., aor'tic**, second right costal c., situated in front of arch of aorta. **C., arthro'dial** or **artic'ular**, layer of c. over articulating surface of bone. **C., aryt'enoid**, see *Arytenoid*. **C., aster'nal**, costal c. not connected with the sternum. **C., aud'itory**, embryonic auditory capsule. **C., auric'ular**, C. of external ear. **C. cap'sule**, capsule around c. cell. **C., cel'lular**, C. made up chiefly of cells. **C., cil'iary**, C., tarsal. **C., circumferen'tial**, C. around edges of articular cavity. **C., connect'ing**, C. of which that of symphysis pubis is an example, where joint has little motion. **C., cos'tal**, see *C-s of ribs*. **C., cri'coid**, see *Cricoid*. **C., cu'neiform**, C. of Wrisberg; see *Cuneiform cartilages of larynx*. **C., diarthro'dial**, C., arthrodial. **C. of the ear**, see *Ear*. **C., elas'tic**, see *Cartilage*. **C., en'siform**, see *Xiphoid* and *Sternum*. **C., epiglot'tic**, epiglottis. **C., Eusta'chian**, triangular c. between bony part of Eustachian tube and pharynx. **C., fi'broelas'tic**, see *Cartilage*. **C., float'ing**, loose c. in an articulation. **C., hy'aline**, see *Cartilage*. **C. of incrusta'tion**, C., arthrodial. **C., innom'inate**, cricoid c. **C., interartic'ular**, fibro-cartilage between articulating surfaces of bones. **C., interos'seous**, see *C., arthrodial* or *articular*. **C., interver'tebral**, fibro-cartilage placed between the vertebræ. **C., invest'ing**, C., articular. **C. of Ja'cobson**, cartilaginous nodule in nasal septum situated above anterior nasal spine. **C., loose**, C., floating. **C. of Lusch'ka**, cartilaginous nodule in true vocal cord. **C., mandib'ular**, C., Meckel's. **C., meat'al**, C., auricular. **C., Meckel''s**, C. in intra-uterine life, upper part of which forms the malleus and its handle; lower part a rod, on external surface of which the lower jaw is developed. **C., per'manent**, see *Cartilages of ossification*. **C., plex'iform**, C., elastic; see *Cartilage*. **C., pul'monary**, left second costal c. situated in front of pulmonary orifice of heart. **C., retic'ular** or **re'tiform**, elastic c.; see *Cartilage*. **C., sep'tal**, nasal c. **C., ses'amoid**, small c. occasionally found in tendons. **C., supra-aryt'enoid**, cornuculum laryngis. **C., tar'sal**, see *Tarsus*. **C., tem'porary**, see *Cartilages of ossification*. **C., thy'roid**, thyroid c. **C., tu'bal**, C., Eustachian. **C., uni'ting**, C., connecting. **C. of Weit'brecht**, interarticular c. in acromio-clavicular joint. **C., xi'phoid**, see *Xiphoid* and *Sternum*.

Car'tilages of the ap'erture. Alar c-s. **C-s, artic'ular**, invest bony surfaces which are in contact; hence are called *investing* or *incrusting cartilages*. **C-s, cu'neiform, of lar'ynx**, see *Cuneiform*. **C-s, incrust'ing**, C-s, articular. **C-s, interartic'ular**, are situated within joints; knee-joint, for example. **C-s, interver'tebral**, see *Intervertebral*. **C-s, invest'ing**, C-s, articular. **C-s of lar'ynx**, see *Larynx*. **C-s of nose**, nasal c-s. **C-s, obdu'cent**, C-s, articular. **C-s of ossifica'tion** are such as, in progress of ossification, have to form integrant part of bones; as those of long bones in the new-born infant. The year termed *temporary;* the others being *permanent*. All cartilages, with exception of articular, are surrounded by membrane analogous to periosteum, called *Perichondrium*. **C-s, per'manent**, see *C-s of ossification*. **C-s, precur'sory**, C-s of ossification. **C-s, primor'dial**, C-s, temporary; see *C-s of ossification*. **C-s of ribs** are, in some respects, only prolongations of the ribs. Those of the nose, meatus auditorius, and

Eustachian tube, present a similar arrangement. Other cartilages resemble union of fibrous and cartilaginous textures; hence their name, *Fibro-cartilages.* **C-s of Santori'ni,** see *Corniculum laryngis.* **C-s, semilu'nar,** see *Semilunar.* **C-s, sig'moid,** semilunar c-s. **C-s, ster'nal,** costal c-s. **C-s, tar'sal,** connective tissue forming framework of the eyelids. **C-s, tem'porary,** see *C-s of ossification.* **C-s of trache'a,** see *Trachea.* **C-s of Wris'berg,** cuneiform c-s of larynx.

Cartilagine, kar'til-aj-een. Organic ingredient of cartilage; converted by boiling into chondrin.

Cartilagines (pl. of **Cartilago**) **accessoriæ,** kar-til-aj'in-es ak-ses-so're-e. See *Nasal cartilage.* **C. ala'res,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. ala'rum mino'res,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. arytænoï'deæ,** arytenoid cartilages. **C. basila'res digito'rum,** fibro-cartilages of the fingers. **C. cornicula'tæ,** cornicula laryngis. **C. costa'les** or **costa'rum,** costal cartilages. **C. cuneifor'mes,** cuneiform cartilages. **C. epac'tiles,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. falca'tæ** or **falcifor'mes,** semilunar cartilages. **C. guttura'les,** arytenoid cartilages. **C. inferio'res,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. interarticula'res,** interarticular cartilages. **C. interarytenoï'deæ,** interarytenoid cartilages. **C. intercala'res,** intervening cartilages. **C. intervertebra'les,** intervertebral cartilages. **C. luna'tæ,** semilunar cartilages. **C. menis'ci,** semilunar cartilages. **C. mino'res inferio'res,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. na'si,** nasal cartilage. **C. pinna'les,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. pyramida'les,** arytenoid cartilages. **C. quadra'tæ,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. Santorinia'næ,** cornicula laryngis. **C. semiluna'res,** semilunar cartilages. **C. sesamoï'deæ,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. sigmoï'deæ,** semilunar cartilages. **C. superio'res latera'les,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. thyreoï'des** or **thyro'ïdes,** thyroid cartilages. **C. triangula'res,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. trique'træ laryn'gis,** arytenoid cartilages. **C. voca'les,** connective-tissue nodules in vocal cords. **C. Wrisbergia'næ,** cuneiform cartilages.

Cartilaginification, kar-til-aj-in-i-fi-ka'shun (*cartilago, facio,* to make). Production or generation of cartilage. Chondrogenesis.

Cartilaginis arytenoïdeæ capitulum, kar-til-aj'-in-is ar-it-en-o-e'de-e kap-it'u-lum. Corniculum laryngis.

Cartilaginous, kar-til-aj'in-us. Belonging to, composed of, or resembling cartilage. **C. tis'sue,** see *Cartilage.* **C. tu'mor,** chondroma; cartilaginous tumor; enchondroma.

Cartilago, kar-til-ah'go. Cartilage. **C. annula'ris,** cricoid cartilage. **C. auric'ulæ** or **aur'is,** cartilage of the ear. **C. basila'ris,** cricoid cartilage; fibro-cartilage in foramen lacerum medium. **C. clypea'lis,** thyroid cartilage. **C. cornicula'ta,** corniculum laryngis. **C. cricoï'dea,** cricoid cartilage. **C. cuneifor'mis,** see *Cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.* **C. ensifor'mis,** xiphoid cartilage. **C. epiglot'tica,** epiglottis. **C. gingiva'lis,** fibrous covering of alveolar groove at birth. **C. guttura'lis,** arytenoid cartilage. **C. innomina'ta,** cricoid. **C. lin'guæ,** septum of tongue. **C. mucrona'ta,** xiphoid cartilage. **C. osses'cens,** temporary cartilage. **C. pelta'lis,** thyroid cartilage, xiphoid cartilage. **C. pelta'tus,** thyroid cartilage. **C. peren'nis,** permanent cartilage. **C. per'manens,** permanent cartilage. **C. quadrangula'ris,** cartilage of nasal septum. **C. reticula'ris,** reticular cartilage, as of epiglottis, cornicula laryngis, pinna of ear. **C. Santorinia'na,** corniculum laryngis. **C. scutifor'mis,** thyroid cartilage. **C. sep'ti na'rium,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. triangula'ris** or **trique'tra car'pi,** triangular cartilage of wrist. **C. triti'cea,** see *Thyreo-hyoid membrane.* **C. tu'bæ,** cartilage of lining of Eustachian tube. **C. u'vifer,** uvula. **C. ve'ra,** hyaline cartilage. **C. Wrisberg'ii,** see *Cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.* **C. xiphoï'des,** xiphoid cartilage.

Ca'rum. Caraway; carraway. Fruit or seeds, caraway seeds, are carminative. Dose, gr. x to ʒij. The oil, *oleum carui,* officinal, has properties of the seeds. Dose, gtt. ij to vj. **C. ajowan,** see *Ajwain.* **C. bulbocas'tanum,** Bunium bulbocastanum. **C. car'vi,** carum. **C. petroseli'num,** Apium petroselinum. **C. vulga're,** C. carui.

Caruncle, kar'un-kl (dim. of **Caro,** flesh). Small portion of flesh, fleshy excrescence, as *lacrymal caruncle,* on the conjunctiva, near the inner canthus. **C., ure'thral,** fibro-vascular tumor at the aperture of the female urethra. See *Carnosities, Caruncula,* and *Carunculæ.*

Caruncula, kar-un'ku-lah. Caruncle. **C. innomina'ta,** lacrymal gland. **C. lacryma'lis,** lacrymal caruncle; small, reddish, follicular body at inner angle of the eye; secretes a gummy substance. **C. ma'jor,** small papilla or elevation on duodenal mucous lining at point of emptying of the biliary and pancreatic ducts. **C. mammilla'ris,** olfactory tubercle. **C. mi'nor,** small papilla or elevation in duodenum at point of entrance of accessory pancreatic duct. **C. Morgag'nii,** middle lobe of prostate; see *Prostate.* **C. oc'uli,** lacrymal caruncle. **C. pros'tate,** middle lobe of prostate gland. **C. saliva'lis** or **sublingua'lis,** sublingual caruncle at opening of Wharton's duct. **C. semina'lis,** gallinaginis caput. **C. ure'thræ,** gallinaginis caput; see *Carnosities.*

Carunculæ (pl. of **Caruncula**) **cuticulares,** kar-un'ku-le ku-tik-u-lah'res. Nymphæ. **C. hymena'les,** C. myrtiformes. **C. mammilla'res,** extremities of lactiferous tubes in the nipples; olfactory nerves. **C. myrtifor'mes,** small reddish tubercles near the orifice of the vagina, formed by mucous membrane; they are regarded as remains of ruptured hymen. **C. papilla'res,** papillæ of kidney. **C. uteri'næ,** fleshy excrescences of lining membrane of uterus. **C. vagina'les,** C. myrtiformes.

Caruncular (kar-un'ku-lus) or **Carun'cular.** Relating to caruncles or carnosities.

Caruon, kah'ru-on. Carum.

Carus, ka'rus. Profound sleep; last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove. Sopor, coma, lethargia, and carus are four degrees of the same condition. **C. apoplex'ia,** apoplexy, cerebral. **C. asphyx'ia,** asphyxia. **C. catalep'sia,** catalepsy. **C. ecs'tasis,** ecstasis. **C. hydrocephal'icus,** hydrocephalus internus. **C. ab insolatio'ne,** coup de soleil. **C. lethar'gus,** lethargy. **C. l. cataph'ora,** somnolency. **C. l. vig'il,** coma vigil. **C. paral'ysis,** paralysis. **C. p. paraple'gia,** paraplegia. **C. veter'nus,** lethargy.

Ca'rus, curve of. See *Pelvis.*

Car'vacrol. $C_{13}H_{14}O$. Thick oil, with smell and taste of creasote, obtained by acting on oil of caraway with caustic potassa or glacial phosphoric acid; antiseptic. **C. i'odide** has been employed externally in same cases as iodoform.

Carvi, kar've. Carum. **C. seeds,** see *Carum.*

Car'vol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. Aromatic odorous liquid produced by acting on oleum carui with sulphide of hydrogen, and digesting the product with caustic potash.

Carvum, kar'vum. Caraway.

Carya, kar'e-ah. Hickory, Juglans regia. **C. basil'ica,** Juglans regia.

Carydion, kar-id'e-on. Corylus avellana.

Caryedon catagma, kar-e-a'don kat-ag'mah (*karuedon,* resembling nut [broken]). See *Fracture.*

Caryocinesis, kar-e-o-sin-a'sis (*karuon,* nucleus, *kinesis,* motion). Term expressive of the various structural phases undergone by a nucleus in the course of the indirect division of cells or other nuclei.

Caryodaphne densiflora, kar-e-o-daf'ne den-se-flo'rah. Plant of Java having bitter bark, and leaves that are used in colic.

Caryolysis, kar-e-ol'is-is (*karuon,* nucleus, *lusis,* loosening). Caryocinesis.

Caryomitome, kar-e-om'it-ome (*karuon, tome,* incision). Nuclear fibril.

Caryomitosis, kar-e-o-mit-o'sis. Caryocinesis.

Caryon, kar'e-on. See *Juglans regia.* **C. heracleon'ticon, lep'ton,** or **pon'ticon,** Corylus avellana (nut). **C. trip'ton,** nutmeg.

Caryophylla, kar-e-o-fil'lah (*karuon,* nut, *phullon,* leaf). Geum urbanum.

Caryophyllata (kar-e-o-fil-lat'ah) **alpi'na, aquat'-**

ica, or **lu'tea.** Geum rivale. **C. monta'na,** Geum rivale and G. montanum. **C. nu'tans** or **riva'lis,** Geum rivale. **C. urba'na,** Geum urbanum. **C. vulga'ris,** Geum urbanum.

Caryophyllin, kar-e-o-fil'lin. $C_{20}H_{32}O_{21}$. White resinous substance obtained from cloves; when oxidized by nitric acid, *caryophyllinic acid* results, $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$.

Caryophyllum, kar-e-o-fil'lum. Eugenia caryophyllata. **C. ru'brum,** Dianthus caryophyllus.

Caryophyllus, kar-e-o-fil'lus. See *Eugenia caryophyllata.* **C. America'nus,** see *Myrtus pimenta.* **C. aromat'icus,** Eugenia caryophyllata. **C. horten'sis** or **mul'tiplex,** Dianthus caryophyllus. **C. pimen'ta,** Myrtus pimenta. **C. vulga'ris,** Geum urbanum.

Caryoplasm, kar'e-o-plazm (*karuon,* nucleus, *plasma,* formative material). Nuclear protoplasm.

Caryotæ, kar-e-o'te (*karuotis,* date tree). Best kind of dates.

Casamum, kas'am-um. Cyclamen.

Casamunar, kas-am-u'nar. Cassumuniar.

Cas'ca bark. Erythrophlæum.

Cascara (kas-kar'ah) or **Cascaril'la** ([S.] bark, little bark). Names under which cinchona bark is known in Peru; the gatherers are called cascarilleros. **C. amar'ga,** Honduras bark; bark of Picramnia antidesma of Central America; alterative, used in syphilis and chronic skin diseases. **C. sagra'da,** *sacred bark;* dried bark of Rhamnus purshianus; mild laxative in habitual constipation; see *Rhamnus.*

Cascarilla, kas-kar-il'lah ([S.] little bark). Cascara, Croton eleuteria. **C. carabay'a,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. colora'da,** Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex. **C. rox'a,** Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex.

Cascarillæ cortex, kas-kar-il'le kor'teks. Cascarilla.

Cascarillin, kas-kar-il'lin. White crystalline substance derived from bark of Croton eleuteria. $C_6H_9O_2$. See *Croton cascarilla.*

Case. Box for preservation of instruments or medicines. A pocket-case contains small instruments in constant use with the surgeon. Condition of a patient, as case of fever, etc.; history of a case. **C., dress'ing,** case of instruments for dressing wounds. **C., heart,** pericardium. **C., mus'cle,** elements entering into formation of striated muscular fibre.

Casearia astringens, kas-e-ar'e-ah as-trin'jens. Bark of this S. American plant is used as poultice to indolent ulcers. **C. cauzia'la,** E. Indian tree; bitter; pulp of fruit is diuretic.

Casearius, kaz-e-ar'e-us (*caseus,* cheese). Cheesy.

Caseate, ka'ze-at. Lactate.

Caseation (ka-ze-a'shun) or **Caseifica'tion** (*caseus,* cheese). Degeneration, as of inflammatory exudations, into a cheesy or curdy mass, tending to further decomposition or transformation. Milk fever of parturition. Precipitation of casein in the coagulation of milk.

Caseiform, ka'ze-e-form. Cheesy or caseinous.

Casein, ka'ze-in. Caseous matter; the great nitrogenized constituent of milk, occurring in proportion of two to six per cent. Identical in composition with the chief constituents of blood, fibrin, and albumin, all being compounds of protein; contains large quantity of phosphorus. A similar principle exists in vegetables, vegetable casein or legumin, vegetable gluten, chiefly in leguminous seeds—peas, beans, lentils. Like vegetable albumin, casein is soluble in water, and the solution is not coagulable by heat. Casein is precipitated from milk by acid and by rennet at 104° F. Casein also occurs in sebaceous secretion of the surface of the body. **C., an'imal,** see *Casein.* **C. of blood,** albuminose, globulin. **C., glu'ten,** C., vegetable; see *Casein.* **C., milk,** see *Casein.* **C. of sali'va,** ptyalin; see *Saliva.* **C. of small intes'tine,** albuminose. **C., veg'etable,** see *Casein.*

Caseous, ka'ze-us. Cheesy. **C. degenera'tion,** caseation. **C. mat'ter,** caseation. **C. pneumo'nia,** see *Pneumonia.*

Caseum, ka'ze-um. Casein.

Caseus, ka'ze-us. Cheese. **C. equi'nus,** cheese prepared from mare's milk.

Cashew, kash-u'. Anacardium occidentale. **C. gum,** see *Anacardium occidentale* and *Swietania mahogani.* **C. nut,** fruit of Anacardium occidentale; irritant and escharotic. **C. nut, Oriental,** fruit of Semecarpus anacardium; called also marking-nut, marsh-nut, Malacca bean.

Cashoo'. Aromatic pectoral drug of India; catechu.

Casia, kas'e-ah. Laurus cassia.

Casimiroa edulis. Mexican tree, ord. Rutaceæ, fruit of which is eatable, also anthelmintic; pulp is hypnotic; bark is a bitter.

Casket. Case. **C., mus'cular,** see *Case, muscular.*

Casmina (kaz'min-ah), **Casmonar,** or **Casmunar.** Cassumuniar.

Cassa, kas'sah. Thorax. **C. bark,** sassy bark.

Cassada (kas-sad'ah) **root.** Jatropha manihot.

Cassava (kas-sav'ah), **bitter.** Jatropha manihot. **C. flour** or **meal,** dried, ground residue in roots of Manihot utilissima, after juice has been expressed. **C. root,** Jatropha manihot. **C. starch,** dried starch obtained from expressed juice of Manihot utilissima; Brazilian starch.

Cassee'na or **Casse'na.** Ilex vomitoria.

Casser, ganglion of. Ganglion of Gasser.

Casse'rius, mus'cle of. Laxator tympani minor.

Cassia, kas'se-ah. Laurus cassia. **C. ab'sus,** absus. **C. acutifo'lia,** C. senna. **C., Ægyp'tian,** C. senna. **C. ala'ta,** ringworm shrub, winged senna plant; species of cassia, from W. Indies, used externally in diseases of the skin, as herpes and eczema; also cathartic. **C. Alexandri'na,** C. fistula. **C. angustifo'lia,** Indian senna; C. elongata. **C. auricula'ta** grows in India; root is used in skin diseases and those of the urinary organs, bark in syphilis, leaves in skin diseases, flowers in diabetes, seeds in diabetes and rheumatism. **C. bark,** Chinese cinnamon; bark of Cinnamomum aromaticum. **C. Bonplandia'na,** C. fistula. **C. Brasilia'na,** C. grandis. **C., brown,** C. glandulosa. **C. buds,** unripened flowers of several species of Cinnamomum. **C. canel'la,** Laurus cassia. **C. caryophylla'ta,** Myrtus caryophyllata. **C. cathart'ica,** plant of Brazil, cathartic like senna. **C. chamæcris'ta,** prairie senna, partridge pea, wild senna; indigenous; ord. Leguminosæ; resembles Cassia Marilandica. **C. cinnamo'mea,** Laurus cassia. **C., Egyp'tian,** Cassia senna. **C. elonga'ta,** Cassia senna. **C. emargina'ta,** tree of W. Indies; leaves have action like senna, pods like those of C. fistula. **C. excel'sa,** C. fistula. **C. fis'tula,** purging cassia, pulp of Cassia fistula or Cathartocarpus fistula, pudding pipe tree; see *C. pulp.* Laxative. Pods of Cassia moschata of New Granada are smaller, but have like properties. **C. glau'ca,** tree of E. Indies and Australia, used in gonorrhœa, diabetes, and gout. **C. gran'dis,** horse cassia, from Brazil; purgative. **C. lanceola'ta,** C. senna. **C. leniti'va,** C. acutifolia. **C. lig'nea,** Laurus cassia. **C. lig'nea Malabar'ica,** Laurus cassia. **C. Marilan'dica,** American or wild senna, locust plant; leaves are similar in virtue to those of Cassia senna, but inferior in strength. **C. med'ica** or **medicina'lis,** C. angustifolia. **C. mol'lis,** C. grandis. **C. moscha'ta,** see *Cassia fistula.* **C. ni'gra,** C. fistula. **C. occidenta'lis,** stinking weed or wood, grows in Southern U. S.; styptic; root diuretic; bark is antipyretic; leaves are purgative. **C. officina'lis,** C. senna. **C. orienta'lis,** C. senna. **C. pulp,** sweet mucilaginous matter obtained from carefully prepared recent pods of Cassia fistula, or by diffusion in water, straining, and evaporation. It is the chief cathartic ingredient in them. See *Cassia fistula.* **C., pur'ging,** Cassia fistula. **C. sen'na,** name of plant affording senna. Senna (Ph. U. S.) is leaflets of Cassia acutifolia and elongata; also of C. angustifolia (Ph. Br.). The leaves of senna, or Ægyptian cassia, have a faint smell and bitterish taste. The active part, by some called *cathartin, cathartic,* or *cathartinic acid,* is extracted by alcohol and water, and has been given as a purgative in dose of 2 to 5 grains. Leaves are hydragogue cathartic, and apt to gripe. Dose of powder, ℈j to ʒj. Infusion is the best form. Varieties of senna in commerce are Tinnivelly senna, Bombay or common India senna, Alexandrian senna, Tripoli senna, and

Aleppo senna. **C. sensiti'va** or **seric'ea**, shrub of S. America and W. Indies; juice has been used in inflammation of the nates and legs. **C. siliquo'sa**, C. fistula. **C. sopho'ra**, roots of this E. Indian herb are used in diseases of the skin and liver; bark and seeds in diabetes. **C. to'ra** or **toroï'des**, E. Indian herb; leaves are laxative, and used as applications to ulcers, pustules, etc.; root is used externally in ringworm.

Cassiæ artamentum, kas'se-e ar-ta-men'tum. See *Cassia fistula*. **C. fis'tulæ pul'pa**, see *Cassia pulp*. **C. flo'res**, see *Laurus cinnamomum*.

Cassi'ala. Hyssopus.

Cassida galericulata, kas'sid-ah gal-er-ik-u-lat'-ah. Scutellaria galericulata.

Cassina, kas-se'nah. Ilex vomitoria.

Cassine Caroliniana, kas-se'ne kar-o-lin-e-an'ah. Ilex Paraguensis. **C. ev'ergreen**, Ilex vomitoria. **C. Par'agua**, Ilex Paraguensis. **C. ve'ra**, Ilex vomitoria.

Cassis, kas'sis. Ribes nigrum.

Cassomba or **Cassombo**. Carthamus tinctorius.

Cas'su. Superior form of catechu, from Areca catechu.

Cassumuniar (kas-su-mu'ne-ar), **Cassumu'nar**, or **Casamu'nar**. Bengal root. Root from E. Indies, aromatic bitter, tonic, and stimulant; once considered a panacea.

Cassuvium, kas-su've-um. Anacardium. **C. pomif'erum**, Anacardium occidentale.

Cassyta (kas'sit-ah) or **Cas'sytha filifor'mis** (fil-e-for'mis). S. African plant, employed by Cape colonists as a wash in scald head, and an antiparasitic; also in gonorrhœa, ophthalmia, ulcers, etc., and as a cooling drink in fevers.

Cast. Anything formed in a mould, as it were; hence, casts formed in urinary tubules, as in tubular nephritis, in diphtheria, in nasal cavities, the trachea, bronchi, etc. See *Contortion*, *Blood-casts*. **C., cork'screw**, C., spiral. **C., epithe'lial**, C. of epithelial cells of urinary tubules. **C. in the eye**, strabismus. **C., hy'aline**, translucent cast, probably from coagulation of albuminoid substance, found in urine, coming either from kidney or testicle. **C., mu'coid** or **mu'cous**, cast-like matter made up of mucus. **C., re'nal**, cast of uriniferous tubule. **C., spi'ral**, renal cast twisted over itself in the urinary passages. **C., testic'ular**, form of cast, like renal cast, sometimes noticed in spermatorrhœa. **C., transpa'rent**, C., hyaline; C., waxy. **C., tube**, see *Tube-casts*. **C., u'rinary**, cast of urinary canal or tubule. **C., wax'y**, renal cast having resemblance to wax.

Castalia speciosa, kas-tal'e-ah spes-e-o'sah. Nymphæa alba.

Castanea, kas-tan'e-ah. Fagus castanea; see also *Fagus castanea pumila*. **C. equi'na**, Æsculus hippocastanum. **C. pu'mila**, Fagus castanea pumila. **C. ves'ca**, Fagus castanea. **C. vulga'ris**, Fagus castanea.

Castela Nicholsoni, kas-te'la nik-ol-so'ne. Shrub of tropical India, Africa, and America, having antiperiodic properties; similar qualities are assigned to its active principle, *amargosin*.

Castigans, kas-te'gans (*castigo*, to correct). Corrigent.

Castiglionia lobata, kas-til-e-o'ne-ah lo-bat'ah (after L. Castiglioni). Piñoncillo tree; tree of Peru; when incision is made into the stem a clear liquid flows out, which becomes black and horny-like, and is a powerful caustic; Jatropha curcas.

Castillon (kas-til'yon) **pow'ders** (called after their proposer). See *Powders, Castillon*.

Cas'tin. Bitter extractive from Vitex agnus-castus.

Castor (kas'tor), **Amer'ican** or **Cana'dian**. American variety of castor fiber. **C., bay**, Magnolia glauca. **C. bean**, see *Ricinus*. **C., Cana'dian**, C., American. **C., Eng'lish**, C., American. **C. fi'ber**, the beaver, which furnishes castor, an odorous secretion used as a nervine and antispasmodic; see *Castoreum*. Its blood, urine, bile, and fat were also formerly used in medicine. **C. Gal'liæ**, French and European variety of C. fiber. **C. oil**, expressed oil of Ricinus communis; cathartic; used externally in ointments, hair-washes, etc.; see *Ricinus communis*. **C., Pruss'ian** or **Russ'ian**, castor procured from European or Asiatic beaver; more valuable medicinally than American castor. **C. seeds**, seeds of Ricinus communis. **C. wood**, Magnolia glauca.

Castoreum kas-to're-um. Castor; peculiar concrete matter (castor fiber) found in follicles between anus and external genitals of beaver in both sexes; odor is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid; antispasmodic and nervine; see *Castor fiber*. Dose, gr. x–xx. **C. America'num**, castor Americanus. **C. Canaden'se**, castor Americanus. **C. Europæ'um**, Russian castor; known also under names C. Germanicum, C. Moscoviticum, C. Rossicum, C. Sibericum.

Castorin, kas'to-rin. White waxy crystalline derivative of castor.

Castrangula, kas-tran'gu-lah. Scrophularia aquatica, S. nodosa.

Castration, kas-tra'shun (*castro*, to emasculate). Orcheotomy, orchidotomy, gelding, spaying. Operation of removing the testicles or one testicle only. *Spaying, Female castration*, is a term usually restricted to removal of the ovaries. See *Alteration*, *Castratus*, and *Oöphorectomy*.

Castratura, kas-trah-tu'rah. Castration.

Castra'tus. One deprived of testicles. An animal in this condition is said to be altered. The operation has been practised to procure clearer and sharper voice. In the East guardians of the harem, for sake of security, are converted into castrati or eunuchs, who sometimes have both testes and penis removed.

Casuarina (kas-u-ar-e' nah) **equisetifo'lia** or **In'dica**. Astringent bark of this plant of the E. Indies is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **C. litora'lis, lito'rea**, or **muriat'ica**, tinian pine of India, has similar properties; also tonic.

Casumu'niar. Cassumuniar.

Casus, kah'sus (*cado*, to fall). Case; symptom; prolapsus; accident. **C. pal'pebræ superio'ris**, falling down of the upper eyelid; see *Blepharoptosis*. **C. u'vulæ**, relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula; see *Staphylœdema*.

Cat foot. Gnaphalium polycephalum. **C. mint**, Nepeta cataria. **C. tail**, Typha latifolia. **C. thy'me**, Teucrium marum.

Cata (kat'a) or **Cath** (*kata*, downward, after). At times gives additional force to the radical word.

Catabasis, kat-ab'as-is (*katabaino*, to descend). Expulsion of humors downward. Descent, as of the testicles. Decline of disease.

Catabatic, kat-a-bat' ik. Having a tendency to fall, descend, or decline.

Catablema, kat-ah-bla'mah (*kataballo*, to throw; anything let fall, as a curtain). Outermost bandage, securing the rest.

Catab'olism (*kataballo*, to throw down). Normal tissue-disintegration.

Catabythismomania, kat-ah-bith-iz-mo-man'e-ah (*katabuthismos*, submersion). Insanity, with propensity to suicide by drowning.

Catacasmus, kat-ak-az'mus (*cata, akazo*, to prick). Cupping; scarification.

Catacauma, kat-ak-aw'mah (*cata, kauo*, to burn). Burn or scald.

Catacausis, kat-ak-aw'sis. Combustion, human. **C. ebrio'sa**, combustion, human.

Catacerasticus, kat-ah-ser-as'tik-us (*katakerastikos*, corrective). Medicine capable of blunting acrimony of the humors.

Catachasmus, kat-ak-as'mus. Catacasmus.

Catachloos, kat-ak'lo-os (*cata, chloos*, green). Very green, as fecal matter colored by bile.

Catachrisis, kat-ak'ris-is (*cata, chrio*, to anoint). Inunction.

Catachrisma, kat-ak-ris'mah. Ointment.

Catachriston, kat-ak-ris'ton. Liniment.

Catachysis, kat-ak' is-is (*katachuo*, to pour upon). Affusion with cold water; douche. Decantation.

Cataclasis, kat-ak' las-is (*kataklazo*, to break to pieces). Distortion or spasmodic fixation of the eyes; spasmodic occlusion or eversion of the eyelids. Fracture of a bone.

Catacleis, kat'ah-kleis (*cata, kleis,* clavicle). Term applied to many parts, as first rib, acromion, articulation of sternum with ribs, etc.

Catacleisis, kat-ah-kleis'is (act of locking up). Morbid union or occlusion of the eyelids.

Cataclysis, kat-ak'lis-is (*cata, lusis,* loosening). Purging; bathing.

Cataclysm, kat'ak-lizm (*katakluzo,* to submerge). Clyster; shower bath or copious affusion of water; ablution; douche; sudden shock.

Catacrotism, kat-ak'ro-tizm. Catadicrotism.

Catacrotous (kat-atk'ro-tus) or **Catacrot'ic** (*cata, kroteo,* to strike). Pulse with double beat, waving being observed in downward strokes of the sphygmograph.

Catacrusis, kat-ah-kru'sis (*katakrouo,* to beat down). Revulsive action or treatment.

Catadicrotism, kat-ah-dik'ro-tizm. Variation in descending strokes of sphygmograph.

Catæonesis, kat-e-on-a'sis (*cata, aionao,* to moisten). Cataclysm; catantlema.

Catagau'na. Cambogia.

Cataglossum, kat-ah-glos'sum (*katago,* to draw down, *glossa,* tongue). Instrument for pressing down the tongue. See *Glossocatophus.*

Catagma, kat-ag'mah. Fracture. **C. fissu'ra,** see *Contrafissura.* **C. fractu'ra,** fracture.

Catagmatics, kat-ag-mat'iks. Remedies supposed to be capable of occasioning formation of callus to unite fragments of bone.

Catagraphology, kat-ah-graf-ol'o-je (*cata, grapho,* to write, *logos,* discourse. Art of writing prescriptions.

Catalentia, kat-ah-len'she-ah. Epilepsy; epileptiform disease.

Catalepsia, kat-ah-lep'se-ah. Catalepsy. **C. pulmo'num,** spasm of the glottis. **C. spu'ria,** see *Ectasis.*

Catalepsy, kat'ah-lep-se (*cata, lambano,* to seize hold of). Disease in which there is sudden suspension of action of the senses and of volition, the limbs and trunk preserving different positions given to them; affection seen at times as a form of, or in association with, chorea, insanity, and ether or chloroform intoxication. **C., artific'ial,** form of this disease induced in the hypnotic state. **C., feigned, sim'ulated,** or **spu'rious,** form of catalepsy imitated by malingerers or accompanying insanity; in the former there cannot be loss of sensation or of sensibility to pain.

Cataleptic, kat-ah-lep'tik Relating to catalepsy; affected with catalepsy. **C. attack',** attack of catalepsy; see *Catalepsy.* **C. meth'od,** administration of external agents when internal agents are inapplicable, as by inunction.

Catalep'tiform or **Cataleptoid,** kat-ah-lep'toid (*catalepsy, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling catalepsy.

Catalotic, kat-al-ot'ik (*cata, aloao,* to grind). Remedy which removes unseemly cicatrices.

Catalpa, kat-al'pah. Catawba tree, bean tree, Indian bean. A decoction of the pods of catalpa, American tree, Didynamia angiospermia, has been used in chronic nervous asthma; seeds are antispasmodic and expectorant, wood is emetic, and bark anthelmintic; leaves are emollient and anodyne, applied externally. **C. arbo'rea, bignonioï'des, cordifo'lia,** or **syringæfo'lia,** catalpa.

Catalysis, kat-al'is-is (*cata, luo,* to decompose). Paralysis; dissolution, as by death; action of presence in producing decomposition, as when a body possessing what has been termed catalytic force resolves other bodies into new compounds by mere contact or presence, without itself experiencing any modification.

Catalyst, kat'al-ist. Substance producing catalysis.

Catalytic, kat-al-it'ik. Medicine acting by destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood; disease induced by such agency; see *Catalysis.* **C. force,** see *Catalysis.*

Catamenia, kat-ah-me'ne-ah (*cata, men,* month). Menses. **C. al'ba,** leucorrhœa usually preceding, substituting, or increased by monthly menstrual discharge.

Catamenial, kat-ah-me'ne-al. Menstrual, menstruous; appertaining or relating to catamenia.

Catameniorum fluxus immodicus, kat-ah-me-ne-o'rum fluks'us im-mod'ik-us (immoderate flow of menses). Menorrhagia.

Catamysis, kat-am'is-is. Occlusion or closure of the eyelids.

Catanance, kat-an-an'se. Cichorium intybus.

Catananche cærulea, kat-an-an'ke se-ru'le-ah. Herb of S. Europe, considered laxative.

Catangelus, kat-an'jel-us. Ruscus.

Catantlema (kat-ant-la'mah) or **Catantle'sis** (*cata, antlao,* to pour). Ablution with warm water; fomentation; affusion.

Catantochasmus, kat-an-to-kaz'mus (*katanta,* downward, *chasma*). Term applied to skulls in which line connecting staphylion and basion looks forward when referred to radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it angle of from 0° to 13°.

Catantopylus, kat-an-top'il-us (*katanta,* downward, *pule,* orifice) Term applied to skulls in which foramen magnum looks slightly backward (1° to 8°) when referred to radius fixus as horizontal.

Catantorrhinus, kat-an-tor-rhin'us (*katanta,* downward, *rhis,* nose). Term applied to skulls in which line from hormion to subnasal point lies below radius fixus, making with it angle of from 1° to 16.5°.

Catantostomus, kat-an-tos'to-mus (*katanta,* downward, *stoma,* mouth). Term applied to skulls in which line connecting hormion and alveolar point lies below radius fixus, making with it angle of from 9° to 25.5°.

Cantanturaniscus, kat-an-tur-an-is'kus (*katanta,* downward, *ouraniskos,* roof of mouth). Applied to skulls in which line connecting posterior border of incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to radius fixus as horizontal, making with it angle of from 1° to 20°.

Catanturanus, kat-an-tur'an-us (*katanta,* downward, *ouranos,* palate). Applied to skulls in which line connecting staphylion and alveolar point looks backward when referred to radius fixus as horizontal, making with it angle of from 1° to 17°.

Catapas'mus (*katapasso,* to sprinkle). Moderate friction.

Catapausis, kat-ah-paws'is (*cata, pausis,* sedation). Sedation.

Catapepsis, kat-ah-pep'sis (*cata,* intensive, *pepsis,* digestion). Normal complete digestion.

Catapha'sia (*cata, aphasia,* loss of speech). Repetition of a word or words to a morbid degree.

Catapho'nic (*cata, phone,* sound). Relating to reflection of sound.

Cataphora, kat-af'or-ah (*kataphora,* fall). State resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice; somnolency; profound sleep, synonymous with sopor; lethargy. **C. co'ma,** sanguineous apoplexy. **C. hydrocepha'lica,** serous apoplexy. **C. magnet'ica,** somnambulism, magnetic.

Cataphoresis, kat-ah-for-a'sis (*kataphero,* to drive down). Act of transferring remedial agents through medium of constant current to deeply-situated tissues, as in nasal catarrh; application of chloroform to nerve-substance, etc.

Cataphoric, kat-ah-for'ik (same etymon). Relating to power of inducing passage of fluids through membranes by medium of constant current.

Cataphracta (kat-ah-frak'tah) or **Cataphrac'tes** (*kataphrasso,* to furnish with armor). Cuirass; bandage applied around the thorax and shoulders.

Cataphrixis, kat-ah-friks'is (*cata, phrisso,* to shiver). Chilliness and pain from exposure to cold.

Catapiesis, kat-ah-pe'es-is (*cata, piezo,* to press). Depression.

Catapinosis, kat-ah-pin-o'sis (*cata, pino,* to drink). Absorption.

Cataplasis, kat-ap'las-is (*kataplasso,* to besmear). Act of overlaying with plaster; application of a plaster.

Cataplasm, kat'ah-plazm (same etymon). Poultice; medicine applied externally, under form of thick pap.

Cataplasms are formed of various ingredients and used for different objects, being anodyne, emollient, antiseptic, etc. A simple poultice acts only by virtue of its warmth and moisture. Mealy, fatty substances, leaves of plants, certain fruits, crumb of bread, etc., are the most common bases. **C., al'um,** coagulum aluminosum. **C. of beer-grounds,** see *Cataplasma fermenti.* **C., bread-and-milk,** see *Cataplasma lini.* **C., car'rot,** cataplasma dauci. **C., char'coal,** cataplasma carbonis ligni. **C. of chlo'rinated so'da,** cataplasma sodæ chlorinatæ. **C., flax'seed,** cataplasma lini. **C., hem'lock,** cataplasma conii. **C., ice,** see *Ice.* **C., ley,** see *Lixivium.* **C., lin'seed,** cataplasma lini. **C., mush,** see *Cataplasma lini.* **C., oil'-cake,** see *Cataplasma lini.* **C., slip'pery elm,** cataplasma ulmi. **C., yeast,** cataplasma fermenti.

Cataplasma, kat-ah-plaz'mah. Cataplasm. **C. aëra'tum,** C. fermenti. **C. antisep'ticum,** poultice containing charcoal, creasote, carbolic acid, or other antiseptic material. **C. astrin'gens,** poultice of galls, alum, or other astringent substance. **C. carbo'nis,** charcoal cataplasm, or poultice made by adding powdered charcoal to common cataplasm; antiseptic to foul ulcers, etc. **C. cerevis'iæ,** C. fermenti. **C. commu'ne,** flaxseed poultice. **C. coni'i,** hemlock cataplasm, poultice made by spreading soft extract of hemlock on flaxseed poultice; used in malignant painful ulcers. **C. dau'ci,** carrot cataplasm, made by boiling carrot-root until soft enough to form a poultice; used in fetid ulcers. **C. emol'liens,** flaxseed poultice; C. lini. **C. fæc'ulæ cerevis'iæ** or **fermen'ti,** yeast cataplasm or poultice (wheaten flour, beer, yeast, and water); antiseptic, and good application to bruises. A cataplasm of beer-grounds, cataplasma fæculæ cerevisiæ, is used in same cases. **C. li'ni,** linseed or flaxseed cataplasm, made by mixing boiling water with linseed meal; excellent emollient. Bread-and-milk cataplasm, ground oil-cake cataplasm, and mush cataplasm, or C. of Indian corn, are used in similar cases. **C. rubefa'ciens,** C. sinapis. **C. sina'pis,** sinapism, mustard cataplasm, poultice or plaster (mustard and linseed meal equal parts and boiling water); rubefacient and stimulant, applied to painful part in rheumatism, localized pains, etc. **C. so'dæ chlorina'tæ** or **chlora'tæ,** cataplasm of chlorinated soda, chlorine poultice, made by adding solution of chlorinated soda to flaxseed cataplasm; applied to foul, offensive ulcers. **C. ul'mi,** slippery-elm poultice, made by adding boiling water to powdered bark of Ulmus fulva, stirring constantly; light, agreeable cataplasm.

Cataplectic, kat-ah-plek'tik (*cata, plesso,* to strike). Striking suddenly, as a cataplectic attack.

Cataplexis, kat-ah-pleks'is (*cata, plesso,* to strike). Act of striking with amazement or sudden prostration; apoplexy; extreme sensibility of teeth.

Cataponesis, kat-ah-pon-a'sis (*cataponeo,* to overcome with fatigue). Exhaustion from overwhelming exertion or labor.

Catapo'sis (*cata, posis,* drinking). Deglutition.

Catap'otra. Cardiac opening of stomach.

Catapsyxis, kat-ah-siks'is (*katapsucho,* to refrigerate). Coldness of body or limbs without rigor and horripilation.

Cataptosis, kat-ap-to'sis (*cata, ptosis,* fall). Fall of patient with epilepsy or apoplexy; sudden resolution of a paralytic limb.

Catapulta virilis, kat-ah-pul'tah vir-il'is (male catapult, *cata, pallo,* to throw). Penis.

Cataputia major, kat-ah-pu'te-ah ma'jor. Ricinus communis. **C. mi'nor,** Euphorbia lathyris.

Cataract, kat'ar-akt (*kataraktes,* waterfall, cataract). Opacity of crystalline lens or its capsule, preventing passage of rays of light, and precluding vision. Cataracts have been divided into spurious and genuine; the former, pseudo-cataracta, where obstacle to vision is between capsule of lens and uvea; the latter, where it is in the lens or capsule.

Lenticular cataract is seated in the lens, capsular or membranous in the capsule. *Capsular cataract* is divided again into anterior, posterior or polar, and complete capsular cataract. When the anterior form is elevated above surface of capsule, it has been termed *pyramidal cataract. Lamellar* or *zonular cataract* consists of layer of opaque lens substance lying between the nucleus and transparent portion of cortical substance; generally congenital or developed in infancy. *Cortical cataract* usually commences at the margin, grayish-white stripes being observed running toward centre of lens, cloudiness soon involving the whole lens. *Nuclear* or *hard senile cataract* is a form usually met with in old people. When the capsule is rendered opaque, in consequence of injury, *traumatic cataract,* suffusio ex vulnere, which cuts or ruptures any part of it, it thickens, becomes leathery, and has been called *Arid siliquose cataract. Morgagnian, lacteal,* or *puriform cataract* is a milky variety, in which the crystalline is transformed into liquid similar to milk, or in which there is opacity of fluid situate between the lens and its capsule. *Capsulo-lenticular cataract* affects both lens and capsule.

Cataracts are also called *hard,* sclerocataracta, suffusio dura; *soft,* phacomalacia, suffusio mollis; *stony; milky* or *cheesy,* galactocataracta, cataracta lacticolor, according to their density: white, pearly, yellow, brown, gray, green, black, according to their color: fixed or vacillating—cataracta capsulolenticularis fixa or tremula, according as they are fixed or movable behind the pupil. They are likewise called cataractæ marmoraciæ, fenestratæ, stellatæ, punctatæ, dimidiatæ, etc., according to appearances they present. In diabetic cataract opacity is probably dependent on impaired nutrition connected with diabetes.

Cataract may be simple or complicated with adhesion, amaurosis, specks, etc.; and primary or primitive, when opaque before operation; secondary, when opacity is result of operation.

Cataract is commonly a disease of elderly individuals, although, not unfrequently, congenital, suffusio congenita. It forms slowly; objects are at first seen as through a mist; light bodies appear to fly before the eyes, and not until after months or years is sight wholly lost. Operation alone will obviate the evil by removing obstacle to passage of light to the retina. The following methods are employed for this purpose, the operator observing the rules of antiseptic surgery: the flap operation, linear extraction, the modified or peripheral linear (Von Graefe), the short flap (De Wecker), the needle operation, and the suction method. The old operation of couching or depression has been abandoned by ophthalmic surgeons.

The *needle operation,* or *discission,* consists in opening the capsule of the lens; the aqueous humor comes in contact with the substance of the lens, and absorption is brought about. This mode of operating is adapted to cataracts in children. The *suction method* consists in lacerating the anterior lenticular capsule with needles; an incision is made in the cornea large enough to allow the aspirator to be introduced, suction is made with it, and the lens matter removed in this manner. Selection of the most appropriate operation must depend upon the peculiar nature of the case.

Cat'aract, ante'rior cen'tral, C., polar. **C., ax'ial,** C., nuclear. **C., black,** nuclear cataract darkened by absorption of hæmatin, with inflammation of inner part of the eye; at one time amaurosis was so called. **C., calca'reous,** cataract with calcareous deposits, often so hard as to receive the name *osseous.* **C., cap'sular,** see *Cataract.* **C., capsulo-lentic'ular,** see *Cataract.* **C., ca'seous,** C., cheesy. **C., cen'tral,** C., neutral; centradiaphanes. **C., chee'sy,** see *Cataract.* **C., choles'terin,** cataract having particles of cholesterin glistening in the lens. **C., com'plicated,** see *Cataract.* **C., congen'ital,** see *Cataract.* **C., cor'tical,** see *Cataract.* **C., crys'talline,** C., lenticular; see *Cataract.* **C., cyst'ic,** see *Cataracta cystica.* **C., diabe'tic,** cataract associated with diabetes. **C., dot'ted,** C., punctated. **C., false,** opacity of the cornea or aqueous humor not involving the lens. **C., fi'brinous,** false cataract, in which plastic lymph is deposited on the lens or its capsule. **C., fixed,** see *Cataract.* **C., flu'id,** see *Cataracta cystica.* **C., fu'siform,** spindle-shaped nuclear cataract. **C., gen'uine,** see *Cataract.* **C.,**

glycosu'ric, diabetic c.; see *Cataract.* **C., green**, cataract complicated with glaucoma. **C., hard**, see *Cataract.* **C., hy'aloid**, cataract probably dependent upon opacity of vitreous humor. **C., intersti'tial**, C., lenticular. **C., lamel'lar, lam'inar**, or **lam'inated**, opacity of several lamellæ of the lens, not of whole lens itself; generally congenital. **C., lentic'ular**, see *Cataract.* **C., lymph**, cataracta cystica. **C., mem'branous**, see *Cataract.* **C., milk'y**, soft, milk-like opacity of lens. **C., mixed**, opacity of lens, at first cortical, afterward nuclear also. **C., Morgag'nian**, cataracta cystica. **C., nu'clear**, see *Cataract.* **C., opaque**, see *Cataract.* **C., opera'tions for**, see *Cataract.* **C., os'seous**, see *C., calcareous.* **C., perinu'clear**, C., lamellar. **C., pigmen'tous**, spurious cataract due to traumatism, causing detachment of pigment. **C., po'lar**, opacity of centre of capsule of lens anteriorly, *anterior central* or *polar c.*; or posteriorly, *posterior central* or *polar c.* **C., pri'mary** or **prim'itive**, see *Cataract.* **C., pseu'do-mem'branous**, opacity of lens, having white maculæ, result of iritis. **C., punc'tated**, dotted form of cataract of cortex of lens. **C., pu'rulent**, hypopyon. **C., pu'trid**, hypopyon. **C., pyram'idal**, see *Cataract.* **C., sec'ondary**, C. consequent on some disease in vicinity, tumor, etc. **C., se'nile**, hard cataract of old age. **C., sha'king**, C., tremulous. **C., sim'ple**, see *Cataract.* **C., soft**, see *Cataract.* **C., sol'id**, C., hard. **C., spin'dle-shaped**, C., fusiform. **C., spu'rious**, see *Cataract.* **C., sto'ny**, see *Cataract.* **C., traumat'ic**, see *Cataract.* **C., trem'ulous**, condition in which, from laceration of parts or other cause, there is unusual mobility of the lens and iris. **C., true**, C., lenticular. **C., vac'illating**, C., trembling; see *Cataract.* **C., zo'nular**, C., lamellar; see *Cataract.*

Cataracta, kat-ar-ak'tah. Cataract. **C. accre'ta**, cataract with adherent iris. **C. arbores'cens**, cataract with pigmentary deposit on lens. **C. argente'a**, cataract with fatty matter of bile in the lens. **C. ar'ida siliquo'sa**, see *Cataract.* **C. axia'lis**, cataract with central opacity; nuclear cataract. **C. calca'rea**, cataract, calcareous. **C. capsula'ris**, capsular cataract. **C. cap'sulo-lenticula'ris**, see *Cataract.* **C. centra'lis**, C. from obscurity of central portion of the lens. **C. cys'tica**, cystic or fluid condition of lens, especially its cortex. **C. dimidia'ta**, see *Cataract.* **C. fenestra'ta**, see *Cataract.* **C. fusifor'mis**, spindle-shaped opacity of lens. **C. glau'ca**, glaucoma. **C. grumo'sa**, cataract with blood deposit in the pupil. **C. gyp'sea**, C. accreta. **C. lac'tea**, milky cataract. **C. lactic'olor**, see *Cataract.* **C. liq'uida**, liquid or fluid form of cataract. **C. marmora'cea**, see *Cataract.* **C. Morgagnia'na**, see *Cataract.* **C. ni'gra**, amaurosis. **C. nuclea'ris**, nuclear cataract; see *Cataract.* **C. puncta'ta**, see *Cataract.* **C. pyramida'ta**, opacity having pyramidal shape. **C. seni'lis**, cataract of old people; see *Cataract.* **C. stella'ta**, see *Cataract.* **C. traumat'ica**, see *Cataract.* **C. vir'idis**, glaucoma.

Cataractous, kat-ar-ak'tus. Of the nature of cataract; relating to cataract.

Cataria, kat-ah're-ah (*catus*, a cat, because cats are fond of it). See *Nepeta.* **C. vulga'ris**, nepeta.

Catarrh, kat-ar' (*cata*, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane. " Term is usually applied to simple inflammation of mucous membrane of the nasal and respiratory passages, but is now extended to all mucous membranes, as of stomach, bladder, etc. Catarrh, in the English sense, pulmonary or bronchial catarrh, lung fever, (vulgarly) a cold, is superficial inflammation of the mucous follicles of the trachea and bronchi; commonly of but little consequence, but apt to relapse and become chronic. It is characterized by cough, thirst, lassitude, fever, watery eyes, with increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages; antiphlogistic regimen and time usually remove it; sometimes inflammation of the bronchial tubes may prove fatal. **C., alcohol'ic**, gastro-intestinal irritation of habitual drinkers. **C., alve'olar**, engorgement of alveoli of lung occurring in broncho-pneumonia. **C., atroph'ic na'sal**, chronic disease characterized by atrophy of the lining membrane of the nose and turbinated bones, with offensive discharge; see *Oæna* and *Rhinitis.* **C., autum'nal**, fever, hay. **C. of the blad'der**, see *Cystitis.* **C., Bos'tock's**, hay fever. **C., bron'chial**, catarrh, congestive asthma. **C., choler'iform**, see *Cholera infantum.* **C., chron'ic**, bronchitis (chronic). **C., dry**, see *Bronchitis.* **C., epidem'ic**, catarrh prevailing owing to some particular atmospheric condition, and affecting a whole country—influenza. **C., follic'ular**, catarrh involving follicles, which become elevated and granular. **C., gas'tric**, gastrorrhœa; see *Gastritis.* **C., gas'tric, chron'ic**, pyrosis. **C., hemorrha'gic**, catarrh in which fluid secreted is mixed with blood, as in cases of variola, pyæmic poisoning, etc. **C., hyper'trophic na'sal**, chronic disease characterized by hypertrophy of lining membrane of nose and pharynx. **C., intes'tinal**, see *Enteritis.* **C., larynge'al**, laryngo-catarrhus. **C., na'sal**, coryza. **C., pap'illary**, C. of papillæ of kidney. **C., pitu'itous**, chronic bronchorrhœa, with excessive secretion; humid asthma. **C., pul'monary**, bronchitic catarrh. **C., rose**, fever, hay. **C., Rus'sian**, influenza. **C., se'rous**, clear or slightly bloody catarrh, with tinged secretion. **C. of skin**, dermatitis. **C., suf'focative**, capillary bronchitis. **C., suf'focative ner'vous**, laryngeal or bronchial catarrh threatening suffocation; asthma thymicum. **C., sum'mer**, fever, hay. **C. of u'terus**, see *Metritis, Leucorrhœa.* **C., vagi'nal**, see *Leucorrhœa.* **C., ves'ical**, see *Cystitis.*

Catarrhacta, kat-ar-rhak'tah. Cataract.

Catarrhal, kat-ar'rhal. Relating to or resembling catarrh. **C. pueumo'nia**, see *Pneumonia.*

Catarrhectica, kat-ar-rhek'tik-ah (*katarhegnumi*, to break down). Evacuating remedies, such as diuretics, cathartics, etc.

Catarrheuma, kat-ar-rhu'mah (*cata*, *rheuma*, defluxion). Catarrh.

Catarrhexia (kat-ar-rheks'e-ah) or **Catarrhexis**, kat-ar-rheks'is (*katarrhexis*, breaking down). Evacuant action from the bowels, stomach, or other organs. **C. ve'ra**, discharge of blood from the bowels.

Catarrhœa, kat-ar-rhe'ah (*cata*, *rheo*, to flow). Catarrh; rheumatism.

Catarrhoëticus (kat-ar-rho-et'ik-us) or **Catarrho'icus.** Epithet for disease produced by discharge of phlegm; catarrhal.

Catarrhopa phymata, kat-ar-rho'pah fe'mat-ah (*katarrhopos*, sloping downward). Tubercles or other growths tending downward or with their apices downward.

Catarrhophe (kat-ar'rho-fa) or **Catarrhophesis**, kat-ar-rof-a'sis (*cata*, *rhophao*, to swallow). Absorption.

Catarrhopia, kat-ar-rho'pe-ah (*cata*, *rhope*, inclination). Afflux of fluids toward inferior parts, and especially toward the viscera of the abdomen; *anarrhopia* expresses the opposite phenomenon, tendency toward upper parts.

Catarrho-pneumonia, kat-ar'rho-nu-mo'ne-ah. Catarrhal pneumonia.

Catarrhoschesis, kat-ar-rhos'kes-is (*katarrhoos*, catarrh, *schesis*, suppression). Suppression of mucous discharge or catarrh.

Catarrhous, kat-ar'rhus. Catarrhal; affected with catarrh.

Catarrhus, kat-ar'rhus. Catarrh, defluxion, tussis. **C. æsti'vus**, fever, hay. **C. bellinsula'nus**, mumps; see *Cynanche parotidæa.* **C. benig'nus**, common cold. **C. bronchia'lis**, catarrh. **C. bronchio'rum**, bronchitis. **C. à conta'gio**, influenza. **C. epidem'icus**, influenza; epidemic catarrh. **C. febri'lis**, catarrhal fever. **C. feri'nus**, whooping cough. **C. à frig'ore**, see *Catarrh.* **C. genita'lium**, leucorrhœa. **C. gonorrhœ'a**, gonorrhœa. **C. intestina'lis**, diarrhœa. **C. larynge'us** or **laryn'gis**, laryngocatarrhus. **C. ad na'res**, coryza. **C. nasa'lis**, coryza. **C. pec'toris**, see *Catarrh.* **C. pulmona'lis**, catarrh. **C. pulmo'num**, bronchitis; catarrh. **C. rubeolo'sus**, catarrh incident to measles. **C. Rus'sicus**, influenza. **C. seni'lis**, bronchitis (chronic); senile catarrh. **C. sic'cus**, dry catarrh. **C. suffocati'vus Barbaden'sis**, C. trachealis; suffoca-

tive catarrh. **C. trachea'lis,** catarrh of the trachea alone, or of the larynx and trachea; see *Laryngocatarrhus.* **C. ure'thræ,** gonorrhœa pura. **C. urethra'lis,** gonorrhœa. **C. vesi'cæ,** catarrh of the bladder; cystorrhœa.

Catarrhysis, kat-ar'rhis-is (*cata, rheo,* to flow). Catarrhopia, defluxion.

Catartisis (kat-ar'tis-is) or **Catartismus,** kat-ar-tiz'mus (*katartizo,* to repair). Coaptation or replacement of luxated or fractured bone. Reduction of hernia.

Catasarca, kat-ah-sark'ah (*cata, sarx,* flesh). Anasarca.

Catasceue, kat-ah-su'e (*cata, skeue,* equipment). Structure. Muscular exercise-apparatus.

Cataschasm, kat'as-kazm (*cata, schazo,* to scarify). Bloodletting; scarification.

Catasei'sis (violent shaking). Concussion.

Catastagmus, kat-ah-stag'mus (*cata, stazo,* to drop). Catarrh; coryza.

Catastalagmus, kat-ah-stal-ag'mus (*cata, stalazo,* to drop). Catarrh, coryza, distillation.

Catastaltic, kat-ah-stal'tik (*cata, stello,* to repress). Hæmatostatic, sedative, astringent, styptic. Passing downward, as nervous force.

Catastasis, kat-as'tas-is (*katastasis,* constitution). Constitution, state, condition. Reduction of bone. Sedation.

Catatasis, kat-at'as-is (*katateino,* to extend). Extension; extension and reduction of a fractured limb. Reduction of dislocation.

Catathesis, kat-ath'es-is (act of depositing). Depression.

Catathlipsis, kat-ah-thlip'sis (*cata, thlibo,* to press). Oppression.

Cataton'ia, Catat'ony (*cata,* intensive, *tonos,* tone or tension). Disease of the brain, of the nature of intense melancholy and general paresis of the insane.

Catawba (kat-aw'bah) **tree.** Catalpa.

Cataxis, kat-aks'is. Fracture; production of fracture.

Catch fly. Apocynum androsæmifolium; Silene Virginica. **C. weed,** Galium aparine.

Cat'echin. White astringent principle derived from catechu; catechuic acid.

Catechin'ic acid. Catechin.

Catechu, kat'e-ku (East Indian term, signifying juice of a tree). Extract prepared from wood of Acacia catechu (Ph. U. S.), cætchu, black catechu or cutch, and from leaves and young shoots of Nauclea or Uncaria gambir (Ph. Br.), pale catechu, Oriental trees. Extractum catechu is a powerful astringent, used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, leucorrhœa, ulcers, sore throat, etc. **C. ni'grum,** officinal catechu. **C. pal'lidum,** see *Catechu.*

Catechu-tannic acid, kat'e-ku-tan'nik as'id. Peculiar form of tannic acid derived from catechu.

Cateiadion, kat-i-ad'e-on. Instrument formerly thrust into the nostrils to excite hemorrhage in cases of headache.

Catelectrode, kat-e-lek'trode. Cathode.

Catelectrotonic (kat-e-lek-trot'on-ik) or **Catelectrotonous,** kat-e-lek-trot'on-us (*cata, elektron, tonos,* tension). Relating to or producing catelectrotonus.

Catelectrotonus, kat-e-lek-trot'on-us. Increased excitability or irritability of a nerve at the negative pole after passage of a current through it.

Cateonesis, kat-a-on-a'sis (*cata, aionao,* to moisten). Catantlema.

Catesbœa mecrantha (kates-be'ah mek-ran'thah) **or spino'sa.** W. Indian shrub, bark of which is tonic and antipyretic.

Cat'foot. Antennaria dioica.

Cat'gut. Galega Virginiana. **C., car'bolized,** see *Ligature, antiseptic.* **C. lig'ature,** ligature made of catgut soaked in solution of carbolic acid and sweet oil; see *Ligature, antiseptic.*

Cath. In composition, see *Cata.*

Catha edulis, kath'ah ed-u'lis. Shrub of Asia and Africa, leaves of which are used as a drink, similar to coffee, and in insomnia and migraine.

Cathæresis, kath-e'res-is (diminution). Extenuation or exhaustion. Catharsis. Cauterization.

Cathæretic (kath-e'ret-ik) or **Catharetic,** kath-ar-et'ik (*kathairo,* to purge). Cathartic; (*kathaireo,* to destroy) tending to destruction or emaciation. Escharotic.

Catharism (kath'ar-izm), **Cathariza'tion** (*kathairo,* to purge). Depuration; purgation.

Catharma, kath-ar'mah. Matter evacuated by purgation or by spontaneous purging. Cathartic.

Catharmus, kath-ar'mus. Purgation. Cure of disease by magic, etc.

Catharsis, kath-ar'sis (*kathairo,* to purge). Natural or artificial purgation of any passage—mouth, anus, vagina, etc.; usually from the bowels only.

Cathar'tate. A salt of cathartic acid.

Cathartic, kath-ar'tik (same etymon). Producing catharsis. Medicine which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. Some substances act upon the upper part of the intestinal canal, as calomel and colocynth; others on the lower part, as aloes, and some on the whole extent, as saline purgatives. Cathartics are either purgative or laxative.

Cathartics are divided into laxatives, simple cathartics, drastic cathartics, saline cathartics, hydragogues, and cholagogues, as follows (Brunton):

Laxatives.

Cassia.	Manna.
Castor oil (in small doses).	Molasses.
Figs.	Prunes.
Gingerbread.	Stewed apples.
Honey.	Sulphur.
Magnesia.	Tamarinds.

Simple Cathartics.

Aloes.	Olive oil.
Cascara sagrada.	Rhamnus frangula.
Castor oil.	Rhubarb.
Magnesia.	Senna.
Magnesium carbonate.	Sulphur.

Drastic Cathartics.

Colocynth.	Jalap.
Croton-oil.	Podophyllin.
Elaterium.	Scammony.
Gamboge.	

Saline Purgatives.

Magnesium citrate.	Potassium sulphate.
Magnesium sulphate.	Potassium tartrate.
Potassium bitartrate.	Sodium phosphate.
Potassium and sodium tartrate.	Sodium sulphate.
	Sodium sulphovinate.

Hydragogues.

Elaterium.	Potassium bitartrate.
Gamboge.	

Cholagogues.

Aloes.	Mercurial preparations (blue pill, calomel, hydrargyrum cum cretâ.
Euonymin.	
Iridin.	

C. ac'id, glucoside, $C_{180}H_{96}N_2SO_{82}$, active principle of senna; see *Cassia senna* and *Rhamnus.*

Cathartin, kath-ar'tin. Bitter purgative substance from senna. Principle derived from Rhamnus catharticus; see *Cassia senna, Convolvulus Jalapa,* and *Rhamnus.*

Cathartin'ic ac'id. See *Cassia senna* and *Rhamnus.* In brown soluble scales; laxative in doses of 4 to 6 grains.

Cathartocarpus (kath-ar-to-kar'pus) **excel'sus** (*kathairo,* to purge, *karpos,* fruit). Cassia fistula. **C. fis'tula** or **fistuloi'des,** Cassia fistula. **C. moscha'tus,** Cassia moschata.

Cathartogen'ic ac'id, Cathartog'enin. Brown substance, product of action of dilute acids, as hydrochloric acid, upon cathartic acid.

Cathartoman'nit. Saccharine principle from senna leaves, $C_{21}H_{44}O_{19}$.

Cathedra, kath'ed-rah (a seat). Anus.

Cathelectrot'onus. Catelectrotonus.

Cathemerinus (kath-em-er'in-us) or **Catheme'rius** (*cath, hemera,* day). Quotidian.

Catheretic, kath-er-et'ik (*kathaireo,* to destroy). Mild caustic applied to wart, exuberant granulation, etc. Cathartic.

Catheter, kath'et-ur (*katheter,* a probe). Hollow tube introduced into the urinary bladder to draw off urine; made of silver or elastic gum. Catheters may also be passed into the nasal duct or Eustachian tube. See *Bougie.* **C., bent** or **el'bowed,** catheter, extremity of which is an elbowed curve; used especially in prostatic affections. **C., elast'ic,** C., flexible. **C., Eustach'ian,** catheter for examining or treating the Eustachian tube. **C., fe'male,** short catheter, to be passed into the female urethra. **C. fe'ver,** adynamic form of fever after catheterization; urethral fever. **C., flex'ible,** catheter made of flexible material, as rubber, etc. **C., na'sal,** instrument adapted for catheterizing the ductus ad nasum.

Cathet'eris. Catheter.

Catheterisis, kath-et-ur'is-is. Catheterism.

Catheterism (kath'et-ur-izm) or **Catheteriza'tion.** Introduction of catheter, hollow sound, or tube into a natural passage, as through the urethra into the bladder, Eustachian tube, larynx, etc.; in latter cases called tubage. Probing a wound.

Catheterization, kath-et-ur-iz-a'shun. Catheterism.

Catheterize, kath'et-ur-ize. To introduce a catheter; to probe or sound a cavity.

Cathidry'sis (*kathidruo,* to set in place). Reduction of a part to its natural situation.

Cathion, kath'e-on. Electro-positive element.

Catho'dal. Cathodic.

Cathode, kath'ode. Negative pole or electrode, point of exit of the galvanic current.

Cathodic, kath-o'dik (*cata, hodos,* a way). Relating to cathode; term referring to downward or efferent course of nervous action. **C. clo'sure contrac'tion,** muscular contraction taking place when the galvanic circuit is completed. **C. o'pening contrac'tion,** muscular contraction taking place when the galvanic circuit is broken.

Cath'odus. Downward or efferent course of nervous action, or downward afflux of blood.

Catholicon, kath-ol'ik-on. Panacea; purging electuary.

Cathorasis, kath-or'as-is (*kathorao,* to look intently). Acuteness of sight.

Cathypnia (kath-ip'ne-ah) or **Cathypno'sis** (*cata, hupnos,* sleep). Profound sleep.

Catias, kat'e-as. Cateiadion; catheter knife for tenotomy.

Cation, kat'e-on. Cathion.

Cati'vi. Contagious cutaneous disease of Honduras, characterized by numerous colored spots.

Catling, kat'ling. Knife, double-edged.

Cat'mint, Cat'nep, or **Cat'nip.** Nepeta cataria; Catamintha officinalis.

Cato, kat'o (*kato,* below, beneath). Abdomen; intestines; as prefix, beneath, downward.

Catocathartic, kat-o-kath-ar'tik (*cato, kathairo,* to purge). Medicine purging downward; antithesis to Anacathartic.

Catoche, kat'ok-e (*katecho,* to take possession of). Catalepsy; coma vigil; tetanus; fever with coma.

Catocheilon, kat-o-kile'on (*cato, cheilos,* lip). Lower lip.

Catochus, kat'ok-us (*katochos,* firm). Catoche. Induration of connective tissue. **C. cervi'nus,** tetanus. **C. holoton'icus,** tetanus. **C. infan'tum,** induration of cellular tissue.

Catocœlia, kat-o-se'le-ah (*cato, koilia,* abdomen). Hypogastrium; lower part of the abdomen.

Catomismus, kat-o-miz'mus (*cato, omos,* shoulder). Reducing luxation of humerus by raising the body by the arm.

Catopter, kat-op'tur (*cata, opto,* to see). Speculum.

Catoptric, kat-op'trik. Relating or appertaining to catoptrics or reflection of light. **C. examina'tion of the eye,** catoptric test; when a lighted candle is held before the eye, pupil of which has been dilated by belladonna, three images of it are seen—two erect, one inverted—the former owing to reflection from the cornea and anterior surface of crystalline; the latter, to reflection from posterior layer of the crystalline, inverted, and between the other two; a means of diagnosis between cataract and amaurosis, in the latter all the images being seen. Opthalmoscope is now used as substitute for this method.

Catop'trics. Part of physics treating of reflected light.

Catoptromancy, kat-op'tro-man-se (*katoptris,* mirror, *manteia,* divination). Divination by means of a mirror.

Catoptron, kat-op'tron (*cata, opto,* to see). Speculum.

Catoretic (kat-o-ret'ik) or **Catoter'ic.** Purgative.

Catorrhinus, kat-or'rhin-us (*cato, rhis,* nose). Term applied to skulls in which line from hormion (the point or middle line of junction of posterior border of vomer and sphenoid) to subnasal point (centre of inferior border of anterior nasal aperture) lies below radius fixus (linear distance between hormion and inion), the resulting angle being from 16.5° to 35°.

Catostomus, kat-os'tom-us (*cato, stoma,* mouth). Term designating skulls which have line between hormion and alveolar point (centre of anterior margin of superior alveolar arch) below radius fixus, angle being from 25.5° to 42.5°.

Catotica, kat-o'tik-ah (*kato,* beneath). Diseases infecting internal surfaces.

Catouraniscus, kat-u-ran-is'kus (*cato, ouraniskos,* roof). Craniometrical term to designate skulls in which line between posterior border of incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to radius fixus as horizontal, resultant angle being from 20° to 40°.

Catouranus, kat-oor'an-us (*cato, ouranos,* roof of mouth). Craniometrical term used to designate skulls in which line between staphylion (median point of posterior nasal spine) and alveolar point (centre of anterior margin of superior alveolar arch) looks backward when referred to radius fixus as horizontal, the resultant angle being 17° to 34°.

Catoxys, kat-oks'is (*kata,* intensive, *oxus,* acute). Highly acute, as a disease.

Cat's eye. Opalescent appearance of pupil and of bottom of the eye, which reflect light in various colors or degrees of intensity, according to the direction in which the eye is turned. See *Amaurotic cat's eye.* **C.'s foot,** Antennaria dioica. **C.'s hair,** Euphorbia piluifera. **C.'s purr,** peculiar thrill sometimes heard in diseases of the heart.

Cattagau'ma. Cambogia.

Cat'tail. Typha latifolia. **C. flag,** typha latifolia.

Cattle-plague. Rinderpest.

Cattle-poison plant. Australian name for different varieties of Gastrolobium.

Catulotic, kat-u-lo'tik. Promoting cicatrization.

Caturus speciflorus, kat-u'rus spes-e-flo'rus (*katta,* cat, *oura,* tail—from shape of its flowers). E. Indian shrub, used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Caucalis carota, kaw-kal'is kar-o'tah. Daucus carota. **C. daucoï'des,** bur-parsley, hedge-parsley, of Europe; fruit is diuretic and emmenagogue; *C. c. grandiflora* has similar properties. **C. latifo'lia,** bastard parsley of Europe; diuretic. **C. sanic'ula,** sanicula.

Caucaloïdes, kaw-kal-o-e'des (like **Caucalis**). Patella.

Caucasian, kaw-ka'zhe-an. See *Homo.*

Cauchuc, kaw'shook. Caoutchouc.

Cauda, kaw'dah (a tail). Tail. Elongated extremity of muscle or other structure; see *Clitorism, Coccyx, Penis.* **C. agres'tis,** Acalypha betulina. **C. cauda'ti,** C. corporis striati. **C. cerebel'li,** vermiform process. **C. coccyge'a,** coccyx. **C. collic'uli cauda'ti,** C. corporis striati. **C. cor'poris stria'ti,** posterior extremity of corpus striatum. **C. epididym'idis,** tail of epididymis. **C. equi'na** (horse's tail), the spinal marrow, at its termination, about the second lumbar vertebra, gives off a number of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble a horse's tail; hence the name; see *Medulla spinalis.* **C. fe'lis,** caturus. **C. hel'icis,** tail of the

process of the helix. **C. lie'nis,** lower extremity of spleen. **C. muli'ebris,** clitoris. **C. mus'culi,** see *Muscle.* **C. pancre'atis,** tail of pancreas. **C. pri'or flexo'ris bre'vis,** abductor brevis alter. **C. puden'di,** clitoris; polypus uteri. **C. sa'lax,** penis. **C. stria'ti,** delicate termination of nucleus caudatus.

Cau'dad. In a direction toward the tail or posterior extremity.

Caudal (kawd'al) or **Caud'ate** (*cauda,* tail). Relating or appertaining to a tail. Having a tail or tail-like appendage, as cells or corpuscles in cancer. **C. lig'ament,** lower extremity of spinal cord. **C. ver'tebræ,** coccygeal and sacral vertebræ, those belonging to the tail.

Caudate, kawd'ate. Caudal. **C. lobe of liv'er,** see *Liver.* **C. nu'cleus,** see *Corpus striatum.*

Caudation, kawd-a'shun (*cauda,* tail). Clitorism.

Caudatus, kawd-at'us. Caudal or caudate.

Caudex (kawd'eks) **cer'ebri** (*caudex,* stem). Peduncle of brain. **C. dorsa'lis,** spinal cord; medulla oblongata. **C. enceph'ali,** cerebral peduncle; medulla oblongata; crus cerebri; pons Varolii. **C. medulla'ris,** cerebral peduncle.

Caudle, kawd'le. Nourishing gruel containing egg, sugar, wine, and nutmeg.

Cau'do-fem'oral. Agitator caudæ.

Caul (*caula,* sheep-fold). *Lucky hood, Omentum, Amnion.* When a child is born with membranes over the face, it is said to be *born with a caul.* The caul is supposed to confer privileges upon the possessor; hence the membranes are dried, and sometimes sold for a high price, and even bequeathed, and are occasionally carried about for a long series of years. See *Epiploon.*

Cauledon, cawl-e'don (*kaulos,* stalk). Transverse fracture.

Cauliflower, kawl'e-flow-ur (*caulis,* (G.) *Kohl,* cabbage). Brassica florida. **C. can'cer,** ulcerated cancer of cervix uteri. **C. excres'cence,** excrescence appearing about the origin of the mucous membranes, chiefly about the anus and vulva, and resembling in appearance a head of cauliflower; it is often syphilitic. *Cauliflower excrescence of the uterus* is an epitheliomatous growth from the circumference of the os uteri, and, at times, from the surface of the cavity of the uterus.

Caulis, kawl'is (*kaulos,* stalk). Penis; cervix uteri; crus cerebri. **C. flor'ida,** Brassica florida. **C. u'teri,** cervix uteri.

Caulophyllin, kawl-o-fil'lin. Resinous matter derived from caulophyllum; tonic.

Caulophyllum thalictroïdes, kawl-o-fil'lum thalik-tro-e'des (*kaulos,* stalk, *phullon,* leaf). *Blueberry Cohosh, Cohosh, Cohush, Blue Cohosh, Papoose* or *Pappoose root, Squaw root, Blue ginseng, Yellow ginseng.* Plant of family Berberideæ, growing all over the U. States. Root is said to be emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Rhizome and rootlets are officinal under the name Caulophyllum (Ph. U. S.).

Cauloplegia, kawl-o-plej'e-ah (*caulis, plege,* stroke). Injury or paralysis of the penis.

Caulorrhagia, kawl-or-rhaj'e-ah (*caulis, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the penis. **C. ejaculato'ria,** discharge of blood from the urethra in the act of emission of sperm. **C. stillati'tia,** hemorrhage from the urethra.

Caulorrhœa, kawl-or-rhe'ah (*caulis, rheo,* to flow). Discharge from the penis. **C. benig'na,** gonorrhœa pura; urethral blennorrhea of the male.

Caulus, kawl'us. Penis; neck of uterus; crus cerebri.

Cauma, kaw'mah (burnt part). Great heat of the body or atmosphere. Inflammation; internal inflammation; inflammatory fever. Spot burned by cautery. **C. bronchi'tis,** cynanche trachealis. **C. cardi'tis,** carditis. **C. cysti'tis,** cystitis. **C. enteri'tis,** enteritis. **C. gastri'tis,** gastritis. **C. hæmorrhag'icum,** active hemorrhage. **C. hepati'tis,** hepatitis. **C. hysteri'tis,** metritis. **C. nephri'tis,** nephritis. **C. odontal'gicum,** odontalgia. **C. ophthalmi'tis,** ophthalmia. **C. oti'tis,** otitis. **C. paroti'tis,** cynanche parotidæa. **C. peritoni'tis,** peritonitis. **C. phreni'tis,** phrenitis. **C. pleuri'tis,** pleuritis. **C. podag'ricum,** gout. **C. rheumatis'mus,** rheumatism, acute. **C. spleni'tis,** splenitis.

Caumat'ic (*kauma,* burn). Febrile; pyretic.

Caumatodes (kaw-ma-to' des) or **Caumate'rus.** Burning hot, as *Febris caumatodes,* inflammatory fever.

Caun'ga. Areca.

Causa, kaw'sah. Cause. **C. ab'dita,** latent cause. **C. conjunc'ta** or **con'tinens,** proximate cause. **C. exci'tans,** exciting cause. **C. procatarc'tica,** predisposing cause; occasional cause. **C. prox'ima,** proximate cause.

Causæ (kaw'se) (pl. of **Causa**) **ab'ditæ.** Predisponent or remote causes. **C. actua'les,** occasional causes. **C. præincipien'tes,** procatarctic causes. **C. prægu'menæ,** predisponent causes.

Cau'sal. Relating to a cause.

Causalgia, kaws-al'je-ah (*kausos,* heat, *algos,* pain). Burning pain as in neuralgia, commonly in the foot, but also in the region of an injured nerve.

Cause, kawz. Act preceding another, and seeming to be a necessary condition for concurrence of the latter, as in production of disease. **C., acces'sory,** one which has only secondary influence in production of disease. **C., acciden'tal,** one which acts only in certain given conditions, and does not always produce the same disease; cold, for example. **C., antece'dent,** remote or predisposing cause. **C., endopath'ic,** one arising within the body, as mental emotions. **C., essen'tial,** one that produces the effect without regard to other causes. **C., exci'ting,** C., occasional; C., proximate. **C., exopath'ic,** C., external. **C., exter'nal,** one acting from without, as air, cold, etc. **C., hid'den,** C., occult. **C., imme'diate,** C., essential or proximate. **C., inter'nal,** C., endopathic. **C., mechan'ical,** one acting mechanically, as pressure upon the windpipe in inducing suffocation. **C. neg'ative,** anything, privation of which may derange the functions, as abstinences too long continued. Opposed to *positive causes,* which directly induce disease, as use of indigestible food, spirituous drinks, etc. **C., obscure',** C., occult. **C., occa'sional,** exciting cause; one which immediately produces a disease. **C., occult',** hidden cause; obscure cause; one with which we are unacquainted; certain inappreciable characters of the atmosphere, giving rise to epidemics. **C., phys'ical,** one acting by virtue of physical properties, as form, hardness, etc. **C., physiolog'ical,** one acting only on living matter; narcotics, for example. **C., pos'itive,** see *C., negative.* **C., predispo'nent** or **predispo'sing,** remote cause; one which renders the body liable to disease; *general,* affecting a number of people, or *particular,* affecting only one person. **C., pri'mary,** C., proximate. **C., prin'cipal,** one exerting the chief influence in production of disease, as distinguished from accessory cause. **C., procatarc'tic** (relating to origin or beginning), word used with different significations, synonymously with predisponent or remote cause, and with occasional or exciting cause. **C., prox'imate,** one producing direct and immediate effect; superabundance of blood, for example, being the proximate cause of plethora. **C., remote'** or **sec'ondary,** C., predisponent. **C., specif'ic,** one of specific character, as a micro-organism.

Causis, kawz'is (*kaio,* to burn). Burn, cauterization, combustion, ebullition, fermentation. See *Incendium* and *Ustion.*

Causodes, kawz-o'des (*kausis,* burn). Inflammatory.

Causoma, kawz-o'mah (*kausis,* burn). Inflammation. See *Cauma, Causis.*

Caustic, kaws' tik (*kaustikos,* that which burns). Term applied to bodies having property of burning or disorganizing animal substances. The most active are called *escharotics,* completely decomposing the tissues to which they are applied. Caustics are also termed corrosives. **C. al'cohol,** sodium ethylate. **C. ammo'nia,** aqua ammoniæ. **C. ar'rows,** small sharp-pointed cones of paste, containing zinc chloride or other caustics, introduced into the substance of tumors.

C. bary'ta, barium hydrate. **C. bear'er,** instruments for carrying lunar caustic. **C., black,** concentrated sulphuric acid made into paste with saffron. Used in cancer. **C., Can'quoin's,** pasta zinci chloridi. **C. collo'dion,** solution of corrosive sublimate p. iv in collodion p. xxx, used for destroying nævi materni. **C., com'mon,** causticum commune. **C. of Fil'hos,** mixture of melted potassa 100 p., lime 20 p., poured into moulds. **C. i'odine, Lu'gol's,** iodine and iodide of potassium, each ℥j, dissolved in water f℥ij; used in lupus and fungous granulations. **C., Landol'fi's,** mixture of chlorides of bromine, zinc, gold, and antimony. **C., lu'nar,** argenti nitras. **C., mit'igated,** diluted nitrate of silver. **C. paste,** Canquoin's pasta zinci chloridi. **C. points,** C. arrows. **C. pot'ash,** potassa. **C. so'da,** sodium hydrate. **C., Vien'na,** potassa cum calce.

Caustica adustio, kaws'tik-ah ad-us'te-o (caustic burning). Cauterization.

Causticity, kaws-tis'it-e. Impression made by caustic bodies on the organ of taste. Property distinguishing those bodies.

Causticophorum, kaws-tik-of'or-um (*kaustikos*, capable of burning, *phero*, to carry). Caustic-bearer.

Causticum, kaws'tik-um. Caustic. **C. Æthiop'icum,** paste made by rubbing powdered saffron with concentrated sulphuric acid; used as caustic in gangrenous and carcinomatous ulcers. **C. alkali'num,** potassa fusa. **C. America'num,** Veratrum sabadilla. **C. antimonia'le,** antimonium muriatum. **C. chirur'gicum,** potassa fusa. **C. cum chlorure'to zin'cico,** Canquoin's caustic. **C. commu'ne,** potential cautery, common caustic, consisting of quicklime and black soap, equal parts; potassa fusa. **C. c. acer'rimum,** potassa fusa. **C. c. for'tius,** potassa cum calce. **C. luna're,** argenti nitras. **C. ni'grum,** caustic, black. **C. cum potas'sa et calce,** caustic of Filhos. **C. potentia'le,** potassa fusa. **C. sali'num,** potassa fusa. **C. Viennen'se,** potassa cum calce; see *Powder, Vienna.*

Causus, kaws'us (*kausos*, heat). Ardent fever; gastric intermittent fever. **C., endem'ial** or **endem'ic, of West Indies,** fever, yellow. **C. trop'icus endem'icus,** fever, yellow.

Cauter, kawt'ur (*kauter*, a burner). Cauterium.

Cauterant (kawt'er-ant) or **Cauteret'ic.** Possessing caustic effects.

Cauteriasmus (kaw-ter-e-az'mus), **Cauterisa'tio,** or **Caut'erism.** Cauterization.

Cauterium, kaw-ter'e-um. Cautery. **C. actua'le,** actual cautery. **C. potentia'le,** potential cautery.

Cauterization, kaw-ter-iz-a'shun (*kauteriazo*, to cauterize). Firing; act of applying caustic or cautery; effect of cautery or caustic.

Cauterize, kaw'tur-ize. To apply cautery or caustic; to burn with cautery or caustic.

Cautery, kaw'tur-e. Substance used for firing, burning, or disorganizing parts to which it is applied. Cauteries were formerly divided into actual and potential. The word is now restricted to the red-hot iron or to positive burning. It was formerly much used for preventing hemorrhage from divided arteries, and also with the same views as a blister. The "button cautery," recommended by Sir Dominic Corrigan for "firing" or producing speedy rubefaction, consists of a thick iron wire shank, inserted into a small wooden handle, having on its slightly curved extremity an iron disk or button. The term *Potential cautery* was generally applied to causticum commune, but is now used synonymously with caustic in general. **C., ac'tual,** cautery. **C., but'ton,** see *Cautery.* **C., clamp,** instrument for cauterizing pedicle of ovarian tumor. **C., galvan'ic,** actual cautery, in which wire is made intensely hot by electricity; see *Moxa.* **C., gas,** application of heat through metallic or porcelain instruments heated by ordinary burning gas. **C., lin'ear,** C. applied in a straight line. **C., Paquelin's,** see *Thermo-cautery.* **C., poten'tial,** causticum commune; see *Cautery.* **C., vir'tual,** C., potential.

Cava, kav'ah (hollow). Vena cava; any cavity, as orbit, vulva, etc.; kava. **C. vena** ('hollow or deep-seated vein'). Name given to two great veins which meet at the right auricle of the heart. The vena cava superior, thoracica, or descendens is formed by union of the subclavian veins, and receives successively, before its termination at the upper part of the right auricle, the inferior thyroid, right internal mammary, superior diaphragmatic, azygos, etc. The vena cava inferior, abdominalis, or ascendens arises from union of the two primary iliacs, opposite the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, receives middle sacral, lumbar, right spermatic, hepatic, and inferior diaphragmatic veins, and opens at the posterior and inferior part of the right auricle.

Cav'al. Appertaining to vena cava. **C. ap'erture,** opening in central tendon of diaphragm for ascending vena cava.

Cavalry (kav'al-re) **bone.** Osseous deposit in adductor muscles of thigh, from pressure in the saddle; rider's bone.

Cavatio, ka-vah'she-o (*cavus*, hollow). Cavity, excavation.

Cave of Ret'zius. See *Retzius.*

Cavea, kav'e-ah. Cavity. See *Carum.*

Caverna, kav-ur'nah (cavern). Cavity, as in the lungs; female organs of generation. See *Cavum, Cavity,* and *Vulva.*

Cavernæ (pl. of **Caverna**) **dentium,** kav-ur'ne den'she-um. See *Alveoli.* **C. fron'tis,** frontal sinuses.

Cavernitis, kav-urn-e'tis. Inflammation of corpora cavernosa penis.

Cavernous, kav'ur-nus. Having small cavities or caverns; relating to a cavity or to the cavernous bodies of the penis; hollow (as to sound heard on auscultation). **C. angio'ma,** angioma cavernosum. **C. ar'tery,** artery of corpus cavernosum. **C. bod'ies,** corpora cavernosa; kind of cylindrical sac composed of cells; separated through its whole extent by a vertical, incomplete septum, and forming nearly two-thirds of the penis. The corpus cavernosum on each side arises from the ascending portion of the ischium, and terminates obtusely behind the glans. **C. bod'ies of the clit'oris,** two hollow crura, forming the clitoris. **C. bod'y of the vagi'na,** substance composed of blood-vessels and cells, similar to those of the penis and clitoris, covering the outer extremity of the vagina on each side; it contracts the entrance to the vagina during coition; see *Bulbus vestibuli.* **C. breath'ing,** C. respiration. **C. gan'glion,** see *Carotid* or *Carotic nerve.* **C. groove,** carotid groove. **C. lymph tu'mor,** lymphangioma. **C. nerves,** nerves from prostatic plexus to corpora cavernosa. **C. plex'us,** plexus of sympathetic nerves in carotid groove; plexus of nerves on membranous urethra. **C. râle,** C. rhonchus. **C. respira'tion;** when a cavity exists in the lungs, and one or more ramifications of the bronchia terminate in it, a loud tubal noise is emitted, provided the cavity be not filled with fluid, called cavernous respiration; the cough is also cavernous. When the capacity of the cavern is great, the sound of respiration is like that produced by blowing into a decanter, with the mouth at a little distance from the neck—*amphoric respiration* (*amphora*, a flask). The *veiled puff* is a modification of cavernous respiration, in which, according to Laënnec, a sort of movable veil interposed between the excavation and the ear seems to be agitated to and fro. **C. rhon'chus,** see *Cavernous respiration* and *Gurgling.* **C. si'nus,** venous cavity of the dura mater, filled with a multitude of reddish, soft filaments, intersecting each other, and, as it were, reticulated. The anterior extremity of each cavernous sinus has been named ophthalmic sinus. **C. tex'ture** or **tis'sue,** spongy substance forming greater part of penis and clitoris. It consists of a complicated lacework of arteries and veins and nervous filaments, with small fibrous plates from the tunica fibrosa or albuginea, forming by decussation numerous cells communicating with each other. This spongy texture produces erection by dilating and swelling on influx of blood. **C. tu'mors,** see *Tumors, cavernous.* **C. voice,** sound of voice from chest on auscultation; pectoriloquy. **C. whis'per,** blowing

sound heard over cavities when words are whispered.

Cavernulous (dim. of **Cavernous**) **rhonchus**, kav-urn'u-lus rhon'kus. See *Gurgling.*

Caviale (kav-e-al'e), **Caviare** (kav-e-ar'e), or **Caviar'**. Culinary preparation made on shores of Black and Caspian Seas, chiefly from roe of sturgeon, mixed with salt and other condiments. Also used as substitute for cod-liver oil.

Cavicula (kav-ik'u-lah) or **Cavil'la** (*cavus*, hollow). Ankle or space between malleoli; cuneiform bone; astragalus.

Cavitaria, kav-it-ar'e-ah. See *Entozoa.*

Cavitas, kav'it-as (*cavus*, hollow). Cavity. **C. antro'sa au'ris**, tympanum. **C. arachnoïda'lis**, subarachnoid or subdural space. **C. bucca'lis**, cavity of mouth. **C. buccina'ta**, cochlea. **C. cochlea'ta**, cochlea. **C. con'chæ**, inner hollowed part of concha. **C. cotyloï'dea**, acetabulum. **C. den'tis**, pulp-cavity. **C. digita'ta ventric'uli latera'lis**, cornu posterius ventriculi lateralis. **C. ellip'tica**, dilatation at one end of semicircular canals of the ear. **C. glenoï'dea**, glenoid cavity. **C. hemisphær'ica**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. hu'meri glenoï'des**, glenoid cavity of scapula. **C. innomina'ta**, navicular fossa. **C. intermalleola'ris**, glenoid cavity of tibia. **C. labyrin'thi**, see *Labyrinth.* **C. na'rium**, nares. **C. oc'uli**, orbit. **C. orbicula'ris**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. o'ris**, mouth. **C. ova'lis**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. pri'ma** or **quin'ta**, fifth ventricle. **C. pul'pæ**, see *Tooth.* **C. rhomboida'lis**, fourth ventricle. **C. rotun'da**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. semiluna'ris**, sigmoid fossa. **C. semiova'lis**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. sigmoï'dea**, sigmoid fossa. **C. subrotun'da**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. Syl'vii**, fifth ventricle. **C. tym'pani** or **tympan'ica**, tympanic cavity. **C. Valsal'væ**, mastoid cavity. **C. Vieussen'ii**, fifth ventricle.

Cavitates (pl. of **Cavitas**) **cerebri**, kav-it-ah'tes ser'e-bre. Ventricles of the brain. **C. du'ræ ma'tris**, sinuses of dura mater. **C. innomina'tæ**, auricles of the heart. **C. interscapula'res**, see *Interscapularis.* **C. nasa'les** or **na'rium**, nasal fossæ.

Cavities (kav'it-ees), **aë'rial.** Air-cells. **C., cer'ebral**, ventricles of the brain. **C., closed**, serous sacs. **C., fron'tal**, frontal sinuses. **C., na'sal**, cavities of the nose. **C. of reserve'**, cavities under the deciduous teeth, in which permanent teeth afterward appear. **C., res'piratory**, minute terminations of smallest bronchial tubes. **C., splanch'nic**, those containing viscera; they are three in number, cranium, chest, and abdomen.

Cavity, kav'it-e. Hollow of anything, as of cranium, mouth, nasal fossæ, etc. **C., an'cyroid**, posterior cornu of lateral ventricle. **C., arach'noid**, subdural space. **C. of Aran'tius**, ventricle of Arantius or of Aranzi. **C., aud'itory**, C. of tympanum. **C., cleav'age**, blastocele. **C., cot'yloid**, acetabulum. **C., decid'ual**, C. between decidua vera and d. reflexa in early fœtal life. **C., den'tal**, pulp-cavity. **C., dig'ital**, C., ancyroid. **C., epiplo'ic**, omental bursa. **C., glen'oid**, see *Glenoid.* **C., gut'tural**, C. of pharynx. **C., mar'row** or **med'ullary**, C. in bone in which marrow is contained. **C., neu'ral**, spinal canal; neural canal. **C., o'ral**, C. of mouth. **C., or'bital**, orbit. **C., pel'vic**, portion of c. of abdomen situated below level of linea ileo-pectinea and promontory of sacrum. **C., pericar'dial**, hollow space between the pericardium and the heart. **C., perienter'ic**, cœloma. **C., peritone'al**, space between layers of peritoneum; see *Peritoneum.* **C., pleu'ral**, C. between layers of pleura. **C., pul'mona'ry**, C. formed by morbid process, chiefly tuberculous, in the tissue of the lungs. **C., pulp**, C. in a tooth in which dental pulp is found. **C., sig'moid**, see *Sigmoid.* **C., thora'cic**, see *Thorax.* **C., tympan'ic**, tympanum. **C., vas'cular**, pulp-cavity. **C., ven'tral**, C. of abdomen. **C., ventric'ular**, cavity of ventricle of the brain, v. of the heart, or v. of the larynx.

Cav'o-val'gus. Cavus and valgus united in the same individual.

Cavum, kav'um. Cavity. **C. abdom'inis**, cavity of abdomen. **C. arachnoïdea'le** or **arachnoï'deum**, subdural space. **C. bucca'le**, cavity of mouth. **C. cervi'cis u'teri**, cervical canal. **C. coch'leæ**, cavity of cochlea. **C. cra'nii**, cavity formed by proper bones of cranium. **C. den'tis**, see *Tooth.* **C. Douglas'ii**, Douglas's pouch. **C. endolymphat'icum**, cavity of membranous labyrinth. **C. fau'cium**, isthmus of fauces. **C. laryn'gis**, cavity of larynx. **C. mastoï'dei**, mastoid cavity. **C. Meckel'ii**, space between layers of dura mater in which is the Gasserian ganglion. **C. mediasti'ni** or **mediastina'le**, see *Mediastinum.* **C. medulla're**, medullary canal. **C. na'rium** or **na'si**, nares, nasal fossæ. **C. o'ris**, mouth. **C. pericard'ii**, see *Pericardium.* **C. perilymphat'icum**, cavity between membranous and osseous labyrinths. **C. pharyn'go-larynge'um**, part of cavity of the pharynx nearest the larynx. **C. pharyn'go-nasa'le**, portion of the pharynx nearest the nose. **C. pharyn'go-ora'le**, continuous space of mouth and pharynx. **C. pul'pæ**, pulp-cavity of a tooth. **C. Retz'ii**, loose areolar space in subperitoneal tissue of anterior wall of abdomen. **C. thora'cis**, see *Thorax.* **C. tym'pani**, tympanum. **C. u'tero-recta'le**, recto-uterine fossa. **C. u'tero-vesica'le**, utero-vesical fossa.

Cavus, kav'us. Talipes arcuatus.

Cayapona globulosa, ky-ap-o'nah glob-u-lo'sah. Plant of Brazil, used as a purgative; active principle, *cayaponin*, is a prompt purgative in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cayenne' pep'per. Capsicum.

Cayuput, ky'u-put. Cajuput.

Caz'enave's lu'pus. Lupus erythematosus.

Ceanothus, se-an-o'thus. Cirsium arvense. **C. America'nus**, celastrus. **C. reclina'tus**, Columbrina reclinata; alkaloid derived from it is called *ceanothine.* **C. triner'vis**, celastrus.

Ceasma, se-az'mah. Fissure; fragment.

Cebadilla, seb-ad-il'lah. Sabadillla.

Cebipi'ra. Brazilian tree, whose bitter and astringent bark is used in antirheumatic baths and fomentations.

Cebocephalus, se-bo-sef'al-us (*kebos*, ape, *kephale*, head). Monster in which the nose does not project and interocular region is narrow and plane, giving the physiognomy a striking resemblance to that of the ape.

Cecis, se'sis. Gall-nut; see *Quercus infectoria.*

Cecity, se'sit-e. Blindness.

Cecro'pia pelta'ta. Tree of S. America, bark of which is astringent and mucilaginous in diarrhœa, ulcers, etc.

Cecutiency, se-ku'te-en-se (*keutho*, to conceal). Incipient obscurity of vision.

Cedar (se'dar) **of Leb'anon.** Cedrus Libanotica. **C., red**, Juniperus Virginiana. **C., white**, Cupressus thyroïdes.

Cedeia, sed-i'ah (*kedeuo*, to attend to a dead body). Embalming.

Cedma, sed'mah. Aneurism; varix; bubo; rheumatic pain of the joints, especially of the hips, groin, or genital organs.

Cedrela febrifuga, sed-re'lah feb-rif'u-gah (*kedros*, cedar). See *Swietenia febrifuga.* **C. odora'ta**, *Barbadoes bastard cedar; Jamaica cedar;* bark and wood are antiperiodic. **C. rosmari'nus**, tree of Cochin China; flowers are nervine and diuretic, and employed in headache, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. **C. Too'na**, Indian mahogony, white cedar; bark is astringent, and used also in same cases as cinchona.

Cedreleum, sed-rel-e'um (*kedros*, cedar, *elaion*, oil). Oil of cedar.

Cedria (sed're-ah) or **Cedreum**, sed're-um. Oil of resin which flows from cedar of Lebanon, identical with oil of cedar; see *Pinus sylvestris.*

Ced'rin. Bitter principle derived from Simaba cedron.

Ced'ron. See *Simaba cedron.*

Cedronella, sed-ron-el'lah. Melissa. **C. Mexica'na**, Mexican plant, flowering tops of which are used in place of melissa. **C. triphyl'la**, Dracocephalum Canariense.

Cedrostis, sed-ros'tis. Bryonia alba.

Cedrus baccifera, sed'rus bak-sif'er-ah. Juniperus lycia; Juniperus sabina. **C. Libanot'ica,** cedar of Lebanon, from which a variety of manna is obtained. **C. mahog'ani,** Swietenia mahogani.

Ceke, the-ke. Elephantiasis of the scrotum (Fiji term).

Celandine, sel'an-deen. Impatiens. Chelidonium. **C., com'mon,** Chelidonium majus. **C., less'er,** Ranunculus ficaria. **C. pop'py,** Stylophorum diphyllum.

Celastrine, sel-as'treen. Alkaloid obtained from Celastrus edulis, possessing properties resembling cocaine.

Celastrus, sel-as'trus. New Jersey tea, red root. Used like lobelia in syphilis; also in splenic enlargement. It is bitter and astringent; strong infusion of dried leaves and seeds is used in aphthæ, and as a gargle in scarlatina. **C. panicula'tus,** shrub of India and S. America; oil of the seeds is tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic, but chiefly a veterinary medicine. **C. scan'dens,** *Climbing staff tree, Climbing bitter-sweet, wax-work;* American shrub, bark of which is emetic, diaphoretic, and narcotic.

Celation, se-la'shun (*celo,* to conceal). Concealment of pregnancy or delivery.

Celatomy, se-lat'om-e. Celotomy.

Cele, se'le (*Eng.* pron. seel) (*kele,* tumor, protrusion, or rupture). Common suffix, as in hydrocele, bubonocele, etc. See *Hernia.*

Celery, sel'er-e. Apium graveolens. **C. pine,** Phylloladus trichomanoïdes. **C. water,** Ranunculus sceleratus. **C., wild,** Bubon galbanum.

Cele'ta or **Celetes,** sel-e'tes. See *Hernial.*

Ce'lioscope. Cœloscope.

Celis, se'lis (*kelis,* spot, stain). Macula or spot on the skin. See *Kelis.*

Cell. Elementary structure of which organic substances are formed, or from which they are developed. Small cavity; same signification as cellule. The whole organized body may be regarded as a congeries of cells having different endowments, each set being concerned in special acts connected with absorption, nutrition, and secretion wherever action of selection or elaboration has to be effected. Cells are termed primary, elementary, or primordial. When they give rise to other cells, they are termed parent or mother cells, the resulting cells being termed daughter cells. See *Cytoblast* and *Cytogeny.* Element of galvanic battery. See *Galvanism.* **C., ad'ipose,** see *Fatty vesicles.* **C., air,** see *Air-cells.* **C., albu'minous,** cell containing albumin, but not mucus. **C., alve'olar,** C. in wall of acinus of a gland. **C., amœ'boid,** cell capable of changing shape like an amœba; wandering cell. **C., apo'lar,** nerve-cell; devoid of poles or processes, particularly of sympathetic system. **C., apoplec'tic,** see *Apoplectic.* **C., ba'sal** or **bas'ilar,** layer of these cells constitutes deepest layer of epithelium. **C., beak'er,** goblet-shaped cell observed on mucus-secreting surfaces. **C., bipo'lar,** nerve-cell with two poles or processes. **C., blood,** blood-corpuscle. **C. body,** mass of a cell. **C., bone,** cell in lacuna of bone. **C., bron'chic,** cellule, bronchic. **C., bud'ding,** gemmation; cytogenesis. **C., Bun'sen's,** see *Bunsen.* **C., calcig'erous,** see *Tooth.* **C., cal'iciform,** C., beaker. **C., can'cer,** round cell, with large nucleus, observed in some forms of cancer, but not diagnostic of it; see *Cancer-cell.* **C., car'rier,** wandering cell; phagocyte. **C., car'tilage,** nucleated cell of cartilage, often containing glycogen and fatty matter. **C., cil'iated,** see *Cilia.* **C., colum'nar,** cylindrical cell, as in small intestine. **C., connective-tissue,** connective-tissue corpuscle. **C. of Cor'ti,** external hair-cells of organ of Corti. **C. cov'er,** operculum. **C., Daniell's,** see *Daniell's* and *Galvanism.* **C., daugh'ter,** see *Cell.* **C., Dei'ter's,** small cells in the cochlea. **C. devel'opment** or **forma'tion,** cytogeny. **C., denti'nal,** see *Tooth.* **C. divis'ion,** formation of new or daughter cells by separation of mother cells; see *Caryocinesis.* **C. doc'trine,** doctrine or theory of formation of cells and of tissues from cells. **C., elemen'tary,** see *Cell.* **C., embryon'ic,** cells from which embryonic organs and tissues are developed, or which in the adult resemble cells of the embryo. **C., endog'enous,** development cells within mother cells. **C., endothe'lial,** pavement corpuscle of the blood-vessels, the pleura, and peritoneum. **C., epider'mic** or **epithe'lial,** cells or corpuscles that cover free membranous surfaces of body, and form epidermis and epithelium. They are developed from germs furnished by subjacent membrane. **C., epithe'lial,** cell, epidermic. **C., ethmoid'al,** see *Ethmoid.* **C., exuda'tion,** see *Corpuscles, exudation.* **C., fat,** see *Fatty vesicles.* **C., fibre,** cells forming minute connective-tissue fibres. **C., floor,** auditory cells in organ of Corti. **C. force,** plastic or formative force seated in a cell, by agency of which different tissues are developed; see *Cell life.* **C. forma'tion,** cytogeny. **C., galvan'ic,** see *Cell* and *Galvanism.* **C. gen'esis,** cytogeny. **C., germ,** cytoblast; see *Molecule.* **C., germ'inal,** see *Cytoblast.* **C., gi'ant,** see *Giant.* **C., gob'let-shaped,** C., beaker. **C., hepat'ic,** C., liver. **C. life,** life possessed by separate cells that form tissues, and by which nutrition of the tissues is presumed to be effected. **C. of liv'er,** cells constituting glandular structure and lobules of liver. **C., lym'phoid,** cell having amœboid movement. **C., mas'toid,** cells in interior of mastoid process. **C. mem'brane,** capsule or tissue surrounding a cell; membrane forming wall of capillary vessels. **C., mother,** see *Cell.* **C., motor,** motor cellule; cell whence nerve-power sets out to be distributed to muscular fibre. **C., mu'cous,** cells having mucus in their interior, or engaged in its secretion. **C. multiplica'tion,** cytogenesis. **C., mus'cular,** contractile cell of muscular fibre. **C., nerve,** nerve-corpuscle or vesicle; cell characteristic of nervous substance. **C., neu'ro-mus'cular,** lower forms of cell life, having partly nervous and partly muscular qualities. **C., nu'cleated,** see *Cytoblast.* **C., olfac'tory,** *olfactory epithelium, cell of Schultze.* Sensory cell of olfactory organs, fusiform in shape. **C., os'seous,** lacuna of bone. **C., pa'rent,** see *Cell.* **C., pig'ment,** pigment-cells mingled with epidermic cells, most manifest in the colored races, and best seen on inner surface of choroid of the eye, where they form pigmentum nigrum. **C., pri'mary,** see *Cell.* **C., primor'dial,** see *Cell.* **C. pro'cess,** prolongation of cell-substance. **C. prolifera'tion,** cytogenesis. **C. pro'toplasm,** protoplasm. **C. of Purkinje,** cells forming fibres of Purkinje in the heart; spindle-shaped nerve-cells forming a layer between the outer and nuclear layer of the cortex of cerebellum. **C., pyram'idal,** nerve-cells found in the cortex of all regions of the cerebellum. **C. sap,** protoplasm. **C. of Schultze,** olfactory cells. **C., sperm,** see *Sperm.* **C., squa'mous,** pavement cell. **C. stro'ma,** matrix of cell. **C. territory,** according to Virchow, district of intercellular substance ruled over by cell lying in middle of it, and exercising influence on neighboring parts. **C. the'ory,** cell doctrine. **C. wall,** see *Cell* and *Cytoblast.* **C., wandering,** see *Wandering* and *Amœboid.*

Cella, sel'lah. Cell. **C. frigida'ria,** Roman bath. **C. latera'lis,** lateral ventricle of brain. **C. me'dia,** middle cornu of lateral ventricle of brain. **C. tur'cica,** sella turcica.

Cellæform, sel'le-form. Having shape of a cell; cytoid.

Celliferous, sel-lif'er-us (*cella, fero,* to carry). Cell-bearing or producing.

Celloid, sel'loid. Resembling a cell or cellule.

Cells, amœboid, am-e'boid. See *Amœboid.* **C., bron'chic,** cellules, bronchic. **C. of Clau'dius,** see *Corti.* **C., colos'sal,** many-nucleated masses of protoplasm in bone-cavities; see *Myeloplaxes.* **C. of Die'ters,** see *Corti.* **C. eat'ing,** see *Phagocytes.* **C., gi'ant,** *Myeloplaxes.* **C., gus'tatory,** see *Cells, olfactory.* **C., mi'gratory,** see *Amœboid.* **C., olfac'tory,** fusiform nucleated cells in the nasal mucous membrane, terminating in form of a long stiff hair or of several finer hairs—*olfactory hairs.* **C. of Purkinje,** large cells between nuclear and molecular layers of gray matter of the cerebellum. **C., vi'bratile,** see *Cilia.* **C., wan'dering,** see *Amœboid.*

Cellula, sel'lu-lah (dim. of **Cella**). Cellule. **C. germinati'va,** germinal vesicle. **C. lactife'ra,** acinus of mammary gland. **C. pulmo'nea,** air-cell and alveolus.

Cel'lulæ (pl. of **Cellula**). Cells. **C. aë'reæ,** air-cells; cellules, bronchic. **C. bipola'res,** bipolar cells. **C. bron'chicæ,** air-cells; cellules, bronchic. **C. co'li,** cells, pouches, or saccules of colon. **C. Malpighia'næ,** air-cells. **C. Malpig'hii** or **Malpighia'næ,** cellules, bronchic. **C. mastoï'deæ,** mastoid cells. **C. medulla'res,** areolæ opening into medullary cavities of bones. **C. orbita'riæ,** lacrymal cells. **C. pulmona'les,** air-cells; cellules, bronchic; see *Pulmo.* **C. san'guinis,** blood-corpuscles. **C. tympan'icæ,** alveoli in floor of tympanum.

Cellular, sel'u-lar. Relating to or composed of cells or cellules. **C. mem'brane,** membrane formed of cellular or areolar tissue; generally used for the tissue itself. **C. pathol'ogy,** doctrine of cell-agency in causation of disease. **C. sys'tem,** whole areolar tissue of human body. **C. tis'sue,** generally called connective tissue. Recticulated, filamentous, laminated, cribriform, porous, areolar, connective, conjunctive, and mucous tissue; reticular or cellular substance. Most common organic tissue. It contains irregular areolæ—not cells, therefore more properly called areolar tissue—between the fibres, as well as serum, fat, and adipous tissue. Of the fibres, some are of yellow elastic, but the greater part are of white fibrous tissue, and frequently present form of broad flat bands, without distinct fibrous arrangement. See *Fibrous.* Cellular tissue or texture unites every part of the body, determines its shape, and by its elasticity and contractility, and by fluid contained in its areolæ, facilitates motion of parts on each other. It has been divided by anatomists into external, general, or common cellular tissue, which does not penetrate organs; cellular texture forming envelopes of organs; and that which penetrates into organs, accompanying and enveloping all their parts, constituting the basis of all the organs. **C. tis'sue of bones,** see *Cancelli.*

Cellulated, sel'u-la-ted. Containing or made up of small cells.

Cellule, sel'ule (dim. of **Cella**). Small cell or cavity. Cellules are small cavities between laminæ of cellular tissue, corpora cavernosa, etc.

Cellules (sel'ules) or **Cells, bron'chic.** Air-cells of the lungs. See *Pulmo.*

Cellulin, sel'u-lin. Cellulose.

Cellulitis, sel-u-le'tis. Inflammation of cellular or areolar tissue. **C. or'bitæ,** inflammation of cellular tissue of orbit. **C., parau'terine,** parametritis. **C., pel'vic,** parametritis. **C., periu'terine,** parametritis. **C. venena'ta,** inflammation from dissection wound, or from absorption of any animal poison; see *Wound.*

Cellulo-fibrous (sel-u-lo-fi'brus) **tumor.** Tumor, fibro-cellular.

Celluloid, sel'u-loid. Artificial substance made from cellulose or gun-cotton and camphor, condensed.

Cellulosa, sel-u-lo'sah. Cellular tissue.

Cellulose, sel'u-loze. Substance forming cell-walls and tissues of plants. Cellulin forms almost entire portion of woody fibre, linen and cotton fibre. When acids are added to it, and camphor is added to the precipitate, and the mass compressed, celluloid is formed. Cellulose is left after action on vegetable tissue of solvents fitted to dissolve out matter deposited in its cavities and interstices. It exists in the corpora amylacea of the brain and other parts. It is identical with starch in the proportion of its constituents, and forms the principal part of the thickness of walls of cells, vessels, etc. of which vegetable organism is composed. **C. degenera'tion,** see *Lardaceous.*

Cellulosity, sel-u-los'it-e. Condition of having small cells or spaces.

Cellulosus (sel-u-lo'sus) or **Cellulous,** sel'u-lus. Cellular.

Celo, se'lo (*kele,* rupture). In composition, rupture.

Celocolica, sel-o-kol'ik-ah (*kele,* hernia). Colic produced by strangulated hernia.

Celo'des or **Celoï'des.** Keloid.

Celology, sel-ol'o-je (*celo, logos,* discourse). Doctrine or description of hernia; treatise on hernia.

Celoma, sel-o'mah. Cœloma.

Celosia arvensis, sel-o'ze-ah ar-ven'sis. African plant; seeds are anthelmintic. **C. irig'yna,** plant of Africa; leaves are astringent. **C. nit'ida,** plant of W. Indies; seeds and flowers are astringent.

Celosomus, sel-o-so'mus (*celo, soma,* body). Monster in which the trunk is malformed and eventration or displacement of viscera exists.

Celotome, sel'o-tome (*celo, tome,* incision). Knife for operation on hernia.

Celotomus, sel-ot'om-us. Knife used in operation for hernia. Adjectively, relating to celotomy.

Celotomy, sel-ot'o-me (*celo, tome,* incision). Kelotomy; operation for radical cure of inguinal hernia. Operation for hernia in general—herniotomy.

Cel'sia Coromandelia'na. Bengalese plant; sedative and astringent.

Celsus (sel'sus), **meth'od of.** See *Lithotomy.*

Celtis (sel'tis) **austra'lis.** Nettle-tree; European tree; branches are astringent. **C. obli'qua** or **occidenta'lis,** *Sugarberry, Hackberry, American nettletree, Beaverwood;* indigenous; bark is anodyne and cooling; berries are sweet and astringent; used in dysentery. **C. orienta'lis,** Asiatic tree, having aromatic root and bark. **C. ta'la,** plant of S. America; leaves are expectorant.

Cement, se-ment'. Glutinous substance introduced into a carious tooth to prevent access of air or other extraneous matters. Layer of bone covering neck and root of tooth; see *Lute* and *Tooth.*

Cementoblasts, se-men'to-blasts (*cementum, blastos,* bud or cell). Cement-forming cells.

Cementum, se-men'tum. Cement.

Cemos, se'mos (*kemos,* muzzle). Capistrum; Hedera helix.

Cenæsthesis sen-es'tha-sis. Cœnasthesis.

Ceneangia (sen-e-an-je'ah) or **Cenangi'a** (*kenos,* empty, *angeion,* vessel). Inanition. Empty state of vessels.

Cenembatesis, sen-em-bat-a'sis (*kenos,* empty, *embaino,* to enter). Paracentesis. Act of probing wound or cavity.

Ceneones, sen-e-o'nes (*keneon,* empty space). Flanks.

Cenogenesis (sen-o-jen'es-is) or **Cenog'eny** (*kenos,* empty, *genesis,* generation). False development, not in accordance with the evolution of species or ancestral type.

Cenosiophthisis, sen-os-e-o-te'sis (*kenosis,* evacuation, *phthisis,* wasting). Wasting from excessive evacuations or discharges.

Cenosis, sen-o'sis (*kenoo,* to empty). Evacuation. Inanition. Opposed to repletion.

Cenospudia, sen-os-pu'de-ah (*kenos,* empty, *spoude,* application). Brown study or listless musing.

Cenotic, sen-ot'ik (*kenoo,* to empty). Drastic; evacuant.

Cenotica, sen-o'tik-ah. Diseases affecting fluids. Morbid discharges, or excess, deficiency, or irregularity of such as are natural; drastics.

Centaurea (sen-taw're-ah) **behen** (after the centaur Chiron). *Behen album, Been, White behen;* astringent. **C. benedic'ta,** *Blessed holy thistle, Virgin Mary thistle;* strong decoction is emetic; strong infusion diaphoretic; light infusion tonic and stomachic. **C. calcitra'pa,** *Calcitrapa, Common star-thistle, Star knapweed;* tonic given in intermittents, dyspepsia, etc. **C. centau'rium,** Greater centaury of S. Europe; root is bitter, tonic, and astringent. **C. cy'anus,** *Corn flower, Blue bottle* or *bonnets;* plant of Europe and U. States; juice is used for collyria; flowers were once much used as cordial, tonic, etc. in ophthalmia. **C. ja'cea,** species growing in Asia and Europe, bitter astringent, root of which is diuretic and also used in gargles. **C. ni'gra,** *Black centaury* or *knapweed, Bell wood, Button weed;* properties similar to C. jacea. **C. sic'ula** or **solstitia'lis,** *St. Barnaby thistle, Yellow-flowered centaury;* flowers are bitter and antiperiodic; root is diuretic. **C. stella'ta,** Centaurea calcitrapa.

Centaureum (sen-taw're-um) or **Centau'ris.** Chironia centaurium.

Centau'rin. Bitter principle from Erythræa centaurium.

Centaurium magnum, sen-taw're-um mag'num. Centaurea centaurium. **C. mi'nus vulga're,** Chironia centaurium. **C. officina'le,** Centaurea centaurium. **C. par'vum,** Chironia centaurium.

Centaury, American, sen'taw-re, a-mer'i-kan. Chironia angularis; Sabbatia angularis. **C., Austra'lian,** Erythræa Australis. **C., Europe'an,** Chironia centaurium. **C., great'er,** Centaurea centaurium. **C., les'ser,** Chironia centaurium.

Centenarian, sen-te-na're-an. One who has attained a hundred years.

Centesis, sen-ta'sis (*kenteo*, to perforate). Paracentesis, puncture.

Centi, sen'te (*centum*, a hundred). In composition, a hundred.

Centigrade, sen'te-grade (*centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, degree). Thermometer having 100 degrees between freezing and boiling points of water (0°–100°); see *Thermometer*.

Centigramme, sen'te-gram (F.) (*centi*, *gramma*, gramme). Hundredth part of gramme, equal to about the fifth part of a French grain, .1543 Troy grain; see *Weights and Measures*.

Centilitre, sen'te-le-tur (*centi*, *litra*, litre). Ancient Greek measure for liquids; hundredth part of a litre—.61028 English cubic inch, equal to nearly 2.7053 fluidrachms; see *Weights and Measures*.

Centimetre, sen'te-me-tur. Hundredth part of a metre—equal to about four lines, .3937 English inch; see *Weights and Measures*.

Centimorbia, sen-te-mor'be-ah (*centi*, *morbus*, disease). Lysimachia nummularia.

Centinervia, sen-te-nur've-ah (*centi*, *nervus*, nerve). Plantago major.

Centinodia, sen-te-no'de-ah (*centi*, *nodus*, knot). Polygonum aviculare.

Cento virginalis, sen'to vir-jin-al'is (virginal tent covering). Hymen.

Centrad, sen'trad. See *Central aspect*.

Centradiaphanes, sen-trah-de-af'an-es (*kentron*, centre, *a*, priv., *diaphanes*, transparent). Cataract owing to obscurity of central portion of the crystalline; central cataract.

Central, sen'tral. Relating to centre of body or body of a vertebra. **C. ar'teries of brain,** branches to central ganglia from circle of Willis. **C. ar'tery of ret'ina,** central artery of Zinn; artery given off from ophthalmic artery, penetrating optic nerve a little behind ball of eye, running in axis of nerve, and spreading out into many small branches upon inside of retina. When the nerve is cut across near the eye, the orifice of the divided artery is observable. Formerly called porus opticus. **C. as'pect,** aspect toward centre of an organ; *centrad* is used adverbially to signify toward central aspect. **C. canal',** medullary canal; space in optic nerve for central artery and vein of retina; canal in modiolus for branch of cochlear nerve. **C. convolu'tions,** convolutions of brain separated by central sulcus. **C. fis'sure,** central sulcus. **C. lig'ament,** filum terminale. **C. lobe,** insula cerebri. **C. lob'ule,** small lobule of superior vermiform process of cerebellum in incisura anterior. **C. myeli'tis,** inflammation of central matter of spinal cord. **C. ner'vous sys'tem,** the whole brain and spinal cord. **C. point of perine'um,** point of intersection of tendons in front of the anus. **C. sul'cus,** fissure separating frontal and parietal lobes of cerebrum. **C. ten'don of di'aphragm,** see *Diaphragm*.

Centrale, sen-tral'e. Bony element in embryonic carpus or tarsus, becoming afterward tubercle of scaphoid carpal bone and navicular tarsal bone.

Centre, sen'tr. Middle point of a figure or body; centre of physiological activity, as nerve-centre. See *Localization*. **C., accel'erating,** hypothetical centre in medulla oblongata, producing acceleration of pulsation of the heart. **C., acous'tic,** sensory centre of auditory nerve in back part of the superior temporal convolution. **C. of ac'tion,** viscus in which a function is executed, and to which several other organs contribute; as the stomach during chymification, duodenum during chylification, or uterus during gestation. **C., a'no-spi'nal,** nervous centre seated at fifth, sixth, and seventh lumbar vertebræ, controlling defecation, when communication with the cerebrum is intact. **C., a'no-ves'ical,** centre in spinal cord, near origin of third and fourth sacral nerves, regulating sphincters of rectum and bladder. **C., arrest' of the heart,** see *C., cardio-inhibitory*. **C., aud'itory,** point in brain—probably in the temporo-sphenoidal lobes—to which auditory impressions are conveyed; acoustic centre. **C., Broca's,** see *Broca*. **C., Budge's,** C., genito-spinal. **C., car'diac,** portion of medulla oblongata increasing or diminishing action of heart; inferior cervical and superior dorsal regions of spinal cord, which exert excito-motory action on the heart. **C., car'dio-accel'eratory,** C., accelerating. **C., car'dio-inhib'itory,** centre in medulla, producing slowness of pulsation of the heart. **C., cer'ebro-spi'nal,** cerebro-spinal axis. **C., cil'io-spi'nal,** nervous centre in lower part of cervical portion of spinal cord, connected with dilatation of the pupil. **C., col'or,** C. for perception of color in the occipital cortex. **C., convul'sion,** C. in floor of fourth ventricle, stimulation of which produces spasm. **C., co-ord'inating,** part of nervous system supposed to regulate and control co-ordination, as cerebellum, cerebral ganglia, and gray matter of spinal cord. **C., cor'tical,** regions of cortex of brain to which special functions have been ascribed. **C., cough'ing,** nervous centre connected with coughing, in the medulla above the respiratory centre. **C., defeca'tion,** C., ano-vesical. **C., degluti'tion,** C., swallowing. **C., ejacula'tion** or **ejac'ulatory,** nervous centre, about fourth lumbar vertebra, controlling ejaculation of semen. **C., epigas'tric,** ganglions and nervous plexuses formed by great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves in the epigastrium, around cœliac artery; solar plexus. **C., erec'tion,** nervous centre in spinal cord—genito-spinal centre—under influence of the medulla. **C. of flux'ion,** part toward which fluids are particularly attracted; as an irritated organ. **C., gen'ito-spi'nal,** see *Genito-spinal*. **C., gen'ito-u'rinary,** centre in lumbar region in spinal cord controlling genito-urinary apparatus. **C., gus'tatory,** centre in brain for taste, in uncinate gyrus. **C., inhib'itory,** C., moderator. **C., in'spiratory,** several centres are described, being in optic thalamus, corpora quadrigemina, and medulla oblongata. **C., mastica'tion,** C. in medulla, presiding over mastication. **C., med'ullary,** part of embryonic nervous system afterward developed into brain and spinal marrow. **C., micturi'tion,** C., vesico-spinal. **C., mo'tor,** convolutions about upper part of fissure of Rolando. **C., ner'vous,** organs whence the nerves originate, as brain and spinal marrow. **C., neu'ral,** C., medullary. **C., nutri'tion,** C., trophic. **C., olfac'tory,** C., gustatory. **C., op'tic,** see *Optic centre*. **C. of ossifica'tion,** point of commencing ossification of bone. **C., o'val,** when the two hemispheres of the brain are sliced away, down to level with corpus callosum, the medullary part in each is of oval shape; hence called centrum ovale minus. The two centres of opposite sides, together with the corpus callosum, form the centrum ovale of Vieussens. **C., parturi'tion,** reflex centre in medulla spinalis, opposite first and second lumbar vertebræ, associated by nerves with uterine plexus. **C., peristal'tic,** C. in medulla oblongata, controlling peristaltic action of the intestines. **C., phren'ic,** central aponeurosis, central or cordiform tendon of diaphragm. **C., res'piratory,** region in medulla oblongata, or floor of fourth ventricle, for inducing and co-ordinating movements of respiration. **C. of rota'tion,** term used in ophthalmology to designate the point about which the eye revolves; located 14 mm. posteriorly to the cornea. **C., sal'ivary** or **saliva'tion,** C. seated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, regulating the secretion of saliva. **C., sen'sory,** region in the brain for reception of sensory impressions; it includes those for the

special senses. **C., smell,** C., olfactory. **C., sneez'ing,** C. in medulla oblongata, connected by nerves to expiratory muscles. **C., spasm,** C., convulsion. **C., speech,** centre in third left frontal convolution, controlling speech. **C., swal'lowing,** nervous centre in floor of fourth ventricle, controlling such action. **C. of sympathet'ic irradia'tions,** any organ which excites, sympathetically, action of other organs more or less distant, with which it seems to have no immediate communication. **C., taste,** C., gustatory. **C., ten'dinous, of di'aphragm,** centre, phrenic. **C., troph'ic,** centre presiding over nutrition, seated in gray matter of brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia. **C., vaso-constric'tor,** nervous centre producing contraction of blood-vessels. **C., vaso-dila'tor,** nervous centre producing dilatation of blood-vessels. **C., vaso-mo'tor,** region of medulla oblongata and spinal cord, regulating movement of the smaller vessels. **C., ves'ico-spi'nal,** nervous centre in lumbar region, connected with cerebrum, controlling urination. **C., vis'ual,** nervous centre of vision, in occipital lobe. **C. of vis'ual direc'tions,** point between the eyes from which direction of vision is measured. **C., vi'tal,** respiratory centre. **C., vom'iting,** C. in medulla regulating this action.

Centric, sen'trik. Relating to a centre, as nervous centre.

Centrifugal, sen-trif'u-gal (*centrum, fugio,* to fly from). Efferent; passing from a centre or nervous centre, as motor nerves, which are centrifugal nerves conveying impressions to the periphery from the central parts of the nervous system.

Centripetal, sen-trip'et-al. Passing to a nervous centre, as afferent or sensory fibres.

Centrolecithal, sen-tro-les'ith-al (*lekithos,* yolk of egg). Term applied to ova in which mass of yolk is in the centre.

Centromyrs'ine. Ruscus.

Centrostaltic, sen-tro-stal'tik (*stello,* to send). Term applied to action of nervous force in the spinal centre.

Centrosteosclerosis, sent-ros-te-o-skle-ro'sis. Ossification in central spaces of long bones.

Centrum, sen'trum. Centre; body of vertebra, projection of spine. **C. cer'ebro-spina'le,** cerebro-spinal axis. **C. cine'reum,** posterior gray commissure. **C. commu'ne,** solar plexus. **C. ner'veum,** centre, phrenic. **C. op'ticum,** optic centre. **C. ova'le,** centre, oval. **C. ova'le mi'nus,** see *Centre, oval.* **C. ova'le of Vieus'sens,** centre, oval. **C. perine'i,** central region of perineum. **C. phren'icum,** central tendon of diaphragm. **C. semicircula're gem'inum,** tænia semicircularis. **C. semi-ova'le,** centrum ovale majus. **C. tendin'eum** or **tendino'sum,** centre, phrenic. **C. Vieussen'ii,** centrum ovale majus. **C. vita'le,** term applied to medulla oblongata or to medulla oblongata and medulla spinalis as far as second cervical nerve, in any part of which a wound would be instantly fatal.

Centum capita, sen'tum kap'it-ah (hundred heads). Eryngium campestre.

Centumnodia, sen-tum-no'de-ah (*centum,* hundred, *nodus,* knot). Polygonum aviculare.

Cen'tury plant. Agave Americana.

Cepa, se'pah (onion). Allium cepa. **C. ascolon'ica or fis'silis,** Bulbus esculentus. **C. mari'na,** scilla. **C. victoria'lis,** Allium victoriale. **C. vulga'ris,** Allium cepa.

Cephaëline, sef-ah'el-een. Emetin.

Cephaëlis, sef-ah'el-is. Rubaceous shrub of W. Indies, used in respiratory affections. **C. ipecacuan'ha,** ipecacuanha. **C. musco'sa,** root of this Cuban tree is emetic, as is that of the Jamaica shrub, **C. punicea.**

Cephalad, sef'al-ad (*kephale,* head). Toward the head.

Cephalæa, sef-ah-le'ah (*kephale,* head). Headache; cephalalgia; periodical, violent, or chronic headache. **C. arthrit'ica,** gouty or rheumatic headache. **C. hemicra'nia,** hemicrania. **C. nauseo'sa,** C. spasmodica. **C. pulsat'ilis,** pulsatile pain in the temples. **C. sero'sa,** headache from serous effusion within the cranium. **C. spasmod'ica,** sick headache, characterized by partial spasmodic pain, often shifting from one part of the head to another; chiefly commencing in the morning, with sickness and faintness, and extremely apt to recur.

Cephalæmatocele, sef-al-e-mat'o-seel-e (Eng. sef-al-e-mat'o-seel) (*kephale,* head, *haima,* blood, *kele,* tumor). Effusion of blood under the scalp, from sinus of dura mater, through opening in cranium.

Cephalæmatoma, sef-al-e-mat-o'mah (*cephale, haima,* blood). Sanguineous tumor, sometimes developed between pericranium and bones of the head of newborn children. **C. du'ræ ma'tris,** sanguineous tumor between dura mater and bone of skull in newborn child. **C., inter'nal,** C. duræ matris. **C. neonato'rum,** cephalæmatoma; caput succedaneum. **C. ve'rum,** cephalæmatoma.

Cephalæmia, sef-al-e'me-ah (*cephale, haima,* blood). Hyperæmia or congestion of the brain; accumulation of blood in vessels of the brain.

Cephalagogus, sef-al-ag-o'gus (*cephale, agogos,* leader). Instrument for drawing down the fœtal head; obstetrical forceps.

Cephalagra, sef-al-ag'rah (*cephale, agra,* seizure). Pain in the head; gouty or rheumatic headache.

Cephalagraphia, sef-al-ah-graf'e-ah (*cephale, graphe,* description). Anatomical description of the head.

Cephalalea, sef-al-al'e-ah. Headache.

Cephalalgia, sef-al-al'je-ah (*cephale, algos,* pain). Pain in the head, headache; generic name for every kind of headache, whether symptomatic or idiopathic. **C. anæ'mica,** headache from anæmia, the cranial blood-vessels being spasmodically contracted. **C. catamenia'lis,** headache at time of menses, or from their suppression. **C. catarrha'lis,** headache from cold or catarrh. **C. congesti'va,** congestive headache. **C. contagio'sa,** influenza. **C. gravida'rum,** headache of pregnant women. **C. inflammato'ria,** headache of inflammations, as of phrenitis. **C. neurasthen'ica,** headache of nervous exhaustion. **C. period'ica,** intermittent headache, headache returning periodically; properly, perhaps, a form of neuralgia. **C. pulsat'ilis,** headache accompanied with pulsation in the head or temples. **C. rheumat'ica,** rheumatism affecting the frontal, occipital, or temporal muscles, scalp, and cranial periosteum. **C. spasmod'ica** or **stomach'ica,** sick headache; see *Cephalæa.*

Cephalalgic, sef-al-al'jik (same etymon). Relating to cephalalgia. One affected with or subject to headache.

Cephalal'gy. Cephalalgia.

Cephalalogy, sef-al-al'o-je (*cephale, logos,* discourse). Anatomy of the head.

Cephalandra Indica, sef-al-an'dra in'dik-ah. Plant of S. Africa and S. Asia; root and leaves are used in small-pox.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, sef-al-an'thus ok-seden-tal'is (*cephale, anthos,* flower). *Buttonwood shrub, Buttonbush, Whiteball, Little snowball, Swampwood, Pond dogwood, Globeflower;* shrub growing all over U. States; bark of root is antiperiodic, tonic, expectorant, and laxative.

Cephala'ria centauroï'des. Plant of S. Europe and Asia, aperient and depurative.

Cephalartic, sef-al-ar'tik (*cephale, artizo,* to make complete). Cephalic remedy.

Cephalatome, sef'al-a-tome. Instrument for performing cephalatomy.

Cephalatomy (sef-al-at'o-me) or **Cephalatomia,** sef-al-at-om'e-ah (*cephale, tome,* incision). Anatomy, or dissection, or opening of the head.

Cephale, sef'al-e. Head.

Cephalhæmatocele, sef-al-he'mat-o-seel-e (Eng. sef-al-he-mat'o-seel) (*cephale, haima,* blood, *kele,* rupture). Blood tumor of head communicating internally with the brain.

Cephalhæmatoma, sef-al-he-mat-o'mah. Cephalæmatoma.

Cephalhydrocele, sef-al-hi-dro-seel'e (Eng. sef-al-hy'dro-seel) (*cephale,* head, *hudor,* water, *kele,* tumor). Accumulation of water under the cranial fascia.

Cephal'ic. Relating to the head; remedy for headache. **C. ar'tery,** common carotid artery. **C. flex'ure,** see *Flexure.* **C. hood,** part of fold of external germ-layer nearest to anterior extremity of fœtus. **C. in'dex,** proportion of longitudinal to transverse diameter of the cranium, obtained by assuming former to be 100, and reducing the latter to this denomination. **C. nerves,** nerves of the cranium. **C. rem'edy,** see *Cephalic.* **C. tet'anus,** see *Tetanus.* **C. vein,** great superficial vein at outer part of arm and forearm, beginning on back of hand by radicles, which unite into a single trunk, called cephalic of the thumb. The name cephalic was given to it because it was supposed to have connection with the head, and that bloodletting ought to be performed from it in head affections. **C. ver'sion,** see *Turning.*

Cephal'ica pol'licis. Superficial radial vein.

Cephalici morbi, sef-al'is-e mor'be. Brain diseases.

Cephalidium (dim. of **Cephale**), sef-al-id'e-um. Small head.

Cephalindex, sef-al-in'deks. Cephalic index.

Cephaline, sef-al-e'ne. Base or root of the tongue.

Cephaline, sef'al-een. Substance like lecithine, obtained from the brain.

Cephalitis, sef-al-e'tis. Phrenitis; encephalitis.

Cephality, sef-al'it-e. Undue size or preponderance of the head to the rest of the body.

Cephalium, sef-al'e-um. Cephalidium.

Cephalocele sef-al-o-seel'e (Eng. sef'al-o-seel) (*cephale, kele,* rupture). Encephalocele.

Cephalocentesis, sef-al-o-sen-ta'sis (*cephale, kentesis,* puncturing). Puncturing of the head, as for hydrocephalus.

Cephaloclasia, sef-al-o-klah'ze-ah (*cephale, klasis,* breaking). Cephalotripsy.

Cephalocysts, sef'al-o-sists (*cephale, kustis,* cyst). Broad-worms, cestoidea, parasitic in intestines of various animals.

Cephalodesmion, sef-al-o-dez'me-on (*cephale, desmos,* band). Bandage for the head.

Cephaloductor, sef-al-o-duk'tor (*cephale, ductor,* leader). Obstetric forceps.

Cephalodymia, sef-al-o-dim'e-ah (*cephale, duo,* to enter into). Class of double monstrosities, in which the heads are united; divided into two genera, frontodymia and bregmatodymia. In the former union is between ossa frontis; in the latter, between bregmata.

Cephalodynia, sef-al-o-din'e-ah (*cephale, odune,* pain). Cephalalgia; epicranial rheumatism.

Cephalœdema, sef-al-e-de'mah (*cephale, oidema,* swelling). Hydrocephalus; œdema of the head.

Cephalo-facial index, sef-al-o-fa'she-al in'deks. Relation of capacity of skull to combined capacity of orbits and nasal fossæ, including cavities contiguous to latter.

Cephalogenesis, sef-al-o-jen'es-is (*cephale, genesis,* generation). Generation or development of the skull or head.

Cepalograph, sef'al-o-graf (*cephale, grapho,* to describe). Instrument for measuring shape and proportions of the head.

Cephalography, sef-al-og'raf-e (*cephale, graphe,* description). Anatomical description of the head. Use of a cephalograph.

Cephalohæmato'ma. Cephalhæmatoma.

Cephalohæmia, sef-al-o-he'me-ah. Cephalæmia.

Cephalohæmometer, sef-al-o-he-mom'et-ur. Instrument for determining changes in blood-pressure within the cranium.

Cephalo-humeralis, sef'a-lo-hu-mer-al'is. Muscle in horse corresponding to human deltoid and upper part of sterno-cleido-mastoid.

Ceph'alo-hyoepiglot'ticus. Fibres of glosso-epiglottic muscle arising from hyoid bone.

Cephaloid, sef'al-oid (*cephale, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a head; encephaloid.

Cephalology, sef-al-ol'o-je (*cephale, logos,* discourse). Treatise on, or description of, the head.

Cephaloloxia, sef-al-o-loks'e-ah (*cephale, loxos,* oblique). Wry-neck.

Cephaloma, sef-al-o'mah. Encephaloid.

Cephalomelus, sef-al-om'el-us (*cephale, melos,* limb). Monster having one or two accessory limbs on the head.

Cephalomeningitis, sef-al-o-men-in-je'tis (*cephale, meninx,* membrane, *itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of the membranes of the brain; meningocephalitis.

Cephalometer, sef-al-om'et-ur (*cephale, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring different dimensions of the fœtal head, *Cephalom'etry.*

Cephalomonodidymi, sef-al-o-mon-o-did'im-e (*cephale,* head, *monos,* alone, *didumos,* twin). Monstrous twins, united at the head or having only one head.

Cephalomyitis, sef-al-o-me-e'tis (*cephale,* head, *mus,* muscle). Inflammation of muscles of the head.

Cephalomyodyn'ia (*cephale, mus,* muscle, *odune,* pain). Pain in muscles of the head.

Cephalo-nasal index, sef'al-o-na'sal in'deks. Proportionate capacity of cranium and nasal cavities.

Cephalonia, sef-al-o'ne-ah. Abnormal development of the cranium and brain.

Cephalonosus, sef-al-on'os-us (*cephale, nosos,* disease). Any cerebral disease or fever. See *Fever, Hungaric.*

Cephalo-orbital index, sef'al-o-or'bit-al in'deks. Proportionate capacity of orbits and cranium.

Cephalo-orbito-nasal index, sef'al-o-or'bit-o-na'sal in'deks. Cephalo-facial index.

Cephalopages (sef-al-op-ah'jes) or **Cephalop'agus** (*cephale, pegnumi,* to join together). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the head, the condition being called *Cephalop'agy.*

Cephalopagotome, sef-al-o-pag'o-tome. Instrument for division and traction of head of fœtus.

Cephalo-parasiticus, sef'al-o-par-a-sit'ik-us. Monstrosity of twins united by the head, one imperfectly formed as a parasitic growth on the other.

Cephalopath'ic (*cephale, pathos,* disease). Relating to disease of the head.

Cephalopathy, sef-al-op'ath-e (*cephale, pathos,* disease). Generic term for disease of the head.

Cephalopharyngæus, sef-al-o-far-in-je'us (*cephale, pharunx,* pharynx). Belonging to the head and pharynx. Portion of constrictor pharyngis superior attached, above, to inferior surface of basilar process of os occipitis. Cephalo-pharyngeal aponeurosis is a thin, fibrous membrane attached to basilar process, and giving insertion to fibres of constrictor pharyngis superior muscle.

Cephalophyma, sef-al-o-fe'mah (*cephale, phuma,* tumor). Tumor of the head. Cephalæmatoma.

Cephaloponia, sef-al-o-pon'e-ah (*cephale, ponos,* pain). Cephalalgia.

Cephalopsycter, sef-al-o-sik'ter (*cephale, psukter,* cool place). Arrangement for application of cold to the head.

Cephalopyosis, sef-al-o-pe-o'sis (*cephale, puon,* pus). Abscess of the head.

Cephaloracchidian, sef-al-o-rak-kid'e-an. Cephalospinal.

Cephalorrhæmia, sef-al-or-re'me-ah (*cephale, rheo,* to flow). Hemorrhage of the brain.

Cephalorrheu'ma. Rheumatism of the head.

Cephaloscope, sef'al-o-skope (*cephale, skopeo,* to see). Stethoscope placed over ear of patient to listen to air of respiration.

Cephaloseisis, sef-al-o-si'sis (*seisis,* agitation). Concussion of the brain.

Cephalosomatodymia, sef-al-o-so-mah-to-dim'e-ah (*cephale, soma,* body, *duo,* to enter into). Double monstrosity, in which union is between heads and trunks.

Cephalospinal, sef-al-o-spi'nal. *Cephalorachidian, Encephalorachidian, Cerebrospinal, Cerebrorachidian, Craniospinal.* Hybrid term (*cephale, spina*). Belonging to head and spine. **C. flu'id,** *Cephalorachidian fluid, Cerebrospinal fluid, Subarachnoidean fluid;* exhaled fluid beneath the arachnoid, wherever pia mater exists in connection with brain and spinal cord. **C. in'dex,** comparative area of foramen magnum and cubic capacity of cranium.

Cephalostat, sef'al-o-stat (*cephale, statos,* at rest),

Head-rest, for securing immobility of the head, as in operations on the eye.

Cephalostyle, sef'al-o-stile (*cephale, stulos,* pillar). Osseous sheath of chorda dorsalis.

Cephalothlasia, sef-al-o-thlaz'e-ah (*cephale, thlao,* to crush). Operation of crushing the fœtal head.

Cephalothlast, sef'al-o-thlast (same etymon). Cephalotribe, for crushing the fœtal head.

Cephalothlibe, sef'al-o-thlibe (*cephale, thlibo,* to crush). Cephalotribe.

Cephalothoracopagus, sef-al-o-thor-ak-op'ag-us. Twin monstrosity, having heads and chests united.

Cephalothoracosterumenos, sef'al-o-thor-ak-o-ster-u'men-os (*cephale, thorax,* chest, *stereo,* to rob). Monster without a head or chest.

Cephalothryp'sis (*cephale, thrupsis,* breaking up). Cephalotripsy.

Cephalothryp'tor. Cephalotryptor.

Cephalotome, sef'al-o-tome. Instrument for perforating the cranium; cephalatome.

Cephalotomy, sef-al-ot'o-me. Cephalatomy.

Cephalotrac'tor (*cephale, traho,* to draw). Obstetrical forceps.

Cephalotribe, sef'al-o-tribe (*cephale, tribo,* to crush). Instrument for perforating and crushing head of the fœtus in utero in parturition.

Cephalotridymus, sef-al-o-trid'im-us. Three-headed monster.

Cephalotripsy, sef'al-o-trip-se (*cephale, tribo,* to crush). Operation of crushing head of fœtus in utero.

Cephalotrypesis, sef-al-o-trip-a'sis (*cephale, trupesis,* perforation). Trepanning.

Cephalotryptor, sef-al-o-trip'tor (same etymon). Trephine; cranium perforator.

Cephalulcus, sef-al-ul'kus (*cephale, helko,* to draw). Fillet with which to facilitate expulsion of the fœtal head.

Cepulla, sep-ul'lah (dim. of **Cepa**). Allium cepa.

Cera, se'rah. Wax. See *Ceratum.* **C. al'ba,** see *Cera flava.* **C. amyla'ta,** pulverizable beeswax, basis for pills. **C. citri'na,** cera flava. **C. fla'va,** yellow wax; peculiar concrete animal substance prepared by the bee—apis mellifica—and by some plants, as Ceroxylon and Myrica cerifera. By bleaching, cera alba, or white wax, is produced; demulcent and emollient; sometimes given in emulsion, in diarrhœa and dysentery, but chiefly in cerates and ointments. Many vegetable products also contain wax, hence the name *Vegetable wax.*

Ceraceous, ser-a'she-us. Waxy.

Ceradine, ser'ad-een. Alkaline derived from veratrum album.

Cerææ, ser'e-e (*keras,* horn). Cornua of uterus.

Ceramium, ser-am'e-um. Liquid measure containing over seven gallons. **C. helminthochor'tus,** Corsican moss, Corallina Corsicana; see *Helminthochorton.*

Ceramuria, ser-am-u're-ah (*keramos,* earth, *ouron,* urine). Phosphatic urine; see *Urine.*

Ce'ras (horn). Cornu; cornea.

Cerasea (ser-ah'se-ah) or **Cera'sia.** Cherry tree.

Cerasin, ser'as-in. Insoluble material derived from gummy exudation from cherry, peach, and plum trees, identical with metarabin.

Cera'sion, Cer'asos, or **Cerasum,** ser'as-um. See *Prunus cerasus.*

Cerasus acida, ser'as-us as'id-ah. Prunus cerasus. **C. a'vium,** Prunus avium, P. nigra. **C. capronia'na,** Prunus cerasus. **C. dul'cis,** Prunus nigra. **C. duraci'na,** Prunus cerasus. **C. fimbria'ta,** Prunus Virginiana. **C. horten'sis,** Prunus cerasus. **C. laurocer'asus,** Prunus laurocerasus. **C. pa'dus,** Prunus padus. **C. pe'nis,** glans penis. **C. racemo'sus sylves'tris,** Prunus padus. **C. ru'bra,** Prunus cerasus. **C. serot'ina,** Prunus Virginiana. **C. Virginia'na,** Prunus Virginiana. **C. vulga'ris,** Prunus cerasus.

Cerate, se'rate (*cera,* wax). Pharmaceutical preparation containing composition of wax, oil, or lard, with or without other ingredients. Simple cerate, ceratum (Ph. U. S.), is a mixture of white wax ℥iij and lard ℥x, and is applied as an emollient to excoriations, etc.; see *Ceratum cetacei.* **C., blis'tering,** cerate of cantharides; see *Emplastrum lyttæ.* **C. of cal'amine,** known also as cerate of carbonate of zinc, Turner's cerate, is a mixture of calamine, yellow wax, and lard. **C., cam'phor,** ceratum camphoræ. **C. of canthar'ides,** blister or blistering ointment, ointment of Spanish flies, is a mixture of spermaceti cerate and powdered cantharides. It is used to keep blisters, issues, etc. open. Cerate of cantharides is officinal under name ceratum cantharidis (Ph. U. S.). **C. of ex'tract of canthar'ides,** see *Emplastrum lyttæ.* **C., Gou'lard's,** ceratum plumbi compositum. **C. of lard,** cerate. **C. of lead, com'pound,** ceratum plumbi compositum. **C., res'in, com'pound,** ceratum resinæ compositum. **C., sav'ine,** ceratum sabinæ. **C., soap,** ceratum saponis. **C., spermace'ti,** ceratum cetacei. **C. of supera'cetate** or **su'gar of lead,** ceratum plumbi superacetatis. **C., Turner's,** cerate of calamine. **C. of zinc carbonate,** cerate of calamine.

Cerate'a or **Cerat'ia.** Ceratonia siliqua.

Ceratectasia, ser-at-ek-tah'ze-ah (*keras,* cornea, *ektasis,* extension). Staphyloma of cornea; abnormal projection of cornea. **C. con'ica,** ceratoncus; conical staphyloma. **C. sphœ'nica,** spherical staphyloma.

Ceratectomy (ser-at-ek'to-me), **Cerec'tomy** (*cerato, ektomos,* cut out). *Kerectomy* or *Keratectomy.* Section or incision of cornea, as in cataract, or to give exit to pus effused in the eye, in hypopyon, etc.

Ceratiasis, ser-at-e'as-is (*keras,* horn). Morbid condition characterized by corneous growths.

Ceratin, ser'at-in (*keras,* horn). Horny matter existing in hair, nails, epidermis, etc.

Ceration, ser-a'shun. Siliqua; cornu of uterus.

Ceratitis, ser-at-e'tis. Inflammation of the cornea; corneitis; keratitis. **C., dot'ted** or **puncta'ta,** inflammation of anterior chamber of the eye. **C. sup'purans,** inflammation of the cornea, with collection of purulent matter between laminæ of the cornea, having the shape of a nail. Onyx.

Ceratium, ser-at'e-um. Ceratonium siliqua; St. John's bread. Ceration.

Cerato, ser'at-o (*keras,* horn). In composition, cornu or horn, or cornea. (See *Ceras* and words beginning with *Kerato.*)

Cerato-arytenoideus, ser'at-o-ar-it-en-o-e'de-us. Fibres of crico-arytenoideus posticus muscle from inferior cornu of thyroid cartilage.

Ceratocele, ser-at-o-se'le (Eng. ser'at-o-seel) (*cerato, kele,* tumor). Protrusion of transparent cornea, or rather of membrane of aqueous humor, through opening in the cornea. Keratocele.

Ceratocentesis, ser-at-o-sen-ta'sis (*keras,* horn, *centesis,* puncture). Puncturation of the cornea.

Ceratococcus, ser-at-o-kok'kus. Sphærococcus.

Ceratoconus, ser-at-o-ko'nus. Staphyloma of the cornea.

Ceratocricoid, ser-at-o-kri'koid. Merkel's muscle; rare muscle of the larynx, first described by Merkel of Leipsic; existing only on one side, arising close to the origin of outer fibres of crico-arytenoidæus posticus, and attached to posterior margin of inferior cornu of thyroid cartilage.

Ceratodeïtis, ser-at-o-de-e'tis. Ceratitis.

Ceratodeocele, ser-at-o-de-o-se'le (Eng. ser-at-o-de'-o-seel). Ceratocele.

Ceratodeonyxis, ser-at-o-de-on-iks'is. Ceratonyxis.

Cerato'des membra'na. Cornea.

Ceratodistos, ser-at-o-dis'tos (*keras,* horn, *histos,* tissue). Structure or tissue of cornea.

Ceratodi'tis. Ceratitis.

Ceratogenesis, ser-at-o-jen'es-is (*cerato, genesis,* generation). Formation of horn or of ceratoma.

Ceratoglobus, ser-at-o-glo'bus. Hydrophthalmia.

Ceratoglossus, ser-at-o-glos'sus (*cerato, glossa,* tongue). Muscle extending from great cornu of hyoid bone to base of tongue; part of hyoglossus.

Ceratohyal, ser-at-o-hy'al. Relating to cornu of hyoid bone and the bone itself; lesser cornu of os hyoides, viewed as a separate bone.

Ceratohyoï'deus. Keratohyoideus; stylohyoid muscle.

Ceratoid, ser'at-oid (*cerato, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling horn. Cornea.

Ceratoïditis, ser-at-o-id-e'tis. Ceratitis.

Ceratoïgenesis, ser-at-o-e-jen'es-is. Ceratogenesis.

Cer'ato-iri'tis. Inflammation of cornea and iris.

Ceratoitis, ser-at-o-e'tis. Ceratitis.

Ceratoleucoma, ser-at-o-lu-ko'mah. Leucoma.

Ceratolysis, ser-at-ol'is-is. Keratolysis.

Ceratoma, ser-at-o'mah. Horny growth or formation.

Ceratomalacia, ser-at-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*cerato, malakia,* softness). Softening of cornea.

Ceratomalagma, ser-at-o-mal-ag'mah (*cerato, malasso,* to soften). Cerate.

Ceratomandibular, ser-at-o-man-dib'u-lar. Hyomandibular.

Ceratomeningitis, ser-at-o-men-in-je'tis (*cerato, meninx,* membrane, *itis,* inflammation). Ceratitis.

Ceratomeninx, ser-at-o-me'ninks. Cornea.

Ceratomia, ser-at-om'e-ah. Ceratectomy; cerotomy.

Cerat'omy. Ceratotomy.

Ceratonia siliqua, ser-at-o'ne-ah sil'e-kwah (*keras,* horn). Algaroba, or St. John's bread, carob tree, sweetpod; fruit is mucilaginous, and employed in decoction where mucilages are indicated.

Ceraton'osus. Disease of the cornea.

Ceratonyxis, ser-at-on-iks'is (*cerato, nusso,* to puncture). Operation to depress the crystalline by means of a needle introduced into the eye through the cornea; see *Cataract.*

Ceratopharyngeus, ser-at-o-far-in-je'us (*cerato, pharunx,* pharynx). Small fleshy bundles, forming part of the hyopharyngeus.

Ceratoplastice, ser-at-o-plas'tis-e. Ceratoplasty.

Cer'atoplasty (*cerato, plastikos,* formative). Operation for formation of artificial cornea.

Ceratorrhexis, ser-at-or-rheks'is (*cerato, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of cornea.

Ceratoscope, ser'at-o-skope (*keras,* horn, *skopeo,* to see). Instrument for examination of cornea, *Ceratoscopy.*

Ceratosis, ser-at-o'sis. Ceratogenesis.

Ceratostaphylinus, ser-at-o-staf-il-e'nus (*cerato, staphule,* the uvula). Fleshy fibres of thyrostaphylinus muscle.

Ceratostroma, se-ra-tos'tro-mah (*keras,* horn, *stroma,* layer). Ichthyosis.

Ceratostro'sis. Development of ichthyosis, or formation of layer of horny tissue on the skin.

Ceratotomus, ser-at-ot'om-us. Ceratotome, keratotome; knife for dividing transparent cornea in cataract, *Ceratotomy.*

Ceratotomy, ser-at-ot'om-e. Ceratectomy.

Ceratum, ser-ah'tum. Cerate, simple cerate. **C. ad'ipis,** cerate. **C. al'bum,** C. cetacei, C. Galeni. **C. de Althæ'â,** unguentum de althæâ. **C. calami'næ** or **calamina're,** cerate of calamine. **C. cam'phoræ** (Ph. U. S.), camphor cerate; made of olive oil, camphor liniment, and cerate; somewhat stimulating dressing. **C. canthar'idis** (Ph. U. S.), cerate of cantharides (cantharides, yellow wax, resin, and lard); (in Ph. Br. cantharides, yellow wax, prepared suet, prepared lard, and resin). **C. de Cerus'â,** unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis. **C. ceta'cei,** spermaceti cerate; cerate made of spermaceti, white wax, and olive oil, officinal in Ph. U. S.; emollient to ulcers, etc. **C. ce'ti,** ceratum cetacei. **C. cicu'tæ,** ceratum comii. **C. citri'num,** ceratum resinæ. **C. coni'i,** made of ointment of conium, spermaceti, white wax; used in cancerous and scrofulous sores, etc. **C. epilot'icum,** cerate of calamine. **C. extrac'ti canthar'idis** (Ph. U. S.), cantharides, resin, yellow wax, lard, and alcohol. **C. fla'vum,** cerate made of yellow wax, expressed oil of almonds, and water. **C. Gale'ni,** Galen's cerate; made of cold cream, white wax, oil of sweet almonds, and water or rose-water; mild application to chaps, etc. **C. Goular'di,** C. plumbi compositum. **C. hydrar'gyri compos'itum,** compound cerate of mercury (made of ung. hydrarg., cerat, sapon. comp., and camphor), is discutient to indolent tumors. **C. lap'idis calamina'ris,** cerate of calamine. **C. laudanisa'tum,** mixture of Sydenham's laudanum and Galen's cerate. **C. lithar'gyri aceta'tis compos'itum,** C. plumbi compositum. **C. lyt'tæ,** cerate of cantharides. **C. mercuria'le,** unguentum hydrargyri. **C. myris'ticæ,** yellow wax, olive oil, and expressed oil of nutmeg. **C. pica'tum,** oily matter from boiling pitch; same uses as tar. **C. pi'cis,** C. resinæ pini. **C. plum'bi compos'itum,** compound lead cerate, Goulard's cerate, Goulard's ointment. It is composed of liq. plumb. subacet. and ceratum camphoræ. **C. plum'bi subaceta'tis** (Ph. U. S.), C. plumbi compositum. **C. plum'bi superaceta'tis,** cerate of superacetate or sugar of lead. It is made of acetate of lead, white wax, and olive oil; cooling and astringent. **C. refrig'erans Gale'ni,** C. Galeni. **C. resi'næ,** resin cerate or ointment, yellow basilicon, basilicon ointment. It is made of resin, yellow wax, and lard (Ph. U. S.); of resin, yellow wax, and simple ointment (Ph. Br.); stimulating application to old ulcers, etc. **C. resi'næ compos'itum,** compound resin cerate, Deshler's salve. It is made of resin., sevum, cera flava, terebinthina, ol. lini. **C. resi'næ pi'ni,** yellow wax, pine resin, turpentine. **C. rosa'tum,** rose cerate. **C. sabi'næ,** savin or savine cerate, savin or savine ointment. It is made of extract. sabin. fluid. and cerat. resinæ (Ph. U. S.); irritative, drawing. Used in same cases as cerate of cantharides. **C. sapo'nis,** soap cerate. It is made of emplastrum saponis, cera flava, oleum olivæ; applied in sprains or fractures. **C. satur'ni,** C. plumbi compositum. **C. sim'plex,** cerate, ceratum cetacei. **C. spermace'ti,** C. cetacei. **C. subaceta'ti plum'bi medica'tum,** C. plumbi compositum. **C. sulphura'tum,** washed sulphur, almond oil, Galen's cerate. **C. tetraphar'macum,** piselæum. **C. vir'ide,** unguentum subacetatis cupri. **C. zin'ci carbona'tis,** cerate of carbonate of zinc. It is made of zinci carbonas præparata and unguentum simplex; used in same cases as ceratum calaminæ.

Cerbera (ser'ber-ah) **ahovai.** See *Strychnia.* **C. man'ghas,** tree of E. Indies; leaves and juice are emetic and purgative. **C. odol'lam,** poisonous tree of E. Indies; yields a poisonous glucoside called cerberin; bark and leaves are purgative. **C. saluta'ris,** tree of Cochin China; root and nut are employed in colic and affections of the stomach. **C. tan'ghin,** tanghinia; tree of Madagascar; kernel of fruit is a deadly paralyzing poison. **C. theve'tia,** see *Strychnia.*

Cer'berin. See *Cerbera odollam.*

Cercaria, sur-kar'e-ah (*kerkos,* tail). Genus of agastric, caudate, infusory animalcules; larval form of trematode worms, to which spermatozoa have been presumed by some to belong.

Cerchnasmus (surk-naz'mus), **Cerchnoma** (surk-no'mah), **Cerch'nos,** or **Cerchnus,** surk'nus (*kerchneo,* to render hoarse). Hoarseness; rough voice produced by hoarseness; see *Rattle.*

Cercis, sur'sis. Pestle, radius, tibia; see *Pilum.* **C. Canaden'sis,** red bud, Judas tree; astringent bark is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as an injection in leucorrhœa and gleet.

Cercoma (sur-ko'mah) **Schæff'eri.** Species of vesicating coleopterous insects in France.

Cercomo'nas. Genus of infusoria. **C. glob'ulus,** species found in incrustations on human teeth. **C. hom'inis** or **intestina'lis,** infusoria found in evacuations, especially of typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and cholera; megastoma intestinalis. **C. vagina'lis,** infusoria found in the vagina, *trichomonas vaginalis.*

Cer'cos. Penis.

Cercosis, sur-ko'sis (*kerkos,* tail). Clitoris; nymphomania and elongation of clitoris; polypus uteri, sarcoma cercosis. **C. clitor'idis** or **C. exter'na,** clitorism.

Cerea, se're-ah. Cerumen.

Cerealia, se-re-al'e-ah (*Ceres,* goddess of corn). Gramineous plants, seeds of which serve for nourishment of man; as wheat, barley, rye, etc.

Cerealin, se're-al-in. Albuminoid matter derived from cereals.

Cerebellar, ser-e-bel'lar. Relating to the cerebellum. **C. an'gle,** suboccipital angle. **C. ar'teries,** arteries supplying the cerebellum, derived from vertebral and basilar. **C. hem'ispheres,** two hemispheres of cerebellum. **C. lam'inæ,** narrow folds of cortical layer of cerebellum. **C. pro'cesses,** superior peduncles of cerebellum. **C. sec'tor,** space in middle plane of skull, between lines projected from hormion to opisthion and inion. **C. veins,** veins from cerebellum emptying into venæ Galeni or venous sinuses at base of skull.

Cerebel'li cap'sula. White fibres surrounding corpus dentatum.

Cerebellitis, ser-e-bel-le'tis. Inflammation of cerebellum.

Cerebel'lo-spi'nal. Part of nervous system which includes the cerebellum and spinal cord.

Cerebellous, ser-e-bel'lus. Cerebellar. **C. ap'oplexy,** apoplexy of cerebellum.

Cerebellum, ser-e-bel'lum (dim. of **Cerebrum**). Little brain; portion of medullary mass contained in the cavity of the cranium, filling lower occipital fossæ below the tentorium, and embracing the tuber annulare and medulla. It is composed, like the cerebrum, of vesicular and tubular substance, so that on section it has an arborescent appearance—arbor vitæ. The cerebellum is divided into two lobes or hemispheres or lateral masses, superior anterior or quadrangular lobe, and superior posterior or semilunar lobe; each lobe is again subdivided into monticuli or lobules. The hemispheres are separated in front by a deep notch, incisura cerebelli anterior, and behind by the incisura cerebelli posterior. **C., gan'glion of,** corpus dentatum.

Cerebral, ser'e-bral. Similar to or relating to the brain. **C. an'gle,** angle between lines projected from auricular point to glabella and inion. **C. apoph'ysis,** pineal gland. **C. ar'teries,** these are three on each side: anterior, or artery of corpus callosum; middle, sylvian artery, furnished by internal carotid; posterior, or posterior and inferior, artery of the brain, profunda cerebri, from vertebral. **C. com'missures,** commissures uniting hemispheres of the brain. **C. convolu'tions,** tortuous divisions of the cortical substance of the cerebrum. **C. exhaus'tion,** neurasthenia. **C. fe'ver,** meningitis. **C. gan'glia,** optic thalami and corpora striata. **C. hem'ispheres,** two portions into which the cerebrum is divided by the great longitudinal fissure; united at inferior part by the corpus callosum. **C. in'dex,** relation of transverse diameter of brain to longitudinal. **C. lobes,** see *Cerebrum.* **C. localiza'tion,** apportionment of functions to various localities on substance of brain; see *Localization.* **C. mac'ula,** redness of skin, supposed to be connected with inflammation of the brain. **C. nerves,** those arising within the cranium. **C. pe'duncles,** crura cerebri. **C. pneumo'nia,** see *Pneumonia.* **C. protu'berance,** pons Varolii. **C. rheum'atism,** rheumatic inflammation of membranes of the brain. **C. sec'tor,** space in middle plane of skull, between lines projected from hormion to nasion and basion, or from hormion to nasion and inion. **C. si'nuses,** sinuses of dura mater. **C. surprise',** instantaneous stupor occurring after sudden compression or laceration of the brain. **C. tri'gone,** fornix cerebri. **C. veins,** veins lying within the pia mater. **C. ven'tricles,** V. of the brain. **C. ves'icles,** bulbous expansions on primary neural tube of early embryo, developing into the brain,

Cerebralgia, ser-e-bral'je-ah. Cerebral neuralgia.

Cerebrasthenia, ser-e-bras-then-e'ah (*cerebrum, astheneia,* weakness). Weakness of the brain.

Cerebration, ser-e-bra'shun. Action of the brain during any mental or moral manifestation. **C., uncon'scious,** unconscious exercise of the mind during sleep or mental occupation.

Cerebria, ser-eb're-ah. Spontaneous acute, general inflammation of the substance of the brain, uncomplicated with meningitis. **C. partia'lis,** monomania.

Cerebric acid, ser'e-brik as'id. Azotized material existing in gray substance of brain; impure cerebrin.

Cerebriform, ser'eb-ri-form (*cerebrum, forma,* form). Encephaloid.

Cerebrifugal, ser-e-brif'u-gal. Epithet for nerve-fibres passing from the brain.

Cerebrin, ser'e-brin. White powder obtained from brain-matter; forms nearly 10 per cent. of white nervous substance. $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$. See *Cerebrum.*

Cerebrin'ic ac'id. Weak acid found in brain-tissue.

Cerebrip'etal. Epithet for nerve-fibres passing to the brain.

Cerebritis, ser-e-bre'tis. Inflammation of the substance of the brain; encephalitis.

Cerebroid, ser'e-broid. Encephaloid.

Cerebromalacia, ser-e-bro-mal-ah'se-ah (*cerebrum, malakia,* softness). Softness of brain-substance.

Cerebropathy, ser-e-brop'ath-e (*cerebrum, pathos,* affection). Mental disorder; see *Nervous diathesis.*

Cerebropsychosis, ser-e-bro-sy-ko'sis (*psuche,* mind). Cerebral disease with mental disturbance.

Cerebrorhachidian, ser-e-bro-rak-id'e-an (*cerebrum, rhachis,* spine). Cephalo-spinal; cerebro-spinal.

Cerebrosclerosis, ser-e-bro-skle-ro'sis. Sclerosis or induration of the brain.

Cerebroscopy, ser-e-bros'ko-pe (*cerebrum, skopeo,* to see). Examination of the brain, as by ophthalmoscopy; encephaloscopy; use of the ophthalmoscope for diagnosis of brain diseases.

Cerebrose, ser'e-brose. Saccharine matter ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) in brain-tissue, isomeric with glucose.

Cerebrosides, ser'e-bro-sides. Substances in the tissue of the brain containing cerebrose.

Cerebrosis, ser-e-bro'sis. Mania.

Cerebro-spinal, ser'e-bro-spi'nal. Relating to the brain and spinal cord. A cerebro-spinal or cerebro-spinant is a neurotic exercising special influence over the functions of the brain and spinal cord and their respective nerves. **C.-s. ax'is,** see *Encephalon.* **C.-s. fe'ver,** meningitis, cerebro-spinal. **C.-s. flu'id,** cephalo-spinal fluid. **C.-s. meningi'tis,** see *Meningitis.* **C.-s. sys'tem,** brain and spinal cord and nerves connected therewith.

Cerebro-spinant, ser'e-bro-spi'nant. Cerebro-spinal.

Cerebrote, ser'e-brote. White fatty, amyloid principle in the brain.

Cerebrotomy, ser-e-brot'o-me (*cerebrum, tome,* incision). Dissection of the brain; encephalotomy.

Cerebrum, ser'e-brum (*kara,* the head). The brain; the whole contents of the cranium, or upper portion only, the posterior and inferior portions being called cerebellum. The brain, properly so called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossæ. Anteriorly, it rests on the orbitar vault; behind this, on the middle fossæ of the base of the cranium; and posteriorly on the tentorium cerebello superextensum. The upper surface is divided by a deep median cleft into two halves or hemispheres, united at the base by the corpus callosum. On its surface are numerous convolutions. The inferior surface exhibits, from before to behind, three lobes, distinguished as anterior, middle, and posterior. The cerebrum is contained in a triple envelope, dura mater, pia mater, and arachnoid (see *Meninges*). Two substances may be distinguished in it: white, medullary, tubular or fibrous—medulla cerebri; and cortical, cineritious, vesicular, or gray. The former occupies all the interior and base of the brain; the latter is grayish and softer, and is situate particularly at the surface. Much progress has been made recently, especially by experiments on animals, in the localization of various functions in different areas and points in the cerebrum, of many motor actions especially; and some of these seem to be so definitely determined that already great surgical advance has been made in the removal of tumors from the cerebrum. See *Centre* and *Localization.*

The brain is the material organ of mental and moral manifestations. Three primary vesicles are developed, at an early period of fœtal life, from the

medullary canal, and, with their lining of epiblast, constitute the primitive brain, as follows (Chapman):

I. Anterior primary vesicle.	1. Prosencephalon.	Cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, corpus callosum, fornix, lateral ventricles, olfactory bulb (rhinencephalon).
	2. Thalamencephalon (Diencephalon).	Thalami optici, pineal gland, pituitary body, third ventricle, optic nerve (primarily).
II. Middle primary vesicle.	3. Mesencephalon.	Corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri, aqueduct of Sylvius, optic nerve (secondarily).
III. Posterior primary vesicle.	4. Epencephalon.	Cerebellum, pons Varolii, anterior part of fourth ventricle.
	5. Metencephalon.	Medulla oblongata, fourth ventricle, auditory nerve.

The brain differs in weight in different nations and races. According to Davis:

	Men.	Women.
European races	1367 grammes.	1204 grammes.
Oceanic "	1319 "	1219 "
American "	1308 "	1187 "
Asiatic "	1304 "	1194 "
African "	1293 "	1211 "
Australian "	1214 "	1111 "

The average human brain weighs from 48 to 50 ounces, in a newborn child 10 to 14 ounces, and at the age of seven years already averages 40 ounces. The average weight of the adult female brain is about 44 ounces, or about five ounces less than that of the adult male (Kirkes). The blood circulating in the brain amounts to about $\frac{1}{5}$ of its volume. The relative weights of the cerebrum, cerebellum, etc. are as follows (Quain):

Average weight of—	Male.	Female.
Cerebrum	43.98 oz.	38.75 oz.
Cerebellum	5.25 "	4.76 "
Pons and medulla	0.98 "	1.01 "
Entire encephalon	50.21 "	44.52 "
Ratio of cerebrum to cerebellum	1 to 8$\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 8$\frac{1}{4}$

The brain consists chemically of about 75 per cent. of water, 15 of fats, 7.5 of albuminoids, 1.5 of salts, 1 of extractives, including cerebrin, lecithin, cholesterin, fat, fatty acids, phosphorus, sodium chloride, salts of lime, potash, and magnesia. The amount of phosphorus is from 1.3 to 1.7 per cent. (Chapman).

Cer'ebrum abdomina'le. Solar plexus. **C. elonga'tum,** medulla oblongata. **C. lon'gum** or **oblon'gum,** spinal cord. **C. par'vum, C. poste'rius,** cerebellum.

Cerecloth, antiseptic, sere'kloth, an-te-sep'tik. Cloth or thin calico saturated with solid paraffin, to which oil, wax, and carbolic acid are added; used for wounds.

Cerectomy, ser-ek'to-me. Ceratectomy.

Cerefolium, ser-e-fo'le-um. Scandix cerefolium. **C. hispan'icum,** Chærophyllum odoratum. **C. sylves'tre,** Chærophyllum sylvestre.

Cerelæum, ser-el-e'um (*keros,* wax, *elaion,* oil). Cerate.

Cereolus, ser-a'ol-us (*cera,* wax). Bougie.

Cererium, ser-a're-um. Cerium.

Cereus, se're-us (*cera,* wax). Bougie. **C. flagellifor'mis,** poisonous Mexican plant; antispasmodic and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient. **C. grandiflo'rus,** Cactus grandiflora. **C. medica'tus,** bougie. **C. monilifor'mis,** plant of W. Indies, used in fomentations and cataplasms in inflammatory diseases of the skin and rheumatism. **C., night-bloom'ing,** Cactus grandiflora. **C. panicula'tus,** pulp of the fruit is used in bilious affections and fevers.

Cerevisia, ser-e-viz'e-ah (from *Ceres,* goddess of corn). Term to include malt liquors, as ale, beer, porter. **C. abi'etis** or **abieti'na,** spruce beer. **C. ama'ra,** bitter beer, containing wormwood or gentian. **C. fermen'tum** (Ph. Br.), beer, yeast, a ferment obtained in brewing beer, and produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiæ. **C. lupula'ta,** beer made from hops. **C. ni'gra,** black beer, made by infusing berbs in beer or ale.

Ce'ria. Celia, cerevisia; flat intestinal worm.

Cerii oxalas, se're-e oks'al-as. Officinal in Ph. U. S. and Br. See *Cerium.*

Cerintha major, ser-in'tha major. Honeywort, wax-plant; European plant, astringent, and employed in affections of the eye.

Cerion, ser'e-on (honeycomb). See *Favosus, Porrigo favosa.*

Cerium, se're-um (after planet *Ceres*). Metal resembling iron; oxidizable at ordinary temperatures in moist atmosphere. Nitrate and oxalate are only compounds used medicinally. Salts of cerium are sedative and tonic, and have been used in dyspepsia, vomiting of pregnancy, chorea, etc., resembling subnitrate of bismuth in action. The oxalate of the sesquioxide, cerii oxalas, is officinal (Ph. U. S.). Dose of the oxalate or nitrate, 1 grain.

Cerocoma, ser-o-ko'mah. Genus of coleopterous insects, all species of which are vesicant.

Ceroleum, ser-o'le-um (*cera, oleum,* oil). Cerate.

Ceroma, ser-o'mah (*keros,* wax). Cerate; amyloid degeneration.

Ceromel, ser'o-mel (*cera,* wax, *mel,* honey). Mixture of wax and honey, used in India as application to indolent ulcers.

Ceronia, ser-o'ne-ah. Ceratonia siliqua.

Ceronium, ser-o'ne-um. Cerate.

Ceropegia acuminata, ser-o-pej'e-ah ak-u-min-at'-ah. Species of asclepiadaceous plants of E. Indies, used as stomachic tonic and in diseases of bowels of children.

Cerosis, ser-o'sis. Kerosis.

Cerostro'ma or **Cerostrosis,** ser-o-stro'sis (*keras,* horn, *stroma,* layer, or *strosis,* spreading). Hystricisasis; ichthyosis hystrix.

Cerote (ser-ote'), **Ce'roton,** or **Cerotum,** ser-o'tum. Cerate.

Ceroxylon, ser-oks'il-on (*keros,* wax, *xulon,* wood). See *Cera flava* and *C. alba.* **C. andic'ola,** large Peruvian tree, from which wax is obtained.

Cerumen, ser-u'men (*cera,* wax). Unctuous humor, similar to wax, in meatus auditorius externus, secreted by glands beneath skin lining meatus. It lubricates the meatus, preserves suppleness of the lining membrane, prevents the introduction of bodies floating in the atmosphere, and by its bitterness and unctuousness prevents insects from penetrating.

Ceru'mi. Cerumen.

Ceruminosis, ser-u-min-o'sis. Condition of, or causing, excessive secretion or accumulation of cerumen in external auditory canal.

Ceruminous, ser-u'min-us. Relating to or secreting cerumen. **C. glands,** ceruminous follicles; glands or follicles secreting cerumen.

Cerus, se'rus. Cera.

Ceruse, ser-oos'. Plumbi subcarbonas.

Cerussa, ser-oos'sah. Plumbi subcarbonas. **C. aceta'ta,** plumbi superacetas. **C. al'ba hispan'ica,** plumbi subcarbonas. **C. al'ba no'rica,** plumbi subcarbonas. **C. ni'gra,** graphites. **C. serpenta'riæ,** see *Arum maculatum.*

Cervaria alba, ser-vah're-ah al'bah. Laserpitium latifolium.

Cervi boletus, sur've bol-a'tus. Elaphomyces granulatus. **C. el'aphi cor'nu,** cornu cervi; see *Cervus.*

Cervical, sur'vik-al (*cervix,* neck). Trachelian; relating to the neck, or neck of uterus. **C. ar'teries,** these are three in number: 1. Ascending, superior, or superficial, branch of inferior thyroid. 2. Transverse, branch of axillary artery or of subclavian. 3. Posterior or profound, branch of subclavian; see *Princeps cervicis artery.* **C. bend,** bend made between medulla spinalis and myelencephalon in embryonic development of cerebro-spinal axis. **C. canal',** canal of neck of uterus. **C. curve,** curve of cervix. **C. em'inence,** prominence of spine of seventh cervical vertebra. **C. fas'cia,** sheath of muscles of neck. **C.**

gan'glions, three ganglions of great sympathetic in the neck; cervical glands or lymphatic glands of neck are also so called; see *Trisplanchnic nerve*. Also ganglion formed by union of several ganglia in the uterovaginal plexus. **C. glands**, lymphatic glands of neck. **C. lig'aments**, two in number: 1. Anterior, extending from basilar process of occipital bone to anterior part of first cervical vertebræ. 2. Posterior or supraspinous, ligamentum nuchæ, extending from outer occipital protuberance to spinous process of seventh cervical vertebra; in animals with large heads it is very strong; see *Nucha*. **C. nerves**, these are eight in number on each side, and form eight cervical pairs. **C. nu'cleus**, mass of gray matter in spinal cord opposite third and fourth cervical nerves. **C. pachymeningi'tis**, see *Pachymeningitis*. **C. plex'us**, nervous network formed by anterior branches of first three cervical nerves, above posterior scalenus muscle, and at outer side of pneumogastric nerve, carotid artery, and jugular vein. **C. preg'nancy**, development of fœtus in cervical canal. **C. re'gion, ante'rior deep**, prevertebral region; region of neck, occupied by three pairs of muscles placed immediately in front of the cervical and three superior dorsal vertebræ—viz., rectus capitis anticus major, rectus capitis anticus minor, and longus colli—hence termed prevertebral muscles. **C. ribs**, prolongations like ribs occasionally seen in connection with vertebræ of neck. **C. tri'angles**, the side of the neck is divided into two large triangles by the sterno-mastoid muscle—anterior triangle or triangular space, and posterior triangle or triangular space. The anterior triangular space is divided into three smaller triangles by digastric muscle above, and by anterior belly of omo-hyoid below; named from below upward, inferior carotid triangle, superior carotid, and submaxillary. The posterior triangle or triangular space is crossed by posterior belly of omo-hyoid, which divides it into two triangles—upper or occipital, and lower or subclavian. **C. veins** have nearly the same distribution as the arteries. **C. ver'tebræ**, first seven vertebræ of spine. See *Vertebræ*.

Cervicalis, sur-ve-ka'lis. Cervical. **C. ascen'dens**, Iliocostalis cervicis muscle; four or five fleshy slips forming an extension of the ilio-costalis accessory muscle into the neck. **C. descen'dens**, C. ascendens; hypoglossus; fasciculus of sacro-lumbalis muscle.

Cervicaria, sur-ve-kah're-ah. Name given to several varieties of Campanula.

Cerviciplex, sur'vis-e-plex. Cervical plexus.

Cerviciscapularis, sur-ve-se-skap-u-lar'is. Levator anguli scapulæ.

Cervicispinal, sur-ve-se-spi'nal. Relating to neck and spinal column.

Cervicitis, sur-ve-se'tis. Trachelitis; inflammation of cervix uteri.

Cervico, sur've-ko (*cervix*, neck). In composition, neck, or neck of uterus. **C.-acromia'lis**, part of trapezius muscle passing from neck to acromion process. **C.-auricula'ris**, relating to back of neck and ear, or to one of several muscles so distributed in lower animals. **C.-bas'ilar**, relating to neck and region of basilar process of occipital bone. **C.-brach'ial**, relating to neck and arm, or brachial plexus and cervical nerves. **C.-branch'ial fis'tula**, branchial fistula. **C.-bregmat'ic**, relating to neck and vertex of head, as cervico-bregmatic diameter. **C.-cos'to-humera'lis**, rare muscle passing from sixth cervical vertebra and first rib to humerus. **C.-fa'cial**, belonging to neck and face; smaller main division of facial nerve distributed to face and neck. **C.-hu'meral**, levator claviculæ. **C.-mastoï'deus**, relating to neck and mastoid process; splenius capitis. **C.-na'sal**, relating to neck and nose, as muscle in lower animals so distributed. **C.-occip'ital**, cleido-occipital; relating to neck and occipital bone. **C.-scap'ular ar'tery**, transverse cervical artery. **C.-spi'nal**, relating to neck and spine. **C.-subscapula'ris**, rhomboideus muscle of some lower animals, arising from posterior cervical ligament. **C.-vagi'nal**, relating to neck of uterus and vagina. **C.-ves'ico-vagi'nal**, relating to cervix uteri, bladder, and vagina; as cervico-vesico-vaginal fistula.

Cervicodynia, sur-ve-ko-din'e-ah (*cervico*, *odune*, pain). Pain in the neck; rheumatism of the neck.

Cervispina, sur-ve-spe'nah (buckthorn). Rhamnus.

Cervix, sur'viks. Neck, neck of uterus, etc. **C. cor'nu**, narrow portion of posterior cornu of medulla spinalis. **C. cor'poris restifor'mis**, narrowed portion of restiform body. **C. cos'tæ**, neck of rib. **C. den'tis**, neck of tooth. **C. fem'oris**, neck of femur. **C. glan'dis**, narrow portion of penis back of glans. **C. obsti'pa**, torticollis. **C. pedunculo'rum**, C. corporis restiformis. **C. pe'nis**, C. glandis. **C. rig'ida**, torticollis. **C. u'teri**, neck of uterus. **C. vesi'cæ**, neck of bladder. **C. vesi'cæ fel'leæ**, neck of gall-bladder.

Cervus, sur'vus (stag). Horn of cervus elaphus. Hartshorn contains 27 parts of gelatin in the 100. Jelly made from shavings is emollient and nutritive. See *Cornu cervi*. Cornu ustum, burnt hartshorn, is a weak antacid.

Cesa'rean. Cæsarean.

Cessatio mensium, ses-sa'she-o men'se-um. Amenorrhœa; menopause.

Cesto'da or **Cesto'des.** Order of parasitic worms. Tænia is an example. See *Parasites* and *Worms*.

Ces'toid entozo'a. See *Parasites* and *Entozoa*.

Cestron (ses'tron) or **Ces'tros.** Betonica officinalis; trocar.

Cestrum auriculatum, ses'trum aw-rik-u-lat'um. Yerba santa; leaves of this shrub of Peru are used in fevers. **C. hediun'dinum**, shrub of Peru, emollient and astringent, applied to hemorrhoids. **C. par'qui**, Chilian plant; decoction of leaves is used for tinea.

Ceta'ceous. Relating to spermaceti; like spermaceti.

Cetaceum, set-ah'se-um (*cetus*, whale). Officinal in Ph. U. S. and Br. *Spermaceti*, *Sperm*. Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, unctuous substance, obtained from physeter macrocephalus or spermaceti whale; demulcent and emollient, but mostly used in cerates and ointments.

Ceterach (set'er-ak) **officina'lis** or **officinarum**, offis-in-ah'rum. Asplenium ceterach.

Ce'tin. White substance resulting from crystallization of spermaceti from boiling alcohol.

Ceto'nia aura'ta. Beetle in Russia, used medicinally.

Cetraria islandica, set-rar'e-ah is-lan'dik-ah. *Cetraria* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Lichen islandicus.

Cetraric acid, set-rar'ik as'id. Bitter acid, $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$, in Cetraria islandica, to which its tonic properties are ascribed.

Cetrar'in. $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$. Bitter principle from Cetraria islandica; in white bitter crystals; employed in chlorosis, because thought to augment the number of blood-globules; also stimulates salivary, biliary, and pancreatic secretions, and hence used in chronic constipation. Dose, 1½–3 grains.

Cetyl, se'til. $C_{16}H_{33}$. Hypothetical radical of cetyl-alcohol, $C_{16}H_{34}O$, or cetyl hydrate, ethal; white crystalline substance, soluble in ether and alcohol, resulting from saponification of spermaceti.

Cevadic acid, sev-ad'ik as'id. $C_5H_8O_2$. Acid obtained from cevadilla.

Cevadilla, sev-ad-il'lah See *Veratrum sabadilla*. **C. hispano'rum**, Veratrum sabadilla.

Cevadilline, sev-ad-il'leen. $C_{34}H_{53}NO_8$. Alkaloid derived from cevadilla.

Cevadine, sev'ad-een. $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$. Alkaloid from cevadilla. When saponified, *Cevine*, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$, results.

Cevine, sev'een. See *Cevadine*.

Ceylon', bad sick'ness of. Beriberi. **C. card'amom**, product of variety of Elettaria cardamomum in Ceylon. **C. cin'namon**, bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. **C. moss**, edible moss from Ceylon.

Chabert's disease. Sympathetic anthrax, endemic disease of cattle.

Chærefolium, ke-re-fo'le-um. Scandix cerefolium.

Chæromania, ke-ro-man'e-ah (*chairo*, to be pleased). Gay form of insanity, called Amenomania.

Chærophyllum, ke-ro-fil'lum (*chairo*, to rejoice, *phullon*, leaf). Scandix cerefolium. **C. angula'tum**,

C. sylvestre. **C. anthris'cus,** C. vulgaris. **C. aromat'icum,** musk chervil; diuretic. **C. cerefo'lium,** Scandix cerefolium. **C. monog'ynum,** C. sylvestre. **C. odora'tum,** sweet cicely; has aromatic smell of aniseed. **C. sati'vum,** scandix. **C. sylves'tre,** *Bastard hemlock, Wild chervil,* or *Cow-weed;* slightly fetid aromatic. **C. tem'ulum,** Chærophyllum sylvestre. **C. verticilla'tum,** C. sylvestre.

Chæte, ke'te. Hair of the head. Capillus.

Chætosis, ke-to'sis (*chaite,* hair). Bristliness of the hair.

Chafeweed. Gnaphalium.

Chaff bone. Lower jaw.

Cha'fing. Fret, gall of the skin. Red excoriations occurring in consequence of friction of parts—intertrigo—or between folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair-powder is the best preventive.

Cha'gres fe'ver. Pernicious fever, malarial or yellow fever, of that locality.

Chag'ual gum. Chilian gum from Pourretia lanuginosa.

Chair, obstet'ric. Labor chair. **C., whirl'ing,** chair in which insane are placed, made to revolve with great rapidity, as a tamer in furious mania.

Chairamine, chair'am-een. $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4$. Alkaloid from Remijia Purdiana bark.

Chairomania, chair-o-man'e-ah. Chæromania.

Chalacium, kal-ah'se-um. Chalazion.

Chalasis (kal'as-sis) or **Chalasmus,** kal-az'mus (*chalao,* to relax). Relaxation; atony; separation of cornea from sclerotic; obstruction of pupil by iris.

Chalasodermia, kal-as-o-dur'me-ah. Chalastodermia.

Chalastic, kal-as'tik. Medicine for removing rigidity of fibres. Emollient or relaxant; laxative.

Chalastodermia (kal-as-to-dur'me-ah) or **Chalasoder'mia** (*chalastos,* relaxed, *derma,* skin). Abnormal extension and relaxation of the skin.

Chalaza (kal-az'ah), **Chala'zion, Chala'zium,** or **Chalazo'sis** (*chalaza,* hail). Tarsal tumor, tarsal or Meibomian cyst. Hard, round, transparent tumor, developed in different parts of the body, especially the eyelids. Cicatricula of egg, or more dense internal layer of albumen, which adheres to the yolk and is continued, in spiral twisted bands, toward the extremities of the egg.

Chalaziferous membrane, kal-az-if'er-us mem'brane. In egg, membrane to which chalaza is connected.

Chala'zion. Chalaza. Meibomian cyst.

Chalazonephritis, kal-az-o-nef-re'tis. Kidney, Bright's disease of.

Chalazosis, kal-az-o'sis. Chalaza.

Chalcanthum, kal-kan'thum. Ink; see *Atramentum;* iron sulphate. **C. al'bum,** zinc sulphate.

Chalcoïdeum, kal-ko-e'de-um (**Os**). Cuneiform bone.

Chalice (chal'is) **flower.** Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

Chalicosis, kal-e-ko'sis (*chalix,* pebble). Deposit of dust in lung; stone-cutter's phthisis; fibroid phthisis; see *Pneumoconiosis.*

Chalini, kal'in-e. See *Lip.*

Chalinoplas'ty (*chalinos,* frænum, *plasso,* to form). Operation for forming new frænum; plastic operation on corner of mouth.

Chalk, chawk. Creta. **C. eat'ing,** see *Limosis.* **C. and gum band'age,** form of immovable apparatus or bandage made by adding boiling water to equal parts of gum arabic and precipitated chalk. **C. mix'ture,** mistura cretæ. **C., precip'itated,** Creta præcipitata. **C., prepared,** Creta præparata. **C., red,** Rubrica febrilis. **C. stones,** calculi, arthritic.

Chalmoo'gra. Chaulmoogra.

Chalybeate, kal-ib'e-at (*chalups,* iron or steel). Ferruginous, martial, ferrated; of or belonging to iron; containing iron, as chalybeate tonic.

Chalybis rubigo, kal'ib-is ru-be'go (rust of steel). Ferri subcarbonas.

Chalybocrenæ, kal-ib-o-kra'ne (*chalyps, krene,* a spring). Waters, mineral (chalybeate).

Chalybopegæ, kal-ib-o-pa'ge (*chalyps, pege,* a spring). Waters, mineral (chalybeate).

Chalyps, kal'ips (*chalups,* steel). Steel; protocarburet of iron. As a medicine steel does not differ from iron. **C. tartariza'tus,** ferrum tartarizatum.

Chama, kam'ah. Yawning, gaping.

Chamæ, kam'e (*chamai,* on the ground). In composition, on the ground.

Chamæacte, kam-e-ak'te (*chamæ, akte,* elder tree). Sambucus ebulus.

Chamæbatos, kam-e'bat-os (*chamæ, batos,* bramble). Fragaria. Rubus.

Chamæcedrus, kam-e'sed-rus (*chamæ, kedros,* cedar). Artemisia santonica.

Chamæcissus, kam-e-sis'sus (*chamæ, kissos,* ivy). Glechoma hederacea.

Chamæclema, kam-e-klem'ah (*chamæ, klema,* a shoot). Glechoma hederacea, Nepeta glechoma. **C. hedera'cea,** Glechoma hederacea.

Chamæconchus, kam-e-kon'kus. Having orbital index of 80° or less.

Chamæcranius, kam-e-kran'e-us (*chamæ, cranium,* skull). Term applied to skulls having ratio of length to height from 59.6 to 74.5.

Chamæcyparissus, kam-e-sip-ar-is'sus (*chamæ, kuparissos,* cypress). Artemisia santonica.

Chamædolichocephalous, kam-e-dol-ik-o-sef'al-us. Both chamæcephalous and dolichocephalous.

Chamædrops, kam-e'drops. Teucrium chamædrys.

Chamædrys, kam-e'dris (*chamæ, drus,* the oak). Rubus chamæmorus, Teucrium C., veronica. **C. inca'na marit'ima,** Teucrium marum. **C. ma'rum,** Teucrium marum. **C. mi'nor re'pens,** Teucrium C. **C. officina'lis,** Teucrium C. **C. palus'tris,** Teucrium scordium. **C. scor'dium,** Teucrium scordium. **C. spu'ria,** Veronica officinalis. **C. vulga'ris,** Teucrium C.

Chamælæa, kam-e-le'ah (*chamæ, elaia,* olive tree). Daphne alpina.

Chamælæagnus, kam-e-le-ag'nus. Myrica gale.

Chamæleon album, kam-e'le-on al'bum (*chamæ, leon,* lion). Carlina acaulis; Atractylis gummifera.

Chamæleuce, kam-e-loo'se (*chamæ, leukos,* white). Tussilago.

Chamælinum, kam-e'lin-um (*chamæ, linon,* flax). Linum catharticum.

Chamælirin, kam-e'lir-in. Bitter glucoside from Chamælirium luteum; cardiac depressant.

Chamælirion (kam-e-lir'e-on) or **Chamælirium luteum,** kam-e-lir'e-um lu'te-um (*chamæ, leirion,* lily). *Devil's bit, Blazing star, Unicorn root;* indigenous; remedial properties have been assigned to it in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa.

Chamæmelum, kam-e-me'lum (*chamæ, melon,* apple). Anthemis nobilis. **C. chrysan'themum,** Leucanthemum vulgare, **C. fœt'idum,** Anthemis cotula. **C. no'bile,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. odora'tum,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. vulga're,** Matricaria chamomilla.

Chamæmesocephalous, kam-e-mes-o-sef'al-us. Being both chamæcephalous and mesocephalous.

Chamæmorus, kam-e'mor-us (*chamæ, morea,* mulberry tree). Teucrium chamæpitys, Rubus chamæmorus. **C. Norweg'ica,** Rubus chamæmorus.

Chamæopisthius, kam-e-o-pis'the-us (*chamæ, opisthios,* behind). Term applied to skulls having angle of 17° to 24.5° formed between line from hormion to lambda and radius fixus.

Chamæpeuce, kam-e-pu'se (*chamæ, peuke,* pine). Camphorosma monspeliaca.

Chamæpitys, kam-e'pit-is (*chamæ, pitus,* pine). Teucrium chamæpitys. **C. anthyl'lus,** Teucrium iva, Ajuga iva. **C. Monspeliaca** or **moscha'ta,** Teucrium iva, Ajuga iva.

Chamæplion, kam-e'ple-on. Erysimum; sissymbrium.

Chamæprosopic, kam-e-pros-o'pik (*chamæ, prosopon,* face). Having a low face.

Chamærhaphanus, kam-e-raf'an-us (*chamæ, rhaphanis,* radish). Upper part of root of apium.

Chamærops serratula, kam-e'rops ser-rat'u-lah (*chamæ, rops,* shrub). Saw palmetto; farina is prepared from the roots.

Chamber, chame'bur. Term used in speaking of the eye, in which are two chambers, anterior and posterior. The *anterior* is the space between the cornea and anterior part of iris; *posterior* was formerly described as the space between the iris and anterior surface of crystalline; but the only space to be called the posterior chamber is a narrow chink between the peripheral part of the iris, the suspensory ligament, and the ciliary processes. They are filled with aqueous humor, and communicate by the opening of the pupil. **C., larynge'al,** cavity of larynx.

Chamomile, kam'o-mile. Anthemis nobilis. **C., dog's,** Anthemis cotula, Matricaria chamomilla. **C., dy'er's,** Anthemis tinctoria. **C., Eng'lish,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. flow'ers,** Anthemis nobilis. **C., Ger'man,** Matricaria chamomilla. **C., Ro'man, C., Scotch,** Anthemis nobilis. **C., Span'ish,** Anthemis pyrethrum. **C., stink'ing,** Anthemis cotula. **C. tea,** Infusum anthemidis. **C., wild,** Anthemis cotula, Matricaria glabrata.

Chamomilla, kam-o-mil'lah. Chamomile, Anthemis nobilis. **C. fœt'ida,** Anthemis cotula. **C. ma'jor** or **no'bilis,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. nos'tras,** Matricaria chamomilla. **C. officina'lis** or **officina'rum,** Matricaria chamomilla. **C. Roma'na,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. silves'tris** or **vulga'ris,** Matricaria chamomilla. **C. spu'ria,** Anthemis cotula. **C. vulga'ris,** matricaria.

Champooing, sham-poo'ing. Shampooing.

Chance'bone. Ischion.

Chancela'gua. Canchalagua.

Chancre, shank'er (from *cancer*). *Shanker.* Sore arising from direct application of venereal virus; hence almost always seated, in men, on the penis. Term now applied to syphilitic chancre, the initial lesion of syphilis; while the simple non-infecting sore is now called a *chancroid.* The following table shows the situation of chancres and of the enlarged glands in relation with them (Culver and Hayden):

The Locations of Chancre.

Chancres of the genital organs, of the integument in their immediate neighborhood, or of the anus.	Inguinal glands.
Chancres of the lips and chin.	Submaxillary glands.
Chancres of the tongue.	Subhyoid glands.
Chancres of the eyelids.	Pre-auricular glands.
Chancres of the fingers.	Epitrochlear and axillary glands.
Chancres of the arm and breast.	Axillary glands.

The following characteristics distinguish chancre from chancroid:

Differential Diagnosis of Chancre and Chancroid.

Chancre.	*Chancroid.*
Has a period of incubation; generally two to three weeks.	Has no period of incubation.
Is usually single.	Is usually multiple.
Looks like superficial erosion.	Is "punched out" and excavated in appearance.
The edges are sloping.	The edges are undermined.
The floor is smooth, red or copper-colored.	The floor is uneven and "worm-eaten."
The secretion is serous and rather scanty.	The secretion is purulent, copious, and auto-inoculable.
The induration is cartilaginous and sharply limited.	There is no induration, but the sore may be surrounded by a zone of œdematous infiltration, not sharply limited.
The neighboring lymphatic glands are indurated, painless, freely movable beneath the skin, not matted together, and rarely suppurate.	If the neighboring lymphatic glands are involved, they form an inflamed, painful mass, which usually suppurates; the skin becomes red, tender, and hot.

Chancres have been classified into two varieties: *hard* — indurated, Hunterian, infecting, ulcus venereum durum or syphiliticum; *soft* — non-indurated, ulcus venereum molle. *Mixed chancre* is one existing in an individual who has at the same time gonorrhœa, soft chancre, and syphilis. *Serpiginous chancre* is a venereal or phagedenic sore, extending from several points, in form of portions of circles. The French use the word chancre, in popular language, for cancerous ulcers, malignant aphthæ of children, etc. Formerly the terms caroli and caries pudendorum were used for venereal pustules or sores on the parts of generation. See *Syphilis.*

Concealed or *masked chancre* is one situate in the urethra or vagina or os uteri, and supposed to give occasion to gonorrhœa virulenta. The term chancre is also applied to corroding ulcer, tartar of teeth, carbuncle of tongue in animals, ulcer of mucous membrane of nose.

Chancre, concealed. See *Chancre.* **C., hard,** see *Chancre.* **C., Hunter'ian,** see *Chancre.* **C., in'durated,** see *Chancre.* **C., infect'ing,** see *Chancre.* **C., masked,** see *Chancre.* **C., mixed,** see *Chancre.* **C., phageden'ic,** erosive chancroid with a tendency to extend; see *Phagedenic.* **C., serpig'inous,** a variety of phragedenic chancre which appears to creep around in curved lines; see *Chancre.* **C., soft,** see *Chancre.*

Chancroid, shan'kroid (*chancre, eidos,* resemblance). Soft, suppurating ulcer. (For the differential characteristics of chancroid and chancre, see *Chancre.*) **C., diphtherit'ic,** a chancroid incrusted with lymph.

Chancroid'al. Relating to chancroid. **C. bu'bo,** local chancroidal ulcer of the groin, present in about one-third of the cases of chancroidal disease. **C. ul'cer,** chancroid.

Chancrous, shan'krus. Resembling or relating to chancre.

Change of life. Period of life when the menses cease; see *Menopause* and *Menses.*

Channel, chan'el. Canal. **C., jug'ular,** space for jugular vein between levator humeri and sternomaxillaris muscles in lower animals. **C., lymph,** lymph sinus. **C., lymphat'ic** or **plasmat'ic,** serous canaliculi; see *Canaliculi.*

Chan'nelled. Canaliculate.

Chantran'sia rivula'ris. Species of algæ in European rivers, used for asthma and tuberculosis, and applied externally to wounds, fractures, burns, etc.

Chap. Superficial abrasion of the skin, the process being called *chapping;* see *Rhagades.* The jaw.

Character, kar'ak-tur (mark or impression). In pathology, stamp or appearance; special nature or history of a disease; that which distinguishes one individual from another as regards his understanding and passions. See *Symbol.*

Charantia, kar-an'she-ah. Momordica elaterium.

Char'as. Churrus.

Charbon (F., charbon). Gangrenous swelling; carbuncle; anthrax.

Charcoal, char'kole. Carbo, carbo ligni. **C., an'imal,** carbo animalis. **C., blood,** animal charcoal derived from carbonizing dried blood with carbonate of potassium, and washing product with water. **C., bone,** charcoal from bones of animals. **C. poul'tice,** cataplasma carbonis. **C. res'pirator,** see *Respirator.* **C., veg'etable,** see *Carbo.*

Charcot's (shar'ko's) **arthrop'athy.** C.'s disease. **C.'s crystals, Charcot-Ley'den crystals,** or **Charcot-Neu'mann crystals,** crystals of phosphoric acid and albuminous matter detected in sputum of asthmatic patients, in phthisis and fibrinous and acute bronchitis, in the spleen and other parts, and in semen—phosphate of spermine—in leucæmia, etc. **C.'s disease,** sclerosis of spinal cord occurring in scattered patches; lateral amyotrophic sclerosis. Term also applied to an affection of the joints, *Charcot's arthropathy* or *joint disease,* especially of the knee-joint, tabetic arthropathy; in locomotor ataxy, ataxic arthropathy. **C.-Robin crystals,** crystals forming in the blood from a leucæmic patient if allowed to stand a few days.

Chardonin, char'don-in. Bitter substance of Carduus benedictus.

Charistolochia, kar-is-to-lok'e-ah. Artemisia vulgaris.

Charlatan, shar'lat-an ([I.] *ciarlare*, to talk much). Circulator, quack, empirical pretender, empiric. Originally, itinerant vender of a medicine, to which he attributed marvellous properties. By extension, any one who endeavors to deceive the public by passing himself off as more skilful than he really is.

Charlatanry, shar'lat-an-re. Conduct or action of a charlatan; quackery, empiricism.

Charlock, char'lok. Sinapis arvensis.

Charm (*carmen*, verse, because charms often consisted of verses). Trick, spell, enchantment. Sort of magic or superstitious practice, consisting of words, characters, etc., by which it was believed individuals might be struck with sickness or death, or be restored to health.

Charpie, shar-pe' ([L.] *carpo*, to pluck). Linteum.

Charta, char'tah (paper). Paper medicated for therapeutic purposes. **C. antiarthrit'ica,** gout paper. **C. antirheumat'ica,** gout paper. **C. arsenica'lis,** arsenical cigarettes. **C. atropisa'ta,** fine paper containing solution of sulphate of atropia, to place on the eyelid, just as **C. calabar'ica,** paper similarly treated with extract of physostigma, is used. **C. canthar'idis** (Ph. U. S.), cantharides or blistering paper, made of ol. olivæ., terebinthina canadensis, cantharides pulv., water; intended as a convenient substitute for common blistering plaster. **C. cera'ta,** fine paper coated with thin layer of wax. **C. epispas'tica** (Ph. Br.), C. cantharidis. **C. nitra'ta** or **C. potas'sii nitra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), paper with potassium nitrate, which is burnt for relief of asthma. **C. resino'sa,** C. antirheumatica. **C. sina'pis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) or **sinapisa'ta,** mustard paper (made of *sinapis nigra* and *liquor guttæ perchæ*, on stiff paper, four inches square, and dry). This is intended as a substitute for mustard plaster. Before application to the skin the mustard paper must be dipped for about fifteen seconds in warm water. **C. vesicato'ria,** see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*. **C. virgin'ea,** amnion.

Chartaceous, char-ta'she-us. Paper-like.

Chartæ, char'ta. Class of preparations officinal in the British and U. S. Pharmacopœias, for convenience of external application. See *Charta cantharidis*, etc.

Chartazinc, char'ta-zink. Tissue-paper impregnated with zinc oleate.

Chartreuse (shar-truse'), **liqueur de.** Celebrated cordial elixir; see *Arquebusade, eau d'*.

Chartula, chart'u-lah. Small paper; paper in which medicine is enclosed.

Chasch'isch. See *Cannabis*.

Chasme, kas'me. Yawning; spasm of the respiratory muscle.

Chas'saignac's drain'age tube. Tube of small calibre with numerous perforations near one end. **C.'s opera'tion,** operation for excision of the shoulder-joint, in which the biceps tendon is not divided.

Chaste'tree. Vitex.

Chaudepisse, shode-pese ([F.] *chaud*, hot, *pisser*, to pass water). Gonorrhœa.

Chaule. Maxillary bone.

Chaulmoogra (chawl-moo'grah) or **Chaulmu'gra.** Fruit of Gynocardia odorata, chaulmoogra, ord. Capparideæ, of India. Bland fixed oil is obtained by expressing the dried seed, which is used by the natives in leprosy. Seed are given internally, in the dose of about ʒss in the day, and the eruption is rubbed with the oil. The oil is also used externally in psoriasis and internally in consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, and syphilis. *Gynocardic acid* is the active principle.

Chaussier's (sho'se-a's) **tube.** Tube resembling a catheter in shape, employed in artificial respiration of children.

Cha'vel. Maxillary bone.

Chavica (chav'ik-ah) **betle.** Betel. **C. officina'rum,** Piper officinarum. **C. Roxburgh'ii,** Piper longum.

Chavicic acid, chav-is'ik as'id. Acid obtained from chavicine.

Chavicine, chav'is-een. Alkaloid of pepper.

Chaw'bone. Maxillary bone.

Chaw'ing (Sax. ceopan; G. *kauen*, to chew). Mastication.

Check lig'aments. Odontoid ligaments.

Check'en. Cheken.

Checkerberry, chek'er-ber-re Arbutus uva ursi; Mitchella repens.

Cheek (A. Sax. *ceac*) (gena). Sides of the face. **C. bone,** malar bone. **C. teeth,** molar teeth.

Cheese (A. Sax. *cyse*). An aliment prepared from caseous and oleaginous parts of milk. Fresh cheeses owe their chief medical properties to the immediate principle, essentially cheesy, to which the name *caseum* or *casein* has been applied. Those recently salted are digested with comparative facility. The flavor of cheese is owing to an ammoniacal caseate. Cheese itself is not easy of digestion, although it may stimulate the stomach to greater exertion, and thus aid the digestion of other substances. **C. bacil'lus,** spirillum tyrogenum; tyrotoxicon. **C., cottage,** *Pot cheese*, a cheese always eaten perfectly fresh; see *Cheese*. **C., poison,** a poison generated by microorganisms; see *Ptomaines* and *Tyrotoxicon*. **C., pot,** see *Cheese*. **C. ren'net,** Galium verum. **C., smear'case** (G. *schmierkäse*), preparation of curds used as food.

Cheese'lope (A. Sax. *cerelob*, curdled milk). Rennet.

Chee'sy. Having the nature of cheese. **C. degenera'tion,** somatic cheese-like metamorphosis. See *Degeneration*.

Cheilalgia, kile-al'je-ah (*cheilo*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the lip.

Cheilitis, kile-e'tis (*cheilo*, *itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the lip.

Cheilo, kile'o (*cheilos*, lip). In composition, lip.

Cheiloangioscopy, kile-o-an-je-os'ko-pe (*cheilo*, *angeion*, blood-vessel, *skopeo*, to examine). Microscopic examination of the circulation of the lips.

Cheilocace, kile-ok'as-e (*cheilo*, *kakos*, evil). Disease characterized by swelling, induration, and slight redness of the lips without inflammation; also the thickness of the upper lip of scrofulous children. See *Stomacace* and *Cancer aquaticus*.

Cheilocarcinoma (kile-o-kar-sin-o'mah) or **Chileocarcino'ma.** Cancer of the lip.

Cheilodiæresis, kile-o-de-a're-sis (*cheilo*, *diairesis*, partition). Hare-lip.

Cheilogenioschesis, kile-o-jen-e-os'kis-is. Fissure of the lip and alveolar process.

Cheilomalacia, kile-o-mal-ah'she-ah (*cheilo*, *malakos*, soft). Cancer aquaticus; stomacace.

Cheilon, kile'on. Inflammatory swelling of the lips; one who has a thick lip.

Cheiloncus, kile-on'kus (*cheilo*, *onkos*, swelling). Cheilophyma; swelling of the lip.

Cheilophyma, kile-o-fe'mah (*cheilo*, *phuma*, tumor). Cheiloncus.

Cheiloplastice, kile-o-plas'tis-e (*cheilo*, *plastikos*, forming). Operation for an artificial lip.

Cheiloplasty, kile'o-plas-te. Cheiloplastice.

Cheilopom'pholyx. Dysidrosis Disease of the sweat-glands of the hands and feet; vesicular and bullar skin disease.

Cheilorrhagia, kile-or-rhah'je-ah (*cheilo*, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage of the lips.

Cheilos, kile'os (*cheilo*, lip). Lip.

Cheiloschisis, kile-os'kis-is (*cheilo*, *schisis*, a splitting). Hare-lip.

Cheilostomatoplasty, kile-o-sto'mah-to-plas-te (*stoma*, mouth, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation for forming the mouth after removal of the lower lip.

Cheilosyncleisis, kile-o-sin-kli'sis (*cheilo*, *sun*, together, *klino*, to incline). Congenital adhesion of the labia majora; otherwise named cellular atresia of the vulva.

Cheima, ki'mah. Cold.

Cheimetlon, ki-met'lon (*cheima*, winter, *tlao*, to suffer). Chilblain.

Cheimia, ki'me-ah (*cheimie*, wintry cold). Rigor.

Cheir, kire (hand). Manus. See *Chir*.

Cheiragra, kire'ag-rah (*agra,* seizure). Chiragra.

Cheiranthus cheiri, kire-an'thus ki're (*cheir,* hand, *anthos,* flower). Systematic name of the common yellow wall-flower; flowers have been esteemed nervine, narcotic, and deobstruent.

Cheirapsia, kire-ap'se-ah (*cheir, hapto,* to touch). The action of rubbing or scratching; troublesome symptom in the itch.

Cheirarthrocace, kire-ar-throk'as-e (*cheir, arthron,* joint, *kakia,* evil). Inflammation of articular surfaces of wrist.

Cheiriater, kire'e-ah-tur (*cheir, iatros,* physician). Surgeon.

Cheirisma (kire'iz-mah), **Cheiris'mus,** or **Cheiris'mos.** Any manual operation.

Cheirixis, kire-iks'is. Surgery.

Cheiroplethes, kire-o-pla'thes (*cheir, pletho,* to fill). Fasciculus.

Cheiropompholyx, kire-o-pom'fol-iks (*cheir,* hand, *pompholux,* small vesicle). Bullous eruption on the hands and feet. Dysidrosis.

Cheiropterygium, kire-o-ter-ij'e-um (*cheir, pterugion,* little wing). The typical five-fingered limb.

Cheirosis, kire-o'sis (*cheiroo,* to subdue). Subactio.

Cheirostemon platanoïdes, kire-o-stem'on plat-an-o-i'dees. Mexican plant; hand-flower tree.

Chekanine, chek'an-een. Volatile alkaloid obtained from leaves of Myrtus cheken.

Chek'en, Chek'an. Leaves and root of Chilian Myrtus chekan, used in catarrh of mucous membranes; diuretic and expectorant.

Chela, ke'lah (*chele,* claw, hoof, etc.). This word has several significations. *Chela,* a forked probe used for extracting polypi from the nose. *Chelæ,* chaps or cracks on the feet, organs of generation, etc. *Chelæ* likewise means claws, especially those of the crab; see *Cancrorum chelæ.*

Chelæ (ke'le) **palpebra'rum.** See *Tarsus.*

Chelapa, kel-ah'pah. Convolvulus jalapa.

Chele, ke'le. Chela.

Chelerythrine, kel-er'ith-reen. Alkaloid of chelidonium.

Chelidon, kel'id-on (*chelidon,* the swallow). Hollow at the bend of the arm.

Chelidonia rotundifolia (kel-id-o'ne-ah ro-tun-de-fo'le-ah) **minor** (*chelidon,* the swallow). So called because its flowering coincides with the return of the swallow; Ranunculus ficaria.

Chelidonine, kel-id'on-een. Alkaloid of Chelidonium majus.

Chelidonium, kel-id-o'ne-um. Bryonia alba. **C. diphyl'lum,** Stylophorum diphyllum. **C. hæmato'des,** C. majus. **C. ma'jus,** ord. Papaveraceæ. Chelidonium (Ph. U. S.); celandine; root and recent plant have been considered aperient and diuretic; externally, the juice has been employed in cutaneous diseases. **C. mi'nus,** Ranunculus ficaria.

Chelis, ke'lis. Kelis.

Cheloid, ke'loid (*chelus,* tortoise, *eidos,* resemblance). Cancroid; keloid.

Cheloïdes, kel-o-e'des. Keloid.

Chelois, kel'o-is. See *Cancroid.*

Cheloma, kel-o'mah. Keloid.

Chelone, kel-o'ne. Instrument for extending a limb; so called because in its slow motions it resembles a tortoise; see *Testudo.* **C. glab'ra,** *Common Snakehead, Turtlehead, Turtlebloom, Shellflower, Balmony.* Indigenous plant, blossoming from July to November; leaves are bitter and tonic; without any aromatic smell, and with very little astringency.

Chelonia mydas, kel-o'ne-ah me'das. Green turtle. This species of turtle abounds on the coast of Florida. It is the one so prized by the epicure.

Chelonion (kel-o'ne-on) or **Chelo'nium** (*chelone,* tortoise). Upper, gibbous part of the back, so called from its resembling in shape the shell of the tortoise. Scapula.

Chelonophagi, kel-o-nof'ah-je (*chelone,* tortoise, *phago,* to eat). Ancient name for certain tribes who dwelt on the coast of the Red Sea, and who lived only on tortoises.

Chel'tenham salts. Sometimes made from the waters; at others factitiously, in imitation of the celebrated purgative Cheltenham waters of England.

Chelys, ke'lis. Thorax.

Chelyscion, kel-is'se-on (*chelus,* thorax). Short dry cough.

Cheme, ke'me. Ancient measure equivalent to about two teaspoonfuls.

Chemeia or **Chemeutice,** kem-u'tis-e. Chemistry.

Chemia, kem-e'ah. Chemistry. **C. organ'ica,** chemistry, organic. **C. pharmaceu'tica,** see *Chemistry.*

Chemiater, kem-e'ah-tur (*chemia, iatros,* physician). Chemical physician.

Chemiatria (kem-e-ah-tre'ah) or **Chimiatri'a** (*chemia, iatreia*). The art of curing by chemical means.

Chemiatrus, kem-e-ah'trus. Chemical physician.

Chem'iatry. Medical practice based on the idea that diseases must be treated on chemical principles.

Chem'ic or **Chemical,** kem'ik-al. Relating to chemistry. **C. equa'tion,** symbolic statement of a given reaction. **C. food,** see *Ferri phosphas.* **C. med'icine,** medicine formed by the aid of chemistry, in contradistinction to Galenical medicine.

Chemicohistology, kem-ik-o-his-tol'o-je. Doctrine of organic chemistry and morphology of tissues.

Chemicophanta, kem-ik-o-fan'tah (*chemia, phaino,* to manifest). Chemist.

Chem'icus. Chemical, chemist.

Chemism, kem'izm. Abuse of chemistry in its application to the science of organized bodies. By some used synonymously with *Chemiatria.* Also, the aggregate of chemical actions appertaining to a function, as chemism of respiration.

Chemist, kem'ist. One acquainted with chemistry. In Great Britain, and occasionally in the United States, it has also the signification of "one who sells chemicals."

Chemistry, kem'is-tre (*chumos,* juice, or from Arab. *chema,* secret). *Chymistry.* Branch of the natural sciences whose object is to investigate the nature and properties of bodies, simple and compound, inorganic and organized, and to study the force or power by virtue of which every combination is effected. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies.

Organic chemistry, Chemia organica, Organochemia, is the chemistry of organized substances, animal and vegetable. *Animal chemistry, Zoöchemy* or *Zoöchymy, Zoöchemia,* is the chemistry of substances afforded by the dead or living animal body. This branch of chemistry has been further subdivided into *physiological,* when it considers the changes produced in organized bodies in health; *pathological,* when it regards those produced by organic or other diseases. *Anthropochymy, Anthropochemia,* is the chemistry of the human body. Chemistry is called *Therapeutical* or *Pharmaceutical, Pharmacochymia, Chemia pharmaceutica,* when it is engaged in the analysis of simple medicines; in improving the prescribing and preparing of chemical and Galenical medicines; in the means of preparing them and detecting adulterations, etc. *Hygienic chemistry* is that which is applied to the means of rendering habitations healthy, of analyzing the air we breathe, preventing the occurrence of disease, pointing out healthy aliments, and appreciating the influence of professions, etc. on the health of man. All these different subdivisions, with vegetable chemistry, *Phytochemistry,* are, at times, included under the head of *Medical chemistry;* at others, the term comprehends only the *animal, vegetable,* and *pharmaceutical* subdivisions. *Vital chemistry, Biochemia,* is that which is exerted under the influence of vitality. *Histochemy, Histochemia, Histochemistry,* is the chemistry of the tissues, and *Phlegmatochemy* that of the animal humors.

A knowledge of chemistry is of great importance to the physician. Many of the functions are of a chemical nature; many diseases require a chemical mode of treatment; and, without an acquaintance with it, two or more substances might be given in combination which, by forming a chemical union,

might give rise to other compounds possessing very different virtues from the components taken singly, and thus the prescriber be disappointed in the results. **Chemistry, analyt'ical,** chemistry applied to analysis of organic or inorganic bodies, especially the former. **C., an'imal,** see *Chemistry.* **C., hygien'ic,** see *Chemistry.* **C., inorgan'ic,** chemistry of substances not endowed with properties or characteristics of organized bodies. **C., med'ical,** see *Chemistry.* **C., organ'ic,** see *Chemistry.* **C., pharmaceut'ic,** see *Chemistry.* **C., therapeut'ical,** see *Chemistry.* **C., veg'etable,** see *Chemistry.* **C., vi'tal,** see *Chemistry.*

Chemolysis, kem-ol'is-is (*chemeia,* chemistry, *luo,* to loosen). Decomposition of organic bodies by inorganic agents.

Chemolytic, kem-o-lit'ik. Relating to chemolysis.

Chemosis, kem-o'sis (*cheme,* aperture, or rather, perhaps, from *chumos,* humor). *Chymosis.* Name given to ophthalmia when the conjunctiva surrounding the cornea forms a high ring, making the cornea seem, as it were, at the bottom of a well; by some, used synonymously with *ophthalmia membranarum.* It is, essentially, œdema of the subconjunctival areolar tissue. See *Ophthalmia.*

Chemotactic (kem-o-tak'tic) **ac'tion** (*chemeia,* chemistry, *taxis,* order). Chemotaxis.

Chemotax'is, kem-o-taks'is (same etymon). The property possessed by certain chemical agents of attracting leucocytes.

Chemotice, kem-ot'is-e. Chemistry.

Chemoticus, kem-ot'ik-us. Chemical.

Chenoboscon, chen-o-bos'kon (*chen,* goose, *boske,* food). Potentilla anserina.

Chenocholalic (chen-o-kol-al'ik) or **Chenocholic** (chen-o-kol'ik) **ac'id** (*chen,* goose, *chole,* bile). Acid derived from goose-bile.

Chenopodium album, chen-o-po'de-um al'bum (*chen,* goose, *pous,* foot). Lambsquarters. Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Common garden vegetable in the United States; antiscorbutic. **C. ambrosi'acum,** C. ambrosioïdes. **C. ambrosioï'des,** Mexican or Spanish tea; infusion was once drunk as tea; has been given in paralytic cases, and in the United States is used as an anthelmintic indiscriminately with C. anthelminticum, as it is at Rio Janeiro, where it is called *Herva de Santa Maria;* in Portugal, *Herva formigueira,* and at the Azores, *Uzaidella.* **C. anthelmin'ticum,** *Wormseed, Worm goosefoot, Wormseed goosefoot, Jerusalem oak* of America, *Goosefoot, Stinkweed.* This plant grows plentifully in the United States; fruit (Chenopodium, Ph. U. S.) is much used as a vermifuge; the oil, oleum chenopodii (Ph. U. S.), in dose of 8 to 10 drops, is more frequently exhibited. **C. bo'nus Henri'cus,** *English Mercury, Allgood, Angular-leaved goosefoot, Mercury goosefoot, Good King Henry.* Leaves are emollient, and have been applied to ulcers, etc.; considered refrigerant and eccoprotic. **C. bo'trys,** Jerusalem oak (Eng.), possesses anthelmintic properties. **C. fœ'tidum,** Chenopodium vulvaria. **C. ol'idum,** C. vulvaria. **C. qui'noa,** quinua, nutritious, wholesome, and agreeable article of food with the Peruvians; the leaves, before the plant attains maturity, are eaten as spinach; the seeds are used as food. **C. sagitta'tum,** C. bonus Henricus. **C. suffructico'sum,** C. ambrosioïdes. **C. vulva'ria,** stinking orache or goosefoot; the fetid smell has occasioned it to be used as an antispasmodic and nervine.

Chenotaurocholic acid, chen-o-taw-rok'ol-ik as'id (*chen,* goose, *tauros,* bull, *chole,* bile). Acid derived from goose-bile. Chenocholalic acid.

Cheopina, che-o-pe'nah. Chopine.

Cheoplastic, che-o-plas'tik (*cheo,* to pour, *plastikos,* formative). Applied to a process for mounting artificial teeth, consisting in pouring an alloy of metals into a properly prepared matrix.

Che'quen. See *Chekan.*

Chequerberry, chek' ur-ber-re. Gaultheria. See *Checkerberry.*

Cheragra, cher'ah-grah. Chiragra.

Cheramis, cher'am-is. Cheme.

Cherbachem. Veratrum album.

Cherbas. Lactuca.

Chermes, kur'mes. Kermes. **C., min'eral,** antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum and A. sulphuretum rubrum.

Chernibium, chur-nib'e-um. Urinal.

Cherry, cher're. See *Prunus cerasus.* **C., bird,** Prunus padus. **C., choke,** Prunus Virginiana. **C., ground,** Physalis viscosa. **C. lau'rel,** Prunus laurocerasus; the distilled leaves yield hydrocyanic acid and a volatile oil; it is used diluted to 0.05 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid; see *Prunus laurocerasus.* **C.-l. wa'ter,** aqua laurocerasi; see *Prunus laurocerasus.* **C. tree, black,** Prunus avium. **C. t., red,** Prunus cerasus. **C. t., wild,** Prunus Virginiana. **C. water,** kirschwasser. **C., wild clus'ter,** Prunus padus. **C., win'ter,** Physalis.

Chersæ, kur'se. Feces.

Chervil, chur'vil. Scandix cerefolium. **C., wild,** Chærophyllum sylvestre.

Chesis, ke'sis (*chezo,* to go to stool). Frequent desire to evacuate the bowels.

Chest (*kiste,* wicker basket). Thorax. **C., bar'rel-shaped,** peculiar formation of chest existing in chronic empyema, in which the chest resembles a barrel in shape, and moves up and down during respiration as if consisting of one piece; lateral expansion is absent. **C. ex'plorator,** see *Explorator, chest.* **C. meas'urer,** stethometer. **C. measurer, Sib'son's,** an instrument described by Dr. Sibson, which is used for determining the mobility of the chest. It is a species of spring which, when applied to the parietes of the chest, measures the modifications of its diameters, and indicates by the motion of the index hand on a dial any movement of respiration to the hundredth of an inch. **C., nar'row,** see *Lordosis.*

Chest'nut. Castanea nux. **C., horse,** Æsculus hippocastanum. **C. oak,** Quercus prinus; bark possesses marked astringent properties. **C. tree,** Fagus castanea.

Chew'ing. Mastication.

Chew-stick, chu'stik. Gonania Domingensis; so named because employed as a masticatory and dentrifice.

Cheyletes scabiei, ki-la'tees scab'e-a-e. Itch mite.

Cheyne-Stokes respira'tion, called also **Cheyne-Stokes gasp** or **Tidal-wave breathing.** A form of dyspnœa, consisting of inspirations becoming shorter, deeper, and more labored until temporarily suspended, and then resumed with the same succession. An alarming symptom, especially of heart affection, aortic disease, etc., and from cutting off of supply of arterial blood from the brain or respiratory centre in the medulla.

Chezanance, kez-an-an'se (*chezo,* to go to stool, *ananke,* necessity). Ointment composed of honey and alum, and rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuations.

Chia (ke'ah), **Chia-terra** (*Chios,* the island whence obtained). A kind of white earth. **C. seed,** fruit of Salvia Chian and S. columbariæ.

Chiacum collyrium, ke'ak-um kol-lir'e-um. Collyrium consisting of several drugs and Chian wine.

Chiadus, ke'ad-us. Furunculus.

Chian turpentine, ki'an tur'pen-tine. Turpentine obtained from bark of Pistacia terebinthinus.

Chiasm, ki'azm (*chiazo,* to mark like the letter X). Crucial union of parts, as the optic commissure or chiasm of the optic nerves.

Chiaster, ke-as'tur (*chiazo,* to mark with the letter X). Ancient figure-of-8 bandage for fracture of the patella.

Chiastometer, ke-as-tom'et-ur (*chiastos,* crosswise, *metreo,* to measure). Instrument for measuring the distance between the eyes.

Chiastus, ke-as'tus (*chiastos*). Bandage, so called because it resembles the letter X.

Chi'cha. Drink made in Peru with Indian meal dried in the sun and fermented with water, or from rice, peas, barley, etc.

Chicken-breasted, chick'en-brest'ed. Projection of sternum caused by forward curvature of vertebral column.

Chick'en-broth. When chicken-tea is boiled down one-half, with the addition of a little parsley or celery, and the yolk of an egg previously beaten up in two ounces of soft water, it forms a soup much relished by the convalescent.

Chicken cholera, chick'en kol'e-rah. Cholera of barnyard fowls. See *Bacillus choleræ gallinarum.* **C. grapes,** fruit of Vitis cordifolia. **C. pep'per,** Ranunculus abortivus.

Chick'en-pox. Varicella.

Chick'en-tea. Chicken-water. A mildly nutritious broth used in convalescence where the lightest animal diet is indicated.

Chickenwort, chick'en-wurt. Alsine media.

Chick'weed. Alsine media, Anagallis arvensis. **C., wa'ter,** Callitriche vérna.

Chic'ory (chichore). Cichorium intybus; tonic and stimulant; used to adulterate coffee, or, according to some, to improve its taste by admixture with it.

Chi'cot. Seeds of Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky coffee-bean, used as substitue for coffee.

Chig'go, Chig'gre, or **Chig'oe.** See *Chique.*

Chignon (shin'yon) **fun'gus.** Growth of fungous nodules on the hair, probably due to micro-organism.

Chilalgia, kil-al'je-ah. Labial neuralgia.

Chilbladder, chil'blad-ur. Chilblain.

Chil'blain. Erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, etc., occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth—not so in the adult or in advanced age, and is apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations. Chilblains are prevented by accustoming the parts to exposure, and are treated by stimulant, terebinthinate, and balsamic washes, ointments, and liniments.

Child. A son or daughter; infans, puer.

Child'bearing. Parturition.

Child'bed. Parturition, the state of parturiency. **C. fe'ver,** puerperal fever.

Child'birth. Parturition.

Childcrowing, child-kro'ing. Laryngismus stridulus; asthma thymicum.

Child'hood. Infancy.

Child'ill. Parturition.

Child'ing. Parturient.

Child-mur'der. Infanticide.

Chil'dren's bane. Cicuta maculata.

Chiliogramma, kil-e-o-gram'mah (*chilioi,* a thousand, *gramma,* gramme). Weight of 1000 grammes.

Chiliophyllon, kil-e-o-fil'lon (*chilioi,* a thousand, *phullon,* leaf). Achillea millefolium.

Chilisalpe'ter. Sodium nitrate.

Chilissochisorhaph'ia. Operation for the radical cure of hernia by passing scrotal integument through the inguinal ring, and attaching it to the skin of the thigh through the femoral ring.

Chilitis, kil-e'tis. Inflammation of the lip.

Chill. Rigor. **C., conges'tive,** rigor congestivus; cold stage of congestive fever. **C., dumb,** fever, masked.

Chil'li, Chil'lies. Capsicum.

Chilo, ke'lo. In composition, lip; see *Cheilo.*

Chilogramma (kil-o-gram'mah) or **Cheilogram'ma** (*cheilos, gramma,* line). Line extending downward from angle of the mouth, supposed to indicate pulmonary or cardiac disease in children.

Chi'lon (*cheilos,* lip). An inflammatory swelling of the lip; one having a thick lip.

Chiloplastice (kil-o-plas'tis-e) or **Chiloplasty,** kil'o-plas-te. Operation for restoration of lost portion of a lip.

Chiloschisma (kil-o-skiz'mah) or **Cheiloschis'ma** (*cheilos,* lip, *schisis,* a splitting). Hare-lip.

Chilostomatoplasty, kil-o-stom'at-o-plas-te (*cheilos,* lip, *stoma,* mouth, *plasso,* to form). *Chilostomatoplas'tice, Cheilostomatoplas'tice.* Surgical operation for restoring the buccal opening after the removal of epithelioma of the lower lip.

Chimaphila, chim-af'il-ah (*cheima,* winter, *phileo,* to love). Pyrola umbellata. **C. umbella'ta,** Pyrola umbellata.

Chimaphiline, chim-af'il-een. Crystalline product of aqueous distillation of wintergreen.

Chimetlum, chim-et'lum (*cheima,* winter, *tlao,* to suffer). Chilblain.

Chimia, kim-e'ah. Chemistry.

Chimiater, kim-e-at'ur (*chimia, iatros,* physician). Chemiater.

Chimiatria, kim-e-at-re'ah. Chemiatria.

Chim'ney-sweep'er's can'cer. See *Cancer, chimney-sweeper's.*

Chim'ney-weed. Lichen roccella.

Chimon, ke'mon (*cheima,* winter). Chilblain, cold.

Chin (Sax. *cyn*). Inferior and middle part of the face, below the lower lip.

China, che'nah. Cinchona (from *quinquina*). Smilax china (from *china*). **C., Amer'ican** or **West Indian,** Smilax pseudo-china. **C., calisay'a,** Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **C., coto,** plant supposed to furnish paracotoin; see *Paracotoin.* **C. grass,** delicate silky material for surgical dressing. **C. occidenta'lis,** Smilax pseudo-china. **C. orienta'lis,** Smilax china. **C. pondero'sa,** Smilax china. **C. re'gia,** Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **C. root,** Smilax china. **C. spu'ria nodo'sa,** Smilax pseudo-china. **C. ve'ra,** Smilax china.

Chinamin, chi'nam-in. Alkaloid obtained from the cultivated Indian bark of Cinchona siccarubra.

Chincapin, chin'kah-pin. Fagus castanea pumila. **C. water,** Nelumbium luteum.

Chinche, chin'cha ([S.] a bed-bug). Cimex.

Chinchina, chin-che'nah. Cinchona.

Chinchona, chin-ko'nah. Cinchona.

Chinchunchulli. Ionidium marcucci.

Chincough. Pertussis.

Chinese' galls. See Rhus semialata.

Chi'nic acid. Quinic acid.

Chinidin, chi'nid-in. Quinidia.

Chinidinum, chin-id-e'num. Quinidine.

Chininometry, chin-in-om'et-re. See *Quiniometry.*

Chininum, chin-e'num. Quinine. **C. arsen'icum,** quinine arseniate. **C. bisulphur'icum,** quinine bisulphate. **C. fer'ro-cit'ricum,** iron and quinine citrate. **C. hydrobroma'tum,** quinine hydrobromate; see *Chinium.*

Chinioidine, chin-e-oid'een (*china,* cinchona). *Chinoidine, Chinoidina, Chinoidinum* (Ph. U. S.), *Chinoidin, Quinoidine, Quinoidin, Quinodin.* Substance separated from cinchona; has been supposed to be a mixture of quinia, cinchona, and a peculiar resinous matter, but according to Liebig simply the alkaloid quinia in an amorphous state — amorphous quinia — sometimes called precipitated extract of bark. In the Ph. U. S. it is defined as a mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the crystallizable alkaloids from cinchona. A fluorescent substance closely resembling quinia has been found in the animal body, and hence has been called animal chinioidine or quinoidine.

Chinium, chin'e-um. Quinine. **C. acet'icum,** quiniæ acetas. **C. arsenico'sum,** quiniæ arsenias. **C. cit'ricum,** quiniæ citras. **C. ferrocyanogena'tum,** quiniæ ferrocyanas. **C. hydrochlor'icum,** quiniæ murias. **C. hydroiod'icum,** quiniæ hydriodas. **C. lac'ticum,** quiniæ lactas. **C. muriat'icum,** quiniæ murias. **C. ni'tricum,** quiniæ nitras. **C. phosphor'icum,** quiniæ phosphas. **C. sa'litum,** quiniæ murias. **C. sulphu'ricum,** quiniæ sulphas. **C. tan'nicum,** quiniæ et cinchoniæ tannas. **C. valerian'icum,** quiniæ valerianas.

Chin-jerk. Jaw-jerk. See *Reflex.*

Chinoleinum, chin-o-le-e'num (*chinium, elaion,* oil). Chinoline. See *Leukoleinum.*

Chinoline, chin'o-leen. C_9H_7N. A tertiary amine, prepared by distillation of quinine or cinchonine, and afterward synthetized by other processes; colorless pungent liquid. Antiseptic, antipyretic, and antifermentative.

Chinquapin, chin'kah-pin. Fagus castanea pumila.

Chin'whelk. Sycosis.

Chiococ'ca anguif'uga. C. racemosa. See *Caincæ radix.*

Chiococcæ radix, che-o-kok'ke rad'iks (*chion,* snow, *kokkos,* berry). Caincæ radix.

Chioli, che'ol-e. Furunculus.

Chion, che'on. Snow.

Chionablepsia, che-on-ah-blep'se-ah (*chion,* snow, *ablepsia,* blindness). Snow-blindness.

Chionanthus Virginica, che-on-an'thus vur-jin'ik-ah (*chion,* snow, *anthos,* flower). *Fringe tree, Snowdrop tree;* indigenous; nat. ord. Oleaceæ. Infusion of the root has been used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

Chionotyphlosis, che-on-o-tif-lo'sis (*chion,* snow, *tuphlosis,* blindness). Snow-blindness.

Chionyphe (che-o'nif-e) **Carteri** (*chion,* snow, *huphe,* texture). See *Mycetoma* and *Parasites.*

Chique, sheek (S. *chigo, chiquito,* small). *Pulex penetrans, Tick, Chiggre, Chigoe, Chiggo, Chegre, Chigoë, Sikka* of Cayenne, *Bicho, Tunga* of Brazil, *Nigua* of Mexico, *Pique* of Paraguay, *Jigger.* Small insect in America and the Antilles, which gets under the epidermis and excites great irritation.

Chir, kir (hand). See *Cheir.*

Chirades (kir'ad-es) or **Cheir'ades.** Chaps of the hand.

Chiræta, kir-e'tah. Gentiana chirata.

Chiragra (kir'ah-grah) or **Cheir'agra** (*chir, agra,* seizure). Gout in the hand.

Chirapotheca, kir-ap-o-tha'kah (*chir, apotheke,* store, closet). Arsenal.

Chirapsia, kir-ap'se-ah (*chir, hapto,* to handle). Friction.

Chirarthritis, kir-ar-thre'tis (*chir, arthron,* joint, *itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of the joints of the hand.

Chirarthroc'ace. See *Cheirarthrocace.*

Chirata (chir-at'ah), **Chirayi'ta, Chiray'ta,** or **Chiretta,** kir-et'tah. Gentiana chirayta.

Chiratin, kir-at'in. Bitter principle of chirata.

Chirheuma, kir-oo'mah. Chirrheuma.

Chiriater, kir-e-at'er (*chir, iatros,* physician). Surgeon.

Chiriatria, kir-e-at-re'ah. Surgery.

Chirimoya, kir-e-moy'ah. Anona tripetala.

Chirisis, kir'is-is (*chir,* hand). Surgery.

Chirismus, kir-iz'mus. Surgery.

Chirixis, kir-iks'is (*cheirixis*). Surgery.

Chiro, kir'o (*cheir,* hand). In composition, hand.

Chirocyrtosis, kir-o-sur-to'sis (*chiro, kurtosis,* crookedness). Crookedness of the hand.

Chiromancy, ki'ro-man-se (*chiro, manteia,* divination). Palmistry; art of divining by inspection of the hand.

Chiromania, kir-o-man'e-ah (*chiro, mania*). Masturbation.

Chiromantia, kir-o-man-te'ah. Chiromancy.

Chironax, kir-o'nax (*cheironax,* from, *chir,* hand). Surgeon.

Chironia, kir-o'ne-ah (after Chiron, the Centaur, who is said to have discovered its use). Genus of plants, ord. Gentianaceæ. Also, Tamas communis. **C. angula'ris,** *American centaury, Rosepink, Wild succory, Bitterbloom, Centry.* Every part of this plant is a pure and strong bitter, which property is communicated alike to alcohol and water; tonic and stomachic. **C. centau'rium,** *Smaller* or *lesser centaury, European centaury.* Tops of the lesser centaury, *Centaurii cacumina,* are aromatic and tonic, and are sometimes employed as such. **C. Chilen'sis,** *Chachinlagua, Chancelagua.* Very bitter plant, indigenous in Chili. Possesses the virtues of the *Chironeæ.*

Chironian ulcer, kir-o'ne-an ul'sur. Chironium.

Chironium (kir-o'ne-um), **Cheironei'on** (*cheiron,* bad, malignant). An ulcer difficult of cure—of a swollen, hard, and callous nature, Chironian ulcer; perhaps from Chiron the Centaur, who was unable to cure such ulcers, or was affected with them.

Chironomia, kir-o-nom'e-ah. Cheironomia.

Chiropodalgia, kir-o-po-dal'je-ah (*chiro, pous,* foot, *algos,* pain). Painful affection of the wrist and ankles. See *Acrodynia.*

Chiropodist, kir-op'o-dist (*chiro, pous,* foot). One who treats diseases of the hands and feet, or rather whose profession it is to remove corns and bunions.

Chirop'odistry, kir-op'o-dis-tre. Medical or surgical treatment of hands and feet.

Chirorrheuma, kir-or-rhu'mah. Rheumatism of the hands.

Chirosis, kir-o'sis (*cheiroo,* to subdue). Operation of making plasters, extracts, etc. with the hand, or with the pestle and mortar.

Chirostrophosis, kir-o-strof-o'sis (*chiro, strepho,* to turn). Distortion of the hand.

Chirotheca, kir-o-the'kah (*chiro, theke,* sheath). Bandage for the hand. A kind of bandage in which the fingers and hand are enveloped in spiral turns. When the whole hand and fingers are covered, it is called the *double* or *complete;* and when only a finger is covered, the *half* or *incomplete.* See *Gantelet.*

Chirotribia, kir-o-trib'e-ah (*chiro, tribo,* to rub). Friction with the hand; according to others, dexterity in an art.

Chirrheuma, kir-rhu'mah (*chir, rheuma,* flux). Rheumatism of the hand.

Chirurgeon, kir-ur'jun. Surgeon.

Chirurgi physici, kir-ur'je fiz'is-e. See *Surgeon.*

Chirurgia, kir-ur'je-ah (*chir, ergon,* work). Surgery. **C. anaplas'tica,** restoration of lost parts. **C. curto'rum,** restoration of lost parts. **C. infuso'ria,** infusion of medicines. **C. milita'ris,** surgery, military. **C. transfuso'ria,** transfusion.

Chirurgical, kir-ur'jik-al. Surgical.

Chirurgicus, kir-ur'jik-us. Surgical.

Chirurgus, kir-ur'jus. Surgeon.

Chi'rurgy. Surgery.

Chist. Arabic word signifying the sixth part; sixth part of the congius or gallon.

Chitine, chit'een (*chiton,* a covering). The substance forming the exterior surface of crustaceæ and insects.

Chiton, che'ton. Tunic.

Chitoniscus, chit-on-is'kus (dim. of **Chiton**). Indusium.

Chittem- (chit'tem) or **Chit'tim-bark.** Bark of Rhamnus purshianus.

Chittramoo'lum. Plumbago Zeylanica.

Chium vinum, che'um ve'num (from Chios, the island where it was produced). Chian wine, used by the physicians of antiquity in cases of defluxions and ophthalmiæ.

Chives. Allium Schœnoprasum, a variety of garlic.

Chliaros, kle'ar-os (tepid). Name anciently given to slight fevers.

Chliasma, kle-az'mah. A tepid and moist fomentation.

Chloasma, klo-az'mah (*chloos,* greenish-yellow color, verdure). *Liverspot, Mothpatch.* Cutaneous affection characterized by one or more broad, irregular-shaped patches, of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, occurring most frequently on the front of the neck, breast, abdomen, and groins. The patches do not generally rise above the surface. There is usually some degree of itching. A cryptogamous growth has been found in it, called *Microsporon furfur,* also *Epidermophyton.* The causes are not very evident. Sulphur internally—in any and every form—generally removes it speedily. Should there be difficulty, the external use of the remedy in baths or fumigations may succeed. A form of chloasma or of pityriasis versicolor called *Mal de los Pintos, Pinta, Quiricua,* and *Tinna* occurs in Mexico. **C. al'bum,** achroma. **C. gravida'rum,** discoloration of pregnancy. **C. hepat'icum,** discoloration due to liver disorder. **C. tox'icum,** C. from impregnation from infusion through medium of the circulation. **C. traumat'icum,** C. from undue pressure, etc. of parts. **C. vulga're,** C. hepaticum. The term is sometimes applied to tinea versicolor.

Chlora, klo'rah. Chlorine.

Chloracetic acid, klor-as-e'tik as'id. Caustic somewhat similar in its action to nitric acid, producing a rapid and deep cauterization; formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid, the latter losing one equivalent of hydrogen and taking chlorine in its place. The salts are *Chloracetates.*

Chloracetization, klor-a-se-tiz-a'shun. Local anæsthetization by means of chloracetic acid.

Chloræmia, klor-e'me-ah (*chloros,* green, *haima, blood*). Green sickness; chlorosis.

Chloral, klo'ral (Ph. U. S. and Br.). C_2HCl_3O,H_2O. Substance formed by the prolonged action of chlorine on pure anhydrous alcohol; hence its name (chlorine and alcohol). The impure oily liquid thus obtained is distilled and purified, and anhydrous chloral, an oily, colorless fluid, is the result. This undergoes decomposition by standing, and is converted into a solid. It combines with water to form acicular crystals of the hydrate of chloral, *chloral hydrate,* a soluble substance, decomposed by alkalies, producing chloroform in a pure state. Some of its effects have, indeed, been ascribed to the partial decomposition of chloral into chloroform in the circulation. It has been prescribed as an anodyne and soporific, causing extreme muscular relaxation, etc., in the dose of ten to twenty grains, or even more, in solution, in insomnia, delirium tremens, eclampsia, neuralgia, colic, etc. **C. al'coholate,** crystalline product of absolute alcohol and hydrous chloral. **C. antipy'rin,** hypnol; oily substance produced by mixing concentrated solutions of hydrate of chloral and antipyrin; hypnotic, but depressant to the heart's action. **C. butyl'icum,** butychloral. **C., cro'ton,** *Crotonate of chloral;* formed by the action of chlorine on allyl; it is an anæsthetic, producing profound cerebral insensibility, and, if continued, loss of function of the spinal cord and paralysis of the medulla oblongata. **C. form'amide,** chloralamid. **C. hy'drate,** see *Chloral.* **C. hydrocy'anate,** in white prisms, used as substitute for bitter-almond water and cherry-laurel water. **C. men'thol,** oily liquid resulting from heating together equal parts of chloral and menthol; used in neuralgia of the face, migraine, odontalgia, etc. **C. ure'thane,** somnal.

Chloralamid, klor-al'am-id. Chloral formidate; union of chloral anhydride with formamide; colorless crystallized substance. Used as a hypnotic and analgesic and as substitute for chloral hydrate. Average hypnotic dose for an adult is about 30 grains.

Chloral'imid. Derivative of chloral resulting from action of ammonium acetate on chloral hydrate; in colorless, tasteless, odorless crystals; used at one time as substitute for chloral hydrate.

Chloralism, klor'al-izm. Condition produced by the use of chloral in excess, as cerebral anæmia, sleeplessness, melancholy, joint-pains, feeble heart, slight paralysis, eruptions, etc.

Chloralization, klor-al-i-za'tion. Administration of chloral; effect of chloral.

Chloraloin, klor-al'o-in. Product of the combination of chlorine and aloin.

Chloralum, klor-al'um. Several preparations under this name have been employed as disinfectants, but their efficiency is not established. They contain varying proportions of chloride of aluminium; hence the name.

Chlorammo'nium. Ammonium chloride.

Chloramyl, klor'am-il. Preparation consisting of two drachms of amyl nitrite to one pound of chloroform; used cautiously for inhalation when the amyl nitrite is indicated.

Chloranth'us. Plant of nat. ord. Chloranthaceæ. *C. brachys'tachys* and *C. officina'lis* are natives of Japan; used as aromatic stimulants. **C. inconspic'ius,** used in China for scenting tea.

Chlo'ras. Chlorate. **C. kal'icus depura'tus,** potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus.

Chlorasma, klo-raz'mah (*chloros,* green). Chlorosis.

Chlorate, klo'rat. Salt of chloric acid with a base.

Chloratum, klo-rat'um. Chlorate.

Chloraur'ate of ammo'nium. Ammonio-chloride of gold.

Chlorepatitis, klor-ep-at-e'tis (*chloros,* green, *hepar,* liver). Hepatitis complicated with chlorosis.

Chlorephidrosis, klor-ef-id-ro'sis (*chloros, ephidrosis,* perspiration). Green perspiration.

Chlorethane, klor-e'thane. Ethyl chloride.

Chlore'tum. Chloride. **C. calca'riæ,** calcis chloridum.

Chlorhydric (klor-hy'drik) **acid.** Hydrochloric acid.

Chloriasis, klo-re'as-is (*chloros,* green). Chlorosis.

Chloric ether, concentrated, klo'ric e'ther, kon'sen-tra-ted. See *Ether, chloric.* **C. e., strong,** see *Ether, chloric.*

Chloride, klor'ide. Compound containing an element or radical in combination with chlorine. **C. of eth'yl,** C_2H_5Cl, prepared by treating alcohol with hydrochloric acid; colorless, inflammable, volatile liquid; used as a local anæsthetic in spray form in minor surgery. **C. of gold,** auri chloridum; salt used therapeutically in phthisis and tubercular diseases; said to be of use in the treatment of lupus; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ t.d. **C. of lime,** calcis chloridum. **C. of meth'yl,** chlormethyl. **C. of meth'ylene,** methylene chloride. (For chlorides of iron, sodium, potassium, etc., see *Ferri chloridum, Sodii chloridum, Potassii chloridum,* etc.

Chlorimetry, klor-im'et-re (*chloros,* green, *metron,* measure). Measurement of quantity of chlorine contained in a chlorine compound.

Chlorinated, klor'in-a-ted. Containing or combined with chlorine. **C. lime,** calx chlorinata.

Chlorine, klor'een (*chloros,* green). *Chlorinum, Oxymuriatic acid gas, Oxygenated muriatic acid, Dephlogisticated marine acid, Halogene, Murigene.* So far as we know, this is an elementary substance. It is a greenish, yellow gas, of a strong, suffocating smell and disagreeable taste, incapable of maintaining combustion and respiration, and very soluble in water. One of its characteristics is that of destroying almost immediately all vegetable and animal colors. It is employed in fumigations as a powerful disinfecting agent. A dilute solution, Aqua or Liquor chlorini, Chlorinii liquor, Chlorinei aqua, Aqua chlori (Ph. U. S.), Liquor chlori (Ph. Br.), Chlorine water, or Solution of chlorine, has been administered internally in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. Immersion of the hands and arms in chlorine has often removed itch and other cutaneous affections. It has also been inhaled in a dilute state in the early stage of phthisis, but it is of doubtful efficacy, and is better adapted for chronic bronchitis. **C., bisul'phuret of,** sulphur, chloride of. **C. poul'tice,** cataplasma sodæ chloratæ. **C. wa'ter,** see *Chlorine.*

Chlor'ite. Compound of chlorous acid with a base.

Chlormethyl, klor-meth'il. Methyl chloride.

Chloroänæmia, klor-o-an-e'me-ah (*chloros,* green, *anæmia*). Chlorosis.

Chlorobo'rate of sodium. White crystalline powder, soluble in water, said to possess antiseptic properties.

Chlorocarbon, klor-o-kar'bon. Carbon bichloride.

Chlorocruorin, klor-o-kru'or-in. Greenish substance present in the blood of some annelids, analogous to the hæmoglobin of the blood of mammalia.

Chlorodyne, klor'o-dine. A preparation, originally secret, proposed in 1848, and said to consist of "perchloric acid with a new alkaloid." Later analyses proved it to consist of a variety of substances, and it has been imitated by combining morphia, dilute muriatic and hydrocyanic acids, capsicum, chloroform, ether, cannabis indica, oil of peppermint, etc. in formulæ varying with different chemists. Given as an anodyne chiefly in serous diarrhœas and cramps in the stomach.

Chloroform, klor'o-form (*chlorine, formyl*). *Perchloride* and *Terchloride of formyl, Chloroformyl,* called also, but not correctly, *Terchloride of carbon* and *Chloric ether,* is a colorless, oleaginous liquid, of a sweetish ethereal odor, hot, aromatic, and peculiar taste. Specific gravity of that of the Ph. U. S., *chloroformum venale,* a liquid containing at least 98 per cent. of chloroform, is at least 1.47. This preparation is used only externally and as a solvent. For internal use, the U. S. Pharmacopœia has a *chloroformum purificatum.* Its s. g. is 1.485 to 1.490 at 59° Fahr. This is the preparation preferably used internally, externally, and for anæsthetization. It is used with great advantage in asthma and in diseases in which a grateful soothing agent is required. Dose, ♏x to xxx or more, diluted with water. It is largely prescribed as an anæsthetic agent in painful diseases, and to obtund sensibility in surgical operations and in parturition by inhalation. The usual quantity with

this view is from f℥ss to f℥ij. See *Anæsthetic.* Ether is now more generally employed as an anæsthetic. **C., gel'atinized,** mixture of chloroform with white of an egg, used as a liniment. **C. lin'iment,** see *Linimentum chloroformi.* **C. mix'ture,** see *Mistura chloroformi.* **C. wa'ter,** *Aqua chloroformi* (Ph. Br.), solution of chloroform in distilled water in the proportion of 3 : 400 parts.

Chloroformium, klor-o-for'me-um. Chloroform.

Chloroformization, klor-o-for-mi-za'shun. The aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena occasioned by the inhalation of chloroform. To *chloroformize* a patient is to induce such phenomena.

Chloroformum, klor-o-for'mum. Chloroform. **C. purifica'tum,** see *Chloroform.* **C., tinc'ture of,** ether, chloric. **C. vena'le,** see *Chloroform.*

Chloroformyl, klor-o-form'il. Chloroform.

Chlorogenic acid, klor-o-jen'ik as'id. Caffeo-tannic acid.

Chlorogenine, klor-oj'en-een. Alstonine.

Chlorohæmat'ic. Hæmin.

Chloroleucos, klor-o-lu'kos (*chloros,* green, *leukos,* white). Greenish white.

Chloroma, klor-o'mah (*chloros,* green). Peculiar form of tumor containing a yellow-green substance, which takes the place, at times, of muscles and periosteum.

Chloromethyl (klor-o-meth'il) or **Chlormeth'yl.** Methylene bichloride.

Chloropercha, klor-o-per'kah (*chloros,* green). Guttapercha dissolved in chloroform.

Chlor'ophane. See *Chromophane.*

Chlorophthisis, klor-o-te'sis (*chloros,* green, *phthisis*). Phthisis accompanied with chlorosis.

Chlorophyll, klor'o-fil (*chloros,* green, *phullon,* leaf). Green coloring matter of leaves.

Chloroquinones, klor-o-kwi'nones. Compounds of chlorine with quinone.

Chlorosis, klor-o'sis (*chloros,* green). Disease which affects young females, more particularly those who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, palpitation, etc. It generally goes off on occurrence of the menstrual flux; but sometimes it is long before this is established, and, at times, the catamenia are in larger quantity than usual. The blood of chlorotics is generally thin, light-colored, and deficient in red corpuscles and in iron, and the clot is in less proportion to the serum than in health. On auscultation, a bellows' sound has been almost invariably detected over the heart, and a continuous blowing sound in the larger arteries (especially the carotids and subclavians), reinforced by each systole of the ventricle, and resembling the buzzing of a humming-top, the cooing of doves, the whistling of air through a key-hole, etc. See *Bruit.* Very similar sounds are heard in the arteries after copious hemorrhage; they seem, therefore, to coincide with enfeebled circulation. Tonics, as iron, are usually required in the treatment, the disease most commonly occurring in those in whom there is considerable torpor of the system. **C. Æthio'pum,** chlorosis with an irresistible desire to eat dirt. See *Chthonophagia.* **C. amato'ria,** hectic fever. **C., Egyp'tian,** disease of Italy, and especially of Egypt, characterized by bloody stools, slowly progressive emaciation, debility, and anæmia, caused by the presence of an entozoon, the *Anchylostoma duodenale,* in the bowels. **C. gigante'a,** see *Polysarcia.* **C. trop'ica,** anæmia tropica.

Chlorosma, klor-oz'mah (from *chloros,* green). Chlorosis.

Chlorotic, klor-ot'ik. Affected with chlorosis or pertaining to chlorosis, as a chlorotic female, chlorotic symptoms, etc.

Chloroxanthous, klor-o-zan'thus (*chloros,* green, *xanthos,* yellow). Greenish-yellow.

Chlorphe'nol. Monochlorphenol; mixture of chlorinated phenol, alcohol, menthol, and eugenol. C_6H_4Cl,OH. Volatile liquid; antipyretic; employed in the treatment of tuberculosis in the shape of inhalations; possesses antiseptic properties; applied locally to wounds and ulcers.

Chlorum, klor'um. Chlorine.

Chloruret, klor'u-ret. Chloride.

Chloruretum ammonicum, klor-u-ra'tum am-mo'nik-um. Ammoniæ murias. **C. au'rico-so'dicum,** sodio-auric chloride. **C. au'ricum,** auric chloride. **C. baryt'icum,** barium chloride. **C. cal'cicum,** calcium chloride. **C. cal'cis,** chlorinated lime. **C. ferro'sum,** ferrous chloride. **C. hydrargyr'icum,** mercuric chloride. **C. ox'idi cal'cii,** calcis chloridum. **C. potas'sicum,** potassium chloride. **C. so'dicum,** sodium chloride. **C. zin'cicum,** zinc chloride.

Chlorurum, klo-ru'rum. Chloride.

Choak (Sax. *aceocan*). Cynanche trachealis. **C., wolf,** see *Lycanche.*

Choana, cho-ah'nah (*choane,* funnel). Pelvis. **C. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain.

Choanæ, cho-ah'ne (pl. of **Choana**). Posterior nares.

Choa'ne. Infundibulum.

Choanoid, cho'an-oid. Funnel-shaped; relating to a muscle found in eyes of certain animals.

Choanorrhagia, cho-an-or-raj'e-ah (*choane, rhegnumi,* to break forth). See *Epistaxis.*

Choa'va. Coffea Arabica.

Chocolata, choc-o-lat'ah. Chocolate. **C. cum osmazo'mâ,** see *Osmazome.* **C. salu'tis,** see *Chocolate.* **C. sim'plex,** see *Chocolate.*

Chocolate, chok'o-late. (Said to be compounded from two East Indian words, *choco,* sound, and *atte,* water, because of the noise made in its preparation; or from Choco, a province in Mexico, where the tree abounds, and whence it was imported into Europe about 1520.) An alimentary paste prepared from the kernels of Theobroma cacao or Cacao, with sugar, and often aromatics; see *Cacao.* Chocolate thus simply prepared—as it is met with, indeed, in commerce—is called in France Chocolat de santé, *Chocolata simplex* or *salutis;* it is not very easy of digestion. Chocolat a la vanille contains three ounces of vanilla and two of cinnamon to twenty pounds of common chocolate. The addition of the aromatic renders it somewhat more digestible. Chocolates may likewise be medicated. **C. cum fer'ro,** ferruginous chocolate. **C. nuts,** see *Cacao.* **C. os'mazome,** see *Osmazome.* **C. root,** Geum rivale, G. Virginianum.

Chœnicis, ke'nis-is (*choinike,* the nave in which the axle turns). Trepan.

Chœradenterophthisis, keer-ad-en-ter-o-te'sis (*choiros,* swine, *enteron,* intestine, *phthisis*). Intestinal phthisis; tabes mesenterica.

Chœradodes, keer-ad-o'des (*choiros,* swine, scrofula, *odes*). Of the nature of scrofula; affected with scrofula.

Chœradology, keer-ad-ol'o-je (*chœras, logos*). The study of scrofula.

Chœras, ke'ras (*choiros,* swine). Scrofula.

Chœrocalymma, keer-o-kal-im'mah (*choiros,* vulva, *kalumma,* hood). Integument of the vulva.

Chœrocnesmus, keer-o-nez'mus (*choiros,* vulva, *knesme,* itching). Itching of the vulva.

Chœrus, ke'rus (*choiros*). Vulva.

Choke cherry. Prunus Virginiana. **C. damp,** carbonic acid; see *Hydrogen, carburetted.*

Choked disk. Engorged condition of the optic disk, symptomatic of intracranial affection; inflammation of papilla of the eye, indicating inflammation of optic nerve (optic neuritis). Papillitis is therefore a better term than choked disk.

Chokes. Throat.

Chola, ko'lah (*chole*). Bile.

Cholæmia (kol-e'me-ah), **Cholhæ'mia,** or **Cholihæ'mia** (*chole, haima,* blood). Morbid state in which bile exists in the blood; jaundice.

Cholago, kol-ah'go. Cholas.

Cholagogue (kol'ag-og) (*chole,* bile, *ago,* to expel) or **Cholago'gus.** The ancients gave this name to cathartics which were reputed to cause the flow of bile.

Cholalate, kol'al-ate. Salt of cholalic acid.

Cholalic acid, kol-al'ik as'id. Acid obtained from compound bile-acids; cholic acid,

Cholangioitis (kol-an-je-o-i'tis), **Cholangei'tis**, or **Cholangi'tis** (*chole*, bile, *angeion*, vessel). Inflammation of the bile-ducts.

Cholansis, kol-an'sis (*cholos*, lame). Lameness of the hand, rendering a person one-handed.

Cholas, ko'las. Epigastric region; the intestines.

Cholasma, ko-laz'mah. Cholosis.

Cholate, ko'late. Relating to the presence of the principal acid of bile, found chiefly in ox-bile.

Chole, kol'e. Bile.

Choleate, kol-e'ate. Taurocholate; cholate.

Cholecchysis (ko-lek'is-is) or **Cholen'chysis** (*chole*, *ekchusis*, effusion). Effusion of bile.

Cholechlorine (kol-e-klor'in) or **Cholochlo'ine** (*chole*, *chloros*, green). Green coloring matter of the bile; biliverdin.

Cholecroin, kol-e-kro'in (*chole*, bile, *chroo*, to color). Bilirubin mixed with other matter.

Cholecrome, kol'e-krome. Cholocrome.

Cholecyst, kol'e-sist (*chole*, *kustis*, bladder). Gall-bladder.

Cholecystectasia, kol-e-sis-tec-tah'ze-ah (*cholecystis*, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystectomy, kol-e-sis-tek'to-me (*chole*, *kustis*, bladder, *ektome*, amputation). Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystenterostomy, kol-e-sist-en-ter-os'tom-e (*chole*, *kustis*, bladder, *enteron*, intestine, *stoma*, opening). Operation for making a communication between the gall-bladder and bowel, for the purpose of relieving obstruction in the common bile-duct, or for removal of the gall-bladder.

Cholecysteurysma, kol-e-sist-u-riz'mah (*chole*, *kustis*, bladder, *eurusma*, dilatation). Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystis, kol-e-sist'is. Gall-bladder.

Cholecystitis, kol-e-sis-te'tis (*chole*, *kustis*, bladder). Inflammation of the gall-bladder. **C. calculo'sa**, inflammation of the gall-bladder caused by passage of a calculus.

Cholecystoncus, kol-e-sis-ton'kus (*chole*, *kustis*, bladder, *onkos*, tumor). Hypertrophy of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystor'rhaphy (*cholecystis*, gall-bladder, *rhaphe*, suture). Cholecystotomy combined with suture of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystotomy, kol-e-sis-tot'o-me (*chole*, *kustis*, bladder, *temno*, to cut). Opening the gall-bladder by abdominal operation, as for removal of gall-stone.

Choledoch (kol'e-dok) (*chole*, *dochos*, containing or receiving) or **Choled'ochus**. Containing or receiving bile. The *ductus choledochus* is the duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.

Choledochiarctia, kol-e-dok-e-ark'te-ah (*choledochus*, *arcto*, to narrow). Narrowing of ductus choledochus communis.

Choledochitis, kol-e-dok-e'tis. Inflammation of the choledoch duct.

Choledochot'omy (*choledochus*, *tome*, incision). Operation on choledoch duct for removal of calculi.

Choledochus, kol-ed'ok-us (*chole*, *dochos*, containing). Choledoch; receiving bile.

Choledography, kol-e-dog'raf-e (*chole*, *grapho*, to describe). Description of what relates to the bile and biliary organs.

Choledology, kol-e-dol'o-je (*chole*, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on the bile and biliary organs.

Cholegraphia, kol-e-graf'e-ah. Choledography.

Cholehæmia, kol-e-he'me-ah (*chole*, *haima*, blood). Icterus.

Choleia, kol-i'ah (*cholos*, lame). Claudication.

Choleic, kol-e'ik. Relating to bile.

Cholelith, kol'e-lith (*chole*, *lithos*, stone). Gall-stone.

Cholelithia, kol-e-lith'e-ah (*chole*, *lithos*, stone). Cysthepatolithiasis. **C. ic'terus**, icterus.

Cholelithiasis, kol-e-lith-e'as-is. Aggregate of phenomena caused by biliary calculi.

Cholelithotomy, kol-e-lith-ot'o-me (*chole*, *lithos*, stone, *tome*, incision). Removal of gall-stones.

Cholelithotripsy, kol-e-lith'o-trip-se. Cholelithotrity.

Cholelithotrity, kol-e-lith-ot'ri-te (*chole*, *lithos*, stone, *tribo*, to crush). Operation of crushing of gall-stone *in situ*.

Cholelithus, kol-el'ith-us. See *Calculi, biliary*.

Cholelogia, kol-e-loj'e-ah. Treatise on, or description of, the bile and biliary organs.

Cholemesia (kol-e-ma'ze-ah) or **Cholem'esis** (*chole*, *emesis*, vomiting). Vomiting of bile.

Cholenchysis, kol-en'kis-is. Cholecchysis.

Cholepoiesis (kol-e-poi-a'sis) or **Cholopoie'sis** (*chole*, *poiesis*, fabrication). Secretion of bile.

Cholepoietic (kol-e-poi-et'ik) or **Cholopoiet'ic** (*chole*, *poietikos*, producing). Bile-secreting.

Cholepyra, kol-ep'ir-ah (*chole*, *pur*, fire, fever). Fever, bilious.

Cholepyretus, kol-e-pir'et-us. Fever, bilious.

Cholepyrrhin (kol-e-pir'rhin) or **Cholepyr'rin** (*chole*, *purrhos*, of a golden color). See *Bile* and *Cholecrome*.

Choler, kol'er. Bile. Anger was supposed to be produced by superabundance of bile; hence the term *choler* for anger.

Cholera, kol'er-ah (*chole*, bile, *rheo*, to flow, or *cholades*, intestines, or *cholera*, gutter of a house to carry off the rain). *Cholera morbus*, *Sporadic* or *bilious cholera*. The higher degrees have been called *Centrogangliïtis*, *Myeloganglïitis*, and *Hologanglïitis*. Disease characterized by anxiety, gripings, spasms in the legs and arms, and by vomiting and purging (generally bilious). Vomiting and purging are, indeed, the essential symptoms. The disease is most common in hot climates, and in temperate climates during summer. *Spasmodic, Asiatic, Malignant, Indian, Epidemic, Pestilential, Serous, Algid, Convulsive, Nervous, Eastern* or *Oriental cholera, Asphyxia pestilenta, Pestilential asphyxia, Choleric pestilence, Cholera orientalis, C. Indica, C. epidemica, C. asphyxia, C. pestifera, C. serosa, C. spastica, Typhoid fever of India, Rice disease* (because supposed by some to be caused by damaged rice), is frightful in the rapidity of its progress, the patient sometimes dying in a few hours from the first onset. In a typical case there are three stages: first, of diarrhœa; second, of rice-water evacuations, vomiting, cramps, coldness and lividity of the skin, etc., with a peculiar pinched expression of the face—*facies cholerica*—and collapse; and a third stage, in favorable cases, of reaction or consecutive fever. In temperate climates common cholera is not usually a disease of much consequence. It requires that the stomach and bowels should be cleared, and afterward the irritation be allayed by full doses of opium. In *malignant cholera* the treatment must vary with the stage of the disease, the efforts of the physician during that of collapse being directed to the restoration of animal heat by external applications, etc. In the worst forms, however, it runs its course unmodified by treatment. Proper sanitary conditions and pure drinking-water, as has been demonstrated in the epidemic in Hamburg in 1892, which was due to obtaining polluted drinking-water from the Elbe, may prevent outbreaks of the disease. Investigation of cholera discharges has shown the presence of a special bacillus, to which the causation of the disease is ascribed. From its shape it is called the *Comma bacillus;* see *Spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ*. **C., al'gid**, see *Cholera*. **C., bil'ious**, see *Cholera*. **C., blue**, colored substance observed in cholera culture in meat extract containing peptone and gelatin. **C. cells**, C. fungi. **C., chick'en**, epidemic disease of fowls, with inflammation and ulceration of the organs of digestion, etc.; see *Bacillus choleræ gallinarum*. **C. cor'puscles**, C. fungi. **C. fun'gi**, C. cells, C. corpuscles. Microscopical bodies resembling fungi, which were discovered in the stomach and intestines of cholera patients after death, or in the rice-water evacuations. They were regarded as the cause of Asiatic cholera; but later researches define them more accurately under the name of Comma bacilli; see *Cholera*. **C. hand**, ap-

pearance presented by the cyanotic hand of a patient in the collapse of cholera. **C., hog,** a very fatal and epidemic disease occurring among hogs, of a contagious nature, characterized by skin eruptions, coughing, and dyspnœa. It runs its course very fast, and is accompanied with rapid emaciation, debility, and frequently paralysis of the extremities. **C., In'dian,** see *Cholera.* **C. In'dica,** see *Cholera.* **C. infan'tum,** *Choleric fever of infants, Cholera of infants,* disease so termed by American physicians. It occurs, generally, in the Middle States of the Union, in June or July, and continues during the hot weather; hence called the "summer complaint." Chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, slime, or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness, and swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause. Fatal disease in towns, differing little, if at all, from what is vulgarly called the *Watery gripes* in England. **C., malig'nant,** see *Cholera.* **C. mor'bus,** cholera; popular term for severe vomiting accompanied with purging. **C. nos'tras,** cholera morbus. **C., Orien'tal,** see *Cholera.* **C. pestif'era,** see *Cholera.* **C., pestilen'tial,** see *Cholera.* **C. poi'son,** see *Poison.* **C. reac'tion,** the color reaction of mineral acids upon the cholera bacillus. **C., red,** coloration produced on addition of nitric acid to filtered cholera stools or rice-water stools. **C., se'rous,** cholera. **C. sic'ca,** pneumatosis of the digestive passages, in which there is a copious discharge of gas upward and downward. **C., spasmod'ic,** see *Cholera.* **C., sporad'ic,** see *Cholera.* **C., sum'mer,** cholera infantum. **C., ty'phoid,** term applied to the secondary symptoms that often follow the cholera attack proper, as excessive adynamia, etc. **C. vulga'ris,** cholera morbus.

Cholerad, kol'er-ad. Micro-organism containing the contagium of Asiatic cholera.

Choleragen'ic, kol-er-ah-jen'ik (*cholera, gennao,* to produce). Cholera-breeding.

Choleraic. Choleric.

Cholerama'nia. Choleromania.

Cholerapho'bia (*cholera, phobos,* dread). Choleromania.

Cholerapho'nia (*cholera, phone,* voice). Voice, choleric.

Chol'eric. Belonging to bile; also to cholera (*Choleraic*), as the *choleric* or *choleraic* poison. **C. face,** the sharp, pinched, and peculiarly altered face in spasmodic cholera. **C. fe'ver of in'fants,** cholera infantum. **C. tem'perament,** bilious temperament.

Choler'iform. Choleroid.

Cholerine, kol'er-een (dim. of **Cholera**). *Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholrine.* Diarrhœa prevailing during cholera epidemics. First stage of epidemic cholera; also, precursory symptoms of cholera; mild form of cholera. The zymotic principle of cholera.

Cholerodiarrhœ'a. Diarrhœa of cholera; mild attack of that disease.

Choleroid, kol'er-oid (*cholera, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling cholera, as a choleroid diarrhœa.

Choleromania (kol-er-o-man'e-ah) or **Cholerama'nia** (*cholera, mania*). Dread of cholera to such extent that the individual fancies himself affected or threatened by it.

Cholerophobia, kol-er-o-fo'be-ah (*cholera, phobos,* dread). Choleromania.

Cholerophone, kol-er-o-fo'ne (*cholera, phone,* voice). Voice, choleric.

Choleroprosopon, kol-er-o-pros-o'pon (*cholera, prosopon,* countenance). Facial expression of cholera.

Choleropsis, kol-er-op'sis (*cholera, opsis,* countenance). Facial expression of cholera.

Cholerotyphus, kol-er-o-ti'fus. Typhoid or malignant form of cholera.

Cholerrhagia, kol-er-rhaj'e-ah (*chole, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Active discharge of bile; cholera.

Cholerrhœa, kol-er-rhe'ah (*chole, rheo,* to flow). Flow of bile; bilious diarrhœa. **C. lymphat'ica,** cholera.

Cholestearinoma, kol-e-ste-ar-in-o'mah (*chole, stear,* suet). Cholesteatoma.

Cholesteatin, kol-e-ste'at-in. Cholesterin.

Cholesteatoma, kol-e-ste-a-to'mah (*chole, steatoma*). *Pearl tumor.* Encysted tumor, presenting upon the anterior of the cyst several superimposed layers of cholesterin, which glisten like pearl. Hence it was named by Cruveilhier the *laminated nacreous fatty tumor,* and it is sometimes termed the *adipociriform.*

Cholesteræmia, kol-es-ter-e'me-ah (*cholesterin, haima,* blood). Presumed morbid condition in which an accumulation of retained cholesterin is supposed to exist in the blood.

Cholesterin, kol-es'ter-in. *Cholesterine, Cholestearine, Cholesteatine,* (*chole, stear,* suet), *Adipocire, Choline.* $C_{26}H_{43}OH$. It is an alcohol, *cholesteric alcohol.* Inodorous, insipid substance, in white, shining scales; fusible, and crystallizing, on cooling, in radiated fibres. It forms the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi; is found in the blood, the brain and nerves, the liver and spleen, the meconium, the crystalline lens, and in various tumors, deposits, and degenerations, as well as in the seeds of many plants, olive oil, etc. It is an ingredient of the excretion of the liver. See *Adipocire.* **C. degenera'tion** or **disease,** see *Lardaceous.*

Cholesteritis, kol-es-ter-e'tis. See *Confusio.*

Cholesteryl, kol-es'ter-il. Radical of cholesterin, $C_{26}H_{43}$.

Choletelin, kol-et'e-lin. Derivative of ordinary bile-pigment by oxidation, found in the urine of patients suffering from affections of the liver.

Choleuma, kol-u'mah (*cholos,* lame). Lameness of the hand.

Choleverdin, kol-e-vur'din (*chole,* bile, *viridis,* green). Product of oxidation of biliverdin.

Cholhæmia, kol-he'me-ah (*chole, haima,* blood). Cholæmia.

Cholia, kol'e-ah. Lameness of the hand.

Cholic (kol'ik) **acid.** *Glycocholic acid.* Azotized substance, an ingredient of the bile. This and taurocholic acid break up respectively into cholalic acid and glycocoll, and the same acid and taurin.

Cholicele, kol-e-se'le (Eng. kol'e-seel) (*chole,* bile, *kele,* tumor). Swelling formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

Cholicus, kol'ik-us. Bilious.

Cholihæmia, kol-e-he'me-ah (*chole, haima,* blood). Cholæmia.

Choline, ko'leen. $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. Cholesterin. Also a ptomaïne or leucomaïne found in bile and elsewhere, with action similar to, but more virulent than, neurine. Obtained by action of hydrochloric acid on hog-bile, but may be prepared synthetically. It is also found in fatty seeds and nuts, yolk of eggs, in the blood, lungs, heart, eye, placenta, etc. It is derived from decomposition of lecithin. The four ptomaïnes choline, neurine, betaïne, and muscarine form the choline group. See *Ptomaïne* (table).

Cholius, kol'e-us (*chole,* bile). Bilious.

Cholocatarrhophe (kol-o-kat-ar'rho-fe), **Cholocatarrhophe'sis, Cholocatarrhoph'ia** (*chole, katarropheo,* to sup up). Absorption of bile.

Cholochloin, kol-o-klo'in (*chole, chloos,* greenish yellow). See *Cholechrome* and *Cholechlorine.*

Cholochlorin, kol-o-klor'in (*chole, chloros,* green). See *Cholocrome* and *Cholechlorine.*

Cholochrome, kol'o-krome (*chole, chroma,* color). *Cholecrome.* Term proposed by Thudicum to designate coloring matter of bile in all its varieties. *Cholophæine, Cholepyrrhine, Biliphæine,* and *Bilifulvine* are synonymous terms for the brown coloring matter, and *Cholochlorine, Cholochloine,* and *Biliverdin* for the green coloring matter.

Cholocyanin, kol-o-si'an-in. Bilicyanin.

Cholocystectasis (kol-o-sis-tek'ta-sis) or **Cholocystecta'sia.** Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cholocystis, kol-o-sis'tis. Gall-bladder.

Cholocystitis, kol-o-sis-te'tis. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cholocyston'cus. Cholecystoncus.

Cholocystopleuritis, kol-o-sis-to-plu-re'tis (*chole,* bile, *kustis,* bladder, *pleuritis*). Inflammation of the gall-bladder and pleura.

Cholocystor'rhaphy (*chole, cystis*), gall-bladder, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for evacuation of contents of gall-bladder by incision through the abdominal walls and suture of the gall-bladder to the margins of the incision.

Cholocystot'omy. Cholecystotomy.

Cholodes, kol-o'des. Bilious.

Cholodiarrhœa, kol-o-di-ar-rhe'ah. Bilious diarrhœa.

Cholodochi'tis. Choledochitis.

Cholodysenter'ia. Bilious dysentery.

Cholography, kol-og'ra-fe (*chole, grapho*, to describe). Description of bile and biliary organs.

Cholohæmatin, kol-o-he'mat-in. Pigment from sheep's bile.

Choloid, kol'oid (*chole, eidos*, resemblance). Having the appearance of bile.

Choloidanic acid, kol-oid-an'ik as'id. $C_{16}H_{24}O_7$. Acid obtained from cholalic acid by boiling cholic acid with nitric acid.

Chololith, kol'o-lith (*chole, lithos*, stone). Biliary calculus.

Chololithic, kol-o-lith'ik (*chole, lithos*, stone). Relating to gall-stones.

Chololithus, kol-ol'ith-us. Biliary calculus.

Cholology, kol-ol'o-je (*chole*, bile, *logos*, discourse). The study or doctrine of bile.

Choloma, kol-o'mah (*cholos*, lame, maimed). Distortion of a limb; incapacity of moving it. Also the act of limping; claudication.

Cholophæin, kol-o-fe'in. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$. See *Cholecrome* and *Bile.*

Choloplania, kol-o-plan'e-ah (*chole, planao*, to lead astray). Jaundice.

Cholopoësis, kol-ô-po-e'sis. Formation of bile.

Cholopoëtic, kol-o-po-et'ik (*chole, poieo*, to make). Relating or appertaining to the formation of bile.

Cholorrhagia (kol-or-rhaj'e-ah) or **Cholorhœ'a,** (*chole*, bile, *rhegnumi*, to burst forth). Sudden discharge of bile.

Cholorrhœa, kol-or-rhe'ah (*chole, rheo*, to flow). Abnormous discharge of bile.

Choloses, kol-o'sees (*chole*). Under this head may be included every morbid affection of the liver.

Cholosis, kol-o'sis (*cholos*, lame). *Claudication.* Hippocrates employs this word particularly for a lameness of the hand which renders a person one-handed. Also, icterus; bilious dyscrasy. **C. America'na,** fever, yellow.

Cholosterina, kol-o-ster-e'nah. Cholesterin.

Cholotes, ko'lo-tes (*cholos*, lame). Cholosis.

Cholozemia febrilis, kol-o-za'me-ah feb-re'lis (*chole, zemia*, detriment). Fever, bilious.

Cholrine, kol'rin. Cholerine.

Choluria, kol-u're-ah (*chole, ouron*, urine). Passage of bile in urine; greenish appearance of urine, suggestive of that of bile.

Cholus, ko'lus. Bile.

Cholystenterosectomy, kol-ist-en-ter-o-sek'tom-e. Cholecystenterostomy.

Chon'dral. Relating to cartilage.

Chondralgia, kon-dral'je-ah (*chondros, algos*, pain). Pain in a cartilage.

Chondrarthrocace, kon-drar-throk'as-e (*chondros, arthron*, joint). Disease affecting articular cartilage.

Chondrectomy, kon-drek'tom-e (*chondros, ektome*, excision). Excision of a cartilage or a part of it.

Chondrexarthroma (kon-dreks-ar-thro'mah), **Chondrexarthro'sis,** or **Chondrexarthre'sis** (*chondros*, cartilage, *exarthreo*, to dislocate). Displacement of a cartilage.

Chondric, kon'drik. Cartilaginous.

Chondrification, kon-drif-i-ka'shun (*chondro, facio*, to make). Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage.

Chondrigen, kon'dre-jen (*chondros*, cartilage, *gennao*, to form). Cartilaginous substance yielding chondrin.

Chondrin, kon'drin (*chondros*, cartilage). Chondrine. Variety of gelatinous substance, obtained by boiling the cornea, the permanent cartilages, and the bones before they are ossified.

Chondrinogen, kon-drin'o-jen. Chondrigen.

Chondritis, kon-dre'tis (*chondro, itis*). Inflammation of cartilage.

Chon'dro (*chondros*, cartilage). In composition, cartilage.

Chondroblast, kon'dro-blast (*chondro, blastos*, germ). Cell forming cartilage.

Chondrocatag'ma (*chondro, katagma*, fracture). Fracture of a cartilage.

Chondrocele, kon-dro-se'le (Eng. kon'dro-seel). Sarcocele whose contents resemble cartilage.

Chondroclasis, kon-drok'las-is (*chondro, klasis*, fracture). Fracture of a cartilage.

Chondroclasts, kon'dro-klasts (*chondro*, cartilage, *klao*, to prune) Cells which are believed to exert an influence on the absorption of cartilage.

Chondro-coracoïdeus, kon'dro-kor-ak-o-e'de-us (*chondros, coracoïdeus*, belonging to the coracoid process). Variation of the pectoralis major.

Chondrocostal, kon-dro-kos'tal (*chondro, costa*, rib). Having relation to the ribs and their cartilages, as *chondrocostal articulation*, etc.

Chondro-cranium, kon'dro-kran'e-um (*chondro, kranion*, skull). Embryonic form of cranium of the higher vertebrates.

Chondrodendron tomentosum, kon-dro-den'dron to-men-to'sum (*chondros*, cartilage, *dendron*, tree). Climbing vine, ord. Menispermaceæ, inhabiting Peru and Brazil; root furnishes pareira.

Chondrodeocele, kon-dro-de-o-se'le (Eng. kon-dro'-de-o-seel). Chondrocele.

Chondrodes, kon-dro'des. Cartilaginous, chondroid.

Chondrodesma, kon-dro-dez'mah (*chondro, desma*, ligament). Cartilaginous ligament.

Chondrodialysis, kon-dro-de-al'is-is (*chondro, dialusis*, dissolution). Decomposition or dissolution of cartilage.

Chondrodynia, kon-dro-din'e-ah (*chondro, odune*, pain). Pain in a cartilage.

Chondro-epitrochlearis, kon'dro-ep-e-trok-le-ah'ris. Chondro-coracoideus.

Chondrofibro'ma. Chondroma with elements of fibroma.

Chondrogen, kon'dro-jen. Chondrigen.

Chondrogenesia (kon-dro-jen-ez'e-ah) or **Chondrogen'esis** (*chondro, genesis*, formation). Formation of cartilage; morbid conversion of parts into cartilage.

Chondroglossus, kon-dro-glos'sus (*chondro, glossa*, tongue). Fasciculus of fleshy fibres, passing from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue; forms part of the hyoglossus.

Chondrography, kon-drog'ra-fe (*chondro, graphe*, a description). Description of cartilages.

Chondroid, kon'droid (*chondro, eidos*, resemblance). Cartilaginiform; resembling cartilage.

Chondrolith, kon'dro-lith (*chondro, lithos*, stone). Cartilage in state of concretion.

Chondrology, kon-drol'o-je (*chondro, logos*, discourse). Treatise on, or description of, cartilages.

Chondroma, kon-dro'mah (*chondro, oma*). *Benign osteosarcoma, Osteochondrophyte.* Cartilaginous growth, not a simple growth or hyperplasia of pre-existing cartilage. Chondroma rarely arises from permanent cartilage; it usually proceeds from bones, including spina ventosa, osteosarcoma, etc., with many. It involves especially the extremities of the long bones and the bones of the hands and feet. The term, as well as *Enchondroma*, is also applied to growths which, histologically, resemble cartilage. To a pouched cartilaginous growth the term *Cylindroma* has been given. The latter term has also been applied to a sarcomatous tumor met with in the eyelids, orbit, etc. *Ecchondroses* are simple outgrowths from normal cartilage. Cartilaginous tumors may also be developed in soft parts entirely distinct from the bones or cartilages, as in the testicle, lungs, etc., and especially in the vicinity of the parotid gland. **C., os'teoid,** periosteoma.

Chondromalacia, kon-dro-mal-ah'se-ah (*chondros*, cartilage, *malakia*, softening). Softening of cartilage.

Chondromalacosis, kon-dro-mal-ak-o'sis. Chondromalacia.

Chondromyces, kon-dro-me'ses (*chondros, mukes,* fungus). Fungoid degeneration of cartilage.

Chondromyxo'ma. Mucous enchondroma.

Chondropharyngeus, kon-dro-far-in-je'us (*chondros,* cartilage, *pharynx*). Fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, arising from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides, and forming part of the constrictor medius. See *Constrictor pharyngis.*

Chondrophyma, kon-dro-fe'mah (*chondro, phuma,* tumor). Cartilaginous tumor; tumor involving cartilage.

Chondrophyte, kon'dro-fite (*chondro, phuton,* plant). Cartilaginous growth of a fungoid character.

Chondroplast, kon'dro-plast (*chondro, plasso,* to form). Cartilage-cell. See *Osteoplast.*

Chondroporosis, kon-dro-po-ro'sis (*chondro, poros,* pore). First stage of cartilaginous ossification.

Chondros, kon'dros. Cartilage.

Chondrosarcoma, kon-dro-sar-ko'mah. Cartilaginous sarcoma.

Chondro-scapular (kon-dro-skap'u-lar) **muscle.** Muscular band occasionally found extending from first costal cartilage to superior margin of scapula.

Chondrosis, kon-dro'sis (*chondro, osis*). Morbid formation or condition of cartilage.

Chondrosternal, kon-dro-ster'nal (*chondro, sternon,* the breast-bone). Having relation to the cartilages of the ribs and breast-bone, as *chondrosternal ligament,* articulations, etc.

Chondrosyndesmus, kon-dro-sin-dez'mus (*chondro, sundesmos,* ligament). Union of bones by means of fibro-cartilage; synchondrosis.

Chondrotomy, kon-drot'o-me (*chondro, tome,* incision). Dissection of cartilages, the instrument used being a *chondrotome.*

Chondroxiphoid, kon-dro-zi'foid (*chondros,* cartilage, *xiphoid,* the cartilage so called). Having relation to the xiphoid cartilage, as *Chondroxiphoid ligament.*

Chondrus, kon'drus. Cartilage; xiphoid cartilage in particular. Alica; Fucus crispus. **C. cris'pus** or **mamillo'sus,** Fucus crispus. **C. polymorphus,** Fucus crispus.

Chonus, ko'nus (*chonos*). Infundibulum.

Cho'part's amputa'tion. Amputation at the mediotarsal articulation. See *Amputation.* **C.'s mix'ture** consists of copaiba, alcohol, sweet spirits of nitre, syr. tolutanus, and aqua menthæ piperitæ.

Chopine, chop'een. Measure which contains 16 ounces; pint measure.

Chop'-nut. Calabar bean.

Chorah, ko'rah (region). Any void space; also, the orbit of the eye.

Chord, dorsal. Notochord. **C., spermat'ic** or **testic'ular,** spermatic cord.

Chorda, kor'dah (*chorde,* gut, and hence a string made of gut). *Corda.* Cord. It has several meanings, as tendon, intestines (*Chordæ*), genital organs; *Chorda* or *funiculus tympani,* a branch of the seventh pair of nerves, according to some; of the fifth pair, according to others, which passes through the tympanum. *Chordæ Willisii, Trabeculæ Willisii* are the small fibres which cross the sinuses of the dura mater; so called from their first describer, Willis. *Chordæ tendineæ* are the tendinous and cordlike substances which connect the columnæ carneæ of the ventricles of the heart to the valves, etc. **C. acus'tica,** see *Striæ acusticæ.* **C. arte'riæ umbilica'lis,** remains of umbilical artery. **C. dorsa'lis,** *Dorsal chord, Notochord.* Axis around which, according to Von Baer, the first parts of the fœtus are formed, the rudiment of the future vertebral column. **C. duc'tus arterio'si,** remains of ductus arteriosus, the chord from pulmonary artery to arch of aorta. **C. d. veno'si,** remains of ductus venosus, extending from left branch of portal vein to vena cava. **C. Hippoc'ratis,** Achillis tendo. **C. longitudina'lis cor'poris callo'si,** see *Raphe.* **C. mag'na,** tendo Achillis. **C. obli'qua cu'biti,** oblique ligament. **C. pe'nis,** chordee. **C. spasmod'ica,** chordee. **C. spermat'ica,** spermatic cord. **C. spina'lis,** spinal cord. **C. tym'pani,** see *Chorda.* **C. umbilica'lis,** umbilical cord. **C. ve'næ umbilica'lis,** round ligament of the liver. **C. vene'rea** or **ven'eris,** chordee. **C. vertebra'lis,** spinal cord.

Chordæ, kor'de (pl. of **Chorda**). See *Chorda.* Chordee. **C. acus'ticæ,** medullary striæ. **C. Ferren'ii,** cords, vocal. **C. internun'ciæ,** see *Internuncial.* **C. longitudina'les Lancis'ii,** see *Raphe.* **C. œsophage'æ,** œsophageal nerves. **C. serpenti'næ,** small striæ on floor of fourth ventricle, situated in front of fovea anterior. **C. tendin'eæ,** small tendinous chords connecting papillary muscles of heart with auriculoventricular valves; see *Chorda.* **C. transversa'les Willis'ii,** see *Corpus callosum.* **C. voca'les,** cords, vocal. **C. volu'biles,** C. serpentinæ. **C. Willis'ii,** see *Chorda.*

Chordal, kor'dal. Relating to chord, cord, or notochord. **C. sali'va,** secretion of saliva which occurs when chorda tympani nerve is irritated. **C. tis'sue,** variety of connective tissue existing in the notochord.

Chordapsus, kor-dap'sus (*chorde,* intestine, *hapto,* to tie). Constriction or twisting of the intestines. Colica ileus. See *Enteritis* and *Ileus.*

Chordee, kor-de' (F. *corder,* to bind with a cord). Painful affection of the penis attending gonorrhœa, and happening chiefly at night. It occurs when the violence of the inflammation is such that the urethra cannot expand as much as the corpora cavernosa during erection, and consequently the glans seems painfully drawn downward,

Chorditis, kor-de'tis. Inflammation of spermatic or vocal cords. **C. tubero'sa,** inflammation of the vocal cords. **C. voca'lis,** inflammation of the vocal cords.

Chordurethritis, kord-u-re-thre'tis (*chordee, urethritis*). Gonorrhœa accompanied with chordee.

Chorea, ko-re'ah (*choreia,* a dance). *St. Vitus's dance, St. John's dance, Viper's dance,* because its movements resemble dancing. The characteristics are irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs, and of the face and trunk. It is a disease usually occurring before puberty, and is generally connected with torpor of the system, and of the digestive organs in particular. Its duration is long, but it is usually devoid of danger, although frequently but little under the control of medicine. The spasms do not continue during sleep. Indications of treatment are to strengthen the general system and stimulate the intestinal canal. Rest, mental and physical, purgatives once or twice a week, and chalybeates, with appropriate regimen, will fulfil these. *Chorea saltatoria—methodical* or *rhythmic chorea*—is a form of the disease characterized by involuntary jumps, often taking place methodically or rhythmically. *C. rotatoria* is a form characterized by rotation or oscillation of the head or trunk or one limb; *C. oscillatoria,* by irregular or measured oscillations, partial or general, of the head, trunk, or limbs. *Diaphragmatic* or *laryngeal chorea* is a peculiar cry or bark accompanying *tic non-douloureux.* See *Tic.* **C. Anglo'rum.** Chorea proper. **C., chron'ic,** spasm of facial muscles. **C. cor'dis,** chorea with disordered action of the heart. **C., diaphragmat'ic,** see *Chorea.* **C. dimidia'ta,** hemichorea. **C., elec'tric,** *Convulsivo-cerebral typhus, Dubini's disease,* affection seen in certain districts of Lombardy, so called in consequence of the similarity between the convulsive shock of the limbs and the shocks caused by the action of the induction coil; very fatal. **C. of the eye,** C. oculi. **C., fa'cial,** spasm of facial muscles. **C. festi'nans** (*festino,* to hurry), form of chorea in which the patient is irresistibly impelled to run forward or backward; see also *Paralysis agitans.* **C. Germano'rum,** C. magna. **C. gesticulato'ria,** chorea. **C., hered'itary,** C., Huntingdon's. **C., Huntingdon's,** form of chronic chorea of adults, affecting whole families, with irregular movements, confusion of speech, and dementia. **C., hyster'ical,** see *Hysteria.* **C. insan'iens,** disease of adults, particularly of period of pregnancy, in which there are violent movements, with delirium, fever, etc. **C., larynge'al,** see *Chorea.* **C. mag'na** or **C. mag'na Germano'rum,** C. accompanied with convulsive motions

observed in hysterical persons or due to a psychosis. **C. ma'jor**, this form includes certain hysterical and hypnotic affections, often of an epidemic character, as rhythmical hysterical spasms, tarantism, etc.; C. magna. **C., mani'acal**, C. with great mental disturbance, in women especially. **C., method'ical**, see *Chorea*. **C., mimet'ic**, C. caused by imitation of those so affected. **C. mi'nor**, C. proper. **C. neural'gica**, tic douloureux; see *Chorea*. **C. nu'tans**, C. in which there are nodding movements. **C. oc'uli**, clonic spasm of the muscles of the iris. **C. oscillato'ria**, see *Chorea*. **C., pandem'ic**, C. major. **C., par'tial**, see *Tic*. **C., post-hemiple'gic** and **pre-hemiple'gic**, choreiform movements before and after attack of hemiplegia. **C., rhyth'mic**, see *Chorea*. **C. rotato'ria**, see *Chorea*. **C. saltato'ria**, see *Chorea*. **C. sanc'ti Johan'nis** or **Modes'ti**, chorea. **C. s. Valenti'ni**, chorea; tarantismus. **C. s. Vi'ti**, chorea. **C. scripto'rum**, cramp, writer's. **C. seni'lis**, paralysis agitans and senile trembling. **C. of Syd'enham**, ordinary chorea.

Choregia, ko-rej'e-ah (*choros*, a troop of dancers and singers, *ago*, to lead). Hippocrates uses this term for the whole of the apparatus necessary for a physician or surgeon.

Choreic, ko-re'ik. Relating or appertaining to, or having the characters of, chorea; one affected with chorea.

Chore'iform. Resembling chorea.

Choremania, ko-re-man'e-ah (*choreia*, dance, *mania*). Chorea, especially C. Germanorum.

Choreoid, ko're-oid. Relating to the chorion.

Choreomania, ko-re-o-man'e-ah. Chorea.

Chorial, ko're-al. Relating to the chorion.

Chorio-blastoses, ko're-o-blas-to'ses (*chorion*, *blastano*, to sprout). Diseases of the chorion or of the corium and connective-tissue.

Chorio-capillaris, ko're-o-kap-il-lah'ris. Inner layer of capillaries of choroid coat of the eye.

Choriocele, ko-re-o-se'le (Eng. ko're-o-seel) (*chorion*, *kele*, tumor). Protrusion of the choroid tunic of the eye, resembling a hernia in appearance.

Choriodeïtis, ko-re-o-de-e'tis. Choroiditis.

Choriodes (ko-re-o'des), **Chorioïdea** (ko-re-o-e'de-ah), or **Chorioïdes**, ko-re-o-e'des. Choroid.

Cho'riodo-cycli'tis. Inflammation of the choroid extending to the ciliary body.

Cho'riodo-iri'tis. Inflammation of the choroid involving the iris; as in *Choriodo-retinitis* the retina is similarly affected.

Chorioïditis, ko-re-o-e-de'tis. Choroiditis.

Chorion, ko're-on (*chorion*, skin, or *choreo*, to contain). The true chorion; thin, transparent membrane surrounding the fœtus in utero on every side. It is a complex membrane made up of two parts, viz.: the membranes of the ovum, external to the pleuro-peritoneal cavity, that is to say, of the vitelline membrane and false amnion; and secondly, of the allantois, which is a diverticulum of the splanchnopleura and hypoblast pushed out into the pleuro-peritoneal cavity (Gray). Soon after the entrance of the ovum into the uterus, villous prolongations are formed on its surface, which have given it the name shaggy chorion or chorion frondosum. These villi are the agents of the absorption of nutritive matter for the fœtus. By some anatomists the chorion is considered to be formed of two layers: the outer, called by Burdach exochorion; the inner, endochorion. The chorion is exterior to the amnion. Also the true skin. See *Corium* and *Cutis*. By some the zona pellucida. **C., cys'tic disease of**, see *Hydatid mole*. **C. frondo'sum**, see *Chorion*. **C. fungo'sum**, decidua. **C. læ've**, non-villous part of the chorion. **C., prim'itive**, zona pellucida. **C. reticula'tum**, decidua. **C., shag'gy**, see *Chorion* and *Decidua*. **C. spongio'sum**, see *Decidua*. **C., spon'gy**, see *Decidua*. **C. tomento'sum**, see *Decidua*. **C., vil'lous**, C., shaggy.

Chorionic, ko-re-on'ik. Relating to the chorion.

Chorionitis, ko-re-on-e'tis (*chorion*, *itis*). Cystitis.

Chorio-retinitis, ko're-o-ret-in-e'tis. Choroiditis complicated with retinitis. **C.-r. dissemina'ta**, C.-r., usually syphilitic, followed by exudation and atrophy. **C.-r., equato'rial**, C.-r. affecting the periphery of the retina.

Choristocephalus, kor-is-to-sef'al-us. Double monster with separate heads.

Chorium, ko're-um. Chorion.

Choroid, ko'roid (*chorion*, skin, corium, *eidos*, resemblance). Several parts are so called which resemble the chorion in the multitude of their vessels. **C. ap'oplexy**, effusion of blood from the choroidal vessels, from traumatic causes, between the choroid and retina; detected by ophthalmoscopic examination. **C. ar'teries**, anterior choroid, small branch of the internal carotid, distributed especially to the choroid plexus. The posterior, similarly distributed, comes from the posterior cerebral. **C. coat**, see *Choroidea tunica*. **C. mus'cle**, ciliary muscle. **C. plex'us**, two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situate in the lateral ventricles; they are fixed to the tela choroidea by one edge, and are loose and floating at the other. **C., sarco'ma of**, see *Sarcoma*. **C. tu'nic** or **mem'brane**, choroidea tunica. **C. veins**, choroideæ venæ. **C. web**, choroidea tela.

Choroid'al ring. The outer ring, seen with the ophthalmoscope, which bounds the choroid coat of the eye at the entrance of the optic nerve.

Choroïdea (ko-ro-e'de-ah) **infe'rior.** Choroid plexus of fourth ventricle. **C. supe'rior**, choroid plexus of lateral ventricles. **C. te'la**, a kind of vasculo-membranous prolongation of the pia mater which lines the lower surface of the fornix united with the corpus callosum. It is stretched above the third ventricle, and covers the posterior commissure and corpora quadrigemina. Anteriorly, the tela choroidea is continuous with the plexus choroides. **C.** or **Chorioï'dea tu'nica**, or simply the *Choroid*, *Vascular membrane*, thin, highly vascular membrane, of a very dark color, which lines the sclerotica internally. The part behind the iris is called *Uvea*. Situate between the sclerotica and retina, it has an opening posteriorly for the passage of the optic nerve, and terminates anteriorly at the great circumference of the iris, where it is continuous with the ciliary processes. Its outer surface is pretty intimately attached to the sclerotica by blood-vessels and nerves, as well as by a delicate brown tissue, which has been called *Lamina fusca*. Its inner surface is smooth, and lies in contact with the retina. The choroid consists mainly of a dense capillary plexus and of small arteries and veins to and from this plexus. On its external surface, next the sclerotic, is a thin membrane of fine elastic fibres arranged in lamellæ, the *Lamina supra-choroidea*, continuous with the lamina fusca of the sclerotic, and covered with endothelium and forming spaces which communicate, by perforations in the sclerotic through which the vessels and nerves enter, with the capsule of Tenon. Internal to this is the *choroid proper*, consisting of two layers, the outermost composed of small arteries and veins, with pigment-cells interspersed between them, and the inner consisting of a capillary plexus. The *external layer* consists, in part, of the larger branches of the short ciliary arteries, but is formed principally of veins, the *venæ vorticosæ*, which converge to four or five equidistant trunks that pierce the sclerotic midway between the margin of the cornea and the entrance of the optic nerve. Interspersed between the vessels are dark star-shaped pigment-cells, fibrous offsets from which, communicating with similar branchings from neighboring cells, form a delicate network or stroma which toward the inner surface of the choroid loses its pigmentary character. The *internal layer* consists of an exceedingly fine capillary plexus formed by the short ciliary vessels, and known as the *Tunica Ruyschiana*, on the inner surface of which is a very thin, structureless—or, according to Kölliker, faintly fibrous—membrane, called the *lamina vitrea*, closely connected with the stroma of the choroid and separating it from the pigmentary layer of the retina (Gray). The layers of pigment-cells, called pigmentum nigrum, stratum pigmenti, ophthalmochroïtes, Æthiops animal, absorb the rays of light after they

have traversed the retina. Others make the choroid consist of three layers, the innermost of which is the *membrana pigmenti* or *Bruchii, membrane of Bruch.* **C. ve'næ,** two veins that creep along the tela choroidea, into which almost all those of the lateral ventricles of the upper part of the cerebellum, of the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina open. The venæ Galeni open into the *sinus quartus* or *fourth sinus.*

Choroïdeitis, ko-ro-e-de-e'tis. Choroiditis.

Choroidere'mia. Absence of choroid.

Choroïdes (ko-ro-e'des) or **Choroïdeus,** ko-ro-e'de-us. Choroid.

Choroiditis, ko-ro-e-de'tis (*choroïdes, itis*). *Choroideïtis, Internal ophthalmia.* Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye may be either specific, as from syphilis—*Syphilitic choroiditis*—or non-specific—*Simple choroiditis. Choroiditis disseminata* or *exudativa* is characterized by disseminated exudations of a buff color on the surface and into the tissue of the choroid, producing atrophy of the choroid. Choroiditis may be complicated with inflammation of the retina, sclerotica, iris, etc., as *Retino-choroiditis, Sclerotico-choroiditis, Choroido-iritis,* etc. *Suppurative choroiditis* involves all the tissues of the eye, and is generally of traumatic origin. See *Panophthalmitis.* **C. disseminа'ta,** see *Choroiditis.* **C. exudati'va,** see *Choroiditis.* **C. sero'sa,** see *Glaucoma.* **C., sim'ple,** see *Choroiditis.* **C., specif'ic,** see *Choroiditis.* **C., sup'purative,** see *Choroiditis* and *Panophthalmitis.*

Choroïdo-cyclitis, ko-ro-e'do-sik-le'tis. Inflammation of choroid and ciliary parts.

Choroïdo-iritis, ko-ro-e'do-e-re'tis. See *Irido-choroiditis.*

Choroïdo-retinitis, ko-ro-e'do-ret-in-e'tis. Inflammation of choroid and retina. See *Chorio-retinitis.*

Choromania, ko-ro-man'e-ah (*choros,* dance, *mania*). Chorea, especially C. Germanorum.

Chorosynclonus, ko-ro-sin'klo-nus (*choros,* dance, *sun, kloneo,* to raise a commotion). General chorea.

Chortasthma, kort-asth'mah (*chortos,* hay). Hay fever.

Chosis, ko'sis (*choo,* to heap up). Application of hot sand to the body, as in a sand bath.

Chow'der. A favorite New England dish, made of fish, pork, onions, and biscuit, stewed together. In Devonshire, England, chowder is a fish-seller. In the west of England *chowder beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water, and mixing it with molasses.

Chremma, krem'-mah (*chremma,* sputum). Sputum.

Chrempsis, kremp'sis. Exspuition.

Chrisis, kre'sis (*chrio,* to anoint). Action of anointing. Inunction.

Chrism. Chrisma.

Chrisma, kris'mah. The act of anointing; salve or liniment used.

Chris'tison's form'ula. Formula for calculating the solids in urine. Multipy the last two figures of the specific gravity by 2 for specific gravities below 1018, and by 2.33 for specific gravities above 1018, the result being the amount of solids per 1000 parts.

Christ'mas rose. Helleborus niger.

Christopher (kris'tof-er) **herb.** Actæa spicata.

Christophoria'na Canaden'sis racemo'sa. Actæa racemosa. **C. spica'ta,** Actæa spicata.

Christus, kris'tus (*christos,* anointed). Liniment or ointment.

Chroa, kro'ah. *Chræa, Chroma.* Color in general; surface of the body; skin.

Chro'ma (*chroa,* color). Color. See *Chroa.*

Chromacrinia, kro-mah-krin'e-ah (*chroma, krino,* to separate). Secretion of colored matter, as from the skin, by perspiration.

Chromasciameter, krom-as-ce-am'et-ur (*chroma,* color, *skia,* shadow, *metron,* measure). Apparatus for testing color-sense by contrasting colors.

Chromaskioptikon, kro-mah-ske-op'tik-on (*chroma,* color, *skia,* shadow, *optikos,* seeing). Apparatus for detecting color-blindness by the use of colored shadows.

Chro'mate. Salt of chromic acid.

Chromatelopsis, kro-mah-tel-op'sis (*chroma,* color, *ateles,* incomplete, *opsis,* sight.) Color-blindness.

Chromatic, kro-mat'ik. Relating to color. **C. aberra'tion,** see *Aberration.*

Chromatin, kro'mat-in. Cell-substance having special capacity for coloration; a delicate plexus of fibrils found in nuclei of cells. See *Nucleoplasm* and *Karyoplasm.*

Chromatism, kro'mat-izm. Color production; unnatural coloration.

Chromatogenous, kro-mat-oj'en-us (*chroma, gennao,* to generate). Producing color, as *chromatogenous apparatus.* **C. appara'tus,** suppositious glandular apparatus for producing the coloring matter of the skin, composed of a glandular or secreting parenchyma, situate a little below the papillæ, and presenting special excretory ducts, which pour out the coloring matter on the surface of the true skin.

Chromatol'ogy (*chroma, logos,* description). Science of colors. Examination of color spectroscopically.

Chromatometablepsia, kro-mat-o-met-ah-blep'se-ah (*chroma,* color, *meta, blepo,* to look upon). Color-blindness.

Chromatometer, kro-mat-om'et-ur (*chroma, metron,* measure). Color-measuring instrument.

Chromatometry, kro-mat-om'et-re. Measurement of relativeness of color intensity.

Chromatopathic, kro-mat-o-path'ik (*chroma, pathos,* disease). Affecting the pigment system of the skin. Chromatopathic affections include melasma, leucasmus, xanthocroia, achroma, ephelis, etc.

Chromatophobia, kro-mat-o-fo'be-ah (*chroma, phobos,* dread). Morbid sensibility to certain colors.

Chromatopseudopsia, kro-mat-o-su-dop'she-ah (*chroma, pseudes,* false, *opsis,* vision). Achromatopsia.

Chromatopsia, kro-mat-op'se-ah. Chromopsia.

Chromatoptometry, kro-mat-op-tom'et-re. Measurement of color sense.

Chromatoses, kro-mat-o'ses. Skin diseases characterized by excess or absence or deficiency of pigment.

Chromatosis, kro-mat-o'sis. Pigmentation of tissue.

Chromatoskiameter, kro-mat-o-ski-am'et-ur. Chromaskiopticon.

Chromaturia, kro-mat-u're-ah (*chroma, ouron,* urine). Discharge of urine of an unnatural color.

Chrome alum. Sulphate of chromium and potassium.

Chromhidro'sis or **Chromidrosis,** kro-mid-ro'sis (*chroma, hidros,* sweat). Abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion, as in stearrhœa nigricans, seborrhœa nigricans, and pityriasis nigricans.

Chromhydrosis, krom-hid-ro'sis (*chroma, hudor,* water). Stearrhœa nigricans.

Chromic acid, kro'mik as'id. *Acidum chromicum* (CrO_3), chromic anhydride. Obtained by crystallization from a mixture of *bichromate of potassa* and *oil of vitriol.* Has been used as an escharotic in external hemorrhoids, and is well suited to the destruction of morbid growths, condylomata, excrescences, etc., being said to give less pain than other caustics. It is used in dentistry as a hemostatic for painting on syphilitic ulcers, and as an application to tender and sweaty feet in ozæna and gonorrhœa.

Chromidrosis, kro-mid-ro'sis (*chroma,* color, *hidrosis,* sweat). Condition attended with coloration of the sweat.

Chro'mium. An element whose compounds are but little used in medicine; chromic acid is a teroxide, **C., hy'drated sesquiox'ide of,** this substance has been employed as an astringent and tonic in cholera infantum and other diseases of the alimentary canal.

Chromoblast, kro'mo-blast (*chroma, blastos,* bud). A pigment-producing cell.

Chromocrinia, kro-mo-krin'e-ah (*chroma, krino,* to separate). Secretion of colored matter, as from the skin, by perspiration. Chromidrosis.

Chromocytom'eter. Instrument for determining the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood.

Chromogen, kro'mo-jen (*chroma, gennao,* to produce). Animal tissue color-producing in certain chemical contacts. Micro-organisms which form pigment are called *Chromogenes.*

Chromogenetic, kro-mo-jen-et'ik. Chromogenic.

Chromogenic, kro-mo-gen'ik. Color-producing, as in the case of the bacterium rubescens.

Chromogenous, kro-moj'en-us. Chromogenic, chromogenetic.

Chromoleptic, kro-mo-lep'tik (*chroma, lambano,* to take). Easily colored.

Chromomictor, kro-mo-mik'tor. Apparatus for mingling different-colored lights.

Chromophane, kro'mo-fane (*chroma, phaino,* to show). Coloring substance of retina.

Chromophanes, kro'mo-fanes. Retina colors, chlorophane, xanthophane, and rhodophane—green, yellow, and red.

Chromophilous, kro-mof'il-us (*chroma, phileo,* to love). Easily colored; chromoleptic. Term applied in particular to cell-nucleus.

Chromophytosis, kro-mo-fit-o'sis (*chroma, phuton,* growth). In this country synonymous with tinea versicolor; in continental Europe with pityriasis versicolor. Phytosis versicolor.

Chromopseudopsis, kro-mo-su-dop'sis. Color-blindness.

Chromopsia, kro-mop'se-ah (*chroma, opsis,* vision). *Chroöpsy, Chromopsy, Iridescent vision.* State of vision in which a colored impression, as of the rainbow, is made on the retina; said to be observed in inflammation of the optic nerve, jaundice, etc.

Chromoptometer, kro-mop-tom'et-ur (*chroma, metron,* measure). Apparatus for testing color sense.

Chromosteatodes, kro-mo-sta-at-o'des (*chroma, stear,* fat). Affection of the skin characterized by alteration in the color of the sebaceous secretion.

Chronic, kron'ik (*chronos,* time). Of long duration. **C. diseases** are those whose duration is long or whose symptoms proceed slowly; the antithesis to chronic is acute.

Chronicity, kro-nis'it-e. State of being chronic, as a disease.

Chronius, kro'ne-us. Chronic.

Chronograph, kro'no-graf (*chronos,* time, *grapho,* to write). Instrument for recording intervals of time.

Chronogynia, kro-no-jin'e-ah (*chronos,* time, *gune,* a woman). Menstruation.

Chrononosi, kro-non'o-se (*chronos, nosos,* disease). Chronic diseases.

Chronopathiæ, kro-no-path-e'e (sing. **Chronopathi'a**) (*chronos, pathos,* affection). Chronic diseases.

Chronoscope, kro'no-skope (*chronos, skopeo,* to view). Electro-magnetic clock for recording fractional parts of a second.

Chronothermal, kro-no-thur'mal (*chronos,* time, *therme,* heat). Relating to time and temperature; epithet given to a fanciful system which maintains that there can be no increase or diminution of temperature without motion; that motion consists in attraction and repulsion, and these being peculiar to electric action, medicines must change the motions of the system and be electrical in their operation.

Chroöpsy, kro-op'se (*chroa,* color, *opsis,* vision). State of vision in which a colored impression, as of a rainbow, is made on the retina.

Chrotici, krot'is-e (*chros,* skin). Cutaneous diseases.

Chrotopsia, kro-top'se-ah (*chroa,* color, *opsis,* vision). Chroöpsy.

Chrupsia, kroop'se-ah (*chroa,* color, *opsis,* vision). Chroöpsy.

Chrupsy, kroop'se. Chroöpsy.

Chrysa fibraurea, kre'sa fib-raw're-ah (*chruseos,* of a golden color). Coptis.

Chrysalea, kris-al'e-ah. Nitromuriatic acid.

Chrysalis, kris'al-is (*chrusos,* gold). The pupa of insects.

Chrysammic acid, kris-am'ik as'id (*chruseos,* golden, *ammos,* sand). Acid obtained from aloes or from treating chrysophanic acid with nitric acid.

Chrysanilin, kris-an'il-in. Anilin yellow.

Chrysanthemum, kris-an'them-um (*chryso, anthemon,* flower). Calendula officinalis. **C. leucan'themum,** *Ox-eye daisy, Daisy, Whiteweed, Goldens, Maudlinwort,* ord. Compositæ; flowers and herb are slightly acrid, and were once used in pulmonary diseases. **C. parthe'nium,** Matricaria parthenium.

Chrysarobin, kris-ar-o'bin (*chruseos,* golden, *araroba*). $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$. Chrysarobinum (Ph. U. S. and Br.); extract from Goa powder, product of decay of Andira araroba, of Brazil; a yellow powder, found very useful in cutaneous affections, as psoriasis and chronic eczema; internally it is emetic and cathartic.

Chryse, kris'e (*chruseos,* golden). Name of an ancient yellow plaster, composed of thus, alum, lead, colophony, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

Chrysitis, kris-e'tis (*chrusites,* golden). See *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.*

Chryso, kris'o (*chrusos,* gold). In composition, gold.

Chrysobalanus Galeni, kris-o-bal'an-us gal-a'ne (*chryso, balanos,* nut). See *Myristica moschata.*

Chrysobarin, kris-o-bar'in. Chrysarobin.

Chrysochalcus, kris-o-kal'kus (*chryso, chalkos,* copper). Brass.

Chrysocolla, kris-o-kol'lah (*chryso, kolla,* glue or cement). Borax.

Chrysocoma, kris-ok'o-mah (*chryso, kome,* hair). Achillea millefolium.

Chrysokreatinin, kris-o-kre-at'in-in (*chruseos,* golden, *kreas,* meat). A leucomaïne from muscle resembling kreatinine.

Chrysolachanum, kris-o-lak'an-um (*chryso, lachanon,* potherb). Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

Chrysolepic acid, kris-o-lep'ik as'id. Picric acid.

Chrysolithus, kris-ol'ith-us (*chryso, lithos,* stone). *Chrysolite.* Precious stone, of a golden color, regarded by the ancients as cardiac, cephalic, etc.

Chrysomelia, kre-so-me'le-ah (*chryso, melon,* apple). See *Citrus aurantium.*

Chrysophan, kris'of-an (*chrusos, phaino,* to shine). Yellowish powder obtained from senna and rhubarb.

Chrysophanate (kris-of'an-ate) **of zinc.** Brownish-red powder; compound of chrysophanic acid and zinc.

Chrysophanic (kris-o-fan'ik) **acid.** Acid derived from Goa powder, senna, rhubarb, and several other vegetable substances; and by oxidation from chrysarobin.

Chrysophyllum (kris-o-fil'lum) **Buranhem** (*chryso, phullon,* leaf). Monesia. **C. caini'to,** broad-leaved star apple. Tree of the Antilles, ord. Sapotaceæ, which produces one of the best fruits of the country; there are several varieties of it. **C. glyciphlæ'um,** monesia.

Chrysopus, kris'o-pus (*chruseos,* of a golden color). Cambogia.

Chrysos, kris'os (*chrusos*). Gold.

Chrysospermum, kris-o-spur'mum (*chryso, sperma,* seed). Sempervivum tectorum.

Chrysosplenium, kris-o-splen'e-um. Genus of Saxifragaceæ. **C. alternifo'lium** and **C. oppositifo'lium,** two species, the herbs of which were formerly employed as mild laxatives.

Chthonophagia, thon-o-fah'je-ah (*chthon,* earth, *phago,* to eat). Dirt-eating. Disorder of the nutritive functions observed among the negroes of the South and of the West Indies, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt. It is accompanied by most of the signs of chlorosis. The Ottomacs on the Orinoco, and the natives of portions of the Hudson's Bay territory, are *Chthonoph'agi,* or earth-eaters, the earth being a form of steatite. See *Geophagism.*

Chthononosology, thon-o-nos-ol'o-je (*chthon,* earth, *nosos,* disease, *logos,* description). The geography of diseases.

Chumosis, ku-mo'sis. Chemosis.

Chunus. See *Lichen tropicus.*

Churn'milk. Buttermilk.

Chur'rus. See *Cannabis.*

Chus (*choos*). Liquid measure among the Greeks, answering to the *congius* of the Romans, and containing six sextarii, or twelve Attic cotylæ, or nine pints.

Chyazic, ke-az'ik. Relating to hydrocyanic acid.

Chylangioma, kil-an-je-o'mah (*chylus, angioma*). Dilated condition of the lymphatics.

Chylar, kile'ar. Chylous.

Chylarion, kil-ar'e-on. See *Chyle.*

Chylariose, kile-a′re-oze. The natural sugar of fruits.

Chyle, kile (*chulos,* juice, or *chuo,* to pour). The word, in Hippocrates, means *Tisane* or *Decoction of Barley, Chyla′rion.* Galen first used it in its present sense—*i. e.* for a nutritive fluid, extracted by intestinal absorption from food which has been subjected to the action of the digestive organs. It is of a whitish appearance, and is formed from the chyme in the duodenum, and the rest of the small intestines, by the chyliferous vessels, which arise at the mucous surface of the intestine. Along these it passes through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, and is finally poured into the left subclavian. It is composed, like the blood, of a fluid—liquor chyli—and of chyle-corpuscles or globules, the average size of which is about $\frac{1}{4000}$ of an inch. They who regard the chyle to be nothing more than fatty matter of the food apply the term to the emulsified oil in the intestinal canal even before it is taken up by the chyliferous vessels. See *Chyme.* **C. cor′puscles,** see *Chyle.* **C. res′ervoir,** receptaculum chyli. **C. ves′sels,** lymphatics of the mesentery.

Chylectica, kil-ek′tik-ah (*chylus, hektikos,* hectic). Disease associated with secretion of chyle.

Chyletus scabiei, kil-a′tus ska-be′a-e. Acarus scabiei.

Chylidrosis, kil-id-ro′sis (*chylus, hidrosis,* sweating). Sweating of milky fluid.

Chyliferous, kile-if′er-us (*chylus, fero,* to carry). Chyle-bearing. **C. ves′sels,** *Lacteals;* vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct. They have also been called *Galactophorous vessels.*

Chylification, kile-if-i-ka′shun (*chylus, facio,* to make). Formation of chyle during the digestive processes. It has, at times, been applied to the changes produced on the aliment in the small intestine, but is now restricted to the act of forming chyle at the radicles of the chyliferous vessels.

Chyline, kil-e′na. Cyclamen.

Chylisma, kil-iz′mah (*chulizo,* to press out juice). Expressed juice, or even the dregs, of plants.

Chylismus, kil-iz′mus. The act of expressing the juice of vegetables, etc.

Chylocystis, kil-o-sis′tis (*chylus, kustis,* bladder). Receptaculum chyli.

Chylodes, kil-o′des. Chylous.

Chylodiabetes, kile-o-di-ah-be′tes. Chyluria.

Chylodiarrhœa, kile-o-di-ar-rhe′ah. Cœliac flux.

Chylodochium, kil-o-dok-e′um (*dechomai,* to receive). Receptaculum chyli.

Chylography, kile-og′ra-fe (*chylus, graphe,* description). Description of the anatomy, etc. of the chyliferous vessels.

Chylo-pericardium, kil′o-per-e-kar′de-um. Effusion of chyle within the pericardium.

Chylopoëtic, kile-o-po-et′ik. Relating to or connected with the formation of chyle; chiefly applied to the organs immediately concerned in it, as the stomach, intestines, omenta, and mesentery. *Assistant chylopoëtic* organs are viscera which aid in the formation of chyle, as the liver and pancreas.

Chylopoiesis, kil-o-poi-e′sis (*chylus, poieo,* to make). Chylification.

Chylorrhœa, kil-or-rhe′ah (*chylus, rheo,* to flow). Excessive flow of chyle; diarrhœa with milk-colored discharges; cœliac flux. **C. pec′toris,** chylothorax. **C. rena′lis,** chyluria. **C. urina′lis,** chyluria.

Chylosis, kil-o′sis. Chylification.

Chylothorax, kil-o-tho′raks (*chylus, thorax,* chest). Effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyliferous vessel.

Chylous, ki′lus. Relating to chyle, or having some analogy to that fluid.

Chyluria, kil-u′re-ah (*chylus, ouron,* urine). *Chylous urine.* Discharge of milky urine without any apparent lesion of the kidneys or bladder.

Chylus, ki′lus. Chyle; decoction; succus.

Chyme, kime (*chumos,* juice, or *chuo,* to pour). *Chymus.* Pulp formed by the food mixed with the supradiaphragmatic and gastric secretions after it has been for some time in the stomach. In this state it continues until it reaches the biliary and pancreatic ducts, which open into the duodenum, where the conversion into chyle occurs, which is absorbed by the chyliferous vessels—the excrementitious portion of the food traversing the large intestine to be evacuated *per anum. Chyme* and *Chyle* were used in an inverse sense by the ancients to that accepted at present.

Chymi, kim′e (*chumoi*). Humors.

Chymi′a, Chymia′ter, Chym′ical, Chym′ist, Chym′istry, etc. See corresponding words commencing with *Chem.*

Chymification, kime-if-i-ka′shun (*chymus, facio,* to make). Formation of chyme. See *Chyme.*

Chymochezia, kim-o-ka′ze-ah (*chymus, chezo,* to go to stool). Cœliac flux.

Chymoplania, kim-o-plan′e-ah (*chymus, plane,* a wandering). Transposition of secretions. Family of diseases, including icterus, uroplania, menoplania, and galactoplania.

Chymorrhœa, kim-or-rhe′ah (*chymus, rheo,* to flow). Cœliac flux; lientery.

Chymosin, kim-o′sin. Pepsin.

Chymosis, kim-o′sis. Chemosis; chymification.

Chymous, ki′mus. Relating to or resembling chyme.

Chymozemia, kim-o-za′me-ah (*chymus, zemia,* loss). Morbid increase in the quantity of the secretions.

Chymus, ki′mus. Chyme.

Chytlen (chit′len) **ra′dix.** Cylindrical root, bitter and inodorous, brought from China. The Chinese regard it as stomachic.

Chytlon, chit′lon (*chuo,* to pour out). Liquid formerly used for rubbing the body after bathing.

Cibarious, se-ba′re-us. Esculent.

Cibarium, se-bah′re-um (*cibus*). Aliment.

Cibarius panis, se-bah′re-us pan′is. Coarse bread. Bread made of second flour.

Cibation, se-bah′shun (*cibus,* food). The taking of food. In pharmacy it is the same as incorporation.

Cibotium (se-bo′te-um) or **Cibo′tion.** Genus of ferns. **C. Bar′ometz,** growing in China; rhizome possesses astringent properties; the hairs are also employed in medicine.

Cibus, se′bus. Aliment. **C. al′bus,** blanc mange. **C. deo′rum,** asafœtida.

Cicatrices (pl. of **Cicatrix**) **ovariorum,** sik-at-re′ses o-var-e-o′rum. Cicatrices or scars left in the ovary after escape of the ova.

Cicatricial, sik-at-rish′al (*cicatrix*). Relating or appertaining to, or having the character of, a cicatrix. **C. tis′sue,** variety of connective tissue in which but few cells and vessels are present; it exists in wounds and ulcers when they are undergoing the process of healing.

Cicatriciform (sik-at-ris′i-form) or **Cicat′riform.** Resembling a cicatrix.

Cicatricula, sik-at-rik′u-lah (dim. of **Cicatrix**). Small cicatrix. The term is also applied to a small white spot, called the *tread, chalaza, chalazium,* observable at the surface of a fecundated egg. Archiblast; the blastoderm of an egg; see *Molecule.*

Cicatrisantia, sik-at-riz-an′she-ah. Remedies formerly considered to be capable of producing cicatrization.

Cicatrix, sik-a′triks (*cæco,* to conceal, because it conceals the wound). *Cicatrice.* Scar; seam. Union of parts which have been divided. A *scar* or formation, of a reddish color, afterward whitish, and of variable thickness, which takes place at the surface of wounds or ulcers after their cure. A cicatrix may vary much in shape, consistence, and thickness. The cicatrix of a bone is called callus. A *vicious cicatrix* is one which interferes with the action of the parts on which it occurs. The *scars* after small-pox are called *pits* or *pockmarks;* see *Pockmark.* **C., atroph′ic,** C. depressed below the level of the surrounding surface. **C., hy′pertrophic,** C. elevated above the surrounding surface. **C. vari′olæ,** pockmark. **C., vic′ious,** see *Cicatrix.*

Cicatrization, sik-at-ri-za′tion. Process by which

a cicatrix is formed. Every tissue, except the nails, epidermis, hair, and enamel, is, probably, capable of cicatrization.

Cicely (sis'el-e), **sweet.** Chærophyllum odoratum, Osmorrhiza longistylis, Scandix odorata.

Cicer arietinum, se'ser ar-e-at-e'num. *Cicer plant.* Seeds are ground into flour, and used as bread in some countries. **C. lens,** Ervum lens.

Cicera tartari, sis'er-ah tar'tar-e. Small pills of turpentine and cream of tartar, of the size of a vetch or cicer.

Cichore, sik-o're. Cichorium intybus.

Cichoreum. Cichorium.

Cichoria. Cichorium intybus.

Cichorium (sik-o're-um) **agres'te** or **cris'pum.** C. intybus. **C. endiv'ia,** systematic name of the *Endive, Endivia,* or *Endiva.* Common potherb of the East, and eaten as salad; the root roasted and ground is often mixed with coffee. **C. in'tybus,** systematic name of the *Wild succory, Wild cichory, Cichory, Chicory, Wild endive, Witloof succory, Bunk.* It is bitter, and has been given as a tonic and alterative; root, roasted and ground, is often used instead of, or mixed with, coffee. **C. officina'rum** or **silves'tre,** C. intybus.

Cichory, sik'o-re. Cichorium intybus. **C., wild,** Cichorium intybus.

Cici, se'se. Ricinus communis.

Cicindela, sis-in-da'lah (dim. of **Candela,** candle). Glowworm; once thought to be anodyne and lithontriptic.

Cicinnus, sis-in'nus. Hair on the temples. Relating to castor-oil plant.

Cicinobolus, sis-in-ob'o-lus (*kikinos,* relating to castor-oil plant, *bolus*). Bolus of root of castor-oil plant and tobacco leaves, used in veterinary medicine.

Cicinus, sis-in'us. Cicinnus.

Cicis, se'sis. See *Quercus infectoria.*

Cicongius, se-kon'je-us. An ancient measure containing 12 pints.

Cicuta, sik-u'tah. Conium maculatum; æthusa. **C. amo'mum,** seeds are diuretic and carminative. **C. angustifo'lia,** variety of C. virosa, used externally in rheumatism; very poisonous. **C. aquat'ica,** C. virosa. *Water hemlock, Cowbane, Brook-tongue, Deathin, Devil's salep, Scoots, Poison turnip.* Not used internally; violent poison, often eaten by mistake for *Wild smallage,* Apium graveolens. It produces tremors, vertigo, burning at the stomach, and all the symptoms occasioned by the narcotico-acrid class of poisons. **C. Califor'nica,** variety of C. virosa growing in the U. S. near the Pacific. **C. cyna'pium,** Æthusa cynapium. **C. macula'ta,** *American water hemlock, American hemlock, Snakeweed, Death of man, Water parsley, Poison root, Wild hemlock, Children's bane, Spotted cowbane,* is analogous in botanical character and medical properties to the European species; see *Conium maculatum.* **C. ma'jor,** Conium maculatum. **C. ma'jor fœt'ida** or **vulga'ris,** Conium maculatum, **C. officina'le,** fresh young parts of Conium maculatum. **C. Stoerk'ii,** Conium maculatum. **C. tenuifo'lia,** C. angustifolia. **C. terres'tris,** Conium maculatum. **C. viro'sa,** Cicuta aquatica. **C. vulga'ris,** Conium maculatum.

Cicuta'ria. Chærophyllum sylvestre. **C. aquat'ica,** Cicuta aquatica, Phellandrium aquaticum. **C. odora'ta,** Chærophyllum odoratum. **C. viro'sa,** Cicuta aquatica.

Cicutine, sik-u'teen. See *Conium.* Volatile alkaloid from Cicuta virosa. **C., bromhy'drate of,** coniine hydrobromide.

Cicutox'ine, sik-u-tox'een. Poisonous acid liquid obtained from Cicuta virosa.

Cider. *Cyder.* Said to have been formerly written *sidre,* and to have come from *Sicera,* which signifies any kind of fermented liquor other than wine. It is made from the juice of apples, and is a wholesome drink; liquor similarly prepared from pears is called *Perry.* In some of the cider regions of England a *cider colic* sometimes prevails, probably due to an excess of acetic acid.

Cido'nium. Cydonium.

Cigar, se-gar'. *Cigarra* (S.), *Cigarro.* Small tubular roll of tobacco, used for smoking; some of the medicinal or medicated cigars or cigarettes are made of dried plants, with or without the addition of medicinal articles. When rolled in paper they form *cigarettes,* which may be used with or without combustion. Arsenical cigarettes are made of paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of arsenious acid or of arseniate of soda, and dried. Those of nitre are prepared by soaking blotting-paper in a nearly saturated solution of nitrate of potassium; stramonium is also employed for a similar purpose.

Cigarette, sig-ar-et'. See *Cigar.* Cigarettes of belladonna contain 1 gr. each of the leaf of belladonna; cigarettes of digitalis each contain 1 gr. of digitalis; while those of eucalyptus contain each 1 gr. of eucalyptus. Mercurial cigars or cigarettes are made by steeping denarcotized tobacco in a weak corrosive-sublimate solution, opium being added. See *Cigar.*

Cigarra, se-gar'rah. Cigar.

Cignus, sig'nus. An ancient measure which contained about two drachms.

Cilia, sil'e-ah (singular **Cilium**). Eyelashes; hairs on the eyelids. Their use seems to be to prevent the entrance into the eye of light bodies flying in the atmosphere, and to diminish in certain cases the intensity of light. Also, the tarsi or eyelids. Likewise, a peculiar sort of moving organs resembling small hairs, *vibratory* or *vibratile cilia,* attached to special anatomical elements, *epithelial, vibratile,* or *ciliary cellules,* which are visible with the microscope in many animals, and even in some bacteria. They are found on parts of the body habitually in contact with water or other more or less fluid matters, and produce motion in these fluids, impelling them along the surface of the parts. Cilia have been found to exist in all animals except crustaceæ, having been discovered on the respiratory, uterine, and other membranes of mammalia, birds, and reptiles. In the higher animals which possess them they are internal, but on the protozoa possessing them, external.

The terms *vibratory motion* and *ciliary motion* have been used to express the phenomena exhibited by the moving cilia, and this motion is probably concerned in the progression of fluids along the membranes. The motion is in the direction of the outlets of canals. **C., invert'ed,** inversion of the eyelashes or of the free edges of the eyelids upon the ball of the eye. **C., vi'bratile** or **vi'bratory,** see *Cilia.*

Cil'iar. Ciliary.

Cilia'res glan'dulæ. Meibomian glands.

Ciliaris, sil-e-ah'ris. Ciliary. Orbicularis palpebrarum. **C. circula'ris,** circular fibres of ciliary muscle. **C. radia'lis,** radiating fibres of ciliary muscle. **C. Riola'ni** (after Riolan, the French anatomist), transversely striated muscular fasciculi in the eyelid, running parallel with and close to the margin of the lid.

Ciliary, sil'e-ar-e. Relating to the eyelashes or to cilia. Term also applied to different parts entering into the structure of the eye, from the resemblance between some of them (ciliary processes) and the eyelashes. **C. ar'teries,** these are furnished by the ophthalmic artery. They are distinguished into—1. *Short* or *posterior,* 30 or 40 in number, which are distributed to the ciliary processes. 2. *Long,* two in number, which, by the anastomosis of their branches, form two arterial circles at the anterior surface of the iris. 3. The *anterior, Arteriæ ciliares anteriores* of Haller, the number of which is variable. These pierce the sclerotic a few lines from its union with the cornea, and are principally distributed to the iris. **C. bod'y,** *Ciliary disk.* Ring of the choroid surrounding the crystalline in the manner of a crown, placed behind the iris and the ciliary circle; resembling the disk of a radiated flower, and formed by the union of the ciliary processes. See *Ciliary muscle.* **C. canal',** *Canal of Fontana.* Small, extremely narrow circular space, formed between the ciliary circle, the cornea, and the sclerotica. It can be filled with injection, and it is not certain that it is not the cavity of a blood-vessel, and hence has been called *Circulus*

venosus iridis. **C. cir'cle,** ciliary ligament. **C. disk,** ciliary body. **C. epithe'lium,** see *Epithelium.* **C. gan'glion,** ophthalmic ganglion. **C. lig'ament,** *C. Circle* or *Ring, Commissure of the uvea.* Species of grayish ring, of a pulpy consistence, situate between choroid, iris, and sclerotica. The internal surface of the choroid is uniform until it approaches within ten lines and a half of the edge of the cornea; here a dentated line is observed, termed *ora serrata.* The outer surface presents the annulus albidus or gangliformis, the anterior edge of which unites to the inner surface of the sclerotica and constitutes the ciliary ligament. **C.** or **tar'sal mar'gin of the eyelids,** edge in which the cilia or eyelashes are situate. **C. mo'tion,** see *Ciliary.* **C. mus'cle,** the part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the ciliary margin. Also, the grayish, semitransparent structure behind the ciliary ligament, and covering the outside of the ciliary body. By its contraction the ciliary processes, and with them the lens, must be drawn toward the cornea. It appears to be the same muscle as the *Tensor choroïdeæ, Protrahens lentis, Musculus Brueckianus, Choroid muscle* of some anatomists. Its circular fibres constitute the *compressor lentis muscle.* **C. mus'cle of Riolan,** ciliaris Riolani. **C. nerves,** 12 to 16 in number. They arise from the nasal nerve, and particularly from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion, and unite in two fasciculi, which pass around the optic nerve, and pierce the sclerotica near the entrance of that nerve into the eye. They are lost in the ciliary ligament. **C. neural'gia,** neuralgic pain in the brow, temples, etc. **C. plex'us,** C. ligament. **C. pro'cesses,** triangular folds, 60 or 80 in number, placed at the side of each other, and radiating so as to resemble the disk of a radiated flower. They are lodged in depressions at the anterior part of the vitreous humor. **C. re'gion,** region at inferior part of cornea and ciliary body. **C. ring,** ciliary ligament. **C. stri'æ** are numerous pale, radiated striæ in the posterior portion of the ciliary body, but so covered by pigmentum as not to be distinctly seen till the paint is removed. The ciliary processes are formed by these striæ. **C. veins** follow nearly the same course as the arteries. In the choroid they are so tortuous that they have received the name *vasa vorticosa.* They open into the ophthalmic vein. **C. zone;** under the corpus ciliare, the capsule of the vitreous humor sends off an external lamina, which accompanies the retina, and is inserted with it into the fore part of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge. This is the *Zonula ciliaris* or *Zinnii, Zonula* or *Zone of Zinn, Zone of Haller.* It is of a striated appearance and circular form, and assists in fixing the lens to the vitreous humor.

Ciliated (sil'e-a-ted) or **Cil'iate.** Provided with cilia, as ciliated epithelium, the epithelium to which vibratory cilia are attached.

Cilia'tion. State of being possessed of cilia.

Ciliform, sil'e-form (*cilium, forma*). Resembling a cilium.

Cilio-retinal, sil'e-o-ret'in-al. Relating to posterior ciliary system and retina.

Cilio-spinal, sil'e-o-spi'nal. Relating to portion of spinal cord controlling ciliary movements. **C.-s. cen'tre,** see *Centre.*

Cilium, sil'e-um. Eyelash. See *Cilia.*

Cillo, sil'lo (*killo,* to move). Name given by some authors to a perpetually tremulous upper eyelid; a trembling which in some cases is called *Life's blood.*

Cillosis, sil-lo'sis. Cillo.

Cilo, se'lo. Procephalus; a fœtus whose head is so large as to impede delivery; transverse tract of the peduncle; tractus transversus pedunculi.

Cimbia, sim'be-ah. Fasciculus arciformis pedis.

Cimex (se'meks) **lectula'rius.** *Bed-bug* or *Chinche;* once used medicinally.

Cimicifuga, sim-e-sif'u-gah (*cimex, fugo,* to drive away). See *Actæa racemosa.* **C. fœt'ida,** fœtid bugbear, so called from its offensive odor. **C. racemo'sa,** Actæa racemosa. **C. serpenta'ria,** species of the United States and Florida; root is officinal. *Cimicifuga* (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is employed in chorea and rheumatism.

Cimicifugin, sim-e-sif'u-gin. Crystallizable principle obtained from cimicifuga.

Cimina'lis. Gentiana.

Cimmaro'ma. The pulp of this plant of Spain and Brazil is laxative.

Cimolia purpurescens, sim-o'le-ah pur-pur-es'ens. *Fuller's earth;* compact bolar earth employed in the arts; used at times as a cooling application to inflamed nipples, etc. **C. ter'ra,** *Cimolite,* from Kimolos, an island in the Cretan Sea, where it was procured; formerly used as an astringent.

Cina (se'nah). Artemisia santonica and other varieties of Artemisia; anthelmintic. **C. ci'na,** cinchona. **C. levan'tica,** see *Cina* and *Artemisia santonin.* This is the only variety of Cina now imported.

Cinabaris, sin-ab'ar-is. Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Cinabarium, sin-ab-ar'e-um. Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Cinabra, sin'ab-rah. The smell of a he-goat; rank smell, like that of the armpit; Hircus alarum; bromidrosis.

Cinæ'bene. A constituent and volatile oil of artemisia.

Cinædia, sin-e'de-ah (*kinaidia*). Masturbation; pæderasty; excessive indulgence of sexual appetite.

Cinædis'ma. Cinædia.

Cinædus, sin-e'dus. A subject of buggery.

Cinara, sin'ar-ah. Artichoke. **C. horten'sis,** Cynara scolymus. **C. scol'ymus,** Cynara scolymus.

Cinchamidine, sin-kam'id-een. *Hydrocinchonidine.* Alkaloid from mother-water from which cinchonidine has been extracted.

Cinchene, sin'keen. Base ($C_{19}H_{20}N_2$) obtained from cinchonine.

Cinchocerotin. sin-ko-ser'o-tin. $C_{27}H_{48}O_2$. Substance derived from some forms of S. American calisaya bark.

Cinchoïdinum, sin-ko-id-e'num. Cinchonidine.

Cinchol, sin'kol. $C_{20}H_{34}O$. Substance like cholesterin, from Cinchona officinalis.

Cincholine, sin'kol-een. Volatile oily liquid alkaloid from mother-water of quinine.

Cinchona (sin-ko'nah) or **Chincho'na.** (So called from the Spanish viceroy's lady, the Countess de Chinchon, who was cured of fever by it at Lima, about 1638.) Called also *Jesuit's bark* or *powder, Cortex patrum,* because it was introduced into Europe by the Jesuits; also *Countess's powder* and *Cardinal del Lugo's powder,* because he introduced it at Rome; and in France, *Talbor's powder* and *English remedy,* because successfully used there by Sir Robert Talbor, who kept it a secret. Pharmacopœial name of several kinds of bark from the various species of cinchona, containing at least 3 per cent. of the proper cinchona alkaloids (Ph. U. S.), ord. Cinchonaceæ. The richest in the antiperiodic alkaloids is said to be the bark of *Cinchona succirubra* of Ecuador, which, with other species, has been transplanted to India, Java, Jamaica, and other countries. The productiveness in alkaloids seems to have been increased by such transplantation. Cinchona is called also *Santonica bark, Peruvian bark, Kina* or *Quina, Bark of barks, Kinkina, Cina cina, Quinquina, Magnum dei donum,* and in Peru *Cascara* and *Cascarilla.*

A large number of natural alkaloids have been obtained from cinchona bark, and many artificial ones, which will be referred to under their appropriate heads. Several of these possess therapeutic interest, the chief of which, quinia, cinchonia, and other alkaloids, exist in combination with kinic, cinchonic, or quinic acid as kinates. *Quinia,* $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, is derived largely from the yellow; *cinchonine,* $C_{29}H_{22}N_2O$, from the pale bark. *Quinidia* or *quinidine,* $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, is another alkaloid, isomeric with quinia; *cinchonidia* or *cinchonidine,* $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, with cinchonia; and *quinicia* or *quinicine* and *cinchonicia* or *cinchonicine* are isomeric with cinchonine and cinchonidia, from which they are derived by heat. *Quinamine,* $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, and

conquinamine, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, and a number of other comparatively unimportant alkaloids, are also derived from the cinchona barks. (See *Quinia*, *Cinchonia*, etc.) Certain acid principles are also contained in the cinchona barks, as *quinic* or *chinic acid*, *cinchotannic acid*, and *kinovic* or *quinovic acid*. They also contain *quinovin*, which is decomposed by the action of muriatic acid into quinovic acid and a saccharine matter. (See *Acid*, *kinovic*.)

Cincho'na amygdalifo'lia. See *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. angustifo'lia**, C. lancifolia. **C. austra'lis**, species of cinchona growing in Bolivia; an inferior bark. **C. bark**, bark of any species of cinchona. **C. b. tan'nin**, cinchotannic acid. **C. bases**, C. alkaloids; see *Cinchona*. **C. bi'color**, an inferior bark, used as substitute for genuine cinchona. **C. Bolivia'na**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. Calisay'a**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. Carabayen'sis**, see *Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex*. **C. Carolinia'na**, Pinckneya pubens. **C. cine'rea**, C. pallida. **C. coccin'ea**, species of Guayaquil; bark is variety of red cinchona bark. **C. Condamine'a**, see *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex*. **C. cordifo'lia**, bark of New Granada and Peru; known as Santa Martha bark and common yellow Carthagena bark or yellow bark of Santa Fé. **C. cris'pa**, species of Cinchona officinalis. **C. ellip'tica**, Carabaya bark is obtained from it. **C. erythan'thra**, a species affording quinamine. **C. feb'rifuge**, mixture of cinchona alkaloids procured from various barks. **C. fla'va**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. hirsu'ta**, variety of C. pubescens; bark is a variety of loxa bark. **C. lanceola'ta**, Peruvian species yielding Carthagena bark. **C. lancifo'lia**, yellow bark variously called *Colombia bark*, *Bogota bark*, *Coqueta bark*, etc. **C. ledgeria'na**, variety of C. calisaya. **C. lox'a**, pale bark from Ecuador and Peru, recognized by a number of pharmacopœias. **C. micran'tha**, see *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex*. **C. nit'ida**, pale cinchona bark, forming principal part of huanuco bark, and imported sometimes as loxa bark. **C. officina'lis** (yellow bark), *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. ova'ta**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. pal'lida**, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex. **C. Peruvia'na**, native of Peru and cultivated in India; yields pale bark. **C. Pitay'a** or **Pitayen'sis**, Pitaya bark. **C. pubes'cens**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. ru'bra**, red cinchona. **C. scrobicula'ta**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. succiru'bra**, see *Cinchona* and *Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex*. **C. of Virgin'ia**, Magnolia glauca.

Cincho'næ Caribæ'æ cor'tex—from *Exostema Caribæum*, *Caribæan* or *Saint Lucia bark*, from *Exostema* or *Exostemma floribundum*—and *Pitaya bark*, *Quinquina bicolor*, are useful substitutes for the cinchona of Peru. These are the most important spurious barks. They contain neither quinia nor cinchonia. **C. cordifo'liæ cor'tex**, *Cinchona calisaya*, *C. flava* (U. S. Ph.), *Yellow*, *Royal*, or *Calisaya cinchona bark*. Odor aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent. The active principle is *quinia*. The *false* or *spurious Calisaya barks* are those of Cinchona calisaya, variety Josephiana; C. Boliviana, C. ovata, variety rufinervis, called, in Peru, Cascarilla Carabaya—the Carabaya bark of commerce; of C. scrobiculata, two varieties, Cusco bark and bark of St. Ann; of C. pubescens, which furnishes the Cusco or Arica bark, and of C. amygdalifolia. **C. excel'sa**, of India, *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, supposed to possess the antiperiodic virtues of the true cinchonas, does not contain any quinia or cinchonia. The bitter principle rather resembles that of the horse-chestnut. **C. lancifo'liæ cor'tex**, *Cinchona pallida* (Ph. U. S.), *Pale cinchona bark*, *Pale*, *Loxa*, or *Crown bark*; bark of *Cinchona Condaminea* and *C. micrantha*. Its odor is aromatic; taste pleasant, bitter, and astringent. Its active principle is *Cinchonia*. **C. oblongifo'liæ cor'tex**, *Cinchona rubra* (Ph. U. S.), *Red cinchona bark*, *Red bark*, *Cascarilla roxa* and *C. colorada*, of S. America. Odor and taste the same as the pale, but more intense. This variety of bark is assigned to the *Cinchona oblongifolia* and *C. succirubra*, but in the Ph. U. S. to the latter alone. Active principles, *cinchonia* and *quinia*. The last three are the only official varieties in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. There are many other varieties, however, which are genuine cinchona barks, and yet have not been considered worthy of official position, as *Cinchona cinerea*, *Gray bark*, *Silver bark*, or *Huanuco* or *Lima bark*, which is obtained around Huanuco in Peru, and, with the *Jaen* or *Ash bark* and the *Huamilies bark*, belongs to the class of pale or Loxa barks. Among the genuine but inferior barks are those brought from the northern Atlantic ports of South America, which in commerce are variously called *Pitaya*, *Bogota*, *Carthagena*, *Maracaybo*, and *Santa Martha barks*. The *Bogota* is also called *Fusagasuga* and *Coquetta bark*.

All these barks are bitter, astringent, tonic, and eminently febrifuge; see *Antipyretics*. The yellow bark has been thought superior to the others, but the red contains an active principle. While the alkaloids derived from the bark are usually prescribed, there are cases in which the bark in substance is often demanded. It is employed in every disease in which there is deficient tone; but in cases where the stomach is much debilitated the powder should be avoided, in consequence of the woody fibre, which might disagree. Externally it is used in enemata, gargles, etc., and in gangrenous ulcerations. When it excites nausea, an aromatic may be added to it; if purging, opium; if costiveness, rhubarb, etc. Dose, ʒss to ʒj or more. *Bark jackets* were formerly employed, especially in the agues of children, consisting of waistcoats with powdered cinchona quilted between the layers.

Cinchonamine, sin-kon'am-een. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. Alkaloid in cuprea bark, usually associated with cinchonine. Sialagogue, and far more toxic than quinine.

Cinchonate, sink'on-ate. A salt of cinchonic acid.

Cinchonetine, sink-on'et-een. Substance derived from acting on cinchonine sulphate with iron peroxide.

Cinchonia, sin-ko'ne-ah. Cinchonine. **C. sul'phate**, see *Cinchonine*. **C. tan'nate**, quiniæ et cinchoniæ tannas.

Cinchoniæ sulphas, sin-ko'ne-e sul'fas. *Cinchoninæ sulphas* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Sulphate of cinchonia*. The officinal salt is the neutral sulphate. It is soluble in water and alcohol. The action of the sulphate of cinchonia is similar to that of the sulphate of quinia, but it is less energetic, and consequently requires to be given in larger doses.

Cinchonic, sin-kon'ic. Appertaining or relating to cinchona.

Cinchonicine, sin-kon'is-een. *Cinchonicina*, *Cinchonicia*. When a salt of cinchonia is exposed to heat, with certain precautions, the alkaloid is changed into another, isomeric with itself, to which this name has been given. Cinchonicine and its sulphate possess the same medical properties as cinchonia and its salts. Dose, gr. v to gr. xv.

Cinchonid'ia. Cinchonidine.

Cinchonidinæ (sin-kon-id-een'e) **sulphas** (Ph. U. S.). Cinchonidine sulphate.

Cinchonidine, sin-kon'id-een. See *Cinchona*. Various salts are employed, as the benzoate, bromhydrate, hydrochloride, salicylate, sulphate, etc. **C. sul'phate**, *Cinchonidinæ sulphas* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Neutral sulphate of cinchonidine; an alkaloid of exceedingly bitter taste, obtained from bark of various species of Cinchona. Its action is similar to that of quinine, but it is less powerful.

Cinchonine, sink'on-een. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. *Cinchonina* (Ph. U. S.), *Cinchonin*, *Cinchonia*. Alkalid obtained from various species of Cinchona; organic, crystalline alkali, of a white color, and bitter, slightly astringent taste; very soluble in alcohol and ether, but almost insoluble in water. **C. sul'phate**, salt of cinchonine which is sometimes substituted for sulphate of quinine. See *Cinchoniæ sulphas*. Other salts of cinchonine are also employed. **C., tar'trate of**, see *Quinine, tartrate of*.

Cinchoninum, sin-kon-e'num. Cinchonine.

Cinchonism, sink'on-ism. Quininism.

Cinchonology, sink-on-ol'o-je. Quinology.

Cinchonometry, sink-o-nom'et-re. Analysis of cin-

chona barks to discover proportion of alkaloids in them.

Cinchoquinine, sin-ko-kwi'nine. White, tasteless preparation, said to contain all the alkaloids of the cinchona barks, as quinia, cinchonia, quinidia, etc., but probably devoid of quinia.

Cinchoratine, sin-kor'at-een. Aricine.

Cinchotannic acid, sin-ko-tan'nik as'id. A form of acid derived from cinchona bark.

Cinchotine, sink'o-teen. Alkaloid ($C_{19}N_{24}Z_2O$) in various cinchona barks and cuprea barks; quinidia.

Cincinnulus, sin-sin'u-lus (dim. of **Cincinnus**). Little lock or curl of hair.

Cincinnus, sin-sin'nus (*kikinnos*). A curled or frizzled lock; hair on the temples.

Cinclisis, sink'lis-is (*kinklisis*, agitation, rapid and frequent motion). Movement of the thorax in dyspnœa. Used, also, synonymously with nictation.

Cinclismus, sin-kliz'mus (*kinklismos*). Cinclisis.

Cinefaction, sin-e-fak'shun (*cinis*, pl., *cineres*, ashes, *facio*, to make). Incineration.

Cinema (sin-a'mah) or **Cine'sis** (*kineo*, to move). Motion.

Cinematics, sin-e-mat'iks. Kinetics.

Cineraceous, sin-er-a'shus. Ash-colored; livid.

Cineraria maritima, sin-er-ah're-ah mar-it'im-ah (*cineres*, ashes, from the white down covering the leaves). Achoavon, Abiat.

Cineration, sin-er-a'shun (*cineres*, ashes). Reducing to ashes; incineration.

Cinerea, sin-a're-ah. Ashen in color, as gray substance of brain and nerves.

Cinereo-albidus, sin-a're-o-al'bid-us. Ashy white.

Cineres clavellati, sin'er-es klav-el-lat'te. See *Potash*. **C. gravellat'i,** see *Potash*. **C. Rus'sici,** potash of commerce.

Cinereus, sin-a're-us. Cineritious.

Cineritious, sin-er-ish'e-us (*cineres*, ashes). Of the color of ashes. The cortical substance of the brain, and the vesicular neurine in general, have been so called. See *Cortex cerebri* and *Neurine*.

Cinesia, sin-a'ze-ah. Active or passive movement used in treating diseases.

Cinesialgia, sin-ez-e-al'ge-ah (*kinesis*, movement, *algos*, pain). Condition of a muscle in which contraction is followed by pain.

Cinesiology, sin-ez-e-ol'o-je (*kinesis*, movement, *logos*, treatise). Science of movements of the body, employed for therapeutical or hygienic results.

Cinesiometric, sin-ez-e-o-met'rik (*kinesis*, movement, *metron*, measure). Relating to measurement of movements.

Cinesion'osus (*kinesis*, movement, *nosos*, disease). Disease of the motor apparatus, or one in which the powers of motion are affected.

Cinesipathy, sin-ez-ip'ath-e (*kinesis*, motion, *pathos*, affection). Mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements.

Cinesis, sin-a'sis (*kinesis*). Motion.

Cinesitherapy, sin-ez-e-ther'ap-e (*kinesis*, *therapeia*, medical treatment). Mode of treating disease by means of active or passive movements.

Cinethmics, sin-eth'miks (*kineo*, to move). The science of movements in general.

Cinetic, sin-et'ik. Motory.

Cinetica, sin-et'ik-ah. Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterized by irregular action of the muscles or muscular fibres, commonly denominated spasm; also, agents that affect the voluntary or involuntary motions.

Cinetus, sin-a'tus (*kineo*, to move). Movable; term applied also to the diaphragm.

Cingula, sin'gu-lah. Band or belt. **C. of Bur'dach,** upper part of gyrus fornicatus.

Cingularia, sin-gu-lah're-ah (*cingulum*, because of its shape). Lycopodium.

Cingulum, sin'gu-lum (*cingo*, to gird). Zone; cincture; girdle. The part of the body situate below the ribs, to which a girdle is applied; waist; herpes zoster; bundle of fibres in the gyrus fornicatus. **C. abdom'inis mus'culo-aponeurot'icum,** the abdominal muscles. **C. Hilda'ni,** leathern girdle formerly used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities. **C. hu'meri,** pectoral arch. **C. mercuria'le,** *Mercurial belt*. Woollen girdle or belt containing mercurial ointment; was used as an antisyphilitic and in diseases of the skin. **C. pudicit'iæ,** a device formerly used to cover the female genitals, intended to prevent coition. **C. sanc'ti Joan'nis,** Artemisia vulgaris. **C. Ven'eris,** corona Veneris; see *Crown of Venus*. **C. veno'sum prostat'ico-urethra'le,** plexus of veins around the prostate and rectum which connect the veins of each side.

Cinin, sin'in. Santonine.

Cinis fæcum, sin'is fe'kum (ashes of lees). See *Potash*. **C. infecto'rius,** see *Potash*.

Cinnabar, sin'nab-ar (*kinnabari*). Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **C. Græco'rum,** see *Calamus rotang*.

Cinnabaris, sin-nab'ar-is. Cinnabar.

Cinnamene, sin'-nam-een. Colorless oil having an agreeable aroma derived from cinnamic acid.

Cinnamic, sin-nam'ik. Pertaining to or derived from cinnamene. **C. ac'id,** a crystalline acid obtained from several balsams; it is procured by the oxidation of cinnamic aldehyde. **C. al'dehyde,** C_9H_8O, main constituent of oil of cinnamon.

Cinnamodendron axillare, sin-nam-o-den'dron ax-il-la're. Bitter bark of Brazil, used in asthenic fevers and scurvy. **C. cortico'sum,** aromatic bark of the Antilles, used as a substitute for Wintera aromatica.

Cinnamomum, sin-nam-o'mum. Cinnamon; bark of C. Zeylanicum. **C. acu'tum,** Ceylon cinnamon. **C. al'bum,** Canella alba. **C. aromat'icum lig'num,** Canella alba. **C. cam'phora,** indigenous in China, Japan, and E. Asia; calmative in nervous diseases, used in spasmodic cough and asthmatic affections, and externally in the form of liniment. **C. cas'sia,** C. aromaticum. **C. Chinen'se,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. culilawan,** Laurus culilawan; bark is bitter, and used in intestinal affections, blennorrhœa, etc. **C. iners',** tree of Sumatra; bark is a condiment; seeds are used in dysentery and bronchial affections of children. **C. ve'rum,** Ceylon cinnamon. **C. Win'teri,** Canella alba. **C. Zeylan'icum,** tree of Ceylon; see *Cinnamon, Ceylon*.

Cinnamon, sin'nam-un. See *Laurus cinnamomum*. **C., bas'tard,** Cinnamomum cassia, Canella alba, cascarilla. **C., Ceylon',** Cinnamomum Zeylanicum and its inner bark; carminative and astringent. **C., Chi'na** or **Chinese',** bark of Cinnamomum aromaticum or other species of China; officinal in some pharmacopœias. **C., Mal'abar,** Laurus cassia. **C. oil,** oleum cinnamomi. **C., true,** Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. **C. water,** aqua cinnamomi. **C., wild,** Laurus cassia.

Cinnamosma, sin-nam-oz'mah. Stimulant and aromatic bark, resembling canella.

Cinnamyl, sin'nam-il. C_9H_7O. Radical in cinnamic acid or hydrate of cinnamyl. **C. al'cohol,** $C_9H_{10}O$, from heating styracin with a caustic alkali. **C. al'dehyde,** C_9H_8O, oil derived from oxidation of cinnamyl alcohol, main constituent of oil of cinnamon. **C. eu'genol,** derivative of eugenol; in colorless, odorless, tasteless crystals; presumed to be useful in tuberculous affections.

Cin'namylate of caf'feine. Said to be well adapted for hypodermic injections; diuretic and cardiac stimulant.

Cinonosi, sin-on'os-e (pl. of **Cinonosus**) (*kineo*, to move, *nosos*, disease). Diseases impairing motion.

Cinoper, sin'o-per. Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Cinoplanesis, sin-o-plan-a'sis (*kineo*, to move, *planesis*, a wandering about). Irregularity or want of coordination of motion.

Cinquefoil, sink'foil (*quinque*, five, *folium*, leaf). Potentilla reptans and other species of Potentilla. **C., marsh,** Comarum palustre. **C., Nor'way,** Potentilla Norvegica.

Cinta, sin'tah (*cingo*, to apply a belt). Girdle. **C. beriber'ica,** feeling of tightness around the waist, symptomatic of beri-beri.

Cinzilla, sin-zil'lah (*cingulum*). Herpes zoster.

Cion, se'on (a column). Uvula; excrescence of vulva; eruption on the nose.

Cionis, se'on-is. Uvula; tumefaction or elongation of the uvula; staphylodialysis.

Cionitis, se-on-e'tis (*cion, itis*). Inflammation of the uvula; uvulitis, staphylitis.

Cionoptosis, se-on-op-to'sis (*kion,* uvula, *ptosis,* a falling down). Elongation of the uvula.

Cionorrhaphia, se-on-or-raf'e-ah (*cion, rhaphe,* suture). Staphylorraphy.

Cionotome, se-on'o-tome (*cion, tome,* incision). Curved scissors for cutting off the uvula.

Cionotomy, se-on-ot'o-me. Excision of the uvula; staphylotomy.

Cipipa. See *Jatropha manihot.*

Cipu'ra Martinicen'sis. Species of iridaceous herbs, root of which is tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue.

Circæa, sur-se'ah (after Circe, the enchantress). Atropa mandragora, Circæa Lutetiana. **C. Lutetia'na,** *Parisian circæa, Enchanter's nightshade,* or *Bindweed, Mandrake.* This plant, common in the vicinity of Paris, was formerly considered resolvent and vulnerary, and supposed to possess magical properties. **C. pubes'cens** or **vulga'ris,** C. Lutetiana.

Circelli, sur-sel'le (pl. of **Circellus**). Small circles. **C. cerebel'li,** laminæ of the cerebellum. **C. veno'si spina'les** or **vertebra'les,** transverse veins between anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins.

Circellus, sur-sel'lus. Small circle. Applied to circular anastomoses. **C. veno'sus foram'inis intervertebra'lis,** plexus of veins around intervertebral foramen. **C. v. hypoglos'si,** plexus of veins around hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar foramen.

Circinate, sur'sin-ate. Resembling a ring in shape; term applied to the appearance of cutaneous lesions.

Circinus, sur'sin-us (dim. of **Kirkos,** circle). Herpes zoster.

Circle, sur'k'l. Circulus; circuit. **C. of Ca'rus,** Carus's curve. **C., cil'iary,** ciliary ligament. **C., galvan'ic,** galvanic circuit. **C. of Hal'ler,** circulus Halleri. **C., tym'panal,** annulus of tympanum. **C., volta'ic,** galvanic circuit. **C. of Wil'lis,** see *Circulus.*

Circocele, sur-so-se'le (Eng. sur'so-seel). Cirsocele.

Circuit, sur'kit (*circumeo,* to go around). In pathological language, generally means period, course, revolution; galvanic circuit. **C., bro'ken,** term applied to galvanic circle when plates or wires are separated. **C., closed,** term applied to the galvanic circuit when the plates or wires are in contact. **C., open,** C., broken.

Circuitus, sur-ku'it-us. Circuit; period.

Circular, sur'ku-lar (*circulus,* circle). Having the form of a circle, as circular amputation, circular bandage, etc. **C. insan'ity,** insanity alternating in different manifestations, interspersed with lucid intervals; periods of depression and excitement, for example, recurring alternately. **C. si'nus of Ridley,** see *Sinus coronarius.*

Circula'ris. Circular or orbicular muscle, as of the lips or eyelids or sphincter ani.

Circulating, sur'ku-la-ting. Carried around in the circulation of the blood to the tissues of the body, as albumen, blood, etc. **C. blood** or **fluid,** see *Blood.*

Circulatio, sur-ku-lah'she-o. Circulation.

Circulation, sur-ku-la'shun (*circum,* around, *fero, latum,* to carry). Physiologists give this name to the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body (*sanguimotion*); to that function by which the blood, setting out from the left ventricle of the heart, is distributed to every part of the body by the arteries through the capillaries, proceeds into the veins, returns to the heart, enters the right auricle, and passes into the corresponding ventricle, which sends it into the pulmonary artery to be distributed to the lungs, whence it issues by the pulmonary veins, and passes into the left auricle; from this it is sent into the left ventricle, and is again distributed by means of the arteries. Circulation also denotes continuous movement of the air. **C., arte'rial,** see *Circulation.* **C., cap'illary,** that which takes place in the capillary vessels, and is, in some measure, independent of the action of the heart. See *Capillary vessels.* **C., collat'eral,** C. through other vessels when the supply of blood by vessels important in the ordinary system of circulation is cut off or closed, as after ligation, amputation, etc. **C., compensa'tory,** C., collateral. **C., fœ'tal,** see *Fœtal circulation.* **C., greater,** see *C., pulmonary.* **C., lesser,** C., pulmonary. **C., placen'tal,** C. of the blood of the fœtus through the umbilical arteries, fœtal veins, etc., and of the blood of the mother through the uterine arteries, sinuses, etc., and uterine veins. **C., por'tal,** see *Porta vena.* **C., pul'monary** or **pulmon'ic,** the circle from the right to the left side of the heart by the lungs. The *greater* or *systematic* or *systemic* circulation is that through the rest of the system. **C., ve'nous,** see *Circulation.* **C., vitel'line,** circulation, during existence of the umbilical vesicle, to the vitellus and back to the heart, before the establishment of the placental circulation at the beginning of the third month.

Circulator, sur'ku-la-tor. Charlatan.

Circulatory, sur'ku-la-to-re. Relating to the circulation of the blood; sanguimotory.

Circulus, sur'ku-lus (dim. of **Circos,** *kirkos,* a circle). Circle or ring; cycle; any part of the body which is round or annular, as *circulus oculi,* globe, bulb, or orb of the eye; also applied to objects which by no means form a circle, as the circle of Willis, which is an anastomotic circle at the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral arteries and the communicating arteries of Willis. **C. arterio'sus Halle'ri,** plexus of vessels on the surface of the sclerotic where the optic nerve enters that membrane. **C. a. i'ridis,** see *Circulus iridis.* **C. a. mus'culi cilia'ris,** very small arteries arranged in circular form in the centre of the ciliary muscle. **C. a. ner'vi op'tici,** plexus of arteries in the sclerotic, circular in form, around the optic nerve, consisting of branches from the short posterior ciliary arteries. **C. a. umbilica'lis,** circular anastomosis of vessels around the umbilicus. **C. a. Willis'ii,** circle of Willis; see *Circulus.* **C. a. Zinn'ii,** circulus arteriosus nervi optici. **C. artic'uli vasculo'sus,** vascular circle around cartilages of joints. **C. callo'sus Halle'ri,** fibro-cartilaginous ring around each auriculo-ventricular opening of the heart, to which the tricuspid and mitral valves are attached. **C. cilia'ris,** ciliary ligament. **C. conjuncti'væ,** see *Corona conjunctivæ.* **C. Halle'ri,** circle of Haller; circular anastomosing chain formed under the areola by the veins of the nipple. **C. i'ridis** or **ma'jor,** arterial circle at anterior border of the ciliary muscle, formed by branches of the long posterior ciliary and of the anterior ciliary arteries. The *Circulus iridis minor* is a circle of anastomoses formed by the arteries of the iris near the pupillary margin. **C. i. mi'nor,** see *Circulus iridis major.* **C. Mascagn'ii,** circle of minute capillaries in vicinity of zonule of Zinn in the fœtus. **C. membrana'ceus** or **membrano'sus,** hymen. **C. os'seus,** tympanic portion of temporal bone. **C. quad'ruplex,** four-fold bandage used by the ancients. **C. san'guinis aor'ticus** or **ma'jor,** systemic circulation. **C. s. minor** or **pulmona'lis,** pulmonic circulation. **C. tonsilla'ris,** plexus formed by tonsillar branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve around the base of the tonsil. **C. umbilica'lis,** circle around the umbilicus in the subperitoneal tissue by branches from superior and inferior epigastric and superior vesical arteries. **C. veno'sus,** venous circle in the embryo which bounds the area vasculosa or vascular area. **C. v. are'olæ,** venous circle formed by the union of the veins around the nipple; it embraces, however, only two-thirds of the circuit. **C. v. cilia'ris** or **v. cor'neæ,** canal of Schlemm. **C. v. Halle'ri,** C. v. mammæ. **C. v. i'ridis,** ciliary circle. **C. v. ischiad'icus,** anastomoses between internal iliac and sciatic veins. **C. v. mam'mæ,** plexiform anastomosis of subcutaneous veins around the nipple. **C. v. obturato'rius,** anastomosis between internal circumflex and external and internal iliac veins, around the obturator foramen. **C. v. orbicula'ris cilia'ris,**

canal of Fontana. **C. v. Rid'leyi**, circular sinus. **C. v. trachea'lis**, circle formed around the trachea by the thyroid veins just below the thyroid gland. **C. v. umbilica'lis**, circle of vessels around the umbilicus. **C. Willis'ii**, circle of Willis.

Circum, sur'kum (L.). As a prefix, around.

Circumactio, sur-kum-ak'she-o. Movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations.

Circumagentes, sur-kum-ah-jen'tes (*circum, ago*, to act). Rotating; rotator muscles, as the oblique muscles of the eye, *C. bulbi*.

Circumanal, sur-kum-a'nal (*circum*, around, *anus*). Surrounding the anus. **C. glands**, glands around the anus.

Circumbuc'cal (*circum*, around, *bucca*, mouth). Around the opening of the mouth.

Circumcalualis membrana, sur-kum-kal-u-al'is mem-bran'ah. Conjunctiva.

Circumcised, sur'kum-sized. Subjected to circumcision.

Circumci'ser. One who practises circumcision; a peritomist.

Circumcisio, sur-kum-siz'e-o (*circum, cædo*, to cut). Circumcision. **C. fœmina'rum**, removal of the nymphæ; see *Circumcision*.

Circumcision, sur-kum-sizh'un. Posthetomy; ancient operation performed by some nations, as the Jews, as a religious ceremony. It consists in removing circularly a portion of the prepuce of infants—a custom which was probably suggested with a view to cleanliness. In cases of extraordinary length of prepuce, or when affected with disease, the operation is sometimes performed by surgeons. A similar operation is practised among the Ægyptians, Arabians, and Persians on the female, *Circumcisio fœminarum*, by removing a portion of the nymphæ, and at times the clitoris. **C. of the conjuncti'va**, peritomy.

Circumcisura, sur-kum-siz-u'rah. Circumcision; circular incision.

Circumcisus, sur-kum-se'zus. One who has been circumcised.

Circumclusion, sur-kum-klu'zhun (*circum, cludo*, to close). Closure of an artery by a pin and wire loop; a form of acupressure.

Circumcorneal, sur-kum-kor'ne-al. Around the cornea.

Circumduction, sur-kum-duc'shun (*circum, duco*, to lead). Circular motion impressed on a luxated bone for the purpose of reducing it.

Circumductionis opifer, sur-kum-duk-she-o'nis op'-if-er (worker of circumduction). Obliquus superior oculi.

Circumferentia articularis, sur-kum-fer-en'she-ah ar-tik-u-lar'is. The cylindrical surface which produces lateral articulation of the radius. Also, the surface by which the head of the ulna similarly articulates with the lower end of the radius.

Circumferential cartilage, sur-kum-fer-en'shal kar'til-aje. Circular fibro-cartilage surrounding the cavity of a joint.

Circumflex, sur'kum-fleks (*circum, flecto*, to bend). Curved circularly; name given to several organs. **C.** or **artic'ular ar'teries of the arm** are distinguished into anterior and posterior; they arise from the axillary, and are distributed around the shoulder. **C. ar'teries of the thigh** are distinguished into external and internal; are given off from the profunda, and surround the head of the thigh bone. **C. il'iac ar'teries**, see *Iliac*. **C. mus'cle**, muscle arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the velum pendulum palati; it stretches the velum. **C. nerve**, axillary nerve. **C. of pal'ate**, circumflexus palati. **C. veins** follow the arteries.

Circumflex'or. Muscle that bends or twists, as the C. muscle of the Eustachian tube.

Circumflexus, sur-kum-fleks'us. Circumflex. **C. pala'ti** or **pala'ti mol'lis**, tensor palati; abductor of the Eustachian tube.

Circumforaneus, sur-kum-for-an'e-us (*circum, foris*, door). Charlatan.

Circumfusa, sur-kum-fu'sah (*circum, fundo*, to pour). Surroundings, as atmosphere, climate, residence, etc.; in short, everything which acts constantly on man externally and internally.

Circumgyration, sur-kum-ji-ra'shun (*circum, gyrus*, circle). Vertigo.

Circumligatura, sur-kum-lig-at-u'rah (*circum, ligo*, to bind). Ligature; paraphimosis.

Circumlitio, sur-kum-lish'e-o (*circum, lino*, to anoint). Term formerly used for liniments, but especially for those applied to the eyelids.

Circumnutation, sur-kum-nu-ta'shun. Describing a circle by variable arcs.

Circumoc'ular (*circum, oculus*, eye). Surrounding the eye.

Circumossale, sur-kum-os-sal'e (*circum, os*, bone). Periosteum.

Circumpolar, sur-kum-po'lar. Surrounding a pole.

Circumpolariza'tion. Examination as to amount of sugar in a liquid by rotation of polarized light.

Circumscribed, sur'kum-skribed (*circum, scribo*, to write, to make lines). Term applied, in pathology, to tumors which at their base are distinct from the surrounding part.

Circumsection, sur-kum-sek'shun (*circum, seco*, to cut). Circumcision.

Circumvalla'tæ papil'læ (*circum, vallo*, to intrench). See *Papillæ of the tongue*.

Circumvallate, sur-kum-val'late. Surrounded by a ridge or prominence. See *Papillæ of the tongue*.

Circumvolution, sur-kum-vo-lu'shun. A winding around; convolution; coil. **C., cris'tate**, dentate convolution.

Circus, sur'kus (circle). Circular bandage. **C. move'ments**, circular locomotion observed in brain affections of a certain character.

Cirrhagra, sir'rhag-rah (*cirrus*, curl, *agra*, seizure). Plica. **C. Polono'rum**, plica Polonica.

Cirrhonosis, sir-ron-o'sis (*kirrhos*, yellow). Cirrhosis.

Cirrhonosus, sir-ron'os-us (*kirrhos*, yellow, *nosos*, disease). Disease of the fœtus in which there is a yellow coloration of the serous membranes.

Cirrhosis, sir-ro'sis (*kirrhos*, yellow). *Kirrhosis, Cirrhonosis, Kirrhonosis*. Pathological condition in which the tissues undergo change to induration from excessive formation of connective tissue followed by contraction. Term was originally applied to a granular condition of the liver caused by yellow coloring matter sometimes secreted in the tissues. **C., bil'iary**, C. affecting tissues around the bile-ducts. **C., car'diac** or **cor'dis**, C. from chronic interstitial inflammation of the heart. **C. he'patis**, C. of the liver; *Interstitial hepatitis, Granulated, granular, mammillated, tuberculated*, or *hobnailed liver*. Appears to be dependent upon repletion of the terminal extremities of the biliary ducts with bile, along with altered nutrition of the intervening parenchyma, by which the liver becomes smaller in size or atrophied. The granular induration of drunkards is sometimes called lobular cirrhosis; see *Hepatatrophia* and *Hepatitis, interstitial*. **C. hypertroph'ica adipo'sa**, interstitial inflammation of the liver with fatty degeneration. **C., ir'ritative**, C. from irritation of some deleterious agent, such as alcohol. **C. jec'oris**, C. of the liver. **C. of the kid'ney**, interstitial nephritis. **C. of the liv'er, atroph'ic**, contraction of atrophied liver from interstitial inflammation. **C. of the lung**, interstitial pneumonia; condition of the lung, the general character of which is a tendency to consolidation or contraction of the pulmonary tissue, with dilatation of the bronchial tubes. It has been termed by others *Fibroid degeneration of the lung*; see *Phthisis, fibroid*. **C., mus'cular**, neurotic atrophy of muscle from injury or disease of ganglia cells of anterior cornu of cord, medulla, or pons, or of the efferent muscular fibres connecting them with the muscles. **C. of the o'vary**, interstitial oöphoritis. **C. parasita'ria**, interstitial hepatitis caused by a parasite, Distomum campanulatum. **C. peritone'i**, peritonitis deformans. **C. pulmo'nis** or **pulmo'num**, interstitial pneumonia; C. of the lung. **C. re'num**, interstitial nephritis. **C. of the stom'-**

ach, chronic interstitial gastritis; see *Linitis.* **C. ventric'uli,** C. of the stomach.

Cirrhotic, sir-rhot'ik. Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

Cir'ri (pl. of **Cirrus**). Locks of hair; tendrils. **C., aud'itory,** auditory hairs in internal ear, presumably associated with audition.

Cirsaneurysma, surs-an-u-riz'mah (*kirsos,* varix). Cirsoid aneurism.

Cirshydroscheocele, surs-hid-ros-ke-o-se'le (Eng. surs-hi-dros'ke-o-seel). Cirsocele combined with hydrocele.

Cirsicus, surs'ik-us. Varicose.

Cirsium arvense, surs'e-um ar-ven'se (*cirsus,* because formerly used in varix). Common plant, used in France in the form of cataplasm in hemorrhoids, and worn as an amulet. **C. macula'tum,** Carduus marianus.

Cirsoblepharon, surs-o-blef'ar-on (*cirsus, blepharon,* eyelid). Varicosity of the eyelid.

Cirsocele, surs-o-se'le (Eng. surs'o-seel) (*cirsus, kele,* hernia). *Varicose hernia;* by some authors employed synonymously with varicocele; by others, *Varicocele* is the tumor formed by the veins of the scrotum; *Circocele, Funiculus varicosus, Cirsocele funiculi seminalis,* the varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. The scrotum feels as if it contained earth-worms; it is commonly an affection of no consequence, demanding merely the use of a suspensory bandage, but sometimes requires an operation. See *Varicocele.*

Cirsoid, sur'soid (*cirsus, eidos,* resemblance). Varicose, or resembling a varix; term once applied to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels. See *Aneurism.*

Cirsom'phalos or **Cirsomphalus,** surs-om'fal-us (*cirsus, omphalos,* navel). Varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the navel. The term has likewise been applied to the aneurismal dilatation of the arteries of that region; called also *Varicomphalus.*

Cirsophthalmia, surs-of-thal'me-ah (*cirsus, ophthalmos,* eye). *Varicose ophthalmia;* high degree of ophthalmia, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are considerably injected; varicose condition of corneal staphyloma.

Cirsoscheum, surs-os'ke-um (*cirso, oscheon,* scrotum). Cirsocele of the scrotum.

Cirsotomy, surs-ot'o-me (*cirsus, tome,* incision). Operation for the removal of varices by incision.

Cirsul'cus (*cirsus, ulcus,* ulcer). Varicose ulcer.

Cirsus, surs'us (*kirsos*). Varix.

Cirsydroscheocele, surs-id-ros-ke-o-se'le (Eng. surs-id-ros'ke-o-sele) (*cirsus, hudor,* water, *oscheon,* scrotum, *kele,* rupture). Varicocele with water in the scrotum.

Ciseau, se-zo' (*scindo,* to cut). Flattened rod of metal, sharpened at one extremity, and used in anatomical preparations and in surgical operations for dividing bones.

Cissa, sis'sah. Softening; malacia.

Cissampelia (sis-sam-pel'e-ah) or **Cissampeline,** sis-sam'pel-een. Principle in pareira root ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$). See *Pareira brava.*

Cissampelos abutua, sis-sam'pel-os ab-u'tu-ah (*kissos,* ivy, *ampelos,* vine). Chondodendron tomentosum. **C. Capen'sis** grows in the mountainous parts of the Cape of Good Hope; root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers. **C. glaber'rima,** see *Pareira brava.* **C. microcar'pa,** C. pareira. **C. pare'ra,** Pareira brava.

Cissinum, sis-se'num. Plaster of ivy, used in wounds of the nerves or tendons.

Cissoïdes, sis-so-e'des (*cissus, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling ivy; capreolaris.

Cissus (sis'sus) **ac'ida.** Sacred vine of India; roots are applied externally to buboes and piles. **C. ala'ta** has astringent leaves. **C. digita'ta,** native of Arabia; leaves are antipyretic. **C. glau'ca,** elephant's vine; juice is used in form of plaster; leaves are antipyretic. **C. heptaphyl'la,** native of India; used in diseases of the eye. **C. quadrangula'ris** grows in E. Indies and Africa; the leaves are used in affections of the bowels, and are applied externally in lumbago. **C. quinquefo'lia,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

Cistern (sis'turn), **lum'bar.** Receptaculum chyli. **C. of Pecquet',** receptaculum chyli. **C. sem'inis,** receptacle of the semen.

Cisterna, sis-tur'nah (*cista,* chest). Term applied to various parts of the body which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. Fourth ventricle of the brain. Common meeting of the lactiferous vessels in the mamma. **C. am'biens,** arachnoid canal; subarachnoid space around crura cerebri. **C. chias'matis,** interpeduncular space. **C. chy'li,** receptaculum chyli. **C. cor'poris callo'si,** third ventricle; subarachnoid reservoir or confluence of vessels at the fossa of Sylvius. **C. lumba'ris,** receptaculum chyli. **C. mag'na,** fourth ventricle; part of subarachnoid space above the transverse fissure of the cerebellum. **C. Pecquet'i,** receptaculum chyli. **C. perilymphat'ica vestib'uli,** space between utricle and saccule from osseous wall of vestibule. **C. subarachnoïda'lis,** subarachnoid space.

Cisternæ, sis-tur'ne (pl. of **Cisterna**). Reservoirs of various sorts, or confluent vessels, as cisternæ pontis, subarachnoid confluents at base of brain.

Cistocele (sis-to-se'le) or **Cys'tern of Pecquet'.** Cystocele.

Cistus Canadensis, sis'tus kan-a-den'sis. Helianthemum Canadense. **C. Cre'ticus,** *Gum cistus, Rock rose;* systematic name of the plant whence the *Labdanum, Labdamen,* or *Ladanum,* a blackish-green gum-resinous substance of agreeable smell, is obtained. Formerly it was a component of warm plasters, and prescribed internally as a stomachic. Ladanum is also obtained from *Cistus ladaniferus* and *C. laurifolius.* **C. gum,** C. Creticus. **C. salvifo'lius,** C. Creticus. **C. taur'icus,** C. Creticus.

Citharus, sith'ar-us. Thorax.

Citrago, sit-rah'go (*citrus,* citron). Melissa.

Citraria, sit-rah're-ah. Melissa.

Citras, sit'ras. Citrate. **C. ammo'nico-fer'ricus,** ammonio-ferric citrate. **C. bismuth'icus,** bismuth citrate. **C. chinicus,** quiniæ citras. **C. fer'ricus,** ferric citrate. **C. kal'icus,** potassium citrate. **C. lith'icus,** lithium citrate. **C. magnes'icus,** magnesium citrate. **C. potas'sicus,** potassium citrate. **C. quin'icus,** quinine citrate. **C. sod'icus,** sodium citrate.

Citrate, sit'rate. A salt of citric acid, as citrate of iron, magnesium, etc., from its combination with magnesium, iron, etc.

Citrea malus, sit're-ah mal'us. See *Citrus medica.*

Cit'rene. Terebinthinate volatile oil ($C_{10}H_{16}$) from rind of the lemon. **C. hy'drate** or **C. ter'pin,** crystallized substance from adding water to citrene.

Citreolus, sit-re'ol-us. Cucumis sativus.

Citreous, sit're-us. Lemon-like.

Citric acid, sit'rik as'id. $H_3C_6H_5O_7,H_2O$. *Acidum citricum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Acid of lemons.* Is found in the juice of the lemon, lime, cranberry, etc., from which it is obtained, and has an extremely acid but agreeable taste. Employed in medicine as antiseptic, refrigerant, and diuretic. Rubbed up with sugar and with a little of the essence of lemon, it forms *dry lemonade.*

Citrine (sit'rin) **ointment.** Ointment of nitrate of mercury.

Citrion, sit're-on. See *Citrus medica.*

Citron, sit'ron. The citron; fruit of Citrus medica. Also the lemon.

Citronelle', Artemisia abrotanum; melissa.

Citrul, Sicilian, sit'rul, se-si'le-an. Cucurbita citrullus.

Citrullus, sit-rul'lus (dim. of **Citrus,** from its color). Cucurbita citrullus. **C. ama'rus,** African plant, called by the Boers *Bitterapple* or *Wild watermelon,* the pulp of which, like that of colocynth, is a drastic cathartic. **C. colocyn'this** or **vulga'ris,** Cucumis colocynthis.

Citrus, sit'rus. See *Citrus medica.* **C. ac'ida,** see *Lime.* **C. auran'tium,** systematic name of the *Orange tree,* ord. Aurantiaceæ. Its fruit is called *orange.* The flowers of the orange, *aurantii flores,* are highly odoriferous, and are used as a perfume. On distillation they yield a

small quantity of essential oil—*oleum aurantii*, oleum or essentia neroli, neroli—with spirit and water, the *Aqua aurantii florum* (Ph. U. S.), Aurantii floris aqua, Aqua aurantii, or Orange-flower water. They were once used in convulsive and epileptic cases; the leaves, *folia aurantii*, have a bitterish taste, and furnish an essential oil, and have been used for the same purposes as the flowers. The yellow rind of the fruit, *Aurantii amari cortex* (Ph. B.), of Citrus bigaradia, bigarade or bitter orange, orange-peel, is an aromatic bitter, and is used in dyspepsia and where that class of remedies is required. The *juice*, succus aurantii, orange-juice, is a grateful acid, and used as a beverage in febrile and scorbutic affections. The Ph. U. S. has *Aurantii amari cortex*, bitter orange-peel, the rind of the fruit of Citrus vulgaris; and *Aurantii dulcis cortex*, sweet orange-peel, the rind of the fruit of Citrus aurantium. Citrus aurantium has a large number of varieties in different parts of the world, the fruit differing in appearance, taste, and quality. **C. a'cris**, species of Citrus medica; its fruit is called lime. **C. auran'tium**, see *Citrus*. **C. berga'mia**, Citrus mella rosa. **C. bigara'dia**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **C. de'cumana**, shaddock. **C. limet'ta**, see *Citrus mella rosa* and *Lime;* also variety of C. medica. **C. limo'num**, C. medica. **C. med'ica**, systematic name of the lemon tree. The lemon has a fragrant odor, depending upon the essential oil of the rind, *oleum limonis*. The outer rind, cortex limonum, *Limonis cortex* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), lemon-peel, is used in the same cases as the cortex aurantii. The juice, *Succus limonis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), limonum succus, is sharp but gratefully acid, the acidity depending upon the citric acid it contains, and is given as a refrigerant beverage in febrile affections. In doses of half an ounce to an ounce, three times a day, it has appeared to some to exert a sedative influence on the circulation, and has been given, apparently with a benefit, in acute rheumatism and rheumatic gout. Alone, or combined with wine, it is prescribed in scurvy, putrid sore throat, etc. Its general properties are refrigerant and antiseptic. Sweetened and diluted, it forms lemonade. *Artificial lemon juice* is made by dissolving an ounce of citric acid in fourteen fluidounces of water, adding a few drops of essence of lemon. *Citron tree* is likewise considered to belong to the same species—Citrus medica. Its fruit is called *cedromela*. It is larger and less succulent than the lemon. *Citron juice*, when sweetened with sugar, is called by the Italians *Agro di cedro*. **C. mel'la ro'sa of De Lamarck**, another variety of Citrus medica, affords the bergamot, as also do Citrus limetta and C. Bergamia; see *Bergamot*. **C. vulga'ris**, Citrus aurantium, var. amara. Seville orange, from E. Indies, China and Cochin China, S. Europe, N. Africa, and W. Indies. The leaves are employed in nervous diseases, and the rind is tonic and carminative.

Citta, sit'tah. Malacia.

Cittos, sit'tos. Hedera helix.

Cittosis, sit-to'sis. Chlorosis; malacia.

City a'vens. Geum urbanum.

Civ'et. Unctuous perfume, of very penetrating odor, obtained from different mammalia of the Viverra kind, particularly from Viverra civetta, contained in a fold of the skin situate between the anus and the organs of generation; very seldom employed as an antispasmodic.

Civetta, siv-et'tah. Civet.

Civiale's operation, siv-e-al''s op-e-ra'shun. Lithotrity.

Civitas Hippocratica, siv'it-as hip-po-krat'ik-ah. Salernum.

Clab'ber. Bonnyclabber.

Clabbergrass, klab'ur-grass. Galium verum.

Clacking, klak'ing (onomatopœia). Claquement.

Clades glandularia, klah'des glan-du-lah're-ah (glandular scourge). Plague.

Cladiscus, klad-is'kus (*klados*, young shoot). Ramusculus.

Cladonica islandica, klad-on'ik-ah is-lan'dik-ah (*klados*, branch, because branched). Lichen islandicus. **C. pyxida'ta**, species at one time prescribed for intermittent fever and whooping cough. **C. rangiferi'na**, European plant, pectoral and stomachic. **C. sanguin'ea**, Brazilian species, employed in aphthæ. **C. vermicula'ris**, species of S. America, stomachic.

Cladoph'ytum (*klados*, branch, *phuton*, vegetable). Growth of mycoderma in the intestines of animals.

Cladothrix, klad'o-thriks (*klados*, branch, *thrix*, hair). A genus of schizomycetes of long, filamentous formation. See *Bacteria*.

Cladrastis tinctoria, klad-ras'tris tink-to're-ah. *Yellow ash, Fustic tree, Yellow locust.* Indigenous tree, flourishing from Kentucky to Alabama. The bark of the tree and the roots are cathartic.

Cladus, klah'dus. Ramus.

Clairet, klair'et (*clarus*, clear). Claret.

Clairvoyance, klair-voy'onse (F., clear-seeing). *Mesmeric clairvoyance.* Clearness of sight, said to be communicated by animal magnetism, which not only enables the magnetized person to see in the dark, through stone walls, etc., but even to observe prospects which he has never seen previously, while he may fancy he is flying in the air. It need hardly be said that the possession of such powers is fabulous. Clairvoyance is said to have originated in the experiments of the Marquis Puységur, a disciple and rival of Mesmer, and hence it has been proposed to call it *Puysegurian* clairvoyance. See *Magnetism, animal*, and *Somnambulism*.

Clammy, klam'me (Sax. *clam*, D. *klam*, moist). Viscous, glutinous. A clammy mouth is one covered with a mucous coat. **C. weed**, Polanisea graveolens.

Clamor, klam'or. Cry; loud exercise of the voice; vociferation.

Clamp. Arrangement for holding fast to a tumor, artery, etc. by compression; see *Ovariotomy*.

Clangor, klan'gor (*klange*, loud clang or noise). See *Oxyphonia*. **C. infan'tum**, asthma thymicum; laryngismus stridulus.

Clap. Gonorrhœa impura ('leper with a *clap-dish*, to give notice he is infectious.'—Massinger). **C., exter'nal**, gonorrhœa spuria. **C. threads**, albuminous filaments in the urine in gonorrhœal inflammation of the bladder.

Clap'wort. Orobanche Americana.

Claquement (F.), klak'mon. Sound made by valves coming together, as at the mouth of the pulmonary artery and the aorta during the dilatation of the ventricles.

Claret, klar'et. Pleasant French wine, which may be used whenever wine is required. Also, a wine impregnated with spice and sugar, called likewise *Vinum Hippocraticum*. **C. stain**, a form of angioma or nævus.

Clareta, klar-et'ah (*clarus*, clear). Albumen ovi.

Claretum, klar-et'um (*clarus*, clear). Claret.

Clarificant, klar-if'ik-ant (*clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make). That which has the effect of making a liquid clear.

Clarification, klar-if-i-ka'shun (*clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make). *Depuration.* Pharmaceutical operation consisting in separating from a liquid every insoluble substance held in suspension by it that affects its transparency. Decanting and filtering are the operations necessary for this purpose.

Clar'ified hon'ey. See *Mel despumatum*.

Clarify, klar'if-i. To make clear a liquid in which foreign matter is in solution or suspension.

Clarke's corroding ulcer, kor-ro'ding ul'sur. Ulcer of the neck or of the vaginal portion of the uterus.

Clark's col'umn. See *Column, Clark's*.

Cla'ry, com'mon. Salvia sclarea.

Clasis, klas'is. Fracture; fragment.

Clasma, klaz'mah. Fragment.

Clasmatocytes, klas-mat'o-sites (*klasma*, anything broken in pieces, *kutos*, cell). Very large branched cells discovered by Ranvier in connective tissue, which tend to break up into small particles.

Clasp-knife rigid'ity. Reflex spasm of the legs in myotatic irritability of the spinal cord, the peculiar motion of extension suggesting the name.

Class. Assemblage of a certain number of objects. In natural history and in medicine, a group of objects or individuals having one or more common characters. Classes are divided into *orders*, orders into *genera*, genera into *species*, and these last into *varieties*.

Classification, klas-si-fi-ka'shun (*classis*, class, *facio*, to make). Formation of classes. Methodical distribution of any object whatever—as in natural history—into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties. See *Nosography* and *Nosology*.

Clastic, klas'tik (*klao*, to break). Easily broken; capable of being taken apart piecemeal. **C. anat'omy,** see *Anatomy*.

Clathrocystis, klath-ro-sis'tis (*clathrus*, trellis, *kustis*, pouch). Genus of bacteria which form zoögleæ in circular layers.

Claudicatio, klawd-e-kah'she-o (*claudico*, to halt). Claudication. **C. anat'ica,** staggering, waddling. **C. sponta'nea,** limping from hip-joint, a disease noticed at an early period of that affection in children.

Claudication, klawd-i-ka'shun. The act of halting or limping; lameness. This condition may not constitute any special disease, but may be produced by different causes or affections. It may be the result of the shortening or elongation of one of the lower limbs, of ankylosis of the joints, palsy of the muscles, pain, etc.

Clauditas, klawd'it-as. Claudication.

Claudius (klawd'e-us), **cells of.** See *Corti*.

Claustrophobia, klaws-tro-fo'be-ah (*claustrum*, a closed place, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of confinement in closed places.

Claustrum, klaws'trum (*claudo*, to shut). Barrier. Layer of gray cerebral matter situated between island of Reil and external capsule. **C. gut'turis,** isthmus of the fauces. **C. o'ris** or **pala'ti,** velum pendulum palati. **C. virginita'tis** or **virgina'le,** hymen.

Clausura, klaw-su'rah (*claudo*, to shut). Imperforation of any canal or cavity. **C. u'teri,** preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

Clau'sus. Closed.

Clava, klav'ah (*clava*, knotty branch). Calamus aromaticus; posterior pyramid. Enlargement of funiculus gracilis in the medulla oblongata. **C. rugo'sa,** Acorus calamus.

Clavæformis, klav-e-for'mis (*clava*, *forma*). Club-shaped.

Clavaria coralloides, klav-ar'e-ah kor-al-lo-e'des (*clava*, knotty branch, club). *Coralwort*, ord. Fungi. Said to be corroborant and astringent.

Clavate nucleus, klav'ate nu'kle-us (*clava*, knotty branch). The nucleus of gray matter in funiculus gracilis in the medulla oblongata.

Clavatio, klav-ah'she-o (*clavus*, a nail). Gomphosis.

Clavelization, klav-el-i-za'shun (*clavelée*, sheep-pox). Inoculation of sheep with the virus of sheep-pox.

Clavellate, klav'el-late. Club-shaped.

Clavelli cinnamomi, klav-el'le sin-nam-o'me. Cassia buds.

Claves (pl. of **Clavis,** key) **calvariæ,** klav'es kal-var'e-e. Wormiana ossa.

Claviceps, klav'i-seps. Parasitic fungi, from one species of which ergot of rye is derived. **C. purpu'rea,** ergot of rye fungus, from which the officinal ergot, Ergota (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is obtained. Other ergots are also included in this species.

Clavicle, klav'ik'l (dim. of **Clavis,** key). *Collar-bone.* The clavicle is shaped like the letter S, and is placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax. It is articulated at one extremity with the sternum, at the other with the acromion process of the scapula. It gives attachment above to the sterno-cleido-mastoid; below, to the subclavius; before, to the pectoralis major and deltoid; and behind, to the trapezius. It serves as a point of support for the muscles of the arm, and protects the vessels and nerves passing to that extremity. The fibres connecting the lamellæ or plates of bones have also been called *Claviculi* or *Nails*.

Clavicula, klav-ik'u-lah. Clavicle.

Clavicular, klav-ik'u-lar. Relating to the clavicle or collar-bone. **C. nerves,** branches of the fourth cervical nerve which are distributed to the clavicular region.

Clavicularis, klav-ik-u-lar'is. Clavicular. Subclavius muscle.

Claviculate, klav-ik'u-late. Provided with clavicles.

Claviculi, klav-ik'u-le. See *Clavicle*.

Claviform, klav'i-form. Club-shaped.

Clavimanus, kla-vim'an-us. Having a club-shaped hand.

Claviotrachelian, klav-e-o-trak-e'le-an. Relating to the clavicle and neck; occasional muscle from transverse process of third and fourth cervical vertebræ to outer third of clavicle.

Clavipectoral, klav-i-pek'tor-al. Relating to clavicle and chest.

Clavipes, klav'e-pes. Having club-shaped feet.

Clavis, klav'is (key). Clavicle; key. **C. an'glica,** key.

Clavism, klav'izm. Ergotism.

Clavisternal, klav-i-stur'nal. Sterno-clavicular. **C. bone,** manubrium.

Claviventris, klav-e-ven'tris. Having a club-shaped belly.

Clavosus, klav-o'sus. Nail-shaped.

Clavulate, klav'u-late. Club-shaped.

Clavuliger (klav-u'le-jur) or **Clavaligero'sus.** Possessing a club-shaped appendage.

Clavus, klav'us (nail). This word is employed in medicine in various senses. It means a corn, from its resemblance to the head of a nail. Condylomatous excrescence of the uterus. Callous tumor which forms on the white of the eye, and resembles a nail, clavus oculi; considered by some as synonymous with staphyloma; by others, with staphyloma of the cornea. The penis. **C. cerea'lis,** ergot. **C. hyster'icus,** acute pain confined to a small point of the head, described by the sick as resembling that which would be produced by a nail driven into the head; particularly noticed in hysterical females, hence its name. It is called *Ovum hystericum* when the pain occupies a greater extent. **C. oculo'rum,** staphyloma. **C. secali'nus,** ergot. **C. seca'lis,** ergot. **C. silig'inis,** ergot.

Claw'hand. Deformity of the hand in which the wrist is elongated and the fingers are permanently contorted, so as to produce the effect of a claw.

Clay-eat'er. Geophagist.

Clay-eat'ing. Geophagism.

Claytonia (kla-ton'e-ah) **tubero'sa.** Plant growing in Siberia and North America; bulbs are used as food.

Cleansings, klenz'ings. Lochia.

Clear'ing-nut. Seed of Strychnos potatorum.

Clear-see'ing. Clairvoyance.

Clear'weed. Pilea pumila.

Cleav'age (Sax. *cleopan*, to split). The natural line of separation exhibited by certain substances, as minerals, when subjected to mechanical force. The term has been applied to the separation of muscles into longitudinal and circular striæ when mechanical violence is used; also to the segmentation or furrowing of the vitellus in early fœtal life. See *Segmentation*. **C. of o'vum,** see *Segmentation*.

Cleav'ers (*cleave*, to adhere). Galium aparine. **C-s' bees,** Galium aparine.

Cleave'wort. Galium verum.

Cleft (cleaved). Rima. See *Monster*. **C., acces'sory,** calibre of a portion of the Eustachian tube resembling a slit. **C., bran'chial,** cleft or fissure occurring in early fœtal life in the development of the cranium. **C., hy'oid** or **hy'o-bran'chial,** space existing between hyoid and the first branchial arches. **C., maxil'lo-intermax'illary,** space existing between fronto-nasal and maxillary plates in the fœtus; if this space remains open, cleft palate ensues. **C. of the nates,** space between the nates. **C., oc'ular,** embryonic cleft between fronto-nasal process and superior maxillary plate. **C. pal'ate,** see *Harelip*. **C., prim'itive cer'ebral,**

noticeable depression in the embryonic roof of the cerebrum, dividing the prosencephalon from the thalamencephalon. **C. ster'num**, congenital fissure of sternum due to cartilaginous defect. **C., vis'ceral**, four branchial openings in the fœtus, only one of which remains open, and from it the meatus auditorius, Eustachian tube, and tympanum are developed. **C. of the vul'va**, space embraced between labia majora of vulva.

Cleidagra, kleid'ah-grah (*cleis, agra*, seizure). Cleisagra.

Cleid'al. Pertaining to the clavicle.

Cleidarthritis (kleid-ar-thre'tis) or **Cleidarthrocace**, kleid-ar-throk'as-e (*cleis, arthritis*). Gout in the clavicle.

Cleidion, kleid'e-on. Clavicle.

Cleido. In composition, clavicle.

Cleido-atlanticus, kli'do-at-lan'tik-us. Levator claviculæ.

Cleido-brachialis, kli'do-brak-e-al'is. Relating to clavicle and arm.

Cleido-cervicalis, kli'do-sur-ve-kal'is. Relating to the clavicle and neck.

Cleido-costal, kli'do-kos'tal. Costo-clavicular.

Cleido-epistropheus, kli'do-ep-is-trof'e-us. Relating to clavicle and to cervical vertebræ.

Cleido-fascialis, kli'do-fas-se-al'is. Cleido-cervicalis.

Cleido-hyoid, kli'do-hi'oid. Sterno-hyoid. **C.-h. mus'cle**, accessory to sterno-hyoid.

Cleido-mastoïdeus, kli'do-mas-to-e'de-us. Posterior portion of the cleido-mastoïdeus, considered as a separate muscle. It has been corrupted into *clinomastoïdeus*.

Cleido-narthex, kli'do-nar'theks (*cleis*, key, *narthex*, splint). Splint for the clavicle.

Cleido-occipital, kli'do-ok-sip'it-al. Relating to clavicle and occiput.

Cleido-omohyoïdeus, kli'do-o-mo-he-o-e'de-us. Omohyoid muscle.

Cleido-sternal, kli-do-stur'nal. Sterno-clavicular.

Cleis. Clavicle; key.

Cleisagra (kleis'ah-grah) or **Cleid'agra** (*cleis, agra*, seizure). Gout in the clavicle.

Cleisis, kli'sis. A closing.

Cleithorion (kleith-or'e-on), **Cleithoris** (kleith'or-is), **Cleitorion** (kleit-or'e-on), or **Cleitoris**, kleit'or-is. Clitoris.

Cleithron, kleith'ron. See *Claustrum*.

Clematidin, klem-at'id-in. Substance obtained from Aristolochia clematitis; has properties similar to Aristolochia.

Clematine, klem'at-een. Alkaloid of Clematis vitalba.

Clematis, klem'at-is (*klematis*, branch of a vine, tendril). Genus of plants in the Linnæan system. **C. alpi'na**, leaves act as irritant, and seeds possess purgative properties. **C. angustifo'lia** grows in Southern Europe and parts of Asia. Tea is prepared from dried leaves in Siberia. **C. biterna'ta**, roots and part of stem possess sudorific and diuretic properties. **C. cam'phor**, substance with a pungent odor derived by distillation from some varieties of clematis. **C. Chinens'is**, used in China; same properties as C. biternata. **C. corymbo'sa**, C. erecta. **C. cris'pa**, see *Clematis vitalba*. **C. daphnoï'des ma'jor**, Vinca major. **C. dioi'ca**, Jamaica clematis. **C. erec'ta**, *Upright virgin's bower*, order Ranunculaceæ. Leaves contain an acrid principle; have been esteemed antivenereal, and in the form of powder have been used as an escharotic. **C. flam'mula**, sweet-scented virgin's bower; see *C. vitalba*. **C. rec'ta**, C. erecta. **C. se'pium**, C. vitalba. **C. seric'ea**, Mexican clematis. **C. vior'na**, leather-flower; see *C. vitalba*. **C. virgin'ica**, common virgin's bower; see *C. vitalba*. **C. vital'ba**, traveller's joy, common virgin's bower; has been used in the same cases as C. erecta. In infusion it has been applied in cases of itch. Leaves of *C. crispa, C. flammula, C. virginica*, and *C. viorna* have similar properties to C. vitalba.

Clematitin, klem-at-e'tin. Clematidin.

Clematitis erecta, klem-at-e'tis e-rek'tah. Clematis erecta.

Cleome, kle'o-me. Spider-flower; genus of the Capparidaceæ. **C. dodecan'dra** grows in India and United States; root is employed as a vermifuge in the latter country. **C. feli'na** grows in India; employed in that country in epistaxis. **C. frutes'cens**, found in French Guiana; leaves have vesicant properties. **C. frutico'sa**, employed as a vermifuge. **C. icosan'dra** has vesicant properties.

Cleone pentaphylla, kla-o'ne pen-tah-fil'lah. Gynandropsis pentaphylla.

Cleonicion, kle-on-ik'e-on. Clinopodium vulgare.

Cleonis collyrium, kle-o'nis kol-lir'e-um. Collyrium described by Celsus, composed of equal parts of Samian earth, myrrh, and thus mixed with white of egg (called, doubtless, after its inventor). **C. glu'ten**, astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and white of egg.

Clepsydra, klep-sid'rah (*klepto*, to conceal, *hudor*, water). Instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus; also, a water-clock.

Cleptomania, klep-to-man'e-ah (*klepto*, to steal). Kleptomania.

Clergymen's (kler'je-men's) **sore throat.** Chronic catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx, with alteration of the voice, to which clergymen are especially liable. See *Pharyngitis, follicular*.

Clerodendron (kler-o-den'dron) or **Cleroden'drum.** Genus of shrubs or trees. **C. iner'me** grows in India, where it is used in syphilis and scrofulosis; said to be a tonic and febrifuge. **C. infortuna'tum**, shrub of India, where it is employed as an antiperiodic and vermifuge. **C. phlomoï'des**, juice of leaves is employed in the treatment of syphilis. **C. serra'tum**, employed internally in India in fevers; also externally as an ointment.

Clethra, kle'thrah. Alnus. **C. anifo'lia**, *Sweet pepperbush, White alder;* indigenous; order Ericaceæ. Leaves and flowers are diaphoretic and excitant.

Clethropho'bia (*klethron*, a bar or bolt, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of enclosed places.

Cletoris, kleť or-is. Clitoris.

Cliamon'none. Jatropha gossypifolia.

Clicking, klik'ing (onomatopœia). See *Râle, sibilant*.

Clidarthrocace, klid-ar-throk'as-e. Gout in the clavicle.

Clider, kle'der. Galium aparine.

Clidion, klid'e-on. Clavicle.

Cliffortia ilicifolia, klif-fort'e-ah il-is-e-fo'le-ah (after George Cliffort, burgomaster of Amsterdam). Ord. Rosaceæ; common South African plant used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh.

Clig'notte. Fatal disease which occurred in the mountainous part of Spain in the year 1849, characterized by ulcers in various parts of the body.

Clima, kle'mah. Climate.

Climacter, klim-ak'tur. Climacterium.

Climacteric, kli-mak'ter-ik (*klimakter*, a step). *Climateric.* Word properly signifying "by degrees," but applied to certain times of life regarded to be critical. It is now chiefly applied to periods of life at which great changes may occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years; such are the period of puberty in both sexes, and of the cessation of menses in women. **C. years**, according to some, those in the life of man which are multiples of the number 7—*septenniads*. Some have admitted only three *climacterics;* others have extended them to multiples of 9, the 63d year being the *grand climacteric*—63 being the product of the multiplication of 7 by 9. It was thought that the period of three, seven, or nine, which they respectively adopted, was necessary to the entire renewal of the body, at which times there would be found none of the parts of which it had previously consisted.

Climacterium, kli-mak-te're-um. Cessation of menses in women.

Cli'matal. Climatic.

Cli'mate (*klima*, region). In a hygienic point of view, climate means, since Hippocrates, a country or region differing from another in respect to season, qualities of the soil, heat of atmosphere, etc. It embraces, in a general manner, all the physical circumstances belonging to each region which exert an influence on living beings. The complexion of the inhabitants of one zone, as well as the prevalent diseases, are modified by climate or locality. Hot climates predispose to abdominal affections, or to abdominal complications in febrile affections; cold climates, to thoracic complications, etc.

One of the most important considerations is the comparative fitness of climates for the residence of invalids, and especially those liable to, or suffering under, bronchitic or consumptive affections. The great object is to select a climate which will admit of regular and daily exercise in the open air, so that the invalid may derive every advantage which this form of revulsion can effect. The temperature of the winter months is a most important object of attention. Equability of temperature is essential, as all sudden changes interfere with the great desideratum of exercise in the open air. Chronic rheumatism and gout are benefited by a warm climate, which, again, is unfavorable to those predisposed to cerebral diseases, especially to such as are characterized by debility and mobility of the nervous system—as paralysis, epilepsy, mania, etc. Hypochondriasis and dyspepsia require rather change of climate and travelling exercise than a sojourn in any one.

Climateric, kli-mat'er-ik. Climacteric.

Climati assuetus, kle'mat-e as-swa'tus. Acclimated.

Climatic, kli'mat-ik. *Climatal.* Belonging to or dependent upon climate. **C. diseases,** such as are caused by climate.

Climation, kli-ma'shun. Acclimation.

Climatological, kli-mat-o-loj'ik-al. Relating to climatology.

Climatology, kli-mat-ol'o-je (*klima*, region, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on climates, their effects on organized bodies, etc.

Climatotherapy, kli-mat-o-ther'a-pe (*klima*, climate, *therapeuo*, to cure). Climatic treatment of diseases.

Climber (klimb'ur), **wood'y.** Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

Climb'ing staff tree. Bark and root of Celastrus scandens; alterative, diuretic, narcotic.

Cline, klin'e. Bed. Hence:

Clineres, klin-a'rez. Confined to bed by sickness.

Cling. Diarrhœa occurring among sheep.

Cling-ras'cal. Galium aparine.

Cliniater, klin-e-at'ur (*cline*, *iatros*, a physician). Clinical physician.

Cliniatria, klin-e-at-re'ah (*cline*, *iatreia*, healing art). Clinical medicine.

Cliniatricus, klin-e-at'rik-us (*cline*, *iatros*, physician). Clinical.

Cliniatrus, klin-e-at'rus. Clinical physician.

Clinic, klin'ik (*kline*, a bed). Instruction at the bedside; but the term now includes instruction also based on cases brought before a class even when the patient is not in bed. Bedridden. One confined to bed by sickness.

Clinica, klin'ik-ah. Clinical medicine.

Clinical, klin'ik-al (*cline*). Relating to a bed. **C. lec'ture,** one given at the bedside or on a particular case or cases. **C. med'icine,** that which is occupied with the investigation of diseases at the bedside, or individually. **C. physic'ian,** one who practises or teaches clinical medicine. **C. thermom'eter,** thermometer for determining the temperature of the skin or accessible mucous membranes in fevers, etc.

Clinically, klin'ik-al-e. Viewed from a clinical standpoint.

Clinice (klin'is-e) or **Clin'ica.** Clinical medicine.

Clinician, klin-ish'e-an. Clinical physician.

Clinicist, klin'i-sist. Clinician; also pupil attending a clinic.

Clinicum, klin'ik-um. Clinic.

Clinicus, klin'ik-us. Clinician.

Clinique (F.). Clinical. The term is also used substantively for *École clinique* or *Clinical school*—a school in which medicine is taught by examining diseases on the patients themselves before the class. The term has been anglicized *Clinic* in this country.

Clinocephalia, klin-o-sef-al'e-ah (*cline*, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity in which the head is usually flattened, owing to synostosis of the parietal and sphenoid bones—*Saddle-head.*

Clinocephalous, klin-o-sef'al-us. One affected with clinocephalia; saddle-headed. See *Clinocephalia.*

Clinodactylous, klin-o-dak'til-us (*klino*, to flex, *daktulos*, finger). Flexed-fingered or toed.

Clinodes, klin-o'des (*cline*, *odes*). Clinoid.

Clinoid, klin'oid (*cline*, *eidos*, form). Resembling a bed. **C. plate,** rough plate behind sella turcica. **C. pro'cesses,** four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which have been compared to the posts of a bed. On them the pituitary gland rests. They are divided into *anterior* and *posterior;* each of the anterior processes terminates in a point called *Transverse spinal process.*

Clinoïdeus, klin-o-e'de-us. Clinoid.

Clinology, klin-ol'o-je (*kline*, bed, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on quality of beds adapted to the sick.

Clino-mastoïdeus, klin'o-mas-to-e'de-us. Cleidomastoideus.

Clinopale, klin-op'al-e (*kline*, bed, *pale*, wrestling). Excess of sexual intercourse.

Clinopodia, klin-o-pod'e-ah. Thymus mastichina.

Clinopodiontes, klin-o-pod-e-on'tez. Polygonum aviculare.

Clinopodium arvense, klin-o-pod'e-um ar-ven'se (*cline*, *pous*, foot, so called from the shape of its flowers). C. vulgare. **C. inca'num,** Pycnanthemum incanum. **C. ma'jus,** C. vulgare. **C. vulga're,** *Wild basil.* European plant, ord. Labiatæ, formerly considered to be an antidote to the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate labor, relieve strangury, stop diarrhœa, etc.

Clinosporeæ, klin-o-spor'e-e (*kline*, bed, *spora*, seed). Division of fungi embracing ergot, etc.

Clinotechny, klin-o-tek'ne (*cline*, bed, *techne*, art). Art of preparing beds for patients.

Clinotrochos, klin-ot'ro-kos. Acer campestre.

Clipeatus, klip-e-at'us. Shield-shaped.

Cliseometer (klis-e-om'et-ur) or **Clisiom'eter** (*klisis*, inclination, *metron*, measure). Instrument intended to measure the degree of inclination of the pelvis and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.

Clis'ia. Couch.

Clisma, kliz'mah. See *Clysma.*

Clitbur (klit'bur), **Clite** (cle'te), **Clithe** (kle'the), or **Clitheren,** klith'er-en. Galium aparine; Arctium lappa.

Clitoricarcinoma, klit-or-e-kar-sin-o'mah (*clitoris*, *karkinoma*, cancer). Cancer of the clitoris.

Clitoridauxe, klit-or-id-awks'e (*clitoris*, *auxe*, augmentation). Enlargement of the clitoris.

Clitoridean, klit-or-id'e-an. Relating to the clitoris.

Clitoridectomy, klit-or-i-dek'to-me (*clitoris*, *ektome*, excision). Amputation of the clitoris.

Clitoriderector, klit-or-id-e-rek'tor. Erector clitoridis.

Clitorides inferiores lati et plani musculi, klit-or'id-es in-fe-re-o'res lat'i et plan'i mus'ku-le. Constrictores cunni.

Clitorid'ian. Clitoridean.

Clitoris, klit'or-is (*kletor*, a servant who invites guests). *Cletoris.* Small round organ, situate at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia. Its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce, and it is, internally, of the same structure as the corpora cavernosa penis. The artery of the clitoris is a branch of the internal pudic. The vein communicates with the internal pudic, and the nerve

with the pudic. **C. cri'ses,** occasional attacks of sexual excitement in tabetic women. **C., fræ'num of,** frænum of clitoris.

Clitorism, klit'or-izm. The abuse made of the clitoris to satisfy an unnatural sexual desire. Also, an unusually large clitoris.

Clitoritis, klit-or-e'tis. *Clitorititis.* Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clitorititis, klit-or-it-e'tis. Clitoritis.

Clitorium, klit-o're-um. Vulva.

Clits, klits. Galium aparine.

Cliver, kle'vur (*cleave,* to adhere). Galium aparine.

Clivus Blumenbachii, kle'vus blu-men-boch'e-e (*clivus,* slope). Inclining surface behind the dorsum ephippii of the sphenoid bone, which is continuous with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Clizia, kliz'e-ah. Helianthus annuus.

Cloaca, klo-ak'ah (akin to *kluzo,* to wash). A common sewer. Pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, in which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish, and reptiles. In the male, it gives exit to the excrements, sperm, and urine; in the female, to the eggs, fecal matters, and urine. Term used in surgery to denote a cavity containing pus, from which it cannot escape. **C. congenita'lis,** condition in which the opening of the rectum is located in the genito-urinary tract. **C., u'ro-gen'ital,** congenital condition in which the vagina and urethra have a common opening. **C., ves'ico-rec'to-vagi'nal,** condition in which the bladder, rectum, and vagina have a common opening.

Cloacal (klo-a'kal) or **Cloacinus,** klo-ah-se'nus. Relating to the cloaca.

Cloacismus, klo-ah-siz'mus. Anal discharge of urine.

Cloacula, klo-a'ku-lah. Small cloaca.

Cloanx, klo'anks. Orpiment.

Clock. Leontodon taraxacum; also the Plantago lanceolata. **C. face, astigmat'ic,** employed in tests for astigmatism, consists of a card provided with lines, which extend from a centre and are marked with numbers, similar to a clock.

Clod-weed. Filago Germanica.

Cloffing. Species of hellebore.

Clog. Cone of Pinus picea.

Cloisonnement (F.), klwah-zon'mon. See *Generation.* Also, the division of a hollow organ—as in such a malformation of the bladder, vagina, and uterus into two portions by a septum.

Clonic, klon'ik (*klonos,* tumultuous movement). Term applied to irregular convulsive motions, convulsion with alternate relaxation; in contradistinction to *tonic,* which signifies a constant rigidity; *Clonus, Clonospasmus, Clonici partiales.* **C. spasm,** see *Spasm.*

Clonici universales, klon'is-e u-ne-ver-sal'es. General clonic spasms.

Clonis, klo'nis. Sacrum.

Clonism, klon'izm. Clonic spasm.

Clonodes, klo-no'des (*klonos, odes,* tumultuous movement). Convulsive. Galen applies this term to the pulse, when convulsive, as it were, and unequal. He compares the sensation it communicates to the finger to that produced by a bundle of sticks or of rods in vibration.

Clonos, klon'os. See *Clonus.* **C. epilep'sia,** epilepsy. **C. hydropho'bia,** hydrophobia.

Clonospasmus, klo-no-spaz'mus (*klonos,* agitation, *spasmos,* spasm). See *Clonic.*

Clonus, klo'nus (*klonos,* tumultuous movement). Tremulous and chronic agitation of various muscles. **C., ankle** or **foot,** morbid condition characterized by rhythmical contractions of the muscles of the calf of the leg, when sudden flexure of the foot on the sole occurs by pressure, while the leg is extended; observed in lateral sclerosis of the medulla spinalis; similar conditions affect the jaw, the toe, and the wrist. **C. nictita'tio,** nictation. **C. palpita'tio,** palpitation. **C. pendicula'tio,** pendiculation. **C. pendicula'tio maxilla'rum,** yawning. **C. singul'tus,** hiccough. **C. sternuta'tio,** sneezing. **C. subsul'tus,** twitching of tendons.

Clopemania, klope-man'e-ah (*klope,* theft, *mania*). Insanity, with an irresistible propensity to steal.

Cloquet', an'gle of. Cloquet's method of obtaining the facial angle—the intersection of the facial angle with the base being, by his method, at the centre of the superior alveolar border. **C., canal' of,** hyaloid artery. **C. fœt'idum,** bacillus fœtidus. **C., her'nia of,** femoral hernia passing behind the femoral vessels; pectineal hernia.

Closed cir'cuit. See *Circuit.*

Close'stool. A chamber cabinet for use in evacuating the bowels or bladder.

Closh. Founder; a disease attacking the feet of cattle.

Closs. Juncus acutiflorus.

Clostridium butyricum, klos-trid'e-um bu-tir'ikum. Bacillus butyricus.

Clot (*kloot,* ball, *kluit,* clod). Coagulum. See *Embolism* and *Thrombosis.* **C. of blood,** see *Blood.* **C., heart,** see *Polypus, Embolism,* and *Thrombosis.*

Clotbur, klot'bur. Xanthium.

Clothing, klo'thing. Vestitus.

Clottage, klot'aj. Coagulation. **C. of the ureters,** term applied to a surgical process intended to check profuse hematuria from a kidney due to traumatism or occurring in carcinoma. The clots are removed from the ureter by an aspirator, and pressure is exerted on the ureter, and thus a firm blood is allowed to form.

Clotted, klot'ed. Collapsed and thickened.

Clotty, klot'te. Composed of clots.

Clot'weed. Xanthium strumarium.

Cloud. Film appearing in an otherwise clear fluid.

Cloudberries, klowd'ber-rees. Rubus chamæmorus.

Cloud'berry tree. Rubus chamæmorus.

Cloudiness, klowd'e-ness. Turbidity.

Cloudy swelling, klowd'e swell'ing. A form of degeneration frequently found in the kidney, liver, and heart muscle, consisting of increase in the size of the cells and their minute granular appearance under the microscope. The cloudy swelling precedes breaking up, disintegration, and detachment of the cells, and occurs in infectious diseases and in some forms of irritant or corrosive poisoning.

Clove (*clavus,* nail). See *Eugenia caryophyllata.* **C. bark,** see *Myrtus caryophyllata.* **C. hitch,** noose-knot formed of two loops, made by combining two half hitches. **C. July' flow'er,** Dianthus caryophyllus. **C. pink,** Dianthus caryophyllus.

Clo'ver. Trifolium. **C., win'ter,** Mitchella repens.

Clo'ver's syr'inge. Syringe connected with a catheter, and employed in emptying the bladder.

Cloves. Caryophyllus. See *Eugenia caryophyllata.*

Clove-stalks. Flower-stalks of Eugenia caryophyllata, from which a volatile oil is obtained; ground cloves are sometimes adulterated with it.

Clove-tongue, klovē'-tung. Helleborus niger.

Clovorubrin, klov-o-ru'brin. Resin of a red color obtained by treating oil of cloves with concentrated sulphuric acid.

Clownism. Term given by Charcot to symptoms of emotions or contortions occurring in hystero-epilepsy.

Club foot. Kyllosis. **C. hand,** see *Kyllosis.* **C. pe'nis,** see *Kyllosis.*

Clubbed. Club-shaped, as clubbed fingers; often observed in phthisical individuals.

Clubione (klub-e-o'ne) **medicina'lis.** Species found in America; has vesicant properties.

Club'-moss. Lycopodium. **C., com'mon,** Lycopodium complanatum. **C. fir,** Lycopodium selago. **C., up'right,** Lycopodium selago.

Clunes, klu'nees (pl. of **Clunis,** buttock). Nates.

Clunesia, klu-na'ze-ah (*clunes,* nates). Inflammation of the buttocks.

Clu'nis. Sacrum; nates.

Clupea thryssa, klu'pe-ah thris'sah. *Yellow-billed sprat.* Very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

Clusia, klu'se-ah. Balsam tree; genus of plants, nat. ord. Guttiferæ. **C. insig'nis,** species of Brazil; resin is obtained from the flowers and stamens, and

used as an application to sores. **C. ro'sea**, juice possesses cathartic properties; resin is utilized in plasters.

Clutia cascaril'la (after T. A. Cluyt (L. *Clutius*), an apothecary of Leyden). Croton cascarilla. **C. Collina**, species growing in East India; bark and rind of nuts are poisonous. **C. eluteria**, Croton cascarilla.

Cluttering, klut'ur-ing. Impairment of speech is present; condition in which shortening of syllables and words and excessive rapidity of speech coexist.

Cluytia, kli'te-ah. Clutia.

Clydasmus, klid-az'mus. Condition in which splashing of fluids is present in the stomach and in other cavities of the body.

Clydon, kle'don. Flatulence.

Clypealis, klip-e-al'is. Thyroid (cartilage).

Clypeastriform, klip-e-ast're-form. Clypeate.

Clypeate (klip'e-ate) or **Clipei'form**. Shield-shaped.

Clysantlium (klis-ant'le-um) or **Clysantlion** (*kluzo*, to wash away, to give a clyster, *antlion*, a pump or syringe). Syringe; clyster.

Clysis, kle'sis. Application of a clyster; washing out by means of a clyster.

Clysma, klis'mah (*klusma*). Clysis, clyster. **C. ton'icum**, enema fœtidum.

Clysmation, klis-mat'e-on (dim. of **Clysma**). Small clyster.

Clysmic, kliz'mik (*kluzo*, to wash out). Suitable or employed for washing out.

Clysmus, kliz'mus. Application of a clyster; washing out by means of a clyster.

Clyster, klis'tur (*kluzo*, to wash away). *Glyster, Glister, Injection;* a liquid thrown into the large intestines by means of a syringe or bladder and pipe properly prepared, etc., the nozzle of the syringe or pipe being introduced into the anus. See *Enema*. **C. of al'oes**, enema aloes. **C., an'odyne**, enema anodynum. **C. of asafœt'ida**, enema asafœtidæ. **C., cathar'tic**, enema catharticum. **C. of col'ocynth**, enema colocynthidis. **C., com'mon**, enema commune. **C., domes'tic**, enema commune. **C., fet'id**, enema fœtidum. **C. pipe**, tube for injection of fluid into the bowels. **C., purg'ing**, enema catharticum. **C., starch and opium**, enema anodynum. **C., tobac'co**, enema tabaci. **C., tur'pentine**, enema terebinthinæ. **C. uteri'nus**, injection into the vagina.

Clysterion, klis-ter'e-on. Clyster.

C. m. See *Abbreviation*.

C. n. See *Abbreviation*.

Cnaphos, nah'fos. Dipsacus fullorum.

Cnecelæum. See *Cnicelæum*.

Cnecion, ne'se-on. Genista tinctoria.

Cnecos, ne'kos. Carthamus tinctorius.

Cnema, ne'ma. Cnesma.

Cneme, ne'me. Leg, tibia.

Cnemelephantiasis, nem-el-e-fant-e'a-sis (*kneme*, leg, elephantiasis). Elephantiasis affecting the leg.

Cnemerysipelas, nem-er-e-sip'el-as. Erysipelas affecting the leg.

Cnemial, ne'me-al. Relating to leg or tibia.

Cnemis, na'mis. Splint used in fracture of the leg.

Cnemitis, nem-e'tis (*kneme*, leg). Inflammation of the tibia.

Cnemodactylæus, ne-mo-dak-til-e'us (*kneme*, leg, *daktulos*, finger or toe). Extensor communis digitorum pedis.

Cnemolordosis, ne-mo-lor-do'sis (*cneme*, *lordosis*, the state of being bent forward). Bending of the leg forward.

Cnemoscoliosis, ne-mo-skol-e-o'sis (*cneme*, *skoliosis*, bending, especially sideways). Bending the leg sideways; the state of being *bow-legged* or *bandy-legged*, *outkneed*, *Valgus*.

Cneoron, ne-o'ron (*cneorum*). Daphne gnidium. **C. ni'grum**, Daphne gnidium. **C. pulverulen'tum** grows in the Canary Islands; occasionally substituted for cinchona. **C. tricoc'cum**, spurge olive; leaves and sap possess purgative properties.

Cneorum tricoccum, ne-o'rum tre-kok'kum. *Widow-wail, Spurge olive;* plant, ord. Terebinthaceæ, a native of Southern Europe, contains a very irritating acrid principle; the ancients employed its leaves as a powerful purgative; it is now sometimes used for deterging ulcers.

Cnesis, ne'sis. Painful itching.

Cnesma, nez'mah. Itching.

Cnesmodes, nez-mo'dees (*knesma*, itching, *eidos*, resemblance). Causing or affected with itching.

Cnesmona (nez'mon-ah) or **Cnes'mone**. The itch.

Cnesmopompholyx, nez-mo-pom'fol-iks (*knesma*, itching, *pompholux*, blister). Intensely itching pompholyx.

Cnesmos (nez'mos) or **Cnesmus**, nez'mus. Itching, prurigo. **C. acari'asis**, itching due to presence of lice. **C. vulga'ris**, see *Epinyctides*.

Cnethmus, neth'mus. Cnesmos.

Cnicelæum, nis-el-e'um (*cnicus*, *elaion*, oil). Oil of carthamus.

Cnicus, ne'kus. Name for Carthamus tinctorius. **C. benedic'tus**, Centaurea benedicta. **C. sylves'tris**, Centaurea benedicta.

Cnide, ne'de. Urtica.

Cnidefemera, nid-ef-em'er-ah (*knide*, nettle, *ephemeros*, ephemeral). Urticaria ephemera.

Cnidelæon, nid-el-e'on (*knidelaion*, *cnidia*, *elaion*, oil). *Cnidelæum;* oil made from the grana cnidia or mezereon berries.

Cnidia grana, nid'e-ah gran'ah. *Cnidii cocci;* berries of the Daphne gnidium.

Cnidian (nid'e-an) **school** (from Knidos, a city of Greece). A Grecian school of medicine which existed before Hippocrates.

Cnidium silaus, nid'e-um sil'ah-us. Peucedanum silaus. **C. tenuifo'lium**, Sison ammi.

Cnidoma, nid-o'mah (*knide*, nettle). Urticaria.

Cnidomecphlogiois, nid-om-ek-flo-je-o'is. Smallpox in a modified form accompanied by a rash bearing a resemblance to urticaria.

Cnidopsydracia, nid-o-sid-rah'se-ah (*knide*, nettle, *psudrakion*, small vesicle). Vesicles bearing a resemblance to lesions existing in urticaria.

Cnidopyra, nid-op'ir-ah (*knide*, nettle, *pura*, altar fire). Urticaria accompanied by fever.

Cnidoscolus (nid-os'kol-us) (*knide*, nettle, *skolos*, thorn) **quinquelo'bus**. Jatropha urens; possesses purgative properties. **C. stim'ulans**, *Tread softly*, grows in Southern United States; leaves are provided with hairs which are very irritating to the touch; roots can be eaten.

Cnidosecphlogiois, nid-os-ek-flo-je-o'is. Cnidomecphlogiois.

Cnidosis, nid-o'sis. *Knidosis;* a pungent itching compared to that produced by the nettle; urticaria, urtication.

Cnipotes, nip'o-tes (*knipotes*). Itching; dry ophthalmia, *Xerophthalmia*.

Cnisma, niz'mah. Cnesmos.

Cnismoregmia, niz-mo-reg'me-ah (*knismos*, vellication, *orego*, to put forth). Pyrosis.

Cnismos, niz'mos. Cnesmos.

Cnissa, nis'sah. Having the smell of burnt or corrupt animal matter.

Cnissoregmia, nis-so-reg'me-ah (*knissa*, the smell of burnt fat or flesh, *orego*, to put forth). Eructation having smell of corrupt animal matter, as of rotten eggs.

Cnissorrhoncus, nis-sor-rhon'kus (*knissao*, to crackle like burning fat, *rhonchos*, snoring noise). Crepitant râle.

Cniza, ne'zah. Urtica.

Cnopodium, no-pod'e-um. Polygonum aviculare.

Cnyma, ne'mah. Slight itching. Also, a puncture or vellication.

Co, ko, as a prefix, like *cum*, with.

Coa'con. Black plaster, mentioned by Celsus, and composed of litharge and resin—the litharge being first boiled in oil.

Coactio, ko-ak'she-o. See *Anance*.

Coactus, ko-ak'tus (*cogo*, *co*, and *ago*, to bring together). Coagulated or curdled.

Coagmentatio, ko-ag-men-tah'she-o (*coagmento*, to

join together). Immovable articulation, as of the teeth; gomphosis.

Coagula (ko-ag'u-lah) (pl. of **Coagulum**) **cor'dis fibrino'sa.** See *Polypus.* **C. vena'rum fibrino'sa,** fibrinous concretions in the veins.

Coagulability, ko-ag-u-lab-il'it-e. Capability of being coagulated.

Coagulable, ko-ag'u-la-ble. Capable of coagulation. **C. lymph,** fibrin, liquor sanguinis.

Coagulants (ko-ag'u-lants) or **Coagulan'tia** (*coagulo*—itself from *co* and *ago*—to bring together, or *cogo,* to drive or bring together). Remedies or poisons formerly supposed to possess the power of coagulating the blood or to give consistency to animal fluids. Now the term is applied only to agents having that effect upon other bodies, as rennet or milk.

Coagulate, ko-ag'u-late. To bring together into a clot.

Coagulated, ko-ag'u-la-ted. Curdled; clotted.

Coagulatio, ko-ag-u-lah'she-o. Coagulation. **C. cal'ida,** coagulation by heat. **C. frig'ida,** coagulation by cold.

Coagulation, ko-ag-u-la'shun. *Thrombosis.* Conversion of a liquid into a more or less soft and tremulous mass. Many animal and vegetable fluids are capable of coagulation. See *Blood.* **C. necro'sis,** necrotic coagulation of tissue. **C., ther'mic,** coagulation by heat.

Coag'ulative. Having a tendency to coagulate. **C. necro'sis,** see *Necrosis.*

Coagulatus, ko-ag-u-lat'us. Reduced to a curdled condition. See *Curds.*

Coagulum, ko-ag'u-lum (same etymon as **Coagulants**). Soft mass formed in a coagulable liquid. The *Clot of the blood* is particularly so called—the *Cruor, Insula, Placenta,* or *Hepar sanguinis, Crassamentum, Sanguis concretus*—the red mass, composed of fibrin, serum, and coloring matter, which separates when the blood is left to itself. See *Blood.* The word is also applied, in pathology, to sanguineous concretions which form in different natural and accidental cavities, and which, when they occur at the mouth of a divided artery, sometimes suspend the flow of blood. This is, indeed, one of the means by which hemorrhage is arrested. See *Thrombosis* and *Embolism.* **C. alu'minis,** *Alum curd* or *cataplasm,* is made by beating the white of egg with a little alum until a coagulum is formed. Applied in cases of ophthalmia where an astringent is necessary.

Coak'um. Phytolacca decandra.

Coal lung. See *Anthracosis.* **C. mi'ner's phthi'sis,** anthracosis. **C. oil,** petroleum. **C. tar,** this dark, thick, semiliquid substance, which is obtained as a product of the dry distillation of bituminous coal, not only supplies many valuable materials in the arts, but several which have a therapeutical importance, such as amyl, benzole, carbolic acid, creasote, etc. It is itself disinfectant, and mixed with plaster of Paris forms a powder, which may be applied on lint or mixed with poultices, or thickly sprinkled on fetid, gangrenous, and other ulcers, or applied to offensive suppurating surfaces, etc. *Coal-tar creasote* is carbolic acid.

Coalescence, ko-al-es'ens (*coalesco,* to grow together). Adhesion or union of parts previously separated, as in case of wounds and preternatural adhesions or malformations. See *Monster.*

Coalescent, ko-al-es'ent. In a condition of coalescence.

Coal'fish. See *Oleum jecoris aselli.*

Coalitio, ko-al-ish'e-o. Coalition; symphysis. **C. par'tium,** coalescence.

Coalition, ko-al-ish'un (same etymon as **Coalescence**). Union of particles in one mass. Concretion. Action of several parts of the frame which have the same nutrition.

Coalitus, ko-al'it-us. Symphysis.

Coalternæ febres, ko-al-ter'ne feb'res (*co, alterno,* to alternate). Name given to two intermittents attacking a person at the same time, but whose paroxysms are distinct, so that the attack of one supervenes when the other has ceased. The term *double intermittent* expresses the same meaning.

Coaptation, ko-ap-ta'shun (*co,* and *apto,* to adjust, adapt). The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place. Coaptation must be effected gently. Usually extension and counter-extension are, in the first place, necessary.

Coarctatio, ko-ark-tah'she-o. Contraction; stricture. **C. ventric'uli,** stricture of the stomach.

Coarctation, ko-ark-ta'shun (*co,* and *arcto,* to straighten). Stricture; contraction.

Coarctotomy, co-ark-tot'o-me (*coarctatus,* constricted, *tome,* incision). Urethrotomy; division of a stricture in the urethra.

Coarticulated, ko-ar-tik'u-la-ted. Articulated together.

Coarticulation, ko-ar-tik-u-la'shun (*co, articulus,* joint). Diarthrosis; synarthrosis.

Coat. Covering; fur, as of the tongue. See *Enduit.* **C., buf'fy,** corium phlogisticum.

Coat'ed. Covered; having a fur, as of the tongue. See *Enduit.*

Coat'ing of pills. Wrapping pills in sugar, glycerin, etc., to mask their taste. See *Deaurentur pilulæ.*

Coatl or **Coatli.** Wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

Cobalt, ko'balt. Metal of a reddish-gray color; as an oxide much used as a pigment. **C., protox'ide of,** smalt.

Cobal'to-ni'trate of potas'sium. Salt of potassium, occurring in yellow crystals; said to be of value in cardiac dropsy.

Co'bra bean. Physostigma Amazonica, a climbing plant of Brazilian Guiana. **C. poi'son,** poison of the cobra.

Cobra di capello, ko'brah de kap-el'lo. *Cobra, C. capello* (P.), serpent of the hood; *Hooded snake, Spectacled snake.* A very venomous reptile of India, of the family Viperidæ—the *Naja tripudians.* See *Adali.*

Cob'web. Araneæ tela.

Coca, ko'kah. See *Erythroxylon coca.*

Cocaina, ko-kah-e'nah. *Cocaine.* Alkaloid obtained from leaves of Erythroxylon coca, small shrub, native of Peru, nat. ord. Erythroxylaceæ. Coca leaves are chewed in Peru by the Indians, and the plant is used very extensively in South America, serving in lieu of tea and coffee. Cocaine is employed extensively as a local anæsthetic. A wine is made of the leaves, and is considered to be of value as a tonic, and is recommended in affections of the voice in singers. **C. bo'rate,** used for eye-washes and for hypodermic injections, being very soluble.

Cocaï'næ hydrochlor'as (Ph. Br.). $C_{17}N_{21}NO_{41},HCl$. White crystalline powder, easily soluble in water; is employed as a local anæsthetic to mucous membranes in 5–10 per cent. solutions, and as a mydriatic; internally it is given in doses of from gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–gr. j; it is a diuretic nerve stimulant. *Cocainism* or the *cocaine habit* is the result of the abuse of cocaine. **C. ni'trate,** used for injections in genito-urinary passages, combined with nitrate of silver. **C. phen'ylate,** used locally to produce anæsthesia in dentistry, and painted in localized pain in catarrh of mucous membrane, etc.

Cocaine, ko-ka'een. See *Cocaina* and *Erythroxylon coca.* **C. canthar'idate,** white saline powder, employed in tuberculosis. **C. hab'it,** see *Cocainæ hydrochloras.* **C. hydrochlo'rate,** cocainæ hydrochloras. **C. o'leate,** see *Oleate.* **C. phe'nate,** analgesic, anæsthetic, etc.

Cocainism, ko'ka-in-izm. Untoward effects of cocaine from internal or external use of cocaina, as blindness, loss of speech, nausea and vomiting, epileptiform convulsions, etc.

Cocainization, ko-kah-in-iz-a'shun. The process of bringing the organism or a part under the influence of cocaine.

Cocainomania, ko-kah-in-o-man'e-ah (*cocaine, mania,* madness). Mental condition resulting from abuse of cocaine.

Cocash, ko'kash. Erigeron Philadelphicum.

Cocatannic (ko-kah-tan'nic) **acid.** Variety of tannic acid from leaves of Erythroxylon coca.

Coccaceæ, kok-kah'se-e. Single or variously ramified cocci. See *Bacteria.*

Coccarium, kok-kah're-um (*kokkos,* pill). Very small pill.

Cocchia, kok'se-ah. Purgative pills.

Cocci, kok'se (pl. of **Coccus**). Single, unaggregated spheroidal cells of schizomycetes; also, insects of the order Hemiptera. See *Bacteria, Micrococci,* and *Coccus.* **C. gra'num,** kermes. **C. orienta'les,** see *Menispermum cocculus.*

Coccidium, kok-sid'e-um. Genus of the Sporozoa. **C. ovifor'me,** parasite found in liver of rabbits and also in human liver.

Coccinella, kok-sin-el'lah (dim. of **Coccus,** berry, which it resembles). Coccus cacti. **C. septempuncta'ta,** *Lady-bird, Lady-cow, Lady-bug, Cow-lady, Cushy-cow-lady.* Insect, bruised upon an aching tooth, has been regarded as antidontalgic.

Coccion, kok'ke-on. Weight mentioned by Myrepsus; the same as the siliqua.

Coccionella, kok-se-on-el'lah. Coccus cacti.

Coccix, kok'siks. Coccyx.

Coccobacteria, kok-ko-bak-te're-ah (*kokkos,* berry, *bacterion,* bacterium). Term embracing bacteria, bacilli, etc. **C. sep'tica,** Billroth includes under this term all cocci, bacilli, or bacteria which have the power of causing peptic fermentation.

Coccobalsamum, kok-ko-bal'sam-um. See *Amyris opobalsamum.*

Coccogenis, kok-oj'en-is (*kokkos,* scarlet, *gena,* cheek). Having scarlet cheeks.

Coccogenous, kok-oj'en-us (*kokkos, gennao,* to engender). Producing cocci; due to the presence of pus cocci; term employed by Unna in sycosis nonparasitica.

Coccoglia, kok-kog'le-ah (*kokkos,* berry, *glia,* glue). Collection of micrococci joined together by a substance resembling glue.

Coccognidia, kok-ko-nid'e-ah. Cnidia grana.

Coccol'oba austra'lis. Polygonum tamnifolium. **C. grandiflo'ra,** C. pubescens. **C. niv'ea** grows in the West Indies; used as a refrigerant and in hemorrhage; fruit can be eaten. **C. pubes'cens** grows in West Indies; fruit can be eaten. **C. sagittæfo'lia,** root has astringent properties. **C. uvif'era,** see *Kino.*

Coccomelas'ma. Cutaneous granular melanosis.

Coccones, kok-ko'nes. See *Punica granatum.*

Coccos, kok'kos. Schizomyces with single round cell.

Coccosteophyte, kok-os'te-o-fite (*kokkos,* berry, *osteon,* bone, *phuton,* outgrowth). Granular or warty bony outgrowth.

Coccothrix, kok'ko-thricks (*kokkos,* berry, *thrix,* hair). Rod-form, consisting of cocci in a row united by cement substance, which differs in composition.

Cocculi officinarum, kok'ku-le of-fis-in-ah'rum. See *Menispermum cocculus.*

Cocculin, kok'u-lin. Picrotoxin.

Coc'culus crisp'us (dim. of **Coccus**). Menispermum tuberculatum. **C. In'di aromat'icus,** see *Myrtus pimenta.* **C. In'dicus,** see *Menispermum cocculus.* **C. palma'tus,** columba. **C. subero'sus,** Menispermum cocculus.

Coccum, kok'kum (*kokkos,* berry). See *Cnidia grana;* kermes. **C. baph'icum,** kermes. **C. infecto'rium,** kermes. **C. scarlati'num,** kermes. **C. tincto'rum,** kermes.

Coccus, kok'kus (*kokkos,* berry, pill). Coccus cacti; pilula. **C. America'nus,** Coccus cacti. **C. cac'ti,** systematic name of the *Cochineal insect, Coccus* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), the *Cochineal animal,* class Insecta, ord. Hemiptera. The cochineal insects are blackish-red externally, purple-red within. They are used chiefly for giving a red color to tinctures, etc. They were at one time esteemed astringent, stimulant, diuretic, and anodyne. Coccus (Ph. U. S. and Br.) refers only to the female insect. **C. i'licis,** kermes. **C. In'dicus,** see *Menispermum cocculus.* **C. In'dicus tincto'rius,** Coccus cacti. **C. polon'icus,** Coccus cacti.

Coccyalgia, kok-se-al'je-ah (*coccyx, algos,* pain). Coccyodynia.

Coccycephalus (kok-se-sef'al-us) or **Coccy'gocephalus** (*coccyx, kephale,* the head). Monster whose head has the shape of the os coccygis.

Coccygalgia, kok-sij-al'je-ah. Coccyodynia.

Coccygeal, kok-sij-e'al. Coccygeus. **C. ar'tery,** branch of the sciatic artery. **C. gland** or **body,** *Gland of Luschka, Nervous gland of the pelvis.* Ductless gland about the size of a pea in front of the top of the coccyx; its functions are unknown. As it mainly consists of a rich plexus of capillary vessels, the name *Plexus vasculosus coccygeus* has been given to it. The intervascular tissue of this gland is very liberally supplied with nerves. **C. joint,** articulation between the sacrum and coccyx. **C. lig'aments,** see *Sacro-coccygeal ligaments.* **C. mus'cle,** coccygeus. **C. nerve,** see *Sacral nerve.* **C. ver'tebræ,** see *Coccyx.*

Coccygectomy, kok-se-jek'to-me (*coccyx, ektome,* excision). Excision of the coccyx or of a portion of it.

Coccygeo-mesenteric, kok-sij-e'o-mez-en-ter'ik. Relating to the caudal and mesenteric regions.

Coccygerector, kok-sij-er-ek'tor. Extensor coccygis.

Coccygeus, kok-sij-e'us. Coccygeal; inserted into the coccyx; belonging both to the ischium and coccyx. The muscle *Ischio-coccygeus, Levator coccygis, Triangularis coccygis,* arises from the spinous process of the ischium, and is inserted into the extremity of the sacrum and into nearly the whole length of the os coccygis laterally. It retains the coccyx in place, and prevents it from being forced backward during the evacuation of the feces.

Coccygexarthrosis, kok-sij-eks-ar-thro'sis (*coccyx, exarthrosis,* dislocation). Dislocation of the coccyx.

Coccygio-analis, kok-sij'e-o-an-a'lis. Relating to coccyx and anus; also, sphincter ani.

Coccygio-pubic, kok-sij'e-o-pu'bik. Reaching from coccyx to symphysis pubis.

Coccygocephalus, kok-sij-o-sef'al-us. Coccycephalus.

Coccygodyn'ia. Coccyodinia.

Coccygotomy, kok-se-got'o-me. See *Coccygectomy.*

Coccymelia, kok-se-mel'e-ah. Prunus domestica.

Coccymelon, kok-se-ma'lon. Prune.

Coccyodinia, kok-se-o-din'e-ah (better **Coccygodyn'ia**) (*coccyx, odune,* pain). Pain in the os coccygis.

Coccy-peroneal (kok'se-per-o-ne'al) **muscle.** Muscular band extending from the coccyx to the biceps femoralis.

Coccyx, kok'siks (*kokkux,* cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble). *Rump-* or *Crupper-bone.* An assemblage of small bones attached to the lower part of the sacrum, the curvature of which it prolongs and of which it seems to be an appendage. Generally it consists of four bones. Behind the base of the coccyx are two small tubular eminences, called *Cornua of the coccyx.*

Cochea, kok'e-ah. See *Cochia.*

Cocheia, kok-i'ah. Cochia.

Cochenillin, ko-chen-il'in. Cochinilin.

Cocheria, kok-e're-ah. Cochia.

Cochia, kok'e-ah (*kokkos,* berry, pill, or *kochuo,* to flow profusely). *Cocchia, Cocheria.* Ancient name for several officinal purgative pills. See *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis.*

Co'chin Chi'na diarrhœ'a. Diarrhœa occurring in endemic form in Cochin China; a parasite, the Rhabdonema intestinale, is found in the stools. **C. C. ul'cer,** endemic non-contagious disease, whose chief symptom is an ulceration following even upon a trivial lesion of the skin, in the lower extremities especially, and which attacked the foreign soldiers in China. See *Beriberi.*

Cochin (ko'shin) **leg.** See *Elephantiasis.*

Cochineal, kosh-in-eel' (from **Coccinella**). Coccus cacti.

Cochinelifera cochinilla, ko-chin-el-if'er-ah ko-chen-il'yah. Coccus cacti.

Cochinilin, ko-chin-il'in. Carminic acid; the coloring matter of cochineal.

Cochinilla, ko-chen-il'yah. Coccus cacti.

Cochinillin, ko-chin-il'lin. Cochinilin.

Cochlea, kok'le-ah (snail's shell) (*kochlias* or *kochlos*, snail with a spiral shell; winding staircase). Anatomists have given this name to the most anterior of the three cavities which constitute the labyrinth of the ear, and that of the *Scalæ of the cochlea* to two spiral cavities in the interior of the cochlea. One of these scalæ terminates at the fenestra rotunda, and is called *Scala tympani;* the other opens at the anterior and inferior part of the vestibule, and is called *Scala vestibuli.* See *Corti.* **C., sca'læ of the,** see *Cochlea.*

Cochleaform, kok'le-ah-form (*cochlea*, *forma*, shape). Resembling a cochlea in shape. See *Cochleated.*

Cochlear, kok'le-ar. Relating or appertaining to the cochlea; see *Cochleare.* **C. ap'erture,** fenestra rotunda. **C. ar'tery,** branch of internal auditory artery. **C. canal',** osseous canal of the cochlea. **C. duct,** ductus cochlearis. **C. fos'sa,** recess in vestibule. **C. nerve,** see *Auditory nerve.*

Cochleare, kok-le-ah're. Cochlear (*cochlea;* its bowl resembling a shell). A spoonful; abbreviated in prescriptions usually to *coch;* see *Abbreviation.* Also a scoop. **C. auricula're,** ear-pick. **C. mag'num,** tablespoonful. **C. me'dium,** dessert or papspoonful. **C. min'imum,** teaspoonful.

Cochlearia, kok-le-ah're-ah (*cochleare*, spoon, so called from the resemblance of its leaves). C. officinalis. **C. an'glica,** English scurvy-grass; properties like those of C. officinalis. **C. armora'cia,** *Horse-radish,* fam. Cruciferæ; root of horse-radish is frequently used at table, and has long been in the Materia Medica; stimulant and diuretic; externally it is rubefacient. **C. Britan'nica,** C. anglica. **C. coron'opus,** *Wild scurvy grass, Swine's cress;* European plant, considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. **C. horten'sis,** Cochlearia officinalis. **C. officina'lis,** *Lemon scurvy grass, Common scurvy grass,* has been considered a powerful antiscorbutic; sometimes eaten in salad. **C. oil,** volatile oil obtained from Cochlearia officinalis. **C. Pyrena'ica,** C. officinalis. **C. vulga'ris,** C. officinalis.

Cochleariform, kok-le-ar'i-form (*cochleare*, spoon, *forma*, shape). Spoon-shaped. **C. pro'cess,** small, very thin plate separating the bony portion of the Eustachian tube from the canal for the passage of the tensor tympani.

Cochlearin, kok-le-ar'in. Crystalline substance from Cochlearia officinalis.

Cochlearis, kok-le-ah'ris. Gelatinous-looking tissue, seen on opening the cochlea, by which the membranous zone is connected, at its outer or convex margin, with the outer wall. It was supposed to be muscular and to have a preservative office, being placed to defend the cochlear nerves from undue vibrations of sound, in a way analogous to that in which the iris protects the retina from excessive light.

Cochlearium, kok-le-ah're-um. Cochleare.

Cochlearthrosis, kok-le-ar-thro'sis. Hinged articulation with slight capacity for angular movement.

Cochleary, kok'le-a-re. Relating or appertaining to the cochlea.

Cochleated (kok'le-a-ted) or **Coch'leate** (*cochlea*). Winding like the spiral shell of the snail; having the shape of the cochlea.

Cochleatim, kok-le-at'im. By spoonfuls.

Cochleiformis, kok-la-e-form'is. Cochleariform.

Cochleous, kok'le-us. Cochleæ and cochleate.

Cochlia, kok'le-ah. Cochlea.

Cochlias, kok'le-as. Cochlea.

Cochlitis, kok-le'tis. Inflammation of the cochlea.

Cochlolithotrypeta, kok-lo-lith-o-trip-e'tah (*kochlias*, a spiral, *lithos*, stone, *trupetes*, perforator). Drill for crushing calculi.

Cochlos, kok'los. Cochlea.

Cochlospermum gossypium, kok-lo-spur'mum gossip'e-um. Tree native of India; kuteerah gum is obtained from it. **C. insig'ne** resembles Cochlospermum gossypium; grows in Brazil, where the fruit is eaten by the Indians. **C. tincto'rum** grows in Senegambia, where it is used for dyeing; employed externally in amenorrhœa.

Cochone, kok-o'ne. Junction of the ischium, near the seat or breech; the breech proper, from the hipbones to the anus; the perineum; the coccyx.

Cocilio. Weight of eleven ounces.

Cocilla'na bark. Bark of Syocarpus Rusbyi; possesses action similar to that of ipecac; irritant narcotic in large doses.

Cocinic acid, ko-sin'ik as'id. Fatty acid derived from cocoanut oil.

Cocinin, ko'sin-in. Fatty substance which is the principal constituent of cocoanut oil.

Cock (onomatopœia). Phasianus gallus.

Cockeye, kok'i. See *Luscitas.*

Cockgrass, kok'gras. Lolium temulentum.

Cockle (kok'l), **corn.** Lychnis githago.

Cocklebur, kok'l-bur. Agrimony; xanthium.

Cockles (kok'l's) **of the heart** (*cockle,* stove). Cavities of the heart—"to warm the cockles of the heart," "to fire the heart." **C., In'dian,** see *Menispermum cocculus.*

Cockmint, kok'mint. Tanacetum balsamita.

Cockroach, kok'roach. Blatta orientalis; reputed to possess diuretic properties.

Cockspur, kok'spur. Ergot. **C. rye,** ergot.

Cockup (kok'up) **hat.** Stillingia.

Cockybaby, kok'e-ba-be. Arum maculatum.

Cocles, kok'les (blind of one eye). Borgne.

Coco, ko'ko. Cocos nucifera. **C. of the Maldives',** fruit of a palm called Lodoicea; formerly termed, in the shops, Nux medica.

Cocoa, ko'ko. Cocos nucifera, cacao. **C. but'ter,** see *Butter of cocoa.* **C. cacavif'era,** cacao. **C. nibs,** crushed seeds of Theobroma cacao. **C. palm,** Cocos nucifera. **C. root,** root of Colocasia antiquorum, used as food in the tropics.

Cocoanut. Fruit of Cocos nucifera.

Cocobay. Mal de San Lazaro.

Cocoölein, ko-ko-o'le-in. See *Cocos nucifera.*

Cocos, ko'kos. See *Arum esculentum.* **C. butyra'cea,** name of the plant which affords the *palm oil, oleum palmæ*, obtained chiefly from the fruit; is of the consistence of an ointment, with little taste and a strong, though not disagreeable, smell. It is applied to sprains, etc., but has no advantage over other oils. It has been used as the excipient for suppositories. It is procured likewise from the *Elais Guineensis* and *Elais occidentalis,* two species of palms. **C. nucif'era,** *Palma cocos,* ord. Palmæ. Systematic name of the plant whose fruit is the *cocoanut.* It has an agreeable kernel, but not easy of digestion. Emulsions, orgeat, etc. are made from it; the juice of the cocoa, *toddy,* when fermented, forms wine, and arrack is distilled from it. The expressed oil, *cocoanut oil—cocoölein*—has been found efficacious in tuberculosis. The milk of the fresh cocoanut is used in India as a blood-purifier, also in phthisis and debility, and in large doses as a purgative.

Cocostearic acid, ko-ko-ste-ar'ik as'id. Cocinic acid.

Cocostearin, ko-ko-ste'ar-in. Cocinin.

Cocostearyl, ko-ko-ste'ar-il. Cocinin.

Cocowort, ko'ko-wurt. Thlaspi bursa.

Coctio, kok'she-o. Coction, digestion. **C. cibo'rum,** digestion. **C. mor'bi,** coction.

Coction, kok'shun (*coquo*, to boil). *Concoction.* Word employed in various senses; with the ancients it meant the alteration which food experiences in the digestive organs, particularly in the stomach; a preparation from its crude state; it expressed the maturation or change which the humoral pathologists believed morbific matter experienced before elimination. It was considered that coction was produced during the violence of the disease, and hence this was called the period of coction. See *Humorism.*

Coctus, kok'tus. Boiled, cooked.

Cocyta, ko'se-tah (*kokkuzo*, to cry out, lamentation). Pain caused by introduction of poison under the skin.

Cod (kod) or **Cods** (Sax. codde, a bag). Scrotum.

Cod. The codfish, Gadus morrhua. **C. oil,** cod-liver oil.

Coda'gam. Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

Codaga'pala bark. Nerium antidysentericum.

Codamine (ko'dam-een) or **Coda'mia** ($C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$). See *Porphyroxine.*

Cod'dington lens. A spherical lens with an opaque equator.

Code. Codex. **C. of eth'ics,** laws regulating the rules of intercourse among medical men, their duties to the public, to the profession, and to their own patients.

Codeate, ko'de-ate. Salt of codeic acid.

Codeia, ko-di'ah. Codeine.

Codeic, ko-de'ik. Relating to codeine. **C. ac'id,** acid derived from codeine.

Codeine, ko'de-een (*kodia,* poppy head). *Codeia, Codeinum, Codeina* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Alkaloid discovered by Robiquet in opium, in 1832; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and unites readily with acids. As a hypnotic, one grain of codeia is equal to half a grain of morphia. It has been prescribed also in diabetes mellitus. The muriate of codeia appears to be stronger than the pure codeia. *Apocodeia* has been obtained from codeia; has therapeutic qualities very similar to those of codeine; see *Apocodeia.* **C. phos'phate,** white bitter substance, soluble in water; used in mental diseases.

Codeinum, kod-e-e'num. Codeine.

Codesella, kod-a-sel'lah. Anthrax.

Codethylene, ko-deth'il-een. Compound of morphine and ethyl.

Codex, ko'deks (a book). Collection of laws; by extension, a collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it. The Parisian Pharmacopœia has been styled *Codex medicamentarius.* **C. medicamenta'rius,** pharmacopœia; see *Codex.*

Codia, ko-de'ah (*kodia* or *kodeia*). Papaver (capsule).

Codiacus, ko-de'ak-us. Codeic.

Codiæum, ko-de-e'um. Chrysosticton; shrub, native of parts of Asia and the Molucca Islands; employed in indigestion and as a sudorific.

Codling, kod'ling (dim. of **Cod**). Testicle.

Cod-liver (kod'-liv-ur) **oil.** Oleum jecoris aselli; oleum morrhuæ (Ph. U. S.). **C.-l. o'lein,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Codocele, ko-do-se'le (Eng. ko'do-seel) (*kodia,* poppy head, *kele,* tumor). Bubo.

Codorarth. Atropa belladonna.

Codoscella, kod-os-sel'lah. Bubo.

Cod'weed. Centaurea nigra.

Cœcal, se'kal. Cæcal.

Cœcitas, se'se-tas. Blindness.

Cœcum, se'kum. Cæcum.

Cœlechus, se-lek'us (*koilos,* hollow, *echos,* sound). Cavernous sound.

Cœlelmintha, seel-el-min'thah (*koile,* hollow place, *helmins,* worm). Class of hollow worms, such as the ascarides, trichinæ, etc., found in the human intestines, muscles, etc.

Cœlema, sel-em'ah. Cœloma.

Cœlia, se'le-ah (*koile,* hollow place). A cavity in the body, the abdomen in particular; also the alimentary canal, etc.; alvine evacuation; excrement.

Cœliac, se'le-ak (*cœlia*). Relating to the cavity of the abdomen. **C. ar'tery,** *Cœliac axis,* is situate above the pancreas and behind the upper part of the stomach; arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, where it passes between the pillars of the diaphragm, and soon divides into the *coronaria ventriculi, hepatic* and *splenic* arteries, the division being called *Tripus cœliacus* or *T. Halleri.* **C. ax'is,** C. artery. **C. flux,** *Cœliac passion;* species of diarrhœa in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition. By some defined to be diarrhœa attended with discharges of chyle or chyme. It is, in general, symptomatic of tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands. See *Lientery.* **C. gan'glion,** semilunar ganglion. **C. glands,** lymphatic glands around the cœliac axis. **C. pas'sion,** cœliac flux. **C. plex'us,** *Solar plexus,* is formed of numerous nervous filaments which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic. It is strengthened by several branches of the right and left pneumogastric nerves; is seated around the trunk of the cœliac artery, behind the stomach, and furnishes the secondary plexuses—the diaphragmatic, coronary of the stomach, splenic, and hepatic, which accompany the arteries of the same name.

Cœliaca, se-le'ak-ah (*cœlia*). Diseases of the digestive organs; also medicines that act on the digestive organs. **C. chylo'sa,** cœliac flux. **C. lac'tea,** cœliac flux. **C. myco'sa,** cœliac flux. **C. purulen'ta,** discharge of pus through the anus. **C. rena'lis,** chyluria. **C. urina'lis,** chyluria.

Cœliaco-mesenteric, sel-e'ak-o-mes-en-ter'ik. Pertaining to cœliac and mesenteric regions.

Cœliadelphus, se-le-ad-el'fus (*cœlio, adelphos,* brother). *Anocœliadelphus.* Double monster, in which the two bodies are united at the abdomen.

Cœliæmia, se-le-e'me-ah (*cœlio, haima,* blood). Hyperæmia or congestion of the blood-vessels of the abdomen.

Cœliagra, se-le'ah-grah (*cœlio, agra,* seizure). Gout of the abdomen.

Cœlialgia, se-le-al'je-ah (*cœlio, algos,* pain). Tormina.

Cœlialgio-prosopon, se-le-al'je-o-pros-o'pon (*cœlio,* belly, *algos,* pain, *prosopon,* face). Condition in which the face wears an expression symptomatic of abdominal disease.

Cœlianeurysma, se-le-an-u-riz'mah. Aneurism of the abdomen.

Cœlicus, se'lik-us. Cœliac.

Cœliitis, se-le-e'tis. Abdominal inflammation.

Cœlio, se'le-o (*koilia,* abdomen). In composition, abdomen.

Cœliocele, se-le-o-se'le (Eng. se'le-o-seel) (*cœlio, kele,* rupture). See *Hernia, hypogastric.*

Cœliochalasis, se-le-o-kal'as-is (*koilia,* belly, *chalasis,* relaxation). Relaxed condition of the abdomen.

Cœliochysis, se-le-ok'is-is (*cœlio, cheo,* to pour). Ascites.

Cœliocyesis, se-le-o-se-a'sis (*cœlio, kuo,* to conceive). Pregnancy, abdominal.

Cœliocystectomy (se-le-o-sis-tek'to-me), **puer'peral** (*cœlio, kustis,* cyst, *ektome,* excision). Excision of an ectopic gestation cyst.

Cœliocystotomy (se-le-o-sis-tot'om-e), **puer'peral** (*cœlio, kustis,* cyst, *tome,* incision). Incision into an ectopic gestation cyst for evacuation of its contents.

Cœliodel'phus. See *Cœliadelphus.*

Cœliodynia, se-le-o-din'e-ah (*cœlio, odune,* pain). Colic.

Cœlio-elytrotomy, se'le-o-el-it-rot'o-me (*cœlio, elutron,* vagina, *tome,* incision). A more correct and scientific term for gastro-elytrotomy and laparo-elytrotomy.

Cœliohæmia, se-le-o-he'me-ah. See *Celiæmia.*

Cœliohysterec'tomy (*cœlio, hustera,* uterus, *ektome,* excision). Excision of the uterus by incision through the abdomen.

Cœliohysterot'omy (*cœlio, hustera,* uterus, *tome,* incision). The more correct and scientific term for Cæsarean section.

Cœliolymph, se'le-o-limf. Cerebro-spinal fluid.

Cœliolysia, se-le-o-lis'e-ah (*cœlio, lusis,* solution). Diarrhœa.

Cœliolyticus, se-le-o-lit'ik-us. Pertaining to or producing diarrhœa.

Cœliomyalgia, se-le-o-me-al'je-ah (*cœlio, mus,* muscle, *algos,* pain). Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

Cœliomyitis, se-le-o-me-e'tis (*cœlio, mus,* muscle). Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

Cœliomyodynia, se-le-o-me-o-din'e-ah (*koilia,* belly, *mus,* muscle, *odune,* pain). Cœliomyalgia.

Cœlioncus, se-le-on'kus (*cœlio, onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the abdomen.

Cœlio-nephrectomy, se'le-o-nef-rek'to-me (*cœlio, nephros,* kidney, *ektome,* excision). Operation for excision of the kidney through the abdomen.

Cœlioparacentesis, se-le-o-par-ah-sen-ta'sis (*koilia,*

abdomen, *parakentesis*, tapping). Paracentesis of the abdomen.

Cœliophthœ, se-le-of'tho-e (*koilia*, *phthoe*, wasting). Phthisis abdominalis.

Cœliophyma, se-le-o-fe'mah (*cœlio*, *phuma*, tumor). Tumor of the abdomen.

Cœliophymata, se-le-o-fe'mat-ah (pl. of **Cœliophyma**). Tubercles of the peritoneum.

Cœlioplegia, se-le-o-plej'e-ah (*koilia*, belly, *plege*, stroke). Paralytic stroke affecting the abdomen; Asiatic cholera.

Cœliopsophia, se-le-o-sof'e-ah (*cœlio*, *psophos*, noise). Borborygmus.

Cœliopyosis, se-le-o-pe-o'sis (*cœlio*, *puosis*, suppuration). Suppuration of the abdomen or its parietes.

Cœliopyoticus, se-le-o-pe-ot'ik-us. Relating to or suffering from cœliopyosis.

Cœliorrheuma, se-le-or-rhu'mah (*cœlio*, *rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the muscles of the abdomen.

Cœliorrhœa, se-le-or-rhe'ah (*cœlio*, *rheo*, to flow). Diarrhœa.

Cœliorrhoicus, se-le-or-rho'ik-us. Pertaining to or suffering from cœliorrhœa.

Cœlioschisis, se-le-os'kis-is (*koilia*, belly, *schisis*, a splitting). Abdominal congenital fissure.

Cœlioschisticus, se-le-o-skis'tik-us. Pertaining to or suffering from cœlioschisis.

Cœliospasmus, se-le-o-spaz'mus (*cœlio*, *spasmos*, spasm). Spasm or cramp of the abdomen.

Cœliospasticus, se-le-o-spaz'tik-us. Pertaining to or suffering from cœliospasmus.

Cœlisphongioma, se-le-o-sfon-je-o'mah (*koilia*, belly, *sphongos*, sponge). Fungoid tumor of the abdominal cavity.

Cœliostegnosis, se-le-o-steg-no'sis (*koilia*, belly, *stegnosis*, a stopping). Constipation.

Cœliotic, se-le-ot'ik. Purgative.

Cœliotomy, se-le-ot'o-me (*koilia*, *tome*, incision). Correct term for abdominal section or laparotomy, the latter word denoting, literally, an incision into the flanks only.

Cœlitis, se-le'tis. Cœliitis.

Cœlo (*koilos*, hollow). In composition, hollow.

Cœlocline polycarpa, se-lo-kle'ne pol-e-kar'pah. *Berberin tree, Yellow dye tree of Soudan.* Small tree growing in Soudan, Sierra Leone, and other parts of Western Africa, the bark of which is employed topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers, both in powder and decoction.

Cœlodont, se'lo-dont (*koilos*, hollow, *odous*, tooth). Having hollow teeth.

Cœ'lom (*koilos*, hollow). Cavity of the body.

Cœloma, se-lo'mah (*koilos*, hollow). Round ulcer of the cornea, broader and deeper than that described under the name *Bothrion*. Also, the cavity of the body.

Cœlomele, se'lo-me-le (*koilos*, hollow, *mele*, probe). Grooved probe.

Cœlon, se'lon (*koilos*, hollow). Cavity.

Cœlophlebitis, se-lo-phleb-e'tis (*cœlo*, *phleps*, vein). Inflammation of the vena cava.

Cœlophthalmia, seel-of-thal'me-ah (*koilos*, hollow, *ophthalmos*, eye). Condition of being hollow-eyed.

Cœlophthalmus, seel-of-thal'mus (*cœlo*, *ophthalmos*, eye). One who is hollow-eyed.

Cœlorrhizous, seel-or-ri'zus (*koilos*, hollow, *rhiza*, root). Hollow-rooted, applied to teeth.

Cœloscope, se'lo-skope (*koilia*, abdomen, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for examining the cavity of the body by means of electric light.

Cœlosis, se-lo'sis. Formation of a cavity. **C., endocyt'ic**, formation of a cavity within a cell. **C., paracyt'ic**, formation of a cavity among cells.

Cœlostomia, seel-os-tom'e-ah (*cœlo*, *stoma*, mouth). A defect in speaking, when the voice seems as if it came from a cavern—that is, obscure and as if at a distance.

Cœlostomus, seel-os'tom-us (same etymon). One having a hollow voice.

Cœlotes, se-lo'tes (*koilos*, hollow). Cavity.

Cœlum, seel'um. Cavity.

Cœnadelphus, seen-ad-elf'us (*koinos*, common, *adelphos*, brother). Double monster, the two portions having, in common, one or more organs indispensable to life.

Cœnædœitis, seen-e-de-e'tis (*koinos*, common, *aidoia*, genitals). General inflammation of the genitals.

Cœnæsthesis, seen-es-the'sis (*koinos*, common, *aisthesis*, feeling), *Conesthesis*. Common feeling. Some German writers mean, by this, a sixth sense, the feeling of self-existence or individuality, manifested by the sense of buoyancy or depression which we experience without any known cause—by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, etc.

Cœnæstheticus, seen-es-thet'ik-us. Pertaining to cœnæsthesis.

Cœnecphlogiosis, seen-ek-flo-je-o'sis (*koinos*, general, *ekphlogosis*, conflagration). Varioloid.

Cœnecthyma, seen-ek'thim-ah. General ecthyma.

Cœnerysipelas, seen-er-e-sip'el-as (*koinos*, general, *erysipelas*). General erysipelas.

Cœnerythrosis, seen-er-e-thro'sis (*koinos*, general, *eruthros*, red). General erythrosis.

Cœnichthyosis, seen-ik-the-o'sis (*koinos*, general, *ichthus*, fish). General ichthyosis.

Cœno, se'no (*koinos*, common). In composition, common.

Cœnocacostoma, seen-o-kak-os'tom-ah. Stomachic.

Cœnocauthma, seen-o-kath'mah. General urticaria.

Cœnochloasma, seen-o-klo-az'mah. General chloasma.

Cœnocnesmus, seen-ok-nez'mus. General itching.

Cœnodontitis, se-no-dont-e'tis (*koinos*, common, *odous*, tooth). General odontitis.

Cœnologia, seen-o-loj'e-ah (*koinos*, common, *logos*, discourse). Consultation.

Cœnonephritis, seen-o-nef-re'tis. Common nephritis.

Cœnoparonychia, seen-o-par-on-ik'e-ah. Common paronychia.

Cœnotes, se'no-tes (*koinos*, common). What diseases have in common. The physicians of the methodic sect asserted that all diseases arise from relaxation, stricture, or a mixture of both.

Cœnotic, se-not'ik (*koinotes*, a sharing in common). Having the same connections; applied to fungi.

Cœnurus, se-nu'rus (*koinos*, common, *oura*, tail). A hydatid, which is the larval condition of tænia cœnurus of the dog, and is the cause of the disease in the sheep, called *Sturdy, Staggers, Gid, and Turnsick.*

Coëtus, ko-e'tus. Coition.

Coffea Arabica, kof'fe-ah ar-ab'ik-ah. *Caffea.* Ord. Rubiaceæ. Plant which affords coffee; originally from Yemen. The infusion of coffee is an agreeable and wholesome article of diet; to a certain extent tonic, and employed as such in convalescence from fevers, etc. In cases of poisoning by opium, and in old asthmas, its use has been extolled. For this purpose the *Mocha* is the best. It ought to be newly-torrefied, but not too much burnt; should be strong, and drunk soon after grinding. Coffee is a cerebro-spinal stimulant, and possesses marked diuretic acton. A highly nitrogenized alkaloid was first found in coffee, and called *Cafein, Caffeine*, or *Caffeia*. It was afterward discovered in the leaves of the tea-plant, and called *Thein*, and in the Guarana of Brazil, and called *Guaranin*. Recent investigations have thrown some doubt upon the identity of caffeine and theine. See *Caffein*.

Various substitutes have been proposed for coffee, as wheat, barley, hollyberries, acorns, sunflower seeds, beech-mast, peas, beans, succory-root, seeds of gooseberries and currants left in making wine and washed, sliced turnips, etc. These have been roasted, with the addition of a little butter or oil; but they have not the aroma of coffee. The best substitute is said to be the seeds of the *Yellow water flag, Gladiolus luteus*, or *Iris pseudacorus*.

Coffee, kof'e. See *Coffea Arabica*. **C., wild**, triosteum.

Coffee-bean tree, Kentucky, Gymnocladus Canadensis.

Cof'fee-ground vom'it. Vomiting occurring in cases of cancer, of dark brown material, and considered of diagnostic value.

Coffee-tree, kof'fe-tre. Gymnocladus Canadensis.

Coffe'ic ac'id. Caffeic acid.

Coffei'na. Caffeine.

Coffeinum, kof-fe-e'num. Caffeine.

Coffeol, kof'e-ol. Caffeol; oil of coffee developed in the process of roasting.

Coffe'one. Caffeone.

Coffeotan'nic ac'id. Caffeotannic acid.

Cof'fin-bone. The os pedis of the horse.

Coffinism, kof'in-izm. Treatment of disease advocated by one Dr. Coffin, resembling Thomsonianism in its principles.

Cognac, kone'yak. Brandy made of grapes growing in France.

Cognitio physiologica, kog-nish'e-o fiz-e-o-loj'ik-ah (*cognosco,* to know). Physiological knowledge; physiology.

Cog'wheel respira'tion. See *Respiration.*

Cohabitation, ko-hab-it-a'shun (*co, habito,* to dwell). The act of dwelling together with or without marriage. In legal medicine it means the consummation of marriage—*Copulation.*

Co'hen's meth'od. Method of inducing premature labor by injecting water between the walls of the uterus and membranes enveloping the fœtus.

Coherent, ko-he'rent (*cohærens,* cohering.) Holding fast together; logical in construction as representing thought, when the term relates to speech.

Cohesion, ko-he'zhun (*co, hæreo,* to stick). *Force of cohesion, Attraction of cohesion* or *of aggregation.* That force in the particles of matter whereby they are connected in such a way as to resist any attempt toward their removal or separation; a force which has to be attended to in the management of disease. Emollients rubbed into a part act by diminishing the cohesion.

Cohibens, ko'hib-ens (holding together, *co, habeo,* to have). An agent that diminishes or restrains.

Cohibiting, ko-hib'it-ing. Preventing.

Cohn'stein's opera'tion. Cæsarean section in which the incision is made in the posterior wall of the uterus.

Cohobation, ko-ho-ba'shun (*cohob,* Paracelsian term for repetition). Distillation of a liquid, already distilled, from the same substances. When this is repeated three or four times, it is called *Recohobation.* The term is also applied to diseases which recur, although treated properly medicinally.

Cohol' (syn. of **Alcohol**). A dry collyrium.

Coholytic, ko-ho-lit'ik. Soluble in alcohol.

Cohosh, ko-hosh'. Actæa racemosa, Caulophyllum thalictroïdes. **C., black,** Actæa racemosa. **C., blue,** Caulophyllum thalictroïdes. **C., blue'berry,** Caulophyllum thalictroïdes. **C., red,** Actæa rubra. **C., white,** Actæa alba.

Cohush, ko-hush'. Caulophyllum thalictroïdes.

Coil-glands. Sudoriparous or sweat-glands.

Coilima, koil-e'mah. Swelling of the abdomen due to flatulence.

Coin-catch'er. A probang constructed so as to remove a coin lodged in the œsophagus.

Coincidentia, ko-in-se-den'she-ah (*co, incido,* to fall or happen). Things agreeing, concurring, or happening together. Occlusion of the foramen opticum by a humor.

Coindicant (ko-in'dik-ant) **signs** (*co, indico,* to indicate). Those which furnish the same indications, or which confirm the indication afforded by another sign.

Coindication, ko-in-dik-a'shun. Correspondence of signs with reference to an effect.

Coin-sound. Metallic sound elicited in pneumothorax by listening on the back of the chest while one coin is struck on another anteriorly on the chest.

Coir'a. Catechu.

Coir'as (*choiros,* hog). Scrofula.

Coital, ko'it-al. Relating to coitus.

Coition, ko-ish'un (*co, eo,* to go together). *Coitus, Coiture.* Copulation, venery, sexual intercourse. Carnal union of the sexes.

Coiture, ko'it-ure. Coitus.

Coitus, ko'it-us. Coition. **C. diffic'ilis,** difficulty in sexual intercourse, technically dyssynodus and dyspareunia. **C. nervo'rum optico'rum,** chiasm or crossing of the optic nerves. **C. Sodomit'icus,** buggery.

Co'ko disease. Disease occurring in the Sandwich Islands, and having a resemblance to yaws.

Col. See *Abbreviations.* As a prefix, the same as *co, cum,* with.

Colah, ko'lah. See *Gum.* **C. acumina'ta,** Sterculia acuminata. **C. nut,** seeds of the Sterculia acuminata.

Colalgia, kol-al'je-ah (*colon, algos,* pain). Pain in the colon.

Colation, ko-la'shun. Straining a liquid.

Colatorium, kol-at-o're-um (*colo,* to strain). Strainer of any kind. Canal or conduit through which the excrementitious humors of the body are evacuated. Ulcers, fistulæ, setons, caustics, etc. have been called *artificial* or *accidental colatoria,* because they were considered to be passages by which the animal economy is freed from some morbific matter.

Colatum, kol-at'um. Anything strained or filtered.

Colatura, kol-at-u'rah (*colo,* to strain). Filtered or strained liquor; it likewise means straining a liquid.

Colaxe, kol-awks'e. Dilated condition of colon.

Colchiceine, kol-chis'e-en. See *Colchicum autumnale.*

Col'chici cor'mus. See *Colchicum autumnale.* **C. ra'dix,** see *Colchicum autumnale.* **C. se'men** or **sem'ina,** see *Colchicum autumnale.*

Colchicia, kol-kish'e-ah. See *Colchicum autumnale.*

Colchicine, kol'chis-en. The active principle of colchicum.

Colchicinum, kol-chis-e'num. Colchicine.

Colchico-resin, kol'che-ko-rez'in. Substance of a brown color from Colchicum autumnale.

Colchicum, kol'ke-kum (*kolchikon,* Colchis, in Asia, where it is said to have been common). Colchicum autumnale. **C. autumna'le,** *Meadow saffron;* nat. ord. Colchicaceæ. Bulb or root or cormus, *Colchici radix* (Ph. U. S.), *Colchici cormus, Colchicum corm,* and the seeds, *Colchici semen* (Ph. U. S.), *C. semina* (Ph. B.), are the parts used in medicine. The taste is acrid, excoriating the mouth, but the acrimony is lost by drying. Narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic, and has been given in dropsy, gout, and rheumatism; dose, gr. j–vj of the fresh bulb. Active principle is called *Colchicia* or *Colchicine;* very poisonous; employed in gout and rheumatism hypodermically, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$. *Colchiceine* or *Colchicein* has also been obtained from it; it is very poisonous, acting on the great nervous centres; used subcutaneously in gout and rheumatism, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. Colchicum, in an over-dose, is an acro-narcotic poison. **C. Zeylan'icum,** Kæmpferia rotunda.

Colchiticus, kol-chit'ik-us. Relating to or prepared from colchicum.

Colcothar, kol'ko-thar. *Brown red, Ferric oxide, Rouge.* Red oxide of iron, obtained by calcining sulphate of iron to redness, with or without the contact of air; possesses the general properties of the preparations of iron, and has been applied to stanch blood.

Cold (Sax. colð). Sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from our organs. See *Heat.* Three degrees of cold are generally distinguished in disease: 1. The simple feeling of cold (*Algor*); 2. *Chilliness* (*Horror*); and, 3. *Shivering* (*Rigor*). Cold is employed in medicine chiefly as a refrigerant and sedative. Cold is also vaguely and indefinitely used for a morbid affection supposed to be induced by cold. "To take cold" is to be affected by a disease presumed to be caused by cold. Nosologically, it has no definite meaning. See *Catarrh* and *Coryza.* **C. ab'scess,** see *Abscess.* **C. bath,** see *Bath.* **C. chill,** intermittent fever. **C. cream,** unguentum aquæ rosæ. **C. in the eye,** ophthalmia, catarrhal. **C. in the head,** coryza. **C. pack,** the moist packing of hydropathic treat-

ment. **C. plaque**, vulgar name for cerebro-spinal meningitis occurring in epidemic fever among horses. **C., rose**, hay fever. **C. slaw** or **Cole slaw**, probably a corruption from (G.) *Kohlsalat*, (D.) *Kool salade* (from (G.) Kohl, *Cole, Cabbage*), *Cabbage salad.* Salad formed of the hard head of white cabbage cut into small strips, and dressed like ordinary salad. **C. sore**, herpes labialis. **C. spots**, localities on the skin where sensation of cold is present.

Coldenia (kold-en'e-ah) **procum'bens.** Herb growing in India, where it is employed in powder form to hasten suppuration.

Cole slaw. Cold slaw.

Colebrilla, kol-e-bril'lah. Guinea-worm.

Colectomy, kol-ek'tom-e (*kolon, ektome*, excision). Excision of a part of the colon.

Colein, kol'e-in. See *Chitine.*

Coleitis, kol-e-e'tis (*koleos*, vagina or sheath). Inflammation of the vagina.

Coleocele, kol-e-o-se'le (Eng. kol'e-o-seel) (*koleos*, vagina or sheath, *kele*, rupture). Hernia, vaginal. See *Hernia.*

Coleocricos, kol-e-ok'rik-os (*koleos*, sheath, *krikos*, ring). Circular pessary.

Coleœdema, kol-e-e-de'mah (*koleos, oidema*, swelling). Elytrœdema.

Coleoptosis, kol-e-op-to'sis (*koleos, ptosis*, fall). Prolapsus vaginæ.

Coleorrhectic, kol-e-or-rhek'tic (*koleos*, sheath, *rhexis*, rupture). Relating to laceration or rupture of the vagina.

Coleorrhexis, kol-e-or-rheks'is (*koleos, rhexis*, rupture). Laceration or rupture of the vagina.

Col'eos. Sheath, scrotum, testicle, vagina.

Coleositis, kol-e-o-se'tis. Leucorrhœa.

Coleostegnosis (kol-e-o-steg-no'sis) or **Colpostegno'sis** (*koleos, stegnosis*, constriction). Narrowness of the vagina, natural or acquired.

Col'eps or **Colep'ium.** The hollow of the knee; also the colon.

Cole's pad. Device employed in treating aneurism by means of pressure, which is provided with a cotton and hair pad and connected to a shank with springs.

Coles, ko'les. Penis. **C. femina'rum** or **femini'nus**, clitoris.

Cole'seed. Rape seed.

Coleus, ko'le-us. Sheath, scrotum, testicle, vagina. **C. Amboin'icus**, herb growing in Cochin China and the Moluccas; anti-asthmatic, anti-epileptic, and carminative; leaves are edible. **C. Malabar'icus** grows in the East Indies and Indian Archipelago; the root is employed by the natives in dysentery and in ailments of the stomach. **C. scutellarioi'des**, same properties as Coleus Malabaricus.

Cole'wort. Brassica oleracea and Brassica napus.

Colic, kol'ik (*kolon*, the colon). Relating to the colon or to colic. In its etymological acceptation colic signifies an affection or pain in the colon, but it is employed in a more extensive signification. It includes every acute pain of the abdomen, aggravated at intervals. *Gripes, Mulligrubs, Belly-ache, Stomach-ache.* The word has often, however, epithets affixed to it which render it more or less precise. See *Tormina.* **C. of the Antilles**, colic in endemic form, similar to lead colic. **C. ar'teries** are six in number, three of which, given off by the *superior mesenteric*, are called *Colicæ dextræ*, and three, proceeding from the inferior mesenteric, *Colicæ sinistræ.* All proceed toward the colon, passing between the two laminæ of the peritoneum, which form the mesocolon, where they ramify and anastomose with each other. The first, *Colica dextra*, is called *C. dextra superior;* the second, *C. dextra media, Colica media;* and the third, *C. dextra inferior* or *ileocolica.* Of the three *Colicæ sinistræ*, the first or *superior* is called, by Chaussier, *Colica magna sinistra;* the second or *media* is not distinguished from the preceding, as they often arise from a common trunk; and the third is called *Colica parva sinistra.* To these arteries as many *colic veins* correspond, which open into the great and little mesenteric veins. **C., arthrit'ic**, gouty colic. **C., bil'ious** or **bil'iary**, colica biliosa. **C., cal'culous**, colic caused by calculi. **C., catar'rhal**, colica pituitosa. **C., ci'der**, see *Cider* and *Colica metallica.* **C., cop'per**, due to poisoning with copper, occurring among copper-workers. **C., crap'ulent**, colica crapulosa. **C., Dev'onshire**, colica metallica. **C., gall'stone**, colica hepatica. **C., hepat'ic**, colica hepatica. **C., horn**, priapism. **C., lead**, colica metallica. **C. lobe of the liver**, great lobe of that organ. **C., Madrid'**, colica Madridensis. **C., men'strual**, colica menstrualis. **C., metal'lic**, colica metallica. **C., nephrit'ic**, colica nephretica. **C., Nor'mandy**, colica metallica. **C., paint'er's**, colica metallica. **C., plumb'er's**, colica metallica. **C. of Poitou**, colica metallica. **C. of pros'titutes**, colica scortorum. **C., re'nal**, colica nephretica. **C. root**, Aletris farinosa, Dioscorea villosa. **C., sat'urnine**, colica metallica. **C. of the stom'ach**, pain in the stomach of a neuralgic character. **C. of Sur'inam**, colica metallica. **C., u'terine**, colica uterina. **C., veg'etable**, colica metallica. **C. weed**, Dicentra Canadensis. **C., worm**, colica verminosa.

Colica, kol'ik-ah. Colic. **C. accidenta'lis**, colica crapulosa. **C. acu'ta**, enteritis. **C. arthrit'ica**, cœliagra. **C. bilio'sa**, *Bilious colic*, occasioned by an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages. Treatment required resembles that proper for colica convulsiva. **C. callo'sa**, colic attended with sense of stricture in some parts of the intestinal canal, often with flatulency and pain; the flatus gradually passing off by the stricture; the bowels tardy, and at length discharging small liquid stools. **C. convulsi'va**, colic not the symptom of any other affection, characterized by griping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costiveness, the pain increasing at intervals. The indications are to clear the intestines and allay spasm. Carminatives, calomel and opium—castor oil and opium—emollient and cathartic enemata, with fomentations, wet or dry, to the abdomen, usually succeed. **C. crapulo'sa**, *Crapulent colic, Surfeit, Colic from overeating;* colic arising from eating indigestible aliments or digestible aliments in too great abundance. The remedy is obvious. **C. damnonio'rum** or **damnonien'sis**, colic, metallic. **C. febrico'sa**, colica inflammatoria. **C. figulo'rum**, colica metallica. **C. flatulen'ta**, colic arising from an accumulation of air in the intestines; very common in infants, and may be relieved by aromatics, especially when combined with antacids—for example, oil of aniseed with magnesia. **C. hæmorrhoida'lis**, *Hemorrhoidal colic;* a kind of colic supposed to precede hemorrhoids or to supervene on their suppression. **C. helluo'num**, colica crapulosa. **C. hepat'ica**, *Hepatic colic, Gallstone* or *Hepatic colic;* pain in the region of the liver, chiefly about the gall-bladder, occasioned by the passing of a biliary calculus through the cystic and choledoch ducts. **C. idiopath'ica**, colica convulsiva. **C. il'eus**, ileus. **C. inflammato'ria**, *Inflammatory colic;* the same as enteritis. **C. Lappon'ica**, see *Seta equina.* **C. lochia'lis**, diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge. **C. Madriden'sis**, *Colic of Madrid, Madrid colic;* species of colic, endemic in several provinces of Spain, whose nature is not clear; symptoms resemble those occasioned by lead; see *Colica metallica.* **C. menstrua'lis**, *Menstrual colic;* colic preceding or accompanying the menstrual evacuation, or which is owing to the suppression of that evacuation. **C. metal'lica**, *Metallic colic, Painter's colic, Colic of Poitou, Colic of Surinam, Bellon, Devonshire colic, Dry bellyache, Dry gripes, Saturnine colic, Lead colic, Plumber's colic;* under this head is generally described the colic produced by lead, as well as the other colics mentioned in the synonymy, and they certainly resemble each other greatly, although some of them are more like bilious colic. There is not much to distinguish this variety of colic from others. The same violent pain about the navel is present, with retraction of the abdomen toward the spine. It is apt also to occasion palsy. The only difference of treatment is in the necessity for employing more opium along with the purgative. The paralytic sequelæ must be met by change of air, rubbing the spine, exercise, etc.

The *Colics of Madrid, of Poitou, Devonshire, Normandy,* etc. have been called *vegetable colic,* because ascribed to the use of new wine or cider, unripe fruit, etc., although really, perhaps, owing to the adulteration of wines and cider by litharge. All the symptoms indeed are those of colica metallica. **C. nephret'ica** or **nephrit'ica,** *Nephretic* or *Nephritic* or *Renal colic;* acute pains accompanying nephritis, and especially calculous nephritis, or the passage of a calculus into the ureter; see *Gravel.* **C. nervo'sa,** colica convulsiva; colica metallica. **C. pas'sio,** colica. **C. phlogis'tica,** colica inflammatoria. **C. pic'tonum,** colica metallica. **C. picto'rum,** colica metallica, **C. pituito'sa,** colica convulsiva. **C. plethor'ica,** colica inflammatoria. **C. plumbario'rum,** colica metallica. **C. pulsa'tilis,** colic, inflammatory. **C. rachial'gia,** colica metallica. **C. rena'lis,** colica nephretica. **C. rheumat'ica,** painful affection of the muscular coat of the intestines, occurring after exposure of the skin, especially of the feet and abdomen, to cold. **C. saturni'na,** colica metallica. **C. scorto'rum,** colic of prostitutes; form of colic said to have been observed among that class, but this is problematical. **C. sic'ca,** C. metallica. **C. spasmod'ica,** colica convulsiva, ileus. **C. sterco'rea** or **stercora'cea,** *Stercoraceous colic;* species of colic ascribed to the retention of fecal matters in the intestines. The retention is itself, however, an effect that may be caused in the same manner as the colic pains themselves. **C. stipa'ta,** colica stercorea. **C. uteri'na,** uterine colic; pain seated in the uterus, sometimes called *Hysteralgia.* **C. ventric'uli,** cardialgia. **C. vermino'sa,** worm colic; abdominal pain occasioned by the presence of worms in the intestines. **C. zin'ci,** see *Zinci oxidum.*

Colical, kol'ik-al. Colic.

Colicky, kol'ik-e. Having a resemblance to the pain of colic.

Colicodynia, kol-ik-o-din'e-ah (*odune,* pain). Colica.

Colicolienalis, kol-ik-o-le-en-al'is. Relating to colon and spleen.

Colicoplegia, kol-ik-o-ple'je-ah (*colic, plege,* a stroke). Colica metallica.

Col'ic-weed. Caudates glauca.

Coliform, kol'e-form. Resembling a sieve.

Colis, ko'lis. Penis. **C. femina'rum** or **femini'nus,** see *Clitoris.*

Colitis, ko-le'tis (*colon, itis*). *Colonitis.* Inflammation of the peritoneal or mucous membrane of the colon. The former is termed *Serocolitis* and *Exocolitis;* the latter, *Endocolitis* and *Dysentery.* **C., follic'ular,** see *Follicular colitis.*

Colix, ko'liks. Troche or tablet.

Colla, kol'lah. Glue. **C. anima'lis,** animal glue. **C. pis'cium** (glue of fish), ichthyocolla.

Collagen, kol'lah-jen (*kolla,* glue, *gennao,* to produce). The substance which, especially in bone and cartilage, contains the principle which is developed into glue by boiling.

Collagenous, kol-laj'en-us. Resembling or yielding gelatin.

Collapse, kol-laps'. Complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease. **C. of the lung,** see *Atelectasis.* **C., ner'vous,** neurasthenia. **C., pul'monary,** see *Atelectasis.*

Collapsed, kol-lapsd'. In a condition of collapse.

Collapsion, kol-lap'shun. Collapse.

Collapsus, kol-lap'sus (*collabor,* to fall down). Collapse. **C. pulmo'nis,** see *Atelectasis.*

Col'lar-bone. Clavicle.

Collard, kol'lard. Dracontium fœtidum. **C., cow,** Dracontium fœtidum. **C., pole'cat,** Dracontium fœtidum.

Collarium salinum, kol-lah're-um sal-e'num (*collum,* neck). Collar of salt applied to the neck, as in case of croup.

Collarius, kol-lah're-us (*collum,* neck). Relating to the neck.

Collarpor. Achyranthes lanata.

Collateral, kol-lat'er-al (*col, latus,* side). That which accompanies or proceeds by the side of another. **C. ar'teries of the arm** are given off by the brachial, and are distinguished into—1. The *collateral—superior* or *external*—which arise from the inner part of the brachial, and extend as far as the inferior and external part of the arm. 2. The *collateral—inferior* or *internal*—which arise from the brachial, near the elbow-joint, and descend toward the upper part of the forearm. The vessels which pass to the fingers and toes are also called *collateral.* Speaking generally, *collateral branches* are those which follow nearly the same course as the vessel whence they emanate. **C. circula'tion,** see *Circulation.*

Collateralis, kol-lat-er-al'is. Ischio-cavernosus.

Collatitious, kol-lat'ish-us. Assisting digestion.

Collecting tubule, kol-lek'ting tu'bule. The portion of a tubule receiving uriniferous secretion and discharging into the excretory duct.

Collection, kol-lek'shun (*colligo,* to gather). This word is often united to the epithet *purulent, serous,* etc. to express a gathering of pus, serum, etc. **C. lig'ament,** triangular ligament of abdomen.

Collesis, kol-la'sis (*kolla,* glue). Agglutination.

Col'les's fas'cia. Inferior perineal fascia. **C.'s fracture,** fracture of the lower end of the radius; see *Fracture.* **C.'s law,** fact observed by Colles, that mothers may nurse their own syphilitic children with immunity, while nurses frequently contract chancre of the nipple.

Colletic, kol-let'ik. Agglutinant.

Colli longus, kol'le lon'gus. Longus colli.

Colliciæ, kol-lish'e-e (same etymon as **Collection,** or from *col* and *liqueo,* to be liquid). Drains to collect and convey away water. **C. puncto'rum lacrymal'ium,** union of the ducts passing from the puncta lacrymalia.

Collicular (kol-lik'u-lar) **ar'teries.** Arteries entering the corpora quadrigemina from the posterior cerebral arteries.

Colliculi (kol-lik'u-le) (pl. of **Colliculus**) **anterio'res.** Corpora quadrigemina anteriora. **C. bul'bi,** see *Corpus spongiosum urethræ.* **C. ner'vi ethmoïda'lis,** corpora striata. **C. nervo'rum optico'rum,** thalami nervorum opticorum. **C. posterio'res,** corpora quadrigemina posteriora. **C. vagi'næ,** nymphæ.

Colliculus, kol-lik'u-lus (dim. of **Collis,** hill). See *Optic nerve.* **C. cauda'tus,** nucleus caudatus. **C. ca'veæ posterio'ris ventriculo'rum latera'lium,** hippocampus minor. **C. ner'vi ethmoïda'lis,** corpus striatum. **C. papilla'ris,** tuberculum papillare of the liver. **C. semina'lis,** gallinaginis caput. **C. subpinea'lis,** small eminence situated near posterior commissure of the brain.

Collidine, kol'lid-een. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{11}N$, derivable from putrid gelatin.

Collier's (kol'yur's) **lung.** The hepatic condition induced in the lungs of coal-miners from inhalation of dust; anthracosis pulmonum.

Colligamen, kol-lig-am'en (*col, ligo,* to bind). Ligament.

Colligamentum, kol-lig-am-ent'um. Ligament; also liquid in which the primary embryonic rudiments have their origin.

Colligatio, kol-lig-ah'she-o. Binding together by ligaments.

Collin, kol'lin. Gelatin in soluble form.

Collinic, kol-lin'ik (*kolla,* glue). Relating to, or obtained from, glue.

Collinsonia, kol-lin-so'ne-ah (after Peter Collinson). *Horse-weed, Horse-balm, Rich-weed, Rich-leaf, Heal-all, Stone-root, Knot-root, Knot-weed, Knob-weed,* order Labiatæ; indigenous plant possessed of diuretic properties, which seem to reside in a volatile oil; infusion is the best form of administration; leaves in domestic practice are applied to wounds and bruises. **C. Canaden'sis,** collinsonia. **C. decussa'ta,** C. Canadensis.

Collinso'niæ her'ba. Herb of Collinsonia Canadensis. **C. ra'dix,** root of Collinsonia Canadensis.

Collinson's (kol'lin-sun's) **flower.** Collinsonia Canadensis.

Colliquamentum, kol-lik-wah-men'tum (*colliqueo*, to melt). First rudiments of an embryo.

Colliquation, kol-lik-wa'shun. *Solution, Dissolution.* Act of melting. The ancients meant, by this term, the progressive diminution of the solid parts, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more passages. They thought that all the solids melted, and that the liquids, and particularly the blood, lost a portion of their density.

Colliquative, kol-lik'wa-tive. Epithet given to various discharges which produce rapid exhaustion; hence we say colliquative sweats, colliquative diarrhœa, etc. **C. fe'ver**, hectic fever.

Colliquescens, kol-lik-wes'sens (*col, liquesco*, to grow liquid). Colliquative.

Collisio, kol-liz'e-oh (*collido*, to dash together). Contusion.

Colli-spinalis, kol'le-spin-al'is. Spinatus colli.

Colli-splenius, kol'le-splen'e-us. Splenius colli.

Collisus, kol-lis'us. Crushed; bruised; term applied to wounds.

Collix, kol'liks. Troche or tablet.

Collocystis, kol-lo-sis'tis (*kolla*, glue, *kustis*, a bladder). Capsule, gelatinous.

Collodes, kol-lo'des (*kolla*, glue). Glutinous.

Collodesmus, kol-lo-dez'mus (*kolla*, cement, *desmos*, bandage). Immovable apparatus and starch bandage.

Collodion, kol-lo'de-on (*kolla*, glue). *Collodium* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Liquid cuticle, Ethereal solution of gun-cotton, Maynard's adhesive liquid.* Solution obtained by dissolving *Gun-cotton—Soluble gun-cotton, Gossypium fulminans, Pyroxylin, Pyroxylon*—in a mixture of *rectified ether* and *alcohol*. *Pyroxylon* is formed by mixing *nitric acid* and *sulphuric acid* gradually, and adding cotton (freed from impurities). The U. S. Pharmacopœia contains a formula for the preparation of collodion (pyroxyl., p. 4; æther. fortior., p. 70; alcohol., p. 26). In the Ph. Br., it is made by mixing pyroxylin, ℥j, ether, f℥xxxvj (Imp.), rectified spirit, f℥xij (Imp.). When applied to a part, the ether evaporates, and the solid adhesive material is left, which contracts. Hence it is used in cases of wounds to keep their edges together. It forms, also, a coating, and has been applied in abrasions and in cases of burns. In various chronic cutaneous diseases it has been applied with advantage; and has been employed to give a coating to pills, which it deprives of their taste, without interfering with their action. Various non-officinal preparations of collodion have been employed, formulæ for several of which are herewith given: **C., abort'ive**, consists of hydrargyrum bichloride, 3 parts to 500 parts of collodion; employed for the purpose of aborting small-pox vesicles. **C., canthar'idal**, *Collodion with cantharides, Collodium cum cantharide* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). The U. S. Ph. contains a formula for its preparation, including as the ingredients cantharides, flexible collodion, and commercial chloroform; in the Ph. Br., pyroxylin and liquor epispasticus. By painting the surface with a little of this solution vesication is produced, as with the plaster of cantharides. **C. with canthar'ides**, C., cantharidal. **C., caus'tic**, prepared by dissolving 4 parts of corrosive sublimate in 30 of collodion, has been used for destroying nævi materni. **C., com'pound sal'icylated**, C. salicylatum compositum. **C., cro'ton oil**, see *Collodium crotonatum.* **C., elas'tic**, C., flexible. **C., epispas'tic**, vesicating c., consisting of a mixture of oil of mustard, glacial acetic acid, and collodion. **C., ferra'ted**, collodium ferratum. **C., ferru'ginous**, mixture of equal parts of collodion and tincture of chloride of iron, under this name, has been employed in erysipelas. **C., flex'ible**, collodium flexile (Ph. U. S.), is a mixture of collodion, Canada turpentine, and castor oil; in the Ph. Br., collodium, Canada balsam, and turpentine. The other ingredients give to the collodion softness and elasticity. **C., glyc'erized**, mixture of glycerin and collodion, which accommodates itself to the motions of the part, and does not crack when applied. **C., i'odized**, mixture of iodine, gr. x–xx, in collodion, f℥j, proposed to obtain rapidly the effects of iodine, especially on tumors. **C., io'doform**, consists of 1 part iodoform dissolved in 20 parts of flexible collodion. **C., mercu'rial**, *Caustic collodion.* Prepared by dissolving corrosive sublimate in collodion, say in the proportion of one part of the former to six of the latter; has been used in cases of nævi, and, more diluted, in different cutaneous affections, syphilitic discolorations, for example; also, to prevent pitting in small-pox. **C., ric'inated**, see *Collodion, terebinthinated.* **C., silk**, silk fibre is dissolved in chloride of zinc, and the zinc is then removed. **C., styp'tic**, collodium stypticum (Ph. U. S.); styptic colloid; xylostyptic ether. Preparation made of tannic acid, alcohol, stronger ether, and collodion; applied externally to wounded or abraded surfaces; carbolic acid, iodine, morphine, etc. may be added to it. **C., terebinth'inated** or **ric'inated**, preparation of collodion, ℥j, ol. ricini or terebinth. venet., gr. x; used by the Germans and French as a covering in erysipelas, burns, bedsores, and chronic cutaneous diseases. **C., ves'icating**, C., epispastic.

Collodium, kol-lo'de-um (Ph. U. S.). Collodion. **C. antisep'ticum**, antiseptic collodion; prepared by saturating linen or silk in solution of mastic, 1 part of narcotine in powder form and Peruvian balsam, 5 parts of chloroform; it is then allowed to dry. **C. cantharida'le**, collodion, cantharidal. **C. cum canthar'ide**, collodion, cantharidal. **C. carbol'icum**, carbolic collodion; mixture of carbolic acid and collodion, equal parts; employed locally in toothache in cavity of tooth. **C. chrysarobina'tum**, chrysarobin collodion; mixture of chrysarobin 3 parts in collodion 20 parts; used locally in the treatment of psoriasis. **C. corrosi'vum**, collodion caustic. **C. creasot'icum**, creasote collodion; preparation made of creasote and collodion; employed in dental caries. **C. crotona'tum**, croton-oil collodion; preparation consisting of croton oil and collodion, equal parts of each. **C. epispas'ticum**, see *Collodion, epispastic.* **C. escharot'icum**, see *Collodium corrosivum.* **C. ferra'tum**, preparation made of ferric chloride and collodion in the proportion of 1 to 6; used as a hemostatic. **C. flex'ile**, collodion, flexible. **C. glycerina'tum**, collodion, glycerized. **C. hæmostat'icum**, collodion, styptic. **C. iodofor'mi**, collodion, iodoform. **C. lentes'cens**, collodion, glycerized. **C. mercuria'le ioda'tum**, iodized mercurial collodion; preparation made of mercurial iodide, potassium iodide, alcohol and ether, and soluble gun-cotton. **C. phenyla'tum**, C. carbolicum. **C. plum'bicum**, lead collodion; consists of lead plaster, alcohol and ether, and collodion duplex; applied to cutaneous irritations and scales. **C. ricina'tum**, see *Collodion, terebinthinated.* **C. salicyla'tum compos'itum**, compound salicylated collodion, salicylic collodion; preparation made of extractum cannabis Indicæ, alcohol, salicylic acid, and flexible collodion. **C. saturni'num**, C. plumbicum. **C. styp'ticum** (Ph. U. S), see *Collodion, styptic.* **C. tan'nicum**, C. stypticum. **C. terebinthina'tum**, collodion, terebinthinated. **C. ves'icans**, collodion, cantharidal.

Col'loid (*kolla*, glue, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling glue. Also, substance, as gum, gelatin, or albumin, which in solution passes with difficulty, or not at all, through minutely porous septa. **C., an'odyne**, amyl colloid. **C. can'cer**, *Alveolar cancer, Gelatinous, Areolar*, or *Gum cancer.* Epithet applied to a product of morbid secretion resembling glue or particles of jelly inlaid in a regular alveolar bed. See *Cancer.* **C., carbol'ic**, solution of carbolic acid in styptic colloid. **C. cysts**, see *Cysts.* **C. degenera'tion**, *Colloid softening.* Metamorphosis consisting in transformation of the tissues into a brownish substance like thin glue or mucilage. Its chemical composition is not constant. It occurs in glandular carcinoma and other growths. **C., i'odized**, preparation made by dissolving iodine in styptic collodion. **C. styp'tic**, *Xylostyptic ether.* A compound fluid for instant and ready use in the dressing of wounded surfaces, which is at the same time styptic, antiseptic, and a complete means of

excluding wounded, abraded, or ulcerated parts from the air. It consists in saturating ether with tannin and gun-cotton, and may be applied with a brush or mixed with an equal quantity of ether in the form of spray. It may also be made by adding together collodion, carbolic acid, tannin, and benzoic acid. **C., zinc,** prepared by dissolving sulphate of zinc in styptic collodion.

Colloidal, kol-loid'al. Colloid.

Colloidin, kol-loid'in. Albuminoid substance found in colloid tumors.

Colloma, kol-lo'mah (*kolla,* glue). Gelatiniform matter, of common occurrence in cysts; is transparent, amorphous, and devoid of vessels and nerves.

Collonema, kol-lon-a'mah (*kolla,* glue). *Colloid sarcoma.* Peculiar gelatinous tumor, consisting of a remarkably soft gelatiniform tissue, which trembles on being touched.

Collophora utilis, kol-lof'or-ah u'til-is (*kolla,* glue, *phoreo,* to bear). Brazilian lorveira; caoutchouc is obtained from the sap.

Collostrum, kol-los'trum. Colostrum.

Colloturine, kol-lo-tu'reen. Alkaloid obtained from bark of Symplocos racemosa.

Collourion, kol-lu're-on. Collyrium.

Colloxylin, kol-loks'il-in (*kolla,* glue, *xulinos,* made of cotton). Pyroxylin.

Collum, kol'lum. The neck. The part of the body situate between the head and chest; also a part of an organ resembling the neck, as in the following cases: **C. anatom'icum hu'meri,** anatomical neck of humerus. **C. astrag'ali,** *Neck of the astragalus.* Depression separating the anterior extremity of the astragalus from its body. **C. chirur'gicum hu'meri,** surgical neck of humerus. **C. costa'rum,** *Neck of the ribs.* Narrow part of the ribs between the head and tubercle. **C. den'tium,** *Neck of the teeth.* Part of the teeth between the corona and fang, which is embraced by the gum. **C. duc'tus urinif'eri,** neck of uriniferous tubule. **C. fem'oris,** *Neck of the thigh-bone.* The long, narrow, and oblique portion of the os femoris, which separates the head of the two trochanters. **C. fib'ulæ,** *Neck of the fibula.* Slight narrowness seated below the head or upper extremity of the fibula. **C. glan'dis,** see *Glans.* **C. hu'meri,** *Neck of the humerus.* Circular, depressed portion which separates the head of the os humeri from its two tuberosities; some surgeons place the neck below the tuberosities, no precise line of demarcation indicating its extent. **C. mandib'ulæ** or **maxil'læ inferio'ris,** *Neck of the lower jaw.* Depression observable on each side of the lower jaw, immediately below the condyles. **C. obsti'pum,** torticollis. **C. os'sis mag'ni** or **capita'ti,** *Neck of the os magnum.* Circular depression beneath the head of this bone of the carpus. **C. pe'dis,** instep. **C. ra'dii,** *Neck of the radius.* Narrow portion of the radius, which supports the head of the bone. **C. scap'ulæ,** *Neck of the scapula.* Narrow portion observable below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which seems to separate it, as it were, from the rest of the bone. **C. stape'dis,** neck of stapes. **C. ta'li,** neck of astragalus. **C. u'teri,** *Neck of the uterus.* Narrow, cylindrical, and flattened portion of the uterus, which terminates it inferiorly, and opens into the vagina by the os uteri or os tincæ. This neck is perceptible on examination *per vaginam,* until near the end of uterogestation. As the uterus enlarges, however, it becomes shorter and wider, so that a manifest difference exists between its condition at seven and nine months. **C. vesi'cæ,** *Neck of the bladder.* Anterior part of the base of the bladder, which resembles the neck of a bottle, and is continuous with the urethra. **C. v. fel'leæ,** neck of gall-bladder.

Collunarium, kol-lun-ah're-um. Nasal douche.

Collurium, kol-lu're-um. Collyrium.

Collutio, kol-lu'she-o (*col, luo,* to wash). Gargarism.

Collution, kol-lu'shun. Lotion.

Collutorium, kol-lu-to're-um (same etymon as **Collutio**). Mouth wash. **C. adstrin'gens,** mel boracis. **C. o'ris,** mouth wash.

Collutory, kol'lu-to-re. Mouth wash.

Colluvies, kol-lu've-es. Filth, excrement. Discharge from an old ulcer. **C. gas'trica,** gastric disorder.

Collyrium, kol-lir'e-um (*koluo,* to check, *reo,* to flow, or *kollura,* cylindrical cake). Formerly a solid medicine, of long, cylindrical shape, proper to be introduced into the vagina, anus, or nostril, shaped like a rat's tail, containing powders and glutinous matters. At the present day collyrium means an application to the eye. Some are pulverulent and dry, *Collyria sicca,* but the greatest part are liquid, *Hygrocollyria.* The term is now little more than synonymous with *Eye-water.* **C. adstrin'gens,** aqua ophthalmica aluminosa. **C. Alexan'dri re'gis sic'cum,** see *Collyrium.* **C. alumino'sum,** aqua ophthalmica aluminosa. **C. ammoniaca'le,** preparation used in France in amaurosis and nervous debility of the eye, consisting of slaked lime, muriate of ammonia, charcoal, cinnamon, cloves, and bole Armeniac, moistened, and kept in a well-stopped bottle; the stopper being removed, the bottle is moved beneath the affected eye. **C. a'ni,** suppository. **C. antiphlogis'ticum,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **C. Batea'num,** see *Lotion, camphorated, of Bates.* **C. of the Benedic'tines,** preparation made of extract of soot dissolved in vinegar, to which extract of roses is added; a once popular application in scrofulous ophthalmia. **C., ferru'ginous,** mixture of sulphate of iron and white sugar. **C., Gim'bernat's,** solution of caustic potash in water. **C. of King Alexan'der,** see *Alexandrine.* **C. opia'tum,** prepared by dissolving extract of opium in rose-water. **C. plumba'tum,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **C. sic'cum,** see *Collyrium.* **C. s. Alexandri'num,** see *Alexandrine.* **C. zin'cicum,** unguentum zinci oxidi.

Coloboma, kol-o-bo'mah (*koloboma,* anything truncated, maimed, or shortened). Mutilated or maimed organ. **C. i'ridis,** *Fissure of the iris.* Congenital peculiarity of the iris, consisting of a fissure of its lower portion, and a consequent prolongation of the iris to the margin of the cornea; see *Iridorrhagus. Coloboma of the choroid* also occasionally occurs—a large defect in the choroid, usually in its lower part; coloboma of the iris and ciliary body generally coexist in this condition. **C. len'tis,** defect generally occurring with a similar defect in the iris and choroid, and this defect is due to relaxation of the zonule of Zinn. **C. of op'tic-nerve sheath,** congenital rare peculiarity due to imperfect closure of fœtal fissure. **C. pal'pebræ,** vertical wound of the eyelid, passing through it so as to divide it into two flaps, somewhat resembling the two portions of a harelip.

Colobomaticus, kol-o-bo-mat'ik-us. Affected with coloboma.

Colobosis, kol-o-bo'sis. The act of curtailing or mutilating; mutilation.

Colocasia, kol-o-kah'se-ah. A genus of Aroideæ. **C. antiquo'rum,** cultivated in India and Egypt, and used for food; juice of leaves possesses styptic properties. **C. esculen'ta,** variety of Colocasia antiquorum known as laro.

Colocentesis, kol-o-sen-ta'sis (*colon, kenteo,* to pierce). Operation of puncturing the colon, as in case of paralytic distension of that bowel.

Colocholosis, kol-o-kol-o'sis (*colon, chole,* bile). Bilious dysentery.

Colocleisis, kol-o-kleis'is (*colon, kleisis,* occclusion). Occlusion of the colon.

Colocolos'tomy (*colon, stoma,* mouth). Operation of forming artificial communication between two portions of the colon.

Colocynth, kol'o-sinth (*kolokunthis*). Cucumis colocynthis.

Colocyntha, kol-o-sinth'ah. Cucurbita lagenaria.

Colocynthein, kol-o-sinth'e-in. A derivative of colocynthin.

Colocynthin (kol-o-sinth'in) or **Colocynth'ite.** See *Cucumis colocynthis.*

Colocynthis, kol-o-sinth'is. Colocynth; see *Cucumis colocynthis. Preparations:* Extractum colocynthidis alcoholic; dose, gr. ½–ij; Extractum colocynthidis

cŏmpositum, compound extract of colocynth, composed of extract of colocynth, aloes, cardamom, resin of scammony, soap, and alcohol; dose, gr. v–xx; pilulæ catharticæ compositæ (*q. v.*).

Colocynthitin, kol-o-sinth'it-in. See *Cucumis colocynthis.*

Colodactylus, kol-o-dak'til-us (*kolos*, curtailed, *daktulos*). Provided with incomplete feet.

Colo-enteritis, ko-lo-ent-er-e'tis. Colitis.

Cologne water, co-lone' waw'ter. Eau de cologne; spiritus odoratus.

Colomba, kol-om'bah. Calumba.

Colombin, kol-om'bin. See *Calumba.*

Colombine (kol'om-been), **common.** Aquilegia vulgaris.

Colombo, kol-om'bo. Calumba.

Co'lon. That portion of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. (It is said to have been so called from *koilos*, hollow, or from *koluo*, to arrest, because the excrements are arrested for a considerable time in its sacs.) The colon is usually divided into four portions: 1. The *right lumbar* or *ascending, colon dextrum*, situate in the right lumbar region, and commencing at the cæcum. 2. *Transverse colon, colon transversum, transverse arch of the colon*, the portion of the colon which crosses from the right to the left side at the upper part of the abdomen. 3. The *left lumbar* or *descending colon, colon sinistrum*, extending from the left part of the transverse arch, opposite the outer portion of the left kidney, to the corresponding iliac fossa. 4. The *iliac colon* or *sigmoid flexure of the colon*, the portion of the intestine which makes a double curvature in the left iliac fossa and ends in the rectum. The muscular fibres, as in the cæcum are in three flat stripes. Membrum. **C., inflamma'tion of the**, colitis. **C., tor'por of**, disease in which the muscular coat of the colon acts with deficient energy, giving occasion to distension of the intestine, which, by pressing upon the other organs, may interfere so much with their functions as to lead to distressing gastric, cardiac, and other disorders.

Colonic, ko-lon'ik. Pertaining to the colon.

Colonitis, ko-lon-e'tis (*colon, itis*). Colitis; dysentery.

Colonization, kol-on-i-za'shun. Method employed in the treatment of the insane, which consists in keeping them in colonies, and in giving them employment and providing for them in families.

Colonopyra, ko-lon-op'ir-ah. Colopyra.

Colonoscope, ko-lon'o-skope (*colon, skopeo*, to view). Instrument for examining upper part of rectum.

Colony, kol'on e. Growth of bacteria by multiplication in favorable media. **C. treat'ment**, see *Colonization.*

Colophany, kol-of'an-e. Colophonia.

Colophene, kol'o-feen. Volatile oil from colophony.

Colopholic, kol-o-fol'ik. Relating to or obtained from colophony. **C. ac'id**, acid derived from turpentine; employed in making plasters and soaps.

Colophonia, kol-o-fo'ne-ah (from Colophon, a city of Ionia), *Colophany, Colophony, Black rosin, Pitch, Brown rosin.* Black resin remaining in the retort after the distillation of common turpentine by means of a strong fire. It is used like the turpentines in general and in some pharmaceutical preparations. **C. Mauritia'na**, tree of Mauritius yielding Mauritius elemi.

Colophon'ic ac'id. Colopholic acid.

Colophonium, ko-lo-fon'e-um. Colophony.

Colophony, ko-lof'on-e. Colophonia.

Coloproctia, ko-lo-prok'te-ah (*colon, proktos*, anus). Colostomy.

Colopuncture, ko-lo-punk'ture. Operation of puncturing the colon; colocentesis.

Colopyra, ko-lop'ir-ah (*colon, pur*, fire). Variety of dysentery accompanied with white discharges.

Coloquintida, ko-lo-kwin'tid-ah. Cucumus colocynthus.

Color, kul'ur. The visual perception arising from the reflection of light after it has undergone various changes induced by the diverse refrangibility of its component rays. **C. blind'ness**, inability to distinguish colors accurately; see *Achromatopsia.* **C. cen'tre**, see *Centre.* **C., complement'ary**, see *Colors, accidental.* **C. percep'tion**, ability of seeing and distinguishing colors. **C. p., abnor'mal**, color-blindness. **C. virgin'eus pal'lidus** (pale color of virgins), chlorosis. **C. vir'ginum fœd'us**, chlorosis.

Coloration, kul-ur-a'shun. The acquiring of color or any special hue; the effect of staining.

Colorectitis, ko-lo-rek-te'tis. Inflammation of colon and rectum; dysentery.

Colorectos'tomy (*colon, rectum, stoma*, mouth). Operation for formation of anastomosis between the rectum and colon.

Colorific, kul-ur-if'ik. Producing or giving color.

Colorimeter, kul-ur-im'et-ur (*color, metron*, measure). An instrument with which color intensity in liquids is measured.

Col'ors, accident'al. *Opposite colors, Complementary* or *Harmonic colors.* If the eye has been for some time regarding a particular color, the retina becomes insensible to this color, and if afterward it is turned to a sheet of white paper, the paper will be of the color that arises from the union of all the rays of the solar spectrum except the one to which the retina has become insensible. Thus, if the eye be directed for some time to a *red* wafer, the sheet of paper will seem to be of a *bluish-green* in a circular spot of the same dimensions as the wafer. This bluish-green image is called an *ocular spectrum*, because it is impressed upon the eye and may be retained for a short time; and the color *bluish-green* is said to be the *accidental color* of the *red.* If this experiment be made with wafers of different colors, other accidental colors will be observed, varying with the color of the wafer employed, as in the following table:

Color of the Wafer.	Accidental color, or color of the ocular spectrum.
Red	Bluish-green.
Orange	Blue.
Yellow	Indigo.
Green	Violet with a little red.
Blue	Orange-red.
Indigo	Orange-yellow.
Violet	Yellow-green.
Black	White.
White	Black.

If all the colors of the spectrum be ranged in a circle, in the proportions they hold in the spectrum itself, the accidental color of any particular color will be found directly opposite. Hence the two colors have been termed *opposite colors.* If the primary color, or that to which the eye has been first directed, be added to the accidental color, the result must be the same impression as that produced by the union of all the rays of the spectrum—*white* light. The accidental color, in other words, is what the primitive color requires to make it white light. The primitive and accidental colors are therefore *complements* of each other, and hence accidental colors have been called *complementary colors.* They have also been termed *harmonic*, because the primitive and its accidental color *harmonize* with each other in painting. **C., complement'ary**, C., accidental. **C., op'posite**, see *C., accidental.*

Colostomy, ko-los'tom-e (*kolon, stoma*, mouth). Operation for artificial anus, consisting in making a large permanent aperture in the colon.

Colostra, kol-os'trah. Colostrum.

Colostratio, kol-os-trah'she-o. Colostration.

Colostration, kol-os-tra'shun. Disease in newborn children, attributable to the colostrum.

Colostric, kol-ost'rik. Relating to the colustrum.

Colostrococca, kol-ost-ro-kok'kah. Colostrum corpuscles. See *Corpuscles.*

Colostrous, kol-ost'rus. Containing colustrum.

Colostrum, kol-os'trum (*kolon*, food, or *kolla*, glue, on account of the viscidity of the first milk. *Green milk, Beastlings, Beistings, Beestings, Biestings* or *Beastings, Beest.* First milk after accouchement; contains more serum and butter and less casein than

common milk, and seems to possess a laxative property, which renders it fit to aid in the expulsion of the meconium. Chemical analysis of the colostrum and the normal milk of woman, according to Simon, gives the following results:

	Colostrum.	Normal Milk.
Water	828	887.6
Fat	50	25.3
Casein	40	34.3
Sugar of milk	70	48.2
Ashes	3	2.3

Colostrum formerly meant an emulsion prepared of turpentine and yolk of egg. **C. cor'puscles**, granular round yellow corpuscles, abundant in the colustrum, and disappearing in the course of a week or more.

Colotomy, ko-lot'o-me (*colon, tome*, incision). Operation of cutting into the colon, as for the formation of an artificial anus. *Callisen's operation* was applied to the descending, that of *Amussat* to the ascending, colon.

Colotyphus, kol-o-ti'fus. Typhoid fever accompanied with dysentery.

Colpalgia, kol-pal'je-ah (*colpo, algos*, pain). Pain in the vagina.

Colpantlon. Instrument used for irrigating the vagina. **C., Littré's**, inguinal colotomy on the left side.

Colpatresia, kolp-at-re'ze-ah (*colpo, atretos*, without opening). Imperforation of the vagina.

Colpectasia, kolp-ek-taz'e-ah (*kolpos*, vagina, *ektasis*, distension). Condition of the vagina in which marked dilatation exists.

Colpemphracticus, kolp-em-frak'tik-us. Relating to or suffering with colpemphraxis.

Colpemphraxis, kolp-em-fraks'is (*colpo, emphrasis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the vagina by foreign bodies.

Colpeurynter, kolp-u-rin'tur (*colpo, euruno*, to dilate, to enlarge). Speculum vaginæ; also an instrument for dilating the os uteri and upper part of the vagina. The operation is called *Colpeurysis*.

Colpeurysis, kolp-u'ris-is. Distension of the vagina by means of the colpeurynter.

Colp'icus. Vaginal.

Colpitis, kolp-e'tis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Colpo, kol'po (*kolpos*, vagina). In composition, vagina.

Colpoblennozemia, kolp-o-blen-no-zem'e-ah (*colpo, blenna*, mucus). Bleunorrhœa of the vagina.

Colpocace, kolp-ok'as-e (*colpo, kakos*, evil). Putrescency or gangrene of the vagina and labia. **C. infanti'lis**, gangrene or putrescency of the vagina and genitals in young children. **C. puerpera'rum**, sloughing of the vagina and genitals in puerperal women.

Colpocele, kolp-o-se'le (Eng. kolp'o-seel) (*colpo, kele*, rupture). Vaginal hernia; elytrocele.

Colpocleisis, kolp-o-kleis'is (*kolpos, kleisis*, closure). Operation for occlusion of the vagina.

Colpocystarchosyrinx, kolp-o-sist-ark-o-sir'inks (*kolpos, kustis*, bladder, *archos*, rectum, *surinx*, passage). Fistula of the vagina, bladder, and rectum.

Colpocystic, kolp-o-sis'tik (*kolpos*, vagina, *kustis*, bladder). Relating to the vagina and bladder.

Colpocystitic, kolp-o-sist-it'ik. Relating to, or suffering with, colpocystitis.

Colpocystitis, kolp-o-sis-te'tis (*kolpos*, vagina, *kustis*, bladder). Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.

Colpocystocele, kolp-o-sis-to-se'le (Eng. kolp-o-sis'-to-seel) (*kolpos*, vagina, *kustis*, bladder, *kele*, rupture). Intrusion or prolapse of the bladder into the vagina.

Colpocystosyr'inx (*kolpos, kustis*, bladder, *surinx*, passage). Fistula communicating with the bladder and vagina.

Colpocystotomy, kolp-o-sis-tot'om-e (*colpo, kustis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Operation for buttonholing the bladder by suturing its mucous membrane to that of the vagina. Lithotomy through the vagina.

Colpodesmorraphia, kolp-o-dez-mor-raf'e-ah (*colpo, desmos*, ligament, *rhaphe*, suture). Removal of a part of the mucous membrane of the vagina for the radical cure of prolapse of the vagina and uterus.

Colpœdema, kolp-e-de'mah (*colpo, oidema*, swelling). Œdema of the vagina.

Colpohyperplasia, kolp-o-hip-ur-plaz'e-ah. Thickening of the vaginal mucous membrane accompanied with increased secretion of mucus.

Colpoklei'sis. Colpocleisis.

Colpoleucorrhœa, kolp-o-luke-or-rhe'ah (*colpo*, vagina, *leukos*, white, *rheo*, to flow). Vaginal leucorrhœa.

Colpomyotomy, kolp-o-my-ot'o-me (*colpo, mus*, muscle, *tome*, incision). Excision of a tumor through the muscular wall of the vagina; removal of a myomatous tumor through the vagina.

Colpopathi'a. Colpopathy.

Colpopathy, kolp-op'ath-e (*kolpos*, vagina, *pathos*, disease). Any disease affecting the vagina.

Colpoperine'oplasty (*colpo, perineum, plasso*, to form). Plastic operation for repair of lesions of the vagina and perineum.

Colpoperineorrhaphy, kolp-o-per-in-e-or'rhaph-e (*colpo, perineum, rhaphe*, suture). Operation by suture to preserve the vaginal mucous membrane as much as possible, and to form a projecting ridge or crest along the middle of the posterior column of the vagina, which will act as a column of support and hold up the anterior wall and the bladder.

Colpophleghymenitis, kolp-o-fleg-him-en-e'tis (*colpo, phlegma*, mucus, *humen*, membrane, *itis*). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina.

Colpopolypus, kolp-o-pol'ip-us (*kolpos*, vagina, *polypus*). Vaginal polypus.

Colpoptosis, kolp-op-to'sis (*colpo, ptosis*, fall). Prolapsus vaginæ.

Colporrhagia, kolp-or-rhaj'e-ah (*colpo, rhegnumi*, to break forth). Discharge of blood from the vagina.

Colporrhaphe, kolp-or'rhaf-e (*colpo, rhaphe*, suture). Operation of closing the vagina by suture; elytrorrhaphy.

Colporrhexis, kolp-or-rheks'is (*colpo, rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the vagina; discharge of blood from the vagina.

Colporrhœa, kolp-or-rhe'ah (*colpo, rheo*, to flow). Leucorrhœa.

Colposis, kolp-o'sis (*kolpos*, vagina). Inflammation of the vagina. Synonymous with *Elytroitis, Elytritis, Coleitis, Colpitis, Vaginitis*. See *Leucorrhœa*.

Colpospasmus, kolp-o-spaz'mus (*kolpos, spasmos*, spasm). Spasm of the vagina.

Colpospastic, kolp-o-spas'tik. Relating to or affected with colpospasmus.

Colpostegnosis, kolp-o-steg-no'sis (*colpo, stegnoo*, to close). Atresia or narrowness or obliteration of the vagina.

Colpostenochoria, kolp-o-sten-o-kor'e-ah (*colpo, stenos*, narrow, *choros*, space). Atresia or narrowness or obliteration of the vagina.

Colpostenosis, kolp-o-sten-o'sis. Narrowing or constriction of the vagina.

Colposynizesis, kolp-o-sin-iz-e'sis (*colpo, sunizesis*, falling together). Atresia or narrowness or obliteration of the vagina.

Colpotomy, kolp-ot'o-me (*colpo, tome*, incision). Incision of the vagina in parturition.

Colpoxerosis, kolp-o-zer-o'sis (*kolpos, xerosis*, dryness.) Abnormal dryness of the vagina.

Colpus, kol'pus (*kolpos*). Vagina; mamma; sinus.

Colt's foot. Asarum Canadense; tussilago.

Coluber (kol'u-bur) (serpent) **berus.** Systematic name of the viper, *Vipera*, class Reptilia, ord. Ophidia. Poisonous reptile; the flesh is innocent, and has been used in scrofula and in cutaneous disorders.

Colubrina, kol-u-bre'nah. Polygonum bistorta. **C. dracon'tia**, Arum dracunculus. **C. Lusitan'ica**, Euphorbia capitata. **C. rectina'ta**, source of mabeebark; employed in the West Indies in fevers and as a stomachic. **C. Virginia'na**, Aristolochia serpentaria.

Colum, ko'lum. Colon; also a strainer or filter.

Columbarium, kol-um-bah're-um. A place used for keeping vases in which are contained the ashes of cremated bodies.

Colum'bian bark. Carthagena bark.

Columbine, kol'um-bine. Aquilegia vulgaris. **C., wild,** Aquilegia Canadensis.

Columbo, kol-um'bo. Calumba. **C., Amer'ican,** see *Calumba.* **C., Mariet'ta,** see *Calumba.*

Columella, kol-u-mel'lah (dim. of **Columna**). Pillar; uvula. **C. coch'leæ,** modiolus.

Column, kol'um. See *Columna, Columnæ,* and *Columns.* **C., spi'nal,** spinal or vertebral column.

Columna, kol-um'nah. *Column.* Anatomists use this word for parts resembling a column or pillar; hence, for the penis. **C. ad'stans inguin'ibus,** penis. **C. dor'si,** vertebral column. **C. foram'inis ova'lis,** see *Ovalis fossa.* **C. for'nicis,** see *Fornix.* **C. me'dia,** see *Thyroid gland.* **C. na'si,** cartilaginous part of septum of the nostrils; see *Nares.* **C. o'ris,** uvula. **C. spina'lis,** vertebral column. **C. val'vulæ Vieussen'ii,** see *Valvula Vieussenii.* **C. vertebra'lis,** vertebral column. **C. virginita'tis,** hymen.

Columnæ (kol-um'ne) **adipo'sæ.** See *Fat-columns.* **C. Berti'ni,** *Columns of Bertin, Septula renum;* processes of cortical substance of the kidney which extend between the pyramids of Malpighi as far as the hilus. **C. car'neæ** (fleshy columns), small fleshy columns, which project, more or less, into the auricles and ventricles of the heart, whose use appears to be to prevent too great dilatation of those cavities. A few of these *columnæ* are attached by one extremity to the walls of the heart, and by the other give insertion to chordæ tendinæ. See *Musculi papillares* and *Carneous columns.* **C. car'neæ of the rec'tum,** see *Rectum.* **C. car'neo-papillo'sæ,** columns of the vagina. **C. cor'dis,** columnæ carneæ. **C. for'nicis,** pillars of the fornix. **C. Morgagn'i,** see *Rectum.* **C. papilla'res,** see *Columnæ carneæ.* **C. plica'rum,** foliate papillæ of the tongue; columns of the vagina. **C. rec'ti,** columnæ Morgagni. **C. vagina'les,** columns of the vagina.

Columnar, kol-um'nar. Resembling a column. **C. epithe'lium,** see *Epithelium.*

Columnea (kol-um'ne-ah) **longifo'lia.** Bahel.

Columning (kol'um-ing) **the vagi'na.** Introduction of tampon or sponges in oiled silk bag into the vagina for the purpose of giving support to the vaginal walls, and to elevate the uterus when prolapsed.

Columns (kol'umz) **of Bertin.** Columnæ Bertini. **C. of Bur'dach,** columns of Goll. **C., car'neous,** see *Columnæ carneæ.* **C. of Clarke,** a mass of cells restricted to the dorsal region of the spinal cord, lying to the side and a little back of the central canal. **C., cu'neiform,** columns of Goll. **C. of Goll,** *C. of Burdach, Cuneiform columns;* bundle of small wedge-shaped fibres of white substance in the median subdivision of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. **C. of Morgagn'i** or **of the rec'tum,** see *Rectum.* **C., poste'rior me'dian** (of the medulla oblongata), funiculi graciles. **C. of the spi'nal cord,** see *Spinal cord.* **C. of the spi'nal mar'row,** see *Vertebral nerves.* **C. of Türck,** antero-lateral column of spinal cord situated between the anterior median fissure and the nerve-roots. **C. of the vagi'na,** see *Vagina.*

Colus Jovis, ko'lus jo'vis (staff of Jove). Salvia sclarea.

Colustrum, kol-us'trum. Colostrum.

Colu'tea arbores'cens. *Bladder senna;* ord. Leguminosæ; leaves are slightly purgative, and are often mixed with those of the Cassia senna. **C. aper'ta,** species having purgative leaves. **C. cruen'ta,** Colutea aperta. **C. hirsu'ta,** Colutea arborescens. **C. orien'ta'lis,** Colutea aperta. **C. vesica'ria,** Colutea arborescens.

Colymbades, kol-im'bad-es (pl. of **Colymbas**). *Pickled olives;* these, when bruised and applied to a burnt part, were supposed to be able to prevent vesication.

Colymbethra, kol-im-beth'rah. Swimming bath.

Colymbiferah (kol-im-bif'er-ah) **mi'nor.** Mentha crispa.

Colythrum (kol-ith'rum). Esenbeckia febrifuga.

Colza (kol'zah) **oil.** Variety of rape-seed oil.

Com. As a prefix, like *cum,* with.

Co'ma. A profound soporous condition, from which at times it is extremely difficult to rouse the individual; a symptom occurring in many diseases. Two varieties are distinguished: 1. *Coma vigil, Typhomania,* which is accompanied with delirium. The patient has his eyes closed, but opens them when called, and closes them again immediately; this state is accompanied with considerable restlessness. 2. *Coma somnolentum* or *comatodes,* in which the patient speaks when roused, but remains silent and immovable in the intervals; coma is a deeper sleep than *sopor,* but less so than *lethargy* and *carus.* Also hair; capillus (*komeo,* to adorn). **C. agrypno'des,** see *Coma.* **C., alcohol'ic,** coma due to alcoholism. **C., apoplec'tic,** cerebral apoplexy. **C. Cæsa'rea,** plica. **C. comato'des,** see *Coma.* **C., diabet'ic,** variety of coma which generally ends fatally, occurring in the latter stage of diabetes mellitus. **C. diacet'icum,** coma due to uræmia. **C., epilep'tic,** period of unconsciousness occurring after an attack of epilepsy. **C., hyster'ical,** form of coma sometimes occurring in hysterical attacks. **C. somnolen'tum,** somnolency; see *Coma.* **C., uræm'ic,** form of coma accompanying an uræmic seizure. **C. vig'il,** see *Coma.*

Coma'con or **Coma'cum.** Myristica moschata.

Comal, ko'mal (*kome,* hair). Having resemblance to a hair tuft.

Comandra umbellata, kom-an'drah um-bel-lat'ah (*kome,* hair, *andres,* stamina, in reference to the hairy tufts attached to the anthers). *Bastard toadflax.* Indigenous; has been used in fevers by some Indian tribes.

Comarum palustre, kom'ar-um pal-us'tre. *Marsh cinquefoil.* Indigenous plant; is possessed of astringent virtues.

Comarus, kom'ar-us. Arbutus unedo.

Comata, ko'mat-ah (*koma*). Diseases characterized by diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or impaired condition of the senses.

Comate, ko'mate. Possessing long hair.

Comatodes, ko-mat-o'dees. Comatose.

Comatose, ko'mat-oze. Relating to or resembling coma, as *comatose sleep, comatose fever,* etc.

Comatous, ko'mat-us. Resembling coma.

Combre'tum Raimbault'ii. Plant of W. Africa, called kinkeibah; tonic, diuretic, emetic; used in hematuric bilious fever.

Combustibility, preternatural, kom-bus-tib-il'it-e, pre-tur-nat'u-ral. Combustion, human.

Combustio, kom-bus'te-o (*comburo,* to burn). Burn. **C. sponta'nea,** combustion, human.

Combustion, human, kom-bust'yun, hu'man. *Spontaneous combustion* or *Preternatural combustibility.* Rapid destruction of the human body by being reduced to ashes, either spontaneously or by the contact of an ignited substance. It is said to have occurred in the aged and in those who were fat and hard drinkers; in such a considerable quantity of oil was found in the serum of the blood.

Combustura, kom-bus-tu'rah. Burn.

Comedones, kom-ed-o'nees (pl. of **Comedo**) (*comedo,* to waste; to devour). See *Acne.*

Comenic acid, kom-en'ik as'id. A derivative of meconic acid.

Cõme's arsen'ical pow'der. See *Powder, arsenical, of Cõme.*

Comes, ko'mes (*comes,* associate). Term applied to subsidiary vessels. **C. archiatro'rum,** see *Exarchiater.* **C. ner'vi ischiad'ici,** branch from sciatic artery to great sciatic nerve. **C. n. media'ni,** branch from anterior interosseous artery to median nerve. **C. n. phren'ici,** small branch of the internal mammary artery, arising from that vessel where it enters the chest, and descending to the diaphragm with the phrenic nerve.

Comestible, kom-es'tib'l (*com, edo,* to eat). Edible. When this word is used substantively in French as in English, it means solid food.

Cometocora, kom-et-ok'or-ah (*cometes,* comet, *kore,* pupil). Term applied to the different shapes of the pupil in coloboma of the iris.

Comfit, kum'fit (*conficio,* to make). Confection.

Comfrey, kum'fre. Symphytum. **C., spot'ted,** pulmonaria. **C., wild,** Cynoglossum Virginicum.

Comiste, kom-is'te. Aliment.

Com'ma bacil'lus. Spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ. **C. tract,** tract situated in the middle of the external posterior column of the spinal cord in the cervical and thoracic regions.

Commanducatio, kom-man-du-kah'she-o (*com, manduco,* to chew). Mastication.

Commelyna medica, kom-mel-i'na med'ik-ah. Aneilema medica; tubers are employed in disorders of the liver and chest.

Commemorative, kom-mem'or-a-tiv (*commemoro,* to cause to remember). That which recalls, or rather which is recalled. **C. signs** are those deduced from circumstances which have gone before; or rather, according to others, those which point out the preceding condition of the patient. They are also called *Anamnestic signs.*

Commensum, kom-men'sum (*com, metior,* to measure). Symmetry.

Commercium, kom-mur'se-um (communication) (*com, merx,* merchandise). Sympathy.

Commi, kom'me. Gummi.

Comminuted, kom'min-u-ted (*comminuo,* to break to pieces). Broken into pieces. A comminuted fracture is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces.

Comminution, kom-min-u'shun (same etymon). Fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

Commiphora, kom-mif'or-ah (*kommi,* gum, *phoreo,* to bear). Balsamodendron.

Commissura, kom-mis-su'rah (*committo,* to join together). Articulation, commissure. **C. al'ba ante'rior** or **al'ba medul'læ spina'lis,** white commissure of the spinal cord; band of nerve-fibres running along entire length of spinal cord, situated at bottom of anterior median fissure. **C. ansa'ta,** fibres extending from lamina terminalis cinerea over chiasma opticum to tuber cinereum. **C. ante'rior accesso'ria,** anterior gray cornu of the spinal cord. **C. ante'rior cer'ebri,** commissure, anterior, of the brain. **C. arcua'ta ante'rior,** fibræ arcuatæ orbitales of optic chiasm. **C. arcua'ta poste'rior,** fibræ arcuatæ cerebrales posteriores of optic chiasm. **C. basa'lis,** transverse fibres in tuber cinereum, uniting the two hemispheres. **C. ba'seos al'ba,** thin white lamella connecting the rostrum of corpus callosum with lamina cinerea. **C. ba'seos gris'ea,** gray matter forming floor of third ventricle. **C. ba'sis sep'ti pellu'cidi,** commissura baseos alba. **C. bre'vis,** a lobule or prominence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situate in the incisura posterior, below the horizontal fissure. **C. cerebel'li,** pons Varolii. **C. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum,** superior peduncles of cerebellum. **C. cer'ebri ante'rior,** anterior commissure of the brain; see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. cer'ebri mag'na** or **max'ima,** corpus callosum. **C. cer'ebri me'dia** or **mol'lis,** middle commissure of the brain; see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. cer'ebri poste'rior,** posterior commissure of the brain; see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. cine'rea,** gray commissure. **C. crucia'ta,** decussating fibres of optic tract. **C. exter'na** and **inter'na,** canthus of the eye. **C. for'nicis,** transverse band below crista fornicis. **C. gris'ea,** gray commissure; see *Spinal commissures.* **C. gris'ea ante'rior,** part of the gray commissure in front of central canal; see *Spinal commissures.* **C. habena'rum,** transverse fibres connecting the striæ medullares above the ventriculus conarii. **C-æ hemisphæ'rio'rum,** cerebral commissures. **C. infe'rior,** Gudden's commissure. **C. labio'rum,** commissure of the lips. **C. labio'rum o'ris,** commissure of the lips. **C. labio'rum puden'di,** commissure of the vulva. **C. lemnis'ci,** fibres from deep layer of lemniscus, decussating beneath the corpora quadrigemina. **C. mag'na cerebri,** corpus callosum. **C. max'ima cerebri,** corpus callosum. **C. me'dia,** middle commissure; see *Cerebral commissures.* **C-æ medul'læ spina'lis,** spinal commissures. **C. mol'lis,** soft commissure; see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. ner'vea,** syndesmosis. **C. oliva'rum,** arcuate fibres apparently passing from one olivary body to the other. **C. os'sium car'nea,** union of bones by means of muscles. **C. palpebra'rum,** commissure of eyelids. **C. pedunculo'rum cona'rii,** commissura habenarum. **C. pedunculo'rum sep'ti pellu'cidi,** commissura baseos alba. **C. poste'rior cer'ebri,** commissure, posterior, of the brain. **C. prosta'tæ poste'rior,** middle lobe of prostate. **C-æ puden'di,** commissures of vulva. **C. sim'plex,** lobule on upper surface of vermis of cerebellum, near posterior notch. **C. ten'uis,** folium cacuminis. **C. transver'sa sulca'ta,** ala uvulæ. **C-æ vul'væ,** commissures of vulva.

Commissural, kom-mis-su'ral. Of or belonging to a commissure.

Commissure, kom'is-ure. A point of union between two parts: thus the commissures of the eyelids, lips, etc. are the angles which they form at the place of union. See *Fibres, converging.* **C., ante'rior, of the brain,** small medullary fasciculus, situate transversely at the anterior part of the third ventricle, and uniting the two hemispheres. **C-s of cerebel'lum,** decussations of white fibres occurring above roof nucleus (**great anterior commissure**) and in the posterior part of corpus trapezoides (**posterior commissure**). **C. of the eye'lids,** commissura palpebrarum; union of lids at outer and inner angles of eye. **C. of floc'culus,** pedunculus flocculi; unites the flocculus with the posterior medullary velum. **C., great, of the brain,** unites the two hemispheres for some extent, and is the *Corpus callosum.* **C. of Gud'den,** see *Gudden's commissure.* **C., intercer'ebral,** see *Valvula Vieussenii.* **C. of lips,** place of union of lips at either angle of mouth. **C. of Mey'nert,** commissura basalis. **C., mid'dle, of the brain,** layer of gray substance uniting the thalami optici. **C., oblique',** see *Valvula Vieussenii.* **C., op'tic,** see *Chiasm.* **C., poste'rior, of the brain,** medullary band situate at the posterior part of the third or middle ventricle. **C., short,** lobule on inferior surface of vermis of cerebellum, in the incisura posterior. **C., soft,** C., middle, of the brain. **C. of spi'nal cord,** see *Spinal cord.* **C. of the u'vea,** ciliary ligament. **C-s of vul'va,** places of union of labia majora, above and below. **C. of Wer'nekinck,** commissura lemnisci.

Common, kom'un. Term applied to structures related to each other by position or function, of which there are many cases, as ductus choledochus communis, etc.

Commosis, kom-mo'sis (*komeo,* to adorn). The art of concealing natural deformities, as by painting the face. See also *Propolis.*

Commotice, kom-mo'tis-e (*kommotike, techne*). Art of communicating factitious beauty to a person; painting the face.

Commotio, kom-mo'she-o (*com, motio*). Motion, concussion. **C. cer'ebri,** concussion of the brain. **C. ret'inæ,** œdema of the retina due to traumatism.

Commotion, kom-mo'shun. Concussion.

Communicable, kom-mu'nik-a'bl (*communicans, habilis,* able). See *Contagious.*

Communicans, kommu'nik-ans (*communico,* to communicate). That which communicates or establishes a communication. Communicant, as the two *Arteriæ communicantes,* within the cranium—the one *anterior,* very short, and extending transversely from one anterior cerebral artery to the other; the other *posterior,* called *Communicans Willisii,* passing from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basilary. **C. no'ni,** long, slender, nervous branch, formed by filaments from the first, second, and third cervical nerves, descending upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein, and forming a loop with the descendens noni over the sheath of the carotids. **C. perone'i,** see *Communicans poplitei.* **C. poplite'i,** large nerve arising from the popliteal, and, at a variable distance below the articulation of the knee, receiving the *communicans peronei* from the peroneal nerve, the two forming the external saphenous nerve. **C. tibia'lis,** communicans poplitei. **C. Willis'ii,** see *Artery* (table) and *Communicans.*

Communicating, kom-mu'ni-ka-ting. Establishing communication. See *Communicans.*

Commutator, kom'mu-ta-tor (*commuto,* to exchange). A device for alternating in direction a galvanic current, with any desired frequency.

Comose, ko'moze. Profuse in hair.

Comp. See *Abbreviation.*

Compact, kom-pakt' (*com, pango,* to strike, to fix). Solid, close. The term *Compact tissue* is given to the hardest and closest parts of bone.

Compages, kom-pa'jes (setting together). Articulation, commissure. **C. os'sium per lin'eam sim'plicem,** harmony. **C. vertebra'rum,** vertebral column.

Compaginatio, kom-paj-in-ah'she-o. Commissure.

Compass (kum'pas) **plant** (so called from its leaves pointing, quite uniformly, north and south). Silphium lanciniatum.

Compassio, kom-pas'se-o (*com, patior, passus,* to suffer). Sympathy.

Compatibility, kom-pat-i-bil'it-e. Quality of being compatible.

Compatible, kom-pat'ib'l. A substance which can be prescribed with another without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity.

Compeba, kom'pe-bah. Piper cubeba.

Compelled move'ments. Involuntary movements.

Compensation, kom-pen-sa'shun (*com, penso,* to weigh). Increase in size and power of some of the cavities of the heart, so that the arteries receive their full supply of blood, in spite of valvular or other obstruction or of regurgitation. **C., lost,** a reverse condition of that just described, the heart being unable to fully supply the arteries, and pulmonary and venous congestion resulting. Balancement.

Compensatory, kom-pen'sa-to-re. Acting as a substitute for that which is absent.

Compeper, kom'pep-ur. Piper cubeba.

Compernis, kom-pur'nis. One who has his knees turned inward; a case of distortion of the legs.

Competentia membrorum omnium, kom-pe-ten'she-ah mem-bro'rum om'ne-um (fitness of all the members). Symmetry.

Com'piper. Piper cubeba.

Complaint' (*com, plango,* to beat the breast for grief). Disease. **C., bow'el,** diarrhœa. **C., fam'ily,** see *Hereditary.* **C., sum'mer,** cholera infantum.

Complemental (kom-ple-men'tal) **air** (*com, pleo,* to fill). See *Respiration.*

Complementary (kom-ple-men'ta-re) **air.** See *Respiration.* **C. col'ors,** see *Colors.*

Completio, kom-ple'she-o. Plethora.

Com'plex (*com, plecto,* to twist). Embracing several distinct things; complicated.

Complexio, kom-pleks'e-o. Coition; complexion; confusion; temperament.

Complexion, kom-plek'shun. Often employed to denote the color of the face, as "a *good complexion,*" "a *sallow complexion,*" etc. It formerly had a more extensive signification, as where Hamlet says, "To this complexion do we come at last," and still has in France. It signifies the aggregate of physical characters presented by any individual considered with respect to his external arrangement or condition. It means more than *constitution,* for which it is used synonymously in many cases, and differs from *temperament,* which is less the external condition of the body than the state or disposition of the organs in health.

Complexus, kom-pleks'us. Complex. **C. ma'jor,** C. musculus. **C. mi'nor** arises from the transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid process. **C. mus'culus,** muscle situate at the hind part of the neck, extending from the interval that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis to the transverse and articular processes of the six cervical vertebræ, as well as to those of the first five dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

Complication, kom-pli-ka'shun (*com, plico,* to fold). In medicine, the presence of several diseases, *morbi complicati* or *perplexi,* or of several adventitious circumstances foreign to the primary disease.

Component, kom-po'nent. Forming a portion of another composite.

Composite, kom'poz-it. Made up of several substances. See *Composition.* **C. mar'ginal cells,** see *Crescents of Gianuzzi.*

Composition, kom-po-zish'un (*compono,* to place together). The act of composing or compounding—of medicines, for example; also, the *Compound, Compositum,* or thing compounded. Likewise, a combination.

Compositor's (kom-poz'it-or's) **cramp.** See *Cramp, writer's.*

Compositum, kom-poz'it-um. See *Composition.*

Compound, kom-pownd'. To mix medicines. To mingle different ingredients into one whole. Used adjectively, *compound* signifies the result of the union of several medicinal agents, as a compound medicine, compound cathartic pills for example. **C. frac'ture,** see *Fracture.*

Compounding, kom-pownd'ing. The pharmaceutical preparation of a prescription.

Comprehensio, kom-pre-hen'se-o (*com, prehendo,* to take hold of). Catalepsy.

Comprensio, kom-pren'se-o. Catalepsy.

Compress, kom'pres (*comprimo,* to press together). Folded pieces of lint or rag, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. According to their shape, direction, and use, compresses have been called long, square, triangular, prismatic, graduated, split, oblique, circular, dividing, uniting, cribriform, fenestrated, etc. With the hydropathists it is a cloth, well wetted with cold water, applied to the surface near the supposed seat of disease, securely covered with a dry cloth, and changed as often as it becomes dry. It is sometimes covered with a layer of oiled silk, to prevent evaporation.

Compressed (kom-presd') **air cure.** See *Atmosphere.* **C. sponge,** sponge specially prepared for surgical tents.

Compressio, kom-pres'se-o (same etymon as **Compress**). Compression; constriction by external means.

Compression, kom-presh'un (same etymon). Pressure; methodical compression, an agent frequently had recourse to in surgery. We compress a limb affected with œdema, varices, hydrops articuli, callous ulcer, etc. The abdomen is compressed after delivery, after paracentesis abdominis, etc. The compression is produced by means of the roller, laced stocking, etc., according to the part and to the particular case. Moderate pressure aids the contractility of parts and modifies their nutritive action, so that large tumors at times disappear after it has been used for some time. A greater degree of pressure occasions, still more, the emaciation of the part, but is apt to impede the circulation. Pressure is often used to stop or moderate the flow of blood in cases of aneurism or wounds of arteries and veins. In such cases the compression may be immediate, when applied upon the artery itself, or it may be mediate, when applied through the integuments and soft parts. *Methodical compression* is pressure applied *secundum artem. Digital compression* is pressure made by the fingers.

Compression of the brain may arise from coagula of blood, soft tumor, bony excrescence, depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. The effects vary according as the compression takes place suddenly or gradually: when suddenly, the symptoms are of the comatose or apoplectic character; when gradually, mania, convulsions, etc. are more likely to occur. Compression arising from a depressed portion of skull requires the use of the trephine, but surgical interference is not always practical or judicious. In local suppuration, however, when the matter is collected between the bone and dura mater or in the cavity of the arachnoid, good results may follow from puncturing. Compression may also be caused by sudden hemorrhage in the interior of the brain, as from the lenticulo-striate artery, the artery of cerebral hemorrhage of Charcot, or the middle meningeal artery.

The following table gives the differential diagnosis of compression and concussion of the brain (Roberts):

Compression.	*Contusion or Laceration (Concussion).*
1. Symptoms may not be immediate after injury.	Symptoms always immediate.
2. Complete unconsciousness and total insensibility to impressions upon organs of sense.	Partial unconsciousness, and only impaired sensibility to impressions upon organs of sense.
3. Respiration slow, stertorous, and puffing.	Respiration quiet.
4. Pulse slow and full.	Pulse frequent and feeble.
5. No vomiting.	Sometimes vomiting.
6. Retention of urine, and often of feces.	Incontinence of urine and feces.
7. Paralysis, usually hemiplegia, of opposite side.	No paralysis.
8. Pupils insensible to light.	Pupils react somewhat to light.
9. Deglutition impossible.	Deglutition possible.

C. myeli'tis, see *Myelitis.*

Compressive, kom-pres'siv. That which compresses; a *compressive bandage* is one that compresses the parts to which it is applied.

Compressor, kom-pres'sor. Anything that exerts the force of compression, as a muscle or surgical instrument or an arterial compressor. **C. bul'bi**, accelerator urinæ. **C. b. pro'prius**, deep layer of bulbo-cavernosus, situated directly over the bulb of the urethra. **C.** or **Compresso'rium of Dupuy'tren**, instrument for compressing the femoral artery, invented by Dupuytren, constructed on the same principles as the tourniquet of J. L. Petit. **C. hemisphæ'rio'rum bul'bi**, compressor bulbi proprius. **C. la'bii**, musculus labii proprius; fibres of orbicularis oris muscle. **C. laryn'gis**, group of muscles, regarded as a whole, situated between wings of thyroid cartilage and cricoid cartilage. **C. len'tis**, see *Ciliary muscle.* **C. na'ris**, muscle situate at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular; arises from the inner part of the fossa canina, and passes to the dorsum of the nose, where it is confounded with that of the opposite side. **C. na'si**, compressor naris. **C.** or **Constric'tor of Nuck**, instrument for compressing the urethra to obviate incontinence of urine; consists of a girdle of iron, which surrounds the pelvis, to which is fixed a plate of the same metal, that compresses the urethra *in perinæo.* **C. pros'tatæ**, muscle, admitted by Albinus, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the levator ani, that embrace the prostate; it is the *Prostaticus superior* of Winslow. **C. sac'culi laryn'gis**, see *Sacculus laryngis.* **C. tu'bæ Eustach'ii**, levator veli palati. **C. ure'thræ**, muscle consisting of two portions—one of which is *transverse* in its direction, and, in consequence of its having been particularly described by Mr. Guthrie, has been called *Guthrie's muscle;* arises from the ramus of the ischium, and passes inward to embrace the membranous urethra. The other portion is *perpendicular*, descending from the pubis and passing down to be inserted into the transverse portion of the muscle—*Pubio-urethralis.* This portion has been considered by many to be only the anterior fibres of the levator ani, and, having been described by Mr. Wilson, it has been called *Wilson's muscle.* **C. ve'næ dorsa'lis pe'nis**, small muscle distinctly seen in animals, less distinctly in man, which arises from the ramus of the pubis, and, ascending in a direction forward, is inserted above the vena dorsalis, joining with its fellow of the opposite side on the mesial line. Its use is supposed to compress the vein in erection. It is sometimes called the *muscle of Houston*, after Dr. Houston of Dublin. **C. vesic'ulæ et duc'tus semina'lis**, muscular coat surrounding the vesiculæ seminales and vas deferens.

Compressorium, kom-pres-so're-um. Compressor.

Comptonia asplenifolia, komp-to'ne-ah as-plen-e-fo'le-ah (after Compton, bishop of London). *Sweet fern, Shrubby sweet fern, Sweet bush, Fern bush, Fern gale, Spleenwort bush, Meadow fern, Astringent root.* Indigenous shrubby plant which grows in sandy or stony woods from New England to Virginia. Possesses tonic and astringent properties, and is used as a domestic remedy in diarrhœa, etc., in the form of decoction.

Compunctio, kom-punk'she-o (*com, pungo*, to puncture). Paracentesis; puncturing.

Con, kon, as a prefix, like *cum*, with.

Conæsthesis, kon-es-the'sis. See *Cœnæsthesis.*

Conamarin, kon-am-ar'in (*koneion*, conium, *amarus*, bitter). Bitter principle of Conium maculatum.

Conarial tube, kon-a're-al. Hollow stalk of pineal gland in early embryo.

Conario-hypophysial, kon-a're-o-hy-po-fiz'e-al. Relating to the pineal gland and pituitary body.

Conarium, kon-ah're-um (*konos*, cone). Pineal gland.

Conatus, kon-at'us (*conor*, to endeavor). Effort.

Concarnatio, kon-kar-nah'she-o (*con, caro*, flesh). Union of bones by means of muscles.

Concassation, kon-kas-sa'shun. Pharmaceutical process for reducing roots, woods, etc. into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

Concatenate, kon-kat'en-ate (*con*, with, *catena*, a chain). In a linked condition.

Concausa (kon-kaws'ah) or **Concaus'sa** (*con, causa*). A cause which co-operates with another in the production of disease.

Concavation, kon-kav-a'shun. Anterior gibbosity, or projection of the sternum forward.

Con'cave. Hollow and curved.

Concavitas conchularis cerebri, kon-kav'it-as kon-ku-la'ris ser'e-bre. Infundibulum of the brain. **C. u'teri**, cavity of the uterus.

Concavity, kon-kav'it-e. Hollowness.

Concavo-concave, kon-kav'o-kon'kave. Concave on opposite sides.

Concavo-convex, kon-kav'o-kon'veks. Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Concavum pedis, kon-kav'um pe'dis (*con, cavus*, hollow). Sole.

Concentrantia, kon-sen-tran'she-ah (*con, centrum*, centre). Name once given to absorbents of acids.

Concentrated, kon'sen-tra-ted. Term applied to solutions that are strong in ingredients, or in which the fluid takes up every part of the ingredient that is soluble.

Concentration, kon-sen-tra'shun. Evaporation of part of the fluid portion of a mixture, by which the latter gains relative strength. Word sometimes used in medical theories to express an afflux of fluids, or a convergence of sensibility or of vital force, toward an organ. Pulsation of arteries when not easily felt under the finger.

Concentric, kon-sen'trik. Peripheries having a common centre; a term sometimes applied to a series of circles so arranged.

Concept, kon'sept. A definite form of thought.

Conceptacula (pl. of **Conceptaculum**) **seminaria**, kon-sep-tak'u-lah sem-in-ah're-ah. Vesiculæ seminariæ or seminales.

Conceptaculum, kon-sep-tak'ul-um (receptacle). Uterus; vessel.

Conceptio, kon-sep'she-o. Conception. **C. vitio'sa**, pregnancy, extra-uterine.

Conception, kon-sep'shun (*concipio*, to bring together). Impregnation of the ovum by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. The whole subject of conception is most mysterious. It seems to occur as follows: During the sexual union the male sperm passes along the uterus and Fallopian tubes, the fimbriated extremities of the latter seize hold of the ovarium, and the sperm in this manner comes in contact with a matured ovum and impregnates it. The fecundated ovum remains some time in the ovarium, but at length bursts its covering, is held by the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tubes, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains for the full period of utero-gestation. Some are of opinion that the ovum is not impregnated until it has entered the Fallopian tube or uterus.. **C., imper'ative**, mental condition observed to exist among

lunatics, in which they entertain the most erratic ideas and often commit violence.

Conceptus, kon-sep'tus. First rudiments of the fœtus after conception. Also, conception. **C. fal'sus,** conception, false.

Concha (kon'kah) or **Con'chus** (*konche, konchos,* concave shell). Liquid measure among the Athenians, equal to half an ounce. Anatomists apply this term to several hollow parts of the body, as the *Concha of the ear—Concha auris, Concha auriculæ, Fossa conchæ*—the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear, with which the external auditory canal commences. The root of the helix divides it into two portions, the upper and smaller of which is the *cymba.* The term has also been applied to the genital organs of the female, to the patella, and turbinated bone (middle). **C. au'ris inter'na,** cochlea. **C. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain. **C. ge'nu,** patella. **C., infe'rior,** turbinated bone (inferior). **C. labyrin'thi,** cochlea. **C. Morgagni-a'na,** turbinated bone (superior). **C. na'rium supe'rior,** turbinated bone (superior). **C. Santonia'na,** small bone of the nose occasionally met with, situated above the superior turbinated bone. **C. sphenoida'lis,** sphenoidal turbinated bone. **C. supre'ma,** C. Santoniana.

Conchæ, kon'ke. See *Ostrea.* **C. na'rium,** turbinated bones. **C. prepara'tæ,** burned oyster-shells. **C. ven'eris,** turbinated bones.

Conchairamadine, kon-chair-am'ad-een. $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4 + H_2O$. Alkaloid from cinchona.

Conchairamine, kon-chair'am-een. $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4 + H_2O + C_2H_6O$. Alkaloid from cinchona-bark.

Conchial, kon'ki-al. Relating to concha of ear.

Conchinamine, kon-kin'am-een. Quinidamine.

Conchinine, kon'kin-een. Quinidine.

Conchitis, kon-ke'tis. Inflammation of concha of ear.

Conchohelix, kon-ko-he'liks. Small, fleshy fasciculus attached to the concha of the ear and helix; also called the *small muscle of the helix.*

Chonchoid, kon'koid. Shell-like.

Conchoid'al. Shell-like.

Conchoscope, kon'ko-skope (*concha, skopeo,* to view). Speculum for examining the anterior and middle parts of the nose.

Conchus, kon'kus (*konchos, konche*). *Concha.* Cranium. In the plural it means the orbitar cavities. **C. oc'uli,** orbit.

Conchylia, kon-kil'e-ah (*concha,* shell). Turbinated bones.

Concidentia, kon-sid-en'she-ah (*con, cado,* to fall). Collapse.

Concilia (pl. of **Concilium,** union) **corpora'lia,** konsil'e-ah kor-po-ral'e-ah. Coition.

Concilium, kon-sil'e-um. Milky plant referred to by Pliny as aphrodisiac and antiphthisical, considered to be a Campanula.

Concineration, kon-sin-er-a'shun. Incineration.

Concoagulate, kon-ko-ag'u-late. Curdled.

Concocted, kon-kok'ted (*con, coquo,* to boil). Brought to maturity; ripe; concocted; digested.

Concoctio, kon-kok'she-o. Coction. **C. tar'da,** dyspepsia.

Concoction, kon-kok'shun. Coction.

Concomitans, kon-kom'it-ans. Concomitant.

Concomitant, kon-kom'it-ant (*con, comito,* to go with). That which accompanies, as a symptom accompanying others.

Concrematio, kon-kre-mah'she-o (*con, cremo,* to burn). Calcination.

Concrementa (pl. of **Concrementum**) **zoohylica,** kon-kre-men'tah zo-o-hil'ik-ah. Concretions formed of animal matter.

Concrementum, kon-kre-men'tum. Concretion.

Concrescence, kon-kres'ence. Union.

Concrescible, kon-kres'i-b'l. Capable of thickening or of forming a concrement.

Concrete, kon'krete (*concretus,* compacted). Condensed to solidity.

Concretio, kon-kre'she-o. Adherence. See *Concretion.* **C. palpebra'rum cum bul'bo oc'uli,** preternatural adhesion between the eyelids and the globe of the eye.

Concretion, kon-kre'shun (*concresco, con* and *cresco,* to grow together, to become solid). The act of becoming thick or solid. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together—as *concretion of the toes.* Most commonly it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures after certain chronic inflammations, or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excrementitial fluids. They are calcareous, chalky, fibrinous, etc. Concretion is therefore frequently synonymous with calculus, but accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphates of lime—*Calcareous concretions*—in certain organs, and especially in the liver and lungs, are properly called *osseous concretions;* they could not well be called *osseous calculi.* **C., am'yloid,** see *Corpora amylacea.* **C., calca'reous,** see *Concretion.* **C., fi'brinous, pol'ypiform, pol'ypous,** or **sanguin'eous, of the heart,** see *Polypus.* **C. intestina'lis,** calculus of the stomach and intestines. **C. of the ton'sils,** caseous and calcareous concretions in the crypts or follicles of the tonsils, perhaps parasitic in origin generally.

Concretiones alvinæ, kon-kre-she-o'nees al-ve'ne. See *Calculi of the stomach and intestines.*

Concubitus, kon-ku'bit-us (*con, cubo,* to lie). Coition. **C. vene'reus,** coition.

Concursus, kon-kur'sus (*concurro,* to run, to meet together). The congeries or collection of symptoms which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

Concus'conine. Alkaloid from some of the cinchona barks.

Concussion, kon-kush'un. *Commotion* (*concutio, con, quatio,* to shake, to shake together). In surgery, it is used for the agitation often communicated to one organ by a fall upon another; as to the brain from a fall on the breech, etc. In all severe injuries, in sudden encephalic hemorrhage, and in overwhelming emotions a concussion or shock is felt to a greater or less extent in the nervous system, requiring the careful attention of the physician. **C. of the brain** sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called stunning, consists in vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction; all these being temporary. When more severe, there is instant loss of sensation and volition, vomiting, the patient being as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing; pulse variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; extremities cold. (For table of differential diagnosis of compression and concussion, see *Compression.*) Violent concussion of the spine, often produced by railway accidents, and the disabling effects thereof, have been collectively termed the *Railway spine.* **C. cat'aract,** form of cataract due to traumatism. **C. myeli'tis,** see *Myelitis.*

Concussor, kon-kus'sor. Apparatus for stimulating muscles in a paralyzed condition.

Concutiens, kon-ku'she-enz. Shaking. **C. ca'put,** intertransversalis colli muscles.

Condaminea (kon-dam-in'e-ah) **corymbo'sa.** Tree of Peru; bark is employed as substitute for Peruvian bark. **C. ve'ra,** variety of Cinchona condaminea.

Condensantia, kon-den-san'she-ah (*con, denso,* to thicken). Medicines esteemed proper for inspissating the humors.

Condensatio, kon-den-sah'she-o. Condensation; stegnosis.

Condensation, kon-den-sa'shun. Increase in density of the blood and other liquids, or of the solids which enter into the composition of the human body.

Condenser, kon-den'sur. See *Alembic.* **C., Lieb'ig's,** distillatory arrangement invented by Liebig, in which the tube conveying the vapor is made to pass through another tube, the calibre of which is such as to leave a space between the two, through which a stream of water may be made to run.

Condiment, kon'dim-ent (*condio,* to season). Some substances are called, at times, Aliments, and at

others, Condiments, according as they constitute the basis or the accessory to any dish; such are cream, butter, mushrooms, olives, etc. Others are always condiments, as they are only used to improve the savor of food, and contain little or no nutritive matter; such are pepper, salt, cinnamon, etc. Almost all condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

Conditum, kon-de'tum. Pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey, and some aromatics, especially pepper; also a confection.

Conditura cadaverum, kon-dit-u'rah kad-av'er-um. Embalming.

Conditus, kon-de'tus. Preserved, embalmed.

Condom, kun'dum (from its proposer, Dr. Condom). *Armor, French letter, Cytherean shield.* Intestinum cæcum of a sheep, properly prepared by removal of the mucous coat, so that it can be drawn over the penis prior to coition, to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy; condoms are also made of gold-beater's skin.

Condrilla (kond-ril'lah) or **Condril'lon.** Gum resin obtained from Atractylis gummifera.

Condris, kon'dris. Chondrus.

Conductio, kon-duk'she-o (*con, duco,* to lead). Tonic spasm; convulsion.

Conduction, vibrations of, kon-duk'shun, vi-bra'-shuns. See *Sound.*

Conductivity, kon-duk-tiv'it-e. The ability of some media to convey certain forces; as the nerves, nervous impulses, and metal electricity. **C., specif'ic,** relative ability possessed by some substances for the conveying of certain forces.

Conductor, kon-duk'tur. *Director.* That which conducts. The conductor was an instrument, formerly used in the high operation for the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder. **C., pin,** instrument for conducting a long pin through tissues. **C., sono'rous,** name given to nerve-fibres in the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Condurango, kon-du-ran'go. Cundurango.

Condylar, kon'dil-ar (*kondulos*). Relating to a condyle.

Condylarthrosis, kon-dil-ar-thro'sis (*kondulos,* condyle, *arthron,* joint). Articulation by condyles; an elongated head or condyle received into an elliptical cavity.

Condyle, kon'dile (*kondulos,* knot, eminence). Articular eminence, round in one direction, flat in the other. A kind of process met with more particularly in the ginglymoid joints, such as the condyles of the occipital, inferior maxillary bone, etc. Some anatomists have applied the term, however, to eminences that are not articular—as to the lateral tuberosities at the inferior extremity of the os humeri; and even to certain depressions—as to the concave articular surfaces at the upper extremity of the tibia. The transverse root of the zygomatic process has been called *Condyle of the temporal bone.* See *Humerus.*

Condyli (pl. of **Condylus**) **digitorum manûs,** kon'-dil-e dij-it-o'rum man'ûs. Phalanges of the fingers. **C., exter'nal, of the fe'mur,** rounded prominence on the outside of the lower part of the femur. **C., e., of the hu'merus,** see *Humerus.* **C. fem'oris,** condyles of the femur. **C. of the infe'rior maxil'la,** see *Maxillary bone, inferior.* **C., inter'nal, of the fe'mur,** see *Condylus flexorius.* **C., i., of the hu'merus,** see *Humerus.* **C., occip'ital,** the two condyles with which the occipital bone is provided, and which articulate with the atlas.

Condylius, kon-dil'e-us. Condyloid.

Condylodes, kon-dil-o'des. Condyloid.

Condyloid, kon'dil-oid (*condyle, eidos,* shape). Having the shape of a condyle. **C. foram'ina** are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior.* They are four in number, seated in the occipital bone; two anterior and two posterior to the condyles or condyloid processes of the same bone, and to depressions which are called *Fossæ condyloïdeæ.*

Condyloïdeo-coracoïdeus, kon-dil-o-e'de-o-kor-ak-o-e'de-us. Relating to the coracoid process and to head of scapula.

Condyloma, kon-dil-o'mah (*konduloma,* a knot, an eminence). Soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is a consequence of the syphilitic virus. Such tumors are also called *Dermophymata venerea.* They are also found in other parts of the body, as the scrotum, penis, mouth, tonsils, etc.—*Mucous patches* or *Tubercles, Moist papules.* The whitish pellicle seen in the mouth especially is called the *opaline patch.* **C. acumina'tum,** cauliflower excrescence. **C. cla'vus,** condylomatous excrescence of the uterus. **C. eleva'tum,** C. acuminatum. **C. endocys'ticum,** molluscum contagiosum. **C., flat,** C. latum. **C. i'ridis,** iritis gummosa. **C. la'tum,** broad condylous syphilitic eruptions on the skin, contagious in character. **C. porcela'neum,** molluscum contagiosum. **C. subcuta'neum,** molluscum contagiosum. **C. syphilit'icum,** condyloma latum. **C. ty'lus,** tyloma.

Condylosis, kon-dil-o'sis. Condyloma.

Condylotomy, kon-dil-ot'o-me (*kondulos, tome,* incision). Excision of part of a condyle.

Condylus, kon'dil-us (*kondulos*). Condyle. **C. exter'nus** or **extenso'rius hu'meri,** external condyle of humerus. **C. flexo'rius** or **inter'nus hu'meri,** internal condyle of humerus. **C. latera'lis fem'oris,** external condyle of femur. **C. l. hu'meri,** external condyle of humerus. **C. media'lis fem'oris,** internal condyle of femur. **C. m. hu'meri,** internal condyle of humerus.

Condy's disinfecting liquid (kon'de's dis-in-fek'-ting lik'wid) or **fluid.** A 2 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate; good antibromic. *Darby's fluid* is a similar preparation.

Conecphlogiscon, kon-ek-flo-jis'kon (*konos,* cone, *ekphlogizo,* to fire). Varicella accompanied by lesions of a conical shape.

Cone-fi'bres. The processes connecting retinal cones with the outer molecular layer.

Coneflower, kone'flow-ur. Rudbeckia laciniata. **C., purple,** Echinacea purpurea.

Coneine, kon-e'een. Coniine.

Coneion, ko-ni'on. Conium maculatum.

Cones of kid'ney. Pyramids of Malpighi. **C. of ret'ina,** structure intermingled with rods, in columnar layer of retina.

Conessi cortex, kone-es'se kor'teks. Nerium antidysentericum.

Conessine, kone-es'seen. Alkaloid contained in bark of Nerium antidysentericum, Halarrhena Africana, and H. antidysenterica. Used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Conessium, kone-es'se-um. Wrightia antidysenterica.

Conexio, kon-eks'e-o. Connexio.

Confectio, kon-fek'she-o (*conficio,* to make up). Confection, comfit. In general, it means anything made up or preserved with sugar. In the pharmacopœias of the United States, London, and Dublin it includes the articles before called electuaries and conserves. Confectio or confectum also means confectionery. **C. alker'mes,** alkermes. **C. amygdala'-rum,** almond confection, almond paste (sweet almonds, gum acacia, white sugar); a good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit for making emulsions. In the British Pharmacopœia the ingredients are rubbed to a coarse powder, called pulvis amygdalæ compositus, compound powder of almonds. **C. archig'-eni** (castor, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbanum, costus, opium, saffron, syrup of wormwood); stimulant in nervous affections. **C. aromat'ica,** aromatic confection, Sir Walter Raleigh's cordial (aromatic powder, clarified honey). Dose, ℈j to ʒj. Under the name pulvis cretæ aromaticus, aromatic powder of chalk, the British Pharmacopœia has a substitute for confectio aromatica, made by mixing prepared chalk, powdered cinnamon, nutmeg, saffron, cloves, cardamom seeds, and refined sugar, and passing the powder through a sieve. **C. aurantio'rum** or **C. aur'anti cor'ticis,** confection of orange or of orange-peel (sweet orange-peel, rectified sugar); stomachic and

agreeable vehicle, corrigent, and adjuvant for other remedies; dose, ʒss. **C. cardi'aca,** confectio aromatica. **C. cas'siæ,** cassia confection (cassia pulp, manna, tamarind pulp, ʒj, syrup of roses); gently laxative; dose, ʒss. **C. cat'echu compos'ita,** compound or confection of catechu (compound catechu powder and syrup, catechu, kino, cinnamon, nutmeg, opium, sherry, syrup of red roses). A grain of opium is contained in about 200 grains of the mass; dose, as an astringent, ʒss to ʒj. **C. Damoc'ratis,** mithridate. **C. Hamec,** from an Arabian physician (yellow myrobalans, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, polypodium of the oak, leaves of wormwood, thyme, aniseed, fennel, red roses, pulps of prunes, raisins, sugar, honey, senna, rhubarb, etc.); was used as a purgative in glysters. **C. hyacin'thi,** hyacinth confection; tonic and slightly astringent confection (terra sigillata, crabs' stones, cinnamon, leaves of dittany of Crete, myrrh, saffron, syrup of lemon, camphor, Narbonne honey, oil of lemon, hyacinth, etc.). **C. o'pii** (Ph. Br.) or **opia'ta,** opium confection (compound powder of opium, gr. c, syrup, gr. ccc); narcotic and stimulant; dose, gr. x. to ℈j. **C. ex capit'ibus papav'eris,** diacodium. **C. Pauli'na,** confectio archigeni. **C. pi'peris** (Ph. Br.), black pepper, caraway fruit, clarified honey; dose, gr. lx–cxx, three or four times a day; used for fistula. **C. Raleigha'na,** confectio aromatica. **C. ro'sæ,** confection of red rose (red rose, powder, 8 p., sugar, in fine powder, 64 p., clarified honey, 16 p., rose-water, 12 p., Ph. U. S.); astringent, and chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies. **C. ro'sæ cani'næ** (Ph. Br.), confection or conserve of dog rose or hips (pulp of dog rose, refined sugar); acidulous and refrigerant; chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies. **C. ru'tæ,** confection of rue (rue leaves, caraway seeds, bay berries, sagapenum, black pepper, honey). Given in clysters as an antispasmodic and carminative. **C. de san'talis,** confection of sanders; formerly used as an astringent. **C. scammo'nii** (Ph. Br.), confection of scammony (powdered scammony, oil of cloves, powdered ginger, oil of caraway, syrup, clarified honey); stimulating cathartic; dose, ʒss to ʒj. **C. sen'næ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), confection of senna, lenitive, electuary, etc. (senna in fine powder; coriander in fine powder; purging cassia; tamarind; prune, sliced; fig, bruised; sugar, in coarse powder; water); laxative; used in habitual constipation and in constipation during pregnancy; dose, ʒss to ʒss. **C. sulph'uris** (Ph. Br.), confection of sulphur; sublimed sulphur (potassium bitartrate, syrup of orange-peel); laxative and alterative; dose, ʒj to ʒij. **C. terebinth'inæ** (Ph. Br.), confection of turpentine (oil of turpentine, powdered licorice, clarified honey); agreeable mode of administering turpentine; dose, a scruple to a drachm. **C. de Thu're,** frankincense confection. Compound of coriander seeds, nutmeg, thus, liquorice, mastich, cubebs, prepared hartshorn, conserve of red roses, sugar, etc.

Confection, kon-fek'skun. Confectio. **C. of cat'echu, com'pound,** confectio catechu compositum. **C. frank'incense,** confectio de Thure. **C. of hips,** confectio rosæ caninæ. **C. of orange,** confectio aurantiorum. **C. of red rose,** confectio rosæ Gallicæ. **C. of rue,** confectio rutæ. **C. of the sanders,** confectio de santalis. **C. of sul'phur,** confectio sulphuris. **C. of tur'pentine,** confectio terebinthinæ.

Confectionarius, kon-fek-shun-ar'e-us. Apothecary.

Confectioners (kon-fek'shun-ers), **disease of.** Disease of the nails resulting from handling the ingredients of confectionery.

Confectiones, kon-fek-she-o'nees (pl. of **Confectio**) (Ph. U. S.). Confections.

Confectum, kon-fek'tum. Confection.

Confertus, kon-furt'us. Pressed together or standing close together, as a cutaneous eruption.

Conferva helminthocortos, kon-fer'va hel-min-thokor'tos (*confervo,* to knit together). Corallina Corsicana. **C. riva'lis,** species of river weed, which has been recommended in cases of spasmodic asthma, phthisis, etc.

Confervus, kon-fur'vus. Strophulus.

Configuration, kon-fig-u-ra'shun. Shape of an object.

Confinement, kon-fine'ment. Parturient state.

Confirmantia, kon-fir-man'she-ah (*con, firmo,* to strengthen). Tonics.

Confirmatio, kon-fir-mah'she-o. Union or consolidation, as of a fractured bone.

Confirmed, kon-furmd'. Established, as confirmed consumption.

Confluence, kon'flu-ence. Point of union of two or more canals. **C. of the si'nuses,** torcular Herophili.

Confluens sinuum anterior, kon'flu-ens sin'u-um an-te're-or. Point where the petrosal and transverse sinuses are given off.

Confluent, kon'flu-ent (*con, fluo,* to flow). Running together. An epithet for certain exanthematous affections, in which the pimples, pustules, etc. run together; particularly applied to small-pox, so circumstanced. Some authors have called scarlatina or scarlet fever confluent measles.

Confluentia, kon-flu-en'she-ah. Term employed to express the concordance between a disease and its remedies.

Conflux, kon'fluks. Confluence.

Confluxio, kon-fluks'e-o. Sympathy.

Confo'cal, kon-fo'kal. Having the same focus; term applied to lenses.

Confœderatio, kon-fed-er-ah'she-o (*con, fœdus,* treaty). Confluentia.

Conformatio, kon-for-mah'she-o (*conformo,* to arrange, dispose). Conformation, structure. **C. pupil'læ artificia'lis,** operation for artificial pupil.

Conformation, kon-for-ma'shun. Structure; natural disposition or arrangement of the body. *Faulty conformation* is vice of original formation, existing, of course, from birth.

Confortantia, kon-for-tan'she-ah (*con, fortis,* strong). Tonics.

Confortativa, kon-for-tah-te'vah. Tonics.

Confrey, kon'fre-i. Comfrey.

Confrication, kon-frik-a'shun (*confrico,* to rub together). The action of reducing a friable substance to powder by rubbing it between the fingers, and of expressing the juice of a plant with the hand. Masturbation.

Confricatrix, kon-frik-ah'triks. Female who practises masturbation.

Confrontation, kon-frun-ta'shun. Method employed as an aid to diagnosis, which consists in bringing together the patient and the one from whom the affection was contracted.

Confusæ febres, kon-fu'se feb'rees. Intermittents whose paroxysms are irregular and confused.

Confusio, kon-fu'ze-o (*confundo, confusum,* to mix together). Disease of the eye which consists in the mixture of the humors. In modern times the term *synchysis* has been applied to a morbid state of the vitreous body, in which it is reduced to a different condition. Occasionally, sparkling bodies are perceptible, which seem to be seated behind the crystalline, in the vitreous humor; hence the disease has been called *Sparkling synchysis* or *spintheropia* (*spinther,* spark, *ops,* eye), *Synchysis scintillans.* This is due to sparkling flakes of cholesterin floating in the vitreous fluid. *Confusio* has also been used synonymously with *Complexio.*

Confu'sion col'ors. Colors used in testing for color-blindness.

Confusiones animi, kon-fu-ze-o'nees an'im-e. Confusions of the mind. See *Affections of the mind.*

Confustus, kon-fus'tus. Irregular; term applied to fevers.

Congee discharges, kon-je' dis-char'jes. Rice-water discharges.

Congelantia, kon-jel-an'she-ah (*congelo,* to congeal, to freeze). See *Congelativa.* Agents capable of uniting and consolidating wounds. Producing congelation.

Congelaticus, kon-jel-at'ik-us. One affected with ecstasy.

Congelatio, kon-jel-ah'she-o. Congelation, catalepsy, frostbite. **C. bullo'sa,** frostbite accompanied with formation of blebs. **C. erythemato'sa,** frostbite accompanied with erythematous reddish or purplish spots, which become gangrenous and slough. **C. escharot'ica,** frostbite accompanied with gangrene.

Congelation, kon-jel-a'shun. The action of congealing, of passing to the solid state by the abstraction of heat; as congelation of water, mercury, etc. The term had once other acceptations, as concretion; coagulation; any disease produced by cold, or disease in which there is a kind of stupor or torpor, particularly catalepsy; also frostbite. Congelation of a part by the application of powdered ice or of a freezing mixture, in a bladder or gauze bag, has been employed to induce anæsthesia in the lesser surgical operations; also used in external inflammation.

Congelativa medicamenta, kon-jel-at-e'vah medik-am-en'tah. Medicines considered capable of uniting or consolidating wounds, etc.

Congelativus, kon-jel-at-e'vus. Congealing, uniting, or consolidating.

Congelatus, kon-jel-ah'tus. Congealed, united, or consolidated.

Congener, kon'jen-ur (*con, genus,* kind). *Congeneros.* Of the same kind or species; resembling each other in some manner. When applied to muscles, it means that they concur in the same action; in opposition to *antagonist,* acting in opposite direction.

Congeneric, kon-jen-er'ik. Of the same genus or species.

Congenialis, kon-jen-e-al'is. Congenital.

Congenitæ notæ, kon-jen'it-e no'te. Nævus.

Congenital, kon-jen'it-al (*con, genitus,* begotten). *Congenite.* Originating or existing at birth. **C. diseases,** diseases which infants have at birth; hence, congenital affections are those that depend on faulty conformation, as *congenital hernia, congenital cataract,* etc. See *Connate.*

Congeries, kon-je're-ees. Collection of small bodies or particles into one mass.

Congested, kon-jes'ted. Hyperæmic.

Congestio, kon-jes'te-o (*congero,* to carry, to amass, accumulate, etc.). Congestion; hyperæmia. **C. abdomina'lis,** hyperæmia or congestion of the blood-vessels of the abdomen. **C. pec'toris** or **pulmo'num,** congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels. **C. san'guinis,** congestion.

Congestion, kon-jest'yun. *Engorgement.* Accumulation of blood in an organ; important symptom in febrile and other disorders; may arise either from an extraordinary flow of blood by the arteries, or from a difficulty in the return of blood to the heart by the veins. More often, perhaps, it is owing to the latter cause, and is termed *venous congestion, stasis,* or *stagnation,* being not unusually attended with symptoms of oppression and collapse. See *Hyperæmia.* **C. of the abdo'men,** hyperæmia of the blood-vessels of the abdomen. **C. of the brain,** hyperæmia or congestion of the brain. **C., cer'ebral,** congestion of the brain. **C., hypostat'ic,** congestion resulting from long-maintenance of the position on the back in bed, as in pneumonia, in infancy, etc. **C. of the lungs,** congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels. **C. papil'la,** see *Papilla.*

Congestive, kon-jes'tiv. Belonging or relating to or affected with congestion, as *congestive fever, congestive chill.* **C. fe'ver,** see *Fever, congestive.*

Congialis, kon-je-al'is. Holding a gallon.

Congiarium, kon-je-ah're-um. Measure holding a gallon.

Congius, kon'je-us. A gallon.

Conglaciation, kon-gla-se-a'shun (*con, glacies,* ice). Congelation.

Conglobate, kon-glo'bat (*conglobo,* to collect, to gather into a ball). Collected into a ball. **C. gland,** *Globate gland, Lymphatic ganglion.* A round body formed of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, but having neither cavity nor excretory duct, as mesenteric, inguinal, and axillary glands.

Conglomerate, kon-glom'er-ate (*con, glomero,* to gather in a heap). Composed of large or small lobes. **C. glands,** those whose lobules are united under the same membrane, as the liver, kidney, testicle, mammæ, etc.; acinous glands.

Conglomeratio (kon-glom-er-ah'she-o) **intestino'rum.** Conglomeration of the intestines.

Conglutin, kon-gloo'tin. Emulsin.

Conglutinant, kon-gloo'tin-ant (*con, gluten,* glue). Causing or promoting adhesion; substance that causes adhesion.

Conglutina'tion. Gluing together, as in atresia of the os uteri or in adhesion of the pleura to the lungs.

Con'go-red test. Test for free acid from the stomach by means of Congo-red paper, which becomes blue when brought in contact with pure acid.

Con'gregate glands. Agminated glands.

Con'gress (*con, gradior,* to go together). Coition. Ocular proof, formerly ordered by judicial authority, in presence of surgeons and matrons, to test impotence or capabilities of parties, but forbidden by Parliament of Paris in 1667. **C., sex'ual,** sexual intercourse.

Conhydrine, kon-hi'dreen. $C_8H_{17}NO$. Alkaloid from flowers of Conium maculatum.

Coni (ko'ne) (pl. of **Conus,** cone) **Hal'leri.** C. vasculosi. **C. hu'muli** or **lu'puli,** strobiles of hops. **C. Malpig'hii,** pyramids of Malpighi; see *Papillæ of kidney.* **C. re'num,** see *Papillæ of kidney.* **C. retinæ,** cones of retina. **C. testic'uli,** C. vasculosi. **C. tubulo'si,** see *Papillæ of kidney.* **C. vasculo'si,** conical bundles formed by the vasa efferentia of the testis, having their base toward the epididymis, into the tube of which they enter.

Conia (ko-ne'ah) or **Coni'ine.** See *Conium.*

Coniasis, ko-ne'as-is (*konia,* plaster). Incrustation. **C., bil'iary,** biliary calculus.

Con'ical cor'nea. Ceratoncus. **C. papil'læ,** papillæ on surface of tongue; see *Tongue.*

Conicine, kon'is-een. Conine. See *Conium.*

Conif'erine. Glucoside analogous to salicine, from special species of Coniferæ, the Abies excelsa for example.

Conii (ko-ne'e) **fo'lia.** See *Conium.* **C. fruc'tus,** see *Conium.* **C. se'men,** see *Conium.*

Coniic (ko-ni'ik) **acid.** Acid in conium, probably malic acid.

Coniine, ko-ne'een. See *Conium.* Cadaveric ptomaïne or alkaloid resembling coniine, vegetable alkaloid of conium. **C. bromhy'drate,** see *Conium.* **C. hydrochlo'rate** or **hydrochlo'ride,** $C_8H_{17}NH_2Cl$; used as substitute for coniine.

Co'nine. Coniine. See *Conium maculatum.*

Co'nion. Conium.

Coniosele'nium Canadense, ko-ne-o-sel-e'ne-um kan-ad-en'se. *Hemlock parsley,* growing in northern parts of the U. S. and Canada; antidysenteric.

Coniostosis, ko-ne-os-to'sis (*konis,* dust). Pulverization.

Conis, ko'nis. Powder.

Conium (ko-ni'um) or **C. macula'tum.** *Common* or *Poison hemlock, Hemlock, Poison parsley, Spotted parsley, St. Bennett's herb;* ord. Umbelliferæ. The fresh leaves and young branches, *Conii folia* (Ph. Br.), are narcotic. The full-grown fruit of Conium maculatum is officinal under the name *Conium* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Powder has been used as palliative in cancer and other painful affections. Externally, it has been applied in fomentation to cancerous and scrofulous ulcers. Its active alkaloid principle is conia, conine, conylia, coniine, coneïne, conicine, or cicutine, $C_8H_{17}N$; oily liquid, forming crystalline salts. It or its salts—hydrobromate or hydrochlorate—has been given as a sedative to the nervous centres in neuralgic and spasmodic diseases, but it is an energetic poison, and is chiefly used as a collyrium in ophthalmia and locally in pain in the ovaries. Conium also contains another alkaloid, *Methylconine.* The ripe fruit dried, *Conii fructus, Hemlock fruit,* and juice, *Succus conii* (Ph. Br.), are also employed. *Bromhydrate of conium* has greater

stability and uniform composition; $C_8H_{17}NHBr$. **C. hydrochlo'rate** or **hydrochlo'ride**, see *Conine*.

Conjoined'. Joined together, as *C. tendon*, blended tendinous mass from internal oblique and transversalis muscles. **C. manipula'tion**, examination of parturient uterus with both hands; bimanual version.

Conjugal, kon'ju-gal (*con*, with, *jugum*, yoke). Relating to married life; applied to diseases affecting both man and wife, or conveyed from one to the other.

Con'jugate. Joined or acting together. **C. deviation of the eyes**, condition noticed in early stages of hemiplegia, in which the head and eyes are turned to the side of the lesion. **C. diam'eter**, antero-posterior diameter of brim of pelvis, taken in median plane from promontory of sacrum to pubic symphysis. **C., exter'nal**, distance from posterior part of upper portion of sacrum to anterior part of pubic symphysis, including soft parts. **C. fo'ci**, foci so placed that a ray from one will be reflected to the other. **C., obstet'rical**, shortest line from promontory of sacrum to pubic symphysis.

Conjugatio, kon-ju-gah'she-o. Conjugation. Cranial nerve.

Conjugation, kon-ju-ga'shun (*con*, *jugum*, yoke). Assemblage; union; copulation; fusion of spores; anastomosis (erroneously so called) of nerves.

Conjugationis foramina, kon-ju-gah-she-o'nis foram'in-ah. Apertures at the sides of the spine, formed by union of the notches of the vertebræ, giving passage to the nerves of the spinal marrow and to vessels entering or issuing from the vertebral canal.

Conjugium, kon-ju'ge-um Coition; conjugation.

Conjuncti (kon-junk'te) (*conjungo*, to join together) **mor'bi**. Diseases joined together, going on either simultaneously, *morbi connexi*, or succeeding each other, *morbi consequentes*.

Conjunctio, kon-junk'she-o. Articulation. **C. vaso'rum**, anastomosis.

Conjunctiva, kon-junk-te'vah. Conjunctiva membrana. **C. ar'ida**, inflammation of the eye without discharge. **C. bul'bi**, see *C. membrana*. **C., cutic'ular**, inflammation of the eye without discharge. **C. for'nicis**, part of c. uniting ocular and palpebral portions; see *C. membrana*. **C., gran'ular**, trachoma. **C. membra'na**, *Conjunctiva*, mucous membrane uniting the globe of the eye with the eyelids. It covers the anterior surface of the eye, *C. bulbi;* the inner surface of the eyelids, *C. palpebrarum;* and the caruncula lacrymalis. It possesses great general sensibility, communicated to it by the fifth pair. The place where the conjunctiva is reflected upon the globe is called fornix conjunctivæ. **C., oc'ular**, C. bulbi. **C. palpebra'rum**, see *C. membrana*. **C. scle'ræ**, portion of c. covering sclerotic. **C. tar'si**, C. palpebrarum.

Conjuncti'val. Appertaining or relating to the conjunctiva. **C. fold**, fold formed by reflection of conjunctiva from the lids to the eyeball. **C. re'flex**, see *Reflex*.

Conjunc'tive tis'sue. Connective tissue.

Conjunctivitis, kon-junk-tiv-e'tis. Inflammation of the conjunctiva; see *Ophthalmia*. **C. Ægypti'aca**, see *Ophthalmia, purulent*. **C. blennorrha'gica**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. catarrha'lis**, ophthalmia, catarrhal. **C., croup'ous**, C. with formation of membrane on the lids. **C., diphtherit'ic**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C., exanthem'atous**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. gonorrho'ica**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C., gran'ular**, see *Ophthalmia*, **C., g., chron'ic**, trachoma. **C., gum'my**, C. with deposit of gummatous tumor in conjunctiva or tissues underlying it. **C., lac'rymal**, C. caused by obstruction of l. gland or its ducts. **C., mem'branous**, C., croupous. **C., mu'co-pur'ulent**, ophthalmia, catarrhal. **C., oc'ular**, see *Conjunctiva*.. **C., pal'pebral**, see *Conjunctiva*. **C. phlyctenulo'sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. pu'ro-muco'sa catarrha'lis**, ophthalmia, catarrhal. **C. pu'ro-muco'sa contagio'sa** or **Ægypti'aca**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. purulen'ta**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. pustulo'sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. scrofulo'sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. strumo'sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **C. trachomato'sa**, trachoma; granular conjunctiva.

Con'nate (*con*, *natus*, born). Congenital; existing at birth; ossifying from the same centre. **C. diseases**, those which an individual is born with. Diseases or conditions dependent upon original conformation may be called congenital, while those supervening during gestation or delivery are termed connate.

Conna'tion (same etymon). Fusion or coalescence of parts, as in fœtal life.

Connect'ing car'tilages. Fibro-cartilages between osseous structures.

Connec'tion. Relation of parts; coition. **C., sex'ual**, coition.

Connec'tive (*con*, *necto*, to bind) **tis'sue**. See *Cellular tissue*. **C. tis'sues**, a group of tissues forming the skeleton with its various connections—bones, cartilages and ligaments—and affording a supporting framework and investment to the various organs composed of nervous, muscular, and glandular tissues. They are classified as follows (Kirkes):

I. The Fibrous Connective Tissues.
  1. *Chief Forms.*
     White fibrous tissue,
     Elastic tissue,
     Areolar tissue.
  2. *Special Varieties.*
     Gelatinous tissue,
     Adenoid or retiform tissue,
     Neuroglia,
     Adipose tissue.

II. Cartilage.

III. Bone.

All the varieties of connective tissue are made up of two elements—cells and intercellular substance.

Connervation, kon-ner-va'shun (*con*, *nervus*, sinew). Union by means of ligament.

Connex'io (*con*, *necto*, to bind) **cartilagin'ea**. Synchondrosis. **C. ligamento'sa**, union by means of ligaments. **C. os'sium carno'sa**, union or connection of bones by muscles.

Connictation, kon-nik-ta'shun (*con*, *nicto*, to wink). Winking.

Conni'vens (drawing together). In circular folds, as valvulæ conniventes of the intestine.

Connutritus, kon-nu-tre'tus (*con*, *nutrio*, to nourish). A disease is so called which has grown up, as it were, with an individual or been connate with him.

Conocephalic, kon-o-sef-al'ik (*konos*, cone, *kephale*, head). Having a cone-shaped skull.

Conoceras, kon-os'er-as (*konos*, conical, *keras*, cornea). Conical cornea.

Conoho'ria cus'pa. Tree of tropical America, bark of which (fever-bark) is febrifuge.

Co'noid (*konos*, cone, *eidos*, shape). Conical; resembling a cone. **C. bod'y**, pineal gland. **C. lig'ament**, ligament passing from the coracoid process to the scapula, and forming part of the coraco-clavicular ligament of some anatomists. **C. sub'stance of kid'ney**, pyramids of Malpighi; see *Kidney*. **C. tu'bercle**, tuberosity of scapula for attachment of conoid ligament.

Conoïdes (kon-o-e'dees) **cor'pus** (conoid body). Pineal gland.

Conopholis (kon-of'il-is) **America'na**. Squaw-root, cancer-root of U. S. and Canada; astringent and tonic.

Conophthalmia, kon-of-thal'me-ah (*konos*, cone, *ophthalmia*). Staphyloma corneæ; conical cornea.

Conquinine, kon-qui'nine. Quinidine.

Consanes'cent (*con*, *sanus*, well). Convalescent, as from sickness or wounds.

Consanguin'eous (*con*, *sanguis*, blood). Related by common origin or descent, as of same family, or *Consanguinity*.

Conscious, kon'shus (*con*, *scio*, to know). Occurring with cerebral appreciation, as conscious movement.

Con'sciousness (*con*, *scio*, to know). Cerebral appreciation. **C., doub'le**, somnambulistic condition in which the individual leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing

nothing of the occurrences of the other; see *Duality*. **C., mus'cular,** muscular sense.

Consecutive, kon-sek'u-tiv (*con, sequor,* to follow). Following in order or as a sequel. **C. phenom'ena** or **symp'toms,** such as appear after the cessation of a disease or during its decline, but without having direct connection with it.

Consenescence, con-sen-es'sence (*consenesco,* to grow old). Progress toward old age.

Consensual, kon-sens'u-al (*con, sentio,* to feel). Not regulated by will; sympathetic. See *Instinctive*.

Consensus, kon-sens'us. Consent of parts; sympathy. **C. oculo'rum,** consentaneous action of the two eyes in health or disease.

Consent' of parts. Relation of the different parts of the body with each other; sympathy.

Conser'va. Conserve; pharmaceutical preparation composed of a vegetable substance and a sufficient quantity of sugar beaten into a uniform mass. See *Confection*. **C. absin'thii,** conserve of wormwood, mixture of leaves of absinthium and sugar; tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge. **C. amygdala'rum,** confectio amygdalarum. **C. angel'icæ,** conserve of angelica, made of pulp of root; white sugar, boiled in a decoction of the root, and reduced to the consistence of a solid electuary; tonic, aromatic, and stomachic. **C. de a'pio graveolen'te,** conserve of smallage; prepared like the preceding, with similar properties. **C. a'ri,** conserve of arum, made of fresh root and sugar. Diuretic and stimulant. **C. auran'tii,** confectio aurantiorum. **C. cas'siæ,** confectio cassiæ. **C. cit'ri auran'tii,** confectio aurantiorum. **C. cochleari'æ horten'sis,** conserve of lemon scurvy grass and sugar; stimulant and antiscorbutic. **C. cor'ticis exterio'ris auran'tii Hispalen'sis,** confectio aurantiorum. **C. cor'ticum aurantio'rum,** confectio aurantiorum. **C. cynor'rhodi,** confectio rosæ caninæ. **C. cynos'bati,** confectio rosæ caninæ. **C. flave'dinis cort'icis aurantio'rum Hispalen'sium,** confectio aurantiorum. **C. flo'rum rosa'rum rubra'rum,** confectio rosæ Gallicæ. **C. Gal'licæ,** confectio rosæ Gallicæ. **C. lu'julæ,** C. foliorum lujulæ, conserve of woodsorrel; gratefully acid and refrigerant. **C. men'thæ, C. men'thæ folio'rum, C. men'thæ sati'væ,** conserve of mint; stomachic in nausea and vomiting. **C. pru'ni sylves'tris, C. pru'næ sylves'tris,** conserve of aloes; astringent. **C. ro'sæ,** confectio rosæ Gallicæ. **C. ro'sæ cani'næ,** confectio rosæ caninæ. **C. ro'sæ fruc'tûs,** confectio rosæ caninæ. **C. scil'læ,** conserve of squill; possesses the diuretic and other virtues of the squill.

Conservation, kon-ser-va'shun (*conservo,* to preserve). Preservation of health, or of any object or remedial agent, etc. from decay.

Conservative, kon-serv'a-tive. Tending to saving of injured parts, as C. surgery.

Con'serve. Conserva. See *Confectio*. **C. of al'oes,** conserva pruni sylvestris. **C. of lem'on scur'vy grass,** conserva cochleariæ hortensis. **C. of mint,** conserva menthæ. **C. of or'ange,** confectio aurantiorum. **C. of roses (red),** confectio rosæ. **C. of roses (white),** confectio rosæ caninæ. **C. of small'age,** conserva de apio graveolente. **C. of wood'sorrel,** conserva lujulæ. **C. of worm'wood,** conserva absinthii.

Considentia, con-sid-en'she-ah (*considεo,* to settle). Restoration, cessation, and the subsiding of a humor; contraction of a cavity or canal. See *Apocatastasis* and *Synezisis*. **C. pupil'læ,** closure or contraction of the pupil.

Consistentia, kon-sis-ten'she-ah (*consisto,* to stand still). When joined to the word morbi or ætatis, it expresses the acme of a disease or the age at which the constitution has acquired full strength. **C. humo'ris,** density of a humor.

Consolida (kon-sol'id-ah) **In'dica.** Nicotiana tabacum. **C. ma'jor,** symphytum. **C. me'dia,** ajuga, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **C. mi'nor,** prunella. **C. rega'lis,** Delphinium consolida. **C. ru'bra,** tormentil. **C. Saracen'ica,** Solidago virgaurea.

Consolidantia (kon-sol-id-an'she-ah) or **Consolidativa,** kon-sol-id-at-e'vah (*con, solido,* to make solid). Substances producing consolidation in wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

Consolidation, kon-sol-id-a'shun. Change to more solid condition, as in hepatization of the lungs, healing and cicatrization of wounds, and union of fractures.

Consommé, kon-som-ma' (*consummo,* to add together). Soup strongly charged with gelatin, and consequently nutritious, although not proportionably easy of digestion. A clear soup.

Consonance, kon'son-ance (*consono,* to sound together). Agreement of parts. See *Sound*.

Consonant, kon'son-ant (same etymon.). Alphabetic sound only properly expressed when conjoined with a vowel; physiologically, a breath or sound produced in the larynx, which suffers more or less interruption in passing through the vocal tube.

Consortium, kon-sort'e-um (*con, sors,* lot). Sympathy.

Con'sound. Consolida. **C., mid'dle,** Ajuga reptans.

Conspersio, kon-spur'se-o (*con, spargo,* to sprinkle). Compound medicine in form of powder, sprinkled on ulcers and to absorb perspiration.

Conspicilla, kon-spis-il'lah (*con, specio,* to look at). Spectacles.

Conspiratio, kon-spir-ah'she-o (*con, spiro,* to breathe). Sympathy.

Constancy, kon'stan-se. Not changing, as bacteria under cultivation.

Con'stant. Term applied to current of electricity which is uninterrupted or not of greatly varying intensity. The currents do not weaken rapidly, and the metals can stand all the time in the solution. The term constant is also given to the galvanic current distinguished from the faradic current.

Consternation, kon-ster-na'shun (*consterno,* to confuse). Stupor; night-terrors of children.

Constipated, kon'stip-a-ted (*constipo,* to cram close). Costive; affected with constipation.

Con'stipating. *Binding*. Rendering the bowels less open; having the power to induce constipation.

Constipation, kon-stip-a'shun. Costiveness, fecal retention, alvine obstruction, stopping or stoppage of the bowels; state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are inordinately hard and expelled with difficulty, owing to diminished action of the muscular coat of the intestines or to diminished secretion from the mucous membrane, or to both. The exciting and predisponent causes must be inquired into and obviated to render the cure permanent.

Constituent, kon-stit'u-ent. Vehicle. See *Prescription*.

Constitutio, kon-ste-tu'she-o (*constituo,* to set up). Constitution, habit of body. **C. a'ëris,** constitution of the atmosphere. **C. epidem'ica,** see *Constitution, epidemic*. **C. nervo'sa,** nervous diathesis.

Constitution, kon-ste-tu'shun. Nature or temperament or individual characteristics; collection of several parts, forming a whole structure. State of all the organs of the body considered as to arrangement, order, or activity. A good constitution is one in which every organ is well developed and endowed with due energy, so that all perform their functions with equal facility. **C., apoplec'tic,** condition supposed to predispose to apoplexy, as large head, short neck, red face, etc. **C., arte'rial,** form of plethora in which the blood is rich in fibrin and red corpuscles. **C. of at'mosphere,** condition of the atmosphere, as regards dryness and humidity, temperature, etc., considered in its influence on the animal economy. **C., epidem'ic,** aggregate of meteorological conditions, during which diseases prevail epidemically. **C., scrof'ulous,** condition in which the body is affected with scrofula.

Constitutional, kon-ste-tu'shun-al. Belonging to the constitution of an individual, to his manner of being. Sporadic disease is said to be constitutional when arising from some tendency to morbid development impressed on the cells of nutrition, but independently of communication from without. See

Cachectic. Epithet given also to diseases produced by the constitution of the atmosphere; congenital.

Constriction, kon-strik'shun (*constringo,* to bind). Stricture, narrowing or drawing together; systole.

Constrictive, kon-strik'tive. Styptic.

Constrictor, kon-stric'tor. Compressor. Binding in a circular direction; some muscles are so called, as the sphincters. Instrument for pressure by constriction on an artery. **C. al'æ na'si,** compressor naris. **C. a'ni,** sphincter ani externus. **C. cun'ni,** sphincter vaginæ; see *Constrictores cunni.* **C. fau'cium,** see *Constrictores pharyngis.* **C. isth'mi fau'cium,** palato-glossus and palato-pharyngeus muscles, glosso-staphylinus. **C. isth'mi ure'thræ,** deep fibres of ischio-urethralis muscle. **C. labio'rum,** orbicularis oris. **C. na'si,** compressor naris. **C. of Nuck,** compressor of Nuck. **C. œsoph'agi,** constrictor of the œsophagus; fasciculus of fleshy circular fibres at the upper part of the œsophagus. **C. o'ris,** orbicularis oris. **C. palpebra'rum,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **C. pharyn'gis,** see *Constrictores p.* **C. radi'cis pe'nis,** bulbo-cavernosus. **C. ure'thræ,** ischio-urethralis muscle. **C. vagi'næ,** C. cunni. **C. v. profun'dus,** fibres of ischio-urethralis surrounding vagina. **C. v. urina'riæ,** detrusor urinæ. **C. vestib'uli,** C. vaginæ profundus. **C. v. laryn'gis,** aryteno-epiglottic muscle. **C. vul'væ,** C. cunni.

Constrictores (kon-strik-to'rees) **ala'rum na'si.** Depressor alæ nasi. **C. cun'ni** or **vagi'næ** or **vul'væ,** small muscles which originate beneath the clitoris, descend along the sides of the vagina, and terminate by becoming confounded with the transversus perinæi and external sphincter ani muscles. They contract the entrance of the vagina. **C. laryn'gis,** crico-arytenoïdeus lateralis and thyro-arytenoïdeus muscle combined. **C. na'si,** compressor naris. **C. o'ris,** orbicularis oris. **C. palpebra'rum,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **C. pharyn'gis,** constrictors of pharynx; muscular expansions assisting in forming the parietes of the pharynx: 1. Constrictor pharyngis or faucium inferior, cricopharyngeus, and thyropharyngeus, broad, very thin, quadrilateral, seated superficially, extending from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages as far as the middle of the pharynx, and uniting, on the median line, with that of the opposite side. 2. Constrictor pharyngis medius, hyopharyngeus and chondropharyngeus, syndesmopharyngeus, occupying the middle part of the pharynx; triangular, and attached anteriorly to the great and little cornu of the os hyoides, to the stylohyoid ligament, and terminating, posteriorly, by joining its fellow of the opposite side. 3. Constrictor pharyngis superior, cephalopharyngeus, gnathopharyngeus, glossopharyngeus, mylopharyngeus, pterygopharyngeus, quadrilateral, and extending from the internal ala of the pterygoid process, from the intermaxillary ligament, from the internal oblique line of the jaw, and from the base of the tongue, to the posterior part of the pharynx. The constrictors contract the pharynx, and can likewise approximate the ends to each other. **C. vagi'næ,** C. cunni. **C. vul'væ,** C. cunni.

Constringentia, kon-strin-gen'she-ah. Astringents, styptics.

Constructive, kon-struk'tive (*construo,* to build). See *Plastic element.*

Constupration, kon-stu-pra'shun (*constupro,* to commit rape). Rape.

Consuetudo, kon-swa-tu'do (*con, suesco,* to become accustomed). Habit. **C. men'strua,** menses.

Consultant, kon-sult'ant. Consulting physician or surgeon.

Consultation, kon-sul-ta'shun (*consulo,* to hold council). Meeting of two or more practitioners to deliberate on any case of disease; in France the written result of such deliberations, as well as the opinion of a physician, given to a patient consulting him.

Consult'ing physic'ian or **sur'geon.** Consultant; one who consults with the attending practitioner regarding any case of disease.

Consummatum, kon-sum-mat'um. Anything thoroughly accomplished; consommé.

Consummatus, kon-sum-mat'us (*consummo,* to accomplish). Confirmed, established, as phthisis consummata, confirmed consumption; incurable.

Consumption, kon-sum'shun (*consumo,* to waste away). Wasting, wearing; progressive emaciation or wasting away; condition preceding death in some chronic diseases, particularly in phthisis pulmonalis; on this account phthisis has received the name Consumption; see *Phthisis.* **C., apostem'atous,** pulmonary phthisis with purulent expectoration. **C., black,** anthracosis. **C. of bow'els,** tuberculosis of intestines; enterophthisis; tabes mesenterica. **C., bron'chial,** bronchial phthisis. **C., catar'rhal,** catarrhal phthisis. **C., dyspep'tic,** dyspeptic phthisis. **C., feb'rile,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **C., gal'loping,** phthisis pulmonalis rapidly running its course to a fatal termination. **C., larynge'al,** laryngeal phthisis. **C. of lungs,** phthisis pulmonalis. **C., mi'ner's,** anthracosis. **C., ner'vous,** condition in which all symptoms of phthisis are present except those of a pulmonary character. **C., pot'ter's,** potter's bronchitis; pathological condition similar to that observed in grinder's bronchitis; see *Asthma, grinder's.* Primarily, it is an acute or subacute bronchitis; secondarily, that of chronic bronchitis with emphysema. **C., pul'monary,** phthisis pulmonalis. **C., se'nile,** see *Phthisis.* **C. of spi'nal cord,** progressive locomotor ataxia; tabes dorsalis. **C., tuber'cular,** phthisis pulmonalis.

Consumptiva, kon-sump-te'vah. Caustics used for the destruction of fungous growths, as burnt caustic or lunar caustic.

Consumptive, kon-sump'tiv. Affected with phthisis; one so affected. **C. fe'ver,** hectic fever. **C.'s weed,** Eriodictyon Californicum.

Contabes'cence (*contabesco,* to grow lean). Consumption; marasmus; atrophy.

Con'tact (*con, tango,* to touch). State of two bodies touching each other. In the theory of contagious diseases we distinguish immediate or direct contact, as when we touch a patient laboring under such disease; mediate or indirect contact, when we touch objects that have touched or emanated from him. See *Contagion.* **C. ac'tion,** catalysis. **C. break'er,** rheotome.

Contagion, kon-ta'jun. Transmission of a disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. See *Contact.* Also at one time applied to action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, bogs, fens, etc. Contagious diseases are produced either by a virus, *contagium,* capable of causing them by inoculation, as in small-pox, cow-pox, hydrophobia, syphilis, etc., or by miasmata proceeding from a sick individual, as in plague, typhus gravior, measles, etc. Contagion and infection are generally esteemed synonymous. Frequently, however, the former is applied to diseases not produced by contact, as measles, etc., while infection is used for those that require positive contact, as itch, syphilis, etc. Diseases which are only produced by contagion are said to have their origin in specific contagion, as small-pox, cow-pox, syphilis, etc. Those produced by contagion, and yet supposed to be sometimes owing to other causes, are said to arise from common contagion, as typhus, cynanche parotidæa, etc.

Contagionist, kon-ta'jun-ist. One who believes in or advocates the contagious character of any particular disease.

Contagios'ity. Property of being contagious.

Contagious, kon-ta'jus. Communicable; capable of being transmitted by mediate or immediate contact, as disease, fever, etc. See *Contagion.*

Conta'giousness. Property of being contagious.

Contagium, kon-ta'jum. Contagion; miasm; contagious matter; disease germ; pathogenic bacterium. **C. halituo'sum,** contagion by exhalation, as by the breath. **C. vi'vum,** contagion by a living organism.

Contemplabiles (kon-tem-plab'il-ees) **di'es.** Days to be carefully watched; critical days.

Contempla'tion. Catalepsy.

Contention, kon-ten'shun (*con, tendo,* to stretch). Consultation; tension; retention.

Contexture, kon-text'ure (*con, texo,* to cover, to weave). Arrangement of parts; texture. See *Tissue* and *Texture.*

Context'us. Tissue. **C. cellulo'sus,** cellular tissue.

Contiguity, diarthrosis of, kon-tig-u'it-e, de-arthro'sis (*con, tango,* to touch). See *Continuity, lesion of.* **C., sym'pathy of,** see *Sympathy.*

Continence, kon'tin-ence (*contineo,* to restrain). Self-restraint; abstinence from, or moderation in, indulgence of the sexual appetite.

Continent, kon'tin-ent. Restrained; continued. **C. cause,** proximate cause. **C. fe'ver,** continued fever; one preserving during its whole course the same degree of intensity, without remission or sensible exacerbation.

Continued, kon-tin'ude. Uninterrupted in its course; free from intermissions or remissions. **C. disease,** disease continuing uninterruptedly. **C. fe'ver,** one which preserves, during its whole course, the same degree of intensity, without remission or sensible exacerbation. Older writers make distinction between continual fever (febris continua) and synochus (febris continens); the latter fever being of one paroxysm from beginning to end, the former being allied to intermittents.

Continuitas, kon-tin-u'it-as. Continuity. **C. nervo'rum optico'rum,** optic chiasm.

Continuity, kon-tin-u'it-e. Adhesion of two things to each other, so that they cannot be separated without fracture or laceration. **C., diarthro'ses of,** movable joints in which the bones are continuous, but do not touch immediately, having between them a ligamentous substance permitting motion; the vertebral articulations are examples. *Diarthroses of contiguity* are movable articulations in which the bones are not continuous, but touch by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous layer moistened by synovia. **C., le'sion of,** see *Continuity, solution of.* **C., solu'tion of,** division of parts previously continuous, as wounds and fractures. *Contiguity* is the condition of two things which are near each other or touch without uniting, as between the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula. *Lesion of continuity* is a destruction of continuity from disease. **C., sym'pathy of,** see *Sympathy.*

Contin'uous cur'rent. Direct current from a galvanic battery. **C. trem'or,** form of clonic spasm, continuous during waking hours; may be diminished or arrested for a short time by voluntary effort.

Contorsio or **Contortio,** kon-tor'she-o. Contortion. **C. colum'næ vertebra'lis,** deviation of the spinal column.

Contortion, kon-tor'shun (*contorqueo,* to twist about). Violent movement of a part, accompanied with torsion, twist, cast, or writhing, as contortion of the face, wryneck, curvature of spine, sprain, etc.

Con'tra (L.). In composition, counter, against.

Contra-apertura, kon'trah-ap-er-tu'rah (*contra, aperio,* to open). *Counter-opening.* Incision made in the most depending part of a wound or abscess when the first opening is not situate in a manner favorable for the discharge of the pus.

Contractile, kon-trak'teel (*contraho,* to draw together). Capable of contracting, as fibre of muscles.

Contractility, kon-trak-til'it-e. Vital property which gives to certain parts the power of contracting. Muscles of locomotion are endowed with a power of voluntary contractility dependent immediately on the action of the brain. Muscles of the viscera of digestion and other internal organs enjoy involuntary contractility. Contractility and irritability are frequently used synonymously to signify the property of contracting on the application of appropriate stimulus. **C., elec'trical,** muscular contractility under electric stimulation.

Contractio, kon-trak'she-o. Contraction. **C. cor'dis,** systole.

Contraction, kon-trak'shun. Action of contracting. C. of a muscle is the phenomenon it exhibits during the time it is in action. **C., ano'dal-clo'sure,** see *Anodal.* **C., ano'dal-o'pening,** C., anodal. **C., catho'dal-clo'sure,** see *Cathodal.* **C., catho'dal-o'pening,** see *Cathodal.* **C., cicatric'ial,** contraction of a scar. **C., Dupuytren's,** contraction of palmar fascia, causing permanent flexion of the fingers. **C. of the extremities,** tetanilla. **C., fibril'lar** or **fi'brillary,** contraction of different fibrillæ of muscles after division of main trunks of their motor nerves. **C., front-tap,** variety of ankle-clonus excited when muscles of the front of the leg are tapped. **C., hour-glass,** irregular contraction of the uterus, which assumes such shape. **C., idiopath'ic** or **intermit'tent rheumat'ic,** tetanilla. **C., myotat'ic,** tendon reflex. **C., paradox'ical,** tetanic contraction of tibialis anticus muscle, noticed in early stage of locomotor ataxia, in multiple sclerosis, paralysis agitans, etc. **C., pel'vic,** narrowness of diameters of pelvis. **C., peristal'tic,** see *Peristalsis.* **C., per'manent,** contracture. **C. ring of Bandl,** firm ring made by different contractions of segments of the uterus in parturition, a precursor of rupture of that organ. **C., tetan'ic,** prolonged contraction from tetanus. **C., vermic'ular,** peristalsis.

Contractor (kon-trak'tor) **chord'æ.** Muscular fibres in chordæ tendineæ of the heart. **C. u'teri,** abortive.

Contrac'ture, kon-trak'ture. Muscular stiff-joint. Permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, preventing the motion of extension beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin; on dissection they are found converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared when the disease has been of any duration. Warm bath, vapor bath, or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, etc. are the chief means of treatment. **C., essen'tial,** tetanus. **C., myopath'ic,** C. from morbid alterations in muscular structure. **C., ner'vous, neuropath'ic,** or **pri'mary,** C. arising from disorder of the nervous system. **C., paralyt'ic,** C. of normal muscular structure, in which the extremities of the muscles are permanently approximated to a condition due to paralysis of their antagonists. **C., protopath'ic,** C., myopathic. **C., sec'ondary,** C., paralytic.

Contra-expec'torants. Medicines that diminish the amount of expectoration.

Contra-extension, kon'trah-eks-ten'shun. Counter-extension.

Contrafissura, kon-trah-fis-su'rah (*contra, findo,* to cleave). *Counter-stroke.* Fracture, contusion, or injury produced by a blow in a part distant from that struck, particularly of the cranium.

Contrahentia, kon-trah-hen'she-ah (*con, traho,* to draw). Astringents, styptics.

Contraincisio, kon-trah-in-siz'e-o. Counter-opening.

Contraindicated, kon-tra-in'dik-a-ted. Prohibited by the pathological condition, or not in accordance with the indications for treatment or diet of the patient.

Contraindication, kon-tra-in-dik-a'shun. Counter-indication.

Contrairritation, kon-tra-ir-ri-ta'shun. Counter-irritation.

Contralunaris, kon-trah-lu-nar'is (*contra, luna,* moon). Epithet for a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.

Contrastimulant, kon-tra-stim'u-lant. Medicine that diminishes vital action; nauseant, for example. Controstimulant.

Contrastimula'tion. Action or employment of a contrastimulant.

Contrastim'ulism. See *Controstimulus.*

Contrastim'ulist. A believer in controstimulism.

Contrastimulus, kon-tra-stim'u-lus. Diminution of vital power. Controstimulus.

Contrayerva, kon-trah-yur'vah (*contra,* (S.) *yerba,* herb). Dorstenia contrayerva. **C. balls,** pulvis contrayervæ compositus. **C., Lis'bon,** Dorstenia contrayerva. **C., Mex'ican,** Psoralea pentaphylla. **C. no'va,** Psoralea pentaphylla. **C. Virginia'na,** Aristolochia serpentaria.

Contrecoup (Fr.). Contrafissura; counter-stroke.

Contrectation, kon-trek-ta'shun. Manipulation; palpation.

Contrition, kon-trish'un (*contero,* to bruise or make small). Comminution, trituration.

Contritura'tion. Trituration.

Controstimulant, kon-tro-stim'u-lant. Hyposthenic. Substance possessing particular debilitating property, acting upon the excitability in a manner opposite to stimulus. Therapeutical agent endowed with the property of diminishing excitement by specific action.

Controstim'ulus, Contrastimulus (kon-tra-stim'u-lus) or **Contrastimulism** (kon-tra-stim'u-lism), **doc'trine of.** Name given by Rasori to medical doctrine founded on the controstimulant or Rasorian property attributed to certain medicines, by virtue of which living beings are endowed with aptitude for feeling the action of external agents or exciting influences, and of reacting on those influences. When this excitability is too great, there is excess of stimulus or hypersthenia; when too little, there is deficiency or hyposthenia. Diseases, general and local, were divided into three great classes—hypersthenic, hyposthenic, and irritative. Controstimulant physicians admit only two classes of medicines—stimulants and controstimulants.

Contund'ing or **Contu'sing** (*contundo,* to bruise). Causing contusions, as vulnerating projectiles, which bruise or lacerate parts without cutting them.

Conturbation, kon-tur-ba'shun (*conturbo,* to disturb). Night-terrors of children.

Con'tus (*kontos,* a pole). Penis.

Contused, kon-tuzed'. Affected with contusion or bruise, as contused wound.

Contusio, kon-tu'ze-o. Contusion. **C. cer'ebri,** contusion of brain from external violence. **C. concussi'va,** simple contusion without extravasation. **C. sanguin'ea,** contusion with effusion of blood. **C. sero'sa,** contusion with effusion of serum.

Contusion, kon-tu'zhun. Bruise. Injury or lesion arising from the impulse of a body with a blunt surface, and presenting no loss of substance and no apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the injury takes the name of contused wound. Deep contusion of the soft parts has been called sarcothlasis and sarcothlasma. **C., cer'ebral,** bruise of the brain from external violence. **C., wind,** see *Wind of a ball.*

Contusor, kon-tu'sor. Instrument for crushing the head of the fœtus.

Contu'sum. Contused wound.

Contusu'ra. Contusion.

Co'nus. Cone; posterior staphyloma; modiolus of the ear; pineal gland. **C. arterio'sus** (arterial cone), infundibulum of the heart; portion of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery proceeds, forming a prominence on the right side of the anterior furrow of the heart, and prolonged toward the left, becoming narrower so as to form a funnel-shaped projection (conus arteriosus) extending a little beyond the base of the ventricles. **C. coch'leæ,** modiolus. **C. cor'dis,** ventricle of the heart; c. arteriosus. **C. cor'poris stria'ti,** anterior rounded extremity of corpus striatum. **C. Malpig'hii,** pyramids of Malpighi. **C. medulla'ris** or **termina'lis,** conical part of spinal cord below its enlargement in lumbar region. **C. vasculo'sus,** see *Coni vasculosi.*

Convalescence, kon-val-es'sence (*convalesco,* to grow well). Recovery of health after disease; time which elapses between the termination of a disease and complete restoration.

Convalescent, kon-val-es'cent. In a state of convalescence.

Convallamare'tin. Product of action of sulphuric acid on convallamarin.

Convallamarin, kon-val-lam-ah'rin. $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$. Bitter glucoside from Convallaria maialis; emetic; strengthens action of the heart and augments blood pressure.

Convallare'tin or **Convallarhetin,** kon-val-lar-het'in. $C_{28}H_{52}O_6$. Product of decomposition of convallarin by dilute acids; emetic.

Convallaria angulosa, kon-val-lah're-ah an-gu-lo'sah (*con, vallis,* valley). C. polygonatum. **C. canalicula'ta,** great Solomon's seal, and **C. pubes'cens,** smaller Solomon's seal; indigenous; a decoction of the roots is cathartic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. **C. maia'lis** or **map'pi,** lily of the valley; May lily; recent flowers are aromatic, cephalic, errhine, cathartic, and cardiac stimulant. There have been obtained from it convallarin and convallaramin; former purgative, latter emetic and sedative, resembling digitalis, aconite, and veratria. **C. multiflo'ra,** growing in this country and Europe, has properties analogous to C. maialis. **C. polygo'natum,** systematic name of Solomon's seal, Convallaria angulosa; root is astringent and tonic; also a reputed cosmetic. **C. pubes'cens,** see *Convallaria canaliculata.*

Convallarine, kon-val'lar-een. $C_{32}H_{62}O_{41}$. Principle extracted by water from Convallaria maialis.

Conven'tio or **Conven'tus** (*con, venio*). Coition.

Convergence, kon-vur'jence. Power of converging or bringing together, as the eyes.

Convergent (kon-vur'jent) **fi'bres.** See *Fibres, convergent.* **C. strabis'mus,** see *Strabismus.*

Conversion, kon-vur'shun (*con, verto,* to turn). Change from one state into another. **C. of diseases,** change or transformation of one disease into another.

Convoluted (kon'vo-lu-ted) **tu'bules.** Twisted or convoluted portions of the uriniferous tubules.

Convolution, kon-vo-lu'shun (*convolvo,* to entwine). Rolling of anything upon itself. The convolutions or *gyri* of the brain are numerous smooth and tortuous eminences which characterize the surface of the hemispheres of the brain, with intervening fissures or sulci. (A full list and account of all the convolutions or gyri will be found under *Gyri.*)

Convolvulin, kon-volv'u-lin. See *Convolvulus jalapa.*

Colvolvulus, kon-volv'u-lus (*convolvo,* to entwine). Ileus, intussusception; volvulus. **C. Africa'nus,** Ipomœa cathartica. **C. America'nus,** Jalapa. **C. arven'sis,** small bind-weed; purgative. **C. bata'tas,** sweet potato, Spanish potato, Carolina potato, ord. Convolvulaceæ; only esculent root of the genus Convolvulus: much eaten in the United States. **C. Cantab'rica,** cantabrica, lavender-leaved bindweed; anthelmintic and cathartic. **C. dis'color,** species of S. America; leaves are used in gonorrhœa. **C. Formo'sus,** root is purgative; leaves are used for poultices in skin diseases. **C. In'dicus,** C. batatas. **C. jala'pa,** name of the plant once thought to be the jalap plant; now referred to Exogonium purga (Jalapa, Ph. U. S. and Br.), Ipomœa jalapa, I. purga, I. Schideana, or I. macrorhiza; jalap root is procured from Mexico. Its odor is nauseous; taste sweetish and slightly pungent; its operation is cathartic, the resinous part griping violently; dose, gr. x to xxx; a drop or two of any essential oil may prevent it from griping. Two distinct substances have been separated from jalap—jalapin or cathartin, and convolvulin, a purgative glucoside, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. Convolvulin is a glucoside, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$, a powerful purgative; dose, ½ to 3 grains. An inferior kind, light, fusiform, or male jalap, is yielded by Ipomœa or Convolvulus Orizabensis, I. batatoïdes or Mestitlanica, growing near Orizaba and Mestitlan, in Mexico. **C. ma'jor al'bus,** Convolvulus sepium. **C. marit'imus,** Convolvulus soldanella. **C. Mecho'acan,** Mexican convolvulus, root of which is aperient, used instead of jalap in dropsy. **C. megalorhi'zus,** C. panduratus. **C. nil,** blue morning-glory; Indian plant, naturalized in Western States; seeds and root are cathartic. **C. opercula'tus,** see *Batata de purga.* **C. Orizaben'sis,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **C. pandura'tus,** *Fiddle-leaved bindweed, Hog potato, Virginian bindweed, Wild potato, Mechameck, M. bindweed, Wild jalap, Man in the ground, Man of the earth, Wild rhubarb, Wild potato-vine, Kassauder, Kassader, Kussauder.* In some parts of the United States the root is used in cases of gravel, in powder or decoction. **C. pelta'tus,** species used in inflammation of the lungs and in bronchial affections. **C. peren'nis,** Humulus lupulus. **C. pes ca'præ,** bargada; plant used in India as cataplasm in arthritis. **C. re'pens,** C. sepium. **C. scammo'nea**

or **scammo'nia**, systematic name of the scammony plant, Syrian and Mexican plant, concrete gummi-resinous juice of which (scammony, mahmoudy) is in blackish-gray fragments. It is a drastic, hydragogue cathartic; dose, gr. iij–xv. **C., sea**, Convolvulus soldanella. **C. se'pium**, great or hedge bindweed; concrete juice of this plant is German scammony; violently purgative, and given in dropsical affections. **C. soldanel'la**, systematic name of sea convolvulus, sea bindweed, soldanella; leaves of this plant are drastic cathartic. **C. Syri'acus**, Convolvulus scammonea. **C. tugurio'rum**, C. sepium. **C. turpe'thum**, systematic name of turbith plant; cortical part of root of this species, from East Indies, is cathartic.

Convul'sant. A medicine that produces tetanic effects or convulsions.

Convulsed, kon-vulsd' (*convello*, to pull together). Affected with convulsions.

Convulsibil'ity. Tendency to convulsions; see *Subsultus tendinum*.

Convulsio, kon-vul'se-o. Convulsion. **C. cani'na**, risus sardonicus; see *Canine laugh*. **C. cerea'lis**, singular disorder of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs, said to have been endemic in Germany, and to arise often from the use of spoiled corn; see *Raphania*. **C. flatulen'ta**, muscular spasm from flatulence. **C. habitua'lis**, chorea. **C. In'dica**, tetanus. **C. rapha'nia**, raphania. **C. Solonien'sis**, C. cerealis, ergotism. **C. ton'ica**, tonic spasm. **C. u'teri**, abortion.

Convulsion, kon-vul'shun. See *Convulsions*. Clonic spasm. Violent perversion of the animal movements. Alternate contraction, violent and involuntary, of muscles which habitually contract only under the influence of the will. Such contraction, when slight, is called tremor; when strong and permanent, tetanus, trismus, etc. Spasms, cramp, risus sardonicus, and St. Vitus's dance are forms of convulsions. Contracture or tonic spasms. **C., catalep'tic**, irregular muscular action seen in catalepsy. **C. cen'tre**, see *Centre*. **C., chore'ic**, spasms characteristic of St. Vitus's dance. **C., clon'ic**, C. characterized by alternate contraction and relaxation of muscles involved. **C., epilep'tic**, C. associated with epileptic paroxysm. **C., epilep'tiform**, C. which resembles epilepsy. **C., essen'tial**, C., spontaneous. **C., hyster'ical**, a convulsive hysterical attack. **C., hys'tero-epilep'tic**, hysterical convulsion, afterward becoming epileptoid; or epileptic convulsion in an hysterical person. **C., inter'nal** or **in'ward**, slight convulsion without unconsciousness, of brief duration; asthma thymicum. **C., lo'cal**, spasm. **C., mim'ic** or **mimet'ic**, convulsive tic. **C., puer'peral**, C. occurring during pregnancy or parturition. **C., salaam'**, C. in children in which there is peculiar bobbing of the head forward, and sometimes spasm of the face and eyelids, squinting, or cramps of the limbs. **C., stat'ic**, convulsive condition in which movements of position or locomotion are not controllable. **C., suf'focative**, laryngismus stridulus. **C., tetan'ic**, spasms of tetanus. **C., ton'ic**, C. apparently without relaxation, as in tetanus. **C., uræ'mic**, C. from uræmia.

Convulsionnaires, kon-vul-se-on-naire' (F.). Name given, during the last century, to individuals who had, or affected to have, convulsions produced by religious impulses; epidemic chorea. Some were called *sauteuses* or jumpers, others, from barking like a dog, *aboyeuses*, and others, from mewing like a cat, *miaulantes*. A form of convulsion induced by religious frenzy has been vulgarly called *the jerks*. Gymnastic movements of the shakers may be placed in the same category.

Convul'sions. See *Convulsion*. Eclampsia. **C., puer'peral**, eclampsia of parturient women; see *Mania, dancing*, and *Convulsion*.

Convulsive, kon-vul'siv. That which is accompanied by, or is analogous to, convulsions, as C. cough, C. disease, etc. A spastic or tetanic agent, such as strychnia. **C. tic**, spasm in the area of distribution of the facial nerves. **C. trem'or**, severe paroxysmal affection attended with marked muscular tremor.

Cony'drin. Conhydrin.

Conyza, ko-ne'zah. Inula dysenterica. **C. bifolia'ta**, Sericocarpus tortifolius. **C. co'ma au'rea**, Solidago virgaurea. **C. ma'jor**, C. squarrosa. **C. me'dia**, Inula dysenterica. **C. pycnostach'ya**, Pterocaulon pycnostachyum. **C. squarro'sa**, *Great fleabane* or *Spikenard*, European plant, whose strong and disagreeable odor was considered destructive to flies, fleas, etc. Infusion of the plant in wine was regarded as emmenagogue and anti-icteric; in vinegar antiepileptic.

Cool'wood. Pilea pumila.

Cool'wort. Tiarella cordifolia.

Coöperculum oculi, ko-o-pur'ku-lum ok'u-le (*co, operculum*, cover). Eyelid.

Coop'er's fascia, fas'she-a. Scarpa's fascia.

Coöpertorium, ko-o-pur-to're-um (*co, opertorium*, cover). Thyroid cartilage.

Coördina'tion. Consentaneous action, as of muscles; adjustment or regulation of separate actions of muscles.

Coör'dinator, oc'ulo-nu'chal. Posterior longitudinal fasciculus beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Coöstrum, ko-os'trum. Middle part of the diaphragm.

Copahin, ko'pah-hin. Resinous extract from copaiva.

Copaiba, ko-pa'bah. Resinous juice or oleoresin of Copaifera multijuga, officinalis, or Jacquini, Copaiva officinalis, and other species of Copaifera. Copaiva (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is the oleoresin of Copaifera Langsdorffii and of several other species of Copaifera, ord. Leguminosæ. Balsam of copaiba or copaiva (vulgarly pronounced *copee'vy*) has a pungent, bitter taste and syrupy consistence; yellowish and transparent; it is soluble in ether, alcohol, and expressed oils. It is stimulant and diuretic; in large doses purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra and on mucous membranes in general; is given in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, bronchitis, etc., in dose of gtt. x to ʒj, twice or thrice a day. Brazil is the chief source of supply. **C., West In'dian**, Copaifera officinalis.

Copaifera Jacquini, ko-pay'fer-ah jak-ke'ne (*copaiba, fero*, to bear). See *Copaiba*. **C. multiju'ga**, see *Copaiba*. **C. officina'lis**, see *Copaiba*.

Copa'iva officina'lis. See *Copaiba*.

Copal'. Gum copal. Resinous substance from E. Indies, S. America, and western coast of Africa, flowing spontaneously from Elæocarpus copalliferus and different species of Hymenæa. Stimulant like all resins, but is now only employed in varnishes.

Copalche (ko-pal'che) or **Copal'chi bark.** Bark of Croton pseudo-china and Strychnos pseudo-china. A bitter principle found in it is called *copalchin*.

Co'pallin. Resin of liquidambar styraciflua.

Cophoma (ko-fo'mah), **Cophosis** (ko-fo'sis), or **Cophotes**, ko-fo'tees (*kophos*, deaf). Diminution or loss of hearing; paracousia or paracoe. In dysecœa, however, the sonorous rays cannot reach the labyrinth, while paracousia is a confused state of hearing. Cophosis is usually synonymous with deafness, paracusis, surditas.

Cophonia, ko-fo'ne-ah. Auscultatory percussion; see *Acouophonia*.

Copiopia (kop-e-o'pe-ah) or **Copiopsia**, kop-e-ops'e-ah (*kopos*, fatigue, *opsis*, sight). Fatigue or weakness of vision; asthenopia.

Copodyscine'sia (*kopos*, fatigue, *duskinesia*, difficulty of movement). Irregular movement from repeating similar actions.

Co'pos. Lassitude; fatigue. State of body in which animal functions are exerted with less promptitude and vigor than common. Cramp in the legs.

Cop'per. Cuprum. **C. ac'etate**, cupri acetas. **C. ace'to-ar'senite**, Paris green; a pigment, and destructive to insects, potato-bugs, etc. **C., alu'minated**, cuprum aluminatum. **C., ammo'niated**, cuprum ammoniatum. **C. ammo'nio-sul'phate**, cuprum ammoniatum. **C. ar'senite**, see *Arsenite*. **C. o'leate**, see *Oleates*. **C. ox'ide**, cupri oxidum. **C. potas'sio-**

tar'trate, see *Fehling's solution.* **C. rose,** Papaver rhœas. **C. subac'etate,** cupri subacetas. **C. sul'phate,** cupri sulphas. **C. sul'phate, ammoni'acal,** cuprum ammoniatum.

Cop'peras. Ferri sulphas. **C., blue,** cupri sulphas. **C., white,** zinci sulphas.

Cop'pernose. Gutta rosea.

Copracrasia (kop-rah-krah'se-ah) or **Copracratia,** kop-rah-krah'te-ah (*copro, a, kratos,* strength). Inability to retain feces; involuntary evacuation of the bowels.

Copræ'mia (*copro, haima,* blood). Condition arising from retention of feces and absorption of their materials into the blood.

Copragogue, kop'ra-gog (*copro, ago,* to bring away). Cathartic.

Copranon, kop'ran-on. Excrement.

Coprecriticus, kop-re-krit'ik-us. Mildly cathartic; eccoprotic.

Copremesia (kop-rem-a'ze-ah), **Coprem'esis,** or **Copriemesis,** kop-re-em'e-sis (*copro, emeo,* to vomit). Vomiting of feces.

Coprem'etus, Copriemetus (kop-re-em'et-us), or **Coproem'etus.** One who vomits feces.

Coprepis'chesis (*copro, epischesis,* obstruction). Obstruction of the bowels from hardened or retained feces.

Cop'ro (*kopros,* excrement). In composition, excrement.

Coprocritic or **Coprecritic,** kop-re-krit'ik (*copro, krino,* to separate). Mildly cathartic; eccoprotic.

Coprodæum, kop-ro-de'um. Inner cloacal chamber of the embryo.

Coprodochæ'um. Place of reception of feces.

Coproëm'esis. Vomiting of feces.

Coproemetus, kop-ro-em'et-us. One who vomits feces.

Coproepischesis, kop-ro-ep-is'kes-is (*copro, epischesis,* retention). Constipation. Obstruction of the bowels from hardened or retained feces.

Coprolalia, kop-ro-lal'e-ah (*copro, laleo,* to talk). Indecency of language as symptomatic of disease of the brain.

Coprolith, kop'ro-lith (*copro, lithos,* stone). Concretion of fecal matter in the bowels. See *Calculus of the stomach and intestines.*

Coprophagy, kop-rof'ah-je (*copro, phago,* to eat). Eating feces; a symptom of disease of the nervous system.

Coprophoresis (kop-ro-for-a'sis) or **Coprophoria,** kop-ro-for'e-ah (*copro, phoreo,* to carry forward). Catharsis.

Coproplanesis, kop-ro-plan-a'sis (*copro, planesis,* wandering). Passage of feces through an unusual outlet, as in fistula.

Copropoie'sis (*copro, poiesis,* making). Formation of feces.

Coprorrhœa, kop-ror-rhe'ah (*copro, rheo,* to flow). Diarrhœa.

Cop'ros. Feces.

Coproscleroma (kop-ro-skler-o'mah) or **Coprosclerosis,** kop-ro-skler-o'sis (*copro, skleros,* hard). Induration of fecal matters.

Coprosis (kop-ro'sis) or **Coprostasia,** kop-ro-stah'ze-ah. Formation of feces; defecation.

Coprostasis, kop-ros'tas-is (*copro, stasis,* standing). Constipation or obstruction of the bowels, usually from stricture or constriction.

Coprotic, kop-rot'ik. Relating to feces; cathartics.

Cop'rus. Excrement.

Cop'te or **Cop'ton** (*kopto,* to beat or pound). Cake composed of vegetable substances, applied to the epigastric region as a cataplasm.

Cop'tis or **C. trifo'lia** (*kopto,* to cut, in reference to the divided leaves). *Goldthread, Mouthroot.* The root of this evergreen is used in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth as a local application; internally it is a pure bitter. The alkaloid *coptine* has been obtained from it. **C. tee'ta,** root is a tonic and stomachic.

Cop'ula (band). Ligament, articulation, commissure. **C. carna'lis,** coition. **C. cartilagin'ea,** see *Synchondrosis.* **C. mag'na cer'ebri,** corpus callosum. **C. nervo'rum optico'rum,** optic chiasm.

Copulation, kop-u-la'shun (*copulo,* to bind together). Coition.

Copyo'pia, Copio'pia, or **Copyopsia,** kop-e-op'se-ah (*kopos,* fatigue, *ops,* eye). Fatigue of vision; weakness of sight; inability of the eye to sustain continued exertion.

Cor, as a prefix, *cum,* with.

Cor. Heart; corn. **C. adipo'sum,** fatty degeneration of the heart-muscle or increase of fat around the heart. **C. aor'ticum** or **arterio'sum,** see *Heart.* **C. bilocula're,** congenital deficiency of both auricles and ventricles may exist, the heart consisting of only two chambers. **C. bovi'num,** heart, hypertrophy of. **C. dextrum,** right auricle and ventricle of heart together. **C. hirsu'tum** or **his'pidum,** cor villosum. **C. membrano'sum,** auricular portion of the heart. **C. musculo'sum,** ventricular portion of the heart. **C. pulmona'le,** C. dextrum; see *Heart.* **C. sem'inis,** embryo. **C. sinis'trum,** left auricle and ventricle together. **C. tauri'num,** heart, hypertrophy of. **C. tomento'sum,** cor villosum. **C. veno'sum,** right auricle and ventricle of heart. **C. villo'sum,** condition of the heart at times after pericarditis, when it is studded with projections of fibrinous matter from its surface.

Cor'aco. In composition, appertaining or relating to the coracoid process.

Coraco-acromial, kor-ak-o-ak-ro'me-al. Relating to the coracoid and acromion processes, as coraco-acromial ligaments.

Coracobrachiæus, kor-ak-o-brak-e-e'us. Coracobrachialis.

Coracobrachial, kor-ak-o-brak'e-al. Belonging both to the coracoid process and arm, as coracobrachial bursa and ligament.

Coracobrachia'lis or **Coracobrachiæ'us.** Muscle situate at the inner and upper part of the arm, arising from the coracoid process of the scapula, and inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forward and upward, raising the humerus a little, and can also, by acting inversely, depress the shoulder.

Coracocapsularis, kor-ak-o-kap-su-lar'is. Relating to the coracoid process and capsular ligament of the shoulder. Anomalous muscle is so called, which has similar origin and insertion.

Coracocervica'lis. Relating to the coracoid process and cervical region. Anomalous muscle with such origin and insertion.

Coracoclavi-axillary lig'ament. (kor-ak-o-klav-e-ax'il-lar-e) Suspensory ligament of the axilla.

Coracoclavicular, kor-ak-o-klav-ik'u-lar. Belonging to the coracoid process and clavicle. **C. lig'ament,** *Omoclavicular ligament,* unites the clavicle to the coracoid process. It is very irregular, and formed of two fasciculi, the conoid and trapezoid ligaments.

Coracoclavicularis anticus (kor-ak-o-klav-ik-u-lar'is an-te'kus) or **singula'ris.** Anomalous muscle from clavicle and capsular ligament of shoulder to coracoid process. **C. posti'cus,** anomalous muscle from clavicle inserted into coracoid process and superior surface of scapula.

Coracocostalis, kor-ak-o-kos-tal'is. Relating to coracoid process and ribs.

Coracocubita'lis. Relating to coracoid process and forearm.

Coraco'des. Coracoid.

Coracoglenoidalis, kor-ak-o-glen-oid-al'is. Relating to coracoid process and glenoid cavity.

Coracoglenoradia'lis. Relating to coracoid process, glenoid cavity, and radius; term applied to biceps flexor cubiti muscle.

Coracohumeral, kor-ak-o-u'mer-al. Coracobrachialis.

Coracohy'oid. Omohyoideus.

Coracoid, kor'ak-oid (*korax,* crow, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling the beak of a crow; name given by Galen to the short, thick process situate at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula. **C. lig'ament,** small fibrous fasciculus converting the notch at the

superior margin of the scapula into a foramen. **C. notch,** suprascapular notch. **C. pro'cess,** see *Coracoid.*

Coraco-olecranalis, kor-ak'o-o-lek-ran-al'is. Muscular slip from coracoid process, uniting with common tendon of triceps muscle.

Coracopectoralis, kor-ak-o-pek-tor-al'is. Pectoralis minor.

Coracoradialis, kor-ak-o-rad-e-al'is. Biceps flexor cubiti, or its short head only.

Coracoscap'ular. Relating to the coracoid process in its relation to other parts of scapula, as coracoscapular foramen.

Coraco-ulna'ris. Relating to coracoid process and ulna; part of biceps flexor cubiti muscle inserted into fascia of forearm near the ulna.

Coral (*koreo,* to adorn, *hals,* sea). Beautiful production of the deep, fixed to submarine rocks, in the form of a shrub; habitation of a multitude of Zoophyta, and formed of calcareous substance secreted by the animals themselves. It was formerly esteemed tonic, absorbent, astringent, etc., but it contains only calcium carbonate and a little gelatin. **C. root,** Corallorhiza odontorhiza.

Corallina, kor-al-le'nah (dim. of **Corallium,** coral). Sea coralline, white wormweed; production of animal belonging to the class Polypi, found in seas of Europe, particularly the Mediterranean. It has the appearance of a plant, salt taste, and marine smell, and was once used as a vermifuge. **C. bif'ida, Corsica'na, melitochor'ton,** or **ru'bra,** Corsican wormweed or moss; mixture of several marine plants and zoophytes, as fucus, ceramium, ulva, coralline, confervæ, etc.; used in strong decoction for intestinal worms, also as a febrifuge.

Cor'alloid. Like coral. **C. fun'gus,** Clavaria coralloïdes.

Corallorhiza (kor-al-lo-rhe'zah) **multiflo'ra** or **odontorhi'za.** Coral root; plant of the United States, whose root is diaphoretic.

Cor'alwort. Clavaria coralloïdes.

Corchorus humilis, kor'ko-rus hu'mil-is. Weed of E. Indies; demulcent, emollient, astringent, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

Corculum (dim. of **Cor,** heart). Small heart. **C. germ'inis,** germinal spot. See *Molecule.*

Cord. See *Chorda, Tendon.* **C., ax'is,** primitive streak in embryology. **C., bioplas'son,** reticulum of branching cells; reticulum of umbilical cord. **C., dor'sal,** notochord. **C., false,** superior vocal cords of larynx. **C. of Ferrein',** C., vocal. **C., gen'ital,** cord-like appearance made by fusion of Wolffian ducts with ducts of Müller; see *Genital.* **C., gubernac'ular,** fibrous part of gubernaculum testis; see *Gubernaculum.* **C., lymphat'ic,** see *Bubonulus.* **C., lymph'oid,** lymph-tube. **C., med'ullary,** medullary tube. **C. of Müller,** Müller, duct of. **C., sono'rous,** membranous semicircular canals of ear. **C., spermat'ic,** see *Spermatic.* **C., spi'nal,** medulla spinalis; see *Spinal.* **C., testic'ular,** spermatic cord. **C., tympan'ic,** chorda tympani. **C., umbil'ical,** funiculus umbilicalis. **C-s, vo'cal** (Ferrein), ligaments of the glottis which Ferrein compared to stretched cords, to which he attributed the production of voice; see *Thyreo-arytenoid ligament.* **C. of Weit'brecht,** orbicular ligament of elbow.

Cor'da. Chorda, cord. **C. Hippoc'ratis,** Achillis tendo. **C. mag'na,** Achillis tendo. **C. spina'lis,** medulla spinalis.

Cord'ate. Heart-shaped.

Cor'dia Africa'na (after Cordius, a German botanist). Sebestena. **C. Bossie'ri,** Mexican species, source of anacahuite wood, used in consumption. **C. calococ'ca,** species from Jamaica; fruit is expectorant and aphrodisiac, and root and leaves are used in skin diseases. **C. domes'tica,** sebestena. **C. globo'sa,** from this W. Indian species gout-tea is prepared; leaves are used in dropsy and cutaneous affections. **C. myx'a, obli'qua,** or **officina'lis,** sebestena. **C. sebesti'na** or **specio'sa,** sebestena. **C., smooth'leaved,** sebestina.

Cor'dial (*cor,* heart). Tonic or excitant medicine, judged to be proper for exciting the heart; warm stomachic. **C., God'frey's,** see *Godfrey.* **C., War'ner's,** see *Tinctura rhei et sennæ.*

Cordiceps (kor'de-ceps) **purpu'rea.** Claviceps purpurea.

Cord'iform (heart-shaped) **ten'don of the di'aphragm.** Centre, phrenic.

Cordinema, kor-din-a'mah (*kura,* head, *dineo,* to turn round). Headache accompanied with vertigo. See *Carebaria* and *Scordinema.*

Cor'dis emuncto'rium. Axilla.

Cordolium, kor-do'le-um (*cor,* heart, *dolor,* pain). Cardialgia.

Cordon sanitaire (F.). Line of soldiers or others to prevent communication with an infected district.

Cords. See *Cord.*

Cordyle, kor'dil-e. Furuncle; bandage for the head.

Core, ko're. Pupil; axile body or corpuscle. In composition, the pupil.

Core, kore. Furunculus; central part of boil or carbuncle.

Coreclisis (kor-ek'lis-is) or **Corocleisis,** kor-o-kli'sis (*core, kleio,* to close). Closure or obliteration of the pupil.

Corectasis, kor-ek'tas-is (*core, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the pupil.

Corectenia, kor-ek-ten'e-ah (*core, ektenia,* extension). Dilatation of the pupil by prolapse of the iris from external injury of the cornea.

Corectodialysis, kor-ek-to-de-al'is-is (*core, dialusis,* separation, *tome,* incision). Coretomy.

Corectomodialysis, kor-ek-to-mo-de-al'is-is. Coretomy.

Corectomy, kor-ek'tom-e (*core, ektome,* excision). See *Coretomy* and *Iridectomia.*

Corectopia, kor-ek-top'e-ah (*core, ec,* out of, *topos,* place). Displacement of the pupil; condition of the iris in which one segment is larger than the other, so that the pupil is not in the centre.

Coredialysis, kor-e-di-al'is-is (*core, dialusis,* separation). Iridodialysis; coretomy.

Coredias'tasis or **Coredias'tole** (*core, diastasis,* dilatation, or *diastole,* dilatation). Dilatation of the pupil.

Corelysis, kor-el'is-is (*core, lusis,* solution). Operation for the detachment of adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the anterior capsule of the lens.

Corema, kor-a'mah (*koreo,* to cleanse). Remedy proper for cleaning the skin.

Core'megine (*core,* pupil, *megas,* large). Atropine.

Coremetamorpho'sis (*core, metamorphosis,* transformation). Irregularity in contour of pupil.

Coremetath'esis. Operation for artificial pupil; see *Iridodesis.*

Coremorphoma, kor-e-mor-fo'mah (*core, morphe,* shape). Morbid change in the shape of the pupil; artificial pupil.

Coremorphosis or **Coromorphosis,** kor-o-mor-fo'sis (*core, morphosis,* formation). *Coreplasty.* Operation for artificial pupil. See *Coretomy* and *Iridectomy.*

Corencleisis, kor-en-kli'sis (*core, enkleio,* to include). Operation for artificial pupil, consisting in drawing out, through an incision in the cornea, a portion of the iris, and cutting it off; iridencleisis.

Coreometer, kor-e-om'e-tur (*core, metron,* measure). Instrument to measure the diameter of the pupil.

Coreon'cion, Coron'cion, or **Coreoncium,** kor-e-on'se-um (*core, onkos,* a hook). Instrument hooked at its extremity, used by Langenbeck for the formation of artificial pupil; double-hooked forceps, used by Von Gräfe, is similarly named.

Coreopsis trichosperma, kor-e-op'sis trik-o-spur'mah (*koris,* a tick, *opsis,* appearance). Tickweed or tickseed sunflower; indigenous plant, with large golden-yellow rays; used as an alterative.

Coreparel'kysis (*core, parelkusis,* drawing aside). Operation for artificial pupil; see *Iridodesis.*

Corephthi'sis (*core, phthisis,* wasting). Shrinking or contraction of the pupil.

Coreplasty, kor'e-plas-te (*core, plasso,* to form). Operation for artificial pupil.

Coresteno'ma (*core, stenos*, narrow). Narrowness of the pupil, congenital or acquired, by growths from the margin of the iris.

Coretodialysis, kor-et-o-de-al'is-is (*core, dialusis*, separation). Coretomy; iridodialysis.

Coretomedialysis, kor-et-o-me-de-al'is-is (*core, tome*, incision, *dialusis*, separation). Coretomy; iridectomy.

Coretomy, kor-et'om-e (*core, tome*, incision). Iridectomy. Various operations for the formation of artificial pupil are included under this term. Simple incision of the iris for that purpose is variously called coretomy, iridotomy, coretotomy, and corotomy. Excision of the iris or incision with loss of substance is called iridectomy, coretonectomy, and corectomy. Simple separation or tearing asunder of the iris from the ciliary ligament is termed iridodialysis, corodialysis, coredialysis, and coretodialysis. Such separation with excision of the iris is called coretomedialysis and iridotomedialysis. Such separation with excision of the part of the iris detached is termed iridectomedialysis. When a portion of the iris is left strangulated in the wound, it is termed iridencleisis, iridencleismus, and irodotomencleisis. See *Iridectomy.*

Coretonectomy, kor-et-on-ek'tom-e. See *Coretomy.*

Coretotomy, kor-et-ot'om-e. Coretomy.

Coriamyrtin, kor-e-a-mur'tin. See *Coriaria myrtifolia.*

Coriander, kor-e-an'dur. Coriandrum sativum.

Coriandrum, kor-e-an'drum. Coriandrum sativum. **C. cicu'ta,** C. sativum, Cicuta aquatica, Conium maculatum. **C. cyna'pium,** Æthusa cynapium. **C. latifo'lium,** Sium latifolium. **C. macula'tum,** Conium maculatum. **C. sati'vum,** coriander; seeds or fruit of coriander are officinal as *Coriandrum* (Ph. U. S.); carminative, but chiefly used to cover the taste of other medicines. **C. vulga're,** C. sativum.

Coriaria, kor-e-ah're-ah (*corium*, leather, owing to its leaves containing tannin). Small genus of plants, of which the most known is **C. myrtifo'lia,** myrtle-leaved sumach; plant of Southern Europe; its leaves were used for the adulteration of senna. The leaves and fruit are narcotico-acrid poisons in large doses, owing to the presence of a peculiar principle, *Coriamyrtin* ($C_{30}H_{36}O_{101}$), resembling picrotoxin in its action; another alkaloid, coriarine, is also extracted from it.

Corigin, kor'ig-een. Fucus crispus.

Coriïtis, kor-e-e'tis. Inflammation of the corium, a form of dermatitis.

Corin'dine. Ptomaïne analogous to parvoline and collidine.

Corinthiaceæ, kor-inth-e-ah'se-e. See *Vitis Corinthiaca.*

Co'rion. Corium, chorion, Hypericum perforatum, Ranunculus sceleratus.

Co'ris. Acanthia lectularis; cimex. **C. Monspelien'sis,** Symphytum petræum.

Corium, ko're-um. Skin of animals, especially when tanned. Cutis vera, or thickest part of human skin. Connective-tissue basis for epithelium of mucous membranes. **C. phlogis'ticum,** *Inflammatory crust* or *buff, Buffy coat.* Grayish crust or buff, varying in thickness, observed on blood drawn from a vein during existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, etc.; particularly manifest in pleurisy. For its production there must be increase in the proportion of the fibrous element of the blood over that of the red corpuscles, with augmented aggregation of the latter. The blood is then longer in coagulating, and the red corpuscles have time to subside. In highly inflammatory conditions the buffy coat assumes a concave appearance on its upper surface, and the blood is therefore said to be *cupped.* The coagulative substance has been called *Bradyfibrin;* it is the ordinary fibrin of the blood, the only self-coagulable ingredient in it. When blood presents the above appearance, it is said to be buffy or sizy. The buffed and cupped appearance are also seen in chlorosis on account of the deficiency in the number of the white corpuscles.

Cork tree, East In'dian. Adansonia digitata.

Cork'wood. Duboisia myoporoides; agave.

Corm. Portion of bulb of a plant that is beneath the surface of the ground.

Cormotridymus, kor-mo-trid'im-us (*kormos*, neck, *tridumos*, triple). Monster with three distinct heads and necks.

Corn (*cornu*, horn). In Great Britain, cerealia, or seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; in the United States, Indian corn. Zea mays. Small, hard, corneous tumor forming upon the foot, generally the toes; commonly produced by pressure of tight shoes. The deeper portion, its base, is buried in the integuments, occasionally as far as the tendons and periosteum. Corns can be destroyed by knife or caustic, or by paring them down and pulling them out by the roots. In the way of palliation they must be constantly pared; and to prevent pressure, soft plaster, spread upon linen or leather, may be applied, with a central hole to receive the corn; layer after layer of plaster being added until they attain the level of the corn. Lunar caustic, rubbed over the surface, will generally diminish its irritability. A combination of salicylic acid, cannabis indica, and collodion has been found efficacious in removing the corn. **C. cock'le,** Lychnis githago. **C. er'got,** see *Ergot.* **C. flag,** Gladiolus vulgaris. **C. flow'er,** Centaurea cyanus. **C., Guin'ea,** Panicum Italicum. **C., In'dian,** Zea mays. **C. mint,** Mentha arvensis. **C. pop'py,** Papaver rhœas. **C. sal'ad,** Valeriana dentata. **C. silk,** long delicate stigmata of Zea mays; diuretic in dropsy of heart and kidneys. **C. smut,** stigmata of maize or Indian corn. **C., squir'rel,** Dicentra Canadensis. **C. starch,** starch from seed of Zea mays. **C., wild,** Matricaria chamomilla.

Corna'lian bodies. Corpuscles of Cornalia, or sporospermia, a parasitic organism in pebrine, a petechial disease of silkworms.

Cornea, kor'ne-ah (*cornu*). Transparent or lamellated cornea. One of the coats of the eye, so called because it has resemblance to horn. It is termed transparent to distinguish it from the opaque—cornea opaca or sclerotic. It is convex anteriorly, concave posteriorly, forming nearly one-fifth of the anterior part of the eye, and representing a segment of a sphere about 0.625 in. in diameter. It is constituted of fine laminæ or lamellæ, in superposition: 1. Epithelial layer, made up of three layers of cells of different shape, flattened, tooth-like, and cylindrical. 2. Bowman's membrane or anterior basal membrane. 3. Parenchyma or proper substance. 4. Posterior basal membrane, or m. of Demours or of Descemet. See *Aqueous humor.* 5. Endothelial layer. Between these layers are areolæ or spaces—interlamellar spaces—assuming a tubular arrangement, hence called corneal tubes. The corneal groove, limbus corneæ, is the margin of the cornea where it joins the sclerotica. **C. cacumina'ta,** staphyloma of the cornea. **C., cloud'iness of,** caligo. **C., con'ical,** staphyloma of the cornea. **C. consum'ta,** atrophy of the cornea. **C. globo'sa,** see *Keratoglobus, Buphthalmos, Hydrophthalmos,* all of which are characterized by prominence of cornea. **C., her'nia of,** ceratocele. **C., her'pes of,** herpes corneæ. **C., lam'ellated,** cornea. **C., leuco'ma of,** see *Leucoma.* **C. lu'cida,** cornea. **C. opa'ca,** sclerotic; see *Leucoma* and *Caligo.* **C. pellu'cida,** cornea. **C. scle'ra,** sclerotic. **C. semicircula'ris,** tænia semicircularis. **C., su'garloaf,** staphyloma of the cornea. **C. tabefac'ta,** atrophy of the cornea. **C. transpa'rens,** cornea. **C., transplanta'tion of,** see *Transplantation.*

Corneal, kor'ne-al. Relating or appertaining to the cornea. **C. tubes,** see *Cornea.*

Corneïtis, kor-ne-e'tis. Inflammation of the cornea; may be simple, strumous, or scrofulous, marginal—commencing at the extreme border of the cornea—chronic interstitial—dependent on hereditary syphilis—suppurative (see *Ceratitis suppurans*), phlyctenular (see *Herpes corneæ*), or complicated with iritis, corneoiritis. Fascicular corneïtis is a rare form, in which a narrow bundle of subconjunctival vessels is seen to extend on to the surface of the cornea.

Cor'nel, alter'nate-leaved (*corneus*, horny). Cor-

nus alternifolia. **C., Amer'ican red-rod,** Cornus sericea. **C., large-flow'ered,** Cornus florida. **C., pan'icled,** Cornus paniculata. **C., round-leaved,** Cornus carcinata. **C. tree,** Cornus mas. **C., white,** Cornus paniculata. **C., wild,** Cornus florida.

Corneo-blepharon, kor'ne-o-blef'ar-on (*cornea, blepharon,* eyelid). Adhesion between the cornea and the eyelid.

Cor'neo-scle'ra. Sclerotic.

Corneous, kor'ne-us (*cornu,* horn). Horny; having the nature or appearance of horn. **C. lay'er of skin,** see *Skin.* **C. tis'sue,** that which forms the nails. The cornea is a corneous membrane.

Cornicula, kor-nik'u-lah (pl. of **Corniculum**). Small horns. **C. of hy'oid bone,** small cornua of that bone. **C. inter'na,** C. of hyoid bone. **C. laryn'gis** or **Santorinia'na,** supra-arytenoid cartilages, cartilages of Santorini; small very movable cartilages articulating with upper part of arytenoid cartilages.

Cornicular, kor-nik'u-lar. See *Anconoid.* **C. pro'cess,** coracoid process.

Cornic'ulo- pharynge'al. Relating to cornicula of the larynx and the pharynx.

Corniculum, kor-nik'u-lum (dim. of **Cornu**). Horn-shaped body; cupping instrument, shaped like a trumpet, having a hole at the top for sucking the air out, to diminish the pressure in its interior. See *Cornicula.*

Cornification, kor-ni-fik-a'shun (*cornu, fio,* to become). Conversion into corneous or horny tissue.

Corn'ified. Converted into corneous or horny tissue.

Cornin, kor'nin. Bitter principle from Cornus florida; another alkaline principle from it has been called *Cornine.*

Cornix, kor'niks (crow's beak). Fornix cerebri; sharp process of bone.

Cornu, korn'u. Corn, horn; conical, hard, epidermic projection, growing on the heads of certain animals, serving as a weapon of offence and defence. Anatomists have given this name to parts of the human body having nearly the same shape as the horns of animals; horny excrescence; a corneous wart which occasionally forms on the skin and requires the use of the knife. See *Corn, Cornu cervi, Cervus.* Zygomatic process of temporal bone. **C. acus'ticum,** ear-trumpet. **C. ammo'nis,** hippocampus major or pes hippocampi minor. Broad eminence, curved on itself, and situate at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle. The accessorius pedis hippocampi, prominence usually formed by the base of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, is merely a fold of the hemisphere. **C. ante'rius** or **anti'cum ventric'uli latera'lis,** *Anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.* Portion of the lateral ventricle lodged in the middle of the lobe, and forming the commencement of that cavity. **C. arie'tis,** C. ammonis; hippocampus major. **C. cer'vi** or **cervi'num,** *Hartshorn.* Horns of various species of the stag. They contain about 27 per cent. of gelatin. The shavings, boiled in water, have been esteemed emollient and nutritive. When burnt, the shavings constitute *Cornu cervi calcinatum* or *Cornu ustum,* consisting of 57.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has been given in osteomalacia, from a presumption that the latter is due to deficiency of earthy matter in the blood, the fault, however, being in the agents of assimilation or the cells of nutrition. It has been proposed also as an excitant to the healthy action of the cells in tuberculosis. Calcis phosphas præcipitatus (Ph. U. S.), calcii phosphas præcipitata, calcis phosphas (Ph. Br.), precipitated phosphate of lime, precipitated phosphate of calcium, is the form employed; see also *Cervus, Plantago coronopus.* **C. coccyge'um,** see *Cornua of coccyx.* **C. combus'tum,** cornu cervi. **C. cuta'neum,** cornu; ichthyiasis. **C. descen'dens ventric'uli latera'lis,** digital cavity, descending or inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle. Termination of the lateral ventricle in the middle lobe of the brain, behind the fissure of Sylvius. **C., ethmoid'al,** middle turbinated bone. **C. human'um,** corn or skin; see *Cornu.* **C. of hy'oid bone,** see *Hyoid.* **C., mid'dle,** middle turbinated bone, descending horn of lateral ventricle. **C. occipita'le,** posterior horn of lateral ventricle. **C. poste'rius** or **posti'cum ventric'uli latera'lis,** *Posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.* Triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle of the brain into the substance of the occipital lobe. **C. rupica'præ,** horn of the chamois, having the same properties as the cornu cervi. **C. sac'ri,** prominence on bones of sacrum.

Cornua, kor'nu-ah (pl. of **Cornu**). See *Cornu* and *Turbinated bones.* **C. cartilag'inis thyroi'deæ,** eminences on thyroid cartilage—great or superior—articulated with the great cornu of the os hyoides, and small or inferior, united with the cricoid cartilage. **C. cer'ebri,** horns of lateral ventricles of the brain. **C. coccy'gis,** *C. of the coccyx;* two small tubercular eminences at the base of the coccyx, articulated with those of the sacrum. **C. cuta'nea,** horny excrescences; ichthyosis. **C. el'aphi,** cornu cervi. **C. fronta'lia,** peduncles of corpus callosum. **C. gland'ulæ thyroi'deæ,** C. cartilaginis thyroïdeæ. **C. hyoi'dei os'sis,** *C. of hyoid bone;* four fragments of the os hyoides situate above the body of the bone, and distinguished into the small or superior and the great or lateral. **C. lacryma'lia,** lacrymal ducts. **C. lima'cum,** lacrymal ducts; see *Lacrymal puncta.* **C. medul'læ spina'lis,** anterior and posterior cornua of spinal cord. **C., sac'ral,** *C. of sacrum;* two tubercles situate at the posterior and inferior surface of the sacrum, sometimes united. **C., sphenoid'al,** see *Sphenoidal cornua.* **C., sty'loid,** see *Hyoid bone.* **C. of thy'roid car'tilage,** C. cartilaginis thyroïdeæ. **C. u'teri,** *C. of the uterus;* angles of the uterus where the Fallopian tubes arise; Fallopian tubes themselves. **C. ventric'uli,** C. cerebri.

Corn'ual myeli'tis. See *Myelitis.*

Cornucopia, kor-nu-ko'pe-ah. Extensions of the choroid plexuses of the fourth ventricle of brain in lateral recesses.

Cor'nus al'ba. C. sericea. **C. alternifo'lia** (*cornu,* horn, owing to the hardness of the wood), *Alternate-leaved cornel;* indigenous; nat. ord. Cornaceæ; bark is diaphoretic and astringent. **C. amo'mus,** C. sericea. **C., blue'berried,** C. sericea. **C. circina'ta,** *Round-leaved cornel* or *dogwood;* bark has been used for similar purposes with that of Cornus florida. **C. fem'ina,** C. sericea. **C. flor'ida,** *Dogwood, Dogtree, Box-tree, Bitter redberry, Large-flowered cornel, Male great-flowered dogwood, Florida dogwood, Virginian dogwood, Boxwood;* bark of this tree, growing everywhere in the United States, has been long employed as a substitute for cinchona; the bark of the root is officinal (Ph. U. S.) under the name *Cornus;* dose, from ʒss to ʒj. Active principle separated from it has received the name of Cornine. **C. mas** or **mas'cula,** *Cornel tree, Cornelian cherry;* indigenous in Greece; the fruit, called krania, is agreeably acid and prized by the Turks; flowers are astringent. **C. mas odora'ta,** Laurus sassafras. **C. panicula'ta,** *Panicled* or *White cornel* or *Dogwood;* indigenous; has been used as a substitute for Cornus florida. **C. rubigino'sa,** C. sericea. **C. sanguin'ea,** C. sericea. **C. seri'cea,** *Swamp dogwood, Red willow, Rose willow, New England dogwood, Female dogwood, Silky-leaved dogwood, American red-rod cornel, Red-rod, Red osier, Blueberried dogwood, Blueberried cornus;* bark, it is said, is little inferior to that of Cinchona pallida in intermittents. **C. tomento'sa,** C. circinata.

Cornutine, kor-nu'teen. Alkaloid, active derivative from ergot by action of hydrochloric acid; very poisonous, acting upon the vascular system; used in hemorrhage from abortion and as a putrifacient; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$.

Co'ro, in composition, see *Core.*

Corocleisis, kor-o-kleis'is. Closure or obliteration of the pupil.

Corodialysis, kor-o-de-al'is-is (*coro, dialusis,* dissolution). See *Coretomy.*

Corodiastasis, kor-o-de-as'tas-is (*coro, diastasis,* separation). Dilatation of pupil.

Corodiastole, kor-o-de-as'to-le (*coro, diastole,* dilatation). Dilatation of pupil; coreclisis.

Corol'la (dim. of **Corona**) **infundibulifor'mis.** See *Tube, Fallopian.*

Coromegine, kor-om'eg-een (*core,* pupil, *megas,* large). Atropina; so called on account of its action.

Coromeiosis or **Coromiosis,** kor-o-mi-o'sis (*coro, meiosis,* diminution). Diminution of the size of pupil.

Coromorphoma, kor-o-mor-fo'ma. Artificial pupil; coremorphoma.

Coromorphosis, kor-o-mor-fo'sis. Formation of artificial pupil.

Coromydriasis, kor-o-mid-re'as-is. See *Mydriasis.*

Coromydriatic, kor-o-mid-re-at'ik. Mydriatic.

Corona, kor-o'nah. Crown. Rim of os uteri externum. **C. cilia'ris,** ciliary body. **C. cor'dis,** auricle of heart. **C. den'tis,** crown of a tooth. **C. glan'dis,** crown of glans penis. **C., infe'rior,** coronoid process of ulna. **C. poste'rior ul'næ,** olecranon. **C. ra'dians** or **radia'ta,** radiating crown of Reil; fibrous cone. Fasciculi of white fibres radiate from the surface of the optic thalamus, excepting its inner side; the anterior fibres pass directly forward, the middle fibres outward, and the posterior backward, forming the corona radians; expansion of fibres of cerebral peduncles; remains of discus proligerus. C. ciliaris. **C. re'gia,** Trifolium melilotus. **C. Reil'ii,** C. radians. **C., supe'rior,** olecranon. **C. trep'ani,** crown of trephine. **C. ul'næ,** olecranon. **C. Vene'rea** or **Ven'eris,** crown of Venus; syphilide of the forehead.

Cor'onad. See *Coronal aspect.*

Coro'næ (pl. of **Corona**) **cilia'ris membran'ula.** Ciliary zone. **C. palpebra'rum,** see *Tarsus.* **C. tubulo'rum,** crypts of Lieberkühn. **C. vagina'les,** pieces of cotton for local intravaginal applications of remedies.

Coronal, kor-o'nal (*corona*). Relating to the crown. Name formerly given to the frontal bone, because on it partly reposes the crown of kings. **C. aponeuro'sis,** epicranial aponeurosis. **C. as'pect,** aspect toward the plane of the corona or crown. *Coronad* is used adverbially to signify toward the coronal aspect. **C. bone,** frontal bone. **C. su'ture,** suture of the head extending from one temporal bone to the other over the crown of the head, and uniting the parietal bones with the frontal. Suture coronal of the French anatomists is the suture uniting the two halves of the os frontis at the early period of life; prolongation of the sagittal suture.

Coronale, kor-o-nal'a. Frontal bone.

Coronamen, kor-o-nam'en. Corona.

Coronaria, kor-o-nar'e-ah. Coronary artery or vein. **C. ventric'uli,** gastric artery.

Coronarius, kor-o-nar'e-us. Coronal, coronary. Nerve branches of which take the shape of a crown. **C. stomach'icus,** ramification of the eighth pair in the vicinity of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Coronary, kor'o-na-re (*corona,* crown). Resembling a crown. **C. ar'teries of the heart,** cardiac arteries. **C. ar'teries of the lip,** branches of the facial artery supplying the lips, labial glands, etc. **C. ar'tery of the stom'ach,** branch of the cœliac passing toward the superior orifice of the stomach, extending along its lesser curvature, and ending by anastomosing with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. It furnishes branches to the inferior part of the œsophagus, the cardiac orifice, the great cul-de-sac, the middle part of the stomach, and the lesser omentum, and anastomoses with the other arteries of those organs. **C. lig'ament of the liv'er,** reflection of the peritoneum surrounding the posterior margin of the liver. The same term is likewise applied to ligaments uniting the radius and ulna, and to internal ligaments of the knee-joint. **C. plex'us of the heart,** anterior and posterior coronary plexuses of the heart are derived from the anterior and posterior cardiac plexuses; see *Cardiac plexus.* **C. plex'us of stom'ach,** plexus of nerves given off from the upper part of the solar plexus. **C. si'nus of the heart,** sinus, coronary; s., venous. **C. si'nus of Ridley,** sinus coronarius. **C. ten'dons,** fibro-cartilaginous rings at the orifices of the coronary arteries and aorta. **C. valve,** fold of the lining membrane of the auricle of the heart, protecting the orifice of the coronary sinus. **C. vein of the stom'ach** accompanies the artery, and terminates in the vena porta; some anatomists call all the four arteries of the stomach coronariæ stomachicæ; pyloric vein. **C. veins of the heart,** cardiac veins.

Coroncion, kor-on'se-on. Coreoncion; iridoncion.

Corone, kor-o'ne (a crow). Coronoid process of the lower jaw; cornix.

Coroner, kor'o-ner (*corona,* crown). Officer of the Crown in Great Britain, or of a county in the United States, whose duty it is to verify death and its causes, with the assistance of a jury, in all questionable cases. The feeling is becoming general that this officer should be a medical man. See *Body-searcher.* **C.'s in'quest,** examination by the coroner as to the cause of accidental, sudden, or violent death.

Coronilla (kor-on-il'lah) **em'erus.** Plant of S. Europe; purgative. **G. jun'cea,** plant of S. Europe; galactagogue. **C. scorpioi'des,** species of leguminous plant of south of France, which, with its glucoside, *coronillin,* is diuretic and heart tonic. **C. va'ria,** juice of this plant is emetic; leaves are purgative and diuretic.

Coroni'tis. Inflammation of coronary substances of horse's hoof.

Coro'no-fa'cial an'gle. Angle formed by line from incisor teeth and protuberance of forehead, prolonged to meet line projected in plane of coronal suture.

Coronoid, kor'o-noid (*korone,* a crow, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling the beak of a crow; name given to two processes, one situate at the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone, and affording attachment to the temporal muscles; the other, a sharp process, situate at the superior part of the ulna, anterior to the great sigmoid fossa, and forming a part of the hinge of the elbow-joint. **C. depres'sion** or **fos'sa,** depression on humerus for reception of coronoid process of ulna.

Coro'no-ju'gal in'dex. Fronto-zygomatic index.

Coro'no-pari'etal in'dex. Relation of greatest frontal and transverse diameter of skull.

Coronopodium, kor-on-o-po'de-um (*korone,* a crow, *pous,* foot, in allusion to the shape, etc. of the leaves). Plantago coronopus.

Coronopus, kor-on'o-pus. Cochlearia coronopus. **C. depres'sus,** Cochlearia coronopus. **C. Ruel'lii,** Cochlearia coronopus. **C. vulga'ris,** Cochlearia coronopus.

Coroparel'cysis (*core, parelkusis,* drawing aside). Operation of incising the cornea and drawing part of the iris through it, displacing the pupil.

Corophthisis, kor-o-te'sis (*core, phthisis,* wasting). Wasting of the eye, with diminution of calibre of pupil.

Cor'os. Satiety.

Corosys'tole (*core, systole,* contraction). Contraction of the pupil.

Corotomedialysis, kor-o-to-med-e-al'is-is. Coretomedialysis.

Corotomy, kor-ot'om-e (*coro, tome,* incision). Coretomy; iridotomy.

Corpora (pl. of **Corpus**) **albicantia,** kor'por-ah al-bik-an'she-ah. Mammillary eminences. **C. amyla'cea,** amylaceous or amyloid bodies, starch-corpuscles, animal starch; name given by Virchow to microscopic bodies found in the human brain and spinal marrow—in the ependyma ventriculorum and its prolongations in the prostate and lungs—mingled with the proper nerve-elements; having chemical characters of cellulose; see *Glycogenic matter.* They differ, however, from starch in being nitrogenized. **C. Aran'tii,** noduli arantii, tubercula a. **C. arena'cea,** abnormal concretions in dura mater; psammoma. **C. bigem'ina,** quadrigemina corpora. **C. bul'bi forn'icis,** C. candicantia. **C. candican'tia,** albicantia corpora, mammillary eminences. **C. caverno'sa,** cavernous bodies. **C. chalcedo'nica,** see *Psammoma.* **C. erectil'ia,** erectile tissues, as of penis. **C. fibro'sa,**

tough semi-opaque fibrous bodies occasionally found in the ovaries, probably due to fibrous changes in the tissue of the corpus luteum. **C. fibro-spongio'sa,** cavernous bodies. **C. fibro-spongio'sa pe'nis,** C. cavernosa penis. **C. fimbria'ta,** fimbriated or fringed bodies; thin, flattened, and delicate band situate along the concave edge of the cornu ammonis, which is a continuation of the posterior crura of the fornix. **C. genicula'ta,** eminences situate at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami; each optic tract commences at the corpus geniculatum externum; the corpus geniculatum internum is merely a tubercle inserted into the bend or knee formed by the corpus geniculatum externum. **C. glandulo'sa,** seminal vesicles. **C. globo'sa cervi'cis u'teri,** Nabothi glandulæ. **C. granulo'sa,** granular leucocytes; corpuscles of the colostrum. **C. labo'sa,** Malpighian corpuscles. **C. latera'lia,** cavernous bodies. **C. lie'nis,** see *Spleen.* **C. lu'tea,** see *Corpus luteum.* **C. Malpighia'na,** Malpighian bodies, corpuscles or glomerules of Malpighi. Scattered through the plexus formed by blood-vessels and uriniferous tubes in the kidney, a number of small dark points may be seen with the naked eye, which received their name from Malpighi, their describer. Each of these, under the microscope, consists of a convoluted mass of blood-vessels, constituting the true glandule, corpuscle, or glomerule of Malpighi. It has been supposed that their office may be to separate the watery portions of the blood to be mixed with proper urinous matter; see *Kidney.* For Corpora Malpighiana of the spleen, see *Spleen.* **C. mammilla'ria,** mammillary eminences. **C. menstrua'lia,** see *Corpus luteum.* **C. Morgagn'ii,** hydatids of Morgagni; one or more short processes of the tunica vaginalis testis, containing fine blood-vessels, situate on the front of the globus major; after Morgagni, who first described them. **C. ner'veo-spongio'sa pe'nis,** cavernous bodies. **C. nervo'sa,** cavernous bodies. **C. oliva'ria** or **ova'ta,** oblong, whitish eminences situate at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia. **C. op'to-stria'ta,** optic thalami and corpora striata regarded as one mass. **C. oryzoï'dea,** rice-like growths in sheaths of tendons, bursæ, or joints. Sputa sometimes seen in phthisis. **C. ova'ta** or **ova'lia,** corpora olivaria. **C. Pacchio'ni,** Pacchionian bodies. **C. period'ica,** see *Corpus luteum.* **C. pisifor'mia,** mammillary tubercles. **C. pyramida'lia,** two medullary bundles placed on either side of the anterior fissure; called corpora pyramidalia antica to distinguish them from C. olivaria or pyramidalia lateralia. Over a space commencing eight or ten lines below the pons and extending to the lower end of the medulla oblongata, a portion of each pyramid crosses to the opposite side—decussation of the pyramids. **C. pyramida'lia posterio'ra,** see *Corpora restiformia.* **C. pyramida'lia tes'tis,** coni vasculosi. **C. quadrigem'ina,** Q. tubercula. **C. restifor'mia,** posterior pyramids, peduncles of medulla oblongata, inferior peduncles of cerebellum; two medullary projections, oblong and of whitish appearance, proceeding from each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata, and contributing to the formation of the cerebellum. The posterior pyramids—fasciculi graciles—described as distinct from the restiform bodies, are situate in contact with each other, one on each side of the posterior median fissure. They become closely applied to the restiform bodies, and have been considered to be blended with them, and to proceed to form the cerebellum. According to some, they ascend to the cerebrum. **C. Santorinia'na,** cornicula laryngis. **C. sesamoï'dea,** C. Arantii. **C. spongio'sa,** cavernous bodies; bulbi vestibuli; see *Corpus spongiosum urethræ.* **C. stria'ta,** anterior cerebral ganglion; pyriform eminences, of slightly brownish-gray color, forming part of the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. When cut, a mixture of white and gray substance is seen, arranged alternately, to which they owe their name. The tract of fibres ascending from the anterior pyramids passes chiefly into them. **C. stria'ta super'na posterio'ra,** thalami nervorum opticorum. **C. tendin'ea,** cavernous bodies. **C. triti'cea,** see *Hyoides os.* **C. vestib'uli,** bulbi vestibuli. **C. Wolffia'na,** see *Corpus Wolffianum.* **C. Wrisbergia'na,** cuneiform cartilages.

Corpse (*corpus*). Body, cadaver. **C. fat,** adipocere. **C. poi'sons,** ptomaïnes.

Corp'ulence. Obesity.

Corpulent, korp'u-lent (*corpus,* body, *lentus,* thick). Fat, fleshy. Having unusual development of fat or flesh in proportion to the frame of the body.

Corpulentia, korp-u-len'she-ah. Corpulence, obesity. **C. carno'sa,** muscular strength.

Cor'pus. Body. Any object which strikes one or more of our senses. Gases, liquids, metals, vegetables, animals, are so many bodies. Natural bodies have been divided into animal, vegetable, and mineral; or into inorganic, including the mineral kingdom, and organized, including the animal and vegetable. The chief differences between organized and inorganic bodies consist in the former having an origin of generation, growth by nutrition, and termination by death; the latter a fortuitous origin, external growth, and termination by chemical or mechanical force. See *Body* and *Corpora.* **C. adenifor'me, adeno'des,** or **adenoï'des,** prostate. **C. adipo'sum,** pinguedo. **C. adventi'tium** or **alie'num,** extraneous or foreign body. **C. al'bicans,** see *Corpora albicantia.* **C. al'bum subrotun'dum,** anterior tubercle of optic thalamus. **C. alie'num,** extraneous or foreign body. **C. annula're,** pons Varolii. **C. callo'sum,** white, medullary band, perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other. It was formerly regarded as the seat of the soul. On it are seen longitudinal and transverse fibres—striæ longitudinales Lancisii, nerves of Lancisi (see *Raphe*), and striæ or chordæ transversales Willisii. The anterior portion is termed genu, the posterior flexure splenium or tuber. Fibres curving backward into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum have been termed forceps; those passing directly outward into the middle lobes from the same point, tapetum; and those curving forward and inward from the anterior border to the anterior lobe, forceps anterior. Part extending backward from the genu is the rostrum. **C. camera'tum,** fornix cerebri. **C. cand'icans** or **cand'idum,** see *Corpora albicantia.* **C. cauda'tum,** see *Corpus striatum.* **C. caverno'sum,** see *Cavernous bodies* and *Corpus spongiosum urethræ.* **C. caverno'sum vestib'uli,** bulbus vestibuli. **C. cilia're,** ciliary body, corpus dentatum; see *Ciliary.* **C. cine'reum,** lamina cinerea, corpus dentatum. **C. clitor'idis,** body of clitoris. **C. collic'uli stria'ti,** anterior extremity of corpus striatum. **C. communio'nis cer'ebri,** fornix cerebri. **C. con'icum Rosenmüll'eri,** parovarium, epoöphoron. **C. confor'me** or **conoï'des,** pineal gland. **C. cor'dis,** ventricle of the heart. **C. cribro'sum,** rete mucosum. **C. crystal'linum** or **crystalloï'des,** crystalline lens. **C. denta'tum** or **denticula'tum,** central oval nucleus, of cineritious substance, met with in the cerebellum, the circumference of which exhibits a number of indentations, surrounded by medullary substance. It is seen by dividing the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts. The term corpus dentatum, nucleus olivæ, is also given to the ganglion of the corpus olivare, a yellowish-gray, dentated capsule, open behind, and containing medullary matter, from which a fasciculus of fibres proceeds upward to the corpora quadrigemina and thalami optici. **C. discoï'des,** crystalline. **C. epididym'idis,** body of the epididymis. **C. exter'num** or **extra'neum,** extraneous or foreign body. **C. fibro'sum,** fibrous tumor. **C. fimbria'tum,** olivary nucleus; see *Corpora fimbriata.* **C. genicula'tum,** see *Corpora geniculata.* **C. glandifor'me** or **glando'sum** or **glandulo'sum,** prostate; corpus luteum. **C. glandulo'sum muli'erum,** vascular spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra, and projecting at its under part. **C. globo'sum,** pons Varolii. **C. Highmo'ri** or **Highmoria'num,** oblong eminence along the superior edge of the testicle, which seems formed of a reflection of the tunica albuginea, through

which the principal trunks of the seminiferous vessels pass before reaching the epididymis. **C. hyali'num** or **hyaloï'deum**, C. vitreum. **C. incomprehensib'ile**, thymus gland. **C. innomina'tum**, see *Organ of Giraldès;* paradidymis. **C. lenticula'tum**, lenticular nucleus, dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. Lieutand'ii**, trigone of the bladder. **C. lu'teum** (yellow body), a small yellowish body perceived in the ovarium, and left after the rupture of one of the vesicles. For every follicle in the ovary from which the ovum is discharged a corpus luteum will be found. It was for a long time considered an evidence of impregnation, but corpora lutea or menstrualia or periodica are met with in unquestionable virgins, although the corpora lutea of virgins differ materially in size and character from those of impregnation, *true corpora lutea*, in contradistinction to the other, *false corpora lutea*. The following table by Dalton well exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of these two forms of corpus luteum:

	Corpus Luteum of Menstruation.	*Corpus Luteum of Pregnancy.*
At the end of 3 weeks.	¾ in. in diameter; central clot reddish; convoluted wall pale.	
One month.	Smaller; convoluted wall bright yellow; clot still reddish.	Larger; convoluted wall bright yellow; clot still reddish.
Two months.	Reduced to the condition of an insignificant cicatrix.	½ in. in diameter; convoluted wall bright yellow; clot perfectly decolorized.
Four months.	Absent or unnoticeable.	Size about as at two months; clot pale and fibrinous; convoluted wall dull yellow.
Six months.	Absent.	Still as large as at the end of the second month. Clot fibrinous. Convoluted wall paler.
Nine months.	Absent.	¼ in. in diameter; central clot converted into a radiating cicatrix; external wall tolerably thick and convoluted, but without any bright-yellow color.

Sometimes the corpora lutea assume a cystic form, cystic corpora lutea. **C. mam'mæ**, strictly glandular part of mamma. **C. mammilla're**, mammillary eminences; see *Corpora albicantia*. **C. mandib'ulæ**, body of lower jaw. **C. mediasti'num**, C. Highmorianum. **C. medulla're**, C. dentatum of cerebellum; centrum ovale. **C. menstrua'le**, see *Corpus luteum*. **C. muco'sum**, mucous web; second layer of the skin, situate between the cutis vera and cuticle, and giving color to the body; in the white varieties of our species it is colorless, in the negro black. **C. nervo'sum cu'tis**, C. papillare; papillary layer of skin. **C. ni'gricans** or **ni'grum**, C. luteum containing dark pigment or blood-clot. **C. occip'itis**, basilar process. **C. Oken'se**, corpus Wolffianum; mesonephros. **C. oli'væ, oliva're**, or **oliva'rium**, see *Corpora olivaria* and *C. restiformia*. **C. op'to-stria'tum**, thalamus opticus and corpus striatum, regarded as anatomically one. **C. pampinifor'me** (*pampinus*, tendril), plexus or retiform arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins in the cavity of the abdomen, anterior to the psoas muscle; parovarium; epoöphoron. **C. papilla're**, nervous and vascular papillæ situate beneath the epidermis, called by Breschet *Neurothelic apparatus;* derma. **C. phacoi'des**, crystalline lens. **C. pituita're** or **pituita'rium**, pituitary gland. **C. psalloïdes**, lyra. **C. pyramida'le**, pyramid; restiform body; C. dentatum; septum lucidum; C. striatum; olivary body; pineal gland; see *Corpora pyramidalia*. **C. restifor'me**, see *Corpora restiformia*. **C. reticula're**, C. mucosum, C. papillare. **C. retifor'me**, bulbus vestibuli. **C. rhomboida'le** or **rhomboï'deum**, C. dentatum; trapezium; C. fimbriatum. **C. ru'brum**, C. luteum, reddened by blood passing through it. **C. semiova'le**, see *Corpora olivaria*. **C. serra'tum**, C. dentatum. **C. specula're**, septum lucidum. **C. sphenoida'le**, body or central portion of sphenoid. **C. spongio'sum ure'thræ**, this substance arises before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb; it then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the glans penis, which it forms. Where the urethra enters the bulb it is surrounded by a layer of erectile tissue, called by Kobelt Colliculi bulbi. He describes in the female, as the analogue of the corpus spongiosum of the male, a venous plexus, which, as it lies between the glans clitoridis and the part that corresponds in the male to the bulb of the urethra, he terms par intermedia. **C. spon'gio-vascula're**, C. spongiosum urethræ. **C. stern'i**, mesosternum. **C. stria'tum**, lentiform nucleus; see *Corpora striata*. **C. suprarena'le**, capsule, renal. **C. te'res**, eminentia or fasciculus teres. **C. thymia'num** or **thym'icum**, thymus. **C. thyreoï'deum**, thyroid gland. **C. tib'iæ**, shaft of tibia. **C. trapezoï'des** or **trapezoï'deum**, trapezium. **C. trigo'num**, see *Urinary bladder*. **C. trit'icum**, cartilago triticea. **C. turbina'tum**, pineal gland. **C. varicifor'me** or **varico'sum tes'tis**, epididymis. **C. varico'sum**, C. pampiniforme; spermatic cord; spermatic plexus; see *Spermatic veins*. **C. ver'tebræ fronta'lis** or **ter'tiæ**, presphenoid bone. **C. v. nasa'lis**, vomer. **C. v. occipita'lis** or **pri'mæ**, basioccipital bone. **C. v. parieta'lis** or **secun'dæ**, basisphenoid bone. **C. vit'reum**, vitreous humor or body; transparent mass of a gelatinous consistence which fills the eye behind the crystalline lens; it is contained in cells formed by the tunica hyaloïdea. **C. Wolffia'num**, Wolffian body, primordial kidney. At a very early period of fœtal formation bodies are perceptible, first described by Wolff as existing in the fowl, and by Oken in the mammalia. According to Müller, they disappear in man very early, so that but slight remains of them are perceptible after the ninth or tenth week of pregnancy. They cover the region of the kidneys and renal capsules, which are formed afterward; they are presumed to be the organs of urinary secretion during the first periods of fœtal existence. Remains of the tubules of the Wolffian body sometimes become the seat of formation of large cysts, Wolffian cysts, cysts of the broad ligament.

Cor'puscle (dim. of **Corpus**, body). Small body or particle. Cell. See *Corpuscles*. **C., amniot'ic**, small growths from amnion surrounding umbilical cord. **C., amyla'ceous** or **am'yloid**, corpora amylacea. **C., assimila'tion**, C. assisting in assimilation of food. **C., ax'ile** or **ax'is**, central part of tactile corpuscle. **C., Bizzozero's**, form of corpuscle considered by some as a hematoblast. **C., black**, osteoplast. **C., blood**, globules of the blood. **C., bone**, see *Lacunæ of bone*. **C., calca'reous**, calcigerous cells. **C., car'tilage**, see *Cartilage;* granular matter dividing nucleus of cartilage-cell from capsule. **C., cau'date**, see *Caudate*. **C., cement**, bone-cells in cement of teeth. **C., chyle**, see *Chyle*. **C., col'loid**, corpora amylacea. **C., colos'trum**, bodies in colostrum containing oil-globules. **C. of Corna'lia**, ovoid bodies in blood, tissues, etc. of silkworms; see *Cornalia*. **C., cor'neal**, corpuscles of Toynbee or Virchow; nucleated cells, giving off processes to unite with other processes to form a cellular network traversing the whole cornea. **C., cy'toid**, leucocytes; see *Cytoid*. **C. of Donné**, C., colostrum. **C., Eichhorst's**, microcytes in blood of those affected with pernicious anæmia. **C., elemen'tary, of Zimmerman**, see *Globules of blood*. **C., end**, C., terminal; end-bulb. **C., exuda'tion**, plastic corpuscles; organizable nuclei, exudation-cells of some, contained in fibrinous fluids, which are the origin of the new tissues formed from such fluid. **C., fec'undating** or **fer'tilizing**, spermatozoids. **C., gan'glion** or **ganglion'ic**, see *Neurine*. **C., gas'tric**, epithelial cells or corpuscles of stomach. **C., gen'ital**, end-bulbs. **C., germ**, germ-cells. **C., gi'ant**, giant-cell; megalocyte. **C., glan'diform**, acinus; see *Spleen*. **C. of Glu'ge**, granules of fat seen in chronic cerebral softening and fatty degeneration. **C., hæm'atoblast**, see *Hæmatoblast*. **C., Has'sall's**, striated c. in medulla of thymus gland. **C. of Hayem**, see *Blood-globules*. **C., Hen'sen's**, elliptical c. in outer hair-cells of organ of Corti. **C., hy'aline**, extension globules. **C., inflam'matory**, C., exudation. **C. of Krause**, Krause, end-bulbs of; Pacinian corpuscles. **C. of Laënnec**, fibroid granules

on pericardium. **C., lymph, lymphat'ic,** or **lymph'oid,** see *Lymph.* **C. of Malpig'hi,** corpora Malpighiana. **C., mar'ginal,** see *Marginal.* **C., med'ullary,** cells of marrow; odontoblast. **C. of Meiss'ner,** corpuscula tactûs. **C. of Miescher,** Rainey's bodies. **C., mi'gratory,** wandering cells; lymph-corpuscles. **C., milk,** oil-globules of that fluid. **C., mu'cous,** see *Mucus.* **C., mus'cular,** cell-like bodies in striated muscular tissue. **C., nerve,** see *Neurine.* **C. of Nor'ris,** hæmatoblast; colorless transparent bodies in the blood, probably red blood-corpuscles deprived of hæmoglobin. **C., nu'clear,** nucleolus. **C., os'seous,** see *Lacunæ of bone.* **C. of Pacchio'ni,** Pacchioni, glands of. **C., Pacin'ian,** from Pacini, an Italian physician, who first noticed them in 1830. They appear to have been depicted in 1741 by Lehmann, from a preparation by A. Vater, who called them Papillæ and P. nervæ; hence called Vaterian corpuscles or corpuscles of Vater. Small bodies connected with the cutaneous nerves of the palm and sole; found sparingly and inconstantly in nerves at the wrist and elbow, the upper arm, forearm, and thigh, and in the intercostal nerve, the sacral plexus, solar plexus, and the plexuses adjacent to it. In each corpuscle there is the termination of a nervous filament. **C., palpa'tion,** corpuscula tactûs. **C., plas'tic,** corpuscles, exudation. **C. of Purkin'je,** see *Canaliculus.* **C., pus** or **py'oid,** see *Pus.* **C., Rainey's,** see *Rainey.* **C. of Reiss'ner,** see *Reissner.* **C., sal'ivary,** globules in saliva like white corpuscles of blood. **C., sen'sual,** end-bulbs. **C., spleen** or **sple'nic,** corpuscles of Malpighi; see *Spleen.* **C., starch,** corpora amylacea. **C., tac'tile,** corpuscula tactûs. **C., ter'minal,** bodies which are terminal points of sensory nerves. **C., third,** see *Blood-globules.* **C. of thy'mus,** C., Hassall's. **C., touch,** corpuscula tactûs. **C. of Toyn'bee,** see *Corpuscles, corneal.* **C., transpa'rent, of Nor'ris,** hæmatoblast. **C. of Troltsch,** C. situate between fibres of layers of membrane of tympanum. **C. of Va'ter,** C., Pacinian. **C. of Vir'chow,** see *Corpuscles, corneal.* **C. of Wag'ner,** corpuscula tactûs. **C., Weber'ian,** uterus masculinus; see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **C., white,** see *Blood-globules.* **C., white, gran'ulated,** see *Globulin.* **C. of Zim'merman,** hæmatoblasts.

Corpuscula (pl. of **Corpusculum**) **Arantii,** kor'por-ah ar-an'she-e. Tubercula Arantii; see *Sigmoid valves.* **C. glandula'rum simil'ia intestino'rum,** Peyeri glandulæ. **C. globo'sa cervi'cis u'teri,** Nabothi glandulæ. **C. Laënnec'ii,** fibroid granulations occasionally observed on thickened portions of the pericardium. **C. Malpig'hii,** corpora Malpighiana. **C. os'sium,** see *Lacunæ of bone.* **C. san'guinis,** globules of blood. **C. sem'inis,** spermatozoa. **C. sesamoï'dea,** see *Sigmoid valves.* **C. tac'tûs,** tactile or touch corpuscle, corpuscles of Wagner or of Meissner, axile bodies; bodies composed of a horizontally laminated mass of areolar tissue, found in the papillæ of parts endowed with great tactile sensibility. Nerves of touch communicate with them, and their function is probably to render the sense more acute. **C. tritic'ea,** see *Hyoides os.* **C. Weberia'na,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **C. Wrisberg'ii,** cuneiform cartilages.

Corpuscular, kor-pus'ku-lar. Relating to or containing corpuscles or atoms.

Corpuscula'tion. Increase in dimensions and number of the blood-corpuscles.

Corpusculum, kor-pus'cu-lum (dim. of **Corpus,** body). Corpuscle. **C. Aran'tii,** see *Sigmoid valves.* **C. con'icum Rosenmüll'eri,** parovarium. **C. lac'tis,** milk-corpuscle. **C. lie'nis,** Malpighian corpuscle. **C. Malpighia'na** or **Malpig'hii,** Malpighian corpuscle. **C. Meissner'i,** tactile corpuscle. **C. Morgagn'i,** corpus Arantii. **C. os'seum,** bone-corpuscle. **C. ova'tum,** glomerule of kidney. **C. re'num,** Malpighian corpuscle. **C. san'guinis,** blood-corpuscle. **C. Santori'ni,** corniculum laryngis. **C. sem'inis,** spermatozoid. **C. sesamoï'deum,** see *Sigmoid valves.* **C. tritic'eum,** see *Thyreohyoid membrane.* **C. Weberia'num,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* Uterus masculinus. **C. Wrisberg'ii,** see *Cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.*

Cor'rageen. Carrageen.

Corrago, kor-rah'go. Borago officinalis.

Corre, kor're (*keiro,* to shave). The temple; the hair.

Correction, kor-rek'shun (*corrigo,* to correct). Act of correcting medicines—that is, of diminishing their energy or obviating unpleasant effects—by mixing them with substances which modify their operation. Removing abnormal condition or deformity.

Correc'tive. Corrigent.

Corrector, kor-rek'tor. Corrigent.

Correlation, kor-rel-a'shun (*cor, refero, relatum,* to accomplish). Relation or dependence of one part on another. See *Synergy.*

Corresponding points. Points on the two retinas which coincide and are absolutely identical.

Corrigan's (kor'rig-an's) **cau'tery.** Button cautery. **C.'s disease,** insufficiency of the sigmoid valves of the aorta; after Dr. Corrigan, who described it. **C.'s pulse,** jerking or water-hammer pulse produced by aortic regurgitation.

Corrigeen (kor'rig-een) **moss.** Fucus crispus.

Corrigent, kor'ri-jent (same etymon as **Correction**). That which corrects; in a pharmaceutical formula a substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action, as oleum menthæ in the following formula:

℞.	Aloës,	ʒj.
	Olei menthæ,	gtt. v.
	Syrup, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ	xvj.

Corrigia, kor-rij'e-ah (*corium,* leather). Leathern straps; hence term for tendons and ligaments.

Corrobal, kor-ro-bal'. Curare.

Corroborant or **Corroborative,** kor-rob'or-a-tiv (*corroboro,* to strengthen). Restorative, bracing; substance which strengthens and gives tone. Tonic.

Corro'dent or **Corroding,** kor-ro'ding (*cor, rodo,* to gnaw). Corrosive.

Corrosion, kor-ro'zhun. Action or effect of corrosive substances.

Corrosive, kor-ro'siv. Substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them, as caustic alkalies, mineral acids, corrosive sublimate, etc. They act either directly, by chemically destroying the part, or indirectly, by causing inflammation and gangrene. **C. chlo'ride,** hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum. **C. poi'son,** see *Poison.* **C. sub'limate,** hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

Corroval, kor-ro-val'. Form of curare. A poisonous alkaloid called *corrovaline* has been procured from it.

Corrugatio, kor-ru-gah'she-o. Corrugation. **C. cu'tis,** wrinkle.

Corrugation, kor-ru-ga'shun (*cor, ruga,* wrinkle). Wrinkling, frowning. Contraction of the corrugatores supercilii muscles. Corrugation of the skin is often owing to the application of styptics.

Corrugator (kor-ru-gah'tor) **coite'rii** or **supercil'ii,** su-per-sil'e-e. Muscle situate in the eyebrows, attached by its inner extremity to the superciliary ridge, and confounded externally with the occipito-frontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum; it carries the eyebrow inward and wrinkles the skin of the forehead. **C. cu'tis a'ni,** dilator ani internus; termination of fibres of muscularis mucosæ of rectum. **C. glabel'læ,** C. supercilii. **C. la'bii inferio'ris,** part of depressor anguli oris from angle of the mouth, which puckers the lower lip. **C. posti'cus,** occipitalis transversus.

Corruption, kor-rup'shun (*corrumpo,* to destroy). Act of corrupting; state of being corrupted; state of puriform, putrid, or other breaking down of parts or humors; pus; abortion.

Cor'sa or **Cor'se.** Temporal region; hair.

Corse (*corpus*). Cadaver.

Corset (*corpus,* body). Article of dress closely embracing the trunk, and much used by females in civilized countries. When corsets or stays are worn very tight, serious evils result from the unnatural compression. Bandages or other close-fitting apparatus embracing the greater part of the chest and abdomen are also called corsets. An orthopedic corset is one

intended to obviate deviation of the stature or spinal deformity.

Cort (abbrev. for **Cortex**). Bark.

Cortex, kor′teks. Bark. Often applied exclusively to cinchona, but it means also any bark. **C. adstrin′gens Brasilien′sis**, astringent bark first introduced from Brazil into Germany; said to be obtained from Mimosa cochleacarpa or virginalis, but now referred to Stryphnodendron barbatimaô, barbatimaô. Used in all cases in which astringent barks are indicated. **C. alcornoco**, alcornoco bark. **C. ama′rus**, bark of Croton pseudo-china. **C. angustu′ræ**, cusparia bark. **C. ani′si stellat′i**, see *Illicium anisatum*. **C. antifebri′lis**, cinchona bark. **C. antiquart′ius**, cinchona bark. **C. antiscorbu′ticus**, Canella alba. **C. auran′tii**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **C. auran′tii ama′ri**, bitter orange-peel. **C. beberu** or **bibiru**, Nectandræ cortex. **C. benedic′tus**, bark of Guiacum officinale. **C. braye′ræ anthelmint′icæ**, see *Rottlera Schimperi*. **C. cabar′ro**, alcornoco bark. **C. canel′læ Malabar′icæ**, Laurus cassia. **C. cardina′lis del lugo**, cinchona. **C. caryophylla′tus**, see *Myrtus caryophyllata*. **C. caryophylloï′des**, Laurus culilawan. **C. cerebel′li**, the greater part of the gray substance of the cerebellum is on the surface or cortex. **C. cer′ebri**, cortical, cineritious, vesicular, or gray substance of the brain. Gray portion observed at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum. The name cortical is likewise given to the external substance of the kidneys, because it is of a deeper color than the inner part of the organ, and forms a kind of envelope to it. **C. chabar′ro**, alcornoco bark. **C. chacaril′læ**, Croton cascarilla. **C. chi′næ**, cinchona. **C. chi′næ calisay′æ**, yellow cinchona. **C. chi′næ fla′vus** or **lu′teus**, yellow cinchona. **C. chi′næ ru′ber**, red cinchona. **C. cincho′næ**, cinchona bark. **C. c. flav′æ**, yellow cinchona. **C. c. fus′cus** or **pal′lidæ**, pale cinchona. **C. c. ru′ber**, red cinchona. **C. corno′va** or **coro′a**, bark of E. Indian plant; stomachic and febrifuge. **C. cor′ticis**, external part of cortical portion of kidney. **C. crass′ior**, Laurus cassia. **C. culilaban** or **culilawan**, Laurus culilawan. **C. den′tium**, enamel. **C. eleuthe′riæ**, Croton cascarilla. **C. febrif′ugus** or **febri′lis**, cinchona bark. **C. fla′vus**, yellow cinchona; Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **C. garou**, bark of Daphne mezereum. **C. of hair**, fibrous portion of shaft of hair. **C. hippocas′tani**, horse-chestnut bark. **C. Jesuit′icus**, cinchona. **C. lavo′la**, see *Illicium anisatum*. **C. Magellan′icus**, see *Wintera aromatica*. **C. malico′rii**, pomegranate rind. **C. Monspeli′acus**, C. garou. **C. muse′næ**, see *Rottlera Schimperi*. **C. nectan′dræ**, bebeeru bark. **C. oss′eus den′tis**, see *Tooth*. **C. o′vi**, cortical membrane; usually regarded as a uterine production, and designated decidua reflexa; see *Decidua membrana*. **C. pal′lidus**, pale bark; Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex; C. cinchonæ fuscus. **C. pa′trum**, cinchona. **C. Perua′nus** or **Peruvia′nus**, cinchona. **C. profu′vii**, Nerium antidysentericum. **C. re′gius**, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **C. re′nis**, see *Kidney*. **C. ru′ber**, red cinchona bark; Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex. **C. sapona′rius**, bark of Mimosa saponaria. **C. stria′tus den′tium**, enamel of the teeth. **C. thu′ris**, Croton cascarilla. **C. thyme′leæ**, mezereon. **C. ul′mi**, slippery-elm bark. **C. Wintera′nus**, Winter's bark. **C. Wintera′nus spu′rius**, Canella alba.

Corti (kor′te), **arch′es of.** See *Corti, organ of*. **C., canal′ of**, see *C., organ of*. **C., fi′bres of**, see *C., organ of*. **C., gan′glion of**, ganglion Cortii. **C., mem′brane of**, see *C., organ of*. **C., or′gan of** (after the Italian anatomist), peculiar and complicated arrangement in the cochlea, including various cellular and rod-like structures covered by the membrana tectoria or membrane of Corti, resting on the membrana basilaris or basilar membrane—lamina spiralis membranacea—and arranged like piano-forte keys. The fibres or rods or arches of Corti are attached to the margins of the inner zone of the basilar membrane; they meet like the beams of a roof, and from their junction a very delicate network extends, the lamina or membrana reticularis or velamentosa. Resting on the articulating ends of the inner rods is a row of ciliated cells, while three rows are placed external to the outer rods, attached by their pointed extremities to the membrana basilaris (cells of Corti). Alternating with the latter are the cells of Dieters, while epithelium cells cover the upper surface of the remaining portion of the basilar membrane. Rods and cells of Corti probably admit of movement on one another, and, from their intimate connection with the ganglionic nervous structure, doubtless play an important part in the perfection of audition. The part of the membranous labyrinth between the tectorial and basilar membranes is called *Canal of Corti*. Tunnel formed by arches of Corti and basilar membrane is called *Tunnel of Corti*. **C., rods of**, see *Corti, organ of*. **C., tun′nel of**, see *C., organ of*.

Cor′tical (*cortex*, bark). Belonging to the bark or cortex. **C. arch**, part of cortex of kidney passing from one cortical column to another. **C. ar′teries**, those distributed to cortical part of brain or spinal cord. **C. blind′ness**, blindness dependent on disease or injury of cortical part of brain. **C. cat′aract**, cataract dependent on opacity of cortex of crystalline lens. **C. col′umns**, processes of cortical substance of kidney, passing between the pyramids. **C. ep′ilepsy**, Jacksonian epilepsy. **C. mat′ter of brain**, cortex cerebri. **C. mem′brane**, cortex ovi. **C. paral′ysis**, paralysis from disease or injury of cortical portion of brain. **C. sub′stance of brain**, cortex cerebri. **C. s. of kid′ney**, see *Kidney*. **C. s. of teeth**, see *Tooth*.

Cortu′sa America′na (after Prof. J. A. Cortusi, botanist of Padua). Heuchera cortusa.

Coruscation, kor-us-ka′shun (*corusco*, to flash). Lightning as supposed cause of epilepsy; subjective sensation of light.

Corvisartia (kor-vis-ar′te-ah) **helen′ium** (after Corvisart, physician to Napoleon I.). Inula helenium.

Corybantiasm (kor-e-ban′te-asm) or **Coryban′tism** (from Corubas, one of the Corybantes). Name formerly given to frenzy or acute mania and convulsive movements in which the sick were tormented by fantastic visions and perpetual want of sleep.

Corydaline, kor-id′al-een. Alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{19}HO_4$) from Corydalis formosa and Corydalis tuberosa; tonic, diuretic, alterative, and antiperiodic.

Corydalis (kor-id′al-is) **bulbo′sa.** Fumaria bulbosa. **C. Canaden′sis**, Dicentra Canadensis. **C. ca′va**, Fumaria bulbosa. **C. formo′sa**, turkey corn or pea; the root of this indigenous plant is tonic, diuretic, and alterative. **C. tubero′sa**, Fumaria bulbosa.

Corylus (kor′il-us) (*korus*, helmet) or **C. avella′na.** Hazelnut tree, ord. Amentaceæ; the nut—filbert, hazelnut—of this tree is eaten in many countries; like all nuts, it is not easy of digestion. **C. rostra′ta**, beaked hazel; indigenous shrub; the short thick bristles have been given as an anthelmintic in the same cases and doses as mucuna.

Corymbose, kor′im-bōze (*korumbos*, cluster). Term used for cutaneous affections characterized by arrangement of eruption in groups or clusters.

Coryne, kor′in-e (club). Penis; point of elbow.

Coryphe, kor′if-a. Acme, vertex; nape of neck. **C. cor′dis**, base of heart; apex of heart; see *Mucra*.

Corys, kor′is. Vertex.

Coryza, kor-i′zah (*korus*, the head, *zeo*, to boil). Catarrh, nasal catarrh; vulgarly, running at the nose, cold in the head. Inflammation attended with increased discharge of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose and the sinuses communicating with it; generally subsides without medical treatment. Chronic coryza is termed, also, ozæna benigna when accompanied by an offensive discharge. See *Ozæna*. **C. blennorrho′ica**, purulent coryza. **C. caseo′sa**, caseous matter in nasal passages. **C. enton′ica**, ozæna. **C., idiosyncrat′ic**, hay fever. **C. malig′na**, ozæna. **C. neonato′rum**, nasal catarrh or snuffles of newborn children. **C. ozæno′sa** or **purulen′ta**, ozæna. **C., period′ic**, hay fever. **C. scarlatino′sa**, morbid condition of the Schneiderian membrane in bad cases of scarlatina. **C. ulcero′sa** or **virulen′ta**, ozæna. **C. u′teri**, leucorrhœa. **C., va′so-mo′tor**, hay fever.

Coscina, kos-ce′nah. See *Cribration*.

Coscinism, kos'kin-ism (*koskinon*, a sieve). Cribration.

Cosmesis, kos-ma'sis. Use of cosmetics; method of improving and preserving natural beauty.

Cosmetics, kos-met'iks (*kosmeo*, to adorn). Art of improving the beauty, and different means employed for that purpose. All the compounds used, however—as zinc oxide, bismuth subnitrate, magnesia, etc.—injure the skin, and may give rise to unpleasant cutaneous affections. Frequent ablution with cold water and bathing are the best cosmetics. Cosmetics include essences, soaps, and all the preparations intended for the toilet.

Cosmetology, kos-met-ol'o-je (*kosmeo*, to adorn, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on dress and cleanliness of the body.

Cosmibue'na acumina'ta. Peruvian tree once supposed to be a source of cinchona. Cascarilla.

Cos'mic disease (worldly disease). Syphilis.

Cos'moline. See *Petrolatum*.

Cos'mos (the world). Order supposed to preside over critical days.

Cossa, kos'sah. Haunch; hip.

Cossin, kos'sin. Koussin.

Cos'sus or **Cossis,** kos'sis. Worm in intestines of horses. Small vermiform pimples on the face (acne), from inflammation of the sebaceous follicles.

Costa, kos'tah (*custodio*, to guard). Rib. The ribs are twenty-four in number, twelve on each side. They are irregular, long, bony curves, slightly flattened, and situate obliquely at the sides of the chest. Intervals between them are called intercostal spaces, and they are numbered first, second, third, etc., reckoning from above to below. They have been distinguished into costæ veræ or true ribs, and costæ spuriæ or false ribs. True or sternal ribs are the first seven, articulated at one extremity to the spine, and at the other by cartilages, hæmopophyses of Owen, to the sternum. The false, asternal, or short ribs are the remaining five, the uppermost three being united by cartilages to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and hence have been called floating ribs, costæ fluctuantes. The slightly expanded vertebral extremity of each rib is called the head of the rib, capitulum costæ; the space between this and the tubercle is the collum or neck. Anterior to the tubercle is the angle, angulus or cubitus costæ. The angle is the part where the bone bends to form the lateral part of the thorax.

Cos'tæ (gen. of **Costa**) **asterna'les** or **fal'sæ.** See *Costa*. **C. capit'ulum,** see *Costa*. **C. fluctuan'tes,** see *Costa*. **C. illegit'imæ,** false ribs. **C. legit'imæ,** true ribs. **C. mendo'sæ, no'thæ,** or **spu'riæ,** false ribs; see *Costa*. **C. sterna'les** or **ve'ræ,** see *Costa*. **C. vertebra'les,** floating ribs; see *Costa*. **C. ver'tebrospina'les,** sternal ribs; see *Costa*.

Costal, kos'tal. Appertaining or relating to a rib. **C. an'gle,** angle of rib. **C. arch,** curve made by the edges of inferior costal cartilages at the lower opening of the thorax. **C. car'tilages,** see *Costa*. **C. nerves,** intercostal nerves. **C. pleu'ra,** pleura lining ribs and spaces between. **C. respira'tion,** respiration effected by rising and falling of ribs.

Costalgia, kos-tal'je-ah (*costa*, rib, *algos*, pain). Pain over the ribs; intercostal neuralgia.

Costa'lis. Muscle attached to a rib. **C. dor'si,** iliocostalis dorsi.

Costatome, kos'tah-tome. See *Costotome*.

Costi-cervica'lis. Cervicalis ascendens.

Costi-costa'lis. Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.

Cos'tiform (rib-shaped) **apoph'ysis.** Anterior tubercle of transverse process of vertebra of neck.

Costi-spina'les. Levatores costarum.

Costive, kos'tiv. Constipated.

Costiveness, kos'tiv-nes. Constipation.

Cos'to (*costa*, rib). In composition, relating or appertaining to a rib.

Costo-abdominal, kos-to-ab-dom'in-al. Relating to rib and stomach. Obliquus externus abdominis.

Costo-acro'mio-clavicula'ris. Costo-deltoid.

Costo-articula'ris. Relating to rib and sternoclavicular articulation.

Costo-ax'illary veins. Branches from intercostal veins to axillary vein.

Costo-ba'si-scapula'ris. Serratus magnus.

Costo-cen'tral. Name given to articulations of ribs with bodies of vertebræ or to ligaments connected with them.

Costo-cer'vical ar'tery. Portion of superior intercostal artery.

Costo-cervica'lis. Occasional slip from sternothyroid muscle to cervical fascia.

Costo-chon'dral. Relating to ribs and cartilage of ribs.

Costo-clavicular, kos-to-klav-ik'u-lar. Belonging to ribs and clavicle, as **C. lig'ament,** cleidocostal or rhomboid ligament; fibrous, flattened fascia, extending obliquely from the cartilage of the first rib to the inferior surface of the clavicle. **C. line,** line from internal extremity of the clavicle to the tip of the eleventh costal cartilage.

Costo-clavicula'ris. Subclavius.

Costo-col'ic lig'ament. Phreno-colic ligament.

Costo-coracoid, kos-to-kor'ak-oid. Relating to ribs and coracoid process. **C. lig'ament,** inferior edge of C. membrane. **C. mem'brane,** see *Pectoralis minor*.

Costo-coracoïdeus, kos-to-kor-ak-o-e'de-us. Pectoralis minor.

Costo-del'toid. Muscular slip from axillary surface of scapula, joining with deltoid at its insertion on acromion, or inserted into the aponeurosis.

Costo-epitrochlea'ris. Occasional muscle from front of thorax to internal condyle of humerus.

Costo-fascia'lis cervica'lis. Costo-cervicalis.

Costo-humera'lis. Muscle generally fused with pectoralis major, arising from aponeurosis of external oblique muscle, variously inserted on the humerus or scapula. Also wandering slip of sterno-thyroid muscle from cartilage of first rib to hyoid bone.

Costo-hyoid, kos-to-hy'oid. Omo-hyoid muscle.

Cos'to-infe'rior. Term applied to respiration with lower ribs.

Costo-inter'nus. Lumbo-abdominalis.

Costo-lumba'lis. Relating to ribs and lumbar region.

Costo-pericar'dial lig'ament. Upper of two bands passing from pericardium to manubrium and ensiform process of sternum.

Costo-pleu'ral. Relating to ribs and pleura.

Costo-pleu'ro-ver'tebral. Relating to ribs, vertebræ, and pleura.

Costo-pu'bic mus'cle. Rectus abdominis.

Costo-pul'monary. Relating to ribs and lung.

Costo-scapula'ris. Serratus magnus.

Costo-spi'nal. Costo-central.

Costo-sternal, kos-to-stur'nal. Relating to the ribs and sternum, as articulation of the latter with the anterior extremity of the first seven ribs.

Costo-supe'rior. Term applied to respiration effected with upper ribs.

Costo-thorac'ic ar'tery. Long thoracic artery.

Costo-thy'roid mus'cle. Rare muscular slip from sterno-thyroid muscle, passing from cartilage of first rib to thyroid cartilage.

Cos'totome (*costa*, *tome*, incision). Instrument for cutting a rib; the operation being called *Costot'omy* or *Estlander's operation*.

Costo-trachelian, kos-to-trak-e'le-an. Relating to ribs and to the trachelian or transverse process of the neck. Anterior and posterior scaleni muscles.

Costo-transverse, kos-to-trans-verse'. Relating to the ribs and transverse processes, as articulation of the tuberosities of the ribs with the transverse processes of the spine, connected with which are C. ligaments.

Costo-vertebral, kos-to-vur'te-bral. Belonging to the ribs and vertebræ; articulation, that of the head of the ribs with the vertebræ, connected with which are C. or centro-vertebral ligaments.

Costo-xiphoid, kos-to-zi'foid. Ligament uniting

the cartilage of the seventh rib to the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage.

Costus, kos'tus. The ancients gave this name to several plants, C. Arabicus, C. Indicus, C. speciosus or amarus, C. dulcis or orientalis, Amomum hirsutum, Hellenia grandiflora, Banksia speciosa, Tsiana, the root of which is aromatic, tonic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc. **C. ama'rus,** costus, Canella alba. **C. Arab'icus,** costus. **C. costico'sus,** Canella alba. **C. dul'cis,** bark of Canella alba. **C. horto'rum,** Tanacetum balsamita. **C. horto'rum mi'nor,** Achillea ageratum. **C. In'dicus,** costus. **C. ni'gra,** Cynara scolymus. **C. specio'sus,** costus. **C. spica'tus,** root is stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Co'ta. Anthemis cotula.

Cotarnine, ko-tar'neen (word formed from letters of narcotine). Alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$, formed by oxidation and decomposition of narcotine.

Co'tis. Occiput; nucha.

Co'to bark. Bark of E. Indian tree used in diarrhœa, cholera, and profuse sweating. Two principles, *cotoin* and *paracotoin*, have been obtained from it. Cotoin has been given in doses of half a grain in night-sweats and cholera.

Cotoin, ko'to-in. $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$. See *Coto bark.*

Cotonea, ko-to'ne-ah. Pyrus cydonia.

Cot'tage hos'pital. See *Hospital.*

Cot'ton (Arab. *kutn* or *kutun*). Gossypium. **C., absorb'ent,** see *Gossypium.* **C., hemostat'ic,** absorbent cotton saturated with astringent solutions, as Monsel's, or with alum, ferric chloride, etc. **C. phthi'sis,** see *Phthisis, cotton.* **C. pneumo'nia,** see *Phthisis, cotton.* **C. root,** see *Gossypium.* **C. seed,** see *Gossypium.* **C. seed oil,** fixed oil from seed of Gossypium herbaceum and other species; used in liniments and to adulterate sweet oil. **C. wool,** absorbent cotton; see *Gossypium.*

Cot'ula (*kotule,* cup). Anthemis cotula. **C. fœt'ida,** Anthemis cotula. **C. multif'ida,** S. African plant, used in rheumatism, scalds, and cutaneous diseases.

Cotunnius (ko-tun'ne-us), **aq'ueduct of.** A. of vestibule. **C., liq'uor of,** perilymph; transparent, slightly viscid fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth, and of which Cotugno made mention. **C., nerve of,** naso-palatine nerve. **C., wa'ter of,** C., liquor of.

Cotyle or **Cotyla,** kot'il-ah. Acetabulum; hollow cavity of a bone receiving the head of another bone, and particularly the cotyloid cavity; hollow of the hand.

Cotyledon, kot-il-e'don. Cotyle. **C. mari'na,** Umbilicus marinus. **C. orbicula'ta,** plant of S. Africa; fresh juice is used in epilepsy; leaves form a good application to hard corns. **C-s, placen'tal,** lobes which, by their union, form the placenta. **C. umbili'cus** or **u. ven'eris,** *Pennywort, Navelwort, Venus's navelwort;* plant growing in Europe on old walls and rocks; leaves are emollient, and are applied externally to piles, inflamed parts, etc.; internally the juice has been given in epilepsy; the flowers in calculous cases and dropsy. **C-s, u'terine,** tubercular projections of mucous membrane of uterus in some animals.

Cot'ylis. Acetabulum.

Cotyloid, kot'il-oid (*kotule,* drinking cup, *eidos,* form). Relating to the acetabulum. Hemispherical cavity in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris; variously called *fossa cotyloidea, sinus coxæ, acetabulum, a. cotyle, pyxis;* notch on the inner side of this cavity. **C. bone,** acetabular bone. **C. cav'ity,** acetabulum. See *Cotyloid.* **C. lig'ament,** very thick fibro-cartilaginous ring surrounding the cotyloid cavity, the depth of which it increases. **C. mar'gin,** margin of cotyloid cavity. **C. notch,** depression in margin of acetabulum for passage of vessels and nerves to the joint.

Cotylo-pu'bic. Relating to acetabulum and pubis. **C. arch,** pubic arch.

Cotylo-sa'cral. Relating to acetabulum and sacrum. **C. arch,** arch above and back of acetabulum.

Cotylus, kot'il-us. Cotyle.

Couch or **Couch'grass.** Triticum repens.

Couch'ing. Operation of depressing the lens in cataract in the vitreous humor, and allowing it to undergo absorption there. See *Cataract.*

Couch'wheat. Triticum repens.

Coucin'ea coccin'ea. Cacoucia coccinea.

Cough (D. *kuch*). Tussis. **C., bronch'ial,** C., tubal. **C. cen'tre,** see *Centre.* **C., chin,** whooping cough. **C., dry,** cough without expectoration. **C., ear,** see *Ear.* **C., hoop'ing,** pertussis. **C., hu'mid,** mucous cough. **C., hyster'ical** or **ner'vous,** see *Hysteria* and *Asthma thymicum.* **C., larynge'al,** C. from irritation of larynx. **C., mu'cous,** C. with copious expectoration of mucus. **C., re'flex,** C. caused by some irritation external or beyond respiratory passages. **C. root,** Trillium latifolium. **C., spasmod'ic,** asthma thymicum. **C., tooth,** reflex cough from dental irritation. **C., trigem'inal,** form of continuous and violent sneezing, coughing, etc. due to reflex action of trigeminal nerve, induced by irritation in nose, pharynx, or ears. **C., tu'bal,** bronchial cough; cough in which the succussion communicated by it to the parietes of the chest is very energetic, and a sensation is experienced by the ear as if a column of air were traversing tubes with solid walls, with much noise, strength, and rapidity. **C., u'terine,** C. induced by disease of uterus. **C., va'gus,** C. from irritation of vagus nerve. **C., whoop'ing,** pertussis. **C., win'ter,** C. from chronic bronchitis, occurring in winter.

Coughing, kawf'ing. Tussis.

Coughwort, kawf'wurt. Tussilago.

Cou'lomb (after French electrician). Unit of electrical quantity produced by force of one volt operating for one second against one ohm of resistance; in static electricity, unit determined by charge developed in Leyden jar having capacity of one farad by one volt of force.

Coulomb'meter. Galvanometer to measure quantity of electricity.

Cou'marin. Odorous principle of tonka bean.

Coumarouna (koo-mar-oo'nah) **odora'ta.** Dipterix odorata.

Countenance, kown'ten-ance (*cum, teneo,* to hold). Visage; form of the face; system of the features.

Counter-bane, kown'tur-bane. Antidote.

Counter-extension, kown-tur-eks-ten'shun (*contra-extendo,* to extend in a contrary direction). This consists in retaining firmly and immovably the upper part of a limb, while extension is practised on the lower, in fractures or luxations.

Counter-fissure, kown'tur-fish-ure. Contrafissura.

Counter-indication, kown-tur-in-dik-a'shun. Indication contrary to another; any circumstance acting as obstacle to the employment of such therapeutical means as seem to be indicated by other circumstances.

Counter-ir'ritant. See *Counter-irritation.* **C.-i., Gran'ville's** (lotion), Granville's counter-irritant.

Counter-irritation, kown-tur-ir-ri-ta'shun. Irritation excited in one part of the body, with the view of relieving one existing in another part; remedies so used are called counter-irritants. See *Derivation.*

Counter-o'pening. Contra-apertura.

Counter-poison, kown-tur-poi'zun. Antidote.

Counter-pressure, kown'ter-presh-ure. Pressure to accomplish a certain result by force applied to opposite ponits. **C.-p. hook, Mun'de's.** See *Hook.*

Coun'ter-stroke. Contrecoup; contrafissura.

Count'ess's pow'der. Powdered cinchona bark.

Coun'try fe'ver. Malarial fever.

Coup de soleil, koo der sol-ale' (F.). Sunstroke, stroke of the sun, insolation, Egyptian starstroke or sunstroke. Affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body, as head, hands, arms, etc.; insolation. The presumed effect of exposing the naked head to the sun is inflammation of the brain or its meninges. It is called thermic fever, heat or solar asphyxia, heatstroke, solar exhaustion, heat apoplexy. The morbid phenomena observable after death are generally those of nervous exhaustion, neuroparalysis. Like effects have also been ascribed to the moon, selenoplexia, selenoplege, moonstroke; and to the stars, starstroke.

Couple. Pair, as of elements of a galvanic cell.

Courap. Distemper common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching and herpetic eruption on the axilla, groins, breast, and face.

Courondi or **Courondo,** koo-ron'do. Evergreen tree of Malabar, juice of which, mixed with warm whey, is used in dysentery.

Couros, koo'ros. Human fœtus at full term.

Couroupita Guianensis, koo-roo-pe'tah gi-an-en'sis. Cannon-ball tree of Guiana; decoction made from the fruit is given as an enema in chronic diarrhœa.

Courses. Menses.

Court plas'ter. Isinglass plaster on silk or other fine material.

Cousso, koos'so. Hagenia Abyssinica.

Couta'rea specio'sa. Species of Guiana; tonic, antiperiodic, and laxative.

Coutoubea (koo-too'be-ah) **al'ba** or **spica'ta.** Plant of Guiana; very bitter, tonic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, antidyspeptic, and antipyretic.

Couvage, koo-vazhe (F.). Incubation; preservation and rearing of a child in a couveuse.

Couveuse (F.). Incubator for ill-developed or prematurely born children.

Cov'er. Operculum.

Cov'er-shame. Juniperus sabina; so called because employed to produce abortion.

Covolam, ko'vo-lam. *Bengal quince, Bael, Bela;* bark of this E. Indian tree is tonic; the unripe fruit astringent, used in diarrhœa and dysentery. See *Extractum belæ liquidum.*

Cow'age. Cowhage.

Cowa'nia Stansburia'na (after James Cowan, English merchant and botanist, and Captain Stansbury, U. S. Army). Plant growing in vicinity of Salt Lake; general astringent and local styptic.

Cow'bane. Cicuta aquatica. **C., spot'ted,** Cicuta maculata.

Cow bas'il. Vaccaria vulgaris.

Cow'bean. Cicuta virosa.

Cow'berry. Vaccinium vitis idæa.

Cow'cumber. Cucumis sativus.

Cow'flop. Digitalis purpurea.

Cow'hage or **Cow'itch.** Dolichos pruriens.

Cow'lick. Tuft of hair on the head, pressed out of place, and seeming as if it had been licked by a cow; causing pain when pressed into its natural position.

Cowmum'ble. Anthriscus sylvestris; Heracleum spondylium.

Cow-pars'nep. Heracleum.

Cowpe'rian cysts. Nabothi glandulæ.

Cowperitis, kow-per-e'tis. Literally, inflammation of Cowper, but a badly contrived word to denote inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cow'per's glands. *Accessory glands, Bulbo-cavernous glands, Glands of Méry;* two small ovoid groups of mucous, reddish follicles, situate behind the bulb of the urethra, before the prostate, the excretory ducts of which open into the bulbous portion of the urethra. The terms anterior prostate and anteprostatic glands are sometimes given to them, but usually they are applied to a third glandular body, occasionally found in front of, and between, Cowper's glands. **C. glands in the fe'male,** *Glands of Duverney* or *of Bartholin;* these are situate at each side of the entrance of the vagina, beneath the skin covering the posterior or inferior part of the labia; they are rounded, but elongated, flat, and bean-shaped. They are not invariably present. The secretion from them is a thick, tenacious, grayish-white fluid, emitted in quantity during sexual intercourse; probably the fluid supposed, of old, to be female sperm.

Cow'pock or **Cow'pox.** Vaccina. **C. inocula'tion,** vaccination. **C. itch,** see *Itch, cowpox.* **C. ves'icle,** see *Vaccination.*

Cow's mouth or **Cow'slop.** Primula veris. **C.'s wort,** Pedicularis palustris.

Cow'slick. Bryonia dioica.

Cow'slip. Caltha palustris, Primula veris. **C., Jeru'salem,** pulmonaria.

Cowstrip'ling or **Cowstrop'ple.** Primula veris.

Cowth'wort. Matricaria; Leonurus cardiaca.

Cow'tree, Ceylon'. Gymneura lactiferum. **C. of S. Amer'ica,** Galactodendron utile.

Cow'weed. Chærophyllum sylvestre; Anthriscus sylvestris.

Cow'wort. Geum urbanum.

Cox'a. Haunch, hip, or hip-joint; coccyx; optic thalamus.

Coxæluvium, koks-e-lu've-um (*coxa, luo,* to wash). Hip-bath.

Coxag'ma (*coxa, agma,* fracture). Fracture of the hip.

Coxagra, koks'ag-rah (*coxa, agra,* seizure). Pain in hip; sciatica; hip-joint disease; femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

Cox'al. Relating to the hip. **C. bone,** ilium.

Coxalgia, koks-al'je-ah (*coxa, algos,* pain). Word of hybrid origin. Pain in the hip; sign of rheumatic or other inflammation—coxitis—or of some disease about the hip-joint; hip-joint disease. See *Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa* and *Coxarum morbus.*

Coxankylom'eter (*coxa, ankule,* adhesion, *metron,* measure). Instrument to measure amount of deformity of hip-joint.

Coxarthritis, koks-ar-thre'tis (*coxa, arthritis,* inflammation of joint). Inflammation of hip-joint.

Coxarthrocace, koks-ar-throk'as-e (*coxa, arthron,* joint, *kakos,* evil). Fungous inflammation of hip-joint; coxarum morbus.

Coxarthropathy, koks-ar-throp'ath-e (*coxa, arthron,* joint, *pathos,* disease). Coxarum morbus.

Coxa'rum mor'bus. Coxalgia (of some), hip disease; scrofulous caries, and often spontaneous luxation of the head of the os femoris, occasioning permanent shortening of the limb, and not unfrequently hectic and death—*Ischiophthisis.* In advanced life another form of chronic hip disease sometimes occurs, often attended with osseous protuberances, known as morbus coxæ senilis, a variety of chronic osteo-arthritis.

Coxendix, koks-en'diks. Haunch; ischium; ilia.

Coxe's hive syrup. Syrupus scillæ compositus.

Coxitis, koks-e'tis. Inflammation of the hip-joint. **C. cotyloï'dea,** hip-joint inflammation, involving especially the acetabulum. **C., se'nile,** rheumatoid affection of hip-joint in old persons.

Coxocace, koks-ok'as-e. Coxarum morbus.

Coxodyn'ia (*coxa, odune,* pain). Coxalgia.

coxal bone or ilium and to the os femoris; ilio-femoral

Coxo-femoral, koks-o-fem'or-al. Belonging to the has the same signification. **C. articula'tion,** ilio-femoral a.; hip-joint. The head of the femur and the articular cavity are covered by a diarthrodial cartilage and synovial capsule, and by a very strong capsular or articular ligament attached to the circumference of the cotyloid cavity, and to the neck of the femur. The round or interarticular ligament also passes from the inferior notch of the cotyloid cavity to the rough depression at the top of the caput femoris; and the cotyloid ligament, a thick, cartilaginous ring, is situate on the edge of the cotyloid cavity, converting the inferior notch into a foramen.

Crab. Class Crustacea. Shell-fish used as article of diet; like other shell-fish, it is apt to disagree and excite urticaria, etc.

Crab'louse. Pediculus pubis.

Crabs' claws, eyes, or **stones.** Abrus precatorius; cancrorum chelæ.

Crab'yaws. In the W. Indies, ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard that they are difficult to cut.

Cracked-pot sound. Bruit de pot félé.

Crackling, krak'ling (onomatopœia). Crepitant, crepitation, or crepitus.

Cradina, krad-e'nah. Ferment from juice of the common fig-tree; yellow mass, with action similar to that of pepsin and papain.

Cradle, kra'd'l. Semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, to prevent contact of bed-clothes in wounds, fractures, etc. **C. cap,** seborrhœal incrustations on heads of young children.

Cræpale, kre'pal-a (*kara,* the head, *pallo,* to agitate).

Derangement of the functions of the brain, etc., produced by wine or other fermented liquor, or by excessive eating.

Cræpalia temulenta, kre-pal'e-ah tem-u-len'tah. Lolium temulentum.

Crambe, kram'be. Cabbage. **C. marit'imi,** see *Kale.*

Crameria, kram-e're-ah. Krameria.

Cramp (G. *krampfen,* to contract). Sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles; most frequently experienced in the lower extremities, and a common symptom of certain affections, as of colica pictonum and cholera morbus. Friction and compression of the limb by a ligature applied around it above the muscles affected will usually remove the spasm. **C., auctioneer''s,** analogous cramp to that of writers, except that the orbicularis oris muscle is affected. **C. bark,** bark of Viburnum opulus. **C. bone,** patella of sheep. **C., cigar'maker's,** see *Cramp, writer's.* **C., coach'man's,** see *C., writer's.* **C., compos'itor's,** see *C., writer's.* **C., dan'cer's,** see *C., writer's.* **C., glass'blower's,** see *C., writer's.* **C., milk'ing,** see *C., writer's.* **C., musi'cian's,** see *C., writer's.* **C., pian'ist's,** see *C., writer's.* **C. rings,** rings, solemnly consecrated, given out by English kings of old for the prevention or cure of cramp, blessed by them on Good Fridays, which were worn in full belief of their sanative powers, a decided impression being thus made on the nervous system. **C., scriv'ener's,** cramp, writer's. **C., semp'stress's,** palsy, sempstress's; see *C., writer's.* **C., shoe'maker's,** see *C., writer's.* **C. of the stom'ach,** sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with sense of constriction in the epigastrium; effect of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, and requiring the use of the most powerful stimulants and antispasmodics, of which opium is the best. **C. stone,** stone carried as preventive of cramp. **C., wri'ter's,** *Scrivener's cramp* or *paralysis, Scribe palsy, Pen palsy, Stammering of the fingers;* a functional spasm of the fingers, in which they are unable to hold the pen, or in which one or more muscles of the fingers are irregularly and irresistibly contracted. A similar condition of the nerves and muscles concerned is seen in shoemaker's cramp, milking cramp, musician's cramp, cigarmaker's cramp, coachman's cramp, dancer's cramp, glassblower's cramp, pianist's cramp, compositor's cramp, and sempstress's cramp.

Cranberry, kran'ber-re. Vaccinium oxycoccos. **C., Al'pine,** Vaccinium vitis idæa. **C., Amer'ican, com'mon,** see *Vaccinium oxycoccos.* **C., up'land,** Arbutus uva ursi.

Crane's bill. Geranium. **C. b., spot'ted,** Geranium maculatum. **C. b., stink'ing,** Geranium Robertianum.

Craniacromial, kra-ne-ak-ro'me-al Relating to the skull and shoulder.

Craniæmatoma, kran-e-e-mat-o'mah. Cephalæmatoma.

Cranial, kra'ne-al. Relating to the cranium. **C. flex'ures,** curving of medullary tube on itself in early embryonic life, by which the primary vesicles are displaced and the future head commences its development. Flexures of the brain. **C. fos'sæ,** fossæ of the skull. **C. re'flex,** see *Reflex.* **C. si'nuses,** sinuses of the dura mater. **C. su'tures,** see *Sutures.*

Craniectomy, kra-ne-ek'to-me (*cranium, ektome,* excision). Excision of a strip of skull in young children for the condition of microcephalia, hyperostosis, or hydrocephalus.

Cranio, kra'ne-o. In composition, the cranium.

Cranio-abdominal, kra'ne-o-ab-dom'in-al. Relating to cranium and abdomen.

Cra'niocele (*cranio, kele,* tumor). Encephalocele.

Craniocerebral, kra-ne-o-ser'e-bral. Relating to the skull and brain in common.

Craniocervical, kra-ne-o-sur'vik-al. Relating to cranium and cervical region.

Cranioc'lasis or **Cranioclasm,** kra'ne-o-klasm (*cranio, klao,* to break). Breaking up of the child's head, as by the craniotomy forceps.

Cranioclast, kra'ne-o-klast (same etymon). Instrument for crushing the head of the fœtus, *Cranioclasty.*

Craniodi'aclast. Cranioclast.

Craniodidymus, kran-e-o-did'im-us (*didumos,* double). Cephalopagus; monstrosity with two heads.

Craniofa'cial, Relating to the cranium and face.

Craniograph, kra'ne-o-graf (*grapho,* to describe). Apparatus for graphic outlining of the skull, *Craniography* or *Cephalology.*

Craniohæmatoncus, kran-e-o-he-mat-on'kus (*cranio, haima,* blood, *onkos,* swelling). Cephalæmatoma.

Craniolabis, kran-e-ol'ab-is (*labis,* forceps). Obstetrical forceps.

Craniolaria annua, kran-e-o-lah're-ah an'u-ah. A tropical plant, root of which is a bitter tonic.

Craniolingual, kra-ne-o-lin'gwal. Relating to the cranium and tongue.

Craniol'ogy (*cranio, logos,* description). *Cranioscopy, Craniomancy, Phrenology.* Description or simply an examination of the different parts of the external surface of the cranium, to deduce from it a knowledge of the different intellectual and moral dispositions. The cranium being moulded to the brain, there are as many prominences on the bone as there are projections at the surface of the brain. According to Gall, each projection, which he calls an organ, is the seat of a particular intellectual or moral faculty, and all persons endowed with the same faculty have, at the same part of the brain, a prominence, indicated externally by a bump or projection in the bony case.

Craniomalacia, kran-e-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*cranio, malakia,* softness). Softening and thinning of cranial bones, especially occipital bone, from pressure, often due to rickets; craniotabes.

Craniomancy, kra'ne-o-man-se (*cranio, manteia,* divination). Divination by means of the cranium.

Craniomandibular, kra-ne-o-man-dib'u-lar. Relating to cranium and inferior maxillary bone.

Craniometry, kra-ne-om'et-re (*cranio, metron,* measure). Measurement of the skull; a compass used for this purpose is called a *Craniometer* or *Cephalometer.* See *Index.*

Cranion, kran'e-on. Craniology.

Craniopagus, kran-e-op'ag-us. Cephalopagus.

Craniopathy, kra-ne-op'ath-e (*cranio, pathos,* disease). Disease of the cranium.

Craniopharyngeus, kran-e-o-far-in-je'us. Relating to cranium and pharynx.

Craniophore, kra'ne-o-fore (*cranio, phoreo,* to bear). Apparatus for holding a skull in proper position for study of it.

Cranioplasty, kra'ne-o-plas-te (*cranio, plasso,* to form). Operation for the restoration of the soft parts and bones of the cranium.

Cranioscepsis, kran-e-o-skep'sis (*skepsis,* inspection). Cranioscopy.

Cranioschisis, kran-e-os'kis-is (*schisis,* fissure). Congenital fissure of the skull similar to spina bifida.

Craniosclerosis, kran-e-o-skler-o'sis. Induration and enlargement of bones of skull.

Cranioscopy, kra-ne-os'ko-pe (*cranio, skopeo,* to view). Craniology.

Craniospinal, kra-ne-o-spi'nal. Cephalo-spinal. **C. ax'is,** see *Encephalon.*

Craniostegno'sis or **Craniosteno'sis** (*cranio, stenos,* narrow). Contraction of the skull. See *Microcephalus.*

Craniostosis, kran-e-os-to'sis (*cranio, osteon,* bone). Early ossification of sutures of the skull.

Cra'niostyle (*stulos,* column). Cartilage of septum of nose.

Craniotabes, kran-e-ot'ab-ees (*cranio, tabes,* wasting). Craniomalacia.

Craniotome, kra'ne-o-tome (*cranio, tome,* incision). Instrument used in craniotomy; trephine.

Craniotomy, kra-ne-ot'om-e. Operation of opening the fœtal head in parturition. **C. for'ceps,** instrument resembling the lithotomy forceps for laying hold of and breaking down the bones of the fœtal head in parturition.

Craniotractor, kra-ne-o-trak'tor (*cranio*, *traho*, to draw). Cranioclast used for traction.

Craniotripsotome, kra-ne-o-trip'so-tome (*cranio*, *tribo*, to crush, *tome*, incision). Cranioclast arranged as trephine perforator.

Craniotrypesis, kran-e-o-tryp-a'sis (*cranio*, *trupao*, to perforate). Trephining.

Cranio-vertebral, kra-ne-o-vur'te-bral. Cephalospinal; cephalo-rhachidian.

Cranitis, kran-e'tis. Inflammation of the cranial bones.

Cranium, kran'e-um (*kranon*, head). Brain-pan; the skull. Collection of bones forming the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels and some of the nerves. These bones are eight in number—the frontal, occipital, two parietal, two temporal, the sphenoid, and ethmoid. There might also be considered as belonging to the cranium the cornua sphenoidalia, the bones of the ear, and the ossa Wormiana. Primitive forms of the skull are sometimes described according to the width of the bregma or spaces between the parietal bones: *stenobregmate* (*stenos*, narrow) or Ethiopian variety; *mesobregmate* (*mesos*, middle) or Caucasian variety; and *platybregmate* (*platus*, broad) or Mongolian variety. **C., cartilag'inous**, chondrocranium. **C., mem'branous**, C. of embryo before the period of ossification.

Cranology, kra-nol'o-je. Craniology.

Cranomancy, kra'no-man-se (*kranon*, head, *manteia*, divination). Art of divining, from the inspection of the head or cranium, the moral dispositions and inclinations of individuals.

Cranon, kran'on. Cranium; cornus mascula.

Cran'ter (*kraino*, to finish). Wisdom tooth.

Cranum, kran'um. Cranium.

Crap'ula or **Crapulence**, krap'u-lence. Cræpale.

Crapulous, krap'u-lus. Produced by, or indulging in, excessive use of alcoholic drinks; crackling sound heard on auscultation, as in tuberculosis of the lungs.

Craquement de cuir neuf (F.). Sound like new leather, heard on auscultation when the pericardium is thickened with plastic deposits.

Cra'sis. Mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as blood, humors, etc.; constitution, temperament, etc.

Craspedon, kras'pa-don. Staphylœdema.

Cras'sa (thick, *membrana* understood). Sclerotica; decidua reflexa.

Crassa'men or **Crassamentum**, kras-sam-en'tum (*crassus*, thick). Thick part or deposit of any fluid; particularly applied to clot of blood. **C. san'guinis**, see *Blood*.

Cras'sitas, **Crassit'ies**, or **Crassitudo**, kras-sit-u'do (*crassus*, thick). Thickening, as of the valves of the heart; corpulence.

Crassula (dim. of **Crassus**, thick), kras'su-lah. Sedium telephium. **C. arbores'cens**, see *Cotyledon orbiculata*. **C. ma'jor**, sedum. **C. tetrago'na**, S. African succulent plant, somewhat astringent. Boiled in milk it is used in diarrhœa.

Cras'sum (thick, *intestinum* understood). Colon.

Cras'sus (thick). Corpulent; full; turgid; term applied to the pulse.

Cratægus aria, krat-e'gus ar'e-a. White bean tree; fruit of size of small pear, slightly astringent, employed in diarrhœa.

Cratæva marmelos, krat-e'vah mar'mel-os. Plant of Society Islands, etc.; leaves are diuretic and tonic; root is alterative. **C. nerv'ula**, same habitat; leaves are aromatic, stomachic, and diuretic; root is alterative; bark is used externally in rheumatism. Covolam.

Craterauchen, krat-er-awk'en (*krateros*, strong, *auchen*, neck). One with a strong neck; strong neck itself.

Craticula, krat-ik'u-lah. Omentum.

Cravat' (said to be derived from regiment of Croats in the service of France in the 17th century). Form of necktie or neck-cloth; name given to different bandages or slings, as carpocervical c., carpo-olecranial c., etc. **C., Swiss** (from fancied resemblance), band of the longitudinal or superficial layer of the muscular fibres of the stomach, along the lesser curvature.

Craw. Crop of fowl. Ranunculus bulbosus.

Crawcraw. Species of itch or parasitic disease common on the African coast.

Crawcrow'foot or **Craw'foot.** Ranunculus.

Craw'feet. Scilla nutans; Orchis mascula.

Crayon, kra'yon. Pencil or stick with which caustics, astringents, etc., as nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper, tannic acid, or iodoform, may be locally applied.

Cra'ziness. Insanity.

Crazolaryngis'mus (*krazo*, to crow). Laryngismus stridulus.

Cra'zy (F. *écrasé*, crushed). Insane. Ranunculus. **C. bone**, funny bone.

Crea, kra'ah. Shin.

Cream. Thick, unctuous matter of a yellowish-white color and sweet, agreeable taste, which rises to the surface of milk if kept at rest. It constitutes about 15 per cent. of the milk, and is composed of butter, serum, and casein. **C., cold**, ceratum Galeni, unguentum aquæ rosæ. **C. of tar'tar**, potassii supertartras. Adansonia Gregorii. **C. whey**, beverage made by adding two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar to a pint of milk.

Cre'as. Flesh.

Creasol, kre'as-ol. $C_8H_{10}O_2$. Phenol from wood-tar creasote.

Creasote, kre'as-ote (*kreas*, flesh, *soter*, preserver). Creasotum (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Colorless, oily, neutral liquid, of a strong, characteristic, penetrating odor and acrid, burning taste, obtained from wood-tar by distillation; transparent, freely soluble in alcohol and acetic acid; s. g. 1.035–1.085, Ph. U. S. (1.071, Ph. Br.). It coagulates albumin, whence its hæmostatic power, and is a powerful antiseptic. It has been largely administered in hemorrhages, both internally and externally, and as an external application in burns, ulcers, especially those of a sloughing character, fetid discharges, diphtheria, etc., and chronic cutaneous affections. Internally, it is a sedative in small doses; it has been administered in pulmonary phthisis, vomiting, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, typhoid fever, fermentative diseases of the stomach and bowels, diabetes mellitus, nervous diseases, chronic glanders, etc. In overdoses it is a violent poison. Dose internally is one or two drops; externally, it is sometimes applied pure, at others diluted, and commonly with water (fʒss to fʒvj), or in the form of ointment (fʒss to ʒj of cerate). *Aqua creasoti* (Ph. U. S.), creasote-water, is made of creasote 1 part, distilled water 99 parts. **C., coal-tar** or **min'eral**, heavy oil of coal-tar, containing carbolic acid; sometimes used as substitute for creasote; carbolic acid. **C. plant**, Laurea Mexicana. **C. water**, aqua creasoti; see *Creasote*. **C., wood** or **wood-tar**, creasote.

Creasotum, kre-as-o'tum. Creasote.

Creatine, kre'at-in (*kreas*, flesh). $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. Nitrogenized crystallizable alkaloid obtained from muscular tissue of man and other animals. By the action of strong acids creatine is converted into creatinin or kreatinin ($C_4H_7N_3O$), a substance having a strong alkaline reaction and forming crystallizable salts with acids. It pre-exists to a small extent in the juice of flesh and in conjunction with creatin in urine.

Creat'inin. $C_4H_7N_3O$. See *Creatin*.

Creatophagus, kra-at-of'ag-us (*kreas*, flesh, *phago*, to eat). Carnivorous.

Creatozo'ma or **Creazoma**, kra-az-o'mah (*kreas*, flesh, *zomos*, broth). Meat broth.

Créde's (kra'de's) **meth'od.** Assistance rendered the uterus to expel the placenta, consisting in seizing that organ between the fingers and thumb through the abdominal walls, thus producing expulsion of the after-birth.

Creep'er, trum'pet. Tecoma radicans. **C., Virgin'ia**, Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Tecoma radicans.

Creep'ing sick'ness. Ergotism.

Crem'asis or **Cremasmus**, krem-az'mus. Suspension,

Cremaster, kre-mas'ter (*kremao*, to suspend). The spermatic cord, or all the parts by which the testicle is, as it were, suspended, formerly received this name; but its meaning is now limited to a very thin muscular fascia, sometimes hardly perceptible, which detaches itself from the internal oblique muscle, passes through the abdominal ring, and vanishes around the tunica vaginalis; serving to draw up the testicle and to move it slightly. Suspensory muscle of the testicle; in the fœtus the gubernaculum testis. **C. re'flex**, see *Tendon, reflex*, and *Cremasteric*.

Cremaster'ic. Appertaining or relating to the cremaster. **C. ar'tery**, branch of the epigastric artery; corresponding artery in female supplies the labia majora. **C. re'flex**, retraction of testicle from irritating integument of the thigh at its upper and inner part.

Cremastes, krem-as'tes. Cremaster.

Crema'tion (*cremo*, to burn). Reduction to ashes by intense heat; method of disposing of a dead body in a furnace or room arranged with this object—*Crematory* or *Crematorium*. Also similar disposal of garbage.

Crem'atory. See *Cremation*.

Cre'mer. Disease frequent in Hungary, produced by excess in eating and drinking.

Cremnocele, krem-no-se'le (Eng. krem'no-seel) (*cremnos*, steep bank, *kele*, rupture). Hernia of labia pudendi.

Crem'noi (pl. of **Cremnos**, steep bank). Lips of an ulcer; labia pudendi.

Cremnoncus, krem-non'kus (*cremnoi, onkos*, tumor). Swelling of labia pudendi.

Crem'nos or **Crem'nus.** Labium pudendi. Prominent edges of an ulcer.

Cre'mor. Cream. **C. frig'idus**, cold cream. **C. lac'tis**, cream. **C. tar'tari**, potassii supertartras. **C. uri'næ**, pellicle on urine; see *Urine*.

Cre'na (notch) or **Crenatura**, kren-at-u'rah. In plural, the small teeth or projections in bones of the cranium producing accurate junction at the sutures. **C. a'ni** or **clu'nium**, fissure between the nates.

Crena'ted (*crena*, notch). Notched.

Crena'tion (*crena*, notch). Notched appearance of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Crenature, kren'at-ure. Crena.

Creole, kre'ole (S. *criollo*). Native of America or of West Indies whose ancestors emigrated from the Old World or from Africa. Hence there may be black as well as white creoles. In the South it is used in the same sense as native, or, more strictly, to one born in the South whose parents were born in the tropics.

Creolin, kre'o-lin. Dark-brown syrupy liquid from dry distillation of coal-tar, some resins, etc. It forms a milky emulsion with water, and is used as a local antiseptic, germicidal, deodorant, and disinfectant in cases in which corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid are applicable, in one to two per cent. solution. It has also been used internally in gastric and intestinal fermentation, dysentery, phthisis, vesical catarrh, etc.

Creophagus, kre-of'ag-us (*kreas*, flesh, *phago*, to eat). Carnivorous.

Creophila, kra-of'il-ah. Flesh flies.

Creosol, kre'o-sol. Creasol.

Cre'osote. Creasote.

Crepalia temulenta, krep-al'e-ah tem-u-len'tah. Lolium temulentum.

Crepanella, krep-an-el'lah. Plumbago Europæa.

Crepatura, krep-at-u'rah. Hernia of intestines; discharge of wind per anum.

Crepidines (krep-id'in-ees) (pl. of **Crepido**, border) **palpebra'rum.** Cartilages of the eyelids.

Crepitant (krep'it-ant) or **Crep'itating** (*crepito*, to crackle). Crackling; subcrepitant. **C. râle**, sound heard during respiration in severe pneumonia and œdema of the lung; it resembles the sound produced by rubbing slowly and firmly between the finger and thumb a lock of hair near the ear, and is probably produced by the air of inspiration passing into the air-cells obstructed by viscid secretion from their interior.

Crepitatio, krep-it-ah'she-o. Crepitation. **C. den'tium**, chattering of teeth. **C. in'dux**, crepitant râle at commencement of hepatization of lung in pneumonia. **C. re'dux**, crepitant râle heard when solidification of lung is disappearing in pneumonia. **C. vesicula'ris**, crepitation.

Crepitation, krep-it-a'shun (*crepito*, to make a noise). Crackling. In surgery, noise of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; detected by the immediate application of the ear or by the use of the stethoscope. It is likewise met with in gangrene when air is effused into the areolar membrane, if the part be carefully examined with the fingers. Cracking of the joints in health or disease. See *Crepitant*.

Crepitus, krep'it-us. Crepitation; discharge of wind from the rectum. **C. lu'pi**, lycoperdon.

Cresalol, kres'al-ol. Produced by heating together, at an elevated temperature, salicylate of sodium and cresylate of sodium with phosphoric chloride. Antiseptic, especially in intestinal conditions; antiarthritic.

Cres'cent. White semilunar appearance at macular margin of optic disk, from deficient or atrophied choroid. **C. of Gianuzzi**, see *Gianuzzi*. **C., myo'pic**, crescentic appearance of the papilla from choroidal atrophy and detachment from the sclerotic; observed especially in myopia.

Crescentia, kres-sen'she-ah (*cresco*, to grow). Growth. **C. ala'ta** (after Crescentio, Italian writer on agriculture), Mexican plant, used in Mexico in hæmoptysis, **C. cuje'te**, narrow-leaved calabash tree; pulp of the fruit of this W. Indian plant is acidulous; used in diarrhœa and headache, and in syrup for diseases of the chest.

Cres'cents. Crescentic bodies found in the blood of malarial-fever patients.

Cres'era (a sieve). See *Cribration*.

Cresol, kre'sol. Cresols are derived from coal-tar by fractional distillation, and are present in the portion distilled over between 200° and 210° C., and are named orthocresol, metacresol, and paracresol. Antiseptics and disinfectants, and not so toxic as carbolic acid. **C. i'odide**, light-yellow powder, antiseptic; used in diseases of the nasal passages. **C. sal'icylate**, cresalol.

Cresol-salol, kre'sol-sal'ol. Cresol salicylate.

Cresotic (kres-ot'ik) **ac'ids.** There are three of these, orthocresotic, metacresotic, and paracresotic acids, made by mutual action of sodium and carbon dioxide and the three isomeric cresols, and by other processes. They are white prismatic needles; the paracresotic salts being alone employed therapeutically.

Cresotinic (kres-o-tin'ik) **ac'id.** Crystallized acid obtained by action of carbonic acid or sodium cresylate; resembles salicylic acid therapeutically.

Crespinus, kres-pe'nus. Oxyacantha Galeni.

Cress, bitter, com'mon. Cardamine pratensis. **C., dock**, Lapsana. **C., gar'den**, Lepidium sativum. **C., In'dian**, Tropæolum majus. **C., mead'ow**, Cardamine pratensis. **C., pen'ny**, Thlaspi. **C., sciat'ica**, Lepidium iberis. **C., swine's**, Cochlearia coronopus. **C., wa'ter**, Sisymbrium nasturtium. **C., wa'ter, marsh**, Nasturtium palustre.

Cress'wort. Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Crest. Crista. **C., aud'itive**, crista acustica. **C., canine'**, prominence on superior maxillary bone over root of canine teeth. **C. of clit'oris**, bony ridge for attachment of crura clitoridis. **C., den'tal**, projections of vascular fibrous tissue along line of future teeth in fœtus. **C. of eth'moid bone**, crista galli, superior turbinate crest. **C., fron'tal**, crest on internal surface of frontal bone. **C., gin'gival**, C., dental. **C., il'iac**, crista ilii. **C. of il'ium**, crista ilii. **C., inci'sor**, prolongation anteriorly of nasal crest. **C., infe'rior tur'binate**, prominence on nasal surface of superior maxilla to articulate with inferior turbinate bone. **C., infratem'poral**, prominence on external surface of greater wing of sphenoid bone. **C., na'sal**, C. on palatal process of superior maxilla; prolongation backward of internal face of nasal bone. **C., occip'ital**, vertical ridge on exterior of occipital bone. **C., or'bital**, inferior edge of orbital surface of sphenoid bone. **C. of the pu'bis**, see *Cristi ilii*. **C. of sa'crum**,

longitudinal c. on posterior surface of that bone. **C., sphenoi'dal,** prominent margin of bone on front part of body of sphenoid bone. **C., spheno-max'illary,** bony ridge formed partly by front portion of great wing of sphenoid and partly by pterygoid process, forming margin of spheno-maxillary fissure. **C., tem'poral,** C. of os frontis from external angular process, continuous with temporal line of parietal bone. **C. of the tib'ia,** crista tibiæ. **C., tur'binated,** two ridges on the internal surface of the palate bone. **C. of the ure'thra,** gallinaginis caput. **C., zygomat'ic,** anterior margin of great wing of sphenoid, articulating with malar bone.

Cresylic (kres-il'ic) **acid.** Cresol. See *Carbolic acid* and *Carbolic acid, impure.*

Cre'ta (from island of Crete). $CaCo_3$. Chalk, carbonate of lime; native friable carbonate of lime, carbonate of calcium. **C. præpara'ta** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), prepared chalk (prepared by levigation); used externally as an absorbent; internally, antacid. Dose, gr. x to ʒj or more.

Cretaceous, kre-ta'she-us (*creta,* chalk). Containing, or relating to, or having the characters of, chalk.

Cretefaction (kre-te-fac'shun) or **Cretification,** kre-te-fi-ca'shun (*creta,* chalk, *facio,* to make). Mineral or earthy degeneration; formation of, or conversion into, chalk, as the conversion of tubercles into calcareous or cretaceous concretions; calcification, calcareous degeneration. Calcification was formerly erroneously regarded as synonymous with ossification.

Cre'tin. One affected with cretinism. See *Cagot.*

Cre'tinism. Epidemic affection in the low, deep, narrow situations in Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Tyrol, China, Syria, etc.; state of idiocy, deformity of head and body, sometimes with deaf-mutism and loss of reproductive power, commonly accompanied by enormous goitre, and often hereditary.

Cretinoid, kre'tin-oid. Resembling a cretin; having appearance like that of cretinism; myxœdema.

Cretomania, kre-to-ma'ne-ah. Depraved form of insanity.

Crew'el. Primula veris.

Cri'bra (pl. of **Cribrum**). See *Cribration.* **C. orbita'lia,** porous condition of orbital plate of frontal bone behind margin of orbit.

Cribration, krib-ra'shun (*cribro,* to sift). Sifting, a pharmaceutical operation consisting in separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser.

Cribratus, krib-rat'us. Having holes like a sieve.

Cribriform, krib'ri-form (*cribrum,* sieve, *forma,* form). Sieve-like; the ethmoid bone was formerly called os cribriforme. Cribriform plate is the horizontal lamina of the ethmoid bone, so called because perforated like a sieve. Through the perforations (foramina cribrosa) the olfactory nerves pass. **C. com'press,** square piece of linen pierced with holes; spread with cerate and applied to a suppurating surface, the holes being intended for the escape of the pus. **C. fas'cia,** see *Fascia, cribriform.* **C. lamel'la,** lamina cribrosa, a circular spot perforated with small holes, seen when the optic nerve is regarded from the inside after removing the retina and choroid. **C. mac'ulæ,** maculæ cribrosæ. **C. mem'brane,** membrana decidua.

Cribrosa, krib-ro'sah (*membrana* understood). Decidua vera.

Cribrosum, krib-ro'sum (*os* understood). Ethmoid bone.

Cribrosus, krib-ro'sus. Having holes like a sieve.

Crib'rum. Sieve. See *Cribration.* **C. pollina'rium,** see *Cribration.*

Cricarytæno'des or **Cricarytænoïdeus,** krik-ar-it-e-no-e'de-us. Crico-arytenoid.

Crick in the neck. Sudden painful rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck, causing a person to hold his head to one side in a characteristic manner.

Cri'co. In composition, cricoid cartilage.

Crico-arytenoid, kri-ko-ar-it'en-oid. Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. **C.-a. mus'cle,** *Crico-arytænoïdeus anterior, anticus,* or *lateralis;* muscle proceeding from the lateral part of the superior edge of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It carries the arytenoid cartilage outward and forward. **C.-a., poste'rior,** *Crico-arytænoïdeus posticus;* small triangular muscle in the back part of the larynx, extending from the prominent line at the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and posterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The crico-arytenoïdeus superior of Winslow forms part of the arytenoïdeus muscle of modern anatomists.

Crico-corniculatus, krik-o-kor-nik-u-lat'us. Occasional slip from cricoid cartilage to corniculum laryngis.

Crico-corniculo-pharyngeus, krik-o-kor-nik'u-lo-far-in-ja'us. Relating to cricoid cartilage, cartilages of Santorini, and pharynx.

Crico-epiglot'ticus. Relating to cricoid cartilage and epiglottis; epiglotticus muscle.

Crico-hy'oid. Relating to cricoid cartilage and hyoid bone; anomalous muscle from hyoid bone to cricoid cartilage.

Cricoid, kri'koid (*krikos,* a ring, *eidos,* form). Having the form of a ring. Name given to a cartilage of the larynx (cartilago innominata) situate at its lower part, between the thyroid and first ring of the trachea.

Cricoïdes, krik-o-e'dees. Annular; cricoid.

Crico-membranosus, krik-o-mem-bran-o'sus. Crico-epiglotticus.

Crico-œsophage'us. Relating to cricoid cartilage and œsophagus; muscle related to those parts.

Crico-pharynge'al. Relating to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx. The crico-pharyngei muscles of Winslow are a fleshy bundle forming part of the constrictor pharyngis inferior, the other part being called thyro-pharyngeus, the whole mass being named thyro-crico-pharyngeus.

Cri'cos. Circulus; ring.

Crico-Santorinia'nus. Relating to cricoid cartilage and cartilages of Santorini, as crico-Santorinian ligaments.

Crico-thy'reo-arytænoï'deus. Relating to the three cartilages named.

Crico-thyreo-pharynge'us. Relating to cartilages named and pharynx.

Crico-thyreotomy, kri-ko-thi-re-ot'o-me. Operation of opening into the air-passages through the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

Crico-thyroid (kri-ko-thy'roid) **ar'tery.** Small branch from lower cornua of thyroid cartilage. **C. mem'brane,** fibrous membrane extending from the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior edge of the thyroid. **C. mus'cle,** *Crico-thyroïdeus;* small fleshy bundle of a triangular shape at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, extending from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage to the lateral parts of the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage. **C. space,** space on anterior part of the neck between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

Crico-thyroidean, kri-ko-thi-roid'e-an. Relating to cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

Cricotomy, kri-kot'o-me (*krikos,* ring, *tome,* incision). Laryngotomy through the cricoid cartilage.

Crico-tracheal, kri-ko-trak-e'al. Relating to the cricoid and trachea; name given to anomalous muscular fibres between tracheal rings and cricoid cartilage; also to c. ligament connecting cricoid carlilage and trachea.

Crico-tracheotomy, kri-ko-trak-e-ot'o-me. Cricotomy and tracheotomy combined.

Crimnodes, krim-no-dees. Resembling meal or bran; applied to urine which deposits bran-like sediment.

Crim'non. Wheat; barley; bran.

Crinale, krin-al'e (*crinis,* hair). Instrument used for compression in cases of fistula lacrymalis, so called from its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair.

Crinis, krin'is. Hair; capillus.

Crino, krin'o. Dracunculus; nematoid worm in the skin of animals; comedo.

Crinon, krin'on. Lilium candidum

Crinones (pl. of **Crino**), krin-o'nees (*crinis*, hair). Comedones. See *Acne*.

Crinoses, krin-o'sees (*krino*, to separate). Diseases of secretion.

Crinosity, krin-os'it-e. Hairiness.

Crin'um Asiat'icum, bractea'tum, or **defix'um.** Species of Amaryllideæ; diaphoretic, emetic, and used externally in local inflammations, felon, etc.

Criomyxus, kre-o-mix'us (*krios*, a ram, *muxa*, mucus). One who has much mucus flowing from his nasal fossæ, like the ram.

Crip'ple. One who is so injured, malformed, or diseased as to be disturbed in his natural powers of movement or exercise of his functions.

Crises. See *Crisis*. Term used in reference to pains of some spinal diseases. **C., car'diac**, intense lancinating pain in the cardiac region, with dyspnœa, distress, etc. **C., gastric**, violent shooting and burning pains radiating from the epigastric region, accompanied with nausea and vomiting. **C., gen'ital**, violent burning and boring pain in the genital organs of both sexes; or excitement of venereal orgasm until it becomes intensely painful. **C., genito-u'rinary**, violent pain in the ureters or urethra, with tenesmus of the bladder. **C., intes'tinal**, pains similar to those of gastric crises, occurring particularly in the umbilical region. **C., larynge'al**, paroxysmal cough with intense pain, hoarse, rough respiration, etc. **C., mus'cular**, muscular fatigue and soreness. **C., pain**, paroxysms of excessive pain, as in locomotor ataxia; a pathognomonic symptom. **C., rec'tal**, burning pain radiating from the rectum.

Crisis, kri'sis (decision). Term applied to disease when it augments or diminishes considerably, becomes transformed into another, or ceases entirely; favorable change supervening in disease; change going on in the acme or violence of the disease; rapid and favorable change, joined to some copious evacuation or eruption; symptoms that accompany such change, and not the change itself.

Crispation, kris-pa'shun (*crispo*, to wrinkle). Contraction or spasmodic contraction, supervening in certain parts, either spontaneously or by the influence of some morbific cause or therapeutic agent. Crispation of the nerves is a slight involuntary convulsive motion of external or internal parts.

Crispatura, kris-pat-u'rah. Contracture. **C. ten'dinum**, contraction of palmar aponeurosis or tendons.

Crispitu'do. Crispation.

Crissaneurysma, kris-an-u-riz'mah. Varicose aneurism.

Cris'ta. Crest. Name given to several bony projections; also to the clitoris; also fimbriated excrescence forming at the anus and near the genital organs, commonly owing to the syphilitic virus. **C. acus'tica**, yellowish-white semicircular spot on the ampullæ of the semicircular canal, near the mouth of the utriculus, at the termination of the twig of the nervus acusticus. **C. arcua'ta**, oblique line of thyroid cartilage. **C. basila'ris**, prominence on ligamentum spirale for attachment of lamina basilaris; ridge on basilar process of occipital bone. **C. capit'uli**, ridge on head of rib, dividing its articular portion into two parts. **C. of clit'oris**, nymphæ. **C. cribro'sa** or **ethmoida'lis**, ethmoidal spine of sphenoid bone; superior turbinate crest. **C. falcifor'mis**, circular ridge at bottom of internal auditory meatus. **C. fem'oris**, linea aspera. **C. for'nicis**, elevation on caudal surface of fornix. **C. gal'li**, comb of a cock; flat, triangular process rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb. It gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri. **C. gallina'cea**, Verbena officinalis. **C. gingiva'lis**, gingival crest. **C. glutæo'rum**, intertrochanteric line. **C. hel'icis**, portion of cartilage of ear above orifice of external auditory canal. **C. il'ii**, crest of the ilium, the superior margin of the ilium. **C. iliopectine'a**, iliopectineal line. **C. incisi'va**, incisor crest. **C. inter'na**, frontal spine. **C. intertrochanter'ica**, intertrochanteric line. **C. juga'lis**, zygomatic crest. **C. lacryma'lis**, lacrymal crest. **C. mandib'ulæ**, prominence on anterior surface of coronoid process of lower jaw for origin of buccinator muscle. **C. mastoï'dea**, prominence on mastoid portion of temporal bone. **C. obturato'ria**, spine of pubes; ridge along upper edge of obturator foramen. **C. orbita'lis**, orbital crest. **C. pectora'lis hu'meri**, pectoral ridge. **C. pe'nis**, ridges on descending rami of pubes for attachment of crura penis. **C. petro'sa**, external auditory process. **C. pharynge'a**, pharyngeal spine. **C. pu'bis**, crest of the pubis, the posterior sharp edge on the upper surface of that bone. **C. pyramida'lis**, C. vestibuli. **C. sagitta'lis**, linea semicircularis. **C. scap'ulæ**, spine of scapula. **C. semiluna'ris**, anterior part of border of fenestra rotunda. **C. sphenoida'lis**, sphenoidal spine. **C. spira'lis**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **C. tib'iæ**, crest of the tibia, the anterior edge or shin. **C. transver'sa**, superior turbinate crest; crista falciformis. **C. turbina'lis**, turbinate crest. **C. ul'næ**, external border of ulna. **C. ure'thræ** or **urethra'lis**, crest of the urethra; gallinaginis caput; verumontanum. **C. vagi'næ**, rugæ or folds of the vagina. **C. vestib'uli**, crest dividing the vestibule of the ear into two fossæ—one inferior and hemispherical, fovea or cavitas or fossa orbicularis, subrotunda, rotunda, or hemisphærica; sinus rotundus; the other superior and semielliptical, fovea or cavitas or fossa ovalis, semiovalis, orbicularis, elliptica, semielliptica, or hemielliptica, terminating in a conical projection—*Pyramis vestibuli, Eminentia pyramidalis*. Morgagni has described a third groove-like fossa, recessus or fovea or fossa sulciformis, sinus sulciformis, sulcus ad aquæductum vestibuli, recessus labyrinthi, situate at the mouth of the common orifice of the two superior semicircular canals.

Cristæ ampullares, kris'te am-pul-lar'ees. Ridges between ampullæ of semicircular canals and vestibule. **C. clitor'idis**, bony ridges for attachment of crura clitoridis; nymphæ. **C. supercilia'res**, superciliary ridges. **C. vagi'næ**, rugæ of vagina.

Cristalloïditis, kris-tal-lo-id-e'tis. Inflammation of crystalline lens; phacitis. See *Crystalloid*.

Crithe, krith'a (barley). Stye. Hordeolum, hordeum. Penis.

Crithidion, krith-id'e-on (dim. of **Crithe**). Small stye.

Crithmum (krith'mum) **mari'num** or **maritimum**, mar-it'im-um. Plant growing on the sea-coasts, having a spicy, aromatic flavor; diuretic, anthelmintic, and aromatic, and used, pickled, as a condiment.

Crit'ical. Belonging to a crisis, real or expected. **C. age**, age when menstruation ceases. **C. days**, those on which a crisis, it is imagined, is most likely to happen. According to Hippocrates and Galen, the greatest number of fevers terminate favorably on the 7th day, many on the 14th—these days being the most propitious. Next to these come, in order of efficiency, the 9th, 11th, 20th or 21st, 17th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 18th, 27th, and 28th. On the 6th day the crises were generally unfavorable; after this, the most unfavorable were the 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th. The 13th was a neutral day. **C. pe'riod** or **time**, period of cessation of menses; see *Menses*.

Crocidis'mus or **Crocidixis**, krok-id-iks'is (*krokidizo*, to pick wool). Carphology.

Crocodilium, krok-o-dil'e-um. Echinops.

Cro'cus. *C. sativus*; saffron, ord. Iridaceæ; stigmata of crocus (Ph. U. S. and Br.) brought from the East are the parts used in medicine; its virtues are yielded to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water; it is stimulant, exhilarating, and diaphoretic. Colcothar. **C. antimo'nii**, oxidum stibii sulphuratum. **C. Austri'acus**, crocus. **C. autumna'lis**, Colchicum autumnale. **C. frog**, Colchicum autumnale. **C. German'icus**, Carthamus tinctorius. **C. In'dicus**, Curcuma longa. **C. mar'tis adstrin'gens**, colcothar. **C. mar'tis ape'riens**, ferri subcarbonas. **C. mar'tis vitriola'tus**, colcothar. **C., mead'ow**, Colchicum autumnale. **C. metallo'rum**, oxidum stibii sulphuratum. **C. officina'-**

lis, crocus. **C. orienta'lis,** crocus. **C., pur'ple,** Colchicum autumnale. **C. Saracen'icus,** Carthamus tinctorius. **C. sati'vus,** crocus. **C. silves'tris,** Carthamus tinctorius.

Crocydismus, krok-id-iz'mus (*krokudizo,* to pick wool). Carphology.

Crocydocarcino'ma (*krokus,* wool). Fibrous form of cancer; fibroma.

Crommyon, krom'me-on. Allium cepa.

Crommyoxyregmia, krom-me-ox-e-reg'me-ah (*krommuon,* onion, *oxus,* acid, *rhegnumi,* to break forth. Sour fetid eructations, having smell like that of onions.

Crop. Expansion of lower part of œsophagus of birds. Ingluvies. Polygonum fagopyrum.

Cross of aorta. See *Aorta.* **C. flow'er,** Polygala vulgaris. **C. of Jeru'salem,** Lychnis Chalcedonica. **C., Maltese,** see *Maltese.* **C. paral'ysis,** hemiplegia, alternate. **C., plan'tar,** plantar arch.

Crossarm'ed. Decussate.

Cross'birth. Presentation of fœtus by any other part than the cephalic extremity.

Cross'breed. Progeny of parents of different breeds.

Crossed. Term applied to decussating nervous fibres, or to paralysis occurring in the side of the body opposite to that of the lesion producing it; to amblyopia and diplopia from similar cause. **C. reflexes,** reflex irritation in the side of the body opposite to the point affected.

Cross'eye. Strabismus.

Cross'eyed. Affected with strabismus.

Cross'foot. See *Kyllosis.*

Cross'ing. Union of an animal of one race with one of another to improve the breed. In man, as in other animals, union of near relatives is apt to deteriorate the offspring.

Cross'legged. Walking with one foot crossing the other or getting in front of it; a condition noticed in certain lesions of the spinal cord.

Cross'wort. Eupatorium perfoliatum; Lysimachia quadrifolia.

Crotalaria (krot-al-ar'e-ah) **al'ba.** Baptisia alba. **C. espadil'la,** shrub of Venezuela; sudorific. **C. verruco'sa,** plant of E. and W. Indies; its bitter leaves are emetic, and are also used in skin diseases; the root is given in colic.

Crotalin, krot'al-in. See *Crotalus horridus.*

Crotalophorus, kro-tal-of'or-us (*krotalon,* rattle, *phero,* to carry). Crotalus horridus.

Crotalus (krot'al-us) **duris'sus** or **hor'ridus.** Rattlesnake. Class, Reptilia, ord. Ophidia. Venomous reptile of North America; its poison, *crotalin,* is virulent. Crotalus is so called from the rattle on its tail.

Crotaphe (krot'af-a) or **Crotaphium,** krot-af'e-um (*krotaphos,* the temple). Pulsatory pain, chiefly in the temples, with drumming in the ears.

Crotaphite (krot'af-ite) **ar'teries.** Temporal arteries.

Crotaphi'tes. Relating to the temple; temporal muscles.

Crotaphitic, krot-a-fit'ik. Temporal. **C. nerve,** superior maxillary branch of fifth nerve.

Crotaphoceph'alus (*krotaphos,* temple, *kephale,* head). Double monster having the temporal bones fused.

Crotaphogan'glion (*krotaphos,* temple). Otic ganglion.

Crot'aphos or **Crot'aphus** (*krotaphos,* temple). Temple; temporal bone; pain in the temporal region.

Crot'chet (dim. of **Croc,** hook). Small hook or crook. Obstetrical instrument whose name indicates its shape, used in extraction of the fœtus, when necessary to destroy it to expedite delivery.

Cro'ton (*kroton,* a tick) **antisyphilit'icus.** Plant of Brazil; the leaves are used in syphilis, and externally in poultices. **C. argyran'themum,** indigenous in the Southern States; infusion is used in colic, in diarrhœa, and in sore throat. **C. ben'zoë,** benjamin. **C. cascaril'la,** ord. Euphorbiaceæ. The bark of Croton eleuteria (Ph. U. S. and Br.) of the Bahamas, cortex thuris, cascarilla, has a slightly aromatic odor and bitterish aromatic taste. The active parts are essential oil and bitter extractive; it is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to xxx or more, in powder. The bitter principle is called cascarillin. **C. chlo'ral,** butyl chloral; see *Chloral.* **C. chlo'ral hy'drate,** butyl chloral hydrate. **C. dioi'cus,** plant of Mexico; root and seeds are drastic purgatives; the oil has similar effects to croton oil. **C. eleute'ria,** see *C. cascarilla.* **C. eleuthe'ria,** Croton cascarilla. **C. ful'vus,** root of this Brazilian plant is antisyphilitic. **C. Jamalgo'ta,** C. tiglium. **C. laccif'erum,** see *Lacca.* **C. linea'ris,** species from the Antilles, used in colic. **C. loba'tum,** species from E. Indies, oil of which is used externally in rheumatism, and leaves for abscesses and furuncles. **C. Malam'bo,** see *Matias.* **C. oblongifo'lium,** bark of root of this plant of E. Indies is cholagogue cathartic; externally applied in sprains and rheumatic pains. **C. oil,** see *Croton tiglium.* **C. perd'iceps,** herb of Brazil; the leaves are used for wounds; diuretic and antisyphilitic. **C. pseudochi'na,** copalche or copalchi bush; S. American plant yielding a bark, cortex copalche or copalchi, very like cascarilla. **C., purg'ing,** Croton tiglium. **C. racemo'sum,** beenel; small Malabar tree, the aromatic root of which is employed as a liniment in headache and rheumatism. **C. seeds,** see *Croton tiglium.* **C. tig'lium,** *Purging croton.* Ceylonese plant, every part of which is endowed with medicinal power. The root is a drastic cathartic; the wood (pavana wood) and the seeds have like virtues. The croton seeds, purging nuts, yield croton oil, oleum tiglii (Ph. U. S. and Br.), by expression; of a pale brownish-yellow color, and hot, biting taste, owing to crotonic acid, and a most powerful drastic cathartic. Dose, half a drop to two drops, made into pills with crumbs of bread. Applied externally, it is a rubefacient, three to five drops being rubbed on the part, or one part of the oil and three parts of olive oil.

Crotone, kro-to'na (a tick). Fungus growing on trees and produced by an insect; by extension, fungous tumor developed on the periosteum.

Crotonic (kro-ton'ik) **ac'id.** $C_4H_6O_2$. See *Croton tiglium.*

Crotonoleic (kro-ton-o'le-ik) **ac'id.** Acid in croton oil; its active, vesicating, and cathartic principle.

Croup (formed from the breathing and cough by onomatopœia). Term variously applied to acute inflammation of mucous membrane of the larynx alone, or larynx and trachea combined, with production of fibrinous exudation, diminishing the calibre of this portion of the air-passages, and causing peculiar cough and breathing characteristic of this disease. Of late years croup has been regarded as diphtheria, with laryngeal or laryngo-tracheal symptoms, indicating a deeper invasion of the structure of these regions. See *Diphtheria.* Other acute affections of these parts, with hoarseness, spasmodic cough, etc., have received the same name. See *Cynanche trachealis.* **C., ascen'dant,** see *Croup, pharyngeal.* **C., bron'chial,** croupous bronchitis, polypus bronchialis. **C., catar'rhal,** see *Cynanche trachealis.* **C., cer'ebral,** asthma thymicum. **C., cer'ebral, spasmod'ic,** carpopedal spasm. **C., chron'ic,** polypus bronchialis. **C., descen'dant,** see *Croup, pharyngeal.* **C., diphtherit'ic,** see *Croup.* **C., false,** see *Croup;* cynanche trachealis. **C., fi'brinous,** see *Croup.* **C., hyster'ic,** spasmodic affection of the laryngeal muscles in hysterical females. **C., larynge'al,** croup restricted to the laryux. **C., mem'branous,** see *Croup.* **C., pal'pebral,** diphtheritic conjunctivitis. **C., pharynge'al,** condition of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, in which, in addition to the symptoms of catarrhal angina, croupous deposits are seen, which spread from the larynx to the pharynx, or conversely. **C., pseu'do,** false croup; see *Croup.* Asthma thymicum. **C., pseudo-mem'branous,** see *Croup.* Cynanche trachealis. **C., sec'ondary,** see *Cynanche trachealis.* **C., spasmod'ic,** false croup; see *Croup, Asthma thymicum,* and *Cynanche trachealis.* **C., spu'rious,** false croup; see *Croup.* Asthma thymicum. **C., true,** see *Croup.* **C., u'terine,** croupous endometritis.

Croup'al. Croupous.

Croup'ion. Sacro-coccygeal region.

Croup'like inspira'tion of in'fants. Asthma thymicum.

Croup'ous or **Croup'y.** Relating or appertaining to, or resembling, croup; attended with pseudo-membranous exudation; hoarse. **C. inflamma'tion,** inflammation of mucous membrane attended with pseudo-membranous exudation.

Crow'corn. Aletris farinosa.

Crowd-poi'soning. Ochlesis.

Crow'foot. Geranium maculatum; ranunculus. **C., brist'ly,** Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus. **C., bul'bous,** Ranunculus bulbosus. **C., bul'bous-rooted,** Ranunculus bulbosus. **C., cel'ery-leaved,** Ranunculus sceleratus. **C., crushed,** Ranunculus sceleratus. **C., marsh,** Ranunculus sceleratus. **C., mead'ow,** Ranunculus acris. **C., small-flow'ered,** Ranunculus abortivus. **C., tall,** Ranunculus acris. **C., wa'ter, small'er,** Ranunculus flammula.

Crown. See *Corona.* In anatomy, name given to parts of a circular form, surmounting other portions of the same body. The os uteri acts as a crown to the child's head during expulsion in labor. **C. bark,** loxa bark. **C., cil'iary,** ciliary zone. **C. of the glans,** round, almost circular, ring, circumscribing the base of the glans penis. **C. of the head,** vertex. **C. pars'nip,** Leontodon taraxacum. **C. rhu'barb,** Russian variety of rhubarb. **C. of a tooth,** portion of a tooth projecting above the gum. **C. of the trepan',** species of saw, in form of a crown, or rather of a portion of a cylinder, having grooves on its external surface and teeth at its lower extremity; the other being fitted to the handle of the trepan. **C. of Ve'nus,** red, rosy pustules, dry or moist, on the face, particularly on the forehead and temples, owing to constitutional syphilis.

Crown'ing. Action of retraction of neck of uterus over head of fœtus or other presenting part, as in course of expulsion during labor.

Crow's-beak'like pro'cess. Coracoid process.

Cru'cial (*crux,* cross). Having the shape of, or relating to, a cross. **C. band'age,** T bandage. **C. incis'ion,** incision made in the form of a cross, employed for exposing the cranium for application of the trepan. **C. lig'ament of the at'las,** annular ligament of the atlas. **C. lig'aments,** two strong ligaments within the knee-joint; the anterior passes obliquely from a depression anterior to the spine of the tibia to the posterior and inner part of the external condyle of the femur; the posterior extends from the posterior part of the spine of the tibia to the anterior and outer part of the internal condyle.

Cruciati dolores, kru-se-at'e do-lo'rees (pl. of **Cruciatus,** crossed). Excruciating pains.

Cruciatus, kru-se-at'us. Crossed; excruciating (referring to pain).

Cru'cible. Vessel for incineration, as of bodies in a crematory.

Crucifixion attitude, kru-se-fiks'yun at'te-tude. Peculiar attitude of patient with hystero-epilepsy, described by Charcot, in which the head is thrown back, the spine curved, the feet extended, the patient resting on the occiput and heels, the arms being thrown back above the level of the shoulders; it is really *Hysterical opisthotonos.*

Cruciform, kru'se-form (*crux,* cross, *forma,* shape). Cross-shaped; name given to the ligaments closing the articulations of the phalanges, and to the crucial ligaments.

Crude. Raw, unripe, not concocted, as referring to contents of intestine or bloody urine.

Cruditas, kru'dit-as. Crudity. **C. mor'bi,** see *Crudity.* **C. ventric'uli,** see *Crudity.*

Cru'dity (*crudus,* raw). Rawness, crudeness; quality of aliments which have not experienced the action of fire. Condition of undigested matters in the digestive tube, *Cruditas ventriculi;* condition of morbific matter in a sick individual, *Cruditas morbi;* when it has not yet been prepared or concocted by the action of the organs, *Azymia humorum.* In the plural, *Crudities* signifies crude matters contained in the stomach and intestines. **C., ac'id,** acid dyspepsia.

Crudiv'orous (*crudus,* crude, *voro,* to eat). Eating raw food habitually.

Cru'dus. Crude.

Cru'els. Herpes zoster; scrofula.

Cruenta exspuitio, kru-en-tah ex-spu-ish'e-o (*cruor,* coagulated blood). Hæmoptysis; spitting of blood.

Cruentation, kru-en-ta'shun. Bloody oozing, as from dead body.

Cruen'tin. Substance formed by action of sulphuric acid on hæmoglobin.

Cruenture'sis (*cruentus,* bloody, *ouron,* urine). Hæmaturia.

Cruen'tus. Bloody.

Cru'men. Lacrymal sinus.

Crumena, kru-men'ah. Small sac or bag. **C. nuptia'lis,** scrotum. **C. urina'riæ** or **vesi'cæ,** cavity of urinary bladder.

Crumenophthalmus, kru-men-of-thal'mus (*crumena,* sac, *ophthalmos,* eye). Hairy, baggy, or sac-like appearance around the eye.

Cru'or (*kruos,* a blood-clot). Coagulated blood, gore; blood in general, venous blood, extravasated or coagulated blood, and the coloring matter of the blood. **C. san'guinis,** see *Blood.*

Cru'orin. Hæmoglobin. See *Globules of the blood.*

Crupo'sus. Croupy.

Crup'per (*croupe,* rump). Croupion. **C. bone,** coccyx. **C. incis'ion,** originated by Malgaigne in oval amputation, of the shape of a longitudinal cut, extending from the apex of the oval, and having the appearance of a crupper.

Crupsia, krup'se-ah (*krupsis,* concealment, deception). Metamorphopsia.

Cru'ra (pl. of **Crus,** a leg). Applied to some parts of the body, from resemblance to legs or roots, as C. cerebri, C. cerebelli, etc. **C. anterio'ra medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** peduncles of the brain. **C. bifurca'ta,** C. helicis. **C. cerebel'li,** peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. cerebel'li ad cor'pora quadrigem'ina,** see *Peduncles of the cerebellum.* **C. cerebel'li ad pon'tem,** see *Peduncles of the cerebellum.* **C. cer'ebri,** peduncles of the brain. **C. clitor'idis inter'na,** bulbus vestibuli. **C. cor'porum cavernoso'rum pe'nis,** see *Cavernous bodies.* **C. diaphrag'matis,** see *Diaphragm.* **C. of for'nix,** pillars of fornix. **C. hel'icis,** two ridges on the outer surface of the external ear. **C. labio'rum majo'rum,** crura of nymphæ. **C. medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** corpora restiformis, thalami nervorum opticorum; see *Peduncles of the cerebellum.* **C. of nym'phæ,** folds of nymphæ embracing the clitoris. **C. of pe'nis,** part of corpora cavernosa attached to rami of ischium and pubis. **C. posterio'ra medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. u'teri,** round ligaments of uterus. **C. ventriculo'rum,** horns of lateral ventricles of brain.

Cruræus, kru-re'us. Cruralis.

Cru'ral (*crus,* thigh or leg). What belongs to the thigh or lower limb. **C. arch,** inguinal or femoral arch; Poupart's ligament; l. of Fallopius; arch formed by the internal portion of the inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus muscle, which is attached at one end to the pubis, at the other to the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium. At its posterior and inner part the aponeurosis forming the arch sends off a falciform reflection attached along the crest of the pubis, and known under the name of Gimbernat's ligament. **C. ar'tery,** femoral artery; continuation of the external iliac artery extending from the crural arch to the aperture in the triceps or to the ham; also trunk extending from the primitive or common iliac to the tibial arteries, embracing, of course, the external iliac, femoral, and popliteal. **C. bulb,** enlargement of spinal cord in lumbar region. **C. canal'** or **ring,** femoral canal or ring; canal nearly an inch long, triangular, more spacious above than below, and shorter and broader in the female than in the male. Upper orifice is bounded anteriorly by the crural arch; posteriorly by the crista of the pubis; on the outer side by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by the iliac aponeurosis; and at the inner by Gimber-

nat's ligament. This orifice is covered by the peritoneum, and is closed by a septum, septum crurale, crural septum. Its inferior orifice is formed by the foramen of the fascia lata, giving passage to the vena saphæna. At the upper orifice of this canal the femoral or crural hernia occurs, which would be more common were it not for the fibrous cellular septum. **C. her'nia,** femoral hernia; see *C. canal* and *Hernia.* **C. mo'nospasm,** spasm limited to the leg. **C. nerve,** this proceeds from the lumbar plexus, and is situate at the outer side of the psoas muscle and crural artery. After it has passed under the crural arch it divides into cutaneous and muscular branches. One branch, larger than the rest, is called the saphæna nerve. The remainder of the branches of the crural are distributed to the anterior and inner part of the thigh. The accessory of the crural nerve includes the fourth and fifth pairs of lumbar nerves. **C. plex'us,** union of the anterior branches of the last four pairs of lumbar nerves and the first four sacral, forming the lumbar and sacral plexuses. **C. pro'tospasm,** spasm beginning in one leg and extending to the other limb and half the body, or both sides of the body. **C. ring,** crural canal. **C. sep'tum,** see *Crural canal.* **C. sheath,** sheath formed by transversalis fascia continued in front of, and pelvic fascia behind, upper portion of femoral artery. **C. vein,** femoral vein, has the same arrangement as the artery; it receives only one great branch, the saphæna vein.

Cruralis (kru-ral'is) or **Cruræus,** kru-re'us. Muscle situate at the anterior, outer, and inner part of the thigh; arising, fleshy, from between the two trochanters, adhering firmly to most of the fore part of the os femoris, and is inserted, tendinous, into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. It assists the vasti and rectus muscles in the extension of the leg. Small muscular slips, sometimes found under the cruræus muscle and inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee-joint, have been called subcruræi and subcrurales, articularis genu.

Cru'ris ra'dius. Fibula.

Cruro-genital, kru-ro-jen'it-al. Relating to thigh and genital organs.

Cruro-inguinal, kru-ro-in'gwin-al. Relating to thigh and groin.

Crus (leg). Thigh. See *Crura.* **C. ante'rius hel'icis,** crista helicis. **C. Barbad'icum,** elephantiasis; see *Barbadoes leg.* **C. cerebel'li,** see *Crura cerebelli.* **C. cer'ebri,** see *Crura cerebri.* **C. commu'ne,** combined part of posterior and superior semicircular canals. **C. exter'num,** folds of nymphæ forming prepuce. **C. for'nicis,** see *Fornix.* **C. glan'dis,** folds of nymphæ passing beneath the clitoris and attached to the glans forming the frenulum. **C. inter'num,** C. glandis. **C., lam'ellated,** see *Crusta.* **C. me'dium,** middle peduncle of cerebellum. **C. pe'nis,** see *Penis.* **C. præputia'le,** C. externum. **C. transver'sum,** transverse ligament of atlas. **C. u'teri,** round ligament of uterus.

Crusher. Écraseur, lithotrite.

Crusocreatinine, kru-zo-kre-at'in-een (*kruseos,* yellow, *kreas,* flesh). $C_5H_8N_4O$. Golden-yellow leucomaïne found in muscular tissue. See *Leucomaïnes* (table).

Crust. Scab; eschar. See *Crusta.* **C., French,** syphilis. **C., lam'ellated,** see *Crusta.* **C., milk,** crusta lactea; porrigo larvalis. **C. of ped'uncle,** anterior portion of crus cerebri; see *Peduncles of the brain.* **C. transver'sum,** transverse ligament of atlas.

Crus'ta. Crust or scab; assemblage of small flakes formed by the drying up of a fluid secreted by the skin. Ordinary crust is a solid mass, the result of the drying up of exuded fluids or of extravasated blood; at times it is lamellated, consisting of layers placed one over the other. The lining membrane of the stomach and intestines has been called crusta villosa. **C. adamanti'na den'tium,** enamel of the teeth. **C. carno'sa,** muscular coat of stomach and intestines. **C. cru'ris cer'ebri,** crust of cerebral peduncle. **C. fibro'sa,** cement; see *Tooth.* **C. ge'nu equi'næ,** *Sweat* or *Knee scab, Morck* or *Encircled hoof knees, Hangers, Dew claws, Night eyes, Horse crust;* morbid secretion from the horse, formerly used in epilepsy and other nervous diseases. **C. inflammato'ria,** buffy coat; corium phlogisticum. **C. lac'tea,** porrigo larvalis, porrigo lupinosa. **C. lamello'sa,** see *Crusta.* **C. membrana'cea,** villous or mucous coat of the intestines. **C. petro'sa,** see *Tooth.* **C. phlogis'tica** or **pleuret'ica,** buffy coat; corium phlogisticum. **C. prurigino'sa,** gutta rosea. **C. serpigino'sa,** gutta rosea. **C. vermicula'ris,** mucous coat of the stomach and bowels. **C. villo'sa,** mucous membrane of stomach and bowels. **C. v. lin'guæ,** see *Tongue.* **C. v. ventric'uli,** mucous membrane of stomach.

Crusta'tion. Incrustation.

Crustula, krus'tu-lah (dim. of **Crusta**). Small shell or scab. Ecchymosis of the conjunctiva.

Crutch. Staff with a cross-piece at the top, placed under the shoulder or armpit, to support the lame or infirm in walking. **C. disease,** simple gastric ulcer. **C. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis,** paralysis produced by pressure of a crutch on the nerves of the axilla.

Cruveilhier's (kru-vale-he-a's) **at'rophy** or **paral'ysis** (after M. Cruveilhier of Paris). Progressive muscular atrophy.

Crux cer'vi. Bone in the heart of the stag, once used as a remedy in heart diseases.

Cry (example of onomatopœia). Sound of the unarticulated voice; native voice. The cry of the newborn child has been called vagitus. The *hydrocephalic cry* or shriek is a single violent cry or shriek, resembling the cry of a person suddenly exposed to great danger. The *epileptic cry* is a peculiar discordant cry or yell uttered just before arrest of respiration in an epileptic fit. **C. cen'tre,** see *Centre.*

Cryæsthesia, kre-ees-tha'ze-ah (*kruos,* cold, *aisthesis,* sensation). Extreme sensitiveness to cold.

Cry'ing. Production of cry.

Crymodes, krim-o'dees (*krumos,* cold). Intensely cold; sensation in algid fever. Term applied to continued fever, in which the internal parts feel hot and the external cold; attributed formerly to erysipelatous inflammation of the lungs.

Crymodynia, krim-o-din'e-ah (*krumos,* cold, *odune,* pain). Pain of chronic rheumatism.

Crymoses, krim-o'sees (*krumos,* cold). Diseases caused by cold.

Cryphalum, kriph'al-um (*kekruphalos,* helmet). Reticulum; second stomach of ruminant animals.

Crypsor'chis or **Cryptorchis,** krip-tor'kis (*krupto,* to conceal, *orchis,* testicle). One in whom the testes have not descended into the scrotum; the condition being called *cryptorchidism, cryptorchism,* or *retained testicle.*

Crypt. Crypta.

Cryp'ta. Crypt, folliculose gland, follicle. Small secreting cavity formed by a depression of the skin or mucous membranes, *crypta mucosa, follicular mucosus.* Cryptal or follicular secretion keeps the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and preserves them from the action of irritating bodies. Little rounded appearances or glomeruli at the ends of the small arteries in the cortical substance of the kidney are also called *Cryptæ.* **C. muco'sa,** see *Crypta.*

Cryptæ (kript'e) (pl. of **Crypta**) **l'ridis.** Small crypts or follicles on front surface of iris. **C. Lieberkühnia'næ,** Lieberkühn's glands. **C. Litt'rii,** preputial glands. **C. min'imæ** or **muco'sæ,** Lieberkühn's glands. **C. odorif'eræ** or **præputia'les,** preputial glands; see *Sebaceous glands.* **C. seba'ceæ,** sebaceous glands. **C. Tyso'niæ,** preputial glands.

Cryptandrous, kript-an'drus (*crypto, aner,* male). Not having distinct male generative organs.

Cryptidine, crypt'id-een. Alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{11}N$, produced by dry distillation of quinine.

Cryp'to (*kruptos,* concealed). In composition, concealed.

Cryptocar'ya densiflo'ra (*crypto, karuon,* nut). Bark contains bitter substance, used in puerperal convulsions, etc.

Cryptocephalus, kript-o-sef'al-us (*crypto, kephale,*

head). Monster whose head is excessively small, and does not appear externally.

Cryptococcus, kript-o-kok'kus (*crypto, kokkos,* berry). Saccharomyces. **C. cerevis'iæ** or **fermen'tum,** torula cerevisiæ, saccharomyces cerevisiæ.

Cryptodidymus, kript-o-did'im-us (*crypto, didumos,* twin). Monstrosity in which one fœtus is found contained in another, fœtus in fœtu, included fœtus.

Cryptogamous (kript-og'am-us) or **Cryptogamic,** kript-o-gam'ik (*crypto, gamos,* marriage). Epithet applied to plants whose organs of fructification are concealed or not manifest.

Crypto-impetigines. Group of skin diseases, such as maculæ and squamæ.

Cryptolith, kript'o-lith (*crypto, lithos,* stone). Encysted calculus, or C. concealed in crypt or follicle.

Cryptoneurus, kript-o-nu'rus (*crypto, neuron,* nerve). Having no apparent or visible nervous system.

Cryptophanic (kript-o-fan'ik) **a'cid.** $H_2C_5H_7NO_5$. Acid to which acidity of urine is credited.

Cryptophlogosis, kript-o-flog-o'sis (*crypto, phlogosis,* inflammation). Inflammation of follicles of skin.

Cryptophthalmia, kript-of-thal'me-ah. Congenital atresia of the eyelids, hiding the eyeball from sight; closure of palpebral fissure by skin, the globe and orbit being absent. One so affected is said to be *Cryptophthal'mus.*

Cryptopia (kript-o'pe-ah), **Crypt'opine, Crypto'pianine,** or **Crypt'open** (*kruptos,* concealed, *opium*). $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$. Alkaloid obtained from weak spirituous washings of crude precipitated morphia.

Cryptopyic, kript-o-pi'ik (*crypto, puon,* pus). State of disease kept up by occult abscess.

Cryptor'chid (*crypto, orchis,* testicle). One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

Cryptor'chidism or **Cryptorchism,** kript-or'kism. Crypsorchis.

Cryptorchis, kript-or'kis. Crypsorchis.

Crypto'ses. Diseases of crypts or mucous follicles.

Cryptostenoses, kript-o-sten-o'ses (*crypto, stenos,* narrow). Diseases of follicles of the skin, in which they are in a contracted condition.

Cryptozous, kript-o-zo'us (*crypto, zoe,* life). Being in apparently lifeless condition, the functions seeming to be in abeyance.

Cryptoz'ygous (*crypto, zugon,* arch). Term applied to skull in which zygomatic arch is hardly noticed when viewed from above.

Crypts of Lieberkühn. See *Intestine* and *Lieberkühn's glands.* **C., multiloc'ular,** simple pouch-like glands; lobules of acinose gland. **C. seba'ceous,** sebaceous glands. **C., syno'vial,** bursæ mucosæ.

Crys'tal, ear. Otolith. **C., min'eral,** potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

Crystalli, kris-tal'le (pl. of **Crystallus,** crystal). Vesicles filled with a watery fluid; probably pemphigus, chicken-pox vesicles. **C. lu'næ,** argenti nitras.

Cryst'allin. Globulin of the crystalline lens.

Crystallina, kris-tal'lin-ah (*krustallos,* crystal). Vesicle or phlyctæna filled with serum, and appearing on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, surrounded by a reddish extravasated aureola. See *Crystalli.* **C. tu'nica,** arachnoid membrane.

Crystalline, kris'tal-line. Having the appearance or nature of crystal. **C. lens** or **bod'y** or **hu'mor,** lenticular, transparent body, situate between the vitreous and aqueous humors of the eye, at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of the organ. It is composed of a soft exterior substance, and its interior is made up of albuminoid substance, forming a solid nucleus, in which a number of elliptical layers is perceptible. It is contained in a capsule, capsule of the lens, which receives, at its posterior surface, a small branch of the central artery of the retina, always readily distinguishable in the fœtus prior to the seventh month of utero-gestation. The crystalline refracts rays of light and serves as an achromatic glass, for which its laminæ or layers, increasing in refractive power from the circumference to the centre, admirably adapt it. **C., opac'ity of,** see *Cataract.*

Crystallino-capsuli'tis. Inflammation of the lens and its capsule. See *Phacitis.* **C. ante'rior,** inflammation of anterior portion of capsule of lens.

Crystallinocele, kris-tal-lin-o-se'le (Eng. kris-tal'-lin-o-seel). Hernia of crystalline lens.

Crystallion, kris-tal'le-on. Plantago psyllum.

Crystallitis, kris-tal-le'tis. Phacitis.

Crystallization, kris-tal-li-za'shun. Aggregation of component particles into regular geometric shapes.

Crystallocatapiesis, kris-tal-lo-kat-ap-e-a'sis (*katapiesis,* depression). See *Cataract.*

Crystallocataracta, kris-tal-lo-kat-ar-ak'tah. Cataract of the lens.

Crystallocatathesis, kris-tal-lo-kat-ath'es-is (*katathesis,* laying down). Couching lens. See *Cataract.*

Crystalloid, kris'tal-loid. Resembling crystal or the crystalline. Capsule or membrane of the crystalline; crystalline lens itself. Substance passing with facility through porous septa. See *Colloid.*

Crystalloiditis, kris-tal-lo-id-e'tis. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Crystalloparatopia, kris-tal-lo-par-at-op'e-ah (*krustallos,* crystalline lens, *para,* beyond, *topos,* place). Displacement or dislocation of the crystalline lens.

Crystalluridrosis, kris-tal-u-rid-ro'sis (*krystallos,* crystalline lens, *ouron,* urine, *hidros,* sweat). Excretion of elements of urine through the sweat.

Crystal'lus minera'lis. Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

Crys'tals, blood. Hæmatoidin. Red, transparent crystals composed of oxyhæmoglobin. **C. of Ve'nus,** crystals of copper sulphate.

Ctedon, kta'don. Fibre.

Cteis, teis (comb). Pubes; row of incisor teeth; hair of pubes; ulnar margin of hand.

Cubatio, ku-bah'she-o (*cubo,* to lie down). Decubitus; anteversion and retroversion of the uterus.

Cu'beb. Cubeba.

Cubeba, ku-be'bah. Piper cubeba. **C. officina'lis** or **officina'rum,** Piper cubeba.

Cubebic (ku-beb'ik) **ac'id.** Resin derived from cubebs ($C_{13}H_{14}O_7$); laxative and diuretic.

Cubeb'in. $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. Crystallized substance derived from cubebs.

Cu'bic space. Amount of space that should be allowed to a patient in a hospital; 1000 cubic feet being considered the proper amount.

Cubiform, ku'be-form (*cubus,* cube, *forma,* shape). Cuboid.

Cu'bit. Ulna; elbow; forearm. **C., top of,** olecranon.

Cubitæus, ku-bit-e'us. Cubital; cubitalis.

Cu'bital. Connected with or relating to the cubitus or to the inner and posterior part of the forearm. **C. ar'tery,** this artery arises from the humeral a little below the bend of the elbow, proceeds along the anterior and inner part of the forearm, passes anterior to the annular ligament of the carpus, and goes to form, in the palm of the hand, the superficial palmar arch. Besides the numerous other branches which it gives off, it sends posteriorly the common trunk of the interosseous arteries, and internally the two cubital recurrents, anterior and posterior—articular branches anastomosing on the inside of the elbow with the divisions of the humeral artery. **C. mus'cles** are two in number: 1. C. anterior or internus, flexor carpi ulnaris or f. ulnaris internus, a long muscle situate at the anterior and inner part of the forearm, arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, at the inner side of the olecranon, and from the posterior edge of the ulna, and inserted by a tendon into the os pisiforme. It bends the hand on the forearm by directing it slightly inward. 2. Cubitalis posterior or externus, extensor carpi ulnaris, ulnaris externus, cubiteus externus, situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the superior extremity of the fifth bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand, inclining it a little inward. **C. nerve,** *Ulnar nerve;* this is furnished by the last two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the inner and anterior side of the forearm, to

the inner part of the palm and the back of the hand, and to the last two or three fingers. **C. veins,** the recurrent cubital veins, accompanying the corresponding arteries. The superficial or cutaneous cubital belong to the basilic.

Cubitale (ku-bit-al'e) **os.** Cuneiform bone.

Cubitalis, ku-bit-al'is. Cubital; anconæus; cuneiform bone of hand. See *Cubital muscles.* **C., ante'rior,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **C. exter'nus,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. gra'cilis,** palmaris longus. **C. inter'nus,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **C., poste'rior,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. Riola'ni,** anconæus.

Cubiteus (ku-bit-e'us) **exter'nus.** See *Cubital muscles.*

Cu'bito. In composition, the cubitus or ulna.

Cubito-car'pal. Relating to forearm or ulna and carpus or wrist.

Cubito-car'peus. Cubito-carpal; flexor carpi ulnaris.

Cubito-cuta'neous nerve. Internal cutaneous nerve of arm.

Cubito-dig'ital. Relating to forearm or ulna and fingers.

Cubiton, ku'bit-on. Elbow.

Cubito-palma'ris. Relating to the forearm or ulna and palm of hand. **C.-p. ar'tery,** superficial palmar arch.

Cubito-phalangettia'nus. Relating to forearm or ulna and phalanxes; flexor digitorum profundus.

Cubito-præphalange'us. Analogue in some lower animals of extensor minimi digiti.

Cubito-ra'dial. Relating to radius and ulna; pronator quadratus muscle.

Cubito-suprametacar'pal. Relating to ulna and upper part of metacarpus. Extensor carpi ulnaris; extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.

Cubito-suprapalmaris, ku-bit-o-su-prah-pal-mar'-is. Belonging to the cubitus and suprapalmar or dorsal surface of the hand. Small artery given off by the cubital or ulnar, a little above the wrist; vein accompanying this artery.

Cubito-supraphalange'al. Relating to ulna or forearm and upper part of phalanges, as C.-s. muscle, extensor primi internodii pollicis.

Cu'bitus or **Cu'bitum.** Elbow; ulna; decubitus; bed. Ancient name of a measure 18 inches long. **C. cos'tæ,** see *Costa.* **C. supi'nus,** see *Decubitus.*

Cu'boid (*kubos,* cube, *eidos,* form). Cyboid. Having the form of a cube. A bone of the tarsus, situate at the anterior and outer part of the tarsus, and articulated, behind, with the calcaneum; before, with the last two metatarsal bones; and within, with the third cuneiform bone, and sometimes with the scaphoid.

Cuboido-navic'ular or **Cuboido-scaph'oid.** Relating to cuboid and scaphoid bones.

Cuca. Coca.

Cucaine. Cocaine.

Cuck'le or **Cuck'old.** Arctium lappa. **C. cap,** Aconitum napellus.

Cuck'oo bread. Oxalis acetosella; Cardamine pratensis. **C. flow'er,** Cardamine pratensis; lychiris. **C. pint,** Arum maculatum; Orchis mascula.

Cucubalus baccifer, ku-ku'bal-us bak'sif-ur. Herb employed as astringent and styptic. **C. be'hen,** spatling poppy; plant once considered alexipharmic and cordial. **C. visco'sus,** species employed as emetic. All the forms of Cucubalus are varieties of Silena.

Cucul'la (monkshood). Lower portion of trapezius muscle, so called from its shape.

Cucul'læ, ku-kul'le (pl. of **Cuculla**). Cartilages of the nose.

Cucullaris, ku-kul-lar'is. Trapezius.

Cucullata, ku-kul-lat'ah. Sanicula; pinguicula.

Cucul'lus, ku-kul'lus (hood). Cucupha, infundibulum of the cochlea. **C. Hippoc'ratis,** turbinate bone.

Cuculus, ku'ku-lus (cuckoo). Coccyx. Pertussis.

Cu'cumber. Cucumis sativus. **C., ass's,** Momordica elaterium. **C., In'dian,** Medeola Virginica. **C., squirt'ing** or **wild,** Momordica elaterium. **C., star, one-seeded,** Sycios angulatus. **C. tree,** Magnolia acuminata.

Cucumer, ku'ku-mer. Cucumis sativus.

Cucumis, ku'ku-mis (gourd). Cucumis sativus; penis. **C. agres'tis,** Momordica elaterium. **C. amaris'simus,** species used as substitute for colocynth. **C. caf'fer,** see *Cucurbita citrullus.* **C. citrul'lus,** watermelon, Cucurbita citrullus; diuretic. **C. colocyn'this,** colocynth or bitter apple, bitter gourd, bitter cucumber; ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Turkey and Cape of Good Hope plant; the spongy part or medulla of the fruit, *Colocynthis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is the fruit of Citrullus colocynthis deprived of its rind. It has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimonious taste, and is a strong cathartic, acting chiefly on the upper part of the intestines. Its virtues are dependent upon a bitter principle, colocynthin or colocynthite; but another principle, colocynthitin, has been derived from it. **C. me'lo,** systematic name of melon plant, melo, common melon; fruit is an agreeable article of diet, but not very digestible, unless when ripe; seeds possess mucilaginous properties. **C. sati'vus,** systematic name of cucumber plant; the cucumber or cowcumber is used, when young, as a pickle, when it is called a gherkin; it is not easy of digestion; seeds are mucilaginous. Ointment of green cucumbers—cucumber ointment—is used as a cooling emollient salve; made by combining, by means of heat, the juice of green cucumbers with lard and suet. **C. sylves'tris,** Momordica elaterium. **C. trigo'nus,** species from E. Indies; purgative.

Cucupha, ku'ku-phah. Coif or cap, with double bottom, between which is enclosed a mixture of aromatic powders, formerly used as an application to the head.

Cucurbita, ku-kur'bit-ah. Gourd. See *Cupping-glass.* **C. angu'ria,** C. citrullus. **C. cathart'ica,** Citrullus colocynthis. **C. citrul'lus,** systematic name of the watermelon plant; juice of fruit is very abundant, whence its name. Watermelon is refreshing and agreeable when cool; it is much used in the U. States and in S. Africa; seeds of the watermelon have been employed as a domestic remedy in strangury and other affections of the urinary passages. The pulp of the root of the gourd, Cucurbita lagenaria, is a drastic purgative. **C. cruen'ta,** wet cup, or cup applied to promote flow of blood after scarification, etc. See *Cupping.* **C. lagena'ria,** see *C. citrullus, C. pepo,* and *Lagenaria.* **C. leucan'tha,** see *Cucurbita pepo.* **C. le'vis,** dry cup. **C. max'ima,** red gourd, growing in Europe, Asia, and America; diuretic and anthelmintic. **C. melope'po,** see *Cucurbita pepo.* **C. occidenta'lis,** species from W. Indies; anthelmintic. **C. par'va,** cupping-glass, originally made of a gourd. **C. pe'po,** systematic name of common pompion or pumpkin; seeds of this plant, *Pepo* (Ph. U. S.), as well as those of Cucurbita lagenaria, bottle-gourd, contain a large proportion of oil, capable of forming emulsion, and are used in tapeworm, in dose of ℥ss to ℥ij. The fixed oil of the seeds has been given with success in the same cases, in dose of half a fluidounce. The fruits of Cucurbita lagenaria or C. leucantha or C. melopepo, round or pattypan squash, cymling, and of C. verrucosa, warted or long-necked squash, are eaten. **C. pinnatif'ida,** C. citrullus.

Cucurbitatio, ku-kur-bi-tah'she-o. Wet cupping. **C. sic'ca,** dry cupping.

Cucurbitinus, ku-kur-bit-e'nus. Name formerly given to tænia solium, because composed of rings resembling seeds of the gourd, cucurbita. See *Tænia* and *Proglottis.*

Cucurbitula, ku-kur-bit'u-lah (dim. of **Cucurbita**). Cupping-glass. See *Cupping.* **C. cruen'ta,** cupping with the scarificator. **C. cum fer'ro,** cupping with the scarificator. **C. le'vis** or **sic'ca,** dry cupping.

Cud. Food of ruminant animals swallowed and regurgitated.

Cud'weed. Antennaria plantaginifolia, Gnaphalium margaritaceum.

Cuema, ku-a'mah. Cyema.

Cuichunchilli or **Cuichunchulli.** Root of Ionid-

ium parviflorum of Peru; diaphoretic, diuretic, and emeto-cathartic.

Cuirass, kweer-ass'. Shield-shaped bandage, usually immovable, applied to the chest. **C. can'cer,** shield-shaped cancer of the chest.

Cul'cita or **Culcitra,** kul'sit-rah. Pillow or cushion. **C. perfora'ta,** perforated cushion, employed in connection with obstetric chair. **C. sali'na,** salt pillow; halotyle.

Cul-de-sac, kool'der-sak ([F.] blind alley). Blind sac or sac-like cavity. **C., Douglas's,** see *Uterus.*

Culeus, ku'le-us. Measure containing 20 barrels, equal to 180 gallons, scrotum; vagina; pericardium.

Cu'li flos. Cardamine pratensis.

Culil'aban, Culil'awan, Culit'lawan, or **Culit'lawang.** See *Laurus culilawan.*

Cul'men. Acme. **C. cerebel'li,** upper portion of superior vermiform process.

Culmination, kul-min-a'shun (*culmen,* the top). Acme, as of a fever.

Cultel'lus (dim. of **Culter**). Culter; small knife. **C. an'ceps,** double-edged knife. **C. un'cus,** crotchet knife.

Cul'ter (*colo, cultum,* to cultivate). Coulter; knife; scalpel; bistoury. Third lobe of the liver, from some fancied resemblance. **C. cur'vus** or **falca'tus,** knife, crooked. **C. lenticula'ris,** knife, lenticular. **C. rec'tus,** knife, amputation. **C. tonso'rius,** razor.

Cultivation, kul-tiv-a'shun. See *Culture.*

Cultrariorum (kul-trar-e-o'rum) **asth'ma** (*cultrarius,* grinder). Grinder's asthma.

Cultricollis, kul-trik-ol'lis (*culter,* knife, *collum,* neck). Having neck or thorax shaped like a knife-blade.

Cultrivorous, kul-triv'or-us (*culter,* knife, *voro,* to devour). Term applied to individuals who seem to swallow knives with impunity—knife-eaters.

Culture, kul'shur. Cultivation, multiplication, and propagation of micro-organisms in nutritive material, as broth, gelatin, etc., for closer study and investigation. These fluids are called *culture-media.* In plate cultivation or culture the micro-organisms become separated on a plane surface, and as they grow each one forms its own colony. Cultures are thus obtained which consist of only one form of organism; these are called *pure cultures.* See *Bacteria.*

Culus, ku'lus. Anus.

Cumarin, ku'mar-in. Coumarin.

Cum'frey. Comfrey.

Cu'min. Cuminum cyminum.

Cuminum cyminum, ku-me'num sim-e'num. Systematic name of cummin or cumin plant, a native of Egypt, ord. Umbelliferæ. The seeds have a warm, bitterish, disagreeable taste; they are used in form of plaster. **C. minu'tum,** C. cyminum. **C. ni'grum,** nigella. **C. praten'se,** carum. **C. Roma'num,** C. cyminum.

Cum'min. Cuminum cyminum.

Cumulative, ku'mu-la-tiv (*cumulus,* a heap). Increasing by successive additions. Cumulative action of medicines generally means violent action supervening after single and successive doses have been taken with little or no apparent effect.

Cumulus, ku'mu-lus. A heap. Rounded prominence in the centre of the proligerous disk, in which there is a small opaque cavity containing the ovum. **C., ger'minal, germinati'vus,** or **prolig'erus,** embryonic area; discus proligerus.

Cundurango, kun-du-ran'go. Tree of Ecuador, wood and bark of which enjoyed a temporary but undeserved reputation in the cure of cancer; also used in syphilis.

Cu'neal or **Cuneate,** ku'ne-ate (*cuneus,* wedge). Wedge-shaped. **C. lob'ule,** triangular space on the middle surface of the cerebral hemispheres between the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. **C. nu'cleus,** mass of gray nervous matter in funiculus cuneatus.

Cunealis sutura, ku-ne-al'is su-tu'rah (*cuneus,* wedge). Suture formed between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid bone and os frontis.

Cuneiform, ku'ne-e-form (*cuneus,* wedge, *forma,* shape). Wedge-shaped. Name given to sphenoid bone; bone of carpus, situate between os lunare and os orbiculare, also called os pyramidale, os triquetrum, and os cubitale; to the basilary process of the occipital bone, and to three bones of the tarsus, distinguished according to situation, reckoning from within outward, into first, second, and third, or internal, middle, and external; and according to size, reckoning in the same order, into great, small, and middle-sized. **C. car'tilages of the lar'ynx,** cartilages of Wrisberg; two small cylinders of fibro-cartilage enlarged at each extremity. By the base the cartilage is attached to the middle of external surface of the arytenoid; its upper extremity forms a prominence on the border of the aryteno-epiglottidean fold of membrane. **C. col'umns,** columns of Burdach; white nervous fibres in posterior columns of spinal cord.

Cu'neo. In composition, the cuneiform bones.

Cuneo-cuboid, ku-ne-o-ku'boid. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and cuboid. The *C. articulation* is formed by the third cuneiform bone and cuboid, furnished with a synovial capsule, and two cuneo-cuboid ligaments, dorsal and plantar.

Cuneo-navicular, ku-ne-o-nav-ik'u-lar. Articulation between cuneiform and scaphoid bones.

Cuneo-scaphoid, ku-ne-o-skaf'oid. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and scaphoid. *C. articulation* is formed by the posterior surfaces of the three cuneiform bones and the anterior surface of the scaphoid. It is furnished with a synovial capsule and ligaments, dorsal and plantar.

Cuneus, ku'ne-us. Cuneate lobule on surface of occipital lobe of brain. **C. cine'reus,** ala cinerea.

Cunic'ular or **Cunic'ulate.** Having a furrow or sulcus.

Cuniculi, ku-nik'u-le. Semicircular canals of the ear.

Cuniculus, ku-nik'u-lus (rabbit, hence burrowing). Sulcus, groove. **C. scabiæ'i,** groove made by sarcoptes scabiæi in itch.

Cunila, ku-ne'lah. Satureia capitata. **C. bu'bula,** origanum. **C. maria'na,** *Dittany, American* or *Mountain dittany, Mint-leaved* or *Maryland cunilla, Stonemint, Wild basil, Sweet horsemint;* small indigenous herb, growing from N. England to Georgia. Its medical properties are dependent upon essential oils, like the mints. **C., Ma'ryland,** Cunila mariana. **C., mint'-leaved,** C. mariana. **C. mus'cula,** Inula dysenterica. **C. pulegioi'des,** Hedeoma pulegioides. **C. sati'va,** Satureia hortensis.

Cunilago, ku-ne-lah'go. Inula dysenterica; I. pulicaria.

Cunnus, kun'nus (*kuo,* to conceive). Vulva.

Cup (Sax. *copp*). Small vessel for receiving the blood during venesection, usually containing about four ounces; see *Cupping.* **C., bit'ter,** cup for drinking, made of quassia-wood. **C., dry,** cupping-glass to bring blood to surface without scarification; see *Cupping.* **C., glauco'matous,** see *Optic papilla.* **C., oc'ular** or **op'tic,** secondary optic vesicle in embryonic life. **C. plant,** Silphium perfoliatum. **C., wet,** see *Cucurbita cruenta* and *Cupping.*

Cupai'ba. Copaiba.

Cupa'nia. Loblolly-wood, of Jamaica. **C. America'na** or **tomento'sa,** Antille chestnut; fruit and leaves are astringent, and employed in catarrh; seeds in dysentery and hæmoptysis.

Cuparo'sa. Iron sulphate; gutta rosacea.

Cuphea antisyphilitica, ku'fe-ah ant-e-sif-il-it'-ik-ah. Plant of Central and S. America, used in syphilis.

Cupho'sis. Kyphosis.

Cupid'itas. Will or desire. **C. deseden'di,** desire to go to stool.

Cupido, ku-pe'do (desire). Appetite; also, Cupid, the god of love, deus copulationis.

Cu'pola (I.). Dome; vaulted roof of apex of cul-de-sac of cochlea; see *Infundibulum of the cochlea.* Top expanded part of a solitary gland in the small intestines.

Cupped. Subjected to application of a cup. See *Corium phlogisticum.* **C. disk,** see *Disk.*

Cup'ping (*couper*, to cut, or to draw blood in cups). Species of bloodletting, performed by a scarificator and glass called a cupping-glass. After scarification, the cupping-glass, previously exhausted by heat or by an exhausting syringe, is applied; pressure of the air within the glass being thus diminished, the necessary quantity of blood may be drawn. See *Bdellometer*. *Dry cupping* is the application of the glasses or dry cups, without previous scarification. Cupping, without any epithet, means the abstraction of blood by means of the scarificator and cups, *wet cupping*, *wet cups*, or cut cups. To cup signifies to draw blood by cupping. **C. glass**, see *Cupping*.

Cuprea (ku'pre-ah) **bark.** Bark of two varieties of remijia, yielding a small percentage of quinine.

Cupreine, ku'pre-een. Name given to homoquinine, because obtained from cuprea bark.

Cupreol, ku'pre-ol. Cholesteroid substance obtained from Cinchona calisaya; $C_{20}H_{34}O$.

Cu'preous (*cuprum*, copper). Relating to, consisting of, or resembling copper.

Cupress, ku'press. Cypress.

Cupressus, ku-pres'sus. C. sempervirens. **C. ar'bor vi'tæ**, Thuya occidentalis. **C. dist'icha**, Taxodium distichum. **C. glau'ca** or **lusitan'ica**, E. Indian plant, cones of which are stomachic; powder is tonic and antipyretic. **C. pyramida'lis** or **sempervi'rens**, systematic name of cupressus or cyparissus; cypress; berries, leaves, and wood are astringent and diaphoretic, and used in intermittents. The whole plant abounds with bitter, aromatic terebinthinate fluid; the cones and oil yielded by them are used in febrile conditions, hemorrhage, etc. **C. thu'ja**, Thuja orientalis. **C. thyoi'des**, white cedar; indigenous. Infusion of the tops is stomachic, and, when taken warm, diaphoretic.

Cupri acetas, ku'pre as-e'tas. $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2,H_2O$ (Ph. U. S.). Acetate of copper; C. subacetas. **C. et ammo'nii sul'phas**, cuprum ammoniatum. **C. ammo'nio-sul'phas**, cuprum ammoniatum. **C. ar'senis**, arsenite of copper. **C. diace'tas**, C. subacetas. **C. limatu'ra**, filings of copper; have been used in hydrophobia, but are inert. **C. ni'tras**, nitrate of copper; has been employed as a caustic. **C. ox'idum**, black oxide of copper; prepared by heating the nitrate to redness, and employed in the form of ointment in frictions for the treatment of chronic glandular induration. **C. rubi'go** (rust of copper), cupri subacetas. **C. subace'tas** or **diace'tas**, *Verdigris*, *Crystals of Venus*; subacetate of copper; impure subacetate of copper; tonic, emetic, escharotic, and detergent, but scarcely ever employed internally; chiefly used in detergent ointments. An ointment of one drachm of finely-powdered verdigris, with an ounce of lard or spermaceti ointment, is used in psoriasis, tetter, etc. **C. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), $CuSO_4,5H_2O$; sulphate of copper, *Cupric sulphate*, *Blue stone*, *Blue vitriol*, *Blue copperas*, *Roman vitriol*; it is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. As a tonic it has been used in epilepsy, intermittents, etc.; dose as a tonic, gr. ¼ to gr. ij in pill; as an emetic, gr. ij to x in water. A very weak solution is sometimes used in ophthalmia and in gleet. **C. sul'phas ammoniaca'lis**, cuprum ammoniatum. **C. vitri'olum**, cupri sulphas.

Cupric, ku'prik. Relating to copper. **C. sul'phate**, cupri sulphas.

Cu'prum (properly **Cyp'rium**, being originally from Cyprus). Venus of the alchemists; copper. This metal has s. g. 8.92 to 8.95; is easily oxidized. In its metallic state it exerts no action on the system. When swallowed it undergoes no deleterious change. Copper cannot be dissolved while tin is in the mixture, and hence the utility of tinning copper vessels. Copper culinary vessels are harmless under ordinary cleanliness, provided the substances be not suffered to remain in them till cold. Salts of copper are very deleterious. Cuprum is the technical name of copper wire. **C. ace'ticum**, copper acetate. **C. alumina'tum**, aluminated copper; lapis divinus. **C. ammonia'tum**, **ammoniaca'le**, **ammoni'acum**, or **ammoni'aco-sulphu'ricum**, ammoniated copper, ammoniacal sulphate of copper, ammonio-sulphate of copper. Crystalline powder of a rich violet color and hot, styptic taste. By exposure to air it becomes partly converted into carbonate of copper. It is tonic and astringent, and has been chiefly employed in epilepsy and other obstinate spasmodic diseases. Dose, gr. ¼, increased to gr. iv, in pill. **C. bichlora'tum** or **chlora'tum**, copper chloride. **C. carbon'icum**, copper carbonate. **C. muriat'icum**, C. bichloratum. **C. olea'tum**, copper oleate; see *Oleates*. **C. oxyda'tum**, copper oxide. **C. sulphu'ricum** or **vitriola'tum**, cupri sulphas.

Cu'pula. Cupola. **C. ampul'læ** or **termina'lis**, generally called membrana tectoria, embryonic membranous formation in ampullæ of ear.

Cupular, ku'pu-lar (*cupula*, dim. of **Cupa**, vat). Of or belonging to a cup or cupule; cup-shaped. **C. cau'tery**, an iron in the shape of a cupule, used to cauterize the skin of the cranium in certain diseases, as epilepsy, chronic headache, etc.

Cu'ra (care). Attention to, or treatment or cure of, a disease; purification, as in curing lard; operation of shaving the head. **C. avena'cea** (oat cure), decoction of oats and succory root in which a little nitre and sugar are dissolved; used as a refrigerant. **C. derivati'va**, derivation. **C. fa'nis**, hunger cure. **C. fumigato'ria**, art of employing perfumes in medicine. **C. mag'na** (great cure), term employed for a method of treatment preferable to all others, as ptyalism for syphilis formerly. **C. Medea'na** (after Dr. Mead), transfusion. **C. palliati'va**, see *Palliative*. **C. radica'lis**, see *Palliative*. **C. revulso'ria**, see *Derivation*.

Curable, ku'ra-b'l. Medicable, sanable. That which is susceptible of cure; epithet applied to both patients and diseases.

Curaçoa, ku-rah-so'ah. Cordial whose ingredients are orange-peel, brandy, water, and sugar, with a little coloring matter.

Curan'ga. Species of Scrophularineæ of E. Indies and Moluccas; bitter, and employed in constipation, worms, and intermittent fevers.

Cura're or **Cura'ra.** Very energetic vegetable poison, employed by the American Indians to poison their arrows, and obtained from various plants, as cocculus, arum, strychnos, etc., also from species of convolvulus, called vejuco de mavacure, but referred by Martius to Strychnos Guianensis, and by Dr. Schomburg to S. toxicaria or toxifera. The juice of Echites suberecta, another apocynaceous plant, is said to enter into its composition. The poison acts directly on the heart, probably through the ganglia in its tissue. Curare is a sedative narcotic, and must be prescribed endermically or hypodermically on account of its tardy absorption, or perhaps non-absorption, by the stomach. It is used to calm the spasms in hydrophobia, tetanus, etc.

Curaria (ku-rah're-ah), **Curarina** (ku-rah-re'nah), or **Curarine**, ku-rah'reen. Alkaloid, active principle of curare, $C_{10}H_{15}N$; crystallized, soluble, and at least twenty times the strength of curare.

Curarism, ku-rah'rism. Condition of subjection to influence of curare or its alkaloid.

Curariza'tion. Process of producing curarism.

Curatella (ku-rat-el'lah) **America'na.** Leaves of this species, growing in Guiana, are used locally, applied to sores; inner bark is astringent. **C. cambaiba**, Brazilian shrub; astringent; decoction is used as a wash for wounds.

Curatio, ku-rah'she-o. Curation; treatment. Aggregate of means employed for the cure of disease, wounds, etc.; see *Therapeutics*. **C. contrario'rum per contra'ria**, allopathy. **C. cu'ra**, cure. **C. per ine'diam**, cure by fasting.

Curation, ku-ra'shun. Treatment; see *Curatio*.

Curative, ku'ra-tiv. Sanative, sanatory, healing; relating to or tending to the cure of a disease.

Curator, ku-ra'tor (*cura*, care). One whose duty it is to take care of anything, as a museum or collection of valuable materials or papers. **C. infirmo'rum** (caretaker of the sick), one employed in hospital or infirmary to take care of the sick.

Curato'ria, Cura'trix. Female curator. Therapeutics.

Curcas, kur'kas. Jatropha. **C. In'dica,** Jatropha curcas. **C. multif'idus,** see *Jatropha curcas, J. multifida.* **C. pur'gans,** Jatropha curcas.

Curculigo orchioïdes, kur-ku'lig-o ork-e-o-e'des. Species of amaryllidaceous herb of Japan, E. Indies, and Eastern hemisphere generally; bitter roots are tonic, and employed also in gonorrhœa. **C. uncifo'lia,** root of E. Indian herb, used as demulcent, tonic, and diuretic in asthma, piles, diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.

Curculio, kur-ku'le-o (a mite). Penis.

Cur'cum. Curcuma longa.

Cur'cuma angustifo'lia. See *Arrow root.* Curcuma longa. **C. aromat'ica,** Kæmpferia rotunda. **C. lon'ga,** turmeric root—the rhizome of Curcuma longa. Curcuma is brought from the East Indies; but is possessed of little medicinal efficacy; it is an ingredient in curry powder. **C. zedoa'ria,** see *Kæmpferia rotunda.* **C. zerum'bet,** see *Kæmpferia rotunda.*

Curcumin, kur'ku-min. $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. Yellow coloring matter of turmeric.

Curcumol, kur'ku-mol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. Volatile oil from distillation of turmeric.

Curd. Curd of milk; coagulated or curdled part of milk. **C., al'um,** coagulum aluminosum. **C., soap,** sapo animalis.

Cure (*cura,* care). Course of treatment; restoration to health; remedy; restorative. **C., air,** pneumatic treatment. **C., Bant'ing,** Bantingism. **C., grape,** see *Grape.* **C., movement,** kinesipathy. **C., pota'to,** treatment in cases where foreign body has been swallowed, the patient being stuffed with potatoes, which surround it, so that it becomes coated and escapes from the bowels without injury to them. **C., Swedish movement,** kinesipathy. **C. by sympathy,** see *Sympathy.* **C., water,** hydrotherapy, hydrosudotherapeia. **C., whey,** see *Whey.*

Cure'all. Geum Virginianum, Œnothera biennis. A panacea.

Curet'tage. Curetting.

Curette (F. *curer,* to cleanse). Scoop; instrument for removal of foreign bodies, secretions, local growths, etc. from surface or canals by scraping, as for the uterus. **C., ves'ical,** lithotomy scoop.

Curet'ting. Operation of using curette for scraping a surface or canal; curettage.

Cu'rine. Weak base derived from curare.

Curl. Fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube in animals.

Curnberry (kurn'ber-re) or **Cur'ranberry.** See *Vitis Corinthiaca.*

Cur'rant, black. Ribes nigrum. **C., red,** Ribes rubrum.

Cur'rants. See *Vitis Corinthiaca.*

Cur'rent (*curro,* to run). Flow, as of electric fluid. **C., contin'uous,** constant, uninterrupted current. **C., demarca'tion,** see *Demarcation.* **C., galvan'ic,** current developed by a galvanic battery. **C. reg'ulator,** rheostat.

Currier's su'mach. Cosiaria myrtifolia.

Cur'ry (or **Cur'rie**) **pow'der.** Condiment formed of various spices, as coriander seed, black pepper, cayenne pepper, ginger, caraway, curcuma root, curnin seed, fenugreek, etc., and eaten with rice, particularly in India.

Curschmann's (koorsch'mon's) **spi'rals.** Small grayish rounded bodies in the sputa of asthma, made up of fine spirals of mucus, which have received their shape in the delicate bronchioles.

Cursuma hæmorrhoïdalis herba, kur-su'mah hem-or-rho-id-al'is er'bah. Ranunculus ficaria.

Cursus, kur'sus (*curro, cursum,* to run). Running flow. **C. mat'ricis,** leucorrhœa. **C. men'struus,** menses. **C. uri'næ,** flow of urine.

Cursu'ta. Gentiana purpurea.

Curt'ate. See *Expectation of life.*

Cur'tum. Coloboma.

Curuba, ku-ru'bah. Chronic, painless form of psoriasis affecting the hands and feet of the Indians of Brazil.

Curupa. Herb of S. America, having, when powdered, the exhilarating qualities of hasheesh.

Curvamen, kurv-am'en (*curvo,* to bend). Curvature, as of the spine.

Curvatio, kur-vah'she-o. Bending or curving.

Curvator coccygis, kurv-at'or kok-se'jis. Occasional small bundle of fleshy fibres descending on the middle of the coccyx, uniting on each side with the ischio-coccygei muscles. Fasciculus of levator ani muscle; fasciculus of coccygeus muscle.

Curvatu'ra. Curvature. **C. prostat'ica,** curvature forward of inferior portion of rectum. **C. sacra'lis,** sacral curvature of rectum. **C. sigmoï'dea,** sigmoid flexure of colon; curve of internal carotid artery in its passage through the carotid canal. **C. un'guium,** see *Onychogryphosis.*

Cur'vature. Approximation of a line or surface more or less to the form of an arc; as the curvature of the spine, duodenum, stomach, etc. Accidental curvatures of bones are the effect of rickets or mollities ossium. **C. ametro'pia,** A. caused by changes in the curvature of ocular refractive media. **C., Pott's,** angular curvature of spine; vertebral disease. **C. of spine,** abnormal deviation of spinal column.

Curve, aor'tic. Arch of aorta. **C. of Ca'rus,** imaginary curved line representing axis of pelvis; see *Pelvis.* **C., caud'al,** caudal flexure of embryo. **C., cephal'ic,** cephalic flexure of embryo. **C., skull,** cephalic flexure.

Curved lines. Two crooked lines or projections on the posterior surface of the occipital bone; some lines on the os ilium are also so called.

Curvimer, kur'vim-er (*curvus,* bent). Cucumis sativus.

Cuscamine, kus'kam-een. Crystalline substance in Cinchona succirubra.

Cus'co bark. Variety of Cinchona pubescens, variety Pelletieriana.

Cuscocinch'onine. Cusconine; aricine.

Cusconidine, kus-kon'id-een. Amorphous alkaloid in Cusco bark.

Cusconine, kus'ko-neen. $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4+2H_2O$. Alkaloid from Cusco and cuprea barks.

Cus'cus. Andropogon muricatus.

Cuscuta (kus-ku'tah) **America'na.** Species of Convolvulaceæ; diuretic, laxative, cholagogue; C. Europæa. **C. chlorocar'pa,** see *C. glomerata.* **C. epith'ymum,** systematic name of the dodder of thyme, ord. Convolvulaceæ; parasitical plant possessed of a strong, disagreeable smell and durable, pungent taste; once used as laxative in diseases of the liver, cathartic in melancholia. **C. Europæ'a** possesses similar properties. **C. filifor'mis,** C. Europæa. **C. glomera'ta,** dodder, American dodder, indigenous plants, are bitterish, subastringent, tonic, and antiperiodic. **C. ma'jor,** C. Europæa. **C. mi'nor,** C. epithymum. **C. nimia'ta,** juice of this species is astringent and styptic. **C. reflex'a** grows in E. Indies; used in skin diseases, disorders of liver, etc. **C. tetran'dra,** C. Europæa. **C. umbella'ta,** species of S. America; used for sore throat, hoarseness, etc.

Cushia, kush'e-ah. Heracleum spondylium.

Cush'ion. A small soft bed of fatty or other tissue. **C. of epiglot'tis,** tubercle of epiglottis.

Cusp, pointed prominence, as crown of a tooth; part of a valve of the heart.

Cusparia (kus-par'e-ah) **bark.** See *C. febrifuga.* **C. bark, false,** Brucea antidysenterica and Strychnos nux vomica. **C. febrif'uga,** ord. Rutaceæ, S. American tree which furnishes cusparia or angustura bark. Angustura bark is also derived from Galipea officinalis. Cuspariæ cortex (Ph. U. S.) is the dried bark of Galipea cusparia. It yields its virtues to water and to proof spirit. It is tonic, stimulant, aromatic, and in large doses cathartic. Dose, gr. v to xx or more, in powder. **C. trifolia'ta,** C. febrifuga.

Cus'parin. Crystalline principle from cusparia bark.

Cus'pidate (*cuspis,* a point). Having sharp points, as canine teeth.

Cuspis (spear, point, or cusp). Glans penis; also a kind of bandage.

Cus'so. Hagenia Abyssinica; brayera.

Cus'tard ap'ple. Edible fruit of Anona reticulata.

Custodia virginitatis, kus-to'de-ah vir-jin-it-at'is (guard of virginity). Hymen.

Cus'tos (guardian). Vulva. **C. cer'ebri,** dura mater. **C. membra'næ** or **menin'gis,** instrument for guarding the dura mater from injury in operations on the skull.

Cut. Common expression for the division or solution of continuity made by a sharp instrument; incised wound.

Cutambulus, ku-tam'bu-lus (*cutis,* skin, *ambulo,* to walk). "Walking in or on the skin." Epithet given to certain parasitical animals which creep under the skin, and to certain pains or sensations felt between the skin and flesh, as it were, in scurvy and other diseases.

Cuta'neal (*cutis,* skin). Cutaneous.

Cutaneo-phalangeal, ku-ta-ne-o-fal-an-ge'al. Relating to skin and fingers, as ligaments from the sides of the phalanges.

Cutaneous, ku-ta'ne-us (*cutis,* skin). Cutaneal; belonging to the skin. **C. cal'culus,** pearly white tumor in the skin—milium—infiltrated with calcareous matter. **C. diseases,** diseases of the skin; eruptions. Affections of a morbid character to which the skin is liable—*dermatopathiæ, dermatoses.* It is difficult to classify them systematically; the following is sufficiently satisfactory, being the classification adopted by the American Dermatological Association:

CLASSIFICATION OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

CLASS I. DISORDERS OF THE GLANDS.

1. *Of the sweat-glands.*
   - Hyperidrosis.
   - Sudamen.
   - Anidrosis.
   - Bromidrosis.
   - Chromidrosis.
   - Uridrosis.
2. *Of the sebaceous glands.*
   - Seborrhœa:
     - oleosa.
     - sicca.
   - Comedo.
   - Cyst:
     - milium.
     - steatoma.
   - Asteatosis.

CLASS II. INFLAMMATIONS.

- Exanthemata.
- Erythema simplex.
- Erythema multiforme:
  - papulosum.
  - bullosum.
  - nodosum.
- Urticaria.
  - pigmentosa.
- Dermatitis (indicating affections of this class not properly included under other titles):
  - traumatica.
  - venenata.
  - calorica.
  - medicamentosa.
  - gangrænosa.
- Erysipelas.
- Furunculus.
- Anthrax.
- Phlegmona diffusa.
- Pustula maligna.
- Herpes simplex.
- Herpes zoster.
- Dermatitis herpetiformis.
- Psoriasis.
- Pityriasis maculata et circinata.
- Dermatitis exfoliativa.
- Pityriasis rubra.
- Lichen:
  - planus.
  - ruber.
- Eczema:
  - erythematosum.
  - papulosum.
  - vesiculosum.
  - madidans.
  - pustulosum.
  - rubrum.
  - squamosum.
- Prurigo.
- Acne.
- Acne rosacea.
- Sycosis.
- Impetigo.
- Impetigo contagiosa.
- Impetigo herpetiformis.
- Ecthyma.
- Pemphigus.

CLASS III. HEMORRHAGES.

- Purpura:
  - simplex.
  - hæmorrhagica.

CLASS IV. HYPERTROPHIES.

1. *Of pigment.*
   - Lentigo.
   - Chloasma.
2. *Of epidermal and papillary layers.*
   - Keratosis:
     - pilaris.
     - senilis.
   - Molluscum epitheliale.
   - Callositas.
   - Clavus.
   - Cornu cutaneum.
   - Verruca.
   - Verruca necrogenica.
   - Nævus pigmentosus.
   - Xerosis.
   - Ichthyosis.
   - Onychauxis.
   - Hypertrichosis.
3. *Of connective tissue.*
   - Sclerema neonatorum.
   - Scleroderma.
   - Morphœa.
   - Elephantiasis.
   - Rosacea:
     - erythematosa.
     - hypertrophica.
   - Frambœsia.

CLASS V. ATROPHIES.

1. *Of pigment.*
   - Leucoderma.
   - Albinismus.
   - Vitiligo.
   - Canities.
2. *Of hair.*
   - Alopecia.
   - Alopecia furfuracea.
   - Alopecia areata.
   - Atrophia pilorum propria.
   - Trichorexis nodosa.
3. *Of nail.*
   - Atrophia unguis.
4. *Of cutis.*
   - Atrophia senilis.
   - Atrophia maculosa et striata.

CLASS VI. NEW GROWTHS.

1. *Of connective tissue.*
   - Keloid.
   - Cicatrix.
   - Fibroma.
   - Neuroma.
   - Xanthoma.
2. *Of muscular tissue.*
   - Myoma.
3. *Of vessels.*
   - Angioma.
   - Angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum.
   - Angioma cavernosum.
   - Lymphangioma.
4. Rhino-scleroma.
   - Lupus erythematosus.
   - Lupus vulgaris.
   - Scrofuloderma.
   - Syphiloderma:
     - erythematosum.
     - papulosum.
     - pustulosum.
     - tuberculosum.
     - gummatosum.
   - Lepra:
     - tuberosa.
     - maculosa.
     - anæsthetica.
   - Carcinoma.
   - Sarcoma.

CLASS VII. NEUROSES.

- Hyperæsthesia:
  - pruritus.
  - dermatalgia.
- Anæsthesia.

CLASS VIII. PARASITIC AFFECTIONS.

1. *Vegetable.*
   - Tinea favosa.
   - Tinea trichophytina:
     - circinata.
     - tonsurans.
     - sycosis.
   - Tinea versicolor.
2. *Animal.*
   - Scabies.
   - Pediculosis capillitii.
   - Pediculosis corporis.
   - Pediculosis pubis.

Cuta'neous inflamma'tion. Dermatitis. **C. nerve, mid'dle poste'rior,** see *Sciatic nerve, lesser.* **C. nerves,** cutaneal nerves, so called, of the upper extremity, two in number, are given off from the brachial plexus. The *internal cutaneous* descends along the inner part of the arm, and divides above the elbow into two branches; the outermost of which follows the outer edge of the biceps, and spreads over the anterior and inner part of the forearm; the innermost accompanies the basilic vein, passing to the corresponding side of the hand and little finger. The *external cutaneous* passes outward, perforates the coraco-brachialis, descends along the anterior and outer part of the arm, passes as far as the middle fold of the elbow under the median cephalic, and descends along the anterior and outer edge of the forearm. At some distance above the wrist it divides into two branches, distributed to the hand and fingers.

Cutaneous nerves, middle cutaneous, two in number, are branches of the crural or femoral nerve; they are distributed to the integument of the middle and lower part of the thigh and of the knee. Lesser internal cutaneous nerve, nerve of Wrisberg, takes its origin from the axillary plexus, but is more particularly connected with the ulnar nerve. It soon separates from the ulnar, running afterward between it and the inner side of the arm. Below the axilla it divides into two branches, distributed to the arm. The cephalic and basilic veins have also been called radial and cubital cutaneous. **C. re'flex,** see *Reflex.* **C. respira'tion,** passage of gases through the skin by transpiration.

Cuticle, ku'tik'l (dim. of **Cutis**). This membrane covers the whole surface of the body. Scarf-skin; epidermis. See *Cutis.* **C. of the enam'el,** see *Enamel.* **C., liq'uid,** collodion.

Cuticula, ku-tik'u-lah. Cuticle, epidermis. **C. den'tis,** Nasmyth's membrane; thin membrane which peels off the surface of the enamel of an unworn tooth, said by Tomes to be coronal cement, the homologue of a similar thick cement of herbivorous animals. **C. pi'li,** hair-cuticle.

Cutic'ular. Relating to the cuticle. **C. mem'brane,** cuticula dentis.

Cuticulum, ku-tik'u-lum. Cuticula. **C. cer'ebri,** dura mater; layer of epithelial cells under the pia mater on the surface of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Cutification (*cutis,* skin, *fio,* to become). Formation of skin, as in healing of ulcers or wounds.

Cutio, ku'te-o. Oniscus, asellus.

Cutipunc'tor (*cutis*, skin, *punctum*, point). Instrument for puncturation of the skin, as in nævus.

Cutis, ku'tis. Skin. Dense, resisting membrane, of flexible and extensible nature, forming the general envelope of the body, and continuous with the mucous membranes through the different natural apertures. It is generally considered to be formed of three distinct layers—the epidermis, rete mucosum, or more properly corpus mucosum, and corium (*cutis vera, derma*). Some anatomists, however, separate it into several others. Its outer surface is covered by a number of small eminences, called papillæ, papillæ cutis or tactûs, which are generally regarded as essentially nervous and vascular. The skin is a medium of communication with external bodies. It protects the subjacent parts, is the seat of touch, and through it are exhaled the watery parts of the blood not needed in the nutrition of the body. Its color varies according to the age, sex, race, etc. As a rule, the skin is finer in the female and child than in the male and adult. In old age it becomes light-colored, thin, and dry. The following measurements have been made of the skin and its component parts, especially as regards the thickness of the skin (Krause):

	Mm.
Subcutaneous connective tissue free from fat:	
On the eyelids	0.6
On the superior and inferior part of the ear.	
On the penis	0.7
Membrane at vault of cranium, at forehead, and nose	2
In general	4–9
In fat people up to	30
Thickness of the entire abdominal wall:	
Anteriorly and laterally	15–30
Posteriorly (median plane)	90–110
In the lumbar region	60–70
Corium:	
Of eyelids, prepuce, and internal side of labia majora	0.6
Glans penis	0.3
Face, eyes, penis, scrotum, areola of nipple	0.7–1
Forehead	1.5
In general, usually	1.7–2
Back, seat, bottom of foot	2–3
Papillæ of the skin:	
Base and height	0.07
Large papillæ in the volar surface of the hand, foot, and sole of foot	0.1–0.2
Dorsal surface of hand and foot	0.09
Face, neck, in most of the regions of the nates and extremities	0.07–0.05
Glans penis	0.06–0.1
On one mm. (Moleschott) on the volar surface of the hand there were 80 papillæ.	
Epidermis:	
Deep and middle layer	0.03–1
Outer layer	0.03–2
Entire thickness of epidermis on most places of the body	0.07–0.17
Anterior side of neck, breast, abdomen, flexor side of arm and thigh, areola of nipple, prepuce, and glans penis	0.07–0.1
Volar surface of hand	0.6–1.2
Sole of foot	0.4–1.8
Below the sole and at anterior end of metatarsus, below the heads of metacarpal bones	2
Weight of epidermis (Moleschott) 488.5 grammes.	

C. aë'na or **aë'rea**, bronzed skin, as in Addison's disease; see *Capsule, renal*. **C. anseri'na**, goose-skin; horripilation; see *Horrida cutis*. **C. carno'sa**, panniculus carnosus. **C. exter'na, ex'tima**, or **extre'ma**, epidermis. **C. gallina'cea** or **hor'rida**, horrida cutis. **C. lax'a**, dermatolysis; molluscum fibrosum. **C. linguæ**, see *Tongue*. **C. pen'dula**, molluscum fibrosum; see *Dermatolysis*. **C. suil'la**, buffy coat. **C. sum'ma** or **supre'ma**, epidermis. **C. ten'sa chron'ica**, scleroderma; induration of the cellular tissue. **C. testa'cea**, ichthyosis sebacea of newborn children; seborrhœa generalis. **C. ul'tima**, epidermis. **C. unctuo'sa**, seborrhœa; stearrhœa. **C. variega'ta**, achroma. **C. ve'ra**, corium; see *Cutis*.

Cutisector, ku-te-sek'tor (*cutis*, skin, *seco*, to cut). Instrument for removing small pieces of skin for examination.

Cuti'tis (*cutis, itis*). Dermatitis; cytitis; erysipelatous inflammation.

Cut'leaf. Fucus vesiculosus; F. serratus; Laminaria digitata.

Cut-off mus'cle. Compressor urethræ.

Cut'ting on the gripe. See *Lithotomy*.

Cut'tlefish. Sepia.

Cuttubuth, kut'tu-buth. Species of melancholy accompanied with agitation and inability to remain tranquil.

Cut'weed. Fucus vesiculosus.

Cu'vier (French comparative anatomist), **an'gle of.** Facial angle. **C., ducts of**, two canals in fœtal life opening laterally into the sinus venosus, formed by the union of the anterior and posterior cardinal veins.

Cy'amos or **Cyamus**, se'am-us. Asellus; nipple.

Cyanæ'mia. Deficient oxidation of the blood, as in cyanosis.

Cyanæmocro'sis (*kuanos*, blue, *haima*, blood, *chrosis*, coloring). Cyanosis.

Cyanephidrosis (se-an-ef-id-ro'sis) or **Cyanhidrosis**, se-an-hid-ro'sis (*kuanos*, blue, *ephidrosis*, perspiration). Blue condition of the perspiration, staining the linen blue.

Cyanetum, se-an-a'tum. Cyanide.

Cyanhy'dric ac'id. Hydrocyanic acid.

Cyanhydrosis, se-an-hid-ro'sis (*cyano, hidros*, sweat). Blue sweat, or a light-blue discoloration of the sweat.

Cyanic, si-an'ik (*kuanos*, blue). Epithet for the blue stage of a malady, as cholera. **C. ac'id** (HCNO), cyanogen hydrate; volatile liquid forming cyanates.

Cy'anide of mer'cury and zinc. White powder, insoluble in water, and regarded as an antiseptic.

Cyanidrosis, se-an-id-ro'sis. Cyanephidrosis.

Cyano, si'an-o (*kuanos*, blue). In composition, blue.

Cyanochroia, se-an-o-kroi'ah (*kuanos*, blue, *chroa*, color). Blue discoloration of the skin; cyanosis.

Cyanochrous, si-an-ok'ro-us (same etymon). Having blue skin.

Cyanoder'ma or **Cyanodermia**, se-an-o-der'me-ah (*cyano, derma*, skin). Cyanopathy; cyanosis.

Cyanogen, si-an'o-jen (*cyano, gennao*, to generate). So called from being an ingredient in Prussian blue or ferric ferrocyanide. It forms, with oxygen, cyanic and other acids; with hydrogen, hydrocyanic acid; and with mercury, potassium, etc., cyanides of these metals.

Cyanohy'dric ac'id. Hydrocyanic acid.

Cyanopathy, si-an-op'ath-e (*cyano, pathos*, affection). *Blue jaundice.* Disease in which the surface of the body is colored blue, commonly depending on a direct communication remaining between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart, patency of the foramen ovale. Such communication does not, however, always occasion the blue disease, but it is generally thought that the disease probably never exists without some obstacle to the circulation in the right side of the heart. A child thus affected is said to be *cyanosed*.

Cyanosed, si'an-ozed. Affected with cyanosis.

Cyanosis, si-an-o'sis (blueness). Cyanopathy; lividity from plethora of the venous system. **C. bul'bi**, violet discoloration of sclerotic coat, seen at birth. **C. pulmona'lis**, see *Atelectasis pulmonum*.

Cyanotic, si-an-ot'ik. Relating or appertaining to cyanosis. **C. indura'tion**, chronic passive hyperæmia of the kidneys.

Cyanuret, si-an'u-ret. Cyanide.

Cyanure'tum. Cyanide.

Cyanurin, si-an'u-rin (*kuanos*, blue, *ouron*, urine). Blue coloring matter in urine, in which indican is present.

Cyanus, se'an-us (*kuanos*, blue). Centaurea cyanus. **C. Ægypti'acus**, Nymphæa nelumbo. **C. seg'etum**, blue bottle; blue flowers of this European plant, when distilled with water, are used in ophthalmia.

Cyar, se'ar (*kuar*, small hole). Eye of a needle; meatus auditorius internus.

Cyasma, se-as'mah. Freckled condition in pregnancy.

Cyathea (small cup) **arborea**, se-ath-e'ah ar-bor'e-ah. Species of arborescent ferns of S. America, root of which is demulcent and diuretic.

Cyathiscus, se-ath-is'kus (dim. of **Kuathos,** a bowl). Concave part of a sound, made like a small spoon; curette for the ear.

Cyathus, se'ath-us (a bowl). Measure, both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce and a half; cup for receiving blood in venesection. **C. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain.

Cybe, se'be. Head.

Cybistax antisyphilitica, sib-is'tax an-te-sif-il-it'-ik-ah. Brazilian tree, generally called caroba.

Cybiton, sib'it-on. Cubitus.

Cyboid, si'boid (*kubos,* cube, *eidos,* resemblance). Cuboid.

Cycas circinalis, se'kas sir-sin-al'is. See *Sago.* **C. revolu'ta,** see *Sago.*

Cyclamen Europæum, sik-lam'en u-ro-pe'um (*kuklamis,* a circle, from the shape of the leaves). Fresh root is acrid, bitter, drastic emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. For external use. See *Arthanita.* The powerful qualities of the root are due to its poisonous active principle, cyclamin or arthanitin or arthanita, acting like curare.

Cyclamin, sik-lam'in. $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. See *Cyclamen Europæum.*

Cyc'lamis. Cyclamen.

Cycle, si'k'l (*kuklos,* circle). Period or revolution of a certain number of years or days; name formerly given to aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, nine being the usual number; course of diet or exercise. **C., hebdom'adal** or **hep'tal,** period of seven days or years which, according to some, either in its multiple or submultiple, governs many phenomena of animal life.

Cyclencephalia, kik-len-sef-al'e-ah (*kuklos,* circle, *kephale,* head). Cyclocephalia.

Cyclencephalous, si-klen-sef'al-us (same etymon). Cyclocephalus.

Cycle'sis (*kuklos,* circle). Circulation.

Cyclicotomy, si-klik-ot'om-e (*kuklikos,* circular, *tome,* incision). Intraocular myotomy; division of ciliary body in glaucoma.

Cycliscus (sik-lis'cus) or **Cyclismus,** sik-liz'mus. Troche, trochiscus; circular rasp or knife used in treatment of fracture of the skull.

Cyclitis, sik-le'tis (*kuklos,* circle). Inflammation of the ciliary circle, neighboring parts of the sclerotica, and ciliary processes.

Cyclocephalia, sik-lo-sef-al'e-ah (*cyclus, kephale,* head). Kind of monstrosity referred to under *Cyclocephalus.*

Cyclocephalic, si-klo-sef-al'ik. Having head or eyes as described under *Cyclocephalus.*

Cyclocephalus, sik-lo-sef'al-us (*cyclus, kephale,* head). Monstrosity in which malformed or imperfectly developed eyes become approximated in the middle line or even fused; olfactory organs are absent. Term also applied to the shape of the head seen in hydrocephalus.

Cyclochorioïditis, sik-lo-ko-re-o-id-e'tis. Inflammation of the ciliary body and choroid.

Cycloganglion'ic nerves. See *Nerves.*

Cyclopanophthalmia, sik-lo-pan-of-thal'me-ah (*cyclo, pan, ophthalmos,* eye). Cyclopic condition, the eyeball being absent.

Cyclophoria, sik-lo-for'e-ah (*cyclus, phoreo,* to bear). Circulation of blood or other fluids.

Cyclopia, sik-lo'pe-ah (*cyclus, ops,* eye). State of a monster that has both eyes united into one, the orbits being fused; called also monopsia and rhinencephalia. **C. genistoï'des,** S. African plant, decoction and infusion of which are used as expectorants in chronic bronchitis and phthisis; the glucoside *cyclopin* is derived from it.

Cyclopleg'ia (*kuklos,* circle, *plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the ciliary muscle.

Cyclops, sik'lops (*cyclus, ops,* eye). Monster having but one eye, and that placed in the middle of the forehead, as in the fabulous Cyclops.

Cyclos, sik'los. Circle; cycle.

Cycloscope, si'klo-skope (*cyclus, skopeo,* to see). Instrument for measuring direction-circles of the eye in the field of fixation.

Cyclosis, sik-lo'sis (*kuklos,* circle). Circulation; gyration.

Cyclotome, si'klo-tome (*cyclus, tome,* incision). Instrument composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the eyeball can be fixed whilst the cornea is cut for the extraction of cataract. The operation is called *Cyclot'omy.*

Cyclus, sik'lus. Circle.

Cy'der. Cider.

Cydo'nia (from Cydon in Crete). Pyrus cydonia. **C. Chinen'sis,** fruit of this Chinese tree is sedative, astringent, stomachic. **C. Europæ'a,** Pyrus cydonia. **C. malifor'mis,** Pyrus cydonia. **C. vulga'ris,** Pyrus cydonia.

Cydonia'tum or **Cydonatum,** sid-o-nat'um. Composition made of Cydonia mala or quinces with addition of spices.

Cydonium, sid-o'ne-um. See *Pyrus cydonia.* **C. ma'lum,** see *Pyrus cydonia.*

Cyema, se-a'mah (*kuema,* the fœtus). The product of conception. See *Embryo* and *Fœtus.*

Cyesicolica, se-es-e-o-kol'ik-ah (*kuesis,* pregnancy, *kolike,* colicky). Colic in a pregnant woman.

Cyesiodiarrhœa, se-es-e-o-de-ar-rhe'ah. Diarrhœa associated with pregnancy.

Cyesiognomon, se-es-e-og-no'mon (*cyesis, gnomon,* sign or token). Sign of pregnancy.

Cyesiognosis, se-es-e-og-no'sis (*cyesis, gnosis,* knowledge). Diagnosis of pregnancy.

Cyesiology, sy-es-e-ol'o-je (*cyesis, logos,* description). Doctrine or description of gestation.

Cyesis, se-a'sis. Conception; fecundation; pregnancy.

Cy'esteïne. Kiesteine.

Cyetic, si-et'ik. Relating to pregnancy.

Cy'la or **Cylades,** sil'ad-ees. Hollows below the eyelids; lower eyelids.

Cylich'ne, Cylich'nis, or **Cylichnion,** sil-ik'ne-on (dim. of **Culix,** a cup). Pillbox or small cup.

Cylicotomy, si-lik-ot'om-e (*kulix,* cup, *tome,* incision). Division of the ciliary (cup-shaped) muscle, as in glaucoma.

Cylindarthro'sis. Pivot and hinge-joint articulation.

Cyl'inder. Tube-cast. **C., ax'is,** axis. **C., cor'tical,** cell trabecula. **C., med'ullary,** see *Serous canaliculi.*

Cylindri, sil-in'dre. See *Villous membranes.* **C. membrana'cei re'num,** see *Calix.*

Cylin'drical lens. Lens having plane surface in one axis, and a concave or convex surface in axis at right angles to it.

Cylindrocephalic, sil-in-dro-sef-al'ik (*kulindros,* cylinder). Term applied to heads of cylindrical shape; the condition is called *Cylindroceph'aly.*

Cylin'dro-enchondro'ma. Cylindroma.

Cylindroid, sil-in'droid (*kulindros,* cylinder, *eidos,* form). Having the form of a cylinder, as cornu ammonis. **C. an'eurism,** see *Aneurism.*

Cylindroma, sil-in-dro'mah. Tumor having the appearance of myxoma, contents of which are made up of clear cylindrical masses. See *Chondroma.*

Cylindrosarcoma, sil-in-dro-sar-ko'mah. Tumor composed of cylindroma and sarcoma.

Cylindrotænium, sil-in-dro-te'ne-um. Microscopic parasitic vegetable growth found in choleraic discharges, approaching in form the oïdium and cylindrium.

Cylissocelorrhaphia, sil-is-so-sel-or-rhaf'e-ah (*kulisis,* revolution, *kele,* tumor, *rhaphe,* seam). Continuous suture used in hernia.

Cylloepus (sil-lo'ep-us) or **Cyllop'odes** (*kullos,* crooked, *pous,* foot). One who is affected with club-foot or bowlegs. See *Kyllosis.*

Cyllopo'dion. See *Kyllosis.*

Cyllos, sil'los. Having club-foot; bow-legged or bandy-legged.

Cyllosis, sil-lo'sis (*kullosis*). Lameness, mutilation, or vicious conformation; club-foot. See *Kyllosis.*

Cyllosomus, sil-lo-so'mus (*kullos,* crooked, *soma,* body). Malformation by defect, in which the fissure and eventration are lateral, chiefly in the lower part of the abdomen, the inferior extremity of the side affected with the fissure absent or very little developed. See *Celosoma.*

Cyllum, sil'lum. Knock-knee; dislocation of leg or foot outward.

Cy'ma. Fœtus in utero.

Cymatodes, sim-at-o'dees (undulating). Vacillating, undulatory character of the pulse in adynamic individuals.

Cymba, sim'bah (*kumbos,* a cavity). Scaphoid bone; vulva; fossa of concha situate above spine of helix.

Cymbalaria elatine, sim-bal-ar'e-a el-at-e'ne. Antirhinum elatine. **C. mura'lis,** Antirhinum linaria.

Cymbalaris, sim-bal-ar'is (*kumbalon,* cymbal). Cricoid.

Cymbecephalic, sim-be-sef-al'ik (*kumbe,* canoe, *kephale,* head). Having a boat-shaped skull.

Cymbiform, sim'be-form (*kumbe,* canoe, *forma,* shape). Term applied to scaphoid bone.

Cymbocephal'ic or **Cymbocephalous,** sim-bo-sef'-al-us (*kumbe,* canoe, *kephale,* head). Cymbecephalic, the condition being called *Cymboceph'aly.*

Cymbopogon schœnanthus, sim-bo-po'gon ske-nan'-thus. Juncus odoratus.

Cyminum, sim-e'num. Cuminum cyminum.

Cymling. See *Cucurbito pepo.*

Cymograph, si'mo-graf (*kuma,* a wave, *grapho,* to describe). Kymograph.

Cymop'teris or **Cymopterus** (sim-op'ter-us) **Fendle'ri.** New Mexican plant, used as stomachic tonic.

Cy'na. Artemisia vulgaris.

Cynagros'tis. Triticum repens.

Cynanche, sin-an'ke (*cyno, ancho,* to suffocate). *Angina;* sore throat; inflammation of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air-passages. **C. cellula'ris malig'na gangræno'sa,** angina Ludovici. **C. contagio'sa,** diphtheritic cynanche. **C. dysarthrit'ica,** angina arthritica. **C. epidem'ica,** C. maligna. **C. exanthemat'ica,** angina variolosa. **C. exter'na,** C. parotidæa. **C. fau'cium,** C. tonsillaris. **C. gangræno'sa,** C. maligna. **C. laryngœ'a,** laryngitis. **C. malig'na,** this affection has been described usually as an isomorphous, putrid, or ulcerous or ulcerated sore throat, gangrenous or malignant inflammation of the pharynx; characterized by crimson redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils, ulcerations covered with mucus; and spreading sloughs, of an ash or whitish hue; the accompanying fever, typhus: as being often epidemic, and frequently found accompanying scarlet fever, giving rise to scarlatina maligna or canker rash. Cynanche maligna is described sometimes as including both diphtheritic and gangrenous pharyngitis; see *Pharyngitis, diphtheritic.* The general treatment is the same as in typhus, and stimulant antiseptic gargles must be used, consisting, for example, of the decoction of bark and muriatic acid, a solution of potassium chlorate, etc. **C. maxilla'ris,** C. parotidæa. **C. mercuria'lis,** mercurial stomatitis. **C. œsophagœ'a,** œsophagitis. **C. parotidæ'a,** mumps, parotid bubo; characteristic symptoms are—a painful tumor of the parotid gland or of the areolar tissue surrounding it, or of both, not suppurative; frequently extending to the maxillary gland. It is very conspicuous externally, and is often accompanied with swelling of the testis or of the mammæ; the testes being sometimes absorbed afterward. It is generally epidemic, and apparently contagious. Treatment is very simple; under the antiphlogistic plan it usually soon disappears; inflammation of the mammæ or testes must be treated as if idiopathic. Epidemic parotitis or mumps is also called parotitis polymorpha, epidemica or specifica. **C. pharynge'a** or **pharyngæ'a,** inflammation of the pharynx; it can hardly be said to differ, in pathology or treatment, from cynanche tonsillaris. **C. prunel'la,** C. tonsillaris. **C. pur'puro-parotidæ'a,** C. maligna. **C. sim'plex,** simple angina; isthmitis. **C. strapito'ria** or **strid'ula,** C. trachealis; croup. **C. sublingua'lis malig'na,** angina Ludovici. **C. suffocati'va,** croup. **C. thyreoï'dea,** goitre. **C. tonsilla'ris,** inflammatory sore throat, common quinsy; characteristic symptoms of this affection are, swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, with inflammatory fever. It is generally ascribed to cold, and is a common affection of cold and temperate climates; it usually goes off by resolution, but frequently ends in suppuration. Common sore throat is usually of no consequence, requiring merely rest and the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen; when more violent—in addition to this—bleeding, local or general, or both; purgatives, inhalation of the steam of warm water; acid, or emollient gargles; rubefacients externally or sinapisms or blisters. When suppuration must inevitably occur, an opening must be made into the abscess as soon as pus shall have formed. If the patient is likely to be suffocated by the tumefaction, bronchotomy may be necessary. **C. trachea'lis,** laryngo-tracheitis with diphtheritic exudation, popularly called *Croup, Roup, Hives, Bold hives, Choak, Stuffing, Rising of the lights;* disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing, harsh voice, cough ringing or like the barking of a dog, highly inflammatory fever. It is apt to be speedily attended with the formation of a false membrane, lining the trachea beneath the glottis, and occasioning violent dyspnœa and suffocation, but being sometimes expectorated. Dyspnœa, as in all other affections of the air-passages, has evident exacerbations. The inflammation is infinitely more inflammatory in some situations than in others; hence the success obtained from different modes of treatment. It chiefly affects children, and is apt to recur, but the subsequent attacks are usually less severe. It requires, as a rule, the most active treatment. The majority of cases of so-called croup are not of this inflammatory cast, but are more of a spasmodic character, being called false croup and spasmodic or catarrhal croup. They generally yield to an emetic and the warm bath. See *Diphtheria.* **C. trachea'lis spasmod'ica,** asthma acutum, A. thymicum. **C. ulcero'sa,** C. maligna.

Cynanchica, sin-an'kik-ah. Medicines used in cases of quinsy.

Cynanchorthopnœa, sin-an-kor-thop-ne'ah (*cynanche, orthos,* upright, *pneo,* to breathe). Orthopnœa of cynanche trachealis or croup.

Cynanchum, sin-an'kum. Genus of plants, ord. Asclepiadaceæ, of which several are used in medicine. **C. ar'gel,** C. oleæfolium. **C. ipecacuan'ha,** Tylophora asthmatica. **C. Monspeli'acum,** scammony of Montpellier; the plant furnishes a blackish and purgative gum-resin. **C. oleæfo'lium,** Egyptian, Nubian, and Arabian shrub, the leaves of which form a portion of most samples of Alexandrian senna; they resemble senna in their action. **C. tomento'sum,** Tylophora asthmatica. **C. vincetox'icum,** Asclepias vincetoxicum. **C. viridiflo'rum** or **vomito'rium,** Tylophora asthmatica.

Cynanthemis, sin-an'them-is (*cyno, anthemis*). Anthemis cotula.

Cynanthropy, si-nan'thro-pe (*cyno, anthropos,* man). Variety of melancholia in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

Cynapine, sin'ap-een. Toxic alkaloid from Æthusa cynapium; æthusine.

Cyna'pium. Æthusa cynapium.

Cynara, sin'ar-ah (*kunaros,* dog briar). Systematic name of artichoke or garden artichoke, C. scolymus juice of which is diuretic, and leaves are used in arthritic affections and neuralgia; ord. Compositæ. Indigenous in southern parts of Europe; used as an agreeable article of diet; juice of the leaves, mixed with white wine, has been given in dropsies. **C. cardun'culus,** prickly artichoke of S. Europe. **C. scol'ymus,** see *Cynara.* **C. silves'tris,** C. cardunculus.

Cyniatri'a (*kuon*, dog, *iatreia*, medical treatment). Medical treatment of diseases of the dog.

Cynic (sin'ik) or **Cyn'ical.** Relating to or resembling a dog. **C. spasm,** convulsive contraction of muscles of one side of the face — dragging the eye, cheek, mouth, nose, etc., to one side. See *Canine.*

Cynips quercûs folii, sin'ips kwur'kus fo'le-e. See *Quercus infectoria.*

Cy'no (*kuon*, dog). In composition, dog.

Cynocepha'lia or **Cynocephalion,** si-no-sef-al'e-on (*kuon*, dog, *kephale*, head). Condition in which the head is shaped like that of a dog.

Cynocephalous, si-no-sef'al-us (same etymon). Having a head like that of a dog.

Cynocoprus, sin-ok'o-prus (*cyno*, *kopros*, excrement). Album græcum.

Cynocrambe, sin-o-kram'be (*cyno*, *krambe*, cabbage). Mercurialis perennis; Brassica silvestris.

Cynoctonon, sin-ok'ton-on (*cyno*, *kteinó*, to kill). Aconitum; mitreola.

Cynocytisus, sin-o-sit'is-us. Rosa canina.

Cynodectos, sin-o-dek'tos (*cyno*, *deko*, to bite). One who has been bitten by a dog.

Cynodes, sin-o'dees. Cynic.

Cynodes'ma, Cynodes'me, Cynodesmion (sin-o-dez'-me-on), or **Cynodes'mus** (*cyno*, *desmos*, band). Frænum penis. Infibulation; ring for infibulation.

Cynodesmesis, sin-o-des-me'sis (same etymon). Infibulation.

Cynodon dactylon (sin'o-don dak'til-on) or **officina'le** (*cyno*, *odous*, tooth). Bermuda grass; indigenous; roots have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla; diuretic and alterative.

Cynodontes, sin-o-don'tees. Canine teeth.

Cynoglos'sum (*cyno*, *glossa*, tongue) **amplexicau'le.** C. virginicum. **C. bi'color,** hound's tongue; caballation; it is aromatic, mucilaginous, and narcotic. **C. ma'jus** or **officina'lis,** common hound's tongue; leaves and root are used in coughs and catarrhs and affections of the bowels, and externally as an application to burns, ulcers, etc. **C. Moriso'ni,** beggar's lice; Virginia mouse-ear; dysentery weed; root is tonic, astringent, and mucilaginous. **C. officina'le,** hound's tongue, cynoglossum. **C. virgin'icum,** wild comfrey; indigenous; has mucilaginous properties. The leaves are smoked, and are said to produce effects like those of tobacco.

Cynol'ophi or **Cynolophoi,** sin-ol'o-foi (*cyno*, *lophos*, eminence). Spinous processes of the vertebræ.

Cynolyssa, sin-o-lis'sah (*cyno*, *lussa*, madness). Hydrophobia; rabies.

Cynomet'ra agal'locha. Agallochum. **C. cauliflo'ra,** tree of E. and W. Indies, the root of which is cathartic; oil of the fruit is used in skin diseases. **C. ramiflo'ra,** E. Indian tree; root is applied externally in several skin diseases.

Cyno'mia or **Cynomoi'a.** Plantago psyllium.

Cynomo'rion or **Cynomo'rium coccineum,** sin-o-mo're-um kok-sin'e-um (*cyno*, *morion*, penis). Improperly called Fungus Melitensis, or scarlet fungus of Malta, as it is not a fungus. The powder is astringent in hemorrhage, dysentery, etc.

Cynopho'bia (*cyno*, *phobos*, fear). Fright at being bitten, not hydrophobia.

Cynorexia, sin-o-reks'e-ah (*cyno*, *orexis*, appetite). Boulimia; voracious appetite.

Cynor'rhodon (*cyno*, *rhodon*, a rose). Rosa canina; hips.

Cynos'batos (*cyno*, *batos*, bramble). Rosa canina.

Cynosor'chis (*cyno*, *orchis*, testicle). Orchis mascula.

Cynospasmus, sin-o-spaz'mus (*cyno*, *spasmos*, spasm). Cynical spasm. See *Cynic* or *Cynical.*

Cynospas'tum (*cyno*, *spao*, to draw). Rosa canina.

Cy'on. Frænum of prepuce; penis.

Cyonorrhaphia, si-on-or-rhaf'e-ah. Staphylorrhaphy.

Cyophoria, se-o-for'e-ah (*kuos*, fœtus, *phero*, to carry). Pregnancy.

Cy'opic (*kuanos*, blue, *puon*, pus). Coloring matter of blue pus.

Cyoto'cia (*kuos*, ovum, *tokao*, to bring forth). Parturition.

Cyotrophy, si-ot'ro-fe (*kuos*, fœtus, *trepho*, to nourish). Embryotrophy; nutrition of the embryo; fœtal nutrition.

Cyparissus, sip-ar-is'sus (*kuparissos*). Cupressus sempervirens.

Cyperus antiquorum, sip-a'rus an-tik-wo'rum. Lawsonia inermis. **C. articula'tus,** jointed sedge of W. Indies and S. America; anthelmintic. **C. canes'cens,** plant of E. Indies; leaves are used for colic and amenorrhœa. **C. distach'yos,** plant of E. Indies; root is diuretic and diaphoretic. **C. In'dicus,** Curcuma longa. **C. lon'gus** possesses aromatic and bitter properties; emmenagogue and stomachic tonic; see *Dorstenia contrayerva.* **C. odo'rus** or **Perua'nus,** Dorstenia contrayerva. **C. roman'us,** C. longus. **C. rotun'dus, Syri'acus,** or **tetras'tachys,** round cyperus, a more grateful aromatic bitter than C. longus; tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Cyphel, sif'el. Sempervivum tectorum.

Cyphoid, si'foid. Hump-like.

Cyphoma, sif-o'mah (*kuphos*, gibbous). Gibbosity of the spine; humpback. See *Cyphoma, Gibbositas,* and *Vertebral disease.* Used synonymously with cyphoma, it includes cretinism and rickets.

Cyphorthosis, sif-or-tho'sis (*kuphos*, gibbous, *orthos*, right). Orthopædics.

Cyphos, se'fos. Cyphoma.

Cyphoscoliosis, sif-o-skol-e-o'sis (*kuphos*, gibbous, *skolios*, crooked). Cyphoma; gibbosity.

Cyphosis, sif-o'sis. Spinal deformity. Cyphoma. See *Hump, Lordosis,* and *Scoliosis.*

Cyphotic, si-fot'ik. Relating to cyphosis, or one so affected.

Cypress, si'press. Cupressus sempervirens, Taxodium distichum. **C., Amer'ican,** Schubertia disticha. **C., bald,** Taxodium distichum. **C. tree,** liriodendron.

Cypripedium acaule, sip-re-pe'de-um ak-aw'le (*kupris*, Venus, *podion*, sock or buskin or slipper). *Stemless ladies' slipper, Moccasin flower, Noah's ark.* Indigenous; roots are used by steam-doctors in nervous diseases, like valerian; narcotic. **C. calce'olus,** C. luteum, C. spectabile. **C. Canaden'se,** C. spectabile. **C. flaves'cens,** C. luteum. **C. hu'mile,** C. acaule. **C. lu'teum,** *Yellow ladies' slipper, Moccasin flower, Moccasin plant, Yellows, Bleeding heart, American valerian, Yellow umbil, Male mervine, Noah's ark.* Indigenous plant, found all over the United States; the rhizome and rootlets of C. pubescens and C. parviflorum are officinal (Ph. U. S.) under name *Cypripedium;* are antispasmodic, and used in the same cases as valerian. **C. parviflo'rum, C. pubescens,** C. luteum. **C. spectab'ile,** showy ladies' slipper, the most beautiful of the genus, said to possess properties identical with those of C. luteum.

Cyprium, sip're-um (from **Cyprus**). Cuprum.

Cypsele. Capsule; small cavity, as of the ear; hollow of the ear; cerumen.

Cyrceon, sur'se-on. Anus.

Cyrsotomy, sur-sot'o-me. Cirsotomy.

Cyrtocoryphus, sur-to-kor'e-fus (*kurtos*, convex, *koruphe*, crown or head). Term applied to skulls in which the parietal angle of Lissauer is from 122° to 132°.

Cyrtograph, sur'to-graf (*kurtos*, curved, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for describing curves of the thorax; cyrtometer.

Cyrtoid, sur'toid. Crooked; humpbacked; gibbous.

Cyrtoma, sur-to'mah (*kurtos*, curved). Curvature, cyphoma.

Cyrtometer, sur-tom'et-ur (*kurtos*, curved, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring curved parts of the body.

Cyrtometopus, sur-to-met-o'pus (*kurtos*, curved, *metopon*, forehead). Term applied to skulls in which the angle between the lines projected from metopion to bregma and to nasion is from 130.5° to 120°.

Cyrtonosus, sur-ton'os-us (*kurtos*, curved, *nosos*, disease). Rickets.

Cyrtopisthocranius, sur-to-pis-tho-kran'e-us (*kur-*

tos, convex, *opisthokranion*, occiput). Term used to denote skulls in which the angulus summi occipitis is from 117° to 140°.

Cyrtosis, sur-to'sis. Cyphoma. Spinal curvature; rickets.

Cyrturanus, sur-tu'ran-us (*kurtos*, convex, *ouranos*, roof of mouth). Term used to denote skulls in which the angulus summi palati is from 147.5° to 132°.

Cys'arus or **Cyssarus**, sis'sar-us. Anus, rectum.

Cyssanthemon, sis-san'them-on. Cyclamen Europæum.

Cyssophyllon, sis-so-fil'lon. Cyclamen Europæum.

Cyssotis, sis'so-tis (*kusos*, anus). Lower part of the rectum. Tenesmus.

Cyssus, sis'sus. Anus.

Cyst, sist (*kustis*, bladder or pouch). Term generally applied to a pouch or sac—cystoma—without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, accidentally developed in a natural cavity or in the substance of organs. Some cysts are formed by a thin, translucent membrane, having scarcely the thickness of the arachnoid; others of a whitish, fibro-cellular membrane, more or less thick; some contain cartilaginous or bony flakes. The greater part have but one cavity; others have several, separated by incomplete or imperfect septa, as is frequently seen in those developed in the ovaries. The matter contained in cysts is sometimes limpid, serous, yellowish-white, reddish, and at others more or less thick, albuminous, adipous, or caseous. The tumor formed by them is called encysted. Cysts are either simple (or barren) or compound (or proliferous), the former containing fluid or organized matter, the latter various organized bodies. According to the nature of their contents they are called serous, synovial, mucous, sebaceous, sanguineous, colloid, salivary, seminal, or dermoid. Cysts may be most conveniently classified according to their mode of origin (Green):

CLASSIFICATION OF CYSTS.

I. *Cysts formed by the Accumulation of Substances within the Cavities of Pre-existing Structures.*

1. RETENTION-CYSTS. Cysts resulting from the retention of normal secretions. These include—
   - *a. Sebaceous Cysts.* These are formed by the retention of secretions in the sebaceous glands. They possess a very thin connective-tissue wall lined by stratified epithelium. They contain a mass of fatty epithelium and its products, débris, cholesterin, etc.
   - *b. Mucous Cysts.* These are formed by the retention of secretions in the glands of mucous membranes.
   - *c. Cysts from the Retention of Secretions in other parts*, including ranula, when due to occlusion of the salivary ducts; encysted hydrocele, from occlusion of the tubuli testis; cysts in the mammary gland, from obstruction of the lacteal ducts; simple and some compound cysts of the ovary, from dilatation of the Graafian follicles; and simple cysts of the liver and kidneys.
2. EXUDATION-CYSTS. Cysts resulting from excessive secretion in cavities unprovided with an excretory duct. These include bursæ, ganglia, hydroceles, meningoceles, cystic bronchocele, and many cysts in the broad ligament.
3. EXTRAVASATION-CYSTS. Cysts resulting from extravasation into closed cavities. These include hæmatocele and some other forms of sanguineous cysts.

II. *Cysts of Independent Origin.*

1. CYSTS FROM SOFTENING OF TISSUES. These are especially common in new formations, as in chondroma, lipoma, sarcoma, etc.
2. CYSTS FROM EXTRAVASATION INTO SOLID TISSUES—*e. g.* brain, soft new growths.
3. CYSTS FROM EXPANSION AND FUSION OF SPACES IN CONNECTIVE TISSUE. These include—
   - *a. Bursæ*, originating from irritation and exudation into the tissues.
   - *b. Serous cysts in the neck*, hygroma (often congenital).
   - *c. Many compound ovarian cysts.*
4. CYSTS FORMED AROUND FOREIGN BODIES, EXTRAVASATED BLOOD, AND PARASITES.
5. CONGENITAL CYSTS. Many hygromata, dermoid cysts. Sometimes these appear to be the remains of blighted ova, but usually they are due to inclusion of a piece of epiblast. Their wall has more or less perfectly the structure of skin; they contain fatty matters, a coil of long, fair hair, and rarely teeth, bones, etc.

C., adventit'ious, cyst or enclosure around an extraneous body or effused fluid. **C., allan'toic**, C., urachus. **C., alve'olar**, cyst connected with alveolus of tooth. **C., aneuris'mal**, sac of aneurism. **C., arach'noid**, hæmatoma of arachnoid membrane. **C., atherom'atous**, atheroma. **C., blood**, cyst containing blood. **C. of the broad lig'ament**, see *Corpus Wolffianum*. **C., col'loid**, see *Cyst*. **C., com'pound**, multilocular cyst. **C., Cowpe'rian** or **Cow'per's**, see *Nabothi glandulæ*. **C., cuta'neous** or **cutic'ular**, C. of the skin; see *Dermoid*. **C., daugh'ter**, cyst developed within another. **C., dentig'erous**, see *Dentigerous*. **C., der'moid**, see *Cyst* and *Dermoid*. **C., dilata'tion**, see *Retention*. **C., epider'mal**, atheroma. **C., extravasa'tion** or **exuda'tion**, C., adventitious. **C., false**, C., adventitious. **C., follic'ular**, cyst of follicle. **C., hæmat'ic**, C., blood. **C., hydat'ic** or **hydat'id**, echinococcus, hydatid. **C., Meibo'mian**, chalaza. **C., milk**, cystic enlargement of lactiferous duct. **C., Morgagn'ian**, hydatid of Morgagni. **C., moth'er**, outer cyst of a multilocular cyst. **C., mu'cous**, see *Cyst*. **C., multiloc'ular**, cyst divided in several partitions from formation of daughter cells in mother cells. **C., Naboth'ian**, see *Nabothi glandulæ*. **C., oil**, lipomatous tumor whose contents are oily. **C. oöphorit'ic**, unilocular and multilocular cysts of the oöphoron, or egg-bearing portion of the ovary. **C., ova'rian**, see *Ovary*. **C., papillo'matous**, cyst containing papillomatous growth, especially ovarian. **C., pa'rent**, C., mother. **C., paroöphorit'ic**, cyst of the paroöphoron, usually unilocular. **C., parova'rian**, cyst connected with the parovarium. **C., prolifera'tion** or **prolif'erative**, mother cyst; cyst having solid matter growing out from its surface. **C., prolif'erous**, see *Cyst, proliferation*. **C., prolig'erous**, adenosarcoma. **C., re'nal**, cystlike enlargement of the kidney. **C., reten'tion**, see *Retention*. **C., sal'ivary**, see *Cyst* and *Retention*. **C., sanguin'eous**, see *Cyst* and *C., blood*. **C., seba'ceous**, atheroma. **C., sec'ondary**, cyst within a cyst. **C., sem'inal**, C. of seminiferous tubule; see *Cyst*. **C., se'rous**, C. containing thin, clear liquid, hygroma; see *Cyst*. **C., single**, cyst with a single cavity. **C., spermat'ic**, C., seminal. **C. sublin'gual**, see *Ranula*. **C., syno'vial**, cyst of synovial sheath; see *Cyst*. **C., tar'sal**, chalazion. **C., testic'ular**, C., seminal. **C., the'cal**, cystic tumor, or cystoma, found sometimes in the tendons about the wrist and ankle; usually called ganglion. **C., umbil'ical**, cyst at umbilicus, existing at birth. **C., uniloc'ular**, C. with a single cavity. **C., u'rachus**, dilatation of the urachus so as to form a cyst, sometimes as large as the bladder, and sometimes communicating with the latter. **C., u'rinary**, C. of cortical substance of kidney. **C., Wolff'ian**, see *Corpus Wolffianum*.

Cystadenoma, sist-ad-en-o'mah. Adenoma having cysts in its interior.

Cystalgia (sist-al'je-ah) or **Cystidalgia**, sist-id-al'je-ah (*cystis*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the bladder.

Cystanastrophe (sist-an-as'tro-fe) or **Cystanastrophia**, sist-an-as-trof'e-ah (*kustis*, bladder, *anastrophe*, inversion). Inversion of the bladder.

Cystanencephalia, sist-an-en-sef-al'e-ah (*cystis*, *anencephalia*, absence of brain). Monstrosity in which, in place of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid.

Cystatrophia, sist-at-rof'e-ah (*cystis, atrophia,* atrophy). Atrophy or wasting of the bladder.

Cystauchen, sist-aw'ken (*cystis, auchen,* neck). Neck of the bladder.

Cystauchenitis, sist-aw-ken-e'tis (same etymon). Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Cystauchenotomy, sist-aw-ken-ot'o-me (*cystis, auchen,* neck, *tome,* incision). Incision into the neck of the bladder. See *Lithotomy.*

Cystauxe, sist-awks'e (*cystis, auxe,* increase). Hypertrophy of the coats of the urinary bladder. See *Cysthypersarcosis.*

Cyste, sist'e. Cyst; vagina; bladder.

Cystectasy, sist-ek'tas-e (*cystis, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the bladder; lithectasy.

Cystelcosis (*cystis, helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the urinary bladder.

Cystencephalus, sist-en-sef'al-us (*cystis, kephale,* head). Monster having a head with a vesicular brain.

Cysteogenesis, sist-e-o-jen'es-is. Formation of a cyst.

Cysteolaparotomy, sist-e-o-lap-ar-ot'o-me (*cystis, lapara,* belly, *tome,* incision). Suprapubic cystotomy, performed in lithotomy.

Cysteolithus, sist-e-ol'ith-us (*cystis, lithos,* stone). Stone in the bladder; medicine employed to dissolve or break stone.

Cysterethism, sist-er'ith-izm (*cystis, erethizo,* to irritate). Irritability of the bladder.

Cysthelcosis, sist-hel-ko'sis. Cystelcosis.

Cysthepatic, sist-hep-at'ik (*cystis, hepar,* liver). Belonging to the gall-bladder and liver; name given formerly to imaginary excretory ducts for the bile, supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

Cysthepatolithiasis or **Cystidepatolithiasis,** sist-id-ep-at-o-lith-e'as-is (*cystis, lithiasis,* formation of calculus). Aggregate of phenomena caused by the presence of biliary calculi. See *Calculi, biliary.*

Cysthepatolithus, sist-hep-at-ol'ith-us (*cystis, hepar,* liver, *lithos,* stone). Concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

Cysthitis, sist-he'tis (*kusthos,* vagina). Inflammation of the vagina.

Cys'thos or **Cysthus,** sis'thus. Anus; vulva.

Cysthygro'ma. Lymphatic cyst.

Cysthypersarcosis, sist-hy-per-sar-ko'sis (*cystis, huper,* over, *sarcosis,* fleshy growth). Fleshy thickening of the coats of the bladder.

Cystic, sist'ik. Belonging to a cyst or cysts, to the bladder or gall-bladder. Containing cysts; cystous; cyst-like. **C. ar'tery** is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder. It is accompanied by two cystic veins which open into the vena porta abdominalis. **C. bile,** bile contained in the gall-bladder. **C. bron'chocele,** cystic goitre. **C. cal'culi,** calculi formed in the gall-bladder; see *Calculi.* **C. can'cer,** carcinoma with cysts. **C. degenera'tion,** degeneration of any organ from presence of cysts, as the kidney. Form of follicular degeneration of cervix uteri with loss of substance. **C. duct,** duct proceeding from the gall-bladder, which, by its union with the hepatic duct, forms the ductus communis choledochus. **C. fos'sa,** depression on under surface of liver for the gall-bladder. **C. hyperpla'sia,** excessive follicular degeneration of the cervix uteri resembling a new growth. **C. ox'ide,** oxide, cystic. **C. ox'ide cal'culi,** see *Calculi, urinary.* **C. plex'us,** plexus formed by branches of hepatic plexus to gall-bladder. **C. sarco'ma of Ab'ernethy,** tumor, cellulous or cystous; cells oval, currant-sized or grape-sized, containing serous fluid; sometimes caseous. Found in the thyroid gland (forming bronchocele), testis, ovaries, etc. **C. valve,** spiral duplication of mucous membrane at entrance of cystic duct. **C. worm,** scolex; cestode worm.

Cystica, sist'ik-ah. Medicines believed proper for combating diseases of the bladder.

Cysticercus, sist-e-sur'kus (*cystis, kerkos,* tail). Genus of entozoa of the family of the hydatids, distinguished by the caudal vesicle in which the cylindrical or slightly-depressed body of the animal terminates. The cysticercus cellulosæ or telæ cellulosæ has been often found in the areolar or cellular membrane, and is considered to be the offspring of the tape-worm in one stage of its growth, having the power of developing a large number of individuals resembling itself. Cysticercus tenuicollis is the offspring of tænia marginata. See *Generation* (alternate), *Metagenesis, Parasites, Echinococcus,* and *Worms.* **C. bo'vis,** C. saginata. **C. ca'nis,** C. cellulosæ. **C. cellulo'sæ,** see *Cysticercus.* **C. cerebra'tus,** larva of tænia cœnurus. **C. clava'tus,** C. tenuicollis. **C. cu'tis,** hydatid of the skin. **C. dicys'ta,** cysticercus in human skull. **C. fin'na,** C. cellulosæ. **C. globo'sa,** C. tenuicollis. **C. linea'ta,** C. tenuicollis. **C. mediocanella'ta,** C. saginata. **C. pyrifor'mis,** C. cellulosæ. **C. racemo'sa,** C. branching out into arachnoid membrane of brain. **C. sagina'ta,** larval state of tænia mediocanellata. **C. tæn'iæ mediocanellat'æ** or **saginat'æ,** C. saginata. **C. te'læ cellulo'sæ,** C. cellulosæ. **C. tenuicol'lis** or **viscera'lis,** scolex of tænia marginata in human intestines.

Cystidalgia, sist-id-al'je-ah (*cystis, algos,* pain). Cystalgia.

Cystidelcosis, sist-id-el-ko'sis (*cystis, helcosis,* ulceration). Suppuration or ulceration of the urinary bladder.

Cystidepatic, sist-id-ep-at'ik. Hepatocystic.

Cystidepatolithiasis, sist-id-ep-at-o-lith-e'as-is. Cysthepatolithiasis.

Cystidoblennorrhœa, sist-id-o-blen-nor-rhe'ah. Cystirrhœa.

Cystidocatarrhus, sist-id-o-kat-ar'rhus. Cystirrhœa.

Cystidocele, sist-id-o-se'le (Eng. sist'id-o-seel). Cystocele.

Cystidolaparotomy, sist-id-o-lap-ar-ot'o-me (*cystis, lapara,* flanks, *tome,* incision). Abdominal section into the bladder.

Cystidomyeloma, sist-id-o-me-el-o'mah. Myeloma or soft cancer of the bladder.

Cystidoplegia, sist-id-o-plej'e-ah (*cystis, plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

Cystidorrhagia, sist-id-or-rhaj'e-ah. Hemorrhage of the urinary bladder.

Cystidorrhexis, sist-id-or-rhex'is. Rupture of the urinary bladder.

Cystidorrhœa, sist-id-or-rhe'ah. Cystirrhœa.

Cystidosomatotomia, sist-id-o-so-mat-o-tom'e-ah. Incision into the body of the bladder.

Cystidospasmus, sist-id-o-spaz'mus. See *Cystospastic.*

Cystidostenochoria, sist-id-o-sten-o-kor'e-ah (*cystis, stenos,* narrow, *choros,* place). Stricture of the urinary bladder.

Cystidotomy, sist-id-ot'o-me. Cystotomy.

Cystidotrachelotomy, sist-id-o-trak-el-ot'o-me (*cystis, trachelos,* neck, *tome,* incision). Incision into the neck of the bladder.

Cystifelleot'omy (*cystis, fel,* bile, *tome,* incision). Cholecystotomy.

Cystine, sist'een. $C_6H_{12}N_2S_2O_4$. Cystic oxide.

Cystinuria, sist-in-u're-ah. Condition in which cystine is present in urine; several ptomaïnes are found in it, as putrescine and cadaverine. See *Urine, cystinic.*

Cystinx, sist'inks (a bladder). Vesicle.

Cystip'athy, (*cystis, pathos,* disease). Disease of the bladder.

Cystiphlogia, sist-e-flo'je-ah (*cystis, phlogoo,* to inflame). Cystitis.

Cystirrhagia, sist-ir-rhaj'e-ah (*cystis, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the bladder; cystirrhœa.

Cystirrheuma, sist-ir-rhu'mah. Rheumatism of the bladder.

Cystirrhœa, sist-ir-rhe'ah (*cystis, rheo,* to flow). Copious discharge of mucus from the bladder with the urine, generally attended with dysuria, and commonly dependent upon inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the lining membrane; polyuria.

Cystis, sist'is. Cyst, follicle, urinary bladder. **C. bi'lis, choled'ochus**, or **fel'lea**, gall-bladder. **C. sero'sa**, see *Hygroma*.

Cystitis, sist-e'tis. Inflammation of the bladder characterized by pain and swelling in the hypogastric region, discharge of urine painful or obstructed, and tenesmus. Commonly it is confined to the mucous coat. The chronic condition is usually cystorrhœa. It must be treated upon the energetic principles required in other internal inflammations, as venesection, general and local, the warm bath, warm fomentations, warm soothing enemata, diluents, etc. Cantharides must be avoided, even in form of blister, unless with precautions, as the disease is often occasioned by them. Cystitis is sometimes described as catarrh of the bladder, which is usually, however, synonymous with cystirrhœa. See *Cystirrhœa*. **C., croup'ous** or **diphtherit'ic**, C. with plastic deposit on interior of bladder or of thickened dead mucous membrane. **C., exfo'liative**, C., croupous. **C. fel'lea**, cholecystitis. **C. parenchymato'sa**, inflammation of whole structure of bladder. **C., pseu'do-mem'branous**, C., croupous. **C. submuco'sa** or **subsero'sa**, C. parenchymatosa. **C. u'rica**, cystitis.

Cystitome or **Cystotome**, sist'o-tome (*cystis, tome*, incision). Instrument for dividing anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline in the operation for extracting cataract. It is formed like a pharyngotome.

Cystit'omy. Cystotomy.

Cystoadenoma, sist-o-ad-en-o'mah (*cyst, aden*, gland). Glandular tumor or adenoma, with cysts formed within its structure.

Cystoblast, sist'o-blast (*kustis*, bladder, *blastos*, germ). Cytoblast; cell-nucleus.

Cystoblennorrhœa, sist-o-blen-nor-rhe'ah. Cystirrhœa.

Cystobubonocele, sist-o-bu-bon-o-se'le (Eng. sist-o-bu-bon'o-seel) (*cystis, boubon*, groin, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of the bladder through the abdominal ring.

Cystocarcinoma, sist-o-car-cin-o'mah. Cystic degeneration complicating, or complicated with, cancer.

Cystocatarrhus, sist-o-kat-ar'rhus. Catarrh of the bladder; cystirrhœa.

Cystoce'le, Cystoce'lia, Cistoce'le, or **Cystidocele**, sist-id-o-se'le (Eng. sist'id-o-seel) (*cystis, kele*, tumor). Hernia of the bladder; it occurs most frequently at the abdominal ring, less so at the crural arch, perineum, and vagina—vesico-vaginal hernia—and foramen thyreoideum. It may exist alone or be accompanied by a sac containing some abdominal viscus. The tumor is soft and fluctuating, disappears on pressure, and increases in size when the urine is retained. It must be reduced and kept in position by a truss. Vaginal cystocele, hernia of the vagina, is kept in place by a pessary. **C. bilio'sa**, turgescence of the gall-bladder. **C., cru'ral**, crural or femoral hernia of bladder. **C., fem'oral**, C., crural. **C., in'guinal**, inguinal hernia of bladder. **C., perine'al**, hernia of bladder through the perineum. **C., vagi'nal**, see *Cystocele*.

Cystocephalus, sist-o-sef'al-us. Cystencephalus; monster having a cyst instead of a brain.

Cystochirurgia, sist-o-kir-ur'je-ah. Surgery of the bladder.

Cystochondro'ma. Enchondroma with cysts.

Cystococcus, sist-o-kok'kus (*kustis*, sac, *kokkos*, kernel). Nucleus of impregnated ovum.

Cystocolpicus, sist-o-kol'pik-us (*kustis*, bladder, *kolpos*, vagina). Vesico-vaginal.

Cystocolpitis, sist-o-kol-pe'tis (*kustis*, bladder, *kolpos*, vagina). Inflammation of bladder and vagina; colpocystitis.

Cystocolpocele, sist-o-kol-po-se'le (Eng. sist-o-kol'po-seel) (*cystis, kolpos*, vagina, *kele*, hernia). Prolapse of the bladder into the vagina.

Cystodynia, sist-o-din'e-ah (*cystis, odune*, pain). Pain, particularly rheumatic pain, of the bladder.

Cys'to-enteroce'le (Eng. ent'er-o-seel) (*cystis, enteron*, intestine, *kele*, hernia). Hernia, contents of which are bladder and intestine.

Cys'to-enteroëpiploce'le (Eng. ent-er-o-ep-ip'lo-seel) (*cystis, enteron*, intestine, *epiploön*, omentum, *kele*, hernia). Hernia of bladder, intestine, and omentum.

Cys'to-epiploce'le (Eng. e-pip'lo-seel) (*cystis, epiploön*, omentum, *kele*, hernia). Hernia of bladder and omentum.

Cystofibro'ma. Cystic degeneration of a fibroid tumor. See *Fibrocystic*.

Cystogenesis (sist-o-jen'es-is), **Cystogenia** (sist-o-jen'e-ah), or **Cystog'eny** (*cystis, genesis*, formation). Formation of a cyst.

Cystohæmia, sist-o-he'me-ah (*cystis, haima*, blood). Congestion of the bladder.

Cyst'oid (*cystis, eidos*, resemblance). Cyst-like; resembling a cyst.

Cystolipo'ma. Encysted form of lipoma.

Cystolith (*cystis*, bladder, *lithos*, stone). Vesical calculus.

Cystolithiasis, sist-o-lith-e'as-is (*cystis, lithiasis*, formation of calculi). Formation of vesical calculi; diathesis tending to such formation; gravel. See *Calculi, vesical*.

Cystolithic, sist-o-lith'ik (*kustis*, bladder, *lithos*, a stone). Relating to stone in the bladder.

Cysto'ma. Cystic tumor, as of the ovary. See *Cyst*.

Cystomerocele, sist-o-mer-o-se'le (Eng. sist-o-mer'o-seel) (*cystis, meros*, thigh, *kele*, hernia). Femoral hernia formed by the bladder protruding beneath the crural arch.

Cystomyxo'ma. Myxomatous tumor containing cysts.

Cystoncus, sist-on'kus (*cystis, onkos*, tumor). Swelling or tumor of the bladder.

Cystonephrosis, sist-o-nef-ro'sis (*kustis*, sac, *nephros*, kidney). Cyst of the kidney; cyst-like enlargement of the kidney.

Cystoneural'gia. Cystalgia.

Cystopapilloma, sist-o-pap-il-lo'mah. Hypertrophy of papillæ upon the surface or wall of a glandular cyst.

Cystoparal'ysis or **Cystidoparal'ysis** (*cysto, paralusis*, palsy). Paralysis of the urinary bladder; vesical palsy. See *Enuresis*.

Cystopexy, sist'o-pex-e (*cysto, pexis*, fastening). Treatment of cystocele by abdominal incision and passing catgut sutures through the edges of the wound and the superficial muscular layer of the anterior wall of the bladder.

Cystophlegmatic, sist-o-fleg-mat'ik (*cystis, phlegma*, mucus). Belonging to vesical mucus. **C. disease**, cystirrhœa.

Cystophlogia, sist-o-flog'e-ah (*cystis, phlogoo*, to inflame). Cystitis.

Cystophthisis (sist-o-te'sis) or **Cystoph'thöe** (*cystis, phthisis*, wasting). Consumption from ulceration or chronic disease of bladder; atrophy of bladder.

Cystoplast, sist'o-plast (*cystis, plasso*, to form). Nucleated cell having an envelope, such as the epithelial cells and red blood-cells.

Cystoplastic, sist-o-plas'tik. Epithet for the operation for the cure of fistulous openings into the bladder—*Cystoplasty*. Cure of malformation of the bladder by grafting, etc. Operation for vesico-vaginal fistula by grafting or plastic operation.

Cystoplegia (sist-o-plej'e-ah) or **Cystoplexia**, sist-o-pleks'e-ah (*cystis, plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystopleg'ic. Relating to paralysis of the bladder.

Cystoptosis, sist-o-to'sis (*cystis, ptosis*, falling). Relaxation of the inner membrane of the bladder which projects into the canal of the urethra.

Cystopyelitis, sist-o-pe-el-e'tis (*cystis, puelos*, pelvis). Inflammation of bladder and pelvis of kidney.

Cystopyic, sist-o-pi'ik (*cystis, puon*, pus). Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

Cystorrhagia, sist-or-rhaj'e-ah (*cystis, rhage*, rupture). Hemorrhage from the vessels of the urinary bladder.

Cystorrhaphy, sist-or'rhaf-e (*cystis, rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the bladder.

Cystorrheuma (sist-or-rhu'mah) or **Cystirrheu'ma**

(*cystis, rheuma,* defluxion). Rheumatism of the bladder.

Cystorrhex'is or **Cystidorrhexis,** sist-id-or-rheks'is (*cystis, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the urinary bladder.

Cystorrhœa, sist-or-rhe'ah. Cystirrhœa; catarrh of the bladder; polyuria.

Cystorrhonchus, sist-or-rhon'kus (*cystis, rhonchus,* râle). Vesicular râle.

Cystosarcoma, sist-o-sar-ko'mah. Tumor consisting of a combination of cysts and cystoids; sarcoma containing cysts.

Cystoschisis, sist-os'kis-is (*cystis, schisis,* fissure). Fissure of the bladder.

Cystoscirrhus, sist-o-skir'rhus. Scirrhus of the bladder.

Cystoscope, sist'o-skope (*cystis, skopeo,* to examine). Catheter with flattened extremity like a stethoscope, to enable the sound to be heard when the instrument strikes a stone in the bladder. Instrument for enabling the eye to observe by reflected light the interior of the bladder.

Cystoscopy, sist-os'ko-pe. Examination of the bladder with a cystoscope.

Cystose, sist'oze. Cystic.

Cystosis, sist-o'sis. Spinal curvature.

Cystosomatomia, Cystosomatotomia, or **Cystidosomatotomia,** sist-id-o-so-mat-o-tom'e-ah (*cystis, soma,* body, *tome,* incision). Incision into body of bladder.

Cystospasm, sist'o-spazm. See *Cystospastic.*

Cystospastic, sist-o-spas'tik (*cystis, spao,* to contract). Relating to spasm of the bladder, particularly of its sphincter—*Cystospasm.*

Cystospermitis, sist-o-spurm-e'tis (*cystis, sperma,* sperm). Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Cystosteatoma, sist-o-sta-at-o'mah. Sebaceous cyst.

Cystostenochoria or **Cystidostenochoria,** sist-id-o-sten-o-kor'e-ah (*cystis, stenos,* narrow, *choros,* place). Stricture, narrowness, inequality, or saccated condition of the urinary bladder.

Cystothromboid, sist-o-throm'boid (*cystis, thrombos,* clot). Relating to the presence of clots in the bladder.

Cystotome or **Cystitome,** sist'it-ome (*cystis, tome,* incision). Instrument intended for cutting the bladder; more frequently, although improperly, called lithotome. Instrument for division of anterior capsule of crystalline lens.

Cystotomy, sist-ot'o-me. Incision of the bladder; term commonly applied to puncturing of the bladder for the purpose of removing urine—*paracentesis vesicæ.* The term lithotomy has been employed for the incisions made with the view of extracting calculi from the bladder. It is termed *Rectal* or *Retrovesical* when the incision in the bladder is made between the prostrate gland and rectovesical pouch; *Suprapubic*—epicystotomy—when incision is made above the pubes, below the peritoneal sac in front of the bladder.

Cystotrachelotomy sist-o-trak-el-ot'o-me (*cystis, trachelos,* neck, *tome,* incision). Incision into the neck of the bladder. See *Lithotomy.*

Cystotrauma, sist-o-trau'mah (*cystis, trauma,* wound). Wound or injury of the bladder.

Cystous, sist'us. Cystic.

Cystovarium, sist-o-var'e-um (*cystis, oarion,* ovary). Formation of cysts in the ovary; ovarian cyst or cystoma.

Cysus, sis'us. Anus; aperture of vagina.

Cyten'chyma. Substance in reticulum of cytoplasm.

Cythæmol'ysis (*kutos,* cell, *haima,* blood, *lusis,* solution). Dissolution of the blood-corpuscles.

Cytherean, sith-e're-an (from Cythera, island sacred to Venus). Venereal. **C. shield,** condom.

Cytheromania, sith-er-o-man'e-ah. Nymphomania.

Cytinus hypocistis, sit'in-us hyp-o-sis'tis. Small parasitical plant, growing in the south of France and Greece, on the roots of the woody cistus; juice of the fruit is acid and very astringent; used in form of extract in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, etc.

Cytisine, sit'is-een. $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. Immediate, poisonous, vegetable, alkaloid principle in the seeds of Cytisus laburnum or bean-trefoil tree. It has analogous properties to emetine; in the dose of one or two grains produces vomiting and purging, and in a stronger dose acts as an acrid poison; seeds of the Cytisus laburnum produce vomiting and purging. The nitrate of the drug is usually administered; has been used hypodermically (dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{12}$) in cases of paralytic migraine, having a hypnotic effect.

Cytisma eczema, sit-iz'mah ek-ze'ma. Eczema. **C. her'pes,** herpes.

Cytisogenista, sit-is-o-jen-is'tah. Spartium scoparium.

Cytisus (sit'is-us) **Antilla'rum,** species of leguminous plants; flowers and seeds are stomachic and antipyretic. **C. hirsu'tus,** leaves of this species of S. Europe are diuretic. **C. labur'num,** *Cytisine, Laburnum, False ebony, Golden chain;* used as nervous sedative and in some cutaneous diseases; poisonous in large doses. **C. scopa'rius,** Spartum scoparium.

Cytitis, sit-e'tis (*cutis,* skin). Inflammation of the skin.

Cy'toblast or **Cyst'oblast** (*kutos,* cell, *blastos,* germ). Cell-germ; cell-nucleus; granule from which all animal and vegetable bodies are presumed to be formed. See *Cell.*

Cytoblastema, se-to-blas-ta'mah (same etymon). Formative fluid; intercellular substance; hyaline substance. Fluid material in which it was supposed that cells originated by the combination and aggregation of particles of matter.

Cytoblastion, se-to-blas'te-on (*kutos,* cell, *blastos,* germ). Cell with spherical nuclei or cellules.

Cytode, si'tode. Non-nucleated protoplasmic cell.

Cytodiëresis (*kutos,* cell, *dieresis,* division). Cell-segmentation.

Cytogen'esis. Cytogeny.

Cytogenetic (si-to-jen-et'ik), **Cytogen'ic,** or **Cytogenous,** si-toj'en-us. Relating or belonging to cytogeny.

Cytogeny (si-toj'en-e) or **Cytogenesis,** si-to-jen'e-sis (*kutos,* cell, *genesis,* generation). Cell-genesis; cell-formation. Continuous development of cells, in tissue formation, has been called by Virchow proliferation of cells.

Cytoid, si'toid (*kutos,* cell, *eidos,* resemblance). Cell-like. Term applied to corpuscles, as those of lymph, chyle, pus, etc., seeming to resemble each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. Leucocytes. **C. cor'puscles,** leucocytes.

Cytokine'sis (*cyto, kinesis,* movement). Movements and changes in ovum in the course of its progress and development.

Cytology, si-tol'o-je (*kutos,* cell, *logos,* description). Science of cells and cell-formation.

Cytoplasm, si'to-plazm (*kutos,* cell, *plasma,* formative matter). Protoplasm. Material constituting the body of the cell outside of the nucleus.

Cytostasis, se-tos'tas-is (*kutos,* cell, *stasis,* stagnation). Arrest of red or white blood-cells or corpuscles in the small vessels.

Cytotænia, se-to-te'ne-ah. Tænia.

Cytozo'a. Protozoa. Parasitic micro-organisms in cells; protoplasmic masses seen under the microscope to escape from blood-corpuscles, as of the frog, after mixture with a saline solution and defibrination.

Cyttaros, sit'tar-os. Glans.

Cyt'ula. Ovum that has been fecundated.

Czermak's (tzur'mak's) **spaces.** Interglobular spaces.

Czer'ny, su'ture of. Method of uniting fragments of ruptured tendon by splitting one of the pieces longitudinally and attaching it by suture to the other piece.

Czerny-Lembert, su'ture of, suture of Lembert, reinforced by a row of deep sutures, the stitch being extra-peritoneal, and the Czerny sutures being concealed by the Lembert sutures; a form of suture applicable to circular enterorrhaphy especially.

D.

D. See *Abbreviations.* Greek Δ, according to Galen, was the sign for quartan fever.

Dacry, dak're (*dakru,* tear). In composition, a tear.

Dacryadenalgia or **Dacryoadenalgia,** dak-re-o-ad-en-al'je-ah (*dacry, aden,* gland, *algos,* pain). Disease or pain in the lacrymal gland.

Dacryadeni'tis or **Dacryoadenitis,** dak-re-o-ad-en-e'tis (*dacry, aden,* gland). Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

Dacryadenoscirrhus, dak-re-ad-en-o-skir'rhus (*dacry, aden,* gland, *scirrhus*). Scirrhus of lacrymal gland.

Dacryæmorrhysis, dak-re-e-mor'rhis-is (*dacry, haima,* blood, *rhusis,* flow). Hemorrhage from the lacrymal apparatus.

Dacryagogue, dak're-ag-og (*dacry, agogos,* leading). Tear-conducting, as lacrymal canals.

Dacryallœosis, dak-re-al-le-o'sis (*dacry, alloiosis,* change). Morbid condition of the tears.

Dacrydion, kak-rid'e-on (*dakry,* tear, from the gummy exudation). Convolvulus scammonia.

Dacryelcosis, dak-re-el-ko'sis (*dacry, helkosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the lacrymal apparatus.

Dacrygelosis, dak-re-jel-o'sis (*dacry, gelao,* to laugh). Kind of insanity in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time; it may be simply hysterical.

Dacryhæmorrhysis, dak-re-he-mor'rhis-is (*dacry, haimorrhusis,* hemorrhage). Sanguineous lacrymation; flow of bloody tears.

Dacryhelcosis, dak-re-hel-ko'sis. Ulceration of the lacrymal apparatus.

Dacryma, dak're-mah. Tear.

Dacryo (*dakruon,* tear). In composition, tear.

Dacryoadenalgia, dak-re-o-ad-en-al'je-ah. Pain or disease in the lacrymal gland.

Dacryoadenitis, dak-re-o-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

Dacryoblennorrhœa, dak-re-o-blen-nor-rhe'ah (*dacryon, blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Discharge of tears mixed with mucus.

Dacryocele, dak-re-o-se'le (Eng. dak're-o-seel) (*dacry, kele,* tumor). Cyst of lacrymal sac.

Dac'ryocyst. Lacrymal sac.

Dacryocystalgia, dak-re-o-sist-al'je-ah (*dacry, kustis,* sac, *algos,* pain). Disease or pain in the lacrymal sac.

Dacryocystis, dak-re-o-sist'is (*dacry, kustis,* sac). Lacrymal sac.

Dacryocystitis, dak-re-o-sis-te'tis (*dacrocystis,* lacrymal sac). Inflammation of lacrymal sac; it may be catarrhal, blennorrhœal, phlegmonous, or purulent.

Dacryocystoblennorrhœa, dak-re-o-sist-o-blen-nor-rhe'a (*dacryocystis,* lacrymal sac, *blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Chronic inflammation of the lacrymal sac and its appendages, characterized by a circumscribed, painless tumor, with obstruction and accumulation of tears, mucus, and pus.

Dacryocystoblennostasis, dak-re-o-sist-o-blen-nos'tas-is (*dacry, kustis,* sac, *blenna,* mucus, *stasis,* stagnation). Abnormal collection of mucus in the lacrymal sac.

Dacryocystocele, dak-re-o-sist-o-se'le (Eng. dak-re-o-sist'o-seel) (*dacry, kustis,* sac, *kele,* tumor). Hernia of the lacrymal sac.

Dacryocystoptosis, dak-re-o-sist-o-to'sis (*dacry, kustis,* sac, *ptosis,* falling). Prolapse of the lacrymal sac.

Dacryocystosyringokatakleisis, dak-re-o-sist-o-sir-in-go-kat-ah-kli'sis (*dacry, cystis, surinx,* pipe, fistula, *katakleisis,* locking up). Term proposed by Dieffenbach for the healing of lacrymal fistulæ by transplantation.

Dacryocystot'omy (*dacry, cystis,* sac, *tome,* incision). Incision into the lacrymal sac.

Dacryodes, dak-re-o'des. Weeping; resembling tears, as in some sores.

Dacryohæmorrhœa (dak-re-o-he-mor-rhe'ah) or **Dacryohæmorrhysis,** dak-re-o-he-mor'rhis-is. Hemorrhage from the lacrymal apparatus.

Dac'ryoid. Like a tear.

Dac'ryolin. Albuminoid derived from tears.

Dac'ryolite or **Dacryolith,** dak're-o-lith (*dacry, lithos,* stone). Lacrymal calculus; secretion found in the lacrymal passages. When in the nasal duct, it is termed *rhinolite, nasal calculus,* or *rhinodacryolite.*

Dacryolithi'asis (*dacry, lithiasis,* formation of calculi). Formation of concretions in the tears.

Dacryol'ithus. Dacryolite.

Dacryoma, dak-re-o'mah. Epiphora; effusion of tears occasioned by occlusion of the puncta lacrymalia. Lacrymal tumor.

Dacryon, dak're-on. Tear. Point of meeting of the frontal and lacrymal bones and ascending process of superior maxillary bone on the side of the root of the nose.

Dac'ryonome (*dacry, nome,* ulcer). Corrosive ulcer of the lacrymal apparatus.

Dacryopœus, dak-re-o-pe'us (*dacry, poieo,* to make). Substance which excites the secretion of tears, as the onion, horseradish, etc.

Dacryops, dak're-ops (*dacry, ops,* eye). Weeping eye. Tumefaction of the lacrymal ducts or lacrymal cyst. **D. fistulo'sa,** fistula of the lacrymal gland.

Dacryoptosis, dak-re-op-to'sis. Prolapse of the lacrymal sac.

Dacryopyorrhœa, dak-re-o-pe-or-rhe'ah (*dacry, puon,* pus, *rheo,* to flow). Discharge of tears mixed with purulent matter.

Dacryopyosis, dak-re-o-pe-o'sis (*dacry, puon,* pus). Suppuration in lacrymal apparatus.

Dacryorrhœ'a, Dacryor'rhysis, Dacryrrhœ'a, or **Dacryrrhysis,** dak-rir'rhis-is (*dacry, rheo,* to flow). Morbid flow of tears.

Dacryosolen, dak-re-o-so'len (*dacry, solen,* canal). Lacrymal canal.

Dacryosolenitis, dak-re-o-sol-en-e'tis (*dacry, solen,* lacrymal duct). Inflammation of the lacrymal duct.

Dacryostagia (dak-re-o-staj'e-ah) or **Dacryostag'ma** (*dacry, stazo,* to let fall). Continuous falling of tears.

Dacryosyrinx, dak-re-o-sir'inks (*dacryon, surinx,* fistula). Fistula lacrymalis. Syringe for lacrymal duct or canals.

Dacryrrhœa (dak-rir-rhe'ah) or **Dacryrrhysis,** dak-rir'rhis-is. Morbid flow of tears.

Dacryuria, dak-re-u're-ah (*dacry, ouron,* urine). Hysterical flow of urine in crying.

Dactyl, dak'til (*daktulos,* finger). Finger or toe.

Dac'tylate. Resembling a finger or fingers.

Dactylethra or **Dactylithra,** dak-til-ith'rah (covering for a finger). Ancient name for topical applications having the form of a finger, to be introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

Dactyletus, dak-til-a'tus. See *Hermodactylus.*

Dactyl'ion or **Dactylium,** dak-til'e-um (finger). Webbed fingers; union of the fingers with each other; generally congenital, but may be owing to burns, ulcerations, inflammation, etc.

Dactylitis, dak-til-e'tus. Inflammation of a finger or toe; paronychia. **D. syphilit'ica,** gummatous state of the fingers or toes; see *Paronychia.*

Dactylium, dak-til'e-um. Little finger; syndactylism.

Dactylius, dak-til'e-us. A ring. Troch or lozenge shaped like a finger. The anus.

Dactylo, dak'til-o (*daktulos,* finger). In composition, finger.

Dactylocampsodynia, dak-til-o-kamp-so-din'e-ah (*dactylo, kampsis,* bending, *odune,* pain). Painful bending or contraction of the fingers.

Dactylodochme, dak-til-o-dok'me. Measure of the Greeks, equal to about four fingers' breadth.

Dactylogryposis, dak-til-o-grip-o'sis (*dactylo, grupos,* curved). Abnormal bending or curvature of the fingers or toes.

Dactyloid, dak'til-oid. Finger-like.

Dactylology, dak-til-ol'o-je (*dactylo, logos,* discourse). Conversing with the fingers, as by the deaf and dumb.

Dactylolysis, dak-til-ol'is-is (*dactylo, lusis,* separation). Ainhum.

Dactylosmyleu'sis (*dactylo, smileuo,* to cut with a chisel). Amputation with a pounded chisel.

Dactylospasmus, dak-til-o-spaz'mus. Spasmodic contraction of the fingers.

Dactylosymphysis, dak-til-o-sim'fis-is (*dactylo, symphusis,* union). Adhesion of the fingers to each other.

Dactylotheke, dak-til-o-tha'ke (*dactylo, theke,* case or sheath). Instrument for keeping the fingers extended when wounded.

Dactylus, dak'til-us. Finger. Smallest measure of the Greeks; the sixth part of a foot; date; digit.

Dædalea suaveolens, de-dal'e-ah swav-a'o-lens. Ord. Fungi. Champignon, growing on the trunks of old willows. It has a smell of anise, and has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis.

Dædalus, de'dal-us. Mercury.

Dædion, de'de-on (dim. of **Dais,** torch). Bougie.

Dæmia (de'me-a) **exten'sa.** E. Indian shrub, infusion of which is administered in diseases of the lungs, and the juice applied locally in rheumatism.

Dæmonia, de-mon'e-ah. Demonomania.

Dæmoniacus, de-mon-e'ak-us (*daimon,* demon). Possessed.

Dæmonoma'nia or **Dæmonopathia,** de-mon-o-path-e'ah. Demonomania; monomania as to being possessed by an evil spirit.

Daf'fodil. Narcissus.

Daft. Insane.

Dahlia, dal'e-ah. Root of this plant, ord. Compositæ, is stomachic, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Dais'y. Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, Erigeron Philadelphicum. **D., com'mon,** bellis. **D., dev'il's,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, Achillea millefolium, Anthemis cotula. **D., Eng'lish** or **Europe'an,** Bellis perennis. **D., ox-eye,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Dalbergia (dal-bur'je-ah) **Cochinchinen'sis** or **diphaca,** dif-ak'ah. Tree of China and other regions of the East, used in skin diseases. **D. frondo'sa,** tree of E. Indies; leaves are applied externally in skin diseases, bark as a stomachic, oil of the seeds in rheumatism. **D. scan'dens,** tree of E. Indies; seeds are cathartic, leaves are emollient. **D. sis'sos** and **D. sympathet'ica** are employed as alteratives.

Dal'by's carmin'ative (after the proposer). A celebrated empirical remedy much used as a carminative for children. A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommended the following form: Aquæ, Ox; Sacchar. alb., ℥xxxij; Potass. carbon., ℥ss; Magnes. carb., ℥xij; Tinct. opii., f℥vj; Ol. menth. pip., Ol. anethi fœnicul., āā ℈ij. M.

Dalea citriodora, dal'e-ah cit-re-o-do'rah. Leguminous plant of Mexico; antispasmodic.

Daltonian, dawl-to'ne-an. Absurd name given to one who cannot distinguish colors, because the celebrated physician Dalton had the defect. See *Achromatopsia.*

Dal'tonism. Color-blindness; achromatopsia.

Damarra or **Dammara Australis.** Dammar. See *Pinus damarra.* **D. res'in** or **tur'pentine,** see *Pinus damarra.*

Damia'na. Mexican plant considered aphrodisiac; various species of Turnera, T. aphrodisiaca especially. Leaves of Aplopappus discoideus applied in rheumatism.

Dammar' cement'ing flu'id. Preparation for mounting pathological sections, consisting of gum dammar, gum mastic, and benzole.

Damp, after or **black** (G. *dampf,* vapor). See *Hydrogen, carburetted.* **D., choke,** carbonic acid; see *Hydrogen, carburetted.* **D., cold,** term used for air in mines apparently loaded with carbonic acid, chilled and very moist from passing through the workings. **D., fire,** hydrogen, carburetted.

Dam'son (from Damascus). Prunum Damascenum; see *Prunum.* **D., moun'tain,** Quassia simarouba. **D. tree,** Prunus domestica.

Danaidine, dan-a'id-een. Alkaloid from Danais fragrans.

Dana'is fra'grans. Root and bark of this tree of Madagascar are tonic and antiperiodic, and used also in cutaneous affections. **D. rotundifo'lia** has similar properties.

Dance. See *Mania, dancing.* **D., St. Guy's,** chorea. **D., St. John's,** see *Mania, dancing.* **D., St. Vitus's,** chorea; see *Mania, dancing.*

Dan'cing ma'nia. See *Mania, dancing.* **D. plague,** see *Mania, dancing.*

Dande'lion. Leontodon taraxacum. **D., juice of,** succus taraxaci; see *Succus conii.*

Dan'der. See *Pityriasis.*

Dan'do. Old name for prostration before attack of fever.

Dan'driff or **Dan'druff.** See *Pityriasis.*

Dan'dy fe'ver. Dengue.

Dane's blood. Anemone pulsatilla; Sambucus ebulus.

Dane'weed or **Dane'wort.** Sambucus ebulus.

Daniell, dan'yel. Unit of electrical measurement, equivalent to 1.124 volts.

Daniellia thurifera, dan-e-el'yah thu-rif'er-ah. Frankincense tree of W. Africa, furnishing the product termed African frankincense.

Dansoma'nia. Epidemic form of cholera.

Daphne, daf'ne (after the nymph Daphne). Laurus. **D. Alpi'na,** sort of dwarf olive. An acrid, volatile, alkaline principle was separated from the bark, called *Daphnin,* to which its vesicating property is due. **D. can'dicans,** shrub of France and Italy, leaves of which are cathartic. **D. cneo'rum,** garland flower; bark is vesicant. **D., flax-leaved,** Daphne gnidium. **D. gnid'ium,** spurge flax, flax-leaved daphne; plant of S. Europe, furnishing garou bark, chiefly used for exciting iritation of the skin. Garou bark and grana gnidia are also obtained from Daphne laureola. The whole plant is poisonous. **D. laure'ola,** systematic name of dwarf bay, wood laurel, or spurge laurel, bark of which has similar properties to the last; it is a source of mezereum. **D. Liottar'di,** D. mezereum. **D. ma'jor,** D. laureola. **D. meze'reon** or **meze'reum,** systematic name of mezereon or spurge olive; bark of mezereon possesses analogous properties to the other varieties of Daphne. Mezereum (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is the bark of Daphne mezereum and other species of Daphne; is stimulant and diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic; it is employed in syphilis. Soaked in vinegar—mezereum acetatum—it has been employed to irritate the skin, especially to keep tissues open. Berries are drastic cathartic. **D. olæofo'lia** or **oleoi'des,** species growing in S. Europe; cathartic. **D. panicula'ta,** D. gnidium. **D. papyra'cea,** shrub of China and India; bark and root are purgative. **D. pil'lu,** Chilian shrub; emeto-cathartic. **D. salicifo'lia** grows in Mexico; leaves are vesicant. **D. thymelæ'a,** shrub of S. France and Spain; root is hydragogue cathartic; bark resembles mezereon.

Daphnelæon, daf-nel-e'on (*daphne,* laurel or bay tree, *elaion,* oil). Oil of bay; oil of berries of Laurus nobilis.

Daphnidium cubeba, daf-nid'e-um ku-be'bah. Species of Lauraceæ from China and S. Asia, berries of which resemble cubebs and are carminative. **D. myr'rha,** plant having similar habitat, resembling myrrh; excitant and diuretic; the root is anthelmintic and menstruant; the oil is employed in cutaneous affections.

Daph'nin. Bitter glucoside in mezereon bark; see *Daphne Alpina.*

Dark'nesses. See *Epilepsy.*

Dar'nel. Lolium temulentum.

Darseni (dar-se'ne) or **Darsi'ni.** Laurus cinnamomum.

Dar'sis (*darsis*, excoriation). Anatomical preparation consisting in removing the skin for exposure of the organs covered by it; excoriation.

Dart, caus'tic. Caustic pencil which disappears by solution in the part into which it is introduced.

Dar'ta. Impetigo. **D. excoriati'va** or **malig'na,** herpes exedens; lupus.

Darto'ic myo'ma, see *Myoma.*

Dar'tos (skinned). Second covering of the testicle, formerly conceived to be muscular, but which is merely areolar tissue containing unstriped muscular fibre. It has been considered that it proceeds from an expansion of the fibrous cord, known as the gubernaculum testis.

Dar'trous. Herpetic. Participating in the characters of herpes. Also one affected with herpes. **D. diath'esis,** peculiar state of health which renders its subject liable to general eruptions of different forms; always met with in the young, symmetrical, and controlled by arsenic; see *Herpes.*

Darwin'ian theory or **Dar'winism.** Theory that evolution of animals and plants has occurred through slight hereditary variations from simpler forms, and that the fittest variations have survived; in other words, that individuals that have the slightest advantage over others would be more likely to survive and perpetuate their kind, and injurious ones be destroyed. This was termed Natural Selection, or the survival of the fittest. **D. tu'bercle,** tubercle or prominence on margin of the helix of the ear, corresponding with the pointed ear of the ape.

Dasyma, das-e'mah (*dasus*, rough, hairy). Disease of the eye—the same as trachoma, but less in degree.

Dasys, das'is. Rough, as the tongue, when thick or rough; or urine, when cloudy or thick.

Dasytes, das'it-ees. Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice. Hairiness, hirsuties.

Date. Fruit of the Phœnix dactylifera or excelsa, Palma dactylifera. Unripe date is astringent. When ripe it resembles the fig. Juice of the tree is refrigerant.

Date'plum, In'dian. Diospyrus lotus.

Datisca cannabina, dat-is'ka kan-nab'in-ah. Yellow hemp, of S. Europe; antiperiodic, and employed like cinchona. Glucoside from the root is called *Datiscin,* $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$.

Datura, dat-u'rah. D. stramonium. **D. a'lba,** E. Indian plant, having properties of D. stramonium. **D. fastuo'sa,** E. Indian species, narcotic and stimulant; used in epilepsy and herpes; seeds are hypnotic. **D. fe'rox,** of E. Indies, smoked in asthma. **D. metel'** or **meteloï'des,** E. Indian plant; febrifuge, and applied externally in arthritis. **D. nilhummatu,** shrub of Malabar; seeds are antiperiodic; juice is used externally in syphilis. **D. sanguin'ea,** red thornapple, grave-plant; plant from which the Peruvian Indians prepare a narcotic drink called tonga. **D. stramo'nium,** stramonium; *Thornapple, Apple of Peru, Jamestown weed, Jimston* or *Jimson weed, Stinkweed.* The leaves, Stramonii folia (Ph. U. S. and Br.), S. folium, and the seeds, Stramonii semen (Ph. U. S.), S. semina (Ph. Br.), and the root, Stramonii radix, are the parts used in medicine. They are narcotic, and applied externally, sedative, in the form of fomentation; the leaves are smoked like tobacco in asthma. **D. tat'ula,** properties are similar to those of D. stramonium.

Daturia (dat-u-re'ah), **Daturina** (dat-u're-nah), **Daturium** (dat-u're-um), or **Daturine,** dat'u-reen. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. Active principle of Datura stramonium, employed for obtaining the effects of stramonium; its action resembles that of atropia.

Da'turine sul'phate. White granular crystals; hypnotic, given internally to control mania in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$.

Datyra, dat-ir'ah. Datura stramonium.

Daubenton (French scientific physician), **an'gle of.** Occipital angle. **D.'s line,** line drawn from opisthion to nasion. **D.'s plane,** line passing through opisthion and inferior margins of the orbits.

Dauci radix, daw'se rad'iks. See *Daucus carota.*

Daucus (daw'kus) **au'reus.** Plant of N. Africa, used in leprosy. **D. Candia'nus,** Athamanta Cretensis. **D. caro'ta,** systematic name of the carrot plant. The fruit—carrot seed, *Carota*—and the root have been used in medicine. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; the seeds have an aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. The root is emollient, applied to fetid and ill-conditioned sores; seeds are stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. **D. Cre'ticus,** Athamanta Cretensis. **D. cyan'opus,** Pimpinella magna. **D. German'icus,** D. carota. **D. nos'tras, officina'rum, sati'vus,** or **vulga'ris,** D. carota. **D. seprin'ius,** Scandix cerefolium. **D. sylves'tris,** D. carota. **D. vulga'ris,** D. carota.

Daughter (daw'ter) **cells.** Cells originating from division of parent cells; spermatocytes, for example. **D. nu'clei,** nucleoli within nuclei.

Daura, daw'rah. Helleborus niger; Conocarpus latifolius.

Davallia aculeata, dav-al'le-ah ak-u-le-at'ah. Fern of W. Indies; astringent and expectorant.

Daviel's spoon. Curette used to promote the exit of the lens in the operation of extraction.

Davies and Col'ley's opera'tion. Operation for cleft of hard palate.

Davilla Brasiliana, dav-il'lah braz-il-e-an'ah. D. rugosa. **D. ellip'tica,** see *D. rugosa.* **D. rugo'sa** (after Dom Pedro Franco Davila, a Peruvian and Spanish naturalist). The whole of this Brazilian plant, as well as *Davilla elliptica,* is astringent.

Day sight or **vis'ion.** Hemeralopia.

Day-blind'ness. Nyctalopia.

Day'mare. See *Incubus vigilantim.*

Day'nettle. Lamium album; L. purpureum; Galeopsis tetrahit.

Day's eye. Daisy.

Dazz'ling (dim of **Dazing**). Momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned by the sudden impression of powerful light, or by some internal cause, as plethora.

D. D. Disk diameters.

De (F., *dés*), from, as a prefix, signifies at times a downward movement; at others a primitive power; at others again, intensity.

De ven'tre inspicien'do. "Of inspecting the belly." When there is reason to suppose that a woman feigns herself pregnant, a writ *de ventre inspiciendo* may be issued to determine whether she is so or not. In England, the decision was formerly left to twelve matrons and twelve respectable men, according to the strict terms of the ancient writ.

Dead (Sax. ðeað). Deprived of life; exanimate; paralyzed; cold, as if life was extinct in a part. **D. fin'gers,** paleness and coldness of the fingers, sometimes a precursor of senile gangrene. **D. space,** part of a fluid in which no reaction occurs between substances dissolved in it.

Dead'house. Morgue.

Dead'ly. Lethiferous; mortal. **D. night'shade,** Atropa belladonna.

Dead'men's bells. Digitalis.

Dead'nettle. Lamium album and other species of lamium.

Dead'tongue. Œnanthe crocata.

Dead'wort. Sambucus ebulus.

Deaf (Sax. ðeaþ). Devoid of hearing; hard of hearing.

Deaf-dumb'ness or **Deaf-mut'ism.** Deafness combined with dumbness.

Deaf-mute. One who is both deaf and dumb.

Deaf'ness. Hardness of hearing, or diminution or total loss of hearing, the effect of acute or chronic inflammation of the internal ear, closure of the Eustachian tube—throat deafness—paralysis of the auditory nerve or its pulpy extremity, or mechanical obstruction to the sonorous rays. In most cases the cause is not appreciable. **D., intellect'ual,** acoustic amnesia; condition in which, from lesion of certain

portions of the brain, sounds are heard, but not appreciated. **D., ner'vous,** deafness dependent primarily on lesion of some part of the nervous apparatus of the ear. **D., psych'ical,** D., intellectual. **D., throat,** deafness dependent upon morbid condition of the throat, especially if the Eustachian tube be involved. **D., vas'cular,** deafness dependent upon morbid condition of the blood-vessels, affecting those of the ear. **D., word,** a form of sensory aphasia dependent on lesion of the left temporal lobe, in which sounds are heard, but not understood.

Dealbation, de-al-ba'shun. Paleness; bleaching; whitening of bones for anatomical purposes.

Deambulatio, de-am-bu-lah'she-o (*de, ambulo,* to walk). Walking.

Dearticulatio, de-ar-tik-u-lah-she-o (*de, articulus,* joint). Diarthrosis; dislocation; disarticulation.

Deasciatio, de-as-se-ah'she-o (*de, ascia,* axe). Wound of the skull by a cutting instrument, as a hatchet or axe.

Death (Sax. ðeað). Decease; definitive cessation of all the functions, the aggregate of which constitute life. Real death, apothanasia, is distinguished from asphyxia or apparent death, the latter being merely a suspension of those functions. The only certain sign of real death is the commencement of putrefaction. Death is commonly preceded by distressing symptoms depending on lesion of respiration, circulation, or cerebral functions, and which constitute the agony of death. That which occurs suddenly, without any, or with few, precursory signs, is called sudden death, which is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart, apoplexy, rupture of an aneurism, or by some other organic affection. Death is natural when it occurs as the result of disease; violent, when produced by some forcible agency. It may affect the whole body or a part only; hence the difference between somatic and molecular death. The chief varieties of the modes of death may be thus given:

Death beginning at the heart,	Syncope (when death is sudden).	
	Asthenia (when death is gradual).	
" "	in the lungs,	Apnœa.
" "	in the brain,	Apoplexy.
" "	in gray matter of the medulla,	Paralysis of pneumogastrics, etc.
" "	in the blood,	Necræmia.

As it was at one time conceived that death must commence in the heart, lungs, or brain, these organs were called atria mortis, the halls of death. **D., appa'rent,** asphyxia; unconsciousness; see *Death.* **D., black,** black plague; plague of the 14th century, which is supposed to have proved fatal in Europe to 25,000,000 of people; see *Fever, purpuric, malignant.* **D., lo'cal** or **molec'ular,** gangrene; sphacelus. **D. of man,** Cicuta maculata. **D. rate,** number of deaths in a fixed number—as 1000—of the population; see *Mortality.* **D. rat'tle,** sound produced by air passing through mucus which collects in the throat of a dying person. **D., somat'ic** or **system'ic,** suspension of life in the body considered separately from its parts. **D. stiff'ening,** rigor mortis. **D. strug'gle,** agony. **D. trance,** see *Asphyxia.*

Death's herb. Atropa belladonna.

Deauration, de-or-a'shun (*deauro,* to gild). Gilding, as of pills.

Deaurentur pilulæ, de-aur-en'tur pil'u-le (let the pills be gilded). Direction given in accordance with a former practice of coating pills with silver or gold leaf.

Debilis, deb'il-is (weak). Infirm, unsteady.

Debilitants, de-bil'it-ants (*debilito,* to weaken). Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement, such as antiphlogistics.

Debilitas, deb-il'it-as. Debility. **D. an'imi,** weak or ill-developed condition of the mental functions. **D. erethis'ica,** see *Irritable.* **D. memo'riæ,** amnesia. **D. nervo'sa,** neurasthenia; see *Irritable.* **D. vi'sus,** asthenopia; amblyopia.

Debilitated, de-bil'it-a-ted. Weakened.

Debilitating, de-bil-it-a'ting. Weakening.

Debilita'tion. Debility; therapeutic action of debilitant medicines.

Debility, de-bil'it-e. Weakness; atonic condition induced by a number of causes, and not to be confounded with fatigue, which is temporary; debility is generally more permanent; it may be real or apparent. At the commencement of fever, for example, there is often a degree of apparent debility, preventing the use of appropriate means. Excitement is more dangerous. See *Myxœdema.* **D., ner'vous,** neurasthenia. **D., spi'nal,** spinal weakness.

Débove's forced feeding. Method of forced feeding employed in tuberculosis, in which the stomach is washed out with cold water, and food is introduced through a stomach-tube. **D.'s mem'brane,** subjacent layer of germinal cells under the epithelium, in the bronchi especially.

Débridement (F.). Removal of filaments, etc. in a wound or abscess which prevent the discharge of pus. Cutting of a soft membranous or aponeurotic part which interferes with exercise of any organ or outlet of any fluid, as pus.

Débris (F.). Refuse; remains; fragments.

Decagramme, dek'a-gram (*deka,* ten, *gramma,* gramme). Weight of ten grammes, 154.34 grains Troy.

Decalcified, de-kal'se-fide. Deprived of lime or calcareous matter. The process is *Decalcification.*

Decal'cifying fluid. Fluid, such as weak hydrochloric acid, etc., used for the purpose of removing the lime and calcareous matter from hard tissues, etc., and to dissolve the cement in some tissues; employed in preparing pathological specimens.

Dec'alitre (F. *deka,* ten, *litre*). Ten litres, equivalent in the metric system to 610.28 English cubic inches.

Decal'vant (*de, calvus,* bare, bald). Depilatory; having the property of removing hair or rendering bald.

Dec'ametre (F.). Ten metres, in metric system equivalent to 393.704 English inches.

Decantation, de-kan-ta'shun. Pharmaceutical operation, consisting of pouring off gently, by inclining the vessel, any fluid which has a deposit.

Decapitatio, de-kap-it-ah'she-o. Separating the head from the body; decollation. See *Decapitation.* **D. articulo'rum** or **os'sium,** see *Resection.*

Decapita'tion (*de, caput,* head). Trachelotomy; derotomy; detruncation; decollation; embryotomy, with removal of the head from the body to make birth of the child practicable.

Decapitator, de-kap'it-a-tor (same etymon). Sharp-edged hook for decapitating the fœtus.

Decarbonization (de-kar-bon-i-za'shun) or **Decarburation,** de-kar-bu-ra'shun. Depriving any substance of carbon, as the blood in its passage through the lungs. See *Hæmatosis.*

Decay, de-ka'. Decline of health or strength; decomposition by putrefaction.

Decease' (*decedo, decessum,* to depart). Death.

Decephaliza'tion (*de, kephale,* head). Decapitation. Flatness of the frontal region.

Decerebration, de-ser-e-bra'shun (*de, cerebrum,* brain). Removal of the brain-mass, as in craniotomy.

Decerebrize, de-ser'e-brize. To remove the cerebrum.

Decessio, de-ses'e-o. Fracture of the skull.

Decidentia, des-id-en'she-ah (*decido,* to fall off). Fall of a patient with apoplexy or catalepsy; epilepsy; decay or decline in health.

Decidua (de-sid'u-ah) or **D. membra'na.** Deciduous membrane; so called on account of its being considered to fall off from the uterus. The present view as to the decidua is as follows (Gray): The decidua is formed from the mucous membrane of the uterus; even before the arrival of the fecundated ovum in the uterus the mucous membrane of the latter is vascular and

tumid, and when the ovum has reached the uterus it becomes imbedded in the folds of the mucous membrane, which grow up around it and finally completely encircle it, so as to cover it in entirely and exclude it from the uterine cavity. Thus two portions of the uterine mucous membrane (decidua) are formed—viz. that which coats the muscular wall of the uterus, *Decidua vera*, and that which is reflected over the ovum, *Decidua reflexa*. The decidua vera at the os internum and at the openings of the Fallopian tubes is continuous with the lining membrane of these canals, the thickening of the original mucous membrane of the uterus which converts it into decidua abruptly ceasing at these points. The neck of the uterus after conception is closed by a plug of mucus. The decidua vera is perforated by the openings formed by the enlarged uterine glands, which become much hypertrophied and developed into tortuous tubes. It contains at a later period numerous arteries and venous channels continuous with the uterine sinuses, and it is from it that the uterine part of the placenta is developed.

The portion of the decidua vera which takes part in the formation of the placenta is called the *Decidua serotina*. The decidua reflexa is shaggy on its outer aspect, but smooth within. The vessels which it contains at first disappear after about the third month. About the fifth or sixth month the space between the two layers of the decidua disappears, and toward the end of pregnancy the decidua reflexa is transformed into a thin yellowish membrane which constitutes the external envelope of the ovum. It seems to be well established that every discharge of an ovum, whether impregnated or not, is, as a rule, accompanied by the formation of a decidua, and that the essence of menstruation consists in the separation of a decidual layer of the mucous membrane from the uterus, *Decidua catamenialis* or *menstrualis;* while in the case of pregnancy there is no exfoliation of the membrane, but, on the contrary, it undergoes further development, as already described. **D. catamenia'lis**, see *Decidua*. **D. cho'rii**, D. reflexa; see *Decidua*. **D., epicho'rial**, D. reflexa; see *Decidua*. **D. exter'na**, D. vera; see *Decidua*. **D., interu'tero-placen'tal**, D. serotina; see *Decidua*. **D. menstrua'lis**, see *Decidua membrana*. **D. o'vulæ**, see *D. membrana*. **D., placen'tal**, see *Decidua*. **D. protru'sa**, decidua reflexa. **D. reflex'a**, see *Decidua*. **D. serot'ina, uteri'na**, or **ve'ra**, see *Decidua*. **D. tu'nica**, decidua. **D. tu'nica reflex'a**, D. reflexa. **D. tu'nica u'teri**, D. vera. **D. u'teri** or **uteri'na**, D. vera. **D. ve'ra**, see *Decidua*.

Decidual, de-sid'u-al. Relating to, or bearing resemblance to, the decidua.

Decid'uate. Having a decidua.

Deciduo'ma. New vascular connective-tissue growth in cavity of uterus, met with after abortion, produced by excessive development of part of decidua previously existing.

Deciduous, de-sid'u-us (falling off). Caducous; shedding, as in some forms of skin disease. Relating to the decidua. **D. cells**, nucleated cells in the connective tissue and endothelial cells of lining membrane of uterus. **D. endometri'tis**, see *Endometritis*. **D. mem'brane**, decidua (membrana). **D. teeth**, temporary or milk-teeth; see *Dentition*.

Decigramme, des'e-gram (*decimus*, tenth part, *gramma*, gramme). Tenth part of a gramme in weight, equal to a little less than two grains French, 1.543 Troy.

Dec'illitre (Fr.). One-tenth of a litre, equivalent in metric system to 6.1 English cubic inches.

Decimana (des-im'an-ah) (*decem*, ten) **fe'bris**. An intermittent whose paroxysms return every tenth day.

Decimetre, des'e-me-t'r (Fr.). One-tenth of a metre, in metric system equivalent to 3.937 English inches.

Declamation, dek-lam-a'shun (*de*, *clamo*, to cry out). Art of depicting the sentiments by inflections of the voice, accompanied by gestures. It may become a cause of disease when carried to excess, by affecting the pulmonary circulation, producing pneumonia, hæmoptysis, or apoplexy.

Declination, dek-lin-a'shun (*de*, *clino*, to bend). Deviation, as from normal standard. Decline.

Declinator, dek'lin-a-tor. Instrument for pushing away the dura mater in the operation of trephining.

Decline, de-kline'. Decay, wasting. Period of a disorder or paroxysm at which the symptoms begin to abate in violence. Decline of life, or of the powers, when the physical and moral faculties lose their usual activity and energy. Wasting disease, as phthisis and tabes.

Declive, de-klive' (*de*, *clivus*, sloping). Inclined part of monticulus cerebelli. Depending lowest part of a wound or abscess.

Decoction, de-kok'shun (*decoquo*, *decoctum*, to boil). Operation of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, to extract the parts soluble at that temperature. Also product of this operation. **D. of al'oes, com'pound**, decoctum aloes compositum. **D. of bark, pale**, see *Decoctum cinchonæ*. **D. of bark, red**, see *Decoctum cinchonæ*. **D. of bark, yel'low**, see *Decoctum cinchonæ*. **D. of bar'ley**, decoctum hordei. **D. of bar'ley, com'pound**, decoctum hordei compositum. **D., bit'ter**, decoctum amarum. **D. of bit'tersweet**, decoctum dulcamaræ. **D. of broom**, decoctum scoparii. **D. of broom, com'pound**, decoctum scoparii compositum. **D. of cab'bage-tree bark**, decoctum Geoffrææ inermis. **D. of cas'sia**, decoctum cassiæ. **D. of cham'omile**, decoctum anthemidis nobilis. **D. of cincho'na**, decoctum cinchonæ. **D. of cincho'na, com'pound lax'ative**, decoctum kinæ-kinæ compositum et laxans. **D. of colom'ba, com'pound**, decoctum colombæ compositum. **D. of dan'delion**, decoctum taraxaci. **D. of dog'wood**, decoctum cornûs floridæ. **D. of elm bark**, decoctum ulmi. **D. of flax'seed, com'pound**, decoctum lini compositum. **D. of fox'glove**, decoctum digitalis. **D. of guai'acum, com'pound**, decoctum guaiaci compositum. **D. of guai'acum, com'pound pur'gative**, decoctum de guyaco compositum. **D. of harts'horn, burnt**, mistura cornu usti. **D. of hel'lebore, white**, decoctum veratri. **D. of Ice'land moss**, decoctum cetrariæ. **D. of lem'on**, unofficinal preparation of fresh unpeeled lemon; is reputed to possess marked antiperiodic properties. **D. of log'wood**, decoctum hæmatoxyli. **D. of mal'low, com'pound**, decoctum malvæ compositum. **D. of marsh'mallows**, decoctum althææ. **D. of meze'reon**, decoctum daphnes mezerei. **D. of oak bark**, decoctum quercûs. **D. of pare'ra bra'va**, decoctum pareiræ. **D. of pipsis'sewa**, decoctum chimaphilæ. **D. of pom'egranate root**, D. granati radicis. **D. of pop'py**, decoctum papaveris. **D. of quince seeds**, decoctum cydoniæ. **D. of sarsaparil'la**, decoctum sarsaparillæ. **D. of sarsaparil'la, compound**, decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum. **D. of sarsaparil'la, false**, decoctum araliæ nudicaulis. **D. of sen'ega**, decoctum senegæ. **D. of squill**, decoctum scillæ. **D. of tor'mentil**, decoctum tormentillæ. **D. of u'va ur'si**, decoctum uvæ ursi. **D., white**, mistura cornu cervi. **D. of white oak bark**, decoctum quercûs. **D. of the woods**, decoctum guaiaci compositum. **D. of wood'y night'shade**, decoctum dulcamaræ. **D. of Zitt'man**, decoctum Zittmanni.

Decoctum, de-kok'tum. Decoction. **D. al'bum**, mistura cornu usti. **D. al'oës** or **A. compos'itum** (Ph. Br.), *Balsam of life*, *Compound decoction of aloes* (extract of licorice, carbonate of potassium, aloes, myrrh, saffron, distilled water, and compound tincture of cardamom); gently cathartic; dose, f℥ss to ℥ij. **D. althæ'æ**, *Decoction* or *Mixture of marshmallows* (althæa root, dry, raisins, and water); demulcent. **D. ama'rum**, *Bitter decoction* (gentian root, water, and bitter species); tonic; dose, f℥ss to ℥ij. **D. am'yli**, mucilago amyli. **D. anthem'idis no'bilis**, *Decoction of chamomile* (chamomile flowers, caraway seed, and water); used as a vehicle for tonic powders, pills, etc., and in fomentations and glysters. **D. ara'liæ nudicaul'is**, *Decoction of false sarsaparilla* (Aralia nudicaulis and water); stomachic. **D. cas'siæ**, *Decoction of cassia* (cassia pulp, water, syrup of violets, and pure manna); laxative in dose of f ℥vj. **D. cetra'riæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Decoction of Iceland moss* (cetraria and water);

tonic, demulcent, and nutrient; dose, f℥j to ℥iv. **D. chamæme'li**, D. anthemidis nobilis. **D. chimaph'ilæ**, *Decoction of pipsissewa* (chimaphila, bruised, and water); a pint may be given in the twenty-four hours. **D. cincho'næ** (Ph. Br.), *Decoction of cinchona* or *of bark* (cinchona bark, bruised, and water); it can be given in place of powdered bark; dose, f℥j to ℥iv. **D. colom'bæ compos'itum**, *Compound decoction of colomba* (colomba, bruised, quassia, orange-peel, powdered rhubarb, potassium carbonate, and water); tonic and stomachic. **D. commu'ne pro clyste're**, D. malvæ compositum. **D. cor'nu cervi'ni**, mistura cornu usti. **D. cor'nûs flor'idæ**, *Decoction of dogwood* (dogwood, bruised, water); dose, f℥iss. **D. cydo'niæ**, *Decoction of mucilage of quince seeds* (quince seeds and water); solution of mucilage in water, used as a demulcent. **D. daph'nes meze're**i, *Decoction of mezereon* (mezereon, bruised licorice, water); somewhat stimulant; used in secondary syphilis; dose, f℥iij to ℥vj. **D. diaphoret'icum**, D. guaiaci compositum. **D. digita'lis**, *Decoction of foxglove* (digitalis leaves, dry, water); possesses properties of the plant; dose, f℥ij to ℥iij. **D. dulcama'ræ**, *Decoction of woody nightshade, D. of bittersweet* (dulcamara, bruised, water); diuretic and diaphoretic, and administered in skin diseases. **D. pro enem'ate**, D. malvæ compositum. **D. pro fomen'to**, D. papaveris. **D. Geoffræ'æ iner'mis**, *Decoction of cabbage-tree bark* (Geoffræa inermis bark, powdered, water); anthelmintic, purgative, and narcotic; dose, to children, as anthelmintic, f℥ij; to adults, f℥ss to ℥ij. **D. grana'ti radi'cis** (Ph. Br.), *Decoction of pomegranate root* (pomegranate root and distilled water); has virtues of the root. **D. guai'aci compos'itum** or **guai'aci officina'lis compos'itum**, *Compound decoction of guaiacum, Decoction of the woods* (guaiacum wood shavings, raisins, sassafras root, licorice root, and water). Stimulant, and given in syphilitic, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections. **D. guy'aco compos'itum et pur'gans**, *Compound purgative decoction of guaiacum* (guaiacum wood, sarsaparilla root, carbonate of potassium, senna leaves, rhubarb, sassafras wood, licorice root, coriander seeds, and water); the title indicates the properties of the composition. **D. hæmatox'yli** (Ph. Br.), *Decoction of logwood* (logwood and water); astringent. **D. helleb'ori**, D. veratri. **D. hor'dei** (Ph. Br.) or **hor'dei dis'tichi**, *Barley-water, Decoction of barley* (barley and water); nutritive and demulcent; chiefly used as a common drink and in glysters. **D. hor'dei compos'itum**, *Compound decoction of barley* (decoction of barley, figs, licorice root, raisins, and water); similar properties to the last. **D. ki'næ ki'næ**, D. cinchonæ. **D. ki'næ ki'næ compos'itum et lax'ans**, *Compound laxative decoction of cinchona* (cinchona bark, water, senna leaves, sodium sulphate, syrup of senna); its title indicates its properties. **D. liche'nis islan'dici**, decoctum cetrariæ. **D. ligno'rum**, D. guaiaci compositum. **D. li'ni compos'itum**, *Compound decoction of flaxseed* (flaxseed, licorice, and water); demulcent, nutritive. **D. mal'væ compos'itum**, *Compound decoction of mallow* (mallow, dried chamomile flowers, and water); chiefly used for clysters and fomentations. **D. meze're**i, D. daphnes mezerei. **D. papav'eris** (Ph. Br.), *Decoction of poppy* or *poppies* (poppy capsules and distilled water). It contains the narcotic principle of the poppy and mucilage in water; is anodyne and emollient, and employed as such in fomentation in painful swellings, ulcers, etc. **D. parei'ræ** (Ph. Br.), *Decoction of pareira* or *pareira brava* (pareira brava and distilled water); dose, f℥j to ℥ij. **D. pectora'le**, D. hordei compositum. **D. polyg'alæ sen'egæ**, D. senegæ. **D. quer'cûs** (Ph. Br.) or **quer'cûs al'bæ**, **D. quer'cûs ro'boris**, *Decoction of white oak* or *of white oak bark, D. of oak bark* (oak bark and water); astringent; used in injections in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, etc., and in fomentations to unhealthy ulcers. **D. sar'sæ** (Ph. Br.) or **sar'zæ**, decoctum sarsaparillæ. **D. sar'sæ compos'itum**, decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum. **D. sarsaparil'læ**, *Decoction of sarsaparilla* (sarsaparilla root and boiling distilled water); it is demulcent, and has been used in the sequelæ of syphilis; dose, f℥iv to Oss. **D. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Compound decoction of sarsaparilla* (sarsaparilla, sassafras bark, guaiacum wood, licorice root, mezereon, and water); this is considered to possess analogous properties to the celebrated Lisbon diet-drink, decoctum Lusitanicum, which it resembles in composition. **D. scil'læ**, *Decoction of squill* (squill, juniper, senega, spirit of nitrous ether, and water); dose, f℥ss. **D. scopa'rii** (Ph. Br.), *Decoction of broom* (broom, dried, distilled water). **D. scopa'rii compos'itum**, *Compound decoction of broom* (broom, juniper, taraxacum, and distilled water); dose, half a pint to a pint in the day; diuretic in dropsy. **D. sen'egæ**, *Decoction of senega* or *seneka* (senega and water); diuretic, purgative, and stimulant; given in dropsy, rheumatism, etc. **D. smi'lacis sarsaparil'læ**, D. sarsaparillæ. **D. sudorif'icum**, D. guaiaci compositum. **D. tarax'aci** (Ph. Br.), *Decoction of dandelion* (taraxacum and distilled water); dose, f℥iss. **D. tormentil'læ**, *Decoction of tormentil* (tormentilla and distilled water); dose, as an astringent, one or two fluidounces. **D. ul'mi** or **ul'mi campes'tris**, *Decoction of elm bark* (slippery elm bark and distilled water); diuretic, and used in lepra and herpes; dose, f℥iv to Oss. **D. u'væ ur'si**, *Decoction of uva ursi* (uva ursi and water); dose, f℥iss. **D. vera'tri**, *Decoction of white hellebore* (veratrum root, water, and alcohol); stimulant, acrid, and cathartic, but used only externally. A useful wash in tinea capitis, psora, etc., alone or diluted with water. **D. Zittman'ni**, *Zittmann's decoction*; combination of remedies extolled by Theden in venereal diseases, and much employed in Germany in syphilis; composed of sarsaparilla, pulvis stypticus, calomel, and cinnabar, boiled in water with aniseed, fennel seed, and licorice root. A stronger and a weaker decoction were directed by Zittmann.

Decollation, de-kol-la'shun (*de*, *collum*, neck). Decapitation. Act of separating the fœtal head from the trunk by section of the neck, as in some cases of dystocia or difficult delivery.

Decollator, de-kol-la'tor. Instrument used for decollation or decapitation.

Decolora'tio. Decoloration. **D. argente'a**, discoloration from therapeutic use of silver preparations; argyriasis.

Decolora'tion or **Discoloration**, dis-kol-or-a'shun (*de*, *coloro*, to color). Loss of natural color. Condition of absence of color. In pharmacy, process by which liquids, or solids in solution, are deprived of color, as by passing them through animal charcoal.

Decolorization, de-kol-or-i-za'shun. Decoloration.

Decombus'tion. Deoxygenation.

Decomposition, de-kom-po-zish'un (*de*, *compono*, to put together). Resolution or separation of parts composing a body. Putrefaction.

Deco-ordination, de-ko-ord-in-a'shun. Interference with, or cessation of, co-ordination, as of movements.

Decortication, de-kort-i-ka'shun (*de*, *cortex*, bark). Operation consisting in separating the bark from roots, stalks, etc. Detachment of portions of enamel from a tooth is sometimes termed the decorticating process.

Decos'tate (*de*, *costa*, rib). Without ribs.

Decostis, de-kos'tis (same etymon). One who has no ribs.

Decrement, dek're-ment (*de*, *cresco*, to grow). Decline.

Decrepit, de-krep'it (*de*, *crepo*, to creak). See *Decrepitude*.

Decrepitation, de-krep-it-a'shun. Crepitation or crackling.

Decrepitude, de-krep'it-ude. Last period of old age and of human life, ordinarily occurring about the eightieth year; but it may be accelerated or protracted. One in this stage of existence is said to be *Decrepit*.

Decrescentia, de-kres-sen'she-ah. Decline.

Decretorii dies, dek-ret-o're-e de'ees (decisive days) Critical days.

Decrustation, de-krus-ta'shun. Removal or falling off of a crust.

Decubation, de-ku-ba'shun. Lying down.

Decubitus, de-ku'bit-us (*decumbo, decubitum,* to lie down). Lying down; assuming the horizontal posture. *Hora decubitús,* at bed-time. *Horizontal decubitus* is lying in the horizontal posture, on the back or side. **D. acu'tus,** acute sloughing over the gluteal region from continuous position; acute bed-sore. **D. chron'icus,** bed-sore. **D., dor'sal,** position on the back in bed. **D., lat'eral,** position on the side in bed. **D., prone, ster'no-cos'tal** or **ven'tral,** position on the belly in bed. **D., supine',** D., dorsal. **D. traumat'icus,** bed-sore.

Decum'bence, Decum'bency, or **Decum'biture.** Decubation; decubitus.

Decum'bent. Reclining.

Decur'sus. Duration or progress of disease.

Decurtation, de-kur-ta'shun (*de, curtus,* short). Shortening; removal of a part.

Decurtatus, de-kur-tah'tus (same etymon). Applied to the pulse, it signifies progressive diminution in the strength of arterial pulsations, which, at last, cease. If the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength, it is called *pulsus decurtatus reciprocus.*

Decurvature, de-kur'va-ture (*de, curvus,* curved). Curved downward.

Decussate, de-kus'sate. To cross like an X.

Decussatio, de-kus-sah'she-o. Decussation. **D. nervo'rum optico'rum,** optic commissure; chiasm. **D. pyram'idum,** see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **D. trac'tuum optico'rum,** optic commissure; chiasm.

Decussation, de-kus-sa'shun (to cross like letter X). Union in the shape of an X or cross. Term used chiefly in the case of nerves—as decussation of optic nerves, which cross each other within the cranium. **D., foun'tain,** crossing of nerve-fibres in cortex of anterior corpora quadrigemina. **D., infe'rior** or **mo'tor,** D. of the pyramids; see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **D., pin'niform,** D., sensory, of pyramids. **D. of the pyr'amids,** see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **D., sen'sory** or **supe'rior,** crossing of fibres from the funiculus cuneatus to the opposite side; crossing of external fasciculi of anterior pyramids of spinal cord. **D., sen'sory, of the pyr'amids,** crossing of nerve-fibres in the upper portion of the medulla oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the floor of the fourth ventricle. **D., tegmen'tal,** D., fountain. **D., up'per pyram'idal,** D., sensory, of the pyramids. **D., ven'tral,** D. of the pyramids.

Decussorium, de-kus-so're-um (*decutio, decussum,* to shake down). Instrument for depressing the dura mater and facilitating the exit of substances effused on or under that membrane. See *Meningophylax.*

Dedentition, de-den-tish'un. Shedding of teeth; see *Dentition.*

Dedolation, ded-o-la'shun (*dedolo,* to hew with an axe). Action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body, and produces a wound with loss of substance; commonly observed in wounds on the head. **D. cra'nii,** see *Dedolation.*

Deduplication, de-du-ple-ka'shun (*de,* priv., *duplico,* to double). Segmentation.

Deer'balls. Elaphomyces granulatus.

Deer'berry. Gaultheria procumbens; Vaccinium stamineum.

Deer'food. Brasenia hydropeltis or peltata.

Deer's tears. Bezoar of the deer.

Deer'tongue. Liatris odoratissima.

Defæcatio, def-e-kah'she-o (*de, fæx,* excrement). Defecation.

Defatigatio, de-fat-e-gah'she-o. Fatigue; sensation of weakness and exhaustion caused by overtaxing the strength of the muscular or nervous system.

Defecation, def-e-ka'shun. Act by which excrement is extruded from the body. Feces generally accumulate in the colon, being prevented by the annulus at the top of the rectum from descending freely into that intestine. In producing evacuations, therefore, in obstinate constipation, it is well, by means of a long tube, to throw the injection into the colon. In pharmacy, defecation means separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended. See *Clarification.* **D. cen'tre,** ano-spinal centre.

Defect, de-fekt' (*deficio,* to be wanting). Want of perfectness in structure, function, or development.

Defectio, de-fek'she-o (*deficio, defectum,* to forsake). Defect. **D. an'imi,** syncope **D. mulie'rum,** syncope. **D. vir'ium,** loss of physical power.

Defec'tus. Defect. **D. an'imi,** syncope. **D. ca'vi,** absence of cavity. **D. colo'ris,** achromasia. **D. cor'dis,** acardia. **D. cra'nii,** acrania. **D. labio'rum,** acheilia. **D. lac'tis,** agalactia; see *Galactia.* **D. loque'læ,** aphonia. **D. mamma'rum,** amazia. **D. men'sium,** amenorrhœa. **D. ven'eris,** anaphrodisia. **D. vi'tæ,** abiosis. **D. volunta'tis,** abulia. **D. vul'væ,** atresia of vulva.

Defensi'vum (*defendo,* to defend). Preservative or defensive, as local applications to diseased parts to guard them from the impression of extraneous bodies, and particularly from the contact of air.

Deferens (def'er-ens) **vas** (carrying away). Spermatic duct; spermiduct. Excretory canal of the sperm, arising from the epididymis, describing numerous convolutions, and with the vessels and nerves of the testicles concurring in the formation of the spermatic cord, entering the abdominal ring, and terminating in the ejaculatory duct.

Deferent, def'er-ent. Relating to vas deferens; carrying away from a part, as ducts carrying semen from the testicles.

Deferen'tial. Deferent. **D. ar'tery,** artery of vas deferens.

Deferentitis, def-er-en-te'tis. Inflammation of the vas deferens.

Defervescence, de-fer-ves'sence (*de, fervesco,* to grow hot). Declination of morbidly elevated temperature of the body in fever toward the natural standard.

Defibrinated, de-fi'brin-a-ted (*de, fibrin*). Defibrinized.

Defibrination, de-fi-brin-a'shun. See *Defibrinized.*

Defibrinized, de-fi'brin-ized. Defibrinated; deprived of fibrin. Term applied to blood from which the fibrin has been removed, as by whipping. The act of removing fibrin from the blood has been termed defibrination.

Defiguration, de-fig-u-ra'shun (*de, figuro,* to shape). Deformation.

Definition, def-in-ish'un. Power of an object-glass to bring out upon the field of a microscope a sharp image of the object looked at.

Defixus, de-fix'us. Impotent.

Deflagration, def-lag-ra'shun (*deflagro,* to set on fire). In pharmacy, the rapid combustion of a substance with flame, great elevation of temperature, violent motion, and more or less noise, as in deflagration of the nitrate and the chlorate of potassium, of gunpowder, etc.

Deflectens, de-flek'tens (*de, flecto,* to bend). Bending from a definite course; derivative.

Deflec'tion or **Deflex'ion.** Derivation; act of bending from a definite course. Flexion, as of the uterus. Restoration of flexion of head of fœtus during delivery.

Defloration, de-flo-ra'shun (*defloresco,* to deflower). *Depucelation, Depudication, Devirgination.* Act of depriving a female of her virginity. Inspection is the chief criterion of defloration having been forcibly accomplished, but injury may have been caused by another body than the male organ. See *Stuprum.*

Deflow'ered. Deprived of virginity.

Defluvium, de-flu've-um (*de, fluo,* to flow). Emanation, effluvium, contagium. **D. capillo'rum,** alopecia; loss of hair. **D. pilo'rum,** alopecia.

Defluxio, de-flux'e-o. Catarrh; defluxion; diarrhœa; fever with mucous discharge. **D. capillo'rum,** falling out of the hair as a result of independent disease; also *Alopecia.* **D. catarrha'lis,** influenza. **D. cilio'rum,** falling out of eyelashes; madarosis. **D. dysente'ria,** dysentery. **D. supercilio'rum,** falling out of the eyebrows.

Defluxion, de-flux'yun. Flowing down; inflammation.

Defluxus dysentericus, de-flux'us dis-en-ter'ik-us. Dysentery.

Defœdatio (def-e-dah'she-o) (*de*, *fœdus*, dirty) or **Degeneratio unguium**, de-gen-er-ah'she-o un'gwe-um. Defœdation or degeneration of the nails. Morbid condition in which the nails are discolored and horny.

Deformed, de-formd'. Having an unnatural form.

Defor'mans. Deforming, as arthritis deformans.

Deforma'tion (*de*, *forma*, form). Production of morbid alteration in some part of the body, as disfiguration or deformity.

Deform'itas. Deformity; it is variously called *D. defectiva*, *D. excessiva*, *D. translatitia*, and *D. unitorum*, according as the parts are defective, in excess, displaced, or united with other parts. See *Deformation.* **D. colo'ris**, nævus.

Deform'ity. Morbid alteration in form of some part of the body, as the head, pelvis, spine, etc. See *Deformitas*, *Monstrosity*, *Monster*, etc.

Defurfuration, de-fur-fur-a'shun (*de*, *furfur*, bran). Branny desquamation.

Defusion, de-fu'zhun (*de*, *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour). Decantation.

Degeneracy, de-jen'er-a-se. Change to an inferior type or plane. See *Degeneration.*

Degeneratio, de-gen-er-ah'she-o. Degeneration. **D. adipo'sa cor'dis**, steatosis cordis. **D. a. re'nis**, kidney, fatty degeneration of. **D. fibro'sa re'nis**, kidney, fibroid degeneration of. **D. hep'atis adipo'sa**, fatty degeneration of the liver. **D. h. larda'cea**, liver, albuminous. **D. larda'cea**, see *Lardaceous.* **D. un'guium**, defœdatio unguium.

Degeneration, de-jen-er-a'shun (*de*, *genus*, family or kind). Change for the worse—degradation—in the intimate composition of the solids or fluids of the body; metamorphosis. In pathological anatomy, degeneration or degenerescence means the change occurring in the structure of an organ, when transformed into fat, for example, or into matter essentially morbid, as cancerous or tubercular degeneration. To be a true degeneration, chemical change must take place and the tissue become changed into a lower and simpler form. In other forms the fibrous tissue may increase abnormally at the expense of the parenchyma, or some foreign substance may be infiltrated in a tissue, as in amyloid degeneration, or calcareous matter may be deposited in it, as in atheroma. Necrobiosis is employed in a similar signification and for morbid metamorphosis in general. Also loss of properties characteristic of a race. **D., acute fat'ty**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver of lying-in women; foot-halt of young horses. **D., ad'ipose**, D., fatty. **D., albu'minoid**, D., amyloid. **D., albu'minous**, albuminous infiltration. **D., am'yloid**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., atherom'atous**, see *Atheroma.* **D., ba'cony**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., black**, melanosis; anthracosis. **D., calca'reous**, see *Calcareous* and *Cretefaction.* **D., ca'seous**, caseation. **D., cell'ulose**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., chees'y**, caseation. **D., choles'terine**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., col'loid**, see *Colloid* and *Lardaceous.* **D., cys'tic**, formation of cysts in any organ, or of a tumor which is a large cyst; vesicular mole. **D., cys'toid, of ret'ina**, form of œdema of that membrane. **D., descend'ing sec'ondary**, D. of nerve-fibres in a downward direction, caused by detachment from their centre of nourishment. **D., earth'y**, D., calcareous; cretefaction; calcification. **D., fascic'ular**, atrophy of paralyzed muscles from lesion of nervous centres. **D., fat'ty**, fatty metamorphosis; conversion of a substance, as muscle, into fat. **D., f., of the heart**, see *Steatosis cordis* **D., fi'broid**, transformation into substance having appearance of fibres; see *Fibroid.* **D., fi'brous**, this is not a true degeneration, being an increase of the normal fibrous tissue of a part or organ by the action of a chronic irritant; see also *Fibroma.* **D., gelat'iniform**, see *Colloid.* **D., gran'ular**, form of tissue-metamorphosis characterized by deposit of minute albuminous particles. **D., g., of the kid'ney**, kidney, Bright's disease of the. **D., gray**, change resulting in nervous tissue from chronic inflammation. **D., g., of spi'nal cord**, ataxy, locomotor. **D., hy'aline**, formation of homogeneous fibroid tissue, usually in the ovary, and probably caused by chronic neurotic irritation; it is also met with in sarcomatous growths, tuberculosis of the lungs, etc. **D., hy'aloid**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., larda'ceous**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., liquefac'tive**, see *Liquefactive.* **D. of the liv'er**, see *Adiposis hepatica.* **D., min'eral**, see *Cretefaction.* **D., mu'coid** or **myxom'atous**, jelly-like alteration in connective tissue. **D., ossif'ic**, ossification. **D., pig'mentary**, see *Pigmentation.* **D., pu'trid**, hospital gangrene. **D., Quain's**, cardiac cirrhosis; fibroid degeneration of the heart; see *Quain.* **D., the'roid**, mental degeneration to a level almost of that of brutes. **D., urat'ic** or **u'ric**, condition characterized by deposits of uric acid or urates. **D., Vir'chow's**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., vit'reous**, see *Lardaceous.* **D., Walle'rian**, adipose degeneration in the peripheral part of a mixed nerve, after division of the nerve. **D., wax'y**, see *Lardaceous.*

Degenerescence, de-jen-er-es'sence. Degeneration.

Deglutination, de-glu-ten-a'shun (*de*, *gluten*, glue). Separation of parts naturally associated together by destruction of connective tissue uniting them, as in case of burns, etc.

Deglutitio, deg-lu-tish'e-o. Deglutition. **D. diffic'ilis, impedi'ta**, or **læ'sa**, difficulty of swallowing.

Deglutition, deg-lu-tish'un (*de*, *glutio*, to swallow). Act by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach through the pharynx and œsophagus; the first step is voluntary, the remainder executed under spinal and involuntary nervous influence. **D. cen'tre**, centre in medulla oblongata supposed to control deglutition. **D., dif'ficult**, dysphagia. **D. pneumo'nia**, condition due to loss of sensitiveness of the larynx, in which nourishment or drink enter into the larynx and the bronchial tubes and give rise to inflammation.

Deg'mus (*dakno*, to bite). A bite, in general; gnawing sensation in the stomach.

De Graaf, follicles of. See *Follicles.*

Degradation, deg-ra-da'shun (*degredior*, to descend). Degeneration; progress toward an inferior type or plane.

Degree, de-gree'. Title conferred by a college, as the degree of doctor of medicine; generally after a certain period of attendance at a college and on its lectures; at others, *in absentiâ;* and at others, *causâ honoris.* Degree was formerly used to indicate the qualities of certain drugs. The term is sometimes used to indicate intensity of an affection, as a burn; particular stage of an incurable disease; graded division, as on a thermometric scale, etc.

Degusta'tion (*de*, *gusto*, to taste). Gustation; appreciation of sapid qualities by the gustatory organs.

Dehis'cence (*dehisco*, to break open in chinks). Separation of a shut organ along the line of union; regular and determinate separation, or even bursting open, taking place in a shut organ, as in the bursting of a Graafian follicle.

Dehiscen'tia. Dehiscence.

Dehumaniza'tion. Loss of usual characteristics of a human being.

Dehydra'tion (*de*, *hudor*, water). Loss or abstraction of water from a chemical substance or compound.

Dehydrodimethylphenylpy'razine. Antipyrine.

Deicticus dike'tik-us (*deiknumi*, to point out). Index finger.

Dei'ra or **Dei're.** Neck.

Deiron'cus (*deire*, neck, *onkos*, swelling). Bronchocele.

Dei'ters, cells of. Epithelial cells on basilar membrane and outer hair-cells of organ of Corti; cells like those of connective tissue in central nervous system. **D., nu'cleus of**, auditory nuclei. **D., phalan'ges of**, structures forming reticular lamina of Corti. **D., pro'cesses of**, axis-cylinder process. Of the various processes proceeding from a nerve-cell, Deiters discovered that one, the nerve process, keeps on

its course without division, while the others—protoplasma, protoplasmic, or ramified processes—undergo frequent subdivision. **D., ter'minal frames of,** plates in reticular lamina of organ of Corti, connecting the external phalanges with Hensen's cells.

Dejec'ta. Alvine evacuations.

Deject'edness. Depression.

Dejec'tio. Dejection. **D. al'vi** or **alvi'na,** excrement; defecation. **D. an'imi,** dejection.

Dejec'tion (*dejicio, dejectum,* to cast down). Expulsion of the feces; fecal discharge or stool; passage, evacuation, or movement; depression of spirits.

Dejectio'nes ni'græ (black dejections). Melæna.

Dejecto'rium. Cathartic.

Deka'mali. Resinous exudation from Gardenia lucida, used in E. Indies in dyspepsia.

Delacryma'tion (*de, lacryma,* tear) Epiphora.

Delacrymati'vus. See *Apodacrytic.*

Delacta'tion. Weaning; stoppage of lactation.

Delamina'tion. Splitting into layers; development of ectoderm by detachment from yelk over whole extent of ovum.

Delap'sion (*de, labi, lapsus,* to fall). Slight prolapsus uteri.

Delap'sus. Prolapsus. **D. pal'pebræ,** falling down of the upper lid; see *Blepharoptosis.*

Dela'tio (*defero, delatum,* to announce). Indication.

Delete'rious (*deleo,* to injure). Pernicious, noxious; that which produces destructive disorder in the exercise and harmony of the functions; poisonous.

Delete'rium. Poison.

Del'hi boil. Inveterate cutaneous affection, prevalent at Delhi in India, which assumed the form of a boil, ulcerating afterward, and forming the Delhi ulcer; it is called there Arungzebe, owing to the emperor of that name having died with it. **D. sore** or **ul'cer,** see *Delhi boil.*

De'lïa. Artemisia vulgaris.

Deliga'tio. Deligation; ligature; see *Bandage.*

Deligation, del-ig-a'shun (*deligo, deligatum,* to bind). Deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of apparatus, dressings, etc. *Deligator plagarum* was synonymous with *Medicus vulnerarius,* and, in derivation, with the Wundarzt, wound physician or surgeon of the Germans.

Deligatura, de-lig-at-u'rah. Deligation.

Delimitation, de-lim-it-a'shun. Term used in physical diagnosis to designate the finding out and limiting the boundaries of organs.

Deliquesce, del-i-kwes'. To become liquid by attracting moisture.

Deliquescent, del-i-kwes'ent (*deliquesco,* to melt, to dissolve). Any salt becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the air. Deliquescent salts require to be kept in bottles well stopped. Chloride of lime, acetate of potassium, and carbonate of potassium are examples of such salts.

Deliquium animi, de-lik'we-um an'im-e (*delinquo,* to fail). Syncope.

Deliramentum, del-ir-am-en'tum. Delirium.

Delirans, del-e'rans. Delirious.

Deliratio, del-ir-ah'she-o. Delirium. **D. se'num** or **seni'lis,** senile insanity; dotage.

Deliria, del-ir'e-ah. Insanity.

Deliriant, de-lir'e-ant. Causing delirium.

Delirious, de-lir'e-us. Attended by delirium. Raving. One in a state of delirium.

Delirium, del-ir'e-um (perhaps from *de, lira,* ridge between two furrows; more probably from *de, lerema,* silly saying or action). *Ravery, Roving, Transport;* straying from rules of reason; wandering of the mind. Delirium is usually symptomatic. **D., acute,** sudden attack of acute delirious mania. **D. alcohol'icum,** D. tremens. **D., chron'ic,** insanity. **D. ebriosi'tis** or **ebrioso'rum,** delirium of drunkenness, also D. tremens. **D., epilep'tic,** see *Epilepsy.* **D. fe'rox,** D. attended with violent excitement. **D. furio'sum** or **furibun'dum,** mania. **D. of gran'deur,** form of delirium in which there exist in the patient's mind absurd and exalted ideas of his social standing, influence, and power. **D. mani'acale** or **mani'acum,** mania. **D. melancholi'cum,** melancholia. **D. mi'te,** quiet mental wandering with muttering. **D. nervo'sum,** D. from alcohol or psychic causes, or following surgical operations; also form of delirium accompanying nervous lesions. **D. palingnos'ticum,** delusional insanity, the patient believing that he has been a long time in a spot to which he has but recently come. **D. of persecu'tion,** delirium in which the patient imagines himself under surveillance and subject to persecutions. **D. a** or **e potû** or **potato'rum,** D. tremens. **D. seni'le,** see *Dementia.* **D., senso'rial,** D. from or with hallucinations. **D. traumat'icum,** delirium from wounds, surgical or other, especially when associated in sufferers with alcoholism. **D. tre'mens,** *Mania a potu;* state of delirium and agitation—often termed the *horrors* and *horrors of drink*—peculiar to those addicted to spirituous liquors, with great sleeplessness. It is preceded by indisposition, lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and anorexia, the delirium and tremors, *Tremor potatorum,* most commonly recurring in paroxysms. It is caused by the habitual and intemperate use of ardent spirits or of opium or tobacco, or by abandoning them after prolonged use. Treatment is various. Many have regarded stimulants, with large doses of opium to induce rest, to be indispensable. The expectant system, with large doses of potassium bromide and chloral, will often, if not generally, be successful; and it is probable that a cure effected in this manner will be more permanent than when produced by excitants. **D. tremifa'ciens,** D. tremens. **D. verbo'rum,** D. with marked loquaciousness.

Delirus, del-e'rus. Delirious.

Delitescence, del-it-es'sence (*delitesco,* to abscond, to lie hid). Sudden disappearance, as of a disease. See *Repercussion* and *Ballottement.*

Delitescentia, del-it-es-sen'she-ah. See *Repercussion.*

Deliver, de-liv'ur (*de, libero,* to set free). To put to bed; to disburden of a child.

Deliv'erance. Extrusion of the secundines, either spontaneously or by the efforts of art. This completion of delivery is produced by the same laws as the expulsion of the fœtus. Sometimes the after-birth follows the child immediately; at others it is retained, and requires manual interference to remove it. The latter procedure has been practised in intimate adhesion between the placenta and parietes of the uterus; in spasmodic contraction of the orifice of the uterus; in hour-glass contraction; in torpor or hemorrhage after the expulsion of the child; and in the insertion of the placenta at the orifice of the uterus.

Delivery, de-liv'ur-e. Parturition. **D., false,** water which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

Delocatio, del-o-kah'shē-o (*de, locus,* place). Luxation.

Delomorphous, del-o-mor'fus (*delos,* visible, *morphe,* shape). Term applied to large cells easily seen in the secreting portion of peptic glands.

Delove's method. Operation for surgical fracturing of the bone in genu valgum.

Delpech's opera'tion. Ligation of axillary artery through space between pectoralis major and deltoid muscles.

Delphia, del'fe-ah. See *Delphinium staphisagria.*

Delphinia, del-fin'e-ah. See *Delphinium staphisagria.*

Del'phinine hydrochlo'ride. Compound of delphinine and hydrochloric acid; has been employed in medicine.

Delphinium, del-fin'e-um (*delphis* or *delphin,* dolphin, which the flowers resemble) **consol'ida** or **seg'etum,** delphinium; *Branching larkspur, Staggerweed,* ord. Ranunculaceæ. Has been employed as a vermifuge. The flowers have been used in ophthalmia, and the seeds have the same property as those of stavesacre. **D. staphisa'gria,** systematic name of *Stavesacre, Staphisagria;* seeds, *Staphisagria* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), are cathartic, emetic, and

vermifuge. Owing, however, to the violence of their operation, they are seldom given internally, and are chiefly used pulverized, mixed with hair powder, to destroy lice. A very poisonous alkaloid of this plant has been separated and received the name of *Delphinia*, *Delphia*, or *Delphinine;* has been used like veratria in tic douloureux, paralysis, and rheumatism. Used in the form of ointment or in solution in alcohol applied externally. **D. versic'olor**, delphinium.

Delphinoïdine, del-fin-o'id-een. Amorphous alkaloid separable from Delphinium staphisagria.

Delphinus globiceps, del-fe'nus glo'be-seps. See *Acidum valerianicum.*

Delphisine, del'fis-een. Crystallizable alkaloid obtained from seeds of Delphinium staphisagria.

Delphys, del'fis (*delphus*). Uterus; vulva.

Delta, del'tah (like the Greek letter Δ). Vulva. **D. for'nicis** (*fornix*, arch or vault), triangular space of lower surface of fornix over foramen commune anterius.

Deltiformis, del-te-for'mis (*delta* (Δ), *forma*, shape). Deltoid.

Deltoid, del'toid (*delta* (Δ), *eidos*, resemblance). Triangular muscle forming the fleshy part of the shoulder and covering the shoulder-joint; extends from the outer third of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula, to near the middle and outer part of the os humeri, where it is inserted by means of a strong tendon. This muscle raises the arm directly upward when the shoulder is fixed, and carries it anteriorly or posteriorly, according to the direction of the fibres which are thrown into action. If the arm be rendered immovable, the deltoid acts inversely and depresses the shoulder. The term deltoid is also applied to process or sheath covering the muscle, *deltoid aponeurosis* or *fascia;* to the artery, branch of acromio-thoracic, descending between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles, deltoid artery. **D. impres'sion**, rough surface furnishing attachment to the deltoid muscle on the external side of the humerus. **D. lig'ament**, internal lateral ligament of the ankle, so called from its shape. **D. ridge**, deltoid impression. **D. tu'bercle**, eminence to which deltoid muscle is attached on the clavicle.

Deltoï'deus. Deltoid. **D. accesso'rius**, independent muscular fascicle originating in base of acromion between deltoid and subscapularis, and inserted either on the capsule of the shoulder-joint or humerus between the deltoid and triceps.

Del'to-spina'lis. Muscle formed by separation of the fibres of the deltoid which are attached to the spine of the scapula.

Deluge, del'uje (*diluo*, to wash away). Shower bath; douche.

Delusion, de-lu'zhun. Hallucination. **D. of gran'deur**, exaltation of ideas, noticed particularly in mania, paretic dementia, etc.

Delu'sional insan'ity. Insanity occurring after fever, particularly typhoid fever, considered to be due to impaired nutrition and exhaustion of the nervous centres.

Demagnetization, de-mag-net-i-za'shun. Act of removing the condition of magnetization.

Demanus, de'man-us (*de*, *manus*, hand). Without a hand.

Demarca'tion. Boundary line. *Line of demarcation*, in surgery, denotes a line along which the dead and living parts touch.

Demented, de-men'ted. Insane. See *Dementia.*

Dementia, de-men'she-ah (*de*, *mens*, mind or reason). *Incoherency*, *Imbecility*, *Incoherent insanity.* In common parlance, and even in legal language, this word is synonymous with insanity. Physicians, however, have applied it to cases of unsound mind characterized by a total loss of the faculty of thought, or by such imbecility of intellect that the ideas are extremely incoherent, there being at the same time a total loss of the reasoning power. Mania and melancholy are apt to end in this, if possible, more deplorable state. *Dotage* is the dementia of the aged. *Senile insanity*, *Senile dementia*, *Insanity of the aged* is a form of insanity in which there is hopeless decadency or loss of the mental faculties. **D. accidenta'lis**, see *Lunatic.* **D. adventi'tia**, see *Lunatic.* **D. agita'ta**, D. with occasional attacks of excitement. **D. alcohol'ica**, D. from abuse of alcohol. **D. apoplec'tica**, D. as a result of apoplectic attack. **D. chore'ica**, D. as a result of chorea. **D., chron'ic**, D., secondary. **D. congen'ita**, idiocy. **D. epilep'tica**, D. as a sequel of epilepsy. **D. natura'lis**, idiotism. **D. organ'ica**, D. from various forms of change of structure of the brain. **D. paralyt'ica**, general paralysis of the insane. **D. paret'ica**, general paralysis of the insane. **D., pri'mary**, D. in young persons not mentally strong, usually due to mental shock. **D., sec'ondary** or **sequen'tial**, D. consequent on acute attacks; a form largely represented in hospitals for the insane. **D. seni'lis**, D. of old age. **D. tox'ica**, D. from abuse of alcohol, opium, hemp, etc., or from lead-poisoning.

Demephitize, de-mef'it-ize (*de*, *mephitis*, bad smell). To destroy foulness in the atmosphere.

Demerara (dem-e-rah'rah) **pink.** Spigelia anthelmintica.

Demesmerize, de-mes'mer-ize. To restore a person who has been under the influence of mesmerism to his normal condition.

Demi-aponeuroticus, dem'e-ap-on-u-rot'ik-us. Semimembranosus.

Demi-ar'cades. Arches of branches of renal artery in the kidney.

Demi-interos'seus. Flexor brevis pollicis.

Demi-membranosus, dem'e-mem-bran-o'sus. Semimembranosus.

Demi-monstros'ity. Condition in which only partial malformation exists.

Demi-nervosus, dem'e-ner-vo'sus. Semi-membranosus.

Demi-orbicularis, dem'e-or-bik-u-lar'is. Each half of the orbicularis oris muscle may be so called.

Demissio animi, de-mis'se-o an'e-me (*demitto*, *demissum*, to lower). Depression.

Demissor, de-mis'sor. Catheter.

Demi-tendinosus, dem'e-ten-din-o'sus. Semi-tendinosus.

Demodex folliculorum, dem-o-deks fol-lik-u-lo'rum (*demos*, fat, *dex*, boring worm). Acarus folliculorum.

Demography, de-mog'ra-fe (*demos*, people, *grapho*, to write). Study of population in its various aspects.

Demo'nia. Demonomania.

Demonolatry, de-mon-ol'at-re. Worship of demons.

Demonomania, de-mon-o-ma'ne-ah (*daimon*, demon, spirit of good or evil, *mania*, madness). Variety of madness in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, the pains of hell, etc. Also religious insanity.

Demonopathy, de-mon-op'ath-e (*daimon*, demon, *pathos*, affection). Demonomania.

Demonstrator, dem'on-stra-tor (*demonstro*, to exhibit). One who exhibits. Index finger; see *Digitus.* **D. of anat'omy**, one who exhibits the parts of the human body; teacher of practical anatomy.

Demotivus lapsus, de-mo-te'vus lap'sus (*demoveo*, to move off, remove, *lapsus*, a fall). Sudden death.

Demours, mem'brane of. See *Aqueous humor.*

Demulcents, de-mul'sents (*demulceo*, to assuage). Medicines supposed to be capable of correcting certain acrid conditions imagined to exist in the humors. Substances of a mucilaginous or saccharine nature belong to this class. Demulcents may act *directly* on the parts with which they come in contact; but in other cases, as in catarrh, their effect is produced by contiguous sympathy, the top of the larynx being soothed by them first, and *indirectly* the inflamed portion of the air-passages. In diseases of the urinary organs they have no advantage over simple diluents. Some demulcents are also emollients, but the former are generally considered as applicable to mucous membranes, the latter to the skin. See *Diluents* and *Emollients.*

Demusculatus, de-mus-ku-lah'tus (*de*, *musculus*, muscle). Emaciated; devoid of flesh.

Denan's method. Operation for uniting a divided intestine, including the introduction of cylinders of metal into the bowel.

Denarcotize, de-nar'kot-ize. To deprive of narcotin.

Denarcotized (de-nar'kot-ized) **opium.** Powdered opium freed from constituents soluble in ether. Narcotin and other constituents have thus been extracted and the residuum brought with sugar of milk to 14 per cent. morphine strength.

Denarius, den-ah're-us (*deni*, ten). Roman coin, equal in value to about 10 cents, or 8 pence English. Was marked with the letter X to signify 10 asses; also the seventh part of the Roman ounce.

Dendritic, den-drit'ik (*dendron*, tree). Tree-shaped; villous. **D. vegeta'tion**, see *Cancer, villous.*

Dendrolibanus, den-dro-lib'an-us (*dendron*, tree, *libanos*, frankincense). Rosmarinus.

Denervatio, de-ner-vah'she-o (*de*, *nervus*, tendon). Aponeurosis.

Dengue, den'ghu (Spanish name). *Dingee, Dunga, Dandy, Bouquet* or *Bucket fever, Eruptive articular fever, E. rheumatic fever, Breakbone, Neuralgic, Solar*, or *Sun fever.* Disease which first appeared in the years 1827 and 1828 in the West Indies and in the Southern States of North America; was extremely violent in its symptoms, but not often fatal. It usually commenced with great languor, chilliness, and pain in the tendons about the smaller joints. To these symptoms succeeded burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs or in the forehead, with vomiting or nausea. The fever continued for one, two, or three days, and usually terminated by copious perspiration. In different places it put on different appearances, but seems in all to have been a singular variety of rheumatic fever. The usual antiphlogistic treatment was adopted, and successfully. See *Acrodynia.*

Denguis, den'gwis. Dengue.

Denidation, den'id-a-shun (*de*, from, *nidus*, nest). Dislodgment of epithelium during menstruation.

Denigratio, den-ig-rah'she-o (*denigro*, to become black). The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphacelus, suggillation, etc.

Denonvillier's operation. Rhinoplastic operation for the formation of a new ala of the nose, consisting in cutting a triangular flap with a peduncle from the intact side of the nose above the defective ala.

Dens. Tooth; see *Axis.* **D. acu'tus**, incisor tooth. **D. angula'ris**, canine tooth. **D. bicuspida'tus**, molar tooth. **D. bucca'lis**, premolar tooth. **D. cani'nus** or **cuspida'tus**, canine tooth. **D. clava'lis**, molar tooth. **D. columella'ris**, canine tooth. **D. cto'nes**, incisive teeth. **D. decid'uus**, milk tooth. **D. epistroph'ei**, see *Odontoid.* **D. incisi'vus**, incisor tooth. **D. infanti'lis** or **lac'teus**, milk tooth. **D. lania'rius**, canine tooth. **D. leo'nis**, Leontodon taraxacum. **D. maxilla'ris**, molar tooth. **D. mola'ris ante'rior** or **mi'nor**, premolar tooth. **D. mola'ris ma'jor, poste'rior, ve'rus, multicuspid'atus**, true molar teeth. **D. ocula'ris**, eye tooth. **D. opsig'onus**, see *Dentition.* **D. premola'ris**, premolar tooth; incisor tooth. **D. pro'lifer**, term used by Bartholin for a supernumerary tooth which appears to grow upon a primitive or parent tooth. **D. rasor'ius**, incisor tooth. **D. saphronis'ter, saphroret'icus, sapien'tiæ**, or **sophronis'tus**, third molar or wisdom tooth. **D. serot'inus**, permanent tooth. **D. tom'icus**, incisive tooth.

Densimeter, den-sim'et-ur (*densus*, dense, *metron*, measure). Areometer; instrument for determining specific gravity of any kind.

Dentagogum, dent-ag-o'gum (*dens*, *ago*, to expel). Tooth-forceps.

Dentagra, dent'ah-grah (*dens*, *agra*, seizure). Tooth-forceps; toothache.

Dental, den't'l. Concerning the teeth; see *Dentiformis.* **D. arch'es**, arches formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw. **D. ar'teries** are those which nourish the teeth. They proceed from several sources. The teeth of the upper jaw, *e. g.*, receive their arteries from the infraorbitar and superior alveolar, themselves branches of the internal maxillary. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their branches from the inferior dental or inferior maxillary, which is given off by the internal maxillary, and runs through the dental canal, issuing at the dental foramen, after having given numerous ramifications to the teeth and jaw. **D. canals'**, *Maxillary canals;* bony canals through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth. **D. car'tilage**, cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants prior to dentition; is a substitute for the teeth. **D. cav'ity**, cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situate the dental pulp; see *Tooth.* **D. ex'cavator**, instrument for the removal of the decayed part of a tooth preparatory to filling it. **D. fol'licle**, membranous follicle, formed of double lamina, in which the teeth are contained before they issue from the alveoli, and which, consequently, aids in the formation of the alveolo-dental periosteum and of the membrane that envelops the pulp of the teeth. Dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws. **D. fora'men**, orifice of dental canal on ramus of jaw. **D. gan'grene**, gangrene or caries of the teeth; see *Caries.* **D. germ**, germ of a tooth. **D. groove**, see *Groove, dental.* **D. machine**, light-running instrument, consisting of stand, wheel, and pulley and a treadle, by means of which the operator imparts rotary motion to various tools for removing caries and for cleansing surface of teeth. **D. nerves**, nerves which pass to the teeth. Those of the upper incisors and canines are furnished by the infraorbitar nerve, a branch of the superior maxillary, and those of the molars by the trunk of the same nerve; the teeth of the lower jaw receive the nerves from the inferior maxillary, which, as well as the superior maxillary, arises from the fifth pair. **D. papil'læ**, elevations in dental groove for development of the teeth. **D. plex'uses**, communications formed by looped anastomoses of dental nerves in the maxillary bones. **D. pro'cess**, alveolar process. **D. pulp**, pulp of the tooth; pultaceous substance of a reddish-gray color, very soft and sensitive, which fills the cavity of the teeth; well supplied with capillary vessels; it has been described as a special tissue with the epithet *phanerogenous* or *phanerophorous;* see *Phanerogenous.* **D. sac**, part of dental groove investing papilla and teeth before eruption. **D. sur'geon**, dentist. **D. sur'gery**, see *Surgery.* **D. tu'buli**, minute wavy and branching tubes, seen microscopically, which make up the ivory or dentine. **D. veins** have a similar distribution with the arteries.

Dentalis, den-tal'is. Odontoid. **D. for'fex**, dentagra.

Dentalium, den-tal'e-um. Genus of shells in the shape of a tooth; formerly entered into several pharmaceutical preparations, but were useless ingredients, consisting, like shells in general, of carbonate of lime and gelatin.

Dentaphone, den'ta-fone (*dens*, *phone*, sound). A box like a large watch with a diaphragm and a cord attached connected with a mouth-piece; through the latter, held between the teeth, vibrations are transmitted through the cranial wall to the auditory nerve.

Dentaria, den-tah're-ah. Anthemis pyrethrum, Plumbago Europæa. **D. diphyl'la**, pepper-root, native of North America; antiscorbutic, stimulant, and diuretic.

Dentarius, den-tah're-us. Dentist.

Dentarpaga, den-tar'pag-ah (*harpazo*, to force away). Dentagra.

Den'tary. Dental.

Dentata vertebra, den-tat'ah ver'te-brah. Axis.

Dentate, den'tate. *Dentated, Denticulate, Serrated.* Cut in the shape of teeth. **D. bod'y**, nucleus dentatus. **D. convolu'tion**, convolution of the brain lying within the hippocampal fissure. **D. fis'sure**, hippocampal fissure. **D. lam'ina**, portion of the spinal lamina. **D. nu'cleus**, collection of gray matter in the central white substance of the cerebellum. **D.**

su'ture of bone, suture in which the edges resemble teeth.

Dentatus, den-tat'us. Dentate.

Dentellaria, den-tel-lah're-ah. Plumbago Europæa.

Dentes, den'tees (pl. of **Dens**). Teeth. See *Tooth, Dens, Dental,* and *Dentition.* **D. angula'res**, canine teeth. **D. apparen'tes** or **haben'ulæ**, denticulate portions of labium tympanicum of inner ear. **D. bicuspida'ti**, molar teeth. **D. bucca'les**, molar teeth. **D. cani'ni**, canine teeth. **D. clava'les**, molar teeth. **D. columella'res**, canine teeth. **D. ctenes**, incisive teeth. **D. cuspida'ti**, canine teeth. **D. dichaste'res**, incisive teeth. **D. gelas'ini**, incisive teeth. **D. gom'phii**, molar teeth. **D. inciso'res**, incisive teeth. **D. lac'tei**, see *Dentition.* **D. lania'rii**, canine teeth. **D. maxilla'res**, molar teeth. **D. mola'res**, molar teeth. **D. morden'tes**, canine teeth. **D. ocula'res**, canine teeth. **D. opsig'oni**, see *Dentition.* **D. primo'res**, incisive teeth. **D. raso'rii**, incisive teeth. **D. sapien'tiæ**, see *Dentition.* **D. sero'tini**, see *Dentition.* **D. sophronis'ti**, see *Dentition.* **D. sophronis'teres**, see *Dentition.* **D. sophroret'ici**, see *Dentition.* **D. tom'ici**, incisive teeth.

Denticeps, den'te-seps (*dens, capio,* to seize). Tooth-forceps.

Denticola hominis, den-tik'o-lah hom'in-is (*dens, colo,* to inhabit). See *Odontolithus.*

Denticulate, den-tik'u-late. Dentate. **D. bod'y**, dentate nucleus. **D. lam'ina**, D. lamina. **D. lig'ament**, narrow fibrous band lying along entire length of spinal cord. **D. mus'cle**, serratus magnus.

Denticulatum, den-tik-u-lah'tum (**ligamen'tum**). A slender cord, situate between the anterior and posterior fasciculi of the spinal nerves, and between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater. Attached to the dura mater where that membrane issues from the cranium, and accompanying the spinal marrow to its inferior extremity. It sends off, from its outer edge, about twenty slender processes, in the form of denticuli, each of which passes outward and connects itself with the dura mater in the intervals between the anterior and posterior roots of the nerves.

Denticulatus, den-tik-u-lah'tus. Dentate.

Denticulus, den-tik'u-lus (dim. of **Dens**, tooth). Crena.

Dentiducum, den-te-du'kum (*dens, duco,* to draw). Tooth-forceps.

Dentiform, den'te-form (*dens, forma,* form). Resembling a tooth in shape.

Dentiformis, den-te-form'is. Odontoid; dentiform.

Dentifrice, den'te-fris (*dens, frico,* to rub). *Tooth-powder, Tooth-paste.* Name given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth and removing the tartar which covers them. Orris root is a very common ingredient. Charcoal, finely powdered and mixed with chalk, forms a good dentifrice.

Dentigerous, den-tij'er-us (*dens, gero,* to carry). Tooth carrying, as dentigerous cysts, cysts containing teeth.

Dentilave, den'te-lave. Tooth-wash.

Dentili'oun. Leontodon taraxacum.

Dentinal, den'tin-al. Relating to the dentine of the teeth, as *dentinal fibres, dentinal cells,* etc.; see *Tooth.* **D. car'tilage**, residuum after action of dilute acid on dentine, the lime salts being dissolved. **D. cells**, see *Tooth.* **D. glob'ules**, spheroidal masses of matrix at outer edge of dentine. **D. mat'rix**, substance of close texture between the dentinal tubules. **D. sheath**, lining of the dentinal canals. **D. tu'bules**, tubes long and sinuous in the dentine.

Dentine, den'teen. See *Tooth.* **D. of repair'**, dentine which is deposited in dental pulp-cavity on inner surface of dentine when its outer surface becomes denuded of enamel. **D., sec'ondary**, see *Tooth.*

Dentinification, den-tin-i-fe-ka'shun. Process of formation of dentine.

Dentinoid, den'tin-oid. Like dentine or tooth structure, as a dentinal tumor, such as osteoma of the teeth.

Dentiscalpium, den-te-skal'pe-um (*dens, scalpo,* to scrape). An instrument used for scaling the teeth; toothpick or toothrake; the gum-lancet.

Den'tist. *Dental surgeon, Surgeon dentist.* One who devotes himself to the study of the diseases of the teeth and their treatment.

Dentistry, den'tis-tre. Dental surgery; the art of the dentist.

Dentitio, den-tish'e-o. Dentition.

Dentition, den-tish'un (*dentio, dentitum,* to breed teeth). Teething; exit of the teeth from the alveoli and gums, or rather the phenomena characterizing the different periods of their existence. The germs of the first teeth, *dentes lactei* or *milk-teeth,* are visible in the fœtus about the end of the second month, and begin to be ossified from the end of the third to that of the sixth month. At birth the corona of the incisors is formed, but that of the canine is not completed, and the tubercles of the molars are not yet all united. Gradually the fang becomes developed, and at about six or eight months begins what is commonly called the *first dentition.* The two middle incisors of the lower jaw commonly appear first; and, some time afterward, those of the upper jaw; afterward, the two lateral incisors of the lower jaw; and then those of the upper, followed by the four anterior molars; the canine or eye teeth at first, those of the lower, and afterward those of the upper jaw, next appear; and, subsequently and successively, the first four molars—two above and two below, one on each side. The whole number of the *primary, temporary, deciduous, shedding,* or *milk-teeth* (*dentes temporarii*) is 20.

The eruption of the milk-teeth takes place, approximately, in the following order:

Central incisors	6th to 8th month.
Lateral incisors	7th to 10th "
First molar	12th to 14th "
Canines	15th to 20th "
Second molar	20th to 30th "

The *second dentition* or shedding of the teeth begins about the age of 6 or 7. The germs or membranous follicles of these second teeth—to the number of 32—as well as the rudiments of the teeth themselves, are visible, even in the fœtus, with the exception of those of the small molars, which do not appear till after birth. They are contained in alveoli of the same shape as those of the first dentition. Their ossification commences at from 3 to 6 months after birth in the incisors and first molars; at 8 or 9 months in the canine; about 3 years in the molars; 3½ in the second great molars, and about 10 years in the last. As the alveolus of a new tooth becomes gradually augmented, the septum between it and that of the corresponding milk-tooth is absorbed and disappears. The root of the milk-tooth is likewise absorbed; its corona becomes loose and falls out, and all the first teeth are gradually replaced by the permanent teeth. This second dentition becomes necessary in consequence of the increased size of the jaws. The new teeth have neither the same direction nor shape as the old, and are more numerous, amounting, until the age of 25 (sooner or later), to 28. About this period a small molar appears at the extremity of each jaw, which is called the wisdom tooth or wit tooth, making the whole number of permanent teeth 32.

The eruption of the permanent teeth is remarkable for its general regularity, so that it constitutes an important means of ascertaining the age of the individual during the early period of life:

First molar	7th year.
Central incisors	8th "
Lateral incisors	9th "
First bicuspids	10th "
Second bicuspids	11th "
Canines	12th "
Second molars	13th "

The teeth of the lower jaw generally precede by a few weeks those of the upper.

During first dentition the infant is especially liable

to disease, the irritation produced by the pressure of the tooth on the superincumbent gum sometimes occasioning pyrexia, convulsions, diarrhœa, etc., symptoms often strikingly relieved by free division of the distended gum. This disordered condition is called teething.

Dentitis, den-te'tis (*dens, itis*). Dentition.

Dentium cortex, den'she-um kor'tex (bark of the teeth). Enamel of the teeth. **D. do'lor,** toothache. **D. ni'tor,** enamel of the teeth. **D. scalptu'ra** (lancing the gums), see *Gum lancet.* **D. vacillan'tia,** looseness of the teeth.

Den'to (*dens*). One whose teeth are prominent.

Den'toid (*dens, eidos,* resemblance). Odontoid.

Dentonomy, den-ton'om-e (*dens, nomos,* arrangement or law). Classification of the teeth.

Den'ture. Set or row of teeth mounted on metal or ivory, to be adjusted to the alveolar margin.

Denudation, de-nu-da'shun (*de, nudo,* to lay bare). Condition of a part deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wounds, gangrene, or abscess; particularly applied to the bones when deprived of periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or dental substance, or when the gums recede from them and their sockets are destroyed.

Denud'ing pro'cess. Denudation.

Denutrition, de-nu-trish'un. Opposite to nutrition, as denutrition or breaking down of tissue.

Deob'struent (*de, obstruo,* to obstruct). Medicine given with the view of removing any obstruction. The word corresponds to aperient in its general, not in its particular, sense.

Deo'dorant (*de, odor,* smell). Destructive of odor; antibromic.

Deodorized tincture of opium, de-o'dor-ized tink'ture. Tinctura opii deodorata.

Deodorizer, de-o-dor-i'zur. Antibromic.

Deo'dorizing a'gent. Antibromic.

Deontology, de-on-tol'o-je (*deonta,* what are due, *logos,* description). Morals or the science of duties. **D., med'ical,** *Medical ethics, Medical etiquette;* the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

Deoppilans, de-op-pe'lans (*de, oppilo,* to stop up). Deobstruent.

Deoppilativum, de-op-pe-lah-te'vum. Deobstruent.

Deor'sum ter'gens. Downward direction of the eyes.

Deoxidation, de-oks-id-a'shun. Separation of oxygen from a compound.

Depascens, de-pas'sens (*de, pasco,* to eat). Phagedenic.

Depauperatus, de-paw-per-at'us (*de, paupero,* to make poor). Impoverished.

Deperditio, de-per-dish'e-o (*de, perdo,* to lose). Abortion.

Dephlegmation, de-fleg-ma'shun (*de,* from, *phlegma,* phlegm). Process of removing water from a body by distillation.

Dephlogisticated, de-flo-jis'ti-ka-ted (*de,* from, *phlogiston,* hydrogen). Deprived of phlogiston. **D. air,** oxygen gas. **D. muriat'ic ac'id,** chlorine.

Dephracticum, de-frak'tik-um (*de, phrasso,* to obstruct). Deobstruent.

Dep'ilate (*de, pilus,* hair). To remove or extract hair.

Depilatio, dep-il-ah'she-o (*de, pilus,* hair). Alopecia; depilation. **D. cap'itis,** baldness.

Depilation, dep-il-a'shun. Loss of hair, either spontaneously or by art; sometimes, but incorrectly, used synonymously with epilation, or pulling out the hair.

Depilatory, dep'il-a-to-re. Anything which causes loss of hair. Depilatories are usually caustic applications in which quicklime or some other alkaline substance, sulphuret of iron, etc., enters. A pitch plaster, pitch cap, is sometimes used as a depilatory; it, of course, pulls the hair out by the roots.

Depilis, dep'il-is. Devoid of hair.

Depletion, de-ple'shun (*depleo,* to unload). Act of emptying or unloading; for example, the vessels, by bloodletting and the different evacuants. Also inordinate evacuation.

Depletory, de-ple'to-re. Depleting. Having the power of causing depletion.

Deplumatio, dep-lu-mah'she-o (*de, pluma,* feather). Disease of the eyelids, in which they are swollen and the eyelashes fall out. See *Madarosis.*

Depolarization, de-po-lar-i-za'shun. Removal of polarity; neutralization of opposite magnetic poles, applying the term to electrical, magnetic, and light phenomena.

Deposit, de-pos'it (*de, pono,* to lay or put down). Anything laid or thrown down. In pharmacy, anything which is precipitated, and thus separated from chemical or mechanical mixture. In physiology and pathology, a structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid, as the typhous, tuberculous, purulent, melanic, diphtheritic, and urinary deposits. Feculence.

Depositive, de-pos'it-iv. Epithet used to express that condition of a membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the derma, giving rise to the production of small, hard elevations of the skin or pimples. *Depositive inflammation of the derma* comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

Depos'itum. Deposit.

Depravation, de-pra-va'shun (*de, pravus,* bad). Perversion, corruption; as depravation of the taste, etc.

Deprehensio, dep-re-hen'se-o (*deprehendo,* to seize upon). Diagnosis; epilepsy.

Depressants, de-pres'sants. Sedatives. **D., car'diac,** agents sedative to the action of the heart. **D., cer'ebral,** agents sedative to the action of the brain.

Depression, de-presh'un (*de, premo,* to depress). In anatomy, an excavation, hollow, or fossa. In surgery, a fracture of the cranium in which the portions of fractured bone are forced inward. Also operation for cataract; see *Cataract.* Depression also means dejection or dejectedness. **D., dig'ital,** descending cornua of cerebral lateral ventricles. **D., ner'vous,** nervous shock. **D., vi'tal,** nervous shock.

Depres'so-mo'tor. Checking the action of motor centres.

Depressor, de-pres'sor. Several muscles so called depress the parts on which they act. **D. a'læ na'si** arises from the superior maxillary bone immediately above the junction of the gums with the two incisor and canine teeth, and passes upward to be inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala nasi, which it pulls downward. **D. an'guli o'ris,** muscle situate at the lower part of the face, triangular in shape; arises from the outer oblique line on the lower jawbone, and terminates at a point at the commissure of the lips, which it pulls downward. **D. ap'icis na'ris,** naso-labialis muscle. **D. auricula're,** auriculo-glossus muscle. **D. cartila'ginis arytænoï'deæ,** muscular fibrous slip extending from the crico-arytænoideus lateralis of one side to arytænoideus obliquus of the other side. **D. c. Santori'ni,** ary-corniculatus rectus muscle. **D. clitor'idis,** see *Ischio-cavernosus.* **D. epiglot'tidis,** thyro-ary-epiglotticus muscle. **D. glan'dulæ thyroï'deæ,** fibres from the thyro-hyoid muscle inserted on middle lobe of thyroid gland. **D. la'bii inferio'ris,** small, thin, and quadrilateral muscle arising from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and ascending to the lower lip, where it becomes confounded with the orbicularis oris; pulls the lip downward and outward. **D. l. superio'ris alæ'que na'si,** D. alæ nasi. **D. l. s. pro'prius,** D. alæ nasi. **D. labio'rum commu'nis,** D. anguli oris. **D. nerves,** nerves which when stimulated diminish blood-pressure; see *Inhibitory.* **D. oc'uli,** rectus inferior oculi. **D. pal'pebræ inferio'ris,** fleshy bundle forming part of the palpebralis muscle. **D. pupil'læ,** rectus inferior oculi. **D. sep'ti mo'bilis na'rium,** naso-labialis. **D., Sims's,** instrument used in gynæcology for the purpose of pressing the anterior vaginal wall forward; it is made of copper, and is provided with a ring at the end. **D. supercil'ii,** muscular slip from orbital portion of orbicularis oculi muscle to the skin of the eyebrow. **D. ten'dinis subscapula'ris majo'ris,** brachio-capsularis. **D. vesi'cæ,** pubo-vesical muscle.

Depressorium, de-pres-so're-um. Instrument for

depressing and protecting the dura mater in operations on the skull.

Deprimens auriculæ, dep're-mens aw-rik'u-le (*deprimo*, to depress). Retrahens auris. **D. maxil'læ biven'ter**, digastricus. **D. oc'uli**, rectus inferior oculi.

Deprimentia, dep-re-men'she-ah. Sedatives.

Depucelation, de-pu-sel-a'shun. Defloration.

Depudication, de-pu-di-ka'shun (*depudico*, to dishonor). Defloration.

Depurants, dep'u-rants (*de*, *purus*, pure). *Depuratives.* Formerly used to denote a class of medicines which were supposed to purify the system; in pharmacy, articles that clarify.

Depuration, dep-u-ra'shun. Process by which nature purifies the animal economy, either by the agency of some eruptive disease or some spontaneous evacuation, or by the assistance of medicine. See *Clarification* and *Depuratory*.

Dep'uratives. Depurants.

Depuratory, dep'u-ra-to-re. That which causes depuration, as the urinary and cutaneous depurations; also appropriated to medicines producing such action. See *Depuration*.

Deradelphus, der-ad-elf'us (*dere*, *adelphos*, brother). Double monocephalous monster, whose two trunks are united above the umbilicus, and separated below.

Deraden, der'ad-en (*dere*, *aden*, gland). Gland in the neck.

Deradenitis, der-ad-en-e'tis (*dere*, *aden*, gland). Inflammation of a gland or glands of the neck.

Deradenoncus, der-ad-en-on'kus (*dere*, *aden*, gland, *onkos*, swelling). Tumefaction of the glands of the neck.

Deranencephalia, der-an-en-sef-al'e-ah (*anencephalia*, absence of brain). Monstrosity in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ—more properly *Derencepha'lia;* the monster is called *Deranceph'alus*. According to Is. G. St. Hilaire, a monstrosity characterized by the total absence of encephalon, and of the medulla spinalis in the cervical region; upper part of skull is rudimentary, and back part of occipital region entirely deficient.

Deranged, de-rainjd' (*de*, *ranger*, to put in order). Insane.

Derangement, de-rainj'ment. Insanity.

Derbia, dur'be-ah. Impetigo.

Derbyshire (dur'be-shur) **neck.** Bronchocele.

Dere (*dere*). Neck; in composition, neck.

Derencephalia, der-en-sef-al'e-ah. See *Deranencephalia.*

Derencephalus (*dere*, *kephale*, head). Monster whose brain is in the neck. See *Deranencephalia.*

De'ris. Skin.

Derivans, de-re'vans (*derivo*, to turn water from its regular course). Derivative.

Derivation, der-i-va'shun. Revulsion, counter-irritation. When a "centre of fluxion" is established in a part for the purpose of abstracting the excited vital manifestations from some other part, a derivation is operated. The term derivation has—like aspiration—been applied to the suction power of the heart, a presumed agency in the circulation of the blood.

Derivative, der-iv'at-iv. *Revellent, Revulsive, Apospastic.* Remedy which, by producing a modified action in some organ or texture, *derives* from the morbid condition of some other organ or texture. Revellents are among the most important remedies: they include, indeed, every physical and moral agent which is capable of modifying the function of innervation, and therefore almost every article of the materia medica. **D. circula'tion**, circulation through collateral vessels.

Derivatorius, der-iv-at-o're-us. Derivative.

Derma, dur'mah (*derma*). Cutis.

Dermad, der'mad. See *Dermal aspect.*

Dermahypertrophy, dur-ma-hi'per-tro-fe (*derma*, *hyper*, excess of, *trophe*, nourishment). Thickening of the skin.

Der'mal or **Der'mic.** Relating or belonging to the skin. **D. as'pect**, aspect toward the skin or external surface. *Dermad* is used adverbially to signify "toward the dermal aspect."

Dermalgia, durm-al'je-ah (properly **Dermatalgia**) (*derma*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the skin; neuralgia of the skin. *Rheumatic dermalgia* or *Rheumatism of the skin* is a form of neuralgia referred at times to the nervous trunks, muscles, etc., but appears to be seated in the cutaneous nerves.

Dermaphyl'la penduli'na. Plant of Brazil, root of which, payenya, is an alterative in syphilitic and cutaneous affections.

Dermaphyte, dur'ma-fite. Dermatophyte.

Dermaphyticide, dur-ma-fit'is-ide (*derma*, *phuton*, vegetable, *cædo*, to kill). Agent that will destroy vegetable parasites of the skin.

Dermaplasty (durm'a-plas-te) or **Dermatoplasty**, durm'at-o-plas-te (*derma*, skin, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation for the restoration of skin.

Dermapostasis, dur-mah-pos'tas-is (*derma*, *apostasis*, defection or loss). Constitutional skin disease.

Der'mata. See *Epidermata.*

Dermatagra, dur-mat'ag-rah (*derma*, *agra*, seizure). Pellagra.

Dermatalgia, dur-mat-al'je-ah (*derma*, *algos*, pain). Dermalgia.

Dermataneuria, dur-mat-an-u're-ah (*derma*, *a*, priv., *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis or loss of sensibility of the skin.

Dermatauxe, dur-mat-owks'e (*derma*, *auxe*, increase). Tumefaction of the skin.

Dermatempodismus, dur-mat-em-pod-iz'mus (*derma*, skin, *empodismos*, obstruction). Obstruction or interference with the functions of the skin.

Dermathæmia, dur-mat-he'me-ah (*derma*, *haima*, blood). Congestion of the blood-vessels of the skin.

Dermathæmorrhois, dur-mat-he-mor'rho-is (*derma*, *haimorrhois*, discharge of blood). Sweating of blood.

Dermatiatria, dur-mat-e-at-re'ah (*derma*, *iatreia*, healing). Healing of cutaneous diseases; treatment of diseases of the skin.

Dermatic, dur-mat'ic. Relating to the skin.

Dermatica, dur-mat'ik-ah. Remedies applied in cutaneous affections.

Dermatitis, dur-mat-e'tis. Inflammation of the skin; erysipelatous inflammation. **D. ambustio'nis**, burn. **D. a. bullo'sa**, see *Burn.* **D. a. erythemato'sa**, see *Burn.* **D. a. escharot'ica**, see *Burn.* **D. calor'ica**, inflammation of the skin produced by the action of heat or cold, as burns and frostbites. **D. circumscrip'ta herpetifor'mis**, inflammation of the skin, herpetic in character, characterized by small red papules having a bluish-white centre, which form thick brown plates with excoriations underneath their surface. **D. congelatio'nis**, see *D. calorica.* **D. contusifor'mis**, erythema nodosum. **D. exfolia'cea**, pityriasis rubra. **D. exfoliati'va**, inflammation of the skin accompanied with excessive desquamation. **D. e. infan'tum**, infantile disease in very young children, with pronounced redness of skin and plentiful furfuraceous and foliaceous desquamation. **D. fe'rox**, a form of inflammation of the skin with repeated desquamation and constitutional disturbances. **D. herpetifor'mis**, variety of dermatitis described by Duhring, which consists of vesicles resembling herpes; this disease is very itchy, and has a tendency to relapse at intervals. **D. medicamento'sa**, from injection of certain drugs, as belladonna, quinine, iodide of potassium, etc. **D. papillomato'sa**, yaws. **D. phlegmono'sa**, see *Erysipelas.* **D. sanamo'sa**, pityriasis rubra. **D. symptomat'ica**, erysipelas. **D. traumat'ica**, inflammation of the skin produced by mechanical agencies. **D. venena'ta**, inflammation of the skin produced by acrid or poisonous agents.

Dermatobia, dur-mat-o'be-ah (*derma*, skin, *bioo*, to live). The bot-fly, the eggs of which are often deposited beneath the skin and give rise to swelling.

Dermatocellulitis, dur-mat-o-sel-u-le'tis. See *Ethmyphitis.*

Dermatocholosis, dur-mat-o-kol-o′sis (*derma, chole,* bile). Icterus.

Dermatochysis, dur-mat-ok′is-is (*derma, chusis,* effusion). Anasarca.

Dermatocoptes, dur-mat-o-kop′tes (*derma, kopto,* to injure). Minute insects which feed on blood, serum, and young epidermic scales.

Dermatocratia, dur-mat-o-krat-e′ah (*derma, kratos,* power). See *Dermatiatria.*

Dermatodes, dur-mat-o′dees (*derma, odes*). Dermatoid.

Dermatodynia, dur-mat-o-din′e-ah (*derma, odune,* pain). Dermalgia.

Dermatodyschroia, dur-mat-o-diz-kroi′ah (*derma, duschroia,* discoloration). Skin discoloration.

Dermatography, dur-mat-og′raf-e (*derma, grapho,* to describe). Description of the skin.

Dermatohæmia, dur-mat-o-he′me-ah (*derma, haima,* blood). Congestion of the skin.

Dermatoid, dur′mat-oid (*derma, eidos,* form). *Dermoid.* Similar to the skin; a name given to different tissues resembling the skin, as dermoid tumors, etc. The dura mater has been so called (dermoid). *Morbi dermatoïdes* are chronic cutaneous diseases.

Dermatokelidosis, dur-mat-o-kel-id-o′sis (*derma, kelidoo,* to stain). Spotted condition of the skin.

Dermatokeras, dur-mat-o-ke′ras (*derma, keras,* horn. Horny growth on the skin.

Der′matol. Bismuth subgallate.

Dermatoleucasmus, dur-mat-o-lu-kaz′mus (*derma, leukos,* white). Achroma; morbid whiteness of skin.

Dermatologist, dur-mat-ol′o-jist (*derma, logos,* discourse). Specialist in skin diseases.

Dermatology, dur-mat-ol′o-je (*derma, logos,* discourse). *Dermology.* Discourse or treatise of the skin.

Dermatolysis, dur-mat-ol′is-is (*derma, lusis,* loosing). Abnormal extension and relaxation of the skin.

Dermatoma, dur-mat-o′mah. Form of perverted nutrition of the skin accompanied with hypertrophy, as mole, nævus, etc.

Dermatomalacia, dur-mat-o-mal-ah′se-ah (*derma, malakia,* softening). An abnormal softening of the skin

Dermatome, dur′ma-tome (*derma, temno,* to cut). Needle-bladed knife used in skin affections.

Dermatomelasma, dur-mat-o-mel-az′mah. Disease of the skin, consisting of augmentation of black pigment. See *Melanopathia.*

Dermatomycoses, dur-ma-to-me-ko′sees (*derma, mukes,* mushroom). Diseases of the skin and its appendages dependent upon vegetable parasites or fungi, such as tinea favosa or tinea tonsurans.

Dermatoneuria (dur-mat-o-nu′re-ah) or **Dermatoneurosis,** dur-mat-o-nu-ro′sis (*derma, neuron,* nerve). Neurosis of the skin.

Dermatonoses, dur-mat-on-o′sees. Diseases of the skin which are simple abnormalities of secretion.

Dermatopathology, dur-mat-o-path-ol′o-je (*derma, pathos,* disease, *logos,* discourse). Pathology of the skin.

Dermatopathy, dur-mat-op′ath-e (*derma, pathos,* affection). Cutaneous disease.

Dermatoperisclerismus, dur-mat-o-per-e-skler-iz′mus (*derma, peri,* around, *skleros,* hard). Induration of the cellular tissue.

Dermatoperisclerosis, dur-mat-o-per-e-skler-o′sis. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Dermatophilus, der-mat-of′il-us (*derma, phileo,* to love). Chique, a parasite infesting the skin, called by various names, as chiggre, jigger, etc.

Dermatophone, dur′mat-o-fone (*derma, phone,* sound). Stethoscope whose ends are covered with thin, tense rubber.

Dermatophthalmus, dur-mat-of-thal′mus (*derma, ophthalmos,* eye). Condition of retraction of the eyelid so that it does not cover the eye during sleep.

Dermatophyma, dur-mat-o-fe′mah (*derma, phuma,* tumor). Tumefaction of the skin.

Dermatophymata venerea, dur-mat-o-fe′mat-ah ven-e′re-ah. Condylomata.

Dermatophytæ (dur-mat-of′it-e), properly **Dermatoph′yti (mor′bi)** (*derma, phuton,* vegetable). Fungous parasites of the skin. Order of cutaneous diseases, including those that depend on or are characterized by the presence of parasitic plants. It is made to include porrigo and sycosis. See *Schizophyta.*

Dermatophytic, dur-mat-o-fit′ik. Relating or appertaining to dermatophytes.

Dermatoplasty, dur′mat-o-plas-te. Plastic operation for the restoration of skin.

Dermatorrhagia, dur-mat-or-rhaj′e-ah (*derma, rhage,* rupture). Discharge of blood from the skin; hæmatidrosis.

Dermatorrhœa, dur-mat-or-rhe′ah (*derma, rheo,* to flow). Morbidly increased secretion from the skin; hyperidrosis.

Dermatosclerosis (dur-mat-o-skler-o′sis) or **Dermatoscleroma** (*derma, skleros,* hard). Callosity.

Dermatoscrofula, dur-mat-o-skrof′u-lah. Manifestation of scrofula in the skin by ulcers, etc.

Dermatoses, dur-mat-o′sees. Cutaneous diseases.

Dermatosis, dur-mat-o′sis. Growth or formation of skin.

Dermatospasmus, dur-mat-o-spaz′mus (*derma, spasmos,* spasm). Horrida cutis, goose-flesh.

Dermatostruma, dur-mat-o-stru′mah. Manifestation of scrofula in the skin by ulcers, etc.

Dermatosyphilis, dur-mat-o-sif′il-is. Exanthematous affections connected with syphilis; syphiloderma.

Dermatotherapeia, dur-mat-o-ther-ap-e′ah (*derma, therapeia,* care or treatment). Treatment of cutaneous affections; introduction of remedies through the skin.

Dermatotomy (dur-mat-ot′o-me), **Dermat′omy,** or **Dermatotrau′ma** (*derma, trauma,* wound). Injury or wound of the skin.

Dermatotyloma, dur-mat-o-te-lo′mah (*derma, tulos,* callosity). Callosity.

Dermatotylosis (dur-mat-o-te-lo′sis) or **Dermatotylus,** dur-mat-ot′il-us. Callosity.

Dermatoxerasia, dur-mat-o-zer-ah′ze-ah (*derma, xeros,* dry). Diminution of secretion of sebaceous glands.

Dermatozoa, der-mat-o-zo′ah (*derma, zoon,* animal). Parasitic animalculæ in the skin. See *Ectozoa.*

Dermatozöonoses, dur-mat-o-zo-on′o-sees. Diseases caused by dermatozoa.

Dermatrophia, dur-mat-rof′e-ah (*derma, atrophia*). An atrophied condition of the skin.

Dermectasia, dur-mek-taz′e-ah (*derma, ektasis,* extension). Abnormal stretching or relaxation of the skin.

Dermenchysis, dur-men′kis-is (*derma, encheo,* to pour into). Hypodermic or subcutaneous injection.

Dermepenthesis, dur-mep-en′thes-is (*derma, epenthesis,* insertion). Skin-grafting.

Dermexanthesis, durm-eks-an-the′sis (*derma, exantheo,* to blossom). Exanthematous disease of the skin.

Dermic, dur′mik. *Dermatic, Dermal.* Relating to the derma or skin.

Dermis, dur′mis. Used erroneously at times for derma.

Dermitis, dur-me′tis. Inflammation of the skin.

Dermocymus, dur-mo-sim′us (*derma, kuma,* fœtus in utero). Fœtus within a fœtus.

Dermodes, dur-mo′des. Dermatoid.

Dermography, dur-mog′raf-e (*derma, grapho,* to describe). Anatomical description of the skin.

Dermohæmia, dur-mo-he′me-ah (*derma, haima,* blood). Hyperæmia or congestion of the skin.

Dermoic, dur-mo′ik. Dermal.

Dermoid, dur′moid. Resembling skin. **D. cysts,** cysts containing skin and analogous structures, as hair, nails, etc. **D. sys′tem,** this embraces the skin, together with the parts belonging thereto.

Dermology, dur-mol′o-je. Dermatology.

Dermomycoses, dur-mo-my-ko′sees. Dermatomycoses.

Dermonosologia, dur-mo-no-so-loj′e-ah (*derma, nosos,* disease, *logos,* description). Description of or treatise on skin diseases.

Dermophymata venerea, dur-mo-fe'mat-ah ven-e're-ah. Condylomata.

Dermophyte (dur'mo-fite) or **Der'matophyte** (*derma, phuton,* a vegetable). Parasitic vegetable growth on the skin.

Dermophytic, dur-mo-fit'ik. Relating or appertaining to dermophytes.

Dermoskeleton, dur-mo-skel'et-un. See *Skeleton.*

Dermostenosis, durm-o-sten-o'sis (*derma, stenosis,* narrowing). Morbid contraction of the skin.

Dermostosis, dur-mos-to'sis (*derma, osteon,* bone). Ossification of the cutaneous surface.

Dermosynovitis, ulcerating, dur-mo-sin-o-ve'tis, ul'ser-a-ting (*derma, synovitis*). Perforating ulcer of the foot. Inflammation seated in the sole of the foot, between the derma and epidermis, which becomes enlarged and ulcerates, leaving a fistulous opening. This soon involves also the bursa mucosa lying below, and, if neglected, the periosteum and articular synovial membrane. Said to be a form of lepra anæsthetica, a neuro-paralytic inflammation of malignant character, and may, therefore, be termed *ulcus leprosum.*

Dermo-syphilides, dur'mo-sif'il-eeds. Cutaneous eruption of a syphilitic character.

Dermotomy, dur-mot'o-me (*derma, tome,* incision). Anatomy treating of the structure of the skin; incision of the skin.

Dermotylosis, dur-mo-til-o'sis (*derma, tulosis,* hardening). Hardening of the skin.

Dermyperphlebosis, dur-me-per-fleb-o'sis (*derma, hyper,* over, *phleps,* vein). Morbid increase of blood-supply to the skin.

Dermypertrophia, dur-me-per-trof'e-ah (*derma, hyper, trophe,* nourishment). Hypertrophy of the skin.

Derodenitis (der-od-en-e'tis) or **Deradenitis,** der-ad-en-e'tis (*dere,* neck, *aden,* gland). Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

Derodymus, der-od'e-mus (*dere, didumos,* twin, *duo,* to mingle). See *Dicephalus.*

Deroncus, der-on'kus(*dere, onkos,* swelling). Bronchocele or goitre.

Derot'omy (*dere,* neck, *tome,* incision). Decapitation to facilitate delivery.

Dertron, dur'tron. Omentum or peritoneum; according to others, the small intestine. See *Epiploon.*

De Salle's line. Line of the nose.

Desault's appara'tus or **band'age.** Bandage, sling, and pad for fracture of the clavicle. **D.'s splint,** long splint employed to set fractures of the femur.

Descemet (des-em-a'), **mem'brane of.** See *Aqueous humor* and *Cornea.*

Descemetitis, des-sem-e-te'tis. Term improperly formed, and really signifying inflammation of Descemet, the anatomist. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet, *Aquomembranitis.*

Descendens noni, des-sen'dens no'ne. See *Hypoglossus.*

Descending, de-send'ing. Anatomical term employed to designate structures that tend in a downward direction to the body, as descending cava, descending colon. **D. convolu'tion,** gyrus descendens. **D. degenera'tion,** degeneration of the whole thickness of gray matter of the cortex of the brain, followed by degeneration of the fibres of the pyramidal tract. **D. neuri'tis,** neuro-retinitis. **D. sclero'sis,** form of sclerosis of the cord in which the process extends from above downward.

Descensio, des-sen'she-o (*descendo,* to descend). Expulsion downward. Descent, as of the testicles.

Descensus, de-sen'sus. Descensis. **D. testiculo'rum,** descent of the testicles.

Descent, de-sent'. Tendency, action, or movement downward. **D. of the o'varies,** descent in the fœtus of the ovaries from their primitive position beside the lumbar vertebræ to their final situation in the broad ligament. **D. of the tes'ticles,** passage of the testicles through the inguinal canal into the scrotum.

Deschamps, angles of. The system of craniometry of Deschamps, circumscribing the head with three lines, forming a triangle.

Desectus, de-sek'tus (*de, seco,* to cut). Castrated.

Desh'ler' s salve. Ceratum resinæ compositum.

Desiccantia, des-sik-an'she-ah (*de, sicco,* to dry). See *Desiccativa.*

Desiccatio, de-sik-kah'she-o. Draining; drying. **D. herba'rum,** drying of plants.

Desiccation, des-sik-a'shun. Drying.

Desiccativa, des-ik-kat-e'vah. Remedies which, when applied externally, dry up the humors or moisture from a wound.

Desipientia, des-ip-e-en'she-ah (*de, sapio,* to be wise). Delirium.

Desma, dez'mah. Bandage; ligament.

Desmalgia, des-mal'je-ah (*desmos,* band, *algos,* pain). Pain in the ligaments.

Desmanomalia, des-man-o-mal'e-ah (*desmos, anomalia,* anomaly). Abnormal condition of a ligament.

Desmaturgia, des-mat-ur'je-ah (*desma, ergon,* work). Doctrine of bandaging; bandaging.

Desme, des'ma. Bandage; ligament.

Desmectasis, des-mek-tas'is (*desmos, ektasis,* extension). Stretching of a ligament.

Desmedion (dim. of **Desme**), des-ma'de-on. Fasciculus.

Desmiognathus, des-me-og-nath'us (*desmos,* bond, *gnathos,* jaw). Double parasitic monster, characterized by supernumerary imperfect head, united under the neck by muscular and cutaneous—not bony—attachments to the principal subject.

Desmitis, des-me'tis. Inflammation of a ligament.

Desmobacteria, des-mo-bak-te're-ah. Elongated bacteria; tribe of Bacteria, including bacillus and vibrio. See *Bacteria.*

Desmochaunosis, kes-mo-kaun-o'sis (*desma, chaunosis,* relaxation). Relaxation of an articular ligament.

Desmodium (des-mo'de-um) **Ganget'icum.** Native of India, supposed to possess febrifugal and anti-catarrhal properties.

Desmodynia, des-mo-din'e-ah (*desma, odune,* pain). Pain in the ligaments.

Desmography, des-mog'raf-e (*desma, graphe,* description). Anatomical description of the ligaments.

Desmohæmoblast, des-mo-he'mo-blast (*desmos,* band, *haima,* blood, *blastos,* germ). That part of the blastoderm which furnishes blood-vessels and connective tissue of the embryo.

Desmoid, des'moid (*desma, eidos,* resemblance). Having the character of, or resembling, ligament. See *Tumor, fibrous.* **D. carcino'ma,** scirrhus. **D. tis'sue,** *Ligamentous tissue*; very generally diffused over the human body; has a very close connection with the areolar tissue, and is continuous with it in divers places; it constitutes the ligaments, aponeuroses, etc.

Desmology, des-mol'o'je (*desma, logos,* discourse, treatise). That part of anatomy describing ligaments; also treatise on bandaging.

Desmoma, des-mo'mah. Abnormal perverted condition of the connective-tissue layer of the skin, seen in fibroma, osteoma, chondroma, neuroma, etc.

Desmoneoplasm, des-mo-ne'o-plazm (*desma, neos,* new, *plasma,* formation). New formation or growth of connective tissue.

Desmonosology, des-mo-no-zol'o-je (*desma, nosos,* disease, *logos,* description). Description or classification of diseases of ligaments.

Desmopathol'ogy. Desmonosology.

Desmopathy, des-mop'ath-e (*desma, pathos,* disease). Disease of the ligaments.

Desmophlogia, des-mo-flo'ge-ah (*desma, phlogoo,* to inflame). Inflammation of a ligament.

Desmorrhexis, des-mor-rheks'is (*desma, rhexis* rupture). Rupture of an articular ligament.

Desmoses, des-mo'sees. Connective-tissue diseases of the skin.

Desmosus, des-mo'sus. Ligamentous.

Desmotomy, des-mot'o-me (*desma, tome,* incision). The part of anatomy teaching the mode of dissecting ligaments.

Desmus, des'mus. Ligament.

Desozyaliza'ria. Anthrarobin.

Desprez's operation. Operation for naso-pharyngeal polyp, in which the cartilaginous part of the nose

is separated, for the purpose of obtaining more room for removal of the polyp.

Despumation, des-pu-ma'shun (*de, spumo,* to skim, to remove the froth). Separation of froth and other impurities which rise, by the action of fire, to the surface of any fluid.

Desquamation, des-kwam-a'shun (*desquamo,* to scale off). Moulting; exfoliation, or separation of the epidermis, in the form of scales of a greater or less size—furfuratio, defurfuratio. This form of exfoliation is a common sequence of exanthematous diseases.

Desquamatorius, des-kwam-at-o're-us. Exfoliative.

Dessert (*de, servir,* to serve, to clear the table). In the United States it means puddings, pies, etc., which in England precede the true dessert—fruits, etc.

Destillatio, des-til-lah'she-o (*de, stillo,* to drop). Coryza; distillation. **D. pec'toris,** catarrh. **D. u'teri,** leucorrhœa.

Destructio, des-truk'she-o (*de, struo,* to build). Destruction; corruption in general.

Desudatio, de-su-dah'she-o (*de, sudo,* to sweat). Profuse and inordinate sweating. An eruption of small pimples, similar to millet seed, appearing chiefly on children, due to want of cleanliness.

Desulphurize (de-sulf'ur-ize) or **Desulphurate,** de-sulf'ur-ate. To deprive of sulphur.

Desymphysize, de-sim'fe-size (*de, sumphuo,* to grow together.) Section of symphysis to facilitate childbirth. Symphyseotomy.

Detentio, de-ten'she-o (*detineo,* to hold down). Catalepsy.

Detergens, de-tur'jens (*de, tergeo,* to cleanse). Abstergent.

Detergents, de-tur'jents. Medicines possessing the power to deterge or cleanse parts, as wounds, ulcers, etc. They belong to the class of stimulants, or to that of emollients.

Determination, de-turm-in-a'shun (*de, terminus,* boundary). Strong direction to a given point, as determination of blood to the head.

Detersives, de-tur'sivs. Detergents.

Detersoria, de-turs-o're-ah. Detergents.

Detersorium, de-turs-o're-um. The place, in ancient bathing establishments, where the bather was cleansed and dried.

Detestatio, de-tes-tah'she-o (*de, testis,* testicle). Castration.

Detractio sanguinis, de-trak'she-o san'gwin-is. Bloodletting.

Detrition, det-rish'un. Wasting or wearing away of a part, the teeth, for example.

Detritus, det-re'tus (*de, tero,* to rub, to bruise or wear out). Residuum occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

Detruncation, de-trun-ka'shun (*de, truncus,* trunk). Separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

Detrusion, de-tru'zhun (*de, trudo,* to thrust down or from). The act of thrusting or forcing down or away; applied to lateral displacement of the heart by extraneous pressure. Expulsion by alternate contraction and expansion of parts.

Detru'sor fæ'cium. Folds of the rectum. **D. u'rinæ,** muscular coat of the urinary bladder; also the longitudinal fibres of that organ; it was also named *Constrictor vesicæ urinariæ.*

Deunx, de'unks. Ancient name of a weight of 11 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

Deurens febris, de-u'rens feb'ris (*deüro,* to burn up). A highly ardent fever.

Deus copulationis, de'us kop-u-lah-she-o'nis (god of copulation). Cupido.

Deustio, de-us'te-o (*de, uro,* to burn). A burn; the act of burning.

Deutencephalon, du-ten-sef'al-on (*deuteros,* second, *enkephalos,* brain). Embryologically the posterior portion of the anterior vesicle; thalamencephalon.

Deuteranœa, dute-er-an-e'ah (*deuteros,* second, *anoia,* imbecility). Dementia.

Deuteria, dute-er'e-ah (*deuteros,* second). Symptoms produced by retention of the secundines; the secundines themselves; also applied by the Greeks to an inferior wine.

Deuterion, dute-er'e-on. Secundines.

Deutero-albumose, du'ter-o-al'bu-moze. Variety of hemi-albumose precipitated by sodium chloride with an acid.

Deutero-globulose, du'ter-o-glob'u-loze. Substance similar to deutero-albumose, result of the action of the gastric juice on globulin.

Deuterop'athy (*deuteros,* second, *pathos,* disease). Secondary disease; one produced by another, and of which it is only, in some measure, symptomatic or the sympathetic effect.

Deuteropine, du-ter-o'pin. One of the unimportant alkaloids of opium.

Deuteroplasm, du'ter-o-plasm (*deuteros, plasma,* formation). Proteid substance of the egg, which nourishes, but does not form, the body of the embryo.

Deuteroscopy, du-ter-os'ko-pe (*deuteros,* second, *skopeo,* to view). Second sight; fancied power of seeing future things or events; also a form of hallucination in which the patient sees a spectral image of himself.

Deuto, du'to (*deuteros,* second). Prefix denoting two or double—as *deutoxide,* having two degrees of oxidation; deuto-sulphate, deuto-sulphide, etc.

Deutoplasm, du'to-plazm (*deuto,* second, *plasma,* formation). Yellow of the egg.

Deutoscolex, (*deuto, skolex,* worm). Cysticercus.

Deutoxide, du-toks'id. Dioxide, binoxide; compound containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of another substance.

Devalgate, de-val'gate (*de, valgus,* bow-legged). Bow-legged.

Devehens, de've-hens (*de, veho,* to carry). Efferent.

Development, de-vel'op-ment. In physiology it means growth or increase; and in pathology its signification is similar. It—as well as *Differentiation*—is at times used, in physiology, for the kind of increase which takes place by the formation of new tissues from those already existing, as in the embryo, whilst *Growth* is restricted to the increase of the same tissues. By development of the pulse is understood an increase in its strength and fulness. Diseases of development, *Morbi evolutionis,* are such as are peculiar to the period of growth. **D. of the fœ'tus,** growth of the embryo from conception to the period of parturition. (See *Fœtus* for full table of development of embryo and fœtus). **D. tak'ing,** term used by practical craniologists to signify the act of measuring prominences of the skull, which are regarded by them as indicating the size of corresponding cerebral organs. **D., ves'icle of,** see *Vesicle of development.*

Developmental (de-vel-op-men'tal) **diseases.** Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive powers.

Deventer (de-ven'tur), **diam'eter of.** Oblique diameter of the pelvis.

Deverticulum, de-vurt-ik'u-lum. Diverticulum.

Deviation, de-vi-a'shun (*de, via,* way) In a course or direction out of the usual way. By this word is meant a vicious curvature of the spine or other bones; faulty direction of the teeth or other part; the passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, etc. into vessels not natural to them. **D., pri'mary,** deviation of the visual axis in strabismus. **D., sec'ondary,** condition existing in paralysis of the ocular muscles; the sound eye deviates, while the affected eye fixes.

Dev'il bit. Veratrum viride. **D. in a bush,** nigella.

Dev'il's bit. Aletris farinosa, Scabiosa succisa, Chamelirium luteum. **D.'s bite,** liatris. **D.'s dung,** asafœtida. **D.'s shoestrings,** Galena Virginiana, Zephrosia Virginiana.

Devirgination, de-vur-jin-a'shun (*de, virgo,* virgin). Defloration. See *Stuprum.*

Devisceration, de-vis-sur-a'shun (*de*, *viscus*, entrail). Operation of taking out the bowels.

Devitalize, de-vi'tal-ize. To remove vitality.

Devonshire colic, dev'on-shir kol'ik. Lead colic.

Dewberry, American, du'ber-e, a-mer'ik-an. See *Rubus cæsius*. **D. plant**, Rubus cæsius.

Dewclaws, du'klaws. Morbid secretion from the horse—knee scab—formerly used in epilepsy.

De Wecker's opera'tion. Operation for removal of staphyloma of the cornea.

Dexiocardia, deks-e-o-kar'de-ah (*dexios*, right, *kardia*, heart). Case in which the heart is found to beat on the right side; met with occasionally in pleurisy and pneumothorax. See *Ectocardia* and *Ectopia cordis*.

Dexis, deks'is. See *Degmus*.

Dextans, deks'tans. Weight of ten ounces, supposing the pound to consist of twelve.

Dexterina, deks-ter-e'nah. Dextrine.

Dextrad, deks'trad (*dexter*, right-handed). Term used to signify "toward the dextral aspect." See *Mesial*.

Dextral aspect, deks'tral as'pekt. See *Mesial*. **D. pre-em'inence**, greater use and strength of the right arm and leg compared with the left.

Dextrality, deks-tral'it-e (*dexter*, right). State of being on the right side; the state of being right-handed.

Dextrin, deks'trin (*dexter*, right-handed). *Dextrine*, *British gum*, *Artificial gum*. (So called from its refracting the rays, in the polarization of light, more to the right hand than any substance known.) It is obtained by the continued action of diluted sulphuric acid upon starch at the boiling-point; it is isomeric with starch, and used in the treatment of fractures by the immovable apparatus. Bandages are soaked in a solution, in water, of the dextrine, previously moistened thoroughly with tincture of camphor to prevent it from leaking when the water is added; the solution should be of the consistence of molasses. **D., an'imal**, glycogenic matter. **D., hepat'ic**, glycogenic matter.

Dextrinum, deks-tre'num. Dextrin.

Dextrocardia, deks-tro-kar'de-ah (*dexter*, right, *kardia*, heart). Dexiocardia.

Dextrogyrate (deks-tro-ji'rat) or **Dextrog'yrous** (*dexter*, on the right, *guros*, turn). Rotating plane of polarization to the right.

Dextrorse, deks'trorse. Turning toward the right, as glucose.

Dextrose, deks'troze. Glucose; so called on account of its action on polarized light.

Dextroversion, deks-tro-vur'shun (*dextro*, *verto*, to turn). Turning to the right, as dextroversion of the uterus, the fundus of which turns to the right of the middle line.

Dhatu'ra. Datura alba.

Dhobie's itch. Name given in India to tinea circinata tropica of the thighs and genital region.

Di, Dis. In composition, *bis*, twice, double; also, as well as *Dif* and *Dis*, separation or division, and, at times, negation and privation.

Dia, de-ah. In composition, through, asunder, out of, separated; when prefixed to any therapeutical agent it meant, in ancient pharmacy, a preparation into which that agent entered.

Diabebos, de-ab'eb-os. Astragalus, malleolus.

Diabetes, di-ab-e'tees (*dia*, *baino*, to pass). Disease characterized by great augmentation, and often manifest alteration, in the secretion of urine, with excessive thirst and progressive emaciation. Two species are usually described—*Diabetes insipidus* and *D. mellitus;* the former being simply a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, of its usual urinary taste; the latter, *D. mellitus*—saccharine diabetes—falls under the definition given above. The quantity of urine discharged in the 24 hours is sometimes excessive, amounting to 30 pints and upward, each pint containing sometimes 2¼ oz. of saccharine matter. The whole system of nutrition seems to be morbidly implicated. A part of the urine must be formed at the expense of the system generally, as the egesta frequently far exceed the solid and liquid ingesta. The pathological appearances on dissection are such as may be the consequence, rather than the cause, of the disease. The exciting causes are often found in diseases of the nervous centres, tumors, and injuries, especially those involving the fourth ventricle. Fehling's test is the most useful means of detecting sugar in the urine. See *Fehling*. Bouchardat's formula for estimating the amount of sugar by a knowledge of the specific gravity is as follows: The last two figures of the specific gravity are multiplied by 2, the product is multiplied by the amount of urine (in litres) in 24 hours, and then 30–40 (if large quantity of urine, 50–60) are subtracted; the result gives the amount of sugar in grammes. For example, the specific gravity being 1.025, the amount of urine is 4 litres:

$$25 \times 2 = 50.$$
$$50 \times 4 = 200.$$
$$200 - 30 = 170 \text{ g. of sugar.}$$
$$40 = 160 \text{ g. } \text{“} \quad \text{“}$$

The treatment of diabetes includes a number of articles of the materia medica, but there is no specific remedy for it. Many of the remedies that have been used have been found insufficient in *D. mellitus*. Particular attention must be paid to the diet (which should exclude saccharine and starchy articles), in view of the fact that the greater portion of the glucose in the blood is derived from saccharine and starchy substances. Simple glycosuria is frequently cured according to the method of Cantani, by restricting the patient to a diet of meat and fat. *Diabetes insipidus* or *Ureal diabetes*, which occurs in hysterical habits, and has hence been called *D. hystericus*, is of comparatively trifling moment. Exclusive diet and attention to the state of the cutaneous transpiration, which have sometimes produced good effects in D. mellitus, have most commonly failed in this affection. **D. An'glicus**, see *Diabetes*. **D. bark**, caju; bark of Anacardium occidentale; employed in treatment of diabetes insipidus. **D. chylo'sus**, chyluria. **D. insip'idus**, see *Diabetes*. **D. lac'teus**, chyluria. **D. melli'tus**, see *Diabetes*. **D., phosphat'ic**, form of diabetes accompanied with polyuria, loss of flesh, and thirst, and in which the phosphates are excreted in excess; usually the urine does not contain sugar. **D., sac'charine**, D. mellitus. **D. spu'rius**, see *Diabetes*. **D., ure'al**, see *Diabetes*. **D. ve'rus**, diabetes mellitus.

Diabetic, di-ah-bet'ik. Relating to diabetes; one having diabetes. **D. cat'aract**, cataract depending on complicated disturbances in the nutrition of the crystalline lens in diabetes. **D. cen'tre**, centre on floor of fourth ventricle of the brain; puncture of this spot is followed by diabetes mellitus. **D. co'ma**, coma occurring usually in that form of diabetes characterized by rapid emaciation and cachexia. The urine is reduced in quantity, dyspnœa is generally present, there are nausea and vomiting, and the coma is fatal within two or three days. **D. gan'grene**, sphaseloderma. **D. su'gar**, see *Glucose*.

Diabetometer, di-ab-et-om'et-ur (*diabetes*, *metron*, measure). Instrument consisting of a polariscope for estimating the quantity of sugar in diabetic urine.

Diabotanum, de-ah-bot'an-um (*dia*, *botane*, herb). Medicine prepared with herbs.

Diabrosis, de-ah-bro'sis (*dia*, *brosko*, to eat). Erosion, corrosion.

Diabrotic, di-ah-bro'tik. Substance capable of causing erosion of the part to which it is applied; ordinarily a medicine whose activity places it between escharotics and caustics. See *Corrosive*.

Diacaryon, de-ah-kar'e-on (*dia*, *karuon*, nut). The rob of nuts or of walnuts.

Diacassia (de-ah-kas'se-ah) **cum mannâ.** Confectio cassiæ.

Diacatholicon (de-ah-kath-ol'ik-on) or **Diacathol'icum** (*dia*, *katholikos*, universal). Name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness. It was an

electuary, and composed of the pulp of cassia, tamarinds, leaves of senna, root of polypody, flowers of the violet, rhubarb root, aniseed, sugar, licorice, and fennel.

Diacausis, de-ah-kaw'sis (*dia, kaio,* to burn). Excessive heat; overheating. Application of cautery.

Diacaustic, de-a-kawst'ik. That which is caustic by refraction, as a double convex lens, which has sometimes been used for cauterizing an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it.

Diaceturia, de-as-et-u're-ah (*dia, acetum,* acetic product, *ouron,* urine). Excretion of acetic acid in urine; of diacetic acid in abnormal urine, as in diabetes.

Diacetylpiperazine. Derivative of piperazine.

Diachalasis, de-ah-kal-as'is (*dia, chalao,* to be opened or relaxed). Fracture of the bones of the skull; or relaxation and separation of the sutures, in consequence of a wound of the head.

Diachalasma, de-ah-kal-az'mah (*dia, chalasma,* dislocation). A fissure.

Diacheirismus (de-ah-ki-riz'mus) or **Diacheir'isis** (*dia, cheir,* hand). Preparation, administration, and dispensing of medicines.

Diachorema (de-ah-kor-a'mah) or **Diachore'sis** (*dia, choreo,* to retire, to separate from). Every kind of excreted matter and excretion, particularly the feces and alvine excrement. **D. xysmato'des,** evacuation of shreds or patches of the mucous membrane of the bowels in malignant dysentery.

Diachoresis, de-ah-kor-a'sis. Excretion.

Diachoretic, de-ah-kor-et'ik. Laxative.

Diachrisis, de-ak'ris-is (*dia, chrio,* to anoint). Inunction.

Diachrisma, de-ak-ris'mah. Ointment.

Diachrista, de-ah-christ'ah. Medicines applied as abstergents to the velum palati, the palate itself, the tongue, etc.—probably gargles.

Diachylon (de-ak'il-on) or **Diach'ylum** (*dia, chulos,* juice; *i. e.* composed of juices). A plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices. The term is now confined to emplastrum plumbi or lead plaster. **D. gommé,** emplastrum cum gummiresinis. **D. gum,** emplastrum gummosum. **D. cum gum'mi,** emplastrum gummosum. **D. mag'num cum gum'mi,** emplastrum galbani comp. **D. oint'ment,** unguentum diachyli; Hebra's lead ointment; see *Unguentum.* **D. sim'plex,** emplastrum plumbi. **D., white,** emplastrum plumbi. **D., yel'low,** emplastrum gummosum.

Diachyma, de-ak'im-ah (*dia, chuma,* fluid). Parenchyma.

Diachytica, de-ak-it'ik-ah (*dia, chuo,* to pour out, to melt). Medicines which discuss tumors.

Diacinema, de-ah-sin-a'mah (*dia, kineo,* to move). Slight dislocation; subluxation.

Diaclasia, de-ah-klaz'e-ah (*diaklao,* to break in two). Former method in which the bone was first broken and then followed by amputation.

Diaclasis, de-ak'las-is (*dia, klao,* to break). Refraction.

Diaclast, di'ah-klast (*dia, klao,* to break off). Screw-pointed instrument for perforating the fœtal skull.

Diaclysis (de-ak'lis-is) or **Diaclys'mus** (*dia, kluzo,* to wash out). Rinsing or cleansing, especially of the mouth.

Diaclysma, de-ah-kliz'mah. Gargle.

Diaclysmus, de-ah-kliz'mus. Washing out the mouth; gargling.

Diacodion (de-ah-ko'de-on) or **Diacodium,** de-ah-ko'de-um. Ancient preparation of poppies. The syrup of poppies—syrupus papaveris—is now substituted for it.

Diacœl, de'ah-seel (*dia,* through, *koilia,* cavity). Third ventricle of the brain.

Diacope, de-ak'o-pe (*dia, kopto,* to cut). Abscission, dissection, intersection. **D. cra'nii,** opening the head and separation of the bones of the cranium. **D. en'cope,** cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture; generally an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

Diacoprægia, de-ah-kop-re'je-ah (*dia, kopros,* excrement, *aix,* goat). Medicine composed of goat's dung, which the ancients praised in diseases of the spleen, parotid, etc.

Diacorallion, de-ah-kor-al'le-on. Ancient medicine which contained coral.

Diacoustic, de-ak-oo'stik. Relating to diacoustics.

Diacranian, de-ah-kra'ne-an (*dia,* lightly, *kranion,* skull). Attached to the skull by movable articulation, as the lower jaw.

Diacrises, de-ak'ris-ees (*dia, krino,* to separate). Class of diseases characterized by alterations of secretion.

Diacrisiography, di-ak-ris-e-og'raf-e (*diakrisis,* separation, *graphe,* description). Description of the organs of secretion.

Diacrisis, de-ak'ris-is (*dia, krino,* to separate). Critical discharge. Diagnosis from character of the crisis.

Diacritic, di-ah-krit'ik. Diagnostic; distinguishing.

Diacritica signa, de-ah-krit'ik-ah sig'nah (same etymon as **Diacrises**). Signs by which one disease can be accurately discriminated from another—differential diagnosis.

Diactinic, di-ak-tin'ik (*dia,* through, *aktis,* ray). Having the power of transmitting actinic rays.

Diactinism, di-ak'tin-izm. The condition of being diactinic.

Diad, di'ad (*dis,* twice). A bivalent element.

Diadema, de-ah-da'mah (*dia, deo,* to bind, to bind round). A sort of bandage advised in headache in which relaxation of the sutures was apprehended.

Diaderm, di'ah-durm (*dis,* twice, *derma,* skin). Blastoderm consisting of two layers, the ectoderm and entoderm.

Diadermiatria, de-ah-dur-me-at-re'ah (*dia, derma,* skin, *iatreia,* medical treatment). Endermic method.

Diadexis, de-ah-deks'is (*dia, dechomai,* to take or receive, to transfer, to succeed to). Transformation of a disease into another differing from the former both in its nature and seat.

Diadoche, de-ad'ok-e. Diadexis.

Diadosis, de-ah-do'sis (*diadidomi,* to distribute). Distribution of nutritive matter—in other words, nutrition—over the whole body. Also remission or cessation of a disease. See *Anadosis.*

Diædœus, de-e-de'us (*di, aidoia,* parts of generation). Monster whose organs of generation and urinary bladder are double; condition only observed in animals.

Diæresis, de-a'res-is (*dia, haireo,* to take away, to divide). Division or solution of continuity. Surgical operation consisting in dividing any part of the body. *Hemorrhagia per diæresin* is hemorrhage owing to separation or division of vessels. **D. un'guiæ,** falling off of the nails.

Diæretic, di-e-ret'ik. Caustic.

Diæta, de-e'tah. Diet. **D. car'nis,** meat diet. **D. ju'ris,** see *Diet.* **D. jus'culi,** see *Diet.* **D. lac'tea** or **lac'tis,** milk diet; see *Diet.* **D. sic'ca,** dry diet.

Diætema, de-e-ta'mah. Diet; hygiene.

Diætetica, de-et-et'ik-ah (*techne*). Dietetics.

Diætheralysis, de-eth-er-al'is-is (*dia, aither,* ether, *luo,* to dissolve). Pharmaceutical process of extracting vegetable substances by maceration and displacement with ether.

Diagnose, di-ag-noze'. Diognosticate.

Diagnosis, di-ag-no'sis (*dia, ginosko,* to know). Discrimination. That part of medicine whose object is the discrimination of diseases and the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each; one of the most important branches of general pathology. See *Symptom.* **D., clin'ical,** diagnosis based upon symptoms which present themselves independently of the pathological changes which cause them. **D., differen'tial,** study of the signs by which one disease can be accurately discriminated from another. **D. by exclu'sion,** diagnosis obtained by critically comparing diseases which have analogous points with the affection under consideration, and after reviewing and finding some of the more important features lacking, arriving at but one possible conclusion. **D., patholog'-**

ical, diagnosis based on the character of a lesion irrespective of its location. **D., phys'ical,** discrimination of diseases by physical signs afforded by auscultation, percussion, etc.; see *Symptom.* **D., presump'tive,** diagnosis which is not based on facts. **D., retrospec'tive,** diagnosis based on a previous affection, the true character of which can only be arrived at by studying the history of the case and the effects which present themselves. **D., symptomat'ic,** diagnosis based on the most salient symptoms presented by a case. **D., topograph'ical,** diagnosis in which the situation of a lesion is located.

Diagnostic, di-ag-nos'tik. Symptom which is characteristic of a disease.

Diagnos'ticate, sometimes **Diagnose'.** To discriminate one disease or phenomenon from another.

Diagnostication, di-ag-nost-i-ka'shun. The act of making a diagnosis.

Diagnostician, di-ag-nost-ish'an. One experienced in diagnosis.

Diagnos'tics. Art of diagnosis.

Diagogometer (di-ah-go-gom'et-ur) or **Diagometer,** di-ah-gom'et-ur (*diagoge,* transmission, *metron,* measure). Apparatus for estimating the conductivity of different bodies.

Diagonal conjugate, di-ag'on-al kon'ju-gate. Conjugate diameter. See *Pelvis.*

Diagram, di'ah-gram. Schematic representation of the main points of a structure for the purpose of illustration.

Diagraph, di'ah-graf (*dia, grapho,* to write). Instrument for delineating the outlines of the cranium.

Diagrydium, de-ă-grid'e-um (*dakrudion*). Convolvulus scammonia. **D. cydonia'tum, D. glycyrrhiza'tum, D. sulphura'tum,** combinations of scammony with quince-juice, extract of licorice, and sulphur, respectively; energetic purgatives.

Diahydric, di-ah-hi'drik (*dia,* through, *hudor,* water). Applied to a sound, elicited by percussion, which is heard through intervening fluid.

Dialeim'ma. Apyrexia.

Dialeipsis, de-ah-leip'sis (*dialeipo,* to intermit). Apyrexia, intermission.

Dialeipyra, de-ah-leip'er-ah (*dialeipo,* to intermit, *pur,* fever). Intermittent fever.

Dialemma, de-ah-lem'mah (an interval). Apyrexia.

Dialepsis, de-ah-lep'sis (*dialambano,* to intercept). Interstice or interval left between the turns of a bandage.

Diallon, de-al'e-on. Heliotropium Europæum.

Dialipsis, de-a-lip'sis (*dialeipo,* to intermit). Apyrexia, intermission.

Dialysatus, de-al-is-a'tus. Dialyzed.

Dialysis, di-al'is-is (*dia, lusis,* solution). Dissolution or loss of strength; weakness of the limbs; solution of continuity. Dialysis is the separation of liquids—crystalloids and colloids, for example—as by an intervening piece of bladder or well-soaked parchment paper.

Dialytic, di-al-it'ik. Pertaining to dialysis.

Dialyzed, di'al-ized. Prepared by dialysis.

Dialyzer, di'al-i-zur. Apparatus for dialyzing, which floats in pure water the crystalloids of the substance undergoing treatment passing through its membrane, while the colloids are retained by the same membrane.

Diamagnet'ic. Movement eastward or westward, of copper or antimony and other substances, when introduced into the magnetic field.

Diamassena, de-ah-mas-sa'nah (*dia, masaomai,* to chew). Masticatory.

Diamastema, de-ah-mas-ta'mah. Masticatory.

Diamba. Congo tobacco.

Diambræ species, de-am'bre spe'shees. Name given by the ancients to powders.

Diamenia, de-ah-me'ne-ah. Interruption of the menstrual flow.

Diamesosteomyces, de-am-es-ost-a-om'is-ees (*diamesos,* in the middle line, *osteon,* bone, *mukes,* fungus). Fungous growth in the substance of a bone.

Diameter of Baudelocque. External conjugate diameter of the pelvis. **D. of Deven'ter,** see *Pelvis.*

Diameters (di-am'et-urz) **of the fœ'tal head.** See *Fœtal head.* **D. of the pel'vis.** See *Pelvis.*

Diamet'ros or **Diamet'rum.** Diameter.

Di'amine. Hydrazine.

Diamines, di-am'eens. Compound formed by two hydrogen atoms in ammonia being replaced by a base.

Diammonic, de-am-mon'ik. Having two molecules of ammonium.

Diamnes, de-am'nes. Incontinence of urine.

Diamond, di'mund. Most precious of all stones, and formerly conceived to possess extraordinary cordial virtues. **D.-field fever,** fever which prevails at times at the Cape of Good Hope. **D.-fig mar'ygold,** see *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*

Diamorphosis, de-ah-morf-o'sis (*dia, morphosis,* shaping). Growing out or shaping.

Diamorum, de-ah-mo'rum (*dia, moron,* mulberry). Syrup prepared with honey and mulberry-juice; employed as a gargle in sore throat.

Diamotosis, de-a-mo-to'sis (*dia, motos,* charpie, lint). Introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

Diamyl, di-am'il. Double molecule of amyl.

Diamylic, di-am-il'ik. Containing diamyl.

Diana, di'an-ah (after the goddess Diana). Silver.

Dianancasmus, de-an-an-kas'mus (*dia, anankazo,* to force). Coaptation; reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

Diandria, de-and're-ah (*dis,* twice, *aner,* male). Condition in which the male organs are double.

Diangeious, de-an'je-us (*dis,* twice, *angeion,* vessel). Possessing two vessels.

Dianœa, de-an-e'ah. Thought, faculty of thinking.

Dianoëma, de-ah-no-a'mah (*dia, noeo,* to perceive). Imagination.

Dianthera (de-an-the'rah) **bifida.** Species of East Indies, employed in infusion in rice-water against bites of venomous serpents.

Dianthus caryophyllus, de-an'thus kah-re-o-fil'lus (*dis,* Jove, or *dios,* divine, *anthos,* flower, *caryophyllum,* clove). *Clove pink, Clove July flower, Gilliflower, Carnation.* Flowers were once much used, but are now only employed in syrup as a useful and pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

Diapalma, de-ah-pal'mah. Plaster composed of equal parts of litharge, olive oil, axunge, water, a certain quantity of sulphate of zinc dissolved in water, and white wax; classed among the topical, desiccative, emollient, resolvent, detersive, and cicatrizing medicines. With olive oil it forms the *Cerate of diapalma.*

Diapasma, de-ah-paz'ma (*dia, passo,* to sprinkle). Powder for sprinkling on a surface.

Diapason, di-ah-pa'zun. Tuning-fork. **D. ver'tex,** process of determining hearing-power for a vibrating fork by placing the foot of the latter on the cranial vertex.

Diapedesis, de-ah-ped-a'sis (*dia, pedao,* to leap through). Exhalation, as of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin or of any membrane; sweating of blood.

Diapedetic, de-ah-ped-et'ik. Relating to diapedesis.

Diapensia cortusa, de-ah-pen'se-a kor-tu'sah. Sanicula.

Diapentes (de-a-pen'tees) or **Diapente,** de-ah-pen'te (*dia, pente,* five). Medicine composed of five ingredients. See *Diatessaron.*

Diaphane, di'ah-fane. Transparent membrane enclosing a sac or cell.

Diaphaneity, di-ah-fan-e'it-e. Transparency.

Diaphanic, di-ah-fan'ik. Transparent.

Diaphanometer, di-ah-fan-om'et-ur (*dia,* through, *phaino,* to appear, *metron,* measure). Apparatus for determining the amount of solids contained in a liquid by noticing the degree of its transparency.

Diaph'anoscope (*diaphanes,* transparent, *skopeo,* to examine). See *Diaphanoscopy.*

Diaphanoscopy, di-a-fan-os'kop-e (*diaphanes,* transparent, *skopeo,* to examine). Examination of the interior of the body by the introduction of a power-

ful light into it, either reflected or electric, as through a *diaphanoscope*.

Diaphanous, di-af'an-us. Transparent; said of serous membranes.

Diaphemetric, di-af-em-et'rik. Relating to measurements of the tactile sensibility of parts, as diaphemetric compasses.

Diaphœnicon, de-a-fe'nik-on (*dia, phoinix,* date). Drastic electuary of which the date was the chief excipient.

Diaphonic, di-ah-fon'ic. Relating to diaphonics.

Diaphonics, di-ah-fon'iks (*dia,* through, *phone,* sound). Doctrine of refracted sounds.

Diaphoresis, de-ah-for-e'sis (*dia, phoreo,* to convey, to dissipate). Greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than in sweating; every kind of cutaneous evacuation.

Diaphoretic, di-a-for-et'ik. Medicine which excites diaphoresis, that is, increases the secretion of sweat. This is effected by its action on the terminations of nerves in the glands, or on the sweat-centres, or by reflex actions through stimulation of the sensory nerves, or by mental stimuli. Diaphoretics are very uncertain as a class. They are all indirect agents, some sedative, others excitant, and cannot therefore be used indiscriminately in disease; see *Sudorific.* The epithet diaphoretic has also been given by some to continued fever accompanied with constant perspiration. **D. min'eral,** antimonium diaphoreticum.

Diaphoret'ico-sedati'vus. Diaphoretic and sedative.

Diaphoreticum joviale, de-a-for-et'ik-um jo-ve-al'e. White oxide of antimony.

Diaphotoscope, di-ah-fo'to-skope. Electric apparatus by means of which hollow organs or canals can be illuminated.

Diaphragm, di'ah-fram (*dia, phrasso,* to close). Large azygous muscle, stretched transversely between the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which it separates from each other; tendinous in the centre; thin, almost circular, and unequally convex upward. It is fleshy at its circumference, which is attached to the ensiform cartilage, to the last six ribs, to the aponeurosis stretched from the last rib to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebræ, and, lastly, to the bodies of the first three or four lumbar vertebræ. When it contracts, its fibres become straight, the chest is enlarged, and the abdomen diminished. It is then an inspiratory muscle. It may also diminish the capacity of the chest, and be an expiratory muscle. This muscle plays an important part in sighing, yawning, coughing, sneezing, laughing, sobbing, crying, hiccoughing, singing, vomiting, and in the excretion of the feces and urine, the expulsion of the fœtus, etc. **D., pil'lars of,** crura of the diaphragm.

Diaphragma, de-ah-frag'ma. Diaphragm. **D. au'ris,** see *Tympanum.* **D. cer'ebri,** tentorium. **D. hypophys'eos,** see *Operculum sellæ.* **D. na'rium,** septum narium. **D. or'is,** mylohyoïdeus. **D. pel'vis,** levator ani. **D. pel'vis accesso'rium,** urogenital diaphragm. **D. pel'vis pro'prium,** rectal diaphragm. **D. secunda'rium,** mesocolon transversalis. **D. sel'læ,** fold of dura mater between the anterior and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. **D. urogenita'le,** urogenital diaphragm. **D. ventriculo'rum latera'lium cer'ebri,** septum lucidum.

Diaphragmalgia, de-ah-frag-mal'je-ah (*diaphragm, algos,* pain). Pain in the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatalgia, de-ah-frag-mat-al'je-ah. Diaphragmalgia.

Diaphragmatapostema, de-ah-frag-mat-ap-ost-a'mah. Abscess in the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatic, di-ah-frag-mat'ik. Phrenic; belonging to the diaphragm; name given to several vessels and nerves. **D.** or **Phren'ic ar'teries,** these are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior.* The former, called also *supradiaphragmatic,* are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the internal mammary, and descend along the phrenic nerve, to be distributed on the upper surface of the diaphragm. The latter, or *infradiaphragmatic,* are also two in number; they arise from the upper part of the abdominal aorta or from the cœliac artery, and divide into two principal branches, which are distributed on the lower surface of the diaphragm and in its substance. The *superior diaphragmatic veins* follow the same course as the arteries, and empty themselves—the right, into the vena cava superior; the left, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The two *inferior diaphragmatic veins* open into the vena cava inferior. **D. her'nia,** *Phrenic hernia, Diaphragmatocele.* The abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in the muscle, or through deficiencies or wounds or lacerations in it. **D. nerves,** *Phrenic nerves, Internal respiratory* of Sir Charles Bell, are two in number, one on the left side, the other on the right. They arise from the second and third nerves of the cervical plexus, about the middle of the neck, and receive two or three filaments from the brachial plexus, after which they descend into the chest at the sides of the pericardium, and are distributed to the diaphragm. **D. pleu'risy,** inflammation of that part of pleura which invests the diaphragm. **D. plex'uses** are two in number, one right, and the other left. They arise from the upper part of the solar plexus by a small number of branches, which are distributed to the diaphragm, following exactly the branches of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries. **D. ring,** the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatitis, de-ah-frag-mah-te'tis. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatocele, de-ah-frag-mat-o-se'le (Eng. di-ah-frag-mat'o-seel) (*diaphragm, kele,* rupture). Diaphragmatic hernia.

Diaphragmelcosis (de-ah-frag-mel-ko'sis) or **Diaphragmatelco'sis** (*diaphragma, helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmitis, de-ah-frag-me'tis. Inflammation of the diaphragm, the essential symptoms of which are painful constriction around the præcordia, with small, quick, laborious breathing; a rare disease.

Diaphragmocele, de-ah-frag-mo-se'le (Eng. di-ah-frag'mo-seel). Diaphragmatocele.

Diaphragmodynia, de-ah-frag-mo-din'e-ah (*diaphragm, odune,* pain). Muscular or other pain of the diaphragm.

Diaphratton hymen, de-ah-frat'ton he'men (separating membrane). Mediastinum. **D. membra'na,** mediastinum.

Diaphraxis, de-ah-fraks'is. Diaphragm.

Diaphtherin. *Oxychinaseptol.* Said to possess marked antiseptic properties.

Diaphthora, de-af'thor-ah (*dia, phtheiro,* to corrupt). Corruption in general; more especially corruption of the fœtus in utero. Also corruption of the blood in the stomach. See *Abortion.*

Diaphthoroscopium, de-af-thor-o-skop'e-um (*diaphthora,* corruption, *skopeo,* to examine). Apparatus for examining the purity of the atmosphere.

Diaphylactic, de-a-fil-ak'tik (*dia, phulasso,* to preserve). Prophylactic.

Diaphyseal, de-ah-fis'e-al. Relating to a diaphysis.

Diaphysis, de-af'is-is (*diaphuo,* to rise between). An interstice, interval, division. Anything separating two bodies. Middle part or body of a long bone. A ligament of the knee.

Diaphysitis, de-ah-fis-e'tis. Inflammation of the diaphysis of a bone.

Diapia, de-ah'pe-ah. Diapyesis or suppuration; word also employed in opposition to Myopia.

Diaplasis, de-ap'las-is (*dia, plasso,* to form). Conformation, reduction.

Diaplasmatic, di-a-plas-mat'ik. Name given to very small vessels which are supposed to connect capillaries and lymphatics.

Diaplasmus, de-ah-plaz'mus. Conformation; reduction.

Diaplexus, de-ah-pleks'us. Choroid plexus of third ventricle of the brain.

Diapne, de-ap'ne. Involuntary micturition.

Diapneusis, de-ap-nu'sis (*dia*, *pneo*, to breathe or exhale). Perspiration.

Diapnoe, de-ap'no-e. Perspiration.

Diapnœa, de-ap-ne'ah. Perspiration.

Diapnogenous (de-ap-noj'en-us) **appara'tus** (*diapnoe*, *gennao*, to generate). See *Perspiration*.

Diapnoicus, de-ap-no'ik-us. Diaphoretic.

Diapnoid, di-ap'noid. Promotive of perspiration; diaphoretic.

Diapodimorphine, de-ap-o-de-morf'een. Base, $C_{62}H_{72}N_4O_{10}$, obtained by treating codeine with hydrochloric acid at a temperature of 100°.

Diapophyses, de-ap-of'is-ees. Articular transverse processes, as of the vertebræ.

Diaporema, de-ah-po-ra'mah (*diaporeo*, to doubt). Anxiety; jactitation.

Diaprunum, de-ah-pru'num. Purgative electuary, of which the pulps of prunes and rhubarb formed the basis.

Diapyema, de-ah-pe-a'mah (*dia*, *puon*, pus). Empyema; suppuration.

Diapyemata, de-ah-pe-a'mat-ah. Medicines which promote suppuration.

Diapyesis, de-ah-pe-a'sis. Suppuration. **D. oc'uli**, hypopyon.

Diapyetica, de-ah-pe-et'ik-ah. Medicines which promote suppuration.

Diapyeticus, de-ah-pe-et'ik-us. Suppurative.

Diapyon, de-ah'pe-on. Suppuration; empyema.

Diaræmia, de-ah-re'me-ah (*dia*, *rheo*, to flow, *haima*, blood). Pathological condition in sheep in which the globules of the blood are diminished in quantity; the blood itself thinner, and transuding through the coats of the vessels into the cavities.

Diaria, de-ah're-ah (*dies*, day). Ephemera.

Diarrhage, de-ar'rhag-e (*dia*, *rhegnumi*, to break). Fracture.

Diarrhea, di-ar-rhe'ah. Diarrhœa.

Diarrheal, di-ar-rhe'al. Diarrhœal.

Diarrhectus, de-ar-rhek'tus. Severed.

Diarrhetic, di-ar-rhet'ik. Diarrhœal.

Diarrhodon, de-ar'rod-on (*dia*, *rhodon*, rose). Name given to different compound medicines into which the red rose entered.

Diarrhœa, di-ar-rhe'ah (*dia*, *rheo*, to flow). *Diarrhea, Lax, Looseness, Purging, Scouring.* Disease characterized by frequent liquid alvine evacuations, and generally owing to inflammation or to irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food noxious by its quality and quantity, etc., constituting the *Diarrhœa stercoraria, D. crapulosa* of writers; may be acute or chronic. Many varieties have been made by some nosologists—*e. g. mucous*, diarrhœa mucosa, blennochesia, blennochezia, mycodiarrhœa; and by some authors enteria, enteritis, diarrhœa catarrhosa or catarrhale, and erythemoides, under the idea that it is associated with an erythematous congestion of the mucous surface; *bilious*, ileocholosis, cholodiarrhœa, diarrhœa biliosa; *serous*, hydrochezia, hydrodiarrhœa, orrhochezia—dependent upon the matters evacuated. Diarrhœa alba is a form of bowel disease sometimes epidemic in Barbadoes, the stools being white and milky. Diarrhœa requires different treatment, according to its nature. If caused, as it often is, by improper matters in the intestinal canal, these must be evacuated; and the astringent plan of treatment must not be adopted unless the discharges seem kept up by irritability of the intestines, or unless they are colliquative. Indiscriminate use of astringents is to be deprecated. A very fatal diarrhœa prevailed among the native inhabitants of India—diarrhœa hectica, because, like hectic fever, it seems to obtain habitual possession of the constitution, to operate upon it with scarcely any perceptible intermission, and in general to defy the most powerful remedies.

Diarrhœa ablactato'rum, brash weaning. **D. ac'ida**, characterized by green stools which smell sour, and by pains in the abdomen. **D. adipo'sa**, diarrhœa with fatty evacuations and great emaciation. **D. al'ba**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D., albu'minous**, stools containing albumin. **D. cum apep'siâ**, lientery. **D. ab aph'this**, diarrhœa due to aphthæ. **D. arthrit'ica**, cœliagra. **D. bilio'sa**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D., camp**, variety of diarrhœa occurring among soldiers. **D. carno'sa**, dysentery. **D. catarrho'sa** or **catarrha'le**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D., cholera'ic**, cholerine. **D. chylo'sa**, cœliac flux. **D. chymo'sa**, cœliac flux. **D., Co'chin Chi'na**, see *Cochin China*. **D., colliq'uative**, see *Colliquative*. **D. crapulo'sa**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D. cruen'ta**, mixture of blood with excessive discharges from the bowels. **D. dysenter'ica**, stools contain much mucus. **D. dyspep'tica**, lientery. **D. erythemoï'des**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D., fat'ty**, stools are liquid and contain fat or oil, frequently indicating a cancerous affection of the pancreas. **D. hepat'ica**, species of diarrhœa in which the excreted matters are much mixed with bile. **D. ab hypercathar'si**, diarrhœa due to purging with drugs. **D. ingesto'rum**, lientery. **D. ab inglu'vie**, diarrhœa caused by excess in eating, and indigestion resulting therefrom. **D. lienter'ia** or **lienter'ica**, lientery. **D. muco'sa**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D., pab'ular**, symptom of membranous enteritis. **D. purulen'ta**, diarrhœa accompanied with purulent discharges. **D. sanguinolen'ta**, D. cruenta. **D. stercora'ria**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D., sudo'ral**, diarrhœa associated with a disturbance of the functions of the skin, preventing the secretion of sweat, as in fevers accompanying suppuration, exanthematous fevers, etc. **D. in uri'nâ**, diabetes. **D. urino'sa**, diabetes.

Diarrhœal, di-ar-rhe'al. *Diarrheal, Diarrhœic, Diarrhetic, Diarrhœtic.* Relating to diarrhœa.

Diarrhœophthisis, de-ar-rhe-o-te'sis. Wasting away caused by chronic diarrhœa.

Diarrhœticus, de-ar-rhet'ik-us. Relating to or causing diarrhœa.

Diarrhoicus, de-ar-rho'ik-us. Diarrhœal.

Diarrhoischesis, de-ar-ro-is'ke-sis (*diarrhœa*, *schesis*, arrest). Arrest of a diarrhœa.

Diarsenious, de-ar-sen'e-us. Containing two atoms of arsenic in the molecule. **D. sul'phide**, arsenic disulphide.

Diarthrodial, di-ar-thro'de-al. Relating to diarthrosis or movable articulations; as diarthrodial articulation. Diarthrodial cartilages, or incrusting cartilages, are cartilages which invest the articular extremities of bones. See *Articulations*.

Diarthrodic, di-ar-thro'dik. Diarthrodial.

Diarthrosis, de-ar-thro'sis (*dia*, *arthroo* to articulate). Movable articulation, one permitting the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in case of the shoulder-joint. **D. rotato'rius**, *lateral ginglymus*. Movement is limited to rotation; the joint is formed by a pivot-like process turning within a ring, or the ring around a pivot, as in the atlo-axoid articulation.

Di'ary fe'ver. See *Diaria*.

Diasatyrion, de-ah-sat-ir'e-un (*dia*, *saturion*, the Orchis mascula). Electuary, of which this plant formed the basis, supposed to excite the organs of generation.

Diaschisis, de-as'kis-is. Division.

Diascinci antidotus, de-as-sin'se an-tid'o-tus (*dia*, *skinkos*, kind of lizard). Mithridate.

Diascordium, de-as-kor'de-um (*dia*, *skordion*, water germander). Electuary so called because this plant entered into its composition, containing, according to the Codex, seventeen ingredients. Employed in diarrhœa and dysentery as a tonic, stomachic, and astringent. See *Pulvis cretæ compositus*.

Diasostic, di-ah-sos'tik (*dia*, *sozo*, to preserve). Prophylactic.

Diaspasis, de-as'pas-is (*dia*, *spao*, to draw). Rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

Diaspasma, de-ah-spaz'mah. Secretion.

Diaspasmus, de-ah-spaz'mus. Rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

Diaspermaton, de-ah-spur'mah-ton (*dia*, *sperma*, seed). Ancient name of two cataplasms composed of seeds.

Diasphyxis, de-ah-sfiks'is (*dia*, *sphuzo*, to strike, to beat). Pulse; also a violent beat of the pulse.

Diastaltic, di-ah-stal'tik (*dia*, *stello*, to send). Epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the reflex or excito-motory system of nerves, because the actions they induce are performed through the spinal marrow as their essential centre.

Diastasæmia, de-as-tah-sa'me-ah (*diastasis*, separation, *haima*, blood). Pathological condition characterized by a separation of the elements of the blood-globules, the fibrin and albumen separating also from the coloring matter, while the fibrin attaches itself to the valves of the heart.

Diastase, di'as-taze (same etymon as **Diastasis**). Vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other seeds, and by its presence converts the starch into grape-sugar and gum. See *Maltine*.

Diastasic, di-as'ta-sik. Relating to diastase.

Diastasimetry, di-as-tas-im'et-re (*diastase*, *metron*, measure). Measurement of quantity of diastase.

Diastasis, de-as'tas-is (*dia*, *histemi*, to place; separation; division). Separation of bones, and particularly of the bones of the cranium, from each other; of the radius from the ulna, and the fibula from the tibia. The ancients used this word to designate the three dimensions of the body—length, breadth, and thickness; for the interval separating the patient from the physician; the swelling of varicose veins; the time at which some change occurs in disease, etc. **D. dissiden'tia**, separation of bones.

Diastatecphlogia, de-ah-stat-ek-flo'ge-ah (*diastatlikos*, standing apart, *ekphlogezo*, to inflame). Discrete small-pox.

Diastatic, di-as-tat'ik. Relating to diastase. Possessing the power of converting starch into sugar.

Diastema, de-ah-sta'mah. Diastasis; interstice.

Diastematelytria, de-ah-stem-at-el-it're-ah (*diastema*, *elutron*, vagina). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the vagina.

Diastematencephalia, de-ah-stem-at-en-sef-ah'le-ah (*diastema*, *enkephalos*, brain). Organic deviation consisting in a longitudinal division of the brain.

Diastematenteria, de-ah-stem-at-ent-er'e-ah. Fissure of intestinal canal which extends longitudinally.

Diastematia, de-ah-stem-ah'she-ah (*diastema*). Organic deviation characterized by the presence of a fissure in the mesial line of the body.

Diastematocaulia, de-ah-stem-at-o-kawl'e-ah (*diastema*, *kaulos*, trunk). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the trunk.

Diastematocheilia, de-ah-stem-at-o-ki'le-ah (*diastema*, *cheilos*, lip). Organic deviation consisting in a longitudinal division or fissure of the lip.

Diastematocrania, de-ah-stem-at-o-kran'e-ah (*diastema*, *kranion*, cranium). Organic deviation consisting in a longitudinal division of the cranium.

Diastematocystia, de-ah-stem-at-o-sis'te-ah (*diastema*, *kustis*, bladder). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the urinary bladder.

Diastematogastria, de-ah-stem-at-o-gas'tre-ah (*diastema*, *gaster*, stomach). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the stomach.

Diastematoglossia, de-ah-stem-at-o-glos'se-ah (*diastema*, *glossa*, tongue). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the tongue.

Diastematognathia, de-ah-stem-at-o-nath'e-ah (*diastema*, *gnathos*, jaw). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the jaw.

Diastematometria, de-ah-stem-at-o-met're-ah (*diastema*, *metra*, womb). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the womb.

Diastematomyelia, de-ah-stem-at-o-me-el'e-ah (*diastema*, fissure, *muelos*, marrow). Congenital division of spinal cord into two lateral halves; it occurs with anencephalia.

Diastematopyelia, de-ah-stem-at-o-pe-el'e-ah (*diastema*, *puelos*, pelvis). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the pelvis.

Diastematorachia, de-ah-stem-at-o-rah'ke-ah (*diastema*, *rhachis*, spine). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the spine.

Diastematorhinia, de-ah-stem-at-o-rhin'e-ah (*diastema*, *rhis*, nose). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the nose.

Diastematostaphylia, de-ah-stem-at-o-staf-il'e-ah (*diastema*, *staphule*, uvula). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the uvula.

Diastematosternia, de-ah-stem-at-o-sturn'e-ah (*diastema*, *sternon*, sternum). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the sternum.

Diastementeria, de-ah-stem-en-ter'e-ah (*diastema*, *enteron*, intestine). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the intestine.

Diaster, de-as'tur. See *Amphiaster*.

Diastole, de-as'to-le (*dia*, *stello*, to dilate, to open). Dilatation of the heart and arteries when the blood enters their cavities; it is the opposite movement to systole, in which the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood. Diastole and systole are consequently successive movements. Diastole, *Motus cordis diastalticus*, like systole, occurs simultaneously in the two ventricles; the almost inappreciable time which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole*. When we speak of the contraction or systole of the heart, as well as of its diastole or dilatation, we mean only that of the ventricles; this dilatation is active.

Diastoleus, de-as-tol'e-us. Dilator.

Diastolic, de-as-tol'ik. Belonging to the diastole of the heart. **D. im'pulse of the heart**, see *Impulse*, *diastolic*. **D. mur'mur**, murmur heard over the heart during dilatation of that organ. **D. thrill**, vibration or thrill heard in the cardiac region during dilatation of the ventricle.

Diastomotris, de-as-to-mo'tris (*diastomoo*, to dilate an aperture). Dilating instruments, such as the different kinds of specula for the mouth, anus, vagina, etc.

Diastremma, de-ah-strem'mah (*dia*, *strepho*, to turn). Distortion, perversion, sprain.

Diastrophe, de-as'trof-e. Distortion, perversion, sprain.

Diastrophometry, de-as-trof-om'et-re (*diastrophe*, deformity, *metron*, measure). Art of measuring deformities.

Diatasis, de-at'as-is (*dia*, *teino*, to stretch, to distend). Tension. Reduction of a fracture by extension and counter-extension.

Diatele, de-ah-ta'le. Roof of third ventricle of the brain.

Diateretic, de-ah-ter-et'ik. Prophylactic.

Diatessadelton, de-ah-tes-sah-del'ton. Bichloride of mercury.

Diatessaron, de-ah-tes'sar-on (*dia*, *tessares*, four). Electuary into the composition of which entered four medicines; formerly employed in cases of stings and bites of venomous animals, and as a tonic.

Diathermal, di-a-thur'mal. Possessing the property of diathermancy.

Diathermancy, di-a-thur'man-se (*dia*, through, *thermaino*, to heat). Property of transmitting radiant heat.

Diathesis, de-ath'es-is (*dia*, *tithemi*, to place, to dispose). Disposition, constitution, affection of the body; predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others. The principal diatheses mentioned by authors are the cancerous (*cancerism*), scrofulous (*scrofulism*), scorbutic, rheumatic, gouty (*podagrism*), and calculous. **D., aneuris'mal**, see *Aneurism*. **D., dar'trous**, see *Dartre*. **D. hæmorrhoïda'lis**, see *Hemorrhoids*. **D., hemorrhag'ic**, see *Hæmatophilia*. **D. nervo'sa**, nervous diathesis. **D. purulen'ta**, see *Pyæmia*. **D., rheumat'ic**, see *Rheumatic*. **D. sthen'ica**, sthenia.

Diathetic (di-a-thet'ik) or **Diathet'ical**. Relating or appertaining to a diathesis, as "diathetical diseases," *Diathetici morbi*, gout and cancer, for example.

Diatresis, de-ah-tra'sis (*dia*, *trao*, to perforate). Perforation.

Diatrimma, de-ah-trim'mah (*dia, tribo,* to rub). Chafing.

Diatritarii, de-ah-trit-ah're-e (*dia, tritos,* third). Those were so called who pretended to cure diseases by subjecting the patient to treatment every third day.

Diatritos, de-at'rit-os. Relating to every third day, and the means then used by the Methodists to cure diseases.

Diatrypesis, de-ah-trip-a'sis (*diatrupao,* to perforate). Arrangement of serrations of a cranial suture, interlocking with one another.

Diazoma, de-ah-zo'mah (*dia, zonnumi,* to girdle). Diaphragm.

Dia'zo-reac'tion (known as Ehrlich's reaction). Method employed in typhoid fever for determining the quantity of urea. To equal quantities of urine and sulphanilic acid in a test-tube sodium nitrate is added; ammonia (1 cubic cm.) is then added carefully, which forms a brownish-red ring at the junction of the two liquids.

Diazoster, de-ah-zos'tur (*zoster,* girdle). Twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle.

Diazostra, de-ah-zos'trah. Diaphragm.

Dibasic, di-ba'zik (*dis,* twice, *basis*). Relating to acids in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaceable by a base.

Diblas'tic (*di, blastos,* germ). Having two sources of origin in some diseases.

Dibothrium latum, de-both're-um lat'um (*di, bothrion,* a small pit). Bothriocephalus latus.

Dibro'methane. Ethylene bromide.

Dicelyphous, di-sel'e-fus (*dis,* twice, *keluphos,* shell). Possessing a double shell; said of eggs.

Dicentra Canadensis, de-sen'trah kan-ad-en'sis (*di, kentron,* spur). *Squirrel corn, Colic weed.* Indigenous plant, the flowers having the odor of hyacinths; given internally in syphilis, and applied externally in syphilis and gonorrhœa. **D. exim'ia,** North American species; root is said to have tonic, alterative, and diuretic virtues. **D. succulla'ria,** Dutchman's breeches; has same medicinal properties as D. Canadensis.

Dicephalium, de-sef-al'e-um (*di, kephale,* head). Large sarcoma on the head, seeming to form a double head.

Diceph'alous. Double-headed. See *Dicephalus.*

Dicephalus, de-sef'al-us (where the duplication extends to the neck). *Janus.* Monster with two heads. **D. dian'cheros,** each head has a separate neck. **D. dibrach'ius,** dicephalus with two arms. **D. heteroceph'alus,** two-headed monster in which one head is larger than the other. **D. monan'cheros,** dicephalus in which there is one neck. **D. tetrabrach'ius,** variety of dicephalus having four arms. **D. tribrach'ius,** variety of dicephalus having three arms. **D. trip'us,** dicephalus having three feet.

Diceras rudis, de'ser-as ru'dis (*di, keras,* horn). Ditrachyceras rudis. See *Worms.*

Dichalcon, de-kal'kon. Weight equal to a third part of the obolus.

Dichastic, di-kas'tic (*dichazo,* to divide into two parts). Capable of spontaneous division.

Dicheterocephalus, dik-et-er-o-sef'al-us (*dicha,* twofold, *heteros,* different, *kephale,* head). Dicephalus heterocephalus.

Dichloracetic acid, de-klor-as-e'tik as'id. Colorless liquid of disagreeable odor and possessing caustic properties; derived from acetic acid by substituting two atoms of chlorine for two atoms of hydrogen.

Dichlorethane, de-klor-e'thane. Colorless transparent liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether; product of ethane by substituting two atoms of chlorine.

Dichlormethane, de-klor-me'thane. Dichloride of methane; methylene chloride.

Dichonchonine, di-kon'cho-neen. Dicinchonicine.

Dichophyia, dik-o-fe'ah (*dicha,* double, *phuo,* to grow). Disease of the hairs in which they split and grow forked.

Dichop'sis gut'ta. Isonandra gutta.

Dichot'omous (*dicha,* double, *tome,* division). Dividing regularly into pairs, as the branching of arteries.

Dichroism, dik'ro-izm. Property possessed by some transparent bodies, by which, depending upon the direction in which rays of light pass through them with reference to the position of the eye, they assume two different colors; hæmoglobin crystals then appear bluish-red and scarlet-red.

Dichromic vision, di-kro'mik vizh'un. Dichromism; achromatopsia.

Dichromism, dik-ro'mizm (*di, chroma,* color). *Dichromic vision.* Form of color-blindness in which one of the primary colors, usually red, is not recognized. See *Achromatopsia* and *Dichroism.*

Dichromus, dik-ro'mus (*di, chroma,* color). Verbena officinalis.

Diciatria, dis-e-at-re'ah (*dike,* justice, *iatreia,* medicine). Medicine, legal.

Dicinchonicine, di-sin-kon'is-een. Alkaloid from cinchonine and cinchonidine.

Dicinchonine, di-sin'kon-een. $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. Alkaloid obtained from bark of Cinchona rosulenta and C. succirubra.

Diclidon'osus (*diklis,* double door, *nosos,* disease). Disease of the valves of the heart.

Diclidostosis, dik-lid-os-to'sis (*diklis,* locked, *ostosis,* ossification). Ossification of the valves of the heart.

Diclis, dik'lis. Valve.

Dicochemia, dik-o-kem-e'ah (*dike,* jurisprudence, *chemeia,* chemistry). Forensic chemistry; medical jurisprudence.

Diconchinine, di-kon'chin-een. Diquinidine; alkaloid of cinchona.

Dicoryphus, de-kor'if-us (*di, koruphe,* crown of the head). Monster with a double vertex or cranium. **D. dihypogas'trius,** monster in which twins are united from the navel to the vertex.

Dicranus, dik'ran-us (*di, kranion,* skull). Monster with a double vertex or cranium.

Dicrotal (dik-ro'tal) or **Dicrotic,** dik-rot'ik. Dicrotous.

Dicrotism, dik-ro'tizm. Dicrotous condition of pulse.

Dicrotous, dik'ro-tus (*di, kroteo,* to strike). *Dicrotic, Dicrotal.* Epithet given to the pulse when it seems to beat twice as fast as usual; also synonymous with the term *rebounding,* the artery rebounding after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It has been considered, and with truth, to frequently foretell hemorrhage. In bad cases of typhus it certainly announces such a tendency. See *Pulse, dicrotic.*

Dictamnus albus, dik-tam'nus al'bus (*Dikte,* a mountain of Crete). *White fraxinella, Bastard dittany.* Fresh root is nervine, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. **D. Cre'ticus,** Origanum dictamnus. **D. fraxinel'la,** Dictamnus albus.

Dictoïdes, dik-to-e'dees (*diktuon,* net, *eidos,* resemblance). Reticular.

Dictyitis, dik-te-e'tis. Retinitis.

Dictyon, dik'te-on. Network.

Dictyopsia, dik-te-op'se-ah (*diktuon,* net, *opsis,* vision). Morbid condition in which net-like objects are floating before the eyes.

Dicypellium (dis-e-pel'le-um) **caryophylla'tum** (*dis,* twice, *kupellon,* cup). Brazilian tree; bark furnishes cassia caryophyllata.

Didactyle, di-dak'til (*dis,* twice, *daktulos,* finger). Possessing only two fingers or toes.

Didactylia, de-dak-til'e-ah (*dis, daktulos*). Condition in which there are only two fingers or two toes on hands or feet.

Did'ay's opera'tion for webbed fingers consists in separating the fingers, and securing flaps from the dorsal side of one finger and the palmar side of the other.

Didelphys, de-del'fis (*di, delphus,* uterus). State in which there is a double uterus. **D. cancrir'ora,** crab-eating opossum of S. America; said to enter into the preparation of curare.

Diductio epiphysium, de-duk'she-o ep-if-is'e-um. See *Epiphyses.*

Didymalgia, did-im-al'je-ah (*didumoi*, testicles, *algos*, pain). Pain in the testicles.

Didymis, did'im-is. Epididymis.

Didymitis, did-im-e'tis Hernia humoralis.

Didymus, did'im-us. Gemellus; testicle. **D. symphyogas'trius,** gastrodidymus. **D. symphyohypogas'trius,** hypogastrodidymus. **D. symphyoperinæ'us,** pygodidymus. **D. symphyothoracogas'trius,** thoracogastrodidymus.

Die. See *Expiration*.

Diecbolion, de-ek-bol'e-on (*di*, *ekballo*, to cast out). Name given by the ancients to a remedy which they believed capable of producing abortion.

Dieffenbach'ia segui'na. Dumb cane; native of West Indies; juice is exceedingly poisonous; plant has been recommended in dropsy.

Dieffenbach's operation. 1. For restoring the upper lip when the central part of the lip is deficient; consists in two incisions from the apex of the defect and extending them to the alæ of the nose. The two flaps obtained by these incisions are detached and connected in the median line; the mucous membrane forms the margin of the new lip. 2. For ectropium of lower lip with cicatrix; a flap of normal tissue is used to replace the cicatrix.

Dielectric, di-el-ek'trik. Medium admitting of the passage of electricity either by induction or disruptive discharge.

Diencephalon, de-en-sef'al-on (*di*, *encephalon*). One of the principal secondary divisions of the primordial medullary tube, the *Interbrain*, corresponding to the German Zwischenhirn. It includes the thalami optici, pineal gland, pituitary body, third ventricle, and optic nerve.

Dieret'ic. Escharotic; corrosive.

Diervilla trifida, de-ur-vil'lah trif'id-ah. *Bush honeysuckle.* Indigenous plant of the Honeysuckle tribe; has been used as a diuretic, and in gonorrhœa and syphilis.

Dies, de'es (*a day*). The day is, properly, the period during which the solar light illumines our horizon; but commonly, also, we designate by the word *day* the period of 24 hours. In antiquity great importance was attached to the observation of days in disease. The medical day is usually reckoned at 24 hours—universally, in estimating the duration of a disease. As regards the administration of medicine, if a medicine be ordered to be taken four times a day, it is generally understood to mean during the 12 hours of day. **D. canicula'res,** see *Canicula*. **D. contemplab'iles,** critical days. **D. contemplan'tes,** indicating days. **D. crit'ici,** critical days. **D. decreto'rii,** critical days. **D. indican'tes,** indicating days. **D. indicato'rii,** indicating days. **D. in'dices,** indicating days. **D. internun'tii,** critical days. **D. judicato'rii,** critical days. **D. radica'les,** critical days.

Diet, di'et. Originally it signified nearly the same thing as Hygiene and Regimen. At the present day it usually signifies a particular kind or system of food and drink. Also abstinence, as putting any one upon diet to deprive him of his usual nourishment. The terms milk diet, Diæta lactis; flesh or meat diet, Diæta carnis; soup or broth diet, Diæta juris or jusculi, etc., explain themselves. See *Aliment*, *Hygiene*, and *Regimen*. **D., broth,** see *Diet*. **D., drink,** decoction or potion, variously composed, and used in considerable quantity, for the purpose of purifying the blood. The Decoctum Lusitanicum, or Lisbon diet-drink, is one of the most celebrated. See *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum*. **D., dry,** diet in which there is but a small or no allowance of fluid. **D., flesh,** see *Diet*. **D., meat,** see *Diet*. **D. scale,** dietary. **D., slop,** slops. **D., soup,** see *Diet*.

Dietary, di'et-a-re. A regulated diet or allowance of food. Every large hospital, military or civil, every prison and eleemosynary institution of every kind, has certain dietetic regulations, and many of them have tables of dietary or diet scales, which are more or less implicitly followed. See *Diet* and *Food*.

Dieters (de'ters), **cells of.** See *Corti*. **D., pro'cesses of,** see *Processes of Dieters*.

Dietetic, di-et-et'ik. Relating or appertaining to dietetics or to diet.

Dietetics, de-et-et'iks. Branch of medicine comprising the rules to be followed for preventing, relieving, or curing diseases by diet. Dietetics is diet administered according to principle, an important part of hygiene. A well-regulated system of diet may check disease and also prevent it. Knowledge of dietetics is, indeed, as important as that of the materia medica.

Dietetists, di-et-et'ists. Physicians who apply only the rules of dietetics to the treatment of disease.

Diethylamine, di-eth-il'am-een. Secondary amine of ethyl; colorless, inflammable liquid with marked ammoniacal odor. Also a non-poisonous ptomaïne generated during putrefaction of some fish, poisonous sausage, etc. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Diethylendiamine, di-eth-il-en'de-am-een. Piperazin.

Diethylsulphondiethylme'thane. Tetronal.

Diethylsulphondimethylmethane, di-eth-il-sul'fon-di-meth-il-meth'an. Sulphonal.

Diethylsulphonmethylethylme'thane. Trional.

Dietic, di-et'ik. Relating or appertaining to diet. **D. diseases,** such as are produced by diet in its enlarged sense, as scurvy, rickets, alcoholism, etc.

Dieurysmus, de-u-riz'mus (*dia*, *euruno*, to dilate). Dilatation.

Diexodus, de-eks'od-us (*dia*, *exodos*, exit or way out). Any excretory opening.

Dif, as a prefix. See *Di*.

Differential diagnosis, dif-fer-en'shal di-ag-no'sis. See *Diacritica*.

Differentiation, dif-fer-en-she-a'shun (*differo*, to be different). Development of membranes, organs, functions, etc. That phenomenon which, as affecting living matter, Herbert Spencer defines as passage from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity.

Difficultas intestinorum, dif-fe-kul'tas in-tes-tin-o'rum (difficulty of the intestines). Dysentery.

Diffiatio, dif-flah'she-o (*dif*, *flo*, to blow away). Perspiration.

Dif'fluence. Condition of being diffluent.

Dif'fluent. Semi-fluid.

Diffraction, dif-frak'shun. The deflection rays of light experience when passing close to the edge of a body or through a narrow aperture.

Diffuse'. To spread over a surface or through a mass, either by the production of greater tenuity in matter or by dissemination with force, as with electricity. Also used adjectively in the sense of diffused, as diseases—inflammation, aneurism, etc.

Diffusible, dif-fu'zib'l (*dif*, *fundo*, to pour—to pour apart or abroad). Stimulating medicines are so called which speedily pass through the system and augment the action of the vascular and nervous systems in an acute but transitory manner.

Diffusion, dif-fu'zhun. Dissemination. **D. cir'cle,** imperfect image resulting from incomplete focussing. **D., liquid,** intermixing of fluids or solutions with each other directly. See *Dialysis*.

Digas'tric (*di*, *gaster*, belly). Having two bellies, as a muscle so arranged. **D. fos'sa,** see *Fossa*.

Digastricus, de-gas'trik-us (*gaster*, belly). Name formerly given to several muscles, now restricted to one of the muscles of the superior hyoid region. The digastricus is thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle; is attached to the mastoid groove of the temporal bone, and to a fossette at the side of the symphysis menti. Its tendon passes through an aponeurotic ring which is attached to the os hyoides. The digastricus depresses the lower jaw or raises the os hyoides, and carries it forward or backward, as in deglutition. The strong double-bellied muscle which forms the gizzard of birds is also called *Digastricus*. **D. cran'ii,** occipitofrontalis. **D. maxil'læ inferio'ris** or **D. os'sis hyoï'dei,** digastric muscle. **D. nerve,** see *Nervus digastricus*.

Digenesis, de-jen'es-is (*dis,* twice, *genesis*). See *Generation.*

Digenetic, di-jen-et'ik. Relating to diseases.

Digenia, de-jen'e-ah. See *Generation.*

Digeny, dij'en-e (*di, genesis,* generation). See *Generation.*

Digerens, dij'er-enz. Digestive.

Digerentia, dij'er-en-she-ah (*di, gero,* to carry, to digest). Digestives.

Digest'ant. Remedying or aiding digestion, as pepsin, ptyalin, etc. Ferment or acid that produces solution of the food in the alimentary canal.

Digestibility, de-jes-tib-il'it-e. Capability with which food can be digested.

Digestible, di-jes'tib'l (*digero,* to digest, *habilis,* able). Capable of being digested. All food is not equally digestible, and some of the most important are the least so—the fat of meat, for example. Certain substances, again, are entirely rebellious. As a general rule, albuminous aliments—as tender mutton and beef—are the most easily appropriated.

Dr. Beaumont, from his experiments on Alexis St. Martin, who had a gastric fistula, prepared the following table of the digestibility of various articles of food, based on the length of their stay in the stomach; although this is not an absolute proof of digestibility:

Food.	Mode of preparation.	Time required for digestion. Hours.	Min.
Rice	cooked	1	
Pigs' feet	"		
Eggs, beaten			
Mountain trout	cooked	1	30
White sweet apples	raw		
Sago	cooked	1	45
Brain	"		
Milk	"		
Ox liver	fried		
Codfish	cooked		
Sour apples	raw	2	
Eggs	"		
Salad	"		
Milk	uncooked	2	15
Turkey, wild	roasted	2	18
" tame	cooked	2	25
Wild goose	roasted		
Sucking pig			
Boiled beans		2	30
Potatoes	roasted		
Lamb	cooked		
Marrow of backbone		2	40
Chicken fricassé		2	45
Beef			
Hard sour apples		2	50
Oysters		2	55
" with bread		3	
"	steamed	3	30
Eggs	cooked but little		
Beefsteak			
Ham	raw	3	
Lean beef	roasted		
Cake			
Wheat bread			
Old cheese			
Potatoes	cooked		
Hard eggs			
Mutton soup		3	30
Oyster "			
White turnips	cooked		
Sausage			
Very fat beef		3	38
Mutton			
Dry bread with potatoes		3	45
Bread and butter and coffee			
Beans	cooked		
Pork	roasted	3	50
Tame fowl	cooked		
Beef	roasted		
Salted salmon	cooked	4	
Veal	fried		
Soup made of tough beef			
Cartilage	cooked		
Tame duck	roasted		
Soup made of pork and vegetables		4	15
Corned beef			
Wild duck	roasted	4	30
Tendons	cooked	5	30
Suet			

The time given in above table applies in reality only to the time in which the food leaves the stomach, not to the time actually required for true digestion and solution.

Digestio, de-jes'te-o. Digestion. **D. deprava'ta,** dyspepsia. **D. diffic'ilis,** dyspepsia. **D. læ'sa,** dyspepsia.

Digestion, di-jest'yun (*digero,* to digest). *Digestive process.* The function by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. See *Canal, alimentary.* The object of it is to convert them into two parts: the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy; the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, to be rejected from the body. This function is composed of a series of organic actions, differing according to the particular organization of the animal. In man they are eight in number—viz. prehension of food, mastication, insalivation, deglutition, action of the stomach, action of the small intestine, action of the large intestine, expulsion of the feces. Digestion is also a pharmaceutical operation which consists in treating certain solid substances with water, alcohol, or other menstruum, at a slightly elevated temperature, in a sand-bath for example, or by leaving them exposed for some time to the sun. **D., artific'ial,** that which is effected outside of the stomach by admixture of materials like those of the gastric juice, or by the gastric juice itself.

Digestive, di-jes'tiv. Relating to digestion. See *Digestives.* **D. appara'tus,** see *Digestion.* **D. fer'ments,** enzymes contained in digestive fluids, as pepsin, trypsin, etc.; see *Ferments.* **D. juices,** see *Gastric juice, Pancreatic juice, Succus entericus,* etc., and *Ferments, digestive.* **D. or'gans,** the alimentary canal and its appendages. **D. prin'ciple,** pepsin. **D. pro'cess,** digestion. **D. text'ure,** the particular organic condition of substances affecting their digestibility. **D. tube,** canal, alimentary.

Diges'tives. Substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration; as ceratum resinæ, warm cataplasms, fomentations, etc. Such substances are vulgarly termed *drawing.* Also remedies which aid digestion.

Digestivus, de-jes-te'vus. Relating or appertaining to digestion; see also *Digestives.*

Digit, dij'it. Digitus. **D., supernu'merary,** supernumerary finger; may be owing to hereditary transmission.

Digital, dij'it-al (*digitus,* a finger). Having the shape of a finger; *digitated.* Belonging to or produced by the fingers, as digital compression, digital examination. The appendix vermiformis cæci is sometimes called the *digital appendix.* **D. ar'teries, veins,** and **nerves** are those distributed to the fingers. **D. bur'sæ,** small subcutaneous bursæ over the knuckles and the backs of the joints of the fingers. **D. cav'ity,** *Ancyroid cavity;* occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **D. compres'sion,** see *Compression.* **D. dilata'tion,** dilatation of a canal or cavity with the finger. **D. examina'tion** or **explora'tion,** examination of any part with the finger. **D. fos'sa of fe'mur,** see *Fossa, trochanteric.* **D. f. of tu'nica vagina'lis,** depressions occurring where the tunic is reflected from the testes to the epididymis. **D. impres'sions,** slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions; see *Impressions.*

Digitalacrin, dij-it-al-ak'rin. Resin derived from digitalis.

Digitale, dij-it-al'e. Finger-stall. Small iron instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis, which, when placed at the end of the index finger, adds to its length and enables it to reach the promontory of the sacrum.

Digitalein, dij-it-al'e-in. Glucoside from digitalis having properties of digitaline and digitoxin.

Digitaletin, dij-it-al-et'in. Principle derived from digitalis.

Digitalia, dij-it-al'e-ah. See *Digitalis.*

Digitalic, dij-it-al'ik. Appertaining or relating to digitalis, as *digitalic poisoning.*

Digitaline, dij'it-al-een. See *Digitalis.*

Digitalinum, dij-it-al-e'num. See *Digitalis.*

Digitaliretin, dij-it-al-ir-e'tin. Product of dilute acid upon soluble digitaline. See *Digitalis.*

Digitalis, dij-it-al'is (*digitale,* because its flower resembles a finger-stall). *Bacchar, Baccar, Foxglove,* order Scrophularineæ. The leaves of this plant, collected from plants of the second year's growth, *Digitalis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), indigenous in Great Britain, are cardiac tonics, diuretic, and sorbefacient. Digitalis stimulates the cardiac muscle, and renders its contractions slower and stronger; in moderate doses tending to remove already existing irregularity of the heart's contractions. In over-doses digitalis causes vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death—all the symptoms, in short, which characterize the acronarcotic class of poisons. Its active principle is called *Digitaline* or *Digitalin, Digitalia, Digitalium, Digitalinum, Digitin, Digitoxin.* The dose, to commence with, is gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ or gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. Several other principles have also been obtained from digitalis, as *Digitaliretin, Digitalose, Digitallin, Digitin, Digitoxin,* etc. Digitalis has been administered in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hemorrhage, dropsy, delirium tremens, etc. The average dose is one grain, in pill, repeated every six or eight hours; it is usually administered in tincture in the dose of five or ten drops, but as the drug is cumulative in its action it must not be continued, especially in full doses, more than a few days. When cardiac tonics are pushed too far syncope may ensue and be fatal, so that the patient should be kept in a recumbent position. **D. min'ima,** Gratiola officinalis.

Digitalium, dij-it-al'e-um. See *Digitalis.*

Digitalose, dij'it-al-oze. See *Digitalis.*

Digitalosmin, dij-it-al-oz'min (*digitalis, osme,* odor). Odoriferous principle of digitalis.

Digitaria (dij-it-ah're-ah) **dac'tylon.** Cynodon dactylon.

Digitate, dij'it-ate. Possessing finger-like processes.

Digitation, dij-it-a'shun. Division into processes having the form of fingers; several muscles, as the *serrati,* exhibit digitations similar to those which the fingers form when held separate.

Digitationes tubarum Fallopii, dij-it-ah-she-o'nees tu-bah'rum fal-lo'pe-e. See *Tube, Fallopian.*

Digitin, dij'it-in. One of the principles existing in digitalis; crystallizable, tasteless substance, devoid of physiological action.

Digitium, dij-ish'e-um. Desiccation or atrophy of the fingers. See *Paronychia.*

Dig'ito-fib'ular ar'teries. Digital arteries on fibular side.

Digitonin, dij-it'o-nin. Principle found in German digitalis, resembling saponin.

Digito-radial, dij'it-o-ra'de-al. Situated on radial side of fingers, as digito-radial arteries.

Digitorum tensor, dij-it-o'rum ten'sor. Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Digito-tibial, dij'it-o-tib'e-al. Situated on tibial side of the toes, as digito-tibial arteries.

Digito-ulnar, dij'it-o-ul'nar. Situated on ulnar side of fingers, as digito-ulnar arteries.

Digitox'in. Poisonous glucoside from digitalis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$.

Digitus, dij'it-us. *Digit, Hallex, Allex.* Finger. Name given to the prolongations forming the extremity of the hand. There are five on each hand: the first, the thumb; the second, the index; the third, the middle or long finger; the fourth, ring finger; and the fifth, the little finger or ear finger. All of these have three phalanges, except the first, which has only two. **D. annula'ris,** ring finger. **D. auricula'ris,** fourth finger. **D. cor'dis,** fourth finger. **D. demonstrati'vus** or **demonstrato'rius,** index finger. **D. famo'sus,** middle finger. **D. Hippocrat'icus,** finger, Hippocratic. **D. impudi'cus,** middle finger. **D., in'dex,** index finger. **D. indicato'rius,** index finger. **D. infa'mis,** middle finger. **D. mag'nus,** thumb, pollex. **D. medicina'lis** or **med'icus,** ring finger. **D. me'dius,** middle finger. **D. min'imus,** little finger. **D. my'ops,** little finger. **D. obscœ'nus,** middle finger. **D. oti'tes** or **par'vus,** little finger. **D. pe'dis,** toe. The toes are five in number, and distinguished numerically, reckoning from within to without; the first is the great toe; the fifth, the little toe; they have nearly the same organization as the fingers. **D. pri'mus,** pollex. **D. quar'tus,** fourth finger. **D. quin'tus,** little finger. **D. saluta'rius** or **salutato'rius,** index. **D. secun'dus,** index. **D., semimor'tuous,** half-dead finger; torpid condition of fingers met with in connection with chlorosis and cerebrospinal affections. **D. supernumera'rius,** supernumerary finger; occasional monstrosity occurs in which there are supernumerary fingers, at times owing to hereditary transmission. **D. ter'tius,** third finger. **D. ver'pus,** see *Digitus.*

Diglossia, de-glos'se-ah (*dis,* double, *glossa,* tongue). Condition in which there is a double tongue.

Dignathus, dig-nath'us (*di, gnathos,* lower jaw). Monster having two lower jaws.

Dignotio, dig-no'she-o (*dignosco,* to discriminate). Diagnosis.

Dihomocinchonine, di-ho-mo-sink'o-neen. $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. Amorphous alkaloid having dextrorotatory property, obtained from Cinchona rosulenta.

Dihydrolu'tidine. $C_7H_{11}N$. Colorless alkaline liquid. A ptomaïne found in cod-liver oil; see *Ptomaïnes* (table); poisonous, producing insensibility, paralysis, and a fatal result.

Dihydroxyl-quinine, de-hid-roks'il-kwi'nine. Substance contained in secretions while quinine is being administered.

Dihypogastrius, de-hip-o-gas'tre-us (*di, hypogastrium*). Monster whose pelvis, together with the lower portion of the abdomen, is double.

Dihysteria, de-his-te're-ah (*di, hustere,* uterus). The state in which there is a double uterus.

Dii'od-betanaph'thol. Naphthol-aristol; combination of iodine, betanaphthol, potassium iodide, and sodium carbonate and hyperchloride; has antiseptic properties similar to betanaphthol.

Di-i'odide-hy'dro-i'odate of caf'fein. Caffein triiodide.

Di-i'odide of naph'thol-be'ta. Iodo-naphthol-beta.

Di-i'odide of thio'phen. See *Thiophen di-iodide.*

Di-io'dosalicylate of so'dium. Sodium di-iodosalicylate.

Di-iodparaphenolsulphon'ic ac'id. Sozoiodol.

Di-isobutylor'tho-cre'sol i'odide. Europhen.

Dijudicatio, de-ju-de-kah'she-o (*di, judico,* to judge). Crisis.

Diktyi'tis or **Dictyi'tis** (*diktuon,* net). Retinitis.

Dilaceration, di-las-er-a'shun (*di, lacero,* to tear). Laceration.

Dilalia, dil-al'e-ah. Ventriloquism.

Dilatable, di-late'a-b'l. Capable of being dilated.

Dilatatio, de-lat-ah'she-o. Dilatation. **D. bronchio'rum,** bronchia, dilatation of the. **D. intestino'rum,** dilatation of the intestines, as in tympanites. **D. ventric'uli,** dilatation of the stomach.

Dilatation, dil-at-a'shun (*dilato,* to enlarge). Augmentation of the bulk of a body, occasioned by a separation of some of the molecules, as by heat. In surgery, accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening, as in aneurisms, varices, etc., or the process of enlarging any aperture or canal. When used to obtain a view of parts, as by the speculum, it is termed dioptrismus. The termination *ectasis* signifies dilatation; bronchiectasis, cardiectasis, and splenectasis, for example, denote dilatation of the bronchial tubes, of the heart, and of the spleen. **D. cyst** or **tu'mor,** see *Retention tumor.*

Dilatator (dil-at-ah'tor) **con'chæ.** Muscle of external ear not always present, the intertragicus muscle. **D. laryn'gis,** name given to a group of muscles embracing the crico-arytænoideus posticus, crico-thyreoideus posticus, and kerato-arytænoideus. **D. pharyn'gis,** stylo-pharyngeus. **D. pupil'læ,** muscular fibres commencing at the ciliary margin of the iris and extending to the sphincter pupillæ.

Dilatatorium, dil-at-at-o're-um. Dilator.

Dilatatorius, dil-at-at-o're-us. Dilator.

Dilating agents, di-la'ting a'jents. Substances used in surgery to keep parts separate which have a tendency to unite, as the edges of an incision, or to increase and dilate openings of canals, either when natural or formed accidentally or artificially. The chief agents of this kind are prepared sponge tents, bougies, sounds, etc. See *Dilator.*

Dilator, di-la'tor (*di, fero,* to carry). Muscle which dilates certain parts; as the inspiratory muscles, which dilate the chest. Also an instrument to dilate tubular openings, a wound, excretory canal, or other natural or artificial opening. When employed to obtain an inspection of internal parts, it is termed speculum, dioptra, or dioptron, named, from the part to which it is applied, the speculum oris, speculum nasi, speculum vaginæ, etc. **D., Ar'nott's,** dilator for strictures of the urethra. **D., Goodell's,** instrument used for dilating the os uteri and cervical canal, provided with two blades. **D., Palm'er's,** this instrument is used for the same purpose, an improvement of the original dilator of Ellinger of Stuttgart. **D. pylo'ri,** muscular fibres of the stomach passing over the pylorus, supposed to act as a dilator to it. **D. tu'bæ Eustach'ii,** tensor palati. **D. vestib'uli laryn'gis,** thyreo-epiglotticus muscle.

Dilato'res ala'rum na'si. Compressor naris.

Dila'tor, cer'vical. Instrument conveniently used for dilating the cervical canal of the uterus, consisting of a syringe and rubber tubes.

Dilatris tinctoria, dil-at'ris tink-to're-ah. Lachnanthes tinctoria.

Dill (Sax. bile). Anethum graveolens.

Dilldoo, dil'du. *Dildoe.* Artificial penis.

Dill-fruit. See *Anethum graveolens.*

Dill-water. See *Anethum graveolens.*

Dilly, dil'le. Anthemis cotula.

Diluentia, dil-u-en'she-ah (pl. of **Diluens**). Diluents.

Dil'uents (*di, luo,* wash away). Medicines which have been conceived proper for augmenting the fluidity of the blood and other animal liquids. All aqueous drinks are diluents. They are administered with great advantage in various diseases. In fever, water, which is the most familiar diluent, may be freely allowed; the only precaution is to give it *hot* in the cold stage, *cold* in the hot, and *tepid* in the sweating. In diseases where it is considered necessary to abstract blood largely, diluents should not be given too freely. The abstraction of blood occasions activity of absorption, and the mass is speedily restored. When demulcents are exhibited in cases of urinary disease, they act simply as diluents; their mucilaginous portion is digested in the stomach and small intestines, the watery portion alone being separated by the kidney.

Dilute, di-lute'. Diluted. In pharmacy these terms are generally used synonymously. By some, however, a dilute acid, for example, means a weak acid, while a diluted acid is one that has been rendered weaker by the addition of water.

Dilution, di-lu'shun. With the homœopathist, the action by which the dose of a medicine is diminished, as by dissolving a grain of any medicinal article in a certain quantity of a liquid; then taking a grain of the solution and adding it to a like quantity of the liquid, and this may be repeated until the "thirtieth dilution."

Diluvium, de-lu've-um. Deluge.

Dil'weed. Anthemis cotula.

Dimethylamine, di-meth'il-am-een. Substance in Peruvian guano. Ptomaïne of a non-poisonous character $(CH_3)_2,NH$, gaseous at ordinary temperatures. It has been found in putrefying gelatin, in decomposing yeast, herring-brine, and in poisonous sausage. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Dimethylben'zine. Xylol.

Dimethylether, de-meth-il-e'thur. A gas generated by subjecting methylic alcohol to heat with sulphuric acid; anæsthetic.

Dimethylethylcar'binol. Amylene hydrate.

Dimethylketone, di-meth-il-ke'tone. Acetone.

Dimethyloxychinicine (di-meth-il-ok-se-kin'is-een) or **Dimethyloxyquin'izine.** Antipyrine.

Dimethylphenylpyraz'olon. Antipyrine.

Dimethylxanthine, di-meth-il-zan'theen. Theobromine.

Dimetra, de-met'rah (*di, metra,* uterus). State in which there is a double uterus.

Dimorphism, de-mor'fizm (*di, morphe,* shape). Condition of being dimorphous; term given to compounds which crystallize in two different forms.

Dimor'phous (*di, morphe,* shape). Existing in two forms.

Dingee, din'ge. Dengue.

Dinic, din'ik (*dinos,* vertigo). Antidinic.

Dinitrocellulose, di-ni-tro-sel'u-loze. Pyroxylin.

Din'ner pills. See *Pilulæ aloës et mastiches.*

Dinomania, din-o-mah'ne-ah (*dinos,* whirl). Tarantismus; choreomania.

Dinus, de'nus. Vertigo. **D. scoto'ma,** giddiness with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache and perhaps scotomata or fixed blind spots in the field of vision. **D. ver'tigo,** vertigo.

Diobolon, de-o'bo-lon (*di, obolos*). Scruple.

Diodoncephalus, de-o-don-sef'al-us (*di, odous,* tooth, *kephale,* head). Monster with a double range of teeth or a double jaw.

Diodus, de'o-dus (*dia, hodos,* way). Opening by which an excretion takes place.

Dicœcesis, de-ek-e'sis (*dia, oikeo,* to manage a house). Dispensation.

Dicœchius, de-e'ke-us (*dia, oikia,* habitation). Animals are so called in which the reproductive elements are found in separate individuals belonging to opposite sexes.

Diog'enes' cup. Hollow, resembling a cup, formed by bending the fingers of the hand.

Dioncosis, de-on-ko'sis (*dia, onkos,* tumor). Tumefaction or plethora occurring either directly from too great a quantity of fluid circulating in the system, or owing to the retention of substances which ought to be excreted. See *Intumescence.*

Dionysianus, de-on-is-e-an'us (*Dionusos,* Bacchus, represented by the poets as wearing horns). One having long or hornlike excrescences.

Dionysiscus, de-on-is-is'kus (same etymon). One having long hornlike excrescence on the frontal region.

Diophthalmus, de-of-thal'mus (*di, ophthalmos,* eye). Bandage applied over both eyes.

Diopsimeter, de-op-sim'et-ur (*diopsis,* clear vision, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the visual field.

Dioptometer, de-op-tom'et-ur. Instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye.

Dioptometry, de-op-tom'et-re. Measurement of refraction and accommodation of the eye by means of the dioptometer.

Dioptra, de-op'trah (*dia, optomai,* to see). Speculum. See *Dilator.*

Dioptre, de-op'tre. Unit of refraction of lenses; having a lens of the focal distance of a metre.

Dioptric, di-op'trik. Relating to dioptrics.

Diop'trics. That branch of optics which treats of refraction.

Dioptrismus, de-op-triz'mus (*dioptron*). See *Dilatation.*

Dioptrom'etry. Dioptometry.

Dioptron, de-op'tron. Speculum. See *Dilator.*

Dioptry, de-op'tre. See *Dioptre.*

Diorthosis (*diorthroo,* to make straight). Reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

Dioscorea, de-os-ko're-ah (after Dioscorides). See *Yam.* **D. villo'sa,** *Wild Yamroot, Colic root*; indigenous; order Dioscoriaceæ. Decoction of the root has been prescribed in bilious colic. Said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic.

Diosma, de-os'mah (*dios,* divine, *osme,* odor). D. crenata. **D. crena'ta,** South African plant, the powder of whose leaves—*Buchu leaves, Diosma buchu,*

Bucku, Bocchoe, Boocho, Buckho, ord. Rutaceæ—is used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies. Buchu (Ph. U. S.) is stated to be derived from Barosma betulina, B. crenulata, B. serratifolia, and other species of Barosma. Employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general, and has also been given in cholera. Often adulterated in commerce by the substitution of less potent plants of the same family, as Diosma serratifolia and Eupleurum serrulatum. *Bucco, Buchu*, is referred by the British Pharmacopœia to *Barosma betulina, B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*.

Diosmin, de-os'min. Active principle contained in buchu.

Diospyrus (de-os'pir-os) (*dios*, divine, *puros*, wheat) **embryop'teris.** An East Indian species bearing a very astringent fruit. **D. kax'i** grows in China and Japan. **D. lo'tus**, *Faba Græca, Indian date-plum*, ord. Ebenaceæ. Tree grown in Southern Europe; fruit very astringent, and used in dysentery and hemorrhage. **D. melanox'ylon**, ebony tree of Malabar and Coromandel, with an astringent tonic bark. **D. Virginia'na**, *Persimmon*. Common tree in the middle parts of the United States. Fruit: persimmons, yellow plums, winter plums, seeded plums. The unripe fruit, *Diospyros*, is distressingly acerb and astringent; has been used as an astringent. Bark of the tree is extremely bitter, and may be used where bitters are indicated.

Dioxide, di-oks'id. Binoxide.

Diphallia, de-fal'le-ah (*dis, phallos*, penis). Condition of having a double penis.

Diphorus, dif'or-us. Diphrus.

Diphrus (dif'rus) or **Diph'orus** (*di, phero*, to carry). Properly, a seat for two; close stool. **D. maieu'ticus**, obstetric chair.

Diphryges, dif're-gees (*di*, twice, *phrugo*, to torrefy). Oxide of copper, more or less pure.

Diphtheria, dif-the're-ah (*diphthera*, skin or membrane). *Diphtheritis*. An infectious disease characterized by profound vital depression and the formation, through exudation and necrosis, of a false membrane, usually on the tonsils and pharynx, but affecting sometimes the mouth, nose, or larynx. The membrane formed is grayish-white and adherent, leaving, when detached, a raw surface. Ulceration and gangrene sometimes follow, and other organs, as the glands, become involved. The symptoms, of course, vary with the part affected, whether the seat of it be the fauces, larynx, or nose. In about one-sixth of the cases diphtheritic paralysis occurs usually in the pharynx. It has been ascribed to a specific bacillus; see *Bacillus, Klebs-Löffler*. **D., larynge'al**, D. involving the larynx, sometimes producing suffocation. **D., malig'nant**, D. characterized by typhoidal symptoms. **D., na'sal**, D. extending to the nasal passages. **D., sec'ondary**, D. complicated with typhoid fever, scarlatina, etc.

Diphtherial, dif-the're-al. Diphtheric.

Diphtheric, dif-ther'ik (same etymon as **Diphtheritis**). Diphtheritic, diphtherial. Relating or appertaining to diphtheria.

Diphtheritic, dif-ther-it'ik. Diphtheric. **D. chan'cre**, see *Chancre*. **D. nephri'tis**, acute parenchymatous nephritis as the sequela of diphtheria. **D. paral'ysis**, paralysis of the muscles of the soft palate and larynx, after subsidence of the chief symptoms in diphtheria.

Diphtheritis, dif-ther-e'tis (*diphthera*, skin or membrane). Diphtheria, diphtheritic inflammation or phlegmasia, pellicular inflammation. Class of diseases characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes, and which affect the dermoid tissue, as the mucous membranes and even the skin. See *Cynanche maligna* and *Pharyngitis, diphtheritic*. **D. of the throat**, pharyngitis, diphtheritic. **D. trachea'lis**, cynanche trachealis.

Diphtheroid, dif'ther-oid. Resembling diphtheria. **D. chan'cre**, chancre with membrane simulating the diphtheritic, as a secondary lesion on the glans penis.

Diphthon'gia (*dis*, twice, *pthongos*, distinct sound). Condition in which two sounds are produced in the larynx simultaneously, but differing in pitch; due to incomplete unilateral paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, or to a lesion of the vocal cord.

Diplacu'sis. Diplakousis.

Diplakousis (dip-lak-oo'sis) or **Diplacusis**, dip-lak-u'sis (*diploos*, double, *akouo*, to hear). Abnormal condition of hearing, characterized by a note being duplicated in sound for the same ear, as in *D. monauralis*, or as in *D. binauralis* for the two ears, although the secondary note may be too sharp or too flat.

Diplasiasmus, dip-las-e-az'mus (*diplasios*, double). Duplication.

Diplecoia, dip-le-koi'ah (*diplo, akoe*, hearing). Double hearing.

Diplegia, dip-lej'e-ah (*di, plege*, blow). Double symmetrical paralysis. **D. facia'lis**, double facial paralysis. **D., spas'tic**, birth palsy.

Dip'lo (*diploos*, double). In composition, double.

Diploblastic, dip-lo-blas'tik (*diploos*, double, *blastos*, sprout). Provided with two germinal layers.

Diplocephalia, dip-lo-sef-al'e-ah (*diplo, kephale*). Monstrosity characterized by the presence of two heads on the same body.

Diplococcus, dip-lo-kok'kus (*diplo, coccus*, berry). Minute cocci united in pairs. See *Micrococci* and *Bacteria*. **D. pneumo'niæ**, bacillus of pneumonia.

Diplocoria, dip-lo-ko're-ah (*diploos, kore*, pupil). Condition of the eye in which two pupils are present.

Diploë, dip'lo-e (*diploos*, double). Areolar structure separating the two tables of the skull from each other. The diploë has the same use as the cellular structure of the bones in general. See *Cancelli*.

Diploëtic, dip-lo-et'ik. Diploic.

Diplogastria, dip-lo-gas'tre-ah (*diploos, gaster*, belly). Monster having two abdomens.

Diplogenesis, dip-lo-jen'es-is (*diplo, genesis*, generation). Organic deviation consisting in the duplication of parts; monstrosity by duplication, *Duplicitas monstrosa*, constituting *double monsters*.

Diploic (dip-lo'ik) or **Diploët'ic.** Relating or appertaining to the diploë. **D. veins**, veins in the flat cranial bones, the trunks and larger branches of which, veins of Breschet, run mostly separately in special arborescent larger canals, *Breschet's bone canals*, which terminate in the *Emissoria Santorini*.

Diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ, dip-lo'lep-is gal'le tink-to're-e. See *Quercus infectoria*.

Diploma, dip-lo'mah (*diploo*, to fold double). Letter or writing conferring some privilege; usually applied to a document certifying that a person has obtained the title of doctor. It was so called because formerly written on waxed tables folded together. Diploma is also used in pharmacy for a vessel with double walls, as a water-bath.

Diplomyelia, dip-lo-me-el'e-ah (*diploos, muelos*, marrow). Congenital malformation of spinal cord, with duplication of cord, appearing in various forms of double monsters.

Diplophony, dip-lof'on-e (*diploos, phone*, voice). Diphthongia.

Diplo'pia (*diplo, optomai*, to see). Double vision. Affection of the sight in which two distinct sensations are produced by the same object, which consequently seems double. Sometimes more than two are seen. The affection arises from some derangement in the visual axes, in consequence of which the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina of each eye. In *homonymous* or *direct diplopia* the image to the right of the patient belongs to his right eye, the left image to his left eye. This occurs in convergent squint. Crossed double image, in which the image to the right belongs to the left eye, and *vice versâ*, arises in divergent squint, *heteronymous diplopia*. At times the diplopia affects one eye, or each eye when used alone, owing to some irregularity in the curvature, density, or position of the dioptric media. It is then called *Uniocular diplopia, Monodiplopia*. Diplopia of both eyes has been termed *Binocular diplopia, Amphodiplopia, Amphoterodiplopia, Amphamphoterodiopsia*.

Diplo'py. Diplopia.

Diplosis, dip-lo'sis. Diploë; duplication.

Diplosoma (dip-lo-so'mah) (*diplo, soma,* body) **crena'tum.** An imperfectly described entozoon which has been passed from the urinary bladder; varies in length from four to six or eight inches, and in the middle is bent at an acute angle upon itself, so that the two halves hang nearly parallel, and give to it an appearance as if two worms had been tied together by their heads. See *Parasites.*

Diplosomatia (dip-lo-so-mat'e-ah) or **Diplosomia,** dip-lo-so'me-ah. Organic deviation characterized by the presence of two complete bodies united by one or more of their parts.

Diploteratography (dip-lo-ter-at-og'raf-e) or **Diploteratol'ogy** (*diploos, teras,* monster, *grapho,* to write). Description or study of double monstrosities.

Dipnous, dip'no-us (*di, pnoe,* breath). *Bispirus.* Having two vent-holes; epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part and admit the air at both ends.

Dipodacephalus, dip-od-ah-sef'al-us (*dis,* twice, *pous,* foot, *kephale,* head). Monster having two feet, but devoid of head.

Dipolar, di-po'lar. Bipolar; having two poles.

Dip'pel's an'imal oil. Oleum animale Dippelii.

Diprosopia, dip-ro-so'pe-ah (*dis, prosopon,* face). Condition of being a diprosopus.

Diprosopus, dip-ro-so'pus (*di, prosopon,* countenance). Monster with double face. **D. diædœ'us** (*di, aidoia,* parts of generation), double monster in which the duplication affects superiorly the face and inferiorly the anterior pelvic region. **D. dihypogas'trius,** double monster in which the duplication affects superiorly the face and inferiorly the lower part of the body, four lower extremities being always present. **D. diophthal'mus,** double monster with two eyes. **D. tetrophthal'mus,** double monster with four eyes. **D. tetro'tus,** diophthalmus with four ears. **D. triophthal'mus,** diophthalmus with three eyes. **D. trio'tus,** diophthalmus with three ears.

Dipsa, dip'sah. Thirst.

Dipsacus, dip'sak-us (*dipsa,* said to be so called owing to the leaves being able to hold water). Diabetes. **D. fullo'num** has had similar properties with the next ascribed to it; both have been also regarded as stomachic. **D. pilo'sus,** shepherd's rod; regarded as sudorific. **D. sati'vus,** D. fullonum. **D. sylves'tris,** *Cultivated teasel*; the roots of this European plant are diuretic and sudorific; the water which collects at the base of the leaves has been recommended as an eye-water. **D. vulga'ris,** D. fullonum.

Dipsesis, dip-se'sis. See *Dipsosis.*

Dipseticus, dip-set'ik-us (*dipsa*). Remedy believed to be capable of exciting thirst. See *Alterative.*

Dipsodes, dip-so'dees (*dipsa, odes*). Thirsty; causing thirst.

Dipsomania, dip-so-man'e-ah (*dipsa, mania*). Really thirst-mania; often, however, applied to habitual drunkenness and to delirium tremens; insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors—*Alcoholophilia.*

Dipsomaniac, dip-so-ma'ne-ak. One suffering with dipsomania.

Dipsopathy, dip-sop'ath-e (*dipsa, pathos,* affection). Mode of treatment consisting in abstaining from drinks.

Dip'sos. Thirst.

Dipsosis, dip-so'sis (*dipsa*). Morbid thirst; desire for drinking, excessive or impaired. **D. a'vens,** constant desire for drink, as in fevers, dropsy, diabetes, etc. **D. ex'pers,** absence of thirst.

Dipterix (dip'ter-iks) **odora'ta.** *Coumarouna odorata.* The fruit of this large tree of Guiana is a pod enclosing a single seed; the bean, Tonka bean, has a strong, agreeable, aromatic odor, and is used to flavor snuff and as a substitute for the vanilla bean.

Dipterocarpus, dip-ter-o-kar'pus (*di, pteron,* wing, *karpos,* fruit). Genus of large trees, nat. ord. Dipteraceæ, natives of India, which yield a resinous oil that has been employed, like copaiba, in gonorrhœa. The *Gurjun* or *Gurgina* or *Garjina balsam* or *wood-oil* is the product of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*; the resinous secretion of *D. trinervis* has been used as an excitant ingredient of salves to inveterate ulcers.

Dipygus, de-pe'gus (*di, puge,* nates). Double monster, the duplication being confined to the posterior portion of the lower end of the trunk, the coccygeal region; also used as a synonym of Deradelphus. **D. dibrach'ius,** D. with two arms. **D. tetrabrach'ius,** D. with four arms.

Dipyrenon, dip-ir-a'non (*di, puren,* kernel). Specillum or probe with two buttons or kernels—one at each end.

Dipyrites, dip-ir'it-ees (twice baked). Biscuit.

Dipyros, dip'ir-os (*di, pur,* fire). Biscuit.

Diquinicine, de-kwi'nis-een. $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_3$. Amorphous alkaloid in commercial chinoidine.

Dirca palustris, dir'kah pal-us'tris. *Leatherwood, Swamp leatherwood, Moosewood, Ropebark.* Indigenous shrub, analogous to mezereon in its action; applied to the skin, the bark vesicates.

Director, di-rek'tor (*di, rego,* to rule, to direct). *Conductor.* Grooved sound for guiding a knife in dividing any part. **D. pe'nis,** ischiocavernosus.

Diribitorium, di-rib-it-o're-um (*diribeo,* to separate). Mediastinum.

Dirt-eat'ing. See *Chthonophagia* and *Geophagism.*

Diruptio, de-rup'she-o (*di, rumpo,* to break). Spontaneous opening or rupture, as of an abscess. **D. cor'dis,** rupture of the heart.

Dis, as a prefix. See *Di.*

Disarticulation, dis-ar-tik-u-la'shun. Amputation through a joint.

Disassimilation, dis-as-sim-il-a'shun. Retrogressive metamorphosis; katabolism.

Disc. See *Disk.*

Discharge, dis-charge' (*dis, charge*). Increased outflow from any part which naturally secretes a fluid. In electricity, the passing off of the electric fluid in a charged Leyden jar by bringing by a conductor the external coating into metallic proximity with the internal one. **D., disrup'tive,** discharge of electricity with emission of sound and light.

Dischroa, dis-kro'ah. Sickly and unhealthy color of the skin.

Dis'ciform. Having the shape of a disk.

Discission, dis-sizh'un. Operation for cataract, in which the capsule of the lens is incised with a needle with sharp edges. **D. nee'dle,** needle employed in cataract operation.

Discoblastic, dis-ko-blas'tik (*diskos, blastos,* shoot). Term applied to separation of a disk from an ovum.

Dis'coid, (*diskos, eidos,* shape). Disk-shaped.

Discoloration, dis-kul-ur-a'shun. See *Decoloration.*

Discreta purgatio, dis-kra'tah pur-gah'she-o. Purgation or expulsion of some particular matter.

Discrete, dis-kreet' (*dis, cerno,* to separate). Epithet given to certain exanthemata in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other; opposed to confluent.

Discretivus, dis-kra-te'vus. Diagnostic.

Discretorium, dis-kre-to're-um. Diaphragm.

Discrimen, dis-kre'men (separation, division). Bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called because, in passing along the sagittal suture, it divides the head into two equal parts. **D. calva'riæ me'dium,** diploë. **D. na'rium,** septum narium. **D. na'si,** bandage in the form of letter X, intended to support the nose in transverse wounds of that organ. **D. thora'cis et ven'tris,** diaphragm.

Discs. See *Disks.*

Discus, dis'kus. Disk. Quoit; plate or platter or anything resembling it in form. **D. ge'nu,** patella. **D. lentifor'mis,** see *Nucleus lenticularis.* **D. oöph'orus,** discus proligerus. **D. op'ticus,** optic disk. **D. prolig'erus,** see *Proligerous.* **D. vitelli'nus,** proligerous disk.

Discuss, dis-kus'. To dissolve and remove; said of tumors.

Discussion, dis-kush'un (*dis, quateo,* to shake, to shake apart). Resolution.

Discussiva, dis-kus-se'vah. Discutients.

Discussoria, dis-kus-so're-ah. Discutients.

Discutients, dis-ku'she-ents. Substances possessing the power of repelling or resolving tumors.

Disdiaclasis, dis-de-ak'las-is (*dis,* twice, *diaklao,* to break). Double refraction.

Disdiaclasts, dis-di'ak-lasts (*dis, diaklasis*). Sarcous elements; small doubly refractive contractile disks observed when muscular fibre is examined under the polarization microscope.

Disease, dis-eez'. *Malady, Complaint, Sickness, Distemper, Distemperature, Egritude, Ail, Ailment, Illness.* Opposite state to that of health, consisting in change either in position and structure of parts, or in the exercise of one or more of their functions, or in both. By some, disease is applied to structural change, while *disorder* is restricted to functional derangement. The following table comprises, under the two heads *Diseased Nutrition* and *Altered Mechanism,* the chief elements of structural disease, all of which are dependent on modified cell-action:

- Diseased Nutrition.
  - Increased—Hypertrophy,
  - Diminished—Atrophy.
  - Perverted . .
    - Inflammation,
    - Induration,
    - Softening,
    - Transformation and degeneration.
    - Deposits. . .
      - Enplastic . . . . — Cicatrices, False membranes.
      - Cacoplastic . . . . — Cirrhosis, Fibro-cartilage, Gray tubercle, Atheroma.
      - Aplastic . . . . . — Yellow tubercle, Calcareous matter.
    - Growths . . .
      - Non-malignant . — Cysts, Tumors, Hydatids.
      - Malignant . . . . — Carcinoma, Encephaloma, Melanosis.
- Altered Mechanism.
  - Contraction,
  - Dilatation,
  - Obstruction,
  - Compression,
  - Displacement,
  - Rupture, etc.

D., acute, see *Acute.* **D. of Ad'dison,** see *Capsule, renal.* **D., Al'ibert's,** fungoid mycosis. **D., autog'enous,** see *Autogenous.* **D., bad,** syphilis. **D., bark'ing,** mal de Laira. **D., Base'dow's,** see *Exophthalmia.* **D., Baz'in's,** psoriasis of the mouth. **D., Béclard's,** hernia through the saphenous opening. **D., Bell's,** paralysis of seventh cranial nerve. **D. of blood,** see *Blood disease.* **D., blue,** cyanopathy. **D. of Bright,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **D., Brown-Se'quard's,** paralysis from unilateral lesion of spinal cord. **D., caisson,** see *Caisson.* **D., Caz'enave's,** lupus erythematodes. **D., Charcot's,** amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; see *Charcot.* **D., chronic,** see *Chronic.* **D., Corrigan's,** aortic valvular insufficiency. **D. of Cotun'nius,** sciatica. **D., Cruveil'hier's,** atrophy, progressive muscular; simple gastric ulcer. **D., Dressler's,** paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. **D., Dubini's,** electrical chorea. **D. of Duchenne,** ataxia, locomotor, progressive; pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. **D., Duh'ring's,** dermatitis herpetiformis. **D., Eichstedt's,** pityriasis versicolor. **D., Eng'lish,** rachitis. **D., Erb's,** paralysis of brachial plexus. **D., Erb-Charcot's,** spasmodic locomotor ataxia. **D., extrin'sic,** external disease. **D., fam'ily,** see *Hereditary.* **D., feigned,** feigned disease. **D., Foth'ergill's,** neuralgia of trigeminal nerve. **D., Fouchard's,** alveolo-dental periostitis. **D., foul,** syphilis. **D., Fried'rich's,** hereditary ataxic paraplegia. **D., func'tional,** disturbance of function without appreciable structural lesion. **D., fun'goid,** encephaloid. **D., gastroenter'ic,** gastroenteritis. **D., Gerier's,** paralytic vertigo. **D., Gibert's,** pityriasis rubra. **D. of Graves,** see *Exophthalmia.* **D., grind'er's,** asthma, grinder's. **D., hæmatocere'briform,** encephaloid. **D., Har'ley's,** paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. **D., Heb'erden's,** nodular rheumatism. **D., Hebra's,** polymorphous erythema; chronic pityriasis rubra. **D., Hen'och's,** purpura with abdominal symptoms. **D., hered'itary,** see *Hereditary.* **D., Hodgkin's,** pseudoleucocythæmia. **D., Hodgson's,** aortic atheroma. **D., Huguier's,** fibromyoma of uterus. **D., Hunt'ingdon's,** hereditary chorea. **D., idiopath'ic,** one not dependent on any other discase. **D., intercur'rent,** see *Intercurrent.* **D., Jack'son's,** epilepsy, Jacksonian. **D., Ja'cob's,** rodent or lupous ulcer. **D., Jaksch's,** pseudoleucocythæmia of infants. **D., Kapo'si's,** xeroderma pigmentosa. **D., Kopp's,** thymic asthma. **D., Laënnec's,** cirrhosis or chronic interstitial inflammation of the liver. **D., Lan'dry's,** acute ascending paralysis. **D., Leber's,** hereditary optic atrophy. **D., Littré's,** diverticular hernia. **D., Lob'stein's,** sarcoma of retroperitoneal glands. **D., lu'cifer match'maker's,** see *Phosphorus.* **D. Lud'wig's,** infectious inflammation of sublingual and submaxillary regions. **D., Malas'sez's,** cyst of the testicle. **D., Marie's,** acromegaly. **D., Menière's,** auditory vertigo. **D., Millar's,** laryngismus stridulus. **D., Mor'van's,** analgesic paralysis of the extremities. **D., nutri'tional,** D. connected with processes of development and growth. **D., occupa'tion,** D. dependent on or connected with personal occupation, as grinder's asthma. writer's cramp, etc. **D., organ'ic,** disease dependent upon or associated with structural lesion. **D., Pa'get's,** hypertrophic osteitis; precancerous eczema of the mamma. **D., Park'inson's,** paralysis agitans. **D., Par'rot's,** syphilitic pseudo-paralysis; syphilitic osteophytes of the skull. **D., Par'ry's,** exophthalmic goitre. **D., Par'sons',** exophthalmic goitre. **D., Pa'vy's,** intermittent albuminuria. **D., period of incubation of,** see *Incubation.* **D., phos'phorus jaw,** see *Phosphorus.* **D., por'cupine,** ichthyosis. **D., Pott's,** caries of the vertebræ. **D., pretend'ed,** feigned disease. **D., Raynaud's,** vaso-motor symmetrical gangrene; paralysis after parotiditis. **D., Reclus's,** cystic disease of the breast. **D., sim'ulated,** feigned disease. **D., specif'ic,** disease due to a specific poison, as syphilis. **D., struc'tural,** D., organic. **D., sur'gical,** external disease. **D., Syd'enham's,** ordinary chorea. **D., symptomat'ic,** see *Symptomatic.* **D., Thom'sen's,** myotonia congenita. **D., Torn'wald's,** inflammation of pharyngeal tonsil. **D., Tourette's,** motor incoordination. **D., Volk'mann's,** congenital tibio-tarsal dislocation. **D., War'drop's,** malignant onychia. **D., Weil's,** acute infectious jaundice. **D., Werthoff's,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **D., Wil'lard's,** tubercular lupus. **D., Wil'son's,** universal exfoliative dermatitis. **D., Winck'el's,** cyanosis neonatorum. **D., zymot'ic,** see *Zymotic.*

Diseased, dis-eezd'. Sick.

Disecoia, dis-ek-oi'ah (*dis,* twice, *akoe,* hearing). Diplacusis.

Disengagement, dis-en-gaje'ment. The act of releasing or detaching; term employed in obstetrics to denote the appearance of the fœtus, or any part thereof, from the canal of the pelvis.

Disfiguration, dis-fig-u-ra'shun (*dis, figuro,* to form). Deformation.

Disgorgement, dis-gorj'ment (*dis, gorge,* throat). Opposite condition to that of engorgement. Discharge or abstraction of a certain quantity of fluid which had previously collected in a part, as disgorgement of bile. It also means vomiting.

Disgust, dis-gust' (*dis, gusto,* to taste). Loathing.

Aversion for food. Disgust is not the same as anorexia. The latter is only a want of appetite; the former consists in real repugnance for food.

Disinfect'. To render innocuous by disinfection.

Disinfectant, dis-in-fek'tant (*dis, inficio,* to infect). This term has been restricted by some to agents that are capable of neutralizing morbific effluvia; but it really includes also antiseptics or agents that are capable of removing any incipient or fully-formed septic condition of the living body or any part of it. Disinfectants are agents destructive to the specific poisons of communicable diseases; and as these are usually due to micro-organisms, the disinfectants become also antizymotics. They are employed to destroy morbific germs in the excreta of those suffering from such diseases or in the rooms occupied by them.

Disinfecting liquid (dis-in-fek'ting lik'wid), **Sir Wil'liam Bur'nett's.** See *Burnett's disinfecting liquid.* **D. liq'uid of Con'dy,** see *Condy's disinfecting fluid.* **D. liq'uid of Dar'by,** see *Condy's disinfecting liquid.* **D. liq'uid, Labarraque's,** liquor sodæ chlorinatæ. **D. liq'uid of Ledoyen,** see *Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid.*

Disinfection, dis-in-fek'shun. Act of attempting to destroy miasmata with which the air, the clothing, etc. may be infected. Various means have been proposed for this purpose. The agents most commonly employed are chlorine, sulphurous and chlorohydric acid gases, vapors of vinegar, nitrous acid, carbolic acid, and what is, perhaps, the most manageable of any, chlorinated lime, or any of the chlorides of the alkalies. It is more than questionable whether the chemical action that occurs between these agents and the miasmata is capable of thoroughly destroying morbific miasms. Disinfection also includes the action of antiseptics. The most valuable disinfecting agents are heat, preferably at 230° to 250° F., either by burning or steaming, or by boiling in soda solution; chloride of lime and milk of lime; and corrosive sublimate, the latter being the most destructive to septic organisms.

Disinfec'tol. Brownish-dark liquid, composed of carbolic acid, soap, hydrocarbons, and soda, used as a disinfectant.

Disintegrate, dis-in'te-grate (*dis, integro,* to make whole). To reduce to small fragments or particles.

Disjuncti morbi, dis-junk'te mor'be (*dis, jungo,* to join). Disjoined diseases. Diseases which occupy different organs, and are not produced by each other.

Disjunction, dis-junk'shun. Separation of parts which are normally close together.

Disk. Discus. **D., blood,** globule of the blood. **D., Bow'man's,** see *Sarcous elements.* **D., choked,** see *Choked, Papillitis,* and *Optic neuritis.* **D., cupped,** hollowed condition of the optic disk, natural and not pathological, or resulting from glaucoma, atrophy of the optic nerve, etc. **D., engorged,** see *Optic neuritis.* **D., ger'minal,** see *Germinal.* **D., interver'tebral,** intervertebral cartilage. **D., op'tic,** see *Optic nerve.* **D., prolig'erous,** see *Proligerous disk.* **D., vitel'line,** germinal disk of the fowl.

Disks. Lamellæ; thin disks of gelatin, containing a medicinal ingredient, used locally in affections of the conjunctiva. **D. of at'ropine,** each disk contains gr. $\frac{1}{5000}$ of atropine sulphate (Ph. Br.). **D. of co'caine,** each contains gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ of cocaine hydrochlorate. **D. of physostig'mine,** each contains gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ of physostigmine.

Dislocate, dis'lo-kate. To cause dislocation, as of an articulation.

Dislocatio, dis-lo-kah'she-o (*dis, loco,* to place). Dislocation, luxation; see *Ectopia.* **D. lie'nis** or **sple'nis,** dislocation or abnormal situation of the spleen; splenectopia.

Dislocation, dis-lo-ka'shun. Displacement of the bones at a joint, or of an organ from its usual situation; see *Luxation.* **D. of mem'ory,** condition in which there exists entire forgetfulness, but only for a short time.

Dismal, diz'mal. Melancholy.

Disodicus, dis-od'ik-us (*dis, hodos,* threshold). Having a double opening.

Disomata, dis-o'mat-ah (*dis, soma,* body). Double monstrosities.

Disomatous, dis-o'mat-us. See *Disomus.*

Disomus, dis-o'mus (*di, soma,* body). Monster with two bodies. Such a monster is said to be *Disomatous.*

Disorder, dis-or'dur (*dis, order*). See *Disease.*

Disordered, dis-or'durd. Sick.

Disorganization, dis-or-gan-iz-a'shun. Complete morbid change in the structure of an organ, or even total destruction of its texture, as in sphacelus and sloughy ulcers.

Disparate, dis'par-ate. Unequal; term applied in optics to indicate points of both retinæ which do not correspond.

Dispareu'nia. See *Dyspareunia.*

Dispensary, dis-pen'sa-re (*dis, pendo,* to weigh, to take from a weight or mass, to distribute). Shop or place in which medicines are prepared. Also an institution in which the poor are furnished with advice and necessary medicines.

Dispensation, dis-pen-sa'shun. Composition and distribution of medicines according to prescription.

Dispensator, dis-pen-sa'tor. Apothecary.

Dispensatory, dis-pen'sa-to-re. Book treating of the composition of medicines. A Dispensatory differs from a Pharmacopœia in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances, while the Pharmacopœia is mainly restricted to the mode of preparing them. The Pharmacopœia, too, is published under the official authority of, by the members of, a college or association, while a Dispensatory contains the whole of the Pharmacopœia or Pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority alone it usually appears. Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately. See *Formulary* and *Pharmacopœia.*

Dispenser, dis-pens'ur. One who dispenses medicines.

Dispen'sing. Filling a prescription as directed.

Dispermine, di-sperm'een. Piperazine.

Dispersion, dis-per'shun. Scattering, as in case of inflammation. **D., error of,** aberration of refrangibility.

Dispersus, dis-purs'us. Dispersed; sporadic, said of diseases.

Displace'ment. Percolation. Also the condition of being displaced, as displacement of the uterus or other organs when they are not in proper position. **D., dor'sal, of the arm,** position of arm of the fœtus in which that organ is turned outward or inward across the dorsum, thus offering an obstacle to delivery.

Dispora Caucasica, dis-po'rah kaw-kas'ik-ah. Bacillus Caucasicus.

Disposition, dis-po-zish'un (*dis, pono,* to put or set). Particular condition of the body, which renders it susceptible of altering suddenly to a state of health or disease—of improving, or becoming changed for the worse. See *Diathesis.*

Disproportion, dis-pro-por'shun. Obstetrical term used to denote want of proper proportion between pelvis and fœtus.

Disputatio, dis-pu-tah'she-o (*dis, puto,* to reason). Thesis.

Disruption, dis-rup'shun (*dis, rumpo,* to break off). Puncture which involves deep-seated parts.

Dissect'. To cut in pieces; to cut with care, so as to preserve the structure of an organ.

Dissecting aneurism, dis sek'ting an'u-rizm. See *Aneurism.* **D. wound,** dissection wound.

Dissectio, dis-sek'she-o. Dissection. **D. cartilag'inis et ligamento'rum os'sium pu'bis,** symphyseotomy. **D. fœ'tûs,** embryotomy. **D. ten'dinum,** tenotomy.

Dissection, dis-sek'shun (*dis, seco,* to cut, to cut open). *Practical anatomy, Necrotomy.* Operation by which the different parts of the dead body are exposed for the study of their arrangement and structure. Dissection has received various names, according to the organ concerned, as *Osteotomy, Syndesmotomy, Myotomy, Angiotomy, Neurotomy, Desmotomy,* etc. **D. wound,** wound received in the dissection of dead

bodies. The term *Autopsy* or *Dissection wound* has been applied to wounds received in the examination of bodies recently dead and before putrefaction has set in, especially of those who have died from pyæmia, malignant erysipelas, cancer, puerperal fever, etc.

Dissector, dis-sek'tor. Prosector. Practical anatomist; one who prepares parts for the anatomical lecture; also a book treating on the science of dissecting, or an instrument employed in dissection.

Disseminated, dis-sem'in-a-ted. Scattered. **D. myeli'tis,** see *Myelitis.* **D. sclero'sis,** insular sclerosis; see *Sclerosis.* **D. tuberculo'sis,** a form of tuberculosis usually marked for a while by interstitial pleurisy, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema; afterward resembling fibroid phthisis.

Dissemination, dis-sem-in-a'shun. The spread of disease from one part of the body to other parts, or into the surrounding atmosphere.

Dissepimentum narium, dis-sep-e-men'tum nar'e-um (*dissepio,* to separate). Septum narium. **D. thora'cis,** mediastinum.

Disseptum, dis-sep'tum (*dissepio,* to separate). Diaphragm.

Dissertatio, dis-ser-tah'she-o (*dissero,* to discuss, to treat of). Thesis.

Dissertation, inaugural, dis-ser-ta'shun, in-awg'-u-ral. Thesis.

Dissidentia, dis-sid-en'she-ah (*dis, sedo,* to sit). Diastasis.

Dissimilation, dis-sim-il-a'shun. Retrograde metamorphosis; katabolism.

Dissipium, dis-sip'e-um (*dissepio,* to separate). Diaphragm.

Dissociation, dis-so-si-a'shun. In chemistry, disunion of the elements of chemical compounds.

Dissolubility, dis-sol-u-bil'it-e. Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture and converted into a fluid.

Dissoluble, dis'sol-u-b'l. Capable of being dissolved.

Dissolutio, dis-so-lu'she-o. Dissolution, solution. **D. san'guinis,** dissolution of the blood. **D. ventric'uli,** softening of the stomach.

Dissolution, dis-so-lu'shun (*dis, solvo,* to loosen, to melt). Decomposition or putrefaction of the blood, or diminution in its consistence; solution; also death.

Dissolventia, dis-sol-ven'she-ah. Solvents; medicines believed to be capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, etc.; discutients; resolvents.

Distad, dis'tad (*disto,* to stand apart). Away from a centre; toward the far extremity; in anatomy, used adverbially to signify "toward the distal aspect."

Dis'taff cane. Arundo donax. **D. this'tle,** Carthamus lanatus.

Distal. At the farthest distance from a prominent part, as the trunk, heart, or middle line. **D. as'pect,** aspect of a bone from the trunk or toward the extremity.

Distalia, dist-al'e-a. Distal carpal bones (comparative anatomy).

Distantial aberration, dis-tan'she-al ab-er-ra'shun. See *Aberration of sphericity.*

Distearyllecithin, dis-te-ar-il-les'i-thin. Form of lecithin found in nerve-tissue.

Distemper, dis-tem'pur (*dis, tempero,* to proportion duly). Disease. **D., French,** syphilis. **D. louse,** louse met with in phtheiriasis.

Distemperantia, dis-tem-per-an'she-ah. Bad habit of body.

Distemperature, dis-tem'per-a-ture. Disease.

Distempered, dis-tem'per'd. Sick.

Distensio, dis-ten'she-o (*distendo,* to stretch). Reduction of a fracture by extension and counter-extension; tension; tetanus. **D. articula'ris,** sprain. **D. membro'rum,** convulsion. **D. muscula'ris,** strain of a muscle. **D. nervo'rum,** convulsion.

Distension, dis-ten'shun. Abnormal increase in size, turgescence.

Distichiasis, dis-tik-e'a-sis (*dis, stichos,* a row). Increased number of eyelashes—some turned toward the eye and irritating the organ, whilst others preserve their natural direction. See *Entropion.*

Distillate, dis-til'late. See *Distillation.*

Distillation, dis-til-la'shun (*de, stillo,* to drop little by little). Operation by which, by the aid of heat and in closed vessels, the volatile are separated from the fixed parts of bodies, with the view of collecting the former when condensed in appropriate receivers. The product of distillation is the distillate. In *fractional distillation* the ingredients are volatilized at different degrees of heat and separated from each other during the process. When dry organic matter is placed in an apparatus for distillation and heat is applied until all volatile matter is driven out, the process is called *Dry* or *Destructive distillation.*

Distocia, dis-to-se-ah (*dis, tokos,* birth). *Ditocia.* Delivery of twins.

Distœchia (dis-te'ke-ah) or **Distœchi'asis.** Distichiasis.

Distœchiasis, dis-tek-e'as-is. Distichiasis.

Distoma, dis'tom-ah (*di, stoma,* mouth). Small worm found in the small intestines; see *Parasites* and *Worms.* **D. conjunc'tum** occurs in liver of American fox and in dogs of India. **D. cras'sum,** variety met with in the human gall-bladder and intestines in Asia and East Indies. **D. endem'icum,** D. found in the liver in the disease called distomiasis, which occurs in certain parts of Japan. **D. hæmato'bium,** distomum hæmatobium. **D. hepat'icum,** *Gourdworm, Fluke, Liver fluke;* obovate, flat worm, an inch in length and nearly half an inch broad, sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal; one of the most common varieties of worms, infesting the livers of the sheep, goat, ox, horse, ass, hog, hare, etc.; causes rot in sheep and cattle. **D. heterophy'es,** small worm detected in the small intestines; see *Parasites* and *Worms.* **D. lanceola'tum,** different species, has been found in the biliary ducts of man and of different phytivorous mammalia; see *Parasites* and *Worms.* **D. oc'uli huma'ni,** parasite observed in the eye of a child who had suffered from lenticular cataract. **D. pernicio'sum,** D. considered to be identical with D. endemicum. **D. Ringeri,** bronchial fluke; parasite found in the bronchial tubes in an epidemic disease, associated with cough and hæmoptysis, occurring in parts of Formosa, China, and Japan.

Distomi'asis. Disease due to the presence of trematodes or flukes in man, and occurring in Japan, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, China, and on the island of Formosa. See *Distoma* and *Distomum.*

Distomum hæmatobium, dis'tom-um he-mat-o'be-um. Intestinal parasite giving rise to an endemic disease consisting in a disturbance of the uropoietic functions; its favorite habitat is the portal veins and those of the bladder; see *Parasites.* **D. hepat'icum** or **lanceola'tum,** distoma hepaticum. **D. ophthalmo'bium** or **oc'uli huma'ni,** distoma oculi humani.

Distortio, dis-tor'she-o. Distortion, sprain, strabismus. **D. o'ris,** canine laugh.

Distortion, dis-tor'shun (*dis, torqueo,* to wrest aside). Preternatural curvature of a bone, as distortion of the spine, limbs, etc. It signifies also a morbid state of the muscles of the eye, constituting squinting or strabismus. Distortions are said to be paralytic, spastic, or spasmodic, etc.

Distor'tor o'ris. Zygomaticus major.

Distrain' of the heart. Dilatation of the heart occurring suddenly without being preceded by disease.

Distributoria lactea thoracica, dis-trib-u-to're-ah lak'te-ah tho-ras'ik-ah. Thoracic duct.

Districhia, dis-trik'e-ah (*dis, thrix,* hair). Distichiasis.

Districhiasis, dis-trik-e'as-is. Distichiasis.

Distrix, dis'triks (*dis, thrix,* hair). Hairs of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at their extremities.

Disulphate, di-sul'fate. Combination of two parts of sulphuric acid with one part of a base.

Disulphide, di-sul'fid. Combination of two atoms of sulphur with one atom of an element. **D. of car'bon,** carbon disulphide.

Disymmetria, dis-im-met're-ah. Bilateral symmetry.

Di'ta bark. Bark of Alstonia scholaris; possesses tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic virtues.

Ditaine, de'ta-een. Alkaloid from bark of Alstonia scholaris.

Dit'amine. Ditaine.

Dita'na digitifo'lia. Mexican plant which promotes the secretion of milk.

Ditch stonecrop. Penthorum sedoïdes.

Dithiosal'icylate of so'dium. Sodium dithiosalicylate.

Dithiosalicyl'ic ac'id. Yellow powder formed from equal weights of salicylic acid and sulphur chloride. Two salts of sodium, sodium dithiosalicylates, are employed medicinally: one used as a powerful antiseptic, speedily destroying bacilli; the other as an antiseptic, antiarthritic, and antipyretic.

Dith'marsch disease. Form of endemic syphilis.

Dithymol-diïodide. Aristol.

Dithymol-triïodide. Annidalia.

Ditocia, dit-o'se-ah. Distocia.

Ditrachyceras, de-trak-is'er-as (*di, trachus,* rough, *keras,* horn). Genus of intestinal worms. See *Parasites.*

Dittander, dit'tan-der. Lepidium sativum.

Dittany, dit'an-e. (See *Dictamnus*). Cunila mariana.

D., Amer'ican, Cunila mariana. **D., bas'tard,** Dictamnus albus. **D. of Crete,** Origanum dictamnus. **D., moun'tain,** Cunila mariana.

Dittecoia, dit-te-koi'ah (*dittos,* double, *akoe,* hearing). Double hearing.

Dittel's porte remède. Instrument consisting of a tube with a flexible obturator, into which a suppository or nitrate of silver is introduced, for making applications to the deep urethra.

Dittopia (dit-to'pe-ah) or **Dittopsia,** dit-top'se-ah (*dittos,* double, *ops,* eye). Diplopia.

Dit'trich's plugs. Dirty yellow pea- or bean-sized masses occasionally found in the sputum of putrid bronchitis.

Diuresiæsthesis, de-u-re-se-es-the'sis (*di, oureo,* to pass urine, *aisthesis,* feeling). Desire to pass urine.

Diuresis (de-u-ra'sis) or **Di'urism** (*dia, oureo,* to pass urine). Abundant excretion of urine.

Diuretic, di-u-ret'ik. Medicine which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine. Diuretics act on the circulation in the kidney, raising the arterial pressure in the glomeruli, or they act on the secreting cells of the tubules, and may increase the amount of water and the amount of solids excreted by them. Their mode of action is more clearly exhibited in the following table (Brunton):

MODE OF ACTION OF DIURETICS.

- Raise arterial pressure.
  - Generally
    - Increased action of the heart . . . . . digitalis, alcohol.
    - Contraction of vessels in intestines and throughout the body. . . . . Digitalis, Erythrophlœum, Strophanthus, Squill, Convallaria, Strychnine, Caffeine, Cold to surface.
  - Locally in kidney.
    - Contract efferent vessels or arteriæ rectæ, so as to raise pressure in glomerulus and lessen absorption in tubules, or both.
      - By action on vaso-motor centres. — The same as in preceding list.
      - By local action on vessels or nervous structures in the kidney itself. — Broom, Turpentine, Juniper, Copaiba, Cantharides.
    - Dilate afferent vessels . . . . . Paralyze vaso-motor nerves or involuntary muscular fibre, or stimulate vaso-dilating nerves. — Nitrites, Alcohol, Urea.
- Act on the secreting nerves, or secreting cells of the kidney itself.
  - Increase water excreted . . Urea, Caffeine, Calomel.
  - Increase solids excreted . . Liquor potassæ, Potassium acetate, etc., and other saline diuretics.

Diuretics are used therapeutically to remove excess of fluid, as in dropsy, to promote the removal of deleterious products of waste or poisonous materials from the blood, or to dilute the urine. The following are the principal diuretics (Brunton):

Refrigerant Diuretics.

Water in large quantities.
Carbonic acid (aërated waters).
Sodium salts—*e. g.* common salt.
Potassium salts, especially the Acetate, Bitartrate, Chlorate, Citrate, Nitrate.

Hydragogue Diuretics.

Adonis vernalis.
Broom.
Caffeine.
Colchicum.
Digitalis.
Erythrophlœum.
Nitrous ether.
Squill.
Strophanthus.

Stimulant Diuretics.

Alcohol,
Gin,
Hock.
Cantharides.
Blatta orientalis.
Oleo-resins, resins, and volatile oils:
Turpentine,
Juniper,
Savin,
Copaiba,
Cubebs,
Black pepper,
Matico,
Kawa,
Guaiac.
Umbelliferous plants, chiefly containing volatile oils:
Parsley,
Carrot,
Dill,
Fennel.
Cruciferous plants:
Mustard,
Horseradish,
Asparagus.
Uva ursi.
Sarsaparilla.
Buchu.
Pareira.
Chimaphila.
Taraxacum.
Ononis spinosum,
Santonica.

D. pow'der, pulvis diureticus. **D. salt,** potassium acetate. **D. wine,** see *Wine, diuretic.*

Diuretica, de-u-ret'ik-ah. Arnica montana.

Diureticoæsthesis, de-u-ret-e-ko-ees-the'sis. Desire or want to pass the urine.

Diure'tin. Sodio-theobromine salicylate, a double compound of sodium theobromine and sodium salicylate. White soluble powder; diuretic, and said to excite the action of the heart; used in dropsy, œdema, cirrhosis of the liver, etc. The dose is 15 grains, four or five times a day.

Diurism, di'u-rizm. Diuresis.

Divagation, di-va-ga'shun. Rambling, incoherent speech of the insane.

Divaricatio, div-ar-e-kah'she-o (*di, varico,* to straddle). Ectropion.

Divellent, di-vel'lent. Bringing about separation; term used in chemistry.

Divergence, di-vur'jence. Term used in ophthalmology to designate the separation of the eyes from one another by the action of the muscles.

Divergent, di-vur'jent. Extending from a common point in different directions. **D. rays,** see *Rays.* **D. strabis'mus,** see *Strabismus.*

Di'ver's paral'ysis. Caisson disease.

Diversorium chyli, de-ver-so're-um ke'le. Receptaculum chyli.

Diverticula, div-er-tik'u-lah (pl. of **Diverticulum**) **spirit'uum anima'lium.** See *Ganglions.*

Diverticular hernia, di-vur-tik'u-lar hur'ne-ah. A prolongation of the bowel, either a congenital diverticulum or a blind pouch of the mucous and serous coats, the muscular coat having given way.

Diverticulum (div-er-tik'u-lum) or **Devertic'ulum** (*di*, *verto*, to turn aside). Turning. Blind tube or cul-de-sac branching out of the course of a longer one, as the D. cæcum. An organ capable of receiving an unusual quantity of blood, when the circulation is obstructed or modified elsewhere, is said to act as a diverticulum. Also malformation or diseased appearance of a part, in which it passes out of its regular course. Sometimes applied to such a condition of the alimentary canal. Also a hole to get out at; a by-passage. See *Ectrope*. **D. cæ'cum** or **Meckel's**, sacculated condition of the ileum in the embryo, due to non-obliteration of the vitelline duct. **D. Nuck'ii**, canal of Nuck. **D. pharyn'gis**, pharyngocele. **D. Vate'ri**, vertical projection formed at the back part of the duodenum by the mucous membrane.

Dividing, div-i'ding (*divido*, to part or portion). That which divides or separates. **D. band'age**, bandage employed for the purpose of keeping parts separated from each other. Used particularly to prevent improper union, as in cases of burns of the neck or other parts.

Division, div-izh'un (same etymon as **Dividing**). Accidental separation of parts naturally united, as a wound or solution of continuity. Also an operation consisting in cutting certain parts to fulfil some therapeutical indication.

Divul'sio uri'næ. Cloudiness of urine. See *Enærema*.

Divulsion, di-vul'shun (*di*, *vello*, to pull asunder). Rupture or laceration of organs by external violence. Divulsion used in the treatment of strictures has now been almost entirely abandoned.

Divulsor. Instrument for dilating strictures of the urethra.

Diylisis (de-il'is-is) or **Diylismus**, de-il-is'mus. Straining or filtering a liquid.

Diylister (de-il-ist'ur) or **Diylistrion**, de-il-ist're-on. Filter, percolator.

Dizziness, diz'ze-nes. Vertigo. **D., abdom'inal**, vertigo dependent upon or associated with disordered stomach.

Dizzy, diz'e. Vertiginous.

Djur'nang. Dragon's blood.

Doche, dok'e. Receptacle.

Docheion, dok-i'on. Receptacle.

Dochme, dok'me. Grecian measure equal to about four fingers' breadth.

Dochmiosis, dok-me-o'sis. Ankylostomiasis.

Dochmius ankylostomus, dok'me-us an-ke-los'to-mus. Ankylostoma duodenale; occurs in intestinal canal of man, causing disease called ankylostomiasis. **D. duodenal'is**, see *Ankylostomiasis*.

Docimasia, dos-e-mah'se-ah (*dokimazo*, to try or prove the quality of anything). Act of assaying. **D. medicamento'rum et veneno'rum**, testing of medicines and poisons. **D. pulmo'num**, *Lung proof*, *Respiration proof*. Different proofs to which the organs of respiration of a newborn child are subjected for the purpose of detecting whether it has or has not respired after birth; in other words, whether it was born alive or dead. 1. In testing lungs with water, for the purpose of seeing whether they are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid—*docimasia pulmonum hydrostatica*, or *hydrostatic test*. If lighter, it would be some evidence that the fœtus had respired. 2. In comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the whole body, the weight of lungs in which respiration has taken place being nearly twice as great—*docimasia pulmonum statica*, or *Ploucquet's static test*; but, according to Casper, unworthy of attention. 3. By measuring the circumference of the thorax and lungs and comparing their dimensions with those of an infant which has not respired—*Daniel's test*. These tests, singly, afford only probable evidence, but when united the deductions may be more conclusive.

Docimasiologia, dos-e-mas-e-o-loj'e-ah (*docimasia*, *logos*, treatise). Docimasia.

Docimaster, dos-e-mas'tur. Examiner or tester.

Docimastic, dos-e-mas'tik. Relating to docimasia.

Docimastice, dos-e-mas'tis-e. Docimasiologia.

Docimasy, dos'i-ma-se. Docimasia.

Dock. Rumex. **D., bit'ter**, Rumex obtusifolius. **D., blood'y**, Rumex sanguineus. **D., blood'y-veined**, Rumex sanguineus. **D., blunt'leaved**, Rumex obtusifolius. **D. cresses**, lapsana. **D., curled**, Rumex crispus. **D., sour**, Rumex acetosus, R. crispus. **D., sour, bo'real**, Oxyria reniformis. **D., spat'ter**, Nuphar advena. **D., wa'ter**, Rumex hydrolapathum. **D., wild, sharp-point'ed**, Rumex acutus. **D., yel'low**, Rumex crispus.

Doctor, dok'tor (*doctus*, learned). Frequently applied to any one practising medicine, although properly confined to him who has received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. See *Physician*. "To doctor" is sometimes used, vulgarly, for "to treat with drugs." **D. gum**, resin of Rhus metopium.

Doctrina Galliana, dok-tre'nah gal-le-an'ah (doctrine of Gall). Craniology. **D. sote'ria**, medicine.

Doctrine, medical, dok'trin, med'ik'l. Principles or positions of any medical sect or master. **D., physiolog'ical**, Broussaism.

Dod. Typha latifolia.

Dod'der. Cuscuta glomerata. **D., Amer'ican**, Cuscuta glomerata. **D. of thyme**, Cuscuta epithymum.

Dodecadactylitis, do-dek-ah-dak-til-e'tis. Duodenitis.

Dodecadactylon, do-dek-ah-dak'til-on (*dodeka*, twelve, *daktulos*, finger). Duodenum.

Dodecapharmacum, do-dek-ah-far'mah-kum (*dodeka*, twelve, *pharmakon*, a medicine). Ancient name given to all medicines which consisted of twelve ingredients.

Dodecasulphide, do-dek-ah-sulf'id. Compound in which an element or radical is combined with twelve atoms of sulphur.

Dodecatheon, do-dek-ath'e-on (*dodeka*, twelve, *tithemi*, to put, or *theos*, a god, after the twelve Grecian gods). Antidote consisting of twelve simple substances. Sanicula. **D. Plin'ii**, Pinguicola vulgaris.

Dodging (doj'ing) **time**. Menopause.

Dodonæa, do-don-e'ah (after R. Dodoens of Leyden). Myrica gale. **D. angustifo'lia**, species growing in India and the Antilles; in the last-named country a decoction of the wood is used in fevers and as a purgative. **D. salicifo'lia**, Dodonæa angustifolia. **D. Thunbergia'na**, shrub growing at Cape of Good Hope; gentle cathartic.

Dodrans, dod'rans. Measure of twelve fingers' breadth, or about nine inches.

Dog but'ton. Nux vomica. **D. cham'omile**, Matricaria chamomilla. **D. fen'nel**, Eupatorium fœniculatum. **D. rose**, see *Rosa canina*.

Dog'choak. Cynanche.

Dog'days. During these days, comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August, the temperature of the air is generally high and oppressive; formerly believed to be a period particularly unpropitious to health. They have received this name from the dogstar, *Canicula*, *Seirios*, *Sirius*, very brilliant star in the constellation of the *Great Dog*, which rises and sets at this time with the sun.

Dog'grass. Triticum repens.

Dog'hip. See *Rosa canina*.

Dog'ma. Authoritative belief or statement.

Dogmatic, dog-mat'ik (*dogma*, from *dokeo*, to think). Name of an ancient medical sect, so called because its members endeavored by reasoning to discover the essence of diseases and their occult causes; while the *Empirics*, their rivals, confined themselves strictly to experience—*i. e.* to the observation of facts. The union of the two modes of investigation makes the rational physician. These sectarians are likewise called *Dogmatists*, and their doctrine *Dogmatism*.

Dogs' bane. Apocynum androsæmifolium. **D. bane, bit'ter**, Apocynum androsæmifolium. **D. grass**, Triticum repens. **D. stones**, Orchis mascula.

Dog'star. Canicula.

Dog's-tooth vi'olet. Erythronium Americanum.

Dog'tree. Cornus florida.

Dog'wood. Cornus florida, Rhus venenata. **D.,**

blue'berried, Cornus sericea. **D., fe'male,** Cornus sericea. **D., flor'id,** Cornus florida. **D., great-flowered,** Cornus florida. **D., Jamai'ca,** Piscidia erythrina. **D., New Eng'land,** Cornus sericea. **D., pan'icled,** Cornus paniculata. **D., pond,** Cephalanthus occidentalis. **D., round'leaved,** Cornus circinata. **D., sil'kyleaved,** Cornus sericea. **D., striped,** Acer Pennsylvanicum. **D., swamp,** Cornus sericea, Ptelea trifoliata. **D., Virgin'ian, male,** Cornus florida. **D., white,** Cornus paniculata.

Doke. Contusion.

Dolabra, dol-ab'rah (*dolo,* to hew). Bandage, in shape of an axe, in which the turns are so placed that each one covers two-thirds of that which is immediately beneath it. See *Bandage.*

Dol'beau's opera'tion. Lithotomy in the median line, in which the calculus is crushed previous to its extraction.

Doliarin, dol-e'ar-in. Active principle obtained from juice of Urostigma doliarium; possesses purgative and anthelmintic properties.

Dolichocephalæ, dol-e-ko-sef'al-e (**gentes**) (*dolichos,* long, *kephale,* head). Longheads. Nations whose cerebral lobes completely cover the cerebellum, as the Kelts, Germans, negroes, etc.

Dolichocephalia, dol-e-ko-sef-al'e-ah. Monstrosity in which the head is abnormously long.

Dolichocephalic, dol-e-ko-sef-al'ik. Having a long head, in which the antero-posterior diameter exceeds the transverse in length.

Dolichocephalus, dol-e-ko-sef'al-us. Dolichocephalic.

Dolichofacial, dol-e-ko-fa'se-al (*dolichos, facies,* face). Having a long face.

Dolichohieric, dol-e-ko-hi-er'ik (*dolichos, hieron,* sacrum). Relating to a sacrum in which the length exceeds the breadth.

Dolichopel'lic or **Dolichopelvic,** dol-e-ko-pel'vik. Relating to a pelvis in which the antero-posterior diameter exceeds the transverse.

Dolichopodous, dol-e-kop'od-us (*dolichos, pous,* foot). Having long feet.

Dolichos, dol'e-kos (*dolichos,* long, as applied to the pods). Genus of plants of the leguminous family; includes a number of species, generally indigenous in India or America. *Dolichos lablab,* or *Lablab,* is found in Egypt; the fruit is eaten. *Dolichos Sinensis* is eaten in China, and is stored up as a provision for long voyages. *Dolichos tuberosus,* of Martinique, has tuberous roots, and the consistence and taste of the turnip. *Dolichos bulbosus,* of the W. Indies, resembles the turnip; and from the seeds of the *Dolichos soja* the Japanese prepare the well-known sauce *Soy,* which they term *Sooja.* The most important in medicine is the **D. pru'riens,** *Cowhage, Cowitch,* order Leguminosæ. The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos pods, Mucuna,* are the parts used in medicine. They excite an intolerable, prurient sensation when applied to the skin, but do not irritate the mucous membrane over which they pass when administered internally. The dolichos is a mechanical anthelmintic, and is useful in cases of ascarides lumbricoides and oxyures vermiculares. Dose, gr. v–x of the pubes, in molasses. *Mucuna prurita,* a distinct species, but possessing similar properties, grows in the East Indies.

Do'lor. Pain. **D. a'ni,** pain in the anus, generally symptomatic of hemorrhoids, etc. **D. cap'itis,** cephalalgia. **D. cephal'icus,** headache. **D. col'icus,** colic. **D. cru'cians facie'i,** neuralgia, facial. **D. den'tium,** toothache. **D. d. a strido're,** great sensibility of the teeth. **D. facie'i,** neuralgia, facial. **D. ischiad'icus nervo'sus,** neuralgia, femoro-poplitæal. **D. le'nis,** slight pain. **D. mi'tis,** slight pain. **D. nephret'icus,** pain in the kidney. **D. pec'toris exter'nus,** pleurodynia. **D. pudendo'rum,** pain in the genital region. **D. rheumat'icus et arthrit'icus,** rheumatism.

Dolores (do-lo'rees) (pl. of **Dolor**) **intestino'rum.** Colic. **D. osteoc'opi** (*osteon,* bone, *kopto,* to break), variety of syphilitic pains referred to the superficial bones especially, and to the shoulders, elbows, etc. **D. ad par'tum,** pains, labor. **D. parturien'tis,** pains, labor. **D. post-par'tum,** after-pains. **D. presagien'tes,** irregular uterine pains occurring before commencement of labor. **D. puerpera'rum,** after-pains. **D. roden'tes,** pains, gnawing.

Dolorific, do-lor-if'ik (*dolor,* pain, *facio,* to make). Causing pain.

Dombeya excelsa, dom-be'ah ek-sel'sah (after Dombey, French botanist). Tree of Chili furnishing *Dombeya turpentine,* a glutinous, milky-looking fluid of strong odor and taste.

Domestic, do-mes'tik (*domus,* house). The term *Domestic* or *Popular medicine* has been given to treatises written to enable those who are not of the profession to treat diseases which may occur in their families without calling in a physician; it also signifies medicine when thus practised.

Domicilium, dom-e-sil'e-um. Choroid coat of the eye.

Domus leprosaria, do'mus lep-ro-sar'e-ah. A house or hospital for the leprous.

Donda ndugu (brother ulcer). A disease occurring frequently on the east coast of Africa in form of an ulcer on the lower extremities; supposed to be due to a parasite.

Donders's glauco'ma. Simple atrophic glaucoma.

Don'do. Albino.

Donesis, do-ne'sis. Agitation.

Donné, gran'ular bodies of. Colostrum corpuscles. **D., test of,** for detection of pus in urine, with hydrate of potash, the pus becoming thicker and more gummy.

Donovan's solu'tion. See *Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of.*

Doom bark. Erythrophlœum.

Door'weed. Polygonum.

Dora, do'rah. Cutis.

Doradilla, dor-ah-dil'lah. Asplenium ceterach.

Dorcadizans, dor-kad-e'zans (*dorkadizo,* to leap like a roe, *dorcas*). Bounding, as the pulse.

Dorea, do're-ah. One affected with hemeralopia.

Dorema ammoniacum, do-re'mah am-mo-ni'ak-um. See *Ammoniac, gum.* **D. an'cheri,** Persian species, yielding ammoniac. **D. au'reum,** Indian species, yielding gum resembling officinal ammoniac. **D. robus'tum,** Persian species, yielding a gum simulating ammoniac.

Dor'mant. Sleeping, inactive.

Dormitatio, dor-me-tah'she-o (*dormito,* to be sleepy). Somnolency.

Dormitio, dor-mish'e-o (*dormio,* to sleep). Sleep. **D. lucumoria'na,** sleep continuing for several days.

Dor'mitive. Tending to produce sleep; hypnotic.

Doronicum arnica, do-ron'ik-um ar'nik-ah. Arnica montana. **D. corda'tum,** D. pardalianches. **D. German'icum,** Arnica montana. **D. officina'le,** D. pardalianches. **D. oppositifo'lium,** Arnica montana. **D. pardalian'ches,** *Roman leopard's bane;* root resembles Arnica montana in its properties. **D. plantag'inis fo'lio,** Arnica montana. **D. Roma'num,** D. pardalianches.

Dor'sad. See *Dorsal aspect.*

Dorsal, dor'sal (*dorsum*). *Notal, Tergal.* Relating or appertaining to the back of the body or one of its parts, as the dorsal vertebræ, nerves, etc.; dorsal artery of the tongue, penis, etc.; dorsal region of the foot, hand, etc. **D. as'pect,** aspect toward the dorsum or backbone. *Dorsad* is used also to signify "toward the dorsal aspect." **D. decu'bitus,** recumbent position on the back. **D. re'flex,** see *Reflex.*

Dorsalis, dor-sal'is. Dorsal. **D. hallu'cis** (arteria), dorsal artery of the thumb, branch of the dorsalis pedis. **D. in'dicis radia'lis ar'tery,** dorsal artery of index finger. **D. lin'guæ,** see *Lingual* and *Artery.* **D. na'rium** or **na'si ar'tery,** dorsal artery of nose. **D. na'si mus'cle,** pyramidalis nasi. **D. pe'dis,** continuation of the anterior tibial artery, passing forward from the bend of the ankle along the tibial side of the foot to the back part of the first interosseous space, where it divides into two branches. **D. pe'nis,** branch of the internal pudic nerve distributed to the upper part of the male organ and the clitoris of the female. **D. p. ar'tery,** dorsal artery of penis. **D. pol'licis radia'lis ar'tery,** dorsal artery of thumb on radial side.

D. p. ulna'ris ar'tery, dorsal artery of thumb on ulnar side. **D. scap'ulæ,** dorsal artery of scapula.

Dorsi-lumbar nerve. Small nerve connecting the last dorsal with the first lumbar nerve.

Dorsispi'nal or **Dorsospi'nal veins.** Veins placed on the exterior of the spinal column.

Dorso-anterior, dor'so-an-te're-or. Obstetrical term given to position of fœtus when its back is pointing toward anterior surface of mother.

Dorsodyn'ia. Rheumatism of the dorsal region.

Dorso-epitrochlearis, dor'so-ep-e-trok-le-ah'ris. Muscular fascicle occasionally met with extending from inferior margin of latissimus dorsi to interior muscular brachial septum.

Dorso-intercos'tal. Relating to the back and the intercostal spaces, as dorso-intercostal neuralgia.

Dorsolum'bar. Relating to the dorsal and lumbar regions. **D. curve,** double curve formed by the back in the lumbar regions.

Dorsona'sal veins. Nasal veins.

Dorsoposterior, dor'so-pos-te're-or. Obstetrical term given to position of fœtus when its back points toward the posterior surface of the mother.

Dorsoradial, dor'so-ra'de-al. Situated on dorsal surface and radial border of arm, hand, or finger.

Dorsoscap'ular. Relating to back and shoulder; the dorsoscapular muscle is the rhomboid muscle.

Dorsospi'nal. See *Dorsispinal.*

Dorsosseus, dors-os'se-us (*dorsum, os,* bone). Dorsal interosseous muscle.

Dorsosu'pra-acromia'lis mus'cle. Trapezius.

Dorso-ul'nar. Situated on dorsal surface and ulnar border of arm, hand, or finger.

Dorstenia Brasiliensis, dor-ste'ne-ah braz-il-e-en'sis (after Dr. Dorsten, botanist, of Marburg). The root of this Brazilian plant is emetic and antidiarrhœic. **D. contrayer'va,** *Lisbon contrayerva,* order Urticaceæ. Plant of S. America, whose root, *contrayerva,* is aromatic, bitter, and astringent. The plant is tonic, stimulant, and sudorific. **D. cordifo'lia, placentoï'des,** or **vitel'la,** D. Brasiliensis.

Dorsua'lis. Dorsalis.

Dor'sum. The back. Posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins. The back of the foot, *Dorsum pedis,* is the upper part of that organ opposite the sole. The back of the hand, *Dorsum manûs,* is the part opposed to the palm, as *Dorsum penis* and *Dorsum nasi* are the back part of the penis and of the nose. Also vertebral column. **D. ephip'pii,** see *Sella turcica.* **D. ma'nûs,** the back of the hand.

Doryphora (do-rif'o-rah) **decemlinea'ta.** Potato-bug; possesses vesicating power.

Do'sage. The study of the subject of doses.

Dose (*didomi,* to give). Quantity of any substance which ought to form part of a compound medicine, or ought to be exhibited singly, to produce a desired effect. *Divided doses* are those taken in fractional parts at brief intervals. A *maximum dose* is the largest amount to be prescribed compatible with safety or justice to the patient's condition. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicines. Women require smaller doses, as a general principle, than men. Habit has a great effect, as well as climate, age, and idiosyncrasy. All these and other circumstances must be taken into account. *To dose* is to give medicine, and also to drug, or give to excess. When a medicine is given in small portions it is said to be in *broken* or *divided doses.*

The following table is a convenient plan of determining the dose applicable at different ages from childhood to the age of 24:

Table of Doses according to Age.

Age 24	Let the full dose be	1	1 drachm.
18	will require	2-3ds.	2 scruples.
14	. . . . .	half.	½ drachm.
7	. . . . .	1-3d.	1 scruple.
4	. . . . .	1-4th.	15 grains.
3	. . . . .	1-6th.	10 grains.
2	. . . . .	1-8th.	8 grains.
1	. . . . .	1-12th.	5 grains.

The table of doses, according to age, recommended by Dr. Thomas Young affords a general approximation. His rule is: For children under twelve years of age the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age, increased by twelve. Thus, at two years, to 1-7th; i. e. 1-7th $= \frac{2}{2+12}$.

At twenty-one the full dose is given.

Dr. Cowling's rule is to divide the number of the young person's next birthday by 24; thus, for a child three years old the fraction representing the dose would be $\frac{4}{24}=\frac{1}{6}$; for a child five years old, $\frac{6}{24}=\frac{1}{4}$.

Dr. Brunton suggests a convenient rule for calculating the dose, especially when the metric system is used. He divides by 25 instead of 24. It is very easy to divide by 25 by simply multiplying by 4 and dividing by 100. *When the metrical system is used,* all that is necessary is to multiply the full dose by the number of the child's next birthday, then by 4, and remove the decimal point two places to the left. Thus, if the full dose for an adult be 1 gramme, the dose for a child of three will be $\frac{1\times4\times4}{100}$=.160 gramme, or 16 centigrammes. If the full dose for an adult be .3 gramme, the dose for a child of three will be $\frac{.3\times4\times4}{100}$=.048, or 48 milligrammes. If the full dose be 1 gramme, the dose for a child of five will be $\frac{1\times6\times4}{100}$=.240 gramme, or 24 centigrammes. If the full dose be .3 gramme, the dose for a child of five will be $\frac{.3\times6\times4}{100}$=.072 gramme, or 72 milligrammes. To put this rule shortly, the number of grammes in the full dose multiplied by the child's next birthday and by 4 gives the result in centigrammes. The number of decigrammes multiplied in the same way gives the result in milligrammes.

The following table gives the ordinary doses of the principal articles of the Materia Medica:

DOSES OF MEDICINES.

dr. = drachm; *fl. dr.* = fluidrachm; *fl. oz.* = fluidounce; *gr.* = grain; *gm.* = gramme; *min.* = minim; *oz.* = ounce.

REMEDY.	DOSE. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	DOSE. Metric System.
Acetal	2–3 dr.	8.0–12.0 gm.
Acetanilide	1–8 gr.	0.06–0.5 gm.
Acetone	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Acetophenone	5–20 min.	0.3–1.25 gm.
Acetphenetidin	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Acetum lobeliæ	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
opii	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
sanguinariæ	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
scillæ	10–30 min.	0.6–1.8 gm.
Acid, acetic, diluted	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
arsenious	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.001–0.003 gm.
solution of (Ph. U. S.)	2–8 min.	0.12–0.5 gm.
benzoic	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
boric	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
carbolic	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
chrysophanic	½–5 min.	0.008–0.3 gm.
citric	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.25 gm.
fluoric, dilute	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
gallic	3–15 gr.	0.2–1.0 gm.
hydriodic, dilute	½ fl. dr.	2.0 gm.
hydrobromic, dilute	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
hydrochloric	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
dilute	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
hydrocyanic, dilute	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
lactic	1–3 dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
nitric	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
dilute	10–25 min.	0.6–1.5 gm.
nitrohydrochloric or nitromuriatic	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
phosphoric, dilute	5–25 min.	0.3–1.5 gm.
picric	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
polygalic	½–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
salicylic	5–15 gr.	0.3–1 gm.
sulphuric	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
aromatic	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
dilute	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Acid, sulphurous	½–1 fl. dr.	2–4 gm.
tannic	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
tartaric	10–30 gr.	0.6–2 gm.
valerianic	3–4 min.	0.2–0.25 gm.
Aconite, abstract of	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
leaves, extract of	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
fluid extract of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
tincture of	10–15 min.	0.6–1.0 gm.
root, extract of	⅛–¼ gr.	0.01–0.016 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 min.	0.03–0.06 gm.
tincture of	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Aconitine	$\frac{1}{250}$–$\frac{1}{300}$ gr.	0.00015–0.0002 g.
Adonidin	$\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	0.005–0.01 gm.
Æsculin	15 gr.	1.0 gm.
Æther. See *Ether.*		
Agaricin	$\frac{1}{12}$–¼ gr.	0.005–0.015 gm.
Ailanthus glandulosa, bark of	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Aletrin	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Aletris, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Aloes	2–6 gr.	0.1–0.35 gm.
extract of	2–6 gr.	0.1–0.35 gm.
and myrrh, tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
watery extract	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
wine of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Aloin	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Alstonia constricta, fluid extract	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Alumen	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
(as emetic)	30 gr.–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Aluminium hydrate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Ammonia, aromatic spirit	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2–4 gm.
solution of acetate of	1–2 fl. dr.	4–8 gm.
spirit of	5–15 min.	0.6–1.0 gm.
water of	2–6 gr.	0.1–0.35 gm.
Ammoniacum	10–30 gr.	0.6–2 gm.
mixture	½–1 oz.	16–32 gm.
Ammonium benzoate	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
bromide	10–30 gr.	0.6–2 gm.
carbonate	3–10 gr.	0.18–0.6 gm.
chloride	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
iodide	3–5 gr.	0.18–0.3 gm.
phosphate	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
picrate	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.03 gm.
sulphate	3–10 gr.	0.18–0.6 gm.
valerianate	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.48 gm.
Amygdala amara, water of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Amyl nitrite	2–3 min.	0.12–0.18 gm.
by inhalation	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
Amylene hydrate	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Amylum iodatum	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
Anethum, oil of	3–10 min.	0.18–0.6 gm.
Angelica root, fluid extract	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Angustura bark	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Aniline camphorate	3–4 gr.	0.2–0.25 gm.
Anise, oil of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
spirit of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Anthemis	½–1 dr.	2–4 gm.
extract	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
fluid extract	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Antimonial powder	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Antimony oxide	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.18 gm.
oxysulphuret	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
and potassium tartrate, as diaphoretic	$\frac{1}{16}$–½ gr.	0.004–0.03 gm.
as emetic	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
sulphide	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
sulphurated	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
sulphuret	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
wine of	10 min.–1 fl. dr.	0.6–4 gm.
Antipyrin	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Apiol	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Apocynin	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
Apocynum cannabinum	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Apomorphine hydrochlorate	$\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.004–0.006 gm.
Aralia hisp., fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
nudicaulis, fluid extract	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
racemosa, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
spinosa, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Arbutin	1–10 gr.	0.06–0.6 gm.
Areca, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Argentum and compounds. See *Silver.*		
Arnica flowers, extract of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
fluid extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
root, extract of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
fluid extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Arnica root, tincture of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Aromatic powder	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Arseniate of sodium, sol. of	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
Arsenic. See *Acid, arsenious.*		
bromide	1–4 min.	0.06–0.024 gm.
iodide	$\frac{1}{16}$–⅛ gr.	0.004–0.008 gm.
and mercury iodide, sol. of (Donovan's sol.)	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Arsenite of potassium, sol. of (Fowler's sol.)	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Arum triphyllum	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Asafœtida	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
mixture	½–1 fl. oz.	15–30 gm.
tincture	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2–4 gm.
Asarum, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Asclepias incarnata, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Syriaca, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
tuberosa	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Aspidium, fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
oleo-resin of	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Aspidosperma, abstract of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Atropine sulphate	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.0015 g.
Aurantii cortex, fluid ext.	15 min.–2 fl. dr.	1.0–8.0 gm.
Azedarach, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Balsam of gurjun	20–30 min.	1.2–2.0 gm.
of tolu	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Baptisia, extract of	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Baptisine	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Bebeerine sulphate	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Belladonna, abstract of	⅛–1½ gr.	0.03–0.1 gm.
alcoholic extract of	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.03 gm.
leaves, fluid extract of	3–6 min.	0.18–0.36 gm.
tincture of	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
root, extract of	⅛–¼ gr.	0.008–0.016 gm.
fluid extract of	1–2 min.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Benzanilide	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Benzoin, compound tinct.	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Benzol	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Berberina	3–10 gr.	0.18–0.6 gm.
sulphate	3–10 gr.	0.18–0.6 gm.
Berberis aquifolium, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
vulgaris, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Bismuth and ammonium, citrate of	1–10 gr.	0.06–0.6 gm.
citrate	3–15 gr.	0.18–1.0 gm.
salicylate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
subcarbonate	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
subnitrate	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
tannate	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
valerianate	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Bistort, root of	20 gr.	1.2 gm.
Boldo, fluid extract of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
oil of	5 min.	0.3 gm.
tincture of	8 min.	0.5 gm.
Brayera	2–3 dr.	8.0–12.0 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. oz.	15.0–30.0 gm.
infusion of	4–8 oz.	118.0–236.0 gm.
Bromal	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
Bromoform	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Brucina	$\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	0.002–0.004 gm.
Bryonia, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Buchu, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Buckthorn, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Cactus grandiflora, fluid extract of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Caffeine	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
citrate of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Cahinca or Cainca, bark of extract of	20–40 gr.	1.2–2.5 gm.
	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Cajeput, oil of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Calamus, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Calcium benzoate	10 gr.	0.6 gm.
bromide	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
carbonate	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
chloride	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
hypophosphite	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
iodide	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
lactophosphate, syrup of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
phosphate	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
sulphide	½–½ gr.	0.012–0.03 gm.
Calendula, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Calomel. See *Mercury, mild chloride of.*		

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Calotropis gigantea, bark of	5 gr.	0.3 gm.
Calumba, extract of	3–10 gr.	0.18–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
Calx chlorata	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
sulphurata	½–1 gr.	0.016–0.06 gm.
Camphor	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
bromide	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
monobromated	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
spirit of	5–30 min.	0.3–2.0 gm.
water	½–2 fl. oz.	16.0–64.0 gm.
Camphoric acid	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Canella, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Cannabin tannate	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Cannabis Americana, fluid extract of	3–15 min.	0.18–1.0 gm.
Indica, abstract of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
extract of	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
fluid extract of	3–6 min.	0.18–0.36 gm.
tincture of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Cantharides	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
tincture of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Capsicum	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 min.	0.03–0.06 gm.
oleoresin of	¼–1 min.	0.015–0.06 gm.
tincture of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Caraway, oil of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Carbon bisulphide	½–1 min.	0.03–0.06 gm.
Cardamom, compound tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
fluid extract of	15–45 min.	1.0–3.0 gm.
tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Caryophyllus, oil of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Cascara sagrada	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
extract of	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Cascarilla	20–30 gr.	1.2–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Cassia fistula, pulp of	1–2 dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Castanea vesca, fluid ext. of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Castor	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
tincture of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–16.0 gm.
Cataria, fluid extract of	15 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Catechu	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
compound tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Caulophyllin	½–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
Caulophyllum, infusion of	1–2 oz.	16.0–64.0 gm.
Cava-cava	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Cerium nitrate	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
oxalate	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Chalk, compound powder	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
mixture	1–2 fl. oz.	32–64 gm.
prepared	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Chamomile, oil of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Charcoal, animal, purified	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Chelidonium majus	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
extract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Chenopodium, oil of	½–8 min.	0.24–0.5 gm.
Cherry-laurel water	5–30 min.	0.3–2.0 gm.
Chimaphila, fluid ext. of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Chinoidin	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Chinoline tartrate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1 gm.
Chionanthus, fluid ext. of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Chiretta, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Chloral hydrate	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Chloralamide	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Chlorine-water	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
Chloroform, mixture of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
purified	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
spirit of	10 min.–1 fl. dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
Chrysarobin	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Cimicifuga, fluid ext. of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
tincture of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Cinchona bark	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
aromatic fluid extract	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
compound tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
extract of	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	8.0–15.0 gm.
Cinchonia sulphate	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Cinchonidia or Cinchonidine sulphate	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Cinchonine sulphate	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Cinnamon	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
oil of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
spirit of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Cloves. See *Caryophyllus.*		

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Coca, fluid extract of	20 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.2–4.0 gm.
leaves of	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Cocaine	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
Cocculus, fluid extract of	1–3 min.	0.06–0.2 gm.
tincture of	2–10 min.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Codeine or Codeia	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Colchicine	1/100–1/50 gr.	0.0012–0.0006 g.
Colchicum, acetic ext. of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
root	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
extract of	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
fluid extract of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
wine of	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
seed	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	2–8 min.	0.12–0.5 gm.
tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
wine of	20–40 min.	1.2–2.4 gm.
Collinsonia, fluid ext. of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Colocynth	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
compound extract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
extract of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Colocynthidine	1/12–⅛ gr.	0.005–0.01 gm.
Colocynthin	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
Condurango, fluid ext. of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Conine	1/64–3/32 gr.	0.001–0.002 gm.
hydrochlorate	1/64–3/32 gr.	0.001–0.002 gm.
Conium, abstract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	5 min.	0.3 gm.
fruit, alcoholic extract of	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
fluid extract of	1–2 min.	0.06–0.12 gm.
tincture of	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
leaves, extract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Convallamarin	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
Convallaria, extract of	2–10 min.	0.12–0.6 gm.
fluid extract	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Copaiba	20 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.2–4.0 gm.
oil of	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
oleo-resin of	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Copper, acetate	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
ammoniated	⅛–1 gr.	0.01–0.06 gm.
sulphate, astringent, tonic	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
emetic	5 gr.	0.3 gm.
Coptis, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Coral root	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Cornus florida, fluid ext.	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Corrosive sublimate. See *Mercury.*		
Corydalis, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Coto	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
tincture of	2–10 min.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Cotoïn	1/12–⅛ gr.	0.005–0.008 gm.
Cotton-root bark. See *Gossypium.*		
Creasote	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
water	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15 gm.
Creolin	½ gr.	0.03 gm.
Crocus, tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Croton-chloral hydrate	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Croton oil	½–1 min.	0.03–0.06 gm.
Cubebs	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
oil of	10–20 min.	0.6–1–2 gm.
oleo-resin of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
tincture	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Curare	1/12–⅛ gr.	0.002–0.008 gm.
Curarin	1/64–1/32 gr.	0.001–0.002 gm.
Cusparia bark	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
extract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Cypripedium	15 gr.	1.0 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Damiana, fluid extract of	30 min.–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
tincture	1–3 fl. dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Daturine	1/100–1/80 gr.	0.0006–0.0012 g.
Delphinium, fluid extract	1–3 min.	0.06–0.2 gm.
Digitaline	1/60–1/30 gr.	0.001–0.002 gm.
Digitalis, abstract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
extract of	⅙–¼ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.
fluid extract of	1–6 min.	0.06–0.35 gm.
infusion of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.00–16.00 gm.
powder of leaves of	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
tincture of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Dill, oil of	3–10 min.	0.18–0.6 gm.
Dioscorea, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Dita, fluid extract of	1–4 min.	0.06–0.25 gm.
Dogwood, bark of root	20–60 gr.	1.2–4 0 gm.
fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Donovan's solution. See *Arsenic.*		
Dover's powder	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Dracontium	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Drosera, fluid extract of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Drumine	½–1 gr.	0.3–0.06 gm.
Duboisine	1/100 gr.	0.0006 gm.
Dulcamara, extract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Elaterin	1/60–1/30 gr.	0.001–0.003 gm.
Elaterium	1/10–¼ gr.	0.006–0.015 gm.
Emetin, diaphoretic	1/120–1/30 gr.	0.0005–0.002 gm.
emetic	⅛–¼ gr.	0.008–0.015 gm.
Ergot	15–60 gr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
extract of	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	15 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
wine of	1–3 fl. dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Ergotin, Bonjean's (purified extract of ergot)	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
Erigeron, oil of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Eriodictyum, extract	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
fluid extract	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Erythrophlæin	1/16–⅛ gr.	0.004–0.008 gm.
Erythroxylon. See *Coca.*		
Eserine	1/60–1/30 gr.	0.001–0.003 gm.
Ether, acetic	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
compound spirit of (Hoffman's anodyne)	30 min.	2.0gm.
nitrous, spirit of (sweet spirit of nitre)	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
sulphuric	15–40 min.	1.0–2.5 gm.
Ethyl bromide	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Eucalyptol	10–15 min.	0.6–1.0 gm.
Eucalyptus, fluid ext. of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
oil of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Euonymin	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Euonymus, extract of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Eupatorium, fluid ext. of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Euphorbia pilulifera, fluid extract	5–30 min.	0.3–2.0 gm.
Fel bovis purificatum	3–6 gr.	0.18–0.36 gm.
Fennel, oil of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Ferrum. See *Iron.*		
Frangula, fluid extract	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Galls, aromatic syrup of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
fluid extract	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Gamboge	½–4 gr.	0.03–0.25 gm.
Gaultheria, oil of	2–10 min.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Gelsemium, abstract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
extract of	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
fluid extract of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
tincture of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Gentian, compound infusion of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
extract of	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Geranium, fluid extract of	20–30 min.	1.2–2.0 gm.
Geum, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Gillenia, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Ginger, fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
oleo-resin of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
tincture of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Glycyrrhiza. See *Licorice.*		
Goa powder	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Gold bromide	⅛–½ gr.	0.008–0.03 gm.
and sodium chloride	1/60–1/30 gr.	0.001–0.003 gm.
Gossypium root, fluid extract of bark of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Granati radicis cortex, fluid extract	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Grindelia, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Guaiac, ammoniated tincture of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
resin of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
tincture of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Guaiacol	½–3 gr.	0.03–0.18 gm.
Guarana	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Gurjun. See *Balsam.*		
Hæmatoxylon	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
extract of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Hamamelis, fluid ext. of	30 min.–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Hedeoma, oil of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Helleborein	1/10–¼ gr.	0.006–0.016 gm.
Helleborus niger, ext. of	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
tincture of	10–15 min.	0.6–1.0 gm.
Helonia, fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Hemidesmus, syrup of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Hepatica, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Hops, extract of	3–15 gr.	0.2–1.0 gm.
fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Hydrangea, fluid ext. of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Hydrastine	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
Hydrastis, extract of	3–10 gr.	0.2–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
tincture of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Hydroquinone	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
Hyoscine hydrobromate	1/100–1/60 gr.	0.0006–0.001 gm.
Hyoscyamine sulphate	1/120–1/60 gr.	0.0005–0.001 gm.
Hyoscyamus, abstract of	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
alcoholic extract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
extract of	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
fluid extract of flowers	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
of seeds	5 min.	0.3 gm.
tincture of flowers	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
of seeds	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Hypnal	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
Hypnone	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Hypophosphites, syrup of	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
with iron, syrup of	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
Ichthyol	2–4 gr.	0.1–0.25 gm.
Ignatia, abstract of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
extract of	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
fluid extract of	1–6 min.	0.06–0.35 gm.
tincture of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Ingluvin	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Iodine, compound solution	5 min.	0.3 gm.
tincture of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Iodoform	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
Iodol	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
Ipecacuanha, emetic	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
expectorant	⅛–1 gr.	0.01–0.06 gm.
abstract of	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of, emetic	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
syrup of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
wine of, emetic	3–6 fl. dr.	12.0–24.0 gm.
expectorant	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Iridin or Irisin	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Iris, extract of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
fluid extract of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Iron acetate, tincture of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
and ammonium citrate	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
sulphate	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
tartrate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
arseniate	1/60–1/30 gr.	0.0015–0.003 gm.
benzoate	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
bitter wine of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
bromide	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
syrup of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
carbonate, saccharated	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
chloride	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
and cinchonidia, citrate	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
citrate	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
compound mixture of	1–2 fl. oz.	30.0–60.0 gm.
dialyzed	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
solution of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
hydrated oxide of	Tablespoonful antidote to arsenic.	doses freely, as
hypophosphite	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
syrup of	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
iodide	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
syrup of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
lactate	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
magnetic oxide of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
malate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
nitrate, solution	8–15 min.	0.5–1.0 gm.
phosphate	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
pomate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
and potassium, tartrate	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
pyrophosphate	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
and quinia citrate	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
reduced	3–6 gr.	0.2–0.4 gm.
saccharated carbonate of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
and strychnine citrate	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
subcarbonate	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
subsulphate	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
sulphate	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
dried	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
valerianate	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
wine of the citrate of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Jaborandi, extract of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
fluid extract of	10–60 min.	0.6–4.0 gm.
Jalap	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
abstract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
compound powder of	½ dr.	2.00 gm.
extract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Jalap, alcoholic extract of	3–6 gr.	0.18–0.35 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
resin of	4–8 gr.	0.25–0.5 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Juglans, extract of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Juniperus, fluid extract	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Kairin	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Kamala	1–2 dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Kino	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Koosso. See *Brayera*.		
Krameria	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
fluid extract of	20–30 min.	1.2–2.0 gm.
syrup of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.00 gm.
Lactuca, extract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Lactucarium	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
syrup of	1–3 fl. dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Lappa, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2 0–4.0 gm.
Larix, fluid extract of	30 min.–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Lead acetate	½–3 gr.	0.03–0.18 gm.
iodide	½–3 gr.	0.03–0.18 gm.
Leontin	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
Leonurus, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Leptandra	20–40 gr.	1.2–2.5 gm.
extract of	3–10 gr.	0.18–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Leptandrin	2–4 gr.	0.12–0.25 gm.
Licorice, compound mixture of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
powder of	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Lime, solution of	1–4 dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
syrup of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Liquor potassæ, sodæ, etc. See *Potassa*, *Soda*, etc.		
Lithium benzoate	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
bromide	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
carbonate	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
citrate	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
salicylate	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Lobelia, fluid extract of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Lupulin	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	10–15 min.	0.6–1.0 gm.
oleo-resin of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Lycopus, fluid extract of	5–30 min.	0.3–2.0 gm.
Magnesia	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Magnesium carbonate	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
sulphate	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.0–32.0 gm.
sulphite	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Male fern, oleo-resin or oil	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Malt, extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Manganese binoxide	2–4 gr.	0.12–0.25 gm.
sulphate	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Manna	1–2 oz.	32.0–64.0 gm.
Manzanita, fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Marrubium, fluid ext. of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Matico	½–2 dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Matricaria, fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Menispermum, fluid ext. of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Menthol	2 gr.	0.12 gm.
Mercury with chalk	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
corrosive chloride of	⅛–½ gr.	0.002–0.004 gm.
cyanide	⅛–8 gr.	0.004–0.008 gm.
formamidate (1 per cent. solution)	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
green iodide of	⅛–½ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.
mass of (blue pill)	3–10 gr.	0.2–0.6 gm.
mild chloride of	⅛–5 gr.	0.008–0.3 gm.
red iodide of	½–⅛ gr.	0.002–0.004 gm.
salicylate	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
tannate	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
yellow subsulphate of	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
Mezereum, extract of	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
fluid extract of	3–10 min.	0.18–0.6 gm.
Mitchella, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Morphine and its salts	⅛–½ gr.	0.004–0.03 gm.
Morrhuol	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Musk	2–15 gr.	0.1–1.0 gm.
tincture of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Myrica, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Myrrh	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Myrrh, tincture of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Myrtol	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.18 gm.
Naphthaline	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Naphthol	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Narceine	⅛–½ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.
Narcotine	3 gr.	0.18 gm.
Nectandra, fluid ext. of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
Nitroglycerin (1 per cent. solution)	1 min.	0.06 gm.
Nux vomica, abstract of	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
extract of	⅛–½ gr.	0.008–0.03 gm.
fluid extract of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm
tincture of	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Nymphæa, fluid extract of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Opium, camphorated tincture of (paregoric)	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
confection of	10–40 gr.	0.6–2.5 gm.
extract of	⅛–½ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.
powder	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
tincture of (laudanum)	5–15 min	0.3–1.0 gm.
wine of	5–15 min.	0.3–1 0 gm.
Pancreatin	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Papaver, extract of	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Papayotin	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Paracotoïn	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Paraldehyde	20–60 min.	1.2–4.0 gm.
Pareira	½–1 dr.	2–4.0 gm.
extract of	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
Pelletierine, sulphate	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
tannate	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Peppermint, oil of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
spirit of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Pepsin, pure	15 gr.–1 dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
liquor of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–15.0 gm.
saccharated	30 gr.–½ oz.	2.0–16.0 gm.
Petroselinum, fluid ext. of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Phellandrium, fluid ext. of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Phenacetin	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Phosphorated oil	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
Phosphorus	1/100–1/75 gr.	0.0006–0.0008 g.
Physostigma, extract of	1/75–⅛ gr.	0.004–0.01 gm.
fluid extract of	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
tincture of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Physostigmine salicylate	1/120–1/80 gr.	0.0005–0.0008 g.
sulphate	1/120–1/80 gr.	0.0005–0.0008 g.
Phytolacca, abstract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.00 gm.
berries, fluid extract of	5–30 min.	0.12–2.0 gm.
root, extract of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
fluid extract of	5–30 min.	0.3–2.0 gm.
tincture of	10–60 min.	0.6–4.0 gm.
Phytolaccin	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.18 gm.
Picrotoxin	1/64–1/32 gr.	0.001–0.002 gm.
Pilocarpine and its salts	1/64–½ gr.	0.001–0.03 gm.
Pilocarpus, abstract of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Pimenta, fluid extract of	15–45 min.	1.2–3.0 gm.
Piper methysticum, fluid extract of	15 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
nigrum, fluid extract of	15–45 min.	1.0–3.0 gm.
oleo-resin of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
Piperine	1–8 gr.	0.06–0.5 gm.
Piscidia erythrina, ext. of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
powder of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Podophyllum, abstract of	1–5 gr.	0.6–0.3 gm.
resin of	⅛–½ gr.	0.008–0.03 gm.
Polygonum, fluid extract	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Pomegranate, bark of	20–30 gr.	1.2–2.0 gm.
Poppy. See *Papaver*.		
Populus, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Potassa, solution of (liquor potassæ)	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Potassium acetate	15 gr.–1 dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
bicarbonate	10–40 gr.	0.6–2.5 gm.
bitartrate	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
bromide	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
carbonate	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
chlorate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
citrate	15–60 gr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
solution of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–16.0 gm.
cyanide	1/16–⅛ gr.	0.004–0.008 gm.
ferrocyanide	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
hypophosphite	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
iodide	2–15 gr.	0.12–1.0 gm.
mixture of the citrate of	½ fl. oz.	15.0 gm.
nitrate	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
permanganate	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
and sodium tartrate	½–1 oz.	15.0–30.00 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Potassium sulphate	30 gr.–2 dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
sulphide	1–10 gr.	0.06–0.6 gm.
sulphite	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
tartrate	1 dr.–1 oz.	4.0–32.0 gm.
Prinos	30 gr.–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
fluid extract	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Ptelea trifoliata	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Pulsatilla, fluid extract of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Pyrethrum, tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Pyridine	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Pyrodine	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Quassia, extract of	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Quebracho, fluid extract of	20–60 min.	1.2–4.0 gm.
Quercus, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Quinidine	1–30 gr.	0.06–2.0 gm.
Quinine and salts	1–30 gr.	0.06–2.0 gm.
arseniate	⅛–1 gr.	0.01–0.06 gm.
Quinoidin	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Resorcin	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Rhamnus catharticus, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Rhubarb	2–30 gr.	0.12–2.0 gm.
aromatic syrup of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
aromatic tincture of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
compound powder of	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
fluid extract of	15–40 min.	1.0–2.5 gm.
and soda, mixture of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
sweet tincture of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
syrup of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
tincture of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
wine of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Rhus, aromatic fluid ext.	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
glabra (cortex), fluid ext.	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
(fructus), fluid extract	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
toxicodendron	1–6 min.	0.06–0.4 gm.
Roses, fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
syrup of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Rubus, fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Rumex, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Ruta, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Sabbatia, fluid extract of	30–60 gr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Sabina, fluid extract of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Saccharin	½–4 gr.	0.03–0.25 gm.
Salicin	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Salix, fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Salol	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Salvia, fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Sambucus, fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Sandal-wood, oil of	15–20 min.	1.0–1.2 gm.
Sanguinaria	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
fluid extract of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
tincture of	10–40 min.	0.6–2.5 gm.
Santonica	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Santonin	1–4 gr.	0.06–0.25 gm.
Sarsaparilla, compound fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
compound syrup of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Sassafras, fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Savine, oil of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Scammony	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
resin of	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Scoparius, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Scutellaria, fluid extract	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Scutellarine	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Senega, abstract of	4–10 gr.	0.25–0.6 gm.
fluid extract of	8–15 min.	0.5–1.0 gm.
syrup of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Senna	10–60 gr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
compound infusion of	1–2 oz.	32.0–64.0 gm.
confection of	1–2 dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
fluid extract of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
infusion of	4 fl. oz.	125.0 gm.
syrup of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
tincture of	2 fl. dr.–1 fl. oz.	8.0–30.0 gm.
Serpentaria, fluid ext. of	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Silver iodide	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
nitrate	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
oxide	⅛–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
Simaruba, fluid extract	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Soda, solution of (liquor sodæ)	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Sodium acetate	15 gr.–1 dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
arseniate	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.006 gm.
benzoate	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
bicarbonate	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Sodium bisulphite	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
borate	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
bromide	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
carbonate	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
chlorate	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
citrate	1–10 dr.	4.0–40.0 gm.
hypophosphite	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
hyposulphite	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
iodide	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
nitrite	1–4 gr.	0.06–0.25 gm.
phosphate	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
salicylate	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
sulphate	1–4 dr.	4.0–16.0 gm.
sulphite	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Solidago, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Sparteine sulphide	$\frac{2}{15}$ gr.	0.002 gm.
Spigelia, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
and senna, fluid extract	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Squill, compound fl. ext. of	5–30 min.	0.3–1.8 gm.
syrup of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
fluid extract of	5–30 min.	0.3–1.8 gm.
syrup of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	10–60 min.	0.6–4.0 gm.
Stillingia, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Stramonium, extract of	½ gr.	0.03 gm.
fluid extract of	1–4 min.	0.06–0.25 gm.
leaves, alcoholic ext. of	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
tincture of	8–15 min.	0.5–1.0 gm.
seeds, extract of	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
tincture of	6–15 min.	0.4–1.00 gm.
Strontium bromide	20–30 gr.	1.2–2.0 gm.
iodide	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
lactate	20–30 gr.	1.2–2.0 gm.
phosphate	20–30 gr.	1.2–2.0 gm.
Strophanthus, tincture of	3–8 min.	0.2–0.5 gm.
Strophantin	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001 gm.
Strychnine and its salts	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	0.001–0.004 gm.
Sulphonal	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Sulphur	1–3 dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Sumbul, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Taraxacum, extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Terebene	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Terpine hydrate	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Terpinol	$\frac{2}{30}$ gr.	0.003 gm.
Thallin, sulphate of	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
tartrate of	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Theine	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Thuja, fluid extract of	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
Thymol	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Toxicodendron, fluid ext.	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Triticum, fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Turpentine, oil of	5–30 min.	0.3–2.0 gm.
Tussilago, fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Urethane	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Ustilago maidis, fluid ext.	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Uva ursi, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Valerian, abstract of	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
ammoniated tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
oil of	4–5 min.	0.24–0.3 gm.
tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Veratrine	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.001–0.003 gm.
Veratrum viride, abstract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
fluid extract of	1–5 min.	0.06–0.3 gm.
tincture of	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
Verbena, fluid extract of	15–60 min.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Viburnum, fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Vinegar. See *Acetum.*		
Wahoo. See *Euonymus.*		
Wild cherry bark	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
fluid extract of	30–60 min.	2.0–4.0 gm.
infusion of	1–2 fl. oz.	30.0–60.0 gm.
syrup of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–16.0 gm.
Wintergreen, oil of	1–20 min.	0.06–1.2 gm.
Wormseed, oil of	4–8 min.	0.24–0.5 gm.
Xanthoxylum bark, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
fruit, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Zinc acetate	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
bromide	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
iodide	½–3 gr.	0.03–0.18 gm.
oxide	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
phosphide	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.003–0.006 gm.
sulphate (alterative)	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
(emetic)	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
syrup of iodide of	20–40 min.	1.2–2.5 gm.
valerianate	1–4 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
Zingiber. See *Ginger.*		

In Germany physicians are not permitted to prescribe heroic medicines in larger doses than those given in the following table, without adding the sign ! indicating that the larger dose has been intentionally ordered. All the doses mentioned are intended for adults. The following table of maximum doses is based upon one in the Pharmacopœia Germanica (Stillé and Maisch):

TABLE OF MAXIMUM DOSES.

	For a single dose.		For a day.	
	Gram.	Grain.	Gram.	Grain.
Acidum arseniosum	.005	1/13	.02	3/10
carbolicum (crystal)	.1	1½	.5	7½
hydrocyanicum dilutum	.05	¾	.20	3
Aconitina	.004	1/18	.03	5/10
Aconiti radix	.1	1½	.5	7½
Antimonii et potassii tartras	.2	3	.5	7½
Apomorphinæ hydrochloras	.01	2/10	.05	¾
Aqua amygdalæ amaræ and Aqua laurocerasi	2.0	30⅜	8.0	123½
Argenti nitras	.03	3/10	.2	3
Arsenici iodidum	.025	⅜	.05	¾
Atropina and its salts	.001	1/64	.003	1/22
Auri et sodii chloridum	.05	¾	.2	3
Barii chloridum	.12	1⅞	1.5	23
Belladonnæ folia	.2	3	.6	9¼
radix	.1	1½	.4	6
Caffeina	.2	3	.6	9¼
Cambogia	.3	4½	1.0	15⅝
Cantharides	.05	¾	.15	2⅓
Chloral	3.0	46¼	6.0	92½
Codeina	.05	¾	.2	3
Colocynthis	.3	4½	1.0	15⅝
Coniina	.001	1/64	.003	1/22
Conii herba	.3	4½	2.0	30⅜
Creasotum	.1	1½	.5	7½
Cupri acetas	.1	1½	.4	6
sulphas	.1	1½	.4	6
in divided doses as an emetic	1.0	15⅜		
Cupri et ammonii sulphas	.1	1½	.4	6
Digitalis folia	.2	3	1.0	15⅝
Ergota	1.0	15⅜	5.0	77
Extractum aconiti foliorum	.1	1½	.4	6
radicis	.02	3/10	.1	1½
belladonnæ	.05	¾	.2	3
cannabis indicæ	.1	1½	.4	6
colchici aceticum	.2	3	.8	12⅓
colocynthidis	.05	¾	.2	3
conii	.18	2¾	.6	9¼
digitalis	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
hyoscyami	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
ignatiæ	.05	¾	.15	2⅓
lactucæ	.6	9¼	2.5	38¼
nucis vomicæ (alcoholicum)	.05	¾	.15	2⅓
aquosum	.2	3	.6	9¼
opii	.15	2⅓	.5	7½
physostigmatis	.02	3/10	.06	9/10
pulsatillæ	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
sabinæ	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
scillæ	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
stramonii foliorum	.1	1½	.4	6
seminis	.05	¾	.25	3⅜
Hellebori viridis radix	.3	4½	1.2	18½
Hydrargyri cyanidum	.03	2/10	.1	1½
chloridum corrosivum	.03	2/10	.1	1½
iodidum rubrum	.03	2/10	.1	1½
viride (flavum)	.05	¾	.2	3
oxidum rubrum or flavum	.03	2/10	.1	1½
protonitras	.015	¼	.06	9/10
Hyoscyami folia	.3	4½	1.5	23⅛
Iodoformum	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
Iodum	.05	¾	.2	3
Lactucarium	.3	4½	1.0	15⅜
Liquor potassi arsenitis	.5	7½	2.0	30¾
arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi	.4	6	2.0	30¾
Morphina or its salts	.03	2/10	.1	1½
Nux vomica	.1	1½	.2	3
Oleum tiglii	.05	¾	.1	1½
Opium	.15	2⅓	.5	7½
Phosphorus	.001	1/64	.005	1/13
Physostigminæ salicylas	.001	1/64	.003	1/22
Pilocarpinæ hydrochloras	.03	2/10	.06	9/10
Plumbi acetas	.1	1½	.5	7½
Potassii arsenias	.005	1/13	.025	⅜
cyanidum	.03	2/10	.12	1⅞
Sabadillæ fructus	.25	3¾	1.0	15⅜
Sabina	1.0	15⅜	2.0	30¾
Santoninum	.1	1½	.3	4⅝
Sodii arsenias	.005	1/13	.025	⅜
Stramonii folia	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
semen	.2	3	.8	12⅓
Strychnina or its salts	.01	⅛	.02	3/10
Tinctura aconiti radicis	.15	2⅓	.5	7½
belladonnæ	1.0	15⅜	4.0	61⅝
cantharidis	1.0	15⅜	3.0	46¼
colchici	1.3	20	4.0	61⅝
colocynthidis	1.0	15⅜	3.0	46¼
digitalis	1.0	15⅜	3.3	50⅞
iodi	.2	3	1.0	15⅜
lobeliæ	.5	7½	2.5	38½
nucis vomicæ	.5	7½	1.0	15⅜
opii	1.5	23⅛	5.0	77
deodorata	1.5	23⅛	5.0	77
stramonii	1.0	15⅜	3.0	46¼
veratri viridis	.5	7½	2.0	30¾
Toxicodendri folia	.4	6	1.2	18½
Veratrina	.005	1/13	.02	3/10
Veratrum album or Veratrum viride	.3	4½	1.2	18½
Vinum colchici	1.3	20	4.0	61⅝
opii	1.5	23⅛	5.0	77
Zinci chloridum	.015	¼	.1	1½
lactas	.06	9/10	.3	4½
sulphas	.06	9/10	.3	4½
in divided doses as an emetic	1.0	15⅜		
valerianas	.06	9/10	.3	4½

Dosia (do'se-ah) **pow'der.** A celebrated secret remedy in Japan, which for a thousand years has caused high honors to be paid to Kobodaisi, its discoverer.

Dosimet'ric. Relating to dosimetry.

Dosimetry, do-sim'et-re (*dosis, metron,* measure). System of medicine in which granules of definite strength are administered in certain doses.

Dosiology, do-se-ol'o-je (*dosis, logos,* doctrine). Doctrine of giving doses; posology.

Do'sis. Dose.

Dotage, do'taje (raving). Senile mental decrepitude. See *Dementia.*

Dothien, doth'e-en. Furunculus.

Dothienenteria, doth-e-en-en-ter'e-ah (*dothien, enteron,* intestine, *itis*). Dothinenteritis.

Dothinenteritis, doth-in-en-te-re'tis, properly **Dothienenteritis.** *Follicular gastroenteritis.* Inflammation and ulceration of the glands or follicles of Peyer and Brunner, as in typhoid fever.

Dothion, doth'e-on. Furunculus.

Dottrina medica Italiana, dot-tre'nah med'ik-ah it-al-e-an'ah (Italian medical doctrine). Controstimulus (doctrine of).

Double consciousness, dub'l kon'shus-nes. See *Consciousness.* **D. hearing,** the action of the one ear unaccordant with that of the other; sounds heard doubly, and in different tones or keys. **D. mon'sters,** see *Duplication.* **D. refrac'tion,** see *Refraction.* **D. salts,** see *Salt.* **D. stain'ing,** process employed in staining specimens, consisting in using two colors, the one of which will stain the connective tissue and cell protoplasma, and the other the nuclei, thus rendering the different elements more easily discernible. **D. touch,** combined vaginal and rectal digital examination, in which the thumb is introduced into one organ and the finger into the other. **D. vision,** diplopia.

Doublet, dub'let. Microscope with two lenses.

Douche, doosh (modern Latin, *ducia*). Term applied to a column of fluid, of a determinate nature and temperature, let fall upon the body. Deluge pumping is a variety of the douche. In this bath the fluid is directed upon the part on which we are desirous of acting. In the *descending douche* the fluid falls from a height. In the *ascending douche* the fluid is thrown upward, as in those administered in diseases of the

uterus. In the *horizontal douche* the fluid is impelled horizontally, etc. Douches may be cold or warm. The douche communicates a considerable and peculiar shock to the nervous system, and is one of the most successful means for taming the furious maniac. It is also useful in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, etc. *Nasal douches* are applications of this form of treatment to the nasal passages. *Douches of air* are occasionally used, as in cases of obstruction of the Eustachian tube by mucus. They are sent from an air-press and through a catheter introduced through the nose into the Eustachian tube. **D., spi'nal** consists of a single stream of water applied to the spine; stimulant in melancholia, cerebral anæmia, and general debility. **D., transi'tion,** *Scotch douche,* consists in the successive use of hot and cold water.

Douche-pan. Vessel made of zinc, which is filled with water and provided with a rest, on which the patient sits while syringing the vagina.

Douglas (dug'las), **cul-de-sac of** (after Dr. James Douglas, the obstetrician and anatomist). See *Uterus.* **D.'s pouch,** see *Uterus.* **D., semilu'nar fold of,** see *Semilunar.*

Doundake, down-dak'e. Sarcocephalus esculentus.

Doundakine, down'dak-een. Alkaloid derived from doundake.

Douse. Douche.

Do'ver's pow'der. See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus.*

Down. See *Attack.* Also short, soft hairs.

Doy'ère's papil'læ. Slight eminences at entrance of a nerve-filament into sarcolemma of a muscular fibre.

Doyle. Strabismus.

Dracæna draco, dra-se'nah drah'ko. Tree native of East Indies and Canary Islands; dragon's blood is obtained from it.

Drachion, drak'e-on. The quantity of any substance which may be taken with the ends of two or three fingers.

Drachm, dram. *Drachma, Dram.* Ancient name of a piece of money weighing the eighth part of an ounce. At the present day it is used for this weight. Eighth part of an ounce, apothecaries' weight.

Dracic acid, dras'ik as'id. Anisic acid.

Dracin, dra'sin. Draconin.

Draco, drak'o (*drakon,* dragon). In composition, a dragon or large serpent. **D. mitiga'tus,** hydrargyri submurias. **D. sylves'tris,** Achillea ptarmica.

Dracocephalum Canariense, drak-o-sef'al-um kan-ah-re-en'se (*draco, kephale,* head, from the shape of the corolla). *Turkey* or *Canary balsam, Balm of Gilead tree.* Turkish and Siberian plant, used as a tonic. **D. Virginia'num,** Physostegia Virginiana.

Draconic acid, drak-on'ik as'id. Prussic acid.

Draconin, drak'on-in. Red resin of dragon's blood.

Draco'nis san'guis, See *Dragon's blood.*

Draconisatus, drak-on-iz-at'us. Containing dragon's blood.

Draconthæma, drak-on-tha'mah (*draco, haima,* blood). See *Calamus rotang.*

Dracontiasis, drak-on-te'as-is. See *Dracunculus.*

Draconticus, drak-ont'ik-us. Relating to comedones.

Dracontisomus, drak-ont-e-so'mus (*drakon,* dragon, *soma,* body). Celosomus.

Dracontium, drak-on'she-um. Dracunculus. See also *Dracontium fœtidum.* **D. angustis'patha,** narrow-spathed skunk cabbage, is possessed of properties similar to those of **D. fœ'tidum,** *Skunk cabbage, Skunkweed, Polecat collard, Cow collard, Collard, Itchweed, Stinkpoke, Swamp cabbage, Polecat weed, Hellebore, Ellebore, Irish cabbage.* Indigenous plant, extremely fetid. The property on which its medical virtues are dependent resides in a volatile principle. The dose of the dried root is from ten to twenty grains. Resembles asafœtida and other fetid gums in its properties, belonging to the class of reputed antispasmodics. **D. polyphyl'lum,** poisonous species.

Draconyl, drak'on-il. Solid substance obtained from dragon's blood by distillation.

Dracunculus, drak-un'ku-lus (dim. of **Draco**) **medinen'sis,** muscular hairworm, bicho, Guinea worm or threadworm. Genus of worms frequently met with in Indian and African climes; characterized by a filiform body, and smooth, and nearly of equal thickness throughout. When small, it insinuates itself through the cutaneous pores, and penetrates into the areolar membrane and between the muscles, especially between those of the lower limbs, where it occasions a tumor like a boil—*Guinea-worm disease*—which suppurates, and the head of the worm gradually emerges. Morbid phenomena induced by the dracunculus have been termed *Dracontiasis.* See *Parasites* and *Artemisia dracunculus.* **D. polyphyl'lus,** Arum dracunculus. **D. praten'sis,** Achillea ptarmica. **D. vulga'ris,** snake-root, European dragon-root; poisonous plant with a fetid odor; root is used for the same purposes as the root of Arum maculatum.

Dragées, drah-zha' (F.). Almonds or dried preserves, covered with white sugar; sugar-plums. Used in pharmacy for sugar-coated medicines.

Dragge. Lolium temulentum.

Dragma (drag'mah) or **Dragmis,** drag'mis. Quantity of any substance which may be taken with the ends of two or three fingers.

Drag'on claw (scaly). Pterospora andromedea. **D., great,** Arum maculatum. **D., green,** Arum dracontium. **D.'s head,** Antirrhinum majus. **D. root,** Arum tryphyllum, Pterospora andromedea. **D. tur'nip,** Arum triphyllum. **D.'s wa'ter,** Calla palustris **D. wort,** Dracunculus vulgaris.

Dragon's blood. See *Calamus rotang.*

Drain. As a verb, to produce drainage. In surgery, arrangement for procuring proper drainage of a wound; a hollow perforated tube or bundle of catgut, to ensure drainage of a wound. **D. throat,** diphtheroid conditions of throat.

Drainage. Act of depriving parts gradually of their redundant humidity. In surgery, gradual drawing off of purulent fluids from deep-seated abscesses by means of hollow sounds, drainage-tubes, tubing, etc. **D., antisep'tic,** drainage according to the rules of antiseptic surgery. **D. tube, Keith's,** tube for draining the peritoneal cavity; it is open above and below, perforated at the lower third, and provided with a projecting ridge near the orifice. **D. tube, Koeberle's,** resembling test-tube in shape, provided with perforations, and having a round smooth end; employed similarly to Keith's drainage-tubes.

Drain'ing (*trainer* (F.), to draw). See *Drain* and *Drainage.* Act of drawing off water from marshes, to destroy the unhealthy emanations proceeding from them. From marshes arise certain emanations or miasmata, which are the fertile source of intermittents and other diseases. Draining the soil and converting it into arable land changes its character, and the malaria ceases to be given off.

Drakena, dra-ke'nah (after Sir Francis Drake). Dorstenia contrayerva.

Dram. Drachm.

Dramatism, dram'at-izm. Tendency to talk pompously or dramatically.

Draper's teasel, drap'urz te'z'l. Dipsacus fullonum.

Drapetomania, drap-et-o-man'e-ah (*drapetes,* deserter). Mental aberration in which the individual has a desire to run away.

Drastic, dras'tik (*drao,* to be active). Active; epithet given to purgatives which operate powerfully, as elaterium, oil of croton, etc.

Draught, draft. Liquid medicinal preparation to be swallowed at once. Sudden rush of blood to the mammæ, occasioned in the mother by the sight, or even thought, of her infant, and which occasions a greatly increased secretion of milk. Current of air. **D., black,** see *Infusum sennæ compositum.*

Draw'ing. See *Digestives*

Draw-sheet. Sheet folded and so placed under a patient in bed that it may be partially withdrawn as it becomes soiled, without necessitating the removal of the entire sheet.

Draw-tube. Interior tube to lengthen a microscope.

Dray'man's bot'tom. Enlarged condition of bursa mucosa over tuberosity of ischium.

Dream. See *Somnium.* **D., wak'ing,** see *Hallucination.*

Dregister, dreg'is-tur. Druggist.

Dregs, dregz (G. *daeck,* dirt). Feculence; sequelæ.

Drench. To give liquid physic by force, as in veterinary practice; also medicine so given.

Drepanid'ium pana'rum. Parasite found in the red blood-corpuscles of frogs.

Drepanocar'pus (*drepane,* sickle, *karpos,* fruit). Genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Africa and tropical America. **D. Senegalen'sis,** species of Western Africa furnishing kino.

Drepanoïdes, drep-an-o-e'dees (*drepanon,* falx or scythe, *eidos,* resemblance). Falciform.

Dress. To cleanse wounds ulcers, etc., and to apply the necessary bandages. See *Vestitus.*

Dress'er. Hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc. He corresponds in function to the *élève externe* of the French hospitals.

Dress'ing. Methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part; also the remedy or apparatus itself. **D., absorb'ent,** dressing with material intended to absorb the discharges. **D., alcohol'ic,** dressing saturated with an alcoholic fluid. **D., antisep'tic,** dressing impregnated with a substance which prevents putrefaction; see *Antiseptic.* **D., chlor-al'cohol,** antiseptic and cicatrisant dressing of calcium chloride and tincture of camphor, equal parts of each. **D., dry,** dressing in which dry absorbent cotton-wool, wood-wool wadding treated with corrosive sublimate, etc., is used for the purpose of absorbing secretions from a wound and to prevent external infection. **D., earth,** consists of yellow clay, after being deprived of grit and organic material, applied to a wound or discharging ulcer, and considered to have deodorizing properties. **D., fixed,** see *Bandage, starch.* **D. for'ceps, Mundé's u'terine,** forceps for the purpose of introducing sponge or absorbent cotton into the vagina. **D. forceps, Thomas's,** used for the same purpose. **D., immov'able,** see *Bandage, plaster of Paris.* **D., i'solating,** the wounded part is immersed in a continuous bath of carbolized oil, thus seeking to give protection to the wound and to remove discharges. **D., Lister's,** antiseptic and impermeable dressing introduced by Sir Joseph Lister, in which carbolic acid is generally used; it aims at preventing the access of putrefaction germs. **D., Scott's,** employed in the treatment of fungous arthritis; compound mercurial ointment is first applied, and then followed by a plaster consisting of pitch or leather. **D., water,** method employed to keep a wound constantly wet by application of wet compresses or immersion in tepid water.

Dress'ler's disease. Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.

Drill. Instrument used for boring holes. **D. bone,** *Exercise bone;* triangular piece of bone arising in the left deltoid muscle from pressure of the musket. The *Riding bone, Rider's bone,* in the adductor muscle of the thigh, is produced from pressure in the saddle.

Drilling. Operation sometimes necessary on bones, as for insertion of pegs, etc. Drilling of the crystalline lens has been practised in cataract.

Drimia ciliaris, drim'e-ah sil-e-ah'ris. Plant of Southern Africa, possessing vesicant, emetic, expectorant, and diuretic properties.

Drimyphagia, drim-e-fah'je-ah (*drimus,* acrid, aromatic, *phago,* to eat). Aromatic and exciting diet.

Drimys Winteri, drim'is win-te're (*drimus,* sharp, acrid). Winteria aromatica.

Drimytes, drim'it-ees. Acridity.

Drink. Beverage. Liquid introduced into the alimentary canal for repairing loss of fluid parts of the body; the necessity for it is indicated by the sensation of thirst. Fluid taken during a meal aids in digestion of food. Drinks are used to appease thirst prevailing in febrile affections, or act as diluents in those and other cases. The ordinary drinks are—Water: spring-water, river-water, well-water, etc. Juices and infusions of animal and vegetable substances: lemon-juice, currant-juice, whey, tea, coffee, mate, etc. Fermented liquors: wines, ale, beer, cider, perry, etc. Spirituous liquors: brandy, alcohol, ether, kirschwasser, rum, arack, gin, whiskey, ratafias, cordials, etc.

Drip-cup. Vessel for catching the liquid which has been removed from a galvanic cell.

Drivelling, driv'el-ing. Slavering.

Dri'ving in. Checking a disease, eruption, etc. suddenly and driving it into the interior, as is supposed, of the body.

Dromograph, dro'mo-graf (*dromos,* course, *grapho,* to write). Instrument for estimating the rapidity with which the blood circulates in an artery.

Droop'ing a'vens. Geum rivale. **D. tu'lip,** Fritillaria meleagris.

Drop. A quantity of liquid generally valued at the weight of a grain. This weight, however, varies according to the degree of tenacity of the fluid, extent of moist surface to which the drop is attached before it falls, size of the bottle and angle of inclination during the dropping. The following is *the number of drops of different liquids equivalent to a fluidrachm,* according to Prof. J. P. Remington of Philadelphia:

Name.	Drops in ℥j (60 min.).	Name.	Drops in ℥j (60 min.).
Acetum opii	90	Liquor hydrarg. nit.	131
Acetum sanguinariæ	78	Liquor iodi comp.	63
Acetum scillæ	68	Liquor plumbi subacet.	74
Acid. aceticum	108	Liquor potassæ	62
Acid. aceticum dilut.	68	Liquor potassii arsen.	57
Acid. carbolicum	111	Liquor sodæ chloratæ	63
Acid. hydrochloricum	70	Liquor zinci chloridi	89
Acid. hydrochlor. dilut.	60	Oleores. aspidii	130
Acid. hydrocyanicum	60	Oleores. capsici	120
Acid. lacticum	111	Oleores. cubebæ	123
Acid. nitricum	102	Oleum æthereum	125
Acid. nitricum dilut.	60	Oleum amygd. amaræ	115
Acid. nitrohydrochlor.	76	Oleum amygd. expres.	108
Acid. phosphoric. dilut.	59	Oleum anisi	119
Acid. sulphuricum	128	Oleum bergamii	130
Acid. sulphur. aromat.	146	Oleum cari	132
Acid. sulphuric. dilut.	60	Oleum caryophylli	130
Acid. sulphurosum	59	Oleum cinnamomi	126
Æther fortior	176	Oleum copaibæ	123
Alcohol	146	Oleum cubebæ	125
Alcohol dilutum	137	Oleum fœniculi	125
Aqua	60	Oleum gaultheriæ	125
Aqua ammoniæ fortior	66	Oleum juniperi	148
Aqua destillata	60	Oleum lavandulæ	138
Balsam Peruvianum	101	Oleum limonis	129
Bromum	250	Oleum menthæ piperitæ	129
Chloroform. purificatum	250	Oleum ricini	77
Copaiba	110	Oleum rosæ	132
Creasotum	122	Oleum rosmarini	143
Ext. belladon. fluid.	156	Oleum sassafras	133
Ext. buchu fluidum	150	Oleum terebinthinæ	136
Ext. cimicifugæ fluid.	147	Oleum tiglii	104
Ext. cinchonæ fluid.	138	Spiritus æther. comp.	148
Ext. colchici rad. fl.	160	Spiritus æther. nitrosi	146
Ext. colch. sem. fluid.	158	Spiritus ammon. arom.	142
Ext. conii fruct. fluid.	137	Spiritus camphoræ	143
Ext. digitalis fluid.	134	Spiritus chloroformi	150
Ext. ergotæ fluidum	133	Spiritus menthæ pip.	142
Ext. gelsemii fluid.	149	Syrupus	65
Ext. glycyrrhizæ fl.	133	Syrupus acaciæ	44
Ext. hyoscyami fluid.	160	Syrupus ferri iodidi	65
Ext. ipecac. fluidum	120	Syrupus scillæ	75
Ext. pareiræ fluidum	140	Syrupus scillæ comp.	102
Ext. rhei fluidum	158	Syrupus senegæ	106
Ext. sarsap. comp. fl.	134	Tinctura aconiti	146
Ext. senegæ fluidum	137	Tinctura belladonnæ	137
Ext. serpentariæ fl.	148	Tinc. benzoini comp.	148
Ext. uvæ ursi fluid.	137	Tinctura cantharidis	131
Ext. valerianæ fluid.	150	Tinct. cinchon. comp.	140
Ext. verat. virid. fl.	159	Tinctura digitalis	128
Ext. zingiberis fluid.	142	Tinctura ferri chlorid.	150
Glycerinum	67	Tinctura iodi	148
Hydrargyrum	150	Tinctura nucis vom.	140
Liquor ammonii acet.	75	Tinctura opii	130
Liquor acid. arseniosi	57	Tinctura opii camph.	130
Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi	58	Tinctura opii deodor.	110
Liquor ferri chloridi	71	Tinctura valerianæ	130
Liquor ferri citratis	71	Tinctura verat. virid.	145
Liquor ferri nitratis	59	Tinctura zingiberis	144
Liquor ferri subsulph.	73	Vin. colchici radicis	107
Liquor ferri tersulph.	83	Vin. colchici seminis	111
		Vin. opii	100

Drop, a'gue, taste'less. Liquor potassii arsenitis. **D., black,** acetum opii. **D. serene',** amaurosis. **D., wrist,** see *Wrist.*

Dropacismus, dro-pah-siz'mus. See *Depilation.*

Dropax, dro'paks. See *Depilatory.*

Dropped hands or **wrists.** See *Hands.*

Drop'per, eye. Instrument made of glass, either straight or curved, consisting of a hollow tube opening at both ends, and provided with rubber at one end for drawing up liquids, which can be applied, drop by drop, to the eye.

Drops (pl. of **Drop**). A form in which medicine is sometimes put up to make it palatable and easy to take, as cough drops and many others. See *Guttæ.* **D., Abbé Rousseau's,** laudanum Abbatis Rousseau. **D., an'odyne,** liquor morphiæ acetatis. **D., antivene'real,** see *Tinctura ferri muriatis.* **D., a'gue, Fowler's,** liquor potassii arsenitis. **D., cham'omile,** see *Anthemis nobilis.* **D., Dutch,** balsam of sulphur, balsam of turpentine. **D., fit,** spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus; see *Fuligo.* **D., Jes'uits',** tinctura benzoini composita. **D., lav'ender,** spiritus lavandulæ compositus. **D., ni'tre,** spiritus ætheris nitrici. **D., pep'permint,** pastilli de menthâ piperitâ. **D., soot,** see *Fuligo.* **D., taste'less a'gue,** liquor potassii arsenitis.

Dropsical, drop'se-kal. Hydropic.

Dropsied, drop'seed. Hydropic.

Dropsy, drop'se. See *Hydrops.* **D. of the abdo'men,** ascites. **D., amniot'ic,** hydramnios. **D., anæ'mic,** dropsy caused by anæmia. **D., arach'noid,** collection of fluid in arachnoid sac. **D. of the are'olar tis'sue,** œdema. **D., artic'ular,** hydrarthrosis. **D. of the bel'ly,** ascites. **D. of the brain,** hydrocephalus. **D., cachec'tic,** dropsy due to cachexia, in which the watery constituents of the blood preponderate. **D., car'diac,** dropsy dependent on heart disease. **D. of the cel'lular mem'brane,** anasarca. **D., cer'ebral,** hydrocephalus. **D. of the chest,** hydrothorax. **D. of the eye,** hydrophthalmia. **D. of the Fallo'pian tube,** hydrosalpinx. **D., fi'brinous,** effused fluid containing fibrin. **D. of the flesh,** anasarca. **D., gen'eral,** anasarca. **D. of the head,** hydrocephalus. **D. of the heart,** hydropericardium. **D., hepat'ic,** D. dependent on disease of the liver. **D. of the kid'ney,** hydronephrosis. **D. of the lac'rymal sac,** fistula lacrymalis; lacrymal hernia. **D. of the lar'ynx,** œdema of glottis. **D. of the lungs,** œdema pulmonum. **D., ova'rian,** hydroarion. **D. of the pericar'dium,** hydropericardium. **D. of the peritone'um,** ascites. **D. of the pleu'ra,** hydrothorax. **D. of preg'nancy,** dropsy occurring in pregnant women, due to pressure of the gravid uterus. **D., re'nal,** dependent on disease of the kidney. **D., spi'nal,** hydrorachis. **D. of the tes'ticle,** hydrocele. **D., wa'ter of,** serum of serous membrane. **D., wind,** emphysema. **D. of the womb,** hydrometra.

Dropwort, drop'wurt. Spiræa filipendula. **D., hem'lock,** œnanthe. **D., wa'ter, hemlock,** œnanthe. **D., west'ern,** Gillenia trifoliata.

Drosera rotundifolia, dro'ser-ah ro-tun-de-fo'le-ah (*droseros,* dewy, the leaf glands exuding a clear fluid like dew-drop). Systematic name of the *Sun-dew,* a plant used internally as an expectorant, and externally as a rubefacient and to destroy warts and corns.

Drosisticon, dros-is'te-kon. See *Bosa.*

Drosium, dro'se-um. Drosera rotundifolia.

Drosobotanon, dro-so-bot'an-on (*drosos,* dew, *botane,* plant). Drosera rotundifolia.

Drosomeli, dros-om'el-e (*drosos,* dew, *meli,* honey). Fraxinus ornus.

Drown'ing, asphyxia (as-fiks'e-ah) **by.** See *Asphyxia by submersion.* **D., resuscita'tion from.** The following general directions are based on those in use in a number of Government services, at home and abroad: If attempts at breathing be made while the patient is in the water, water may pass into the air-passages; but this is not a necessary condition of drowning. Hence attempts need not be made to remove water from the chest by rolling the body, face downward, on a barrel, etc. The efforts to restore breathing must be commenced energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until life has been pronounced extinct by a medical man. Efforts to promote warmth and circulation must not be made until the appearance of natural breathing; for if circulation be induced before respiration, restoration will be endangered. Treat the patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, with the face downward, exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces. Prevent unnecessary crowding around the body. Do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured. Do not hold the body up by the feet, or place it in a warm bath, unless under medical direction as a momentary excitant.

1. *Dr. Marshall Hall's Method.*—To restore the breathing, first clear the throat by placing the patient on the ground with the face downward and one arm under the forehead, in which position fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Wipe and cleanse the mouth. If satisfactory breathing commences, use treatment to promote warmth; but if necessary to excite breathing, turn the patient well and instantly on the side, support the head, and excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, or smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, etc. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them. If there be no success, instantly, to imitate breathing, replace the patient on the face, raise and support the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress, turn the body gently on the side and a little beyond, and briskly on the face, back again, repeating these measures cautiously and perseveringly once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side. On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement on the back between and below the shoulder-blades, removing pressure immediately before turning the body on the side. By placing the patient on the chest the air is forced out, as in expiration; when turned on the side the pressure is removed, and air enters the chest, as in inspiration. During the whole operation let one person attend solely to the movements of the head and of the arm under it. Whilst these operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet, strip the body, and cover it with dry clothing or blankets, taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

2. *Dr. Silvester's Method.*—Should these efforts not prove successful in from two to five minutes, imitate breathing by the following method: Place the patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upward from the feet; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades. Cleanse the mouth and nostrils, draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips by an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin; or a piece of string or tape may be tied around them, or, by raising the lower jaw, the teeth may be made to retain the tongue in that position. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the braces. Standing at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, draw them gently and steadily upward above the head, and keep them stretched upward for two seconds; *air is thus drawn into the lungs.* Then turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. *Air is thus pressed out of the lungs.* Repeat these measures alternately and perseveringly, about fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which proceed to induce circulation and warmth.

To promote warmth and circulation after natural breathing has been restored, wrap the patient in dry blankets; commence rubbing the limbs upward, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, etc., the blood being thus propelled

along the veins toward the heart, and continue friction under the blanket or over the dry clothing. Promote warmth by hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, etc. to the pit of the stomach, armpits, between the thighs, and soles of the feet. On restoration of life a teaspoonful of warm water should be given, and then, if the power to swallow has returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. This treatment should be persevered in for several hours.

3. *Dr. Howard's Method.*—Instantly turn the patient downward, with a large, firm roll of clothing under his stomach and chest. Place one of his arms under his forehead, so as to keep his mouth off the ground. Press with all your weight, two or three times, for four or five seconds each time, upon the patient's back, so that the water is pressed out of his lungs and stomach and drains freely out of his mouth. Then quickly turn the patient, face upward, with roll of clothing under his back, just below the shoulder-blades, and make the head hang back as low as possible. Place the patient's hands above his head. Kneel with the patient's hips between your knees, and fix your elbows firmly against your hips. Grasping the lower part of the patient's naked chest, squeeze his two sides together, pressing gradually forward with all your weight for about three seconds, until your mouth is nearly over the mouth of the patient; then, with a push, suddenly jerk yourself back. Rest about three seconds, then begin again, repeating these bellows-blowing movements with perfect regularity, so that foul air may be pressed out and pure air be drawn into the lungs, about eight or ten times a minute, for at least an hour or until the patient breathes naturally. A moment's delay in using this method, and success may be hopeless. Be careful not to interrupt the first short natural breaths. If they be long apart, carefully continue between them the bellows-blowing movements, as before. After breathing is regular have the patient rubbed, etc., and put to bed to sleep, as previously mentioned.

Drow'siness. Somnolency.

Drug. Name ordinarily applied to simple medicines, but, by extension, to every substance employed in the cure of disease. A strictly physiological classification of drugs is impossible. The following table presents a satisfactory and clear arrangement of the subject (Hare):

1. Alteratives.
2. Anæsthetics.
3. Antacids.
4. Anthelmintics.
5. Antiseptics (see also *Disinfectants*).
6. Antiperiodics.
7. Antipyretics.
8. Antispasmodics.
9. Astringents.
10. Cardiac sedatives.
11. Cardiac stimulants.
12. Counter-irritants.
13. Diaphoretics.
14. Digestants.
15. Disinfectants (see also *Antiseptics*).
16. Diuretics.
17. Eliminatives.
18. Emmenagogues.
19. Emetics.
20. Expectorants.
21. Hypnotics.
22. Nervous sedatives.
23. Nervous stimulants.
24. Oxytocics.
25. Tonics.
26. Vasomotor depressants.
27. Vasomotor stimulants.

Drug also signifies to prescribe or administer drugs; most commonly, perhaps, to dose to excess with drugs; one who so doses is sometimes called "a drugger." "To drug" also means to tincture with some medicinal article. **D. disease,** morbid condition which is—or is presumed to be—caused or kept up by the administration of drugs. **D. grind'er,** see *Pulverization.* **D. mill,** see *Pulverization.* **D. rash,** see *Dermatitis medicamentosa.*

Drugger. Druggist; one who is fond of giving drugs. See *Drug.*

Drug'ging. Mania for prescribing or for taking medicine.

Drug'gist. *Drugger, Drugster.* One who sells drugs.

Drugs, antag'onism of. See *Antagonism.*

Drugster, drug'stur. Druggist.

Drum of the ear. Tympanum.

Drumbel'ly. Tympanites.

Drumhead. Membrane of the tympanum.

Drumine, drum'een. Alkaloid obtained from Euphorbia Drummondii; has anodyne and anæsthetic properties.

Drummond's whiff. Phenomenon in which a whiff can be distinguished while the mouth is open during expiration following rest; considered to be an indication of aneurism of the thoracic aorta.

Drumsieve, drum'siv. See *Cibration.*

Drunk'ard's liv'er. Cirrhosis of the liver.

Drunk'enness. See *Temulentia.*

Drunk'wort. Nicotiana tabacum.

Dry ca'ries. Parisitic disease of the nails. **D. casea'tion.** See *Caseation.* **D. cup'ping,** see *Cupping.* **D. gan'grene,** see *Gangrene.* **D. la'bor,** labor which is not preceded by, nor attended with, discharge of liquor amnii. **D. nurse,** see *Nurse.* **D. scall,** psoriasis. **D. wines,** those in which the saccharine matter is not in excess. **D. yeast,** yeast from which moisture has been expressed, as in Vienna yeast, by which means it can be kept for a long time.

Dry'ad. Yellow-flowered Dryas Drummondii.

Dry'in (*drus,* oak). Quercin.

Dry'ing. *Desiccation.* Evaporation or removal of the superfluous humidity in a body.

Dryobalanops camphora, dre-o-bal'an-ops kam'pho-rah. See *Camphor.*

Drys'dale's cell. Fluid from ovarian cyst which under the microscope is seen to contain granular cells, some free granular matter, and small oil-globules, and often epithelial cells of various shapes and crystals of cholesterin.

Drysomeli, dris-om'e-le (*drus,* oak, beech, *meli,* honey). See *Fraxinus ornus.*

Dualism, du'al-izm. Doctrine that there exist two varieties of venereal poison, the one producing chancre, the other chancroid.

Du'alist. One believing in dualism.

Duality, du-al'it-e (*duo,* two). State or quality of being two. **D. of the mind** or **brain.** As the organ consists of two hemispheres, they have been regarded by some as separately and distinctly concerned in the mental and moral manifestations.

Dubi'ni's disease. Electric chorea. See *Chorea.*

Dub'lin meth'od. Method of treating aneurism by compressing the affected vessel on the cardiac side of the tumor.

Duboisia myoporoïdes, du-boi'se-ah me-o-por-o-e'dees. Shrub resembling a tree, native of Australia; the leaves furnish duboisine.

Duboisine, du-boi'seen. Alkaloid obtained from leaves of Duboisia myoporoïdes; it is a mydriatic, resembling atropine in its action, but is more rapid in its effects. The sulphate has similar properties. It is also hypnotic.

Duchenne's (du-shane's) **disease, pal'sy,** or **paral'ysis.** Locomotor ataxia; pseudohypertrophic muscular sclerosis of spinal cord. **D.'s tro'car,** exploring instrument for removal of small portion of a tumor or deposit for minute examination.

Duckbill forceps, duk'bill for'seps. Instrument resembling a duck's bill formerly used in craniotomy.

Duck'foot. See *Kyllosis.*

Ducklegged, duk'leg'd. Having short legs like a duck.

Ducks'foot. Podophyllum montanum.

Duct. Canal; meatus; see also *Ducts* and *Ductus.* **D., aber'rant,** vasculum aberrans. **D., alimen'tary,** canal, alimentary; thoracic duct. **D. of Bar'tholin,** tube formed by the union of one or two of the excretory ducts of the sublingual gland, and opening into the duct of Wharton. **D. of Belli'ni,** uriniferous tube. **D., bil'iary,** excretory passage of gall-bladder. **D., cys'tic,** see *Gall-bladder.* **D. of Gaert'ner,** prolongation from the epoöphoron, the remains of the Wolffian duct. **D., hepat'ic,** main passage of liver-ducts. **D., lymphat'ic,** see *Lymphatic vessels.* **D. of Mül'ler,** see *Ducts of Müller.* **D., na'sal,** lacrymal

duct. **D., pancreat'ic,** see *Pancreas.* **D. of paro'tid,** see *Parotid.* **D. of Pecquet,** thoracic duct. **D., prostat'ic,** ducts of prostate gland. **D., spermat'ic,** deferens vas. **D. of Ste'no** or **Sten'son,** see *Parotid.* **D., thora'cic,** see *Thoracic.* **D., vit'elline,** see *Vesicula umbilicatus.* **D. of Whar'ton,** ductus salivalis inferior. **D. of Wir'sung,** see *Pancreas.*

Ductio præputii, duk'she-o pre-pu'she-e. Masturbation.

Duct'less glands. See *Ganglion.*

Ductor canaliculatus, duk'tor kan-al-ik-u-lat'us. Gorget. **D. uri'næ,** ureter.

Ducts. See also *Duct* and *Ductus.* **D. of Cuvier,** ducts formed by the junction of the anterior and posterior cardinal veins of each side in the embryo of some animals. These again unite into a short trunk, which at an early period opens into the single auricle. **D., ejac'ulatory,** ejaculatory ducts. **D., galactoph'orous** or **lactif'erous,** lactiferous vessels of kidney; see *Kidney.* **D. of Mül'ler,** *Müllerian ducts* (called after the physiologist, Johannes Müller of Berlin). Two canals which descend at the outer border of the Wolffian bodies, of which the vesicula prostatica is the relic in the male, as the Fallopian tubes are in the female. **D., parot'id,** ductus salivalis superior. **D. of Rivi'nus,** ductus Riviniani. **D., sem'inal,** see *Testicle.* **D., thora'cic,** see *Thoracic duct.*

Ductuli (duk'tu-le) (pl. of **Ductulus,** small duct) **rec'ti.** See *Rete testis.*

Ductus, duk'tus (*duco,* to lead). Canal; meatus; see *Duct* and *Ducts.* **D. aber'rans,** vasculum aberrans. **D. Aran'tii,** canal, venous. **D. arterio'sus,** arterial duct. **D. aur'is palati'nus,** Eustachian tube. **D. Bartholinia'nus,** duct of Bartholin. **D. Bellinia'ni,** uriniferous tubes. **D. bilia'rii,** ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct. **D. bilia'rius commu'nis,** common bile-duct. **D. bilif'eri,** D. biliarii. **D. Botal'li,** arterial duct. **D. choled'ochus,** choledoch duct. **D. chylif'erus,** thoracic duct. **D. ciba'rius,** canal, alimentary. **D. cochlea'ris,** three-sided tube in the cochlea, interposed between the scala vestibuli and scala tympani; see *Corti.* **D. commu'nis choled'ochus,** choledoch duct. **D. cys'ticus,** see *Gall-bladder.* **D. def'erens,** see *Deferens.* **D. ejaculato'rii,** ejaculatory ducts. **D. endolymphat'icus,** little canal situated in the aqueduct of the vestibule, connecting with the saccule and the utricle. Externally it expands into a sinus resembling a flask, called the saccus endolymphaticus. **D. excreto'rius,** excretory duct. **D. Ferrei'ni,** Ferrein, canal of. **D. galactoph'ori,** lactiferous vessels. **D. hemithorac'icus,** branch of thoracic duct which empties into the lymphatic duct. **D. hepat'icus,** hepatic duct. **D. hygrobleph'ari or hygrophthal'mici,** duct of Meibomian glands. **D. incisi'vus,** palatine duct (anterior). **D. interlobula'res,** interlobular bile-ducts. **D. intestina'lis,** canal, alimentary. **D. lacryma'lis,** lacrymal duct. **D. lac'tei,** lactiferous vessels. **D. lac'teus,** thoracic duct. **D. lactif'eri,** lactiferous vessels. **D. lumbothorac'icus,** thoracic duct. **D. Müller'i,** ducts of Müller. **D. nasa'lis,** lacrymal canal or duct. **D. nasalpalati'nus,** palatine duct (anterior). **D. nasolacryma'lis,** lacrymal canal or duct. **D. ad na'sum,** lacrymal or nasal duct. **D. nutri'tii,** canals, nutritive. **D. omphalomesenter'icus,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **D. pancreat'icus,** see *Pancreas.* **D. p. mi'nor,** see *Pancreas.* **D. p. recur'rens,** see *Pancreas.* **D. p. supe'rior,** see *Pancreas.* **D. Pecqueti,** thoracic duct. **D. Pecqueti'a'nus,** thoracic duct. **D. perilymphat'icus,** canal conveying lymph in aquæductus cochleæ. **D. pneumat'icus,** see *Air-bladder.* **D. puncto'rum lacryma'lium,** lacrymal ducts. **D. reces'sus vestib'uli,** ductus endolymphaticus. **D. Rivinia'ni,** see *Sublingual gland.* **D. ro'rifer,** thoracic duct. **D. saliva'lis infe'rior,** *Duct of Wharton;* excretory duct of submaxillary gland. **D. saliva'lis supe'rior,** *Steno's duct;* excretory duct of the parotid gland, which opens into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth. **D. Santori'ni,** see *Pancreas.* **D. semicircula'res labyrin'thi,** semicircular canals. **D. semina'les** or **semini'feri,** see *Testicle.* **D. sero'si,** lymphatic vessels. **D. spermat'icus,** deferens vas. **D. spira'les coch'leæ,** scalæ of the cochlea. **D. Stenonia'nus,** ductus salivalis superior. **D. sublingua'les mino'res,** ducts of Rivini. **D. sublingua'lis ma'jor,** duct of Bartholin. **D. submaxilla'ris,** see *Submaxillary gland.* **D. thorac'icus,** thoracic duct. **D. thy'mici,** lymphatic ducts coming from the thymus gland. **D. thyreoglos'sus,** duct existing in the embryo and ending as the foramen cæcum. **D. uri'næ,** ureter. **D. urina'rius,** urethra. **D. urinif'eri Belli'ni,** uriniferous tubes. **D. varico'si u'teri,** Fallopian tubes. **D. veno'sus,** canal, venous. **D. veno'sus Aran'tii,** vein which takes its course through the liver in the fœtus. **D. vitella'rius,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **D. vitel'lo-intestina'lis,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **D. Waltheria'ni,** see *Sublingual gland.* **D. Whartonia'nus,** ductus salivalis inferior. **D. Wirsungia'nus,** duct of the pancreatic gland; see *Pancreas.*

Duella, du-el'lah. Ancient name of a weight equivalent to eight scruples.

Duellum (war) **venereum,** du-el'lum ven-e're-um. Coition.

Dug (Sw. *dægga,* to give suck). Nipple.

Dugass's test. A test for dislocation of the shoulder. Inability to place the hand upon the opposite shoulder, or to have it placed there by an assistant, while at the same time the elbow touches the breast.

Du'gong oil. Derived from an Australian herbivorous cetaceous animal, and employed as a substitute for cod-liver oil in tuberculous and other affections.

Duh'ring's disease (after Dr. L. A. Duhring of Philadelphia). Dermatitis herpetiformis.

Dulcamara, dul-kam-ar'ah (*dulcis,* sweet, *amarus,* bitter). Solanum dulcamara. **D. flexuo'sa,** Solanum dulcamara.

Dulcamarin, dul-kam-ar'in. Glucoside, $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$, in the form of a yellowish powder, obtained from dulcamara.

Dulcamarrhetin, dul-kam-ar-rhet'in (*dulcamara, rhetine,* resin). Resinous substance obtained by subjecting dulcamarin to the action of dilute acid.

Dulcarine, dul'kar-een. Alkaloid of dulcamara.

Dulcedo (dul-se'do) **amo'ris** (sweetness of love). Clitoris. **D. sputato'rum,** see *Salivation.*

Dulcify, dul'se-fi. To make agreeable to the taste by sweetening.

Dull. Deaf.

Dulse. Rhodomela palmata. **D. edu'lis,** used for food. **D., pep'per,** Laurentia pinnatifida.

Dumb, dum. See *Dumbness.* **D. a'gue,** obscure form of intermittent fever.

Dumb-bell crystals, kris'tals. Crystals of oxalate of lime resembling dumb-bells, occurring occasionally in urine, and visible with the microscope.

Dumb'ness, dum'ness. Impossibility of articulating sounds; a condition often congenital and associated with deafness, of which it is an effect.

Dumreicher's method. Method employed to facilitate the passage of bougies through tight urethral strictures, which consists in injecting warm oil into the urethra and forcing the oil with the fingers through the stricture.

Dung. See *Fimus.*

Dunga, dun'gah. Dengue.

Duodenal, du-o-de'nal. Relating or appertaining to the duodenum. **D. glands,** Brunner's glands.

Duodenectomy, du-o-den-ek'tom-e (*duodenum, ektome,* excision). Excision of a portion of the duodenum.

Duodenitis, du-o-den-e'tis. Inflammation of the duodenum.

Duodeno-cholecystomy, du-o-de'no-kol-e-sis'to-me (*duodenum, cholecystis,* gall-bladder, *tome,* incision). Operation for removal of portion of the duodenum and gall-bladder.

Duodeno-jejunal, du-o-de'no-je-ju'nal. Relating to the duodenum and jejunum; a term applied to the fold, flexure, or fossa made by the two portions of the intestine named, in common.

Duode'no-re'nal. Relating to duodneum and kidney. **D.-r. lig'ament,** fold of peritoneum between transverse mesocolon and posterior wall of the abdomen.

Duodenostomy, du-o-den-os'to-me (*duodenum, tome,* incision). Operation of making a fistula between the duodenum and abdominal wall.

Duodenotomy, du-o-den-ot'o-me. Operation of making an incision into the duodenum.

Duodenum, du-o-de'num (*duodeni,* twelve). The first part of the intestinal canal, commencing at the pyloric orifice of the stomach and terminating in the jejunum. Its length was estimated by the ancients to be about twelve fingers' breadth. As it is only partially covered by the peritoneum, it is susceptible of considerable dilatation. In the duodenum, chylification takes place after the admixture of the biliary and pancreatic fluids with the chyme.

Duosternal, du-o-stur'nal. Second osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the second intercostal space.

Duplay's spec'ulum. Nasal speculum with two valves.

Duplication, du-ple-ka'shun (*duo,* two, *plico,* to fold). Species of malformation or monstrosity characterized by the parts concerned being doubled; see *Diplogenesis.* **D. of the fœ'tus,** evolution, spontaneous.

Duplicature, du'plik-at-ure. Reflection; folding or reflection of a membrane upon itself, as duplicature or reflection of the pleura, peritoneum, etc.

Duplicitas monstrosa, du-plis'it-as mon-stro'sah (*duplex,* double). See *Diplogenesis.*

Dupondium, du-pon'de-um. Weight of four drachms.

Dupuytren's (du-pe'tran's) **compres'sor.** See *Compressor.* **D.'s contrac'tion** or **disease,** contraction of the fingers due to injury of palmar fascia. **D.'s hy'drocele,** encysted hydrocele. **D.'s intes'tinal su'ture,** method of suturing intestines, which consists in inverting the margins of the wound and bringing the opposite serous membranes together by continuous suture, in which the mucous membrane is not included.

Du'ra arachni'tis. Inflammation of the dura mater. **D. ma'ter** (hard mother, called *dura* because of its great resistance, and *mater* because it was believed to give rise to every membrane of the body), fibrous, semi-transparent membrane, of a pearly-white color, thick, and very resisting, lining the cavity of the cranium and containing the spinal marrow. It protects the brain and marrow, and by its various expansions—the falx cerebri, tentorium, etc.—supports the different parts of the cerebral mass. The largest artery of the dura mater is the A. meningæa media. **D. m., lat'eral pro'cesses of the,** tentorium. **D. m. tes'tis,** albuginea.

Dural, du'ral. Pertaining to dura mater.

Duration (du-ra'shun) **of life.** See *Life, Expectation of life,* and *Longevity.* **D. of preg'nancy,** see *Pregnancy.*

Durematoma, dur-a-mat-o'mah (*dura, hæmatoma*). Hæmatoma of dura mater.

Duroziez's mur'mur. Murmur heard in the femoral artery in insufficiency of the aorta.

Dur'ra or **Dur'rah.** Panicum Italicum.

Durus, du'rus. Hard.

Dusting pow'ders. Powders to be dusted over excoriated or otherwise affected surfaces, to aid in the healing process, protect from the air, etc.

Dutch liquid, lik'wid. Ethylene bichloride. See *Oleſiant gas.* **D. myr'tle,** Myrica gale.

Dutch'man's pipe. Aristolochia hirsuta.

Dutroa, du-tro'ah. Datura stramonium.

Duverger's method of su'ture. Method of uniting wounds of the intestines; it consists in introducing the trachea of a calf into the gut, and bringing the wound together over it by means of interrupted sutures.

Duver'ney's gland. Bartholin's or Cowper's gland.

Dwale, common. Atropa belladonna.

Dwarf. Any animal or plant that is much below the usual stature. **D. blue'berry,** Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum. **D. el'der,** Sambucus ebulus. **D. flag,** Iris lacustris. **D. net'tle,** Urtica urens. **D. sage'bush,** Artemisia arbuscula. **D. su'mach,** Rhus copallina.

Dwarfish, dwarf'ish. Much below the usual stature.

Dwarf'ishness. A state in which the entire body, with all its parts, is much smaller than common.

Dyad, de'ad. Bivalent element.

Dy'er's al'kanet. Anchusa tinctoria. **D.'s broom,** Genista tinctoria. **D.'s cleav'ers** Galium trifidum. **D.'s mad'der,** Rubia tinctorum. **D.'s oak,** Quercus Lusitanica. **D.'s saf'fron,** Carthamus tinctorius. **D.'s weed,** Genista tinctoria, Reseda luteola.

Dynameter, di-nam'et-ur. Dynamometer.

Dynamia, din-am'e-ah (*dunamis,* power). Vital activity.

Dynamic (di-nam'ik) or **Dynam'ical** (*dunamis,* power). Relating to or endowed with power. In mechanics, *Dynamics* investigates the powers whereby bodies are put in motion and the laws connected therewith; in biology, that which relates to the vital forces, to the organism in action—*Vital dynamics.* The influences of other agents on the organism are sometimes termed *dynamic.* The homœopathists maintain that, by certain processes called, in the aggregate, *dynamization* and *potentizing,* the dynamic powers of a medicine may be set free and developed—as by shaking the bottle in which it is contained, or by mixing an unlimited number of unmedicated globules with one that is medicated, and shaking them together. **D. diseases,** see *Organic diseases.*

Dynamics, vital, di-nam'iks, vi'tal. See *Dynamic.*

Dynamicus, din-am'ik-us. Dynamic.

Dynamiometer, di-nam-e-om'et-ur. Dynamometer.

Dynamis, din'am-is. Faculty, force, power.

Dynamism, di'nam-izm (*dunamis,* force). Faculty, power, in the theory of vital force.

Dynamite, di'nam-ite. Highly explosive mixture of nitro-glycerin and siliceous earth.

Dynamization, di-nam-iz-a'shun. See *Dynamic.*

Dynamo, di'nam-o. Magnetic electric machine, which, being actuated by mechanical power, causing a magnet to play in face of coils of wire, or vice versâ, generates an electric current.

Dynamo-elec'tric. Relating to the motive power of electricity.

Dynamogeny, di-nam-oj'en-e (*dunamis, gennao,* to engender). Production or increase of nervous power.

Dynamograph, di-nam'o-graf (*dunamis, grapho,* to write). Instrument devised to register, after the principle of the sphygmograph, the muscular power and tone of the individual.

Dynamography, di-nam-og'raf-e. Instrument for recording facts obtained by the dynamometer.

Dynamometer, di-nam-om'et-ur (*dunamis, metron,* measure). Called also *Dynamiometer, Myodynamiometer, Myodynamometer* Instrument for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man and animals. It consists of a spring, which, when pressed upon, causes a needle to move upon a portion of a circle furnished with a scale of kilogrammes and one of myriagrammes, A man 25 or 30 years of age exerts a force commonly equal to 50 kilogrammes or 100 pounds. **D., medic'inal,** instrument to show the quantity of active matter in a given weight or measure of any officinal compound, with the dose of any preparation which will be equivalent in strength to a given quantity of any other of the same class.

Dynamopathy, di-nam-op'a-the (*dunamis, pathos,* affection). Homœopathy.

Dyne. Unit of force which imparts to a mass weighing one gramme a velocity of one centimetre in a second.

Dyota, de-o'tah. Diota.

Dys. As a prefix, difficult, faulty; sometimes privative; mostly answering to the particles *dis, in, mis,* or *un* in English.

Dysacusis (dis-ak-u'sis) or **Dysaku'sis** (*dys, akousis,* hearing). Difficulty of hearing.

Dysæmia, dis-e'me-ah (*dys, haima,* blood). Morbid condition of the blood.

Dysæsthenia, dis-ees-then-e'ah. Distressing morbid vibratory sensation, ascending toward the central

portion of a limb and descending toward its extremity, excited by slightest touch or application of a cold body to the surface.

Dysæsthesia (dis-ees-the'ze-ah) or **Dysæsthe'sis** (*dys, aisthanomai*, to feel). Obscure, diminished, or even abolished sensation. **D. audito'ria**, diminution or loss of hearing. **D. gustato'ria**, diminution or loss of taste. **D. inter'na**, loss of memory. **D. olfacto'ria**, diminution or loss of smell. **D. visua'lis**, sense of sight vitiated or lost.

Dysæsthesis, dis-ees-the'sis. Dysæsthesia.

Dysalbumose, dis-al'bu-mose. Variety of hemialbumose, insoluble in salt water.

Dysanagnosia, dis-an-ag-no'se-ah (*dus, anagnosis*, recognition). Alexia.

Dysanagogus, dis-an-ag-o'gus (*dys, anago*, to bring up). Expectorated with difficulty, as from too great viscidity.

Dysannarrhophesis (dis-an-nar-ro-fe'sis) or **Dysannarrhoph'ia** (*dys, anarrhophesis*, absorption). Diminished absorption from morbid causes.

Dysaphe (dis'af-e) or **Dysaph'ia** (*dys, haphe*, feeling). Morbid touch.

Dysapocatastasis, dis-ap-o-kat-as'tas-is. Condition of unrest and dissatisfaction.

Dysaponotocy, dis-ap-on-ot'o-se (*dus, a, ponos*, painful, *tokos*, birth). Labor accompanied with difficulty, but without pain.

Dysapulotus, dis-ap-u-lo'tus (*dys, apouloo*, to heal). Healing with difficulty.

Dysapulous, dis-ap-u'lus. Healing with difficulty.

Dysarthria, dis-arth're-ah. Difficulty of articulation.

Dysarthric, dis-arth'rik. Relating to difficult articulation.

Dysarthritis, dis-arth-re'tis (*dys, arthritis*, gout). Gout, irregular.

Dysarthrosis, dis-arth-ro'sis (*dus, arthrosis*, articulation). Difficulty of articulation; also congenital defect of a joint.

Dysbasia, dis-bah'ze-ah (*dys, basis*, step). Difficulty in walking.

Dysblennia, dis-blen'ne-ah (*dus, blenna*, mucus). Morbid formation or state of mucus.

Dysbulia, dis-bu'le-ah. Morbid state affecting the exercise of the will.

Dyscatabrosis, dis-kat-ah-bro'sis (*dys, katabrosis*, act of eating up). Difficulty of swallowing.

Dyscataposis, dis-kat-ap'os-is (*dys, kataposis*, deglutition). Difficulty of swallowing.

Dyscatapotia, dis-kat-ap-o'she-ah (dread of liquids). Term suggested as a substitute for hydrophobia, which means dread of liquids.

Dyschezia, dis-ke'ze-ah (*dys, chezo*, to go to stool). Difficult and painful defecation.

Dyschrœa (dis-kre'ah) or **Dischroi'a** (*dys, chroa* or *chroia*, color). Sickly and unhealthy color of the skin. Maculæ.

Dyschroma, dis-kro'mah (*dys, chroma*, color). Morbid discoloration of skin.

Dyschromasia, dis-kro-mah'se-ah (*dys, chroma*, color). See *Decoloration*.

Dyschromatodermia, dis-kro-mat-o-dur'me-ah (*dys, chroma, derma*, skin). Morbid discoloration of skin.

Dyschromatopsia, dis-kro-mat-op'se-ah (*dys, chroma*, color, *opsis*, vision). Achromatopsia.

Dyscinesia, dis-sin-a'ze-ah (*dys, kineo*, to move). Difficulty or utter incapability of moving.

Dyscœlia, dis-se'le-ah (*dys, koilia*, abdomen). Constipation.

Dyscœlius, dis-se'le-us. Constipated.

Dyscophos, dis'ko-fos. Deaf.

Dyscophosis, dis-ko-fo'sis (*dys, kophoo*, to be deaf). Defective sense of hearing.

Dyscopria, dis-kop're-ah (*dys, kopros*, excrement). Condition in which the feces are abnormal.

Dyscoria, dis-ko're-ah (*dys, kore*, pupil). Irregularity of shape of the pupil.

Dyscras'ia (*dys, krasis*, temperament). Bad or depraved habit of body. See *Dysthetica*. **D. herpet'ica**, herpetic condition of the blood. **D., mala'rial**, cachexia due to malaria. **D., metastat'ic sup'purative**, pyæmia. **D., palu'dal**, cachexia due to malaria. **D. potato'rum**, dyscrasia of drinkers; cachectic phenomena exhibited in alcohol-drinkers. **D. saturni'na**, saturnine cachexia from lead-poisoning. **D. scrofulo'sa**, scrofula. **D. tuberculo'sa**, see *Tubercle*. **D., u'ric-ac'id**, uric-acid diathesis.

Dyscrasiacum, dis-kraz-e'ak-um. Relating to poverty of the blood.

Dyscrasic, dis-kraz'ik. Relating to dyscrasia or bad habit of body.

Dyscrasy, dis'kra-ze. Dyscrasia. **D., bil'ious**, cholosis, icterus.

Dyscrinia, dis-krin'e-ah. Name given diseases in which there are difficult or pathological secretions.

Dyscritos, dis'krit-os (*dys, krisis*, judgment). That which it is difficult to judge of.

Dysdacria, dis-dak're-ah (*dys, dakruon*, tear). Morbid condition of the tears.

Disdacryosis, dis-dak-re-o'sis. Morbid condition of the tears.

Dysdiachoresis, dis-de-ah-kor-a'sis (*dys, diachoreo*, to pass through). Passage of food through the intestinal canal accompanied by slowness or difficulty; also a variety of rheumatism in which locomotion is difficult.

Dysdiachoreticus, dis-de-ah-kor-et'ik-us. Relating to or suffering with dysdiachoresis.

Dysdynamia, dis-din-am'e-ah (*dys, dunamis*, power). Defective vital activity.

Dysecbolia, dis-ek-bol'e-ah (*dys, ekbole*, expulsion). Impeded evacuation; also stricture of the urethra.

Dyseccrisia, dis-ek-kriz'e-ah (*dys, ekkrisis*, excretion). Difficult or defective excretion.

Dyseccrisis, kis-ek'kris-is. Difficult or defective excretion.

Dysecoia (dis-e-koi'ah) or **Dysecoe'a** (*dys, akoe*, audition). Difficulty of hearing; deafness.

Dysecous, dis-e'kus. Hard of hearing.

Dysecpneusis, dis-ek-nu'sis (*dis, ekpneusis*, expiration). Difficult expiration.

Dysecpneustus, dis-ek-nu'stus. Affected with difficulty of expiration.

Dysecpnœa, dis-ek-ne'ah (*ekpnoe*, expiration). Difficult expiration.

Dysegertos, dis-e-gur'tos. Difficult to awaken.

Dyselceia (dis-el-se'ah) or **Dyselcia**, dis-el'se-ah (*dys, helkos*, ulcer). An ulcer difficult to heal.

Dysembolisis (dis-em-bol'is-is) or **Dysembolismus**, dis-em-bol-iz'mus (*dys, emballo*, to insert). Difficulty in giving an enema.

Dysemesia, dis-em-e'ze-ah (*dys, emesis*, vomiting). Vomiturition.

Dysem'esis. Dysemesia.

Dysenteria, dis-en-ter'e-ah. Dysentery. **D. acu'ta**, D., acute. **D. adynam'ica**, D., adynamic. **D. al'ba**, D., white. **D. bilio'sa**, colocholosis. **D. castren'sis**, camp, diarrhœa. **D. catarrha'lis**, catarrhal dysentery. **D. cruen'ta**, D., bloody. **D. hæmate'ra**, D., bloody. **D. hepat'ica**, dysenteric discharge mixed with bile. **D. inflammato'ria**, D., inflammatory. **D. malig'na**, adynamia or malignant dysentery. **D. nephrit'ica**, diabetes mellitus. **D. nos'tras**, common dysentery. **D. pu'trida**, adynamic or malignant dysentery. **D. scorbu'tica**, adynamic scrofulous form of dysentery. **D. sic'ca**, checking of dysentery; condition when checked. **D. splen'ica**, melæna. **D. sporad'ica**, sporadic dysentery. **D. typho'des**, adynamic dysentery. **D. vermino'sa**, dysentery caused by the presence of worms in the intestines.

Dysenteric, dis-en-ter'ik. Relating to dysentery.

Dysenterium, dis-en-ter'e-um. Dysentery.

Dysenteronervia, dis-en-ter-o-nur've-ah (*dys, enteron*, intestine, *neuron*, nerve). Colic. **D. saturni'na**, colica metallica.

Dysentery, dis'en-ter-e (*dys, enteron*, intestine). *Bloody flux, Flux.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, the chief symptoms of which are fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations, violent tormina, and tenesmus. When the evacuations do not contain

blood it has been called *Simple dysentery*. The seat of the disease is generally in the colon and rectum; it occurs particularly during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than in cold; frequently, also, in camps and prisons, from impure air and imperfect nourishment, and is often epidemic. Sporadic cases of dysentery are generally easily managed, but when epidemic it often exhibits great malignancy. Frequently it yields to mild laxatives, as castor oil, combined with diaphoretic narcotics and counter-irritants to the abdomen; but at times the inflammation runs on speedily to ulceration and death. The whole management in acute dysentery must, of course, be strictly antiphlogistic. **D., bil'ious,** D. accompanied with bilious discharges.

Dysepuloticus, dis-ep-u-lot'ik-us (*dys, epi,* upon, *ouloo,* to heal). Healing with difficulty.

Dysepulotus, dis-ep-u-lo'tus. Healing with difficulty.

Dyserethisia, dis-er-e-thiz'e-ah (*dys, erethizo,* to exasperate). Decreased sensibility.

Dyserethisiæ, dis-er-e-thiz'e-e. Diseases in which decreased sensibility exists.

Dysgalactia, dis-gal-ak'te-ah. Dysgalia.

Dysgalia (dis-gal'e-ah) or **Dysgalac'tia** (*dys, gala,* milk). Unhealthy condition or depravation of milk.

Dysgennesia, dis-gen-na'ze-ah (*dys, gennesis,* generation). Lesion of the generative organs or functions.

Dysgeusia (dis-goo'se-ah) or **Dysgeus'tia** (*dys, geusis,* taste). Morbid condition of the sense of taste.

Dysgraph'ia (*dys, grapho,* to write). Difficulty in expressing one's ideas in writing.

Dyshæ'mia. Morbid condition of the blood.

Dyshæmorrhœa, dis-he-mor-rhe'ah (*dys, haima,* blood, *rheo,* to flow). Difficulty in the flow of blood, as of the hemorrhoidal flux. Also symptoms occasioned by its diminution or suppression.

Dyshaphia (dis-haf'e-ah) or **Dysaph'ia** (*dys, haphe,* touch). Morbid condition of the sense of touch.

Dyshidria (dis-hid're-ah) or **Dysid'ria** (*dys, hidros,* sweat). Morbid state of the perspiration. See *Dysidrosis.*

Dyshidro'sis. Dysidrosis.

Dysiatos, dis-e'at-os (*dys, iaomai,* to heal). Difficult to cure.

Dysidria, dis-id're-ah. Morbid state of perspiration. See *Dysidrosis.*

Dysidrosis, dis-id-ro'sis (*dys, hidros,* sweat). Disease characterized essentially by retention in the follicles of the skin of sweat rapidly and freely secreted, leading to distension and congestion of the follicles, dermatitis, etc., a condition similar to that of the sebaceous follicles in acne.

Dysidrous, dis-id'rus. Perspiring with difficulty.

Dyskataposis, dis-kat-ap'os-is (*dys, kataposis,* a drinking down). Drinking attended with difficulty.

Dyskinesia, dis-kin-a'ze-ah (*dys, kineo,* to move). Difficulty in moving, due to lack of nervous co-ordination.

Dyskoria, dis-ko're-ah (*dys, kore,* pupil). Condition in which an abnormal shape of the pupil exists.

Dyslalia, dis-lal'e-ah (*dys, laleo,* to speak). Stuttering or stammering; difficulty of speech, the cause of which may be mechanical, or in the teeth, lips, larynx, nose, or palate.

Dyslexia, dis-leks'e-ah (*dys, lego,* to read). Inability in reading to take in by the eye-impression the normal number of words; a symptom of very grave cerebral disease.

Dyslochia, dis-lok-e'ah (*dys, lochios,* relating to parturition). Diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge.

Dyslogia, dis-lo'je-ah (*dys, logos,* speech). Speech attended with difficulty.

Dyslysin, dis'lis-in (*dys, luo,* to dissolve). Product of decomposition of cholic acid, with the formula $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$.

Dysmasesis, dis-mas-e'sis (*dys, masesis,* mastication). Difficult or impeded mastication.

Dysmenia, dis-men'e-ah (*dys, menes,* menses). Dysmenorrhœa.

Dysmenorrhœa, dis-men-or-rhe'ah (*dys, menorrhœa*). Laborious, painful, or difficult menstruation. Catamenia passed with great local pain, especially in the loins, with sometimes membranous discharge. It is very difficult of removal, and prevents conception. In the married female the morbid action may be broken in upon by gestation, and a perfect cure be obtained. The affection generally depends upon erethism of the interior of the uterus, called into action at each catamenial period. It may also be of ovarian origin (see *Dysootocia*) or dependent upon obstruction of the Fallopian tube—*Tubal dysmenorrhœa.* **D., conges'tive,** D. membranacea. **D., inflam'matory,** D. membranacea. **D., intermen'strual** or **interme'diate,** severe pain occurring between the menstrual periods, ceasing when the flow sets in, probably due to commencing ovulation-process in the ovaries, affected by thickening of the indusium. **D. membrana'cea,** *Congestive* or *Inflammatory dysmenorrhœa;* disease whose pathognomonic feature is the expulsion of a membrane resembling decidua within a day or two of the advent of menstruation, or even during extra-menstrual periods. **D., neural'gic,** form of dysmenorrhœa chiefly met with in young, delicate women at puberty, or in those who have never borne children. **D., obstruc'tive,** caused by anything acting as an impediment to the menstrual flow, as malposition of the uterus, fibromata, etc.

Dysmenorrhœal, dis-men-or-rhe'al. Relating to dysmenorrhœa. **D. mem'brane,** see *Dysmenorrhœa membranacea.*

Dysmimia, dis-mim'e-ah (*dys, mimeomai,* to imitate). Difficulty in using signs and gestures when speaking.

Dysmnesia, dis-ne'se-ah (*dys, mnesis,* memory). Defective memory.

Dysmorphe, dis-mor'fe (*dys, morphe,* shape). Deformation.

Dysmorphia, dis-morf'e-ah. Deformation.

Dysmorphosis, dis-mor-fo'sis. Deformation.

Dysmyotonia congenitalis, dis-me-o-to'ne-ah conjen-it-al'is. Congenital atony and rigidity of muscles existing in Thomsen's disease.

Dysneu'ria (*dys, neuron,* nerve). Failing condition of the senses; weak-mindedness.

Dysnusia, dis-nu'se-ah (*dys, noeo,* to understand). Impairment of intellect.

Dysodes, dis-o'dees. Fetid.

Dysodia, dis-o'de-ah (*dys, ozo,* to smell). Diseases characterized by fetid emanations, from whatever part proceeding—from the mouth, nasal fossæ, bronchia, stomach, axillæ, groins, etc.; also a stench or stink.

Dysodmia, dis-od'me-ah. Dysodia.

Dysodontiasis, dis-o-don-te'as-is (*dys, odontiasis,* dentition). Difficult dentition.

Dysodynia, dis-o-din'e-ah (*dys, odune,* pain). Labor pains attended with difficulty.

Dysomphalotocia, dis-om-fal-o-to'se-ah (*dys, omphalos,* navel, *tokos,* birth). Difficulty in delivering the umbilical cord.

Dysoneirus, dis-o-ni'ros (*dys, oneiros,* dream). Insomnia with restlessness.

Dysoötocia, dis-o-o-tosh'e-ah (*dys, ootokeo,* to lay eggs). Difficult ovulation—*Ovarian dysmenorrhœa*—as distinct from difficulty in secretion and excretion of the menstrual fluid, which is the duty of the uterus.

Dysopia, dis-o'pe-ah (properly **Dysop'sia**) (*dys, optomai,* to see). Difficulty of seeing; obscurity of vision. **D. dissito'rum,** myopia. **D. latera'lis,** *Skuesight, Skewsight, Sight askew.* Vision only accurate when the object is placed obliquely; this state is generally caused by some opacity of the cornea. **D. lu'minis,** day-blindness; see *Nyctalopia.* **D. proximo'rum,** near-sightedness. **D. tenebra'rum,** hemeralopia.

Dysopsia, dis-op'se-ah. Dysopia.

Dysorasis, dis-o-rah'sis (*dys, orasis,* vision). Dysopia.

Dysorexia, dis-o-rek'she-ah (*dys, orexis,* appetite). Diminution of appetite.

Dysosmia, dis-os'me-ah (*dys*, *osme*, smell). Diminution of smell.

Dysosphresia, dis-os-fre'se-ah (*dys*, *osphresis*, sense of smell). Morbid state of the sense of smell.

Dysostosis, dis-os-to'sis (*osteon*, bone, *osis*). Faulty conformation or morbid condition of bone.

Dyspareunia, dis-par-oo'ne-ah (*dys*, *pareunos*, bedfellow; unhappily bedded together). Condition of difficult or painful performance of the sexual function, whether from congenital or acquired causes.

Dyspathia, dis-path-e'ah (*dys*, *pathos*, affection). Disease attended with danger.

Dyspepsia, dis-pep'se-ah (*dys*, *pepto*, to concoct). *Dyspepsy*, *Indigestion*. Difficulty of digestion. State of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if other diseases be present, they are of but minor importance. The numerous forms of disorder of the digestive organs have occasionally been termed *the indigestions*. Symptoms of dyspepsia are very various. Those affecting the stomach itself are loss of appetite, nausea, pain in epigastrium or hypochondrium, heartburn, sense of fulness or weight in the stomach, acrid or fetid eructations, pyrosis, and sense of fluttering or sinking at pit of the stomach. Sympathetic affections are of the most diversified character. Dyspepsia is generally functional, but when arising from disease of the stomach itself is, of course, serious. Dyspepsia may be of duodenal origin, *Duodenal* or *Intestinal dyspepsia*, and is generally accompanied with pain over that bowel some hours after food has been taken. As dyspepsia is usually dependent on irregularity of living, either in quantity or quality of the food taken, the most successful treatment is to put the patient on a diet easy of digestion; to combat the causes where such are apparent; and, by proper remedies and regimen, to strengthen the system in every practicable manner. It is often connected with inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the mucous lining of the stomach. It is often attended with too great a secretion of the gastric acids; but these sometimes appear to be too small in quantity, so as to constitute *Alkaline* or *Neutral indigestion*. **D. chloro'sis**, chlorosis. **D. hypochondri'asis**, hypochondriasis. **D. pyro'sis**, pyrosis. **D., sal'ivary**, dyspepsia connected with alterations in the quality or quantity of the salivary secretion.

Dyspepsiodynia, dis-pep-se-o-din'e-ah (*dyspepsia*, *odune*, pain). Cardialgia.

Dyspepsodynia, dis-pep-so-din'e-ah. Cardialgia.

Dyspepsy, dis-pep'se. Dyspepsia.

Dyspeptic, dis-pep'tik (*apeptic*). Having no relation to dyspepsia, as dyspeptic bread. One suffering from dyspepsia.

Dyspepticus, dis-pep'tik-us. Dyspeptic.

Dyspeptodynia, dis-pep-to-din'e-ah (*dys*, *pepto*, to concoct, *odune*, pain). Cardialgia.

Dyspeptone, dis-pep'tone. Non-available residue of gastric digestion.

Dyspeptus, dis-pep'tus. Dyspeptic.

Dysperistalsis, dis-per-e-stal'sis. Violent contractions which occur when the plexus myentericus, a nervous plexus between the circular and longitudinal fibres of the intestines, is stimulated.

Dyspermasia, dis-pur-mah'se-ah (*dys*, *sperma*, sperm). *Dyspermatism*. Difficulty—sometimes incapacity—of voiding the sperm.

Dyspermatism, dis-pur'mah-tizm (*dys*, *spermatismos*, discharge of sperm). Slow emission of sperm.

Dysphagia, dis-fah'je-ah (*dys*, *phago*, to eat). Difficulty of deglutition. It is almost always symptomatic either of inflammation or of other disease of the organs of deglutition, or of incomplete obstruction of the œsophagus, by some obstacle within it, or by a neighboring tumor. At times it is produced by spasms or paralysis of the œsophagus. The prognosis and treatment vary according to the cause. **D. aton'ica**, D. from paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus. **D. callo'sa**, D. constricta. **D. constric'ta**, stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus, is an affection which may be the result of pharyngitis or œsophagitis, but more frequently of malignant disease in the parietes of the tube. The only remedy is the bougie. **D. globo'sa** or **D. hyster'ica**, a feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. **D. inflammato'ria**, cynanche tonsillaris. **D. linguo'sa**, D. due to swelling of the tongue. **D. nervo'sa**, œsophagismus. **D. œsophage'a**, D. constricta. **D. paralyt'ica**, D. from paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus. **D. pharynge'a**, D. constricta. **D. ran'ula**, ranula. **D. scirrho'sa**, hæmoscirrhus. **D. spasmod'ica** or **spas'tica**, D. from spasm of the œsophagus. **D. tor'pida**, D. from torpor or paralysis of the pharynx. **D. uvulo'sa**, D. from relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula.

Dyspha'sia (*dys*, *phasis*, speech). Difficult speech due to cerebral lesion.

Dysphonia, dis-fo'ne-ah (*dys*, *phone*, voice). *Dysphony*. Difficulty of producing and articulating sounds; voice imperfect or depraved. Aphonia (of some). **D. clerico'rum**, clergyman's sore throat. **D. immodula'ta nasa'lis**, speaking through the nose. **D. l. palati'na**, defective articulation from diseased palate.

Dysphoria, dis-for'e-ah (*dys*, *phero*, to bear). Dissatisfaction; restlessness; suffering; indisposition. **D. anxi'etas**, anxiety. **D. nervo'sa**, fidgets. **D. sim'plex**, fidgets.

Dysphotia, dis-pho'she-ah (*dys*, *phos*, light). Myopia.

Dysphrasia, dis-frah'ze-ah (*dys*, *phrazo*, to speak). Difficult speech due to disordered intellect or to paralysis.

Dysphrenia, dis-fren'e-ah (*dys*, *phren*, mind). Intellectual disorder.

Dyspionia, dis-pe-o'ne-ah (*dys*, *pion*, fat). Morbid condition of the adipous substance.

Dysplasmatic, dis-plas-mat'ik (*dys*, *plasso*, to form). Susceptible of only a low degree of organization.

Dysplastic, dis-plas'tik (*dys*, *plasso*, to form). Unorganizable.

Dysplasticum, dis-plas'tik-um. Relating to blood deficient in red corpuscles.

Dyspnœa, disp-ne'ah (*dys*, *pneo*, to breathe). *Pseudo-asthma*. Anhelation, short breath, difficulty of breathing. It may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The latter accompanies almost all thoracic diseases. **D. convulsi'va**, asthma. **D. hydrothorac'ica**, hydrothorax. **D. monta'na**, mountain sickness; see *Puna*. **D. physothorac'ica**, pneumothorax. **D. pinguedino'sa**, D. accompanied with oppressive fatness. **D. pneumat'ica**, pneumothorax. **D. pyothorac'ica**, empyema.

Dyssialia, dis-se-al'e-ah (*dys*, *sialon*, saliva). Morbid condition of the saliva.

Dysspermatismus, dis-spur-mat-iz'mus (*dys*, *sperma*, sperm). Difficulty in ejaculation of sperm.

Dyssper'mia. Disordered condition of the semen.

Dyssynodus, dis-sin'od-us (*dus*, *sunodos*, coition). Difficulty in coition.

Dyssynusia, dis-sin-u'ze-ah (*dys*, *sunousia*, coition). Difficulty in coition.

Dystasia, dis-taz'e-ah (*dys*, *histemi*, to stand). Difficulty in standing.

Dystaxia, dis-tak'se-ah (*dys*, *taxis*, order). Want of regulation of the movements, like that of paralysis agitans. **D. ag'itans**, paralysis agitans.

Dysteleology, dis-te-le-ol'o-je (*dys*, *teleos*, complete, *logos*, discourse). The study of the theory of the lack of usefulness of rudimentary structures in organisms, as the vermiform appendix.

Dysthanasia, dis-than-ah'ze-ah (*dys*, *thanatos*, death). Slow and painful death.

Dysthanatus, dis-than'at-us (*dys*, *thanatos*, death). That which causes a slow and painful death. One who experiences this kind of death.

Dysthelasia, dis-thel-ah'ze-ah (*dys*, *thelazo*, to give suck). Inaptitude for suckling.

Dystherapeutus, dis-ther-ah-pu'tus (*dys*, *therapeia*, medical treatment). Difficult of cure.

Dysthermasia, dis-thur-mah'ze-ah (*dys*, *therme*, heat). Insufficient production of animal heat.

Dysthesia, dis-the'ze-ah (*dys, tithemi,* to be situate). Morbid habit; bad humor; impatience in disease.

Dysthet'ica. Morbid condition of the system of nutrition, connected with a faulty state of the blood, producing a diseased habit.

Dysthymia, dis-thim'e-ah (*dys, thumos,* mind). Depression, despondency, melancholy; a bad sign in acute diseases.

Dystitia, dis-tish'e-ah (*dys, titthe,* nurse). Nursing attended with difficulty.

Dystocia, dis-tosh'e-ah (*dys, tokos,* accouchement). Laborious or morbid or difficult labor. See *Laborious.* **D. aborti'va,** abortion. **D. dyscye'sis,** pregnancy, morbid. **D. d. extra-uteri'na,** see *Pregnancy, preternatural.* **D., fœ'tal,** D. due to malposition or deformity of the fœtus. **D., mater'nal,** D. due to abnormal conditions in the mother. **D., placen'tal,** difficulty in delivering the placenta.

Distœchiasis, dis-te-ke'as-is (*dys, stoichos,* order). Irregular position of the eyelashes.

Dystonia, dis-ton'e-ah (*dys, tonos,* tone). Morbid condition of the tone of a tissue or organ.

Dystopia, dis-top'e-ah (*dys, topos,* situation). Displacement, malposition.

Dystraumia, dis-trawm'e-ah (*dys, trauma,* wound). Condition of wounds when they heal with difficulty, as in some persons and climates.

Dystrophy, dis'trof-e (*dys, trophe,* nourishment). Imperfect or defective nutrition. **D. muscula'ris progressi'va,** progressive muscular atrophy.

Dysulotus, dis-u-lo'tus (*dys, oule,* cicatrix). Healing with difficulty.

Dysuresia (dis-u-re'ze-ah) or **Dysure'sis** (*dys, ouresis,* passing urine). Defective secretion and evacuation of the urine.

Dysuria, dis-u're-ah. Difficulty of passing the urine, which is voided with pain and a sensation of heat in some part of the urethra. It is the first degree of retention of urine; differs from strangury, in which the urine can only be passed in drops and with great straining. **D. calculo'sa,** dysuria from presence of calculi. **D. irrita'ta,** D. from vesical calculi. **D. muco'sa,** copious discharge of mucus from the bladder with the urine.

Dysury, dis'u-re. Dysuria.

E.

E (L.). As a prefix, out of, from.

Eaglestone. Ætites.

Eaglewood. Agallochum.

Ear (Sax. *eare*). Organ of audition, composed of a series of more or less irregular cavities, in which the sonorous rays are successively received and reflected until they agitate the nerves which are destined to convey the impression to the brain. The ear is contained partly in the substance of the temporal bone, and a part projects externally behind the joint of the lower jaw. It may be divided into three portions: the *Outer* or *External ear*, formed by the auricle and meatus auditorius; the *Middle ear*, comprising the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and the *Internal ear*, comprehending the three semicircular canals, the cochlea, and the vestibule, which together constitute the *Osseous labyrinth*. Within the cavity of this labyrinth are contained membranes having nearly the shape of the vestibule and semicircular canals, but not extending into the cochlea. These membranes form the *Membranous labyrinth*. Between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth is situate the liquor of Cotunnius, and within the membranous labyrinth is a fluid, vitreous humor of the eye, from its supposed analogy to the vitreous humor of the eye. The membranous vestibule is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity, being composed of two distinct sacs which open into each other, the one termed the *Sa'culus vestibuli;* the other, *Sacculus*. Each sac contains in its interior a small mass of white calcareous matter, which seems to be suspended in the fluid of the sacs by nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. The auditory nerve is distributed to the cavities of the internal ear. **E., asy'lum**, hæmatoma auris. **E. cough**, cough excited by titillation of the external ear, by a reflected sensation from sympathy between the ear and the larynx, through a branch of the fifth pair of nerves. **E. doc'tor**, aurist. **E. drum**, tympanum. **E. fin'ger**, the little finger. **E. flap**, lobe of the ear, broad, loose, and pendent from birth. **E., insane'**, hæmatoma auris. **E., Keck'er**, tonsil.

Ear-ache. Pain in the ear; otalgia.

Ear-bones. See *Ossicula auditus.*

Ear-crys'tals. Otoliths.

Earning, urn'ing (from [G.] *gerinnen*, to coagulate). Rennet.

Ear-pick. Species of small scoop for extracting hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus, or to remove foreign bodies from the ear.

Ear-pow'der. See *Otoliths.*

Ear-sand. See *Otoliths.*

Ear-stones. Otoliths.

Ear-sur'geon. Aurist. **E. sur'gery**, the business of the aurist; the surgical management of diseases of the ear.

Earth clos'et. Arrangement proposed as a substitute for the water closet, the excrementitious matter being received in earth in an appropriate vessel. **E. club**, Orobanche Americana. **E. eat'er**, geophagist. **E. eat'ing**, geophagism. **E., ful'ler's**, Cimolia purpurescens. **E. gall**, Veratrum viride. **E., heav'y**, baryta. **E., Japan'**, catechu. **E., Lem'nian**, terra Lemnia. **E. nut**, Bunium bulbocastanum, pignut. **E. oil**, petroleum. **E., pon'derous**, baryta. **E., Sa'mian**, Sami terra. **E., sealed**, terra sigillata. **E., talc**, magnesia. **E. treat'ment**, method of treatment of wounds, etc.; yellow clay or clayey earth, well dried, finely pulverized, sifted, and changed as soon as it is saturated with the discharge, is applied as a deodorizing agent, exerting also an influence in checking putrefaction and facilitating the healing process.

Earths, urths. Solid, tasteless, inodorous, and incombustible substances known in chemistry as metallic oxides, as alumina, magnesia, etc. **E., al'kaline**, similar oxides, possessing slight alkaline reaction, as lime, baryta, strontia, etc.

Earth-wax. Cerumen. See *Ozokerite.*

Earthy degeneration, urth'e de-jen-e-ra'shun. Cretefaction. **E. phos'phates**, phosphates of ammonium, magnesium, and calcium occurring in urine.

Ear-trum'pet. Instrument for collecting sound and increasing its intensity, used by those who are hard of hearing; commonly a kind of cone, formed of silver, tin, or elastic gum, the base of which is turned toward the person who is speaking, and the apex placed in the entrance of the meatus auditorius externus.

Earwax. Cerumen.

Ear'wig (*eruca*, caterpillar). Technically, the forficula auricularia, an insect which occasionally enters the external auditory meatus and excites intense pain.

East In'dia ar'row root. See *Arrow root.* **E. I. bdel'lium**, see *Bdellium.* **E. I. gum**, gum acacia. **E. I. ki'no**, see *Kino.* **E. I. rhu'barb**, see *Rheum.* **E. I. sarsaparil'la**, see *Hemidesmus Indicus.* **E. I. sen'na**, see *Senna.* **E. I. tac'amahac**, see *Fagara octandra.*

East'ningwort. Scabiosa.

Eat'able. Esculent; edible.

Eat'ing tet'ter. Lupus.

Eau de Cologne. *Cologne water.* Celebrated perfume, so called from the place where it is made. For the officinal preparation of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, see *Spiritus odoratus.*

Eberth's bacil'lus. See *Bacillus typhi abdominalis.*

Eb'ner's glands. See *Glands.*

Ebonite, eb'on-ite (*ebenos*, ebony). Hard or vulcanized rubber.

Ebriecasum, eb-re-ek-ah'sum (*ebrius*, drunk). Disturbance of reason, similar to that which occurs in drunkenness.

Ebrieca'tion. Mental affection due to indulgence in alcoholic stimulation.

Ebrietas, eb-re'et-as. Drunkenness.

Ebriety, e-bri'et-e. Drunkenness.

Ebriositas, eb-re-os'it-as. Drunkenness.

Eb'strius' meth'od. Method employed for the reduction of corpulence, consisting in excluding the carbohydrates and in the use of fat.

Ebullitio, eb-ul-lish'e-o. Ebullition; strophulus. **E. stomachi**, heartburn; pyrosis.

Ebullition, eb-ul-lish'un (*e, bullio*, to bubble up). Boiling; motion of a liquid by which it gives off bubbles of vapor by heat or fermentation. The boiling point of liquids varies according to the pressure to which they are subjected. (For the point of ebullition of different substances, see *Heat.*)

Ebulus, eb'u-lus. Sambucus ebulus. **E. den'tis**, dentine. **E. us'tum**, animal charcoal.

E'bur. Ivory. See *Tooth.*

Eburnation, e-bur-na'shun. See *Eburnification.*

Eburneatio, e-bur-ne-ah'she-o. Eburnification.

Eburnification, e-bur-nif-e-ka'shun (*ebur*, ivory, *fio*, to be made). *Eburnation.* Incrustation of the cartilages of articular surfaces of bones with phosphate of lime, which gives them the whiteness and hardness of ivory.

Ec—before a vowel, **Ex.** As a prefix, out of, from, of.

Ecapatli. Cassia occidentalis, Mexican plant; leaves are used in place of official senna.

Ecbalia elaterium, ek-bal'e-ah el-at-e're-um (*ec, ballo*, to throw). Momordica elaterium. **E. fruc'tus**, see *Momordica elaterium.*

Ecbalin, ek'bal-in. See *Momordica elaterium.*

Ecbal'ium agres'te. Momordica elaterium. **E. officina'rum**, Momordica elaterium.

Ecbesomenon, ek-be-som'en-on (*ekbaino*, to come out). Issue of a disease.

Ecblepharos, ek-blef'ar-os (*blepharon*, eyelid). Form

of artificial eye, consisting of a leather plate on which is painted a representation of the natural eye; placed in front of the orbit when it is impossible to introduce the ordinary artificial eye into the orbital cavity.

Ecbloma, ek-blo'mah (*ek*, *ballo*, to throw). See *Abortion*.

Ecbole, ek'bo-le. Abortion.

Ecbolic (ek-bol'ik) or **Ecbolicus**, ek-bol'ik-us. Abortive.

Ecbolics, ec-bol'iks (*ekbole*, birth, *oxus*, quick, *tokos*, birth). *Oxytocics*. Medicines which produce abortion by stimulating the gravid uterus to contract.

Ecboline, ek'bol-een. Alkaloid derived from ergot.

Ecbolium elaterium, ek-bol'e-um el-at-e're-um (*ec*, *ballo*, to throw). Momordica elaterium.

Ecbolius, ek-bol'e-us. Abortive.

Ecbrasmata, ek-braz'mah-tah (pl. of **Ecbrasma**) (*ekbrazo*, to boil up). Burning eruptions.

Eccanthis, ek-kan'this. See *Encanthis*.

Eccathartícus, ek-kath-ar'ti-cus. Cathartic.

Eccentricity, ek-sen-tris'it-e. Condition of being peculiar in disposition or habits, sometimes amounting almost to insanity.

Eccephalosis, ek-sef-al-o'sis (*ek*, *kephale*, head, *osis*). Removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery.

Ecchelysis, ek-kel'is-is (*chelusso*, to cough). Expectoration.

Ecchondroma, ek-kon-dro'mah. See *Chondroma*.

Ecchondrosis, ek-kon-dro'sis. Chondroma.

Ecchoresis, ek-ko-re'sis (*choreo*, to make room). Defecation.

Ecchyloma, ek-ke-lo'mah (*ec*, *chulos*, juice). Expressed juice.

Ecchymata, ek-kim'at-ah (pl. of **Ecchyma**) (*ec*, *chuo*, to pour). Burning eruptions.

Ecchymoma, ek-ke-mo'mah (*ec*, *chumos*, humor). *Ecchymosis*. Livid, black, or yellow spot produced by blood effused into the areolar tissue from a contusion, as of the conjunctiva—subconjunctival hemorrhage, black eye. Spontaneous effusions, occurring as the result of disease or after death, are called suggillations. **E. arterio'sum**, see *Aneurism*. **E. cap'itis re'cens nato'rum**, cephalæmatoma. **E. hypon'ychon**, hyponychon. **E. lymphat'icum**, phlegmasia dolens. **E. melas'ma**, melasma.

Ecchymosis, ek-ke-mo'sis. Ecchymoma. *Tabetic ecchymoses* are patches of discolored skin scattered irregularly over the lower extremities and lower part of the abdomen in locomotor ataxia, appearing suddenly near the end of paroxysms of intense pain and severe gastric attacks.

Ecchymotic, ek-kim-ot'ik. Pertaining to ecchymosis.

Ecchysis, ek'kis-is (*chuo*, to pour). Effusion.

Ecclisis, ek'klis-is (*klino*, to bend or give way). Luxation.

Ecclysis, ek'klis-is (*ek*, out, *klusis*, a washing). Washing out by enema.

Eccope, ek'kop-e (*ec*, *kopto*, to cut). The act of cutting out; also a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

Eccopeus, ek-kop'e-us. Knife or instrument for cutting; ancient instrument—the raspatory—used in trepanning.

Eccoprosiæsthesis, ek-kop-ros-e-ees-tha'sis (*ek*, *kopros*, excrement, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensation or desire to evacuate the bowels.

Eccoprosis, ek-kop-ro'sis (*ec*, *kopros*, excrement). Defecation.

Eccoprotic, ek-kop-rot'ik. Ectoprotic; mild purgatives or laxatives, whose operation is confined to simply clearing out the intestinal canal.

Eccorthaticus, ek-kor-that'ik-us (*ec*, *korthuo*, to collect). Ancient epithet for remedies to which was attributed the property of evacuating collections of humors.

Eccrinology, ek-krin-ol'o-je (*ec*, *krino*, to separate, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on, or description of, secretions.

Eccrinopathia, ek-krin-o-path-e'ah. Disease of excretion or secretion.

Eccrisiology, ek-kriz-e-ol'o-ge (*ekkrisis*, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on, or description of, secretions.

Eccrisionosi (ek-kriz-e-on'o-se) or **Eccrisionu'si** (*ekkrisis*, *nosos*, disease). Disease of excretion.

Eccrisioschesis, ek-kriz-e-os'kes-is (*ekkrisis*, *schesis*, retention). Arrest or retention of excretions or of a critical evacuation.

Eccrisis, ek'kris-is (*ec*, *krino*, to separate). Excretion.

Eccritica, ek-krit'ik-ah. Diseases of the excernent functions; also medicines that act on the excernent system; eliminatives.

Eccyesis, ek-se-a'sis (*ec*, *kueo*, to conceive). Pregnancy, extra-uterine. **E. abdomina'lis**, pregnancy, abdominal. **E. ova'ria**, pregnancy, ovarial. **E. tuba'lis**, pregnancy, tubal.

Eccyliosis, ek-sil-e-o'sis (*ec*, *kulio*, to turn round). Disease of evolution or development.

Eccystis, ek-sis'tis (*ek*, *kustis*, bladder). Prolapse or extroversion of bladder.

Ecdemic, ek-dem'ik (*ekdemos*, foreign). Name given to diseases which do not arise in the locality or become epidemic.

Ecdemiomania (ek-dem-e-o-man'e-ah) (*ekdemeo*, to travel about) or **Ecdemoman'ia**. Morbid desire to be travelling about; the antithesis to nostalgia.

Ecdemionosus, ek-dem-e-on'os-us (*ekdemeo*, to travel about). Ecdemiomania.

Ecdermoptosis, ek-dur-mop-to'sis. Acne variolifórmis; Molluscum contagiosum.

Ecdora, ek'dor-ah (*ec*, *dero*, to flay). Excoriation in general, but more especially of the urethra.

Ecdysis, ek'dis-is (*ekduo*, to put off). Moulting of the skin of animals; desquamation.

Ecgonine, ek'gon-in. Alkaloid derived from cocaine by subjecting the latter to the influence of hydrochloric acid.

Echecollon, ek-e-kol'lon (*echo*, to have, *kolla*, glue). Any topical glutinous remedy.

Echeneis, ek-ken-e'is. Remora Hildani.

Echetro'sis. Bryonia alba.

Echicaoutchin, ek-e-kah-out'chin. Resin of an elastic nature, derived from bark of Alstonia scholaris.

Echicerin, ek-is'er-in. Crystallizable substance found in dita bark.

Echidna ocellata, ek-id'nah o-sel-lah'tah. A most formidable viper in the forests of Peru, the bite of which is so rapidly fatal that it kills a strong man in two or three minutes.

Echidnia, ek-id'ne-ah. Ptyaline principle found in viper venom.

Echinacea purpurea, ek-in-ah'se-ah pur-pu're-ah (*echinos*, owing to the spiny chaff of the disk). Purple coneflower, black Sampson; indigenous in the W. United States. Root is aromatic, and used popularly as a carminative.

Echinococcus (ek-in-o-kok'kus) **altricipa'riens** (*echinos*, hedgehog, *kokkos*, grain or berry). Echinococcus in which daughter cysts originate from the head and are embraced in the mother cyst. **E. endog'enus**, echinococcus altriciparíens. **E. exog'enus**, echinococcus scoleciparíens. **E. hom'inis**, or **human'us**, see *Hydatid* and *Parasites*. **E. multilocula'ris**, echinococci of small size situated close together. **E. scolecipa'riens**, echinococcus in which the daughter cysts originate from outside the mother cyst.

Echinodermi, ek-in-o-dur'me (*echinos*, hedgehog, *derma*, skin). See *Porcupine men*.

Echinoglossum, ek-in-o-glos'sum (*echinos*, hedgehog, *glossa*, tongue). Ophioglossum vulgatum.

Echinophthalmia, ek-in-of-thal'me-ah (*echinos*, hedgehog, *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye). Ophthalmia of the eyelids, in which the cilia project like the quills of the hedgehog.

Echinops, ek'in-ops (*echinos*, hedgehog, *ops*, appearance). Globe thistle. Root and seeds are reputed to be moderately diuretic.

Echinopus, ek-in'o-pus (*echinos*, hedgehog, *pous*, foot). Echinops.

Echinorrhynchus (ek-in-or-rhink'us)(*echinos*, hedgehog, *runchos*, snout). Genus of the Acanthocephala or thorn-headed worms. **E. gigas**, parasite of large size found in the intestines of the hog, and sometimes in man. **E. monilifor'mis**, parasite occurring in a case described by two Italian observers.

Echinus scandens, ek-e'nus skan'dens. Allamanda.

Echirrhetin, ek-ir-rhet'in. Resinoid mass obtained from bark of Alstonia scholaris.

Echitamine, ek-it'am-een. Ditaine.

Echit'ein. Crystallizable resinoid substance derived from dita bark.

Echitenine, ek-it'en-een. Amorphous brown alkaloid derived from bark of Alstonia scholaris.

Echi'tes acumina'ta. Growing in Peru; furnishes a variety of condurango. **E. antidysenter'ica**, Holarrhena antidysenterica. **E. difformis**, Forsterania difformis. **E. hirsu'ta**, growing in Peru; furnishes a variety of condurango. **E. Malabar'ica** grows in India; root is employed in fevers. **E. schola'ris**, Alstonia scholaris. **E. suberec'ta**, see *Curare*. **E. syphilit'ica**, tree of Surinam; employed in syphilis.

Ech'ium vulga're. Blueweed, ord. Borragineæ; growing in Europe and N. United States; root is aperient.

Echmasis, ek'mas-is (*echmazo*, to hinder). Retention, obstruction.

Echo sign. Disorder of speech in epileptics, in which words are repeated several times in succession.

Echokine'sis. Affection occurring in convulsive tic, in which the child mimics the actions of others.

Echola'lia (*echos*, sound, *laleo*, to speak). Automatic repetition of words heard; a form of insanity.

Echop'athy (*echo*, sound, *pathos*, disease). Abnormal nervous action in which the patient repeats words or actions.

Echophrasia, ek-o-fraz'e-ah (*echo*, *phrasis*, speech). Echolalia.

Echos, ek'os. Sound; tinnitus aurium.

Echoscope, ek'o-skope (*echo*, sound, *skopeo*, to examine). Auscultation.

Echoscopium, ek-o-skop'e-um. Stethoscope.

Echthysterocyesis, ek-this-ter-o-se-a'sis (*hustera*, uterus, *kuesis*, pregnancy). Pregnancy, extra-uterine.

Echtysterus (ek-tis'ter-us) or **Ecthys'terus** (*ektos*, out, *hustera*, uterus). Relating to extra-uterine pregnancy.

Eclactisma, ek-lak-tiz'mah (*eklaktizo*, to kick). Epilepsy; convulsions.

Eclampsia, ek-lamp'se-ah (*ec*, *lampo*, to shine). Brilliancy; flashes of light before the eyes; convulsion, as the convulsions of children (probably *ek*, *lambano*, to seize hold of). **E. gravida'rum et parturien'tium**, puerperal convulsions; convulsions of pregnant and parturient women. **E. infan'tum**, see *Eclampsia*. **E. nu'tans**, convulsion with bowing of the head; convulsion, salaam. **E. typho'des**, convulsive disease, a form of ergotism; see *Raphania*.

Eclampsic (ek-lamp'sik) or **Eclamptic**, ek-lamp'tik. Relating to or suffering with eclampsia.

Eclectic (ek-lek'tik) **physicians** (*eklektikos*, selecting, *ek*, *lego*, to choose). Sect of physicians who professed to choose from other sects all the opinions which appeared to them best founded. The doctrine was called *Eclectism*, *Eclecticism*, *Medicina eclectica*, *Eclectic medicine*. Every judicious physician must really be an eclectic in the sense alluded to, but the term Eclectic is frequently applied in the United States to one who chooses to adopt exclusive views—the so-called eclectic physicians generally belonging to the class of botanical physicians.

Eclectism (ek-lek'tizm) or **Eclec'ticism.** See *Eclectic*.

Eclectus (*eklektos*) ek-lek'tus (*ec*, *leicho*, to lick). Medicine of a thick, syrupy consistence, chiefly used to allay cough, and consisting of pectoral remedies. Although the linctus is usually exhibited in thoracic affections, it may have tonic virtues combined with it.

Eclegma, ek-leg'mah. Eclectus. **E. al'bum**, looch album. **E. gummo'so-oleo'sum**, looch album.

Eclepisis, ek-lep'is-is (*ec*, *lepis*, scale). Desquamation, exfoliation.

Eclepisitrepanon, ek-lep-is-e-trep'an-on (*eklepisis*, *trupanon*, trepan). Exfoliative trepan.

Ecligma, ek-lig'mah. Eclectos.

Eclimia, ek-lim'e-ah (*ec*, *limos*, hunger). Inordinate appetite.

Eclipsis, ek-lip'sis (*ec*, *leipo*, to leave). Syncope.

Eclyses, ek'lis-ees (pl. of **Eclysis**). Adynamiæ.

Eclysis, ek'lis-is (*ekluo*, to loosen). Resolution, prostration of strength, faintness. **E. pneumocardi'aca**, asphyxia.

Ecmne'sia. Loss of memory of events from a certain date, memory of preceding events remaining intact.

Ecmyzesis, ek-miz-a'sis (*ekmuzao*, to suck out). The action of sucking.

Ecnœa, ek-ne'ah (*eknoia*, *ec*, *noos*, mind). Dementia.

Economy, e-kon'o-me (*oikonomia*, *oikos*, a house, family, *nemo*, to rule). By the term *animal economy* is understood the aggregate of the laws governing the organism. The word *economy* is also used for the aggregate of parts constituting man or animals.

Ecouvillonage (F.). Introduction of remedies into the uterus by a brush.

Ecphlogosis, ek-flo-go'sis (*phlogoo*, to set on fire). Inflammation.

Ecphlysis, ek'flis-is (*phluo*, to boil). Vesicula. **E. ecze'ma**, eczema. **E. her'pes**, herpes. **E. her'pes circina'tus**, herpes circinatus. **E. her'pes ex'edens**, herpes exedens. **E. her'pes milia'ris**, herpes phlyctænodes. **E. her'pes zos'ter**, herpes zoster. **E. pom'pholyx**, pompholyx. **E. rhy'pia**, rupia.

Ecphractic, ek-frak'tik (*ekphraktikos*). Removing obstruction.

Ecphraxis, ek-fraks'is (*ekphrasso*, to remove obstruction). Action of ecphractic or deobstruent remedies.

Ecphronia, ek-fron'e-ah (*phren*, mind). Insanity. **E. ma'nia**, mania. **E. melancho'lia**, melancholy.

Ecphyas, ek'fe-as (*ekphuo*, to grow). Appendix vermiformis cæci.

Ecphyma, ek-fe'mah (*ekphuo*, to grow). Excrescence, tumor. **E. cal'lus**, callosity. **E. carun'cula**, caruncle. **E. cla'vus**, corn. **E. molluscifor'me**, molluscum fibrosum. **E. œdemat'icum**, œdema, phlegmasia dolens. **E. physco'nia**, physconia. **E. tricho'ma**, plica. **E. verru'ca**, verruca.

Ecphymata, ek-fe'mat-ah (pl. of **Ecphyma**). Rubeola.

Ecphysesis, ek-fis-e'sis (from *ekphusao*, to breathe through). Quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

Ecphysis, ek'fis-is (*ekphuo*, to grow). Apophysis. **E. ventric'uli**, duodenum.

Ecpiesma, ek-pe-es'mah (*ec*, *piezo*, to compress). Impaction. Fracture of the cranium, with depression of the fragments and compression of the brain.

Ecpiesmus, ek-pe-es'mus. Forcing of the eye from the orbitar cavity, with apparent but not real augmentation of the organ. See *Exophthalmia*.

Ecpleroma, ek-pler-o'mah (*ec*, *pleroo*, to fill). Cushion or pad. Small pad or ball of leather or other substance intended to fill the hollow of the arm-pit; used probably in reducing luxations of the shoulder.

Ecplexia, ek-pleks'e-ah (*ekplesso*, to stun). Stupor.

Ecplexis, ek-pleks'is. Stupor.

Ecpneumatosis, ek-nu-mat-o'sis (*pneuma*, air). Expiration.

Ecpneusis, ek-nu'sis. Expiration.

Ecpnoe, ek'no-e. Expiration.

Ecptoma, ek-to'mah (*ec*, *pipto*, to fall out). This word has been used synonymously with luxation; also for the separation of gangrenous parts; expulsion of the secundines, prolapsus of the womb, and intestinal or omental hernia.

Ecptosis, ek-to'sis. Luxation.

Ecpyctica, ek-pik'te-kah (*pukazo*, to thicken). Medicines which are supposed to thicken the humors or fluids of the body.

Ecpyema, ek-pe-a'mah (*ec, puon,* pus). Abscess, suppuration, empyema.

Ecpyesis, ek-pe-a'sis. Abscess, empyema, pustule. **E. ecthy'ma,** ecthyma. **E. impeti'go,** impetigo. **E. porri'go,** porrigo. **E. porri'go crustacea,** porrigo larvalis. **E. porri'go favo'sa,** porrigo favosa. **E. porri'go furfura'cea,** porrigo furfurans. **E. porri'go galea'ta,** porrigo scutulata. **E. porri'go lupino'sa,** porrigo lupinosa. **E. sca'bies,** psora.

Ecpyetic, ek-pe-et'ik. Suppurative.

Ecraseur (F.) a-kras-ur' (*écraser,* to crush). A crusher. Surgical instrument invented by M. Chassaignac of Paris, consisting of a wire rope or steel chain attached at both ends to a steel mandril which passes through a hollow steel cylinder. The tightening of the chain is made slowly and with great force, and the slow bruising it makes is rarely followed by hemorrhage, even in the case of hemorrhoids and other vascular tumors. The operation with the *écraseur* has been termed *écrasement* or dry amputation.

Ecrexis, ek-reks'is (*ec, regnumi,* to break). Rupture, laceration.

Ecrhythmus, ek-rith'mus (*ec, rhuthmos,* rhythm). Out of rhythm; applied to the pulse, particularly when irregular.

Ecröe, ek'ro-e (*rhoe,* flow). Discharge.

Ecrysis, ek'ris-is (*ekreo,* to run from). Discharge.

Ecsarcoma, ek-sar-ko'mah (*ec, sarx,* flesh). Fleshy excrescence of various kinds. See *Fungosity* and *Sarcoma.*

Ecsesma, ek-ses'mah. Eczema.

Ecstaltic, ek-stal'tik. Name given to nervous activity from the spinal centre.

Ecstasis, ek'stas-is (*ec, histemi,* to place, to be beside one's self). State in which certain ideas so completely absorb the mind that the external sensations are suspended, voluntary movements arrested, and even the vital actions retarded. In catalepsy there is, in addition, complete suspension of the intellectual faculties—a condition generally described as *trance.* See *Luxation.*

Ec'stasy. Ecstasis.

Ecstrophe, ek'strof-e. Extroversion of the bladder. See *Exstrophia.*

Ec'tad (*ektos,* out of). Directed toward the surface of the body.

Ectal, ek'tal (*ektos*). Relating to the exterior.

Ectasia, ek-tah'se-ah. Aneurism. **E. vena'rum,** varix.

Ectasis (ek'tas-is) or **Ec'tasy** (*ec, teino,* to stretch). Extension; expansion. **E. i'ridis,** extension or expansion of the iris, occasioning diminution of the pupil.

Ectasy, ek'tas-e. Ectasis.

Ectental, ek-ten'tal (*ektos,* outward, *entos,* inward). Relating to the line of junction between ectoderm and entoderm.

Ec'teron. External and internal epithelial layer.

Ectexis, ek-teks'is (*ec, teko,* to melt). Colliquation.

Ecthetobrephotropheum, ek-thet-o-bref-o-trof'e-um (*ekthetos,* placed out, *brephotropheum*). Foundling hospital.

Ecthetotropheum, ek-thet-o-trof'e-um (*ekthetos,* placed out, *tropheo,* to nourish). Foundling hospital.

Ecthlimma, ek-thlim'mah (*ekthlibo,* to express, to bruise). Attrition. Chafing or excoriation produced by external violence.

Ecthlipsis, ek-thlip-sis. Expression.

Ecthyma, ek-thi'mah (*ekthuo,* to break out). A papulous scale. A cutaneous eruption characterized by large, round pustules, always distinct and seated upon an indurated and highly inflamed base, which soon break, and olive-brown incrustations are formed which adhere firmly to the skin and separate in time. *Ecthymata* are also hard, unequal tumors which appear transitorily on the skin. See *Efflorescence, Exanthem,* and *Pustule.* **E. antimonia'le,** ecthymatous eruption from contact with antimony. **E. bullo'sum,** pustular syphiloderm. **E. cachec'ticum,** pompholyx epinyctis. **E. febri'le,** small-pox. **E. gangræno'sum,** rupia escharotica. **E. lu'ridum,** purplish pustules of the aged. **E. syphilit'icum,** rupia.

Ecthy'maform syph'ilide. See *Syphilide.*

Ecthymatiform, ek-thi-mat'i-form. Resembling ecthyma.

Ecthymatodes, ek-thim-at-o'dees. Ecthymatiform.

Ecthymosis, ek-thim-o'sis. Ecthyma.

Ecthysterocye'sis (*ecto, hustera,* uterus, *kuesis,* pregnancy). Pregnancy, extra-uterine.

Ectillot'ic (*ec, tillo,* to pluck). Depilatory.

Ectil'mus. Evulsion.

Ectme'sis (*ec, tmesis,* cutting). Excision.

Ec'to (*ektos,* outside). As a prefix, outside.

Ec'toblast (*ecto, blastos,* germ). Ectoderm. Wall of a cell. See *Cytoblast* and *Molecule.*

Ectocar'dia (*ecto, kardia,* heart). Dislocation or malposition of the heart. From the nature of the misplacement it has been divided into *E. cervicalis, E. pectoralis,* and *E. abdominalis.* See *Dexiocardia, Mesocardia, Cardiocele.*

Ectocondylar, ek-to-kon'dil-ar. Pertaining to the external condyle. **E. ridge,** ridge of the humerus.

Ectocuneiform, ek-to-ku'ne-i-form. External cuneiform.

Ec'toderm (*ecto, derma,* skin). Exterior cell-membrane; ectoblast; epiblast.

Ectodermic (ek-to-dur'mik) or **Ectodermal,** ek-to-dur'mal. Pertaining to the ectoderm.

Ectogenous, ek-toj'en-us (*ecto, gennao,* to engender). Possessing the power of developing without a host.

Ectome, ek'to-me (*ec, tome,* incision). Castration; excision.

Ectomere, ek'to-mere (*ecto, meros,* part). One of the cells due to segmentation which finally help to form the ectoderm.

Ectom'ia. Castration.

Ectom'ias. Castrated.

Ec'tomon. Helleborus niger.

Ec'tomos. Castrated.

Ecto-orbital (ek-to-or'bit-al) or **Ectorbital,** ekt-or'bit-al. Connected with or located upon the lateral portion of the orbits.

Ectopa'gia (*ecto, pegnumi,* to put together). Genus of double monsters having a common umbilicus, comprising those which are united laterally throughout the whole extent of the thorax; such a monster is called *Ectop'agus.*

Ectopar'asites (*ecto, parasite*). Parasitic animals which infect the exterior of the body.

Ec'tophyte or **Ectoph'yton** (*ecto, phuton,* vegetable). Vegetable parasite growing on the surface of the body.

Ectop'ia (*ec, topos,* out of place). Morbid displacement of parts. See *Luxation.* **E. a'ni,** proctocele. **E. cer'ebri,** encephalocele. **E. cor'dis,** displacement, dislocation, or unnatural position of the heart. See *Cardiocele.* **E. hernio'sa,** hernia. **E. intestino'rum,** enterocele. **E. len'tis,** dislocation of the crystalline lens, which may take place into the vitreous humor, the anterior chamber, or under the conjunctiva. **E. pulmo'num,** pneumocele. **E. sple'nis,** splenectopia. **E. vesi'cæ,** exstrophy of the bladder.

Ectopic, ek-top'ik. Out of place. **E. gesta'tion,** extra-uterine pregnancy. **E. menstrua'tion,** vicarious menstruation.

Ectoplasm, ek'to-plazm. Outer layer of a vegetable cell.

Ectoplastic, ek-to-plas'tik. Relating to ectoplasm.

Ectopocys'tic (*ektopos,* out of place, *kustis,* bladder). Disease dependent upon displacement of the bladder.

Ectopous, ek'to-pus. Ectopic.

Ectoprot'ic. Eccoprotic.

Ectosarc, ek'to-sark (*ecto, sarx,* flesh). Ectoplasm.

Ectoskeletal, ek-to-skel'et-al. Relating to the ectoskeleton.

Ectoskeleton, ek-to-skel'et-on. Superficial or external support of the animal body, as the skin, hairs, feathers, hoofs, etc.

Ectosteal, ek-tos'te-al (*ecto, osteon,* bone). Relating to external surface of a bone.

Ectostosis, ek-tos-to'sis (*ecto*, *osteon*, bone). Ossification beginning within the perichondrium and reaching to the cartilage.

Ectozo'a (sing. **Ectozo'on**) (*ecto*, *zoon*, animal). Parasitic animals infesting the exterior of the body, *Dermatozoa*, as lice—a term which, like *Helminthia erratica*, *Pseudohelminthes*, *Pseudelminthes*, and *Pseudoparasites*, is applied also to worms or larves of insects that have been introduced into the intestinal canal by accident. The animalcules most frequently swallowed are the hair-worm, leech, grub of the fly, caddy insect, the larve of the bee, the spider, etc. In animals bots are produced by swallowing the ova of the œstrus or gad-fly. See *Helminthia erratica*.

Ectrimma, ek-trim'mah (*ec*, *tribo*, to rub off). Ulceration of the skin, particularly from pressure of the bed on different parts of the body, after protracted confinement.

Ectrodactylia, ek-tro-dak-til'e-ah (*ektrosis*, *daktulos*, finger). Malformation in which one or more fingers or toes are wanting.

Ectrogeny, ek-troj'en-e (*ektrosis*, abortion, *genesis*, generation). Monstrosity by defect.

Ectroma, ek-tro'mah. Abortion.

Ectromeles, ek-tro'me-lees (*ektrosis*, abortion, *melos*, limb). Genus of monsters in which the limbs are nearly or altogether deficient, as in the ordinary cetacea. The monster is called *Ectrom'elus*.

Ectrope, ek'tro-pe (*ec*, *trepo*, to turn off, to divert). Any duct by which peccant or morbific matter was supposed to be drawn off.

Ectropion (ek-tro'pe-on) or **Ectro'pium**. Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye; more common in the lower than the upper eyelid. It may be owing to the retraction of the skin after the cure of an ulcer, wound, or burn of the eyelid, or may depend on tumefaction or relaxation of the conjunctiva. Removal of a portion of the conjunctiva will usually effect a cure; but many cases defy the efforts of art. The ancients called ectropion of the upper eyelid *lagophthalmia*. **E. of os u'teri**, condition characterized by projection of the swollen and granulated mucous membrane from the gaping os uteri, particularly when a large speculum is introduced. **E. vesi'cæ**, exstrophy of the bladder.

Ectrosis (ek-tro' sis) or **Ectrosmus**, ek-tros' mus. Abortion.

Ectrotic, ek-trot'ik (*ectroma*, *ek*, *titrosko*, to wound, abortion). Abortive. Applied to methods for preventing the development or causing the abortion of any disease—as of chancres by the use of caustic, small-pox pustules by the use of mercurial ointment, fevers, etc.

Ectyloticus, ek-til-ot'ik-us (*ec*, *tulos*, protuberance). Catheretic.

Ectympanosis, ek-tim-pah-no'sis. Tympanites.

Eczem fluidum, ek'zem flu'id-um. See *Eczema*.

Eczema, ek-ze'mah (*ec*, *zeo*, to boil out, to effervesce). *Humid scall* or *tetter*, *Moist tetter*, *Running scall*. Heat eruption. Eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together, with little or no inflammation around their bases, and unattended by fever. The fluid of eczema Hebra calls *Eczem fluidum*. To eczema of the legs the term *Fluxus salinus* has occasionally been given, on account of the copious secretion from it. **E. cap'itis**, E. of the hairy scalp. **E. epizoöt'icum**, foot-and-mouth disease; contagious, and accompanied with fever characterized by a vesicular eruption in the mouth and feet of cattle; may also attack human beings. **E. erythemato'sum**, characterized by redness of the skin and exudation. **E. of the face**, at an advanced stage and occurring in young children, has been described under the names *Crusta lactea* and *Porrigo larvalis*. **E. figura'tum**, lesions are well defined. **E. fis'sum**, chronic eczema with a raw, red, exuding, and cracked surface. **E. of the hair'y scalp**, *Eczema capitis*, *Vesicular scall*, is often confounded with other affections under the names porrigo and tinea, which are pustular, not vesicular, in their form. It occurs during dentition, and even afterward; the discharge is profuse and apparently glutinous; it dries into crusts and mats the hair. The scalp gives evidence of inflammatory excitement, and the lymphatic ganglions of the neck become inflamed and suppurate. **E. hu'midum**, moist eczema. **E. hypertroph'icum**, eczema with hypertrophy of cutaneous structures. A variety of humid scalled head, in which the secretion runs down upon the hairs and encloses them in little silvery particles or sheaths, is named *Asbestos scall*. **E. ichoro'sum**, chronic eczema attended with a free and irritating discharge. **E. impetigino'des** or **impetiginoï'des** or **impetigino'sum**, *Gall*, *Grocer's* or *Bricklayer's itch*; eczema produced by the irritation of sugar or lime. **E. infanti'le**, porrigo larvalis. **E. intertri'go**, eczema affecting parts of the body which come into contact with each other, as about the joints, the inner surface of the nates, in the groins, and beneath the mammæ. **E. labia'le**, eczema of the lips with small pustules. **E. lot'ricum**, eczema of the hands; washerwoman's itch. **E. mad'idans**, eczema rubrum. **E. mamilla'rum**, eczema of the nipples. **E. margina'tum**, eruption at the inner part of the thigh; but different diseases—as intertrigo, superficial ringworm, lepra vulgaris, etc.—are probably included under it. **E. mercuria'le**, *Mercurial lepra* or *rash*; variety of eczema arising from the irritation of mercury. **E. muco'sum**, eczema in which the lesions have a similar appearance to mucous membrane. **E. neuro'sum**, variety of eczema accompanied with pain and great sensibility of the skin. **E. neurotraumat'icum**, eczema due to injury to a nerve. **E. nummula're**, form of eczema in which the lesions are shaped like coins. **E. pustulo'sum**, impetigo. **E. rimo'sum**, eczema fissum. **E. ru'brum**, an inflammatory form of eczema. **E. sclero'sum**, eczema accompanied with cutaneous hardening. **E. sic'cum**, eczema unaccompanied by discharge. **E. sim'plex**, eczema. **E. sola're**, eczema following exposure to the sun. **E. squamo'sum**, chronic eczema accompanied with continuous scaliness or even crustiness. **E. tuberculo'sum**, form of eczema characterized by elevations in shape of tubercles on the skin. **E. vesiculo'sum**, eczema characterized by very numerous vesicles, which become filled with fluid and accompanied with intense itching after the vesicles rupture; the fluid spreads over the surface and dries into crusts.

Eczematoses, ek-zem-at-o'sees. Family of diseases including morbid conditions of the cutaneous secretions, as the perspiration, sebaceous and coloring matters, etc.

Eczematous, ek-zem'at-us. Relating or appertaining to eczema.

Eczesis, ek'ze-sis. Effervescence.

Eczesma, ek-zes'mah. Eczema; lichen tropicus.

Edacity, e-das'it-e. Voracity; gluttony.

Edda-padelle. Ophthalmia occurring in epidemic form in Malabar.

Ed'does. See *Arum esculentum*.

Edematous, e-dem'at-us. Œdematous.

Edenta'tion (*e*, *dens*, tooth). Deprivation of teeth.

Edentatus (e-den-tat'us) or **Eden'tate.** Without teeth.

Edentuli, e-den'tu-le. Persons devoid of teeth.

Edentulous (e-den'tu-lus) or **Eden'tated** (*e*, *dens*, tooth). Without teeth.

Edera, ed'er-ah. Hedera helix.

Edge'weed. Œnanthe phellandrium.

Edible, ed'i-b'l (*edo*, to eat, *habilis*, able). Esculent.

Edoceph'alus (*aidoia*, sexual organs, *kephale*, head). Monster which has the two ears near each other or united under the head, the jaws atrophied, no mouth, and above the eye a tube or proboscis resembling a penis.

Edulcoration, e-dul-ko-ra'shun (*e*, *dulcis*, sweet). Operation for depriving a substance of its acrid and disagreeable taste, or at least for disguising it; also the addition of a saccharine substance to a medicine to modify its taste.

Edulis, ed-u'lis. Eatable.

Eelgrass. See *Pila marina*.

Ef, as a prefix, like *e* and *ex*.

Effemina'tion (*ef, fœmina*, female). In the male, change of feeling or inclination, as of a sexual character, to those of the female; in the female, loss of feminine characteristics or qualities.

Efferent, ef'fer-ent (*e, fero*, to carry, to transport). Centrifugal; exodic; conveying outward, as from the centre to the periphery. *Vasa efferentia* are lymphatic or chyliferous vessels issuing from the glands to convey their lymph to the thoracic duct; those which pass to these glands have been termed *vasa afferentia* or *inferentia*. Also nerves that convey the nervous influence from the nervous centres to the circumference. See *Afferent*. At the upper extremity of the mediastinum testis the ducts of the rete testis terminate in from nine to thirty small ducts, called vasa efferentia or excretoria or Graafiana, which form the coni vasculosi.

Effervescence, ef-fur-ves'sence (*ef, fervesco*, to grow hot). Agitation produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, independently of the heat of the mixture, as from the mixture of acetic acid and carbonate of potassium. In the language of the humorists, it expresses a sort of ebullition in the fluids of the living body, produced by elevation of temperature or by reaction on each other of the principles contained in the fluids in circulation.

Efferves'cent cit'ro-tar'trate of so'dium. Sodii citro-tartras effervescens.

Effervescing draught. Prepared by neutralizing an aqueous solution of potassium bicarbonate with lemon-juice. **E. magne'sium cit'rate**, granulated citrate of magnesium. Dose, ʒij-ʒj. **E. pow'ders**, see *Powders, effervescing*.

Effetus, ef-fe'tus (*ef, fetus* or *fœtus*, producing). Impoverished.

Effila, ef'fil-ah. Ephelides.

Effilation, ef-fla'shun. Quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

Efflatus, ef-flat'us (*ef, flo*, to blow). Quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

Effleurage (Fr.). Gentle shampooing or rubbing of the surface. See *Massage*.

Efflora'tio, ef-flor-ah'she-o (*ef, floreo*, to bloom). Exanthem.

Efflorescence, ef-flor-es'sence (*ef, floresco*, to bloom as a flower). Exanthem; cutaneous blush; conversion of a solid substance into a pulverulent state by exposure to the air; in salts, generally owing to the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

Efflorescentia, ef-flor-es-sen'she-ah. Efflorescence; exanthem.

Efflorescentiæ, ef-flor-es-sen'she-a. Generic name including all the exanthemata in which there is tumefaction of skin tissue.

Effluvium, ef-flu've-um (*ef, fluo*, to flow). Emanation from persons or things, often offensive. **E. latri'na'rium**, ammoniacal emanation from latrines or privies. **E. palus'tre**, miasm, marsh. **E. pilo'rum**, alopecia.

Effluxion, ef-fluks'yun. See *Abortion*.

Effort, ef'fort (*ef, fortis*, strong). Muscular contraction of greater or less strength to resist an external force, or to accomplish a function which has become naturally laborious, as the act of pushing away or of drawing a body toward us, the painful efforts of the mother to expel the fœtus, etc.

Effossio, ef-fos'se-o (*ef, fodio*, to dig). Exhumation.

Effraction, ef-frak'shun. Breaking through.

Effractura, ef-frak-tu'rah (*ef, frango*, to break). Fracture. **E. cran'ii**, fracture of the cranium with depression.

Effrenitatio, ef-fren-e-tah'she-o (*effrenus*, unbridled). Excessive purgation.

Effusio, ef-fu'zhe-o. Effusion. **E. sem'inis**, ejaculation.

Effusion, ef-fu'shun (*ef, fundo*, to pour out). The pouring out of blood or of any other fluid into the areolar membrane or into the cavities of the body; effusion of serum or of coagulable lymph, for instance, is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes. *Infiltration* is the term generally employed for effusion into the areolar membrane.

Egeria, e-ge're-ah. In ancient mythology, a nymph, by some supposed to have been identical with Lucina, to whom pregnant females offered sacrifices *ut conceptus alvus facilius egeretur*.

Eger'sis (waking). Intense wakefulness.

Egertic, e-jer'tik. Arousing, stimulating.

Egesta, e-jes'tah (*e, gero*, to carry). See *Excretion*.

Egestas, e-jes'tas. Want.

Egestion, e-jest'shun. Defecation, dejection, excretion.

Egg (Sax. *æg*). Ovum. **E. albu'men**, albumen ovi. **E. bed**, ovarium. **E. bran'dy**, see *Ovum*. **E. plant**, Solanum melongena. **E., white of**, albumen ovi. **E., yolk of**, see *Ovum*.

Egg-albu'men. Albumen ovi.

Egg-cell. See *Ova*. **E.-c. nu'cleus**, nucleus of egg-cell prior to maturation.

Egg-shell. Testa ovi. See *Membrana putaminis*.

Egg-tubes. Tubes of the ovaries.

Egobronchophony, e-go-bron-kof'o-ne. See *Egophony*.

Egophonic e-go-fon'ik. Having the character of, or relating to, egophony.

Egophony, e-gof'on-e (*aix*, goat, *phone*, voice). *Goat's voice, Bleating voice*. Resonance of the voice heard through the stethoscope when we examine the chest of one laboring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ. The voice which strikes the ear through the cylinder is more sharp and harsh than usual, and tremulous and broken, like that of the goat. By some the bronchial and bleating voice (*egobronchophony*) is regarded as a symptom of pleuropneumonia. Egophony exists, however, in cases of hepatization where there is no pleural disease.

Egregorsis, e-greg-or'sis (*egregoreo*, to watch). Watchfulness; morbid want of sleep.

Egressus (e-gres'sus) **ventric'uli.** Pylorus.

Egritude, e'gre-tude (*æger*, sick). Disease.

Egyp'tian chloro'sis. See *Chlorosis*. **E. ophthal'mia**, see *Ophthalmia*. **E. o'pium**, commercial variety of opium from Egypt, of inferior quality.

Ehrenrit'ter's gan'glion. Ganglion jugulare.

Ehr'lich's meth'od. Method employed for staining tubercle bacilli with methyl violet; nitric acid is then used for decolorization. **E.'s reac'tion in ty'phoid fe'ver.** See *Diazo-reaction*.

Eich'horst's cor'puscles. Microcytic formation in the blood in pernicious anæmia.

Eich'stedt's disease. Pityriasis versicolor.

Eidoptometry, i-dop-tom'et-re. Measurement of acuteness of vision.

Eidos, i'dos (form, resemblance). The *ei* is sometimes changed into *o* at the termination of a word. Thus *Hæmatodes* for *Hæmatoïdes*.

Eilamides, i-lam'id-ees (*eileo*, to involve). Meninges or membranes.

Eilema, i-la'mah (*eileo*, to roll, convolution). Fixed pain in some portion of the intestinal canal, like that which would be produced by a nail driven into the part.

Eileon, i'le-on. Ileon.

Eileus, i'le-us. Ileus.

Eiloid, i'loid (*eileo*, to roll, *eidos*). Morbid growth of the cutis, coiled or folded.

Eisanthema, ise-an-tha'mah (*eis, anthema*, efflorescence). Eruption on a mucous membrane; aphthæ, for example.

Eisbole, ise'bo-le (*eis*, within, *ballo*, to throw). Attack; injection.

Eispnoe, ise'no-e (*eis*, within, *pneo*, to breathe). Inspiration.

Ejaculatio, e-jak-u-la'she-o. Ejaculation. **E. sem'inis impedi'ta**, slow emission of sperm.

Ejaculation, e-jak-u-la'shun (*e, jaculor*, to throw out). Vulg. *Spending*. Emission of sperm. That occurring during coition has also been termed *insemination*. Act by which the fluid is projected out of the urethra. **E. cen'tre**, see *Centre*.

Ejaculator, e-jak'u-la-tor. That which effects the

emission of sperm. See *Transversus perinæi.* **E. sem'inis,** accelerator urinæ. **E. ure'thræ,** see *Transversus perinæi.* **E. uri'næ,** bulbo-cavernosus.

Ejaculatory, e-jak'u-la-to-re. Concerned in the ejaculation of sperm. **E. ducts or canals'** are formed by union of the vasa deferentia with the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales. They open at the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum, and convey into the urethra the sperm which is discharged from the vesiculæ, as well as that which comes directly from the testicle by the vas deferens. Between them there is often a depression, sometimes of a large size, which is termed *Utriculus, Sinus pocularis,* or *Weberian organ* or *corpuscle* or *vesicle;* regarded as the analogue to the uterus, and hence called *uterus masculinus.*

Ejectio, e-jek'she-o. Ejection; excretion. **E. fæ'cum,** defecation.

Ejection, e-jek'shun (*e, jacio,* to throw out or eject). Excretion of feces, urine, sputa, etc.

Ek'thyma. Ecthyma.

Elaboration, e-lab-or-a'shun (*e, laboro,* to work). Changes which assimilable substances undergo, through the action of living organs, before they are capable of serving for nutrition. The food is elaborated in the stomach during the formation of chyme; the chyme in the small intestine before it is chyle, etc.

Elæa, el-e'ah (*elaia*). The olive.

Elæagnus, el-a-ag'nus (*elaia,* olive, *agnos,* chaste). Myrica gale. **E. cor'do,** Myrica gale.

Elærin, el-e'er-in (*elaion,* oil, *erion,* wool). Oil of sheep's wool, called by raisers of sheep "yolk."

Elæocarpus copalliferus, el-e-o-kar'pus ko-pal-lif'er-us (*elaia,* olive, *karpos,* fruit). Copal.

Elæolate, el-e'ol-ate. Liquid in which a volatile oil forms the base.

Elæomeli, el-e-om'el-e (*elæon, meli,* honey). Oil thicker than honey, and of a sweet taste, flowing from the trunk of a tree in Syria; acrid and purgative.

Elæometer, el-e-om'et-ur (*elæon, metron,* measure). Very delicate glass hydrometer, for testing the purity of olive or almond oil by determining its density.

Elæon, el-e'on (*elaion*). Oil.

Elæophanes, el-e-of'an-ees (*elæon, phainomai,* to appear). Having the appearance of oil.

Elæoptene, el-e-op'teen (*elaion,* oil, *ptenos,* volatile). That portion of oxygenated volatile oils remaining after the stearopten has been separated.

Elæosaccharum, el-e-o-sak'kar-um (*elæon, sakchari,* sugar). Medicine composed of essential oil and sugar.

Elæothesion, el-e-o-thes'e-on (*elæon, thesis,* the act of putting or placing). Oil chamber in the ancient gymnasia, where the body was rubbed with oil.

Elaidin, el-a'id-in. Substance isomeric with olein, obtained by exposing olive or castor oil to action of nitric acid.

Elain, el-ah'in (*elaion,* oil). Eleoptene. See *Fat.*

Elais Guineensis, el-a'is gin-e-en'sis (*elæa*). See *Cocos butyracea.* **E. occidenta'lis,** see *Cocos butyracea.*

Elaldehyde, el-al'de-hide. Paraldehyde.

Elaphoboscum, el-af-o-bos'kum (*elaphos,* deer, *bosko,* to eat). Pastinaca sativa.

Elaphomyces granulatus, el-af-om'e-sees gran-u-lat'us (*elaphos,* stag, *mukes,* fungus). *Hart's truffles, Deer balls, Lycoperdon nuts.* Fungus formerly used in the preparation of *Balsamus apoplecticus,* and to promote labor and the secretion of milk; also as an aphrodisiac.

Elaphrium elemiferum, el-af're-um el-e-mif'er-um (*elaphos,* light). See *Amyris elemifera.* **E. tomento'sum,** Fagara octandra.

Elapsus, e-lap'sus (*e, labor,* to fall). Luxation.

Elasma, el-as'mah (*elauno,* to impel). Clyster pipe.

Elastes, el-as'tes (a driver). Elasticity.

Elastic, e-las'tik. Possessing elasticity. **E. band'age,** see *Bandage, elastic,* and *B., Esmarck's.* **E. lam'ina, poste'rior,** see *Lamina, elastic.* **E. lay'er of cor'nea, ante'rior,** see *Lamina, elastic.* **E. mem'brane** or **tis'sue,** variety of connective tissue; see *Membrane.*

Elasticity, e-las-tis'it-e (*elauno,* to impel, *elastes,* driver). *Tone, Tonicity.* Property by which certain bodies return to their proper size and shape, where these have been modified by pressure or otherwise, if only the violence to which they have been subjected be not beyond their specific limit of elasticity.

Elastin, e-las'tin. Peculiar substance from the continued action of boiling water on yellow elastic tissue.

Elate, el'at-e. Pinus picea. **E. thelei'a,** Pinus rubra.

Elater, el'at-ur. Elasticity.

Elater'ic ac'id. Acid obtained from elaterium.

Elaterid, el-at'er-id. Bitter principle found in Ecballium elaterium.

Elaterin, el-at'er-in. See *Momordica elaterium.*

Elaterinum, el-at-er-e'num. See *Momordica elaterium.*

Elaterium, el-at-e're-um (*elater,* driver). Extractum elaterii, Momordica elaterium. **E. cordifo'lium,** Momordica elaterium.

Elates, el'at-ees. Elasticity.

El'atin. See *Momordica elaterium.*

Elatine, el-at'in-e. Antirhinum elatine. **E. cymbala'ria,** Antirhinum linaria. **E. hasta'ta,** Antirhinum elatine.

Elbow, el'bo (Sax. elboga). The bend of the ulna; literally, the angle formed by the union of two straight bodies, but particularly applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm, and especially to the projection of the olecranon process at the back part of the joint. The anterior part of the joint is the bend of the elbow. **E., mi'ner's,** see *Miner's elbow.*

Elcoma, el-ko'mah. Ulcer.

Elcoplasty, el'ko-plas-te. Operation for healing an ulcer by grafting or plastic operation.

Elcosis el-ko'sis (*helkos,* ulcer, *osis*). Ulceration in general; ulcer; deep ulceration of the cornea from a blow or violent inflammation; a state of the body in which there are obstinate ulcerations complicated with caries, putrescency, low fever, etc.

Elcuster, el-kus'ter (*helkuo,* to draw). Crotchet for extraction of the fœtus.

Elder, el'dur. Sambucus. **E. ber'ries,** see *Sambucus.* **E., com'mon,** S. Canadensis. **E., dwarf,** Aralia hispida, Sambucus ebulus. **E. flow'ers,** see *Sambucus.* **E. f. wa'ter,** see *Sambucus.* **E., prick'ly,** Aralia spinosa. **E., red'berried,** Sambucus pubens.

Elecampane, el-e-kam-pane'. Inula campana, Inula helenium.

Electarium, el-ek-tah're-um. Electuarium.

Electary, el-ek'ta-re. Electuarium.

Elective, e-lek'tiv. Term used in chemistry; showing a preference.

Electric (e-lek'trik) or **Electrical,** e-lek'trik-al. Relating to electricity. **E. bath,** see *Electricity.* **E. chore'a,** see *Chorea, electric,* and *Dubini's disease.*

Electric'ian. One skilled in the study or application of electricity.

Electricitas, e-lek-tris'it-as. Electricity. **E. anima'lis, galvan'ica,** or **metal'lica,** galvanism.

Electricity, e-lek-tris'it-e (*elektron,* amber, the substance in which it was first noticed). A physical force manifested in several forms, as magnetism, static electricity or franklinism, dynamic electricity—as galvanism or faradism—and thermo-electricity. Electricity is used medicinally as an excitant in paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, amaurosis, amenorrhœa, uterine disease, etc. The *electric bath* consists in placing the patient upon an insulated stool and connecting him with the prime conductor, of which he thus becomes a part; the fluid may be communicated by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the required intensity. See *Electrization.* A hot-air or vapor electric bath is also employed. **E., chem'ical,** galvanism. **E., con'tact,** galvanism. **E., farad'ic,** induced electricity. **E., franklin'ic,** static electricity. **E., fric'tional,** electricity due to friction. **E., galvan'ic,** static electricity. **E., induc'tive,** electricity produced in the primary or secondary coil of an induction apparatus. **E., localiza'tion by,** electro-diagnosis. **E., magnet'ic,** electro-magnetism. **E., med'ical,** application of electricity to medical practice. **E., stat'ic** or **stat'ical,** electricity due to friction developed by means of the plate, cylinder, or Holtz

machine, and applied in neuralgia, hysteria, paralysis, and various neuroses. **E., volta'ic,** galvanism.

Electrify, e-lek'tre-fi. *Electrize.* To produce the electrical condition in a body or to render it susceptible of producing electrical phenomena; term especially applicable to static electricity, *electrolize* being the more proper term to use of current electricity. Electrify is often used to signify the act of communicating the electric fluid to man.

Electrization, e-lek-tre-za'shun. Medical application of electricity. *Localized electrization* consists in concentrating the electric action in particular parts without electro-puncture or any surgical operation. Electrization may also be employed for diagnostic purposes, diverse morbid conditions acting differently in response to it. See *Galvanization, localized.*

Electro, e-lek'tro. As a prefix, electricity.

Electro-biology, e-lek'tro-bi-ol'o-je. Science of animal electricity.

Electro-bioscopy, e-lek'tro-bi-os'kop-e. Application of electricity to know whether life is extinct.

Electro-chemistry, e-lek'tro-kem'is-tre. Science pertaining to chemical effects of electricity.

Elec'tro-contractil'ity. Power possessed by muscles of being excited to contractions by electricity.

Electro-cystos'copy (*electro, kustis,* bladder, *skopeo,* to see). Examination of the bladder by aid of electricity.

Electrode, e-lek'trode (*electro, hodos,* way). Poles of a galvanic battery are called electrodes. Rheophore.

Electrodes, e-lek-tro'dees (*elektron,* amber). Epithet for evacuations which shine like amber.

Elec'tro-diagno'sis. Diagnostic use of a current of electricity. In this both galvanic and faradic currents are used, the choice depending on circumstances, the principal diagnosis by it being for paralysis, although doubtless it could be extended with advantage to other affections. Electricity is a means of diagnosis in the localization of lesions of the nervous system. See *Localization by electricity.*

Electro-dynamometer, e-lek'tro-di-nam-om'et-ur (*elektron, dunamis,* force, *metron,* measure). Apparatus for estimating the force of electric currents.

Electro-genesis, e-lek'tro-jen'es-is. Production of electricity.

Electro-lithotrity, e-lek-tro-lith-ot'rit-e. Disintegration of calculi in the bladder by mechanical force of electrical discharge appropriately applied.

Electrolysis, e-lek-trol'is-is (*electro, lusis,* solution). Decomposition by the electric current.

Electrolyte, e-lek'tro-lite. Fluid so constituted that by the passage of the electric current through it it is decomposed. Substance analyzed by electricity.

Electrolytic, e-lek-tro-lit'ik (*electro, luo,* to dissolve, to decompose). Relating or appertaining to electrolysis or chemical decomposition induced by electricity; as electrolytic treatment of tumors.

Electrolyzation, e-lek-trol-iz-a'shun. Process by which, outside or inside of the body, inert or living matter, the phenomenon of electrolysis is effected.

Electrolyze, e-lek'tro-lize. Application of current electricity in fluids in such manner as to make rapid chemical change by the phenomenon called electrolysis, the fluid being, if so capable of change, known as an electrolyte.

Electro-magnetism, e-lek'tro-mag'net-izm. That phenomenon of electricity which is exhibited in the conjoint action of electricity and magnetism. An electro-magnetic apparatus is used in cases of paralysis, or when a powerful excitant has to be applied to a part of the organism.

Electro-massage, mas-sazh'. Use of electricity in connection with massage.

Electrometer, e-lek-trom'et-ur. Instrument for measuring electro-motive force; volt-meter. In electro-therapeutics, preferably milliampère-meter, instrument for measuring potential of static electricity.

Electro-motive (e-lek'tro-mo'tiv) **force** (contracted **E. M. F.**). Force of current electricity according to potential.

Electro-mus'cular. Relating to the action exerted by electricity on muscles. **E.-m. contractil'ity,** see *Electro-contractility.*

Elec'tro-neg'ative. Element appearing at positive electrode in electrolysis. See *Electro-positive.*

Electro-otiatrics, e-lek'tro-o-te-at'riks (*elektro, ous,* ear, *iatreia,* medical treatment). Applications of electricity in treatment of aural affections.

Electro-pathol'ogy. Diagnosis of disease by aid of electricity.

Electroph'orus (*elektro, phero,* to carry). Instrument for producing electricity and repeating the charge by induction.

Electro-physiology, e-lek'tro-fiz-e-ol'o-je. Physiology treating of the relations between function and electricity.

Electroporus, e-lek-trop'or-us. Instrument for accumulating a number of charges of static electricity.

Electro-pos'itive. Element which appears at the negative electrode or pole in electrolysis. The following substances—those generally employed—may be mentioned in the order of electro-motive force, ranging from sodium, the most electro-positive, to carbon, the most electro-negative: sodium, magnesium, zinc, iron, lead, copper, silver, mercury, platinum, carbon.

Electro-punctura'tion or **Electro-puncture,** e-lek'tro-punk'ture. *Electro-puncturation, Galvano-puncture.* Operation of inserting two or more wires, and then connecting them to the electrodes of the electric or galvanic apparatus; employed therapeutically in cases in which electricity, galvanism, and acupuncturation have been indicated.

Electroscope, e-lek'tro-skope. Apparatus with which the presence of static electricity is detected, and its kind determined, whether plus or minus.

Electro-sensibility, e-lek'tro-sen-si-bil'it-e. Sensibility of surfaces or organs developed by electricity.

Electro-statics, e-lek'tro-stat'iks. Science of static electricity.

Electrostixis, e-lek-tro-stiks'is (*electro, stixis,* puncturation). Electro-puncture.

Electro-surgery, e-lek'tro-sur'jer-e. Use of electricity in surgery for generating heat of high intensity in surgical instruments, with reference to puncture, excision, and cauterization.

Electro-therapeutics (e-lek-tro-ther-a-pyu'tiks) or **Electro-therapy,** elek-tro-ther'ah-pe (*electro, therapeia*). Treatment of disease by electricity.

Electrotonic, e-lek-tro-ton'ik. Relating to electrotonus.

Electrotonus, e-lek-trot'on-us. *Electrotonic state.* Peculiar condition of a motor nerve when a continuous galvanic current of equable strength is passed along it.

Electrum, e-lek'trum. Amber.

Electuarium, e-lek-tu-ah're-um (*eligo,* to make choice). *Electary, Electuary.* Pharmaceutical composition of a soft consistence, somewhat thicker than honey, and formed of powders, pulps, extracts, syrup, honey; confection. **E. de al'oë,** see *Opiatum mesentericum* **E. ape'riens,** confectio sennæ. **E. aromat'icum,** confectio aromatica. **E. cas'siæ,** confectio cassiæ. **E. cas'siæ fis'tulæ,** confectio cassiæ. **E. cas'siæ sen'næ,** confectio sennæ. **E. cassiæ tamarinda'tum** or **leniti'vum,** confectio cassiæ. **E. cat'echu,** confectio catechu compositum. **E. catho'licum commu'ne,** confectio sennæ. **E. cincho'næ,** see *Opiatum febrifugum.* **E. de cro'co emenda'tum,** confectio hyacinthi. **E. dentifri'cium,** dentifrice electuary. **E. diapru'num,** confectio sennæ. **E. diascor'dium,** diascordium. **E. eccoprot'icum,** confectio sennæ. **E. de ki'nâ ki'nâ,** see *Opiatum febrifugum.* **E. laxati'vum,** confectio cassiæ. **E. leniti'vum,** confectio sennæ. **E. opia'tum,** confectio opii. **E. opia'tum astrin'gens,** see *Diascordium.* **E. pip'eris,** confectio piperis. **E. scammo'nii,** confectio scammoniæ. **E. è scammo'nio,** confectio scammoniæ. **E. sen'næ,** confectio sennæ. **E. sen'næ compos'itum,** confectio sennæ. **E. sen'næ cum pul'pis,** confectio sennæ. **E. sol'idum,** tablet; see *Tabella.* **E. theba'icum,** confectio opii.

Electuary, e-lek'tu-a-re. Electuarium. **E., len'itive,** confectio sennæ.

Eleidin, el-e'id-in. See *Keratohyalin.*

Elelisphacus, el-el-is'fak-us. Salvia.

Element, el'e-ment (akin to ancient *eleo,* for *oleo,* to grow). Simple, ultimate constituent or principle in the human body, forming the basis of a fibre or tissue. Also a constituent of a compound organ. Inorganic elements are simple principles. An organic element, proximate principle, or compound of organization results from the union of certain inorganic elements; fibrin, albumen, casein etc. are organic elements. The following table gives the name of each inorganic element known, with the symbol and atomic weight. Many of them are important chemically or therapeutically, especially in their combinations (Brunton):

TABLE OF ELEMENTS.

Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight, B. P.	Atomic Weight, U.S. P.
Aluminium	Al	27.0	27.0
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb	120.0	120.0
Arsenic	As	75.0	74.9
Barium	Ba	137.0	136.8
Beryllium or Glucinum	Be or G	9.0	9.0
Bismuth	Bi	209.0	210.0
Boron	B	11.0	11.0
Bromine	Br	80.0	79.8
Cadmium	Cd	111.8	111.8
Cæsium	Cs	133.0	132.6
Calcium	Ca	40.0	40.0
Carbon	C	12.0	12.0
Cerium	Ce	141.0	141.0
Chlorine	Cl	35.5	35.4
Chromium	Cr	52.5	52.4
Cobalt	Co	58.9	58.9
Columbium, *vide* Niobium.			
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	63.4	63.2
Didymium	Di	145.4	144.6
Erbium	Er or Eb		
	or E	166.0	165.9
Fluorine	F	19.0	19.0
Gallium	Ga	70.0	68.8
Gold (Aurum)	Au	196.5	196.2
Glucinum, *vide* Beryllium.			
Holmium.			
Hydrogen	H	1.0	1.0
Indium	In	113.4	113.4
Iodine	I	127.0	126.6
Iridium	Ir	192.7	192.7
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe	56.0	55.9
Lanthanum	La	139.0	138.5
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb	207.0	206.5
Lithium	Li	7.0	7.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.0	24.0
Manganese	Mn	55.0	54.0
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg	200.0	199.7
Molybdenum	Mo	95.5	95.5
Nickel	Ni	58.0	58.0
Niobium or Columbium	Nb	94.0	94.0
Nitrogen	N	14.0	14.0
Osmium	Os	198.5	198.5
Oxygen	O	16.0	16.0
Palladium	Pd	105.7	105.7
Phosphorus	P	31.0	31.0
Platinum	Pt	195.0	194.4
Potassium (Kalium)	K	39.0	39.0
Rhodium	Rh	104.0	104.1
Rubidium	Rb	85.3	85.3
Ruthenium	Ru	104.2	104.2
Samarium	Sm	150.0	—
Scandium	Sc	44.0	44.0
Selenium	Se	78.8	78.8
Silicon	Si	28.0	28.0
Silver (Argentum)	Ag	108.0	107.7
Sodium (Natrium)	Na	23.0	23.0
Strontium	Sr	87.4	87.4
Sulphur	S	32.0	32.0
Tantalum	Ta	182.0	182 0
Tellurium	Te	128.0	128.0
Terbium.			
Thallium	Tl or Th	203.7	203.7
Thorium	Th	233.0	233.0
Thulium.			
Tin (Stannum)	Sn	118.0	117.7
Titanium	Ti	49.8	48.0
Tungsten	W	184.0	183.6
Uranium	U	240.0	238.5
Vanadium	V	51.3	51.3
Ytterbium	Yb	172.8	172.7
Yttrium	Y	89.8	89.8
Zinc	Zn	65.0	64.9
Zirconium	Zr	90.0	90.0

Elementary (el-e-men'ta-re) **cell.** See *Cell.*

Elementology, el-e-men-tol'o-je. The study of elements; also histology.

El'ements, organ'ic. Principles, immediate. **E., sar'cous,** see *Sarcous.*

Elementum, el-e-men'tum. Element. **E. acidif'icum,** oxygen.

Elemi, el'em-e. See *Amyris elemifera.*

Elemic acid, el-em'ik as'id. Acid in crystals procured from elemi.

Elenium, el-en'e-um. Inula helenium.

Eleocharis palustris, el-e-o'kar-is pal-us'tris (*helos,* marsh, *chairo,* to delight in). Indigenous. Flowering tops, seeds, and roots are astringent in diarrhœa and hemorrhage.

Eleoptene, el-e-op'teen (*elaion,* oil, *ptenos,* volatile). Liquid component of volatile oils.

Eleoselinum, el-e-o-sel-e'num (*helos,* marsh, *selinon,* parsley). Apium petroselinum.

El'ephant ap'ple. See *Feronia elephantum.* **E.'s foot,** Elephantopus tomentosa. **E. leg,** elephantiasis.

Elephantia, el-e-fan'she-ah. Elephantiasis. **E. alba,** leprosy.

Elephantiasis, el-e-fan-te'as-is. Ordinarily and generally applied to a condition in which the skin is thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible to feeling. Various affections have been described under this name, by adding an epithet. **E. anæsthet'ica,** lepra anæsthetica, *Anæsthetic leprosy.* Form of elephantiasis with insensibility and atrophy. **E. of the Antilles,** *Barbadoes leg, Glandular disease of Barbadoes,* elephantiasis of many writers, *Bucnemia, Boucnemia.* Characterized by the leg being enormously tumid and misshapen; skin thickened, livid, and rugous, often scaly; the scrotum, arms, or other parts sometimes participating in the affection. *Bucnemia tropica, Cochin leg,* is an affection of this kind. **E. Arab'ica** or **Ar'abum.** The tubercles are chiefly on the face and joints. There is loss of hair, except on the scalp; voice is hoarse and nasal; the disease is said to be contagious and hereditary; most frequently attacks the feet, and gives the lower extremity a fancied resemblance to the leg of an elephant. The seat of the disease seems to be in the lymphatic vessels and glands and in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, the inflammatory condition of which is accompanied with general morbid symptoms. See *Lepra.* **E. Asturien'sis,** variety of elephantiasis; pellagra. **E. of Cayenne,** a variety of lepra, with red and yellow spots on the forehead, ears, hands, loins, etc., afterward extending and becoming scaly, with deformity, particularly of the face; ultimately producing cracks, ulcers, caries, and sometimes death. **E. eczemato'sa,** elephantiasis accompanied with eczema. **E. fus'ca,** elephantiasis accompanied with brown pigmentation. **E. framboesioï'des,** E. Arabica. **E. glab'ra,** anæsthetic leprosy. **E. of the Greeks,** *Spedalkshed* of Norway, *true leprosy;* probably the same disease as lepra. See *Lepra.* **E. of In'dia,** characterized by red, livid, or yellowish spots, slightly prominent, to which succeed indolent tumors in the areolar texture; the phalanges swell and become ulcerated; the bones of the nose carious, the lips thickened, the body emaciated. It likewise belongs to lepra. **E. Ital'ica,** pellagra. **E. of Java,** a variety of lepra characterized by large white tumors on the toes and fingers, resembling scrofulous tumefactions which ulcerate, the ulcerations spreading from the extremities toward the trunk, destroying even the bones. **E. leonti'na,** leontiasis. **E. lymphangeiecto'des,** new skin growth accompanied with lymphangeiectasis. **E. mu'tilans,** lepra. **E. ni'gricans** or **ni'gra,** elephantiasis Arabica associated with excessive black pigmentation. **E. sclero'sa,** scleroderma. **E. sim'plex,** elephantiasis Arabica. **E. syphilit'ica,** elephantiasis accompanied with lymphangeitis, due to syphilis. **E. teleangeiecto'des,** elephantiasis in which the blood-vessels are enlarged. **E. tuberculo'sa,** leprosy.

Elephantoid, el-e-fan'toid (*elephas,* elephant, *eidos,* resemblance). Elephant-like.

Elephantomma, el-e-fan-tom'mah (*elephas*, elephant, *omma*, eye). Buphthalmia.

Elephantopus, el-e-phan'to-pus (*elephas*, elephant, *pous*, foot). One affected with elephantiasis. **E. tomento'sa**, herb; diuretic, emetic, expectorant.

El'ephant-skin disease. Elephantiasis.

Elephantusia, el-e-fan-tu'se-ah (*elephas*, ivory). Phytelephas macrocarpa.

Elephas, el'e-fas. Elephantiasis; ivory.

Elettaria cardamomum, el-et-tah're-ah kar-dam-o'-mum. Amomum cardamomum; cardamomum. **E. ma'jor**, native plant of East India, considered to be a variety of Elettaria cardamomum; fruit furnishes long cardamoms.

Eleutheria, el-u-the're-ah. Croton cascarilla.

Elevatio uteri, el-e-vah'she-o u'ter-e. Ascent of the uterus, a displacement occasionally occurring in the unimpregnated state in connection with fibrous uterine and enlarged ovarian tumors.

Elevator, el'e-va-tor (*e*, *levo*, to lift up). Muscle which raises the part into which it is inserted; also a kind of pessary. See *Levator*. Surgical instrument for raising depressed bone, for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan, and for removing stumps of teeth. See *Lever*. **E. a'ni**, levator ani. **E., com'mon**, a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent and roughened, that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone which is to be raised. **E. la'bii inferio'ris**, levator labii inferioris. **E. la'bii superio'ris pro'prius**, levator labii superioris proprius. **E. labio'rum commu'nis**, levator anguli oris. **E. of Louis**, elevator in which the screw-peg is united to the bridge by a pivot instead of a hinge. **E. oc'uli**, rectus superior oculi. **E. patien'tiæ**, levator scapulæ. **E. of Petit**, a lever mounted on a handle and straight throughout its whole length, except at its very end, which is slightly curved, that it may be more conveniently put under the portion of bone intended to be elevated. The lever is pierced with several holes for the reception of a movable screw-peg. **E. scap'ulæ**, levator scapulæ. **E. testic'uli**, cremaster. **E., triploid**, elevator consisting of three branches, uniting above in one common trunk. **E. ure'thræ**, see *Transversus perinæi*. **E., u'terine**, see *Pessary*, *intra-uterine*.

Elflock, elf'lok. Condition of the hair in which it is matted and twisted into locks, as in plica; supposed in olden times to have been the work of elves or fairies.

Eliaster, el-e-as'ter. Ilech.

Elichrysum, el-ik'ris-um (*helios*, light of day, *chrusos*, gold). Solidago virgaurea. **E. monta'num**, Antennaria dioica.

Elicoïdes, el-e-ko-e'des (*helix*, tendril, *eidos*, resemblance). Twisted, like a tendril.

Eligma, el-ig'mah. Eclectos.

Eliminantia, e-lim-in-an'she-ah (*elimino*, to turn out of doors). Medicines that act on the excernent system.

Elimination, e-lim-in-a'shun. Act of separating and expelling; as the elimination of a morbid passion, or of a fancied *materies morbi*. See *Eccritica*.

Eliminatives, e-lim'in-a-tives. Eccritica.

Eliquatio, el-ik-wah'she-o (*e*, *liqueo*, to melt). Colliquation.

Elixation, e-liks-a'shun (*elixus*, boiled, sodden). Decoction; act of boiling.

Elixir, e-liks'ur (Arab.). Medicine composed of various substances held in solution, aromatic or sweetened spirituous fluids. Elixir of orange is alone officinal, under the name Elixir aurantii. Many apothecaries have their own formulæ for elixirs, the proportion of the ingredients, etc. varying according to the taste of the compounder. The name has been used also for preparations which contain no spirit of wine. **E. ac'idum Halle'ri**, a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol; employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, etc. **E. al'oës**, tinctura aloes composita. **E. ama'rum**, bitter elixir. **E. anthelmin'ticum succo'rum**, tinctura jalapii composita. **E., antiasthmat'ic, of Boerhaave**, alcohol, aniseed, camphor, orris, asarabacca root, calamus aromaticus, licorice, and elecampane; given in asthma. **D. antihypochondri'acum**, tincturæ cinchonæ amara. **E. antinephret'icum**, E. acidum Halleri. **E. aperiti'vum**, tinctura aloës composita. **E. auran'tii**, elixir of orange, simple elixir; only officinal elixir in the U. S. P.; mixture of oil of orange, sugar, alcohol, and water; employed to disguise the taste of drugs. **E. auran'tii compos'itum**, compound elixir of orange. **E., Boer'haave's**, see *Tinctura aloes composita* and *Elixir, antiasthmatic*. **E. of Calisa'ya**, Calisaya bark, fresh orange-peel, cinnamon, coriander, and angelica seeds, caraway, aniseed, and cochineal, brandy, water, and syrup; tonic and cordial. Other formulæ are mentioned in medical or pharmaceutical works for this elixir. **E., carmin'ative, of Syl'vius**, tinctura carminativa Sylvii. **E. Dano'rum**, E. pectorale regis Daniæ. **E. fœt'idum**, tinctura castorei composita. **E. of Ga'rus**, tinctura de croco composita. **E. guai'aci vola'tilis**, tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **E. jal'apæ compos'itum**, tinctura jalapii composita. **E. of long life**, tinctura aloes composita. **E. of o'pium**, under this name have been included different liquid preparations of opium. McMunn's elixir is a watery infusion prepared from opium which has been exhausted by ether of narcotina, etc., and alcohol then added. The strength was intended to be the same as that of laudanum. **E., paregor'ic**, tinctura camphoræ composita. **E., p., Ed'inburgh**, tinctura opii ammoniata. **E. pectora'le dul'ce** or **pectora'le re'gis Da'niæ** (licorice-juice, fennel-water, ammoniated alcohol). Formula formerly in several European pharmacopœias. With the addition of opium it constitutes the *Elixir ammoniato-opiatum*, *Extractum thebaicum ammoniacale* of some pharmacopœias. **E. proprieta'tis**, tinctura aloes composita. **E. p. Paracel'si**, tinctura aloes composita. **E. pur'gans**, tinctura jalapii composita. **E., Rad'cliffe's**, see *Tinctura aloes composita*. **E. rhe'i dul'ce**, vinum rhei palmati. **E. ro'borans Whyt'tii**, tinctura cinchonæ amara. **E. sac'rum**, tinctura rhei et aloës. **E. salu'tis**, tinctura sennæ comp. **E. stomach'icum**, tinctura gentianæ composita. **E. s. spirituo'sum**, tinctura cinchonæ amara. **E. ex suc'co glycyrrhi'zæ**, E. pectorale regis Daniæ. **E. ex s. liquiri'tiæ**, E. pectorale regis Danorum. **E. sulphu'rico-ac'idum**, E. acidum Halleri. **E. traumat'icum**, tinctura benzoini composita. **E. viscera'le Hoffman'ni**, tinctura gentianæ composita. **E. vi'tæ of Mathi'olus** (alcohol and 22 aromatic and stimulating substances), formerly employed in epilepsy. **E. of vit'riol**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. of v., sweet**, spiritus ætheris aromaticus. **E. vitri'oli**, sulphuricum acidum aromaticum. **E. vitrioli ac'ido-aromat'icum**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri'oli dul'ce**, spiritus ætheris aromaticus; acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri'oli Edinburgen'sium**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri'oli Mynsich'ti**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri'oli cum tinctu'râ aromat'icâ**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.

Elixis, el-iks'is. See *Eclectus*.

Elixiviation, e-liks-iv-e-a'shun (*e*, *lixivium*, lye). Lixiviation.

Elk (Sax. *ælc*). Cervus alces. **E. bark**, Magnolia macrophylla. **E. tree**, Andromeda arborea. **E. wood**, Andromeda arborea, Magnolia macrophylla.

Elkoplasty, elk'o-plas-te. Plastic operation to restore surface lost by ulceration, etc.

Ellagic (el-laj'ik) **acid.** Acid produced by boiling a watery solution of gallic acid with arsenic acid.

Ellarne, el'larn. Sambucus.

Elleboraster, el-le-bo-ras'ter. Helleborus fœtidus.

Ellebore, el'le-bore. Dracontium fœtidum. See *Hellebore*.

Elleborismus, el-le-bor-iz'mus. See *Helleborismus*.

Elleborum album, el-leb'or-um al'bum. Veratrum album. See *Helleborus*.

Elleborus albus, el-leb'or-us al'bus. Veratrum. See *Helleborus*. **E. ni'ger**, Helleborus niger.

Ellipsoid, el-lip'soid. Resembling an ellipse, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

Elliptic, el-lip'tik. Oval.

Ellychnia, el-lik'ne-ah. Stelliform plexus of veins at the surface of the kidney.

Ellychniotus, el-lik-ne-o'tus (*elluchnion,* wick of a lamp). A sort of tent used by the ancient surgeons, so called because it was shaped like a wick.

Elm, common. Ulmus. **E., red,** Ulmus Americana. **E., rough-leaved,** Ulmus Americana. **E., slip'pery,** Ulmus Americana.

Elminthes, el-min'thees. Worm. See *Helmins.*

Elminthocorton, el-min-tho-kor'ton (helminthocorton). Corallina Corsicana.

El'norne. Sambucus.

Elodes, el-o'dees (*helos,* a marsh). *Paludal, Marshy.* Marsh fever. Also a kind of fever characterized by great moisture or sweating.

Elome, el'o-me. Orpiment.

Elongation, e-lon-ga'shun (*elongo,* to lengthen, to extend). Incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched and the limb lengthened, without total luxation. Also extension required in the reduction of fractures and luxations, and for the increased length of limb in diseases and dislocations of the hip-joint.

Elutriatio, e-lu-tre-ah'she-o. Decantation; elutriation.

Elutriation, e-lu-tre-a'shun (originally *eluo,* to wash away, to rinse). In pharmacy, a process by which finer particles of a powder are separated from the coarser by diffusing the powder in water, allowing the larger and heavier particles to subside, and then decanting the liquor. See *Levigation.*

Eluvies, e-lu've-ees (washing away). Inordinate discharge of any fluid, and also the fluid itself. Mucus flowing from the vagina in cases of leucorrhœa.

Eluxation, e-luks-a'shun. Luxation.

Elytra, el'it-rah (pl.). See *Elytron.*

Elytratresia, el-it-rah-trees'e-ah (*elytro, atretos,* imperforate). Atresia of the vagina.

Elytreurynter, el-it-rur-in'tur (*elytro, euruno,* to dilate). Speculum vaginæ.

Elytritis, el-it-re'tis (*elytro, itis*). Inflammation of the vagina; leucorrhœa.

Elytro, el'it-ro (*elutron,* a vagina or sheath). In composition, vagina.

Elytroblennorrhœa, el-it-ro-blen-nor-rhe'ah (*elytro, blennorrhœa*). Leucorrhœa (vaginal).

Elytrocaustic, el-it-ro-kaws'tik (*elytro, kaio,* to burn). Combination of mechanical compression and cauterization of the vagina by a forceps designed for the purpose.

Elytrocele, el-it-ro-se'le (Eng. el-it'ro-seel) (*elytro, kele,* tumor), Vaginal hernia; colpocele. See *Hernia.*

Elytrocyesis, el-it-ro-se-a'sis (*elutron,* vagina, *kuesis,* pregnancy). Vaginal pregnancy.

Elytrodes, el-it-ro'dees. Vaginal coat of the testicle.

Elytrœdema, el-it-red-e'mah (*elytro, oidema,* œdema). Œdema of the vagina.

Elytroid, el'it-roid (*elytro, eidos,* resemblance). Form of pessary, so called from its resembling, in shape, the vaginal canal.

Elytroïtis, el-it-ro-e'tis (*elytro, itis*). Inflammation of the vagina.

Elytromochlion, el-it-ro-mok'le-on (*elytro, mochlos,* lever). Pessary consisting of a steel spring terminating in wooden extremities, for distending the vagina in a horizontal direction.

Elytron, el'it-ron (*eluo,* to involve). Sheath; vagina. Membranes enveloping the spinal marrow are called *Elytra.*

Elytroncus, el-it-ron'kus (*elytro, onkos,* tumor). Swelling of the vagina.

Elytropappus rhinoceratis, el-it-ro-pap'pus rhin-os-er-o'tis. S. African bush, the whole of which is bitter and resinous.

Elytrophyma, el-it-ro-fe'mah (*elytro, phuma,* swelling). Swelling of the vagina.

Elytroplastic, el-it-ro-plas'tik (*elytro, plasso,* to form). Pertaining to elytroplasty.

Elytroplasty (el'it-ro-plas-te) or **Elytroplas'tice** (*elytro, plasso,* to form). Operation for restoration of the vagina.

Elytropneumato'sis (*elutron,* vagina, *pneuma,* air). Collection of air in the vagina.

Elytropolypus, el-it-ro-pol'ip-us (*elytro, polypus*). Vaginal polypus.

Elytroptosis, el-it-rop-to'sis (*elytro, ptosis,* falling). Prolapsus vaginæ.

Elytrorrhagia, el-it-ror-rha'je-ah (*elytro, rhage,* breaking forth). Discharge of blood from the vagina.

Elytrorrhaphy, el-it-ror'raf-e (*elytro, rhaphe,* suture). *Colporrhaphy, Kolporrhaphy.* Operation of closing the vagina by suture in cases of procidentia uteri.

Elytrotome, el-it'ro-tome (*elytro, tome,* incision). Scissors employed in elytrotomy.

Elytrotomy, el-it-rot'o-me (*elytro, temno,* to cut). Incision into the vaginal wall.

Em and En (in, into, within; also excess). Common prefix, generally answering to the prefixes *im* and *in* in English.

Emaciate, e-ma'se-ate (*emacio,* to grow lean). To lose flesh, to become lean, to waste away.

Emaciation, e-ma-se-a'shun. Condition of the body, or of a part of the body, in which it grows lean. State of one who is lean—leanness.

Emanation, em-an-a'shun (*emano,* to issue or flow from). Term applied to a body which proceeds or draws its origin from other bodies, such as the light which emanates from the sun; miasm arising from the putrid decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, etc. See *Miasm.*

Emansio mensium, e-man'se-o men'se-um (*e, maneo,* to stay). Amenorrhœa, or obstruction of the menses before they have been established; also, according to some, retention which occurs after they have been established. See *Amenorrhœa.*

Emargination, e-mar-jin-a'shun (*e, margo,* margin). Notch.

Emarginatura, e-mar-jin-at-u'rah. Notch.

Emasculation, e-mas-ku-la'shun (*emasculo, e, masculus,* male, to render impotent). Removal or destruction of generative organs of a male animal.

Emasculatus, e-mas-ku-lat'us. Castrated; eunuch.

Embalming, (*em, balsamum,* balsam). Operation consisting in impregnating the dead body with substances capable of preventing it from becoming putrid, and thus putting it in a condition to be preserved.

Embamma, em-bam'ma (*embapto,* to immerse). Medicated pickle or sauce.

Embar'ras gastrique' (F.). Disorder of the stomach, with loss of appetite, bitterness and clamminess of the mouth, white and yellow tongue, sense of epigastric oppression or pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, lassitude, pain in the back and limbs, etc.

Embe'lia ribes. Juice of fruit of Asia; anthelmintic.

Emblica officinalis, em'blik-ah of-fis-in-al'is. Tree of East India; fruit, *emblicæ* or *myrobalani fructus,* formerly employed in diarrhœa; used in Turkestan as a collyrium in ophthalmia.

Embolæmia, em-bo-le'me-ah (*embolos,* plug, *haima,* blood). State of the blood supposed to have a tendency to produce embolism.

Embole, em'bol-e (*em, ballo,* to put in place). Reduction of a luxated bone; also wedge or plug (*embole*).

Emboliah, em-bol'e-ah. Diseases produced by plugging or obstruction of the blood-vessels. See *Embolism.*

Embolic, em-bol'ik (*embole,* wedge or plug). Relating to plugging or obturation of the vessels, as embolic apoplexy. **E. ab'scess,** see *Abscess, metastatic.* **E. infarc'tion,** see *Infarction.* **E. pneumo'nia,** see *Pneumonia, embolic.*

Emboliform, em-bol'e-form (*embole, forma*). Resembling an embolus.

Embolimos, em-bol'im-os (*ballo,* to cast). Intercalary.

Embolism, em'bol-izm. Obstruction of a blood-vessel by any body—*embolus* or plug—detached from the interior of the heart or some vessel, and borne

along in the current of the circulation to the point of obstruction. Two varieties have been described, arterial and capillary. Arterial emboli directly impede the circulation, while capillary emboli are important from the secondary changes to which they give rise. The plug may be a blood-clot, a fibrinous concretion, or a fragment of endocardium, etc. These obstructions are sometimes met with in diseases of debility or exhaustion; they may cause sudden death, as in embolism of the pulmonary artery, or give rise to hemiplegia, as in embolism of an important cerebral artery. See *Thrombosis*, *Polypus*, and *Infarction*. **E., air,** obstruction of a blood-vessel by air. **E., apoplec'tiform cer'ebral,** see *Embolism, cerebral*, and *Apoplexy*. **E., arte'rial,** see *Embolism*. **E., cap'illary,** see *Embolism*. **E. of the cen'tral ar'tery of the ret'ina,** E. due to an embolus lodging in the central artery of the retina. **E., cer'ebral,** obstruction of an artery or arteries of the brain, as described under embolism. When accompanied by symptoms of apoplexy the condition has been called embolic apoplexy or apoplectiform cerebral apoplexy. See *Apoplexy*. **E., mul'tiple,** obstruction of a vessel by a number of emboli. **E., pye'mic,** obstruction by purulent emboli. **E., ret'inal,** obstruction by embolus in the central artery of the retina. **E., ve'nous,** obstruction of veins in certain organs, as the liver and lungs.

Embolum, em'bol-um. Embole. **E. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain.

Embolus, em'bol-us. See *Embole* and *Embolia*. **E., air,** E. due to air-bubbles entering the circulation through a punctured vein. **E., fat,** occurs in fractures, the embolus being formed by marrow of bone.

Emboly, em'bol-e. Formation of the gastrula by a blastophere; term employed in embryology.

Embon'point (F., in good point or plight). The state of the animal body when in full health. Excessive embonpoint constitutes corpulence and obesity, and may become a morbid condition.

Embow'elling. Operation of taking out the bowels.

Embregma, em-breg'mah. Embrocation.

Embrocation, em-bro-ka'shun (*embrecho, em, brecho*, to wet, to dip in). Fluid application to be rubbed on any part of the body; often used synonymously with liniment. Originally it was employed in the sense of fomentation.

Embroche, em'bro-ke. Embrocation.

Embryo, em'bre-o (*em, bruo*, to grow). Fecundated germ in the early stages of its development in utero. At a certain period of its increase the name *fœtus* is given to it. Generally the embryo state is considered to extend to the period of quickening. (For a full account of the development of the embryo and of the embryo into the fœtus, see *Fœtus*.) The following table (Chapman) exhibits the

MEMBRANES AND LAYERS OF THE EMBRYO AND ORGANS DEVELOPED FROM THEM.

Membranes.	Layers.	Organs.
External blastodermic membrane or epiblast.	Skin, sensory.	Epidermis.
		Central nervous system.
		Primitive kidneys.
Middle blastodermic membrane or mesoblast.	Skin, sensory.	Dermis.
		Peripheral nervous system.
		Osseous nervous system.
		Muscular nervous system
		Testes.
	Intestinal fibrous.	Vascular system.
		Mesentery.
		Wall of alimentary canal and appendages.
		Ovaries.
Internal blastodermic membrane or hypoblast.	Intestinal glandular.	Epithelium of alimentary canal and appendages.

Embryocardia, em-bre-o-kar'de-ah (*embryo, kardia*, heart). State of the heart in which the beats resemble those of the fœtal heart.

Embryoctony, em-bre-ok'to-ne (*embryo, ktonos*, destruction). Destruction of a fœtus in utero when insurmountable obstacles, as certain deformities of the pelvis, oppose delivery.

Embryogenet'ic ves'icle. Vesicle in some animals destined to form plastic matter to aid in the development of the new being.

Embryogenic, em-bre-o-jen'ik. Relating or appertaining to embryogeny.

Embryogeny, em-bre-oj'en-e (*embryo, gennao*, to generate). Generation or formation of the embryo.

Embryograph, em'bre-o-graf. Instrument to aid in the graphic representation of embryos.

Embryography, em-bre-og-raf'e (*embryo, graphe*, description). Part of anatomy which describes the embryo.

Embryology, em-bre-ol'o-je (*embryo, logos*, a description). Doctrine of, or a treatise on, embryonic development.

Embryon, em'bre-on. Embryo.

Embryonic, em-bre-on'ik. Relating or appertaining to an embryo, as embryonic life. **E. a'rea** or **spot,** see *Area germinativa*.

Embryoparous, em-bre-op'ar-us (*embryon, pario*, to produce). Producing an embryo.

Embryoplas'tic, (*embryo, plasso*, to form). Relating to formation of embryo.

Embryoscope, em'bre-o-skope (*embryon, skopeo*, to view). Apparatus for studying the development of embryo in eggs.

Embryothlasis, em-bre-o-thlas'is (*embryo, thlasis*, a crushing). Cephalotripsy. See *Embryothlasta*.

Embryothlasta, em-bre-oth-las'tah (*embryo, thlao*, to break). Crotchet or other instrument, used in certain cases of laborious parturition to break the bones of the fœtus, for the purpose of extracting them with greater facility; the process being called *Embryothlasis*.

Embryot'ic. See *Embryonic*.

Embryotocia, em-bre-o-tosh'e-ah (*embryo, tokos*, delivery). Abortion.

Embryotome, em'bre-o-tome (*embryo, temno*, to cut). Instrument used in embryotomy.

Embryotomy, em-bre-ot'o-me (*embryotomia*, from *embryo, tome*, incision). Division of the fœtus into fragments, to extract it by piecemeal, when the narrowness of the pelvis or other faulty conformation opposes delivery.

Embryotrophy, em-bre-ot'rof-e (*embryo, trophe*, nourishment). Fœtal nutrition.

Embryulcia (em-bre-ul'she-ah) or **Embryusterul'cia** (*embryo, helko*, to extract, to draw). Surgical operation by which the fœtus is extracted by means of appropriate instruments when faulty conformation or other circumstances prevent delivery by the natural efforts.

Embryulcus, em-bre-ul'cus. Iron hook or crotchet, used to extract the fœtus in some cases of laborious labor.

Embryusterulcia, em-bre-us-tur-ul'she-ah (*embryo, hustera*, uterus, *helko*, to extract). Embryulcia.

Ememorphine, em-e-mor'feen. Apomorphine.

Emendans, em-en'dans (*emendo*, to amend). Corrigent.

Em'erald green. Arsenite of copper.

Emeraudes (em'er-o-dees), **Emerods** (em'er-ods), or **Emeroids,** em'er-oids. Hemorrhoids.

Emery, em'ur-e. Coarse kind of corundum, used for polishing metals and stones.

Emesia, em-e'se-ah. Vomiturition.

Emesis, em'es-is. Vomiting.

Emetatrophia, em-et-at-rof'e-ah (*emeo*, to vomit, *atrophia*, want of nourishment). Atrophy induced by vomiting.

Emetia, em-e'she-ah. Emetine.

Emet'ic (*emetikos, emeo*, to vomit). *Vomitory, Vomit, Puke.* Subject capable of producing vomiting. Topical or local emetics produce their effect by acting locally on the pharynx, œsophagus, or stomach, or generally through the medium of the circulation, but some emetics act both locally and generally. Emetics may be classified as follows (Brunton):

Local Emetics.	*General Emetics.*
Alum.	Apomorphine.
Ammonium carbonate.	Ipecacuanha and emetine.
Copper sulphate.	Senega.
Mustard.	Squill.
Salt.	Tartar emetic.
Strong infusions of vegetable bitters, as camomile, quassia, etc.	Digitalis and its congeners, Muscarine, Urechitine, } not used medicinally as emetics.
Subsulphate of mercury.	
Water (lukewarm and in copious draughts).	
Zinc sulphate.	

They are valuable agents in disease, and may either act *primarily* on the stomach, or *secondarily* on other parts of the system by sympathy with the stomach. **E. root**, Euphorbia corollata. **E., tar'tar**, antimonium tartarizatum. **E. weed**, Lobelia inflata.

Emeticology, em-et-ik-ol'o-je. Emetology.

Emetine, em'et-een. Vegetable alkali in ipecacuanha, to which it owes its emetic power; it is obtained from different ipecacuanhas. Three grains of impure emetia or one grain of pure are equal to eighteen of ipecacuanha. See *Ipecacuanha.*

Emetinum coloratum, em-et-e'num ko-lo-rat'um. Dry extract of ipecac in powder.

Emetize, em'et-ize. To cause nausea or emesis with an emetic.

Emeto-catharsis, em'et-o-kath-ar'sis. Vomiting and purging combined.

Emeto-cathartic, em'et-o-kath-ar'tik (*emetus, kathartikos*, purgative). Remedy which excites both vomiting and purging.

Emetology, em-et-ol'o-je (*emetus, logos*, a discourse). Treatise on vomiting and on emetics.

Emetomania, em-et-o-man'e-ah (*emeo*, to vomit, *mania*). Morbid desire for emetics or for vomiting.

Emetopœum, em-et-o-pe'um (*emetus, poieo*, to make). Emetic.

Emetus, em'et-us (*emetos*). Vomiting.

Emiction, e-mik'shun (*e, mingo*, to urinate). Micturition.

Emigration, em-e-gra'shun. The passage of leucocytes through the walls of blood-vessels.

Eminence, em'in-ence (*emineo*, to project). Projection at the surface of a healthy or diseased organ. **E. of aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii**, prominentia canalis facialis. **E. of Doyère**, see *Sarcoglia.* **E., il'io-pectine'al**, ridge on superior part of the pubic bone.

Eminentia, em-in-en'she-ah. Eminence; protuberance. **E. annula'ris**, pons Varolii. **E. arcua'ta**, see *Jugum petrosum.* **E. bicipita'lis**, prominence observed on the arm when the biceps is in contraction. **E. capita'ta**, head of a bone. **E. car'pi radia'lis**, elevation on radial side of palmar surface of the wrist, due to prominence of trapezium and trapezoid bones. **E. car'pi ulna'ris**, elevation on ulnar side of palmar surface of the wrist, due to prominence of pisiform and unciform bones. **E. cauda'ta**, caudate lobe of liver. **E. collatera'lis**, pes accessorius. **E. costa'ria**, projections on transverse processes of the five lower cervical vertebræ. **E. crucia'ta**, figure resembling a cross on inner side of the occipital bone. **E. cuneifor'mis**, crista capituli costæ. **E. foss'æ triangula'ris**, prominence situated posteriorly on external surface of the ear, which corresponds to fossa triangularis. **E. fronta'lis**, eminence of frontal bone. **E. intercondyl'ea, E. intercondyl'ica**, or **E. intercondyloï'dea**, spine of tibia. **E. pyramida'lis**, crest dividing the vestibule of the ear into two fossæ. **E. thyreoï'dea**, pomum Adami. **E. tym'pani**, pyramid of the tympanum.

Eminentiæ (em-in-en'she-e) (pl. of **Eminentia**) **bigem'inæ**. Quadrigemina tubercula. **E. candican'tes**, mammillary tubercles. **E. car'pi**, carpal eminences. **E. lenticula'res**, corpora striata. **E. mag'næ cer'ebri**, thalami nervorum opticorum. **E. mammilla're**s, see *Mammillary eminence.* **E. media'næ inter'næ**, corpora pyramidalia. **E. oliva'res**, corpora olivaria. **E. ova'les latera'les**, corpora olivaria. **E. pisifor'mes**, corpora albicantia. **E. planta'res**, prominences caused by muscles of the foot. **E. pyramida'les**, corpora pyramidalia. **E. quadrigem'inæ**, quadrigemina tubercula. **E. ter'etes**, processus teretes.

Emissaria (em-is-sah're-ah) (pl. of **Emissarium**, outlet) **Santori'ni**. Small veins communicating with sinuses of the dura mater by apertures in the cranium, as the parietal, posterior condyloid, mastoid veins, etc.

Emissarium, em-is-sah're-um. An outlet; emissary; a canal or channel whose direction is outward. **E. foram'inis lac'eri anti'ci**, emissary of foramen lacerum. **E. hypoglos'si**, anterior condylar emissary vein. **E. occipita'le**, occipital emissary vein. **E. occipita'le infe'rius**, posterior condylar emissary vein. **E. occipita'le supe'rius**, occipital emissary vein.

Emissary, em'is-sa-re. Canal acting as an outlet.

Emissio, e-mish'e-o. Emission. **E. sem'inis**, ejaculation of semen; spermatism.

Emission, e-mish'un (*emitto*, to send out, to drive out). Act by which any matter whatever is thrown from the body, as emission of urine or of semen.

Emmenagogues, em-men'ag-ogs (*emmenia, ago*, to drive or expel). *Menagogues.* Medicines believed to have the power of favoring the discharge of the menses when absent, deficient, or irregular. According to different conditions of the system the most opposite remedies may produce such effect. Emmenagogues have been divided into those which seem to stimulate directly the uterus itself—*direct emmenagogues*—and those which act indirectly by correcting conditions, such as anæmia, debility, etc., on which the disordered menstruation may depend—*indirect emmenagogues.* The chief emmenagogues (Brunton) are :

Indirect Emmenagogues.	*Direct Emmenagogues.*
Baths { Hot foot, Hot hip, Mustard.	Ergot.
Leeches { To genitals, To thighs.	Digitalis.
Mustard { Baths, Poultices, Stupes.	Savin.
Purgatives, as aloes.	Quinine.
Iron.	Asafœtida.
Manganese.	Myrrh.
Cod-liver oil.	Guaiacum.
Strychnine.	Cantharides.
	Borax.
	Rue.
	Hydrastis.

Emmenagology, em-men-ag-ol'o-je (*emmenia, logos*, discourse). Treatise on emmenagogues.

Emmenia, em-men'e-ah (*em, men*, a mouth). Menses.

Emmeniagoga, em-men-e-ah-go'gah. Emmenagogues.

Emmeniopathy, em-men-e-op'ath-e (*emmenia, pathos*, affection). Affection or disorder of menstruation.

Emmenological, em-men-o-loj'ik'l. Relating or appertaining to menstruation.

Emmenology, em-men-ol'o-je (*emmenia, logos*, a discourse). Treatise on, or description of, menstruation.

Em'merick's bacil'lus. Bacillus coli communis.

Em'mert's su'ture. Suture employed to unite wounds of the intestines.

Emmetropia, em-met-ro'pe-ah (*em, metron*, measure, *optomai*, to see). Condition of the healthy eye in which the limits of clear vision lie between the nearpoint of myopia and the far-point of hypertropia. The term *ametropia* expresses that an eye is not emmetropic.

Emmetropic, em-met-rop'ik. Relating or appertaining to emmetropia.

Em'met's but'tonhole opera'tion. Consists in making an opening in the female urethra, halfway between the meatus and the neck of the bladder. **E.'s opera'tion**, operation for laceration of the cervix uteri—called trachelorrhaphy by Emmet, or hystero-trachelorrhaphy—and also for rupture of the perineum. See *Trachelorrhaphy* and *Perineorrhaphy.*

Emmyxium articulare, em-miks'e-um ar-tik-u-lah're (*em, mucus*). Hydrarthron.

Emodin, em'od-in. Principle found in Rheum and in bark of Rhamnus frangula.

Emollientia, e-mol-le-en'she-ah. Emollients.

Emollients, e-mol'le-ents (*e, mollio*, to soften). Substances which relax and soften parts that are inflamed or too tense. They are used both internally and externally: as the former, however, consist of mucilaginous substances, they are generally reckoned as demulcents; the latter, or proper emollients, consist of oils, cataplasms, fomentations, etc. Oleaginous bodies, rubbed on a part, act by diminishing its cohesion. Fomentations, in cases of internal inflammation, act probably through contiguous sympathy. The following are the chief emollients: adeps, amygdalæ oleum, avenæ farina, cera, cetaceum, linum, olivæ oleum, sesamum, tritici farina, and ulmus.

Emollities, e-mol-lish'e-ees. Mollities. **E. morbo'sa**, mollities. **E. os'sium**, mollities ossium. **E. u'teri morbosa**, softness of the uterus from disease.

Emollitio, e-mol-lish'e-o. Mollities. **E. ventric'uli**, gastromalacia.

Emoptöe, e-mop'to-e. Hæmoptysis.

Emotio, e-mo'she-o (*moveo*, to move). Delirium, luxation, passion.

Emotional, e-mo'shun-al. Relating to emotion or passion independently of the will. **E. insan'ity**, insanity in which the emotions are conspicuously prominent.

Emotivity, e-mo-tiv'it-e. The degree in which a person is capable of emotion.

Empasma, em-paz'mah (*em, passo*, to sprinkle). Powder for dusting or sprinkling over any diseased surface.

Empathema, em-path-a'mah (*em, pathos*, suffering). Ungovernable passion, fixed delusion.

Empeiria, em-pi're-ah (*em, peira*, trial). Experience.

Empetrum, em'pet-rum (*em, petra*, rock). Hernia ria glabra.

Emphlysis, em'flis-is (*em, phlusis*, vesicular tumor or eruption). *Ichorous exanthem.* Eruption of vesicular pimples, filled progressively with an acrid and colorless or nearly colorless fluid, terminating in scurf or laminated scabs. **E. aph'tha**, aphthæ; aphthous stomatitis. **E. erysip'elas**, erysipelas. **E. mili-a'ria**, miliary fever. **E. pem'phigus**, pemphigus. **E. vacci'na inser'ta**, vaccina. **E. varicel'la**, varicella.

Emphractica, em-frak'tik-ah. Large abdominal tumor, neither fluctuating nor sonorous; excessive corpulency.

Emphracticus, em-frak'tik-us (*emphraktikos, em, phrasso*, to shut up, to close, to obstruct). Any substance which, when applied to the skin, is presumed to close the pores.

Emphragma, em-frag'mah. Anything that obstructs. Obstacle to delivery on the part of the fœtus when the presentation is preternatural. **E. lacryma'le**, fistula lacrymalis. **E. saliva're**, ranula.

Emphraxis, em-fraks'is. Infarction; obstruction. A detention in canals or cavities of any substance either morbid from quantity or quality. **E. hep'atis**, hepatic obstruction; see *Infarction.*

Emphyma, em-fe'mah (*em, phuma*, swelling). Tumor. **E. encys'tis**, encysted tumor. **E. e. athero'ma**, atheroma. **E. e. gan'glion**, ganglion; encysted tumor resembling shell of a turtle. **E. e. meliceris**, encysted tumor filled with substance resembling honey. **E. e. steato'ma**, steatoma. **E. exosto'sis os'sea**, exostosis. **E. e. perios'tea**, node. **E. sarco'ma**, sarcoma. **E. s. adipo'sum**, adipose sarcoma. **E. s. cellulo'sum**, cystic sarcoma. **E. s. mamma'rum**, mammary sarcoma. **E. s. pancreat'icum**, pancreatic sarcoma. **E. s. scirrho'sum**, scirrhous sarcoma. **E. s. tuberculo'sum**, tuberculate sarcoma. **E. s. vasculo'sum**, vascular sarcoma.

Emphysema, em-fis-e'mah (*em, phusao*, to blow, to inflate). *Inflation, Wind-dropsy.* Term applied to any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumor of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the areolar texture. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs, and fractures of the ribs or wounds penetrating the chest, are the most frequent causes of this affection, which is owing to the air escaping from the air-passages and insinuating itself into the areolar texture surrounding the wound. Some cases of emphysema are owing to internal causes, and hence a division has been made into accidental and symptomatic and spontaneous and idiopathic. **E. abdom'inis**, tympanites. **E., compen'satory**, pulmonary emphysema due to deficient expansion of part of a lung. **E., interlob'ular**, see *Emphysema of the lungs.* **E. of the lungs**, *Pneumectasis.* Considerable pressure or contusion of the chest, or violent concussion of the lung, may produce a laceration in that viscus, without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and may give occasion to infiltration of air into the areolar texture—*Interlobular emphysema. Vesicular emphysema*—consists in excessive dilatation of the air-cells, some of which become as large as hemp-seed, ultimately break, and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, some of which are as large as a hazel-nut; the thorax appears unnaturally convex and prominent; the intercostal spaces are widened, but depressed; the inspiratory efforts are increased; the sound on percussion is morbidly clear, but not tympanitic. On auscultation the inspiratory murmur is feeble or suppressed. Expiration, which is more frequently audible, is prolonged, laborious, and wheezing. **E. orbita'le**, collection of air in orbital tissue. **E. palpebra'le**, emphysema of eyelids. **E. pec'toris**, pneumothorax. **E. pulmo'num**, emphysema of the lungs. **E. scro'ti**, emphysematous tumor of the scrotum. **E. seni'le**, *Senile atrophy of the lungs;* thinning and gradual wasting of the vesicular walls; condition in old persons especially, dependent on imperfect nutrition of the lung. **E. tympani'tes** or **tympanit'icum**, tympanites. **E. u'teri**, distension of the uterus with air; or abdominal distension, with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri. **E., vesic'ular**, see *Emphysema of the lungs.* **E., vica'rious**, emphysema, compensatory.

Emphysematous, em-fis-em'at-us. Relating to emphysema; containing air or gas.

Emphytiatreusis, em-fit-e-at-ru'sis (*emphutos*, innate, *iatreusis*, medical treatment). Medical treatment by a person professing to be gifted with great natural ability or medical knowledge.

Em'phytic. Inborn.

Emphytum thermum, em'fit-um ther'mum (*emphutos*, innate, *therme*, heat; to have naturally innate heat). Natural heat of the body.

Empies'ma. Compression; depression; compression of the brain from fractured bone.

Em'pigo. Elephantiasis, in Brazil.

Empimelium polysarcia, em-pe-mel'e-um pol-e-sar'ke-ah (*em, pimele*, fat). Fatty tumor; polysarcia adiposa.

Empiric (em-pir'ik) or **Empirical**, em-pir'ik-al (*empeirikos*, experimental). One who follows only experience; sect of physicians who took for their guide experience alone. At the present day the word is employed in nearly the same signification as *charlatan* or *quack.*

Empirice, em-pir'is-e. Empiricism.

Empiricism, em-pir'is-izm. Medicine founded on experience. Generally, at the present day, signifies quackery.

Emplasticus, em-plas'tik-us (*emplastikos*, fit to spread). Remedy which adheres, as a plaster, to the surface.

Emplastra'tion. Application of a plaster.

Emplastro-endermic, em-plas'tro-en-dur'mik. Endermic.

Emplastrum, em-plas'trum. Solid and tenacious compound, which is adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Some plasters owe their consistence to wax and resin, and others to the chemical union taking place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil. **E. aconi'ti**, *Aconite plaster* (aconite, alcohol, and resin plaster). **E. adhæsi'vum**, emplastrum resinæ. **E. adhæsi'vum Woodstock'ii**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum.* **E. Alexan'dri**, Alexandrine. **E. de althæ'â**, unguentum de althæâ. **E. ammoni'aci** (Ph. U. S.), *Ammoniac plaster, Plaster of ammoniac*

(ammoniaci, ℥v; acidi acetici dil., Oss.). Discutient plaster. **E. ammoni'aci cum hydrar'gyro** (Ph. U. S.), *Plaster of ammoniac with mercury* (ammoniacum, ℥xiij; hydrargyrum, ℥iij, ℥ij; oleum olivæ, gr. lx.; sulphur. sublimat., gr. viij; acid. acetic. dilut., f℥xvij; lead plaster, q. s.). In the Ph. Br., ammoniacum, ℥xij; hydrargyrum, ℥iij avoir.; olive oil, gr. lvj.; sublimed sulphur, gr. viij. **E. An'dreæ de Cru'ce**, E. de pice et resinis glutinans. **E. An'glicum** or **Anglica'num**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **E. antimo'nii**, *Antimonial plaster* (antimon. et potass. tart., pix Burgundic.). Excitant or warming plaster. **E. ar'nicæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Arnica plaster* (ext. arnicæ alcoholic., ℥iv; emplast. resinæ, ℥viij). Warm strengthening plaster. **E. aromat'icum**, *Aromatic plaster* (thus, cera flava, pulv. cort. cinnam., ol. ess. piment., ol. ess. limon.). Stimulating plaster. A *spice plaster*, made with powdered cinnamon and other spices, has been used in cholera infantum and in other conditions. Another, for extemporaneous use, is by mixing powdered spices with meal or flour and spirits. One formula for this consists of powdered capsicum, cinnamon, and cloves, each ℥ij; rye meal, spirits, and honey, q. s. To be rubbed together on a plate, spread upon a close fabric, and applied as a cataplasm. **E. asafœt'idæ** (Ph. U. S), *Asafœtida plaster* (emplastrum plumbi, asafœtida, āā ℥xiij; galbanum, cera flava, āā ℥vss; alcohol, Oiij). Antispasmodic and anodyne in flatulence and whooping cough. **E. at'trahens**, E. ceræ. **E. auricula're**, plaster applied behind or under the ear. **E. belladon'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Belladonna plaster* (belladonnæ radix in pulv. subtil., ℥xvj; alcohol, emplast. resinæ, āā q. s.). The process is similar to that for emplastrum aconiti. In the Ph. Br., extract. belladonnæ alcoholic., ℥iv av.; emplast. resinæ and emplast. saponis, āā ℥viij av. Anodyne application in neuralgia and rheumatism. **E. calefa'ciens** (Ph. Br., cantharides, oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin plaster, soap plaster, boiling water), *E. picis cum cantharide* (Ph. U. S.), *Plaster of pitch with cantharides, Calefacient plaster, Warm plaster, Warming plaster* (cerat. cantharid. Ph. U. S., ℥ij; pix abiet., ℥xxiij). Rubefacient and stimulant. **E. canthar'idis** (Ph. Br.), E. lyttæ. **E. canthar'idis vesicato'rii compos'itum**, E. lyttæ comp. **E. cap'sici** (Ph. U. S.), *Capsicum plaster* (resin plaster, oleoresin of capsicum). Rubefacient. **E. cephal'icum**, E. picis compositum. **E. ce'ræ**, *Wax plaster* (cera flava, sevum. præparat., resina flava). Stimulating and drawing. **E. cera'ti sapo'nis**, *Soap cerate plaster* (hard soap, yellow wax, olive oil, oxide of lead, and vinegar). **E. cerus'sæ** (litharge plaster, lead carbonate, and olive oil). **E. cicu'tæ**, *Hemlock plaster* (resina abietis, cera flava, pix alba, oleum cicutæ per decoct. præparat., folia cicutæ recent., acetum scillæ, gum ammoniac). Discutient, especially to scirrhous tumors. **E. cine'reum**, E. hydrargyri. **E. cit'rinum**, unguentum de althæâ. **E. commu'ne**, E. plumbi. **E. commu'ne cum resi'nâ**, E. resinæ. **E. coni'i**, E. cicutæ. **E. cumi'ni**, *Cummin plaster* (cummini semina, carui semina, lauri baccæ, pix arida, cera flava). Warm discutient plaster. **E. cu'pri aceta'tis**, preparation of the French Codex, containing yellow wax, subacetate of copper, Burgundy pitch, and Venice turpentine. **E. diach'ylon**, diachylon, E. plumbi. **E. diapal'ma** (lead plaster, white wax, zinc sulphate). **E. divi'num Nicola'i**, see *Magnet*. **E. emoi'liens**, unguentum de althæâ. **E. epispas'ticum**, E. lyttæ. **E. ferra'tum**, E. ferri. **E. ferri** (Ph. U. S.). *Iron plaster, Strengthening plaster, Chalybeate plaster* (ferri oxidum hydratum, ℥j; emplast. plumbi, ℥vij; pix Burgund., ℥j; terebinth. Canadensis, ℥j). **E. fer'ri ru'bri**, E. oxidi ferri rubri. **E. fla'vum**, unguentum de althæâ. **E. fœt'idum**, E. asafœtidæ. **E. ad fontic'ulos**, ceratum Galeni. **E. gal'bani** (Ph. U. S.), *Galbanum plaster* (galbanum, ℥viij; terebinth, ℥j; pix Burgund., ℥iij; emplast. plumbi, ℥xxviij). In the Ph. Br., galbanum, ammoniacum, yellow wax, each ℥j; lead plaster, ℥viii. **E. gal'bani compos'itum**, *Galbanum* or *Compound galbanum plaster* (galbanum, emp. plumbi, terebinth, pix Burgund.). Stimulant and discutient. **E. glutino'sum**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **E. cum gummat'ibus**, E. gummosum. **E. e gummat'ibus resino'sis**, E. gummosum. **E. cum gummiresi'nis**, *Plaster of gum resins* (emplast, simpl., cera flava, pix alba, terebinth., gum ammoniac, bdellium, galbanum, sagapenum, and alcohol). Discutient. **E. gummo'sum**, *Gum plaster, Yellow* or *Gum diachylon* (emp. plumbi, ammoniac., galbanum, cera flava). Properties and uses like the last. **E. hydrar'gyri** (Ph. U. S.), *Mercurial plaster* (hydrarg., ℥iij; ol. oliv., resin, āā ℥j; emplast. plumbi, ℥v); stimulant, resolvent, and discutient to venereal and other tumors. In the Ph. Br., mercury, ℥iij; olive oil, gr. lvj; sublimed sulphur, gr. viij; lead plaster, ℥vj. **E. h. compos'itum**, *Compound plaster of mercury* (empl. simpl., cera flava, resin, pulv. gum ammoniac., bdellium, olibanum, myrrh, saffron, mercury, pure turpentine, liquid and pure storax, essential oil of lavender); same properties as the last. **E. ichthyocol'læ** (Ph. U. S.) (isinglass, gr. clv; alcohol, f℥j, f℥vj; glycerin, ℥xij; water, tincture of benzoin, āā q. s.); an adhesive plaster, court plaster. **E. i. te'læ induc'tum**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **E. ir'ritans**, E. lyttæ. **E. lithar'gyri**, E. plumbi. **E. l. compos'itum**, E. galbani compositum. **E. l. cum gum'mi**, E. gummosum. **E. l. cum hydrar'gyro**, E. hydrargyri. **E. l. cum resi'nâ**, E. resinæ. **E. lithargyr'icum cum resi'nâ pi'ni**, E. resinæ. **E. lyt'tæ**, *Plaster of cantharides, Plaster of Spanish* or *blistering fly, Blistering plaster, Fly plaster* (cantharides, emplastrum ceræ, adeps præp.). This is the common blistering plaster. It requires to remain on six or eight hours before the full effect is induced, and it acts sufficiently well provided even a piece of thin gauze or tissue-paper be placed between it and the skin, whilst absorption of the flies is thus prevented. See *Blister*. *Blistering cerate, Ceratum cantharidis* (Ph. U. S.), *Cantharides cerate*, has the following ingredients: cantharides, ℥vij; cera flava, resina, āā ℥iv; adeps, ℥v. The Ph. U. S. also has a *Ceratum extracti cantharidis, Cerate of extract of cantharides*, formed by adding to an alcoholic extract of cantharides resin, yellow wax, and lard. **E. l. compos'itum**, *Compound plaster of cantharides* or *Spanish flies* (resina liq. pini laricis, resina concret. pini abietis, meloë vesicat., cera flava, subacetas cupri, semina sinapis alb., fructus piperis nigr.); same properties as the last, but more energetic and speedy in its action. **E. martia'le**, E. ferri. **E. mel'oës vesicato'rii**, E. lyttæ. **E. mel'oës vesicato'rii comp.**, E. lyttæ comp. **E. e min'io**, see *Emplastrum plumbi*. **E. mucilagino'sum**, unguentum de althæâ. **E. ni'grum of Augsburg**, see *Magnet*. **E. Norimbergen'se**, *Nuremberg plaster* (oxidum plumbi rubrum, ol. oliv., aqua, camphor); desiccative, and employed in gangrene. **E. nygmat'icum**, E. resinæ. **E. o'pii** (Ph. U. S.), *Opium plaster* (ext. opii, ℥j; pix Burgund., ℥iij; emplastrum plumbi, ℥xiiss; aquæ, f℥iss). **E. ox'idi fer'ri ru'bri**, *Plaster of red oxide of iron, Strengthening plaster* (empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr., resina pin., cera flava, oleum oleæ Europ., oxidi ferri rubr.); strengthening plaster. **E. ox'idi plum'bi semivit'rei**, E. plumbi. **E. ox'idi plum'bi semivit'rei gummo'sum**, E. gummosum. **E. ex ox'ido plum'bi ru'bro compos'itum**, E. Norimbergense. **E. ex ox'ido plum'bi semivit'reo**, E. plumbi. **E. oxycro'ceum** (resin, wax, ammoniac, galbanum, turpentine, mastic, myrrh, olibanum, and crocus). **E. Phœnic'eum**, diapalma. **E. pica'tum**, E. picis Burgundicæ. **E. de pi'ce et resi'nis glu'tinans**, *Adhesive plaster of pitch and resins* (pix alba, resin elemi., terebinth. pur., ol. laur.); used in contusions and fractures as a support. **E. pi'cis** (Ph. Br.), *Pitch plaster, E. picis Burgundicæ, E. picis compositum* (Burgundy pitch, frankincense, resin, yellow wax, expressed oil of nutmeg, olive oil, water); rubefacient. **E. pi'cis Burgun'dicæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Burgundy pitch* or *Pitch plaster* (pix Burgund., ℥ix; cera flava, ℥j). **E. pi'cis Canaden'sis** (Ph. U. S.), *Canada* or *Hemlock pitch plaster* (pix Canadens., ℥ix; cera flava, ℥j). **E. pi'cis cum canthar'ide** (Ph. U. S.), E. calefaciens. **E. pi'cis compos'itum**, *Cephalic plaster, Compound pitch plaster* (pix Burgund., abies resinæ, resina flava, cera flava,

ol. oliv., aqua); stimulant and rubefacient; sometimes used in headache, applied to the temples; see *Depilatory*. **E. plum'bi** (Ph. U. S.), *Diachylon simplex, White diachylon, Plaster of lead, Oleate of lead plaster, Lead* or *diachylon plaster* (plumbi oxid. in pulv., ℥xxxij; oleum oliv., f℥lxiij; aquæ, q. s.). In the Ph. Br. it has the following ingredients: plumbi oxidum, lb. v; ol. olivæ, lb. x; aquæ, lb. v. *A plaster of red lead, Emplastrum e minio,* was formerly officinal; prepared much in the same way as emplastrum plumbi, but it was called black plaster. See *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri*. **E. plum'bi io'didi,** *Iodide of lead plaster,* is officinal in the Ph. Br.; made by mixing iodide of lead, lead plaster, and resin. **E. polychres'tum,** E. resinæ. **E. potas'sii io'didi,** *Plaster of iodide of potassium* (potass. iodid., thus, cera, ol. oliv.). Spread on leather, it is applied to indolent tumors. **E. resi'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Resin plaster, Common adhesive* or *sticking plaster* (resin. pulv., ℥vij; emp. plumb., ℥xl; cera flava, ℥iij); employed in wounds and ulcers as a retaining dressing. **E. resino'sum,** E. resinæ. **E. resol'vens** (soap plaster, conium plaster, plaster of gum resins, and mercurial plaster). **E. ro'borans,** E. ferri (Ph. U. S.); E. oxidi ferri rubri. **E. rube'fians,** E. lyttæ. **E. sapona'ceum** or **sapona'tum,** E. saponis. **E. sapo'nis** (Ph. U. S.), *Soap plaster* (sapon., ℥j; emplast. plumb., ℥ix; aquæ, q. s.); mild discutient to tumors, corns, etc. **E. sapo'nis fus'cum,** brown soap plaster (curd soap, yellow wax, olive oil, oxide of lead, vinegar); this is not strictly a plaster; it is the analogue of soap cerate, formerly officinal in Ph. U. S. **E. sim'plex,** E. ceræ. **E. sper'matis ce'ti,** ceratum cetacei. **E. thap'siæ,** thapsia plaster. **E. thu'ris,** *Frankincense plaster* (emp. lithargyri, thus, oxid. ferri rubr.); use, same as plaster of red oxide of iron. **E. ves'icans,** E. lyttæ. **E. vesicato'rium,** blister; E. lyttæ. **E. de Vi'go cum mercu'rio emenda'tum,** E. hydrargyri compositum.

Emplattomenus, em-plat-tom'en-us (*emplasso,* to spread upon). Substance which, when applied to the skin, is supposed to close the pores.

Empleu'rum serrula'tum. Plant of S. Africa, sometimes used as substitute for buchu.

Empneumatosis, em-nu-mat-o'sis (*em, pneuma,* air). Emphysema; inspiration; tympanitis.

Empodis'tic (*empodizo,* to hinder). Preventive.

Emporium, em-po're-um (*em, poreuo,* to transport or send). The brain, because all mental affairs are transacted in it. **E. spirit'uum,** sensorium.

Emposis, em'po-sis (*em, posis,* drink). Imbibition.

Empresiomania, em-pres-e-o-man'e-ah (*empresmos,* burning). Pyromania.

Empresis (em-pre'sis) (*em, presis,* burning), **Empres'ma,** or **Empres'mus.** Inflammation. **E. bronchi'tis,** cynanche trachealis. **E. bronchlemmi'tis,** cynanche trachealis. **E. cardi'tis,** carditis. **E. cephali'tis,** phrenitis. **E. cysti'tis,** cystitis. **E. enteri'tis,** enteritis. **E. gastri'tis,** gastritis. **E. hepati'tis,** hepatitis. **E. hysteri'tis,** metritis. **E. nephri'tis,** nephritis. **E. orchi'tis,** hernia humoralis. **E. oti'tis,** otitis. **E. paristhmi'tis,** cynanche. **E. paristhmi'tis pharynge'a,** cynanche pharyngea. **E. paristhmi'tis tonsilla'ris,** cynanche tonsillaris. **E. paristhmi'tis tonsilla'ris malig'na,** cynanche maligna. **E. paroti'tis,** cynanche parotidæa. **E. peritoni'tis,** peritonitis. **E. peritoni'tis mesenter'ica,** mesenteritis. **E. peritoni'tis omenta'lis,** epiploitis. **E. pleuri'tis,** pleuritis. **E. pleuri'tis diaphragmat'ica,** diaphragmitis. **E. pneumoni'tis,** pneumonia. **E. spleni'tis,** splenitis.

Empresmomania, em-pres-mo-man'e-ah (*empresmos,* burning). Pyromania.

Empresmus, em-pres'mus. Empresma.

Emprion, em'pre-on (*em, prion,* a saw). Serrated. The pulse when the sensation produced by the artery under the fingers is like that caused by the unequal teeth of a saw.

Emprosthocyrtoma (em-pros-tho-sur-to'mah) or **Emprosthocyrto'sis** (*emprosthen,* forward, *kurtos,* bent). Curvature of the vertebral column forward.

Emprosthomeloph'orus (*emprosthen,* forward, *melos,* member, *phoreo,* to possess). Monstrosity having supernumerary parts of the neck or thorax.

Emprosthotonus (em-pros-thot'on-us) or **Emprosthotonia,** em-pros-tho-ton'eah (*emprosthen,* forward, *teino,* to stretch, to extend). Variety of tetanus in which the body is drawn forward by permanent contraction of the muscles.

Empsychosis, em-se-ko'sis (*em, psuche,* life; to animate, to vivify). Act of animating. Union of the soul with the body.

Emptoe (em'to-e) or **Empto'ica pas'sio,** or **Emptysis,** em'tis-is. Hæmoptysis.

Emptysma, em-tis'mah. Sputum; saliva.

Empye, em'pe-e. Empyema.

Empyema, em-pe-a'mah (*em, puon,* pus). Collection of pus and, conventionally, of other fluid in some cavity of the body, and particularly in that of the pleura. One of the terminations of pleuritis. **E. artic'uli,** abscess of a joint. **E. necessita'tis,** empyema in which an external pulsating tumor is present, caused by the pus burrowing through the intercostal spaces. **E. pul'sans** or **pulsat'ing,** variety of thoracic empyema in which a collection of pus pulsates with the respiratory movements or the beats of the heart. **E., true,** pleural empyema, suppuration being from the pleura itself.

Empyesis, em-pe-a'sis. Suppuration; abscess of internal organs; eruption of phlegmonous pimples, gradually filling with a purulent fluid and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scabs, *Pustulous exanthem.* **E. oc'uli,** hypopyon; suppuration of ball of eye. **E. pec'toris,** empyema. **E. vari'ola,** variola.

Empy'isis or **Empyis'mus** (*empueo,* to cause expectoration of pus). Production of purulent disease of the lungs.

Empyocele, em-pe-o-se'le (Eng. em-pi'o-seel) (*em, puon,* pus, *kele,* tumor). Tumor formed by an accumulation of pus in the scrotum; suppuration of the testicle; empyema of the tunica vaginalis; accumulation of pus in the cavity of a hernial sac; abscess in the areolar texture of the scrotum.

Empyomphalus, em-pe-om'fal-us (*em, puon,* pus, *omphalos,* navel). Suppurating tumor at the umbilicus; umbilical hernia, the sac of which is filled with blood.

Empyos, em'pe-os. Purulent.

Empyreuma, em-pir-oo'mah (*em, pur,* fire). Burnt smell and acrid taste which volatile products contract when animal or vegetable substances are decomposed by a strong heat; due to *empyreumatic oil,* result of its decomposition.

Empyreumatic, em-pir-oo-mat'ik. Belonging to empyreuma. Produced by destructive distillation of animal or vegetable matters. **E. oil,** volatile oil resulting from destructive distillation of organic matters.

Empyrus, em'pir-us (*em, pur,* fire). Feverish.

Empyus, em'pe-us (*em, puon,* pus). Purulent.

Emulgent, e-mul'jent (*emulgeo,* to milk out). Renal artery and vein were so called because the ancients imagined they milked, as it were, the urine from the kidneys. See *Renal.*

Emulsifica'tion. Formation of emulsion, as in pharmacy; in digestion of oily matters in the duodenum; in last stages of fatty degeneration, etc.

Emulsify, e-mul'se-fi (*emulsio, fio,* to become). To make or form an emulsion.

Emulsin, e-mul'sin. Ferment derived from almonds. See *Amygdalin.*

Emulsio, e-mul'se-o (same etymon as **Emulgent**). Emulsion; pharmaceutical preparation, of a milky-white opaque appearance, composed of oil divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage. Emulsions are composed of resinous substances, balsams, or camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg. **E. aca'ciæ,** *Gum arabic emulsion.* This was formerly in the Ph. E., consisting of decorticated almonds, sugar, water, and mucilage. *Mistura acaciæ, Gum arabic mixture,* was a similar preparation. **E. ammoni'aci,** ammoniac mixture. **E. am-**

yg'dalæ (Ph. U. S.), *Almond emulsion, mixture,* or *milk;* consisted also of sweet almonds, gum arabic, sugar, and water; diluent and demulcent. **E. antihyster'ica,** mistura asafœtidæ. **E. Arab'ica,** emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ. **E. cam'phoræ,** *Camphor emulsion,* made of camphor, almonds, sugar, and water, was used as a convenient form for giving camphor. **E. chlorofor'mi,** chloroform mixture. **E. guaiaci'na,** mistura guaiaci. **E. len'iens,** looch ex ovo. **E. o'lei amygdala'rum,** *Emulsion of oil of almonds;* made of oil of almonds, gum arabic, syrup, and water; a good pectoral or cough mixture. **E. o. rici'ni,** *Castor oil emulsion;* aperient. **E. o. terebin'thinæ,** *Emulsion of oil of turpentine;* made as follows: ol. tereb. rect., ℈ij; sacch. alb., ℥ss; vitell. ovi, j; emuls. amygd. or aquæ destill., ℥vj; in rheumatic and nephritic affections. Dose, f℥iss. **E. pur'gans cum jalap'æ resi'nâ,** *Purging emulsion with resin of jalap;* a mixture of resin of jalap, white sugar, and yolk of egg, simple emulsion, and orange-flower water. **E. p. cum o'leo ric'ini,** *Purging emulsion with castor oil;* contained in the French Codex, the emulsion being made with castor oil, powdered gum arabic, distilled peppermint-water, water, and syrup. **E. p. cum scammo'nio,** *Purging emulsion with scammony;* made by rubbing up scammony with white sugar, and adding milk and cherry-laurel water (French Codex). **E. resi'næ guai'aci,** mistura guaiaci. **E. sim'plex,** E. amygdalæ.

Emulsion, e-mul'shun. Emulsio. **E., al'mond,** emulsio amygdalæ. **E., cam'phor,** emulsio camphoræ. **E., cas'tor oil,** emulsio olei ricini. **E., gum ar'abic,** emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ. **E. of oil of almonds,** emulsio olei amygdalarum. **E. of oil of tur'pentine,** emulsio olei terebinthinæ. **E., pancreat'ic,** see *Pancreatin.* **E., purg'ing, with resin of jalap,** emulsio purgans cum jalapæ resinâ. **E., purg'ing, with scam'mony,** emulsio purgans cum scammonio.

Emulsive, e-mul'siv. Term for seeds whence oil may be expressed, as almonds, hemp, etc., of nuts, and cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants in general.

Emulsum, e-mul'sum. Emulsion.

Emunctorium, e-munk-to're-um. Emunctory. **E. cer'ebri,** the nose.

Emunctory, e-munk'to-re (*emungo,* to drain off). Organ or canal for issue of excrementitious matters.

Emun'dant (*e, mundo,* to cleanse). Detergent.

Emusculatus, e-mus-ku-lat'us. Without muscles; applied to limbs when so extenuated that the muscles cannot be distinguished.

Emydin, em'id-in (*emus,* tortoise). Albuminoid of turtles' eggs.

En. In composition, see *Em.*

Enadelphia, en-ad-el'fe-ah (*en, adelphos,* a brother). Fœtus developed or born within a fœtus; f. in fœtu.

Enæma, en-e'ma (*en, haima,* blood). Hematostatic.

Enæmon, en-e'mon. Styptic.

Enæorema, en-e-o-ra'mah (*en, aioreo,* to lift up). Cloud suspended in the urine as it cools.

Enamel (en-am'el), **E. of the teeth.** Adamantine or vitreous substance. Substance covering coronæ of the teeth; of a milky white color, and very hard. It consists of a congeries of minute hexagonal rods. The fibres of the enamel are perpendicular to the surface of the teeth, on the ivory of which they seem planted, as it were, giving them a velvety appearance when examined by the microscope. The enamel has no blood-vessels, and is not renewed when removed. It is formed of phosphate of lime, with traces of other calcium and magnesium salts, and a very small portion of animal matter. A delicate membrane covers the enamel—cuticula, cuticle of the enamel, Nasmyth's membrane, persistent capsule of Nasmyth—but closely united with it; can be demonstrated only by the use of chlorohydric acid. See *Cuticula.* **E. cap,** portion of enamel organ on top of dental papilla. **E. cells,** cells forming enamel organ. **E. cu'ticle,** see *Enamel.* **E. germ,** see *Groove, dental.* **E. mem'brane,** columnar epithelium covering the enamel. **E. or'gan,** later stage of development of enamel germ; see *Tooth.* **E. rods,** see *Enamel.*

Enanthema, en-an-tha'mah (*en, antheo,* to bloom). Eruption of the mucous membrane; exanthema being an eruption of the skin.

Enanthesis, en-an-tha'sis. Rash exanthem. Eruption of red, level, or nearly level diffused patches, often confluent, terminating in cuticular exfoliations, as scarlet fever, measles, etc. **E. rosa'lia,** scarlatina. **E. urtica'ria,** urticaria.

Enantiopathic, en-an-te-o-path'ik (*enantios,* opposite, *pathos,* affection). Palliative.

Enantiop'athy (same etymon). One disease opposed to another; allopathy.

Enantio'sis (*enantios,* contrary). Allopathy.

Enarthro'dial (*en, arthron,* joint). Relating to enarthrosis. **E. joint,** ball-and-socket joint; enarthrosis.

Enarthrosis, en-arth-ro'sis (*en, arthrosis,* articulation). *Ball-and-socket joint.* Diarthrodial articulation, in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions, as the hip joint.

Enarthrum, en-arth'rum (*en, arthron,* joint). Foreign body in a joint.

Enau'lia. Inner chamber; cavity of vulva.

Enausma, en-aus'mah (*en, auo,* to kindle). Substance supposed to retain contagious effluvia.

Encanthis, en-kan'this (*en, kanthos,* angle of the eye). Tumor formed by an increase in size, or a degeneration, of the caruncula lacrymalis. Morbid growth in the inner angle of the eye. **E. benig'na,** simple excrescence of the caruncula; commonly yields to astringent collyria. **E. calculo'sa,** tumor formed of concretions or calculi in the caruncle of the eye. **E. carcinomento'sa** or **fungo'sa,** condition of the semilunar fold and lacrymal caruncle in which they are the seat of morbid growths. **E. inflammato'ria,** inflammation with enlargement of the semilunar fold and lacrymal caruncle. **E. malig'na,** often cancerous, and requires early extirpation. **E. scirrho'sa,** E. maligna.

Encarditis, en-kar-de'tis. Endocarditis.

Encarpus, en-kar'pus (*en, karpos,* fruit). Pregnant.

Encasing, en-ka'sing. Inclusion of germs.

Encatalep'sis. Apoplexy; correctly, catalepsy.

Encatarrhaph'ia (*en, katarrhaphos,* stitched together). Operation of stitching together the edges of a cut made around a portion of skin.

Encathisma, en-kath-iz'mah (*en, kathizo,* to seat upon). Vapor-bath taken sitting.

Encauma, en-kaw'mah (*en, kauo,* to burn). Ulcer of transparent cornea, occasioning loss of humors.

Encausis, en-kaw'sis. Burn; moxibustion; cauterization.

Encaustum, en-kaw'stum. Enamel.

Enceinte (F.) (*en, cingo,* to surround). Pregnant.

Encephalæ'mia. Hyperæmia of the brain.

Encephalal'gia (*encephalon, algos,* pain). Headache. **E. hydrop'ica,** hydrocephalus internus.

Encephalanalosis, en-sef-al-an-al-o'sis (*analosis,* wasting away). Atrophy of the brain.

Encephalauxe, en-sef-al-awx'e (*auxe,* increase). Hypertrophy of the brain.

Encephalelcosis, en-sef-al-el-ko'sis (*helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the brain.

Enceph'alin. A nitrogenous glucoside derived from brain-tissue; $C_{68.4}H_{11.6}N_3O_{17}$.

Encephal'ion (dim. of **Encephalon**). Cerebellum.

Encephalis, en-sef'al-is. Situate in the head; relating to the brain. **E. nerves,** cranial nerves. **E. ves'icles,** cerebral vesicles.

Encephalitis, en-sef-al-e'tis. Synonymous with *Cephalitis* and *Phrenitis.* Inflammation of the brain, in contradistinction to that of the membranes of the brain. *Meningo-cerebritis.* **E. exsudato'ria** or **infan'tum,** hydrocephalus internus. **E. insolatio'nis,** insolation. **E. membrano'sa** or **peripher'ica,** meningitis. **E. potato'rum,** delirium tremens. **E. suppurati'va,** abscess of the brain.

Encephal'ium (dim. of **Encephalon**). Cerebellum.

Encephalocele, en-sef-al-o-se'le (Eng. en-sef'al-o-seel) (*encephalon, kele,* tumor). Hernia of the brain; may be congenital or accidental; in the former case dependent upon tardy ossification of the fontanelles or faulty conformation; in the latter, owing to con-

siderable loss of substance in the parietes of the cranium from fractures, wounds, caries, the application of the trephine, etc. Protrusion of the membranes of the brain, containing fluid, but no cerebral substance, is called meningocele and hydromeningocele. **E., ante'rior** or **fron'tal**, condition of a monster whose encephalon is situate, in a great measure, out of, and in advance of, the cranium, which is open in the frontal region. **E., or'bital**, congenital condition consisting of cyst containing cephalo-spinal fluid and brain matter, protruding through the fissure between the ethmoid and frontal bones.

Encephalochysis, en-sef-al-ok'is-is (*encephalon, chuo*, to pour out). Hydrocephalus internus. **E. seni'lis**, apoplexy, serous.

Encephalodialysis (*dialusis*, dissolution). Dissolution or softening of the brain.

Encephalodynia, en-sef-al-o-din'e-ah (*encephalon, odune*, pain). Cephalalgia; encephalalgia.

Encephalœdema, en-sef-al-e-de'mah. Œdema of the brain.

Encephalohæmia, en-sef-al-o-he'me-ah (*encephalon, haima*, blood). Cephalæmia.

Encephaloid, en-sef'al-oid (*encephalon, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling brain. Cephaloid, cephaloma. Soft cancer; name given to it in consequence of its resemblance, when fully developed, to the medullary substance of the brain. It has also been called *Spongoid inflammation, Miltlike tumor, Medullary cancer* or *sarcoma, Cellular cancer, Fungoid* or *Hæmato-cerebriform disease* or *cancer*. See *Cancer*.

The following table exhibits the distinctive characteristics of encephaloid and scirrhus:

Encephaloid.	Scirrhus.
Resembles lobulated cerebral matter.	Resembles rind of bacon traversed by cellulo-fibrous septa.
Is commonly opaque from its earliest formation.	Has a semi-transparent glossiness.
Is of a dead-white color.	Has a clear whitish or bluish-yellow tint.
Contains a multitude of minute vessels.	Is comparatively ill supplied with vessels.
Is less hard and dense than scirrhus.	Is exceedingly firm and dense.
Is frequently found in the veins issuing from the diseased mass.	Has not been distinctly detected in this situation.
The predominant microscopical elements are globular, not always distinctly cellular, and caudate corpuscula.	The main microscopical constituents are juxtaposed nuclear cells; caudate corpuscula do not exist in it.
Occasionally attains an enormous bulk.	Rarely acquires larger dimensions than an orange.
Has been observed in almost every tissue of the body.	Its seat, as ascertained by observation, is somewhat more limited.
Very commonly co-exists in several parts or organs of the same subject.	Is not usually solitary.
Is remarkable for its occasional vast rapidity of growth.	Ordinarily grows slowly.
Is frequently the seat of interstitial hemorrhage and deposition of black or bistre-colored matter.	Is comparatively rarely the seat of these changes.
When softened into a pulp, appears as a dead-white or pink opaque matter of creamy consistence.	Resembles, when softened, a yellowish-brown, semitransparent gelatinous matter.
Subcutaneous tumors are slow to contract adhesion with the skin.	Scirrhus thus situate usually becomes adherent.
Ulcerated encephaloid is frequently the seat of hemorrhage, followed by rapid fungous development.	Scirrhous ulcers much less frequently give rise to hemorrhage; and fungous growths (provided they retain the scirrhous character) are now more slowly and less abundantly developed.
The progress of the disease after ulceration is commonly very rapid.	There is not such a remarkable change in the rate of progress of the disease after ulceration has set in.
It is the most common form under which secondary cancer exhibits itself.	
Is the species of cancer most frequently observed in young subjects.	Is much less common before puberty.

Encephalolith, en-sef'al-o-lith (*encephalon, lithos*, stone). Calcareous or other concretion in the brain. The formation of such concretions is called *Encephalolithiasis*.

Encephalology, en-sef-al-ol'o-je (*encephalon, logos*, description). Description of the encephalon or its anatomy and physiology.

Encephaloma, en-sef-al-o'mah. Tumor of the brain; encephaloid tumor. **E. melano'des**, melanotic cancer. **E. vulga're**, medullary carcinoma; M. sarcoma.

Encephalomalacia, en-sef-al-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*encephalon, malakia*, softness), **Encephalomalacosis** (en-sef-al-o-mal-ak-o'sis), or **Encephalomalaxis**, en-sef-al-o-mal-aks'is. Softening of the brain; mollities cerebri.

Encephalomeningi'tis. Meningocephalitis. Cerebral meningitis.

Encephalomeningocele, en-sef-al-o-men-in-go-se'le (Eng. en-sef-al-o-men-in'go-seel). Hernia of the encephalon and its membranes.

Encephalom'eter. Instrument to determine corresponding points in the brain and on the skull.

Encephalo-myalopathy, en-sef'al-o-mi-al-op'ath-e. Simultaneous morbid condition of the brain and spinal cord.

Encephalon, en-sef'al-on (*en, kephale*, head). That which is situate in the head. The brain, cerebellum, and mesocephalon; at times including the medulla spinalis, when it is also called the cerebro-spinal and neural axis. Under the cranio-spinal axis or centre of automatic action have been included the sensory ganglia—the respiratory and stomato-gastric ganglia, forming the centre of the medulla oblongata and the spinal ganglia or true spinal cord.

Encephalonarcosis, en-sef-al-o-nar-ko'sis. Stupefaction of the brain; stupor.

Encephalopathia, en-sef-al-o-path-e'ah (*encephalon, pathos*, disease). Encephalopathy; disease of the encephalon. **E. literato'rum**, condition of the brain produced by overtasking it. **E. puerpera'lis**, puerperal mania. **E. saturni'na**, encephalic disorder produced by lead-poisoning.

Encephalopathy, en-sef-al-op'ath-e. Disease of the brain. **E., albuminu'ric**, E., uræmic. **E., crap'ulous**, delirium tremens. **E., gout'y**, cerebral gout. **E., rheumat'ic**, cerebral rheumatism. **E., syphilit'ic**, cerebral syphilis. **E., uræ'mic**, albuminuric convulsions.

Encephalophthisis, en-sef-al-o-te'sis. See *Encephalopyosis*.

Encephalophyma, en-sef-al-o-fe'mah (*encephalon, phuma*, tumor). Tumor or tubercle of the brain.

Encephalopyosis, en-sef-al-o-pi-o'sis (*encephalon, puon*, pus). Suppuration of the brain; when accompanied with emaciation and hectic, it is called *Encephalophthisis*.

Encephalorhachidian, en-sef-al-o-rak-id'e-an. Cephalospinal.

Encephalorrhagia, en-sef-al-or-rhaj'e-ah (*encephalon, rhage*, breaking forth). Hemorrhage of the brain. See *Apoplexy*.

Encephalorrhois, en-sef-al-or'rho-is. Brain symptoms due to stoppage of hemorrhoidal discharge.

Encephaloscopy, en-sef-al-os'ko-pe (*encephalon, skopeo*, to examine). Cranioscopy; craniology.

Encephalosepsis, en-sef-al-o-sep'sis (*encephalon, sepo*, to corrupt). Softening of the brain.

Encephalosis, en-sef-al-o'sis. Encephaloid tumor; formation of an encephaloma. **E. of the liver**, cancer of the liver.

Encephalosismus, en-sef-al-o-sis'mus (*encephalon, seismos*, shaking). Concussion of the brain.

Encephalo-spinal, en-sef'al-o-spi'nal. Cerebro-spinal.

Encephalospon'gia (*spongia*, sponge). Fungous disease of the brain.

Encephalostrumosis, en-sef-al-o-stru-mo'sis (*encephalon, struma*, scrofula). See *Hydrocephalus internus*.

Encephalothlipsis, en-sef-al-o-thlip'sis (*thlipsis*, pressure). Compression of the brain.

Encephalothliptus, en-sef-al-o-thlip'tus (same etymon). Affected with compression of the brain;

monster whose brain is absent or has been compressed during labor until it is a shapeless mass.

Enceph'alotome. Knife or instrument with which to perform encephalotomy, or to obtain sections of the brain for examination.

Encephalotomy, en-sef-al-ot'o-me (*encephalon, tome,* incision). Dissection of the brain; incision into the brain; emptying the fœtal brain by operation on it during parturition.

Encephalotrauma, en-sef-al-o-traw'mah (*encephalon, trauma,* wound). Injury to the brain by violence or external causes.

Encephalotrausis, en-sef-al-o-traw'sis (same etymon). Act of wounding the brain.

Encephalotyloma, en-sef-al-o-til-o'mah (*tuloma,* callosity or growth). Tumor or tubercle of the brain.

Encephalotyphus, en-sef-al-o-ti'phus. Cerebral typhus.

Encephalozoa, en-sef-al-o-zo'ah. Animals having their habitat in the brain; those having a brain.

Enceph'alum or **Encephalus,** en-sef'al-us. Encephalon. **E. opis'thius** (*opisthios,* behind), cerebellum.

Encerosis (*en, keros,* wax). Inceration.

Encharaxis, en-kar-aks'is (*en, charasso,* to scarify). Scarification.

Encharus, en'kar-us. Pancreas.

Encheire'sis, Enchire'sis, or **Enchei'ria** (*en, cheir,* hand). Dissection; manual treatment of any subject; manipulation.

Enchilema, en-kil-a'mah. Enchylema.

Enchon'drial (*en, chondros,* cartilage). Relating to the interior of cartilage.

Enchondroma, en-kon-dro'mah (*en, chondros,* cartilage). Cartilaginous tumor on bone; chondroma. **E., gelat'inous,** E. molle. **E. of lung,** secondary growths in the lungs, generally succeeding tumors in other organs. **E. mol'le,** jelly-like form of enchondroma. **E. muco'sum** or **myxomato'des,** E. mainly composed of cartilage, but having mucous or mucoid tissue intermingled with it. **E., perios'teal** or **periph'eric,** E. growing from the periosteum.

Enchondrosis, en-kon-dro'sis (same etymon). Local outgrowth from pre-existing cartilage; enchondroma.

Enchorionosus, en-ko-re-on'o-sus (*en, choros,* place, *nosos,* disease). Endemic.

Encho'rius. Endemic; indigenous.

Enchrio'ma or **Enchriston,** en-kris'ton (*en, chrio,* to anoint). Liniment.

Enchusa, en-ku'sah. Anchusa.

Enchyle'ma (*en, chulos,* juice). Any matter formed in the reticulum of protoplasm.

Enchylosis, en-kil-o'sis (*enkulizo,* to press out juice). Extraction; suggillation.

Enchyma, en'kim-ah (*en, chuo,* to pour). Infusion; plethora; blastema.

Enchymoma (en-kim-o'mah) or **Enchymo'sis** (same etymon). Sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels from emotion; blushing, for example. In *Ecchymosis* there is extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue from external cause, as contusion.

Enchysis, en'kis-is. Infusion.

Enchyta, en'kyt-ah. Syringe or material employed for injection.

Enclisis, en'klis-is. Bending or inclination.

Enclitic, en-klit'ik. Oblique or inclined, as the fœtal head. See *Synclitic.*

Enclydastic, en-kle-das'tik (*en, kluzo,* to wash). Floating in or between; applied to liquids, as serum, pus, etc., contained in a cavity.

Enclysma, en-kliz'mah (*en, kluzo,* to wash). Clyster.

Encœlia, en-se'le-ah (*en, koilia,* belly). Abdominal viscera.

Encœlialgia, en-se-le-al'je-ah (*encœlia, algos,* pain). Abdominal pain; tormina. **E. inflammato'ria,** encœlitis.

Encœlitis or **Encœliïtis,** en-se-le-e'tis. Inflammation of any abdominal viscus.

Encœl'ius. Within the abdomen.

Encoleosis, en-kol-e-o'sis (*koleos,* sheath). Invagination.

Encolpismus, en-kol-piz'mus (*kolpos,* vagina). Injection or introduction of anything into the vagina. Material employed for this purpose.

Encolpitis, en-kol-pe'tis (*en, kolpos,* vagina). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina.

Encope, en'ko-pe (*en, kopto,* to cut). Diacope, incision.

Encranial, en-kra'ne-al. Within the skull; intracranial.

Encranion (en-kran'e-on) or **Encranis,** en-kran'is (*en, kranion,* the skull). Cerebellum.

Encyesis, en-ce-a'sis (*en, kuesis,* pregnancy). Fecundation; pregnancy.

Encymon, en'sim-on (*en, kuo,* to be pregnant). Pregnancy.

Encymoplasma, en-sym-o-plaz'mah (*en, kuo,* to be pregnant, *plasma*). Product of parturient uterus.

Encymosia, en-sim-o'ze-ah. Fecundation; pregnancy.

Encyocolica, en-se-o-kol'ik-ah (*en, kuo,* to be pregnant, *kolikos,* colicky). Colic during pregnancy.

Encysis, en'sis-is. Pregnancy, parturition.

Encystation (en-sist-a'shun) or **Encystment,** en-sist'ment. State of being encysted.

Encysted, en-sis'ted (*en, kustis,* bladder). *Saccated, Sacculated, Pouched.* Enclosed in a cyst or pouch. Epithet given to certain solid or fluid collections enclosed in a particular envelope or cyst. Such enclosure has been termed *Encystment.*

Encystes or **Encystis,** en-sis'tis. Encysted tumor.

End. Extremity. **E. bulbs** or **buds,** terminal nerve-corpuscles, similar to the Pacinian and touch-corpuscles, first particularly described by Krause; seen in the lips, tongue, palate, genitals, etc. **E. or'gan,** apparatus for ending of nerve-fibres at the surface of the body. **E. o., tac'tile,** end bulb. **E. plates,** small bodies in which nerves terminate, varying from $\frac{1}{5000}$ to $\frac{1}{350}$ of an inch in diameter, formed of an expansion of the end of a nerve-fibre with a small quantity of connective tissue. They are fixed to the muscular fibres.

Endadelphia, end-ad-el'fe-ah (*endo, adelphos,* brother). Enadelphia. Condition of fœtus developed or born within a fœtus—*Endadelphus.*

Endangeitis, end-an-ge-e'tis. Inflammation of the endangium.

Endangeium (end-an'ge-um) or **Endangium,** properly **Endangion** (*endo, angeion,* vessel). Serous or lining membrane of vessels.

Endaortitis, end-ah-or-te'tis (*endo,* within, *aorta, itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of lining membrane of the aorta.

Endarteritis or **Endarteriïtis,** end-ar-ter-e-e'tis (*endo, arteriitis,* inflammation of an artery). Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **E. chron'ica defor'mans** or **nodo'sa,** chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of an artery, with degeneration and deposits—*arteriosclerosis.* **E. oblit'erans** or **obliterati'va,** occlusive inflammation of arteries, chiefly the smaller ones. **E. syphilit'ica,** E. obliterans. **E. tuberculo'sa,** endarteritis of tuberculous origin.

Endeictic, en-dike'tik. Indicant.

Endeixiology, en-dikes-e-ol'o-je (*endeixis, logos,* discourse). Doctrine of indications.

Endeixis, en-dikes'is (*en, logos, deiknumi,* to show). Indication.

Endemia, en-dem'e-ah. Endemic disease.

Endem'ic or **Endemical,** en-dem'ik-al (*en, demos,* the people). Disease is said to be endemic or to arise from *endemicity* when owing to some peculiarity in situation or locality. Thus, ague is endemic in marshy countries; goitre at the base of lofty mountains, etc. Indigenous. **E. hæmatu'ria,** variety of hæmaturia caused by a fluke, the Bilharzia hæmatobia.

Endemicity, en-dem-is'it-e. See *Endemic.*

Endem'io-epidem'ic. Having the characters of an endemic and epidemic combined. See *Epidemy.*

Endemiology, en-dem-e-ol'o-je. Doctrine of endemic diseases.

Endemy, en'dem-e. Endemic.

Endepidermis, en-dep-e-dur'mis. Epithelium.

Endermic (en-dur'mic) or **Endermatic,** en-dur-mat'ik (*en, derma,* skin). *Emplastro-endermic.* Literally, in the skin; epithet given to the method of treating diseases by placing the therapeutical agent in contact with the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed—*endermic method, endermism.* Morphia, strychnia, etc. are sometimes administered in this way.

Endermism, en-dur'mizm. See *Endermic.*

Endermoses, en-dur-mo'zees. Eruptive diseases of the intestinal canal.

Endermosis, en-dur-mo'sis. Endermic method.

Enderon, en'dur-on (*en, deros,* skin). Subepithelial layer of the whole body.

Endesis, en'des-is (*en, deo,* to bind). Ligature, bandage, connection; ankle-joint.

Endesma, en-dez'mah. Ligature.

Endin'ion. Point on internal surface of cranium corresponding to the inion externally.

Endive, en'div. Cichorium endivia. **E., wild,** Cichorium intybus.

Endivia, en-div'e-ah. Cichorium endivia.

Endixis, en-diks'is (*en, deiknumi,* to show). Indication.

End-lobe. Round extremity of occipital lobe of brain.

En'do (*endon,* within). As a prefix, within.

En'do-abdom'inal. Within the abdomen.

Endo-aortitis, en'do-ah-or-te'tis (*endo, aortitis,* inflammation of the aorta). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the aorta.

Endo-arteritis, en'do-art-er-e'tis (*endo, arteritis*). Inflammation of the lining membrane of an artery.

Endoblast, en'do-blast (*endo, blastos,* germ). Cell-nucleus. See *Periblast, Entoblast.*

Endoblastomere, en-do-blas'to-mere (*endo, blastos,* germ, *meros,* part). Segment produced by division of an ovum in a direction parallel to its equator.

Endocardiac or **Endocardial,** en-do-kar'de-al. Within the heart. Relating to the endocardium or the interior of the heart; in contradistinction to *exocardiac, exocardial,* or *extracardial,* relating to the exterior of the heart.

Endocarditis, en-do-kar-de'tis. *Internal carditis, Inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart, Bouillaud's disease.* The heart's action is visibly increased and very manifest to the touch; the hand is strongly repelled, and at moments is sensible of a trembling, vibratory motion. Percussion gives a dull sound over a surface of several inches. On auscultation, a bellows sound is generally heard, masking one or both sounds of the heart, and the ear is sensible of a metallic ringing with each systole of the ventricle. Pulsations are rapid as well as strong, and, with few exceptions, irregular, unequal, and intermittent. The pulse does not always indicate the force or number of the heart's contractions. **E., fi'brinous,** E. in which some of the connective tissue of the heart is converted into fibrous tissue. **E., infec'tious,** endocarditis, ulcerative. **E., pari'etal,** E. limited to the cardiac wall, not affecting the valves. **E., plas'tic,** E. with plastic effusion, affecting the action of the valves, and contraction and dilatation of the heart, thus causing abnormal murmurs, etc. **E., sclerot'ic,** E. attended with thickening and increased development of connective tissue of the valves of the heart. **E., ul'cerative,** septic form of endocarditis; generally a sequence of blood-poisoning, the ulcers passing through the valves and invading the muscular walls of the heart.

Endocardium, en-do-kar'de-um (*endo, kardia,* heart). Membrane lining the interior of the heart.

Endocervicitis, en-do-sur-ve-se'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of cervix uteri.

Endochondral, en-do-kon'dral (*endo, chondros,* cartilage). Within cartilage, as E. ossification, development of bone within temporary cartilage.

Endochorion, en-do-ko're-on. See *Chorion.*

Endocolitis, en-do-ko-le'tis (*endo, colon, itis*). Dysentery.

Endocolpitis, en-do-kol-pe'tis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Endocranitis, en-do-kran-e'tis. Inflammation of external layer of the dura mater.

Endocranium, en-do-kran'e-um. Inner surface of the skull.

Endocrome, en'do-krome (*endo, chroma,* color). Pigment in interior of cells.

Endocular, end-ok'u-lar (*endo,* within, *oculus,* eye). Within the eye; intraocular.

Endocyme (*endo, kuma,* product of conception). Double monster by inclusion.

Endocymia, en-do-sim'e-ah. Monstrosity alluded to under *Endocyme.*

Endocyst, en'do-sist. Lining membrane of a hydatid.

Endocystomati'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of a cystic tumor.

Endocytic, en-do-sit'ik. Within a cell.

Endode'ca serpenta'ria. Aristolochia serpentaria.

En'doderm. Innermost layer or lining of simple organisms; hypoblast.

Endodontitis, en-do-don-te'tis (*endo, odous,* tooth). Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth.

Endoenteritis, en-do-en-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bowels. See *Enteritis.*

Endogastric, en-do-gas'trik (*endo, gaster,* stomach). Within the stomach or abdomen; intra-abdominal.

Endogastritis, ed-do-gas-tre'tis (*endo, gastritis,* inflammation of the stomach). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

Endogastrius, en-do-gas'tre-us. Engastrius.

Endogenesis, en-do-jen'es-is. Endogenous formation.

Endogenetic, en-do-jen-et'ik (same etymon). Having origin from internal causes.

Endogenous, en-doj'en-us (*endo, gennao,* to engender). Growing by increase in number or size of internal cells or membranes, as E. cells, or cells formed within cells, as in the sperm-vesicles. **E. an'eurism,** aneurism originating spontaneously from lesions of the inner coat of the arteries.

Endogeny, en-doj'en-e. Endogenesis.

Endoglobular, en-do-glob'u-lar. Within the blood-globules.

Endognathion, en-do-nath'e-on. Middle part of the upper jawbone that has not been united before birth.

Endokarditis, en-do-kar-de'tis. Endocarditis.

Endolarynge'al. Within the larynx.

Endolemma, en-do-lem'mah. Neurilemma.

Endolymph, en'do-limf. Fluid contained within the membranous labyrinth.

Endolymphangial, en-do-limf-an'je-al. Within the lymphatic vessels.

Endolymphat'ic. Within the lymphatic vessels.

Endometritis, en-do-met-re'tis (*endo, metritis,* inflammation of the uterus). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus. When accompanied with a diphtheritic exudation, it is called E. crouposa; when the fundus is alone involved, fundal endometritis; when of a syphilitic character, E. syphilitica. Corporeal and cervical endometritis express inflammation of the body and neck of the uterus. **E., catar'rhal,** E. accompanied with discharge of mucus. **E., cer'vical,** inflammation of the cervical portion of the uterus. **E. decid'ual,** inflammation of decidua reflexa or uterina, or of both membranes. **E., diphtherit'ic,** form of E. occurring at childbirth from invasion of the vagina, uterus, and appendages by diphtheritic virus introduced through some exposed part of the generative organs. **E. disse'cans,** E. with tendency to ulcerative disintegration. **E. exfoliati'va,** membranous dysmenorrhœa. **E., fun'dal,** E. of fundus of uterus. **E. fungo'sa,** decidual E. accompanied with fungoid or polypoid growths. **E., mem'branous,** E. with formation of false membrane; E., diphtheritic. **E., sep'tic** or **septicæ'mic,** E. caused by presence of putrid matter or its absorption.

Endometrium, en-do-met're-um (*endo, metra,* uterus). Lining membrane of the uterus.

Endometrorrhag'ia (*endo, metra,* uterus, *rhegnumi,* to

break forth). Hemorrhage in interior of the uterus; metrorrhagia.

Endometry, en-dom'et-re (*endo, metron,* measure). Measurement of the brain within the cavity of the skull.

Endomyocarditis, en-do-me-o-kard-e'tis (*endo, mus,* muscle, *kardia,* heart). Endocarditis combined with myocarditis or inflammation of the cardiac muscle.

Endomysium, en-do-mis'e-um (*endo, mus,* muscle). Connective-tissue formation between muscular fibres.

Endonarteritis, en-don-art-er-e'tis. See *Arteritis.*

Endonenteritis, en-don-en-ter-e'tis. Endoënteritis.

Endonephritis, en-do-nef-re'tis (*endo, nephritis,* inflammation of kidney). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis of the kidney; nephritis; pyelitis.

Endoneural, en-do-nu'ral (*endo, neuron,* nerve). Enteritis. Relating to the endoneurium. In the interior of a nerve.

Endoneurium, en-do-nu're-um (same etymon). Connective tissue between nerve-fibrils.

Endoœsophagitis, en-do-e-sof-ah-je'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of the œsophagus.

Endoöstitis, en-do-os-te'tis (*endo, osteon,* bone). Inflammation of medulla of bone.

Endoparasite, en-do-par'as-ite. Parasite in the interior of the body.

Endopathic, en-do-path'ik (*endo, pathos,* disease). Relating to diseases whose causes are within the body.

Endopericarditis, en-do-per-e-kar-de'tis. Inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

Endoperimyocarditis, en-do-per-e-me-o-kard-e'tis. Simultaneous existence of endocarditis, pericarditis, and myocarditis.

Endophacine, en-do-fas'een (*endo, phake,* lens). Colorless albuminous fluid obtained from the crystalline lens.

Endophlebitis, en-do-fleb-e'tis (*endo, phleps,* vein, *itis*). Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein; phlebitis. **E. porta'lis,** inflammation of the portal vein; pyephlebitis.

Endophyte, en'do-fite (*endo, phuton,* plant). Vegetable parasite in the interior of the body.

Endoplasm, en'do-plazm (*endo, plasso,* to form). Inner part of protoplasm of a cell.

En'doplast. Nucleus of cell and cell-body.

Endoplastic, en-do-plas'tik. Relating to or formed of endoplasm.

Endoplastule, en-do-plas'tule. Nucleolus.

En'dosarc. Endoplasm.

Endoscope, en-do'skope (*endo, skopeo,* to view). Instrument for inspecting internal parts, as the speculum uteri, laryngoscope, etc. Specular arrangement for viewing the urethra and bladder. See *Cystoscope, Urethroscope, Speculum.* **E., u'terine,** modification of endoscope for inspection of the interior of the uterus.

Endoscopy, en-dos'ko-pe. Examination of internal parts, especially the urethra, with an endoscope.

Endosepsis, en-do-sep'sis (*endo, sepsis,* infection). Septic infection from internal causes.

Endosis, en-do'sis (*endosis,* giving up). Remission; intermission.

Endoskel'eton. Inner skeleton. See *Skeleton.*

Endos'mic. Endosmotic.

Endosmometer, en-dos-mom'et-ur. Graduated tube closed by membrane for estimating the amount of osmosis.

Endosmose, en-dos-moze' (*endo, osmos,* impulse). Double imbibition. Action by which fluids pass from without to within organic membranes. Action of two fluids on each other when separated by a membrane. Endosmose is sometimes used to signify the passage of the more transmissible fluid, while exosmose signifies that of the least transmissible, although, strictly speaking, the terms denote passage of fluids inward and outward.

Endosmo'sis. Endosmose.

Endosmotic (en-dos-mot'ik) or **Endosmic,** en-dos'mik. Relating to endosmose.

Endosperm, en'do-spurm (*endo, sperma,* seed). Embryo situate in a mass of albumen; albumen.

Endospore, en'do-spore (*endo, sporos,* seed). Spore within a minute organism.

Endosteal, en-dos'te-al (*endo, osteum,* bone). Relating to the interior of bone, or to ossification in its earliest cartilaginous stages.

Endosteïtis (en-dos-te-e'tis) or **Endosti'tis.** Inflammation of the internal periosteum or medullary membrane of bone; osteomyelitis.

Endosteum, en-dos'te-um (*endo, osteon,* bone). Medullary membrane of bone.

Endostoma, en-dos-to'mah (same etymon). Morbid bony growth in interior of bone.

Endostosis, en-dos-to'sis (same etymon). Bony deposit in hyaline cartilage. Development of bone in interior of cartilage.

Endothelial, en-do-the'le-al. Relating to the endothelium. **E. carcino'ma,** endothelioma.

Endothelioid, en-do-the'le-oid. Resembling endothelium.

Endothelio'ma. Tumor connected with the endothelium.

Endothe'lium (*endo, thele,* nipple). Essential connective constituent of the blood-vessels, formed of flat cells or a delicate nucleated membrane, the endothelial or perithelial tube, cell-membrane of Remak.

Endothoracic, en-do-thor-as'ik. Within the thorax or chest.

En'dotome (*endo, tome,* incision). Shears adapted to decollation of the fœtus in utero.

Endotoscope, en-do'to-skope (*endo, ous,* ear, *skopeo,* to see). Instrument for examining accessible parts of the ear.

Endotrachelitis, en-do-trak-el-e'tis (*endo, trachelos,* neck). Inflammation of the neck of the uterus; cervical endometritis.

Endo-uteri'tis (*endo, uteritis*). Inflammation of lining membrane of uterus; metritis.

Endovascular, en-do-vas'ku-lar. Intravascular; within the vessels.

Endusium, en-du'se-um. See *Indusium.*

Endyma, en'dim-ah (*enduma,* garment). Membrane. **E., paracœl'ian,** lining membrane of lateral ventricle of the brain. **E. ventriculo'rum,** lining of cavities of ventricles; ependema ventriculorum.

Enechema (en-ek-a'mah) or **Eneche'sis** (*en, echema,* sound). Tinnitus aurium.

Ene'cia (*enecho,* to retain). Continued fever; synocha. **E. cau'ma,** synocha; inflammatory fever. **E. syn'ochus,** synochus. **E. synochus puerpera'rum,** see *Peritonitis.* **E. ty'phus,** typhoid fever.

Enema en'e-mah (vulg. en-e'mah) (*en, iemi,* to send in). Clyster; liquid for injection into the lower bowel or bowels. **E. aloës,** *Enema* or *Clyster of aloes* (aloës, potass. carbon., mucilag. amyli). Used in ascarides and amenorrhœa. **E. anod'ynum,** *Enema opii, Anodyne* or *Starch-and-opium clyster* (decoct. amyli, tinct. opii). Used in severe diarrhœa or dysentery. **E. antihyster'icum,** E. asafœtidæ. **E. asafœ'tidæ,** E. fœtidum. **E. carthart'icum,** *Cathartic* or *Purging clyster* (oleum oliv., magnes. sulph., mucilag. amyli). **E. colocynth'idis,** *Clyster of colocynth* (ext. colocynth, sapo mollis, aqua). Efficient cathartic clyster. **E. commu'ne,** *Common* or *Domestic clyster* (water gruel or molasses and water, Oss or Oj; add a little oil or lard and a spoonful of common salt). Cathartic; without the salt, emollient. **E. fœ'tidum,** *Fetid clyster, Clyster of asafetida* (asafœt., aqua destillat.). Antispasmodic and anodyne. **E. magne'siæ sulpha'tis,** E. catharticum. **E. nicotia'næ,** *Tobacco clyster* (tabacum, aqua bullient). Employed in strangulated hernia, but occasionally a fatal poison when given in this way. Smoke of tobacco is sometimes thrown up the rectum to produce the same medicinal effects as the infusion. **E. o'pii,** E. anodynum. **E. pur'gans,** purgative enema. **E. sedati'vum,** E. opii. **E. of sul'phate of magne'sium,** E. catharticum. **E. tab'aci,** E. nicotianæ. **E. terebin'thinæ,** *Enema of turpentine, Turpentine clyster* (ol. tereb., mucilag. amyli). Administered in cases of ascarides, oxyuris especially. **E. of tobac'co,** E. nicotianæ.

Enemion, en-em'e-on. Anemone pulsatilla.

Enepiderm'ic or **Enepidermatic**, en-ep-e-dur-mat'-ik (*en*, *epi*, upon, *derma*, skin). Method of treating diseases by application of medicines, as plasters, blisters, etc. to the skin.

Energia, en-ur-je'ah. Action, energy, force; used in this sense as associated with a body in motion—*kinetic energy*—or at rest—*potential energy*.

Energy, en'er-je (*en*, *ergon*, work). Action, vigor, force.

Enervatio, en-ur-vah'she-o. Aponeurosis, enervation.

Enervation, en-ur-va'shun (*e*, *nervus*, nerve, strength). Act of weakening; state of being weakened. Excision of a nerve.

Enervationes tendineæ, en-ur-vah-she-o'nees tendin'e-e. Tendinous portions crossing several abdominal muscles.

Ener'vis or **Enervus**, en-ur'vus. In a condition of enervation.

Enervitas, en-ur'vit-as. Inertia.

Engagement, en-gage'ment. Passage of presenting portion of fœtus into the brim of the pelvis; the stage of the descent of the fœtus.

Engastrimyth, en-gas'trim-ith (*en*, *gaster*, belly, *mutheomai*, to discourse). Gastriloquist, ventriloquist. One who possesses the art of modifying his natural voice so that it seems to come from a greater or less distance and from different directions. It was believed that such persons spoke from the belly. It is an imitative art, called engastrimythism, ventriloquism, ventriloquy, ventrilocution.

Engastrius, en-gas'tre-us. Monster formed by development of fœtus in the interior of the gastro-intestinal region of another fœtus.

Engeiso'ma, **Engisoma** (en-gis-o'mah), or **Engizo'ma** (*engizo*, to approximate). Species of fracture of the skull, in which a splinter passes beneath the sound portion of the bone and compresses the brain. Instrument used in fractures of the clavicle.

Engenes, en'jen-ees. Congenital, indigenous.

Eng'lish cham'omile. Anthemis nobilis. **E. chol'era**, cholera morbus. **E. disease**, hypochondriasis; rachitis **E. gar'lic**, Allium sativum. **E. mal'ady**, hypochondriasis; rachitis. **E. plas'ter**, court plaster. **E. rhu'barb**, Rheum raponticum. **E. sweat'ing sick'ness**, miliary fever. **E. wal'nut**, Juglans regia.

Englottogastor, en-glot-to-gas'tor (*en*, *glotta*, tongue, *gaster*, stomach). Engastrimyth.

Engomphosis, en-gom-fo'sis. Gomphosis.

Engoniomele, en-gon-e-o-ma'le (*engonios*, angular, *mele*, probe). Bent probe.

Engonus, en'gon-us (*en*, *gennao*, to engender). Endemic; also, fœtus.

Engorged disk. See *Disk*.

Engorge'ment. Obstruction or choking up of the vessels of a part, giving rise to augmentation of volume; vascular congestion.

Engraft'. Graft.

Enhæmatosis, en-he-mat-o'sis. Hæmatosis.

Enixa, en-iks'ah (*enitor*, to bring forth). Woman in childbirth.

Enix'io or **Enixus** (en-ix'us) **fœ'tûs.** Parturition.

Enizesis, en-idz-a'sis (*enizo*, to place in). Use of sitz-bath.

Enkephalon, en-kef'al-on. Encephalon.

Enmetritis, en-met-re'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of uterus; endometritis.

Enneurosis, en-nu-ro'sis (*en*, *neuron*, nerve). Innervation.

Enœsophagitis, en-e-sof-aj-e'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of the œsophagus.

Enoman'ia (*en*, *oinos*, wine, *mania*) Delirium tremens.

Enophthalmia, en-of-thal'me-ah (*en*, *ophthalmos*, eye). Retraction of the globe of the eye. One so affected is called *Enophthal'mus*.

Enorchismus, en-or-kiz'mus (*en*, *orchis*, testicle). Concealed testicle; cryptorchidism.

Enormis, en-or'mis (*e*, *norma*, rule). Abnormal.

Enormitas cordis, en-or'mit-as kor'dis. Heart, hypertrophy of.

Enormon, en-or'mon (*en*, *ormao*, to rouse). Vital principle.

Enosis, en-o'sis (union). Insertion; union.

Enosmosis, en-os-mo'sis. Endosmose.

Enosomania, en-o-so-man'e-ah (*enosis*, agitation). Mania associated with delusions as to commission of crimes.

Enosto'sis or **Entostosis**, en-tos-to'sis (*en*, *osteon*, bone). Morbid growth of bone inward into interior of medullary canal; bony tumor growing from interior of the skull; opposite of exostosis.

Enrhythmus, en-rhith'mus (*en*, *rhuthmos*, number). Having rhythm; epithet applied to the pulse when its beats occur with some degree of order.

Enryth'mus. Enrhythmus.

Ens. Being; existence. **E. mar'tis**, ferrum ammoniatum. **E. ven'eris Boyl'ei**, ferrum ammoniatum.

En'sal (*ensis*, sword). Sword-shaped. Cardamom.

En'sate. Ensiform.

Ensiform, en'se-form (*ensis*, sword, *forma*, form). Swordlike; xiphoid. **E. apoph'yses** or **pro'cesses**, lesser alæ of sphenoid bone. **E. appen'dage** or **appen'dix** or **car'tilage** or **pro'cess**, xiphoid appendix of the sternum; see *Xiphoid*.

Ensisternal, en-se-stur'nal. Relating to the ensiform process of the sternum, the last osseous portion of the sternum.

Ensomatosis, en-so-mat-o'sis (*en*, *soma*, body). Incorporation.

Enstac'ton or **Enstactum**, en-stak'tum. Collyrium.

Enstalaxis, en-stal-aks'is (*en*, *stalazo*, to drop). Instillation.

Enstasis, en'stas-is (obstruction). Obstruction, as of pores of the skin.

Enstrophe, en'strof-e (*en*, *strepho*, to turn). Inversion of a part, as the eyelids.

Entacoustic, ent-ak-oo'stik (*ento*, *akouo*, to hear). Relating to sonorous movements originating in the ear or adjacent structures.

En'tad (*entos*, within). In an inward direction or toward the interior.

Enta'da gingalo'bium. W. Indian tree; seeds are emetic and antisyphilitic, and antidotal to poison.

En'tal. Relating to the interior; internal.

Entallantoic, ent-al-lan'to-ik. Within the allantoic cavity.

Entamniotic, ent-am-ne-ot'ik. Within the amniotic cavity.

Entankyloblepharitis, ent-an-ke-lo-blef-ar-e'tis. Blepharitis with adhesion of the lids to the ball of the eye, *Entankyloblepharon*.

Entanthema, ent-an-tha'mah. Enanthema; eruption on mucous membrane.

Entarthrochondrus, ent-ar-thro-kon'drus (*ento*, within, *arthron*, joint, *chondros*, cartilage). Interarticular cartilage. Loose cartilage in an articulation.

Entarthrotic, ent-ar-throt'ik (same etymon). Within a joint; interarticular.

Enta'sia or **Entasis**, ent'as-is (*en*, *teino*, to stretch). Contracture; tension; tonic spasm. **E. acrotis'mus**, weak pulse with epigastric pain. **E. articula'ris**, tonic spasm or distortion of a joint. **E. lox'ia**, torticollis. **E. lys'sa**, rabies. **E. orch'eos**, epididymitis. **E. priapis'mus**, priapismus. **E. systrem'ma**, cramp. **E. tet'anus**, tetanus. **E. tet'anus anti'cus**, emprosthotonos. **E. tris'mus**, trismus.

Entat'ic (*entatikos*, stretching). Medicine which invigorates the venereal appetite; aphrodisiac.

Entelmintha, ent-el-min'thah (*ento*, *helmins*, worm). Worms.

Entepicon'dyle. Inner condyle of humerus.

En'tera (pl. of **Enteron**, intestine). Intestines; abdominal organs.

Enteradelphia, ent-er-ad-el'fe-ah (*enteron*, *adelphos*, brother). Enadelphia.

Enteradenes, ent-er-ad'en-ees (*enteron*, *aden*, gland). Glands of the intestines.

Enteradenography, ent-er-ad-en-og'raf-e (*enteron*, *aden*, gland, *graphe*, description). Description of intestinal glands.

Enteradenology, ent-er-ad-en-ol'o-je (*enteron, aden,* gland, *logos,* treatise). Anatomy of intestinal glands.

Enteræ'mia (*enteron,* intestine, *haima,* blood). Intestinal congestion.

Enteraërectasis, ent-er-ah-er-ek'tas-is (*enteron, aër,* air, *ektasis,* dilatation). Tympanites; flatulence.

Enteragra, ent-er'ag-rah (*enteron, agra,* seizure). Gout in the intestines.

Enteralgia, ent-er-al'je-ah (*enteron, algos,* pain). Pain in the intestines; colic. **E. acu'ta,** enteritis. **E. inflammato'ria,** enteritis. **E. saturni'na,** colica metallica.

Enterangemphrax'is or **Enterangiemphraxis,** ent-er-an-je-em-fraks'is (*enteron, angeion,* vessel, *emphrasso,* to obstruct). Obstruction of vessels of the intestines.

Enterata, ent-er-at'ah. Animals having distinct and independent intestinal organs.

Enteratrophia, ent-er-at-rof'e-ah (*enteron, atrophia,* want of nutrition). Atrophy of the coats of the intestines.

Enterauxe, ent-er-awks'e (*enteron,* intestine, *auxe,* increase). Hypertrophy of the muscular coat of the intestines.

Enterechema, ent-er-ek-a'mah (*enteron, echema,* sound). Sound of movement of the intestines.

Enterecta'sia or **Enterectasis,** ent-er-ek'tas-is (*enteron, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the intestines, as in tympanites.

Enterectomy, ent-er-ek'to-me (*enteron, ektomia,* excision). Excision of part of intestine.

Enterelco'sis or **Enterhelcosis,** ent-er-hel-ko'sis (*enteron, helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the intestines.

Enterele'sia or **Enterelosis,** ent-er-el-o'sis (*enteron, eileo,* to involve). Ileus, volvulus.

Enterem'bole (*enteron, embole,* insertion). Intussusception of the bowels.

Enteremphraxis, ent-er-em-fraks'is (*enteron, emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction of the intestines.

Enteren'chyta or **Enterenchytes,** ent-er-en'kit-ees (*enteron, en, cheo,* to pour). Instrument for administering injections.

Enterepiplocele, ent-er-ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. ent-er-ep-ip'lo-seel). Enteroëpiplocele.

Enterepiplomphalocele, ent-er-ep-ip-lom-fal-o-se'le (Eng. ent-er-ep-ip-lom'fal-o-seel) (*enteron, epiploön,* omentum, *omphalos,* navel, *kele,* rupture). Hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestine.

Enterhelcosis, ent-er-hel-ko'sis (*enteron, helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the intestines. **E. nervo'sa,** typhoid fever.

Enterhypertrophia, ent-er-hip-er-trof'e-ah (*enteron, hypertrophia,* excessive nutrition). Hypertrophy of the coat of the intestines.

Enteria, ent-er'e-ah. Diarrhœa.

Enteric, ent-er'ik (*enteron,* intestine). Intestinal. **E. fe'ver,** typhoid fever.

Enterica, ent-er'ik-ah. Diseases affecting the alimentary canal. Medicines acting upon the alimentary canal.

Enterici morbi, ent-er'is-e mor'be. Diseases of the intestines.

Enterischiocele, ent-er-is-ke-o-se'le (Eng. ent-er-is'-ke-o-seel) (*enteron,* intestine, *ischion,* hip, *kele,* hernia). Intestinal hernia through the greater sciatic notch.

Enteritis, ent-er-e'tis. Inflammation of the intestines. Essential symptoms are violent abdominal pain, increased on pressure, with vomiting and inflammatory fever. Enteritis may affect both the peritoneal and the mucous coat of the intestines, and, in violent cases, all the coats. Inflammation of the serous coat resembles that of the cellular membrane; the inflammation of the mucous coat, that of the skin. The former is usually, therefore, the more active. Inflammation of the mucous coat is generally attended with diarrhœa; inflammation of the peritoneal coat with constipation. Sometimes enteritis passes into a chronic state, requiring much careful management. **E. arthrit'ica,** gout of the abdomen or its contained viscera. **E. catarrha'lis,** intestinal catarrh; superficial e. with mucous discharge. **E., choler'iform,** cholera infantum. **E. col'ica,** colitis. **E., croup'ous,** E., membranous. **E., diphtherit'ic,** E. with adherent white deposit on the lining membrane of the bowels. **E. epiploï'cus,** epiploitis. **E. erythemat'ica,** E., catarrhal. **E., follic'ular,** typhoid fever. **E. folliculo'sa,** typhoid fever; cholera infantum. **E. ili'aca,** E. confined to the ilium. **E., mem'branous,** pellicular inflammation of the bowels in which deposits collect on the lining membrane. **E. mesenter'ica,** mesenteritis; typhoid fever. **E., mu'cous,** E., catarrhal; see *Enteritis.* **E., pellic'ular,** E., membranous. **E., phleg'monous,** severe e., with disposition to formation of abscess. **E. polypo'sa,** chronic catarrhal e., with polypoid growths from the lining membrane. **E., pseudo-mem'branous,** E., membranous; E., diphtheritic. **E. pustulo'sa,** dothinenteritis. **E., stru'mous,** E. folliculosa. **E., ul'cerative,** E. often occurring after middle life, in which the mucous membrane of the colon is partially destroyed by ulceration, and sometimes accompanied by increase of the lumen of the colon and hypertrophy of the muscular parietes. Sometimes contraction of the bowel exists.

Entero (*enteron,* intestine). In composition, intestine.

Entero-arctia, ent'er-o-ark'te-ah (*enteron, arctus,* narrow). Stricture of the bowel.

Enterobius, ent-er-o'be-us (*enteron, bios,* life). Oxyuris vermicularis.

Enterobrosis, ent-er-o-bro'sis (*enteron, brosis,* act of gnawing). Perforation of the intestines.

Enterocace, ent-er-ok'as-e (*enteron, kakos,* evil). Adynamic dysentery, accompanied by phenomena indicating a pseudo-membranous and gangrenous state of the lining membrane of the large intestine.

Enterocatarrhus, ent-er-o-kat-ar'rhus. Catarrh of the intestines.

Enterocele, ent-er-o-se'le (Eng. ent'er-o-seel) (*enteron, kele,* tumor). Abdominal hernia, containing portion of intestine. When it encroaches upon the vaginal canal, it is called enterovaginal hernia, vaginal enterocele, or hernia of the intestine into the vagina. **E., cru'ral** or **fem'oral,** femoral hernia containing intestine. **E., in'guinal,** inguinal hernia containing intestine. **E., par'tial,** hernia involving a portion of bowel only, which may become strangulated and gangrenous. **E., perine'al,** perineal hernia containing intestine. **E., puden'dal,** pudendal hernia containing intestine. **E., rec'tal,** proctocele; rectocele. **E., scro'tal,** inguinal hernia that has passed into the scrotum. **E., vagi'nal,** see *Enterocele.*

Enteroceletes (ent-er-o-sel-a'tees) or **Enterocelicus,** ent-er-o-sa'lik-us (*enteron, kele,* tumor). Affected with intestinal hernia.

Enterocentesis, ent-er-o-sen-ta'sis (*enteron, kentesis,* puncture). Operation of puncturing the bowel.

Enterocephalopyra (ent-er-o-sef-al-op'ir-ah) **infan'tum** (*enteron, kephale,* head, *pur,* fever). Hydrocephalus internus.

Enterocestrion (ent-er-o-ses'tre-on) or **Enteroces'tris,** ent-er-o-ses'tris (*enteron, kestra,* an awl). Instrument for puncturing the bowel.

Enterochirur'gia. Surgery of the intestines.

Enterochlor'ophyll (*enteron, chloros,* green, *phullon,* leaf). Green pigment in the liver and other organs of some of the lower forms of animal life.

Enterocholecystostomy, ent-er-o-kol-e-sis-tost'o-me (*enteron, chole,* bile, *kustis,* bladder, *stoma,* mouth). Cholecystenterostomy.

Enterocholecystotomy, ent-er-o-kol-e-sis-tot'o-me (*enteron, chole,* bile, *kustis,* bladder, *tome,* incision). Operation of making fistulous communication between the gall-bladder and intestine.

Enterocleisis, ent-er-o-kli'sis (*enteron, kleisis,* occlusion). Occlusion or obstruction of the bowel.

Enteroc'lysis. See *Enteroclysm.*

Enteroclysm, ent'er-o-klizm (*enteron, klusma,* wash). Enema; the application or action is called *Enteroclysis.* Especially applied to the injection of nutritive or saline material into the intestine in cholera.

Enterocœle, ent-er-o-ce'le (Eng. ent'er-o-seel) (*enteron, koilia,* abdomen). Cavity of pleura and peritoneum regarded as formed from the primitive alimentary canal; abdominal cavity.

Enterocœ'lic or **Enterocœliac,** ent-er-o-se'le-ak (*enteron, koilia,* abdomen). Relating to the cavity of the abdomen.

Enterocolitis, ent-er-o-ko-le'tis (*enteron, colitis,* inflammation of the colon). Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

Enterocystocele, en-ter-o-sis-to-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-sis'to-seel) (*enteron, kustis,* bladder, *kele,* tumor). Hernia of the bladder and intestine.

Enterocystoma, ent-er-o-sis-to'mah. Cystoma or cystic tumor caused by non-obliteration of part of the omphalo-mesenteric duct.

Enterocystoscheocele, ent-er-o-sist-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-sist-os'ke-o-seel) (*enteron, kustis,* bladder, *oscheon,* scrotum, *kele,* hernia). Scrotal hernia, contents of which are bowel and bladder.

Enterodarsis, ent-er-o-dar'sis (*enteron, darsis,* skinning). Excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Enterodialysis, ent-er-o-de-al'is-is (*enteron, dialusis,* separation). Division of the intestine, as by a cut or other traumatic cause.

Enterodomycodoritis, ent-er-od-o-mik-o-der-e'tis. Enteromycodoritis.

Enterodothie'nia or **Enterodothienosis,** ent-er-o-doth-e-en-o'sis (*enteron, dothien,* pustule). Dothinenteritis; enteric fever.

Enterodynia, ent-er-o-din'e-ah (*enteron, odune,* pain). Pain in the bowel: colic.

Entero-ectasia (ent-er-o-ek-tah'se-ah) or **Enteroectasis,** ent-er-o-ek'tas-is (*enteron, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the intestines.

Enteroëpiplocele, ent-er-o-ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-ep-ip'lo-seel) (*enteron, epiploön,* omentum, *kele,* tumor). Hernia formed by intestine and omentum. Enterepiplocele.

Enteroëpiplomphalocele, ent-er-o-ep-ip-lom-fal-o-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-ep-ip-lom'fal-o-seel). Enteroëpiplomphalus.

Enteroëpiplomphalus, ent-er-o-ep-ip-lom'fal-us (*enteron, kele,* omentum, *omphalos,* umbilicus). Umbilical hernia, containing intestine and omentum.

Enterogastrocele, ent-er-o-gas-tro-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-gas'tro-seel) (*enteron, gaster,* belly, *kele,* tumor). Hernia of stomach and intestine; abdominal or gastric enterocele.

Enterography, ent-er-og'raf-e (*enteron, graphe,* description). Part of anatomy which describes the intestines.

Enterohæmorrhagia, ent-er-o-he-mor-rhaj'e-ah. Passage of blood with the fecal evacuations. See *Entorrhagia.*

Enterohelcosis, ent-er-o-hel-ko'sis. Ulceration of the intestines.

Enterohepatitis, ent-er-o-hep-at-e'tis. Inflammation of bowel and liver.

Enterohydrocele, ent-er-o-hi-dro-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-hi'dro-seel) (*enteron, hudor,* water, *kele,* tumor). Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

Enterohydrom'phalus (*enteron, hudor,* water, *omphalos,* navel). Umbilical hernia in which the sac contains, along with a portion of intestine, a quantity of serum.

Enteroïschiocele, ent-er-o-is-ke-o-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-is'ke-o-seel) (*enteron, ischion,* ischium, *kele,* tumor). Ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

En'terolith. Calculus or concretion of the intestines. See *Calculi of stomach and intestines.*

Enterolithiasis, ent-er-o-lith-e'as-is (*enteron, lithiasis,* formation of stone). Formation or presence of concretions in the intestines.

Enterolithus, ent-er-ol'ith-us (*enteron, lithos,* stone). Concretion in intestines, sometimes of large size in lower animals. See *Calculi of the stomach and intestines.* **E. bezoar'dus,** bezoar. **E. scyb'alum,** scybala.

Enterology, ent-er-ol'o-je (*enteron, logos,* discourse). Part of anatomy which treats of the intestines.

Enteromala'cia, Enteromalaco'sis, or **Enteromalaxis,** ent-er-o-mal-aks'is (*enteron, malasso,* to soften). Softening of the mucous or other coats of the intestine.

Enteromantis, ent-er-o-man'tis (*enteron, mantis,* a diviner). Engastrimyth.

Enteromelanorrhœa, ent-er-o-mel-an-or-rhe'ah. Melæna.

Enteromenia, ent-er-o-men'e-ah (*enteron, men,* month). Menstruation by the intestines.

Enteromerocele, ent-er-o-mer-o-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-mer'o-seel) (*enteron, meros,* thigh, *kele,* tumor). Crural hernia, formed of intestine. Femoral enterocele.

Enteromesenteric, ent-er-o-mes-en-ter'ik. Relating to the intestine and mesentery. **E. fe'ver,** typhoid fever in which the intestines are ulcerated, with enlargement of the corresponding mesenteric glands.

Enteromesenteritis, ent-er-o-mes-en-ter-e'tis. Tabes mesenterica.

Enteromorpha compressa, ent-er-o-mor'fa kompres'sah (*enteron, morphe,* shape). One of the Algæ, used by the Sandwich Islanders as an esculent.

Enteromphaloce'le, Enterom'phalus, or **Enterom'phalocele** (*enteron, omphalos,* umbilicus). Umbilical hernia, formed of intestines.

Enteromycoderma, ent-er-o-mik-o-dur'mah (*enteron, mukes,* fungus, *derma,* skin). Mucous membrane of the intestines. When inflamed, the condition is called *Mycodermitis.*

Enteromycodora, ent-er-o-mik-o-do'rah. Enteromycoderma.

Enteromycodoritis. ent-er-o-me-ko-do-re'tis (*enteron, mukos,* mucus, *dora,* skin). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Enteromycosis, ent-er-o-mik-o'sis (*enteron, mukes,* fungus). Generation of fungi in the intestines.

Enteromyiasis, ent-er-o-me-e'as-is (*enteron, muia,* common fly). Morbid condition of the intestines from larvæ developed in them.

En'teron (*entos,* within). Intestine, uterus.

Enteron'cos or **Enteroncus,** ent-er-on'kus (*enteron, onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the intestines.

Enteronervia (ent-er-o-nur've-ah) or **Enteroneuria,** ent-er-o-nu're-ah (*enteron, nervus* or *neuron,* nerve). Morbid condition of the intestines from disturbed action of the nerves.

En'tero-oscheoce'le (Eng. ent-er-o-osk'e-o-seel). See *Enteroscheocele.*

Enteroparalysis, ent-er-o-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of the intestines.

Enteroparisagoge, ent-er-o-par-is-ag-o'ge (*enteron, para, eis,* in, *ago,* to lead). Intussusception of the bowels.

Enteropathi'a. Enteropathy.

Enteropathy, ent-er-op'ath-e (*enteron, pathos,* disease). Disease of the intestines in general. **E., can'cerous,** cancer of the intestines.

Enteroperistole, ent-er-o-per-is'to-le (*enteron, peristello,* to contract). Constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause acting either within the abdomen or without it, as in strangulated hernia. Peristaltic action of the intestines.

Enteroperitonitis, ent-er-o-per-it-o-ne'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestines.

Enterophlo'gia or **Enterophlogosis,** ent-er-o-flog-o'sis (*enteron, phlogoo,* to inflame). Enteritis.

Enterophthisis, ent-er-o-te'sis (*enteron, phthisis,* consumption). Consumption of the bowels. Consumption due to suppuration in the intestines.

Enterophymata, ent-er-o-fe'mat-ah (sing. **Enterophy'ma**) (*enteron, phuma,* swelling). Tubercles of the intestines.

Enteroplastic, ent-er-o-plas'tik. Relating to enteroplasty.

Enteroplastice, ent-er-o-plas'tis-e. Enteroplasty.

Enteroplasty, ent'er-o-plas-te (*enteron, plasso,* to form). Plastic operation for restoration of the intestine.

Enteroplegia, ent-er-o-plej'e-ah (*enteron, plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the intestine.

Entero-pneumatosis, ent-er-o-nu-mat-o'sis (*enteron,*

pneuma, air). Morbid generation and accumulation of intestinal gas.

Enteroponus, ent-er-op'on-us (*enteron, ponos*, pain). Enteralgia, colic.

Enteroproctia, ent-er-o-prok'te-ah. Artificial anus. Colostomy.

Enteroptosis, ent-er-o-to'sis (*enteron, ptosis*, falling). *Glenard's disease.* Falling or dragging down (prolapse) of the bowel from relaxed condition or decreased tension of the walls of the abdomen, frequently with movable kidney or liver and narrowness of the bowel. Prolapsus ani.

Enteropyra, ent-er-op'ir-ah (*enteron, pur*, fever). Enteritis. Intestinal fever; typhoid fever. Enteromesenteric fever. **E. Asiat'ica**, cholera Asiatica. **E. bilio'sa**, bilious fever.

Enterorrhagia or **Enterorrhagy**, ent-er-or'rhaj-e (*enteron, rhage*, rupture), Hemorrhage or excessive discharge from the bowels. **E., sim'ple**, discharge of blood with the fecal evacuations.

Enterorrhaphy, ent-er-or'rhaf-e (*enteron, rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the intestines, for the relief of injuries to them.

Enterorrheuma, ent-er-or-rhu'mah (*enteron, rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the intestines.

Enterorrhexis, ent-er-or-rheks'is (*enteron, rhesso*, to break). Rupture or laceration of the intestines.

Enterorrhœa, ent-er-or-rhe'a (*enteron, rheo*, to flow). Diarrhœa; melæna.

Enterorrhois, ent-er-or'rho-is (*enteron, rhoos*, a stream). Slight hemorrhage or oozing of blood from the bowels.

Enterosarcocele, ent-er-o-sar-ko-se'le (Eng. ent-er-o-sar'ko-seel) (*enteron, sarx*, flesh, *kele*, tumor). Intestinal hernia complicated with fleshy excrescence, or sarcocele.

Enterosarcoma, ent-er-o-sar-ko'mah (*enteron, sarx*, flesh). Sarcoma or cancer of the intestines.

Enteroscheocele or **Enteroschocele**, ent-er-os-ko-se'le (Eng. ent-er-os'ko-seel) (*enteron, oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Scrotal hernia consisting of intestine; scrotal enterocele.

Enteroscirrhus, ent-er-o-skir'rhus. Scirrhus or cancer of the intestines.

Enteroscope, ent'er-o-skope (*enteron, skopeo*, to see). Instrument for inspection of the bowel by aid of reflected light, the process being called *Enteroscopy.*

Entero'ses. Diseases of the intestines.

Enterospasmus, ent-er-o-spaz'mus. Spasmodic colic.

Enterosphigma, ent-er-o-sfig'mah (*enteron, sphingo*, to bind tightly). Intestinal constriction; strangulated hernia. See *Enteroperistole.*

Enterosphinxis, ent-er-o-sfinks'is (same etymon). Formation of intestinal stricture or enterosphigma.

Enterosphongio'ma (*enteron, sphongos*, fungus). Fungous growth of the intestines.

Enterostenosis, ent-er-o-sten-o'sis (*enteron, stenosis*, stricture). Stricture or constriction of the intestines; ileus. **E. organ'ica**, cancer of intestines. **E. scirrho'sa**, cancer of the intestines. **E. vol'vulus**, ileus.

Enterostomy, ent-er-os'to-me (*enteron, stoma*, mouth). Operation for making fistulous opening in the bowel by incision and suture, so that food may be administered by this channel in case of obstruction in any part of the alimentary canal above it.

Enterosymphore'ma or **Enterosymphoresis**, ent-er-o-sim-for-a'sis (*enteron, sumphoreo*, to bring together). Congestion of the intestines.

Enterotome, ent'er-o-tome (*enteron, tome*, incision). Instrument for promptly opening the intestinal canal through its whole extent, for autopsies. Clamp used in artificial anus to cut through the spur.

Enterotomy, ent-er-ot'o-me (same etymon). Dissection of the intestines. In surgery, operation to open the intestines in order to evacuate the fecal matters, as in hernia accompanied with contraction of the intestinal canal; or to create an artificial anus in the new-born where the rectum is imperforate or not existing, etc.

Enteroty'phus. Enteric fever.

Enterovaginal, ent-er-o-vaj-i'nal. Intestinovaginal; relating to the intestine and vagina, as E. fistula, artificial opening between the two parts mentioned.

Enterozoa, ent-er-o-zo'ah (*entero, zoön*, animal). Intestinal worms or other parasites.

Ent'erum. Intestine; uterus.

Enteruria, ent-er-u're-ah (*enteron, ouron*, urine). Excretion of the component parts of urine by the bowels.

Enterydrocele, ent-er-id-ro-se'le (Eng. ent-er-id'-ro-seel) (*enteron, hudor*, water, *kele*, rupture). Intestinal hernia with hydrocele; scrotal enterocele with hydrocele.

Enterydromphalus, ent-er-id-rom'fal-us (*enteron, hudor*, water, *omphalos*, navel). Umbilical intestinal hernia, with effusion into the hernial sac.

Enteryperpathia, ent-er-ip-er-path-e'a (*enteron, hyper*, over, *pathos*, suffering). Severe disease of the intestines.

Enterypopathia, ent-er-ip-o-path-e'ah (*enteron, hypo*, under, *pathos*, suffering). Slight disease of the intestines.

Enthelminta or **Enthemata**, enth-em'at-ah (*entithemi*, to place in). Medicines that check inflammation or hemorrhage in wounds.

Enthelminthes, enth-el-minth'ees (*ento, helmins*, worm). Intestinal worms.

Entheoma'nia (*en, theos*, God, *mania*). Demonomania; religious mania.

Enthet'ic (*enthetos*, introduced). Introduced from without; as enthetic diseases, those produced by inoculation or infection.

Enthlasis, enth'la-sis (*en, thlao*, to break). Fracture, especially of the cranium, with comminution, in which the bone is depressed or has lost its level, *E. cranii.*

Enthusiasm, en-thu'ze-azm. Term sometimes applied to maniacal raving.

Enthysterophyma, ent-his-ter-o-fe'mah (*en, hustera*, uterus, *phuma*, growth). Abnormal growth in the uterus or projecting into it.

Entity, ent'it-e (*ens*, being). Being or essence of anything. General or essential disease, the nature of which cannot be determined.

Ento (*entos*, within). In composition, within.

Entobainontes, ent-o-bi-non'tees (*ento*, within, *baino*, to go). Sensory nerves.

En'toblast (*ento, blastos*, germ). Nucleus; rudimentary hypoblast; nucleolus. See *Cytoblast* and *Molecule.*

Entocarotid, ent-o-kar-ot'id. Internal carotid artery.

Entocele, ent-o-se'le (Eng. ent'o-seel) (*ento, kele*, rupture). Internal hernia. **E. len'tis**, dislocation of the crystalline into the anterior chamber of the eye.

Entocephalic, ent-o-sef-al'ik (*ento, kephale*, head). Intercranial.

Entocinerea, ent-o-sin-e're-ah (*ento, cinereus*, gray). Central gray matter of brain and spinal cord.

Entocœlial, ent-o-se'le-al. Between the ventricles of the brain; intraventricular.

Entocœlic, ent-o-se'lik (*ento, koilia*, intestines). Within the intestines.

Entocranial, ent-o-cra'ne-al. Within the cranium.

Entocuneiform, ent-o-ku'ne-e-form. Internal cuneiform bone.

Entoderm, ent'o-durm (*ento, derma*, skin). Internal germ-layer; hypoblast; blastoderm.

Entogas'tric (*ento, gaster*, stomach). Within the stomach or abdominal organs.

Entogastrocnemius, ent-o-gas-trok-ne'me-us. Gastrocnemius internus muscle.

Entogenous, ent-oj'en-us (*ento, gennao*, to produce). Developing from within.

Entoglossal, ent-o-glos'sal (*ento, glossa*, tongue). Within the substance of the tongue.

Entogluteus, ent-o-gloo-te'us. Glutæus minimus muscle.

Entogonyancon, ent-o-gon-e-an'kon (*ento, genu*, knee, *ankon*, bend). Calf-knee, X leg. Bending of

the knees inward. State of being knock-kneed or in-kneed.

Entohyaloid, ent-o-hi'al-oid. Within the vitreous humor. **E. mus'cæ,** see *Metamorphopsia.*

Entome, en'to-me (*en, tome,* incision). Scarificator for stricture of the urethra.

Entomere, ent'o-mere (*ento, meros,* part). Cell resulting from early segmentation of the ovum, entering afterward into formation of the hypoblast.

Entomiasis, ent-o-me'asis (*entoma,* insects). Disease caused by insects.

Entomion, ent-o'me-on. Anterior point of mastoid angle of parietal bone.

Entomol'ogy (*entomon,* insect, *logos,* discourse). Description of, or treatise on, insect life.

Entomo'ses. Erosive catarrhs of the skin due to animal parasites, as lice, fleas, etc.

Entonia, en-ton'e-ah. Tension; tonic spasm.

Entonic, en-ton'ik (*en, tonos,* tone). Having great tension or exaggerated action.

En'tonus. Entonic.

Entopar'asites. Intestinal worms.

Entoparasitism, ent-o-par'a-sit-izm. Existence or presence of a parasite in the interior of the body or of any organ.

Entophthalmia, ent-of-thal'me-ah. Ophthalmia affecting the interior of the eye.

Entophyte, ent'o-fite (*ento, phuton,* vegetable). Vegetable parasite, especially one growing in the interior of the body. See *Parasites* and *Fungus.*

Entophytic, ent-o-fit'ik. Of or belonging to an entophyte.

Entopic (en-top'ik) (*en, topos,* place). In a natural place. **E. preg'nancy,** see *Pregnancy, natural.* **E. pulse** is due to pulsation of arteries which act as mechanical irritants to the rods situated outside of them.

Entoplastic, ent-o-plas'tik (*ento, plasso,* to form). Epithet for tissues developed through changes within the cells themselves.

Entopterygoid, ent-o-ter'e-goid. Internal alæ or wings of sphenoid; internal pterygoid muscle.

Entoptic (ent-op'tik) or **Entop'tical** (*ento, opsis,* vision). Relating to the vision of objects within the organ of sight, as of the blood-vessels of the retina. **E. phenom'ena,** phenomena depending upon perception of objects which are present within the eyeball.

Entoptoscopy, ent-op-tos'ko-pe (*ento, ops,* eye, *skopeo,* to see). Examination of interior of the eye of another; or examination of the media and retinal coat of one's own eye.

Entorbital, ent-or'bit-al. On the inner side of the orbit or orbital lobes.

Entorganism, ent-or'gan-izm. Entoparasite.

Entorrhinal, ent-or-rhi'nal (*ento, rhis,* nose). On or to the inner side of the nose.

Entoscope, ent'o-skope. Endoscope.

Entosphenoid, ent-o-sfe'noid. On or to the inner side of the sphenoid bone. **E. bone,** anterior sphenoid bone of fishes.

Entosteomyces, ent-ost-e-om'is-ees (*ento, osteon, mukes,* fungus). Fungous growth in interior of a bone.

Entostethid'ia or **Entosthia,** ent-os'the-ah. Intestines.

Entosthoblast, ent-os'tho-blast (*entosthe,* within, *blastos,* germ). Granule within a cell-nucleus. See *Cytoblast* and *Molecule.*

Entostosis, ent-os-to'sis (*ento, osteon,* bone). Enostosis.

Entosylvian, ent-o-sil've-an. Within the fissure of Sylvius.

Entotentorial, ent-o-ten-to're-al. To the inner side of the tentorial convolution or fissure.

Entothalamus, ent-o-thal'am-us. Inner gray thalamic zone.

Entotic, ent-ot'ik (*ento, ous,* ear). Within the ear; relating to the internal ear.

Entotorrhœa, ent-o-tor-rhe'ah (*ento, otorrhœa*). Discharge of purulent or puriform matter into the middle or internal ear; internal otorrhœa.

Entotrochanter, ent-o-tro-kan'tur. Trochanter minor of femur.

Entotympanic, ent-o-tim-pan'ik. Within the tympanum.

Entoxica'tio, Entoxicis'mus, or **Entoxismus,** ent-ox-iz'mus (*en, toxicon,* poison). Poisoning.

Entozæna, ent-o-ze'nah (*ento, ozæna*). Ozæna.

Entozoa, ent-o-zo'ah (*ento, zoön,* animal) (pl. of **Entozoon**). Animals adapted to living in the interior of other animals. See *Parasites* and *Worms.*

Entozo'al. Relating to entozoa.

Entozoaria, ent-o-zo-ar'e-ah. Entozoa. See *Parasites* and *Worms.*

Entozoögenesis, ent-o-zo-o-jen'is-is (*entozoa, genesis,* generation). Generation of worms. Helminthiasis.

Entozoölogy, ent-o-zo-ol'o-je (*entozoa, logos,* description). Helminthology.

Entozoöma, ent-o-zo-o'mah (*ento, zoon,* animal). Tumor produced by collection of fluid, being made up of entozoa cysts, as the echinococcus.

Entozoön, ent-o-zo'on. Entoparasite. See *Entozoa.* **E. folliculo'rum,** Acarus or Demodex folliculorum.

Entozoö'sis. Entozoögenesis.

En'trails (*enteralia,* word of low Latin, from *enteron,* intestine). Viscera enclosed in the splanchnic cavities, especially those in the abdomen; the bowels or intestines, taken collectively.

Entrichiasis, en-trik-e'as-is. Trichiasis; see *Entropion.*

Entrichoma, en-trik-o'mah (*en, thrix,* hair). Tarsal cartilage, and the edge of the eyelids, in which the cilia are implanted. Trichiasis. See *Entropion.*

Entropion (en-tro'pe-on) or **Entro'pium** (*en, trepo,* to turn). Inversion of the eyelids, so that the eyelashes irritate and inflame the globe of the eye, giving rise to the affection called *Trichiasis.* **E. muscula're,** E. of the eyelid from irritation of the cornea or conjunctiva, or affection of the ball producing contraction of the orbicularis muscle. **E. palpebra'le,** E. of the eyelid. **E. seni'le,** E. caused by shrinking of the eyeball in old persons. **E. spasmod'icum** or **spas'ticum,** E. musculare. **E. tarsa'le,** E. of the eyelid, the tarsus being mainly implicated from chronic conjunctivitis of the lids.

Entyposis, en-tip-o'sis. Glenoid cavity of scapula.

Enucleation, e-nu-kle-a'shun (*enucleo,* to take out a kernel). Operation of removing tumors, eyeball, etc., by detaching them from their connections, without cutting into them.

Enucleator, e-nu'kle-a-tor. Instrument for performing enucleation.

Enucleolar, e-nu-kle'o-lar (*e, nucleolus*). Devoid of nucleolus.

Enula (en'u-lah). Inula. **E. campana,** kam-pan'ah, Inula helenium.

Enulon, en-u'lon (*en, oulon,* the gum). Inner part of the gums.

Enuresis, en-u-re'sis (*en, oureo,* to void the urine). Involuntary discharge of urine; incontinence of urine. It is most common in advanced life, and may depend on the irritability of the bladder, distension or injury of the fibres about its neck, paralysis of the organ, *cystoparalysis, cystoplegia;* the presence of calculus in the urethra; rupture of the bladder and urethra; renal disease; pressure exerted on the bladder by a distended womb or a tumor, or after difficult labor. **E. noctur'na,** nocturnal incontinence of urine. **E. spas'tica,** E. dependent upon spasm of the bladder.

En'velopes, fœ'tal. Chorion and amnion. **E., nu'clear.** See *Nuclear.*

Envi'ronment. Influences or surroundings affecting the life of an individual.

Enypnion, en-ip'ne-on (*en, hupnos,* sleep). Dream.

Enystron, en-is'tron (*anuo,* to complete). Abomasus.

Enzoon, en-zo'on. Entozoon.

Enzoono'mia (*en, zoon,* animal, *nomos,* law). Natural history of entozoa.

Enzoötia or **Enzoöty,** en-zo'o-te (*en, zoon,* animal). Endemic disease attacking animals.

Enzoötic, en-zo'ot-ik. Relating to enzoöty. **E. parapleg'ia,** grass staggers of horses.

Enzymes, en'zimes (*en, zume,* ferment). Ferments produced in the human body, and resembling ferments generally in their action; restricted by some to such ferments as diastase, ptyalin, and pepsin; see *Ferments.* The chief enzymes, according to Brunton, are the following:

TABLE OF ENZYMES.

DIASTATICOR AMYLOLYTIC FERMENTS.	Which convert starch and amyloids into maltose	Diastase from malt. Ptyalin from saliva. Amylopsin from pancreas. Other ferments having a similar action from other parts of the body.
	Which convert maltose into glucose	From small intestine.
INVERSIVE FERMENTS.	Which convert cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose	Invertin from the intestinal juice. " " mucus of the mouth. " " tissue of the testis.
	Which decompose glucosides	Emulsin from bitter almonds. Myrosin from mustard.
	Decomposing sugar	Rennet.
	Decomposing fats	From stomach. From pancreas (Stearopsin).
PROTEOLYTIC FERMENTS.	Which decompose proteids and form peptones	Pepsin from stomach. Trypsin from pancreas. Others from saliva. Histozyme.

Enzymology, en-zi-mol'o-je (*en, zume,* ferment, *logos,* description). Description of ferments; science of fermentation.

Enzymosis, en-ze-mo'sis (same etymon). Fermentation caused by pressure of an enzyme.

Eosin, e'o-sin (*eos,* daylight). $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. Red dye from coal-tar, used for microscopic staining.

Eosinophile, e-os-in'o-file (*eosin, phileo,* to love). Taking eosin stain promptly. **E. gran'ules.** granules in blood-cells in leukæmia, staining with eosin or other aniline dyes.

Ep, Eph, Epi (upon, above). In composition, generally mean augmentation, addition, increase, reciprocal action, repetition. Hence—

Epacmastic, ep-ak-mas'tik (*ep, akmazo,* to increase). Epithet applied to fevers whose symptoms go on augmenting in violence.

Epactal, e-pak'tal (*epaktos,* acquired). Foreign or adventitious. **E. bone,** interparietal bone.

Epagogiitis, ep-ag-o-ge-e'tis (*epagogion,* prepuce, *itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of the prepuce.

Epagogiolith, ep-ag-o'ge-o-lith (*epagogion,* prepuce, *lithos,* stone). Preputial calculus.

Epagogium (ep-ag-o'ge-um) (*ep, ago,* to draw) or **Epigo'gion** (*epagogion,* prepuce). Phimosis.

Epanadiplosis, ep-an-ad-ip-lo'sis (*ep, anadiplosis,* redoubling). Redoubling occurring in a paroxysm of an intermittent when its type is double.

Epanalepsis, ep-an-al-ep'sis (*ep, analepsis,* convalescence). Convalescence.

Epanastasis, ep-an-as'tas-is (*epanistemi,* to cause to rise up). Formation of a tumor; breaking out of an eruption; pustule.

Epanastema, ep-an-as-te'mah. Exanthem; swelling; pustule; caruncle,

Epanesis, ep-an'es-is (*epaniemi,* to remit). Remission.

Epanetus, ep-an'et-us. Remittent. **E. hec'ticus,** hectic fever. **E. malig'nus,** remittent fever. **E. malig'nus fla'vus,** fever, yellow. **E. mi'tis,** mild remittent fever.

Epanorthosis, ep-an-or-tho'sis (*ep, anorthoo,* to make straight). Restoration to health or to normal place or condition.

Epanthe'ma, Epanthe'sis, or **Epanthisma,** ep-anthiz'mah (*ep, anthos,* flower). Exanthem.

Epaphæresis, ep-af-e'res-is (*ephaireo,* to take away). Repeated abstraction or evacuation, as by bloodletting.

Epaphrismus, ep-af-riz'mus (*ep, aphros,* froth). Despumation.

Epar'ma or **Eparsis,** ep-ar'sis (elevation). Tumor.

Eparterial, ep-ar-te're-al (*epi, arteria*). Above an artery. **E. bron'chus,** portion of right bronchus given off above place of crossing of the pulmonary artery.

Epaxial, ep-aks'e-al (*epi, axis*). Above the axis; episkeletal. **E. arch'es,** arches formed by pedicles, laminæ, and spine of vertebra. **E. car'tilages,** cartilages designed to become afterward vertebral arches. **E. mus'cles,** muscles formed above the spinal axis, as internal portion of erector spinæ and muscles continuous with it.

Epechonto'cic (*epecho,* to restrain, *tokos,* parturition). Restraining the contractile action of the uterus.

Epencephalic, ep-en-sef-al'ik (*epi, enkephalos,* brain). Above the brain; relating to the epencephalon. **E. arch,** neural arch of occipital vertebra.

Epencephalon, ep-en-sef'al-on (same etymon). One or two primary divisions of the posterior vesicle, consisting of cerebellum and pons Varolii, with upper portion of fourth ventricle.

Epenchyma, ep-en'ke-mah (*epi, enchuma,* blastema). Tissue superimposed over another, as mucous membrane; fibro-vascular tissue.

Epencranis, ep-en-kran'is (*ep, en, kranion,* skull). Cerebellum.

Epen'dyma or **Ependymus,** ep-en'dim-us (upper garment or cloak). Membrane. **E. ventriculo'rum,** lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain and spinal canal, formed by a prolongation of the pia mater.

Ependymi'tis. Inflammation of the ependyma.

Epacme, ep-ak'me (*epi,* upon, *akme,* summit). Increased activity; exacerbation (of fever or other disease).

Epagoge, ep-ag-o'ge (*epago,* to bring in). Congestion; compression.

Eph, in composition. See *Ep.*

Epheba, ef-e'bah. Girl at age of puberty.

Ephebæ'on or **Ephebæum,** ef-eb-e'um (*eph, hebe,* pubes). Parts of generation; region of the pubes; hair upon the pubes; part of the ancient gymnasium.

Ephebe'ia or **Ephebia,** ef-e-be'ah. Age of puberty.

Ephebosyne (ef-e-boz'in-e) or **Ephebotes,** ef-e-bo'tees. Puberty.

Ephebus, ef-e'bus. One who has attained the age of puberty.

Ephedra andina, ef'ed-rah and-e'nah. Pingopingo. Small roots are diuretic, and used in affections of the bladder. **E. antisyphilit'ica,** teamster's tea; canutillo; shrub of W. United States, used in venereal diseases. **E. distach'ya,** shrubby horsetail; plant of Europe, berries of which are used in diarrhœa and excessive menstrual discharge. **E. equiseti'na,** species growing in Asia; used in syphilis. **E. fla'va,** species from Asia; diaphoretic and astringent. **E. frag'ilis,** species of S. Europe and Africa; astringent. **E. marit'ima,** E. distachya. **E. monostach'ya** or **polygonoi'des,** species of E. Europe and N. Asia; diaphoretic. **E. trifurca'ta,** shrub used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and diseases of the kidney. **E. vulga'ris,** steppe raspberry of Russia; used in rheumatism and syphilis.

Ephedrana, ef-ed'ran-ah (*eph, hedra,* seat). Nates.

Ephedrine, ef'ed-reen. Alkaloid derived from Ephedra vulgaris; the hydrochloride is used to dilate the pupil. Also a cardiac depressant.

Ephelcis, ef-el'sis (*eph, helcos,* ulcer). Crust or scab of an ulcer; clotted bloody sputum.

Ephelides, ef-el'id-ees (*eph, helios,* sun). Freckles; sun-spots; sunburn. Yellow lentigines appearing on persons of fair skin, and larger brown patches also arising from exposure to the direct rays of the sun. Similar dusky patches may occur on parts constantly covered. See *Chloasma, Lentigo,* and *Epichrosis.*

Ephelis, ef-e'lis. *See Ephelides.* **E. al'ba,** vitiligo, achroma. **E. gravida'rum,** chloasma gravidarum. **E. hepat'ica,** chloasma hepaticum. **E. lenticula'ris,** lentigo; see *Ephelides.* **E. lenti'go,** ephelides. **E. lu'tea,** icterus neonatorum. **E. sola'ris,** erythema caloricum; chloasma caloricum. **E. a so'le,** ephelides. **E. umbro'sa,** chloasma.

Ephelkosis, ef-el-ko'sis (*epi, helko,* to draw). Operation of pulling or drawing upon an organ, as the uterus, thus utilizing it for closure of a fistula or ruptured septa. See *Hystero-ephelkosis.*

Ephelotes, ef-e'lot-ees (*eph, helos,* nail). Leucoma.

Ephemera, ef-em'er-ah (*epi, hemera,* day). That which continues a day. Epithet given to diseases, particularly fevers, which last only a day or a very short time, as ephemeral, diary, or simple fever. The term prolonged ephemera is used for fevers which cease after two or three days' duration. **E. An'glica pes'tilens, Britan'nica,** or **malig'na,** sudor Anglicus. **E. mortif'era,** plague. **E. pestilentia'lis,** plague. **E. puerpera'lis,** weed; fever occurring a few days after delivery, generally accompanied by diminution of milk and of the lochia. **E. sudato'ria,** sudor Anglicus.

Ephemeral, ef-em'er-al. Lasting for a day; transitory, as ephemeral fever or ephemeral mania.

Ephemerocnido'sis (*ephemera, knidosis,* stinging sensation like that of nettles). Ephemeral urticaria.

Ephemeron, ef-em'er-on. Colchicum autumnale.

Ephemeropyra, ef-em-er-op'ir-ah (*ephemera, pur,* fever). Ephemeral fever.

Ephemerus, ef-em'er-us. Ephemeral; quotidian.

Ephialtes, ef-e-al'tees (*eph, allomai,* to leap). Nightmare; incubus. **E. hypochondri'aca,** incubus vigilantium. **E. noctur'na,** incubus. **E. vigilan'tium,** incubus vigilantium.

Ephidroses, ef-id-ro'sees. Morbid varieties of sweating

Ephidrosis, ef-id-ro'sis (*eph, hidroo,* to sweat). Sweating; critical sweat; copious sweat. **E. areno'sa,** perspiration which leaves, on drying, particles like sand. **E. cæru'lea,** blue-colored sweat, a form of chromidrosis. **E. cruen'ta,** sweating of blood; sudor Anglicus. **E. dis'color,** colored sweat. **E. of the eye'lids,** hyperidrosis of the sweat-glands of the eyelids. **E. fla'va,** yellow sweat, form of chromidrosis. **E. idiopath'ica,** hyperidrosis. **E. lac'tea,** milky sweat, galactidrosis. **E. mel'lea** or **oleagino'sa,** sweat resembling honey; seborrhœa oleosa. **E. o'leus,** sweat having an unusual odor. **E. partia'lis,** local sweating. **E. profu'sa,** excessive or colliquative sweating, generally owing to debility, and requiring the use of tonics, especially of the mineral acids, opium, etc. **E. sacchara'ta,** discharge of saccharine matter by perspiration, as in diabetes mellitus. **E. spontan'ea,** hyperidrosis. **E. urino'sa,** urinous sweating. **E. vir'idis,** green sweat, as in the axillæ.

Ephippial, ef-ip'pe-al. Relating to the ephippium or sella turcica. **E. an'gle,** sphenoidal angle.

Ephippium, ef-ip'pe-um (*eph, hippos,* horse). Sella turcica.

Eph'odos or **Eph'odus** (*epi, hodos,* way). Invasion of disease. Outlet for discharge of excrement.

Epi, in composition. See *Ep.*

Epialos, ep-e'al-os. Fever in which the hot stage is mingled with irregular chills. Cold stage of fever.

Epialtes, ep-e-al'tees (*epi, allomai,* to leap). Incubus.

Epiama, ep-e-am'ah (relief). Palliative medicine.

Epian, ep-e'an. Frambœsia.

Epiblast, ep'e-blast (*epi, blastos,* germ). External germ-layer, or upper layer of blastoderm, from which the nerve-centres and epidermis are developed. Ectoderm. **E., neu'ral,** portion of epiblast from which the nervous system is developed.

Epiblastic, ep-e-blas'tik. Relating to the epiblast. **E. sphere,** ectomere.

Epiblepharon, ep-e-blef'ar-on. Duplication or fold of the upper lid near the inner canthus of the eye; epicanthis.

Epibole, ep-ib'o-le (*epi, ballo,* to cast). Incubus. See *Epiboly.*

Epibolic, ep-e-bol'ik (*epi, ballo,* to cast). Investing, as **E. mem'brane,** investing membrane.

Epiboly, ep-ib'o-le. Development of gastrula when the outer germ-layer grows over and encloses the yolk. Epibole.

Epibul'bar. Upon the eyeball. Epithet applied to tumors growing on the outer surface of the eye.

Epicanthis (ep-e-kan'this) or **Epican'thus** (*epi, kanthos,* the angle of the eye). Defective formation in which a fold of skin passes from the root of the nose over the inner canthus of the eye. In the plural, *epicanthides*—the angles of the eye.

Epicardium, ep-e-kar'de-um (*epi, kardia,* the heart). Visceral layer of the pericardium.

Epicarpium, ep-e-kar'pe-um (*epi, karpos,* the wrist). Application made to the wrists or to the region of the pulse.

Epicau'ma or **Epicausis,** ep-e-kow'sis (*epi, kauo,* to burn). Burn. Blister from a burn. Perforating ulcer of the cornea; gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids.

Epicentral, ep-e-sen'tral. Upon or attached to the centre of a vertebra.

Epicephalus, ep-e-sef'al-us. Epicomus.

Epicerastic, ep-e-ser-as'tik (*epi, kerannumi,* to temper). Emollient.

Epicerebral, ep-e-ser'e-bral. Above or over the brain; that is, below the pia mater.

Epicholous, ep-ik'o-lus (*epi, chole,* bile). Bilious.

Epichord'al (*epi, chorde,* cord). Above the notochord.

Epichordis, ep-e-kor'dis (*epi, chorde,* gut). Mesentery.

Epichorial, ep-e-ko're-al. Relating to the epichorion. On the chorion or corium.

Epichorion, ep-e-ko're-on (*epi, chorion,* skin). Decidua flexa; epidermis.

Epichor'ium. Epidermis.

Epichrisis, ep-ik'ris-is (*epi, chriso,* to anoint). Inunction.

Epichrosis, ep-ik-ro'sis (*epi, chroma,* color). Simple discoloration of the skin. Ephelides. **E. alpho'sis,** albinism. **E. auri'go,** peculiar yellowish color of skin of new-born children; jaundice of the new-born. **E. ephe'lis,** see *Chloasma.* **E. lentic'ula,** lentigo. **E. leucas'mus,** partial privation of color of skin. **E. partia'lis,** liver-spot; partial discoloration of skin. **E. pescil'ia,** partial loss of color of skin. **E. spi'li,** see *Nævus.* **E. spi'lus,** mote; see *Nævus.*

Epichysis, ep-ik'is-is (*epi, chuo,* to pour). Affusion.

Epicœ'le or **Epicœl'ia** (*epi, koilia,* cavity). Fourth ventricle.

Epicœlides, ep-e-se'lid-ees (*epi, cilium,* the eyelash). Cilia or eyelashes. See *Palpebra* (superior).

Epicœmasis, ep-e-se'mas-is (*epi, koimaomai,* to lie down to rest). Position or act of sleeping.

Epicolic, ep-e-kol'ik (*epi, colon*). On the colon. *Epicolic regions* are those parts of the abdomen corresponding to the colon.

Epicollesis, ep-e-kol-la'sis (*epi, kolla,* glue). Agglutination.

Epicoma or **Epicomus,** ep-e-ko'mus (*epi, kome,* hair). Double monstrosity in which the two individuals are united by the head. See *Cephalopagus parasiticus.* The monster is called an *Epicome.*

Epicondylar, ep-e-kon'dil-ar. Relating to the epicondyle. **E. mus'cles,** muscles connected by a single tendon with the epicondyle.

Epicondyle, ep-e-kon'dile (*epi, kondulos,* condyle). Eminence at the outer part of the inferior extremity of the os humeri, so called because it is seated above the condyle. It gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached.

Epicondylo-cubitalis, ep-e-kon'dil-o-ku-bit-al'is. Anconeus.

Epicondylo-cu'bito-metacar'pal mus'cle. Extensor carpi ulnaris.

Epicondylo-inter'na. Internal condyle of humerus.

Epicondylo-phalangettia'nus commu'nis. Extensor communis digitorum.

Epicondylo-præmetacar'peus. Extensor metacarpi magnus.

Epicondylo-radia'lis. Supinator radii brevis.

Epicondylo-suprametacarpia'nus. Extensor carpi radialis brevior.

Epicondylo-supraphalangettia'nus. Extensor communis digitorum. **E.-s. min'imi dig'iti.** Extensor minimi digiti.

Epicondylus, ep-e-kon'dil-us. Epicondyle. **E. extenso'rius** or **exter'nus,** external condyle of the humerus. **E. flexo'rius,** epitrochlea; internal condyle of the humerus. **E. inter'nus,** epitrochlea. **E. latera'lis,** external tuberosity of the humerus; see *Epicondyle.* Inner tuberosity of the thigh-bone. **E. media'lis,** epitrochlea.

Epicophosis, ep-e-kof-o'sis (*epi, kophosis,* deafness). Deafness supervening on another disease.

Epicoracoid, ep-e-kor'a-koid. Upon the coracoid process. **E. bone,** coracoid bone of fishes, so placed as to obtain the name *postclavicle.*

Epicostal, ep-e-kos'tal (*epi, costa,* rib). Upon a rib or ribs.

Epicranial, ep-e-kra'ne-al. Relating to the epicranium. Upon the skull. **E. aponeuro'sis,** membrane or aponeurosis covering almost the entire surface of the head. **E. mus'cle,** occipito-frontalis muscle.

Epicranium, ep-e-kran'e-um (*epi, kranion,* cranium). Name given to different parts seated on the cranium, as skin, aponeurosis between occipital and frontal muscles, and whole scalp. Some include under this name the occipito-frontalis muscle, pyramidalis nasi, and superior and anterior auricular muscles. Pericranium.

Epicra'nius. Occipito-frontalis alone, or with auricularis muscle. **E. fronta'lis,** frontalis, subcutaneous muscle of frontal region. **E. occipita'lis,** occipitalis muscle. **E. tempora'lis,** attrahens aurem.

Epicrasis, ep-ik'ras-is (*epi, kerannumi,* to mix). Correction of vitiated humors by alterative treatment.

Epicrisis, ep-ik'ris-is. Crisis occurring in disease subsequent to the main crisis.

Epicrusis, ep-ik-ru'sis (*epi, krouo,* to strike). Percussion; flagellation; massage by percussion.

Epictenium, ep-ik-ten-e'um (*epi, kteis,* pubes). Pubes.

Epicteti (ep-ik-ta'ti) **mor'bi** (*epiktetos,* acquired). Acquired diseases.

Epicye'ma (*epi, kuo,* to conceive). Superfœtation; mole.

Epicyesis, ep-e-se-a'sis. Superfœtation.

Epicylis (ep-is'il-is) or **Epicylium,** ep-e-sil'e-um. Upper eyelid.

Epicystic, ep-e-sis'tik (*epi, kustis,* bladder). Above or upon the bladder.

Epicystotomy, ep-e-sis-tot'o-me (*epi, kustis,* bladder, *tome,* incision). Opening the bladder above the pubes; suprapubic cystotomy See *Lithotomy.*

Epicyte, ep'e-site (*epi, kutos,* cell). Cell-wall.

Epidemesis (ep-e-dem-a'sis) or **Epidem'ia** (*epi, demos,* people). Epidemic disease or its general occurrence.

Epidemic, ep-e-dem'ik (same etymon). Prevailing simultaneously among a large number of persons in a locality; as E. disease, cause of which is imported from some other locality. See *Epidemy.* **E. constitu'tion, disease',** or **in'fluence,** epidemy.

Epdemicity, ep-e-dem-is'it-e. See *Epidemy.*

Epidemiography, ep-e-dem-e-og'raf-e (*epidemy, graphe,* description). History or description of epidemics.

Epidemiological, ep-e-dem-e-o-loj'ik-al. Relating to epidemiology.

Epidemiology, ep-e-dem-e-ol'o-je (*epidemy, logos,* description). Doctrine or description of epidemics.

Epidemius, ep-e-dem'e-us. Epidemic.

Epidemy (ep'e-dem-e) or **Epidemic,** ep-e-dem'ik. Epidemic disease. Disease attacking at the same time a number of individuals, usually spreading rapidly, and referred to some particular constitutio æris or condition of the atmosphere, epidemic influence or constitution. It differs from endemic, the latter being owing to locality; but should a particular epidemic constitution of the air (epidemicity) exist along with a favoring endemic condition, these combined influences may act in causing serious and fatal complaints, which at times visit a district and are not afterward met with for a considerable period.

Epiden'dron or **Epidendrum** (ep-e-den'drum) (*epi, dendron,* tree) **auricula'tum.** Species of orchid in Chili; anthelmintic and galactagogue. **E. bid'idum,** cathartic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. **E. cauda'tum,** of W. Indies, is antispasmodic, as is **E. cochlea'tum. E. lu'teum** grows in Chili; galactagogue. **E. obtusifo'lium,** anthelmintic. **E. spathula'tum,** E. Indian orchid; astringent and expectorant; leaves are emollient. **E. tenuifo'lium,** externally, anodyne; internally, astringent. **E. vanil'la,** see *Vanilla.*

Epideris (ep-id'er-is), **Epider'rhis,** or **Epider'rhion** (*epi, deras,* skin). Nymphæ; clitoris, or its prepuce.

Epiderm, ep'e-derm. Epidermis; epiblast.

Epiderma, ep-e-dur'mah. Epidermis.

Epidermal, ep-e-dur'mal. Relating to or composed of epidermis. See *Epidermatic.* **E. appen'dages,** parts originating from the epidermis, as hair, nails, horns, etc.

Epidermata (ep-e-dur'mat-ah) or **Epidermo'mata** (*epi, derma,* skin). Class of outgrowths from the external integument, including warts, corns, corneous tumors, bunions, etc.

Epider'matic, Epider'meous, Epider'mic, Epidermal (ep-e-dur'mal), or **Epider'midal.** Belonging or relating to the epidermis. *Epidermatic medication* is the administration of remedies through the skin without breaking its surface. **E. cells,** see *Cell, epidermic.* **E. spheres,** conical collections of epithelial cells seen in certain forms of cancer.

Epidermidal, ep-e-dur'mid-al. Epidermic.

Epidermidolysis, ep-e-dur-mid-ol'is-is (*epiderma, lusis,* separation). Detachment of the epidermis from the corion, as after application of a blister.

Epidermidomyco'sis (*epiderma, mukes,* fungus). Parasitic cutaneous disease in general.

Epidermidonosi (ep-e-dur-mid-on'o-se) or **Epidermidonusi,** ep-e-dur-mid-on-u'se (*epidermis, nosos,* disease). Disease of the epidermis.

Epidermidophyton, ep-e-dur-mid-of'it-on. Epidermophyton.

Epidermidoses, ep-e-dur-mid-o'sees. Morbid conditions of the epidermis and its appendages.

Epiderminosis, ep-e-dur-min-o'sis. Morbid condition of the epidermis induced by epidermophyta.

Epidermion, ep-e-dur'me-on. Epidermis.

Epidermis, ep-e-dur'mis (*epi, derma,* the skin). Scarf skin, cuticle. Transparent, dry, thin membrane, devoid of nerves and vessels, covering the surface of the body, except parts corresponding to the nails. It is a stratified cellular structure, with large number of cell-strata, and adherent to the dermis, which it protects, and prevents immediate contact of bodies with the nervous papillæ, and consequently deadens tactile impressions which without its intervention might be painful. **E. lin'guæ,** see *Tongue.*

Epider'mium. Epidermis.

Epidermization, ep-e-dur-mi-za'shun. Forming of epidermis.

Epidermoid, ep-e-dur'moid (*epidermis, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling the epidermis.

Epidermolysis, ep-e-dur-mol'is-is. Epidermidolysis.

Epidermomata, ep-e-dur-mo'mat-ah. Epidermata.

Epidermophyte, ep-e-dur'mo-fite (*epidermis*, *phuton*, vegetable). Vegetable parasite of the skin.

Epidermoph'yton (same etymon). Microsporon furfur. **E. gall'inæ**, fungus, like Achorion Schœnleinii, producing favus in fowls.

Epidermose, ep-e-dur'mose. Substance procured from fibrin by action of dilute muriatic acid.

Epidermo'ses. Morbid condition of the epidermis and its appendages.

Epider'rhion or **Epiderrhis**, ep-e-der'rhis (*epi*, *derrhis*, skin). Nymphæ; clitoris, or its prepuce.

Epiderrhitis, ep-e-der-rhe'tis. Inflammation of the clitoris or nymphæ.

Epid'esis (*epi*, *deo*, to bind). Deligation; bandaging. **E. hæmostas'ia**, ligature.

Epides'ma, **Epides'mis**, **Epides'mum**, or **Epidesmus**, ep-e-dez'mus. Fascia, bandage, or ligature.

Epididymis, ep-e-did'im-is (*epi*, *didumos*, testicle). Placed upon the testicle. Small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body lying along the superior margin of the testicle. The epididymis is a canal formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the corpus Highmorianum. Its lower portion or tail, *cauda* or *globus* or *caput minor*, is curved upward, and is continuous with the vas deferens; the opposite extremity is called the head, *globus* or *caput major*.

Epididymitis, ep-e-did-im-e'tis. Inflammation of the epididymis, usually consequent on gonorrhœa or chronic inflammation of the urethra. **E., blennorrhag'ic**, hernia humoralis; gonorrhœal epididymitis. **E., ca'seous**, E., tuberculous. **E., gonorrhœ'al**, E. with gonorrhœa. **E., tuber'culous**, E. resulting from deposit of tuberculous matter in the epididymis.

Epidosis, ep-id'o-sis (*epi*, *didomi*, to give). Augmentation; increase; swelling; natural increase of the body; exacerbation of a disease.

Epidrome (ep-id'ro-ma), **Epidrom'ia**, or **Epid'romis** (*epi*, *dremo*, to run). Afflux or congestion of the humors. Congestion from obstruction or contraction of a part.

Epidural, ep-e-du'ral. Upon the dura mater. **E. space**, space between the dura mater of the spinal cord and periosteal layer of the vertebral canal.

Epiencephalon, ep-e-en-sef'al-on. Epencephalon.

Epifagus Americanus, ep-e-fag'us am-er-e-kan'us (*epi*, *fagus*, beech). Orobanche Virginiana. **E. Virginia'nus**, Orobanche Virginiana.

Epifolliculitis, ep-e-fol-lik-u-le'tis. Inflammation of the epidermis and hair-follicles, especially of the scalp.

Epigæ'a, **Epigea** (ep-e-je'ah), or **Epigia** (ep-e-je'ah) **re'pens** (*epi*, *ge*, earth). *Trailing arbutus*, *Ground laurel*, *Mayflower*, *Gravel plant*. Small trailing plant growing in N. America. The leaves and stems are used like uva ursi.

Epigastralgia, ep-e-gas-tral'je-ah (*epigastrium*, *algos*, pain). Pain at the epigastrium.

Epigastric, ep-e-gas'trik (*epi*, *gaster*, stomach). Relating to the epigastrium. **E. ar'tery** arises from the external iliac, on a level with the crural arch; sometimes by a trunk proper to it, at others by one common to it and the obturator artery. It ascends upward and inward behind the spermatic cord, follows the outer edge of the rectus abdominis muscle, and anastomoses toward the umbilicus with the internal mammary. It anastomoses, also, with the obturator, spermatic, lumbar, and intercostal vessels. **E. cen'tre**, solar plexus. **E. fold**, fold of peritoneum covering the epigastric vessels. **E. fos'sa**, see *Inguinal fossa*. **E. gland**, small lymphatic gland between the umbilicus and infrasternal fossa. **E. plex'us**, solar plexus. **E. re'flex**, contraction of muscular fibres produced by manipulating or rubbing over a part of the epigastric region. **E. re'gion**, superior region of the abdomen, comprised between the false ribs on each side, and extending from the lower surface of the diaphragm to two fingers' breadth above the umbilicus. It is divided into one middle region, the epigastrium, and two lateral regions, the hypochondria. **E. slip**, brachio-abdominalis muscle, arising from the aponeurosis of the external oblique, part of the pectoralis major in man. **E. vein** follows nearly the same course as the artery.

Epigastriocele, ep-e-gas-tre-o-se'le (Eng. ep-e-gas'tre-o-seel). See *Epigastrocele*.

Epigas'trion or **Epigastrium**, ep-e-gas'tre-um (same etymon). The belly. See *Epigastric region*.

Epigas'trius. Epigastric. Also monstrosity having an ill-developed fœtus attached to the epigastric region.

Epigastrocele (ep-e-gas-tro-se'le) (Eng. ep-e-gas'tro-seel) or **Epigastriocele**, ep-e-gas-tre-o-se'le (Eng. ep-e-gas'tre-o-seel) (*epi*, *gaster*, stomach, *kele*, tumor). Hernia formed by the stomach, *Gastrocele*; especially hernia occurring toward the upper part of the linea alba or the epigastric region, whether formed or not by the stomach.

Epigastrodidymus, ep-e-gas-tro-did'im-us (*epi*, *gaster*, stomach, *didymus*, twin). Double monster attached at the thorax.

Epigea, ep-e-je'ah. Epigæa.

Epigenema, ep-e-jen-a'mah. Symptom occurring late in a disease. Epigenesis.

Epigenesis, ep-e-jen'es-is (*epi*, *genesis*, generation). Theory of conception, according to which the new being is created entirely anew, and receives at once from each parent the materials necessary for its formation; the opposite of evolution. Those holding this view were called *Epigen'esists*. New formation; accessory symptom; epigenema.

Epigennema, ep-e-jen-na'mah. Epigenema.

Epigine'ma or **Epiginomenon**, ep-e-gin-om'en-on (*epi*, *ginomai*, to happen). Accessory or late symptom.

Epiglossis, ep-e-glos'sis. Epiglottis

Epiglotti-arytenoïdæus, ep-e-glot'te-ar-it-en-o-id-e'us. Aryteno-epiglottic muscle.

Epiglottic, ep-e-glot'tik. Relating to the epiglottis. **E. car'tilage**, epiglottis. **E. glands**, a collection of small glandular granules situate in the adipose areolar texture at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis. They pour out an unctuous or mucous fluid, lubricating the epiglottis, keeping it supple and movable, and preventing the larynx from being irritated by the coustant passage of air in respiration.

Epiglotticopalatinus, ep-e-glot-tik-o-pal-at-e'nus. Relating to the epiglottis and soft palate.

Epiglottidean, ep-e-glot-tid-e'an. Relating to the epiglottis; epiglottic.

Epiglottide'o-arytenoï'deus. Aryteno-epiglottic muscle.

Epiglottiditis, ep-e-glot-tid-e'tis. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

Epiglottis, ep-e-glot'tis. Epiglottic cartilage; oval elastic fibro-cartilage situate at the upper part of the larnyx, behind the base of the tongue. By its smaller or lower extremity it is attached to the thyroid cartilage; its two surfaces are covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larnyx. The special use of the epiglottis is to cover the glottis accurately at the moment of deglutition, and thus oppose the passage of alimentary substances into the air-tubes. **E., mus'cle of**, thyro-aryepiglotticus.

Epiglottitis, ep-e-glot-te'tis. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

Epiglottum, ep-e-glot'tum. Instrument for raising the eyelids, resembling the epiglottis in shape.

Epigloutis (ep-e-glout'is) or **Epiglu'tis** (*epi*, *gloutos*, buttocks). Superior region of the nates.

Epignathus, ep-ig-nath'us (*epi*, *gnathos*, jaw). Double monster in which an incomplete fœtus is rooted, with its blood-vessels, in the palate of one more complete.

Epigonatis, ep-e-gon'at-is (*epi*, *gonu*, knee). Patella.

Epigone, ep-ig'on-e (*epi*, *gone*, seed). Progeny; superfœtation.

Epigonion (ep-ig-on'e-on) or **Epigo'nium**. Fœtus.

Epigo'nis or **Epigoun'is** (*epi, gonu*, knee). Patella.

Epigonon, ep-ig'on-on (*epi, gone*, progeny). Superfœtation.

Epigunis, ep-ig-u'nis (*epi, gonu*, knee). Fleshy mass just above the knee.

Epihyal, ep-e-hi'al. Above or upon the hyoid bone. **E. bone**, portion of stylo-hyoid ligament sometimes converted into bone, but naturally osseous in some of the lower animals.

Epihymata, ep-e-he'mat-ah (*epi, humen*, skin). Diseases attended with eruptions.

Epilaryngeus, ep-e-lar-in-ja'us. Upon or above the larynx. Term applied to falsetto voice.

Epilation, ep-il-a'shun (*e, pilus*, hair). Extraction or removal of hair.

Epilatorium, ep-il-at-o're-um. Depilatory.

Epilatory, ep'il-at-o-re. Depilatory.

Epilemp'sis or **Epilentia**, ep-il-en'she-ah. Epilepsy.

Epilepsia, ep-il-ep'se-ah. Epilepsy. **E. acu'ta infan'tum**, eclampsia. **E. alget'ica**, see *Algos*. **E. cortica'lis**, cortical epilepsy. **E. cursi've**, epilepsy attended with a desire to run. **E. drom'ica**, epilepsy choreiform in character. **E. febri'lis infan'tum**, eclampsia. **E. gra'vior**, grand mal; see *Epilepsy*. **E. Jacksonia'na**, cortical epilepsy; in this form of epilepsy the patient retains consciousness during the attack. **E. larva'ta**, masked epilepsy. **E. mit'ior**, petit mal; see *Epilepsy*. **E. noctur'na**, incubus. **E. nu'tans**, nodding spasm occurring in epilepsy in children, and accompanied by transient loss of consciousness. **E. pueri'lis**, eclampsia infantum. **E. ret'inæ**, epileptoid amaurosis. **E. saltato'ria**, choreic form of epilepsy in which patient's gait resembles dancing. **E. saturni'na**, epileptiform, hystero-epileptic, or cataleptic convulsions as a result of lead-poisoning. **E. spina'lis**, spinal epilepsy. **E. uteri'na**, convulsive affection of the uterus. **E. va'so-moto'ria**, E. attended with excessive arterial contraction. **E. vermino'sa**, E. due to presence of intestinal worms. **E. vertigino'sa**, epileptic vertigo.

Epilepsis, ep-e-lep'sis. Epilepsy.

Epilepsy, ep'il-ep-se (*epilepsis*, seizure). *Falling sickness*; *Falling down; Sacred disease of Hippocrates.* Cerebro-spinal disease, idiopathic or symptomatic, spontaneous or accidental, occurring in paroxysms; characterized by loss of consciousness and convulsive motions of the muscles, with uncertain intervals between them. At times, before loss of consciousness occurs, a sensation as of a cold vapor is felt, hence called aura epileptica. It appears to rise in some part of the body, proceeds toward the head, and as soon as it has reached the brain the patient falls down. The ordinary duration of a fit is from five to twenty minutes, but it may be protracted for hours. In all cases there is a loss of sensation, sudden falling down, distortion of the eyes and face; red, purple, or violet countenance; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficult respiration, at times stertorous; with sometimes involuntary discharge of fæces and urine. After the fit the patient may remain for some time affected with headache, stupor, and lassitude. The disease is generally organic, but may be functional and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as the stomach, bowels, etc. Prognosis as to ultimate recovery is unfavorable; the disease rarely destroys life, but may lead to mental imbecility. To attacks of epilepsy unaccompanied by convulsions the French give the name *Petit mal;* they are preceded by vertigo, *cerebral epilepsy.* In the mildest cases the seizures are described as *blanks, faints, forgets, absences, darknesses*, etc., consciousness being, as it were, lost for a few seconds. Fully-formed epilepsy is the *Grand mal* of the French, *spinal epilepsy.* When furious mania succeeds a paroxysm, it is termed Mania epileptica and Epileptic delirium. **E., abdom'inal**, E. caused by abdominal disorders. **E., abor'tive**, petit mal; see *Epilepsy*. **E., acute**, eclampsia. **E., aud'itory**, E. due to pressure in the internal ear. **E., au'ral** or **auric'ular**, E., auditory. **E., car'diac**, E. having its origin in disease of the heart. **E., cen'tral**, E. caused by lesion of great nervous centres. **E., cer'ebral**, petit mal; see *Epilepsy*. **E., conges'tive**, E. caused by hyperæmia. **E., cor'tical**, epileptiform convulsions in certain regions of the body only, as the muscles of the upper extremity, dependent upon localized lesions of the cortex of the brain. **E. curs'ive**, E. preceded by a disposition to run. **E., diur'nal**, form of epilepsy occurring always in day-time. **E., eccen'tric**, E., reflex. **E., fo'cal**, E., cortical. **E., hemiple'gic**, E., cortical. **E., hyster'ical**, hystero-epilepsy. **E., idiopath'ic**, E. caused by morbid condition, such as anæmic condition of medulla oblongata and pons Varolii. **E., intes'tinal**, E. having its origin in disordered condition of the intestinal canal. **E., Jackso'nian**, E., cortical. **E., larynge'al**, laryngeal vertigo. **E., lead**, E. caused by lead-poisoning. **E., mani'acal**, E. with maniacal excitement or disturbed intellection. **E., masked**, abortive form of epilepsy, or one with other symptoms of the disease than convulsions. **E., matu'tinal**, form of diurnal epilepsy occurring in the early hours of the day. **E., moto'rial**, E., cortical. **E., noctur'nal**, form of epilepsy occurring always in the night-time; nightmare or incubus. **E., par'tial**, E., cortical. **E., periph'eral**, E. due to reflex irritation. **E., psy'chic**, E., maniacal, E., masked. **E., reflex**, E., peripheral. **E., re'nal**, convulsions accompanying albuminuria. **E., ret'inal**, epileptoid amaurosis. **E., sat'urnine**, E., lead. **E., se'nile**, E. due to changes and degenerations in arterial structures in old age. **E., sens'ory**, E. seated in the sensory portions of the brain and symptomatized by disordered sensations of various kinds, generally without convulsions. **E., spi'nal**, epileptiform movements of the lower extremities, dependent on lesions of the spinal cord. **E., sympathet'ic**, E., peripheral. **E., syphilit'ic**, E. due to syphilis. **E., thal'amic**, E. dependent on lesion of the thalamus opticus. **E., u'terine**, hystero-epilepsy; E. caused by disease of the uterus. **E., vasomo'tor**, E. attended with excessive arterial contraction.

Epileptic, ep-e-lep'tik. Relating to epilepsy; one affected with epilepsy. **E. au'ra**, see *Epilepsy*. **E. cry**, peculiar cry or sound in epilepsy, due to spasm of the larynx. **E. hemipleg'ia**, paralysis that occurs after convulsions in some cases of epilepsy. **E. ver'tigo**, vertigo that occurs during a slight attack of epilepsy, just before an attack of *grand mal*, or substituted for it. **E. zone**, part of skin of face and neck of guinea-pigs, which, when irritated after section of the spinal cord, produces epileptiform convulsions.

Epilepticism, ep-e-lep'tis-izm. The condition of epilepsy.

Epileptiform (ep-e-lep'te-form) or **Epileptoid**, ep-e-lep'toid (*epilepsy, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling epilepsy, as E. convulsions, E. hysteria, E. seizure, etc.

Epileptig'enous. Epileptogenous. **E. zone**, epileptic zone.

Epileptogen'ic or **Epileptogenous**, ep-e-lep-toj'en-us (*genesis*, generation). Producing epilepsy, as **E. re'gion**, a zone or region of the cutaneous surface which, when irritated, gives rise to convulsions.

Epilo'bium angustifo'lium or **Antonia'num** (*epi, lobos*, pod). Rose willow or bay; great willow herb. Indigenous plant, ord. Onagraceæ; root is emollient and slightly astringent and tonic. **E. colora'tum**, purple-veined willow herb, has similar properties. **E. spica'tum**, E. angustifolium. **E. villo'sum**, S. African plant, used at the Cape of Good Hope as a domestic remedy for cleansing foul ulcers.

Epilose, ep'il-oze (*e, pilus*, hair). Bald; without hair.

Epimanes, ep-im'an-ees (*epi, mainomai*, to be in a rage). Having an insane desire for anything. Maniac when in a paroxysm.

Epimeletai, ep-e-mel'et-i (*epi, melo*, to take care). Wound-curers of ancient armies.

Epime'lium (*epi, pimele*, fat). Fatty tumor.

Epimenia, ep-i-men'e-ah. Catamenia.

Epimenocnidosis, ep-e-men-oc-nid-o'sis (*epimenios*, monthly, *knidosis*, itching). Obstinate form of urticaria.

Epimenophacosis, ep-e-men-o-fak-o'sis (*epimenios,* monthly, *phakosis,* freckled condition). Chronic lentigo.

Epimorios, ep-e-mor'e-os (*epi, meiro,* to divide). Unequal, as the pulse.

Epimylis, ep-im'il-is (*epi,* upon, *mule,* knee-pan). Patella.

Epinarthecia, ep-in-arth-a'she-ah (*epi, narthex,* splint). Suspensive treatment of fracture by anterior splint.

Epinemesis, ep-in-em-a'sis (*epi, nemo,* to divide). Dispensation; distribution.

Epinephelos, ep-in-ef'el-os (*epi, nephele,* cloud). Presenting a cloud; urine, for example.

Epinephritis, ep-e-nef-re'tis (*epi, nephros,* kidney). Inflammation of suprarenal capsule.

Epineural, ep-e-nu'ral (*epi, neuron,* nerve). Upon or attached to the neural arch or spine of a vertebra.

Epineurion, ep-e-nu're-on (*epi,* upon, *neuron,* nerve). Connective-tissue sheaths of bundles of nerve-fibres.

Epineurium, ep-e-nu're-um (same etymon). Cellular sheath of a nerve.

Epino'sic (*epi, nosos,* disease). Susceptible to disease.

Epinotion, ep-in-o'te-on (*epi, notos,* back). Scapula.

Epinyctides, ep-in-ik'tid-ees (pl. of **Epinyctis**) (*epi, nux,* night). Eruptions which appear on the skin in the night and disappear in the day. **E. prurigino'sa,** urticaria.

Epiœ'cia, (*epi, oikos,* house). Circumscribed epidemic.

Epi'ola, Epi'oles, or **Epiolus,** ep-e'o-lus. Incubus or nightmare.

Epiomide, ep-e-o'mide (*epi, omos,* shoulder). Upper part of the shoulder.

Epiot'ic (*epi, ous,* ear). Over or above the ear. **E. cen'tre,** centre of ossification for the temporal bone.

Epipactis (ep-e-pak'tis) **latifo'lia.** European orchid, the root of which is antiarthritic. **E. unilatera'lis,** orchid of Chili, used in dysuria.

Epiparoxysmus, ep-e-par-ox-iz'mus. Paroxysm superadded to ordinary paroxysm.

Epipas'tic (*epipasso,* to sprinkle). Term applied to plasters on which some powder is sprinkled.

Epipastus, ep-e-pas'tus (*epi, passo,* to sprinkle). Powder for dusting.

Epipechu (ep-e-pa'ku) or **Epipech'y** (*epi, pechus,* elbow). Upper part of the elbow; part above the elbow.

Epipedometer, ep-e-ped-om'et-ur (*epipedos,* plane, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measurement of angles in deformed limbs made by planes of the body and limbs.

Epiphænomenon (ep-e-fe-nom'en-on) or **Epiphenom'enon** (*epi, phaino,* to appear). Adventitious symptom occurring during the progress of an affection, and not as intimately connected with it as the symptoms properly so called.

Epiphanei'a or **Epiphania,** ep-e-fa-ne'ah (*epi, phaino,* to appear). External surface or appearance of the body. Manifestation.

Epipharynge'al, ep-e-far-in-je'al (*epi, pharynx*). Above or upon the pharynx.

Epiphegus (ep-if-a'gus) **America'na** or **Virginia'na** (*epi, phegos,* the beech). Beech drops. Orobanche Virginiana.

Epiphenomenon, ep-e-fen-om'en-on. Epiphænomenon.

Epiphlebos, ep-if'le-bos (*epi, phleps,* vein). An epithet given to those whose veins are very apparent.

Epiphlegia, ep-e-flej'e-ah (*epi, phlego,* to inflame). Inflammation.

Epiphlogisma, ep-e-flo-giz'mah (same etymon). Erysipelatous inflammation.

Epiphlogismus, ep-e-flo-giz'mus. Pustule; herpes; dermatitis.

Epiphlogosis, ep-e-flo-go'sis. A high degree of inflammation.

Epiphora, ep-if'or-ah (*epi, phero,* to carry). Weeping, watery eye. Involuntary and constant flow of tears upon the cheek; usually symptomatic of disease of the lacrymal passages, and occurring when the tears cannot pass into the ductus ad nasum. Occasionally it is owing to the tears being secreted in too great quantity, as in ophthalmia. Morbid flux. **E. al'vi,** diarrhœa. **E. epid'rome,** ophthalmia. **E. lacryma'lis,** epiphora. **E. lac'tea,** galactorrhœa. **E. ptyalis'mus,** salivation.

Epiphorus, ep-if'or-us (*epi, phero,* to bring forth). Fruitful; near the time of delivery.

Epiphymata, ep-e-fe'mat-ah (pl. of **Epiphy'ma**) (*epi, phuo,* to grow). Cutaneous diseases.

Epiphysal, Epiphysary (ep-if'is-a-re), or **Epiphys'ial.** Relating or appertaining to an epiphysis.

Epiphyseal, ep-if-is-e'al. Relating to an epiphysis or the epiphysis cerebri. **E. disk,** flat epiphysis on the body of a vertebra. **E. line,** line of union of epiphysis and diaphysis. **E. nerves,** small nerves from anterior crural distributed to lower epiphysis of thigh-bone.

Epiphyses (ep-if'is-ees) (pl. of **Epiphysis**), **separa'tion of.** Epiphysary disjunctions; usually a traumatic separation of the epiphyses of bones before they are completely solidified.

Epiphysial, ep-e-fis'e-al. Epiphyseal.

Epiphysis, ep-if'is-is (*epi, phuo,* to grow). Portion of bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage, which becomes converted into bone by age. Epiphysis of the fœtus becomes the apophysis of the adult. Bony eminence. **E. acetab'uli,** cotyloid bone. **E. cer'ebri,** pineal gland. **E. cru'ris longio'ris in'cudis,** orbicular bones. **E. il'ii ante'rior,** acetabular or cotyloid bone. **E. in'cudis,** orbicular bone. **E. pi'æ ma'tris,** chorioid plexus.

Epiphysitis, ep-e-fis-e'tis. Inflammation of the epiphyses.

Epiphyte, ep'e-fite (*epi, phuton,* plant). Phytoparasite or parasite derived from the vegetable kingdom. Epiphytes are considered by some to include vegetations in the human fluids, as in vomited matter and fecal evacuations, vegetations on the external skin and its appendages and the mucous membranes. By others the term is restricted to vegetable parasites on the surface of the body.

Epiphytic, ep-e-fit'ik. Relating to epiphytes.

Epiphytism, ep-if'it-izm. Production of epiphytes. Condition of an epiphyte.

Epiphyty, ep-if'it-e. Very prevalent disease of plants, as epizooty has a similar signification in regard to animals.

Epiplasma, ep-e-plaz'mah (*epi, plasso,* to smear). Cataplasm; ectoplasm.

Epiplegia, ep-e-plej'e-ah (*epi, plege,* stroke). Paralysis, particularly of the upper extremities. Hemiplegia.

Epiplemphraxis, ep-ip-lem-fraks'is (*epiploon, emphraxis,* engorgement). Congestion of the omentum.

Epiplerosis, ep-e-pler-o'sis (*epi, plerosis,* repletion). Excessive repletion; distension.

Epipleural, ep-e-plu'ral. On the side of the chest; on or attached to the vertebral rib.

Epiplo (*epi, pleo,* to swim or float). In composition, epiploon.

Epiploce, ep-ip-lo'se (*epi, pleko,* to twine). Coition; entanglement; involution. **E. intestina'lis,** conglomeration or volvulus of the intestines.

Epiplocele, ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. ep-ip'lo-seel) (*epiplo, kele,* tumor). Epiploic or omental hernia. Omental hernia is recognized—at times with difficulty—by a soft, unequal, pasty tumor, in which no gurgling sound is heard on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

Epiplocystoscheocele, ep-ip-lo-sist-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip-lo-sist-os'ke-o-seel) (*epiplo, kustis,* bladder, *oscheon,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Scrotal hernia containing omentum and bladder.

Epiploëmphraxis, ep-ip-lo-em-fraks'is. Congestion of the omentum.

Epiploënterocele, ep-ip-lo-ent-er-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip-lo-ent'er-o-seel) (*epiplo, enteron,* intestine, *kele,* tumor). Hernia formed by the epiploon and a portion of the intestine; commonly called *Enteroëpiplocele.*

Epiploënteroscheocele, ep-ip-lo-ent-er-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip-lo-ent-er-os'ke-o-seel) (*epiplo, enteron,* intestine, *oscheon,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Hernia with omentum and intestine in the scrotum.

Epiploic, ep-ip'lo-ik. Relating to the epiploon. **E. appen'dages,** prolongations of peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine. **E. ar'teries,** arterial branches to the epiploon, given off by the gastro-epiploicæ. **E. cav'ity,** cavity of the peritoneum. **E. plex'us,** filaments from the gastro-epiploic plexus distributed to the great omentum.

Epiploïschiocele, ep-ip-lo-is-ke-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip-lo-is'ke-o-seel) (*epiplo, ischion,* ischium, *kele,* tumor). Hernia formed by the epiploon through the ischiatic notch.

Epiploïtis, ep-ip-lo-e'tis. Inflammation of the omentum; a form of partial peritonitis.

Epiplomerocele, ep-ip-lo-mer-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip-lo-mer'o-seel) (*epiplo, meros,* thigh, *kele,* tumor). Femoral hernia formed by the epiploon.

Epiplomphalocele, ep-ip-lom-fal-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip-lom'fal-o-seel). Umbilical hernia formed by the epiploon.

Epiplom'phalon, Epiploömphalon (ep-ip-lo-om'fal-on), or **Epiplompha'lus** (*epiplo, omphalos,* navel). Umbilical hernia formed by the epiploon.

Epiploöcele, ep-ip-lo-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip'lo-o-seel). Epiplocele.

Epiploöcomistes, ep-ip-lo-o-kom-is'tees (*epiplo, komizo,* to carry). One having morbidly large omentum; one laboring under epiplocele.

Epiploon, ep-ip'lo-on (pl. **Epiploa**) (*epi, pleo,* to swim or float). Omentum; caul. Prolongation of the peritoneum floating above a portion of the intestines, and formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bands distributed through it. The chief use seems to be to retain the viscera *in situ* and to give passage to the vessels. **E., col'ic,** colic omentum; third epiploon or omentum. Duplicature of the peritoneum, situate along the ascending portion of the colon, as far as its junction with the transverse portion. It is behind the great epiploon, and fills up the angle formed by the junction of the ascending with the transverse colon. **E., cystocol'ic,** occasional protuberant portion of omentum uniting the gall-bladder with the duodenum. **E., gastrocol'ic,** great omentum. Extensive duplicature, free and floating on the folds of the intestines. It is quadrilateral, and longer on the left side than the right, its base being fixed anteriorly to the great curvature of the stomach, and posteriorly to the arch of the colon. In this epiploon a number of vessels are distributed, and there is much fat. **E., gastrohepat'ic,** lesser omentum. Duplicature of the peritoneum extending transversely from the right side of the cardia to the corresponding extremity of the fissure of the liver, and downward from this fissure to the lesser curvature of the stomach, the pylorus, and duodenum. Below it is the foramen or hiatus of Winslow, and between its laminæ are lodged the biliary and hepatic vessels. It contains but little fat. If air be blown in at the foramen of Winslow, the cavity or sac of the omentum will be rendered perceptible. **E., gastrosple'nic,** reflection of the peritoneum, passing between the concave surface of the spleen and the stomach, from the cardiac orifice to near its great curvature, and lodging the vasa brevia and splenic vessels between its laminæ. **E. ma'jus,** E., gastrocolic. **E. mi'nus,** E., gastrohepatic.

Epiplosarcomphalocele, ep-ip-lo-sark-om-fal-o-se'le (Eng. ep-ip-lo-sark-om'fal-o-seel) (*epiploon, sarx,* flesh, *omphalos,* navel, *kele,* tumor). Umbilical hernia containing thickened or indurated omentum.

Epiplosarcomphalon or **Epiplosarcomphalus,** ep-ip-lo-sark-om'fal-us (*epiplo, sarx,* flesh, *omphalos,* navel, *kele,* tumor). Umbilical hernia formed of indurated omentum.

Epiploscheocele (ep-ip-los-ke-o-se'le) (Eng. ep-ip-los'ke-o-seel) or **Epiplos'chocele** (*epiplo, oscheon,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Scrotal hernia formed by displacement of the epiploon.

Epiploum, ep-ip'lo-um. Epiploon; omentum.

Epipnoia, ep-e-noi'ah (*epi, pneo,* to breathe). Air that strikes the body and produces disease.

Epipodialia, ep-e-po-de-al'e-ah (*epi, pous,* foot). Bones constituting the second division of a limb, as the radius and ulna in the arm, tibia and fibula in the leg.

Epipolasis (ep-e-po'las-is) or **Epipolasmus,** ep-e-po-laz'mus (*epipoles,* surface). Fluctuation; plethora; fluorescence; sublimation.

Epiporoma, ep-e-po-ro'mah (*epi, poroö,* to harden). Tophaceous concretion forming in the joint; callus of fracture.

Epiporo'sis (same etymon). Formation of callus.

Epiproso'pium (*epi, prosopon,* face). Local application to the face.

Epipsy'che (*epi, psuche,* soul). Epencephalon.

Epipter'ic (*epi, pteron,* wing). On the wing, as of the sphenoid bone. **E. bone,** Wormian bone, occasionally seen at the juncture of the parietal bone and greater wing of the sphenoid bone.

Epipterygoid, ep-e-ter'e-goid. On or above the pterygoid bone. **E. bone,** small bony rod articulating with the pterygoid in some of the lower animals.

Epiptyche, ep-ip'tik-e. Operculum; fold or cover.

Epiptyxis, ep-e-tiks'is. Occlusion of an aperture.

Epipu'bic. On or over the pubes. **E. bones,** marsupial bones, two curved bones found in marsupial animals, and probably a bony development from the external abdominal ring.

Epipygus, ep-ip'ig-us (*epi, puge,* buttocks). Fœtus having another fœtus connected with its sacral region.

Epirrhau'sis. Irrigation.

Epirrhoe (ep-ir'rho-e) or **Epirrhœ'a** (*epi, rheo,* to flow). Afflux or congestion of humors.

Episarcidium, ep-e-sar-sid'e-um (*epi, sarx,* flesh). Anasarca.

Epischesis, ep-is'kes-is (*epischo,* to restrain). Retention or suppression of excretions.

Epischeticus, ep-is-ket'ik-us. Restraining; agent that diminishes—secretion, for example.

Epischion, ep-is'ke-on (*ep, ischion,* ischium). Abdomen; pubes; pubic bone.

Epischomen'ia (*epischo,* to suppress, *meniaia,* menses). Suppression of menses; amenorrhœa.

Epischyon'ta (*epischuo,* to strengthen). Restorative or healing medicines.

Episcleral, ep-e-skle'ral (*epi, skleros,* sclerotic). On the sclerotic coat. **E. veins,** branches from capillary plexus of veins around the cornea.

Episcleritis, ep-e-skler-e'tis. Inflammation of conjunctival connective tissue and sclerotic; affection characterized by the appearance of a small dusky-red elevation of the sclerotic, most frequently at the temporal portion near the insertion of the external rectus. It is accompanied with photophobia, redness, etc.

Episclerotic, ep-e-skler-ot'ik, Episcleral.

Episclerotitis, ep-e-skler-ot-e'tis. Episcleritis.

Episcopales valvulæ, ep-is-ko-pal'ees valv'u-le (*episcopus,* bishop). Mitral valves.

Ep'iscope (*epi, skopeo,* to see). Instrument for optical examination of a surface, as the skin.

Episcotister, ep-is-ko-tis'tur (*episkoteo,* to obscure). Instrument for observing degree of sensitiveness to light, by means of blackened disks fenestrated to allow entrance of light.

Episeiæmato'ma (*episeion,* pubes, *haima,* blood). Hæmatoma of the external genital organs of woman.

Episeïi'tis (*episeion,* pubes). Inflammation of the pubic region or vulva.

Episeioce'le or **Episei'ocele.** Episiocele.

Episeiocle'sis. Episiocleisis.

Episeiœde'ma. Œdema of the labium pudendi.

Episei'o-elytror'rhaphy (*episeion,* pubes, *elutron,* vagina, *rhaphe,* suture). Episio-elytrorrhaphy.

Episeiohæmato'ma. Hæmatoma of the external genital organs of woman.

Episeioi'tis. Inflammation of the pubic region or vulva.

Episeion, ep-is-i'on. Pubic bone; pubes; vulva; labium pudendi; hair covering the mons veneris.

Episeion'cus (*episeion*, pubes, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling or tumor of the labia pudendi or pubic region.

Episeioperinæor'rhaphy (*episeion*, pubes, *perinæum*, *rhaphe*, suture). Episio-perinæorrhaphy.

Episeiophy'ma (*episeion*, pubes, *phuma*, growth). Tumor of the pubic region or labia pudendi.

Episeiorrha'gia. Episiorrhagia.

Episeior'rhaphy. Episiorrhaphy.

Episeiosteno'sis. Episiostenosis.

Episeiot'omy. Episiotomy.

Episemasia, ep-is-em-ah'ze-ah (*epi*, *sema*, sign). Invasion of an attack of fever.

Episio, ep-is-e'o. Pubes; labium pudendi. In composition, labium pudendi.

Episiocele, ep-is-e-o-se'le (Eng. ep-is'e-o-seel) (*episio*, *kele*, rupture). Vulvar hernia; vulvar swelling or tumor.

Episiocleisis (ep-is-e-o-kli'sis) or **Episioclisia,** ep-is-e-o-klis'e-ah (*episio*, *kleisis*, enclosure). Operation for vulvar swelling or tumor, or for closure of the vulva.

Episio-colpoclei'sis. Operation for closure of the labium and vagina.

Episicede'ma (*episio*, *oidema*, œdema). Œdema of the labium pudendi.

Episio-elytrorrhaphy, ep-is'e-o-el-it-ror'rhaf-e (*episio*, *elutron*, vagina, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation to narrow the vagina and vulva by suture in cases of prolapsus of the uterus.

Episiohæmato'ma. Hæmatoma of the external genital organs of woman.

Episioïtis, ep-is-e-o-e'tis. Inflammation of the labia pudendi.

Epision, ep-is-i'on. Episeion.

Episioncus, ep-is-e-on'kus (*episio*, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling or tumor of the labia pudendi or pubic region.

Episio-perineorrhaphy, ep-is'e-o-per-in-e-or'rhaf-e (*episeo*, *perineon*, perineum, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation in prolapsus to suture the vulva and perineum.

Episiophyma, ep-is-e-o-fe'mah (*episio*, *phuma*, swelling). Swelling or tumor of the labia pudendi or pubic region.

Episiorrhagia (*episio*, *rhage*, rupture). Hemorrhage from the labia pudendi.

Episiorrhaphy, ep-is-e-or'rhaf-e (*episeion*, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation in cases of prolapsus uteri, consisting in paring the opposing surfaces of the labia pudendi, bringing them together, and uniting them by suture, so as to diminish the outlet of the vulva.

Episiostenosis, ep-is-e-o-sten-o'sis (*episio*, *stenos*, narrow). Narrowness of the vulvar opening. Operation for narrowing or closing the vulva.

Episiotomy, ep-is-e-ot'o-me (*episio*, *tome*, incision). Incision of the labia to relieve injurious pressure of the child on the perineum.

Episio-urethroclei'sis. Operation for closure of the labium and urethra.

Episio-vulvoclei'sis. Operation for closure of the labium and vagina.

Episkeletal, ep-e-skel'et-al. Upon the skeleton; as **E. mus'cles,** muscles developed from rudimentary vertebræ above the inner skeleton or endoskeleton.

Epispadia, ep-e-spad'e-ah (*epi*, *spao*, to draw). Condition of an epispadiæus.

Epispadiæ'us. One who has a preternatural opening of the urethra at the upper part of the penis.

Epispad'ian. Epispadiæus.

Epispad'ias, Epispadi'asis (*epi*, above, *spao*, to get out of place). Malformation in which the male urethra ends at a point above the natural location of the meatus. **E. glan'dis.** In this form of epispadias the urethra ends on the dorsum of the glans penis. **E. pe'nis.** In this variety the urethra terminates back of the glans penis.

Epispasis, ep-is'pas-is (*epi*, *spao*, to draw). Eruption produced by drugs employed for relief of another affection.

Epispasmos or **Epispasmus,** ep-e-spaz'mus (same etymon). Hasty breathing.

Epispastics, ep-e-spas'tiks (same etymon). Medicinal substances which, when applied to the skin, excite pain, heat, and more or less redness, followed by separation of the epidermis, which is raised up by effused serum or by suppuration. Blisters.

Epispasticum, ep-e-spas'tik-um. Blister.

Episphæria, ep-e-sphe're-ah (*epi*, *sphaira*, sphere). Convolutions and sinuosities of external surface of the brain.

Epispinous, ep-e-spi'nus. Upon the spine or spinous process. **E. bones,** prominences or spinous processes of vertebræ for muscular attachment.

Episplenitis, ep-e-splen-e'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen.

Epistactischesis, ep-is-tak-tis'kes-is (*epistaxis*, bleeding at nose, *ischo*, to restrain). Arrest of bleeding from the nose.

Epistagmos, ep-e-stag'mos (*epistazo*, to instil). Catarrh; installation.

Epistaphylinus, ep-e-staf-il-e'nus (*epi*, *staphule*, the uvula). Azygos muscle.

Epistasis, ep-is'tas-is (*epi*, *stasis*, rest). Opposed to hypostasis or sediment. Suppression or retention, as of urine. Pellicle on the surface of urine.

Epistation, ep-is-ta'shun (*e*, *pinso*, to pound). *Pistation.* Bruising in a mortar soft and parenchymatous substances.

Epistaxis, ep-is-taks'is (*epi*, *stazo*, to flow drop by drop). Hemorrhage from the pituitary membrane; bleeding at the nose. A common variety of hemorrhage, the organization of the Schneiderian membrane being favorable to it, the blood-vessels being but slightly supported. It generally flows from one nostril, and is very apt to recur. It is most common at puberty, and is caused by anything inducing local congestion, as running, coughing, blowing the nose, etc.

Episternal, ep-e-stur'nal. Epithet applied to two bones forming part of the sternum, and situate upon its superior and lateral part, *suprasternal bones.* They resemble the pisiform bones, but are larger. The interclavicle of lower animals, a bone between the præsternum and clavicle, is an episternal bone.

Episthotonus, ep-is-thot'on-us (*episthen*, forward, *teino*, to extend). Spasm of the muscles, drawing the body forward; emprosthotonos.

Epistrophe, ep-is'trof-e (*epi*, *strepho*, to turn). Relapse.

Epistropheo-basilaris, ep-is-trof'e-o-baz-il-ar'is. Small occasional muscle between the axis vertebra and basilar process.

Epistroph'eus, Epis'trophis, or **Epistrophus,** ep-is'trof-us. Axis.

Epistroph'ico-atlan'ticus. Atlanto-axial.

Epistrophico-occipital, ep-is-trof'ik-o-ok-sip'it-al. Relating to the axis and occiput.

Episylvian, ep-e-sil've-an. On or above the fissure of Sylvius.

Episynanche, ep-e-sin-an'ke (*epi*, *synanche* or *cynanche*). Spasm of the pharnyx, perhaps from paralysis of the velum palati, by which deglutition is prevented, and food driven back toward the mouth or nasal fossæ.

Episynangina, ep-e-sin-an-je'nah. Episynanche.

Episynthetics, ep-e-sin-thet'iks (*epi*, *suntithemi*, to collect). Medical sect whose object it was to reconcile the principles of the Methodists with those of the Empirics and Dogmatists.

Epitasis, ep-it'as-is (*epi*, *teino*, to extend). Period of violence of fever, attack, or paroxysm; used also in the same sense as epistasis, for suppression.

Epitecnos, ep-e-tek'nos (*epitikto*, to bring forth). Prolific, or a woman who is so.

Epite'lium. Epithelium.

Epithal'amic. On or above the thalamus opticus.

Epithelial (ep-e-the'le-al) or **Epithe'liac** (*epi*, *thele*, nipple). Appertaining or relating to the epithelium. **E. can'cer,** cancroid of the skin; epithelioma. A morbid growth of epithelial cells forming an epithelial tumor, a variety of carcinoma. Epithelial cancer may be squamous or columnar-celled. The former always grows from a surface covered by squamous

epithelium, either cutaneous or mucous. Columnar-celled epithelioma is sometimes called *adenoid cancer*, and grows from mucous membranes with columnar or cylindrical epithelium, that is of the stomach and intestines, the rectum and uterus especially. See *Cancroid* and *Epithelioma*. **E. cast**, urinary cast having an epithelial surface. **E. cell**, cell of epidermis. **E. globes** or **nests**, concentrically-arranged masses of cells seen in epithelioma. **E. tu'mor**, epithelioma.

Epithe'lioid. Resembling epithelium; term applied to several membranes or coverings in embryonic life and in subsequent existence.

Epithelioma, ep-e-the-le-o'mah. See *Epithelial Cancer*. **E., can'croid**, epithelial cancer. **E., col'loid**, colloid cancer. **E., colum'nar**, cylindrical epithelioma. **E. contagio'sum**, fowl-pox; form of molluscum contagiosum. **E., cylin'drical** or **cylin'dro-cel'lular**, form of epithelial cancer in which the cells are like columnar epithelia. **E., gland'ular**, E. made up of gland-cells, and usually attacking the throat and nose. **E. mollus'cum**, molluscum contagiosum. **E. myxomato'des psammo'mum**, rare tumor having its seat in the third ventricle of the brain. **E., pap'illary** or **papillo'matous**, E. with accompanying papillary tumors. **E. pearls**, bodies of a round shape found sometimes in ovarian dermoids, and having a resemblance to a boiled fish lens, and consisting wholly of epithelial cells. **E., tu'bular**, cylindroma. **E., vil'lous**, E. having appearance of villi, growing on the interior of the bladder.

Epithelium, ep-e-the'le-um. Thin layer of epidermis, covering parts deprived of derma properly so called, as the nipple, mucous membranes, lips, etc. It exists in different forms — pavement, cylinder, and vibratile or ciliated epithelium. *Pavement*, tessellated, scaly, lamellar, tubular, or flattened epithelium, E. polyedricum or lamellosum, covers the serous and synovial membranes, the lining of blood-vessels, and the mucous membranes, except where cylinder epithelium exists. It is spread over the mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus, conjunctiva, vagina, and entrance of the female urethra. *Cylinder*, columnar, or prismatic epithelium, E. cylindricum, is found in the intestinal canal, beyond the cardiac orifice of the stomach; in the larger ducts of the salivary glands, ductus communis choledochus, prostate, Cowper's glands, vesiculæ seminales, vas deferens, tubuli uriniferi, and urethra of the male; and lines the urinary passages of the female, from the orifice of the urethra to the beginning of the tubuli uriniferi of the kidneys. In all these situations it is continuous with tessellated epithelium, which lines the more delicate ducts of the various glands. For the uses of the *ciliated* epithelium, E. vibrans, see *E., ciliated*, and *Cilia*. The term *spheroidal* has been applied to a variety of epithelium, the cells of which, for the most part, retain their primitive roundness; or, being flattened where they touch, acquire a polyhedral figure. At times, these show a disposition to pass into the columnar, or the tessellated variety; and hence this form has been called the transitional. Spheroidal epithelium is found in the urinary passages, where it succeeds the columnar epithelium of the urethra at the internal orifice of that canal, and lines the whole of the bladder, ureters, and pelvis of the kidneys. It is found also in the excretory ducts of the mammary, perspiratory, and of many mucous glands, and a modification of it lines the inmost secreting cavities or commencing ducts of glands generally.

Epithe'lium, alve'olar, E. of glandular or pulmonary alveoli. **E., are'olar**, E. of areola of mammary gland. **E., cil'iated**, E. in which the free extremities of the cells have a ciliary or ciliated appearance. This form of epithelium is observed in the respiratory passages, vasa efferentia, uterus, Fallopian tubes, part of the epididymis, convoluted tubes of the kidney, etc., and in portions of the digestive apparatus and larynx of the fœtus. **E., colum'nar**, see *Epithelium*. **E., cyl'inder** or **cylin'drical**, see *Epithelium*. **E. decid'uum**, decidua. **E., ectoder'mic**, E. derived from the ectoderm. **E., enam'el**, cuticula dentis. **E., entoder'mic**, E. derived from the entoderm. **E., false**, endothelium. **E., fib'rillated**, E. with cells, like small fibres, seen in the small uriniferous tubes and salivary ducts. **E., flat'tened**, pavement e.; see *Epithelium*. **E. follic'ular**, E. lining the Graafian follicle. **E., fu'siform**, vascular endothelium. **E., germ'inal** or **germ'inative**, E. covering the pleuro-peritoneal space in the embryo; E. covering a large portion of the ovary. **E., gland'ular**, E. making up secreting surface of a gland. **E. of Graaf'ian fol'licle**, membrana granulosa; E., follicular. **E., intest'inal**, E., columnar. **E. lamello'sum** or **lamel'lar**, pavement epithelium; see *Epithelium*. **E., lam'inar** or **lam'inated**, layers of cells arranged one above another. **E., Malpigh'ian**, rete mucosum; greater portion of epidermis of embryo. **E., mater'nal**, E. of maternal organs, not of embryo. **E., mesoderm'ic**, E. of mesoderm, as of peritoneum, blood-vessels, etc.. **E. mi'cans**, E., ciliated. **E., mu'cous**, E., Malpighian. **E., mus'cle**, combination of myoblast and processes which branch out in various directions and act as muscular fibres. **E., nerve**, mingling of sensory and epithelial cells in ends of sensory nerves, **E., olfac'tory**, E. of olfactory portion of nose. **E., ova'rian**, E., germinal. **E., palisade**, E., columnar. **E., pave'ment**, see *Epithelium*. **E., pig'mentary**, E., as in the retina, containing coloring matter. **E. polyed'ricum, polyed'ral**, or **polyg'onal**, pavement epithelium; see *Epithelium*. **E., pyram'idal**, E., columnar. **E., rod**, E., fibrillated. **E., secre'ting**, E., glandular. **E., spheroid'al**, E., glandular. **E. spu'rium**, endothelium. **E., squam'ous**, E., pavement. **E., strat'ified**, E., laminar. **E., tab'ular**, pavement epithelium; see *Epithelium*. **E., tegument'ary**, epidermis. **E., tes'sellated**, E., pavement. **E., vas'cular**, vascular endothelium; vascular perithelium. **E. vi'brans** or **vibrato'rium, vi'bratile** or **vibrat'ing**, E., ciliated.

Epithem, ep'e-them (*epi*, *tithemi*, to place upon). Topical application not classed under ointments or plasters. Three sorts have been usually distinguished: liquid, dry and soft, comprising fomentations, bags filled with dry substances, and cataplasms.

Epithesis, ep-ith'es-is (same etymon). Rectification of crooked limbs by instruments, splints, etc.

Epithymiæ, ep-e-thim'e-e (*epi*, *thumos*, desire). Morbid desires or longings.

Epithymiama, ep-e-thim-e-am'ah (*epi*, *thumiama*, fumigation). Fumigation.

Epith'ymon or **Epithymum**, ep-ith'im-um (*epi*, *thumos*, thyme). Cuscuta epithymum. **E. officina'rum**, Cuscuta Europæa.

Epitocos, ep-it'o-kos (*epitikto*, to bring forth). Pregnant.

Epit'onos or **Epit'onus** (*epiteino*, to stretch). Stretched; hence spasm of any form.

Epitrochante'rian. On the trochanter or trochanters.

Epitrochlea, ep-e-trok'le-ah (*epi*, *trochalia*, pulley). That which is situate above a pulley. Inner or lesser condyle of the humerus from which originate several muscles of the forearm.

Epitrochlea, ep-e-trok'le-ah. External condyle of the humerus.

Epitrochlear, ep-e-trok'le-ar. Relating to or connected with the epitrochlea.

Epitroch'leo. In composition, belonging or attached to the epitrochlea.

Epitroch'leo-ancone'us. Occasional muscle passing from internal condyle to olecranon.

Epitroch'leo-cubita'lis. Flexor carpi ulnaris.

Epitroch'leo-metacar'pal mus'cle. Flexor carpi radialis.

Epitroch'leo-palma'ris. Palmaris longus.

Epitroch'leo-phalange'us, com'mon. Flexor sublimis digitorum.

Epitroch'leo-radia'lis. Pronator radii teres.

Epitroch'leo-supercar'peus. Muscle in lower animals corresponding with flexor carpi radialis.

Epitympanic, ep-e-tim-pan'ik. On or above the tympanum. **E. bone,** the hyo-mandibular bone, tympanic bone of some animals, representing the incus of the higher animals.

Epivertebral, ep-e-vur'te-bral. On or above a vertebra. Spinous process.

Epizoa, ep-e-zo'ah (pl. of **Epizoon**) (*epi, zoon,* animal). Ectoparasites. Parasitic animals infesting the surface of the body.

Epizoa'ria (same etymon). Animal parasites on external surfaces or parts.

Epizoic, ep-e-zo'ik. Relating to epizoa.

Epizoicide, ep-e-zo'e-side (*epizoon, cædo,* to kill). Any agent destructive of epizoa or external animal parasites.

Epizoönosi, ep-e-zo-on'o-se (*epizoon, nosos,* disease). Diseases (of the skin) caused by epizoa.

Epizoö'tia or **Epizoöty,** ep-e-zo'ot-e (same etymon). Disease prevalent among animals; corresponding in the veterinary art to epidemy in medicine. Influenza of animals.

Epizoötic, ep-e-zo-o'tik. Relating to epizoöty. General among the lower animals; corresponding to the word epidemic for man. **E. aph'thæ,** foot-and-mouth disease, of animals especially; eczema epizoötica. **E. celluli'tis,** condition popularly known as pink-eye.

Epizoötiology, ep-e-zo-o-te-ol'o-je. Description or science of epizoötic diseases.

Epizo'öty. Epizoötia.

Ep'och (*epi, echo,* to have or hold). Doubt; suspension of judgment. Period of change or occurrence. Suppression.

Epocheteusis, ep-ok-e-tu'sis (*epocheteuo,* to turn water from its course). Derivation.

Epode, ep-o'de (*epi, ode,* song). Incantation.

Epod'ynous (*epi, odune,* pain). Excessively painful.

Epomis, ep-o'mis (*ep, omos,* shoulder). Acromion; upper part of shoulder.

Epomphalicum, ep-om-fal'ik-um (*epi, omphalos,* navel). External application to the navel to act upon the abdomen.

Epomphalion (ep-om-fal'e-on), **Epomphal'ium,** or **Epom'phalum.** Part of the abdomen above the navel. Epomphalicum.

Eponychium, ep-o-nik'e-um (*epi, onux,* nail). Delicate epidermic layer on base and sides of the nail. Corneous condition of the epidermis from the second to the eighth month of fœtal life, locating the position of the future nail.

Epoöphoron, ep-o-of'or-on (*epi, oön,* egg, *phero,* to bear). Traces of genital part of the corpus Wolffianum.

Epostoma (ep-os-to'mah) or **Epostosis,** ep-os-to'sis (*ep, osteon,* bone). Exostosis.

Epsema, ep-sa'mah (*epseo,* to boil). Decoction.

Epsesis, ep-sa'sis. Decoction; elixation.

Epsilon bacillus, ep'sil-on bas-il'lus. Bacillus occurring in carious teeth.

Ep'som salts. Magnesium sulphate.

Epulis, ep-u'lis (*ep, oulon,* the gum). Excrescence not really connected with the gum, either fibroma or sarcoma of the alveolar processes, being a growth from the periosteum of the jaw. Two forms are described, simple or fibrous and malignant or myeloid, the latter being a vascular and fungating mass. **E., sarco'matous,** see *Sarcoma, alveolar.*

Epulosis, ep-u-lo'sis (*ep, oulo,* to cicatrize). Cicatrization.

Epulotica, ep-u-lot'ik-ah. Cicatrizing; aiding cicatrization.

E'qual. Epithet applied particularly to the pulse and respiration, which are equal when the pulsations and inspirations succeeding each other are alike in every respect.

Equa'tor. See *Æquator.*

Equiformal, e-kwi-for'mal. Having the same shape.

Equilibration, e-kwil-i-bra'shun (*æquus,* equal, *libro,* to balance). Condition in which an even balance of the body exists while in the act of walking or standing; believed to be influenced by impressions from the semicircular canals of the ear.

Equilibrium, e-kwil-ib're-um (*æquus,* equal, *libro,* to weigh). State of organs, fluids, and forces constituting health.

Equina cauda, ek-we'nah kawd'ah. See *Cauda.*

Equinated, ek'win-at-ed. Inoculated with equinia.

Equination, ek-win-a'shun. The condition of being inoculated with equinia. Inoculation of smallpox in the horse.

Equinia, ek-win'e-ah (*equinus,* belonging to a horse). *Glanders.* Dangerous contagious disorder accompanied by a pustular eruption, arising from inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse, the ass, and the mule. The disease is caused by a bacillus described by Schütz and Löffler, and called bacillus mallei. See *B. mallei.* Two forms of equinia are met with: *E. mitis,* contracted from horses affected with grease; and *E. glandulosa,* a dangerous and commonly fatal disease communicated to man, in the acute or chronic form, from the glandered horse. Veterinary surgeons make two varieties of the disease in the horse—glanders and farcy—the former affecting the pituitary membrane, with a profuse discharge from the nostrils, and pustular eruptions or small tumors, which soon suppurate and ulcerate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever and by gangrene of various parts; the latter being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumors, *farcy buds,* about the legs, lips, face, neck, etc. of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating, and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together.

Equinine, ek'win-een. The zymotic principle of glanders.

Equino-carus, ek-we'no-kah'rus. That condition of pes equinus in which there exists a marked hollowness of the sole of the foot.

Equino-varus, ek-we'no-vah'rus. Variety of club-foot in which pes equinus and pes varus coexist.

Equinus, ek-we'nus. Relating to the horse.

Equipedal, e-kwip'ed-al. Equal-footed.

Equisetum arvense, ek-we-se'tum ar-ven'se (*equus,* horse, *seta,* bristle). See *Hippuris vulgaris.* **E. hyema'le,** see *Hippuris vulgaris.* **E. mi'nus,** Hippuris vulgaris. **E. palus'tre,** grows in Europe and United States; diuretic, astringent, enmenagogue.

Equitation, ek-we-ta'shun (*equito,* to ride on horseback). Horseback exercise; advisable in many diseases, although improper in others, as in uterine affections; recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. Where much exercise is required walking is preferable.

Equivalence (e-kwiv'a-lence) or **Equivalency,** e-kwiv'a-len-se. Condition of being equivalent. Saturating power of other elements compared with hydrogen as a standard.

Equivalent, e-kwiv'a-lent. The atomic weight of a substance, or a number expressing the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances. See *Elements* for table of combining weights.

Equivocal, e-kwiv'o-kal (*æquus,* equal, *vox,* voice). Term applied to symptoms which belong to several diseases. Generation is said to be equivocal when it is, or seems to be, spontaneous. See *Generation.*

Equivorous, e-kwiv'o-rus (*equus,* horse, *voro,* to devour). Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh, *Hippophagy.*

Er. In composition. See *Em.*

Era. Hedera helix.

Eradicate, e-rad'i-kate. To get rid of completely; a term applied to diseases.

Eradication, e-rad-i-ka'shun (*e, radix,* root). Act of rooting out or completely removing a disease.

Eradicative, e-rad'i-ka-tiv. Anything possessed of the power of completely rooting out a disease.

Erasion, e-ra'zhun (*e, rado,* to scrape). The act of scraping. Opening a joint and scraping out morbid structures.

Eras'mus Wil'son's disease. See *Wilson.*

Erb-Char'cot's disease. Spasmodic tabes dorsalis.

Erb's pal'sy or **paral'ysis.** Paralysis of the upper

portion of the superior extremity of the roots of the brachial plexus.

Erebinthus, er-e-bin'thus. Acer arietinum.

Erechthites hieracifolia, er-ek-the'tez he-er-as-e-fo'le-ah. *Fireweed.* Indigenous plant, ord. Compositæ; acrid tonic and astringent, and in large doses emetic.

Erectile, e-rek'til (*erigo*, to erect). Capable of erection. **E. tis'sue**, tissue susceptible of turgescence and increase of size, and formed of a collection of arteries and veins intermixed with nervous filaments; the veins varicose, and contained in spaces formed by trabeculæ of fibrous tissue, being prolongations from the fibrous envelope. This tissue exists in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, at the lower and inner surface of the vagina, in the spongy part of the urethra, the lips, nipples, iris, etc. Sometimes it is developed accidentally, constituting a kind of organic transformation.

Erection, e-rek'shun. State of a part, as the penis, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue. **E. cen'tre**, reflex centre controlling erection; see *Centre*. **E., persist'ent**, priapism.

Erector, e-rek'tor. Producing erection; term applied to the muscles so concerned. **E. clitor'idis**, ischiocavernosus. **E. penis**, ischiocavernosus. **E. pi'li** (*pilus*, hair), cutaneous muscular fibres arising in the outer part of the corium, and inserted in the inner sheath of the hair-follicle. **E. spi'næ**, sacrospinalis. **E. trun'ci**, sacrospinalis.

Eremecausis, er-em-ah-kaws'is (*erema*, slowly, *kausis*, combustion). Combustion, oxidation, or decay of organic matters in the air.

Eremia, er-em'e-ah (*eremia*, rest). Inertia; want of power or inclination to move.

Eremocarpus, er-em-o-kar'pus. Gingerleaf, herb native of California; used in decoction for applying externally in rhus-poisoning, and the root is given internally in pulmonary diseases.

Eremopompholyx, er-em-o-pom'fo-liks (*eremos*, lonely). A single pompholyx.

Erethilyticum, er-e-thil-it'ik-um (*erethos*, redness, *lusis*, solution). Having a poor quality of blood, as from diminution of red corpuscles.

Erethism, er'-e-thizm (*erethizo*, to irritate). Irritation. Augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. Orgasm. Also greatly depressed state of the constitution produced by mercury as a poison, *mercurial erethism.*

Erethisma, er-e-thiz'mah (irritation). Excitement, irritation, rubefaction.

Erethismus, er-e-thiz'mus. Erethism; irritation. **E. ebrioso'rum**, delirium tremens. **E. hydropho'bia**, hydrophobia. **E. oneirodyn'ia**, incubus; depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming. **E. sim'plex**, fidgets. **E. trop'icus**, sunstroke.

Erethistic, er-e-this'tik. Relating to erethism. Rubefacient.

Erethitic, er-e-thit'ik. Relating to erethism.

Ereugmos, er-oog'mos (*ereugomai*, to belch). Eructation.

Ereumenus, er-u'men-us. Cloudy; applied to cloudy appearance of urine.

Ereuxis, er-ooks'is. Eructation, flatulence.

Erg (*ergon*, work). Unit of work effected in raising 1.981 gramme, or one dyne, to the height of one centimetre.

Ergasia, ur-gaz'e-ah. Action of the functions.

Ergasiomania, ur-gas-e-o-man'e-ah (*ergazomai*, to operate). Morbid desire or mania to operate.

Ergasiophobia, ur-gas-e-o-fo'be-ah (*ergazomai*, to operate, *phobos*, fear). Nervous dread of performing a surgical operation.

Ergasm, ur'gazm. Action of the functions.

Ergasterion, ur-gas-te're-on (*ergon*, work). Laboratory. **E. spir'itûs**, lung.

Ergastic, ur-gas'tik. Relating to operation.

Ergostat, ur'go-stat (*ergon*, work). Instrument for measuring and registering the amount of muscular exercise.

Ergot, ur'got. *Spurred* or *Horned rye, Spur, Hornseed, Cockspur rye, Cockspur, Ergot of rye.* Ergot is the compact mycetum or spawn of a fungus, Claviceps purpurea, which replaces grain of common rye, *Secale cereale.* This parasitic fungus has been called *Spacelia segetum.* More recently it has been maintained that it is a diseased state of the grain occasioned by the growth of a fungus not previously detected, to which the names *Ergotætia abortans* or *abortifaciens, Oïdium abortifaciens, Ergot-mould*, have been given. It is found projecting from among the leaves of the spike or ear, and is a long, crooked excrescence, resembling the spur of a cock, pointed at its extremities, of a dark-brown color externally, and white within. To the whole fungus giving rise to ergot has been given the name *Claviceps purpurea;* and the Pharmacopœias (U. S. and Br.), adopting this view, describe ergot as the sclerotium of Claviceps purpurea, replacing the grain of Secale cereale. Ergot is usually prescribed in the form of extract, fluid extract, or wine. See *Ergotin.*

Ergot has been long used, on account of its powerful contractile effects on the uterus, to accelerate parturition, and in post-partum hemorrhages. Some recommend the clear watery infusion; others advise the powder or the oil, the wine or the fluid extract. Ergot is also a valuable hemostatic in hæmoptysis, epistaxis, etc. It has been prescribed in diabetes, uterine fibroids, purpura, and various other conditions; it also possesses, it is affirmed, narcotic virtues, which have rendered it useful in hemorrhagic and other affections of excitement. Bread made of spurred rye has been attended with the effects described under *Ergotism.* **E. of maize**, corn maize. **E. of rye**, ergot.

Ergota, ur'go-tah. Ergot.

Ergotætia abortans, ur-go-te'she-ah ab-or'tans (*ergot, aitia*, cause). See *Ergot.* **E. abortifa'ciens**, see *Ergot.*

Ergotate, ur'go-tate. Salt of ergotic acid.

Ergotic acid, ur-got'ik as'id. Acid derived from ergot.

Ergotin, ur'go-tin. *Extract of ergot.* It has been used as a hemostatic in the dose of two grains several times a day, and has also been employed in mucilaginous emulsion in diarrhœa and dysentery. Name of various extracts of the active principle of ergot, which vary very much in action. *Bonjean's Ergotine*, aqueous extract used hypodermically.

Ergotinic acid, ur-go-tin'ik as'id. A narcotic constituent of ergot.

Ergotinine, ur-got'in-een. $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$. Alkaloid from ergot.

Ergotinum, ur-go-te'num. Ergotin.

Ergotism, ur'go-tizm. Poisoning by ergot; affection produced by the use of spurred rye. Symptoms are vertigo, spasms, and convulsions, or torpor with numbness and loss of sensation and motion, and dry gangrene of the hands and feet.

Ergotismus, er-go-tiz'mus. Ergotism. **E. spasmod'icus**, convulsive disorder said to be endemic in some parts of Germany, from use of spoiled corn. **E. sphacelo'sus**, ergotism.

Ergot-mould, ur'got-mold. See *Ergot.*

Ergotole, ur'go-tole. Liquid preparation of Secale cornutum, which, it is claimed, will not produce irritation when used hypodermically.

Erica vulgaris, er-e'kah vul-gah'ris. Common heath. Diuretic and diaphoretic.

Er'ichsen's disease. Morbid condition due to traumatism or to mental strain, known as railway brain and railway spine.

Ericolin, er-ik'o-lin. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$. Glucoside from plants of order Ericaceæ.

Erigentes nervi, er-e-jen'tees nur've (*erigo*, to be stiff). Nerves concerned in erection, proceeding from the sacral nerves.

Erigeron, er-ij'er-on (*er*, spring, *geron*, old man). E. Canadense. **E. ambig'uum**, see *Erigeron Philadelphicum.* **E. an'nuum**, see *E. Canadense.* **E. bellidifo'lium**, *Robin's plantain, Rosy's Betty.* Indigenous plant of the Compositæ; properties like those of E.

Philadelphicum. **E. Canaden'se,** *Canada fleabane, Prideweed, Horseweed, Butterweed,* allied in properties to E. Philadelphicum. Same may be said of *E. heterophyllum, E. annuum, Sweet scabious* or *Various-leaved fleabane.* **E. heterophyl'lum,** see *E. Canadense.* **E. integrifo'lium,** E. Philadelphicum. **E. Philadel'phicum,** *Scabious, Skevisch, Philadelphia* or *Skevisch* or *Narrow-leaved fleabane, Daisy, Cocash, Frostweed, Fieldweed, Squawweed,* is a plant used in decoction or infusion for gouty and gravelly complaints; diuretic and sudorific. The essential oil has been given in uterine hemorrhage; that of E. Canadense, *Oil of Canada fleabane,* has been given in gonorrhœa. **E. strigo'sum,** E. Philadelphicum.

Erigerum, er-ij'er-um. Senecio.

Eriocephalus umbellulatus, er-e-o-sef'al-us umbel-lu-lat'us (*erion,* wool, *kephale,* head). *Wild rosemary.* African shrub, ord. Compositæ; diuretic.

Eriodendron anfractuosum, er-e-o-den'dron anfrak-tu-o'sum. Tropical plant, ord. Sterculiaceæ, exuding emollient gum. **E. occidenta'le** has the same virtues as Eriodendron anfractuosum.

Eriodictyon Californicum, er-e-o-dik'te-on kal-e-for'ne-kum. *Consumptive's weed, Bear's weed, Yerba santa, Mountain weed* of California and Mexico. Leaves are used as stimulant expectorant in bronchitis, phthisis, and catarrhal apnœa. **E. glutino'sum,** E. Californicum.

Eriophorum, er-e-of'or-um. Cotton grass. **E. polystach'ium,** species of Europe, possesses laxative properties.

Eriosper'mum latifo'lium (*erion,* wool, *sperma,* seed). S. African plant, the tuber of which is muculent, and used externally in abrasions and superficial ulcers.

Eristalis, er-is-tal'is. Insect, genus Syrphidæ. Larvæ of this insect have been discovered in the urine of human beings.

Erithace, er-ith'as-e. See *Propolis.*

Erithricium (er-ith-ris'e-um) **gnaphalioï'des.** Native of Chili; infusion is employed as a stomachic.

Erodens, e-ro'dens (*e, rodo,* to gnaw). Caustic.

Erodium cicutarium, er-o'de-um sik-u-tah're-um (*erodios,* heron). Variety of storksbill of the Geranium family, prescribed in dropsy, in decoction of the dried plant. **E. moscha'tum,** Geranium moschatum.

Eromania, er-o-man'e-ah (*eros, mania,* love). Erotomania.

Eronosus (er-on'os-us) or **Eronu'sos** (*er,* spring, *nosos* or *nousos,* disease). Disease appearing chiefly in the spring.

Eros, er'os. Love.

Erosio, er-o'ze-o. Corrosion, erosion. **E. et perfora'tio sponta'nea ventric'uli,** gastromalacia.

Erosion, e-ro'zhun (*e, rodo,* to eat away). Action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by such substance or by friction. Ulceration is a form of *spontaneous erosion.* **E., catar'rhal,** catarrh attacking the epithelium, and followed by loss of epithelium. **E., chan'crous,** destruction of the normal tissues occurring in the neighborhood of a chancre. **E., cys'tic, of the cervix uteri,** inflamed condition of the mucous follicles of the vaginal part of the cervix and in the uterine cavity. **E., gan'grenous, of the cheek,** cancer aquaticus. **E., herpet'ic,** appearance of the vaginal portion of the cervix of the uterus, herpetiform in character, observed in catarrhal attacks of that organ. **E. of the stom'ach, hemorrhag'ic,** form of chronic ulcerative gastritis of habitual drinkers. **E. of the teeth,** condition of the teeth in children, in which they present a honeycombed appearance, due to stomatitis, especially the mercurial form.

Erosive, e-ro'siv. Relating to, or giving rise to, erosion.

Erotic, e-rot'ik (*eros,* love). Produced by love or sexual desire; causing such desire.

Eroticomania, er-ot-e-ko-man'e-ah. Erotomania.

Erotomanes, er-ot-om'an-ees. Suffering with erotomania.

Erotomania, er-ot-o-man'e-ah. Mental alienation caused by love or sexual desire. Nymphomania.

Erpes, er'pees. Herpes.

Erpetol'ogy. Herpetology.

Errabundus, er-rah-bund'us (*erro,* to wander). Wandering or irregular.

Erratic, er-rat'ik. *Wandering, Irregular.* Disappearing and recurring at regular intervals, as intermittents which observe no type. Applied also to pains or to diseased manifestations which move from one part to another, as in gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, etc.; also to worms which wander from one part—as the intestinal canal—to other parts, as the urinary passages.

Errhine, er'rhin (*er, rhis,* nose). Sternutatory. Remedy acting on the Schneiderian membrane, exciting sneezing and increased discharge.

Errhinum, er-rhe'num. Errhine, sternutatory.

Errhipsis, er-rhip'sis. Prostration.

Errhysis, er'ris-is (*er, rheo,* to flow). Draining of blood, or trifling hemorrhage.

Er'ror. Deviation or aberration. **E. of disper'sion,** aberration of refrangibility. **E. lo'ci,** error of place. Deviation of fluids when they enter vessels not destined for them.

Ers'mert. Polygonum hydropiper.

Erubes'cence (*e, rubeo,* to be red). Blushing; redness.

Eru'ca. Brassica eruca; sinapis. **E. arven'sis,** Sinapis arvensis. **E. barba'rea,** Erysimum barbarea. **E. fœ'tida,** Brassica eruca. **E. ni'gra,** Sinapis nigra. **E. sati'va,** Brassica eruca.

Eru'cic acid. $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. Acid derived from oil of mustard.

Erucin, e-ru'sin. Powder, yellow in color, obtained from sinapis alba.

Eructation, e-ruk-ta'shun (*eructo,* to belch). Belching. Sonorous emission by the mouth of flatus proceeding from the stomach.

Erugatoria, er-u-gat-o're-ah (*e, ruga,* wrinkle). Medicines which remove wrinkles.

Erumpent, e-rum'pent (*e, rumpo,* to break out). Breaking out; eruptive.

Eruptio, e-rup'she-o (*e, rumpo,* to break out). Eruption. **E. exanthe'matis,** breaking out of an eruption. **E. san'guinis,** hemorrhage.

Eruption, e-rup'shun. Sudden and copious evacuation of fluid, as serum, blood, pus, etc., from a canal or cavity. Breaking out of an exanthem; exanthem itself, as rash, pustules, vesicles, etc. **E., medic'inal,** cutaneous eruption due to internal administration of certain drugs.

Eruptive, e-rup'tiv. Accompanied by eruption. **E. fe'vers.** The following tabulated arrangement presents some interesting facts in regard to the diagnostic symptoms of this class of fevers, including typhus and enteric fevers, from their exanthematous nature (Finlayson):

DATE OF APPEARANCE OF THE FEBRILE RASHES AFTER THE FIRST SIGNS OF ILLNESS.

Scarlatina rash appears on the first or second day.
Small-pox appears on the third day.
Measles appears on the fourth day.
Typhus appears on the fifth day.
Typhoid or *enteric fever* appears on the seventh day or later.
Chicken-pox usually shows itself within the first day after the constitutional disturbance, but this is often so slight as not to be clearly marked.
German measles (red measles, rötheln, roseola, rosalia, etc.) may appear on the second, third, or fourth day, or the rash may be among the very first symptoms recognized.
Erysipelas varies considerably as to the date of its appearance on the skin, but may usually be detected on the day after shiverings or other febrile disturbances have appeared. Occasionally, however, the rash is delayed or suppressed, or appears only as fugitive patches which readily escape notice, just as happens in certain cases of scarlatina.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION.

This is not always uniform, and in many cases cannot be determined with accuracy, as the infection may linger in the clothing or other materials (fomites) for some time after the more obvious exposure of the person to the disease.

Scarlatina: incubation period varies from a few hours to eight or ten days; apparent prolongation for a longer period (which is not unusual) can often be explained more naturally on the supposition of infection through clothing and the like.
Small-pox: thirteen or fourteen days.
Varicella or *chicken-pox:* ten to fourteen days.
Measles: usually about a fortnight; said to be seven days when inoculated from nasal mucus; variation in extreme from seven to twenty-one days.
German measles (rötheln): varies from seven to fourteen days.
Typhus fever: varies from a single day to nearly three weeks; usually about seven to fourteen days.
Typhoid or *enteric fever:* about two or three weeks.
Erysipelas: period very uncertain; probably short as a rule.

LIABILITY TO SECOND ATTACKS.

Scarlatina: an indubitable second attack very rare, but not unknown; dubious illnesses erroneously called scarlet fever may account for most of the so-called second attacks.
Varicella or *chicken-pox:* a second attack extremely rare.
Typhus fever: a second attack extremely rare, but not unknown; the common confusion between typhus and typhoid (enteric) fever must be remembered in judging of the history of patients.
Small-pox: a second attack by no means rare; errors in the diagnosis from other forms of pustular eruptions are quite possible. Traces of former attacks are usually visible.
Measles: a second attack, as alleged, is very common; possibly this may arise from there being two forms of measles with distinct powers of infection.
Typhoid or *enteric fever:* one attack does not seem to afford much if any protection from a second (relapses are also very common).
Erysipelas: one attack seems rather to predispose to a second than to afford exemption.

Erva de Sancta Maria, er'vah de sank'tah mah-re'-ah. Arum dracunculus.

Ervum (er'vum) or **Ervil'ia.** A kind of lentil. Meal of the seeds has been used in poultices. **E. ervil'-ia,** ervum. **E. lens,** lentil; the seed is eaten like peas; it is flatulent and difficult of digestion. **E. plica'tum,** ervum.

Eryge, er'e-je. Eructation.

Erygmatodes, er-ig-mat-o'dees. Producing eructations.

Eryngium aquaticum, er-in'je-um ah-kwat'ik-um. *Water eryngo, Button snakeroot.* Ord. Umbelliferæ. The root eryngium is nearly allied to the contrayerva, and is a sudorific and expectorant. **E. campes'tre,** of Europe, is diuretic and emmenagogue; is sometimes used for *E. maritimum.* **E. fœt'idum,** *Feverweed,* indigenous; is alterative, sedative, and antipyretic. **E. marit'imum** or **mari'num** (*ereugomai,* to belch), *Sea holly* or *eryngo.* The root has a slightly aromatic odor and sweetish and warm taste; is diuretic and expectorant. **E. vulga're,** E. campestre. **E. yuccæfo'lium,** E. aquaticum.

Eryngo (er-in'go) **root.** Eryngium maritimum. **E., sea,** Eryngium maritimum. **E., wa'ter,** E. aquaticum.

Erysimum, er-is'im-um (*eruo,* to draw). *Hedge-mustard;* expectorant and diuretic. Seeds resemble mustard. **E. allia'ria,** alliaria. **E. barbare'a,** antiscorbutic; see *Alliaria.* **E. cordifo'lium,** alliaria. **E. lyra'tum,** E. barbarea. **E. officina'le,** erysimum.

Erysipelacea, er-e-sip-el-ah'se-ah (same etymon as **Erysipelas**). Family of eruptive diseases comprising erysipelas, variola, rubeola, and scarlatina.

Erysipelas, e-re-sip'el-as (*erusos,* red, *pella,* skin). *St. Anthony's fire, Wildfire.* A disease characterized by superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension, and swelling of the part; the surface smooth and shining as if oiled, *Erysipelas glabrum;* pain and heat, redness diffused, but more or less circumscribed, and disappearing when pressed upon by the finger, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed. Frequently small vesicles appear upon the inflamed part, which dry up and fall off as branny scales. This disease is contagious and inoculable, and is thought to be the result of the introduction of a specific coccus, the streptococcus pyogenes. Erysipelas is generally acute, its medium duration being from ten to fourteen days. When it reaches its acme and ceases to spread, it receives the name *Erysipelas fixum.* It yields, commonly, to general refrigerant remedies. Topical applications of bichloride of mercury and ichthyol in the form of an ointment are very serviceable. At times, when it approaches the phlegmonous character, copious bleeding and other evacuants may be required, as in many cases of erysipelas of the face. In most cases the general action seems deficient, and it becomes necessary to give tonics. When erysipelas is highly inflammatory and invades the parts beneath, it is termed *Erysipelas phlegmonodes;* when accompanied with phlyctenæ and the inflammation terminates in gangrene, *Erysipelas gangrænosum;* and when associated with infiltration of serum, *Erysipelas œdematosum;* when superficial and tending to spread indefinitely, *Erysipelas erraticum.* At times the surface in erysipelas has a bronzed rather than a red hue, *Bronzed erysipelas.* **E., bronzed,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. coc'cus,** Micrococcus erysipelatosus; see *Erysipelas.* **E. errat'icum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. fix'um,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. gangræno'sum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. glab'rum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. mi'grans,** erysipelas erraticum. **E. œdemato'sum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. period'ica nervo'sa chron'ica,** pellagra. **E. phlegmono'des,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. phlyctenoï'des,** herpes zoster. **E., puer'peral,** erysipelas occurring in women who have been recently delivered. **E. pustulo'sa,** herpes zoster. **E. zoster,** herpes zoster.

Erysipelatodes, er-e-sip-el-at-o'dees. Erysipelatous.

Erysipelatoid, er-e-sip-el'at-oid. Resembling erysipelas.

Erysipelato-parotitis, er-e-sip-el'at-o-par-o-te'tis. Parotitis accompanied with erysipelas.

Erysipel'atous. Relating to erysipelas. **E. inflamma'tion,** character of inflammation which distinguishes erysipelas.

Erysipeline, er-e-sip'el-een. The zymotic poison of erysipelas.

Erysipelo-gonorrhœa, er-i-sip'el-o-gon-or-rhe'ah. Urethritis erysipelatous in character.

Erysipeloid, er-e-sip'el-oid. Resembling erysipelas; also cutaneous affection from infection with microorganisms of septic animal matter.

Erysipelorchitis, er-e-sip-el-or-ke'tis. Orchitis accompanied with erysipelas.

Erysipelous, er-e-sip'el-us. Erysipelatous.

Erysipelurethritis, er-e-sip-el-u-re-thre'tis. Urethritis erysipelatous in character.

Erysos, er'e-sos (red). Erythema.

Erythanthema, er-e-than'the-mah (*eruthros,* red, *anthos,* flower). Efflorescence of the skin. The erythanthemata constitute a class of diseases resembling erythema in origin, but differing in their development.

Erythema, er-e-tha'mah (vulg. er-e-the'mah) (*eruthros,* red, rose-colored). *Inflammatory blush.* Name sometimes given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is also applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic and on the skin covering bubo, phlegmon, etc. It is a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious. Many varieties are described by dermatologists. Local erythema, which is merely hyperæmia, without much, if any, appreciable effusion into the cutis and cellular tissue, is sometimes called *Erythema hyperæmicum.* If there is more or less escape of serosity from the vessels, with prominence of the eruption, it is called *Erythema exudativum.* Sometimes erythema is used synonymously with erysipelas. **E. ab a'cribus,** hyperæmia produced by acrid or poisonous agents. **E. acrodyn'ia,** acrodynia. **E. ambus'tio,** burn. **E. annula're,** form generally called E. marginatum. **E. an'thrax,** anthrax. **E. calor'icum,** rash resulting from the action of heat on the skin. **E. centrif'ugum,** variety of erythema attacking the face, commencing as a small red spot, and spreading to affect the whole face. **E. circina'tum,** see *E. marginatum.* **E. endem'icum,** pellagra. **E., epidem'ic,** acrodynia. **E. exudati'vum,** see *Erythema.* **E. figura'tum,** erythema with patches running together to form a novel appearance of the surface. **E. à frig'ore,** chilblain. **E. fu'gax,** erythema appearing on the body in febrile

diseases, teething children, etc., and of brief duration. **E. gangræno'sum**, anthrax. **E. hyperæ'micum**, see *Erythema*. **E. ichoro'sum**, eczema mercuriale. **E. intertri'go**, chafing. **E. læ've**, slight erythema affecting the skin, as in œdema. **E. margina'tum**, form in which the prominent patches of erythema are distinctly separated from the skin at their margins. When they can be distinctly measured or composed, we have *E. circinatum*. **E. mercuria'le**, eczema mercuriale. **E. multifor'me**, under this head are included various forms of symptomatic erythemata. **E. nodo'sum**, severe form of E. tuberculatum. **E. papula'tum**, E., papulated, at first appearing on face, neck, breast, etc. of females, young persons especially. Rash which breaks out in epidemic cholera, generally described as a roseola, *Roseola cholerica*, is erythema papulatum. **E. paratrim'ma**, chafing. **E. pellagro'sum**, pellagra. **E. per'nio**, chilblain. **E. purif'luens**, E. intertrigo, producing by irritation a raw surface giving out a puriform fluid. **E. rose'ola**, E. of dull-red color; may precede eruptive fevers. **E. scarlatinifor'me**, rubella. **E. sim'plex**, congestion produced by irritation from without. **E. sola're**, pellagra, attended with eruption of small red spots or patches on the parts exposed to the sun. **E. tubercula'tum** or **tuberculo'sum**, erythema in which the patches are in small lumps. **E. urtica'ria**, preliminary appearance of urticaria. **E. vaccin'ium**, form of erythema occurring the first or second day after vaccination, or about the eighth or ninth day, when the vaccine vesicle commences to mature. **E. variolo'sum**, see *Roseolæ*. **E. venena'tum**, E. ab acribus. **E. vesiculo'sum**, local erythema from the application of an irritant, characterized by vesicles on a red base. **E. volat'icum**, E. fugax.

Erythematous (er-e-them'at-us) or **Erythemat'ic.** Appertaining or relating to erythema.

Erythemoid, er-e-them'oid (*erythema, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling erythema.

Er'ythism of the stom'ach. Neurosis of the stomach, usually due to neuralgic diathesis.

Erythræa centaurium, er-e-thre'ah sen-taw-re'um (*eruthros*, red). Chironia centaurium. **E. Chilen'sis**, Canchalagua, Chironia Chilensis; febrifuge and cholagogue.

Erythræmia, er-e-thre'me-ah (*erythro, haima*, blood). Plethora.

Erythranche, er-e-thran'ke (*erythro, ancho*, to suffocate). Erysipelatous or erythematous sore throat.

Erythrasma, er-e-thraz'mah. Eczema marginatum; cutaneous affection, like erythema intertrigo, due to micro-organism in the epithelial layer called *Microsporon minutissimum*.

Erythrema, er-e-thre'mah. Erythema.

Erythrenteria, er-e-thren-ter'e-ah (*erythro*, red, *enteron*, intestine). Hyperæmia of the intestines.

Erythrina (er-e-thre'nah) **coralloden'dron.** E. Indica. **E. cristagal'li**, Brazilian tree, inner bark of which, *mulangee bark*, is narcotic and hypnotic. **E. In'dica**, coral tree; bark is sedative to the nervous system. **E. monosper'ma**, Butea frondosa.

Erythrine, er'ith-reen. Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, obtained from Erythrina corallodendron.

Erythro, er'e-thro (*eruthros*, red). In composition, red.

Erythroblasts, er'e-thro-blasts (*eruthros*, red, *blastos*, germ). Protoplasmic condition of red blood-globules.

Erythrocentaurin, er-e-thro-sen-taw'rin. Crystallizable derivative, $C_{27}H_{24}OH$, from Erythræa centaurium.

Erythrochloropy, er-e-thro-klo'ro-pe (*eruthros*, red, *chloros*, green, *ope*, vision). Color-blindness as to all colors except red and green.

Erythrochœras, er-e-thro-ke'ras (*erythro, choiras*, glandular swelling). Cynanche parotidæa.

Erythrocruorin, er-e-thro-kru'or-in (*eruthros*, red, *cruor*, blood). Hæmoglobin.

Erythrocyte, er'e-thro-site (*eruthros*, red, *kutos*, cell). Red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrodanum, e-e-throd'an-um. Rubia.

Erythrodermia, er-e-thro-dur'me-ah (*eruthros*, red, *derma*, skin). Pathological reddening of the skin.

Erythrodextrin, er-e-thro-deks'trin (*eruthros*, red, *dextrin*). Amylo-dextrin, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, a substance isomeric with dextrin. When saliva acts upon starch erythrodextrin is a product. The test for its presence in the stomach consists in adding iodine to the filtered gastric juice, when a purple color appears if erythrodextrin is present.

Erythrogaster, er-e-thro-gas'ter (*eruthros*, red, *gaster*, belly). Having a red belly.

Erythrogran'ulose. Granular substance in the grains of starch colored red by iodine.

Erythroid, er'e-throid (*erythro, eidos*, resemblance). Reddish. **E. coat**, vaginal coat of the testes. **E. ves'icle**, vesicle of the fœtus, pyriform and much longer than, although of the same breadth as, the umbilical vesicle.

Erythromelalgia, er-e-thro-mel-al'je-ah *eruthros*, red, *melos*, limb, *algos*, pain). Vaso-motor neurosis of the lower extremities, attended with local redness and intense pain—*Reynaud's disease*.

Erythronium, er-e-thro'ne-um. E. Americanum. **E. America'num**, *Common erythronium, Yellow snakeleaf, Yellow adder's tongue, Adderleaf, Dog violet, Dog's tooth violet, Rattlesnake violet, Lamb's tongue, Scrofula root, Yellow snowdrop*. Ord. Liliaceæ. **E. dens ca'nis**, E. Americanum. **E. lanceola'tum**, E. Americanum. **E. longifo'lium**, E. Americanum.

Erythrophlæine, er-e-thro-fle'een. Poisonous alkaloid from erythrophlæum or sassy-bark, resembling digitalin or picrotoxin. The hydrochloride is used; said to be a more potent cardiac agent than digitalin.

Erythrophleum judiciale, er-e-thro-fle'um ju-dis-e-ah'le (*erythro, phleo*, to flow). Casca or sassy-bark tree. Doom-bark, from E. Guineense or E. judiciale of Africa; used as an errhine, and also as a substitute for digitalis and as an ordeal-poison.

Erythrophlogosis, er-e-thro-flo-go'sis (*eruthros*, red, *phlogosis*, burning). Inflammation accompanied with marked redness.

Erythrophobia, er-e-thro-pho'be-ah (*eruthros*, red, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of red color.

Erythropia, er-e-thro'pe-ah (*erythro, ops*, vision). Defective vision in which everything seen has a red shading.

Erythropityriasis, er-e-thro-pit-e-re'as-is. Pityriasis rubra.

Erythroplast, er'e-thro-plast. Erythroblast.

Erythropsia, er-e-throp'se-ah (*erythro, ops*, vision). Erythropia.

Erythropsin, er-e-throp'sin. Red or purple seen on the retina.

Erythrophthalmia, er-e-throf-thal'me-ah (*eruthros*, red, *ophthalmia*). Ophthalmia accompanied with marked redness.

Erythropyra, er-e-throp'ir-ah (*erythro, pur*, fire, fever). Erysipelas.

Erythroretin, er-e-thro-re'tin (*erythro, resina*, resin). Resinous matter of rhubarb.

Erythrorrhiza rotundifolia, er-e-thror-re'zah rotun-de-fo'le-ah (*erythro, rhiza*, root). Galax aphylla.

Erythrose, er'e-throse. Red coloring matter obtained from rhubarb by treating the latter with nitric acid.

Erythrosis, er-e-thro'sis. Rubefaction; plethora.

Erythroxyline, er-e-throx'il-een. Cocaïne.

Erythroxylon coca (er-e-throks'e-lon ko-kah) or **Erythrox'ylum** (*erythro, xulon*, wood). Coca; a plant growing on the eastern slopes of the Andes; prized in Peru, Chili, and Bolivia as a nervous stimulant and an article of diet; serves as a substitute for the tea, coffee, betel, tobacco, hashish, and opium of other peoples. The leaves are the part used medicinally. Erythroxylon (Ph. U. S.) is the leaves of E. coca. The active alkaloid, cocaïne, has been separated from it. See *Cocaïne*. **E. lu'cidum**, Lithia acuminata.

Erythruria, er-e-thru're-ah (*eruthros*, red, *ouron*, urine). Hæmaturia; emission of red urine.

Esaphe, es'af-e (*eis, haphao*, to feel, to feel inside). Introduction of a finger or fingers into the vagina, to examine the condition of the uterus. Employed to verify the existence or non-existence of pregnancy

and its different stages; to detect certain affections or faults of conformation in the genital organs and pelvis; and to examine into the progress of labor, etc.

Esca, es'kah. Aliment.

Escallonia (es-kal-lo'ne-ah) **myrtilloï'des.** Species of Escalloniæ growing in Peru; the leaves are used for poultices on wounds and as a tonic. *E. resinosa* and *E. rubra* have both tonic properties.

Escara, es'kar-ah. Eschar.

Eschalot, es'shal-ot. Species of Allium.

Eschar, es'kar. Slough, crust, or scab; disorganized portion arising from the mortification of a part, and distinguishable from the living parts by its color, consistence, and other physical properties. Inflammation excited in the contiguous parts gives occasion to a secretion of pus between the living and dead parts, ultimately completely separating the latter. The process is called *sloughing.*

Eschara, es'kar-ah. Eschar. Vulva.

Escharification, es-kar-i-fi-ka'shun. Formation of an eschar.

Escharodermitis, es-kar-o-dur-me'tis (*eschara,* eschar, *derma,* skin). Dermatitis in which an eschar occurs.

Escharopædophlysis, es-kar-o-pe-dof'lis-is (*eschara,* eschar, *pais,* child, *phlusis,* eruption). Escharodermitis occurring in children.

Escharosis, es-kar-o'sis. Formation of an eschar.

Escharotic, es-kar-ot'ik. Destroying living tissues, producing an eschar; substance which, when applied upon a living part, produces such an effect.

Eschomelia, es-ko-me'le-ah. Variety of monstrosity in which defect of a limb exists.

Eschscholt'zia Califor'nica. California plant, the alcoholic extract of which is sedative, resembling morphia in its effect and action; analgesic and soporific.

Escoba (es-ko'ba) **amaya.** Parthenium hysteropharum.

Escorzonera, es-kor-zon-a'rah. Scorzonera.

Esculapian (from *Æsculapius*). Medical.

Esculent, es'ku-lent (*esca,* food). Edible; eatable; cibarious; such plants, or such parts of plants or animals, as may be eaten for food.

Esculin, es'ku-lin. Æsculin.

Esenbeckia febrifuga, es-en-bek'e-ah feb-rif'u-gah. Brazilian tree, ord. Rutaceæ, from which a variety of angostura is procured; febrifuge. An alkaloid called *Esenbeckine* has been obtained from it.

Eseria (es-e're-ah) or **Eserine,** es'er-een. Alkaloid from Physostigma venenosum, Calabar bean; called also *physostigmine* and *calabarine.* Used by ophthalmologists for various affections of the eye and as a mydriatic, usually in doses of gr. ij to f℥ij of distilled water. **E. hydrobro'mate,** prepared by neutralizing eserine with solution of hydrobromic acid. **E. sal'icylate,** result of combining eserine with salicylic acid. **E. sul'phate,** produced by neutralizing ethereal solution of eserine with sulphuric acid.

Eseridine e-ser'id-een. $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$. Alkaloid from seeds or leaves of Physostigma venenosum or Calabar bean, in which is also found eserine or physostigmine. It is toxic to the heart, but only one-sixth as strong as eserine. Its hypodermic use has produced gangrene.

Esmarch's apparatus, es'mark's ap-par-at'us. Arrangement for removing blood from a limb before amputation or other important operation, by application of a broad rubber bandage wrapped tightly from below. **E.'s band'age,** E.'s apparatus. **E.'s tourniquet,** E.'s apparatus. **E.'s tubes,** tubes containing thin layer of gelatin, for culture of bacteria.

Eso, es'o (within). In composition, within.

Esochas (es'o-kas) or **Esoche,** es'o-ke (*eso, echo,* to have). Tumor, as a hemorrhoid, within the anus.

Esocolitis, es-o-ko-le'tis (*eso, colitis*). Dysentery.

Esodic, es-od'ik (*eso, hodos,* way). Afferent.

Esoenteritis, es-o-en-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of mucous coat of intestines.

Esoethmoïditis, es-o-eth-mo-id-e'tis. Inflammation of ethmoid cells.

Esogastritis, es-o-gas-tre'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of stomach.

Esophoria, es-o-for'e-ah (*eso, phero,* to bear). Bending of visual lines inward.

Esoptrocnaphallon, es-op-tro-na-fal'lon (*eisoptron,* mirror, *knaphalon,* wool). Plug of speculum for the vagina.

Esorhinus, es-o-rhi'nus. Term applied to crania in which a line projected from the nasion to the alveolar point comes in front of a line drawn from nasion to rhinion.

Esosmometrum, es-os-mo-met'rum (*eis,* into, *osmos,* impulse, *metron*). Apparatus for estimating endosmosis.

Esosmosis (es-os-mo'sis) or **Esosmus,** es-os'mus (*eisotheo,* to thrust into). Endosmosis.

Esosphenoiditis, es-o-sfen-oid-e'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of sphenoidal cells; osteomyelitis of the sphenoid bone.

Esoteric, es-o-ter'ik (*esoteros,* interior). Private, interior; as esoteric causes of disease, in contradistinction to exoteric, public or exterior.

Esoterism (es'ot-er-izm), **med'ical.** Esotery, or mystery and secrecy, with which a practitioner performs his daily duties.

Esotropia, es-o-tro'pe-ah (*eso,* inward, *trepo,* to turn). Convergent strabismus.

Esphlasis, es'flas-is (*es,* inward, *phlao,* to break). Fracture of skull by comminution, the fragments being depressed. Depression.

Espnoic, esp'no-ik. Inspiratory.

Essence. By some used synonymously with volatile oil; by others with simple tincture or with alcoholic solution of volatile oil, as essence of peppermint. **E. of an'ise,** essentia anisi. **E. of Barda'na,** tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **E. of car'away,** essentia carui. **E. of cin'namon,** essentia cinnamomi. **E. of colts'-foot,** see *Tinctura benzoini composita.* **E. of fen'nel,** essentia fœniculi. **E. of gin'ger,** tinctura zingiberis fortior. **E. of lem'on,** spiritus limonis. **E. of mint,** spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **E. of musk,** tinctura moschi. **E. of nut'meg,** essentia myristicæ moschatæ. **E. of pennyroy'al,** essentia menthæ pulegii. **E. of pep'permint,** spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **E. of pimen'to,** essentia pimentæ. **E. of rose'mary,** essentia rosmarini. **E. of roses,** see *Rosa centifolia.* **E. of spear'mint,** spiritus menthæ viridis. **E. of spruce,** see *Pinus abies.*

Essentia, es-sen'she-ah. Essence; tincture. **E. abie'tes,** see *Pinus abies.* **E. absin'thia ama'ra,** tinctura absinthii composita. **E. absin'thii compos'ita,** tinctura a. composita. **E. al'oës,** tinctura aloes. **E. ani'si,** *Essence of anise* (ol. anisi and spirit. rectif.); dose, ♏x–xx as a carminative. **E. antimo'nii** or **stib'ii,** vinum antimonii tartarizati. **E. antisep'tica Huxha'mi,** tinctura cinchonæ compositum. **E. aromat'ica,** tinctura cinnamomi composita. **E. car'ui,** *Essence of caraway* (ol. carui and alcohol); dose, gtt. xx–f℥j as a carminative. **E. casto'rei,** tinctura castorei. **E. de ce'dro,** oleum cedrinum. **E. Chi'næ,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **E. cinnamo'mi,** *Essence of cinnamon* (ol. cinnam. and alcohol); dose, gtt. x–xx. **E. cor'ticis Peruvia'na antisep'tica Huxha'mi,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **E. c. P. compos'ita,** tinctura cinchonæ amara. **E. fœnic'uli,** *Essence of fennel* (ol. fœnic. and alcohol); dose, gtt. x–f℥j. **E. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **E. m. pule'gii,** *Essence of pennyroyal* (ol. puleg. and alcohol); dose, gtt. xv–xxx. **E. m. vir'idis,** tinctura olei menthæ viridis. **E. myrist'icæ moscha'tæ,** *Essence of nutmeg* (ol. myrist. and alcohol); dose, gtt. xx–xxx. **E. nero'li,** see *Citrus aurantium.* **E. pepsi'ni,** wine of pepsin. **E. pimen'tæ,** *Essence of pimento* (ol. piment. and alcohol); dose, gtt. xxx–lx. **E. rosmari'ni,** *Essence of rosemary* (ol. rosmarini and alcohol); dose, gtt. xxx–lx. **E. terebin'thinæ,** oleum terebinthinæ.

Essential, es-sen'shal. Term applied to the active principles of vegetables believed to be endowed with the properties of the plants from which they are extracted. *Essential oil* was so called because regarded as the only immediate principle which was

essential. *Essential salts* are true salts or extracts, existing ready formed in vegetables, obtained by distillation, incineration, or some other process. *Essential disease* is synonymous with a general disease; that is, one not depending on any local affection, not symptomatic. **E. paral'ysis,** paralysis without perceptible lesion. **E. ver'tigo,** vertigo without perceptible lesion.

Essen'tialism. Theory that every disease has its own individual features, requiring its own individual treatment.

Essentiality, es-sen-she-al'it-e. See *Essential disease.*

Essera, es'se-rah. Species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small, reddish tubercles over the whole body, with troublesome itching; variety of lichen or urticaria.

Esthema (es-tha'mah) or **Esthesis,** es-tha'sis (garment). Clothing. See *Vestitus.*

Esthiomenus (es-the-om'en-us) or **Esthiom'enos** (*esthio,* to eat). That which devours or eats away. Certain ulcers and eruptions are so called, especially rodent ulcer of the vulvo-anal region.

Estival, es'te-val (*æstas,* summer). Happening in summer; belonging to summer. Epithet given to summer diseases, because they reign at that season and appear to depend on the influence exerted by it on the animal economy. In the United States the summer disease or complaint means disorder of the bowels, as diarrhœa, cholera morbus, etc.

Est'lander's opera'tion. Operation of excision of a rib or ribs for discharging thoracic abscess.

Esula (es'u-lah) **cyparis'sias.** Euphorbia cyparissias. **E. ma'jor,** Euphorbia palustris. **E. mi'nor,** Euphorbia cyparissias.

Esuries (es-u're-ees), **Esurigo** (es-u-re'go), or **Esuritio,** e-su-rish'e-o. Hunger.

Esurinus, es-u-re'nus. Causing hunger.

Esuritis, es-u-re'tis. Ulcerated condition of the stomach caused by inanition.

Etæristria, et-e-ris'tre-ah (*etaireo,* to indulge unnatural desires). A female whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded as a hermaphrodite.

Eternal (e-tur'nal) **flower.** Helichrysum orientale.

Etesticulatio, e-tes-tik-u-lah'she-o (*e, testiculus,* testicle). Castration.

E'thal. Cetyl hydrate. See *Cetyl alcohol.*

Eth'alyl. Cetyl.

Ethemosyne, eth-em-os'in-e. Habit.

Eth'ene. Ethylene.

Ether, e'thur. Æther; æther sulphuricus. **E., ace'tic,** see *Æther sulphuricus.* **E., chlor'ic,** æther chloricus; see also *Chloroform.* Under the names *concentrated chloric ether* and *strong chloric ether* a compound of pure chloroform and nearly absolute alcohol, in the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter, has been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation in the same cases as sulphuric ether and chloroform. It is properly an alcoholic solution or tincture of chloroform. See *Spiritus chloroformi* and *Chloroform.* **E., chlo'rinated,** see *Æther muriaticus.* **E., chlorohy'dric,** æther muriaticus; see *Æther sulphuricus.* **E., com'pound,** preparation consisting of a solution of chloroform in sulphuric ether, used as an anæsthetic in the same cases as chloroform. **E., gel'atinized,** see *Æther sulphuricus.* **E., hydrobro'mic,** C_2H_5Br, volatile liquid made by distilling powdered bromide of potassium with a mixture of strong sulphuric acid and alcohol; colorless liquid with odor of chloroform, without its disagreeable after effects; rapid anæsthetic. **E., hydrochlor'ic,** see *Ether.* **E., hydrocyan'ic,** æther hydrocyanicus. **E., iohy'dric,** æther hydriodicus. **E., marine',** æther muriaticus. **E., meth'yl-ethyl'ic,** methylic ether, made by adding pure methylic alcohol and strong sulphuric acid, is an anæsthetic devoid of unpleasant symptoms. Dissolved in ether, it is called methyl-ethylic ether, and may be employed as a rapid anæsthetic in short operations. **E., methyl'ic,** ether, methyl-ethylic. **E., muriat'ic,** æther muriaticus. **E., m., spir'it of,** spiritus ætheris muriatici. **E., ni'tric,** see *Æther.* **E., ni'trous,** *Nitrite of ethyl, N. of oxide of ethyl.* This liquid, the characteristic ingredient of *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi,* is closely analogous in its action to nitrite of amyl. It is too powerful for anæsthetic purposes. **E., ozo'nic,** *Ozonized ether* (peroxide of hydrogen in ether); used in the form of spray in the sick-room as a purifying agent. It does not irritate the respiratory organs, but cannot be safely employed near a light or fire. See *Hydrogen, binoxide of.* **E., pearls of,** see *Æther sulphuricus.* **E., phospho'ric,** see *Æther.* **E., prus'sic,** æther hydrocyanicus. **E. pu'rus,** see *Æther sulphuricus.* **E., pyroace'tic,** acetone. **E., rec'tified,** æther sulphuricus. **E. spray,** see *Æther sulphuricus.* **E., strong'er,** see *Æther sulphuricus.* **E., sulphu'ric,** æther sulphuricus. **E., terebin'thinated,** æther terebinthinatus. **E., xylostyp'tic,** colloid styptic.

Ethereal (e-the're-al) or **Ethereous,** e-the're-us. Æthereal.

Etherification, e-ther-i-fi-ka'shun (*æther,* ether, *facio,* to make). Generation of an ether from an alcohol.

E'therin. Crystalline substance in oleum æthereum, and of same composition as ethylene.

Etherine, hydrocyanate (e'ther-in, hy-dro-si'an-ate) **of.** Æther hydrocyanicus. **E., mu'riate of,** æther muriaticus.

Etherioscope, e-the're-o-skop (*æther, skopeo,* to examine). Apparatus for estimating the ratio of ether or of acetic acid to water in a solution.

Etherism, e'thur-izm. Aggregate of phenomena induced by the inhalation of ether.

Etherization, e-thur-iz-a'shun. Administration of ether by inhalation as an anæsthetic. Anæsthetic effect of ether.

E'therize. To place under the anæsthetic influence of ether.

Etherized, e'thur-ized. Presenting the phenomena induced by the inhalation of ether.

Etherol, e'thur-ol (*ether, oleum,* oil). Oleum æthereum; also liquid resulting from acting upon oleum æthereum with water.

Etheromania, e-ther-o-man'e-a. Mania for, or excessive indulgence in, ether as an intoxicant.

Eth'ics, med'ical (*ethos,* moral conduct). The duties and rights of medical practitioners.

Eth'idene dichlor'ide. Employed sometimes as an anæsthetic; its properties are not well understood as yet.

Ethiopian, e-thi-o'pe-an. See *Homo.*

Ethiops, e'the-ops. See *Æthiops.* **E. mar'tial,** black deutoxide of iron.

Ethisis (eth'is-is) or **Ethismus,** eth-iz'mus (*etheo,* to sift). Filtration.

Ethmo, eth'mo (*ethmos,* sieve). In composition, a sieve; also the ethmoid bone.

Ethmoceph'alus (*ethmo,* ethmoidal portion of nose, *kephale,* head). Monstrosity in form of cyclocephalus, in which the eyes are close together, but distinct; the nasal apparatus atrophied and rudimental. Cyclops. Such a condition is called *Ethmocephalia.*

Ethmocranial (eth-mo-kra'ne-al) **an'gle.** Angle formed between cribriform plate of ethmoid and basicranial axis.

Eth'moid (*ethmos,* sieve, *eidos,* form). Shaped like a sieve. **E. bone,** one of the eight bones comprising the cranium; so called because its upper plate is pierced by a considerable number of holes. The ethmoid bone is situate at the anterior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the cranium. It seems to be composed of a multitude of thin, fragile, semi-transparent laminæ, forming more or less spacious cells, called the *ethmoidal labyrinth* or *cells,* distinguished into anterior and posterior. These communicate with the nose, and are lined by a prolongation of the pituitary membrane. The ethmoid bone is constituted of compact tissue, and is surrounded by the ethmoid suture. It is articulated with the frontal and sphenoidal bones, the cornua sphenoidalia, the superior maxillary bones, the palate bones, the ossa turbinata inferiora, the vomer, the proper bones of the nose, and the lacrymal bones.

Ethmoidal, eth-moid'al. Belonging or relating to the ethmoid bone. **E. an'trum**, ethmoidal cells. **E. apoph'ysis**, advanced part of the sphenoid bone, articulating with the ethmoid. **E. ar'teries** are two in number, branches of the ophthalmic artery. **E. cells**, cells in lateral masses of ethmoid bones. **E. crest**, ridge on superior surface of ethmoid. **E. fis'sures**, fissures in cribriform plate of ethmoid. **E. foram'ina**, foramina on inner part of orbit between ethmoid and frontal bones. **E. grooves**, deep depressions between lateral masses of ethmoid and vertical plate. **E. lab'yrinth**, E. cells. **E. nerve**, branch from nasal nerve, supplying the nose. **E. notch**, notch for reception of cribriform plate of ethmoid. **E. sinuses**, E. cells. **E. spine**, spine of sphenoid bone articulating with cribriform plate of ethmoid. **E. su'ture**, suture between ethmoid and frontal bones. **E. veins**, these vessels correspond in distribution with the ethmoidal arteries.

Ethmoiditis, eth-mo-id-e'tis. Inflammation of ethmoid bone or cells.

Ethmoido-frontal (eth-moi'do-fron'tal) **suture.** Suture between ethmoid and frontal bones.

Ethmo-lacrymal angle, eth'mo-lak'rim-al an'g'l. Part of upper jawbone, orbital portion of which fits in space between lacrymal bone and orbital plate of ethmoid.

Ethmo-sphenoidal, eth-mo-sfen-oid'al. Relating to the connection of ethmoid and sphenoid bones.

Ethmo-turbinals, eth-mo-tur'bin-alz (*ethmos*, sieve, *turbo*, top). Lateral masses of ethmoid bone.

Ethmo-vomarine, eth-mo-vo'mar-een. Relating to ethmoid bone and vomer.

Ethmyphe, eth'mif-e (*ethmos*, sieve, *huphe*, tissue). Cellular tissue.

Ethmyphitis, eth-mif-e'tis. Inflammation of the cellular membrane. When it extends in depth through the whole thickness of the subcutaneous cellular tissue, it is called *Dermatocellulitis*.

Ethmyphotylosis, eth-me-fo-til-o'sis (*ethmyphe*, *tulosis*, hardness). Induration of the cellular tissue.

Ethmyphyperphlogosis, eth-mif-e-per-flo-go'sis (*ethmos*, sieve, *huphe*, web, *hyper*, *phlogosis*, inflammation). Violent inflammation of connective tissue.

Ethnic, eth'nik (*ethnos*, nation or race). Relating to race.

Ethnography, eth-nog'raf-e (*ethnos*, nation, *graphe*, description). History of the races and families of man.

Ethnolog'ical. Relating to ethnology.

Ethnol'ogy (*ethnos*, nation, *logos*, discourse). Science of the races and families of man.

Eth'os. Habit.

Ethoxycaf'feine. Substance prepared by boiling bromcaffeine with potassium hydrate and alcohol; narcotic and diuretic.

Ethydene chloride, eth'e-deen klo'ride. Ethylidene chloride.

Eth'yl. C_2H_5. Hypothetical radical of ethyl alcohol. **E. ac'etate**, acetic ether. **E. al'cohol**, hydrate of ethyl; alcohol. **E. bichlo'ride**, olefiant gas. **E. bro'mide**, ether, hydrobromic. **E. carb'amate** or **carbam'inate**, urethane. **E. chlo'ride**, æther muriaticus. **E. cy'anide**, æther hydrocyanicus. **E. e'ther**, spiritus vini æthereus. **E. hy'dride**, gas prepared by exposing, at a temperature of 300°, the iodide of ethyl to zinc in the presence of water in a closed tube; narcotic. **E. i'odide**, æther hydriodicus. **E. kai'rine**, kairine. **E., ni'trate of**, liquid formed by distilling alcohol and pure nitric acid; not much employed as anæsthetic, severe headache following its administration. **E., ni'trite of**, ether, nitrous. **E. ure'thane**, urethane.

Ethylamine, eth-il'am-een. $C_2H_5NH_2$. An ammoniacal constituent of coal-tar. Ptomaïne formed from putrefying yeast, wheat flour, etc.; a strong ammoniacal liquid. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Eth'ylene. C_2H_4. Olefiant gas. **E. bichlo'ride**, dutch liquid, ethene chloride. Oily liquid used as anæsthetic. **E. bro'mide**, $C_2H_4Br_2$, brown fluid, with odor of chloroform; narcotic, used in epilepsy; violent cardiac sedative. **E. lactic acid**, acid isomeric with lactic acid, derived from muscle.

Ethylen'imine. Piperazine.

Ethyl'ic al'cohol. Alcohol.

Ethylidene chloride, eth-il-id'een chlo'ride. $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Chlorinated, hydrochloric, or muriatic ether. Colorless fluid employed as anæsthetic.

Ethylidenediamine, eth-il-id-een-di'am-een. $C_2H_8N_2$. Ptomaïne produced in decomposition of fish. Experiments on frogs produced dilatation of the pupils, projection of the eyeball, dyspnœa, and death.

Ethylization, eth-il-iz-a'shun. Anæsthetization with ethyl bromide.

Ethylize, eth'il-ize. To use ethyl bromide as an anæsthetic.

Etiolation, e-te-o-la'shun (*blanching*). Paleness produced in persons who have been kept long without light, or similar paleness the result of chronic disease.

Etiology, e-ti-ol'o-je. Doctrine of causes, as of disease.

Etiquette', med'ical. The duties and rights of medical men toward themselves, their patients, and the public.

Eti'ta. Cutaneous affection in Africa, with rapidly formed blotches over the body, the parts looking as if they had been badly scalded, with intolerable itching.

Etnaghber'ries. See *Juniperus communis*.

E'tor. The heart.

Et'ron. Abdomen, hypogastrium.

Etroncus, et-ron'kus (*etron*, *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of the lower belly.

Eu. Good, proper, when prefixed to words.

Euæmia, u-e'me-ah (*eu*, *haima*, blood). Good condition of the blood.

Euæsthesia, u-ees-tha'se-ah (*eu*, *aisthesis*, perception). Vigorous perception. Good condition of the perceptive faculties.

Euæsthetus, u-ees-tha'tus. One whose senses are in full vigor.

Euanalepsis, u-an-ah-lep'sis (*eu*, *analepsis*, recovery). Rapid restoration to health or strength.

Euanthemon, u-an'them-on. Anthemis nobilis.

Euanthes, u-an'thees. Blooming; applied to blood, as red blood.

Eucalyptol, u-kal-ip'tol. $C_{12}H_{20}O$. Essential oil of Eucalyptus globulus, with odor of camphor. Externally, antiseptic to ulcers, gangrene, etc.; local stimulant application in neuralgia and rheumatism. Internally, used in treatment of respiratory diseases, or phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, malaria, etc.

Eucalyptus (u-kal-ip'tus) (*eu*, *kaluptos*, covered) **amygdali'na.** Peppermint tree. **E. corymbo'sa**, tree of Australia yielding Australian kino. **E. dumo'sa**, species of eucalyptus on whose leaves is obtained a kind of manna. **E. glob'ulus** or **globo'sus**, *Blue gum tree*, *fever tree*, growing in Australia. Supposed to exert a beneficial effect in malarial regions. Australian tree, ord. Myrtaceæ, infusion of whose leaves has been given with success as antiperiodic; also prescribed in the form of powdered leaves, decoction, aqueous and alcoholic extracts, etc., and in its essential oil, *eucalyptol*. Eucalyptus (Ph. U. S.) is the leaves of E. globulus. Some of the preparations have been used for disinfecting surgical dressings. **E. gum**, red astringent gum exuding from some species of Eucalyptus. **E. kino**, Australian kino. **E. man'na**, Australian manna. **E. mannif'era**, from this Australian species, ord. Myrtaceæ, a manna-like substance exudes, having similar properties to manna. **E. resinif'era**, see *Kino*. **D. rostra'ta**, said to be of value in sea-sickness; **E. vimina'lis**, a source of Australian manna.

Eucardios, u-kar'de-os. Agreeable to the stomach.

Eucharistos, u-kar-is'tos. Antidote.

Eucheuma (u-ku'mah) **gelat'inæ.** Form of E. Indian algæ, used to make isinglass. **E. specio'sa**, *July plant*. Plant of W. Australia, making excellent stock for jelly for invalids.

Euchlorine, u-klo'reen. Gas obtained by subjecting potassium chlorate to the action of hydrochloric acid; good disinfectant.

Euchresta (u-kres'tah) **Horsfeldii.** Native of India; seeds are employed by the natives in bites of venomous animals.

Euchrœa, u-kre'ah (*eu, chroia,* color). Good or healthy color of the skin.

Euchromatopsia, u-kro-mah-top'se-ah (*eu,* well, *chroma,* color, *opsis,* sight). Ability to recognize colors distinctly.

Euchylia, u-kil'e-ah (*eu,* well, *chulos,* chyle). Healthy state of the chyle.

Euchylos or **Euchylus,** u-ke'lus. Possessing healthy juices.

Euchymia, u-kim'e-ah (*eu, chumos,* juice). Good state of the humors.

Euchy'mus. Euchylos.

Eucinesia, u-sin-a'ze-ah (*eu, kinesis,* motion). Healthy or normal movement.

Eucrasia, u-kraz'e-ah (*eu, krasis,* temperament). Good temperament.

Eucrines, u'krin-ees. Easy to diagnose.

Eucyesia (u-se-a'ze-ah) or **Eucyesis,** u-se-a'sis (*eu,* good, *kuesis,* pregnancy). Normal pregnancy.

Eudiapneustia, u-de-ap-nuse'te-ah (*eu, dia, pnoe,* breath). Easy transpiration.

Eudiometer, u-de-om'et-ur (*eudia,* fair weather, *metron,* measure). Apparatus for estimating the amount of oxygen contained in the air. Also an instrument used to explode gases with the aid of an electric spark.

Eudipleural, u-de-plu'ral (*eu, dis,* twice, *pleura,* side). Possessing well-marked symmetry of both sides.

Euëctica, u-ek'tik-ah (*eu, echo,* to hold; conducive to health). Gymnastics.

Euëlces, u-el'sees (*eu, helkos,* ulcer). One in whom wounds and ulcers are readily healed.

Euembolos, u-em'bol-os (*en, emballo,* to insert). A surgeon experienced in bone-setting.

Euemes, u'em-ees (*eu, emeo,* to vomit). That which readily excites vomiting; one who vomits with facility.

Euethes, u'eth-ees (*eu, ethos,* habit). Benign.

Euexia, u-eks'e-ah (*eu, hexis,* constitution). Good constitution.

Eugenia acris, u-jen'e-ah ak'ris. Myrcia acris; see *Spiritus myrciæ.* **E. aromat'ica,** E. caryophyllata. **E. caryophylla'ta** (after Prince Eugene of Savoy), Indian tree, ord. Myrtaceæ, source of the *Clove, Caryophyllus, C. aromaticus, Caryophyllum,* unexpanded bud. Its odor is strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste pungent and acrid; it is stimulant and carminative; generally used as a corrigent to other remedies and in cases where substances containing the essential oils are demanded. Caryophyllus (Ph. U. S.) is the unexpanded flowers of Eugenia caryophyllata; in the Ph. Br., the dried flower-bud of the same plant. The oil—*Oleum caryophylli, Oil of cloves*—has the properties of the cloves. **E. cauliflo'ra,** Myrtus cauliflora. **E. che'ken,** cheken, Myrtus chekan, plant of Chili; used in mucous affections, especially bronchitis. **E. jambola'na,** Syzygium jambolanum. **E. pimen'ta,** Myrtus pimenta.

Euge'nic acid or **Eu'genol.** $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Chief constituent of oil of cloves, cinnamon, etc.; oily liquid; antiseptic; febrifuge.

Eugion (u-je'on) or **Eugium,** u-je'um (*eu, ge,* earth, *eugeios,* fertile). Hymen, uterus, vulva.

Eukinesia, u-kin-a'ze-ah (*eu, kinesis,* motion). Healthy exercise or power of movement.

Eulachon (u'lak-on) **oil.** *Oolachon oil.* Oil from the eulachen or candle-fish, Thaleichthys Pacificus, of British Columbia, used as substitute for cod-liver oil.

Eule, u'le (a worm). Worms, especially those bred in a wound or ulcer.

Eulophia (u-lof'e-ah) **campes'tris.** Ord. Orchidaceæ, growing in E. Indies, source of salep. **E. herba'cea** grows in same region; also source of salep.

Eunuch, u'nuhk (*eune,* bed, *echo,* to keep). One whose organs of generation have been removed, or so altered that he is rendered incapable of reproducing his species or of exercising the act of venery. Eunuchs were common with the ancient Romans; *Castratus* meant one from whom the external organs had been removed; *Spado* meant deprived of the testicles only; while the *Thlibias* and *Thlasias* preserved the organs, but the testicles were crushed so as to render them unfit for procreation.

Eunuchism, u'nuk-izm. Castration.

Eunuchium meconis, u-nu'ke-um me-ko'nis. Lactuca.

Eunuchus, u-nu'kus. Castratus, eunuch.

Euodes, u-o'dees (*eu, ozo,* to smell). Sweet-scented; medicines prepared for this quality.

Euonymin, u-on'im-in. Bitter, resinous principle derived from euonymus; brown powder; cholagogue cathartic. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Euonymite, u-on'im-ite. Sweet substance like mannite, derived from euonymus.

Euonymus, u-on'im-us (*eu, onuma,* name). Quassia simarouba. **E. America'nus,** *Strawberry bush, Strawberry tree, Burning bush, Indian arrowwood.* Shrub of ord. Celastraceæ, found throughout the United States and Canada. **E. atropurpu'reus,** *Burning bush, Spindle tree, Indian arrowwood,* growing in United States and Canada. The bark is officinal in U. S. Ph.; stimulant to liver; hydragogue cathartic, diuretic, antiperiodic; used in dropsy, in infusion, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of water. **E. Europæ'us,** spindle tree; emeto-cathartic. **E. tin'gens,** inner bark of this shrub of India is used in affections of the eye.

Eupathia, u-path-e'ah (*eu, pathos,* affection). Disposition for being easily affected by pain; good state of health.

Eupatorium, u-pat-o're-um (after Mithridates Eupator). Eupatorium perfoliatum. **E. ageratoï'des,** *White snake-root,* ord. Compositæ; indigenous; antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic. **E. aromat'icum,** *Aromatic eupatorium* or *Hempweed,* white snake-root; indigenous; has similar properties. **E. aya-pa'na** grows in Brazil; aromatic tonic. **E. cannab'inum,** *E. of Avicenna, Hemp agrimony, Water hemp, Herb of Saint Cunegonde,* ord. Compositæ; juice is emetic, purgative, and diuretic. **E. Colli'num** grows in Mexico; decoction of leaves is used in diarrhœa and as a tonic and antiperiodic. **E. con'natum,** E. perfoliatum. **E. fœnicula'ceum,** *Dog fennel;* indigenous. **E. gua'co,** guaco. **E. hyssopifo'lium,** employed in cases of snake-bite. **E. incarna'tum,** *Mata;* indigenous in Southern States. **E. Japon'icum,** E. cannabinum. **E. leucolep'sis,** *Justice's weed;* used in cases of snake-bite. **E. mes'ues,** Achillea ageratum. **E. nervo'sum, of Jamaica,** cholagogue. **E. perfolia'tum,** *Boneset, Thoroughwort, Thoroughstem, Thoroughwax, Vegetable antimony, Crosswort, Ague-weed, Feverwort, Indian sage, Joe-pye, Teazel, Sweating plant;* a plant growing in the United States; tops and leaves, gathered after flowering has commenced—*Eupatorium* (Ph. U. S.)—are stimulating, tonic, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific. **E. pubes'cens,** E. teucrifolium. **E., pur'ple-stalked,** E. purpureum. **E. purpu'reum,** *Mohawk tassel, Purple-stalked eupatorium, Trumpetweed, Joe-pye-weed, Gravel-root,* is used in similar cases, as well as **E. rotundifo'lium,** *Round-leaved hempweed, Wild horehound,* **E. sessilifo'lium,** *Upland boneset,* and **E. teucrifo'lium,** *Wild horehound, Germander-leaved horehound, Rough boneset.* **E. trifolia'tum,** E. cannabinum. **E., triple ner've,** aya-pana. **E. urticifo'lium,** E. ageratoïdes. **E. verbenæfo'lium,** E. teucrifolium.

Eupepsia, u-pep'se-ah (*eu, pepto,* to digest). Good digestion; antithesis to dyspepsia.

Eupeptic, u-pep'tik. Relating to a good digestion; one endowed with a good digestion.

Eupeptus, u-pep'tus. Eupeptic.

Euperistal'sis. Normal peristaltic action of the intestines.

Euphlogia, u-floj'e-ah (*eu, phlego,* to burn). Mild inflammation.

Euphony, u'fon-e (*eu, phone,* voice). Agreeable or regular voice.

Euphorbia antiquorum, u-for'be-ah an-te-kwo'rum,

Grows in India; said to possess the same properties as Euphorbia tirucalli. **E. Canarien'sis** grows in Canary Islands and Western Africa, yielding gum-resin euphorbium. **E. capita'ta**, *Caacica*, ord. Euphorbiaceæ (after Euphorbus, physician to Juba). Brazilian plant, strongly astringent, and not poisonous; considered to be one of the best remedies for the bites of serpents. **E. ca'put Medu'sæ**, South African plant, used to poison arrows; Ethiopians use, for the same purpose, *Euphorbia heptagona*, *E. virosa*, and *E. cereiformis;* the savages in the most southern part of America, the sap of *E. cotinifolia*. **E. cereiform'is**, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*. **E. Chilen'sis**, juice of this South American plant is a drastic purgative. **E. corolla'ta**, *Large flowering spurge, Milkweed, Snake's milk, Ipecacuanha, Hippo, Picac, Ipecac, Milk purslain, Purge-root, Emetic-root, Bowman's root, Apple root, Indian physic;* indigenous; emeto-cathartic. **E. cotinifo'lia**, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*. **E. cyparis'sias** or **cypres'sina**, *Cypress spurge, Welcome to our house.* Like most of the spurges, it is very acrimonious. It was formerly called *Poor man's rhubarb*, being a laxative. **E. Drummon'dii**, of Australia; alkaloid *drumine* resembles cocaine. **E. helioscop'ia**, *Sun-spurge, Wartwort spurge;* indigenous. Juice has been given in syphilis; is cathartic. **E. heptago'na**, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*. **E. heterodox'a**, of Brazil; milky juice, *Alveloz, Arveloz*, or *Aveloz*, has been used externally in cancer. **E. hypericifo'lia**, *Large-spotted spurge, Eyebright.* Native of the United States; astringent and tonic; used in infusion. **E. ipecacuan'ha**, *Ipecacuanha spurge, Wild ipecac.* Common in the southern and middle parts of the United States. Root is a powerful emetic in the dose of five to fifteen grains; twenty grains act as a cathartic. In large doses is narcotico-acrid. **E. lath'yris**, systematic name of the plant which affords the *Lesser cataputia seeds, Caper spurge, Lathyris, Garden spurge, Caper plant, Moleplant.* Seeds possess cathartic properties; and expressed oil of the seeds, *Oleum euphorbiæ lathyridis, Oil of euphorbia*, is cathartic in the dose of six to twelve drops. **E. macula'ta**, *Spotted spurge.* Indigenous in United States and Mexico. Juice is used in corneal opacity; a decoction in skin diseases. **E. myrtifo'lia**, Pedilanthus tithymaloides. **E. obtura'ta**, E. helioscopia. **E. officina'rum**, systematic name of the plant affording euphorbium in greatest abundance; inodorous gum-resin which enters into the composition of some plasters, and has been used as an errhine. **E. palus'tris**, *Greater spurge, Marsh spurge, Wretweed.* Juice is given in Russia as a common purge, and as an irritant in tinea, warts, etc.; locally, as a preventive of hydrophobia after bite of rabid dogs, bitten part being washed with a decoction, which is also taken internally. **E. panicula'ta**, E. palustris. **E. paral'ias**, *Sea spurge.* Violently cathartic and irritating, and seldom used. **E. pep'lus**, *Petty spurge;* indigenous; powdered root is actively cathartic; given in dropsy. **E. pilo'sa**, properties and uses same as E. palustris. **E. pilulif'era**, herb growing in India and other tropical countries; used in bronchitis and asthma; first accelerates and then retards action of the heart. **E. prostra'ta**, used in Mexico as an antidote to the poison of serpents; in large doses emeto-cathartic. **E. resinif'era**, indigenous in Morocco, a source of gum-resin euphorbium. **E. tirucalli**, of India, *Milk hedge;* juice, applied locally, is said to induce powerful uterine contractions. **E. tithymaloï'des**, Pedilanthus tithymaloïdes. **E. tort'ilis**, of India, is said to possess the same properties as E. tirucalli. **E. villo'sa**, properties and uses same as E. palustris. **E. viro'sa**, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*. All the spurges are vesicant and rubefacient when applied externally.

Euphorbium, u-for'be-um. Euphorbia officinarum.

Euphorbon, u-for'bon. $C_{13}H_{22}O$. Neutral principle in root of Euphorbia ipecacuanha.

Euphoria, u-phor'e-ah (*eu, phero*, to carry). Good state of health. Sense of ease or of good health.

Euphorin, u'for-in. Phenylurethane.

Euphragia, u-frah'je-ah. Euphrasia officinalis.

Euphrasia, u-frah'se-ah (cheerfulness). *Eyebright.* Genus Scrophularineæ; used in diseases of the eye, catarrh, toothache, etc. **E. officina'lis**, euphrasia.

Eupion, u'pe-on. Oily liquid obtained by dry distillation of wood, resin, etc.

Euplasia, u-plah'ze-ah (*eu, plasso*, to form). Healthy healing, resulting in a living structure conforming to the nature and habits of the tissue of the part.

Euplastic, u-plas'tik (*eu, plasso*, to form). Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree.

Eupleurum serrulatum, u-plu'rum ser-ru-lat'um. Diosma crenata.

Eupnœa, u-ne'ah (*eu, pneo*, to respire). Freedom or facility of respiration; normal respiration.

Eupnoic, u-no'ik (*eu, pneo*, to respire). Breathing naturally or gently.

Eupurpurin, u-pur'pur-in. Diuretic oleo-resin from Eupatorium purpureum.

Eurhythmia (u-rhith'me-ah) or **Eurrhith'mia** (*eu, rhuthmos*, rhythm). Regularity of the pulse.

Eurhythmic, u-rhith'mik. Regular in rhythm or beat, as the pulse.

Euriba'li. Juribali.

Eurodes, u-ro'dees (*euros*, corrupt). Carious.

Eurodontic, u-ro-don'tik (*euros*, putrefaction, *odous*, tooth). Suffering from carious teeth.

Euromesocephalus, u-ro-mes-o-sef'al-us (*eurus*, broad, *mesos*, the middle, *kephale*, head). Having a head with a long bitemporal diameter.

Europhen, u-ro'fen. Yellow amorphous powder, allied to aristol, produced by the action of iodine on isobutylorthocresol in the presence of an alkali; used as substitute for iodoform in syphilitic and other ulcers, lupus, burns, etc., in powder, ointment, or subcutaneously in solution. It is also used internally in syphilis.

Europrocephalus, u-ro-pro-sef'al-us (*eurus*, broad, *pro*, in front, *kephale*, head). Possessing a skull which is broad in the frontal region.

Eurrhythmia, ur-rhith'me-ah. Regularity of the pulse.

Eu'rus (*euros*, mould, putrefaction). Corruption of the humors.

Euryale (u-re'al-e) **fe'rox**. Species of euryale of India, where it is used as a tonic and for food.

Euryangium (u-re-an'je-um) **sum'bul**. Ferula sumbul.

Eurycephalous, (*eurus*, broad, *kephale*, head). Having a broad head.

Eurychasmus, u-re-kaz'mus (*eurus*, broad, *chasma*, cavity). Epithet applied to skulls having sector for pharyngo-nasal cavity of 153° to 154°.

Eurychoria, u-re-ko're-ah (*eurus*, extensive, *choros*, space). Sinus.

Eurycles, u're-klees (Eurukles, celebrated soothsayer and ventriloquist). Engastrimyth.

Euryclitus, u-re-kle'tus. Engastrimyth.

Eurygnathismus, u-rig-nath-iz'mus. The condition of being eurygnathous or broad-jawed.

Eurygnathous, u-rig-na'thus (*eurus*, broad, *gnathos*, jaw). Having a broad jaw.

Eurynter, u-rin'tur (*euruno*, to dilate). Dilator.

Euryproctus, u-re-prok'tus (*eurus*, broad, *proktos*, anus or rump). Having broad buttocks or a wide anus.

Eurysmaticus, u-riz-mat'ik-us. Relating to dilatation.

Eurysmus, u-riz'mus (*euruno*, to dilate). Dilatation.

Eusarcus, u-sar'kus (*eu, sarx*, flesh). One who is fleshy, robust, muscular.

Eusemia, u-sem-e'ah (*eu, semeion*, sign). Good signs or symptoms.

Eusitia, u-sish'e-ah (*eu, sitos*, food). Good appetite.

Eusom'phalus (*eu, omphalos*, navel). Double monster in which each being has a separate navel, and is able to execute, independently, almost all the vital functions.

Eusplanchnia, u-splank'ne-ah (*eu, splanchnon*, viscus). Healthy state of the viscera.

Eusplanchnos, u-splank'nos. Possessing healthy viscera.

Euspongia equina, u-spon'je-ah ek-we'nah (*eu, spongos*, sponge). Genus Spongiadæ. Bald sponge is obtained from it. **E. officina'lis** furnishes the Levant sponge; this variety is regarded as the best.

Eustachian (u-sta'ke-an) **canal'** (called after Eustachius). Canal for Eustachian tube in temporal bone. **E. cath'eter**, catheter to be applied through the nose into the Eustachian tube. **E. tube**, canal partly bony and partly cartilaginous, extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. Its length is about two inches; the bony portion, which belongs to the temporal bone, is about three-fourths of an inch long. It is lined internally by a prolongation of the lining membrane of the pharynx. It permits the renewal of air into the cavity of the tympanum. **E. valve**, valve of Eustachius; membranous semilunar fold, corresponding to the opening of the vena cava inferior into the right auricle of the heart.

Eusthenia, eus-then-e'ah (*eu, sthenos*, strength). Flourishing, exuberant health.

Eustochia, u-stok'e-ah (*eu, stochos*, mark). Happy conjecture, in contradistinction to accurate inductive diagnosis.

Eusto'cia (*eu, tokos*, childbirth). Natural delivery.

Eustomachus, u-stom'ak-us (*eu, stomachos*, stomach). Digesting rapidly; having a good stomach.

Eustrongylus gigas, u-stron'gil-us je'gas. Strongylus gigas. **E. longevagina'tus**, see *Parasites* and *Worms*.

Eusystolic, u-sis-tol'ik (*eu, sustole*, contraction). Relating to healthy contraction of the heart.

Eutaxia, u-taks'e-ah (*eu, tasso*, to arrange). Well-ordered constitution, every part having its proper relation; ready reduction of a rupture or luxated bone.

Euthanasia, u-than-ah'ze-ah (*eu, thanatos*, death). Easy death.

Eutheria, u-ther'e-ah (*eu, ther*, animal). Placental mammals (Huxley).

Euthesia, u-tha'ze-ah (*eu, thesis*, position). Well-ordered constitution.

Euthycoryphus, u-the-kor'e-fus (*euthus*, straight, *koruphe*, vertex). Epithet applied to skulls which have the parietal angle of Lissauer (angle between lines projected in middle line of skull, between the most prominent part of parietal bone, to bregma and lambda) from 142° to 151°.

Euthyenteron, u-the-en'ter-on (*euthus*, straight, *enteron*, intestine). Rectum.

Euthyenterostenoma, u-the-en-ter-o-sten-o'mah (*euthyenteron*, rectum, *stenos*, narrow). Stricture of the rectum.

Euthymetopus, u-the-met'o-pus (*euthus*, straight, *metopon*, forehead). Term used to designate skulls having angle formed by lines drawn from metopion to bregma and to nasion from 151.5° to 141°.

Euthymia, u-thim'e-ah (*eu, thumos*, mind). Tranquillity of mind; good state of the mental faculties.

Euthyopisthocranius, u-the-op-is-tho-kran'e-us (*euthus*, straight, *opisthe*, backward, *cranium*). Term to designate skulls in which angle between lines drawn in middle plane, from most prominent point of squama occipitis to lambda and inion, is from 154° to 172°.

Euthypnoe (u-thip'no-e) or **Euthypnœa**, u-thip'ne-ah (*euthus*, straight, *pnoë*, breath). Orthopnœa.

Euthypnous, u-thip'nus. Breathing without difficulty.

Euthyuranus, u-the-u'ran-us (*euthus*, straight, *ouranos*, roof). Term to designate skulls in which angulus summi palati is from 180° to 163.5°.

Eutocia, u-tos'e-ah (*eu, tokos*, delivery). Easy or normal labor; fecundity.

Eutocous, u'tok-us (same etymon). Having easy or normal labor.

Eutolmia, u-tol'me-ah (*eu*, well, *tolma*, confidence). Favorable condition of mind in disease.

Eutrophia, u-trof'e-ah (*eu, trophe*, nourishment). Good state of nutrition.

Eutrophic, u-trof'ik. Term introduced into medical terminology by the author for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of the secretions; as mercurials, preparations of iodine, bromine, cod-liver oil, preparations of gold and silver, sulphur, sugar, sarsaparilla, etc.

Eutropion, u-tro'pe-on. Inversion. **E. partia'le**, inversion of the eyelid, in which the margin of the lid and the cilia are in contact with the ball of the eye.

Euzoödynamia, u-zo-o-din-am'e-ah (*eu, zoön*, animal, *dunamis*, power). Good health; healthy exercise of the mental and physical powers.

Evacuants, e-vak'u-ants (*e, vacuo*, to empty). Medicines which occasion a discharge by some emunctory, such as purgatives, emetics, etc.

Evacuatio, e-vak-u-ah'she-o. Evacuation; excretion.

Evacuation, e-vak-u-a'shun. Discharge by natural passages or artificial opening; dejection.

Ev'anroot. Geum Virginianum.

Evaporate, e-vap'o-rate. To transform a liquor into vapor by means of heat.

Evaporation, e-vap-o-ra'shun (*e, vaporo*, to emit). Transformation of a liquid into vapor to obtain the fixed matters contained in it dry and separate from the liquid. When the vapor is received into a proper vessel and condensed, the process is called distillation. Evaporation produces cold, and this is one of the processes by which the body is cooled, through the evaporation of the perspiratory fluid.

Eve'ning prim'rose. Œnothera biennis.

Eventration, e-ven-tra'shun (*e, venter*, belly). Tumor formed by a general relaxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. *Ventral hernia*, or that which occurs in any other way than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes. Extensive wound of the abdominal parietes, with issue of the greater part of the intestines. Pendulous abdomen.

Eventus, e-ven'tus (*e, venio*, to come). Event or issue of a disease.

Everlasting, dicœcious, ev-ur-last'ing, di-e'se-us. Antennaria dioica.

Everriculum, ev-ur-rik'ul-um (*e, verro*, to clean out). Sound or scoop used for extracting sand or fragments of stone or clots of blood from the bladder, after or during lithotomy.

Eversio, e-vur'se-o (*e, verto*, to turn). Eversion or turning outward. **E. pal'pebræ**, ectropion.

E'vil, the. Scrofula. **E., Alep'po**, see *Aleppo*. **E., king's**, scrofula. **E. leg**, purpura. **E., so'cial**, prostitution.

Eviratio, ev-ir-ah'she-o (*e, vir*, man). Castration; loss of sexual power in man. Perversion of sexual instinct, in which the feelings and inclinations of the male resemble those of the female.

Eviratus, e-vir-a'tus. Castrated; eunuch.

Evisceration, e-vis-ur-a'shun (*e, viscus*). Removal of viscera, particularly of the abdomen; see *Exenterismus*. **E. oculi**, removal by operation of the eyeball and its contents; see *Exenteratio bulbi*.

Evodia (e-vo'de-ah) **febrif'uga.** Esenbeckia febrifuga. **E. fraxinofo'lia**, tree of E. Indies; volatile oil of seeds neutralizes odor of iodoform. **E. glau'ca**, bark is employed by Japanese physicians. **E. rutæcar'pa**, shrub of Japan, *Go-sin-ju*, parts of which are used as purgative, emmenagogue, and sudorific.

Ev'odine. *Esenbeckine.* Alkaloid from bark of Esenbeckia febrifuga.

Evolutio, ev-o-lu'she-o (*e, volvo*, to roll). Development. **E. sponta'nea**, evolution, spontaneous.

Evolution, ev-o-lu'shun. Development, as of an organ or of the parts composing it; of the uterus during pregnancy; see *Darwinism*. **E. of germs**, see *Generation*. **E., sponta'neous**, *Spontaneous version, Spontaneous expulsion, Duplication of the fœtus.* Spontaneous turning of the fœtus in utero, in arm presentation, in consequence of powerful uterine contractions forcing out the breech and feet, while the arm

recedes. Now employed to denote the doubling of the fœtus, so that the arm changes its position but little, while the breech is forcibly expelled before the upper extremity; the case thus becoming similar to a breech presentation. **E., ves'icle of,** vesicle of development.

Evolvulus (e-vol'vu-lus) **alsinoï'des.** Native of India; used as febrifuge and in disorders of the intestines.

Evomitio, e-vom-ish'e-o. Vomiting.

Evonymus. Euonymus.

Evulsion, e-vul'shun (*evello,* to pluck out). *Avulsion.* Action of plucking out; forcible extraction; act of extracting certain parts, the presence of which is injurious, as the teeth, polypi, etc.

Ex. As a prefix, out of. See *Ec.*

Ex maribus, mar'ib-us (*ex, mas,* male). Castrated.

Exacerbatio, eks-as-ur-bash'e-o (*ex, acerbo,* to embitter). Exacerbation, paroxysm.

Exacerbation, eks-as-ur-ba'shun. Increase in the symptoms of a disorder. Paroxysm.

Exacum spicatum eks'ak-um spik-at'um (*ex, ago,* to drive, from supposed virtue as expeller of poison). Coutoubea alba.

Exæmatosis, eks-e-mah-to'sis (*ex, haima,* blood). Hæmatosis.

Exæmia, eks-e'me-ah (*ex, haima,* blood). Anæmia.

Exæmous, eks-e'mus. Exanguious.

Exæresis, eks-er'es-is (*ex, aireo,* to take away). Operation of drawing, extracting, or removing from the human body anything useless, noxious, or extraneous; generic term, including extraction, evulsion, evacuation, excision, ablation, amputation, etc.; also act of extraction.

Exaggerated, eks-aj'ûr-a-ted (*ex, aggero,* to heap up, to magnify). Heightened; increased by expression; epithet for sounds heard on auscultation and percussion when much increased.

Exagion, eks-ag'e-on. Sixth part of an ounce; four scruples.

Exagoge, eks-ag-o'ge. Death.

Exalbuminous, eks-al-bu'min-us. Free from albumin.

Exalgine, eks-al'jen (*ex,* priv., *algos,* pain). Obtained by treating sodium acetanilide with methyl iodide. Its physiological action resembles that of antipyrine. When given in large doses it is followed by cyanosis and convulsions. Used in neuralgia as an analgesic, and in chorea.

Exallage (eks-al'lah-je) or **Exallaxis,** eks-al-laks'is. Alteration, as of tissues.

Exalma (eks-al'mah) or **Exalsis,** eks-al'sis (*ex, allomai,* to leap). Displacement of the vertebræ.

Exaltation, eks-al-ta'shun (*ex, alto,* to raise). Increased action. **E. of vi'tal forces,** morbid increase in action of any organ or in an inflamed organ.

Exambloma (eks-am-blo'mah) or **Examblosis,** eks-am-blo'sis (*ex, ambloo,* to abort). Abortion.

Examination, eks-am-i-na'shun. The act of making a careful search of an organ by investigation or by inquiry. **E., biman'ual** or **combined,** examination of an organ with both hands, in which each hand pursues a different course. **E., dig'ital,** examination by a finger or fingers. **E., post-mor'tem,** post-mortem examination for the purpose of establishing the cause of death.

Exanastomosis, eks-an-as-to-mo'sis. Anastomosis.

Exanastrophe, eks-an-as'tro-fe (*ex, ana, strepho,* to turn). Convalescence.

Exangia (eks-an-je'ah) or **Exangei'a** (*ex, angeion,* vessel). Enlargement or rupture of a blood-vessel, without external opening; aneurism; varix. **E. aneuris'ma,** aneurism.

Exanguious (eks-an'gwe-us) or **Exsan'guine** (*ex, sanguis,* blood). Bloodless, as after uterine hemorrhage; anæmic.

Exania, eks-an'e-ah (*ex, anus*). Prolapse of the rectum.

Exanimation, eks-an-im-a'shun (*ex, anima,* life). Death; apparent death; fainting.

Exanthem, eks-an'them (*ex, antheo,* to bloom). A rash; every kind of eruption of which the skin is the seat. Usually restricted to eruptions accompanied by fever, including under *major exanthemata* those which usually attack a person but once in his life, and are communicated by specific contagion; and under *minor exanthemata* those not marked by these characteristics. Small-pox, measles, cow-pox, etc. belong to the major exanthemata; chicken-pox, herpes, lichen, etc. to the minor. The general acceptation of exanthem is, however, a more or less vivid, circumscribed, or diffuse redness of the skin, which diminishes, or disappears, transiently under the pressure of the finger. **E., anom'alous,** German measles. **E., carbun'cular,** see *Anthracia.* **E., ich'orous,** see *Emphlysis.* **E., pus'tulous,** see *Empyesis.* **E., rash,** see *Enanthesis.* **E., syphilit'ic,** see *Syphilis.*

Exanthema, eks-an-tha'mah. Eminence, exanthem. **E. antivariolo'sum,** cowpox. **E. hæmorrhag'icum,** affection similar to purpura, with febrile symptoms, bleeding from the bowels and urinary organs and the mucous system generally, and a peculiar exanthematous eruption on the skin. **E. inter'num,** eruption on a mucous membrane. **E. io'dicum,** eruption of dark-red definite spots, spreading over the body without the formation of scales, disappearing after a long time, and seeming to be produced occasionally by the use of iodine. **E. milia'ria,** miliary fever. **E. pes'tis,** plague. **E. sero'sum,** pemphigus. **E. stroph'ulus,** strophulus. **E. urtica'tum,** urticaria. **E. vacci'na,** vaccina. **E. varicel'la,** varicella.

Exanthemata, eks-an-them'at-ah. *Eruptive fevers.* Cutaneous eruptions, essentially accompanied with fever.

Exanthemat'ic. Eruptive; relating to exanthems or exanthemata. **E. fe'ver,** typhus fever.

Exanthematischesis (eks-an-them-at-is'kes-is) or **Exanthematoschesis** (*exanthem, ischo,* to withhold). Suppression of a cutaneous eruption.

Exanthematology, eks-an-them-at-ol'o-je (*exanthem, logos,* discourse). Doctrine or description of cutaneous eruptions.

Exanthematophthalmia, eks-an-them-at-of-thal'me-ah (*exanthem, ophthalmos,* eye). Ophthalmia in the course of, or succeeding to, a cutaneous eruption.

Exanthematous, eks-an-them'at-us. Exanthematic or eruptive.

Exanthesis, eks-an-tha'sis. Efflorescence. **E. arthro'sia,** dengue. **E. rose'ola,** roseola. **E. rube'ola,** rubeola.

Exanthisma, eks-an-thiz'mah. Exanthem.

Exanthropia, eks-an-thro'pe-ah (*ex, anthropos,* man). Misanthropy; a symptom of melancholy and hypochondriasis.

Exapsis, eks-ap'sis (*ex, hapto,* to inflame). Inflammation.

Exaragma, eks-ar-ag'mah (*exarasso,* to tear away). Collision; violent fracture; fragment.

Exarchiater, eks-ar-ke-at'er. Chief of the *archiatri,* or chief of physicians—a title, like that of *Comes archiatorum,* of the chief physician of the emperor or king.

Exarma, eks-ar'mah (*ex, aireo*). Swelling.

Exarsio, eks-ar'se-o (*ex, ardeo,* to burn). Burning heat.

Exartema, eks-ar-ta'mah (*ex, artao,* to suspend). Amulet.

Exarteritis (eks-ar-ter-e'tis) or **Exarterii'tis.** Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

Exarthrema, eks-ar-thra'mah (*ex, arthron,* joint). Luxation.

Exarthroma, eks-ar-thro'mah (same etymon). Luxation.

Exarthrosis, eks-ar-thro'sis. Luxation. **E. pare'tica,** see *Pareticus.*

Exarticulate, eks-ar-tik'u-late (*ex, articulus,* joint). To separate at a joint.

Exarticulation, eks-ar-tik-u-la'shun (*ex, articulus,* joint). Amputation at a joint. Luxation.

Exarysis, eks-ar'is-is. Exhaustion.

Exasperatio, eks-as-per-ah'she-o (*ex, aspero,* to sharpen). Exacerbation.

Exbibition, eks-bib-ish'un. See *Imbibition.*

Excæcaria (ek-se-kah're-ah) (*excæco,* to make blind) **agal'locha.** Agallochum. **E. hiber'nica** possesses properties similar to those of E. agallocha. **E. lamet'tia,** tree, native of East Indies, which contains caoutchouc; leaves are used externally in infusion in syphilis and in ulcers. **E. sebif'era,** Stillingia sebifera. **E. sylvat'ica,** found in some of the southern United States; the juice has sudorific properties; the root is used in syphilis.

Excandescentia, eks-kan-des-sen'she-ah (*excandesco,* to glow). Irascibility of a morbid character.

Excarnation, eks-karn-a'shun (*ex, karo,* flesh). Mode of making anatomical preparations, consisting in separating injected vessels from parts in which they are situate, by corrosion, by acid, or by putrefaction.

Excastratio, eks-kas-trah'she-o. Castration, eunuch.

Excastratus, eks-kas-trat'us. Castrated.

Excathisma, eks-kath-iz'mah (*ex, kathisma,* seat). Bath, half. Semicupium.

Excavatio, eks-kav-ah'she-o. Pouch, cavity, or hollow space. **E. Douglas'ii,** recto-vaginal pouch. **E. is'chio-recta'lis,** ischio-rectal fossa. **E. rec'to-ischiad'ica,** ischio-rectal fossa. **E. rec'to-uteri'na,** recto-vaginal pouch. **E. rec'to-vesica'lis,** recto-vesical pouch. **E. u'tero-recta'lis,** recto-vaginal pouch. **E. ves'ico-recta'lis,** recto-vesical pouch. **E. ves'ico-uteri'na,** vesico-uterine pouch.

Excava'tion, glaucom'atous. See *Optic papilla.* **E. of the op'tic nerve,** cupping of the optic disk.

Excavator, dental, eks'ka-va-tor, den'tal (*ex, cavus,* hollow). Instrument for removing carious part of a tooth.

Excentric, eks-sen'trik. Literally, from the centre. Term applied especially to pains experienced externally, but produced by spinal disease caused by lesion of the posterior roots.

Excerebration, eks-ser-e-bra'shun (*ex, cerebrum,* brain). Removal of brain of the child, to facilitate delivery. Delirium. Disturbance of action of the brain.

Excerebratus, eks-ser-e-brat'us. Delirious.

Excernent, eks-sur'nent (*ex, cerno,* to sift). Secreting.

Excidentia, eks-sid-en'she-ah (*ex, cado,* to fall). See *Ecptoma.*

Excipient, eks-sip'e-ent (*ex, capio,* to receive). Substance which, in a medicinal prescription, gives form and consistence to it, and serves as a vehicle or medium for the exhibition of the other ingredients.

Excipulum, eks-sip'u-lum. Cup.

Excisio, eks-siz'e-o. Deep cut; incised wound. Excision. **E. ova'rii,** ovariotomy.

Excision, eks-sizh'un (*ex, cædo,* to cut off). Operation by which parts are removed with a cutting instrument. See *Amputation.*

Excisor prostatæ, eks-se'zor pros'tat-e. Instrument for removing the prostate gland.

Excitability, eks-site-a-bil'it-e (*ex, cito,* to excite). Irritability. Faculty possessed by living beings of being sensible to the action of excitants. Excitation.

Excitant, eks-si'tant. Stimulant. (For action of this class of remedies, see *Stimulants.*)

Excitation, eks-si-ta'tion. *Excitement.* Act of exciting; state of organ or organs excited. Augmented arterial action. Excessive action.

Excito-motion, eks-si'to-mo'shun. See *Excito-motory.*

Excito-motor (eks-si'to-mo'tor) or **-mo'tory.** Exciting motor or muscular action. Epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a division of the nervous system comprising the gray matter of the spinal marrow, with the afferent and efferent nerves connected with it—all of which are concerned in *reflex* actions, or those by which impressions are transmitted to a centre, and reflected so as to produce muscular contraction without sensation or volition. They constitute the *reflex system of nerves.* See *Nerves.* The term *excito-motion* has also been employed to signify motion, no matter how excited, by the reflex nerves or by volition.

Excito-nutrient (eks-si'to-nu'tre-ent) and **Excito-secretory,** eks-si'to-se-kre'to-re. Terms applied to reflex actions in which nutrition and secretion are modified by impressions made elsewhere and reflected to them, as where tumors disappear or secretions, as of tears, milk, or saliva, are increased by impressions made on the cerebro-spinal nervous centres.

Excito-vasomotor, eks-si'to-vas-o-mo'tor. Stimulating vasomotor activity.

Exclusion, eks-klu'zhun (*ex, claudo,* to shut). Act of excluding or shutting out; applied to diagnosis by exclusion of symptoms. **E. of pu'pil,** condition in which the iris is attached to the lens.

Exclusive, eks-klu'siv. That which excludes or shuts out.

Excochleation, eks-kok-le-a'shun (*ex, cochleare,* spoon). Act of curetting or scraping with a spoon.

Excoriatio, eks-ko-re-ah'she-o (*ex, corium,* skin). Excoriation.

Excoriation, eks-ko-re-a'shun. Slight wound, removing only the skin; act of abrading.

Excoriatura, eks-ko-re-at-u'rah. Excoriation.

Excreation, eks-kre-a'shun (*ex, screo,* to spit). Act of spitting; exspuition.

Excrement, eks'kre-ment (*excerno,* to separate, to cleanse). Everything evacuated from the body of an animal by the natural emunctories as being superfluous, such as fecal matters, urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, etc. The term is usually restricted to fecal evacuations. The average amount of fæces discharged in twenty-four hours has been estimated at from four ounces to six in cases where the amount of solid food taken may have been forty-five ounces. According to Simon, the fæces contain, approximately, water, 77.3; mucin, 2.3; proteids, 5.4; extractives, 1.8; fats, 1.5; salts, 1.8; resinous, biliary, and coloring matters, 5.2; insoluble residue of food, 4.7. A non-nitrogenous, crystallizable matter, *excretin,* has been separated from the fæces, and also a crystallizable substance, *stercorine,* which is thought to be produced by transformation from cholesterin of the bile.

Excrementitial (eks-kre-men-tish'al) or **Excrementi'tious.** Relating to, or resembling, excrement. Excrementitial matters are those destined to be evacuated as incapable of administering to the nutrition of the body.

Excremento-recrementitial (eks-kre-men'to-rekre-men-tish'al) or **Excremento-recrementitious,** eks-kre-men'to-rek-re-men-tish'us. Animal fluids intended to be partly absorbed and partly rejected.

Excrescence, eks-kres'sence (*excresco,* to grow outward). Tumor which forms at the surface of organs, and especially on the skin, mucous membranes, or ulcerated surfaces. Warts, condylomata, polypi, and hemorrhoids belong to this head. **E., caul'iflower,** see *Cauliflower.*

Excrescentia, eks-kres-sen'she-ah. Exacerbation; protuberance; tumor. **E. carno'sa,** sarcoma. **E. fungo'sa,** fungosity. **E. gingi'væ,** epulis. **E. vesi'cæ urina'riæ carno'sa,** fleshy thickening of the coats of the bladder.

Excreta, eks-kre'tah. Fæces; urine; perspiration. See *Excretion.*

Excretin, eks'kre-tin. See *Excrement.*

Excretio, eks-kre'she-o. Excretion, excrement. **E. alvi'na,** defecation. **E. fæ'cum alvina'rum,** defecation. **E. uri'næ involunta'ria,** enuresis.

Excretion, eks-kre'shun (*excerno, excretum,* to separate). Separation or throwing off of those matters, *excreta,* from the body of an animal which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, and fæces.

Excretory, eks'kre-to-re. Relating to or causing excretion. An excretory vessel or duct is one which transmits the fluid secreted by a gland, either externally or into the reservoirs in which it has to be deposited. The existence of an excretory duct was regarded as a distinctive character of the glands properly so called. **E. duct,** canal conveying secretion from a gland. **E. or'gan,** one charged with the office of excreting—the skin, for example. **E. tu'bule,** uriniferous tubule emptying into pelvis of kidney.

Excretum, eks-kre'tum. Excrement.

Excurvation, eks-kur-va'shun. Outward curvature.

Excutia ventriculi, eks-ku'she-ah ven-trik'u-le (*ex, quatio,* to shake). *Stomach brush.* Instrument of iron or brass wire, at one extremity of which is a pencil of bristle to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus, as well as to cleanse the stomach of viscid and tenacious matters adhering to it.

Exdermoptosis, eks-dur-mop-to'sis (*ex, derma,* skin, *ptosis,* falling). Hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands of the skin, especially of the genital organs.

Exechebronchus, eks-ek-e-bron'kus (*execho,* to project, *bronchos,* throat). Bronchocele.

Exechegluti, eks-ek-e-glu'te (*execho,* to project, *gloutoi,* nates). Those having large nates.

Exedens, eks'e-dens (*ex, edo,* to eat). Eroding; eating away. See *Herpes exedens* and *Lupus exedens.*

Exelcosis, eks-el-ko'sis (*ex, helcos,* ulcer). Formation of an ulcer.

Exelcysmus, eks-el-siz'mus (*ex, helkuo,* to draw). Extraction. Breaking out into ulcers.

Exencephalus, eks-en-sef'al-us (*ex, enkephalos,* encephalon). Malformation and faulty development of the bones of the head, with defective development of the brain, etc., and displacement of greater part of the brain to the outside of the skull, sometimes the entire brain lying on the back.

Exenteration (eks-en-ter-a'shun) or **Exenterismus,** eks-en-ter-iz'mus. *Evisceration, Devisceration, Unbowelling, Embowelling* or *Imbowelling, Visceration.* Operation of taking out the bowel or of removing the contents of any cavity. **E. bul'bi,** removal, by operation, of the eyeball and its contents. Operation to supersede enucleation, the injured organ being removed without opening the capsule of Tenon and without involving orbital cellular tissue, retaining the sclerotic coat with its muscles as a movable stump for support of an artificial eye. **E. or'bitæ,** operation for removal of contents of orbit.

Exenteritis, eks-en-ter-e'tis (*ex, enteron,* intestine). Peritonitis.

Exerama, eks-er-am'ah (*ex, erao,* to pour out). Anything cast out; vomiting or the matter vomited.

Exerasis, eks-er-a'sis (same etymon). Evacuating; vomiting.

Exercise, eks'ur-size (*exerceo,* to work). Motion of the body from the contraction of voluntary muscles; action of any organ whatever. *Active exercise,* such as walking, running, dancing, hunting, fencing, playing at ball, cricket, quoits, swimming, etc., is an important prophylactic, particularly for those disposed to be plethoric. It improves digestion, augments the secretions, and, in moderation, gives strength to the body, but in excess produces debility and disease. *Passive exercise* is when a part or a limb is moved gently by another person—by massage, for example. **E. bone,** drill bone.

Exerrhosis, eks-er-rho'sis (*ex, rheo,* to flow). Discharge by insensible perspiration.

Exfœtation, eks-fe-ta'shun. Pregnancy, preternatural or extra-uterine. See *Pregnancy.*

Exfoliation, eks-fo-le-a'shun (*ex, folium,* leaf). Separation of the dead portions of a bone, tendon, aponeurosis, or cartilage, under the form of laminæ or small scales. The object is to detach the dead portion from parts subjacent, which are still alive. For this purpose the latter throw out fleshy granulations, and a more or less abundant suppuration occurs, which tends to separate the exfoliated part, now an extraneous body. When the dead part embraces all or almost all the substance of a bone, it takes the name *Sequestrum.*

Exfoliative, eks-fo'le-a-tiv. *Desquamatory.* Causing or relating to exfoliation. Taking away by leaves or scales. The term is also applied to certain medicines regarded as proper to hasten exfoliation, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, etc. **E. dermati'tis,** see *Dermatitis exfoliativa.* **E. trepan',** raspatory, or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

Exhalant (eks-ha'lant) or **Exhalent** (*exhalo,* to breathe out or exhale). Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

Exhalatio, eks-hal-ah'she-o. Evaporation, exhalation.

Exhalation, eks-hal-a'shun (*exhalo,* to exhale). Function by virtue of which certain fluids obtained from the blood are spread, in the form of dew, in the areolæ of the different textures or at the surface of membranes, to be thrown out of the body or to serve ulterior purposes. Sweat is a liquid excrementitious exhalation; the serous fluid of the pleura a liquid recrementitious exhalation. Also that which exhales from any body whatever, organic or inorganic, dead or living. **E., pul'monary,** transpiration which takes place into the bronchia and is sent out with the expired air.

Exhaustion, eks-awst'shun (*exhaurio,* to draw out). Loss of strength occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue, privation of food, or by disease. In pharmacy, separation of potent ingredients of a drug. **E., ner'vous,** see *Neurasthenia.* **E., so'lar,** see *Insolation.*

Exhib'it. To administer medicine.

Exhibition, eks-ib-ish'un. The administration of a certain medicine.

Exhibitionism, eks-ib-ish'un-izm. Tendency to exhibit the genitalia in the presence of others; the one so offending being called an *Exhibitionist.*

Exhilarant, eks-hil'ar-ant (*ex, hilaro,* to make merry). Agent that exhilarates or enlivens.

Exhumation, eks-hu-ma'shun (*ex, humus,* the ground). Disinterment of a corpse, as for medico-legal purposes.

Exidia auricula Judæ, eks-id'e-ah aw-rik'u-lah ju'de. Peziza auricula.

Exiguous, eks-ig'u-us (*exiguus,* small). Small in size or measure.

Exinanition, eks-in-an-ish'un (*ex, inanis,* empty). Extreme exhaustion; complete evacuation.

Exipotic, eks-e-pot'ik (*exipoo,* to purge). Purgative; detergent.

Exischium, eks-is'ke-um (*ex, ischion,* ischium). Prominence of the hips.

Exischius (eks-is'ke-us) or **Exischus,** eks-is'kus. Luxation of the os femoris. Those with large nates and prominent hips were formerly called *Exischioi* and *Exechegluti.*

Exitialis, eks-ish-e-al'is. Deadly.

Exitura, eks-it-u'rah (*exeo,* to go out). Abscess which discharges; putrid excrement.

Exitus, eks'it-us. Outer termination or exit of a canal; termination of a disease. **E. pel'vis,** outlet of the pelvis.

Exo, eks'o. In composition, without, outward; out of median line.

Exoärteritis, eks-o-ar-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of outer coat of artery.

Exocardia, eks-o-kar'de-ah (*exo, cardia,* heart). Exterior of the heart; displacement of the heart.

Exocardiac (eks-o-kar'de-ak) or **Exocardial,** eks-o-kar'de-al. Relating to the exterior of the heart. *Exocardiac sounds* are those induced by conditions of the external surface of the heart.

Exocardi'tis. Pericarditis.

Exochas (eks'o-kas) or **Exoche,** eks'o-ke (*execho,* to project). Soft tumor, as a hemorrhoid outside of the anus; external pile.

Exochorion, eks-o-ko're-on. Outer layer of the chorion.

Exochorrhypia, eks-o-kor-rhip'e-ah (*exochos,* elevated, *rhupos,* filth). Rupia prominens.

Exocolitis, eks-o-ko-le'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of colon.

Exoculation, eks-ok-u-la'shun (*ex, oculus,* eye). Absence of eyes; deprivation of vision; removal of an eye.

Exocyste (eks-o-sis'te) or **Exocus'tis** (*exo, kustis,* bladder). Prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra; protrusion of the inner membrane of the bladder; protrusion of the neck of the bladder.

Exoderm, eks'o-durm (*exo, derma,* skin). Epidermis.

Exodic, eks-od'ik (*ex, hodos,* way). Efferent; reflex motor.

Exodontosis, eks-o-don-to'sis (*odous,* tooth). Exostosis on a tooth.

Exœdesis, eks-e-da'sis (*oidao,* to swell). Swelling.

Exoënteritis, eks-o-en-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of external coat of intestines.

Exogastritis, eks-o-gas-tre'tis (*exo, gaster,* stomach). Inflammation of external coat of stomach.

Exogenetic, eks-o-jen-et'ik (*exo, genesis,* generation). Having origin from external causes, as E. diseases.

Exogenous, eks-oj'en-us (*gennao,* to engender). Increase by addition from without.

Exognathion, eks-o-na'the-on. Alveolar process of the upper maxillary bone.

Exogonium purga, eks-o-go'ne-um pur'gah. Convolvulus jalapa.

Exogonyancon, eks-o-gon-e-an'kon (*exo, gonu,* knee, *ankon,* elbow). Bowing of the knees outward.

Exolce, eks-ol'se (*ex, helko,* to draw). Extraction.

Exolceus, eks-ol'se-us. Bone-elevator.

Exolcys'mus. Extraction. Breaking out into ulcers.

Exolution, eks-o-lu'shun. Syncope.

Exometra, eks-o-ma'trah (*exo, metra,* uterus). Prolapse or inversion of the uterus.

Exometritis, eks-o-met-re'tis (same etymon). Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the uterus or of parts in immediate relation with it.

Exomoiosis, eks-o-moi-o'sis (*ex, homoios,* like). Assimilation.

Exomphalia, eks-om-fal'e-ah (*ex, omphalos,* navel). Protrusion of the navel.

Exomphalocele (eks-om-fal-o-se'le) (Eng. eks-om'fal-o-seel) or **Exomphalus,** eks-om'fal-us (*ex, omphalos,* navel, *kele,* rupture). *Omphalocele, Exomphalocele, Umbilical hernia, Ruptured navel.* Hernia at the navel; more frequent in infants, and taking place by the umbilical ring. In adults it is more common in females than in males, and the sac passes in the vicinity of the umbilicus. The organs found in this kind of hernia are particularly the epiploon, jejunum, arch of the colon, and sometimes the stomach. It is commonly readily reducible, and not subject to strangulation. It must be reduced, and retained by an elastic bandage like a girdle, and furnished with a pad at its middle part. When strangulated, the stricture may be divided upward and toward the left side.

Exoncoma, eks-on-ko'mah (*ex, onkos,* tumor). Large, prominent tumor; protuberance of the vertebræ after luxation.

Exoncosis, eks-on-ko'sis (same etymon). Formation of a large, prominent tumor; tumefaction. **E. lin'guæ,** swelling of the tongue.

Exoneirogmus (eks-on-i-rog'mus) or **Exoneirosis,** eks-on-i-ro'sis (*ex, oneiros,* dream). Pollution, nocturnal.

Exoneurism, eks-on'u-rizm (*exo, neuron,* nerve). Animal magnetism.

Exopathic, eks-o-path'ik (*exo, pathos,* disease). Relating to disease originating from causes outside the body.

Exophor'ia (*exo, phero,* to carry). Tending of visual lines outward.

Exophthalmia (eks-of-thal'me-ah) or **Exophthalmos,** eks-of-thal'mos (*ex, ophthalmos,* eye). Protrusion of the eye from its orbit, occasioned by abscess or tumor in the areolar texture of the orbit, by exostosis of the parietes of the orbit, etc. The eye is pressed forward; the eyelids are raised and separated, and no longer cover the eye and defend it from the action of extraneous bodies; it becomes inflamed, and the sight is disturbed or destroyed. Treatment of course depends upon the cause. **E., anæ'mic,** exophthalmic goitre. **E., car'dio-thy'roid,** exophthalmic goitre. **E. fungo'sa,** fleshy growth from the globe of the eye. **E., pul'sating,** E. associated with or dependent upon an aneurism pushing the eyeball forward. **E. sarcomat'ica,** E. fungosa.

Exophthalmic, eks-of-thal'mik. Appertaining or relating to exophthalmia. Having the eyes bulging or abnormally protrusive. **E. goi'tre,** *Basedow's disease, Disease of Graves, Graves' disease, Bigbie's disease, Stokes' disease, Parkinson's disease, Marsh's disease, Parry's disease, Anæmic protrusion of the eyeballs, Cardio-thyroid* or *Anæmic exophthalmia.* An anæmic condition, accompanied by protrusion of the eyeballs, palpitation of the heart and arteries, and tumefaction of the thyroid gland; is more frequent among women than men; prognosis is less favorable with the latter. It was named by Professor Trousseau of Paris after Dr. Graves, who first recognized it in 1835. Its etiology is still obscure; the disease is regarded as a general neurosis, possibly due to irritation of the accelerator nerves of the heart and of the vasodilator nerves connected with the vessels of the head and neck.

Exophthalmometer, eks-of-thal-mom'et-ur (*exophthalmia, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring amount of exophthalmia.

Exophthalmos (eks-of-thal'mos) or **Exophthalmus,** eks-of-thal'mus. *Goggle-eyed.* One whose eyes are very prominent; opposed to cœlophthalmus. See *Exophthalmia.*

Exoprosopus, eks-o-pros-o'pus (*exo, prosopon,* face). Epignathus.

Exorbitism, eks-or'bit-izm (*ex, orbita,* orbit). Exophthalmia.

Exorhinus, eks-o-rhe'nus (*exo, rhis,* nose). Term to designate skulls in which line projected from nasion to alveolar point falls back of that from nasion to rhinion, the angle being from 1° to 20.5°.

Exormia, eks-or'me-ah (*ex, ormao,* to break forth). Papule. **E. li'chen,** lichen. **E. pruri'go,** prurigo. **E. stroph'ulus,** strophulus.

Exortus unguium, eks-or'tus un'gwe-um (rising of the nails). Lunula of the nail.

Exosepsis, eks-o-sep'sis (*exo, sepsis,* putrefaction). Septic poisoning from external causes.

Exosis, eks-o'sis (*ex, otheo,* to impel). Luxation.

Exoskeletal, eks-o-skel'et-al. Pertaining to the exoskeleton.

Exoskeleton, eks-o-skel'e-ton. Skeleton that is wholly external, as in crustacea and testacea. Part of skeleton nearest to the surface.

Exosma, eks-oz'mah. A part that has protruded.

Exosmic, eks-oz'mik. Exosmotic.

Exosmose' or **Exosmo'sis** (*ex, osmos,* impulse). *Transudation.* Act by which substances transude from within to without an animal or other membrane. Opposite to endosmose.

Exosmotic (eks-oz-mot'ik) or **Exos'mic.** Belonging or relating to exosmose.

Exossatio, eks-os-sah'she-o (*ex, os,* bone). Exostosis.

Exostemma (eks-o-stem'mah) or **Exostema Caribæum,** eks-o-sta'mah kar-ib-e'um (*exo,* without, *stemma,* crown). Cinchonæ caribææ cortex. **E. floribun'dum,** species yielding false cinchona bark.

Exostoma, eks-os-to'mah. Exostosis.

Exostosis, eks-os-to'sis (*ex, osteon,* bone). *Osteophyte.* Osseous tumor forming at the surface of bones or in their cavities. Various kinds have been enumerated: *Ivory exostosis, Exostosis eburnea,* having the appearance and consistence of ivory; *Laminar exostosis,* formed of laminæ in superposition, or of distinct filaments; *Spongy exostosis,* whose structure is analogous to the spongy tissue of bones. Exostoses are sometimes distinguished into the *true,* which seem to be a projection of the osseous substance, having the same organization and hardness as that substance, and the *false* or osteo-sarcoma. Exostosis may depend on syphilis, scrofula, rickets, gout, etc. In such cases it is important to get rid of the primary disease. Exostoses within the bones have by some been called *Enostoses.* See *Spina ventosa.* **E. den'tium,** exostosis of the teeth. **E. ebur'nea,** see *Exostosis.* **E., i'vory,** see *Exostosis.* **E., lam'inar,** see *Exostosis.* **E., spon'gy,** see *Exostosis.* **E. steatomato'des,** bony tumor or degeneration belonging to exostosis. **E., subun'guial,** see *Subunguial.*

Exostotic, eks-os-tot'ik. Relating to, or affected

with, exostosis. **E. pel'vis**, pelvis whose cavity is diminished in size by exostoses, so as to render labor difficult.

Exoteric, eks-o-ter'ik (*exoteros*, outer). Public; exterior; opposite of esoteric.

Exoterorhi'nus (*exoteros*, external, *rhis*, nose). Term to designate skulls in which line projected from nasion to alveolar point falls behind line from nasion to rhinion, the angle formed being from 22.5° to 45°.

Exothesis, eks-o-tha'sis (*exotheo*, to put out). Luxation.

Exothyropexy, eks-o-thi'ro-peks-e (*exo*, without; *thyroid*, *pexis*, suture). Operation for goitre, in which the thyroid gland is loosened as much as possible from its attachments and brought outside of the external incision, where it gradually undergoes a process of atrophy.

Exotic, eks-ot'ik (*exo*, without). That which comes from abroad, as plants or drugs; opposed to indigenous.

Exoticadenia, eks-ot-ik-ad-en'e-ah (*exotic*, *adeo*, to dislike). Aversion for exotic drugs, for their use or importation.

Exotichæmatic, eks-ot-e-ke-mat'ik (*exotic*, *haima*, blood). Relating to transfusion of blood.

Exotichæmatosis, eks-ot-ik-he-mat-o'sis (*exotic*, *haimatosis*). Transfusion.

Exoticomania, eks-ot-ik-o-man'e-ah (*exotic*, *mania*). Fondness for exotic remedies; opposite to exoticadenia.

Exoticosymphysis, eks-ot-ik-o-sim'fis-is (*exotic*, *sumphusis*, growing together). Union or growing together of foreign bodies, as of a foreign body with the human body.

Exoticudenia, eks-ot-ik-u-den-e'ah (*exotic*, foreign, *oudeneia*, worthlessness). Dislike for foreign remedies, under the belief that they are worthless as remedies.

Exotrachelus, eks-o-trak-e'lus (*exo*, *trachelos*, neck). Epignathus.

Exotro'pia (*exo*, *trepo*, to turn). Deviation of the eye outward, as in strabismus, from muscular contraction.

Expansibility, eks-pan-si-bil'i-te. The capacity of being expanded.

Expansio, eks-pan'se-o (*expando*, to spread out). Expansion. **E. meat'uum**, expansion of vessels. **E. musculo'sa**, platysma myoides.

Expansion, eks-pan'shun. Prolongation or spreading out of certain organs, as *aponeurotic expansion*, spreading out of aponeuroses, etc.

Expatratio, eks-pat-rah'she-o (*ex*, *patratio*, copulation). Ejaculation (of sperm).

Expectant, eks-pek'tant (*exspecto*, to wait). That which waits, as expectant medicine or treatment. See *Expectation*.

Expectation, eks-pek-ta'shun. Method of observing the progress of diseases and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines unless imperatively required, thus leaving a disease almost wholly to the efforts of nature. It has been termed the "art of curing diseases by expectation or waiting." **E. of life**, age to which it is probable that any one may live, based on a given age. Such expectation is calculated from life-insurance tables of the duration of life, which are particularly valuable and important as forming a basis of calculation for insurance offices and for medical examiners for life insurance.

Expectorant, eks-pek'tor-ant (*ex*, *pectus*, breast). *Expectorative; ptysmagogue.* A medicine capable of facilitating or provoking expectoration and of aiding the removal of the expectorated matter from the air-passages. It may produce the latter effect by increasing the rapidity of the ciliary motion in the mucous membrane of the trachea, or the activity of the respiratory centre. Expectorants may also act through the system or by impressions made on parts at a distance, which, through the medium of general, continuous, or contiguous sympathy, excite the secretory vessels of the air-passages to action.

The chief agents of this class have been divided into depressant and stimulating expectorants, as follows (Brunton):

Depressant Expectorants.	*Stimulating Expectorants.*
Generally tending to depress the heart, lessen blood-pressure, and increase secretion.	Generally stimulating the heart, increasing blood-pressure, and diminishing secretion.
Alkalies.	Acids.
Antimonial preparations.	Ammonium salts: chloride, carbonate, hydrate (Ammonia).
Tartar emetic.	
Apomorphine.	
Ipecacuanha.	
Emetine.	
Jaborandi.	
Pilocarpine.	
Lobelia.	
Lobeline.	
Potassium iodide.	
Quebracho.	
Quebrachine.	Balsams: Benzoin, Benzoic acid, Balsam of Tolu, Balsam of Peru.
	Nux vomica.
	Strychnine.
	Senega.
	Saponine.
	Squill.
	Saccharine substances: Syrups, Licorice.
	Sulphur.
	Sulphur oils: Onion, Garlic.
	Terebinthinates: Wood tar, Terebene, Turpentine, Oleum Pini sylvestris, Oleum Pini pumilionis.

Expectoratio, eks-pek-tor-ah'she-o. Expectoration. **E. san'guinis**, hæmoptysis. **E. sol'ida**, cynanche trachealis.

Expectoration, eks-pek-tor-a'shun. Raising; act of expelling from the chest matters or secretions collected or existing there; expectorated matter. **E., prune'-juice**, matter expectorated during purulent stage of pneumonia.

Expectorative, eks-pek'tor-a-tiv. Expectorant.

Expellens, eks-pel'lens (*expello*, to drive away). Expulsive; abortive.

Experience, eks-pe're-ence (*ex*, *peira*, trial). Knowledge of things acquired by observation, either personal or that obtained from tradition and from books. Union of accurate observation by the physician with that handed down by medical writers constitutes perfect experience, so far as it is attainable.

Experientia, eks-pe-re-en'she-ah. Experience.

Experiment, eks-per'i-ment. Trial instituted with the intent of becoming better acquainted with anything. It may be made on the bodies of men or animals for the purpose of detecting the effect of a remedy or of becoming better acquainted with their structure, functions, or peculiarities. Experiments on living animals have given valuable information, particularly in physiology and toxicology. **E. of Mariotte'**, see *Mariotte*. **E., Valsal'vian**, see *Valsalvian*. **E. of Wep'fer**, experiment attributed to Wepfer, consisting in injecting air into the blood-vessels of animals, with the view of observing the effect on the economy.

Experimental, eks-per-i-men'tal. Obtained from experiment or experience.

Experimentation, eks-per-i-men-ta'shun. The carrying out of experiments.

Experimentum mirabile, eks-per-im-en'tum mir-ab'il-a. Experiment illustrating the effect of hypnotism on animals; as, for instance, when the head of a hen is pressed on the ground, the animal remains in the same position.

Expers nuptiarum, eks'purs nup-she-ah'rum (ignorant of marriage rites). Virgin.

Expert, eks'purt (*ex*, *peritus*, skilled). Skilful or of good experience. The term as applied to witnesses —*expert witnesses*—should be restricted to those only whose opinion in medico-legal cases is valuable from their accurate knowledge of the subject under consideration.

Expiration, eks-pi-ra'shun (*exspiro*, to breathe out). Act of expelling from the chest the air received dur-

ing inspiration. See *Vital capacity*. **E., prolonged,** a sound heard during expiration or auscultation, indicating a diseased condition of the lungs; the expiration may be prolonged, as in emphysema due to diminished elasticity of the alveolar walls, or the expiratory sound may be prolonged or jerking, as observed in incipient tuberculosis due to an obstruction to the exit of air.

Expiratory, eks'pir-at-o-re. Relating or appertaining to expiration. Expiratory muscles are all those which contribute to diminish the cavity of the chest for the purpose of expelling the air contained in the lungs or of producing expiration.

Expire' (*exspiro*, to breathe out). To breathe out; to emit the last breath, or die.

Ex'pletive fibres. *Association fibres.* Fasciculi in the brain passing beneath the cortical layer, associating cortical areas of the same hemisphere.

Exploratio, eks-plor-ah'she-o (*exploro*, to search into). Exploration. **E. abdom'inis,** abdominoscopy.

Exploration, eks-plor-a'shun. Examination of parts or organs that are not superficial, and therefore not within direct reach. Act of observing and attentively investigating everything connected with a case of disease or injury, by every practicable method of diagnosis. **E., Noeggerath's method of,** method of examining the uterine walls by gradually dilating the urethra with instruments, and introducing the index finger of one hand into the bladder, and that of the other into the rectum and vagina.

Exploratorium, eks-plor-at-or'e-um. Sound; probe.

Exploratory, eks-plor'a-to-re. Serving to explore, as an exploratory incision.

Explorer, eks-plor'ur. Instrument used for the purpose of exploring.

Explosion, eks-plo'zhun. Term used in pathology to denote the sudden onset of convulsions or of a violent attack of disease.

Explo'sives. Some consonants are so called, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *c*, and *g*, which seem to issue explosively when uttered.

Expressed, eks-prest' (*ex, premo*, to press). Pressed out, as expressed oils.

Expression, eks-presh'un (*ex, premo*, to press). Act of compressing a substance to separate from it the fluids which it contains. Manner in which impressions made upon us are depicted, especially in the traits of the countenance. **E., Credé's method of,** Credé's method of delivering the placenta is performed by grasping the uterus with the fundus in the hollow of the hand, and compressing the uterus so as to assist the expulsion of the placenta. **E. of the fœ'tus,** method of accelerating the birth of the child, which consists in rubbing and pressing upon the uterus. It is called Kristeller's method of expression. **E. of sweat,** passive perspiration observable in very debilitated individuals.

Expuition, eks-pu-ish'un. Rejection of matters accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

Expulsio, eks-pul'se-o (*expello*, to drive away). Excretion. **E. fæ'cum,** defecation. **E. fœ'tûs,** parturition.

Expulsion, eks-pul'shun. Driving out. **E. of the placen'ta,** expulsion of the placenta from the uterus, caused by the contractions of the uterus and of the abdominal muscles. **E., sponta'neous,** spontaneous evolution; extrusion of the fœtus or placenta by the mother without external assistance.

Expulsive, eks-pul'siv. Driving out. **E. band'age,** one constructed with the view of compressing a part from which we are desirous of expelling pus, serum, etc. **E. med'icines,** those believed to have the power of driving the humors toward the skin, as diaphoretics and sudorifics. **E. pains,** pains attending expulsion of the fœtus in labor.

Expultrix, eks-pul'triks. Driving out. See *Vis expultrix*.

Exsanguination, eks-san-guin-a'shun. The condition of being deprived of blood, such as occurs in tight bandaging.

Exsanguine, eks-san'gwin (*ex, sanguis*, blood). Bloodless.

Exsanguinity, eks-san-gwin'it-e. Anæmia.

Exsanguinous, eks-san'gwin-us (*sanguis*, blood; also an old term for sperm). Bloodless; exhausted by venery. See *Sperm*.

Exsarcoma, eks-sar-ko'mah. Sarcoma.

Exscreatio, eks-skre-ah'she-o (*ex, screo*, to spit). Act of spitting.

Exsectio, eks-sek'she-o. Exsection. **E. viril'ium,** castration.

Exsection, eks-sek'shun (*ex, seco*, to cut). Act of cutting out, as a nerve.

Exsectus, eks-sek'tus. Castrated; eunuch.

Exsertor, eks-sur'tor. Muscle whose function it is to carry a part forward.

Exsiccation, eks-sik-ka'shun (*ex, sicco*, to dry). Desiccation or drying.

Exsiccative, eks-sik'ka-tiv. Desiccative or drying.

Exsolutio, eks-so-lu'she-o (*ex, solvo*, to loosen). Resolution; prostration of strength; faintness.

Exspiration, eks-spir-a'shun. Expiration.

Exspirator, eks-pi-ra'tor. An apparatus for collecting expired air for analytical purposes.

Exspuition, eks-spu-ish'un (*ex, spuo*, to spit). Rejection of the matters accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

Exstasis, eks'sta-sis. Ecstasy.

Exstinctio, eks-stink'she-o. Extinction.

Exstirpatio, eks-stur-pah'she-o. Extirpation. **E. lin'guæ,** extirpation of the tongue. **E. testiculo'rum,** castration.

Exstrophia, eks-strof'e-ah (*ex, strophe*, turning). *Exstrophy, Extroversion.* Eversion or turning out of a part, as the eyelids; displacement of organs, especially the urinary bladder.

Exstrophy, eks'stro-fe. Exstrophia. **E. of the bladder,** *Extroversion of the bladder, Congenital hernia* or *hiatus of the bladder.* Faulty conformation in which the bladder opens above the pubes, so that in the hypogastric region there is a red, mucous surface, formed by the inner coat of the bladder, on which two prominences are distinguishable, corresponding to the opening of the ureters.

Exsuccatio, eks-suk-kah'she-o (*ex, succus*, juice). Ecchymoma.

Exsuctio, eks-suk'she-o (*ex, sugo*, to suck). Action of sucking.

Exsudatio, eks-su-dah'she-o (*ex, sudo*, to sweat). Ephidrosis; exudation.

Exsufflatio, eks-suf-flah'she-o (*ex, sufflo*, to blow). Quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

Exta, eks'tah. Viscera of the abdomen or thorax.

Extemporaneous, eks-tem-po-ra'ne-us (*ex, tempus*, time). Term applied to prescriptions which are made on the spot, and compounded according to the prescription of the physician.

Extensibility, eks-ten-si-bil'it-e (*extensio, habilis*, able). Property possessed by certain bodies of being capable of extension or elongation.

Extensible, eks-ten'si-b'l. Possessing the power of extension.

Extensio, eks-ten'she-o. Extension; tetanus.

Extension, eks-ten'shun (*ex, tendo*, to stretch). Operation in surgery, in which, either by the hands alone or by straps or weights, a fractured or luxated limb is pulled strongly to restore it to its natural position. In obstetrics, bending of the occiput of the fœtal head toward the back.

Extensor, eks-ten'sor. Muscle whose office is to extend certain parts. **E. accesso'rius in'dicis,** accessory fasciculi of E. brevis digitorum manûs to index finger. **E. annula'ris,** occasional supernumerary muscle connecting with tendon of extensor communis to ring finger. **E. antibrach'ii,** triceps brachii. **E. bre'vi radia'lis,** E. carpi radialis brevior. **E. bre'vis digito'rum ma'nûs,** rare muscle passing from lower part of radius or ulna, from carpus or metacarpus, to one digit or more. **E. b. d. pe'dis,** *Short extensor of the toes.* Muscle on the dorsal region of the foot, arising from the external surface of the

calcaneum and at the anterior edge of a ligament uniting that bone to the astragalus. Anteriorly, each of its divisions terminates by a small tendon fixed successively at the superior part of the posterior extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and to the second and last phalanges of the next three toes. It extends the first four toes, and directs them a little outward. **E. b. hallu'cis**, portion of E. brevis digitorum pedis, sending tendon to great toe. **E. b. in'dicis**, E. accessorius indicis. **E. b. pol'licis**, E. primi internodii pollicis. **E. b. pro'prius me'dii**, separate fasciculi from E. brevis digitorum manûs to middle finger. **E. car'pi interme'dius**, E. carpi radialis intermedius. **E. c. radia'lis accesso'rius**, occasional supernumerary muscle arising with extensor carpi radialis muscles and inserted with other muscles and tendons. **E. c. r. bre'vior**, radialis externus brevior. **E. c. r. interme'dius**, muscle formed by fusion of two extensor carpi radialis muscles. **E. c. r. lon'gior** or **lon'gus**, radialis externus longior. **E. c. ulna'ris**, see *Cubital muscles*. **E. coccy'gis**, muscular fasciculi from sacrum to coccyx, vestige of lower creation of animals. **E. commu'nis digito'rum**, E. digitorum communis. **E. c. d. pe'dis**, muscle situated at the anterior part of the leg; long, thin, flattened, simple, and fleshy above, and divided into four tendons below. It arises from the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the anterior surface of the fibula, and is inserted into the superior part of the posterior extremity of the second and third phalanges of the last four toes. It extends the phalanges of these toes. **E. c. in'dicis**, supernumerary fasciculi of E. indicis to middle and ring fingers. **E. c. pol'licis et in'dicis**, supernumerary fasciculus of E. indicis to thumb-muscle, produced by combination of E. indicis and E. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. cru'ris**, quadriceps extensor cruris. **E. c. exter'nus**, see *Triceps cruris*. **E. c. me'dius superficia'lis**, rectus femoris. **E. c. vas'tus**, see *Triceps cruris*. **E. cu'biti**, triceps extensor cubiti. **E. dig'iti min'imi pro'prius**, see *E. proprius minimi digiti*. **E. d. secun'di pe'dis lon'gus**, supernumerary muscle from separation of portion of E. longus digitorum pedis inserted on second toe. **E. digito'rum commu'nis**, *Common extensor of the fingers*. Long, flattened muscle, simple above, and divided into four portions inferiorly, situated at the posterior part of the forearm; arising from the external tuberosity of the humerus, from the aponeurotic septa situated between it and the neighboring muscles, and inserted at the posterior surface of the second and third phalanges of the last four fingers. This muscle extends the phalanges of the last four fingers upon each other and upon the metacarpal bone; it can also extend the hand on the forearm. **E. d. c. bre'vis**, E. brevis digitorum pedis. **E. d. c. lon'gus**, E. communis digitorum pedis. **E. d. lon'gus**, E. communis digitorum pedis. **E. d. ma'nûs**, E. digitorum communis. **E. d. m. commu'nis**, E. digitorum communis. **E. d. pe'dis**, E. communis digitorum pedis. **E. d. p. bre'vis**, E. brevis digitorum pedis. **E. d. p. commu'nis**, E. communis digitorum pedis. **E. dor'si commu'nis**, sacro-spinalis. **E. hallu'cis bre'vis**, E. primi internodii hallucis. **E. h. pro'prius**, E. longus hallucis. **E. humera'lis pol'licis**, anomalous muscle from E. digitorum communis, passing from epicondyle to ungual phalanx of the thumb. **E. in'dicis**, E. proprius indicis. **E. i. pro'prius**, E. proprius indicis. **E. interno'dii os'sis pol'licis**, E. pollicis longus. **E. latera'lis me'dii**, occasional fasciculi of E. brevis digitorum manûs to middle finger. **E. lon'gi radia'lis**, radialis externus longior. **E. lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis**, E. communis digitorum pedis. **E. l. hallu'cis**, E. proprius pollicis pedis. **E. l. h. tricauda'tus**, long extensor with three tendons inserted on great toe. **E. l. pol'licis**, E. pollicis longus. **E. ma'nûs radia'lis bre'vis**, radialis externus brevior. **E. m. r. lon'gus**, radialis externus longior. **E. m. ulna'ris**, E. carpi ulnaris. **E. me'dii dig'iti**, portion of E. indicis inserted with E. digitorum communis on middle finger. **E. metapol'licis**, abductor pollicis longus. **E. min'imi dig'iti**, E. proprius minimi digiti. **E. mi'nor pol'licis ma'nûs**, E. pollicis brevis. **E. os'sis metacar'pi, E. o. m. pol'licis ma'nûs**, abductor pollicis longus. **E. o. metatar'si hallu'cis**, supernumerary muscle on anterior part of leg, arising in connection with other muscles, and inserted on first metatarsal bone. **E. pe'dis**, see *Gastrocnemii*. **E. pol'licis bre'vis**, seated at the posterior and inferior part of the forearm; thin, long, and broader at its middle than at the extremities; arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted behind the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the thumb and aids in supination. **E. p. lon'gus**, long, flat, and fusiform muscle seated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted at the posterior part of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the last phalanx of the thumb upon the first. See *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis*. **E. pol'licis ma'jor**, E. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. p. mi'nor**, E. primi internodii pollicis. **E. p. secun'dus**, E. pollicis longus. **E. pri'mi interno'dii**, abductor pollicis longus, E. pollicis brevis. **E. p. l. hallu'cis**, supernumerary muscle, associated in origin with E. longus hallucis and inserted on phalanx of great toe. **E. pri'mus pol'licis**, abductor pollicis longus. **E. pro'prius hallu'cis**, E. proprius pollicis pedis. **E. p. in'dicis**, long and thin muscle, broader in the middle than at the extremities, situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted at the posterior part of the upper extremity of the second and third phalanges of the index finger; it extends the phalanges of the index finger, and has, besides, the same uses as the other extensors of the fingers. **E. p. i. superficia'lis**, supernumerary muscle formed by separation of fasciculi of E. digitorum communis. **E. p. min'imi dig'iti**, situate on the inside of the E. communis digitorum; arises from the external condyle of the os humeri and the aponeurotic septa between it, the extensor communis digitorum, and the extensor carpi ulnaris, and is inserted into the last two phalanges of the little finger. It extends the little finger, and even the hand, on the forearm. **E. p. pol'licis pe'dis**, this muscle, situate at the anterior part of the leg, is fleshy, broad, flat above, small and tendinous below; arises from the anterior part of the middle third of the fibula, and is inserted into the posterior part of the superior extremity of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the last phalanx of the great toe upon the first, and the first upon the first metatarsal bone. **E. p. quin'ti dig'iti**, peroneus quinti digiti. **E. quad'riceps cru'ris**, quadriceps extensor cruris. **E. secun'di interno'dii**, E. pollicis brevis, E. pollicis longus. **E. s. i. in'dicis pro'prius**, E. proprius indicis. **E. s. i. pol'licis**, E. pollicis brevis, E. pollicis longus. **E. s. pol'licis**, E. pollicis brevis, E. pollicis longus. **E. spi'næ**, erector spinæ. **E. tar'si**, tibialis posticus. **E. t. mag'nus**, name given to the gastrocnemius and soleus combined. **E. t. mi'nor**, plantar muscle. **E. t. sura'lis**, E. tarsi magnus. **E. ter'tii interno'dii**, E. pollicis longus. **E. t. i. in'dicis**, prior annularis. **E. t. i. min'imi dig'iti**, abductor minimi digiti. **E. tet'anus**, spasm of the extensor muscles. **E. tri'ceps**, triceps extensor cubiti. **E. ulna'ris**, E. carpi ulnaris.

Extenuatio, eks-ten-u-ah'she-o (*extenuo*, to make thin). Emaciation; making thin.

Extergentia, eks-tur-gen'she-ah (*extergeo*, to wipe clean). Detergents.

Exterior, eks-te'ri-or. External.

Exteriora'tion. Act of the brain by which impression is referred to the remote extremity of the nerves through which it was conveyed.

External, eks-tur'nal. Situated on the outside; opposed to internal. Remote from middle line or axis; on outer or superficial surface. (For numerous arteries, veins, nerves, etc. under this head, as external carotid artery, external jugular vein, etc., see *Carotid, Jugular*, etc., and *Arteries, Veins*, etc.) **E. dis-**

eases, *Extrinsic diseases, Surgical diseases;* those which occupy the surface of the body, and form the object of surgical pathology, requiring generally external means or surgical operations. **E. pachymeningi'tis,** see *Pachymeningitis externa.* **E. urethrot'omy,** see *Urethrotomy.* **E. ver'sion,** see *Version.*

Externe, eks'tern. See *House-surgeon.*

Externus, eks-tur'nus. External. **E. au'ris,** laxator tympani. **E. mal'lei,** laxator tympani.

Extesticulated, eks-tes-tik'u-la-ted (*ex, testiculus,* testicle). Castrated; eunuch.

Extinctio, eks-tink'she-o. Extinction. **E. hydrar'gyri** or **mercu'rii,** *Extinction of mercury;* trituration of mercury with lard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. The mercury is then so divided that it forms a black powder, generally considered to be a protoxide of mercury. **E. vo'cis,** feeble sound, not complete suppression of voice; incomplete aphonia.

Extinction, eks-tink'shun. Putting out of the way; annihilation; death. **E. of mer'cury,** see *Extinctio hydrargyri.* **E. of voice,** see *Extinctio vocis.*

Extirpa'tion (*extirpo,* to root out). Ablation. Complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments or the action of caustics. Enucleation.

Extom'ius (*ex, tome,* incision). Eunuch.

Extozo'a (pl. of **Extozoon**). Ectozoa.

Extozoa'ria. Ectozoa.

Ex'tra (L.). In composition, on the outside, without; as extrascapular, extracardial, outside the scapula, outside the heart. **E. cur'rent,** action of self-induction in electricity, or of an increasing or decreasing current on its own circuit.

Ex'tra-amniot'ic. Outside the amnion; that is, between the amnion and chorion.

Extra-artic'ular. Outside of a joint, as *E.-a. anchylosis,* from causes not involving the joint, as muscular spasm, etc.

Extracap'sular. Outside the capsule of a joint.

Extracar'dial. Exocardial, or outside the heart. **E. sounds,** sounds induced by conditions or changes on the outside of the heart.

Extracil'iary. Outside the ciliary body. *Extraciliary fibres* are those passing from the ciliary body to the semicircular tract of the cerebellum.

Extracra'nial. Outside the skull.

Ex'tract (*ex, traho, tractum,* to draw). See *Extractum.* **E. of ac'onite,** extractum aconiti, E. aconiti alcoholicum. **E. of ac'onite, alcohol'ic,** extractum aconiti alcoholicum. **E. of ac'onite, flu'id,** extractum aconiti fluidum. **E., alcohol'ic,** see *Extractum.* **E. of al'oes,** extractum aloës. **E. of al'oes, pu'rified,** see *Extractum aloës.* **E. of ar'nica,** extractum arnicæ. **E. of ar'nica root,** extractum arnicæ radicis. **E. of ar'nica root, flu'id,** extractum arnicæ radicis fluidum. **E., aromat'ic, flu'id,** extractum aromaticum fluidum. **E. of ba'el, liq'uid,** extractum belæ liquidum. **E. of bark,** extractum cinchonæ. **E. of bark, precip'itated,** chinoidine. **E. of bark, res'inous,** extractum cinchonæ resinosum. **E. of beef,** see *Biscuit, meat,* and *Beef.* **E. of beef, Lie'big's,** *Condensed beef,* is prepared by removing the fat, sinews, and albumen from the fresh meat, and forming an extract, of the consistence of an extremely thick jelly, of the soluble matter of the remainder; used for the instantaneous preparation of beef tea. **E. of belladon'na,** extractum belladonnæ. **E. of belladon'na, alcohol'ic,** extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum. **E. of belladon'na, flu'id,** extractum belladonnæ fluidum. **E. of belladon'na root, flu'id,** extractum belladonnæ radicis fluidum. **E. of bit'ter or'ange, flu'id,** extractum aurantii amari fluidum. **E. of bit'tersweet,** extractum dulcamaræ. **E. of bit'tersweet, flu'id,** see *Extractum dulcamaræ.* **E. of black'berry, flu'id,** extractum rubi fluidum. **E. of braye'ra, flu'id,** extractum brayeræ fluidum. **E. of broom'tops,** extractum genistæ cacuminum. **E., bu'chu, flu'id,** extractum buchu fluidum. **E. of but'ternut,** extractum juglandis. **E. of Cal'abar bean,** extractum physostigmatis. **E. of cal'amus, flu'id,** extractum calami fluidum. **E. of calum'ba,** extractum calumbæ. **E. of calum'ba, flu'id,** extractum calumbæ fluidum. **E. of Can'ada erig'eron, flu'id,** extractum erigerontis Canadensis fluidum. **E. of can'nabis In'dica, flu'id,** extractum cannabis indicæ fluidum. **E. of cap'sicum, flu'id,** extractum capsici fluidum. **E. of casca'ra sagra'da,** extractum cascaræ sagradæ. **E. of casca'ra sagra'da, liq'uid,** extractum cascaræ sagradæ liquidum. **E. of cascarii'la, res'inous,** extractum cascarillæ resinosum. **E. of casta'nea, flu'id,** extractum castaneæ fluidum. **E. of cham'omile,** E. anthemidis. **E. of che'ken, flu'id,** extractum cheken fluidum. **E. of chira'ta, flu'id,** extractum chiratæ fluidum. **E. of cimicif'uga, flu'id,** extractum cimicifugæ fluidum. **E. of cincho'na,** extractum cinchonæ. **E. of cincho'na, flu'id,** see *Extractum cinchonæ.* **E. of co'ca, liq'uid,** extractum cocæ liquidum. **E. of col'chicum,** extractum colchici. **E. of col'chicum, ace'tic** or **ace'tous,** extractum colchici aceticum. **E. of col'chicum, flu'id,** extractum colchici fluidum. **E. of col'chicum root,** extractum colchici radicis. **E. of col'chicum root, flu'id,** extractum colchici radicis fluidum. **E. of col'chicum seed, flu'id,** extractum colchici seminis fluidum. **E. of col'ocynth,** extractum colocynthidis, E. c. alcoholicum. **E. of col'ocynth, com'pound,** extractum colocynthidis compositum. **E. of colom'bo,** extractum calumbæ. **E. of colom'bo, flu'id,** extractum calumbæ fluidum. **E. of coni'um,** extractum conii. **E. of coni'um, alcohol'ic,** extractum conii alcoholicum. **E. of coni'um seed, flu'id,** extractum conii fructûs fluidum. **E. of cot'ton root, flu'id,** extractum gossypii fluidum. **E. of cu'beb** or **cu'bebs, flu'id,** extractum cubebæ fluidum. **E. of cypripe'dium, flu'id,** extractum cypripedii fluidum. **E. of dan'delion,** extractum taraxaci. **E. of dan'delion, flu'id,** extractum taraxaci fluidum. **E. of digita'lis,** extractum digitalis, E. digitalis alcoholicum. **E. of digitalis, alcohol'ic,** extractum digitalis alcoholicum. **E. of digitalis, flu'id,** extractum digitalis fluidum. **E. of dogwood, fluid,** extractum cornûs floridæ fluidum. **E. of dulcamar'æ,** extractum dulcamaræ. **E. of elaterium,** extractum elaterii. **E. of er'got,** extractum ergotæ. **E. of ergot, fluid,** extractum ergotæ fluidum. **E. of ergot, liquid,** see *Extractum ergotæ.* **E. of erig'eron, fluid,** extractum erigerontis Canadensis fluidum. **E. of erythrox'ylon, fluid,** extractum erythroxyli fluidum. **E., ethe'real,** see *Extractum.* **E. of eucalyp'tus, fluid,** extractum eucalypti fluidum. **E. of flesh,** extract of beef, extractum carnis. **E. of foxglove,** extractum digitalis. **E. of fran'gula, fluid,** extractum frangulæ fluidum. **E. of gelsem'ium, fluid,** extractum gelsemii fluidum. **E. of gen'tian,** extractum gentianæ. **E. of gentian, fluid,** extractum gentianæ fluidum. **E. of gera'nium, fluid,** extractum geranii fluidum. **E. of ginger, fluid,** extractum zingiberis fluidum. **E. of grass,** extractum graminis. **E. of grinde'lia, fluid,** extractum grindeliæ fluidum. **E. of guarana, fluid,** extractum guaranæ fluidum. **E. of hamame'lis, fluid,** extractum hamamelidis fluidum. **E. of hel'lebore, alcohol'ic,** see *Extractum hellebori.* **E. of hellebore, American, fluid,** extractum veratri viridis fluidum. **E. of hellebore, black,** extractum hellebori. **E. of hemlock,** extractum conii. **E. of hemlock, alcoholic,** extractum conii alcoholicum. **E. of hemlock, fluid,** extractum conii fluidum. **E. of hemp, American,** extractum cannabis Americanæ. **E. of hemp, Indian,** extractum cannabis Indicæ. **E. of hemp, purified,** extractum cannabis purificatum. **E. of henbane,** extractum hyoscyami. **E. of henbane, alcoholic,** extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum. **E. of henbane, fluid,** extractum hyoscyami fluidum. **E. of hops,** extractum humuli, E. lupuli. **E. of hydras'tis, fluid,** extractum hydrastis fluidum. **E. of hyoscy'amus,** extractum hyoscyami. **E. of hyoscy'amus, alcoholic,** extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum. **E. of hyoscyamus, fluid,** extractum hyoscyami fluidum. **E. of igna'tia,** extractum ignatiæ alcoholicum. **E. of igna'tia, alcoholic,** extractum ignatiæ alcoholicum. **E. of In'dian can'nabis,** extractum cannabis Indicæ. **E. of ipecacuan'ha, fluid,** extractum ipecacuanhæ fluidum. **E. of iris,** extractum iridis. **E. of**

iris, fluid, extractum iridis fluidum. **E. of jaboran'di,** extractum jaborandi. **E. of jal'ap,** extractum jalapæ. **E. of jalap, res'inous,** extractum jalapæ resinosum. **E. of jas'mine, yellow, fluid,** extractum gelsemii fluidum. **E. of ju'niper,** extractum juniperi. **E. of lactuca'rium, fluid,** extractum lactucarii fluidum. **E. of lead, Goulard's,** liquor plumbi subacetatis. **E. of leptan'dra,** extractum leptandræ. **E. of leptan'dra, fluid,** extractum leptandræ fluidum. **E. of let'tuce,** extractum lactucæ. **E. of licorice,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **E. of licorice, fluid,** extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum. **E. of licorice, pure,** extractum glycyrrhizæ purum. **E. of lobe'lia, fluid,** extractum lobeliæ fluidum. **E. of log'wood,** extractum hæmatoxyli. **E. of lu'pulin, fluid,** extractum lupulinæ fluidum. **E. of male fern,** see *Polypodium filix mas.* **E. of malt,** extractum malti. **E. of mati'co, fluid,** extractum matico fluidum. **E. of may-apple,** extractum podophylli. **E. of meat, sapona'ceous,** osmazome. **E. of meze'reon,** extractum mezerei. **E. of meze'reon, alcoholic,** extractum mezerei alcoholicum. **E. of meze'reon, fluid,** extractum mezerei fluidum. **E. of nux vom'ica,** extractum nucis vomicæ alcoholicum. **E. of nux vom'ica, alcoholic,** extractum nucis vomicæ alcoholicum. **E. of oak bark,** extractum quercûs corticis. **E. of o'pium,** extractum opii. **E. of opium, fluid,** see *Extractum opii.* **E. of parei'ra bra'va,** extractum pareiræ. **E. of parei'ra bra'va, fluid,** extractum pareiræ fluidum. **E. of pep'per, black, fluid,** extractum piperis fluidum. **E. of pilocar'pus, fluid,** extractum pilocarpi fluidum. **E. of pipsis'sewa, fluid,** extractum chimaphilæ fluidum. **E. of podophyl'lum, fluid,** extractum podophylli fluidum. **E. of pop'py,** extractum papaveris. **E. of quas'sia,** extractum quassiæ. **E. of quas'sia, fluid,** extractum quassiæ fluidum. **E. of qui'nia,** extractum quiniæ. **E. of rham'nus fran'gula,** extractum rhamni frangulæ. **E. of rham'nus fran'gula, liquid,** extractum rhamni frangulæ liquidum. **E. of rhat'any,** extractum krameriæ. **E. of rhat'any, fluid,** extractum krameriæ fluidum. **E. of rhu'barb,** extractum rhei. **E. of rhu'barb, alcohol'ic,** extractum rhei. **E. of rhubarb, fluid,** extractum rhei fluidum. **E. of rhus glab'ra, fluid,** extractum rhois glabræ fluidum. **E. of roses, fluid,** extractum rosæ fluidum. **E. of Ru'dius,** extractum Rudii. **E. of rue,** extractum rutæ graveolentis. **E. of sanguina'ria, fluid,** extractum sanguinariæ fluidum. **E. of sarsaparil'la,** extractum sarsaparillæ. **E. of sarsaparil'la, fluid** or **liquid,** extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum. **E. of sarsaparil'la, fluid, compound,** extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum compositum. **E. of sav'ine,** extractum sabinæ foliorum. **E. of sav'ine, fluid,** extractum sabinæ fluidum. **E. of scam'mony,** extractum scammonii. **E. of scutella'ria, fluid,** extractum scutellariæ fluidum. **E. of senega, fluid,** extractum senegæ fluidum. **E. of sen'eka,** extractum senegæ alcoholicum. **E. of sen'eka, alcoholic,** extractum senegæ alcoholicum. **E. of senna, fluid,** extractum sennæ fluidum. **E. of serpenta'ria, fluid,** extractum serpentariæ fluidum. **E. of spige'lia, fluid,** extractum spigeliæ fluidum. **E. of spigelia and senna, fluid,** extractum spigeliæ et sennæ fluidum. **E. of squill,** extractum scillæ. **E. of squill, fluid,** extractum scillæ fluidum. **E. of still'in'gia, fluid,** extractum stillingiæ fluidum. **E. of stramo'nium,** extractum stramonii, E. stramonii alcoholicum. **E. of stramonium, alcoholic,** extractum stramonii alcoholicum. **E. of stramo'nium, fluid,** extractum stramonii fluidum. **E. of trit'icum, fluid,** extractum tritici fluidum. **E. of u'va ur'si,** extractum uvæ ursi. **E. of uva ursi, fluid,** see *Extractum uvæ ursi.* **E. of vale'rian,** extractum valerianæ; E. v. alcoholicum. **E. of valerian, alcoholic,** extractum valerianæ alcoholicum. **E. of vibur'num, fluid,** extractum viburni fluidum. **E. of wild-cherry bark, fluid,** extractum pruni Virginianæ fluidum. **E. of wild cherry, fluid,** extractum prun Virginianæ fluidum. **E. of wormwood,** extractum absinthii cacuminum. **E. of xanthox'ylum, fluid,** extractum xanthoxyli fluidum.

Extracta (pl. of **Extractum**). Extracts. **E. flu'ida,** see *Extractum.*

Extrac'tion. Act of removing an extraneous substance from any part of the body—a splinter, for example; also removal of certain parts. A cataract is said to be *extracted;* a tooth is *extracted,* etc. See *Cataract.*

Extrac'tive. Peculiar presumed principle, or combination of principles, extracted by alcohol or other solvents. Thus, *bitter extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables, etc. Ill-defined matters met with on analysis are called *extractive matters.*

Extrac'tor. Instrument employed for extraction.

Ex'tracts. See *Extractum.* **E., flu'id,** see *Extractum.*

Extrac'tum. Extract. An extract is prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions till a tenacious mass is obtained. When prepared from an infusion or decoction, it is called a watery extract; from ether, an ethereal extract; from alcohol, alcoholic or spirituous extract. Extracts contain all the principles of the vegetable that are soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile parts are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed. Extracts are solid and liquid; those which are officinal in the Pharmacopœia are prepared by displacement or percolation, especially the latter. Gummy or mucous or mucilaginous extracts are those which are mainly composed of gum or mucilage. Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy extract. Gelatinous extracts are those composed especially of gelatin; resinous extracts, those of a resinous character; extracto-resinous, those composed of extractive or coloring matter and resin; gum-resinous, those containing gum and resin; and saponaceous or saponaceous saline, those containing a notable quantity of saline substances and a resinous matter so combined with other substances that they cannot be separated.

Under the name *Fluid extracts—Extracta fluida* or *Liquida*—a class of preparations is officinal in the Pharmacopœias, the distinctive character of which is the concentration of the active ingredients of medicinal substances into a small bulk in the liquid form, a cubic centimetre or fluigramme of any one of them representing a gramme of the crude drug. The extraction is effected by percolation, the percolator being covered to prevent evaporation, and the liquid set aside for the requisite time, say from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, when percolation is again commenced, and continued until the amount that percolates equals the amount of the drug taken in grammes. **E. absin'thii cacu'minum,** *Extract of wormwood;* decoction defecated and evaporated; bitter tonic. **E. aconi'ti,** *Extract of aconite;* narcotic and diuretic, and given in cases referred to under *Aconitum.* The officinal *Extractum aconiti* (Ph. U. S.) is extractum aconiti alcoholicum. The Ph. Br. also has an extractum aconiti. **E. aconi'ti alcohol'icum,** *Alcoholic extract of aconite, Extractum aconiti* (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of aconite* (aconite powder, ℥xvj; tartaric acid, gr. lxx; glycerin, alcohol, āā q. s.); dose, half a grain or a grain. **E. aconi'ti flu'idum,** *Fluid extract of aconite* (aconite, ℥l; tartaric acid, ℥ss; alcohol, q. s.); used as basis for making other preparations of aconite. Given internally in doses of one-half to one minim. **E. al'oës,** *Extract of aloes, Purified extract of aloes* (the gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated, and inspissated); dose, gr. v to gr. xv. The Ph. B. has an *Extract of Barbadoes aloes* and an *Extract of Socotrine aloes.* **E. al'oës aquo'sum** (Ph. U. S.), E. aloes. **E. aloës purifica'tum,** E. aloes. **E. anthem'idis** (Ph. Br.), *E. anthemidis nobilis chamæmeli* or *E. florum chamæmeli, Extract of chamomile;* pure, grateful bitter, tonic and stomachic; dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in pill. **E. ar'nicæ radi'cis** (Ph. U. S.), extract of arnica root (arnica root, ℥xvj; glycerin and diluted alcohol, āā q. s.); dose, gr. ij–iv. **E. ar'nicæ radi'cis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of arnica root (arnica root, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. ad Oiij); dose, ♏v. **E. aromat'icum flu'idum,** aromatic fluid extract (aromatic powder, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. ad ℥iij);

aromatic; dose, ♏x to xx. **E. aspar'agi,** see *Asparagus.* **E. auran'tii ama'ri flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of bitter orange-peel (bitter orange-peel, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. ad Oiij); tonic. **E. be'læ liq'uidum,** *Liquid extract of bael.* Preparation of Br. Pharm.; astringent, in diarrhœa and dysentery; dose, f℥ j–ij. **E. belladon'næ,** *Extract of belladonna;* made from fresh belladonna leaves; properties same as those of the plant; dose, gr. j, gradually increased. It dilates the pupil when applied to the eye. **E. belladon'næ alcohol'icum** (Ph. U. S.), *Alcoholic extract of belladonna* (belladonna leaves, in fine powder, ℥xvj; alcohol, Oij, f℥iv; water, Oj; glycerin and diluted alcohol, q. s.); dose, gr. ¼–½. The Ph. Br. also has an officinal preparation of the same name. **E. belladon'næ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of belladonna* (belladonna root, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏i–ij. **E. belladon'næ radi'cis flu'idum,** old officinal name of E. belladonnæ fluidum. **E. braye'ræ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of brayera (brayera, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, as anthelmintic, f℥ss–j. **E. buch'u flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of buchu* (buchu, ℥l; alcohol and water, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. cal'ami flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of calamus (calamus, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); aromatic stimulant; dose, ♏v–x. **E. calum'bæ** (Ph. Br.), *Extract of calumba* (calumb. rad., aqua destillat.); dose, gr. ij–x. **E. calum'bæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of calumba* (calumba, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); tonic and stomachic; dose, ♏xv–xxv. **E. can'nabis,** see *Cannabis.* **E. can'nabis American'æ,** see *Cannabis Americana.* **E. can'nabis In'dicæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), see *Cannabis.* **E. can'nabis In'dicæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of Indian cannabis (cannabis Ind., ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏ss–j. **E. can'nabis purifica'tum,** *Purified extract of hemp* (extract of hemp, alcohol); dose, half a grain. **E. cap'sici flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of capsicum (capsicum, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏ss–j. **E. car'nis,** *Extract of flesh;* extract formed by evaporating beef tea in a water-bath. **E. casca'ræ sagra'dæ** (Ph. Br.), *Extract of Cascara sagrada* (cascara sagrada, proof spirit, and distilled water); dose, gr. ij–vj in pill. **E. casca'ræ sagra'dæ liq'uidum** (Ph. Br.) (cascara sagrada, rectified spirit, distilled water); dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **E. cascaril'læ resino'sum,** *Resinous extract of cascarilla* (cort. cascarillæ, sp. vini rect.); dose, gr. x to gr. xx in pills. **E. casta'neæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of castanea (castanea, ℥l; alcohol and water, q. s. to make Oiij); employed in whooping cough; dose, f℥j–ij. **E. cat'echu,** catechu. **E. cathar'ticum,** E. colocynthidis compositum. **E. cathol'icum,** name given to pills composed of aloes, black hellebore, colocynth, resin of jalap, and scammony; see also *Extractum colocynthidis compositum.* **E. chamæme'li,** E. anthemidis. **E. chekan flu'idum,** not officinal; prepared like ext. cinchonæ fluid.; dose, f℥j–iij. It possesses antiseptic, tonic, expectorant, and diuretic properties. **E. chimaph'ilæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of chimaphila* or *pipsissewa* (chimaphila, ℥l; glycerin, ℥x; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, f℥j. **E. chira'tæ flu'idum,** fluid extract of chirata (chirata, ℥l; glycerin, f℥iij–f℥vj; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–xxx. **E. cicu'tæ,** E. conii. **E. cimicif'ugæ flu'idum,** *Fluid extract of cimicifuga* (cimicifuga, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–xxx. The Ph. Br. also has a preparation of the same name. **E. cincho'næ,** *Extract of cinchona* or *of bark,* was formerly a decoction evaporated. When reduced by drying to a state fit for being powdered, it is called *Hard extract of bark, Extractum corticis Peruviani durum, E. cinchonæ durum;* dose, gr. x to ℥ss. *E. cincho'næ* (Ph. U. S.) (yellow bark, ℥xvj; alcohol, Oiiiss; water, Oj; glycerin and diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oivss, which are evaporated); dose, gr. x–xx. **E. cincho'næ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of cinchona* (yellow cinchona, ℥l; glycerin, f℥ixss; alcohol and water, q. s. to make Oiij); dose is ♏xxx–f℥j. It is also officinal in the Ph. Br. **E. cincho'næ pal'lidæ** may be prepared in the same manner as E. cinchonæ. **E. cincho'næ resino'sum, E. cincho'næ lancifo'liæ, E. cincho'næ ru'bræ resino'sum,** or **E. cincho'næ resi'næ,** *Resinous extract of bark.* The aqueo-spirituous extract contains both the extractive and resin of the bark; dose, gr. x–xxx. E. cinchonæ rubræ may be prepared like Extractum cinchonæ. **E. co'cæ liq'uidum,** liquid extract of coca; see *E. erythroxyli fluidum.* **E. col'chici,** *Extract of colchicum,* officinal in the Ph. B.; dose, half a grain to two grains. **E. col'chici ace'ticum,** *Acetous* or *Acetic extract of colchicum* (colchic. rad., acid. acet., aqua); dose, gr. j to gr. iij. **E. col'chici radi'cis** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of colchicum root* (colchicum root, ℥xvj; acetic acid, f℥vss; water, f℥xxiij; evaporate); dose, gr. i–ij. **E. col'chici radi'cis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of colchicum root* (colchicum root, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏ij–v. **E. col'chici sem'inis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of colchicum seed* (colchicum seed, ℥l; alcohol and water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏ij–v. **E. colocyn'thidis** (Ph. U. S), *Extract of colocynth* (colocynth, ℥xvj; diluted alcohol, q. s.); cathartic in the dose of from gr. v to ℥ss. **E. colocyn'thidis alcohol'icum,** alcoholic extract of colocynth, E. colocynthidis. **E. colocyn'thidis compos'itum** (Ph. U. S), *Compound extract of colocynth* (extract of colocynth, ℥viij; Socotrine aloes, ℥xxv; resin of scammony, ℥vij; cardamom, ℥iij; soap, ℥vij; alcohol, f℥vj); active cathartic, and used in obstinate visceral obstructions, etc.; dose, gr. vj to xxx. It is also officinal under the same name in the Ph. Br. **E. coni'i** (Ph. Br.), *Extract of hemlock, E. of conium.* Prepared like extract of aconite; employed in the same cases as conium; dose, gr. iij to x; see *Succus conii.* **E. coni'i alcohol'icum** (Ph. U. S.), *Alcoholic extract of hemlock, A. e. of conium* (conium, ℥xvj; diluted hydrochloric acid, f℥iij; glycerin, diluted alcohol, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, gr. ss–j. A *Fluid extract of hemlock, Extractum conii fluidum,* is officinal (Ph. U. S.) (conium fruit, ℥l; diluted hydrochloric acid, f℥iss; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏v. *Fluid extract of conium, Extractum conii fructûs fluidum,* was in the U. S. Ph. (1873). **E. convol'vuli jala'pæ,** E. jalapæ. **E. cor'nûs flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of cornus* or *dogwood* (cornus ℥l; glycerin, f℥viiss; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx. **E. cor'ticis Peruvia'ni,** E. cinchonæ. **E. cube'bæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of cubebs* (cubeb, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏x–xxx. **E. cypripe'dii flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.) (cypripedium, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏x–xv. **E. digita'lis** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of digitalis, E. of foxglove* (digitalis, ℥xvj; alcohol, Oij, f℥iv; water, Oj; glycerin, diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij, and evaporate); dose, gr. ¼. **E. digita'lis alcohol'icum,** *Alcoholic extract of digitalis;* E. digitalis. **E. digita'lis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of digitalis* (digitalis, ℥l; alcohol and water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏i–ij. **E. dulcama'ræ,** *Extract of bittersweet, E. of dulcamara* (prepared by percolation, by means of diluted alcohol, from bittersweet in moderately fine powder); dose, f℥j. **E. dulcama'ræ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of bittersweet* or *dulcamara* (dulcamara, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–xxx. **E. elate'rii,** *Elaterium, Extract of elaterium* (fecula of expressed juice of the fruit of Momordica elaterium); violently cathartic, hydragogue, and sometimes emetic; dose, gr. ss. **E. er'gotæ** (Ph. U. S.), ergotinum (fluid extract of ergot, ℥xvj, to make ℥iij, gr. 88, by evaporation); used hypodermically and for suppositories; dose, internally, in capsules, gr. v–x. **E. er'gotæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of ergot (ergot ℥l; diluted hydrochloric acid, f℥iij; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥iij. *Liquid extract, Extractum ergotæ liquidum,* is in the Ph. Br. **E. erigeron'tis Canaden'sis flu'idum,** *Fluid extract of Canada erigeron,* was in the U. S. Ph. (1873). **E. erythrox'yli flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of

erythroxylon or coca (erythroxylon, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–f℥j. Preparation of the same name is officinal in the Ph. Br. **E. eucalyp'ti flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of eucalyptus (eucalyptus, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏v–x. **E. euon'ymi** (Ph. U. S.), extract of euonymus (euonymus, ℥xvj; glycerin, diluted alcohol, āā q. s. to make Oiij; evaporate); dose, gr. i–iij. **E. eupato'rii flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of eupatorium (eupatorium, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–f℥j. **E. fil'icis æthe'reum**, see *Polypodium filix mas.* **E. fil'icis liqui'dum** (Ph. Br.), see *Polypodium filix mas.* **E. fran'gulæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of frangula (frangula, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏x–xx. **E. gelsem'ii alcohol'icum** (Ph. Br.), alcoholic extract of gelsemium (gelsemium, lb. j; rectified spirit, distilled water, q. s. to make Oij; evaporate); dose, gr. ss. **E. gelsem'ii flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of gelsemium* or *yellow jasmine* (gelsemium, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏i–ij. **E. genis'tæ cacu'minum**, *Extract of broom tops;* diuretic and stomachic; dose, ℥ss to ℥j. **E. gentia'næ, E. gentia'næ lu'teæ**, or **E. radi'cis gentia'næ**, *Extract of gentian.* Evaporated decoction (Ph. U. S.) (gentian, ℥xvj; water, f℥vjss; macerate with additional water, boil, and strain); dose, gr. v. It is also officinal in the Br. Ph. **E. gentia'næ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of gentian (gentian, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xv–xxx; properties like those of gentian. **E. gera'nii flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of geranium* (geranium, ℥l; glycerin, f℥iij, f℥vj; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. glycyrrhi'zæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Spanish juice, Italian juice, Black sugar, Extract of glycyrrhiza* or *licorice* (evaporated decoction). Extract of root of Glycyrrhiza glabra; demulcent, taken *ad libitum;* used in pharmacy to give consistence to pills and troches, and to correct taste of medicine. Refined licorice, sold in form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of pure extract of licorice with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing by rolling them together in a box. **E. glycyrrhi'zæ fluidum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of glycyrrhiza* or *licorice* (glycyrrhiza, ℥v; water of ammonia, diluted alcohol, āā q. s. to make Oiij); adjuvant in prescriptions, and convenient form of giving licorice. It is also an officinal preparation of the Ph. Br. **E. glycyrrhi'zæ pu'rum** (Ph. U. S.), pure extract of glycyrrhiza or licorice (glycyrrhiza, ℥xvj; water of ammonia, f℥iiss; distilled water, Oiij; evaporate). **E. gossyp'ii flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of cotton root* (cotton root, ℥l; glycerin, f℥xiiiss; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. gram'inis**, extact of grass; prepared from Triticum repens; considered by Germans a mild tonic, and used especially in convalescence from fever. **E. grinde'liæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of grindelia (grindelia, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. guaranæ' flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of guarana (guarana, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, f℥j–ij. **E. hæmatox'yli** (Ph. U. S.), *E. hæmatoxyli Campechiani* or *Scobis hæmatoxyli, Extract of logwood* (hæmatoxylon, ℥xvj; water, Ox; macerate, boil, evaporate); astringent; dose, gr. x–xxx. It is also an officinal preparation of the Ph. Br. **E. hamamel'idis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of hamamelis (hamamelis, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx. **E. helleb'ori** or **helleb'ori ni'gri**, *Extract of black hellebore;* evaporated decoction. In large doses, cathartic; in smaller, diuretic and emmenagogue; dose, as cathartic, gr. x to xx; as emmenagogue, gr. iij to x. **E. helleb'ori alcohol'icum**, *Alcoholic extract of black hellebore:* prepared from black hellebore, in coarse powder, like the extractum aconiti of the Ph. U. S.; dose like the last. **E. hu'muli**, *Extract of hops.* It is tonic and anodyne. Dose, gr. v to ℥j. **E. hydras'tis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of hydrastis* (hydrastis, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, f℥j–ij. **E. hyoscy'ami** (Ph. Br.), *Extract of hyoscyamus* or *henbane;* prepared from fresh leaves, flowering tops, and young branches of henbane in same manner as extract of aconite; dose, gr. i–ij. Narcotic. **E. hyoscy'ami alcohol'icum**, *Alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus* or *henbane* (hyoscyamus, ℥xvj; alcohol, Oij, f℥iv; water, Oj; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij, by percolation and evaporation); dose, gr. j. **E. hyoscy'ami flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of hyoscyamus* or *henbane* (hyoscyamus, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏v. **E. igna'tiæ alcohol'icum**, *Alcoholic extract of ignatia, E. ignatiæ, Extract of ignatia* (ignatia exhausted by alcohol in a percolator, and the solution evaporated to a proper consistence); dose, half a grain to a grain. **E. ipecacuan'hæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of ipecacuanha* (ipecac, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose as expectorant, ♏v–x; emetic, ♏xv–xxx. **E. i'ridis** (Ph. U. S.), extract of iris (iris, ℥xvj; alcohol, Oiiss; water, f℥xij; diluted alcohol, q. s., by percolation and evaporation); dose, gr. i–ij. **E. i'ridis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of iris (iris, ℥l; alcohol, water, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏v–x. **E. jaboran'di** (Ph. Br.), from jaborandi by maceration with proof spirit and distilled water, percolation, and evaporation; dose, gr. ij. **E. jala'pæ** (Ph. Br.), *Extract of jalap.* A spirituous tincture distilled, and an aqueous decoction evaporated; the residua being mixed together. Cathartic and hydragogue. Replaced by Abstractum jalapæ (Ph. U. S.). Dose, gr. x to xx. **E. jala'pæ resino'sum**, *Resin* or *Resinous extract of jalap* (made by exhausting jalap powder by percolation by alcohol, throwing down the resin from the fluid by means of water, and drying the precipitate). Properties like the last. **E. juglan'dis** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of juglans* or *butternut* (juglans, ℥xvj; glycerin, alcohol, āā q. s. to make Oiij, by maceration, percolation, and evaporation); dose, gr. v to x. **E. junip'eri**, *Extract of juniper;* preparation made by bruising juniper berries, macerating, filtering, and evaporating. **E. krame'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of krameria* or *rhatany* (krameria, ℥vxj; water, f℥ivss, by percolation and evaporation); dose, gr. x–xx. It is also an officinal preparation of the Ph. Br. **E. krame'riæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.) *Fluid extract of krameria* or *rhatany* (krameria, ℥l; glycerin, f℥viiss; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏x–xxx. **E. lactu'cæ** (Ph. Br.), *Extract of lettuce;* prepared from flowering herb of lettuce exactly as extract of aconite is prepared; narcotic and diaphoretic; dose, gr. iij to gr. x. An extract is sometimes made from the juice of the wild lettuce, Lactuca virosa, which is regarded as diuretic. **E. lactuca'rii flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of lactucarium* (lactucarium, ℥xiiss; ether, Oj; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make f℥xij); dose, ♏v–xx. **E. leptan'dræ** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of leptandra* (leptandra, ℥xvj; alcohol, Oij, f℥iv; water, Oj; glycerin, diluted alcohol, āā q. s. to make Oiij, by maceration, percolation, and evaporation); dose, gr. v–x. **E. leptan'dræ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of leptandra* (leptandra, ℥l; glycerin, f℥vss; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–f℥j. **E. lobe'liæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of lobelia* (lobelia, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, as expectorant, ♏j–v; as emetic, ♏x–xx. **E. lu'puli** (Ph. Br.), E. humuli. **E. lupuli'næ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of lupulin* (lupulin, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏x. **E. mal'ti** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of malt* (malt, ℥lxxx; water, Oxxv, by maceration, digestion, and evaporation); dose, ℥j–iij. **E. mar'tis ace'ticum**, ferri acetas. **E. mati'co flu'idum** (Ph.U. S.), *Fluid extract of matico* (matico, ℥l; glycerin, f℥iij, f℥vj; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. meze'rei** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of mezereum* (mezereum, ℥xvj; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij, by maceration and percolation, and afterward evaporate. The Br. Ph. has an ethereal extract of mezereon, *Extractum mezerei æthereum,* made from mezereon bark by maceration and distillation with recti-

fied spirit and ether, then evaporating. These extracts are used as irritant dressings to issues and blistered surfaces. **E. meze'rei flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of mezereon* (mezereum, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij). **E. nu'cis vom'icæ**, *Extract of nux vomica;* made by maceration of nux vomica with alcohol and water, percolation, and evaporation. The abstract (Abstractum nucis vomicæ, Ph. U. S.) is to be preferred. Dose of the extract is half a grain to a grain or grain and a half. It is also an officinal preparation of the Ph. Br. **E. nu'cis vom'icæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of nux vomica* (nux vomica, ℥l; alcohol, water, āā q. s. to make three pints); dose, ♏iij–v. See *Strychnos nux vomica.* **E. o'pii** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of opium* (opium, ℥xvj; water, Oviiss; glycerin, q. s., by maceration and filtration, and subsequent evaporation); dose, gr. ss–j. It is also an officinal preparation of the Ph. Br. **E. o'pii aquo'sum** or **gummo'sum**, *Extract* or *Watery extract of opium.* A watery solution defecated and evaporated; dose, gr. ss to gr. j. A *Fluid extract of opium, Extractum opii liquidum,* is officinal in the Ph. Br. **E. panchymago'gum,** drastic medicine composed of colocynth, senna, black hellebore root, agaric, scammony, extract of aloes, and powder of diarrhodon. **E. papav'eris** (Ph. Br.) or **papav'eris al'bi** or **papav'eris somnif'eri**, *Extract of white poppy.* It possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, but is much weaker. Dose, gr. ij to v. **E. parei'ræ** (Ph. Br.), *Extract of pareira brava.* Prepared like extractum hæmatoxyli; dose, ten to thirty grains. **E. parei'ræ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of pareira brava* (pareira, ℥l; glycerin, fʒviiss; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, fʒj–ij. The Ph. Br. contains an *Extractum pareiræ liquidum.* Dose, fʒj. **E. physostig'matis** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of Calabar bean* (physostigma, ℥xvj; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij; evaporated); dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$. It is also officinal in the Ph. U. S. **E. pilocar'pi flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of pilocarpus* (pilocarpus, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xv–xxx. **E. pi'peris flu'idum,** *Oleoresina piperis, Fluid extract of black pepper, Oleoresin of black pepper* (black pepper exhausted by ether through percolation, the solution evaporated, and the piperin in crystals separated by expression); dose, ♏j–v. **E. podophyl'li** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of podophyllum* or *may apple* (podophyllum, ℥xvj; alcohol, water, q. s. to make Ov; evaporate); dose, gr. j–iij, as a cathartic. **E. podophyl'li flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of podophyllum* (podophyllum, ℥l; alcohol, water, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏v–x. **E. pru'ni Virginian'æ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of wild-cherry bark* (wild cherry, ℥l; diluted alcohol, glycerin, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–fʒj. **E. pur'gans,** see *Hedera helix.* **E. quas'siæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Extract of quassia* (quassia, ℥xvj; glycerin, water, āā q. s., by percolation and evaporation); dose, as a tonic, five grains and more. **E. quas'siæ flu'idum** (quassia, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏v–x. **E. querceta'ni,** E. colocynthidis compositum. **E. quer'cûs cor'ticis,** *Extract of oak bark* (the decoction evaporated); astringent and tonic. **E. qui'niæ,** *Extract of quinia* (made by evaporating the liquor poured off the crystals of sulphate of quinia to the consistence of a pilular mass). Twenty-four grains will generally arrest an intermittent. **E. rham'ni fran'gulæ** (Ph. Br.), from Rhamnus frangula bark, by maceration, percolation, and evaporation. **E. rham'ni fran'gulæ liq'uidum,** preparation of Ph. Br.; dose, fʒj–iij. **E. rhe'i** (Ph. U. S.), *Extract of rhubarb, Alcoholic extract of rhubarb;* made by moistening powdered rhubarb in water and alcohol by percolation and evaporation; uses like those of the powdered root; dose, gr. x–xxx. It is also officinal in Ph. Br. **E. rhe'i flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of rhubarb* (rhubarb, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–xxx, as a purgative. **E. rho'is glab'ræ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of rhus glabra* (rhus glabra ℥l; glycerin, fʒiij, fʒvj; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); used as addition to mouth-washes, gargles, etc. **E. ro'sæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of rose* (red rose, ℥l; glycerin, fʒiij, fʒvj; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, fʒi–ij. **E. ru'bi flu'idum** (*Fluid extract of rubus* or *blackberry* (rubus, ℥l; glycerin, fʒviiss; alcohol, water, q. s. to make Oiij); dose ♏xxx–fʒj). **E. Ru'dii,** *Extract of Rudius* (colocynth, agaric, scammony, roots of black hellebore and jalap, Socotrine aloes, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and alcohol); see *Pilulæ aloës et colocynthidis.* **E. ru'tæ, E. ru'tæ graveolen'tis,** or **E. folio'rum ru'tæ,** *Extract of rue* (decoction evaporated); tonic, stomachic; dose, gr. x–xx. **E. sabi'næ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of savine* (savine, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏iij–vj. **E. sabi'næ folio'rum,** *Extract of savine* (decoction evaporated); tonic; dose, gr. x–xxx. **E. sanguina'riæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of sanguinaria* (sanguinaria, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏iij–v. **E. san'guinis bovi'ni,** see *Blood.* **E. sar'sæ liq'uidum** (Ph. Br.), see *E. sarsaparillæ fluidum.* **E. sarsapari'læ,** *Extract of sarsaparilla.* A strained decoction evaporated; virtues the same as those of the powdered root; dose, gr. x to ʒj. **E. sarsapari'læ compos'itum flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum compositum, E. sarsæ liquidum, E. sarsæ fluidum, Compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla, Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum, Fluid extract of sarsaparilla* (sarsaparilla, ℥xxxviiss; glycyrrhiza, ℥vj; sassafras bark, ℥v; mezereum, ℥iss; glycerin, fʒiij, fʒvj; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–fʒj. **E. sarsapari'læ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of sarsaparilla* (sarsaparilla, ℥l; glycerin, fʒiij, fʒvj; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij). The Ph. B. has an *Extractum sarsæ liquidum, Liquid extract of sarsaparilla.* **E. satur'ni, Gou'lard's,** liquor plumbi subacetatis. **E. scammo'nii,** *Extract of scammony, Resina scammonii* (Ph. U. S.), *Scammoniæ resina* (Ph. B). Resinous cathartic principle of scammony obtained from scammony root by means of alcohol. **E. scil'læ,** *Extract of squill.* An alcoholic extract of squills. **E. scil'læ flu'idum,** *Fluid extract of squill* (squill, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏ij–iij. **E. sco'bis hæmatox'yli,** E. hæmatoxyli. **E. scutella'riæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of scutellaria* (scutellaria, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx fʒj. **E. sen'egæ alcohol'icum,** *Alcoholic extract of senega, E. senegæ, Extract of seneka* (prepared by displacement from senega and diluted alcohol, the tincture being evaporated to the proper consistence); dose, gr. v to x. **E. sen'egæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of seneka* (senega, ℥l; water of ammonia, fʒj; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij). **E. sen'næ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of senna* (senna, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, fʒj–iv. **E. serpenta'riæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of serpentaria* (serpentaria, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–xxx. **E. spige'liæ flu'idum,** *Fluid extract of spigelia* (spigelia, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); adult dose, fʒj–ij. **E. spige'liæ et sen'næ flu'idum,** *Fluid extract of spigelia and senna;* mixture of the fluid extracts of spigelia and senna, carbonate of potassium, and oils of anise and caraway; dose, fʒj. **E. stillin'giæ flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of stillingia* (stillingia, ℥l; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xx–xl. **E. stramo'nii alcohol'icum,** *Alcoholic extract of stramonium,* was officinal in Ph. U. S., 1863. These extracts are used as narcotics in asthma and other spasmodic affections. **E. stramo'nii flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of stramonium (stramonium seed, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏j–ij. **E. stramo'nii folio'rum,** *Extract* or *Alcoholic extract of stramonium* or *of stramonium leaves.* The expressed juice inspissated. *Extractum stramonii seminis* (Ph. U. S., 1873), *Extract of stramonium seed,* was made from the powdered seed by means of diluted alcohol, with the aid of the percolator, the solution being evaporated. The officinal *Extractum stramonii* (Ph. U. S.) is made by moistening powdered stramonium seed with diluted alcohol,

percolation, and evaporation; dose, gr. ½–1. It is officinal in the Ph. Br. **E. styra'cis**, see *Styrax*. **E. tarax'aci**, *E. herbæ et radicis taraxaci*, *Extract of dandelion*. The strained juice evaporated; deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic; dose, gr. xx–xxx. It is also officinal in the Ph. Br. **E. tarax'aci flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of taraxacum* (taraxacum, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, f℥j–ij. **E. theba'icum**, E. opii. **E. trit'ici flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of triticum* (triticum, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, f℥ij–v. **E. u'væ ur'si**, *Extract of uva ursi*. The decoction evaporated; dose, gr. v to xxx. **E. u'væ ur'si flu'idum**, *Fluid extract of uva ursi* (uva ursi, ℥l; glycerin, f℥iij, f℥vj; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. valerian'æ**, *Extractum valerianæ*, *Alcoholic extract of valerian*, *Extract of valerian* (made from valerian, in fine powder, by percolation with diluted alcohol, and evaporation); dose, gr. iij to v. **E. valerian'æ flu'idum**, fluid extract of valerian (valerian, ℥l; alcohol, water, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. vera'tri vir'idis flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), *Fluid extract of American veratrum viride* or *hellebore* (veratrum viride, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏i–ij. **E. vibur'ni flu'idum** (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract of viburnum (viburnum, ℥l; alcohol, water, each q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. xanthox'yli flu'idum**, fluid extract of xanthoxylum (xanthoxylum, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **E. zingib'eris flu'idum**, *Fluid extract of ginger* (ginger, ℥l; alcohol, q. s. to make Oiij); dose, ♏v–xv.

Extradural, eks-trah-du'ral. Outside the dura mater.

Extra-embryonic, eks-trah-em-bre-on'ik. Outside the embryo; term used to designate portions of the ovum not embraced in the embryo itself.

Extralobular, eks-trah-lob'u-lar. Outside a lobule, as of the lung.

Extramed'ullary. Outside the spinal cord, as lesions or hemorrhage occurring in such location.

Extramural, eks-trah-mu'ral (*murus*, wall). Outside the wall, as of a vessel. **E. inter'ment** is burial outside the city walls or limits.

Extraneous, eks-tra'ne-us. Foreign or outside. **E. bod'y**, foreign body; any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, inanimate or animate, proceeding from without or formed in the body, not constituting a part of it, but occupying in the substance of the textures, or in some of the cavities, a place foreign to it.

Extra-ocular, eks-trah-ok'u-lar. Outside of the eye.

Extra-orbital, eks-trah-or'bit-al. Outside of the orbit.

Extra-organismal, eks-trah-or-gan-iz'mal. Outside of the organism.

Extrapelvic, eks-trah-pel'vik. Outside the pelvis.

Extraperitoneal, eks-trah-per-e-to-ne'al. Outside the peritoneum.

Extrapolar, eks-trah-po'lar. Outside of the poles, as the electrodes of a battery.

Extrarectus, eks-trah-rek'tus. External rectus muscle of the eye; also the pyramidalis abdominis.

Extrarenal, eks-trah-re'nal. Situated to the outside of the kidney.

Extrascapular, eks-trah-skap'u-lar. Situated outside of the scapula.

Extrastapedial, eks-trah-stap-e'de-al. Situated externally to the stapes.

Extrastomachal, eks-trah-stum'ak-al. Occurring outside of the stomach; a term applied to digestion.

Extrathoracic, eks-trah-tho-ras'ik. Outside the thorax.

Extratriceps, eks-trah-tri'seps. External head of triceps muscle.

Extra-uterine, eks-trah-u'ter-een. Outside the uterus, as E. pregnancy, pregnancy in which the fœtus is developed outside the uterus.

Extravasation (eks-trav-a-sa'shun) or **Extrava'sion** (*extra*, *vasa*, vessels). Escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it, and infiltration or effusion of the fluid into the surrounding textures. Such fluid is said to be *extravasated*—urine, for example. Exudation. Hemorrhage. **E. cysts**, exudation cysts.

Extravasatum, eks-trav-as-at'um. Extravasated fluid.

Extravascular, eks-trah-vas'ku-lar (*vasculum*, vessel). Outside the vessels.

Extravasion, eks-trav-a'shun. Extravasation.

Extraventricular, eks-trah-ven-trik'u-lar. Outside the ventricle, as of the brain or heart. **E. gan'glion**, portion of corpus striatum outside the ventricle.

Extravillous, eks-trah-vil'lus. Situated outside of a villus.

Extravisceral, eks-trah-vis'er-al. Outside of the visceral arch.

Extremitas, eks-trem'it-as. Extremity. **E. acu'ta pancre'atis**, extremity or tail of pancreas. **E. duodena'lis pancre'atis**, head of pancreas. **E. liena'lis pancre'atis**, E. acuta. **E. obtu'sa pancre'atis**, E. duodenalis. **E. pelvi'na**, lower extremity of man; posterior limbs of animals. **E. thora'cica**, upper extremity of man; anterior limbs of animals.

Extremity, eks-trem'it-e (*extremus*, outermost). End or termination. The limbs, as the upper and lower extremities. See *Membrum* and *Extremitas*. Last moments of life, as when we say a patient is "in extremity."

Extremum occiput, eks-tra'mum ok'sip-ut. See *Occipital point*.

Extrinsic, eks-trin'sik (from without). That which comes from without. Muscles which surround certain organs and attach them to the neighboring parts, to distinguish them from the *intrinsic* muscles, which enter into the intimate composition of those organs. Thus, there are extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue, ear, etc.

Extrobliquus, eks-trob-le'kwus. External oblique muscle of the abdomen.

Extroduction, eks-tro-duk'shun. Extraction carried out gently.

Extrophy, eks'tro-fe. Exstrophy; extroversion.

Extrorsal, eks-tror'sal. To the outside.

Extrorsion, eks-tror'shun. Projection or protrusion; growth or development of projections.

Extroversio, eks-tro-vur'she-o (*extra*, *verto*, to turn). Eversion; exstrophy.

Extrusion, eks-tru'zhun (*ex*, *trudo*, to thrust). Action of pushing or forcing out; expulsion.

Extuberantia (eks-tu-ber-an'she-ah) or **Extuberatio**, eks-tu-ber-ah'she-o (*ex*, *tuber*, prominence). Protuberance.

Extumefaction (eks-tu-me-fak'shun) or **Extumescence**, eks-tu-mes'sence (*ex*, *tumeo*, to swell, *facio*, to make). Swelling.

Extusio, eks-tu'zhe-o (*ex*, *tussis*, cough). Cough with expectoration.

Exuber, eks-u'bur (*ex*, *ubera*, breasts). Child which has been weaned.

Exuberant, eks-u'ber-ant. Growing to excess, or having tendency to excessive growth.

Exudate, eks'u-date. Material which has oozed out through the skin. Product of exudation. See *Exudation*.

Exudation (eks-u-da'shun) or **Exsuda'tion** (*ex*, *sudo*, to sweat). Oozing of a material through the pores of a membrane. Also the material issuing in this manner. See *Diapedesis*, *Exhalation*, and *Endosmose*. Cutaneous exudations are characterized by the presence, beneath the epidermis, of a fluid, as in vesicles, pustules, etc.; or by swelling of the skin, as in tubercles, papules, wheals, etc.; or by pigment-staining or desquamation of the cuticle—which are not the sequelæ of simple hyperæmia. **E. cells**, see *Corpuscles*, *exudation*. **E. cor'puscles**, see *Corpuscles*, *exudation*. **E. cysts**, cysts containing extravasated blood, or fluids which have exuded from the blood.

Exudative, eks-u-da'tiv. Relating or appertaining to exudations.

Exulceratio, eks-ul-sur-ah'she-o (*ex, ulcus,* ulcer). Ecthlimma, ulceration. **E. a'ni,** ulceration of the lower bowel, in the vicinity of the anus. **E. intestino'rum,** ulceration of the intestines. **E. rec'ti,** ulceration of the rectum. **E. u'teri,** ulceration of the uterus. **E. ventric'uli,** ulceration of the stomach.

Exulcera'tion. Ulceration.

Exumbilicatio, eks-um-bil-ik-ah'she-o (*ex, umbilicus,* navel). Exomphalus.

Exustio, eks-us'te-o (*ex, uro,* to burn). Cauterization.

Exutorium, eks-u-to're-um (*exuo,* to draw or put out). Issue. See *Fonticulus.*

Exutory, eks'u-to-re. Fonticulus.

Exuviæ, eks-u've-e. Parts shed or cast off. See *Exuviation.*

Exuviation, eks-u-ve-a'shun (*exuo,* to put off). Shedding or casting off of parts, as epidermis, deciduous teeth, the skins of serpents, etc., which are hence called *Exuviæ.*

Eye. Immediate organ of vision, seated in the orbit, while its dependencies, *tutamina oculi,* occupying the circumference of the cavity, include the eyebrows, the eyelids, cilia, glands of Meibomius, etc. The *ball, globe,* or *bulb* of the *eye, bulbus oculi,* is covered anteriorly by the tunica conjunctiva; is moved by six muscles, four straight, two oblique; and is constituted of membranes, as the sclerotic, cornea, choroid, tunica Jacobi, retina, iris, hyaloid, and in the fœtus the membrana pupillaris; and of fluids, called humors or media, the aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous. The eyeball is invested with a membranous tunic separating it from the other structures of the orbit, and forming a smooth, hollow surface, by which its motions are facilitated. This investment has been called cellular capsule of the eye, ocular capsule, tunica vaginalis oculi, vaginal coat, and submuscular fascia of the eye. The vessels of the eye proceed from the ophthalmic artery. The nerves, except the optic, are chiefly furnished from the ophthalmic ganglion. The *fundus of the eye*—fundus oculi—is the part lying behind the lens and vitreous humor, and embracing the entrance for the optic nerve, the retina, choroid, sclerotic, and blood-vessels. The following are the dimensions, etc. of the organ, derived from the investigations of different authorities:

Length of the antero-posterior diameter of the eye	0.91 in., or 2.31 cm.
Vertical chord of the cornea	0.45 in., or 1.14 cm.
Versed sine of the cornea	0.11 in., or 2.82 mm.
Horizontal chord of the cornea	0.47 in., or 1.19 cm.
Size of pupil seen through the cornea	0.27 to 0.13 in., or 6.92 to 3.33 mm.
Size of pupil diminished by magnifying power of cornea, from	0.25 to 0.12 in., or 6.41 to 3.07 mm.
Radius of anterior surface of crystalline	0.30 in., or 7.69 mm.
Radius of posterior surface	0.22 in., or 5.64 mm.
Principal focal distance of lens	1.73 in., or 4.4 cm.
Distance of the centre of the optic nerve from the foramen centrale of Sömmering	0.11 in., or 2.82 mm.
Distance of the iris from the cornea	0.10 in., or 2.56 mm.
Distance of the iris from the anterior surface of the crystalline	0.02 in., or 0.05 mm.
Field of vision above a horizontal line, 50°	120°
Field of vision below a horizontal line, 70°	
Field of vision in a horizontal plane	150°
Diameter of the crystalline in a man above fifty years of age	0.378 in., or 9.7 mm.
Diameter of the cornea	0.400 in., or 1.02 cm.
Thickness of the crystalline	0.172 in., or 4.41 mm.
Thickness of the cornea	0.042 in., or 1.06 mm.

E., accommoda'tion of, power possessed by the eye of adjusting itself for different distances, according as the object is remote or near, probably due to the alteration in the form of the crystalline lines from some action of the ciliary muscle; see *Accommodation.* **E., ap'ple,** see *Melum.* **E., ap'ple of,** the pupil. **E., artifi'cial,** eye manufactured to replace the natural eye when extracted; generally made of glass. **E. ball,** see *Eye.* **E. b., anæ'mic protru'sion of,** see *Exophthalmia.* **E. balm,** Hydrastis Canadensis. **E., black,** see *Ecchymoma.* **E. bright,** Euphrasia officinalis, Lobelia veronica. **E. brow,** supercilium. **E., cat's,** amaurotic; see *Amaurotic.* **E., cel'lular cap'sule of,** see *Eye.* **E., cylind'rical,** eye in which the rays of light entering the organ are refracted to a nearer focus in a vertical than in a horizontal plane. **E. drop,** tear. **E. glass,** glass, porcelain, or metallic vessel used for applying lotions to the eye. See *Spectacles.* **E., gum of,** sebaceous humor secreted mainly by the follicles of Meibomius, sometimes gluing the eyelids together. **E. lashes,** cilia. **E. lid,** see *Palpebra.* **E. lid, gran'ular,** trachoma. **E., mel'on,** see *Melum.* **E. piece,** part of microscope next the eye. **E., pin'eal** or **epiphys'ial,** rudimentary eye, situated in median line of the head, existing in some lizards. **E., pu'rulent,** ophthalmia, purulent, of infants. **E. root,** Bignonia ophthalmica. **E., sight of,** pupil. **E. spec'ulum,** instrument for separating the eyelids during operation. **E. stone,** shelly operculum of small Turbinideæ, used to get foreign body out of the eye, being put into the inner corner under the eyelid, and working its way out at the outer corner, bringing foreign substances with it. **E. teeth,** canine teeth. **E. of ty'phon,** squills. **E. vine,** Bignonia ophthalmica. **E. wash,** collyrium. **E. wa'ter,** collyrium. **E. wa'ter, blue,** liquor cupri ammoniati. **E. wa'ter, com'mon,** liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ. **E., wa'tery,** epiphora. **E., white of,** see *Sclerotic.*

F.

F. Abbreviation of *Fahrenheit;* also of *Fac*, make, or *Fiat*, let there be made.

Faba, fab'ah (bean). Phaseolus, Vicia faba. **F. Ægypti'aca**, Nymphæa nelumbo. **F. ca'cao**, cacao. **F. Calabar'ica**, physostigma. **F. cathar'tica**, Jatropha curcas. **F. cras'sa**, Sedum telephium. **F. febrif'uga**, Ignatia amara. **F. græ'ca**, Diospyros lotus. **F. Ignatia'na**, Ignatia amara. **F. Igna'tii**, Ignatia amara. **F. In'dica**, Ignatia amara. **F. ma'jor**, Vicia faba. **F. pechu'rei**, pichurim beans. **F. physostig'matis**, physostigma. **F. pichu'rim**, pichurim beans. **F. purga'trix**, Ricinus communis. **F. Sanc'ti Igna'tii**, Ignatia amara. **F. suil'la**, hyoscyamus. **F. vulga'ris**, Vicia faba.

Fabæ, fa'be. Beans; hog-lice, once used medicinally. **F. puchu'ry**, pichurim beans.

Fabaria crassula, fab-ah're-ah kras'su-lah. Sedum telephium.

Fabellæ, fab-el'le (dim. of **Faba**, bean). Sesamoid bones in gastrocnemii tendons.

Fabiana imbricata, fab-e-an'ah im-bre-kah'tah. Pichi; Chilian shrub, genus Solanaceæ; branches are used in vesical and urinary diseases.

Fabianine, fab-e-an'een. Crystallizable alkaloid contained in Fabiana imbricata.

Fabrica androgyna, fab-re'kah an-droj'in-ah (androgynous make). Hermaphrodeity.

Facaldina, fak-al-de'nah. Disease allied to syphilis and resembling tabes, which prevailed in an epidemic form in Facalde, Austria, in the early part of the year 1800.

Face (*facies*, face or visage). Anterior part of the head, formed of fourteen bones—the two superior maxillary, the two malar, the two ossa nasi, the two ossa inguis, the vomer, the two ossa spongiosa inferiora, the two palate bones, and the inferior maxillary, without including the frontal portion of the os frontis and the thirty-two teeth, which may be considered to form part of the face. Its numerous muscles are chiefly destined for the organs of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Its arteries proceed from the external carotid; its veins end in the jugular; its nerves originate immediately from the brain.

The face experiences alterations in disease, being yellow in jaundice and pale and puffy in dropsy. Its expression varies according to the seat of irritation, so that in infants, by attention to medical physiognomy, we can often detect the seat of disease. Hippocrates depicted so well the changes which the face experiences in long sickness, great evacuations, excessive hunger, watchfulness, etc., threatening dissolution, that the state has been called *Facies Hippocratica*, *F. cadaverica*, or *F. tortualis*. The nose is pinched; the eyes are sunken; the temples hollow; the ears cold and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, etc. The face assumes a peculiar characteristic appearance in cholera, *facies cholerica;* in cancer, *cancerous facies;* in tuberculosis, *tubercular facies*. The term *face* is likewise given to an aspect of an organ, as *superior face of the stomach*.

Face ache, facial neuralgia. **F. a'gue**, facial neuralgia. **F. presenta'tion**, presentation of face of fœtus at os uteri in parturition. **F. worms**, comedones.

Facet, fas'et (dim. of **Face**). Small face. Small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone, as articular facet of a bone.

Faceted, fas'et-ed. Having facets.

Facial, fa'shal (*facies*, face). Belonging to, or connected with, the face. **F. an'gle**, see *Angle, facial*. **F. ar'tery**, *Labial, Angular*, or *External maxillary artery;* branch of the external carotid, rising beneath the digastricus and distributed to almost every part of the face. It furnishes the inferior palatal, submental, superior labial, inferior labial, and dorsalis nasi. The external carotid artery has also been called facial artery. **F. ar'tery, deep**, internal maxillary artery. **F. ar'tery, exter'nal**, facial artery. **F. ar'tery, poste'rior**, transverse facial artery. **F. ax'is**, median line projected from internal part of sphenoethmoidal suture to alveolar point. **F. canal'**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. diam'eter**, distance in fœtus between frontal protuberance and point of chin; diameter of face of child or adult, taken from fixed points as standards. **F. diple'gia**, see *Diplegia facialis*. **F. hemiat'rophy**, rare nervous affection characterized by progressive atrophy of one side of the face. **F. in'dex**, craniometrical ratio of breadth of the face to its length. **F. line**, line to determine general direction of the face, taken from different fixed points. **F. loop**, bend made by the facial nerve within the medulla oblongata. **F. nerve**, *Portio dura of the seventh pair, Respiratory* or *motor nerve of the face;* arises from the inferior and lateral part of the tuber annulare, in the groove separating it from the medulla oblongata, external to the corpora olivaria, and by the side of the auditory nerve. It issues from the cranium by the meatus auditorius internus; enters the aqueduct of Fallopius; receives a branch of the Vidian nerve; forms a gangliform swelling—*Intumescentia gangliformis;* sends off filaments to the internal muscles of the malleus and stapes; makes its exit at the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and divides into two branches, the temporo-facial and cervico-facial. On the face it is termed *Pes anserinus, Plexus nervorum anserinus*. **F. nu'cleus**, nucleus in medulla oblongata from which facial nerve originates. **F. nu'cleus, acces'sory**, nucleus in funiculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle. **F. nu'cleus, supe'rior**, portion of nucleus of abducent nerve transmitting fibres to the facial. **F. paral'ysis**, paralysis of parts to which the facial nerve is distributed. **F. sur'face**, part of the outer surface of the upper jaw-bone in front of the zygomatic process. **F. trophoneuro'sis**, F. hemiatrophy. **F. vein** arises between the skin and frontalis muscle, descends vertically toward the greater angle of the eye, afterward descends obliquely on the face, uniting with the temporo-maxillary vein to form the *common facial vein*. The latter discharges into the internal jugular vein. A *deep facial vein* comes from the pterygoid plexus to join the facial vein.

Facia'lis. Facial.

Faciecula, fas-e-ek'-u-lah (dim. of **Facies**). Facet. **F. rena'lis**, depression on the inferior surface of the liver made by the right kidney.

Fa'cient (*facio*, to make). Making; suffix, as in *Calefacient, Rubefacient*, etc., making warm, making red.

Facies, fas'-e-ees. Face, appearance. **F. angula'ris u'vulæ**, angular crest of uvula of cerebellum. **F. auricula'ris**, auricular face or surface. **F. cadaver'ica**, see *Face*. **F. of can'cer**, see *Face*. **F. choler'ica**, choleric face. **F. conca'va pedis**, sole. **F. extenso'ria**, face or surface for attachment of extensor muscles. **F. flexo'ria**, face or surface for attachment of flexor muscles. **F. Hippocrat'ica**, see *Face* and *Agony*. **F., hyster'ical**, facial expression, marked by depth and prominent fulness, with more or less thickness of upper lip and peculiar drooping of the upper eyelids, supposed to be characteristic of hysteria. **F. infe'rior pe'dis**, sole. **F. leonti'na**, leprosy of the face. **F. in mouth-breathers**, dull, heavy expression of face observed in patients affected with nasopharyngeal obstruction. **F., Parkinso'nian**, mask-like expression of face observed in Parkinson's disease or paralysis agitans. **F., syphilit'ic**, appearance of face of children suffering from congenital syphilis, which has a prematurely aged expression. **F. tortua'lis**, see *Face*. **F.**

tuber'cular, see *Face.* **F. uteri'na**, altered appearance of face from continued uterine suffering.

Factitious, fak-tish'us (*facio*, to make). Artificial; made by art, in opposition to what is natural or already existing in nature. Factitious mineral waters are artificial mineral waters.

Facultas, fak'ul-tas. Faculty. **F. auc'trix**, plastic force. **F. forma'trix**, plastic force. **F. nu'trix**, plastic force. **F. vegetati'va**, plastic force. **F. zoö'tica**, vital force.

Facultates naturales, fak-ul-tat'ees nat-u-ral'ees (natural faculties). See *Function* (natural).

Facultative, fak'ul-ta-tiv. Possessing the power of developing without the absence or presence of oxygen; said of micro-organisms, as facultative bacteria.

Faculties, affective, fak'ul-tees, af-fek'tiv. See *Affective.*

Faculty, fak'ul-te. Potency, power, virtue (*facio*, to make); what can be made or done. Power of executing a function or act. The collection of intellectual faculties constitutes the understanding. Vital faculties are vital properties. Faculty also denotes the medical profession or a body of medical or other professors.

Fæcal, fe'kal. Stercoraceous. **F. fis'tula**, fistula of the intestines. **F. reten'tion**, constipation. **F. toxæ'mia**, condition occurring in puerperal women, accompanied with fever, rapid pulse, sweating, and general malaise, due to fecal accumulation in the intestines.

Fæces (fe'sees) (pl. of **Fæx**) or **Fe'ces**. Dregs; excremental matter to be discharged from the bowels. The fæces consist of that portion of the food which has not been taken into the system by absorption, and is discharged from the body mixed with some of the products of the biliary and intestinal secretions. The quantity passed depends on the nature of the food taken and on the energy of the digestive powers. A grown person in normal condition discharges from seven to nine ounces daily. An approximate analysis of the fæces of a healthy adult, by Simon, shows:

Water	77.3 per cent.
Mucin	2.3 "
Proteids	5.4 "
Extractives	1.8 "
Fats	1.5 "
Salts	1.8 "
Resinous, biliary, and coloring matters	5.2 "
Insoluble residue of food	4.7 "

F. indura'tæ, hard fecal matter, discharged in lumps.

Fæcos'itas. Feculence.

Fæcula, fe'ku-lah. Fecula. **F. amyla'cea**, starch. **F. maran'tæ**, arrow root. **F. tapio'ca**, see *Jatropha manihot.*

Fæculentia, fe-ku-len'she-ah. Feculence.

Fænugræcum, fe-nu-gre'kum. Fenugreek.

Fæx, feeks. Feculence; see *Fæces.* **F. sac'chari**, treacle.

Fagara octandra, fag-ah'rah ok-tan'drah (*fagus*, beech). Ord. Rutaceæ. Systematic name of plant which affords *tacamahaca*; resinous substance exuding from the tree *tacamahaca*, having a fragrant, delightful smell. It was formerly an ingredient in warm, stimulating plasters, and given internally like balsams generally. *East India Tacamahac* is yielded by Calophyllum inophyllum, Balsamaria inophyllum. The name *Tacamahac* is also given to resin from Populus balsamifera or tacamahaca, growing in northern parts of America and Siberia. **F. piperi'ta**, *Japanese pepper*, a native of Japan, possesses the qualities of pepper, and is used as such by the Japanese; also employed as a rubefacient cataplasm.

Fagarastrum Capense, fag-ar-as'trum kap-en'se. Nat. Ord. Xanthoxyleæ. S. African plant, fruit of which is known to the colonists as wild cardamom, prescribed in flatulency and paralysis.

Fagonia (fag-o'ne-ah) **mysorien'sis.** Native of India; possesses tonic, astringent, and diuretic properties.

Fagopyrum, fag-op'ir-um (*fagus*, beech, *puros*, wheat). Polygonum fagopyrum.

Fagræa fragrans, fag-re'ah frah'grans. The bark of this Chinese tree, nat. ord. Loganiaceæ, is antipyretic.

Fagus, fag'us. F. sylvatica. **F. casta'nea**, systematic name of *Chestnut tree, Jupiter's* or *Sardinian acorn, Common chestnut*, ord. Cupuliferæ. The *Chestnut, Castanea nut*, is farinaceous and nutritious, but not easy of digestion; see *Castanea vesca.* **F. c. pu'mila**, *Chincapin* or *Chinquapin, Castanea pumila;* the nut of this American tree is eaten like the chestnut; bark, *Castanea* (Ph. U. S.), has been used in intermittents; the leaves of our indigenous chestnut tree are used in whooping cough in infusion. **F. pu'mila**, F. castanea pumila. **F. purpu'rea**, F. sylvatica. **F. sylvat'ica**, systematic name of the *Beech. Beech-nut* or *Beech-mast;* it affords, by expression, a palatable oil, which is eaten in some places instead of butter; it has been used as a vermifuge. **F. sylves'tris**, F. sylvatica.

Fahr. Abbreviation for Fahrenheit. See *Thermometer.*

Faint. Weak; weakness; swooning; syncope.

Faint'ing. Syncope. **F. fe'ver**, epidemic choleriform fever which prevailed about fifty years ago in Asia. **F. fit**, syncope.

Faint'ishness. See *Syncope.*

Faint'ness. Languor; syncope.

Faints. See *Epilepsy.*

Fair-days or **Fair-grass.** Potentilla anserina.

Fai'ries' bath. Peziza coccinea. **F. but'ter**, Tremella albida. **F. hair**, Cuscuta epithymum. **F. horse**, Senecio Jacobæa. **F. pet'ticoats**, Digitalis purpurea. **F. ta'ble**, Agaricus campestris.

Fair-maids-of-France. Saxifraga, Achillea ptarmica.

Falcadina, falk-ad-e'nah. See *Scherlievo.*

Falcate, fal'kate (*falx*, sickle). Shaped like a sickle; falciform. **F. car'tilages**, falciform cartilages.

Falces (fal'sees) (pl. of **Falx**) **of the peritone'um, less'er.** Triangular ligament of the liver; lateral ligaments of the liver and the reflections which the peritoneum forms, raised up by the umbilical arteries.

Falcicula, fal-sik'u-lah. Falx cerebelli.

Falciform, fal'si-form (*falx*, scythe, *forma*, shape). Having the shape of a scythe. See *Falx* and *Sinus.* **F. bor'der**, F. process. **F. car'tilages**, semilunar cartilages of the knee. **F. constric'tion**, sickle-shaped appearance of the uterus from irregular contraction. **F. expan'sion, lig'ament**, or **pro'cess of the fas'cia lata**, scythe-shaped reflection of the fascia lata, forming, outward and upward, the opening for the vena saphæna, and attached to the crural arch by its superior extremity, forming the anterior paries of the canal of the same name. **F. lig'ament**, suspensory or broad ligament of the liver; falciform expansion of the fascia lata. **F. lobe**, central part of the cerebral hemispheres. **F. pro'cess**, part of great sacro-sciatic ligament prolonged on ramus of ischium; falciform expansion of fascia lata; falx cerebri.

Fall fe'ver. Fever, autumnal. **F. poi'son**, Amianthium muscætoxicum.

Fallacia, fal-lah'se-ah (*fallax*, deceitful). Hallucination. **F. op'tica**, optic illusion.

Falling of the bow'el. Prolapsus recti. **F. sick'ness**, epilepsy. **F. of the womb**, prolapsus uteri.

Fallopian (fal-lo'pe-an) **arch.** Poupart's ligament. **F. canal'**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. lig'ament**, round ligament of uterus; Poupart's ligament. **F. preg'nancy**, tubal pregnancy or pregnancy occurring in the Fallopian tube. **F. tube**, see *Tube, Fallopian.*

Fall'tranck. Literally, *drink against falls.* A vulnerary mixture of aromatic and astringent plants growing chiefly in the Swiss Alps. A vulnerary beer was formerly prescribed in English country practice in inward bruises, called *Cerevisia nigra* or *Black beer*, formed by infusing certain herbs in beer or ale.

Fal'sa vi'a. False passage.

False (*fallo*, to deceive). *Pseudo* (in composition), *Spurious, Bastard.* Epithet added to peripneumony, pleurisy, etc., to designate a disease similar to it, but less severe, which is commonly a severe catarrh or pleurodynia. See *Peripneumonia notha.* **F. aca'cia,**

Robinia pseudacacia, indigenous to the U. S. Bark is tonic and emeto-cathartic; flowers are narcotic. **F. al'oe,** Agave Virginica; root is laxative. **F. an'eurism,** see *Aneurism.* **F. angustu'ra,** bark of Strychnos nux vomica. **F. ankylo'sis,** ankylosis without osseous union. **F. a'nus,** unnatural external outlet for the bowel. **F. bit'tersweet,** Celastrus scandens. **F. concep'tion,** mole. **F. deliv'ery,** false waters. **F. germ,** mole. **F. glot'tis,** cavity between the superior vocal cords. **F. ipecacuan'ha,** Ionidium ipecacuanha. **F. joint,** pseudarthrosis. **F. lig'aments,** peritoneal folds connecting the bladder and contiguous organs. **F. mea'sles,** roseola, rötheln. **F. mem'brane,** exudation of fibrin on the surface of an organ, as the lung, the pharynx, etc. **F. pains,** pains resembling labor-pains, but not caused by contractions of the uterus. **F. pas'sage,** accidental passage made in surgical operations, and particularly in introducing the catheter, the latter being sometimes passed through into the rectum. **F. pel'vis,** see *Pelvis.* **F. quar'ter,** fissure in hoof of the horse. **F. ribs,** ribs that are not attached to the breast-bone. **F. saf'fron,** safflower. **F. sarsaparil'la,** Aralia nudicaulis. **F. spike'nard,** Smilacina racemosa. **F. su'ture,** joint formed by rough surfaces. **F. u'nicorn root,** Chamælirium luteum. **F. vale'rian,** Senecio aurelius. **F. ver'tebræ,** lower vertebræ, forming sacrum and coccyx. **F. vo'cal cords,** inferior vocal cords of the larynx. **F. wa'ters,** water which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion or between the uterus and ovum, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child. **F. win'tergreen,** Pyrola rotundifolia.

Falset'to voice (I., dim. of **Falso,** false). See *Voice.*

Falsifica'tion (*falsus,* false, *facio,* to make). Fraudulent imitation or alteration of an aliment or medicine. Adulteration; sophistication. Intentional addition to an article, for purposes of gain or deception, of a substance or substances the presence of which is not acknowledged in the name under which the article is sold.

Fal'tranck. Falltranck.

Falx (scythe). Anatomical name for several membranous reflections having the shape of a falx or scythe. **F. cerebel'li,** triangular process of the dura mater opposite the internal occipital protuberance. Its base is attached to the middle of the tentorium, and its top or apex bifurcates, to proceed to the sides of the foramen magnum. Its convex surface is toward the cranium; its concave surface, in the fissure or groove separating the two lobes of the cerebellum. **F. cer'ebri,** *Vertical superior longitudinal process.* Greatest process of the dura mater, extending from the fore to the hind part of the skull, on the median line; broad behind and narrow before, and lodged in the groove separating the hemispheres from each other—*interlobular fissure.* At its superior part is situated the superior longitudinal sinus; at its lower, corresponding to the edge of the scythe, the inferior longitudinal sinus. Its anterior extremity is attached to the crista galli; its posterior is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli, and contains the straight sinus. **F. ligamento'sa,** falciform process. **F. ma'jor,** falx cerebri. **F. mi'nor,** falx cerebelli. **F. of the peritone'um, great,** *Falx of the umbilical vein.* Suspensory ligament of the liver; reflection of the peritoneum, ascending from the umbilicus to the anterior and inferior surface of the liver. **F. of the umbil'ical vein,** falx of the peritoneum, great.

Famelica febris, fam-el'ik-ah feb'ris. Fever accompanied with insatiable hunger.

Famelicus, fam-el'ik-us (*fames,* hunger). Hungry.

Fames, fam'ees. Hunger. **F. bovi'na,** boulimia. **F. cani'na,** boulimia. **F. lupi'na** (wolf hunger), boulimia, or depravation of the digestive functions, in which the patient eats voraciously, and passes his food afterward, *per anum,* imperfectly digested.

Familiarica sella, fam-il-e-ar'ik-ah sel-lah (*familia,* household, *sella,* seat or stool). Close-stool.

Fam'ily atax'ia. Paramyoclonus multiplex. **F. diseases,** hereditary diseases.

Fam'ine fe'ver. Relapsing fever. **F. ty'phus,** relapsing fever.

Fanculum, fan'ku-lum. Anethum.

Fan'cy mark. Nævus.

Fang of tooth. Part of tooth contained in an alveolus; the larger teeth have several fangs. Tooth of venomous serpent for transmission of poison.

Fan'tasm. Imaginary apparition or illusion of the senses.

Fantas'ma. Phantasm.

Fan'tom (*phantasma,* spectre). *Phantom.* Spectres and images which the imagination presents to the sick when asleep or awake. The figure called *Mannikin, Manikin,* and *Manakin,* on which surgeons practise the application of bandages, or the accoucheur the manual part of midwifery—*Phantoma obstetricium.* A *Fantom* or *Phantom tumor* is one that forms—in the abdomen, for example—simulating organic disease, and occasionally exceedingly deceptive.

Fa'rad (after Faraday). Unit of electrical capacity.

Far'adic. Relating or appertaining to faradization or electricity by induction; as F. battery, F. bath, F. current.

Faradism, far'ad-izm. Faradization.

Faradization, far-ad-i-za'shun (after Faraday, the celebrated physicist). Term proposed by Duchenne of Boulogne for electricity by induction, or the localized application, therapeutically, of induction currents, such as are instantaneously developed in metallic conductors under the influence of voltaic or magnetic currents, or even of the earth.

Fara'do-punc'ture. Acupuncturation by a faradized needle.

Farcimen (far-se'men), **Farciminum** (far-sim'in-um), or **Farcinoma,** far-sin-o'mah (*farcio,* to stuff). Equinia.

Farciminalis (far-sim-in-al'is) **membra'na** or **tu'nica** (*farcimen,* sausage). Allantois.

Farcinous, far'sin-us. Relating to, or affected with, farcy. **F. poi'soning,** equinia.

Farctura, fark-tu'rah (*farcio,* to stuff). Operation of introducing medicinal substances into the cavities of animals or of fruits, which have been previously emptied.

Farc'tus (stuffed). Obstructed.

Farcy, far'se. See *Equinia.* **F. buds,** see *Equinia.* **F. glan'ders,** see *Equinia.*

Far'del-bound. Disorder of the locomotor apparatus in cattle—"staggers"—from overloading of third stomach.

Far'fara or **F. be'chium.** Coltsfoot. See *Tussilago.*

Farina, far-e'nah (*far,* corn or grain). Meal or flour; powder obtained by grinding the seeds of the gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious and much used, dietetically as well as medicinally. **F. amygdala'rum,** see *Amygdala.* **F. arena'cea,** oatmeal; see *Amylum.* **F. hor'dei,** barley flour; see *Amylum.* **F. li'ni,** linseed or flaxseed meal. **F. ory'zæ,** rice flour. **F. seca'lis,** rye flour or meal; see *Amylum.* **F. trit'ici,** wheaten flour; see *Amylum.*

Farinaceous, far-in-a'shus. Mealy; having the appearance or nature of farina or containing farina. The term *Farinacea* includes all substances called *Cerealia, Legumina,* etc., containing farina and employed as nutriment. In pathology the epithet *Farinaceous* is applied to eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

Fari'næ (pl. of **Farina**) **resolven'tes.** Mixture of the farina of four different plants, *Lupinus albus, Ervum ervilia, Vicia faba,* and *Hordeum distichum;* recommended to form cataplasms.

Farinosus. Farinaceous.

Far'kleberry. Vaccinium arboreum.

Farm'ery. Hospital.

Far-point. *Punctum remotum.* Farthest point of accommodation to which the eye can adjust itself, denoted by symbol R; this varies in different conditions of the eye from infinity to a negative distance.

Farre's tu'bercles. Cancerous nodules occurring

on the surface of the liver in secondary cancer of that organ.

Far'rier (*ferrum*, iron). One who shoes horses, but sometimes applied to one who cares for the ailments of horses.

Farsight'edness. See *Presbytia* and *Hypermetropia.*

Fartu'ra. Farctura.

Far'tus (*farcio*, to stuff). Obstructed.

Fascia, fash'e-ah (band). A bandage, fillet, roller, or ligature; aponeurotic expansion of muscles binding parts together. Sheaths of muscles, vessels, and nerves are made up of fascia. See *F., superficial, F., deep,* etc. **F. adipo'sa,** adipose capsule (of kidney). **F., a'nal,** F., ischio-rectal. **F. anoperinea'lis,** perineal fascia. **F., antibrach'ial,** antibrachial aponeurosis. **F. aponeurot'ica,** F., deep. **F. a. fem'oris,** F. lata aponeurosis. **F., ax'illary,** axillary fascia. **F., bicip'ital,** aponeurosis of biceps muscle. **F., brach'ial,** brachial aponeurosis. **F., broad,** F. lata. **F., buc'cal, buc'cinator,** or **buc'co-pharynge'al,** thin fascia covering buccinator muscle and pharynx. **F. bul'bi,** see *Capsule of Bonnet.* **F. capita'lis,** double-headed roller passing over the head and enveloping it like a cap; capelina. **F. cap'itis,** bandage for the head in case of headache. **F., ceph'alo-pharynge'al,** upper part of pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to bones of the head. **F., cer'vical,** cervical fascia. **F., clavipec'toral,** costo-coracoid membrane. **F. of Col'les,** see *Perineal fascia.* **F. col'li pro'pria,** deep cervical fascia. **F. Coop'eri,** F. transversalis. **F., cor'aco-clavic'ular** or **cor'aco-pec'toral,** costo-coracoid membrane. **F. corona'lis ante'rior,** muscular fibres of anterior wall of the heart from the left to the right auricular appendage. **F. cos'to-coracoï'dea,** costo-coracoid membrane. **F., cremas'teric,** see *Cremaster.* **F., crib'riform** or **cribro'sa,** sieve-like portion of the fascia lata, so called from its being pierced by numerous openings for the passage of lymphatic vessels. **F. cru'ris** or **cru'ral,** fascia of leg, superficial and deep. **F., deep,** fibrous tissue, not superficial, in membranous expansions. **F. denta'ta** or **denticula'ta,** band of gray matter seen beneath the tænia hippocampi on raising it up, which runs along the inner border of the cornu ammonis; crenated by transverse furrows. **F. digita'lis,** gantelet; finger bandage. **F., diophthal'mic,** bandage applied over both eyes. **F. div'idens,** dividing bandage. **F., dor'sal,** vertebral fascia; also fascia covering dorsum of fingers and toes. **F. en'do-abdomina'lis** or **endogas'trica,** transversalis fascia. **F. endopelvi'na,** subperitoneal fascia of pelvis. **F. endothora'cica,** internal fascia of thoracic cavity. **F. epicra'nia,** epicranial aponeurosis. **F., fi'bro-are'olar,** F., superficial. **F. gyp'sea,** plaster-of-Paris bandage. **F. heliodo'ri,** T-bandage. **F. hu'meri,** brachial aponeurosis. **F. hypogas'trica,** pelvic fascia. **F. ili'aca,** *Iliac aponeurosis* or *fascia;* aponeurosis proceeding from the tendon of the psoas minor, or arising from the anterior surface of the psoas magnus when the former muscle does not exist. Attached externally to the inner edge of the crest of the ilium, below and anteriorly, on one side to the crural arch, sending expansion to the fascia transversalis, and on the other side continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the fascia lata, forming the posterior paries of the crural canal. Within and behind, the iliac fascia is attached to the brim of the pelvis, and is continuous with the *pelvian aponeurosis.* The iliac aponeurosis covers the iliac and psoas muscles, which it separates from the peritoneum. **F. infraspina'ta,** fascia investing infraspinatus muscle. **F. infundibulifor'mis,** internal spermatic fascia. Funnel-shaped offset from the fascia transversalis, which is prolonged as a sheath upon the vas deferens and spermatic vessels as they pass out of the abdomen. **F. inguina'lis,** spica. **F., intercolum'nar,** *External spermatic fascia.* Thin membrane derived from the margin of the pillars of the external abdominal ring during the descent of the testis in the fœtus, being prolonged downward around the surface of the cord and testis. **F. is'chio-prostat'ica,** transverse ligament of the pelvis; deep perineal fascia. **F., is'chio-rec'tal,** *Anal fascia;* thin membrane covering the perineal aspect of the levator ani muscle, with which the obturator fascia is continuous. **F. la'ta,** name given by anatomists to an aponeurosis and a muscle. **F. la'ta aponeuro'sis,** crural or femoral aponeurosis; the most extensive fascia in the body, enveloping all the muscles of the thigh, attached above to the outer edge of the ilia; it arises, before, from the crural arch by two distinct laminæ, separated by the femoral vessels, and becoming confounded a little below the part where the great vena saphæna opens into the crural vein. Of these laminæ, the one is more anterior and thicker than the other, and may be considered as a prolongation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique; it is intimately united to Poupart's ligament; the other, which is thinner, is behind and deeper seated, and, after its union with the former, proceeds to be inserted into the pubis. In attaching itself to the pectineal line under the name of *Hey's ligament,* or Hey's femoral ligament, it helps to form *Gimbernat's ligament.* Inferiorly, the fascia lata becomes confounded with the tendon of the triceps, and is attached to the external tuberosity of the tibia. The use of the fascia lata, like that of other aponeuroses, is to strengthen the action of muscles, etc. **F. la'ta mus'cle,** muscle situate at the upper and outer part of the thigh, arising, above, from the outer part of the anterior and superior spine of the ilium, and inserted, below, between the two laminæ of the fascia lata, which it stretches and raises when it contracts. **F. levato'ris a'ni,** anal fascia. **F. lin'guæ,** fascia covering the tongue. **F. lon'ga** or **longitudina'lis,** vertebral ligament (anterior and posterior). **F. lumba'lis, lumba'ris,** or **lumbo'rum,** *Lumbar fascia.* Fascia formed by the blending of the posterior layer of the vertebral aponeurosis of the transversalis with the aponeurosis of the serratus posticus inferior and latissimus dorsi muscles. **F. lum'bo-dorsa'lis,** the whole fascia usually included under the two divisions—vertebral and lumbar fasciæ. **F. medulla'ris,** pyramid of medulla oblongata. **F. mus'culi transver'si,** fascia transversalis. **F. nodo'sa,** knotted bandage. **F. nu'chæ,** portion of cervical fascia in relation with trapezius and rhomboidei muscles. **F., ob'turator,** see *Pelvic aponeurosis.* **F. oc'uli** or **ocula'ris,** eye bandage; capsule of Tenon. **F. or'bitæ,** orbital fascia. **F., pal'mar,** palmar aponeurosis. **F. parotide'o-masseter'ica,** process of cervical fascia covering the parotid gland and masseter muscle. **F., pel'vic, inter'nal,** see *Pelvic aponeurosis.* **F., pel'vic, lat'eral,** see *Pelvic aponeurosis.* **F., pel'vic, supe'rior,** see *Pelvic aponeurosis.* **F. pelvi'na,** see *Pelvic aponeurosis.* **F. pel'vi-prostat'ica,** process of recto-vesical fascia investing the prostate gland. **F. pel'vis exter'na,** perineal fascia. **F. pel'vis inter'na,** pelvic fascia. **F. pe'nis,** see *Perineal fascia.* **F., perine'al,** see *Perineal fascia.* **F. perine'i,** perineal fascia. **F. p. profun'da** or **transver'sa,** triangular ligament of urethra. **F. pharyn'gis,** pharyngeal aponeurosis. **F. pharyn'go-basila'ris,** F. cephalo-pharyngea. **F. prævertebra'lis,** prevertebral fascia; portion of cervical fascia. **F. profun'da abdom'inis,** fascia transversalis. **F. p. col'li,** deep fascia of neck. **F. p. cru'ris,** fascia lata. **F. p. fem'oris,** fascia lata. **F. pro'pria,** layer of areolar tissue derived from sheath of femoral vessels, or, according to some, from the cribriform fascia. One of the coverings of femoral hernia, and generally pretty dense about the neck of the hernia, but thin or even wanting on its fundus. *F. propria of the cord* is the prolongation of the fascia propria on the spermatic cord. **F. pu'bo-recta'lis,** process of recto-vesical fascia from pubis to rectum. **F. rec'ta,** fascia or sheath of rectus muscle. **F. r. abdom'inis,** fascia or sheath of rectus abdominis muscle. **F., recto-ves'ical,** visceral layer of the pelvic fascia, investing the prostate, bladder, and rectum. **F. re'num,** adipose capsule of kidney. **F. re'pens,** spica. **F. salpin'go-pharynge'a,** part of pharyngeal aponeurosis having origin at Eustachian tube. **F. scapula'ris,** scapulary. **F. of Scar'pa,** deep layer of superficial fascia about the groin. **F. Sculte'ti,** bandage of separate strips. **F. semicircula'ris,** tænia semicircularis. **F. semiluna'-**

ris, aponeurosis of biceps. **F. serra'ta**, dentate convolution. **F., spermat'ic**, see *Fascia infundibuliformis* and *F., intercolumnar*. **F. spira'lis**, bandage in the shape of an axe or hatchet. **F. stella'ta**, X-shaped bandage for one or both shoulders. **F. subcuta'nea**, superficial fascia. **F., submus'cular**, see *Vaginal (of the eye)*. **F., subperitone'al**, *Subperitoneal aponeurosis;* thin tendinous layer on the outer surface of the peritoneum. **F. subpu'bica**, triangular ligament of urethra. **F. subscapula'ris**, fascia investing subscapularis muscle. **F., superfic'ial**, *Fibro-areolar fascia;* fascia immediately beneath the integument over almost the entire surface of the body, facilitating the movement of the skin, connecting with the parts beneath, etc. **F. superficia'lis abdom'inis**, *Superficial aponeurosis of the abdomen and thigh;* very thin aponeurosis covering the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen; passing before the crural arch, to which it adheres with some degree of force; sending a membranous sheath, which surrounds the spermatic cord; and continuous with the dartos, which it assists in forming. The fascia superficialis presents, beneath the crural arch, very distinct fibres, whose direction is parallel to the fold of the thigh. It is applied over the fascia lata aponeurosis, and is attached, internally, to the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. Before the descent of the testicle from the abdomen, the fascia superficialis is very manifestly continuous with the *gubernaculum testis*. **F. supraspina'ta**, fascia investing supraspinatus muscle. **F. Tari'ni**, dentate convolution. **F., tem'poral**, temporal aponeurosis. **F. of Tenon**, the tunica vaginalis bulbi or capsule of Bonnet, is blended with the sheaths and expansion of the straight muscles of the eye, and closely adherent to the sclerotica as far forward as the corneal edge. The latter portion of this membrane has been called the *Fascia* or *Membrane of Tenon*. Between this fascia and the sclerotica is the *Space of Tenon*. See *Capsule of Bonnet*. **F. t-formis**, T-bandage. **F. thora'cico-inter'na**, F. endothoracica. **F. tor'tilis**, tourniquet. **F. transver'sa** or **transversa'lis**, aponeurosis separating the transversalis muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises above the posterior edge of the crural arch, where it seems to be continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle. Above, it is lost in the areolar tissue at the internal surface of the transversalis abdominis; within, it is continuous with the outer edge of the tendon of the rectus muscle and Gimbernat's ligament; below, with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique, receiving an expansion from the fascia iliaca. Toward its middle, and a little above the crural arch, the fascia transversalis has the wide orifice of a canal, which is occupied, in the female, by the round ligament of the uterus, and in man furnishes an expansion, serving as a sheath to the spermatic vessels. Where the fascia is thickened across the inner surface of the umbilicus, it is called *Fascia transversalis umbilicalis* or *F. umbilicalis*. **F. triangula'ris**, triangular ligament. **F. umbilica'lis**, see *F. transversalis*. **F. vagina'lis bul'bi**, capsule of Tenon. **F. vertebra'lis**, vertebral fascia. **F. vola'ris**, palmar fascia.

Fasciæ, fash'e-e (pl. of **Fascia**). See *Fascia*. Also, swathing-clothes. **F. co'li**, see *Colon*. **F. ligamento'sæ co'li**, see *Colon*. **F. muscula'res oc'uli**, fibres of the capsule of Tenon connected with the tendons of ocular muscles.

Fascial, fash'yul. Relating to fascia or fasciæ. *Fascial reflexes* are those associated with direct stimulation of fascial nerves.

Fascialis, fas-se-al'is. Fascia lata muscle; sartorius. **F. lon'gus**, sartorius. **F. sarto'rius**, sartorius.

Fas'cians (*fascia*, a swathe). Dividing into layers, as in neuritis fascians.

Fasciarum applicatio, fas-se-ar'um ap-ple-kash'e-o. Deligation; bandaging.

Fas'ciated. Having a fibrous or rod-like arrangement.

Fasciatio, fas-se-ah'she-o. Deligation; binding up a wounded part; see *Bandage*. **F. cuculla'ta**, bandage applied to the head for retaining dressings, etc., *in situ*.

Fascia'tion. Fasciatio.

Fascicle, fas'sik'l. Fasciculus. **F., cu'neiform**, fasciculus cuneatus.

Fascicular, fas-sik'u-lar. Arranged in bundles or fasciculi. **F. kerati'tis**, inflammation of the cornea, attended with peculiar arrangement of bands of vessels. **F. neuro'ma**, neuroma in which nerve-fibres are fascicular or in bands.

Fascic'ulate or **Fasciculated**, fas-sik'u-la-ted. Fascicular, or arranged in bands or bundles. **F. blad'der**, sacculated condition of bladder. **F. por'tion of pe'duncle**, basal portion of crura cerebri. See *Peduncles*.

Fasciculation, fas-sik-u-la'shun. Arrangement or distribution in fasciculi or bundles. Sacculation or hypertrophy of muscular coat, as of bladder.

Fas'cicule. Fascicle; fasciculus.

Fasciculi, fas-sik'u-le (pl. of **Fasciculus**). Bundles. **F. acous'tici**, transverse white lines on floor of fourth ventricle. **F. cortica'les**, Ferrein, pyramids of. **F. gra'ciles**, see *Corpora restiformia*. **F. innomina'ti**, two large bundles of fibres in the interior of the medulla oblongata, behind the corpora olivaria, and more or less apparent between those bodies and the corpora restiformia. They ascend, and become apparent in the fourth ventricle, under the name *Fasciculi* or *Processus teretes*. **F. longitudina'les co'li**, ligaments of the colon. **F. margina'les aquæduc'ti**, collections of nerve-fibres arising from the nucleus of the fifth nerve interlacing along the aqueduct of Sylvius. **F., me'dian poste'rior of medul'la oblonga'ta**, funiculi graciles. **F. medul'læ spina'lis**, columns of spinal cord. **F. muscula'res co'li**, ligaments of the colon. **F. musculo'rum**, see *Muscular fibre*. **F. pyramida'les**, Ferrein, pyramids of; see *Papillæ of kidney*. **F. ter'etes**, processus teretes; see *Fasciculi innominati*. **F. ter'etes cor'dis**, columnæ carneæ.

Fasciculus (fas-sik'u-lus) or **Fas'cicle** (dim. of **Fascia**, band). A small bundle. In anatomy, a fasciculus of fibres; in pharmacy, a handful. **F. arcifor'mis**, collection of white fibres on surface of medulla oblongata. **F. arcifor'mis pe'dis**, fibres of pes pedunculi passing under pons Varolii. **F. arcua'tus**, bundle of fibres passing from frontal to occipital lobe. **F. bas'ilis inter'nus**, bundle of fibres situate in axis of superior or medial occipito-temporal convolution. **F. bigem'ino-genicula'ris**, fibres connecting corpora geniculata externa and superior corpora quadrigemina. **F., cerebel'lar**, cerebellar lateral tract. **F. cerebello'sus**, posterior column of spinal cord. **F. cerebra'lis**, anterior column of spinal cord. **F. cor'tico-bulba'ris**, bundle of nerve-fibres along middle border of pes pedunculi. **F. cunea'tus**, fasciculus of reinforcement. **F., cu'neiform**, fasciculus of reinforcement. **F. decus'sans pyram'idum**, bundle or tract of motor fibres associating central convolutions of the brain and spinal cord. **F. ex'ilis**, slip of insertion of flexor longus pollicis on coronoid process of ulna. **F. genicula'tus**, fibres of pes pedunculi passing to genu of internal capsule, or collection of fibres passing from crusta to cortex. **F. of Goll**, fibres passing along posterior median fissure of spinal cord and medulla oblongata from middle of the back to the cerebellum. **F. gra'cilis**, F. of Goll. **F., Gratiolet's**, bundle of nerve-fibres between cerebellum and occipital lobe. **F., habe'nal**, bundle of nerve-fibres between ganglion of habenula and interpeduncular ganglia. **F., infe'rior longitu'dinal**, bundle of fibres connecting occipital and temporal lobe. **F. latera'lis**, fibres of tractus opticus distributed along the side of the crossing of the optic nerve to nerve of same side. **F. longitudina'lis**, F., inferior longitudinal; also bundle of white fibres in middle raphe of medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and crura cerebri. Bundle of fibres from frontal to occipital lobe. **F. nu'clei oli'væ**, prolongation of lateral column of spinal cord in medulla. **F. obli'quus pon'tis**, bundle of fibres directed obliquely on surface of pons. **F. occipita'lis perpendicula'ris**, bundle of fibres directed perpendicularly from parietal lobe to occipito-

temporal convolution. **F., ol'ivary,** F. nuclei olivæ; olivary peduncle. **F., prim'itive,** muscular fibre. **F. pyramida'lis,** part of pes pedunculi having fibres from pyramidal tracts of the cord. **F. pyram'idis,** column of medulla oblongata, continuation of anterior column of the cord. **F. of reinforce'ment,** lateral column of spinal cord. **F., res'piratory,** F., solitary. **F. restifor'mis,** lateral column of spinal cord. **F. retroflex'us,** bundle of white fibres passing through thalamus opticus from ganglion habenulæ to ganglion interpedunculare. **F. rotun'dus,** solitary bundle of fibres in upper part of spinal cord and medulla oblongata from nucleus of vagus. **F., sol'itary,** bundle of nerve-fibres in posterior part of internal capsule of lens, extending to occipital lobe. **F., sphenoid'al,** bundle of nerve-fibres corresponding to part of corona radiata entering temporo-sphenoidal lobe. **F., supe'rior longitu'dinal,** bundle of fibres passing from frontal to occipital lobe. **F. tegmen'ti,** bundle of longitudinal nerve-fibres in tegmentum of brain of dog. **F. te'res,** eminence on floor of fourth ventricle. **F. te'res pon'tis,** band of white fibres in floor of fourth ventricle. **F., trineu'ral,** F., solitary. **F. of Türck,** continuation downward in anterior column of spinal cord of motor-fibres connecting central convolutions of brain and spinal cord. **F. uncina'tus** or **uncifor'mis,** white bundle, seen on the lateral aspect of the cerebral hemispheres, passing across the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius, and connecting the anterior with the middle and posterior lobes. Fibres of this fasciculus expand at each extremity, and the superficial portions curve or *hook* sharply between the contiguous parts of the anterior and middle lobes, whence the epithet *uncinatus,* "hooked."

Fascination, fas-sin-a'shun. Exercise of will-power by one person over the actions of another, as in first stage of hypnotism.

Fascinosus, fas-sin-o'sus. Membranous.

Fascinum, fas'sin-um. Penis; dildoo; having a large penis.

Fasciola, fas-se'o-lah (dim. of **Fascia,** band). Small bandage; fascia dentata; diatoma. **F. cine'rea,** tuberculum cinereum. **F. denta'ta,** dentate convolution. **F. hepat'ica,** distoma hepaticum. **F. huma'na,** distoma hepaticum. **F. lanceola'ta,** distoma hepaticum.

Fasciolæ, fas-se'o-le (pl. of **Fasciola**). Small bands. **F. cine'reæ,** part of floor of fourth ventricle.

Fas'cis. Fasciculus.

Fascitis, fas-se'tis. Inflammation of fascia.

Faselus, fas'el-us. Phaseolus vulgaris.

Fast. To abstain from food. Abstinence from food.

Fastidium, fas-tid'e-um. Fastidiousness, squeamishness; condition of a stomach affected with nausea. **F. ci'bi** or **cibo'rum,** disgust for food; want of appetite. **F. po'tûs,** loathing of drink.

Fastigium, fas-tij'e-um (*fastus,* elevation). Acme; point of projection of roof of fourth ventricle in medullary centre of cerebellum.

Fast'ing. Loss or want of appetite without apparent affection of the stomach. See *Abstinence.*

Fat. Soft, white, animal substance; inodorous, insipid, oily, inflammable, easy to melt, spoiling in air, and becoming rancid by union with oxygen; almost insoluble in alcohol, insoluble in water, soluble in fixed oils. Fat is formed of immediate principles, stearin, margarin, and olein or olain, all of which are regarded as salts composed of stearic, margaric, and oleic acids, and a common base, called, from its sweetish taste, glycerin (glycerine, glycerina, or glycerinum). To these are almost always joined an odorous and a coloring principle. Fat is found in a number of animal tissues, and is very abundant in the neighborhood of the kidneys and in the epiploon. It is generally fluid in the cetacea; soft and of strong smell in the carnivora; solid and inodorous in the ruminating animal; white and abundant in young animals; and yellowish in old. It forms about a twentieth part of the weight of the human body. Fat, considered physiologically, has, for its function, to protect the organs, maintain their temperature, and to serve for nutrition in case of need, as in torpid animals. Also, corpulent. **F. canals** or **col'umns,** vertical columnar-shaped spaces or clefts extending obliquely from the bases of the hair-follicles to the cellular membrane. **F. cells,** fatty vesicles. **F. em'bolism,** embolism caused by choking of capillary vessels with globules of oil or fat. **F., mackaw',** see *Cocos butyracea.*

Fatigatio, fat-e-gash'e-o (*fatigo,* to fatigue). Lassitude or fatigue.

Fatigue'. State of the body in which the animal functions are executed with less promptitude and vigor than usual, from over-exertion.

Fat'ty. *Adipose, Adipous, Pinguid, Pinguedinous.* Relating to, resembling, or containing fat. Cellular membrane has been called fatty or adipous from an opinion that in its areola the fat is deposited. The areolar membrane, however, merely lodges between its lamellæ and filaments the vesicles in which the fat is contained. **F. ac'ids,** acids occurring in the body partly free and partly in combination. **F. casts,** tube-casts. **F. degenera'tion,** degenerative and disintegrating change in a tissue by conversion into fat, as in muscular fibres of the heart. It is caused by chemical alteration in the protoplasm of a cell acting at the expense of the histological elements of the cell. See *Degeneration* and *Lardaceous.* **F. degenera'tion of ar'teries** occurs rarely, principally in the aorta. **F. d. of the liv'er,** form of disease of the liver dependent on the accumulation of fat in its secreting cells. **F. heart,** unusual deposition of fat on the heart; adipose degeneration of the heart. **F. infiltra'tion,** infiltration of the tissues with fat deposited in them from the blood. It is only a deposit, not a degeneration, but if it persists it becomes a morbid process. The fat is not formed out of the cells of an organ, but is brought there in the circulation. **F. kid'ney,** kidney, Bright's disease of. **F. lig'ament,** adipous ligament. Reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, passing from the ligamentum patellæ toward the cavity separating the condyles of the femur. **F. liv'er,** F. degeneration of the liver. **F. mem'brane,** adipous membrane, adipous tissue; subcutaneous areolar tissue, or that containing the fatty or adipose vesicles. **F. metamor'phosis,** F. degeneration; see *Degeneration.* **F. tu'mors,** several forms of adipose or fatty tumors are described, as lipoma, steatoma, etc.; see *Tumors.* **F. ves'icles,** adipous vesicles, fat-cells; small bursæ or membranous vesicles enclosing the fat situate in the areolæ of the areolar tissue. Generally they are round and globular, and in certain subjects receive vessels which are very apparent. They form so many small sacs without apertures, in the interior of which are filaments arranged like septa. In fatty subjects the adipous vesicles are very perceptible, being attached to the areolar tissue and neighboring parts by a vascular pedicle. **F. ves'sels,** adipous vessels; vessels connected with the fat. Some anatomists have called the vessels to which they attribute the secretion of fat *adipous canals.*

Fatuism, fat'u-izm. Fatuitas.

Fatuitas, fat-u'it-as (*fatuus,* foolish). Mental imbecility; idiotism; dementia. One so affected is said to be *Fatuous.* **F. alpicola'rum,** cretinism. **F. convalli'nus,** cretinism.

Fatuity, fat-u'it-e. Fatuitas.

Fat'uous. See *Fatuitas.*

Fau'ces. Isthmus; pharynx; throat.

Faucette' voice (dim. of **Faux,** false). See *Voice.*

Fau'cial. Relating to the fauces; pharyngeal.

Faucitis, faw-se'tis. Inflammation of the fauces; isthmitis.

Fau'na. Collection of animals peculiar to any one country or locality.

Fauno'rum ludib'ria. *Sports of the Fauni.* Incubus of some authors, epilepsy of others.

Favaginous, fav-aj'in-us. Favous.

Fave'olate (*faveolus,* small cavity). Having small cavities like a honeycomb; alveolar.

Faviformis, fav-e-for'mis (*favus,* honeycomb, *forma,* shape). Honeycombed. See *Favosus.*

Fa'vose. Faveolate; favous; honeycombed.

Favo'sus (*favus,* honeycomb). Favous; epithet

given to a species of porrigo; ulceration resembling a honeycomb.

Fa'vous. Relating to favus.

Fav'uli (dim. of **Favus**, honeycomb). Honeycomb-like depressions in the lining membrane of the stomach; alveoli.

Fa'vus (honeycomb). Porrigo; porrigo lupinosa or favosa; see *Favosus* and *Phytosis*. **F. achati'nus** (*achates*, agate), favus with agate-like crusts. **F. confer'tus**, porrigo scutulata. **F. crusto'sus**, favus attended with crusts. **F. disper'sus**, porrigo lupinosa. **F. eczemato'des**, vesicular form of favus. **F. fun'gus**, achorion Schœnleinii. **F. lupino'sus**, porrigo lupinosa. **F. scutifor'mis**, ringworm of the scalp. **F. sparro'sus**, F. crustosus. **F. spar'sus**, porrigo lupinosa. **F. suberi'nus** (corklike), F. with corklike crusts. **F., un'gual** or **un'guium**; see *Onychomycosis favosa*.

Fax'wax. Ligamentum nuchæ.

Fea'berry. Gooseberry.

Feath'er gera'nium. Chenopodium botrya.

Feath'erfew. Matricaria.

Febricitans, feb-ris'it-ans (*febricito*, to have fever). Feverish; one attacked with fever.

Febricitatio, feb-ris-it-ah'she-o. Feverishness.

Febricity, feb-ris'it-e. Condition of fever; feverishness.

Febricosus, feb-rik-o'sus. Feverish.

Febricula, feb-rik'u-lah (dim. of **Febris**). Slight degree of fever; ephemera. **F., sep'tic**, mild variety of septic poisoning. **F., ty'phoid**, see *Typhus*.

Febriculose, feb-rik'u-lose. Slightly feverish.

Febriculosity, feb-rik-u-los'it-e. Feverishness.

Febri'cus or **Febriens**, feb're-ens (*febrio*, to have fever). Feverish.

Febrifacient (feb-re-fa'she-ent) or **Febrif'ic** (*febris*, fever, *facio*, to make). Causing fever, as certain drinks or remedial agents.

Febriferous, feb-rif'er-us (*febris*, *fero*, to carry). Fever-bearing or fever-producing.

Febrif'ic. Febrifuge.

Febrifuga, feb-rif'u-gah (*febris*, *fugo*, to drive away). Febrifuge. Erythraca centaurium; Icica altissima.

Febrifugal, feb-rif'u-gal (same etymon). Febrifuge.

Feb'rifuge (same etymon). Medicine possessing the property of abating or driving away fever; antipyretic. Some febrifuges have a general applicability in various fevers, while others—as quinine—have a specific action in such forms as intermittents, etc.

Febrif'ugum. Febrifuge. **F. lig'num**, quassia.

Febrile, feb'ril. Pyretic, pyrectic; relating to fever; feverish. **F. an'guish**, pain of head sometimes preceding fever.

Febril'ity. Condition of fever.

Febris, feb'ris. Fever. **F. acmas'tica**, continued fever. **F. acu'ta**, continued fever. **F. a. contin'ua**, continued fever. **F. adenomeninge'a**, fever, adenomeningeal; fever with irritation of lining membrane of intestinal canal. **F. adenonervo'sa**, plague. **F. adynam'ica**, typhus. **F. æsta'tis**, thermic fever. **F. æsti'va**, summer intermittent fever. **F. Africa'na**, fever, African. **F. agrypno'des**, see *Agrypnodes* and *Agrypnos*. **F. al'ba**, chlorosis. **F. a. milia'ris**, miliary fever. **F. al'gida**, see *Algidus*. **F. amato'ria**, chlorosis; hectic fever. **F. America'na**, yellow fever. **F. amphim'era** or **amphemer'ina**, quotidian. **F. amphimer'ina hec'tica**, hectic fever. **F. a. la'tica**, latent form of quotidian remittent fever. **F. ampullo'sa**, pemphigus. **F. anabat'ica**, continued fever. **F. angino'sa**, angina. **F. angioton'ica**, continued fever. **F. an'nua**, see *Annual diseases*. **F. anom'ala**, fever, anomalous. **F. apho'nica**, fever, aphonic. **F. aphtho'sa**, aphtha. **F. apoplec'tica**, fever, apoplectic. **F. ar'dens**, synocha. **F. ar'te promo'ta**, fever, artificial. **F. arthrit'ica**, gout. **F. aso'des**, fever, bilious; see *Asodes*. **F. assid'ua**, continued fever. **F. asthen'ica**, fever, asthenic; typhus. **F. asthmat'ica**, fever, asthmatic. **F. atac'ta**, ataxic fever. **F. atax'o-adynam'ica**, fever, ataxo-adynamic. **F. aurigino'sa**, jaundice. **F. azo'des**, see *Asodes*. **F. bilio'sa**, fever, bilious. **F. bullo'sa**, pemphigus. **F. cacato'ria**, fever with diarrhœa. **F. cacoe'thes**, typhus fever. **F. cal'ida**, ardent fever; meningitis. **F. à calo're**, thermic fever. **F. campes'tris**, paludal or miasmatic fever. **F. carbuncula'ris** or **carbunculo'sa**, splenic fever; contagious anthrax. **F. carcera'ria** or **car'ceris**, jail fever. **F. cardial'gia**, fever, cardialgic. **F. car'nis**, slight attack of fever following the ingestion of meat, occurring in convalescence from typhoid fever. **F. castren'sis**, typhus fever; remittent fever. **F. catarc'tica**, F. cacatoria. **F. catarrha'lis**, catarrh. **F. c. epidem'ica**, influenza. **F. cathemer'inus**, quotidian fever. **F. caumato'des** or **causo'des**, synocha. **F. cephalal'gica**, fever, cephalalgic. **F. cephal'ica**, fever, cephalic; meningitis; brow ague. **F. cer'ebrospina'lis**, meningitis, cerebro-spinal. **F. cholepyret'ica**, fever, bilious. **F. choler'ica**, fever, bilious; fever, choleric. **F. chron'ica**, fever, chronic; hectic fever. **F. coalter'na**, double intermittent fever; see *Coalternæ febres*. **F. coccin'ea**, scarlatina. **F. colliquati'va**, fever, colliquative. **F. comato'des**, fever, apoplectic. **F. comita'ta**, pernicious intermittent fever; relapsing fever. **F. commu'nicans**, fever, subintrant. **F. complica'ta**, see *Fever, Malta*. **F. compos'ita**, intermittent fever. **F. confu'sa**, see *Confusæ febres*. **F. contagio'sa**, typhus fever. **F. con'tinens**, typhus. **F. c. non-pu'trida**, continued fever. **F. c. putri'da**, typhus. **F. contin'ua inflammato'ria**, internal inflammation. **F. c. non-pu'tris**, synocha. **F. c. pu'trida**, synochus. **F. c. p. ictero'des Carolinien'sis**, yellow fever. **F. c. sanguin'ea**, synocha. **F. c. sim'plex**, synocha. **F. convulsi'va**, fever, convulsive. **F. crit'ica**, remittent fever, ephemeral fever, intermittent fever, typhus fever. **F. crymo'des**, see *Crymodes* and *Algida febris*. **F. culicula'ris**, miliary fever. **F. cum deli'rio**, fever, delirious. **F. depurato'ria**, fever, depuratory. **F. deu'rens**, synocha. **F. diaphoret'ica**, fever, diaphoretic. **F. dia'ria**, ephemera; febricula. **F. diphthero'des**, fever, diphtheroid. **F. duodecim'ana**, fever, duodecimane. **F. dysenter'ica**, dysentery. **F. ectymat'ica**, scarlatina. **F. elo'des**, see *Elodes*. **F. e. ictero'des**, yellow fever. **F. enter'ica**, enteric fever. **F. en'tero-mesenter'ica**, typhoid fever; see *Entero-mesenteric*. **F. epacmas'tica**, fever increasing steadily to a crisis; see *Epacmasticus*. **F. ephem'era**, ephemera; febricula; quotidian fever. **F. epidem'ica cum angi'na**, cynanche maligna. **F. epidem'ica contagio'sa**, pemphigus acutus. **F. epilep'tica**, fever, epileptic. **F. erot'ica**, fever, erotic. **F. errat'ica**, fever, anomalous; fever, erratic; see *Erratic* and *Planetes*. **F. erro'nea**, see *Planetes*. **F. erysipela'cea** or **erysipelato'sa**, erysipelas. **F. erythemato'sa**, roseola febrilis. **F. essero'sa**, miliary fever. **F. exanthemat'ica articula'ris**, dengue. **F. exquis'ita**, fever, regular; F., quotidian. **F. famel'ica**, see *Famelica febris*. **F. fix'a**, continued fever. **F. fla'va** or **fla'va Americano'rum**, fever, yellow. **F. gangræno'des**, fever, gangrenous. **F. gas'trica**, fever, bilious; fever, gastric. **F. gas'trico-inflammato'ria**, gastritis. **F. gas'trico-nervo'sa**, typhoid fever. **F. gastro-adynam'ica**, fever, gastro-adynamic. **F. glutino'sa gas'trica**, typhoid fever. **F. hæmopto'ica**, fever, hæmoptoic. **F. hebdomada'na**, fever with paroxysms recurring every week. **F. hec'tica**, hectic fever. **F. hec'tica infan'tum**, tabes mesenterica. **F. hec'tica malig'na nervo'sa**, typhus mitior. **F. helo'des ictero'des**, yellow fever. **F. hemere'sia**, quotidian. **F. hemitritæ'a**, hemitritæa. **F. hepat'ica**, fever, bilious. **F. hepat'ica inflammato'ria**, hepatitis. **F. herpet'ica**, fever preceding or attending eruption of herpes. **F. hor'rida**, see *Algidus*. **F. horrif'ica**, see *Algidus*. **F. humora'lis**, fever, humoral. **F. Hungar'ica**, fever, Hungaric; typhoid fever. **F. hydrocephal'ica**, hydrocephalus internus. **F. hydrophob'ica**, fever, hydrophobic. **F. hysteret'ica**, a postponing intermittent. **F. hyster'ica**, hysteria accompanied with fever; intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are accompanied with hysteria. **F. icter'ica**, fever, icteric. **F. ictero'des**, yellow fever. **F. ili'aca inflammato'ria**, enteritis;

typhoid fever. **F. infan'tum remit'tens,** fever, infantile remittent. **F. inflammato'ria,** synocha. **F. inten'sio,** period of violence of a fever or paroxysm. **F. intermit'tens,** intermittent fever. **F. intermit'tens cephal'ica larva'ta,** periodical headache, probably neuralgic. **F. intestina'lis,** see *Typhus*. **F. intestina'lis ulcero'sa,** typhoid fever. **F. intestino'rum,** enteritis. **F. irregula'ris,** fever, anomalous. **F. Ital'ica,** plague. **F. lac'tea** or **lactan'tium,** fever, milk. **F. larva'ta,** fever, masked; masked intermittent. **F. len'ta,** fever, infantile remittent; hectic fever; synochus. **F. len'ta nervo'sa,** typhus mitior; fever, nervous. **F. lenticula'ris,** miliary fever. **F. lethar'gica,** fever, apoplectic. **F. le'vis,** febricula. **F. lochia'lis,** fever, lochial. **F. lygmo'des,** fever, singultous. **F. lyngo'des,** fever, singultous. **F. maculo'sa,** typhus. **F. malig'na,** fever, malignant. **F. malig'na bilio'sa Amer'icæ,** fever, yellow. **F. malig'na fla'va In'diæ occidenta'lis,** fever, yellow. **F. malig'na cum so'pore,** typhus. **F. marasmo'des,** hectic fever; fever of emaciation. **F. Mediterra'nica,** yellow fever; pernicious malarial fever of vicinity of Mediterranean Sea. **F. meningogas'tricus,** fever, gastric. **F. mesara'ica** or **mesenter'ica,** fever, adenomeningeal; F., mesenteric; F., typhoid; tubercular disease of mesenteric glands. **F. methemer'ina,** quotidian. **F. milia'ris,** miliary fever. **F. milita'ris,** typhus fever. **F. minu'ta,** fever, syncopal. **F. morbillo'sa,** rubeola. **F. muco'sa,** fever, adenomeningeal. **F. mucosa vermino'sa,** fever, infantile remittent. **F. naut'ica,** typhus fever. **F. naut'ica pestilentia'lis,** typhus gravior. **F. nephrit'ica,** fever, nephritic. **F. nervo'sa,** fever, nervous. **F. nervo'sa enter'ica,** see *Typhus*. **F. nervo'sa epidem'ica,** typhus. **F. nervo'sa exanthemat'ica,** typhus. **F. nervo'sa gas'trica,** see *Typhus*. **F. nervo'sa mesenter'ica,** see *Typhus*. **F. nervo'sa petechia'lis,** typhus. **F. neuro'des,** fever, nervous. **F. ni'gra,** fever, purpuric malignant; cerebro-spinal meningitis. **F. noctur'nus,** see *Nocturnal*. **F. nona'na,** fever, nonane. **F. nosocomia'lis** or **nosocomio'rum,** typhus gravior. **F. nycteri'nus,** see *Nocturnal*. **F. octa'na,** fever, octane. **F. os'citans,** oscitant fever. **F. paludo'sa** or **palu'dum,** see *Elodes*. **F. Panno'nica,** fever, Hungarian. **F. pemphigo'des** or **pemphingo'des,** pemphigus. **F. pemp'ta,** quintan. **F. period'ica,** fever, periodic. **F. pernicio'sa,** fever, pernicious. **F. pes'tilens,** plague. **F. pes'tilens malig'na,** typhus gravior. **F. pestilentia'lis,** fever, pestilential. **F. pestilentia'lis Euro'pæ,** typhus gravior. **F. phlegmat'ica,** quotidian fever. **F. phthis'ica,** hectic fever. **F. plane'tes,** see *Planetes*. **F. pleurit'ica,** pleuritis. **F. pneumon'ica,** fever, pneumonic; pneumonia. **F. podag'rica,** gout. **F. polychol'ica,** fever, bilious. **F. puerpera'lis,** fever, puerperal. **F. puerpera'lis bilio'sa,** puerperal bilious fever. **F. puncticula'ris,** miliary fever; typhus gravior. **F. purpura'ta,** typhus fever; cerebrospinal fever. **F. purpura'te ru'bra et al'ba milia'ris,** miliary fever. **F. purpu'rea pestif'era,** meningitis, cerebrospinal. **F. purulen'ta,** fever, purulent; septicæmia. **F. pu'trida,** typhus gravior. **F. pu'trida nervo'sa,** typhus mitior. **F. quarta'na,** quartan fever. **F. querquera,** see *Algidus*. **F. quin'ta,** quintan. **F. quinta'na,** fever, quintan; quintan. **F. quotidia'na,** fever, quotidian; quotidian. **F. recidi'va,** relapsing fever. **F. recur'rens,** relapsing fever. **F. regula'ris,** fever, regular. **F. remit'tens,** remittent fever. **F. remit'tens infan'tum,** fever, infantile remittent. **F. rheumat'ica inflammato'ria,** rheumatism, acute. **F. ru'bra,** scarlatina. **F. ru'bra prurigino'sa,** urticaria. **F. sanguin'ea,** synocha. **F. sapop'yra,** typhus gravior. **F. scarlatino'sa,** scarlatina. **F. scorbu'tica,** fever, scorbutic. **F. semitertia'na,** fever, semitertian. **F. septa'na,** fever, septan. **F. sesquial'tera,** fever, semitertian. **F. sexta'na,** fever, sextan. **F. Siamen'sis,** yellow fever. **F. sim'plex,** ephemera; fever, simple. **F. singulto'sa,** fever, singultous. **F. soporo'sa,** fever, apoplectic. **F. stercora'lis,** fever, stercoral; gastric fever, enteric fever. **F. sthen'ica,** synocha. **F. stigmat'ica,** typhus fever. **F. stomach'ica inflammato'ria,** gastritis. **F. subin'trans,** fever, subintrant. **F. sudato'ria,** fever, diaphoretic; sudor anglicus or sweating sickness. **F. syncopa'lis,** fever, syncopal. **F. synocha'lis,** synocha. **F. syphilit'ica,** fever, syphilitic. **F. tab'ida,** fever, colliquative; hectic fever. **F. tertia'na,** fever, tertian. **F. ton'ica,** synocha. **F. top'ica,** neuralgia, facial. **F. tor'pida,** enteric fever. **F. tox'ica,** fever, yellow. **F. trag'ica,** fever, tragic. **F. traumat'ica,** fever, traumatic. **F. tritæ'us,** intermittent fever. **F. trop'ica** or **tropica'lis,** fever, yellow. **F. tympan'ica,** enteric fever. **F. typho'des,** typhus; typhoid fever. **F. urethra'lis,** fever, urethral. **F. urino'sa,** uræmia. **F. urtica'ta,** urticaria. **F. uteri'na,** inflammation of the uterus. **F. va'ga,** fever, anomalous; see *Planetes*. **F. variolo'sa,** variola. **F. vermino'sa,** fever, infantile remittent; fever, verminous; helminthopyra. **F. verna'lis,** fever, vernal. **F. vesicato'ria,** pemphigus. **F. vesicula'ris,** miliary fever; pemphigus acutus. **F. vesiculo'sa,** erysipelas. **F. virgin'ea** or **vir'ginum,** chlorosis. **F. vulnera'ria,** traumatic fever.

Februa, feb'ru-ah (*februo*, to purge). In ancient mythology, a goddess presiding over menstruation.

Fe'cal, stercoraceous. **F. mat'ter,** fæces.

Fecula (fek'u-lah) or **Fæcula,** fe'ku-lah (dim. of **Feces**). Immediate principle of vegetables, composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, existing in several plants under different names, according to that which furnishes it. When extracted from wheat or barley it is called starch or amylum; when from Cycas circinalis, sago; from Orchis morio, salep. We say also fecula of the potato, bryony, arum, manioc, etc. The term is now generally restricted to starch.

Fec'ulence. Deposit; dregs; fæces. In pharmacy, feculent, albuminous, or other substances deposited from turbid fluids.

Fec'ulent, fek'u-lent. Foul, dreggy, excrementitious; as feculent fluid, feculent evacuations, etc.

Fecund, fek'und. Fruitful; prolific.

Fecundation, fe-kun-da'shun. Impregnation; procreation; act by which, in organized beings, the material furnished by the generative organs of the female unites with that prepared by those of the male, so that a new being results. **F., artific'ial,** impregnation by introduction of semen by artificial method.

Fecundity, fe-kund'it-e. Faculty of reproduction possessed by organized bodies; capability of bearing children.

Fee'ble. Infirm.

Feeblemind'edness. Weak mental conditions, in which are included dementia, idiocy, and imbecility.

Feed'ing. Alimentation. **F., rec'tal,** feeding by enema or by suppository.

Feel'ing. Exercise of sensations, general or special, and emotions.

Feet, burning of. Singular cachectic disease in India, the prominent symptom of which is a sense of burning in the feet, due either to rheumatism or neuritis. See *Causalgia*.

Fehling's (fa'ling's) **solu'tion** or **test.** Two solutions are employed for estimation of glucose in urine (to be freshly prepared), one being a solution of 34.639 grammes of crystallized cupric sulphate in 200 c. c. of water, the other a solution of 173 grammes of Rochelle salt in 350 centigrammes of distilled water, heated to the boiling point; on cooling, add 600 centigrammes of a previously boiled solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1.12), and make up to a litre with distilled water. To ten minims of each of these solutions in a test-tube add a fluidrachm of distilled water, and boil for a few seconds. If the solution remains clear, drop the urine gradually into it, and heat the tube. If there should be a large quantity of sugar, a reddish deposit results. In the absence of a precipitate, add urine to an equal volume, cool the mixture, and, if there is no precipitate, there is no sugar present.

Feigned (faned) **diseases.** Simulated or pretended diseases. These are generally assumed by beggars to obtain alms, by criminals to escape punishment, and by soldiers to be exempt from duty or to be dis-

charged from the service. The methods adopted for this purpose, and the means by which they may be detected, are set forth in the following paragraphs:

ABORTION.—By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.

ABSTINENCE.—Detected by constant and minute attention.

AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.—By applying the extract of belladonna or Datura stramonium to the eye. Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in ten days or a fortnight.

ANÆMIA. See *Cachexia.*

APHONIA.—Detected by anæsthetics, and, under their use or otherwise, taking the person off his guard.

APOPLEXY.—By falling down as if deprived of sensation and consciousness. Detected by powerful stimulants, an electric shock, application of hot water, sternutatories, actual cautery, etc.

CACHEXIA, ANÆMIA, AND DEBILITY.—Using substances to make the face appear pale and livid. Indulging freely in wine, and privation of sleep prior to examination. Detected by examining if the pulse be strong and the skin hot, and whether there be loss of appetite or of strength, or swelling of the limbs, or unmistakable feebleness of the vital actions.

CALCULI, EXCRETION OF.—Putting sand, pebbles, etc. into the urine. Detected by the aid of chemistry; we are acquainted with the chemical composition of urinary calculi.

CANCEROUS ULCER.—By gluing on a portion of a spleen with the smooth side to the skin, leaving on the outside the appearance of an ulcerated surface. Detected by noticing whether there be signs of cachexia, and by attentive examination of the part.

CATALEPSY.—By seeming to be suddenly motionless, the joints remaining flexible, and external objects making no impression. Detected by powerful stimulants, as recommended under Apoplexy; by letting fall a drop of boiling water on the back; by proposing to use the actual cautery, and seeing whether the pulse rises.

CHOREA.—By assuming the convulsive motions of a part which characterize chorea. Detected by examining the patient while he may imagine himself unobserved, and seeing whether the convulsive motions go on; and by anæsthetics, as under Aphonia.

CONTRACTION OF JOINTS IN GENERAL.—The mode of discrimination is sometimes so obscure as to deceive the most practised and attentive. It may be detected by anæsthetics, as under Aphonia.

CONTRACTION OF THE FINGERS.—To detect it, introduce a cord between the fingers and the palm of the hand, and gradually apply weights so as to expand the fingers. Confine him so that he cannot obtain his food without using his clenched hand. It may also be detected by anæsthetics, as under Aphonia.

CONVULSIONS.—When feigned, they do not present the rigidity of muscles or the rapidity of action which characterize real convulsions. The mode of detection must be the same as in Epilepsy.

CORNEA, OPAQUE.—Produced by the application of strong acid, by acrid powders, as quicklime, etc. The existence of the opacity can be detected by attentive observation.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.—Some articles of diet will bring on urticaria or nettlerash in particular individuals, as shellfish, bitter almonds, etc. They may be produced by acrids, acids, or any irritants applied to the surface. An ointment of tartarized antimony causes a painful pustular eruption. See *Porrigo*, in this list. They may be detected by careful watching and examination on the part of practitioner and nurse.

DEAF-DUMBNESS—The really deaf and dumb acquire an expression of countenance and gestures which it is difficult to assume. It may be detected by anæsthetics, as under Aphonia.

DEAFNESS.—It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflammation and temporary loss of function. To detect it, make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put him to sleep by opium, and then fire a pistol close to the ear when off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there. Try anæsthetics, as under Aphonia.

DEATH.—Some persons possess the power of suspending or moderating the action of the heart. If suspected, the plan recommended under Apoplexy will be found most efficacious.

DEBILITY.—See *Cachexia.*

DEFORMITY.—Examine the part and its articulation naked, and compare it with the opposite side.

DELIRIUM.—Real delirium is accompanied by bodily disease; with general wandering and incoherency. The feigned is more confined to special subjects.

DELIVERY.—After enlargement produced artificially a subsidence of the tumefaction; the parts being moistened by borrowed blood, and the child of another substituted for the female's own. It can only be positively detected by examination *per vaginam.* Soon after delivery the vagina will be relaxed and the lochial discharge be flowing in greater abundance the shorter the time that may have elapsed since delivery.

DIARRHŒA.—Said to have been caused by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork. May be occasioned by the use of any of the purgative roots, etc. When diarrhœa is feigned by the lower classes, inspect the linen: if clean, the bowels are probably not much out of order. Let every individual have a close-stool of his own, and inspect the evacuations, taking care that one suffering under the disease does not lend his evacuations to another.

DROPSY.—May be feigned, like pregnancy, by wearing pads. The anasarcous condition of the lower limbs has been caused by applying a ligature round them. Also produced by inflating the cellular membrane of the abdomen. It can be detected by attentive examination. There will be a want of that leucophlegmatic habit which accompanies and characterizes dropsy.

DYSENTERY.—May be feigned, like diarrhœa, by adding a little blood to the evacuations, or by introducing a soap or some more irritating suppository. Same rules for detection may be employed as mentioned under Diarrhœa.

EPILEPSY.—The foaming of the mouth has been produced by keeping a piece of soap in it. Sensation in epilepsy is totally abolished. If any remain, disease is probably feigned. Incontractility of pupil, which occurs in epilepsy, cannot be feigned. Same means to be used as in feigned apoplexy.

FEVER.—Produced by various stimulants, as wine, brandy, pepper; swallowing a small quantity of tobacco or introducing it into the anus. Flour or chalk used to whiten the tongue. Redness of skin, caused by friction with a hard brush. This deceit is generally developed by an examination of a day or two. When flour or chalk has been used to whiten the tongue, the line of demarcation between the whitened part and the clean, healthy margin of the tongue is too well marked to escape observation.

FISTULA IN ANO.—Produced by making an incision near the verge of the anus, and introducing into it an acrid tent, such as the root of white hellebore. It may be detected by careful examination.

FRACTURES.—There is generally nothing but the man's own testimony. He complains of pain in the part; if fracture of the skull be feigned, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor. Detected by attentive examination.

HÆMATEMESIS.—By drinking the blood of some animal or using some colored liquid, and then throwing it up. Detected by cutting off the supply of the fluid and careful examination.

HÆMOPTYSIS.—By secreting bullock's blood for the purpose of coloring the saliva; making small incisions in the mouth; using bole armeniac or paint of vermilion. Blood from the lungs is frothy and light-

colored. The mouth and fauces must be carefully inspected, and the individual be observed.

HEART, DISEASES OF. See *Palpitation.*

HEMORRHOIDS.—By introducing bladders of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum. The linen has also been stained with borrowed blood. The means of detection are obvious.

HEPATITIS.—Unless the person be a well-educated impostor, acute inflammation of the liver will be detected by the absence of marks of strong inflammatory action. Chronic liver disease is frequently not characterized by well-marked symptoms, and hence, when assumed, is difficult of detection.

HERNIA.—Produced in the same manner as hydrocele—by inflation. The detection is easy.

HYDROCELE.—Produced by puncturing the skin of the scrotum, and inflating the cellular membrane. The detection is easy.

HYDROCEPHALUS.—Produced by opening the integuments of the head—near the vertex, *e. g.*—and blowing in air. The detection is easy.

HYSTERIA.—Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Attentive examination necessary.

INSANITY.—The expression of countenance cannot easily be feigned, nor can the affection be kept up so long as in real mental alienation. The individual cannot do so long without food, sleep, etc., and is very apt to overdo his imitative actions.

JAUNDICE.—Produced by coloring the skin with an infusion of turmeric or tincture of rhubarb. Clay-colored stools may be produced by taking daily a small quantity of muriatic acid. High-colored urine may be caused by rhubarb taken internally. The eyes cannot be colored, although smoke has been used for this purpose. The skin must be washed to remove the coloring matter, if any exist, and the supply of acid and rhubarb be prevented.

LAMENESS.—Produced by keeping the limb in a contracted state, and resisting any efforts to move it. May be detected by two persons taking hold of the individual and moving rapidly along with him, and when they are tired having relays. The impostor will generally give in. May also be detected by anæsthetics, as under Aphonia.

MENSTRUATION.—Produced by staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood. May be detected by cutting off the supply.

MYOPIA.—Present an open book, and apply the leaves close to the nose. If it cannot be read distinctly when thus placed, or when glasses proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.

OPHTHALMIA.—Excited by a variety of acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye, as lime, etc. A portion of black muslin is spread over the cornea. The eyelashes are sometimes extracted, and caustic applied to excite disease in the eyelids. When ophthalmia is thus excited, its progress is ordinarily very rapid, arriving at its height within a few hours.

OZÆNA.—Produced by impregnating a piece of sponge with some offensive juices or oils mixed with decayed cheese, and putting the imbued sponge into the nostrils.

PAINS.—The detection is here often difficult. The non-existence of pain cannot be proved, and great pain may be present without any appearance externally. The imposition is more frequently detected by inconsistencies and contradictions in the patient's history of the case than in any other manner.

PALPITATION.—White hellebore, given in the dose of 10 or 12 grains, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition and undue action of the heart. To detect it, cut off the supply.

SHAKING PALSY.—May be suspected if the person be in an ordinary state of vigor. To detect it, use violent remedies and means recommended under Chorea.

PARALYSIS.—Violent remedies are here required, as cold affusion, actual cautery, electric shocks, etc. May be detected by anæsthetics, as under Aphonia.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.—Individuals with long necks and contracted shoulders have simulated phthisis by covering the chest with blisters, cicatrices of issues, etc., and by taking drugs which cause paleness. May be detected by attentive examination of the symptoms.

POLYPUS NASI.—Produced by introducing the testicle of a young cock or the kidney of a rabbit into the nostril, and retaining it there by means of a sponge fastened to it.

PORRIGO OR SCALLED HEAD.—Produced by applying nitric acid to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances; but the chronic state is imitated by the use of depilatories of different kinds applied sometimes in patches, so as to resemble *Porrigo decalvans.*

PREGNANCY.—Produced by wearing pads and assuming the longing after particular articles of diet, etc. Detected by the absence of the areola, the presence of a pad, and, if necessary, by examination *per vaginam.*

PROLAPSUS ANI.—Produced by a portion of the intestine of the ox, in which a sponge filled with a mixture of blood and milk is placed.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.—A similar fraud.

PULSE, WEAKNESS OR DEFECT OF.—Produced by ligatures applied to the corresponding arm. Slowness of pulse may be caused by the use of veratrum viride. Detected by examining whether the arteries of the two arms beat alike, and if a ligature be placed on the arm.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.—Complaint of great suffering on moving the limbs, and of pain and stiffness of the joints. Detected by careful observation and the use of anæsthetics, as under Aphonia. It is frequently feigned, and not easy of detection. See *Pains.*

SCROFULA.—Produced by exciting ulcers below the angles of the jaw. Detected by examining the general habit, and observing whether the ulcerations be glandular, and the discharge of a scrofulous character.

SCURVY.—Produced by covering the teeth with wax, and then applying acid corrosive substances to the gums. Detected by examining the general habit—whether debilitated, cachectic, and possessing the usual general signs of scorbutus.

STAMMERING.—Simulators of this defect generally state that it is connate, or ascribe it to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Where the organs of speech were perfect, and the moral evidence of the previous existence of the infirmity was not satisfactory, the French authorities used to confine the soldiers, and not supply them with food until they called for it without stammering.

STRABISMUS.—If the person be roused suddenly from sleep, the eyes will be right, as they also are during sleep. Under anæsthetics they would be so likewise.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—Detected by passing a bougie.

SWELLING OF THE LEGS.—Produced by ligatures round the thighs. To detect it, examine the limbs uncovered.

SYNCOPE.—Ligatures are sometimes used to prevent the pulse being felt. Lotions are applied to the face to make it pale. Detected by using sternutatories and by the absence of some of the symptoms of syncope. Examine the naked arms. Wash the face.

TUBERCULOSIS. See *Phthisis.*

TYMPANY.—Persons have possessed the power of swallowing air so as to distend the stomach and to simulate tympany.

ULCER OF THE EAR.—Produced by introducing a tent imbued with blistering plaster into the ear, and repeating the application until the tube becomes ulcerated, and a discharge of puriform matter is established. The fetid smell is imitated by dropping into the ear a mixture of empyreumatic oil, asafœtida, and old cheese; also by introducing a little honey into the meatus. May be detected by careful examination.

ULCERS OF THE LEGS, ETC.—Produced by corro-

sives or irritants; sometimes by abrasion, by rubbing sand on the shin-bone. At others they are pretended, by gluing on a piece of spleen or the skin of a frog. Artificial ulcers have usually a more distinct margin, and are more readily healed than others, the latter being generally indicative of an impaired constitution.

URINE, BLOODY.—The fruit of the Indian fig (*Cactus opuntia*) colors the urine as red as blood. Cantharides will cause it. Blood may also be procured and mixed with the urine. May be detected by making the patient pass his urine in the presence of the physician, and examining the vessel before and after, and by cutting off the supply of any substance which could cause the appearance.

URINE, INCONTINENCE OF.—Difficult, at times, of detection. Give the person a full dose of opium, and introduce the catheter when he is asleep. If there be urine, the incontinence is feigned.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Produced by a ligature placed tightly round the limb. They may be excited in this manner, or aggravated if already existing. Detected by examining the limb.

Fel. Bile. **F. anguil'læ,** see *Bile.* **F. bovi'num** or **bo'vis** (Ph. U. S.), bile of ox. **F. bo'vis,** see *Bile.* **F. bo'vis inspissa'tum** (Ph. U. S.), inspissated ox-bile. **F. bo'vis purifica'tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), see *Bile of the ox.* **F. natu'ræ,** aloes. **F. tau'ri,** see *Bile.* **F. ter'ræ,** Erythræa centaurium, Ludus Helmontii. **F. ur'si,** see *Bile.* **F. vit'ri,** see *Vitrum.*

Feld'wood. Verbascum thapsus, species of Gentiana.

Fel'leous. Biliary; bilious.

Fel'lic acid. $C_{26}H_{40}O_4$. An acid derived from bile.

Felliducous, fel-lid'u-kus (*fel, duco,* to lead). Cholagogue.

Fellifluous, fel-lif'lu-us (*fel,* bile, *fluo,* to flow). Cholagogue.

Fellineus, fel-lin'e-us. Bilious.

Fellinic (fel-lin'ik) **acid.** Acid derived from digesting bilin with muriatic acid.

Fel'lis obstruc'tio (obstruction of bile), **suffu'sio,** or **superfu'sio.** See *Icterus.*

Fell'wort. Gentiana lutea.

Felo de se. Suicide.

Fel'on. Paronychia; whitlow; inflammation of cellular tissue around the finger; periphalangeal cellulitis.

Fel'onwort. Solanum dulcamara.

Felt'ing. Tangling. Term applied to the hair when inextricably interlaced, as occurs occasionally in women from inattention.

Fel'wort. Gentiana lutea.

Fe'male. In animals, one that engenders and bears young; also used adjectively, as female sex, etc. **F. blade,** blade of an instrument made for reception of the male blade. **F. cath'eter,** short catheter for the female bladder. **F. fern,** Asplenium filix fœmina; anthelmintic. **F. parts,** vulva. **F. pronu'cleus,** nucleus derived from the germinal vesicle of the ovum.

Femel'la. Female.

Fe'men. Thigh (inner part); femur; vulva.

Femina. Female.

Fem'inal. Pubes.

Femin'eous. Female.

Feminescence, fem-in-es'sence (*fœmina,* female). Possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.

Feminin'ity. Feminity.

Feminism, fem'in-izm (*fœmina,* female). Defective or abnormal sexual development of the male, leading to assumption of female characteristics and tastes.

Femin'ity. Aggregation of characteristics of the female.

Femoræ'us. Cruræus.

Fem'oral (*femur,* thigh). Belonging or relating to the thigh. **F. arch,** crural arch; Poupart's ligament. **F. ar'tery,** literally artery of the thigh. The *superficial femoral* is a continuation of the external iliac; becomes afterward popliteal. *Deep* or *Profunda femoris* is a branch of it. *Common femoral artery* is part of the superficial femoral above the point at which the deep artery is given off. **F. bone,** os femoris or thigh-bone. **F. canal',** crural canal. **F. crest,** linea aspera. **F. her'nia,** see *Merocele.* **F. lig'ament,** falciform process. **F. ring,** crural canal. **F. sheath,** investment of fascia around the femoral artery, made up of a continuation of the transversalis fascia in front and pelvic fascia behind. **F. vein,** chief venous trunk of the lower extremity, accompanying the artery. *Deep femoral* or *Profunda femoris vein* is distributed with the deep femoral artery.

Femoralis, fem-o-ral'is. Femoral; triceps extensor cruris.

Femoreus, fem-o-ra'us. See *Triceps cruris* or *Cruræus.*

Fem'oro. In composition, relating to the femur.

Fem'oro-calca'nean. Relating to the femur and heel.

Fem'oro-calca'neus. Plantaris.

Fem'oro-caud'al. Relating to the femur and tail.

Femorocele, fem-or-o-se'le (Eng. fem'or-o-seel) (*femur, kele,* hernia). Femoral hernia.

Fem'oro-coccyge'us. Relating to femur and coccyx.

Fem'oro-cuta'neous. Relating to skin of thigh. **F.-c. nerve,** external cutaneous nerve of thigh.

Fem'oro-gen'ital. Relating to thigh and genital organs. **F.-g. nerve,** genito-crural nerve.

Fem'oro-phalange'us. Muscle in lower animals corresponding to plantaris and flexor digitorum brevis in man.

Fem'oro-poplite'al. Relating to thigh and popliteal space or to popliteal region of thigh. **F.-p. ar'teries,** perforating arteries. **F.-p. vein,** branch of femoral vein emptying into short saphenous vein.

Fem'oro-poplit'eo-tib'ial mus'cle. Popliteus.

Fem'oro-prephalangæ'us. Muscle in lower animals corresponding with extensor longus digitorum pedis in man.

Fem'oro-pretib'ial. Relating to thigh and front part of leg. **F.-p. nerves,** branches of long saphenous nerve to inner side of leg.

Fem'oro-tib'ial. Belonging to femur and tibia, as *Femoro-tibial articulation,* knee-joint.

Fem'oro-vas'cular. Relating to femoral canal.

Fe'mur. The thigh; thigh-bone; strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming solid part of thigh. It is cylindrical, slightly curved anteriorly, unsymmetrical, and oblique downward and inward. The body of the bone is prismatic, and has behind a prominent ridge, linea aspera. The processes on the femur are at the upper or pelvic extremity—the head supported on a column or neck, the great trochanter, the lesser trochanter; at the inferior or tibial extremity the external condyle, internal condyle, external tuberosity, and internal tuberosity. The femur ossifies from five points: one on each process of the pelvic extremity; one in the body of the bone; and two on the condyles. It is articulated with the pelvis, tibia, and patella. See *Thigh.*

Fenestra, fen-es'trah (window). Anatomists have given this name to two apertures situate in the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum. One of these, fenestra ovalis or vestibuli or vestibularis, foramen ovale, is oval-shaped, situate at the base of the stapes, and corresponds with cavity of vestibule. The other is fenestra rotunda or cochlearis or triquetra, foramen rotundum. **F. coch'leæ,** see *Fenestra.* **F. cochlea'ris,** see *Fenestra.* **F. larynge'a,** space covered by crico-thyroid membrane, is closed by a fine, transparent membrane, membrana tympani secundaria, tympanum minus or secundarium, membrana fenestræ rotundæ, and corresponds to inner scala of cochlea. Also open space in the blades of the forceps. **F. oc'uli,** pupil. **F. ova'lis,** see *Fenestra.* **F. rotun'da,** see *Fenestra.* **F. semiova'lis,** F. ovalis. **F. trique'tra,** see *Fenestra.* **F. vestib'uli** or **vestibula'ris,** see *Fenestra.*

Fenes'tral or **Fen'estrated** (*fenestra,* window). Having fenestræ. Bandages, compresses, or plasters

with small perforations or openings, which prevent the detention of the discharge.

Fenestrated, fen'es-tra-ted. Fenestral. **F. lay'er,** see *Retina.* **F. mem'brane,** see *Artery.*

Fen'nel. Anethum. **F., dogs',** Anthemis cotula. **F. flower,** nigella. **F. fruit,** fruit of Fœniculum vulgare; has stimulant and carminative properties. **F., hogs',** peucedanum. **F. seed,** fennel. **F., sweet,** anethum. **F. water,** aqua fœniculi.

Fen'ugreek. Trigonella fœnum.

Feraconitine, fer-ak-on'it-een. Pseudaconitine; alkaloid obtained from Nepal aconite.

Feralis pediculus, fer-al'is ped-ik'u-lus. Crab-louse or pediculus pubis.

Fergusson's speculum, fur'gus-son's spek'u-lum. Silvered glass vaginal speculum.

Fe'rine (*fera,* wild beast). Term applied to any malignant or noxious disease.

Ferment, fur'ment (*ferveo,* to be hot). Leaven. Substance having property of modifying the nature of organic or other substances under influence of heat and moisture. Ferments split up carbon compounds at moderate temperatures, leading to formation of other carbon compounds. Certain forms of schizomycetes, capable of producing fermentation, are called *organic ferments.* Ferments such as diastase, ptyalin, and pepsin contain carbon, and are therefore called organic; but, as they have no definite structure, are called *unformed ferments* or *enzymes.* See *Enzymes* (table). **F., curd'ling,** see *Ferments, digestive* (table). **F., diastat'ic,** diastase of saliva and pancreatic juice; see *Ferments, digestive* (table). **F. of liv'er,** glycogen. **F., pep'tic,** pepsin; papayotin. **F., proteolyt'ic,** F. in digestion, changing fibrin into peptone. **F. of sali'va,** ptyalin. **F., sep'tic,** substance from decomposing animal tissues capable of infecting the blood of animals when introduced into it. **F. of stom'ach,** pepsin. **F., un'formed,** enzyme.

Fermenta'tion. Decomposition of a body by action of a ferment, as by that of micro-organisms. See *Ferment.* **F., ace'tic,** change taking place under influence of bacillus aceti in alcoholic solutions, by which they are converted into vinegar. **F., albu'minoid,** change effected in liquids by conversion into albuminous matter. **F., alcohol'ic,** process by which saccharine and other matters are changed into alcohol by decomposition of glucose. **F., ammoni'acal,** change produced in the urine under the influence of the micrococcus ureæ. **F., butyr'ic,** *Butyric acid* or *Butyrous F.,* development of butyric acid from starch, dextrin, glucose, glycerin, etc., under the influence of the bacillus butyricus and other microbes. **F. fe'ver,** fever due to absorption of fibrin ferments. **F., lac'tic,** conversion of sweet into sour milk under the influence of the bacillus lacticus. **F., putrefac'tive,** putrefaction. **F. test,** test for glucose in urine by generation of carbonic acid gas from multiplication of yeast-fungus, saccharomyces cerevisiæ, at a temperature of 75° to 80° F., by adding to three ounces of urine a fluidrachm of ordinary yeast; if sugar is present, fermentation occurs. **F. the'ory of disease,** *Zymotic theory.* Theory that poison in the atmosphere or derived from an affected person acts as a ferment to textural waste-products lingering in the body of a healthy but predisposed person. **F., vi'nous,** F., alcoholic.

Fer'ments, diges'tive. These are agents in various parts of the alimentary canal which exert a special action on the food as it passes along. See *Pepsin, Ptyalin, Trypsin,* etc. The term *Enzyme* has been recently introduced to signify ferments such as those referred to—pepsin, ptyalin, trypsin, etc.—which, though they contain carbon, and are therefore called organic, are not alive and have no definite structure, or, in other words, are not organized (Brunton).

The following table, by Roberts, presents, at a glance, a sketch of the different digestive juices and ferments, and the specific action of the latter on different forms of food materials, as starch, sugar, fat, proteids, etc., in various parts of the alimentary canal:

TABLE OF FERMENTS CONTAINED IN THE DIGESTIVE JUICES.

Digestive Juices.	Ferments contained in them.	Action as Food Materials.
Saliva.	Salivary diastase or ptyalin.	Changes starch into dextrin and sugar.
Gastric juice.	Pepsin.	Changes proteids into peptones in an acid medium.
	Curdling ferment.	Curdles the casein of milk.
Pancreatic juice.	Trypsin.	Changes proteids into peptones in alkaline and neutral media.
	Curdling ferment.	Curdles the casein of milk.
	Pancreatic diastase.	Changes starch into dextrin and sugar.
	Emulsive ferment.	Emulsifies and partially saponifies fats.
Bile.		Assists in emulsifying fats.
Intestinal juice.	Invertin.	Changes cane-sugar into invert sugar.
	Curdling ferment.	Curdles the casein of milk.

(See also table under *Enzymes* (unformed ferments).

Fermen'tum. Ferment; yeast. **F. cerevis'iæ,** yeast. **F. mor'bi,** ferment. **F. ventric'uli,** ferment of stomach; gastric juice.

Fern. Filix. **F. bush,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **F., cin'namon,** Osmunda cinnamomea. **F., ea'gle,** Pteris aquilina. **F., fe'male,** Asplenium filix fœmina, Pteris aquilina. **F., flow'ering,** Osmunda regalis. **F. gale,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **F., male,** Polypodium filix mas. **F., mead'ow,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **F. rock,** Adiantum pedatum. **F. root,** Polypodium vulgare. **F., sweet,** Adiantum pedatum, Comptonia asplenifolia. **F., sweet, shrub'by,** Comptonia asplenifolia.

Fernambu'co wood. Cæsalpinia echinata.

Fern'freckle or **Fern'tickle.** Freckles; ephelides.

Fero'lia Guianen'sis or **variega'ta.** Atlas-wood; inner bark is used in baths, etc.

Feronia elephantum, fer-o'ne-ah el-ef-an'tum (from the goddess *Feronia*). Wood-apple tree; elephant wood or apple; tree of India yielding gum resembling gum arabic; leaves, aromatic and of an odor resembling anise, are carminative; unripe fruit is astringent. **F. pellu'cida,** Ægle marmelos; covolam.

Ferramentum, fer-ram-en'tum. Any surgical instrument made of iron. Instrument used in difficult labor.

Ferraria, fer-rah're-ah. Scrophularia aquatica.

Fer'rate. Salt of ferric acid.

Fer'rated. Containing iron; chalybeate.

Ferra'tus (*ferrum,* iron). Chalybeate.

Ferrein', canal of. Triangular channel which Ferrein (French physician of 18th century) supposed to result from the approximation of the free edges of the eyelids applied to the globe of the eye; he considered it adapted for directing the tears toward the puncta lacrymalia during sleep. Cortical canals, the first portions of the uriniferous ducts while still in the cortical substance of the kidney. **F., cords of,** inferior vocal cords. **F., pyr'amids of,** each papilla of the kidney, according to Ferrein, consists of at least 700 subordinate cones or pyramids. *Pyramids of Ferrein, Pyramides renales Ferreini, Fasciculi pyramidales* or *corticales, Lobuli renum,* cone-shaped extensions of medullary substance of kidney into the cortical portion. **F., tubes of,** cortical portion of uriniferous tubes.

Fer'ri ace'tas. Acetate of iron, ferric acetate, iron liquor; made from carbonate of iron and acetic acid. Dose of the tincture is 15–30 min. **F. æru'go,** F. subcarbonas. **F. et alumin'ii sul'phas,** sulphate of iron and aluminium, is made by treating bicarbonated solution of soft iron and carbonated solution of pure washed alumina, with sulphuric acid. **F. et ammo'nii ci'tras,** ferri ammonio-citras. **F. et ammo'nii mu'rias,**

ferrum ammoniatum. **F. et ammo'nii sul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), sulphate of iron and ammonium, sulphate of iron and ammonia, ammonio-ferric alum; used in atonic uterine leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery; externally, in relaxation of uvula, uterus, etc. Dose, v to x grains. **F. et ammo'nii tar'tras** (Ph. U. S.), tartrate of ammonium and iron. Dose, iv to x grains. **F. ammo'nio-chlo'ridum**, ferrum ammoniatum. **F. ammo'nio-ci'tras**, *Ferri et ammonii citras* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Ammonio-citrate of iron, Citrate of ammonia and iron, Citrate of iron and ammonium.* It is more soluble than the citrate. Dose, gr. v to gr. x. A potassio-citrate and a sodio-citrate of iron have also been introduced, and a citrate of the magnetic oxide of iron prepared by combining the magnetic oxide with citric acid. **F. ammo'nio-tar'tras**, *Ferri et ammonii tartras* (Ph. U. S.), *Ammonio-tartrate of iron, Tartrate of iron and ammonia, Ammonio-ferric tartrate, T. of iron and ammonium.* It is very soluble. The dose is 5–15 grains in pill or solution. **F. arse'nias** (Ph. Br.), arseniate of iron. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$. **F. ben'zoas**, unofficinal preparation of iron. Dose, gr. j–v. **F. Borus'sias**, Prussian blue. **F. bro'midum**, *Bromide of iron, Ferrous bromide*, in solution, *Hydrobromate of iron, Ferri hydrobromas.* Tonic and alterative, with the peculiar therapeutical qualities of the bromides. Dose, gr. j–v. **F. carbo'nas**, F. subcarbonas. The dose of the syrup of the bromide is ♏xv–lx. **F. carbo'nas efferves'cens**, *Effervescing carbonate of iron.* Carbonate of iron prepared with tartaric acid, bicarbonate of sodium, sulphate of iron, powdered sugar, and citric acid. **F. carbo'nas sacchara'tus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), saccharated carbonate of iron; chalybeate tonic. Dose, gr. v–xv, in pill. See *F. protocarbonas.* **F. carbo'nas cum sac'charo**, see *Ferri protocarbonas.* **F. carbona'tum**, graphites. **F. carbure'tum**, graphites. **F. chlo'ridum** (Ph. U. S.), $Fe_2Cl_612H_2O$, *Ferric chloride, Chloride, Sesquichloride, Perchloride*, or *Muriate of iron*, is obtained by the action of muriatic acid and nitric acid on iron wire. Dose, gr. i–iij. It is generally prescribed in the form of *Tinctura ferri chloridi.* It is considered one of the most reliable preparations of iron. Dose, ♏x–xxx. A concentrated solution of the perchloride has been used as an injection for the radial cure of aneurism, and it has been employed wherever a powerful styptic has been needed. It forms the *Liquor ferri chloridi* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). **F. ci'tras** (Ph. U. S.), *Citrate of iron.* $Fe_2(C_6H_5O_7)_2,6H_2O$. The citrate resembles in medical properties the tartrate and the lactate of iron. Dose, five grains or more. **F. cyanure'tum**, see *Prussian blue.* **F. deutocarbo'nas fus'cus**, F. subcarbonas. **F. deutox'idum ni'grum**, æthiops martialis. **F. ferrocy'anas**, Prussian blue. **F. ferrocyan'idum**, Prussian blue. **F. ferrocyanure'tum**, Prussian blue. **F. fi'lum**, iron wire. **F. hydri'odas**, F. iodidum. **F. hydrocy'anas**, Prussian blue. **F. hypercarbure'tum**, graphites. **F. hypophos'phis** (Ph. U. S.), *Hypophosphite of iron.* It has the tonic properties of the iron with the other therapeutic qualities of the hypophosphites. Dose, gr. v–x, three times a day, and in syrup in the dose of a fluidrachm. See *Hypophosphites.* **F. io'didum** or **iodure'tum**, *Iodide* or *Ioduret of iron, Ferrous iodide, Hydriodate of iron, Ferri hydriodas.* The iodide is officinal in the form of the pill and syrup; see *Pilulæ ferri iodidi* and *Syrupus ferri iodidi.* Dose, gr. j–v, and in the syrup of the iodide ♏x–xxx. **F. io'didum sacchara'tum** (Ph. U. S.), saccharated ferrous iodide. Identical with saccharated iodide of iron of the German Pharmacopœia. The ferrous iodide is preserved by contact with sugar of milk. Dose, gr. ij–v. **F. lac'tas** (Ph. U. S.), *Lactate of iron, L. of protoxide of iron.* $Fe(C_3H_5O_3)_2.3H_2O$. Employed in the same cases as the precipitated subcarbonate of iron, and especially in chlorosis. The dose is gr. j–v three times a day, in lozenges. **F. limatu'ra purifica'ta**, *Purified iron filings*—purified by means of the magnet for internal use. The filings are also called *Ferri scobs, F. ramenta, F. fila, Ferri* or *Martis limatura, Speculum indicum, Ferri in pulverem resolutio.* They are considered to possess the general properties of iron—the iron becoming oxidized. **F. et magne'siæ ci'tras**, *Citrate of iron and magnesia.* It is soluble in water, and does not constipate. Dose, from four grains to fifteen, in solution. **F. ma'las**, malate or pomate of iron; agrecable mild tonic. Dose, gr. v–xv. **F. ni'tras**, see *Liquor ferri nitratis.* **F. nitra'tis li'quor**, see *Liquor ferri nitratis.* **F. ox'alas** (Ph. U. S.), *Oxalate of iron.* It is tonic without being astringent. Dose, two or three grains, in pill. **F. ox'idum fu'sum**, F. subcarbonas. **F. ox'idum hydra'tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), ferrum oxidatum hydratum. **F. ox'idum hydra'tum cum magne'siâ** (Ph. U. S.), hydrated oxide of iron with magnesia. Composed of solution of tersulphide of iron, magnesia, and water, and used as an antidote to arsenic, being administered freely in tablespoonful doses. **F. ox'idum magnet'icum**, oxidum ferri nigrum. **F. ox'idum ni'grum**, oxidum ferri nigrum. **F. ox'idum ru'brum**, colcothar; ferri subcarbonas. **F. ox'idum sacchara'tum**, *Saccharated oxide of iron.* Dark-brown powder, made by dissolving iron in nitric acid, filtering, evaporating, adding sugar, and an excess of sugar in water of ammonia, and precipitating with alcohol. **F. perchlo'ridum**, see *Ferri chloridum.* **F. percyan'idum**, Prussian blue. **F. perox'idum hu'midum**, ferrum oxidatum hydratum. **F. perox'ydum hydra'tum**, ferrum oxidatum hydratum. **F. persesquini'tras**, see *Liquor ferri nitratis.* **F. persul'phas**, see *Ferri sulphas.* **F. phos'phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Phosphate of iron, Ferric phosphate.* By double decomposition between sulphate of iron and sodium phosphate. Dose, gr. j–v, as a chalybeate. The British Pharmacopœia has a *Syrupus ferri phosphatis, Syrup of phosphate of iron* (gr. j of the phosphate to f℥j of syrup), the dose of which is a fluidrachm or more. A compound syrup of phosphate of iron has been much used in routine practice in the United States under the absurd name of "chemical food." **F. po'mas**, pomate of iron; ferri malas. **F. et potas'sæ tar'tras**, ferrum tartarizatum. **F. et potas'sii tar'tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), ferrum tartarizatum. **F. potas'sio-ci'tras**, see *Ferri ammoniocitras.* **F. potas'sio-tar'tras**, ferrum tartarizatum. **F. protocarbo'nas**, *Protocarbonate of iron, Ferrous carbonate.* The protocarbonate of iron, thrown down from a solution of the sulphate of iron by the carbonate of sodium, readily attracts oxygen and becomes converted into the sesquioxide. To prevent this, it may be associated with honey and sugar, and the mixture be reduced by evaporation to a pilular consistence. The mass consitutes the ferruginous pills of Vallet, Vallet's pills; see *Pilulæ ferri carbonatis.* The *Ferri carbonas saccharatum* (ferri carbonas cum saccharo, saccharine carbonate of iron) is prepared in this manner; also called the *Ferrum carbonicum saccharatum* and *Ferri carbonas saccharata, Saccharated carbonate of iron* of the Ph. B. The protocarbonate is given in the same diseases as the lactate of iron; ten or fifteen grains in the course of twenty-four hours. **F. protosul'phas vir'idis**, F. sulphas. **F. Prus'sias**, Prussian blue. **F. pul'vis**, *Ferrum redactum, Powder of iron, Iron by hydrogen, Reduced iron, Quevenne's iron.* It is very liable to become oxidized, and must be kept in a dry, well-stopped bottle. It has been prescribed in anæmic and especially in chlorotic cases. The ordinary dose is three to six grains or more, three times a day, in pill made with sugar and gum. There is a *Ferrum redactum* in the Ph. B., which is metallic iron with a variable amount of magnetic oxide. **F. pyrophos'phas** (Ph. U. S.) *Pyrophosphate of iron, Ferric pyrophosphate.* A reaction between citrate of iron and pyrophosphate of sodium. On account of its solubility it is a favorite ingredient in the preparation of elixirs of iron, etc. Dose, two to five grains. **F. et quini'næ ci'tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), citrate of iron and quinine (ferri citras, 88; quinine, dried, 12; aqua destill., q. s. ad 100, mixed and evaporated). Astringent and stimulant to digestive tract, and prescribed in cases where a combination of these tonics is indicated. Dose, gr. v to x, containing one or two grains of quinine. **F. ramen'ta**, F. limatura. **F. rubi'go**, F. subcarbonas. **F. sal'icylas**, iron sal-

licylate. **F. scobs**, F. limatura. **F. sesquichlo'ridum**, F. chloridum. **F. sesquini'tras**, see *Liquor ferri nitratis*. **F. sesquiox'idum**, F. subcarbonas præcipitatus. **F. so'dio-ci'tras**, see *Ferri ammonio-citras*. **F. et strychni'næ ci'tras** (Ph. U. S.), *Citrate of iron and strychnia*. Separate solutions of *citrate of iron and ammonium* and of *strychnia* with *citric acid* are made in distilled water, which are mixed and evaporated and dried in scales. Dose, gr. j to iij. **F. subcarbo'nas**, *F. carbonas*, *F. rubigo*. (The last two terms, as well as *Ferrugo*, are applied to the subcarbonate or rust, *Ærugo ferri*, *Cacaferri*, formed by the action of moist air on metallic iron.) A protoxide of iron oxidized by the decomposition of water, carbonic acid being attracted from the air. Dose, gr. v to xxx or more. *Ferri subcarbonas*, *Subcarbonate of iron*, *Precipitated carbonate of iron*, may be precipitated from sulphate of iron by carbonate of sodium. It has also been called *Sesquioxide* or *Peroxide of iron*. **F. suc'cinas**, iron succinate; this salt has been recommended for relief of catarrhal jaundice and for those who have a redundancy of fatty tissue. **F. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Vitriol*, *Sulphate of iron*, *Ferrous sulphate*, *Green vitriol*, *Copperas*. The United States Pharmacopœia directs it to be made by the action of sulphuric acid on iron wire in water—evaporating, crystallizing, and drying the crystals on bibulous paper. This salt is inodorous and of a strong styptic taste; the crystals are light green, transparent, and soluble in two parts of water; it is tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. j to iij and more. *F. persulphas*, *Persulphate of iron*, *Ferric sulphate*, *Monsel's salt*, is a powerful coagulant and styptic. A formula for *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*, *Solution of subsulphate of iron*, *Solution of persulphate of iron*, *Monsel's solution*, is in the Ph. U. S. **F. s. calcina'tum**, colcothar. **F. s. exsicca'tus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Ferri sulphas exsiccata*, dried sulphate of iron; sulphate of iron exposed to a moderate heat until it is capable of being reduced to powder; in this form it can be made into pills. Dose, gr. ss–ij. **F. s. granula'ta**, *Granulated sulphate of iron*. Ph. B. has a formula for the preparation of this salt, the ingredients being iron wire, sulphuric acid, distilled water, and rectified spirit. Dose, gr. j–v. **F. s. præcipita'tus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), precipitated sulphate of iron; precipitated ferrous sulphate, identical with granulated sulphate of iron, ferri sulphas granulata (Ph. Br.). **F. sulphure'tum**, *Sulphuret of iron*, *Ferrous sulphide*, *Iron pyrites* (by heating sublimed sulphur over iron filings), a ready means for obtaining hydrosulphuric-acid gas by the addition of sulphuric or chlorohydric acid. **F. tan'nas**, *Tannate of iron* (by adding a solution of a salt of sesquioxide of iron, as the persulphate, to a decoction of nut-galls); tonic and astringent, and extolled in chlorosis. **F. tar'tarum**, ferrum tartarizatum. **F. tritox'idum**, colcothar. **F. valeria'nas** (Ph. U. S.), *Valerianate of iron* (formed by the action of valerianic acid on oxide of iron), dark brick-red powder, insoluble in water, given in hysteria complicating chlorosis. Dose, j to iij gr.

Fer'ric ac'etate. Ferri acetas. **F. chlo'ride**, ferri chloridum. **F. hy'drate**, ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **F. ni'trate**, see *Liquor ferri nitratis*. **F. ox'ide**, colcothar. **F. pyrophos'phate**, ferri pyrophosphas. **F. sul'phate**, see *Ferri sulphas*.

Fer'ricus hy'dras. Ferrum oxydum hydratum.

Ferrocy'anide. Salt produced by union of ferrocyanic acid with a base.

Ferro-ferric hydrate. Oxidum ferri nigrum.

Ferromanganic, fer-ro-man-gan'ik. Composed of iron and manganese.

Ferrosaline (fer-ro-sal-ine') **mix'ture.** See *Mixture, ferrosaline*.

Fer'rous arse'niate. Ferri arsenias. **F. bro'mide**, ferri bromidum. **F. car'bonate**, ferri protocarbonas. **F. i'odide**, ferri iodidum. **F. lac'tate**, ferri lactas. **F. ox'alate**, ferri oxalas. **F. phos'phate**, ferri phosphas. **F. sul'phate**, ferri sulphas. **F. sul'phide**, ferri sulphuretum.

Ferrugineous (fer-ru-gin'e-ous) or **Ferru'ginous.** Chalybeate.

Ferru'go (*ferrum*, *rubigo*, rust). Ferri subcarbonas; ferrum oxidatum hydratum.

Fer'rum. Metal of a bluish-gray color; fibrous texture; brilliant and fine-grained fracture. Specific gravity 7.8; hard, ductile, malleable, and magnetic. Ferrum (Ph. U. S.) is metallic iron in the form of fine, bright, and non-elastic wire. It formerly included also ferri ramenta, iron filings. The medicinal virtues of iron are tonic; producing fetid eructations, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it and causes the evolution of hydrogen gas. When given in the metallic state, the filings are chiefly used; but the oxides and salts are most commonly employed. **F. ace'ticum**, ferri acetas. **F. ammoniaca'le**, F. ammoniatum. **F. ammoni'aco-cit'ricum**, ferri ammonio-citras. **F. ammonia'tum** or **ammoniaca'le**, **Fer'ri ammo'nio-chlo'ridum**, *Ammoniated iron*, *Ammonio-chloride of iron*. A mixture of subcarbonate of iron, muriatic acid, and muriate of ammonium. Dose, gr. iij–xv. **F. arsenia'tum**, arseniate of iron. **F. arsenic'icum oxydula'tum**, arseniate of iron. **F. Borus'sicum**, Prussian blue. **F. broma'tum**, see *Bromine*. **F. carbo'nicum sacchara'tum**, ferri protocarbonas. **F. et chin'icum cit'ricum**, ferri citras. **F. cyanogena'tum**, Prussian blue. **F. hæmati'tes**, hæmatites. **F. hydrioda'tum**, see *Ferri iodidum*. **F. hydrobro'micum oxida'tum**, see *Bromine*. **F. lac'ticum**, see *Ferri lactas*. **F. mag'nes attracto'rium**, magnet. **F. metal'licum**, ferri pulvis. **F. oxida'tum hydra'tum** (Ph. U. S.), *Ferri oxydum hydratum*, *Ferric hydrate*, *Hydro-oxide of iron*, *Hydrated oxide* or *peroxide of iron*, *Hydrated tritoxide of iron*, *Moist peroxide of iron*. In the Ph. U. S. it is directed to be prepared for instantaneous use as an antidote for arsenic by adding *water of ammonia*, ℥viij, to solution of *tersulphate of iron*, ℥x. From 10 to 20 parts of the hydrated oxide would seem to be more than sufficient to convert 1 part of arsenious acid into the basic salt of iron. **F. oxydula'tum hydrocyan'icum**, Prussian blue. **F. potab'ile**, F. tartarizatum. **F. et potas'sium albumina'tum**, iron and potassium albuminate. Preparation used hypodermically, because easily absorbed, made by precipitating 100 parts of white of egg with 36 parts ferric tersulphate, which is dissolved by addition of 2 parts caustic potassa, dissolved in 50 parts of water. **F. præcipita'tum**, ferri subcarbonas. **F. pulvera'tum**, ferri pulvis. **F. redac'tum** or **reduc'tum**, ferri pulvis. **F. tan'nicum**, ferri tannas. **F. tartariza'tum** or **tartara'tum**, *Ferri et potassæ tartras*, *Ferri et potassii tartras* (Ph. U. S.); when formed into balls or pellets, called *Globi martiales* and *Globuli tartari martiales* or *martiales soluti* or *martiali* or *tartratis ferri et lixiviæ*, *Boli martis*, and *Pyri martiales*; *Tartarized iron*, *Tartrate of potassa and iron*, *Tartrate of iron and potassium*. Made from solution of tersulphate of iron, bitartrate of potassium, distilled water, and water of ammonia. It is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and not unpalatable. Dose, gr. x to xxx. *Tinctura martis aperitiva*, *Tincture of Ludwig*, *Alcohol cum sulphate ferri tartarisatus*, *Tinctura martis Glauberi*, is essentially a solution of this salt, as is also *Tinctura martis tartarizata*. **F. valerian'icum**, ferri valerianas. **F. vitriola'tum**, ferri sulphas. **F. vitriola'tum us'tum**, colcothar. **F. zoot'icum**, Prussian blue.

Fersæ, fur'se. Rubeola.

Fer'tile. Prolific; fruitful.

Fertility, fur-til'it-e (*fero*, to bear). Fruitfulness as regards number of births rather than procreative power.

Fertiliza'tion. Action of rendering fruitful; vitalizing action of the male element on the ovum. See *Fecundation*.

Ferula, fer'u-lah (staff) (*ferio*, to strike). Splint. **F. Africa'na**, Bubon galbanum. **F. allia'cea**, Indian asafœtida; same medicinal properties as asafœtida. **F. ammonif'era**, Dorema ammoniacum. **F. asafœt'ida**, see *Asafœtida*. **F. erubes'cens**, Ferula rubricaulis. **F. galbanif'lua**, Persian plant, source of galbanum. **F. grave'olens**, Anethum graveolens. **F. nar'thex**, plant of S. Asia, source of asafœtida.

F. opop'onax, Pastinaca opoponax. **F. Per'sica,** see *Sagapenum.* **F. rubricau'lis,** a source of galbanum. **F. scorodos'ma,** a source of asafœtida. **F. sum'bul,** plant of Asia; root, sumbul, is used as a nervous stimulant; see *Sumbul.* **F. tingita'na,** see *Ammoniac, gum.*

Ferulyl, fer'u-lil. C_9H_{11}. Compound radical from oil of asafœtida.

Fe'rus (savage). Homicidal.

Fervor, fur'vor. Intense heat.

Fese. Form of elephantiasis met with in the S. Pacific.

Fes'ter. To corrupt or rankle; when applied to a sore, to suppurate or discharge a thin fluid as evidence of irritation.

Festination, fes-tin-a'shun (*festino,* to hesitate). Hesitation of step or gait in walking, as observed in advanced stage of paralysis agitans, the steps increasing in rapidity.

Festooned. Arranged like a festoon, as *festooned line* at cardiac end of stomach, produced by transition from one form of epithelium to another; or *festooned rings* at various openings of the heart.

Festucæ caryophyllorum, fes-tu'ke kar-e-o-fil-lo'-rum. Stalks of clove.

Festucaria, fes-tu-kar'e-ah. Distoma. **F. len'tis,** distoma ophthalmobium.

Fe'tal. Fœtal.

Fetich, fet'ish. Charm; presumed quality of a person or an object which produces in an individual an intense impression or feeling, but which has no real existence as such quality.

Fetichism, fet'ik-ism. Effect produced on an individual by a fetich or charm, as erotic or religious fetichism, from imaginary or supposed qualities which are not really possessed by such charm or fetich.

Feticide, fe'te-side. Fœticide.

Fet'id (*fœteo,* to stink). Having a bad smell. **F. aloes,** Aloes caballina. **F. bronchi'tis,** chronic catarrhal bronchitis. **F. buck'eye,** Æsculus glabra. **F. na'sal catarrh',** ozæna.

Fet'lock. Part of leg of horse where tuft of hair grows behind pastern-joint. **F. joint,** joint between great metacarpal bone and first phalanx of horse.

Fe'tor. Fœtor.

Fet'terwort. Helleborus fœtidus.

Fe'tus. Fœtus; pregnant.

Feuil'lea or **Fevillea cordifolia,** fev-il'le-ah kord-e-fo'le-ah. W. Indian plant; seeds and expressed oil are emeto-cathartic. Bitter principle is called *Feuillin.*

Fe'ver (*fervor,* heat). Frequent and often dangerous affection indicated by rigors, increased heat of skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude, with delirium in some instances. Fevers are usually divided into the idiopathic or essential and the symptomatic. Idiopathic fevers arise without obvious local cause; the symptomatic are dependent upon local irritation. Idiopathic fevers may be divided into: 1. Those attended with distinct paroxysms—intermittents; 2. Remittent and continued fevers; and 3. Fevers complicated with eruptions—the exanthematous. These divisions admit of great variety, owing to climate, season, age, etc. When of very brief duration fevers are said to be *ephemeral;* when continuing without any break or intermission, *continued;* when intermitting in degree or paroxysms, *intermittent;* when attended with distinct remissions, *remittent;* when characterized by great prostration of vital powers, *adynamic;* when caused by some recognized contagion, as small-pox, *specific.* When the clinical thermometer indicates 104° F. or over, the fever is said to be "high."

The exciting causes may be common, as irritations in the intestines, external injuries, stimulants, etc. Great diversity has prevailed regarding the theory of fever. Its primary seat has been placed in various organs, but although in fever all the functions are morbidly impressed, the impression is doubtless first made on the nervous system and the system of nutrition, and thence conveyed by sympathy to every part of the body. When fever is devoid of inflammatory complication, the quantity of fibrin in the blood is not augmented. It frequently remains in the healthy proportion, and at times diminishes to an extent not met with in any other acute disease. Alteration of the blood in fevers, consisting generally in a diminution of the fibrinous element, is the reverse of what occurs in inflammation. Many phenomena of fever are influenced by periodicity. The types of intermittents are strong evidences of such an influence.

In the treatment of fever it is important to bear in mind its tendency, particularly in exanthemata, to run a definite course and terminate in restoration to health; also the disposition to local determination or hyperæmia, the most frequent cause of the fatal termination of fever. Symptoms must be attentively studied to deduce, as far as possible, indications of cure. Attention must be paid to the prevalent epidemic; in some seasons fevers are very malignant, in others they are mild.

Fe'ver, abdom'inal. Enteric fever; typhoid fever. **F., abdom'inal ty'phus,** typhoid fever. **F., accli'mating,** or **Acclima'tion f.,** strangers'. **F., ad'enomeninge'al,** mucous or pituitous or catarrhal fever; fever accompanied with considerable mucous secretion, especially from the digestive tube; typhoid fever. **F., adeno-ner'vous,** plague of the Levant. **F., adynam'ic,** fever attended with great prostration of the vital powers, as typhoid and typhus fever. **F., adynamo-atax'ic,** F., adynamic. **F., Af'rican,** malignant bilious remittent fever, prevailing on the western coast of Africa. **F. after transfu'sion,** febrile reaction observed to occur after transfusion of blood in the human being. **F. and ague,** intermittent fever. **F., al'gid,** pernicious intermittent, with icy coldness; often fatal. See *Algidus.* **F., am'bulatory,** form of typhoid fever in which the patient is not compelled to go to bed until symptoms become severe. **F., angeiocar'dic,** fever accompanying endocarditis. **F., anom'alous,** fever with irregular progress and type. **F., apho'nic,** variety of intermittent in which the voice is lost during the paroxysm. **F., aph'thous,** fever with sore mouth, occurring in some animals. **F., apoplec'tic,** comatose fever; intermittent or continued fever attended with apoplectic symptoms. **F., ar'dent,** continued fever of tropical regions, chiefly among recruits newly arrived, and due to exposure to the sun; fever having symptoms like those of typhoid fever; thermic fever; continued fever; yellow fever. **F., arthrit'ic,** fever characterized by inflammation of the joints, as in gout and rheumatism. **F., artic'ular erup'tive** or **artic'ular rheumat'ic,** dengue. **F., artific'ial,** fever produced designedly, as by the internal or external use of stimulants, generally for purpose of malingering. **F., asep'tic,** fever from injury; traumatic fever. **F., asthen'ic,** low continued fever, with great prostration, heart weakness, cold perspiration, etc.; term generally appropriated to typhoid fever. **F., asthmat'ic,** pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma. **F., atax'ic,** term including pernicious or malignant fever, typhous fevers, etc. **F., atax'o-adynam'ic,** fever characterized by ataxia and adynamia. **F., atrabil'iary,** hemorrhagic malarial fever. **F., atyp'ical,** F., anomalous. **F., auric'inous,** jaundice. **F., autum'nal,** fall fever; typhoid fever; more correctly, remittent fever. **F., bal'last,** disease caused on shipboard by ballast furnished from scraping and digging the banks of rivers abounding with animal and vegetable decay and filth. **F., Barcelo'na,** fever, yellow. **F., bas'tard,** illegitimate fever; F., anomalous. **F., bath,** morbid condition induced by continued use of excessive quantities of mineral waters or baths. **F., Bengal,** remittent fever prevalent in that region. **F., benign,** fever pursuing its course mildly. **F., bil'iary,** relapsing fever accompanied with jaundice. **F., bil'io-gas'tric,** typhoid fever. **F., bil'ious,** common remittent fever of summer and autumn; generally supposed to be owing to, or connected with, derangement of the biliary system; gastritis; typhoid fever. **F., bil'ious relaps'ing,** relapsing fever with jaundice. **F., bil'ious remit'tent,** remittent fever with bilious vomiting, jaundice, prostration, etc. **F., bil'ious remit'-**

ting or **remit'tent, yel'low**, fever, yellow. **F., black,** fever, purpuric, malignant; cerebro-spinal meningitis. **F., blad'dery**, pemphigus acutus. **F. blis'ter**, vesicular or pustular eruptions appearing particularly about the mouth during or after febrile disturbance. **F., Boa Vis'ta**, malignant bilious remittent fever, resembling yellow fever, very fatal at Fernando Po in 1845. **F., Bo'na**, malignant paludal fever which prevailed among the troops of the garrison at Bona, in Algeria, from 1832 to 1835. **F., bone**, see *Inflammation*. **F., bouquet**, dengue. **F., brain**, F., cerebral; phrenitis. **F., brain, water**, hydrocephalus internus. **F., break'bone** or **buck'et**, dengue. **F., bulam'**, fever, yellow. **F., bul'lous**, pemphigus acutus. **F., cais'son**, see *Caisson disease*. **F., calv'ing**, puerperal fever of cows. **F., camp**, continued fever occurring in camp or in the army; typhus or typho-malarial of armies; see *Typhus gravior*. **F., carbun'cular**, contagious anthrax. **F., cardial'gic**, fever accompanied with violent cardialgia during the paroxysm. **F., cardit'ic**, intermittent fever accompanied with pain at the heart, palpitation, and perhaps syncope. **F., catalep'tic**, malarial fever attended with convulsions. **F., catame'nial**, fever occurring at each monthly period or at the menopause. **F., catar'rhal**, F., adeno-meningeal; influenza. **F., cath'eter**, F., urethral. **F., cat'tle plague**, fever occurring at time of prevalence of rinderpest. **F., cephalal'gic**, intermittent or other fever, accompanied with intense headache; intermittent cephalalgia. **F., cephal'ic**, febrile affection of children—intermediate between the acute form of active cerebral congestion and the chronic form—attended by fever, pain in the head, disorder, or more generally constipation of the bowels, and phenomena often supposed to be premonitory of hydrocephalus. **F., cer'ebral**, brain fever, fever generally ataxic, in which the brain is considerably affected; ataxic typhus fever. **F., cerebrospi'nal**, cerebrospinal meningitis. **F., cess'pool**, typhoid fever. **F., Cha'gres**, Panama fever; severe form of endemic fever common on the isthmus of Panama. **F., Chickahom'iny**, form of typhomalarial fever which attacked many of the U. S. troops stationed during the War of the Rebellion in the marshes of the river of that name. **F., child'bed**, puerperal fever; see *Peritonitis*. **F., chlorot'ic**, chlorosis. **F., chol'eric**, variety of malarial fever accompanied with cholera morbus. **F., chol'eric, of in'fants**, cholera infantum. **F., chron'ic**, protracted fever; hectic fever. **F., colliq'uative**, fever characterized by rapid emaciation, copious evacuations, and rapid prostration of strength. **F., colo'nial**, pernicious Australian malarial fever. **F., co'matose**, F., apoplectic. **F., conges'tive**, fever accompanied by obscure symptoms, or by great oppression and depression, in which it is difficult, and often impossible, to induce reaction. It occurs in various parts of this country, especially in the fall, and is very common in India. Term used in some parts of the Southern United States to include winter typhus, typhoid fevers, and typhoid pneumonia, as well as intermittents and autumnal remittents. Cerebrospinal meningitis. **F., conta'gious**, typhus. **F., con'tinent**, see *Continent* and *Continued fever*. **F., contin'ual**, see *Continued fever*. **F., contin'ued, com'mon**, synochus. **F., contin'ued mala'rial**, typhomalarial fever. **F., convul'sive**, intermittent or remittent fever accompanied by convulsions. **F., coun'try**, fever due to exposure to the miasms of malarious localities, as in the Southern States. **F., Cre'ole yel'low**, hemorraghic malarial fever. **F., crit'ical**, ephemeral fever; remittent or intermittent fever. **F., cuta'neous**, exanthematous fever. **F., dan'dy**, dengue. **F., delir'ious**, pernicious intermittent characterized by delirium in the paroxysms. **F., den'gue**, see *Dengue*. **F., den'tal** or **of denti'tion**, fever occurring during first dentition; may induce cerebral symptoms. **F., dep'urative** or **dep'uratory**, fever to which was attributed the property of purifying the blood, or which indicated that such depuration had occurred. **F., diaphoret'ic**, malarial fever with excessive sweating during the paroxysm. **F., di'ary**, ephemera. **F., diges'tive**, chilliness followed by increased heat and quickness of pulse, which frequently accompanies digestion. **F., doub'le**, intermittent with two paroxysms in a given time, instead of one. **F., doub'le quar'tan**, fever whose paroxysms occur two days in succession and fail the third day; the first paroxysm resembling the fourth, and the second paroxysm the fifth. **F., doub'le quotid'ian**, intermittent whose paroxysms return twice every day at corresponding hours. **F., doub'le ter'tian**, intermittent whose paroxysms return every day; the first corresponding with the third, the second with the fourth, and so on. Intermittent having two paroxysms every second day, and free from paroxysms on other days. **F., duodec'imane**, supposititious intermittent whose paroxysms recur on the twelfth day or every eleven days. **F., dynam'ic**, synocha; sthenic fever; relapsing fever. **F., dysenter'ic**, fever associated with dysentery. **F., endem'ial, endem'ic**, or **endem'ical**, remittent f. **F., enter'ic**, fever of enteritis; typhoid fever; any fever with marked intestinal symptoms. **F., enterit'ic**, typhoid fever. **F., en'tero-mala'rial**, fever in which the bacillus of typhoid fever is detected in the stools, and that of malaria in the blood. **F., en'tero-mesenter'ic**, typhoid fever. **F., ephem'eral**, ephemera. **F., epigastral'gic**, pernicious intermittent in which there are severe epigastric pains from gastro-enteritis. **F., epilep'tic**, variety of intermittent accompanied with attacks of epilepsy. **F., erethet'ic**, irritative fever. **F., erot'ic**, chronic fever accompanying or attended with erotic excitement. **F., errat'ic**, see *Erratic*. **F., erup'tive**, exanthemata; see *Eruptive fevers*. **F., erup'tive, artic'ular**, dengue. **F., essen'tial**, fever that is not symptomatic, but which itself constitutes a morbid condition; see *Idiopathic*. **F., exac'erbating**, remittent fever. **F., exanthem'atous**, eruptive fever; see *Exanthem*. **F. of exhaus'tion**, fever resembling the fever of fatigue, due to prolonged exertion, lack of rest, and insufficient food. **F., faint'ing, of Per'sia**, singular and fatal epidemic, presenting points of analogy with cholera, which prevailed at Teheran in 1842. **F., fall**, F., autumnal. **F., fam'ine**, adynamic febrile phenomena induced by want of sufficient food; relapsing fever; typhus fever. **F., fatigue**, fever, sometimes fatal, following excessive labor, exposure, and exertion. **F., fermenta'tion**, see *Sapræmia*. **F., fifteen-day**, see *Relapse*. **F., five-day**, see *Relapse*. **F., gall**, remittent fever. **F., ganglion'ic**, F., glandular. **F., gan'grenous**, fever accompanied by gangrene, especially of the limbs and genitals; pernicious malarial fever with gangrene. **F., gaol**, F., jail. **F., Gar'rick**, see *Fever, Siddons*. **F., gastral'gic**, intermittent fever with acute burning lacerating pain at the stomach. **F., gas'tric**, stomachic fever; bilious fever, because supposed to be dependent on affection of the stomach; also called meningogastric or gastrobilious fever. The term gastric fever is sometimes applied to typhoid fever, to simple continued fever, and to acute dyspepsia. **F., gas'tric hepat'ic**, fever due to chronic gastric irritation. **F., gas'tro-adynam'ic**, fever in which the symptoms of bilious and adynamic fever are joined. **F., gas'tro-angioten'ic**, fever in which the symptoms of bilious fever are united with those of inflammatory fever. **F., gas'tro-atax'ic**, fever in which the symptoms of bilious fever are united with those of ataxic fever. **F., gastrobil'ious**, F., gastric. **F., gastrocephal'ic**, simple continued fever. **F., gastro-enter'ic**, fever of the South-western States, attended with gastro-intestinal symptoms, weak pulse, etc.; typhoid fever. **F., Gibral'tar**, autumnal fever of hemorrhagic malarial type, resembling yellow fever. **F., gland'ular**, acute fever in which lymphatic glands are irritated and swollen. **F., hæmagas'tric**, F., yellow. **F., hæmopto'ic**, variety of masked intermittent with periodical hæmoptysis as the chief symptom. **F., har'vest**, F., gastric. **F., hay**, *Summer catarrh, Hay asthma, Rose catarrh* or *cold, June cold, Autumnal catarrh, Idiosyncratic coryza, Summer fever, Summer bronchitis*. Catarrh to which certain persons are subject in summer; ascribed in England to the efflu-

vium of hay, but this is not the probable cause. It is a catarrh with sneezing, headache, weeping, snuffling, and cough, with at times fever and general discomfort. It disappears spontaneously, to recur in subsequent years about the same period. **F., heat,** thermic fever; insolation. **F., hebdom'adal,** supposititious fever whose paroxysms return weekly and on the same day. **F., hec'tic,** see *Consumption* and *Hectic fever.* **F., hemorrhag'ic,** stage of reaction or erethism following hemorrhage. **F., hepat'ic** or **hepatal'gic,** pernicious intermittent with violent pain in the right hypochondrium; fever due to inflammation of the liver. **F., herpet'ic,** continued fever in which a herpetic eruption occurs as fever diminishes. **F., hidrot'id,** hidrosis. **F., hill,** form of remittent fever occurring in the hilly districts of India; jungle fever. **F., horrif'ic,** congestive algid fever. **F., hos'pital,** typhus fever. **F., hu'moral,** fever in which an alteration or deterioration of the humors is suspected. **F., Hunga'rian** or **Hun'gary,** epidemic typhus common among the soldiers in Hungary; a fatal form which prevailed there especially about the middle of the sixteenth century. **F., hydropho'bic,** pernicious intermittent with dread of liquids. **F., hyperpyret'ic,** or **F., hyperther'mic,** fever with marked increase of temperature. **F., hyster'ic,** hysteria accompanied by fever or occurring with each paroxysm of an intermittent. **F., ic'teric,** fever accompanied with jaundice; some intermittents exhibit this complication at each paroxysm. **F., ic'teric, remit'ting,** see *Relapse.* **F., ic'tero-hæmatu'ric,** hemorrhagic malarial fever. **F., idiopath'ic,** see *F., essential,* and *Idiopathic.* **F., il'eo-ty'phus,** typhoid fever. **F., illegit'imate,** malarial fever of anomalous or irregular form. **F., incuba'tion of,** see *Incubation* and *Eruptive fevers.* **F., in'fantile,** tubercular meningitis of children. **F., in'fantile remit'tent,** spurious worm fever; remitting fever of children. Fever occurring in childhood often assuming characters of hydrocephalus; it appears generally to depend upon a morbid condition of the stomach and bowels. Typhoid fever of children. **F., inflam'matory,** synocha. **F., insid'ious,** fever at first seeming devoid of danger, but subsequently becoming more or less malignant; ambulatory typhoid. **F., intermit'tent,** see *Intermittent fever.* **F., intes'tinal,** see *Typhoid.* **F., I'rish,** typhus fever; asthenic variety of relapsing fever. **F., ir'ritative,** irritation, morbid; symptomatic fever indicating constitutional irritation. **F., jail,** typhus fever occurring in jails or prisons. **F., jun'gle,** see *Jungle fever.* **F., lake,** fever produced by exposure to the malaria in the neighborhood of lakes. **F., lazaret',** see *Lazaret.* **F., lentic'ular,** miliary fever. **F., lit'toral,** malarial fever occurring at the sea-shore. **F., lo'chial,** acceleration of the circulation sometimes occurring during the discharge of the lochia. **F., low,** asthenic fever; typhoid fever. **F., lung,** pneumonia; catarrh. **F., ly'ing-in,** puerperal fever. **F., mac'ulated,** typhus. **F., mala'rial** or **mala'rious,** fever induced by malarious or miasmatic emanations, as intermittent and remittent fever. **F., malig'nant,** fever making its approaches insidiously and subsequently becoming formidable; any fever exhibiting a very dangerous aspect, typhus gravior. **F., malig'nant pestilen'tial,** yellow fever. **F., Mal'ta,** endemic fever of Isle of Malta, with excessive sweating, painful joints, etc. **F., marsh,** F., malarial. **F., masked,** dead or dumb ague, dumb chill; anomalous intermittent, the paroxysms of which have not the regular stages or are masked. **F., Mediterra'nean,** form of remittent fever peculiar to that region. **F., melan'ious,** typhoid fever. **F., melanu'ric,** hemorrhagic malarial fever. **F., mem'branous,** fever from inflammation of a serous or mucous membrane. **F., meningogas'tric,** gastric fever. **F., menorrhag'ic,** febrile and other constitutional symptoms attendant upon menstruation and menorrhagia. **F., men'tal hec'tic,** slow fever from depressed mental conditions. **F., mercu'rial,** slight fever from full doses or overdoses of preparations of mercury. **F. mesenter'ic,** species of fever appearing to belong either to the mucous or bilious types. Typhoid fever. **F., miasmat'ic,** F., malarial. **F., miasmat'ic ty'phoid,** typhomalarial fever. **F., mil'iary,** fever attended with miliary eruption. **F., mil'itary,** typhus fever. **F., milk,** fever preceding or accompanying the secretion of milk in women recently delivered; coming on generally about the third day after delivery. It commonly terminates in twenty-four hours. **F., mixed,** synochus; enteromalarial fever. **F., moun'tain,** malarial or adynamic fever belonging to mountainous regions, as the Rocky Mountains, and met with only at high altitudes. **F., mu'cous,** F., adenomeningeal; typhoid fever; catarrhal fever. **F., naut'ical,** ship or typhus fever. **F., Neapol'itan,** Malta fever. **F., necro'sial,** fever accompanying necrosis of bone. **F., nephrit'ic,** intermittent fever accompanied with nephritic pain during the paroxysm. **F., ner'vous,** fever particularly characterized by derangement of the nervous system; typhus fever; typhoid fever; slight fever from emotion. See *Typhoid fever.* **F., ner'vous, with exanthem'atous erup'tion,** typhoid. **F., ner'vous hec'tic,** constitutional derangement in those who are mentally disturbed. **F. nests,** conditions which propagate low fevers or conditions of the system, in cities especially. **F., neural'gic,** dengue. **F., neuropur'puric,** fever, purpuric malignant epidemic; cerebro-spinal meningitis. **F., Ni'ger,** malignant bilious remittent, fatal to expeditions sent out by the British government to explore the Niger, in 1841–42, and previously. **F., night-soil,** typhoid fever. **F., non'ane,** supposititious fever whose paroxysms recur every ninth day or every eight days. **F. of non-elimina'tion,** fever due to constipation. **F., nosoco'mial,** hospital fever, a form of typhus. **F., ochlot'ic,** fever from crowd-poisoning; typhus fever; see *Ochlotic.* **F., oc'tane,** intermittent whose paroxysms recur every eighth day. **F., palu'dal,** malarial fever. **F., Panama,** fever, Chagres. **F., paroxys'mal,** remittent fever. **F., period'ic** or **period'ical,** intermittent or remittent fever. **F., peritone'al,** puerperal peritonitis. **F. pernic'ious,** intermittent fever attended with great danger, and destroying the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms, sometimes in the very first. **F., pernic'ious mala'rial,** fever, pernicious. **F., pestilen'tial,** the plague; severe case of typhus; yellow fever; sweating sickness. **F., pestilen'tial, of cat'tle,** murr. **F., pete'chial,** typhus; cerebrospinal meningitis. **F., Peye'rian,** typhoid fever. **F., pharynge'al,** see *Pharyngeal.* **F., phthis'ical,** hectic fever of tuberculosis. **F., pitu'itary** or **pitu'itous,** F., adenomeningeal. **F., pleurit'ic,** fever attending pleurisy; intermittent or remittent fever accompanied with inflammation of the pleura. **F., pleu'ropneumon'ic,** pleuro-pneumonia. **F., pneumon'ic,** intermittent fever accompanied with inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia. **F. poi'son,** see *Poison.* **F., pri'mary,** essential or idiopathic fever. **F., pris'on,** typhus fever. **F., pseu'do,** morbid irritation. **F., puer'peral,** childbed fever; name given to several acute diseases supervening on delivery; generally a malignant contagious variety of peritonitis, running its course very rapidly, and passing into a typhoid condition unless met at the very onset by the most active sedative measures. It is now considered as due to septic infection; see *Peritonitis* and *Puerperal fever.* **F., p. adynam'ic** or **malig'nant,** see *Peritonitis.* **F., pu'king,** fever accompanied with vomiting; milk-sickness. **F., pulic'ular** or **punctic'ular,** petechial fever. **F., pur'ple,** fever, purpuric malignant; cerebrospinal meningitis. **F., pur'puric malig'nant,** malignant purple fever; name proposed by Dr. Stokes for epidemic disease which prevailed in Ireland in 1866–7, and variously termed purple fever, neuropurpuric fever, malignant purpura, cerebrospinal typhus, black fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, and black death; see *Meningitis, cerebrospinal.* **F., pu'rulent,** F., pyogenic. **F., pu'trid,** typhus gravior. **F., pye'mic,** fever accompanying pyæmia. **F., pyogen'ic,** fever accompanying suppuration; fever resembling or attendant upon pyæmia, often resulting in abscesses. **F., pythogen'ic** or **pythogenet'ic,** typhoid fever. **F.,**

quar'tan, intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur every fourth day. **F., qui'nic,** fever accompanied by a cutaneous eruption, said to affect those engaged in the preparation of the sulphate of quinia. **F., qui'nine,** fever with hæmaturia, chills, dyspnœa, etc., caused in susceptible persons by taking quinine internally. **F., quin'tan,** fever whose paroxysms return every fifth day. **F., quotid'ian,** see *Quotidian.* **F., recur'rent,** see *Relapse.* **F., red-tongue,** typhoid fever. **F., reg'ular,** intermittent whose paroxysms follow a determinate type; opposed to atypic and anomalous fever. **F., relap'sing,** see *Relapse.* **F., remit'tent,** see *Remittent fever.* **F., r., bil'ious,** see *F., bilious,* and *Relapse.* **F., r., of chil'dren,** or **in'fantile,** see *Fever, infantile remittent.* **F., remit'ting ic'teric,** see *Relapse.* **F., rheumat'ic,** rheumatism, acute. **F., Ro'man,** pernicious malarial fever occurring at certain seasons in Rome and vicinity. **F. root,** Triosteum perfoliatum. **F., rose,** form of hay fever occurring about time of flowering of roses. **F., sail'or's,** typhus fever; yellow fever. **F., sapræ'mic,** fever associated with sapræmia; that is, the introduction into the blood of the chemical products of putrefaction, a form of septic poisoning. **F., scar'let,** see *Scarlet.* **F., scorbu'tic,** febrile movement sometimes accompanying scorbutus or scurvy. **F., sea'soning,** F., acclimation; F., strangers'. **F., sec'ondary,** febrile condition recurring in certain affections after having ceased; coming on at the time of the maturation of the variolous pustules, or as the eruption of scarlatina, etc. disappears; symptomatic fever; suppurative fever. **F., sep'tan,** intermittent whose paroxysms recur every six days, and consequently on the seventh day. **F., sep'tic,** fever the result of septicæmia. **F., septicæ'mic,** fever accompanying septicæmia. **F., sev'en-day,** see *Relapse.* **F., seventeen'-day,** see *Relapse.* **F., sex'tan,** fever occurring every five days, and consequently on the sixth day. **F., ship,** see *Typhus.* **F., Sid'dons,** low fever which prevailed in Edinburgh in the last century, supposed to be due to the crowding together of persons to see the great actress Mrs. Siddons; a similar fever occurring during the performances of Garrick was called Garrick fever. **F., Sier'ra Leone,** form of remittent fever prevalent in that region. **F., sim'ple,** fever without any predominant character—bilious, inflammatory, or nervous, and unaccompanied by any local determination, hyperæmia, or complication. It may be continued, remittent, or intermittent. **F., sim'ple contin'ued,** most favorable form of continued fever, having a tendency to wear itself out, provided injurious influences be avoided. The prognosis is consequently favorable, and the treatment simple, consisting in perfect repose of body and mind, abstinence, and relieving the thirst by cold drinks. **F., singul'tous,** fever accompanied with singultus or hiccough. **F., so'lar,** dengue. **F., so'porose,** comatose fever. **F., specif'ic,** essential fever. **F., spiril'lum,** relapsing fever. **F., splen'ic,** contagious anthrax. **F., spot'ted,** typhus gravior, cerebro-spinal meningitis. **F., starva'tion,** fever due to poverty and starvation. **F., ster'coral,** fever produced by an accumulation of fæces in the intestines. **F., stiffnecked,** dengue. **F., stomach'ic,** gastric fever. **F., stran'gers',** acclimating or seasoning fever; yellow or remittent fever, endemic in certain places, to which strangers are especially liable. **F., subcontin'ual,** remittent fever. **F., subin'trant,** intermittent in which one paroxysm is scarcely finished before another begins. **F., su'datory** or **su'doral,** F., sweating. **F., sum'mer,** F., hay. **F., sun,** dengue; insolation. **F., sup'purative,** pyæmia; fever associated with suppuration. **F., sur'gical,** a febro-inflammatory affection after a surgical operation, inducing morbid changes in different and perhaps distant parts of the body. **F., sweat'ing,** intermittent fever with very pronounced sweating stage; miliaria; sudor Anglicus. **F., sympathet'ic** or **symptomat'ic,** constitutional disturbance occurring as a phenomenon of many different diseases. **F., syn'copal,** a variety of pernicious intermittent with fainting in every paroxysm. **F., syn'ochal** or **syn'ochoid,** synochus; simple continued fever. **F., syphilit'ic,** fever accompanying syphilis or owing to a syphilitic taint. **F., ter'tian,** fever whose paroxysm returns on the third day, and consequently every two days. **F., tet'anoid,** cerebro-spinal meningitis. **F., ther'mic,** heat-stroke; effect of prolonged exposure to high temperature; insolation. **F., third-day,** tertian. **F., trag'ic,** low fever in which the patient declaims like an actor during the delirium. **F., traumat'ic,** fever supervening on wounds or surgical operations. **F., trembling,** intermittent fever. **F., trop'ical,** yellow fever. **F., tuberculous,** fever attending tuberculosis. **F., typh,** see *Typhus.* **F., ty'phoid,** see *Typhus.* **F., typhoid, of India,** cholera. **F., typhomala'rial** or **ty'phoid mala'rial,** miasmatic typhoid fever; a fever in which there is a mixture of the phenomena of typhous and malarial fevers, as frequently seen in active military service. **F., ty'photy'phus,** mild form of typhus fever with several characteristic typhoid symptoms. **F., ty'phous,** typhus. **F., ure'thral,** *Catheter f., Urinary f.,* aggregate of febrile phenomena resembling exactly those of ague, observed, at times, after the passage of a bougie or catheter for stricture of the urethra. **F., u'rinary,** F., urethral. **F., vac'cinal,** fever symptomatic of vaccina. **F., varicel'lar,** symptomatic fever of varicella; see *Varioloid.* **F., var'ioloid** or **vari'olous,** see *Varioloid.* **F., ver'minous,** worm fever, produced by presence of worms in the digestive tube or accompanied by their expulsion. **F., ver'nal,** intermittent or other fever occurring in the spring; formerly considered salubrious. **F., vesic'ular,** pemphigus acutus. **F., vit'ular** or **vit'ulary,** parturient apoplexy of cows. **F., Wal'cheren,** *Gall-sickness;* remittents and intermittents, with enterocolitis, to which the British troops were exposed on the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. **F., walk'ing ty'phoid,** ambulatory typhoid fever. **F., water brain,** hydrocephalus internus. **F., white,** slight fever sometimes attendant on chlorosis. **F., win'ter,** see *Tongue, black*; also pneumonia. **F., worm,** verminous fever. **F., worm, spu'rious,** fever, infantile remittent. **F., wound,** traumatic fever. **F., yel'low,** *Endemial causus* of the West Indies, *Bilious remitting yellow fever, Malignant pestilential fever, Hæmogastric fever* or *pestilence, Black vomit, Bulam, Gibraltar,* and *Barcelona fever;* vulg., in the West Indies, *Mulatto Jack* and *Yellow Jack.* Very acute and dangerous febrile affection, characterized by jaundice, tenderness in the epigastrium, vomiting, hemorrhages, etc., complicated in its second stage with a jaundiced appearance, accompanied by vomiting of black matter. It occurs, endemically, annually within the tropics, but epidemically in the temperate regions. It runs through its stages with much greater rapidity than the gastroenteritis of our climates. Hemorrhages may occur from different organs. It is probably due to an undetermined micro-organism. **F., yel'low, mild,** see *Relapse.* **F., yel'low, remit'tent,** bilious remittent fever.

Fe'ver-bush. Laurus benzoin; prinos.

Fe'ver-drops, War'burg's. See *Bebeeru.*

Feveret, fe'ver-et. Febricula.

Fe'verfew (*febris, fugo,* to drive away). Matricaria.

Fe'ver-grass. Chrysopis graminifolia; used as a cataplasm in the Southern States.

Fe'ver-gum tree. Eucalyptus globulus.

Fe'verish. Feverous; that which causes fever; febrifacient or febrific; state of one laboring under fever; fever-sick.

Fe'verishness. Febriculosity; state of having fever; slight febrile disorder.

Fe'verous. Feverish.

Fe'ver-plant. Ocymuna viride; Datura arborea.

Fe'ver-root. Pterospara andromedea; triosteum perfoliatum.

Fe'ver-sick. See *Feverish.*

Fe'ver-tree. Pinckneya pubens; Eucalyptus globulus. **F., Austra'lian,** Alstonia constricta. **F., Geor'gia,** Pinckneya pubens.

Fe'ver-twig. Celastrus scandens.

Fe'verweed. Eryngium fœtidum; Gerardia pedicularia.

Fe'verwood. Laurus benzoin.

Fe'verwort. Eupatorium perfoliatum; triosteum.

Fevil'lea cordifo'lia. The seed of the fruit of this plant of W. Indies and Brazil is emeto-cathartic and vermifuge, and an antidote for snake-bites. **F. monosper'ma**, species of cucurbitaceous plant from Brazil; seeds are cathartic. **F. triloba'ta**, the oil of the seeds of this Brazilian species is used externally in gout and rheumatism.

Fews. Sempervivum tectorum.

Fex'ism. Appearance characteristic of tribe of Styrian cretins, called Fexi.

Fi'ber. Castor fiber.

Fi'bra. Fibre. **F. au'rea**, coptis. **F. auric'ulæ**, lobe of ear. **F. muscula'ris**, muscular fibre. **F. ner'vea**, nerve-fibre. **F. primiti'va**, axis-cylinder. **F. san'guinis**, fibrin.

Fi'bræ (pl. of **Fibra**) **accesso'riæ.** Accessory fibres. **F. adamanti'næ**, enamel fibres. **F. arcifor'mes** or **arcua'tæ**, see *Arciform.* Fibres connecting contiguous cerebral convolutions; fibres passing from one optic tract to the other, connecting internal geniculate bodies. Thin bundles of fibres crossing from posterior columns of medulla oblongata to opposite side. **F. circula'res**, middle layer of muscular fibres in wall of stomach; muscular fibres near ciliary border of iris; sphincter pupillæ. **F. collatera'les**, transverse fibres passing between pillars of external abdominal ring; intercolumnar fibres. **F. denta'les**, denticulated fibres. **F. elas'ticæ**, elastic fibres. **F. heterodesmot'icæ**, fibres connecting great nervous centres with other regions or organs. **F. homodesmot'icæ**, nerve-fibres connecting similar nerve-centres or ganglia. **F. horizonta'les**, raphe of medulla oblongata. **F. intercolumna'res**, F. collaterales. **F. len'tis**, fibres of crystalline lens. **F. longitudina'les**, radiating muscular fibres of iris; outer layer of muscular fibres of wall of stomach. **F. medulla'res**, striæ acusticæ. **F. na'si**, pinnæ of nose. **F. ner'veæ** or **nervo'sæ**, nerve-fibres. **F. obli'quæ**, inner layer of muscular fibres of wall of stomach. **F. pal'lidæ**, ciliary processes. **F. pro'priæ**, fibres connecting contiguous cerebral convolutions; bundles of nerve-fibres in cortex of cerebellum passing from one convolution to another. **F. pulmo'num**, lobes of lungs. **F. rec'tæ**, fibres in median septum of medulla oblongata, continuation of middle superficial fibræ arcuatæ. **F. semicircula'res**, semicircular fibres, as of cerebellum. **F. sensiti'væ**, sensory nerve-fibres. **F. tendin'eæ**, white fibres of which tendons are made up. **F. transilien'tes**, fibres connecting cerebral convolutions that are not in contact. **F. transver'sæ**, transverse white lines on floor of fourth ventricle.

Fi'bre. Organic filament, of solid consistence and more or less extensible, entering into the composition of animal and vegetable textures. Three elementary fibres or tissues are described: 1. Cellular or areolar, formed chiefly of thin plates, of a whitish color and extensible, which seem to consist of concrete gelatin. 2. Nervous, pulpy, or medullary, formed of a soft substance contained in a cellular sheath, and consisting of albumin united to a fatty matter. 3. Muscular, composed of round filaments, of a grayish or reddish color, and formed of fibrin. A very small or ultimate fibre is called a *Fibril* or *Fibrilla.*

Fi'bre or **Fi'bres, achromat'ic.** Cell-threads passing from pole to pole in dividing nucleus. **F., albugin'eous**, see *Albuginea.* **F., anastomo'sing**, fibres of any kind that anastomose. **F., ar'ciform** or **ar'cuate**, see *Arciform.* **F., Ar'nold's spi'ral**, F., spiral. **F., associa'tion**, white nerve-fibres between contiguous cerebral convolutions. **F., augmen'tor**, nerve-fibres which quicken the action of the heart and increase its force. **F., bone**, bundles of connective-tissue fibres in bone, binding together the osseous lamellæ. **F., car'dio-inhib'itory**, inhibitory nerve-fibres passing from par vagum to the heart. **F., car'neous**, F., muscular. **F. cells**, plastic cells, fibro-plastic cells; cells or corpuscular elements of the lymph of plastic inflammation; cells supporting hair-cells of crusta acustica of internal ear. **F., centrip'etal**, afferent nerve-fibres; nerve-fibres connecting nervous masses of different grades. **F., chromat'ic**, F., nuclear. **F., coiled**, F., spiral. **F., collat'eral**, F., association; F., longitudinal. **F., conver'ging**, nervous fibres which associate different portions of the nervous centres with each other. They form the commissures. **F. of Cor'ti**, rods or pillars of; see *Corti.* **F., crys'talline**, F., lens. **F., decussa'ting**, bundles of white fibrous tissue constituting great part of lamellæ of bone. **F., den'tal** or **den'tine**, delicate processes passing into the dentinal canals from odontoblasts. **F., depress'or**, fibres of depressor nerve producing an inhibitory influence on the vasomotor nervous centre. **F., diverg'ing**, fibres composing the columns of the medulla oblongata, which separate in their progress to the periphery of the cerebrum and cerebellum. **F., enam'el**, hexagonal rods making up the dental enamel. **F., ganglion'ic, gelat'iniform**, or **gelat'inous**, non-medullated fibres, as of the sympathetic system. **F. of Ger'dy**, superficial transverse ligament of the fingers. **F., inhib'itory**, nerve-fibres transmitting inhibitory influences to important organs or nerve-centres. **F., intercolum'nar**, F. collaterales. **F., lamel'lar** or **lam'inar**, fibres of white fibrous tissue. **F., lens**, hexagonal fibres, called also crystalline fibres, constituting chief part of crystalline lens. **F., longitu'dinal**, associated nerve-fibres passing from front to back part of brain. **F., med'ullated**, form of nerve-fibre consisting of two constituents, a sheath of medullary nerve substance and an axis-cylinder; see *Nerve-fibre.* **F. of Mül'ler**, delicate nerve-fibres constituting internal limiting membrane of retina; see *Tunica Jacobi.* **F., neuromus'cular**, epithelium of muscle. **F., nu'clear** or **nucleoplas'mic**, delicate filiform nervous fibres making up the network of a nucleus of a cell. **F., pedunc'ular**, nerve-fibres connecting the cerebrum with the medulla oblongata and pons Varolii. **F., per'forating**, F., bone. **F., pul'monary**, nerve-fibres going to the lungs, particularly from par vagum. **F. of Remak**, fibres peculiar to the sympathetic nerve, but believed by some to be neurilemma and to consist of fibro-cellular bundles. **F. of Ret'zius**, see *Retzius.* **F., secre'tory**, sympathetic nerve-fibres distributed to secreting glands. **F., semicir'cular**, semicircular fibres constituting portion of anterior peduncles. **F., Sharp'ey's**, F., bone. **F., soft**, non-medullated nerve-fibres. **F., spi'ral**, delicate process of nervous matter in the cell of a sympathetic ganglion. **F. of Tomes**, minute dentinal fibres. Processes of odontoblasts of pulp which fill the dentinal tubules.

Fi'bril. See *Fibre.* **F., nu'clear** or **nucleoplas'mic**, see *Fibres, nuclear.* **F., prim'itive** or **ul'timate**, elementary fibre; also those composing axis-cylinder.

Fibrilla, fi-bril'lah (dim. of **Fibra**). Fibril. **F., ax'is** or **elemen'tary**, fibril, primitive. **F. muscula'ris**, muscular fibre. **F., prim'itive** or **ul'timate**, see *Fibril, primitive.*

Fibril'lar. Relating or appertaining to fibrils, as F. contraction, contraction of separate muscular fibrils.

Fibrillated, fi'bril-la-ted. Formed of fibrils.

Fibrillation, fi-bril-la'shun. Formation of fibrils; also twitching of the muscles observed in progressive muscular atrophy.

Fi'brin. Immediate animal principle—solid, white, and inodorous; insipid; heavier than water; without action on the vegetable blues; elastic when moist, hard and brittle when dry. It enters into the composition of the chyle and the blood; is the self-coagulable material in them, and is produced in the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. It is in small proportion in the blood, but the amount increases in inflammation, while in continued fever it is diminished. Muscular fibrin, syntonin, or musculin is different from the fibrin of the blood; in its chemical character peculiar, and has been called muscular substance. In certain diseased actions fibrin or coagulable lymph, gluten, is separated from the blood, and is found in considerable quantity on the surfaces of membranes

and in the cavities of the body. See *Liquor sanguinis* and *Fibrinogen*. **F. fer'ment**, supposed agent in production of fibrin by spontaneous coagulation; paraglobulin.

Fibrination, fi-brin-a'shun. Act of adding fibrin to the blood; opposite to defibrination.

Fibrinogen, fi-brin'o-gen (*fibrin, gennao*, to engender). Hybrid term to denote a proteid in plasma which, under certain circumstances, as action of fibrin-ferment, yields greater part of fibrin. See *Fibrinoplastin*.

Fibrinogenous, fi-brin-oj'en-us (same etymon). Producing fibrin. **F. sub'stances**, fibrinogen.

Fibrinoplas'tic bod'ies. Modified cells of connective tissue seen in inflammation. **F. mat'ter**, paraglobulin. **F. sub'stance** or **Fibrinoplas'tin**, paraglobulin; supposed by some that when united with fibrinogen, under action of ferment, fibrin results. See *Protagon*.

Fibrinoplastin, fi-brin-o-plas'tin (*fibrin, plasso*, to form). See *Fibrinoplastic*. **F. casts**, see *Cast*.

Fibrinous, fi'brin-us. Composed of fibrin or having the appearance of fibrin. **F. bronchi'tis**, variety of bronchitis, in the acute or chronic stage, in which fibrinous casts of some of the bronchial tubes are formed; see *Bronchitis*. **F. cal'culus**, see *Calculus*. **F. degenera'tion**, necrosis with coagulation. **F. pneumo'nia**, see *Pneumonia*.

Fibrinpep'tone. Condition of fibrin after stomachal digestion.

Fibrinu'ria (*fibrin, ouron*, urine). Rare condition of urine in which, owing to presence of fibrin, that fluid spontaneously coagulates after being voided.

Fi'bro. In composition, appertaining or relating to fibrous tissue.

Fibro-areolar (fi-bro-ar-e'o-lar) **tis'sue.** Connective tissue composed of fibrous and areolar tissue.

Fi'broblast (*fibro, blastos*, bud). Cell developing into fibrous or connective tissue.

Fibrobronchitis, fi-bro-bron-ke'tis. Fibrous or rheumatic inflammation of the bronchial tubes; croupous bronchitis.

Fibrocalca'reous. Term applied to fibrous tumors accompanied with a deposit or coating of calcareous matter.

Fibrocarcino'ma. Cancerous formation with granular degeneration.

Fibrocartilage, fi-bro-kart'il-age. Organic tissue partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue and of cartilage; dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible. Fibrocartilages are distinguished into *membraniform*, serving as moulds to certain parts, as the alæ nasi and eyelids; *vaginiform*, forming sheaths for the sliding of tendons; *interarticular*, met with in the movable articulations; *uniting*, forming junction between two bones, as the symphysis pubis. Fibrocartilages are sometimes formed adventitiously, as the result of a morbid process in different organs. Circumferential fibrocartilages consist of a rim of fibrocartilage surrounding the margin of the articular cavity, the glenoid cavity of the shoulder. They deepen the articular surface and protect the bones. **F., acro'mio-clavic'ular**, cartilage of Weitbrecht. **F., circumferen'tial**, see *Fibrocartilage*. **F., connect'ing**, F., interosseous. **F., fal'ciform**, F., semilunar. **F., interme'diary** or **interme'diate**, F. between radius and ulna at the wrist. **F., interos'seous**, F. between bones, as of pubes, *Interpubic fibrocartilage*, where there is but little motion. **F., mar'ginal**, F., circumferential. **F., pu'bic**, F. between surfaces of pubic bone. **F., scap'ulo-clavic'ular**, F. of Weitbrecht. **F., semilunar**, cartilages between head of tibia and condyles of femur. **F., ses'amoid**, sesamoid cartilages. **F., tar'sal**, tarsal cartilages; see *Tarsus*. **F., trian'gular**, F. of wrist, between radius and ulna. **F., white**, cartilage containing white fibrous tissue. **F. of Wris'berg**, cuneiform cartilages of larynx. **F. of wrist**, triangular fibrocartilage between ulna and bones of wrist.

Fibrocartilag'ines (pl. of **Fibrocartilago**). Fibrocartilages. **F. falca'tæ** or **falcifor'mes**, semilunar cartilages on head of tibia. **F. intervertebra'les**, intervertebral cartilages or disks.

Fibrocartilag'inous. Relating to or consisting of fibrocartilage.

Fibrocartila'go. Fibrocartilage. **F. trique'tra**, fibrocartilage, triangular.

Fibrocellular, fi-bro-sel'u-lar. Fibro-areolar; partaking of the fibrous and of the cellular or areolar tissue, as the fascia transversalis. **F. tu'mor**, tumor, fibrocellular; fibroma.

Fibrochondritis, fi-bro-kon-dre'tis (*fibro, chondros*, cartilage). Inflammation of fibrocartilage.

Fibrochondrosteal, fi-bro-kon-dros'te-al (*fibro, chondros*, cartilage, *osteon*, bone). Consisting of fibrocartilage and bone.

Fibrocystic, fi-bro-sis'tic. Possessing the nature of fibrous and cystic matter. **F. tu'mor**, form of cystic degeneration of fibrous tumors.

Fibro-elastic, fi-bro-e-las'tik. Containing white and elastic tissue.

Fibro-enchondroma, fi-bro-en-kon-dro'mah. Enchondroma having some fibrous tissue in its composition.

Fi'bro-fat'ty degenera'tion. Fatty condition of the placenta with fibrous degeneration of the villi of the chorion and part of the decidua.

Fibrogen, fi'bro-jen. Fibrinogen.

Fibroglioma, fi-bro-gli-o'mah. Tumor composed of fibroma and glioma.

Fi'broid (*fibro, eidos*, resemblance). Fibrous; fibrous tumor, fibroma. **F. degenera'tion**, gradual transformation, occurring chiefly in membranous tissues, into a material having a fibre-like character; may result from pressure, or follow upon chronic inflammation accompanied with exudation; fibrosis. This form of degeneration of the lung is called cirrhosis of the lung. **F. infiltra'tion**, see *Infiltration*. **F. phthi'sis**, see *Phthisis*. **F. tu'mor**, see *Tumor, fibrous*.

Fibrolipo'ma (*fibro, lipos*, fat). Fibroma with neoplasm of adipose tissue. Lipoma well supplied with connective tissue.

Fibro'ma. Tumor of fibrous connective tissue; it may be hard, dense, and firm, or soft like adipose matter; fibrous tumor. The fibres constituting the chief part of the growth are loosely or densely packed according to the variety, and are arranged either without definite plan or in intercrossing bundles of various sizes or in whorls around the blood-vessels. The cells, like those of normal fibrous tissue, are generally few in number, and are usually most abundant around the vessels. They are minute, spindle-shaped, fusiform, or stellate bodies, the latter having processes of varying length which communicate with similar processes from neighboring cells. These cells in size and number vary with the rapidity and age of growth—the slower and older the growth, the denser the tissue, the flatter and less numerous the cells. (Green). **F., are'olar**, F. molluscum. **F. congen'itum**, nævus verrucosus. **F., cor'neal** or **cor'neous**, F., lamellar. **F. cu'tis**, fibroma of skin; F. molluscum, neuroma cutis, or keloid. **F., cys'tic**, F. in which cystic degeneration has occurred. **F., diffuse**, elephantiasis. **F. dissemina'tum**, molluscum. **F. doloro'sum**, fibroneuroma. **F. fungoï'des**, chronic infectious cutaneous disease with reddish or livid spots, afterward becoming crusts or tumors; granuloma fungoides. **F. of the heart**, circumscribed tumor occurring very rarely in the cardiac walls or under the endocardium or pericardium. **F. keloï'des**, keloid. **F. of the kidneys**, small, white, fibrous nodules which sometimes are present in the renal pyramids. **F., lacu'nar**, cystic fibroma of mamma. **F. lipomato'des**, xanthoma. **F. mollus'cum**, soft insensitive neoplasm of connective tissue from the cutis vera, characterized by tumors of various sizes. It is frequently congenital. **F., mu'coid** or **mu'cous**, fibroma having a large amount of intercellular substance, and transformed by mucoid degeneration. **F. ossif'icum**, fibroma in which calcareous transformation has occurred. **F. of the o'vary**, see *Ovary, tumors of the*. **F., pap'illary**, fibrous hypertrophy

of papillæ of skin. **F. pen'dulum,** form of F. molluscum having a pedicle. **F., soft,** F. molluscum; wen. **F. teleangeiectat'icum,** F. having extensive dilatation of blood-vessels on its surface; molluscum fibrosum.

Fibromato'sis. Growth or development of fibroma.

Fibromem'branous. Composed of fibre and membrane.

Fibromu'cous. Possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes; term applied to fibrous membranes intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the pituitary membrane, the membrane of the urethra, etc.

Fibromus'cular. Composed of fibrous and muscular tissues. Term applied to tumors, *F. tumors,* in which the fibrous tissue is largely intermingled with muscular fibres. See *Myoma.*

Fibromyitis, fib-ro-me-e'tis. Inflammation of muscular tissue with fibrous degeneration.

Fibromyo'ma (*fibro, mus,* muscle). Myoma having fibrous tissue blended with it; fibroma, fibroid myoma. **F. lipomato'des,** fibromyoma with neoplasm of adipose tissue.

Fibromyomitis, fib-ro-me-om-e'tis. Inflammation of fibromyoma.

Fibromyomotomy, fi-bro-mi-o-mot'o-me (*fibro, mus,* muscle, *tome,* incision). Operation for excision of fibromyoma.

Fibromyxoma, fi-bro-miks-o'mah (*fibro, muxa,* mucus). Tumor made up of fibrous and mucous tissue. Fibroid tumor complicated with myxoma.

Fibromyxo-sarcoma, fi-bro-miks'o-sar-ko'mah (*fibro, muxa,* mucus, *sarcoma*). Sarcoma and myxoid tissue combined. Sarcoma transformed by mucous degeneration.

Fibroneuroma, fi-bro-nu-ro'mah. Tumor consisting of connective tissue occurring upon a nerve or distributed among the nerve-filaments.

Fibronu'clear or **Fibronu'cleated.** Term applied to tumors whose texture consists of filaments infiltrated with oval nuclei.

Fibropericarditis, fi-bro-per-e-kar-de'tis. Fibrinous inflammation of the pericardium.

Fibroplastic, fi-bro-plas'tik (*fibro, plasso,* to form). Epithet for a morbid formation constituted of the elements of areolar tissue, transformed, in part, into fibre; fibrosarcomatous. **F. cells,** see *Fibre-cells.* **F. tu'mor,** sarcoma; fibrosarcoma. Sarcoma with addition of fibrous tissue.

Fibroserous, fi-bro-se'rus. Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes. *F. membranes* are composed of a fibrous and a serous sheet intimately united; for example, dura mater, pericardium, tunica albuginea testis, etc.

Fibro'sis. Constitutional fibroid degeneration, often associated with degeneration of arteries.

Fi'brous. Fibroid. Composed of fibres. The fibrous system comprises, particularly, the periosteum and perichondrium, articular capsules and ligaments, tendons, dura mater, pericardium, tunica sclerotica, tunica albuginea testis, outer membrane of the spleen, etc. Under simple fibrous tissues are classed the white and yellow fibrous tissues and areolar tissue. Both the yellow and the white may be detected in the areolar tissue. The white exists alone in ligaments, tendons, fibrous membranes, aponeuroses, etc. The yellow exists separately in the middle coat of the arteries, the chordæ vocales, ligamentum nuchæ of quadrupeds, etc., and differs from the white in possessing a high degree of elasticity. **F. cone,** corona radians. **F. epu'lis,** see *Epulis.* **F. growth,** tumor, fibrous. **F. lay'er,** layer of nerve-fibres of retina. **F. mat'ter of the brain,** see *Cerebrum.* **F. mem'branes,** see *Membranes, fibrous.* **F. phthi'sis,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **F. plates,** fibro-cartilages of metatarso-phalangeal articulation. **F. pneumo'nia,** interstitial pneumonia; see *Pneumonia.* **F. pol'ypus,** tumor attached to the uterus by a slender peduncle. **F. rings,** fibro-cartilaginous rings with which the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are connected. **F. sys'tem,** see *Fibrous.* **F. tu'mor,** see *Tumor, fibrous.*

Fibrovascular, fi-bro-vas'ku-lar. Relating to structures that are fibrous and abundantly supplied with vessels.

Fibula, fib'u-lah (a clasp or brace). Spellbone, splint or splinter-bone of the leg. Long, small bone, situate at the outer part of the leg; the superior or tibial extremity is rounded, and forms the caput or head, and is articulated with the tibia. The inferior or tarsal extremity is articulated with the tibia and astragalus, and forms the malleolus externus or outer ankle by means of its coronoid process. The body of the bone is separated from the tibia by the interosseous space.

Fib'ulad. See *Fibular aspect.*

Fibulæus, fib-u-le'us. Peroneus muscle.

Fib'ular. Relating to the fibula; peroneal. **F. ar'tery,** peroneal artery. **F. a., supe'rior,** branch from any one of the important arteries of the leg passing across the fibula. **F. as'pect,** aspect toward the side on which the fibula is situated. *Fibulad* is used adverbially to signify toward the fibular aspect. **F. commu'nicating nerve,** peroneal communicating nerve. **F. nerve,** peroneal nerve. **F. notch,** groove on the tibia for articulation with the fibula.

Fibula're. Name for embryonic tarsal bone, afterward os calcis.

Fibula'ris. Relating to the fibula. **F. bre'vis,** peroneus brevis. **F. lon'gus** or **pri'mus,** peroneus longus. **F. secun'dus,** peroneus brevis.

Fibulation, fib-u-la'shun (*fibula,* clasp). Infibulation.

Ficaria (fik-ar'e-ah) (*ficus,* fig) **aquat'ica.** Scrophularia aquatica. **F. commu'nis, ranunculoï'des,** or **ver'na,** Ranunculus ficaria.

Fic'arin. Neutral principle from Ficaria communis, used for hemorrhoids.

Ficatio, fik-ah'she-o. Ficus; sycosis.

Fick, an'gle of. Angle formed by lines projected between lines drawn from front of foramen magnum along surface of base of skull and to point of chin.

Fick's ky'mograph. Apparatus for ascertaining the blood-pressure: it consists of a metal tube containing alcohol, which is connected with the artery by a tube filled with carbonate of sodium in solution. Increase of pressure causes the tube to straighten, and diminished pressure causes it to bend; a lever records these changes on a cylinder.

Fi'coid (*eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a fig in form or character.

Ficoin, fik'o-in. Form of papayin obtained from Ficus.

Ficosis, fik-o'sis. Ficus; sycosis.

Fi'cous. Relating to ficus.

Fi'cus. Figwart; fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or organs of generation, in which last it is generally syphilitic; condyloma; hemorrhoids; ficus carica. **F. Ægypti'aca,** Ceratonia siliqua. **F. Amboinen'sis,** plant of Molucca; sap is expectorant; bark antipyretic and astringent. **F. anthelmin'tica,** the juice of this Peruvian tree is anthelmintic. **F. arbutifo'lia,** Mexican tree, used externally for poisoned wounds. **F. Bengalen'sis,** F. Indica. **F. Benjami'na,** amate, Mexican fig tree. **F. car'ica,** fig tree; the fig is a pleasant fruit when ripe, as well as when dried as it is found in the shops; it is laxative, and used, at times, as a cataplasm, especially in gum-boils. **F. citrifo'lia,** tree of E. and W. Indies and Mexico; root is expectorant and emetocathartic; infusion is employed in aphthæ and lepra. **F. commu'nis,** F. carica. **F. complica'ta,** samatito; Mexican fig tree. **F. conglomera'ta** or **cu'nia,** fruit of E. Indian tree, used in aphthæ, and externally as a bath in elephantiasis. **F. dolia'ria,** fig tree of Brazil; juice is drastic and vermifuge; properties are due to *doliarin,* vegetable pepsin. **F. elas'tica,** E. Indian tree; a source of caoutchouc. **F. excel'sa,** plant of E. Indies, root of which is used in aphthæ, affections of the liver, fevers, and diarrhœa. **F. gamella'ria,** F. doliaria. **F. glomera'ta,** cluster fig of E. Indies; root is expectorant and antidysenteric; bark is used

externally for ulcers. **F. go'nia**, bark of this E. Indian tree is used in aphthæ and odontalgia, and in affections of the kidney and bladder. **F. heterophyl'la**, E. Indian tree; juice of the root is used in colic and dysentery; bark of the root in asthma and respiratory affections. **F. In'diæ gra'na**, Coccus cacti. **F. In'dica**, banyan tree; see *Musa paradisiaca*, *Caoutchouc*, *Carica papaya*, *Lacca*. **F. nit'ida**, fruit of this E. Indian tree is used in aphthæ. **F. oppositifo'lia**, E. Indian tree; various parts are emetic, tonic, and antiperiodic. **F. pas'sa**, dried fig. **F. racemo'sa**, country fig tree of E. Indies; used as a tonic, and in hæmaturia and menorrhagia, diabetes, and sluggish conditions of the liver. **F. religio'sa**, sacred fig of E. Indies; alterative; bark of root used externally for ulcers; see *Lacca*. **F. Rumph'ii**, various parts of this plant of Asia are expectorant, and used also in cutaneous diseases. **F. sep'tica**, the various parts of this plant of Molucca are diuretic, cathartic, expectorant, and anthelmintic. **F. undula'ta**, E. Indian tree; used in aphthæ. **F. un'guium**, condition of the nails in which the posterior wall is swollen, everted, and more or less inflamed. **F. vene'rea**, venereal wart; condyloma. **F. vulga'ris**, F. carica.

Fid'dles. Scrophularia aquatica.

Fidgets, fid'jets. General restlessness and troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles, with increased sensibility and inability of fixing the attention, with a perpetual desire for changing the position; technically called *dysphoria*.

Fidicinales, fid-is-in-al'ees (*fidicen*, a harper). Lumbricales manûs.

Fidispinalis, fid-e-spin-al'is. Multifidus spinæ.

Field of fixa'tion. Surface over which the point of sight or of clearest vision on the retina can be moved by motion of the eye. **F. hos'pital**, hospital on battlefield, or portable, to be carried on march. **F. of regard'**, F. of fixation. **F. of view**, whatever is embraced in a view from any point, whether near or distant. **F. of vis'ion**, external space from which appreciable rays of light strike upon the retina; space on the retina capable of appreciating impressions. This field is contracted in some affections of the retina or of the cerebrum. **F., vis'ual**, field of vision.

Field'weed. Anthemis cotula, Erigeron Philadelphicum.

Field'wort. Gentiana amarella.

Fifteen-day fe'ver. Relapsing fever.

Fifth nerve. Trifacial nerve. See *Trigemini*. **F. ven'tricle**, see *Ventricles of the brain*.

Fig. Fruit of Ficus carica. **F., In'dian**, Cactus opuntia; Ficus Indica; Opuntia vulgaris. **F., sa'cred**, Ficus religiosa. **F. sen'na**, see *Cassia senna*.

Figura, fig-u'rah. Figure. **F. veno'sa** (venous figure), venous circle in the embryo which bounds the vascular area.

Figuration, fig-u-ra'shun (*figuro*, to fashion). Imagination.

Fig'ure. Contour of any part. **F., achromat'ic** or **achro'mative**, spindle shape assumed by achromatic fibrils in a dividing cell; see *Fibres, achromatic*. **F., chromat'ic** or **chro'mative**, shape produced by chromatic fibrils in a dividing cell; see *Fibres, chromatic*. **F., coiled**, convolution. **F., divis'ion** or **nu'clear**, figure formed by nucleus during caryocinesis; intermediate stage in the course of direct nuclear division. **F., po'lar**, poles in dividing cell, subsequently the location of daughter nuclei.

Fig'ure-of-8. Bandage with turns arranged to resemble somewhat a figure of 8; twisted suture.

Fig'wart. Ficus condyloma.

Fig'wort. Scrophularia nodosa; Ranunculus ficaria. **F. wa'ter, great'er**, Scrophularia aquatica.

Fi'la (pl. of **Filum**, thread) **interme'dia ner'vi acus'tici.** Nervous filaments passing between the facial and auditory nerves. **F. ner'vea**, nerve-fibres. **F. olfacto'ria**, olfactory filaments. **F. parotide'a**, filaments of auricularis magnus nerve to parotid gland. **F. spermat'ica**, spermatozoa.

Filaceous, fil-a'se-us. Filamentous.

Fil'ament (dim. of **Filum**, a thread). Small thread or fibril; glairy, thread-like substance forming in the urine in some diseases, and depending on a particular secretion from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages. **F., achromat'ic**, fibril, achromatic. **F., chromat'ic**, fibril, chromatic. **F. of Mül'ler**, see *Fibres of Müller* and *Tunica Jacobi*. **F., nu'clear**, fibril, nuclear. **F., nucleoplas'mic**, fibril, nuclear. **F., olfac'tory**, olfactory hairs. **F., sem'inal** or **spermat'ic**, spermatozoid. **F., ter'minal**, thread-like inferior termination of spinal cord.

Filamen'ta ner'vea Wrisber'gii. Nerve of Wrisberg.

Filamentous, fil-am-en'tus. Filaceous; thread-like; filiform; containing thread-like substances, as filamentous tunic or decidua.

Fil'aments of Mül'ler. Connective-tissue fibres between limiting membranes of retina.

Filamen'tum. Filament; frænum.

Filaria, fil-ah're-ah (*filum*, a thread). Genus of parasitic worms found in various organs of animals, as Nematoidea; see *Parasites*. **F. Bancrof'ti**, filaria Medinensis. **F. bronchia'lis**, filaria found in the bronchial tubes. **F. conjuncti'væ**, species found under the conjunctiva, especially of negroes. **F. dermathem'ica**, filaria causing papulo-pustular disease of the skin, as in craw-craw of Africa. **F, dracun'culus**, F. Medinensis. **F. Guineen'sis**, dracunculus. **F. hom'inis** (*homo*, man), F. bronchialis; F. sanguinis. **F. hom'inis o'ris**, F. found in the mouth of a child. **F. immitis**, present in the portal vein in a case of hæmaturia; ova were also discovered in the wall of the bladder and in the uterus. **F. labia'lis**, occurring in a pustule in the upper lip. **F. lacrima'lis**, F. conjunctivæ. **F. len'tis**, species found in lens in the catarrh; see *Parasites*. **F. Medinen'sis**, dracunculus or Guinea worm of Egypt, India, and W. Indies, producing abscesses in the skin. Tarragon. **F. oc'uli**, F. conjunctivæ; F. lentis; see *Parasites*. **F. san'guinis**, filaria seen in blood-vessels and lymphatics, producing chyluria, elephantiasis, etc. The pathological condition is called *Filariasis* or *Filariosis*. **F. Wuchere'ri**, F. sanguinis.

Fila'rial. Relating to filaria.

Filari'asis or **Filario'sis.** See *Filaria sanguinis*.

Fil'bert. Corylus avellana.

File, den'tal. Dental file.

File-cut'ter's disease. In making steel files they are laid on a lead bed, and the fine particles of lead are raised in a cloud whenever the file is struck by the chisel, and may be inhaled, giving rise to lead-poisoning, a form of pneumono-koniosis.

Filetum, fil-a'tum (*filum*, a thread). Frænum of the tongue.

Filicic (fil-is'ik) **acid.** $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$. Crystallizable acid from male fern.

Filicin, fil'is-in. Active principle of root of Aspidium filix mas, or male fern.

Filicula, fil-ik'u-lah (dim. of **Filix**, fern). Polypodium filix mas. **F. dul'cis**, Polypodium vulgare.

Filiform, fil'e-form (*filum*, a thread, *forma*, form). Threadlike, as the filiform papillæ of the tongue, filiform or thready pulse, filiform bougie, etc. See *Papillæ*.

Filipendula, fil-e-pen'du-lah (*filum*, a thread, *pendo*, to hang). Spiræa filipendula.

Filipuncture, fi'li-punk-shur. Operation for aneurism by introduction of fine wire or catgut into the sac, leaving it there to produce coagulation.

Filitan'nic acid. Tannic acid obtained from Filix mas.

Filix (fe'liks) **aquat'ica** or **flo'rida.** Spiræa filipendula. **F. flor'ida**, Osmunda regalis. **F. fœmin'ea**, Pteris aquilina. **F. mas**, Aspidium filix mas; Polypodium filix mas. **F. non-ramo'sa denta'ta**, Polypodium filix mas. **F. nymphæ'a**, Pteris aquilina. **F. pinna'ta**, Polypodium filix mas. **F. ven'eris**, Adiantum pedatum.

Fillæa suaveolens, fil-le'ah swav-a'o-lens. Erythrophlæum Guineense.

Fil'let (*filum*, a thread). Fascia. Bandage like a

noose. Lemniscus. **F. of cor'pus callo'sum,** gyrus fornicatus. **F. lemnis'cus,** lemniscus. **F., ol'ivary,** fasciculus of nerve-fibres surrounding olivary body of medulla oblongata.

Fill'ing. In dentistry, operation of stuffing the cavity of a carious tooth with some indestructible substance to prevent the access of extraneous matters. The materials employed are gold foil, sponge or crystalline gold, tin foil, mastic, gutta percha, etc. See *Plugging.*

Filobacteria, fe'lo-bak-te-re-ah. Thread-like bacteria, desmobacteria for example. See *Bacteria.*

Fi'lopressure (*filum,* wire, *premo, pressum,* to press). Pressure with wire, as over an artery.

Filovarico'sis. Varicose swelling on nerve-fibres of axis-cylinder.

Fil'ter. Filtrum. **F., res'piratory,** respirator.

Fil'trate. Filtered liquid.

Filtration, fil-tra'shun (*filtrum,* filter). Pharmaceutical operation, consisting in passing fluid through a filter or strainer, to clarify it. In ancient physiology, action by which different humors are separated from the mass of the blood.

Fil'trum. A filter; any porous material through which fluid is passed to separate it from the matters suspended in it. **F. ventric'uli laryn'gis,** furrow or groove between the cartilages of Santorini and of Wrisberg in the larynx.

Filum, fe'lum (thread). Filament. **F. car'neum,** muscular fibre. **F. corona'rium,** thread-like process along the sides of the auriculo-ventricular opening. **F. du'ræ ma'tris,** process of dura mater around the filum terminale of the spinal cord. **F. muscula're,** muscular fibre. **F. spermat'icum,** spermatozoid. **F. termina'le,** slender ligament, prolonged from the nervous sheath formed by the spinal pia mater, which descends through the centre of the cauda equina, and is attached to the dura mater lining the canal of the coccyx. In structure it is essentially the same as that of the spinal cord proper, except that nerve-roots are not connected with it.

Fimbria, fim'bre-ah. Band or fringe, as the fimbria or fimbriated or fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube. Fibre. **F. cor'nu ammo'nis,** a white band extending along the hippocampus, and reflected outwardly from its interior border. **F. ova'rica,** a long fimbria of Fallopian tube directed toward the ovary.

Fimbriæ, fim'bre-e (pl. of **Fimbria**). Threads. **F. carno'sæ co'li,** appendiculæ pinguedinosæ. **F. of Fallo'pian tube,** see *Fimbria.* **F. lin'guæ,** wavy fold of sublingual mucous membrane. **F. oviduc'tûs,** fimbriæ of Fallopian tube; see *Fimbria.* **F. synovia'les,** connective-tissue filaments projecting into interior of joints.

Fimbriated, fim'bre-a-ted. See *Fimbria.* **F. body,** fimbria cornu ammonis. **F. extremi'ty,** see *Fimbria.*

Fimbriocele, fim-bre-o-se'le (Eng. fim'bre-o-seel) (*fimbria, kele,* tumor). Hernia involving the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Fimus, fe'mus. Excrement; fæces.

Fin'ger. See *Digitus.* **F., an'nular,** see *Digitus.* **F., ear,** see *Digitus.* **F., club,** see *Kyllosis.* **F., contract'ed,** Dupuytren's contraction. **F., fal'ry,** Digitalis purpurea. **F., Hippocrat'ic,** fusiform tumefaction of the last phalanx of the index finger especially, with curving of the nails, mentioned by Hippocrates as characteristic of phthisis, but present in many cases of disturbed hæmatosis. **F., in'dex,** see *Digitus.* **F., lit'tle,** see *Digitus.* **F., mid'dle,** medius digitus. **F., ring,** annular finger. **F. stall,** covering for injured or sore fingers; see *Digitale.* **F., supernu'merary,** a form of monstrosity in which there are more fingers than usual. **F., trig'ger,** occasional interference with flexion and extension of finger, ending in a jerk; see *Trigger.* **F., webbed,** syndactylism.

Fi'nis as'peræ arte'riæ (end of the trachea). Larynx.

Fir, bal'sam. Pinus balsamea. **F. moss, upright,** Lycopodium selago. **F. oil,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **F., Scotch,** Pinus sylvestris. **F., spruce, Norway,** Pinus abies. **F. tree, sil'ver, Europe'an,** Pinus picea. **F. wool,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **F., yew-leaved,** Pinus abies.

Fire. Inflammation. **F. damp,** hydrogen, carburetted. **F. mea'sles,** see *Rubeola.* **F., Per'sian,** see *Anthrax,* **F., pink,** Silena Virginica. **F. root,** Acorus calamus. **F., St. An'thony's,** erysipelas. **F. weed,** Erechthites hieracifolia; senecio. **F., wild,** erysipelas.

Fi'ring. Cauterization.

First breech presenta'tion. See *Presentation.* **F. face presenta'tion,** see *Presentation.* **F. inten'tion,** see *Intention.* **F. nerve,** olfactory nerve.

Fir-wool. Wool made by beating pine leaves, and applied over rheumatic or other painful regions. **F.-w. oil,** distilled oil from fresh leaves of Pinus sylvestris; pine-needle oil.

Fish ex'tract. Extract prepared from fish, resembling extract of flesh.

Fish'berries. Menispermum cocculus. **F. poi'son,** Cocculus Indicus.

Fish'glue. Isinglass.

Fish'poison. Berries of Cocculus Indicus. Poison of fish from presence of ptomaïnes.

Fish'skin. Ichthyosis.

Fish'tongue. Instrument—so called from its shape—used for the removal of the wisdom teeth.

Fissiculation, fis-sik-u-la'shun (*fissiculo,* to open or make incisions). Opening made with a scalpel.

Fis'sile. Inclined or able to split.

Fission, fis'shun. Reproduction by splitting. See *Generation.*

Fissipar'ity. Generation by fission or splitting.

Fissiparous, fis-sip'ar-us (*findo,* to split, *pario,* to bring forth). Generating by splitting. See *Generation.*

Fissura, fis-su'rah. Fissure. **F. a'ni,** fissure of the anus. Painful superficial breach of surface in the anal region, frequently attended with anal spasm and with ulcer on the verge of or within the sphincter. **F. ante'rior,** sulcus or furrow between frontal and parietal lobe. **F. antit'rago-helici'na,** furrow in cartilage of ear between processus helicis caudatus and antitragus. **F. Bichat'ii,** transverse cerebral fissure. **F. calcari'na,** calcarine fissure. **F. callo'so-margina'lis,** calloso-marginal sulcus. **F. cana'lis Fallo'pii,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. centra'lis,** central fissure; F. of Sylvius; median f. **F. cerebel'li longitudina'lis,** valley of cerebellum. **F. cerebel'li transver'sa,** great horizontal fissure between upper and lower surface of cerebellum. **F. cer'ebri centra'lis,** furrow separating frontal and parietal lobes of brain. **F. cer'ebri collatera'lis,** deep groove on upper surface of occipital and temporo-sphenoidal lobes of the brain. **F. cer'ebri horizonta'lis,** calcarine fissure. **F. cer'ebri infe'rior,** horizontal portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer'ebri latera'lis,** fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer'ebri latera'lis ante'rior,** ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer'ebri latera'lis poste'rior,** F. cerebri inferior. **F. cer'ebri longitudina'lis,** fissure, longitudinal, of the brain. **F. cer'ebri mag'na,** anterior transverse fissure of the brain. **F. cer'ebri pari'eto-occipita'lis,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. cer'ebri poste'rior,** calcarine fissure. **F. cer'ebri supe'rior,** ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer'ebri transver'sa ante'rior** or **transver'sa mag'na,** transverse fissure of brain, anterior. **F. cer'ebri transver'sa par'va poste'rior,** posterior transverse fissure of brain. **F. choroi'dea,** opening to interior of eye through which middle germ-layer passes to form vitreous humor; anterior transvere fissure of brain. **F. collatera'lis,** F. cerebri collateralis. **F. contraja'cens,** contrafissura. **F. dor'si latera'lis,** furrow on spinal cord of neck, near posterior median fissure. **F. dor'si mesa'lis,** posterior fissure of spinal cord. **F. endo-mesognath'ica,** middle incisive fissure separating premaxillary bones from superior maxillary bone. **F. ethmoïda'lis,** fissure in cribriform plate of ethmoid. **F. fos'sæ Syl'vii ante'rior** or **ascen'dens,** ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. fos'sæ Syl'vii poste'rior** or **horizonta'lis,** F. cerebri inferior. **F. fove'æ rhomboida'lis longitudina'lis** or

me'dia, median groove in floor of fourth ventricle of brain. **F. Gla'seri**, fissure at bottom of glenoid fossa of temporal bone. **F. hippocam'pi**, hippocampal fissure; calcarine fissure. **F. horizonta'lis**, calcarine fissure. **F. incisi'va**, fissure separating premaxillary bones from superior maxillary. **F. interlobula'ris**, interlobular fissure. **F. intermesognath'ica**, fissure between two premaxillary bones, mesognathion of each side. **F. interparieta'lis**, fissure between parietal bones. **F. i'ridis**, coloboma. **F. larynge'a pharyn'gis**, see *Larynx*. **F. latera'lis**, fissure of Sylvius. Furrow on spinal cord of the neck, near posterior median fissure. **F. latera'lis ante'rior**, ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. latera'lis poste'rior**, F. cerebri inferior. **F. longitudina'lis ante'rior**, fissure dividing spinal cord and medulla oblongata longitudinally into two halves. **F. longitudina'lis cerebel'li**, valley of the cerebellum. **F. longitudina'lis cer'ebri**, fissure dividing cerebral hemispheres on median line. **F. longitudina'lis poste'rior**, posterior median fissure of spinal cord. **F. mag'na Syl'vii**, fissure of Sylvius. **F. mag'na vul'væ**, opening of the vulva. **F. mastoï'dea squamo'sa**, fissure that occasionally takes the place of the squamo-mastoid suture. **F. media'na ante'rior**, anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **F. media'na poste'rior**, posterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **F. me'so-exognath'ica**, lateral incisive fissure. **F. occipita'lis, occipita'lis inter'na**, or **occipita'lis perpendicula'ris inter'na**, parieto-occipital fissure. **F. occipita'lis exter'na** or **occipita'lis perpendicula'ris exter'na**, transverse occipital sulcus. **F. occipita'lis horizonta'lis** or **poste'rior**, calcarine fissure. **F. olfacto'ria**, narrow top of each nasal fossa. **F. orbita'lis infe'rior**, fissure between body of upper jaw and greater ala of sphenoid groove on orbital surface of upper jaw. **F. orbita'lis supe'rior**, sphenoidal fissure. **F. o'ris**, aperture of mouth. **F. palati'na**, vertical fissure between pterygoid process and superior maxillary bone, transmitting internal maxillary artery. **F. palpebra'rum**, see *Palpebra*. **F. paralle'la**, upper and largest furrow of temporal lobe. **F. pari'eto-occipita'lis** or **perpendicula'ris**, parieto-occipital fissure. **F. pe'tro-** or **petro'so-basila'ris**, petro-basilar fissure. **F. pe'tro-** or **petro'so-mastoï'dea**, fissure behind tympanic division of temporal bone. **F. petro'sa superficia'lis**, hiatus Fallopii. **F. petro'so-angula'ris**, space at base of skull between petrous bone and greater ala of sphenoid. **F. petroso-squamo'sa**, line or seam separating, in the fœtus, squamous and petrous portions of temporal bone. **F. pe'tro-tympan'ica**, fissure at bottom of glenoid fossa of temporal bone. **F. pila'ris**, capillary fracture, fissure, or crack. **F. poste'rior**, calcarine fissure; parieto-occipital fissure. **F. præoccipita'lis**, notch on lower border of outer surface of hemisphere, indicating division of occipital and temporal lobe. **F. pterygoï'dea**, space between pterygoid plates of sphenoid. **F. pter'ygo-palati'na, F. palatina, F. puden'di**, opening of the vulva. **F. Rolan'di**, central groove on surface of hemisphere. **F. sphenoida'lis** or **sphenoida'lis superior**, sphenoidal fissure. **F. sphe'no-palati'na, F. palatina, F. sphenopetro'sa**, fissure at base of skull between spine of sphenoid and petrous bone. **F. spina'lis**, spina bifida. **F. ster'ni**, congenital fissure of sternum from imperfect union of its cartilages. **F. subic'uli inter'na**, deep fissure between the eminentia collateralis and the hippocampus major. **F. Syl'vii**, fissure of Sylvius. **F. tegumen'ti-tym'pani**, shallow furrow on petrous portion of temporal bone in young people, indicating osseous union. **F. tempora'lis infe'rior**, collateral fissure. **F. transver'sa ante'rior**, F. cerebri centralis. **F. transver'sa cerebri**, transverse cerebral fissure. **F. tym'pano-squamo'sa**, F. Glaseri. **F. ventra'lis**, anterior median fissure of spinal cord. **F. ventrilatera'lis**, furrow on spinal cord of cervical region, occasionally found near anterior median fissure. **F. ventrimesa'lis**, anterior median fissure of spinal cord. **F. vesico-genita'lis**, median fissure of lower abdomen-wall, with separation of symphysis pubis. **F. vul'væ**, cleft of vulva. **F. vul'væ mag'na**, opening of the vulva. **F. zygomat'ico-sphenoida'lis**, space occasionally found in place of spheno-zygomatic suture.

Fissuration, fish-shu-ra'shun. Formation or production of fissure.

Fissure, fis'shure (*findo*, to cleave). A cleft or opening in a bone; a fracture in which the bone is cracked, not separated, as in fracture. Congenital fissures frequently exist in the cranial bones, the result of incomplete ossification. Narrow, long, superficial solution of continuity around the external openings of the mucous membranes. Chap observed, particularly on the callous hands of workmen in certain mechanical employments. Small chapped ulcerations in young children, due to contact of the fæces and urine with the delicate skin of the thighs, nates, and genital organs. Clefts on the genital organs in the vicinity of the anus in those laboring under syphilis; usually called rhagades. Small cleft or chapped sore, especially on the lips or hands. Cerebral fissures are furrows in the structure of the brain. **F., abdom'inal**, extensive abdominal hernia. **F., ad-occip'ital**, fissure of cerebrum across caudal portion of præcuneus. **F., amyg'daline**, cerebral fissure on mesal aspect of tip of temporal lobe; see *Fissura* and *Monster*. **F., ante'rior me'dian**, see *Fissures of spinal cord*. **F. of anus**, fissura ani. **F., auric'ular**, aperture on lower surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, for auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve. **F., basirrhi'nal**, small fissure near tip of temporal lobe. **F., basi-Syl'vian**, basal portion of F. of Sylvius. **F. of Bichat**, transverse fissure of the brain. **F. of blad'der**, congenital fissure in wall of bladder. **F. of bone**, see *Fissure*. **F., cal'carine**, see *Calcarine*. **F., callo'sal**, space between dorsal portion of corpus callosum and cortex. **F., callo'so-mar'ginal**, F. on nasal surface of hemisphere of brain between corpus callosum and margin. **F., cen'tral**, aggregate of the cavities or ventricles of the brain. **F., chorioi'dal**, transverse cerebral fissure. **F., circumin'sular**, F. around base of insula. **F., collat'eral**, F. on mesal part of cerebrum; eminentia collateralis. **F., den'tate**, hippocampal fissure. **F. of duc'tus veno'sus**, see *Liver*. **F., ecto-occip'ital**, transverse f. near tip of occipital lobe. **F., ectorrhinal**, F. at side of base of olfactory crus. **F., ethmoid'al**, superior meatus of nares. **F., fau'cial**, F. on middle surface of fourth lobe. **F. for gall-bladder**, see *Gall-bladder*. **F. of Gla'ser** or **Glase'rius**, fissure, glenoid. **F., gle'noid**, this divides the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone into two parts, and gives passage to the chorda tympani, etc. **F., great horizon'tal**, fissure between upper and lower parts of cerebellum. **F. of he'lix**, a small vertical fissure of the helix of the ear, a little above the tubercle, for the attachment of the attrahens aurem muscle. **F., hippocam'pal**, cerebral fissure from splenium to near tip of temporal lobe. **F., horizon'tal**, calcarine fissure; peduncular sulcus. **F., inci'sor**, incisive suture; F. between intermaxillary part of upper maxillary bone and the rest of that bone. **F., infraor'bitar**, suborbitar fissure. **F., in'sular**, any fissure crossing the insula. **F., intercer'ebral**, longitudinal fissure. **F., intergy'ral**, fissure between two cerebral convolutions. **F., interhemispher'ic**, longitudinal fissure. **F., interlamel'lar**, F. between lamellæ of cerebellum. **F., interlo'bar**, fissure between any two cerebral lobes. **F., interlob'ular**, longitudinal fissure; great longitudinal fissure of brain. **F., interme'diate**, paramedian sulcus. **F., interpal'pebral**, F., parietal. **F., interpari'etal**, F., parietal. **F., interpedunc'ular**, F. between crura cerebri. **F., intragy'ral**, small fissure between larger ones. **F., intrapari'etal**, F., parietal. **F. of i'ris**, coloboma. **F., lambdoid'al**, occipital fissure. **F., lat'eral**, antero-lateral groove of spinal cord. **F. of lip**, hare-lip. **F., longitu'dinal**, great longitudinal f. of brain, separating two hemispheres; groove on inferior surface of liver. **F., mar'ginal**, fissure at right angles to corpus callosum. **F., max'illary**, F. on inner surface of superior maxillary bone. **F. of the nip'ple**, formation of fissures in the female breast during lactation. **F., occal'carine**,

F. of which calcarine and occipital fissures are divisions. **F., occip'ital, F., occip'ito-pari'etal,** deep interlobar f. between occipital and parietal lobes of cerebrum. **F., occipito-tem'poral,** F., collateral. **F., olfac'tory,** F. in olfactory lobe for olfactory bulb and crus. **F., or'bital,** see *Orbitar fissure.* **F., or'bitar, infe'rior,** spheno-maxillary fissure. **F., or'bitar, supe'rior,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. of pal'ate,** cleft of palate. **F., pal'pebral,** F. between upper and lower eyelids. **F., paracen'tral,** F. passing nearly around paracentral lobe. **F., pari'etal,** interparietal or intraparietal f., beginning near end of central f., and connected with occipital lobe. **F., perpendic'ular,** F., occipital. **F., por'tal,** transverse f. of liver; see *Liver.* **F., postcal'carine,** F. in occipital cerebral region, connected with calcarine fissure. **F., postfront'al,** frontal fissure. **F., posthippocam'pal,** calcarine f. **F., postoccip'ital,** fissure constituting front margin of superior occipital convolution. **F., postsep'tal,** F. at back part of occipital lobe. **F., pre-Syl'vian,** anterior portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. of rec'tum,** F., anal. **F. or Fur'row of Rolan'do,** transverse fissure between two superior cerebral convolutions, met with above the fissure of Sylvius. It is slightly posterior to the coronal suture, and corresponds very nearly with the line of suture between the frontal and parietal bones. **F., sagit'tal,** intercerebral fissure. **F. of Santori'ni,** see *Fissures.* **F., semilu'nar,** notch at the anterior edge of the cerebellum, where it receives fibres connecting it to the cerebellum and mesocephalon. **F., small cer'ebral,** inferior transverse fissure. **F., sphenoid'al,** triangular fissure on sphenoid bone, transmitting branches of fifth pair of nerves and ophthalmic vein. **F., sphenomax'illary,** fissure between superior maxillary and sphenoid bones. **F., spi'nal,** spina bifida. **F. of spleen,** hilus of spleen. **F., subfront'al,** fissure between frontal convolutions. **F. of Syl'vius,** deep, narrow sulcus, ascending obliquely backward from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone, near to the middle of the parietal bone, and parting the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side. **F. of the tra'gus,** fissure on the anterior surface of the tragus of the ear. **F., trans'verse, of the brain,** great transverse fissure, fissure of Bichat. A fissure passing beneath and behind the edge of the middle lobe of the brain, and extending beneath the hemisphere of one side to the same point of the opposite side. **F., umbil'ical,** front part of longitudinal fissure of liver. **F. of ure'thra,** epispadias; hypospadias. **F. of ve'na ca'va,** see *Liver.* **F. of ver'tebra,** spina bifida.

Fis'sures of the cer'ebrum. See *Fissure.* **F. of liv'er,** see *Liver.* **F. of lungs,** see *Lung.* **F. of medul'la oblonga'ta,** see *Medulla spinalis.* **F. of Santori'ni,** irregular fissures in cartilage of external auditory meatus and the tragus. **F. of spi'nal cord,** see *Medulla spinalis.*

Fist. The clenched hand.

Fistula, fist'yu-lah (pipe or reed). Fistule. A solution of continuity, the opening of which is narrow, and the disease kept up by an altered texture of parts, so that it is not disposed to heal. It may be cutaneous or deep-seated; incomplete or blind, when it has but one opening; complete, when there are two openings, the one communicating with an internal cavity, the other externally. Incomplete fistulæ may be internal or external; the former open internally, the latter open externally. External incomplete fistulæ are kept up by caries or necrosis of bones, by extraneous bodies in any of the living textures, or by purulent cavities, the walls of which have not become united. Internal incomplete fistulæ generally soon become complete, since the discharge escaping from them into the cavities into which they open has a constant tendency to make its way outwardly, and soon occasions ulceration of the integuments. Fistulæ have received different names, according to the discharge which they afford and the organs in which they are seated, as lacrymal, biliary, salivary, synovial, and urinary. Those dependent on diseased bone, cartilage, tendon, etc. do not heal until after the exfoliation of the morbid part. Fistulæ of excretory ducts are produced either by an injury of the duct itself or by the retention and accumulation of the fluids to which they have to give passage; thus, fistula lacrymalis, dropsy of the lacrymal sac, commonly proceeds from the obliteration of the nasal ducts or from atony of the lacrymal sac, preventing the tears from passing into the nostrils. Cassia fistula. **F., abdom'inal,** fistula of wall of abdomen. **F., aë'rial,** opening resulting from injury to the larynx and trachea, allowing the air of respiration to pass through. **F. a'ni, an'al,** or **a'no** generally occurs from mechanical pressure or impediment. The principal indication in the treatment of fistulæ of the excretory canals being to put a stop to the constant discharge of the secretions, etc. through the preternatural channel, the fistulous passage is at times laid open, and a communication established with the natural excretory canal; at others strong pressure is employed to procure its obliteration. **F. au'ris congen'ita,** congenital fissure or fistula in the outer ear, a remnant of fœtal life. **F. Bellinia'na,** uriniferous tube. **F., bil'iary,** form of fistula usually met with in the right hypochondriac region, generally caused by ulceration of the gall-bladder. **F., blind,** incomplete fistula; see *Fistula.* **F., branch'ial,** fistula in cervical region communicating with pharynx. **F., bron'chial,** see *Fistula, parietal.* **F., cer'vical,** F. opening on the neck or into the cervix uteri. **F. ciba'lis,** œsophagus. **F. col'li congen'ita,** fistulous canal in cervical region from non-closure of a branchial cleft. **F., complete',** see *Fistula.* **F. cor'neæ,** fistula of the cornea. This results from a penetrating wound of the cornea continuing unhealed, but becoming closed over by the conjunctiva. The aqueous humor escapes from the anterior chamber and raises the conjunctiva in the form of a vesicle, which should be removed with scissors and the opening in the cornea touched with nitrate of silver. **F. cru'ris,** fibula. **F., den'tal,** F., alveolar. **F. du'ra ma'tris,** sinus of the dura mater. **F., en'tero-vagi'nal,** fistula leading from intestinal canal above the rectum to the vagina. **F., en'tero-ves'ical,** fistula leading from bladder to intestines. **F., fe'cal,** fistula of the intestines due to injury or gunshot wound; see *Anus, artificial.* **F., fron'tal,** abscess communicating with frontal sinus. **F., gas'tric,** F. of the stomach, a form of fistula in the epigastric region from traumatic causes, as gunshot wounds of the stomach, discharging gastric juice, mucus, or the contents of that organ. **F., gas'tro-col'ic,** fistulous communication between the stomach and the colon. *F., gastro-duodenal,* is a similar condition between the stomach and duodenum. **F., gas'tro-cuta'neous,** fistulous communication between the stomach and the external surface of the body. **F., gas'tro-duode'nal,** see *F., gastro-colic.* **F., gas'tro-intes'tinal,** fistula leading from the stomach to the intestine. **F., gas'tropul'monary,** fistula leading from the stomach into the lung. **F., gas'tro-vagi'nal,** rare form of fistula from stomach and abdomen into vagina. **F., gen'itou'rinary,** fistula between urinary and genital apparatus. **F. gingiva'lis,** F., alveolar. **F., hepat'ic,** F., biliary. **F., hypogas'tric,** F. in hypogastric region. **F., incomplete',** blind fistula; see *Fistula.* **F., in'guinal,** F. in inguinal region. **F., inter'nal,** fistula that has no outlet externally. **F., intes'tinal,** fistula communicating with intestine, variously called intestino-tubal, intestino-uterine, intestino-vaginal, intestino-vesical, as they connect with the Fallopian tube, uterus, vagina, or bladder. **F. lacryma'lis,** F. of lacrymal apparatus; see *Fistula.* **F., lac'teal,** milk fistula; mastosyrinx. **F., larynge'al,** F. of larynx. **F., laryn'go-pharynge'al,** F. of larynx and pharynx. **F. lympha'lis,** lymphatic or lymph fistula, form of fistula in the cervical region, usually congenital, discharging a thin fluid, and dependent on imperfect closure of a lymphatic of the neck. **F. mam'mæ** or **mam'mary,** milk fistula; mastosyrinx. **F., me'troperitone'al,** F. between uterine cavity and peritoneum. **F., mus'cular,** F. after abscess of muscular tissue. **F. nervo'rum,** neurilemma. **F., œsopha-**

ge'al, F. of œsophagus. **F., pari'etal**, channel of communication formed by ulceration through the external walls, as of the chest or abdomen. If the pulmonary pleura be perforated, and an opening takes place into the bronchial tubes, a bronchial or even pulmonary fistula may be formed. **F., pe'nile**, abscess of urethra opening externally on the penis; see *Penile*. **F., perine'al**, F. produced by abscess of perineum communicating with organs in vicinity. **F., perine'o-vagi'nal**, fistula resulting from partial closure of a ruptured perineum, leaving a small orifice near the sphincter ani, or from penetration of the presenting part of the fœtus through the perineum during parturition. **F., pharynge'al**, F. opening into pharynx. **F., pleu'ro-pul'monary**, fistula of pleura communicating with lung, as from empyema. **F. pulmona'lis** or **pul'monary**, pleural adhesion with unnatural opening between lung and chest-wall; trachea. **F., pu'rulent**, F. attended with suppuration. **F., rec'tal** or **rec'ti**, fistula in ano. **F., rec'to-la'bial, rec'to-ure'thral**, and **rec'to-vag'inal**, see *F., recto-vesical*. **F., rec'to-ves'ical**, term applied to fistulous communication between the rectum and bladder; *recto-urethral fistula* and *recto-vaginal fistula* are applied to similar communications between the rectum and the urethra or vagina; and *vesico-uterine, recto-labial, vesico-vaginal, urethro-vaginal*, and *vesico-utero-vaginal fistula* to a similar relation of the bladder and uterus, rectum and labia, bladder and vagina, urethra and vagina, and bladder, uterus, and vagina, respectively. **F., rec'to-vul'var**, rectal fistula having its outlet at the vulva. **F., re'nal**, fistula affecting pelvis of kidney. **F. sac'ci lacryma'lis**, opening on face leading into lacrymal sac, from abscess in it. **F. sa'cra**, medulla spinalis; vertebral column; aqueduct of Sylvius. **F., sa'cral**, fistula situated in sacral or lumbo-sacral region. **F. saliva'tus**, salivary fistula; see *Salivary*. **F., scro'tal**, fistula of urethra opening externally on scrotum. **F., spermat'ic**, fistula resulting from inflammation of the testicle, in which spermatic fluid and pus are commingled. **F. spiritua'lis**, trachea. **F. stercora'lis** or **stercoro'sa, stercora'ceous** or **ster'coral**, fecal fistula; artificial anus. **F., syno'vial**, fistula connecting with synovial membranes or joints. **F., Thi'ry's**, artificial fistula of the intestine for collecting the intestinal juice. **F., thora'cic**, fistula between chest-wall and chest-cavity or contents, as from empyema. **F., tra'cheal**, F. between trachea and external surface of body. **F., umbil'ical**, F. opening at the umbilicus, congenital or acquired. When there is communication with the ovary, it is called *umbilico-ovarian fistula*. **F., u'rachal**, F. connected with the urachus. **F., ure'teral** or **ure'teric**, F. of ureter. When it communicates with the rectum, uterus, or vagina, it is called *uretero-rectal, uretero-uterine*, or *uretero-vaginal* fistula. **F. ure'terum re'num**, see *Calix*. **F. ure'thra**, F. connected with the urethra. When there is communication with the penis, perineum, rectum, or scrotum, it is termed *urethro-penal, urethro-perineal, urethro-rectal*, and *urethro-scrotal*. **F. uri'næ, urina'lis**, or **u'rinary**, F. of any part of the urinary apparatus; see *Fistula*. **F. urina'ria**, urethra. **F., urogen'ital**, F., genito-urinary. **F., Vel'la's**, artificial fistula resembling Thiry's fistula. **F. ventric'uli**, F., gastric; œsophagus. **F., ves'ical**, F. of urinary bladder. If communicating with the abdomen, cervix uteri, ovary, rectum, urethra and vagina, uterus, uterus and vagina, or vagina alone, it is called *vesico-abdominal, vesico-cervical* or *vesico-cervico-uterine, vesico-ovarian, vesico-rectal* or *vesico-intestinal, vesico-urethro-vaginal, vesico-uterine, vesico-utero-vaginal*, and *vesico-vaginal* fistula, respectively. See *F., recto-vesical*.

Fistule, fist'yule. Fistula.

Fis'tulose or **Fistulous**, fist'u-lus. Relating to or resembling a fistula.

Fit. Paroxysm; convulsion.

Fit'-plant or **Fit'-root.** Monotropa uniflora.

Fits, nine-day. Trismus nascentium.

Five-day fe'ver. Relapsing fever, so called from period of its relapse.

Five-fin'gers. Panax quinquefolium; Potentilla Canadensis; Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

Five-leaf. Potentilla reptans.

Five-leaves. Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

Fixatio mononcœa, fix-ah'she-o mon-o-ne'ah. Melancholy. See *Mononœa*.

Fixa'tion. Fixed or steady attention of the eye to a special point. Suturing of a displaced organ, as in hysterorrhaphy, etc. **F. for'ceps**, instrument for holding the eye during operation. **F. line**, line projected through the point of vision and rotary centre of the eye. **F. point**, point of sight of which the image on the retina is in the central part of most distinct vision.

Fixator, fix-a'tor. That which fixes or makes strong; muscle whose action is to keep parts or organs in place or comparatively immovable. **F. ba'seos sta'pedis**, collection of elastic fibres attached to base of stapes and wall of tympanum. **F. la'bii superio'ris**, depressor alæ nasi.

Fixed (*figo, fixum*, to fasten). Term applied to body not capable of being volatilized by fire, as fixed oils, in contradistinction to volatile oils. **F. air**, carbonic-acid gas. **F. oil**, compound of glycerin with one or more fatty acids; see *Fixed*. **F. ver'tebræ**, those not separately movable, as sacrum and coccyx.

Fixi dentes, fiks'e den'tees. Teeth of the second dentition.

Flabellation, flab-el-la'shun (*flabello*, to agitate the air). Operation recommended by Paré, consisting in keeping fractured limbs and their dressings cool by the renewal of the air around them, either by a fan or by repeated change of position.

Flabelliform, flab-el'li-form (*flabellum*, fan, *forma*, form). Fan-shaped.

Flabellum, flab-el'lum (fan). Fibres radiating like a fan from the stria terminalis.

Flaccidity, flas-sid'it-e (*flaccidus*, flabby). Softness of a part, offering little resistance on pressure.

Flacourtia cataphracta, flak-oor'te-ah kat-af-rak' tah. Shrub of E. Indies; fruit is used in diarrhœa; leaves are used for hoarseness. **F. sepia'ria**, same habitat. Bark is used externally in rheumatism and gout; leaves and root are given internally in snakebites.

Flag, blue. Iris versicolor. **F., blue, slen'der**, Iris Virginica. **F., dwarf**, Iris lacustris. **F., myr'tle**, Acorus calamus. **F. root** or **F., sweet**, Acorus calamus. **F., yel'low**, Iris pseudacorus.

Flagel'la (pl. of **Flagellum**, a small twig or branch). Delicate motile or vibratile filament or process connected with some cells.

Flagellation, flaj-el-la'shun (*flagellum*, a scourge). Treatment of disease by whipping or striking as a stimulant to the part scourged, and by its effect on the hypogastric region checking post-partum hemorrhage. **F. ma'nia**, form of *scourging mania*, or theomania, which prevailed in Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Flagelliform, flaj-el'le-form. Long and slender like a whip.

Flagellum, flaj-el'lum. Long delicate cilium. Cord-like process of protoplasm connected with various cells and concerned in locomotion.

Fla'jan's disease. Exophthalmic goitre.

Flame, vi'tal. Vital principle.

Flamed. Inflamed. Disinfection of knives and instruments through a flame.

Flam'ma (flame). Flame; fleam. **F. cor'dis** or **vita'lis**, vital or animal heat.

Flam'mon. Lachesis rhombeata.

Flammula, flam'mu-lah (dim. of **Flamma**). Fleam; Ranunculus ficaria. **F. cor'dis**, vital or animal heat. **F. Jo'vis**, Clematis recta. **F. ma'jor**, Ranunculus lingua. **F. mi'nor**, Ranunculus flammula. **F. vita'lis**, animal or vital heat.

Flanks. Regions of the body extending on the sides from the inferior margin of the chest to the crista ilii.

Flap. Portion of the soft parts of the body separated from those beneath by operation, such as ampu-

lation, but still attached by the base. Hence there may be flap wounds and flap operations. When the flap is taken from one part and applied to another in plastic operations, the operation is said to be by migration of the flap. At times the flap is made to slide over the part to which it has to adhere; the operation is then said to be by the sliding of the flap. The flap is also, at times, rolled, inverted, etc. **F. amputa'tion,** see *Amputation.* **F., cuta'neous,** F., skin. **F. dock,** digitalis. **F. extrac'tion,** operation for cataract, employed in cases in which the substance of the lens will flow through the small corneal opening made by the surgeon. **F., skin** or **teg'mentary,** flap including skin and fascia.

Flap-split'ting opera'tion. Operation for lacerated perineum; consisting in splitting with scissors the recto-vaginal septum from side to side, commencing in the middle line. The operator then draws the vaginal flap upward with the forceps, and the inferior flap downward, and the sutures are passed from left to right.

Flare. Saliva. **F., pigs',** adeps suillus.

Flat foot. See *Kyllosis.* **F. top,** Vernonia Noveboracensis.

Flatuarius, flat-u-ar'e-us (*flatus,* wind). Alchemist.

Flatulence, flat'u-lence. *Flatuosity, Wind, Windiness, Ventosity, Vapor.* Formation or accumulation of wind in, or emission from, the digestive tube.

Flat'ulent. Affected with or producing flatulence, as certain kinds of food.

Flatulentia (flat-u-len'she-ah) or **Flatuosity,** flat-u-os'it-e. Flatulence.

Flat'us (*flo,* to blow). Crepitation, flatulence. **F. furio'sus,** painful movable tumor of various parts, once considered as the effect of very subtile vapors. **F. spi'næ,** spina ventosa. **F. vagi'næ,** collection of gas in the vagina.

Flavedo, flav-a'do (*flavus,* yellow). Yellowness. **F. cor'ticum ci'tri,** see *Citrus medica.* **F. cu'tis,** see *Xanthopathia.* **F. icteri'tia,** yellow color of jaundice.

Flavicomous, flav-ik-o'mus (*flavus,* yellow, *kome,* hair). Having yellow or yellowish hair.

Fla'vor. Quality of a sapid body, appreciated by the taste and smell combined, and more especially by the latter.

Fla'vus. Yellow.

Flaw-flower. Anemone pulsatilla.

Flax, com'mon. Linum usitatissimum. **F., purg'ing,** Linum catharticum. **F. toad,** Antirhinum linearia.

Flax'dresser's phthisis, te'sis. Disease of the lung induced by inhalation of fine particles of flax. See *Pneumoconiosis.*

Flax'seed. Seed of Linum usitatissimum. **F., ground,** Lini farina. **F. meal,** see *Linum usitatissimum.* **F. oil,** oleum lini. **F. poul'tice,** cataplasma lini. **F. tea,** infusum lini compositum.

Flea, com'mon. Pulex irritans.

Flea'bane, Can'ada. Erigeron Canadense. **F., great,** Conyza squarrosa. **F., nar'row-leaved,** Erigeron Philadelphicum. **F., Philadel'phia,** Erigeron Philadelphicum. **F., skevish',** Erigeron Philadelphicum. **F., va'rious-leaved,** Erigeron heterophyllum.

Fleam (flame). Surgical instrument for phlebotomy, consisting of a small metallic box containing a spear-pointed cutting instrument, which, by means of a spring, can be forced into the vein. Lancet.

Flea'seed. Mucilaginous seed of Plantago psyllium.

Flea'wort. Plantago psyllium.

Flec'tens (*flecto,* to bend). Producing flexion; flexor, as a muscle. **F. par lumbo'rum,** quadratus lumborum.

Flec'tor. Flexor.

Fleece of Stil'ling. White woolly fibres described by that histologist as surrounding the corpus dentatum of the cerebellum.

Fleg'men or **Fle'men.** Tumor about the ankles. Congestion of the lower extremities. Chap on the feet or hands.

Fleischl's law. That excitability of a motor nerve varies uniformly at different points. **F.'s hæmom'eter,** see *Hæmometer.*

Fleisch'mann's bur'sa. Bursa between the tongue and mucous membrane, to the outer side of the genioglossus muscle.

Fle'ma sala'da. Acrodynia.

Flesh. Soft parts of an animal, particularly the muscles, which are called muscular flesh. **F. germ,** bioplast. **F. juice,** meat-juice. **F., proud,** fungosity.

Flesh-colored ascle'pias. Asclepias incarnata.

Flesh'-formers. See *Aliment.*

Flesh'worm. Trichina. **F. disease,** trichiniasis.

Flesh'y. Corpulent; resembling flesh; purely muscular. **F. col'umns,** columnæ carneæ. **F. pons,** projection of cardiac wall between right auriculoventricular opening and pulmonary artery.

Fletus, fla'tus (*fleo,* to weep). Lacrymation.

Flexibilitas, fleks-ib-il'it-as. Flexibility. **F. ce'rea,** cataleptic condition of cramp, with very flexible extremities.

Flexibility, fleks-i-bil'it-e (*flecto,* to bend). Capability of being bent; tendons exhibit this property in a marked manner.

Flexible, fleks'ib'l. Readily bent; capable of being bent without breaking or cracking, as a flexible catheter. **F. collo'dion,** collodium flexile.

Flexicostate, fleks-e-kos'tate (*flecto,* to bend, *costa,* rib). Having bent ribs.

Flex'ile. Readily bent.

Flexion, fleks'yun. State of being bent; opposite condition to extension; action of a flexor muscle. Bending of the child's head forward on the chest in labor. Surgical procedure in maintaining a limb or part in a flexed position. **F., forced** or **for'cible,** flexion practised to the fullest possible degree, to check hemorrhage, to stretch a nerve, or break up an ankylosed condition.

Flexor (bender). Muscle whose office it is to bend certain parts. **F. accesso'rius,** F. longus digitorum pedis. **F. accesso'rius plan'tæ,** plantar head of flexor longus pollicis. **F. antibrach'ii radia'lis,** biceps flexor cubiti. **F. antibrach'ii ulna'ris,** brachialis anticus. **F. bi'ceps brach'ii** or **cu'biti,** biceps flexor cubiti. **F. bi'ceps cru'ris,** see *Biceps flexor cruris.* **F. brach'ii,** coraco-radialis. **F. bre'vis cap'itis,** rectus capitis anticus minor; atloïdo-suboccipitalis. **F. bre'vis dig'iti quin'ti,** F. parvus minimi digiti. **F. bre'vis digito'rum, F. bre'vis digito'rum pe'dis, F. bre'vis digito'rum pe'dis perfora'tus,** muscle placed at the middle of the sole of the foot; narrower and thicker behind than before, where it is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior part of the inferior surface of the second phalanx of the last four toes. It bends the second phalanges of the toes on the first, and the first on the metatarsal bones, thus augmenting the concavity of the vault of the foot. **F. bre'vis hallu'cis,** F. brevis pollicis pedis. **F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti,** F. parvus minimi digiti. **F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti accesso'rius,** occasional accessory slip of flexor brevis minimi digiti. **F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti pe'dis,** muscle situate at the anterior and outer part of the sole of the foot, arising from the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it bends. **F. bre'vis pol'licis ma'nûs,** muscle situate at the outer part of the palm of the hand, divided into two portions by the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis. It arises from the os magnum, the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and the third metacarpal bone, and is inserted into the superior part of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the two ossa sesamoidea at the articulation of the first phalanx with the first metacarpal bone; bends the first phalanx of the thumb on the first metacarpal bone, and the latter upon the trapezium. **F. bre'vis pol'licis pe'dis,** situate at the anterior and inner part of the sole of the foot; is thin and narrow behind, thick and divided into two portions before; arises from the inferior part of the os calcis and the last two cuneiform bones, and is inserted at the inferior part

of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, and into the two sesamoid bones of the corresponding metatarso-phalangean articulation. It bends the first phalanx of the great toe on the first metacarpal bone. **F. cap'itis**, rectus capitis anticus major. **F. cap'itis bre'vis**, atloido-suboccipitalis. **F. cap'itis par'vus**, atloido-styloideus. **F. car'pi exte'rior**, F. carpi radialis; palmaris magnus. **F. car'pi inte'rior**, F. carpi ulnaris. **F. car'pi radia'lis**, palmaris magnus. **F. car'pi radia'lis bre'vis**, occasional supernumerary muscle passing from shaft of radius to its insertion on trapezium and second metacarpal bone. **F. car'pi radia'lis profun'dus**, F. carpi radialis brevis. **F. car'pi ulna'ris**, see *Cubital* (muscles). **F. car'pi ulna'ris bre'vis**, supernumerary flexor carpi muscle inserted on unciform bone. **F. commu'nis subcuta'neus**, palmaris longus muscle. **F. cru'ris**, large flexor muscle, made up at origin of iliacus and psoas magnus muscles, and inserted on lesser trochanter of femur. **F. cru'ris bi'ceps, exter'nus**, or **fibula'ris**, biceps flexor cruris. **F. cu'biti**, biceps flexor cubiti. **F. dig'iti min'imi pe'dis accesso'rius**, accessory slip of flexor longus digitorum pedis to little toe. **F. digi'ti par'vi min'imi**, abductor minimi digiti. **F. dig'iti secun'di pe'dis**, rare supernumerary muscle from posterior tibial region to second toe. **F. digito'rum commu'nis bre'vis**, F. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum commu'nis lon'gus pe'dis**, F. longus digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum fibula'ris**, F. longus pollicis pedis. **F. digito'rum ma'nûs commu'nis profun'dus**, F. profundus perforans. **F. digito'rum ma'nûs per'forans**, F. profundus perforans. **F. digito'rum ma'nûs perfora'tus**, F. sublimis perforatus. **F. digito'rum ma'nûs subli'mis** or **superficia'lis**, F. sublimis perforatus. **F. digito'rum pe'dis lon'gus accesso'rius**, see *F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*. **F. digito'rum per'forans**, thick, flat, long muscle, seated beneath the *Flexor sublimis perforatus;* its upper extremity is simple, and arises from the anterior surface of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament; its inferior extremity terminates by four tendons, which, after having passed through slits in the sublimis, are inserted into the anterior surface of the last phalanges of the four fingers. It bends the third phalanges on the second, and in other respects has the same use as the flexor sublimis perforatus. **F. digito'rum per'forans pedis**, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. digito'rum perfora'tus pe'dis**, F. brevis digitorum pedis perforatus. **F. digito'rum profun'dus pe'dis**, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. digito'rum subli'mis pe'dis**, F. brevis digitorum pedis perforatus. **F. digito'rum superficia'lis**, F. sublimis perforatus. **F. digito'rum tibia'lis**, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. fem'oris**, ilio-psoas. **F. fibula'ris**, F. longus pollicis pedis. **F. hallu'cis bre'vis**, F. brevis pollicis pedis. **F. hallu'cis lon'gus**, F. longus pollicis pedis. **F. lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis profun'dus per'forans**, muscle situate at the posterior and deep-seated part of the legs; broader at middle than at extremities, the inferior of which is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior surface of the tibia, and its tendons are attached to the posterior part of the lower surface of the three phalanges of the last four toes. It bends the three phalanges on each other, and the toes on the metatarsus, and extends the foot on the leg. The *Accessorius flexoris longi digitorum pedis* is a small muscle of the sole of the foot, passing obliquely from the os calcis to the outer edge of the flexor longus, whose force it augments and whose obliquity it corrects. **F. lon'gus hallu'cis**, F. longus pollicis pedis. **F. lon'gus pol'licis**, F. longus pollicis manûs. **F. lon'gus pol'licis ma'nûs**, situate at the anterior and profound part of the forearm; it arises from the upper three-quarters of the anterior surface of the radius and interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the anterior surface of the last phalanx of the thumb. It bends the second phalanx of the thumb on the first, the first on the corresponding metacarpal bone, and this upon the radius. It also bends the hand on the forearm. **F. lon'gus pol'licis pe'dis**, situate at the posterior and profound part of the leg; it arises from the posterior surface of the fibula and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the inferior part of the first phalanx of the great toe. It bends the third phalanx on the first, and this upon the corresponding metatarsal bone, augments the concavity of the sole of the foot, and extends the foot on the leg. **F. ma'nûs me'dius**, palmaris longus. **F. ma'nûs radia'lis**, F. carpi radialis. **F. ma'nûs ulna'ris**, F. carpi ulnaris. **F. metatar'si**, peroneus tertius; see *Peroneal muscles*. **F. min'imi dig'iti par'vus**, F. brevis minimi digiti pedis. **F. os'sis metacar'pi min'imi dig'iti**, opponens minimi digiti. **F. os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis**, opponens pollicis. **F. palma'ris**, palmaris longus; see *Palmar muscles*. **F. par'vus min'imi dig'iti** arises from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the process of the os unciforme, and is inserted at the inner side of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the little finger. It bends the first phalanx of the little finger. **F. per'forans**, F. profundus perforans. **F. per'forans pe'dis**, F. longus digitorum pedis. **F. perfora'tus**, F. sublimis perforatus. **F. perfora'tus pe'dis**, F. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. pol'licis pro'prius lon'gus**, F. longus pollicis. **F. pri'mi interno'dii**, opponens pollicis. **F. primi internodii digito'rum manûs**, lumbricalis manûs. **F. primi et secundi ossis pol'licis**, F. brevis pollicis manûs. **F. profun'dus accesso'rius**, supernumerary slip of flexor profundus digitorum. **F. pro'prius dig'iti secun'di pe'dis**, muscle from posterior portion of tibia to second toe. **F. radia'lis**, F. carpi radialis. **F. ra'dii**, biceps flexor cubiti. **F. secun'di interno'dii digito'rum pe'dis**, F. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. s. i. pol'licis**, F. brevis pollicis manûs. **F. subli'mis**, F. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. s. digito'rum**, F. sublimis perforatus. **F. s. perfora'tus**, thick, flat muscle seated at the anterior part of the forearm; upper extremity arises from the internal condyle of the humerus, from the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the anterior edge of the radius. The lower extremity divides into four tendons, which slide under the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and are inserted into the second phalanges of the last four fingers, after having been slit to allow the tendons of the flexor profundus to pass through. It bends the second phalanges on the first, these on the carpal bones, and the hand on the forearm. **F. sur'face**, flexor face for origin of flexor muscles, as posterior portion of tibia or anterior portion of radius. **F. ter'tii interno'dii**, F. longus pollicis manûs. **F. t. i. digito'rum ma'nûs**, F. profundus perforans. **F. t. i. pe'dis**, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. t. i. pol'licis**, F. longus pollicis manûs. **F. tibia'lis**, F. longus digitorum pedis.

Flexura, fleks-u'rah. Curvature. **F. co'li dex'tra** or **hepat'ica**, flexure, hepatic. **F. c. ili'aca** or **infe'rior**, sigmoid flexure. **F. c. lie'na'lis**, flexure, splenic. **F. c. pri'ma**, flexure, hepatic. **F. c. secun'da** or **sinis'tra**, flexure, splenic. **F. duode'ni infe'rior**, bend or flexure between descending and transverse duodenum. **F. d. supe'rior**, flexure between horizontal and descending duodenum. **F. duode'no-jejuna'lis**, bend at junction of duodenum and jejunum. **F. ili'aca**, sigmoid flexure. **F. os'sis**, fracture, greenstick. **F. sigmoï'dea**, sigmoid flexure.

Flexuræ cephalicæ, fleks-u're sef-al'e-se. Cranial flexures of embryo. **F. transver'sæ**, transverse flexures or arches made by papillæ of fingers.

Flexure, fleks'ure. Bend or joint; curve. **F., ante'rior, of cor'pus callo'sum**, genu of corpus callosum. **F., ba'si-cra'nial**, anterior flexure of embryo at base of brain. **F., caud'al**, anterior flexure of embryo at caudal part. **F., cephal'ic** or **cra'nial**, name given to several flexures of the cranial extremity of the embryo at an early stage of its existence. **F., cer'vical**, F., neck. **F., encephal'ic**, F., cephalic. **F., hepat'ic**, bend between ascending and transverse colon at inferior surface of the liver. **F., neck**, curve or angle formed between the spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **F., sig'moid**, sigmoid flexure. **F., splen'ic,**

bend between transverse and descending colon in vicinity of spleen.

Flies, Span'ish. See *Cantharis.*

Flix. Flux; dysentery. Linum usitatissimum.

Flix'weed. Sisymbrium sophia.

Float'ing. Lying loosely attached. Hemorrhage. **F. kid'ney,** movable kidney, from looseness of surrounding tissues. **F. ribs,** two lower ribs, because less fixed or more freely movable than the others.

Flocci, flok'se (pl. of **Floccus,** flock of wool). See *Villous membranes.* **F. volitan'tes,** see *Metamorphopsia.*

Floccilation (flok-sil-la'shun), **Floccile'gium,** or **Floccitation,** flok-sit-a'shun (*floccus,* flock of wool). Carphology.

Flocco'rum (gen. pl. of **Floccus**) **vena'tio** (*venor,* to hunt). Carphology.

Flocculär, flok'u-lar. Flocculent; relating to flocculus of cerebellum. **F. fos'sa,** depression on posterior surface of temporal bone for lodgment of flocculus of cerebellum. **F. pro'cess,** flocculus.

Floc'culent. Containing small wool-like cloudy flakes.

Floc'culi (pl. of **Flocculus**). See *Villous membranes.*

Flocculus (flok'u-lus) (dim. of **Floccus,** flock of wool) **accesso'rius secunda'rius** or **succenturia'tus.** Accessory lobule of cerebellum near flocculus. **F. cerebel'li,** pneumogastric lobule; long and slender prominence extending from the side of the vallecula around the corpus restiforme to the crus cerebelli, lying behind the filaments of the pneumogastric nerves.

Flock. Collection of flocculent matter.

Flog'ging. Flagellation.

Flood'ing. Metrorrhagia; excessive uterine hemorrhage, as during childbirth.

Flood's lig'ament. Gleno-humeral ligament.

Floor, pel'vic. See *Pelvic.*

Flo'ra med'ica. Botany of medicinal plants.

Flor'entine iris. See *Iris.*

Flo'res (pl. of **Flos**). Flowers. **F. aca'ciæ,** flowers of acacia. **F. a'ëris,** acetate of copper. **F. antimo'nii,** flowers of antimony. **F. ar'nicæ,** flowers of arnica. **F. auran'tii,** orange flowers. **F. ben'zoës,** benjamin, flowers of. **F. bora'cis,** boric acid. **F. calcatrip'pæ,** larkspur flowers. **F. car'thami,** safflower. **F. caryophyl'li,** cloves. **F. cas'siæ,** flowers of cassia. **F. chamomil'læ,** matricaria; German chamomile. **F. chamomil'læ Roman'æ,** chamomile flowers; see *Anthemis.* **F. ci'næ,** santonica. **F. consol'idæ** or **C. rega'lis,** larkspur flowers. **F. cos'so** or **ko'so,** see *Hygienia Abyssinica.* **F. lavand'ulæ,** lavender flowers. **F. ma'cidis,** see *Myristica moschata.* **F. ma'cis,** mace. **F. mal'væ vulga'ris,** flowers of Malva sylvestris. **F. martia'les,** ferrum ammoniatum. **F. na'phæ,** orange flowers. **F. rhœ'ados,** flowers of red poppy. **F. ro'sæ,** rose flowers. **F. sa'lis ammoni'aci,** ammonii carbonas. **F. sa'lis ammoni'aci martia'les,** ferrum ammoniatum. **F. sambu'ci,** flowers of sambucus. **F. sul'phuris,** flowers of sulphur or sublimed sulphur. **F. sul'phuris lo'ti,** washed sulphur. **F. un'guium,** small opaque white round spots on the nails. **F. verbas'ci,** flowers of mullein. **F. zin'ci,** zinc oxide.

Flor'ida all'spice. Calycanthus Floridus. **F. an'ise tree,** Illicium Floridanum. **F. ar'row root,** arrow root from zamia. **F. fe'ver,** variety of fever occurring in Florida and some of the Southern U. States, and in the tropics, considered to be due to the continued high temperature. **F. rhat'any,** Krameria lanceolata.

Flos. Flower; virginity. **F. Jo'vis,** crocus. **F. lac'tis,** cream. **F. sa'lis,** soda, subcarbonate of. **F. sanguin'eus monar'di,** Tropæolum majus. **F. sul'phuris,** sublimed sulphur. **F. trinita'tis,** Viola tricolor. **F. virginita'tis,** hymen.

Flos'culi. Small flowers. **F. ci'næ,** santonica.

Flour. Farina. **F., cold,** see *Pinoli.* **F. of meat,** see *Meat.* **F. of mustard,** see *Sinapis.* **F., pota'to,** see *Solanum tuberosum.* **F., wheaten,** farina tritici.

Flourensia thurifera, flor-ren'se-ah thu-rif'er-ah. Species of Chilian plants; root is expectorant.

Flourens's doc'trine. Doctrine according to which the entire cerebrum takes part in every psychical process.

Flow. Flux; discharge. **F., men'strual,** menstrual discharge.

Flow'er, angle of. Angle formed by lines projected from nasion to top of frontal process of malar bone.

Flower de luce. Iris Germanica.

Flow'ers. Solid and volatile substances obtained by sublimation, as flowers of benjamin, flowers of sulphur, etc. Meuses. **F. of an'timony,** antimonial oxide. **F. of ben'zoin,** benjamin, flowers of. **F. of cam'phor,** sublimed camphor. **F., Col'linson's,** Collinsonia Canadensis. **F. of sul'phur,** sublimed sulphur. **F., white,** leucorrhœa. **F. of zinc,** oxide of zinc formed by burning zinc in the air.

Fluctuatio, fluk-tu-ah'she-o (*fluctuo,* to undulate). Fluctuation. Looseness of exfoliated bone or carious tooth. **F. au'rium,** tinnitus aurium.

Fluctuation, fluk-tu-a'shun. Undulation of a fluid in a natural or artificial cavity, felt by pressure or percussion—peripheric fluctuation. In ascites fluctuation is felt by one hand applied to one side of the abdomen, while the other side is struck with the other hand. In abscesses fluctuation is perceived by pressing on the tumor, with one or two fingers alternately, on opposite points. **F., periph'eric,** see *Fluctuation.* **F., pleu'ral,** F., thoracic. **F., rhon'chal,** see *Rhonchal.* **F. by succus'sion,** see *Succussion.* **F., thora'cic,** undulation felt on palpating over the intercostal space.

Fluel'len or **Fluel'lin.** Antirhinum elatine; veronica.

Flu'id (*fluo,* to flow). Body whose particles move easily on each other, but have not sufficient cohesion to remain united when subjected to pressure. The human body is largely composed of fluids, about 6.667 parts in 10.000. **F., amniot'ic,** liquor amnii. **F., a'queous,** aqueous humor. **F., Bur'nett's disinfect'ing,** see *Burnett.* **F., cephalorachid'ian,** cephalospinal fluid. **F., cephalospi'nal,** see *Cephalospinal.* **F., cerebrospi'nal,** cephalospinal fluid. **F., cœl'ian,** cerebrospinal fluid in central canal of medulla spinalis and ventricles. **F., Con'dy's disinfect'ing,** see *Condy's disinfecting fluid.* **F. of Cotun'nius,** perilymph. **F., elec'tric,** see *Electricity.* **F., enter'ic,** succus entericus. **F. ex'tract,** see *Extract.* **F., exuda'tion,** coagulable lymph. **F., form'ative,** cytoblastema. **F., galvan'ic,** see *Electricity.* **F., intes'tinal,** intestinal juice. **F. of lab'yrinth,** perilymph. **F., lac'teal,** milk; any fluid resembling milk. **F., Ledoy'en's disinfect'ing,** see *Ledoyen.* **F., lymphat'ic,** lymph. **F., ner'vous,** supposed fluid contents of nerves. **F., nu'clear,** achromatin. **F., nu'tritive,** chyle, blood, lymph. **F., perax'ial,** fluid around axis-cylinder. **F. of Scar'pa,** vitreous fluid in membranous labyrinth of ear. **F., sem'inal** or **spermat'ic,** semen or sperm. **F., subarach'noid,** cerebrospinal fluid. **F., subarachnoi'dean,** cephalospinal fluid.

Fluidam'ber. Liquidamber.

Flu'idum cerebrospina'le. Cephalospinal fluid. **F. ner'veum,** nervous fluid.

Fluke. Distoma hepaticum. **F., bron'chial,** see *Distoma Ringeri.* **F. disease,** rot of sheep. **F. liv'er,** distoma hepaticum. **F. worm,** distoma hepaticum.

Flu'men dysenter'icum (*flumen,* stream). Dysentery.

Flumina, flu'min-ah. Subarachnoid canals made by arachnoid membrane crossing fissures and furrows.

Flu'or (*fluo,* to flow). Flux; flow; fluorine. **F. al'bus ante'rior,** leucorrhœa. **F. al'bus intestino'rum,** cœliac flux. **F. al'bus malig'nus,** gonorrhœa impura. **F. al'bus poste'rior,** discharge of mucus and pus from the rectum. **F. metrica'lis,** uterine leucorrhœa. **F. mulie'bris,** leucorrhœa. **F. mulie'bris gal'licus,** gonorrhœa in woman. **F. mulie'bris non-gal'licus,** leucorrhœa. **F. san'guinis pulmo'num,** bronchorrhagia; hæmoptysis. **F. san'guinis vesi'cæ,** cystorrhagia. **F. uteri'nus,** uterine leucorrhœa.

Fluorescence, flu-or-es'sence. Property by which some media exert a peculiar influence in dispersing

light of certain color and refrangibility, both of which qualities become altered. Dilute solution of quinine, for example, changes dark-blue and violet to sky-blue. **F. of the eye,** all the media of the eye possess slight fluorescence.

Fluorescin, flu-or-es'in. $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$. Dark-brown crystal, used for diagnosticating lesions of the cornea and detecting foreign bodies in it.

Fluor'ic ac'id. Solution of hydrofluoric acid in water.

Fluorine, flu'or-een. Non-metallic element, not isolated, but forming fluorides, and, with hydrogen, hydrofluoric acid. Its salts are corrosive poisons unless well diluted.

Flu'oroscope. Instrument by which quinine may be detected in urine by its fluorescence.

Flush or **Flush'ing.** Temporary redness and heat produced by accumulation of blood in the capillaries of the face, as emotion, hectic fever, etc. To flush signifies also to become flushed; to wash out suddenly and forcibly. **F. of the peritone'um,** process of washing out the cavity of the peritoneum with warm water after operation of abdominal section. See *Irrigation.*

Flushes. Condition accompanied by hot and cold sensations, existing sometimes after removal of both ovaries and tubes.

Flux (*fluo,* to flow). Flow; excessive discharge of fluid; dysentery. **F. of the bel'ly,** diarrhœa. **F., bil'ious,** discharge of bile either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera; bilious diarrhœa. **F., blood'y,** dysentery. **F., bron'chial,** bronchorrhœa. **F., catame'nial,** menstrual flow. **F., cœ'liac,** chronic dysentery, chylous diarrhœa, chylorrhœa. **F., gas'tric,** gastrorrhœa. **F., hemorrhoid'al,** see *Hæmorrhois.* **F., hepat'ic,** see *Hepatirrhœa.* **F., men'strual,** menses. **F., mu'cous,** mucous diarrhœa. **F., pas'sive,** watery diarrhœa not connected with organic change. **F., sal'ivary,** ptyalism. **F., seba'ceous,** seborrhœa; stearrhœa. **F., se'rous,** see *Ephidrosis.* **F. of sperm,** spermatorrhœa. **F. of u'rine,** incontinence of urine.

Fluxio, fluks'e-o (*fluo,* to flow). Fluxion. **F. al'ba,** leucorrhœa. **F. arthrit'ica,** gout. **F. luna'ris,** menses. **F. mat'ricis,** leucorrhœa. **F. vul'væ,** leucorrhœa.

Fluxion, fluk'shun. Flow of blood or other humor toward an organ with greater force than natural; determination; congestion, as of the mouth, from inflammation around the teeth.

Flux'root. Asclepias decumbens; A. tuberosa.

Flux'us. Discharge. **F. al'bus,** leucorrhœa. **F. alvi'nus,** diarrhœa. **F. capillo'rum,** alopecia. **F. chylo'sus** or **cœli'acus,** cœliac flux. **F. cœli'acus per re'nes,** chyluria. **F. colliquati'vus,** colliquative diarrhœa. **F. cruen'tus** or **dysenter'icus,** dysentery. **F. hæmorrhoïda'lis,** hemorrhoidal flux. See *Hæmorrhois.* **F. hepat'icus,** see *Hepatirrhœa* and *Hepateros.* **F. lienter'icus,** lientery, lienteric diarrhœa. **F. luna'ris,** menses. **F. mat'ricis,** leucorrhœa. **F. menstrua'lis,** menstruation. **F. men'struus,** menses. **F. mulie'bris,** leucorrhœa. **F. pil'orum,** alopecia. **F. sali'nus,** saline flux; moist eczema; see *Eczema.* **F. sali'væ,** salivation; ptyalism. **F. seba'ceus stearrhœ'a,** augmentation of secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin. **F. splen'icus,** melæna. **F. vene'reus,** gonorrhœa. **F. ventric'uli,** gastrorrhœa.

Flux'weed. Sisymbrium sophia; Galium pilosum.

Fly ag'aric. Agaricus muscarius, from which an alkaloid, *muscarine,* is obtained; used in phthisis for night-sweats, in epilepsy, cutaneous affections, etc. **F. fun'gus,** F. agaric. **F. golding,** Coccinella septempunctata. **F. poi'son,** Amianthium muscætoxicum. **F. sick'ness,** Australian disease characterized by nausea and vomiting. **F., Span'ish,** cantharides. **F. trap,** Apocynum androsæmifolium, Sarracenia purpurea.

Foal'foot. Colt's-foot. See *Tussilago.*

Fo'cal. Relating to a focus. **F. disease,** disease of nervous system centrally localized. **F. dis'tance,** distance from principal point to principal focus. **F. hem'orrhage,** hemorrhage that is localized, and not general or diffused. **F. length,** focal distance. **F. myeli'tis,** minutely localized inflammation of spinal cord. **F. planes,** planes passing through foci perpendicular to principal axis. **F. sclero'sis,** chronic indurated sclerosis, not diffused or disseminated.

Focile, fos'il-e. Name formerly given to the bones of the leg, as well as those of the forearm. **F. infe'rius** or **ma'jus,** ulna. **F. ma'jus,** tibia. **F. mi'nus,** fibula. **F. mi'nus** or **supe'rius,** radius.

Fo'cus. Point of meeting of rays of heat or of light when reflected or refracted; centre of greater force of morbid process. *Conjugate foci* are so situate that a ray of light from one focus will be reflected to the other. Parallel rays, after being reflected or refracted, meet at the *principal focus.* **F. apoplec'ticus,** cavity remaining in encephalon after effusion of blood and its subsequent absorption.

Fœcundatio, fe-kun-dah'she-o. Fecundation.

Fœcunditas, fe-kun'dit-as. Fecundity.

Fœcundus, fe-kun'dus. Fecund.

Fœmen, fe'men. Thigh; vulva; perineum.

Fœmina, fe'min-ah. Female; woman.

Fœminescentia, fe-min-es-sen'she-ah. Femininescence.

Fœnic'uli fruc'tus. Fennel fruit.

Fœniculum, fe-nik'u-lum (dim. of **Fœnum,** hay). Anethum. **F. aquat'icum,** Phellandrium aquaticum. **F. capilla'ceum,** F. vulgare. **F. dul'ce,** sweet fennel, variety of F. vulgare. **F. errat'icum,** Peucedanum silaus. **F. mari'num,** Crithmum maritimum. **F. officina'le,** anethum. **F. porci'num,** peucedanum. **F. vulga're,** anethum.

Fœn'ugreek. Trigonella fœnum.

Fœ'num camelo'rum (hay of camels). Juncus odoratus; Andropogon Schœnanthus. **F. Græ'cum,** Trigonella fœnum.

Fœtabulum, fe-tab'u-lum (*fœteo,* to smell badly). Encysted abscess.

Fœtal, fe'tal. Relating to the fœtus or to parts connected with it. **F. car'tilage,** temporary cartilage. **F. circula'tion** differs from that of the adult in several respects. Commencing with the placenta, where it probably undergoes a change analogous to what occurs in the lungs in extra-uterine existence, the blood proceeds by the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where a part of it is poured into the vena porta, the other part proceeding into the vena cava inferior; the latter, having received the suprahepatic veins, pours its blood into the right auricle. From the right auricle a part of the blood is sent into the right ventricle; the rest passes directly through into the left auricle by the foramen ovale. When the right ventricle contracts the blood is sent into the pulmonary artery, but as the function of respiration is not going on, little blood passes to the lungs; the rest goes through the ductus arteriosus into the aorta. The blood received by the left auricle from the lungs, as well as that which passed through the foramen ovale, is transmitted into the left ventricle, by the contraction of which it is sent into the aorta, and by the umbilical arteries, which arise from the hypogastric, it is returned to the placenta. **F. cotyle'dons,** villous tufts of placenta. **F. en'velopes,** envelopes surrounding the fœtus, as decidua reflexa, chorion, and amnion. **F. expres'sion,** application of force over the womb to expedite extrusion of the fœtus. **F. head.** The following round measurements of the fœtal head for obstetrical purposes have been given by Tarnier and Chantreuil:

Maximum diameter	5.31	in., or	13.5	cm.
Occipito-mental "	5.11	"	13	"
Occipito-frontal "	4.72	"	12	"
Suboccipito-bregmatic diameter	3.75	"	9.5	"
Biparietal diameter	3.75	"	9.5	"
Bimastoid "	2.75	"	7.5	"
Fronto-mental diameter	3.15	"	8	"
Bitemporal diameter	3.15	"	8	"
Trachelo-bregmatic diameter	3.75	"	9.5	"
Great circumference	14.57	"	37	"
Small "	12.80	"	32.5	"

F. inclu'sion, fœtus included in a fœtus. **F. mem'branes**, membranes covering the fœtus, as allantois, amnion, chorion. **F. mur'mur**, sound heard in listening over the abdomen of a pregnant woman. **F. nutri'tion**, supply of nutritive material to fœtus in utero. **F. preg'nancy**, F. inclusion. **F. shock**, movement of the fœtus recognized in ausculting a pregnant abdomen.

Fœta'tion. Pregnancy; gestation.

Fœticide, feet'i-side (*fœtus, cædo*, to kill). Destruction of life of fœtus; criminal abortion. One who commits this crime.

Fœtid, fe'tid. Fetid.

Fœtor, fe'tor (bad smell). Offensive odor. **F. ala'rum**, disagreeable odor from the axillæ. **F. o'ris**, offensive breath.

Fœtus, fe'tus. Unborn young of any creature. Anatomists generally apply to the germ the name *embryo*, which it retains until the third month of gestation, and with some until the period of quickening, while *fœtus* is applied to it in its latter stages. The terms are often used indiscriminately. When the ovule has been fecundated in the ovarium it proceeds slowly toward and enters the uterus, with which it becomes ultimately connected by means of the placenta. Generally, there is one fœtus in utero; sometimes there are two; rarely three.

The following chronological table by Beaunis and Bouchard exhibits the progress of development of the fœtus (Gray):

First Week.—During this period the ovum is in the Fallopian tube. Having been fertilized in its upper part, it slowly passes down, undergoing segmentation, and reaches the uterus probably about the end of the first week. During this time it does not undergo much increase in size.

Second Week.—The ovum rapidly increases in size, and becomes imbedded in the decidua, so that it is completely enclosed in the decidua reflexa by the end of this period. An ovum believed to be of the thirteenth day after conception is described by Reichert. There was no appearance of any embryonic structure. The equatorial margins of the ovum were beset with villi, but the surface in contact with the uterine wall and the one opposite to it were bare. In another ovum, described by His, believed to be of about the fourteenth day, there was a distinct indication of an embryo. There was a medullary groove bounded by folds; in front of this a slightly prominent ridge, the rudimentary heart. The amnion was formed, and the embryo was attached by a stalk, the allantois, to the inner surface of the chorion. It may be said, therefore, that these parts, the amnion and the allantois, and the first rudiments of the embryo, the medullary groove and the heart, are formed at the end of the second week.

Third Week.—By the end of the third week the flexures of the embryo have taken place, so that it is strongly curved. The protovertebral disks, which begin to be formed early in the third week, present their full complement. In the nervous system the primary divisions of the brain are visible, and the primitive ocular and auditory vesicles are already formed. The primary circulation is established. The alimentary canal presents a straight tube communicating with the yolk-sac. The pharyngeal arches are formed. The limbs have appeared as short buds. The Wolffian bodies are visible.

Fourth Week.—The umbilical vesicle has attained its full development. Projection of the caudal extremity. Projection of the upper and lower limbs. Cloacal aperture. The heart separates into a right and left heart. Spinal ganglia and anterior roots. Olfactory fossæ. Lungs. Pancreas.

Fifth Week.—Vascularity of the allantois in its whole extent. First trace of hands and feet. The primitive aorta divides into primitive aorta and pulmonary artery. Conduit of Müller and genital gland. Ossification of clavicle and lower jaw. Cartilage of Meckel.

Sixth Week.—The activity of the umbilical vesicle ceases. The pharyngeal clefts disappear. The vertebral column, primitive cranium, and ribs assume the cartilaginous condition. Posterior roots of the nerves. Membranes of the nervous centres. Bladder. Kidneys. Tongue. Larynx. Thyroid gland. Germs of teeth. Genital tubercle and folds.

Seventh Week.—The muscles begin to be perceptible. Points of ossification of the ribs, scapula, shafts of humerus, femur, tibia, intermaxillary bone, palate, upper jaw (its four points).

Eighth Week.—Distinction of arm and forearm and of thigh and leg. Appearance of the interdigital clefts. Capsule of the lens and pupillary membrane. Completion of the interventricular and commencement of the interauricular septum. Salivary glands. Spleen. Suprarenal capsules. The larynx begins to become cartilaginous. All the vertebral bodies are cartilaginous. Points of ossification for the ulna, radius, fibula, and ilium. The two halves of the bony palate unite. Sympathetic nerve.

Ninth Week.—Corpus striatum. Pericardium. Distinction between ovary and testicle. Formation of the genital furrow. Osseous nuclei of vertebral bodies and arches, frontal, vomer, malar bone, shafts of metacarpal bones, metatarsal bones, and phalanges. The union of the hard palate is completed. Gall-bladder.

Third Month.—Formation of the fœtal placenta. The projection of the caudal extremity disappears. It is possible to distinguish the male and female organs at the commencement of the third month. The cloacal aperture divided into two parts. The cartilaginous arches on the dorsal region of the spine close. Points of ossification for the occipital, sphenoid, os unguis, nasal bones, squamous portion of temporal and ischium. Orbital centre of superior maxillary bone. Commencement of formation of maxillary sinus. Pons Varolii. Fissure of Sylvius. Formation of eyelids and of hair and nails. Mammary gland. Epiglottis. Union of the testicle with the canals of the Wolffian body. Prostate.

Fourth Month.—The closure of the cartilaginous arches of the spine is complete. Osseous points for the first sacral vertebræ and pubes. Ossification of the malleus and incus. Corpus callosum. Membranous lamina spiralis; cartilage of the Eustachian tube. Tympanic ring. Fat in subcutaneous cellular tissue. Tonsils. Closure of genital furrow and formation of scrotum and prepuce.

Fifth Month.—The two layers of decidua begin to coalesce. Osseous nuclei of axis and odontoid process Lateral points of first sacral vertebra; median points of second. Osseous points of lateral masses of ethmoid. Ossification of stapes and petrous bone. Ossification of germs of teeth. Appearance of germs of permanent teeth. Organ of Corti. Eruption of hair on head. Sudoriferous glands. Glands of Brunner. Follicles of tonsils and base of tongue. Lymphatic glands. Commencement of limitation of uterus and vagina.

Sixth Month.—Points of ossification for the anterior root of the transverse process of the several cervical vertebra. Lateral points of second sacral vertebra; median points of third. The sacro-vertebral angle forms. Osseous points of the manubrium sterni and of the os calcis. The cerebral hemisphere covers the cerebellum. Papillæ of the skin. Sebaceous glands. The free border of the nail projects from the corium of the dermis. Peyer's patches. The walls of the uterus thicken.

Seventh Month.—Additional points of first sacral vertebra; lateral points of third; median point of fourth. First osseous point of body of sternum. Osseous point for astragalus. Disappearance of Meckel's cartilage. Cerebral convolutions. Insula of Reil. Separation of tubercula quadrigemina. Disappearance of pupillary membrane. The testicle passes into the vaginal process of the peritoneum.

Eighth Month.—Additional points for the second sacral vertebra; lateral points for the fourth; median points for the fifth.

Ninth Month.—Additional points for the third sacral vertebra; lateral points for the fifth. Osseous point for the middle turbinated bone; for the body and great cornu of the hyoid; for the second and third pieces of the body of the sternum; for the lower end of the femur. Ossification of the bony lamina spiralis and axis of the cochlea. Opening of the eyelids. The testicles are in the scrotum.

Fœ'tus, abdom'inal. F., ventral. **F., acephal'ic,** fœtal monstrosity devoid of a head. **F., alliga'tor,** one affected with general keratosis. **F., anencephal'ic,** fœtus in which the brain is not developed. **F., circula'tion in the,** fœtal circulation. **F., compressed,** mummified fœtus flattened by pressure of second fœtus or pressed into parchment-like mass against the walls of the uterus. **F., exencephal'ic,** fœtus in which there is protrusion of the brain. **F. in fœtu, inclu'ded,** or **inclu'sus,** monstrosity in which one fœtus is found contained in another; cryptodidymus. **F., har'lequin,** F., alligator. **F., mum'mified,** F., compressed, F. papyraceus. **F. ova'ricus, ova'rius,** or **ova'rian,** fœtus produced during ovarian pregnancy. **F. papyra'ceous,** mummified fœtus, F., compressed. **F., pseudencephal'ic,** see *Pseudencephalus.* **F., retained,** retention of fœtus in abdominal cavity in tubal pregnancy. **F. sanguinolen'tus,** dead fœtus with effusions of blood externally and internally. **F., sec'ondary,** F., compressed. **F. septimes'tris,** seven months' fœtus. **F. syreniformis** (*syren,* mermaid, *forma*), one with lower extremities conjoined. **F., tu'bal** or **tuba'rius,** F. produced during Fallopian or tubal pregnancy. **F., ven'tral,** fœtus produced during abdominal pregnancy. **F., vi'able** or **vita'lis,** fœtus that is viable or capable of independent life. **F. zephyr'ius,** mole.

Fold or **Folds.** Duplication of mucous or serous membranes between various structures, as arytenoepiglottidean, recto-uterine, recto-vesical, and vesico-uterine folds. **F. of Doug'las,** recto-uterine folds. **F., gen'ital,** see *Genital.* **F., glos'so-epiglot'tic** or **epiglottide'an,** folds of mucous membrane of tongue passing from its base to the epiglottis. **F., hippocam'pal,** gyrus, hippocampal. **F., hypoblas'tic,** duplication in the hypoblast, finally giving rise to the notochord. **F., intes'tinal, of blas'toderm,** splanchnopleure. **F., occip'ital,** superior occipital convolution. **F., posthippocam'pal,** subcalcarine gyrus. **F., postmar'ginal,** præcuneus. **F., postoccip'ital,** inferior occipital convolution. **F., rec'to-u'terine,** utero-sacral ligament; folds of Douglas. Duplications of peritoneum passing from cervix uteri to vicinity of second sacral vertebra and enclosing the rectum. **F., rec'to-vagi'nal,** Douglas's pouch. **F., rec'to-ves'ical,** duplication of peritoneum passing from rectum to bladder. **F. of rec'tum,** semilunar folds in upper part of the rectum. **F., ves'ico-u'terine,** fibres from muscular coat of the uterus passing to the bladder.

Fo'lia. Leaves. **F. aconi'ti,** aconite leaves. **F. althæ'æ,** marshmallow leaves. **F. apalachi'nes,** see *Ilex Paraguensis.* **F. baros'mæ,** buchu. **F. belladon'næ,** belladonna leaves. **F. bu'chu,** buchu leaves. **F. casta'neæ,** leaves of Castanea vesica. **F. cerebel'li,** convolutions of cerebellum. **F. cicu'tæ,** conium leaves. **F. co'cæ,** Erythroxylon coca leaves. **F. coni'i,** conium leaves. **F. digita'lis,** digitalis leaves. **F. dios'mæ,** buchu leaves. **F. eucalyp'ti,** eucalyptus leaves. **F. hyoscy'ami,** hyoscyamus leaves. **F. jaboran'di,** leaves of jaborandi. **F. juglan'dis re'gia,** leaves of English walnut. **F. lau'ri,** laurel leaves. **F. laurocer'asi,** cherry-laurel leaves. **F. mati'co,** matico leaves. **F. melis'sæ,** leaves of balm. **F. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** peppermint leaves. **F. nicotia'næ,** tobacco leaves. **F. orienta'lia,** senna leaves. **F. rosmari'ni,** rosemary leaves. **F. sabi'næ,** leaves of savin. **F. sal'viæ,** salvia. **F. sen'næ,** senna leaves; leaves of Cassia Marilandica. **F. stramo'nii,** stramonium leaves. **F. supralunа're,** anterior crescentic lobe of cerebellum. **F. u'væ ur'si,** uva ursi leaves.

Folia'ceous (*folium,* leaf). Resembling a leaf.

Foliaceum ornamentum, fo-le-as'e-um orn-am-en'tum (*folium,* leaf). See *Tuba Fallopiana.*

Foliate (fo'le-ate) (leaf-like) **papil'læ.** Fungiform papillæ at tip of tongue.

Foliated, fo'le-a-ted. Composed of leaves; having a leaf-like appearance or shape.

Fo'lioles. Small leaves. **F. of cerebel'lum,** cerebellar convolutions. **F. of di'aphragm,** divisions of central tendon of diaphragm.

Fo'lium. Leaf; anterior fontanelle; lamina of cerebellum. **F. cacu'minis** (*cacumen,* top), lobule at back part of upper surface of vermiform process of cerebellum. **F. centra'le,** central lobe of cerebellum.

Fol'licle or **Fol'licles** (dim. of **Follis,** bag). Small secreting baglike cavity, crypt, or gland, formed by depression of skin or mucous membranes. Follicular secretions keep parts on which they are poured supple and moist, and preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. See *Crypta.* **F., ag'gregate,** aggregated glands. **F., ag'minate** or **ag'minated,** agminated glands. **F., cil'iary,** Meibomian glands. **F., closed,** solitary and agminated glands of the intestines. **F. of De Graaf,** folliculi Graafiani. **F., den'tal,** sac of tooth in process of development. **F., Graaf'ian,** folliculi Graafiani. **F., hair,** see *Hair.* **F. of intes'tines,** see *Intestine.* **F. of Lie'berkühn,** see *Intestine.* **F. of Littré,** glands of Littré. **F., lymphat'ic,** lymphatic glands. **F., Malpig'hian,** Malpighian corpuscles. **F., Naboth'ian,** vesicles in mucous membrane in canal of cervix uteri from obstructed follicles. **F., nail,** see *Nail.* **F., ova'rian,** folliculi Graafiani. **F., pal'pebral,** Meibomius, glands of. **F. of Pey'er,** Peyeri glandulæ. **F., seba'ceous,** sebaceous glands. **F., sol'itary,** solitary glands, Brunner's glands. **F., splen'ic,** Malpighian corpuscles. **F., sudorip'arous,** sudoriparous glands. **F., syno'vial,** bursæ mucosæ. **F. of tooth,** see *Groove, dental.*

Follic'ular, Follic'ulous, or **Follic'ulose.** Relating or appertaining to follicles; as follicular inflammation, inflammation affecting crypts or follicles, folliculitis. **F. bod'y,** gland of Bartholin. **F. coli'tis,** inflammation of the lymph-follicles of the ileum and colon, existing in children who are fed artificially. **F. degenera'tion of the cer'vix,** see *Cystic degeneration.* **F. eleva'tions,** tubercles, pearly. **F. enteri'tis,** inflammation of lining membrane of the intestines, and particularly of solitary glands. **F. ophthal'mia,** see *Ophthalmia.*

Folliculi, fol-lik'u-le (pl. of **Folliculus**). Follicles. **F. a'ëris,** air-cells. **F. aggrega'ti,** aggregated glands. **F. agmina'ti,** agminated glands. **F. cilia'res,** Meibomian ducts or follicles. **F. Graafia'ni,** follicles or vesicles of De Graaf; Graafian or ovarian vesicles. Small spherical vesicles in the stroma of the ovary, having at least two coats, the outer termed *ovicapsule* and *tunic of the ovisac,* the latter *ovisac* and *membrana propria;* see *Membrana granulosa.* They exist in the fœtus. The ovum or ovule is contained in and formed by them. The follicles themselves are ovisacs. The interior of the follicles contains a clear, light-yellowish fluid (liquor folliculi), of the density of the serum of the blood, in which are almost always isolated granules, nuclei, and cells, which appear to be detached portions of the membrana granulosa. **F. ova'rii,** folliculi Graafiani. **F. pilo'rum,** hair-follicles. **F. rotun'di et oblon'gi cervi'cis u'teri,** Nabothi glandulæ. **F. san'guinis,** globules of blood. **F. seba'cei,** sebaceous glands. **F. seba'cei coro'næ glan'dis,** see *Sebaceous glands.* **F. solita'rii** or **spora'des,** solitary glands of the intestines; Peyer's glands, which belong to this class.

Folliculitis, fol-lik-u-li'tis. Follicular inflammation. **F. absce'dens infan'tum,** furuncle in children, with successive development of boils. **F. bar'bæ,** F. of the beard; sycosis. **F. blennorrhag'ica,** gonorrhœa complicated with involvement of the follicles of Morgagni. **F. decal'vans** or **epilato'ria,** inflammation of the hair-follicles, with loss of hairs and atrophied condition of the skin. **F. seba'cea,** acne. **F., ure'thral,** inflammation of follicles of Morgagni. **F., vul'var,** inflammation of sebaceous follicles of the vulva.

Follic'ulose. Of a follicular character. **F. gland,** follicle.

Folliculosis, fol-lik-u-lo'sis. Disease of the follicles.

Folliculus, fol-lik'u-lus. Follicle; vulva. **F. a'ëris,** air-chamber; space at the larger end of the bird's egg, formed by the separation of two layers of the shell membrane, and inservient to the respiration of the young being. **F. den'tis,** dental follicle. **F. fel'lis** or **fel'leus,** gall-bladder. **F. genita'lis,** scrotum. **F. Graaf'ii,** folliculi Graafiani. **F. muco'sus,** see *Follicle.* **F. ova'rius,** Graafian follicle. **F. pi'li,** see *Hair.*

Foment' (*foveo,* to keep warm). To apply a fomentation to a part.

Fomentation, fo-men-ta'shun. Sort of partial bathing by the application of cloths previously dipped in hot water or some medicated decoction, acting chiefly by virtue of the warmth and moisture, except in the case of narcotic fomentations, where some additional effect is obtained. A dry fomentation is a warm, dry application, as a hot brick wrapped in flannel, a bag half filled with chamomile flowers made hot, etc.

Fomen'tum. Fomentation. **F. sic'cum,** fomentation, dry.

Fomes morbi, fo'mees mor'be (*fomes,* fuel). Focus, centre, or seat of disease. **F. ventric'uli,** hypochondriasis, spleen.

Fomites, fom'it-ees (pl. of **Fomes,** fuel). Substances supposed to retain contagious effluvia—as woollen goods, feathers, cotton, etc.—and thus to act as disease-producers.

Fons (a fount) Fontanelle. **F. lacryma'rum,** see *Canthus.* **F. medica'tus,** mineral water. **F. pul'sans** or **pulsat'ilis,** anterior fontanelle. **F. saluta'ris,** mineral water. **F. sote'rius,** mineral water. **F. vita'lis,** respiratory centre; see *Centrum vitale.*

Fontainea pancheri, fon-ta'ne-ah pan-che're. Tree of New Caledonia; oil of the seeds is used externally as an epispastic, and internally as a drastic.

Fonta'na, canal' of (after Dr. Felix Fontana, Italian physiologist of 18th century). Triangular canal at the inner side of the ciliary circle; partly formed by the groove at the inner edge of the cornea and sclerotica. **F.'s mark'ings,** minute transverse markings or lines on nerves that have been divided. **F., spaces of,** spaces between prolongations of ligamentum pectinatum or suspensory ligament of the iris.

Fontanel or **Fontanel'la.** Fontanelle.

Fontanelle, font-an-el' (dim. of **Fons,** fountain). *Opening of the head.* Name given to a space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane in the fœtus and newborn child, situate at the union of the angles of the bones of the cranium. There are six fontanelles: great or sincipital or anterior, situate at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures; small or bregmatic, occipital or posterior, situate at the part where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the os occipitis; two sphenoidal, in the temporal fossæ; two mastoid or of Casserius, at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones. **F., ante'rior,** see *Fontanelle.* **F., ante'rior lat'eral,** sphenoidal fontanelle. **F., ante'rior me'dian,** anterior fontanelle. **F., bregmat'ic,** see *Fontanelle.* **F. of Casser,** F., mastoid. **F., frontopari'etal,** F., anterior. **F., lat'eral,** F., mastoid; F., sphenoidal. **F., mas'toid,** see *Fontanelle.* **F., me'dian,** anterior and posterior fontanelles. **F., na'sofron'tal,** occasional f. at junction of nasal and frontal bones. **F., occip'ital,** see *Fontanelle.* **F., occip'itopari'etal,** F., posterior; see *Fontanelle.* **F., poste'rior,** see *Fontanelle.* **F., pos'tero-lat'eral,** F., mastoid. **F., pul'satile,** F., anterior. **F., sagit'tal,** unusual f. in sagittal sutures. **F., sincip'ital,** F., anterior. **F., sphenoid'al,** F. at place of meeting of frontal, parietal, sphenoid, and temporal bones.

Fontes (fon-tees) (pl. of **Fons**) **sulphu'rei cal'idi.** Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

Fonticulus, fon-tik'u-lus (dim. of **Fons,** fountain). Exutory, issue; small ulcer produced by art, either by caustics or cutting instruments, the discharge from which is kept up with a view to fulfil certain therapeutical indications. The pea issue is kept up by means of a pea placed in it; sometimes formed of wax; at others, the young blasted fruit of the orange is employed. The common dried garden pea answers the purpose; the seton is also an issue. Fontanelle. **F. ante'rior** or **fronta'lis,** anterior fontanelle. **F. Casse'rii,** mastoid fontanelle. **F. fronta'lis,** anterior fontanelle. **F. gut'turis,** depression on upper surface of sternum. **F. latera'lis ante'rior,** fontanelle, sphenoidal. **F. latera'lis Casse'rii** or **poste'rior,** F., mastoid. **F. latera'lis poste'rior,** fontanelle, mastoid. **F. ma'jor,** fontanelle, anterior. **F. major quadrangula'ris** or **supe'rior ante'rior,** F., anterior. **F. mastoï'deus,** fontanelle, mastoid. **F. mi'nor,** fontanelle, posterior. **F. mi'nor, occipita'lis, poste'rior, supe'rior poste'rior,** or **triangula'ris,** F., posterior. **F. occipita'lis,** fontanelle, posterior. **F. quadrangula'ris,** fontanelle, anterior. **F. sphenoida'lis,** fontanelle, sphenoidal. **F., supe'rior ante'rior,** fontanelle, anterior. **F., supe'rior poste'rior,** fontanelle, posterior. **F. triangula'ris,** fontanelle, posterior.

Food. See *Aliment.* (Under this head will be found a classification of foods according to their chemical constitution. The subject of *Dietetics* and the arrangement of *Dietaries* for civil life in hospitals, for the military and naval services and hospitals, and for adaptation to various ages and various diseases, will be found in works on Food and Dietetics.) **F., chem'ical,** see *Ferri phosphas.* **F., farina'ceous,** see *Farinaceous.* **F. of the gods,** asafœtida. **F., res'piratory,** according to Liebig's teaching the fats and carbohydrates, which he thought alone partook in the evolution of heat. **F. yolk,** substance in cells of the ovum for after-nutrition of the embryo.

Foods, isodynam'ic. Foods that produce an equal amount of heat. **F., plas'tic,** according to Liebig's teaching the nitrogenous metabolism of the body depends on the function of the proteids to make tissue; therefore they have received the name plastic foods.

Fool's parsley. Æthusa cynapium. **F.'s stones, male,** Orchis mascula.

Foot. Pes. **F. bath,** bath for the feet; pediluvium. **F. clo'nus,** spasmodic contraction of ankle-joint upon extension of knee and rapidly executed pressure against front of sole of foot; see *Reflex, foot.* **F., flat,** see *Kyllosis.* **F., fun'gous, of In'dia,** mycetoma; Madura foot. **F., pe'duncle of,** crus cerebri. **F. phenom'enon,** F. clonus. **F. presenta'tion,** footling case. **F. re'flex,** see *F. Clonus* and *Reflex.* **F. rot,** paronychia of sheep. **F., splay,** talipes valgus. **F., tabet'ic,** hypertrophy of bones of foot in tabes.

Foot-and-mouth disease. Eczema epizoötica. See *Murrain.*

Foot'ling case or **presenta'tion.** Presentation of the foot or feet in parturition.

Foramen, for-am'en (*foro,* to pierce). Cavity, pierced through and through; orifice of a canal. See *Lumen.* **F. acus'ticum,** meatus auditorius internus. **F. alveola're ante'rius,** see *Palatine canals.* **F. a. infe'rius,** inferior dental foramen. **F. a. poste'rius,** see *Palatine canals.* **F. am'plum pel'vis,** obturatorium foramen. **F. anon'ymum Ferrei'ni,** opening into aquæductus Fallopii. **F. aor'ticum,** aortic opening of diaphragm. **F. aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii,** stylomastoid foramen. **F. atlanta'le,** foramen in the atlas formed by partial conversion of a groove on the upper surface into a foramen. **F. audito'rium exter'num,** see *Auditory canal, external.* **F. a. inter'num,** see *Auditory canal, internal.* **F. of Bichat,** see *Canal, arachnoid.* **F. of Botal,** fœtal opening between auricles of heart. **F. of Buz'zi,** depression near centre of yellow spot of the eye in line of vision. **F. cæ'cum ante'rius,** deep depression at base of the brain in front of the pons. **F. c. of fron'tal bone,** small cavity at inferior extremity of internal coronal crest. **F. c. of medul'la oblonga'ta,** tolerably deep fossa at the point where the median furrow at the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata meets the pons. **F. c. Morga'gni,** F. cæcum of tongue. **F. c. os'sis maxilla'ris**

superio'ris, see *Palatine canals*. **F. c. of phar'ynx**, slight pit seen occasionally taking the place of the pharyngeal bursa. **F. c. poste'rius**, F. cæcum of medulla oblongata. **F. c. ret'inæ**, F. of Buzzi. **F. c. retro-ana'le**, slight pit seen occasionally in the newborn behind the anus. **F. c. of tongue**, small cavity in middle of upper surface of the tongue near its base. Opening of duct of thyroid gland continued from fœtal life. **F. c. of Vicq d'Azyr**, F. cæcum of medulla oblongata. **F. carot'ico-clinoï'deum**, foramen formed occasionally by conversion of the carotid groove, a speculum of bone bridging it over. **F. carot'icum exter'num**, carotid foramen. **F. c. inter'num**, internal opening of carotid canal. **F., carot'id**, see *Carotica foramina* and *Foramen caroticum*. **F. centra'le**, central foramen, surrounded by limbus luteus and yellow spot of retina, discovered by Sömmering, situate about two lines to the outside of the optic nerve, and in direction of the axis of the eye; not strictly a foramen. **F. c. coch'leæ**, the opening in depression at the bottom of internal auditory meatus. **F. c. ret'inæ**, F. centrale. **F. clinoï'deo-carot'icum**, F. carotico-clinoideum. **F. commu'ne ante'rius**, passage between third and lateral ventricle. Vulva. **F. c. poste'rius**, anus. **F. cor'neæ**, opening made by anterior border of sclerotic on removal of cornea. **F. cos'to-transversa'rium**, opening between the rib and articulating transverse process of vertebra. **F., den'tal**, foramen on internal surface of ramus of lower jaw for passage of inferior dental nerve and vessels. **F. dex'trum diaphragma'tis**, opening for ascending vena cava in central tendon of diaphragm. **F. epiplo'icum**, F. of Winslow. **F. ethmoï'deum**, orbitar foramen, internal. **F. of Ferrein'**, hiatus Fallopii. **F. fronta'le**, frontal notch on supraorbital ridge converted into foramen. **F. of Ga'len**, foramen of Botal. **F. incisi'vum**, see *Palatine canal*. **F. infra-orbita'rium**, see *Suborbitar canal*. **F. infrapubia'num**, obturator foramen. **F. infrapyrifor'me**, opening in the great sciatic notch below the pyriformis muscle. **F. interclinoï'deum commu'ne**, opening or canal formed by the osseous union of the anterior and posterior clinoid processes. **F., interver'tebral**, see *Vertebræ*. **F. irregula're**, jugular foramen. **F. ischiad'icum**, foramen formed by sacro-sciatic ligament passing over ischiatic notch. **F. is'chio-pu'bicum**, obturator foramen. **F. jugula're**, lacerum posterius foramen. **F. jugula're spu'rium**, foramen occasionally seen in the temporal bone, between the glenoid fossa and tympanic portion. **F. labia'le**, F. mentale. **F. lac'erum in ba'si cra'nii**, lacerum posterius foramen. **F. lac'erum infe'rius**, spheno-maxillary fissure. **F. lac'erum orbita'le**, sphenoidal fissure. **F. lac'erum supe'rius**, sphenoidal fissure. **F. of Magen'die**, opening in pia mater covering fourth ventricle. **F. mag'num**, large opening in the occipital bone for passage of spinal cord and medulla oblongata, vertebral arteries, the spinal roots of the spinal accessory nerves, communicating veins from sinuses of the brain, and membranes common to the brain and spinal cord. **F. mandibula're poste'rius**, dental foramen, inferior. **F., mas'toid**, foramen behind mastoid process of temporal bone, giving passage to a small artery and vein. **F. maxilla're ante'rius**, F. mentale. **F. maxilla're infe'rius, inter'num**, or **poste'rius**, dental foramen, inferior. **F. medul'læ spina'lis**, vertebral foramen. **F. meninge'um**, small foramen on the outer wall of the orbit, at the upper portion of the great wing of the sphenoid or in the suture between it and the frontal bone. **F. menta'le**, mental foramen, external opening of inferior dental canal on the lower jaw. **F. menta'le ante'rius**, an additional mental foramen occasionally met with. **F. menta'le infe'rius**, dental foramen, inferior. **F. of Monro'**, opening behind anterior pillar of fornix, somewhat above the anterior commissure, by which the third ventricle communicates with the lateral ventricle; called after Monro 2d. **F. Morga'gnii**, F. cæcum of tongue, and tongue. **F. nasa'le** or **na'so-ethmoida'le**, small opening in the nasal bone. **F. nutrit'ium**, nutritious foramen in a bone for the medullary artery. **F., obtura'tor, obturato'rium**, or **obtura'tum**, obturator foramen. **F. occipita'le mag'num**, foramen magnum. **F. o. supe'rius**, large elliptical opening formed by extension of the tentorium, and occupied by the crura cerebri. **F. oc'uli**, pupil. **F. œsophage'um**, œsophageal or cardiac orifice of the stomach; elliptical opening in the diaphragm for transmission of the œsophagus and vagus nerves. **F. oö'des**, foramen ovale. **F. opercula're**, the orifice in the dura mater by which the infundibulum reaches the pituitary fossa. **F. op'ticum**, round opening near base of lesser wing of sphenoid for passage of optic nerve. **F. o. choroï'deæ**, passage for optic nerve through the choroid; see *Optic nerves*. **F. o. sclerot'icæ**, passage for optic nerve through the sclerotic coat. **F. orbita'rium inter'num**, orbitar foramen, internal. **F. o. supe'rius**, orbitar foramen, superior, and F. supraorbitarium. **F. ova'le**, obturator foramen. **F. o. cox'æ**, oval foramen of hip-bone. Foramen in inner paries of middle ear, opening into the vestibule. Foramen in sphenoid bone, *F. ovale of sphenoid bone*, through which the branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium. Aperture in fœtus between the auricles of the heart, *F. of Botal*, *F. ovale of heart*. Also fenestra ovalis and foramen of Monro. **F. o. of Pacchio'ni**, F. occipitale superius. **F. o., pa'tency of**, see *Cyanopathy*. **F. palati'num ante'rius**, see *Palatine canals*. **F. p. latera'le**, passage from posterior palatine canal to middle meatus of nose. **F. p. ma'jus**, palatine foramen, posterior. **F. p. poste'rius**, palatine foramen, posterior; inferior opening of accessory palatine canals. **F. pala'to-maxilla're**, see *Palatine canals*. **F., pari'etal**, occasional foramen near upper edge of parietal bones for passage of artery and vein. **F. profun'dum**, sternal infundibulum. **F. pter'ygo-palati'num**, palatine foramen, posterior; see *Sphenoid bone*. **F. quadra'tum** or **quadrilat'erum**, venæ cavæ. **F. reces'sûs latera'lis**, opening through pia mater in lateral recess of fourth ventricle. **F. Rivi'ni** or **Rivinia'num**, opening or slit in bony ring of attachment of membrana tympani. **F. rotun'dum**, opening at anterior part of base of greater wing of sphenoid, for passage of superior maxillary division of fifth pair; see *Fenestra*. **F. saphe'næ**, saphenous opening. **F. scapula're**, suprascapular foramen. **F. of Scar'pa**, see *Scarpa*. **F. sclerot'icæ anti'cum**, F. corneæ. **F. sclerot'icæ posti'cum**, F. opticum scleroticæ. **F. singula're**, foramen in small fossa at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus, transmitting branch of the auditory nerve. **F. sinis'trum infe'rius diaphragma'tis**, opening for the passage of the aorta, back of the diaphragm. **F. sinis'trum supe'rius diaphragma'tis**, F. œsophageum. **F. pro si'nu petro'so inferio'ri**, occasional opening in the petro-basilar fissure, at base of skull, for discharge of the inferior petrosal sinus. **F. of Sömmering**, F. centrale of retina. **F., sphe'no-pal'atine**, see *Palate bone*. **F. sphe'no-spino'sum**, F. spinosum. **F. spina'le**, vertebral foramen; F. spinosum. **F. spino'sum**, small foramen in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. **F. steno'nis** or **F. Stenso'ni**, see *Foramina of Stenson*. **F., ster'nal**, orifice occasionally found between the third and fourth pieces of the second bone of the sternum from arrest of development. **F. stylomastoï'deum**, foramen at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, terminating the aqueduct of Fallopius, and giving passage to the facial nerve. **F. subarcua'tum**, aperture on posterior surface of the petrous bone of the fœtus. **F. supe'rius et ma'jus**, helicotrema. **F. suprapyrifor'me**, opening in the great sciatic notch, above the pyramidalis muscle, for passage of the gluteal vessels and superior gluteal nerve from the pelvis. **F. sutu'ræ petro-basila'ris anom'alum**, F. pro sinu petroso inferiori. **F. of Tari'ni** or **Tari'nus**, hiatus Fallopii. **F. thyroï'deum**, obturator foramen. Aperture in thyroid cartilage for the passage of the superior laryngeal artery. **F. transversa'rium**, aperture in the transverse process of a cer-

vical vertebra for the passage of the vertebral artery and vein. **F. ve'næ ca'væ**, foramen in the diaphragm through which the vena cava passes. **F. ve'næ saphe'næ**, saphenous opening. **F. veno'sum**, F. venæ cavæ. **F. vertebra'le**, see *Vertebræ*. **F. of Vesa'lius**, small aperture in the sphenoid bone at the inner side of the foramen ovale. **F. vo'meris**, posterior opening of the canal between the sphenoid bone and the vomer; canalis vomeris. **F. of Wins'low**, hiatus of Winslow. **F. zygomat'ico-facia'le**, opening on the face of the temporo-malar canal. **F. zygomat'ico-orbita'le**, opening on the orbit of the temporo-malar canal. **F. zygomat'icum ante'rius** or **exter'num** or **facia'le**, F. zygomatico-faciale. **F. zygomat'icum inter'num** or **orbita'le** or **supe'rius**, F. zygomatico-orbitale.

Foram'ina (pl. of **Foramen**) **caro'tica-tympan'ica.** Minute openings on the external surface of the carotid canal communicating with the tympanum. **F., con'dyloid**, four foramina in the occipital bone. **F. conjuga'ta** or **conjugatio'nis**, intervertebral foramina. **F. cribro'sa**, apertures in the horizontal plate of the ethmoid for the olfactory nerve. **F. of di'aphragm**, see *Diaphragm*. **F. diplo'ica**, foramina of the diploic canals. **F. intersacra'lia**, apertures between the sacral canal and the intersacral canals. **F. ischiad'ica**, foramina formed by the sacro-sciatic ligaments passing across the sciatic notches. **F. of Morga'gni**, see *Urethra*. **F. nervi'na**, apertures in labium tympanicum through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of Corti. **F. nutri'tia os'sium**, nutrient foramina of bones. **F. orbita'ria**, ethmoidal foramina. **F. palati'na mino'ra**, accessory palatine foramina. **F. papilla'ria**, minute openings of the excretory tubes on the papillæ of the kidney. **F. of Scar'pa**, openings in the line of the articulation of the palate processes of the upper jaw-bones. **F. of Sten'son**, two lateral foramina which assist in making the anterior palatine canal. **F. Thebe'sii**, openings resembling vascular orifices, found below the orifice of the vena cava superior in the right auricle, and supposed to be the openings of veins, venæ minimæ cordis. **F. transversa'ria accesso'ria**, occasional accessory foramina in transverse processes of cervical vertebræ.

Foramin'ula (small foramina) **carot'ico-tympan'ica.** Foramina carotico-tympanica.

Fora'tio (*foro*, to bore). Perforation; trepanning.

Forbes's amputa'tion. Modification of Chopart's amputation, in which the scaphoid bone and part of the cuboid are retained.

Force (*fortis*, strong). Power producing action. Powers inherent in organization are called vital forces. Organic force and muscular force designate that of the organs in general, or of the muscles in particular. To the latter the word *dynamic* corresponds, and the absence of this force is termed *adynamia*. **F. of assimila'tion**, plastic force. **F., cap'illary**, capillary attraction. **F., catalyt'ic**, see *Catalysis*. **F., cell**, see *Cell-force*. **F. of forma'tion**, plastic force. **F., germ**, plastic force. **F., metabol'ic**, see *Metabolic force*. **F. of nutri'tion**, plastic force. **F., osmo'tic**, see *Osmotic force*. **F. of vegeta'tion**, plastic force. **F., vi'tal**, quality of vital power that distinguishes living matter from the dead.

Forced move'ments. Compulsory movements caused by lesion of the cerebellum, as after experiments on animals.

Forceps, for'seps (*ferrum*, iron, *capio*, to take). Pincers. Instrument for removing bodies which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers. Various kinds of forceps are employed by the surgeon, obstetrician, or dentist. Term also applied to fibres which curve backward into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum. **F., ante'rior** or **mi'nor**, is prolongation of the fibres to the frontal lobe. **F., ax'is-trac'tion**, obstetrical forceps provided with a device for exerting downward and backward traction. See *Parturition*. **F., poste'rior** or **ma'jor**, is a collection of such fibres passing backward and outward.

Forcipressure, for'se-pres-sure. Compression of a bleeding vessel by spring forceps.

Fore. Before or anterior, as fore-brain, forearm, etc.

Fore'arm. Part of the upper extremity comprised between the arm and the hand, and composed of two bones (radius and ulna) and twenty muscles.

Fore'-brain. Expansion in the fœtus at the anterior extremity of the medullary tube; prosencephalon.

Fore'finger. The second finger.

Fore'front or **Fore'head.** Front part of the head.

Fore'gut. Anterior portion of the alimentary embryonic canal, including the pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, and duodenum.

For'eign bod'y. Extraneous body, of interest medically and surgically when present in the body in canals, organs, or viscera, in which it may cause irritation or inflammation.

Fore'-limb. Upper extremity of man; anterior extremity of animals.

Fore'milk. Colostrum.

Fore'neck. Front of the neck; throat.

Forensic, for-en'sik (*forum*, court of justice). Relating to law. **F. anat'omy**, see *Anatomy*. **F. med'icine**, legal medicine; medical jurisprudence.

Fo'res (pl. of **Foris**, gate). Vulva.

Fore'skin. Prepuce.

Fore'top. Front.

For'fex. Scissors; forceps. **F. denta'ria**, dental forceps.

Forfic'ula auricula'ris (dim. of **Forfex**, scissors). Earwig; insect of the order Orthoptera, which occasionally enters the meatus auditorius externus and excites intense pain. It may be destroyed by tobacco-smoke or by oil placed in the meatus.

Forget'-me-not. Myosotis arvensis; expectorant properties. Ajuga chamæpitys; Veronica chamædrys.

For'mal. Methylal; methylene dimethylate.

Formam'idate of mer'cury. Mercuric formamidate.

For'mamide. Amide of formyl (NH_2CHO).

For'mate of ammo'nium. Combination of formic acid and ammonia administered in chronic paralytic disease in the dose of five grains. **F. of so'dium**, see *Sodium formate*.

Formatio, for-mah'she-o. Formation; membrane. **F. granulo'sa**, membrana granulosa. **F. reticula'ris**, two tracts of nervous substance—one gray, the other white—in the medulla oblongata are so called.

Forma'tion. Act of forming or growing; body or substance so formed. **F., new**, neoplasm. **F., retic'ular**, formatio reticularis

Form'ative (*formo*, to form). Plastic.

Formed mate'rial. Every cell is, according to Beale, composed of matter in two conditions: living and formative germinal matter; and lifeless formed material. The former selects nutrient matter, which permeates the latter in its passage toward the germinal matter.

For'mic ac'id. $HCHO_2$. Acid originally procured from red ants; an oxidative product of methylic acid; exists in stings of insects. Diluted with water, it has been used externally on paralyzed limbs. **F. e'ther** ($C_2H_5CHO_2$), colorless soluble liquid with peach-kernel odor, procured by distillation of mixture of formate of sodium, alcohol, and sulphuric acid.

Formica, for-me'ka. Ant or pismire. It contains an acid juice and gross oil, formerly extolled as aphrodisiacs. The chrysalides of the animal are said to be diuretic and carminative, and have been used in dropsy. A black wart, verruca formicaria, is so called because the pain attending it resembles the biting of an ant. Varicose tumor on the anus and glans penis; miliary herpes. **F. ambulato'ria**, herpes circinatus. **F. corrosi'va**, herpes exedens, herpes esthiomenus, herpes phlyctænodes; lupus erythematodes. **F. ru'fa**, wood-ant; formerly source of formic acid.

Formicant, for'me-kant (*formica*, ant). Epithet given to the pulse, *pulsus formicans*, when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communi-

cating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant felt through a thin texture.

Formication, for-me-ka'shun (*formica*, ant). Itchy or irritating sensation, as if ants were creeping on the skin.

For'mix (*formica*, ant). Herpes esthiomenus; lupus.

Formula, form'u-lah (dim. of **Forma**, form or manner). Prescription or detailed statement of ingredients of a prescription. **F. extempora'nea**, see *Magistral*. **F. magistra'lis**, see *Magistral*. **F. med'ica**, prescription. **F. officina'lis**, see *Magistral*.

Formulary, form'u-lar-e. Collection of medical formulæ or receipts.

For'myl. Radical of formic acid, CHO. **F. chlo'ride** or **perchlo'ride**, chloroform. **F. terbro'mide**, bromoform. **F. teri'odide**, iodoform. **F. trichlo'ride**, chloroform. **F. trii'odide**, iodoform.

Formyl'ic ac'id. Formic acid.

Form'ylum. Formyl. **F. chlora'tum**, chloroform. **F. ioda'tum**, iodoform. **F. perchlora'tum** or **trichlora'tum**, chloroform.

For'nical. Relating to the fornix.

For'nicate convolu'tion or **gy'rus**. Gyrus fornicatus.

For'nices arteria'rum. Arches of branches of renal artery in passing from one part of the kidney to another. **F. vasculo'si re'num**, F. arteriarum.

For'niciform. Arched.

For'nix (arch or vault). Medullary body in the brain, *F. cerebri*, below the corpus callosum and above the middle ventricle, on the median line. This body, curved upon itself, terminates anteriorly by a prolongation, constituting its anterior pillar, crus or columna fornicis, and posteriorly by two similar prolongations called posterior pillars or crura. See *Achicolum* and *Vault*. **F. centra'lis**, F. cerebri. **F. cer'ebri**, fornix. **F. conjuncti'væ**, point of reflection of conjunctiva upon the globe of the eye. **F. cra'nii**, vault of skull. **F. humera'lis**, vault of the shoulder, made up of the acromion and coracoid processes and coraco-acromial ligament. **F. na'si**, roof of the nose. **F. peripher'icus**, convolution of corpus callosum; gyrus fornicatus. **F. pharyn'gis**, roof of pharynx. **F. tricuspida'lis**, F. cerebri. **F. vagi'næ**, upper part of vagina, in which cervix uteri terminates. **F. ve'rus**, corpus callosum.

Forskah'lea angustifo'lia. Plant of the Canary Islands; diaphoretic.

Forstero'nia diffor'mis (after T. F. Forster, English botanist). Indigenous; used as a wash, with milk, to remove freckles; juice destroys warts.

Forsyth'ia suspen'sa. Plant of China and Japan; fruit is antispasmodic and sedative. A glucoside having antipyretic properties is obtained from it.

Fortifica'tion spec'trum. A subjective visual sensation noticed in migraine, in which the edge has a luminous appearance like walls of Troy.

For'tune-tell'er. Leontodon taraxacum.

For'ty-knot. Achyranthes repens.

Fos'sa (*fodio*, to dig). Cavity of greater or less depth, the entrance to which is always larger than the base. Fossæ of bones are simple when they belong to one bone only, as the parietal fossæ; and compound when several concur in their formation, as the orbitar fossæ, temporal fossæ, the fossæ of the skull, etc. **F. acetab'uli**, acetabular fossa. **F., amyg'daloid**, amygdaloid excavation; space between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces occupied by the tonsils. **F. amyn'tæ**, bandage for fractures of the nose, called from Amyntas of Rhodes, its inventor, consisting of a long band applied around the head, the turns being crossed at the root of the nose. **F., ancone'al**, olecranon fossa. **F. anon'yma**, navicular fossa. **F., ante'rior**, see *Fossæ cerebrales* and *Skull, fossæ of*. **F., ante'rior ma'jor**, coronoid fossa. **F., ante'rior mi'nor**, slight depression on humerus for reception of head of radius when the arm is thoroughly flexed. **F. anthe'licis**, depression on the ear opposite the antihelix; navicular fossa. **F. arcua'ta**, foramen subarcuatum. **F. articula'ris maxil'læ inferio'ris**, glenoid fossa. **F. axilla'ris**, axillary space. **F. basila'ris**, basilar fossa or groove of occipital bone. **F. bul'bi ure'thræ**, part of urethra in bulb of corpus spongiosum. **F. cæru'lea**, dark spot on floor of fourth ventricle. **F. cani'na**, depression on external surface of the superior maxillary bone. **F. cap'itis fem'oris**, depression on the head of the femur to which the round ligament is attached. **F. capit'uli ra'dii**, F., anterior minor. **F. carotide'a**, superior carotid triangle of neck. **F. cerebel'li**, inferior occipital fossa, lodging corresponding portion of the cerebellum. **F. cerebel'li supe'rior**, groove between lobes of upper surface of cerebellum. **F. cerebra'les**, see *Fossæ of skull*. **F. coch'leæ**, depression at bottom of internal auditory meatus for entrance of cochlear nerve to internal ear. **F. con'chæ**, concha. **F. corona'lis**, depression on the orbitar plate of the frontal or coronal bone, supporting the anterior lobe of the brain. **F. coronoï'dea**, coronoid fossa; cavity before the inferior extremity of the humerus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna is engaged during flexion of the forearm. **F. cotyloï'dea**, cotyloid cavity or acetabulum; cotyloid notch. **F. cru'ris hel'icis**, sulcus cruris helicis. **F. cubita'lis** or **cu'biti**, coronoid fossa; depression at end of elbow. **F. cyst'idis fel'leæ**, fossa for gall-bladder; see *Gall-bladder*. **F., digas'tric**, deep groove on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, giving origin to the digastric muscle. **F., dig'ital**, F., trochanteric. **F., Douglas's**, Douglas's pouch. **F. duc'tus veno'si**, fissure for ductus venosus; see *Liver*. **F. duode'no-jejuna'lis**, depression in peritoneum from fold made by duodenum and jejunum. **F. ellip'tica**, depression for reception of utricle on wall of vestibule of internal ear. **F. ethmoïda'lis**, ethmoid fossa; shallow gutter on the upper surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, in which is lodged the olfactory bulb. **F. of the gall-blad'der**, see *Gall-bladder*. **F. gen'u**, popliteal space. **F. glan'dis**, see *Glans*. **F. glan'dulæ lacryma'lis**, lacrymal fossa. **F. glandula'ris**, lacrymal fossa. **F., glen'oid**, glenoid cavity or fossa of scapula. **F. guttura'lis**, guttural fossa; depression forming the guttural region of the base of the cranium, between the foramen magnum and posterior nares. **F. of he'lix**, groove between helix and antihelix. **F. hemispher'ica**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **F. hyaloï'dea**, see *Hyaloid*. **F. hypophys'eos**, depression on upper surface of body of sphenoid bone for reception of the pituitary body. **F., il'iac**, see *Iliac fossæ*. **F. il'io-pectine'a**, Scarpa's triangle. **F. incisi'va**, F. myrtiformis. **F. incu'dis**, fossa on posterior wall of tympanum for short process of incus. **F., infraclavic'ular**, see *Infraclavicular*. **F., infraor'bitar**, canine fossa. **F., infraspi'nous**, see *Infraspinous fossa*. **F. infratempora'lis**, zygomatic fossa. **F. innomina'ta**, navicular fossa. **F. intercondyl'ica**, fossa on trochlea of thigh-bone to receive patella. **F. intercondyloï'dea**, fossa between condyles of femur. **F. interpeduncula'ris**, space between crura cerebri and mammillary tubercles. **F., ischiorec'tal**, perineal fossa. **F. jugula'ris**, jugular fossa; see *Suprasternal*. **F. lacryma'lis**, lacrymal fossa. **F. laryn'go-pharynge'a**, depression of mucous membrane at entrance to larynx. **F. lenticula'ris**, see *Hyaloid membrane*. **F. ligamen'ti veno'si**, fissure of ductus venosus. **F. longitudina'lis dex'tra ante'rior**, depression for gall-bladder on under surface of liver. **F. longitudina'lis dex'tra poste'rior**, fissure of vena cava. **F. longitudina'lis sinis'tra ante'rior**, umbilical fissure; see *Liver*. **F. longitudina'lis sinis'tra poste'rior**, fissure of ductus venosus. **F. mag'na mulie'bris**, vulva. **F. mag'na Syl'vii**, fissure of Sylvius. **F. Malgaign'ii**, superior carotid triangle of neck. **F. mandibula'ris**, glenoid fossa. **F. maxilla'ris**, canine fossa. **F., men'tal**, small depression on each side of the symphysis on the anterior surface of the body of the inferior maxilla, for the attachment of muscles. **F. Morgagn'ii**, F. navicularis urethræ. **F. myrtifor'mis**, depression in the superior maxillary bone just above the incisor teeth; see *Myrtiform*. **F. navicula'ris auric'ulæ**, F. of helix. **F. navicula'ris larynge'i**, F. laryngo-pharyngea. **F. navicula'ris ure'thræ**, perceptible dilatation of urethra near base of glans penis. **F. navicula'ris vul'væ**,

small depression between entrance of vagina and posterior commissure of labia majora or fourchette. **F., occip'ital**, see *Fossæ, occipital.* **F. olecra'nii**, olecranon. **F. orbicula'ris**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **F. ova'lis**, navicular fossa; see also *Crista vestibuli* and *Oval fossa.* **F. ova'rii**, depression on back wall of pelvis on which the ovary rests. **F. palati'na**, palate. **F. pararecta'lis**, peritoneal depression at side of rectum. **F. paravesica'lis**, peritoneal pouch on each side of the bladder. **F. patella'ris**, see *Hyaloid membrane.* **F. pedunculo'ris**, horizontal fissure of cerebellum. **F. perinæ'i**, perineal fossa. **F. pituita'ria**, sella turcica. **F. poplitæ'a**, popliteal fossa; hollow of ham; popliteal region. **F., por'tal**, see *Liver.* **F. poste'rior hu'meri**, olecranon fossa. **F. proces'sûs coronoï'dei**, coronoid fossa. **F., pter'ygoid**, see *Pterygoid.* **F. pter'ygo-maxilla'ris** or **F. palati'na**, spheno-maxillary fossa. **F. pu'bovesica'lis**, abdomino-vesical pouch. **F. rec'to-uteri'na**, recto-vaginal pouch. **F. rhomboï'dea** or **rhomboida'lis**, fourth ventricle. **F. Rolan'di**, furrow on upper surface of cerebral hemispheres separating parietal and frontal lobes. **F. of Rosenmüller**, depression or fossa in the pharyngeal wall, back of aperture of Eustachian tube. **F. rotun'da**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **F. sac'ci lacryma'lis**, lacrymal fossa. **F. sagitta'lis**, longitudinal fissure of liver. **F. scaphoï'des**, navicular fossa of helix. **F. sel'læ**, pituitary fossa. **F. semiluna'ris**, sigmoid fossa or cavity. **F. semiova'lis**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **F. sigmoï'dea**, broad deep groove on inner process of mastoid portion of temporal bone, supporting part of lateral sinus. **F. sphe'no-maxilla'ris**, see *Spheno-maxillary.* **F. subarcua'ta**, depression on posterior surface of temporal bone to lodge flocculus of cerebellum. **F. subinguina'lis**, Scarpa's triangle. **F., sublin'gual**, oval depression in inferior maxillary bone for lodging of sublingual gland. **F., submax'illary**, oblong depression on inferior maxillary bone for lodging submaxillary gland. **F., subor'bitar**, canine fossa. **F., subpyram'idal**, deep fossa under the pyramid and behind fenestra rotunda in middle ear. **F. subrotun'da**, see *Navicula, Crista vestibuli.* **F. subscapula'ris**, see *Scapula.* **F. sulcifor'mis**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **F. supraclavicula'ris**, supraclavicular space between trapezius and sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles; fossa between sternal and clavicular portions of sterno-mastoid muscle. **F. supracondyloï'dea**, fossa separating internal supracondylar tubercle from internal tuberosity of femur. **F. suprapatella'ris**, depression on anterior surface of femur above the trochlea. **F. suprasphenoïda'lis**, pituitary fossa. **F. supraspina'ta**, supraspinous fossa. **F. suprasterna'lis**, see *Suprasternal.* **F. supratrochlea'ris ante'rior**, coronoid fossa. **F. s. poste'rior**, olecranon fossa. **F. of Syl'vius**, fissure of Sylvius. **F. tempora'lis**, temporal fossa. **F. tonsilla'ris**, interval between pillars of fauces occupied by the tonsil. **F. trag'ica of con'cha**, excavation or fossa in front of the meatus auditorius externus, concealed by the tragus, and forming, as it were, the vestibule of the meatus. **F. transver'sa**, see *Liver.* **F. triangula'ris**, depression on front surface of arytenoid cartilage; fossa between crura of antihelix. **F. trique'tra**, navicular fossa. **F., trochanter'ic**, deep depression in the great trochanter of the femur for the attachment of the tendon of the obturator externus muscle. **F. trochlea'ris**, small depression in frontal bone for attachment of pulley of trochlearis. **F. tu'bæ Eusta'chii**, groove in petrous portion of temporal bone for cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube. **F. umbilica'lis**, see *Liver.* **F. u'tero-recta'lis**, recto-uterine pouch. **F. u'tero-vesica'lis**, vesico-uterine pouch. **F. of ve'na ca'va**, fissure of vena cava. **F. vesi'cæ fel'leæ** or **vesica'lis**, F. cystidis felleæ. **F. ves'ico-recta'lis**, recto-vesical pouch. **F., zygomat'ic**, see *Zygomatic.*

Fos'sæ (pl. of **Fossa**) **cerebel'li.** Occipital fossæ, inferior. **F. cerebra'les**, *Cerebral fossæ;* fossæ or excavations at the base of the cranium. They are nine in number: three occupy the median line, and three are placed at each side; they are distinguished into *anterior, middle,* and *posterior.* **F., con'dyloid**, cavities posterior to condyles of occipital bone. **F. costa'les**, depressions on bodies of dorsal vertebræ for articulation with ribs. **F. cra'nii**, skull, fossæ of. **F. digita'les**, see *Impression.* **F., il'eo-cæ'cal**, see *Ileo-cæcal fossæ.* **F. na'rium**, nasal fossæ. **F., na'sal**, nasal fossæ. **F., occip'ital**, see *Occipital.* **F. of skull**, see *Skull, fossæ of.* **F. transversa'les**, depressions on transverse processes of dorsal vertebræ for attachment of ribs.

Fossette. A small fossa or depression.

Fos'sil wax. Ozokerite.

Fosso'rium (*fossor*, a digger). Fleam.

Fos'sula (dim. of **Fossa**, a ditch). Fovea. White spot or ulceration of the eye. **F. coch'leæ** or **cochlea'ris**, fovea cochleæ. **F. cor'neæ**, corneal ulcer. **F. fenes'træ ova'lis**, small fossa in inner tympanic wall, in which the oval window, fenestra ovalis, is situated. **F. f. rotun'dæ**, depression in promontory of tympanum containing fenestra rotunda. **F., infe'rior**, depression at lower part of internal auditory meatus. **F. menta'lis**, mental fossa. **F. petro'sa**, depression on base of temporal bone for petrosal ganglia of glosso-pharyngeal nerve. **F. sulcifor'mis**, depression leading to aqueduct of vestibule. **F., supe'rior**, depression at lower part of internal auditory meatus, having entrance to aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. trochlea'ris**, depression for attachment of pulley of superior oblique muscle of the eye on orbital surface of frontal bone. **F. ulna'ris**, sigmoid cavity of radius. **F. vestibula'ris infe'rior**, posterior part of fossula inferior.

Fos'sulæ (pl. of **Fossula**, small fossa) **costa'les.** Facets on the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ for articulation with the ribs. **F. olfacto'riæ**, foramina cribrosa. **F. vestibula'res superio'res**, small openings at bottom of internal auditory meatus for passage of vestibular nerve.

Foth'ergill's disease. Facial neuralgia. **F.'s face'ache**, facial neuralgia. **F.'s pills**, see *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis.* **F.'s sore throat**, see *Scarlatina.*

Fo'tus (*foveo*, to keep warm). Fomentation. **F. commu'nis**, decoctum papaveris.

Fouchard's disease. Alveolo-dental periostitis.

Foul in the foot. Foot rot; suppurative inflammation of certain portions of hoofs of cattle.

Foun'der. Inflammation of sensitive laminæ or layers of foot of the horse.

Foun'tain decussa'tion. Crossing of fibres of basal portion of crura cerebri under posterior longitudinal fasciculus.

Four o'clock. Mirabilis jalapa.

Fourchette (F.) (dim. of **Fourche**, a fork). Surgical instrument for raising and supporting the tongue during the operation of dividing the frænum. In anatomy, the posterior commissure of the labia majora. Ensiform cartilage, from being sometimes cleft like a fork. Semilunar notch at the superior or clavicular extremity of the sternum; interclavicular notch. Frog of horse's foot.

Fourth nerve. Trochlear nerve. **F. ven'tricle**, cavity situate at back of medulla oblongata and pons, in front of central portion of cerebellum; the superior angle of the ventricle communicates with the third ventricle; the lower angle with central canal of medulla oblongata and spinal cord.

Fou'sel oil. Fusel oil.

Fo'vea (dim. **Foveola**) (*fodio*, to dig). Slight depression. Pudendum muliebre; see *Vulva.* Fossa navicularis. Vapor bath for the lower extremities. **F. ante'rior**, depression at the upper part of fourth ventricle. **F. ante'rior ma'jor**, coronoid fossa. **F. ante'rior mi'nor**, depression on humerus for reception of radius. **F. articula'ris latera'lis**, part of cervical vertebra articulating with prominence of vertebra beneath it. **F. articula'ris transversa'lis**, facet for articulation of rib on the transverse process of dorsal vertebra. **F. as'pera**, depression on the body of the sphenoid bone, between the internal pterygoid and the vaginal processes. **F. axilla'ris**, axilla. **F. bur'sæ pharynge'æ**, occasional depression in front of pharyngeal tubercle on the basilar process of occipital bone. **F. cani'na**, canine fossa. **F. cap'itis fem'oris**, depression on the head of the femur for

insertion of the round ligament. **F. capit'uli ra'dii**, depression on the head of the radius for articulation with humerus. **F. cardi'aca**, hollow above ensiform process, opening over the septum transversum into the front part of alimentary canal of embryo. **F. carot'ica**, superficial depression near greater cornu of the hyoid. **F. carotide'a**, superior carotid triangle of the neck. **F. centra'lis laryn'gis**, depression on front wall of larynx in middle line. **F. centra'lis ret'inæ**, foramen centrale retinæ. **F. coch'leæ**, depression at lower part of internal auditory meatus. **F. coronoï'dea**, coronoid fossa. **F. cribro'sa infe'rior** and **poste'rior**, small openings at bottom of internal auditory meatus for passage of branches of auditory nerve. **F. crura'lis**, peritoneal depression over crural ring. **F. cu'biti**, triangular depression at bend of elbow. **F. digita'ta**, posterior cornu of lateral ventricle. **F. ellip'tica**, depression for reception of utricle on inner wall of vestibule. **F. glan'dulæ lacryma'lis**, depression on orbital plate of frontal bone for lacrymal gland. **F. glenoï'dea**, glenoid cavity. **F. hemiellip'tica**, F. elliptica. **F. hemisphæ'rica**, depression for saccule on inner wall of vestibule. **F. hyaloï'dea**, fossa patellaris. **F. ili'aca**, anterior portion of inner surface of ilium, for iliacus muscle. **F. infe'rior**, triangular depression at lower part of fourth ventricle. **F. inguina'lis**, see *Inguinal fossæ*. **F. interclavicula'ris**, concave surface of upper border of sternum, between points of attachment of clavicles. **F. interligamento'sa**, peritoneal depression or pouches formed by urachal folds; see *Inguinal fossæ*. **F. jugula'ris**, space above sternum between origins of sternomastoid muscle. **F. lacryma'lis**, F. glandulæ lacrymalis. **F. lam'inæ cartila'ginis cricoï'deæ**, depression for the crico-arytenoidei postici muscles on posterior surface of cricoid cartilage. **F. malle'oli latera'lis**, depression above the internal malleolus for attachment of the deltoid ligament. **F. maxilla'ris**, canine fossa. **F. navicula'ris**, dilatation of urethra within the glans. **F. nu'chæ**, triangular depression at back of neck, below the occipital bone. **F. oblon'ga**, the depression on the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilages for insertion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle. **F. occip'ito-cervica'lis**, F. nuchæ. **F. oc'uli**, orbit. **F. olec'rani**, olecranon fossa. **F. orbita'lis poste'rior**, depression on the body of the sphenoid below the optic foramen. **F. ova'lis cor'dis**, depression on the septum auricularum of the heart, at situation of the foramen ovale of the fœtus. **F. ova'lis fas'ciæ la'tæ**, saphenous opening. **F. ova'lis vestib'uli**, F. elliptica. **F. palati'na**, depression on the back part of the hard palate, containing palatine glands. **F. patella'ris oc'uli**, fossa patellaris. **F. pharyn'gis**, depression in wall of pharynx; fossa of Rosenmüller. **F., posterior**, olecranon fossa; F., inferior. **F. retro-maxilla'ris**, fossa for parotid gland. **F. rotun'da** or **rotun'da vestib'uli**, F. hemisphærica. **F. semiellip'tica**, F. elliptica. **F. sulcifor'mis**, fossula sulciformis. **F., supe'rior**, F., anterior. **F. supratrochlea'ris ante'rior**, coronoid fossa. **F. supratrochlea'ris poste'rior**, olecranon fossa. **F. triangula'ris**, ventricle of Arantius. **F. trique'tra auric'ulæ**, fossa triangularis. **F. trochlea'ris**, depression on orbital surface of frontal bone for attachment of pulley of superior oblique muscle. **F. tym'pani**, tympanum; in embryonic life, a depression in the petrous bone. **F. vestib'uli infe'rior**, posterior part of fossula inferior.

Fo'veæ (pl. of **Fovea**) **articula'res.** Facets on the bodies of the vertebræ at point of articulation with the ribs. **F. glandula'res**, depressions on the interior of the skull, corresponding to the glandulæ Pacchioni.

Fove'ola (small pit) **cap'itis.** Dark red spot in centre of fovea capitis; anterior fontanelle. **F. cap'itis fem'oris**, fovea capitis femoris. **F. coccyge'a**, small fistula-like pit just back of the anus. **F. radia'lis**, depression between extensors of thumb, in which is the radial artery. **F. ret'inæ**, foramen centrale retinæ. **F. retro-ana'lis**, foramen cæcum retro-anale; Fovea coccygea. **F. triangula'ris**, triangular space or depression between columns of fornix. **F. ventric'uli quar'ti**, fourth ventricle.

Fove'olæ of bone, F. Howshipia'næ. Small depressions made by osteoclasts of Kölliker. **F. ethmoïda'les**, ethmoid cells. **F. of kid'ney, F. papilla'rum renal'ium**, pits at extremity of renal papillæ into which tubuli uriniferi empty.

Fove'olate. Having a small depression or depressions.

Fowl chol'era. Affection of fowls caused by a microorganism, and attended with debility and choleraic symptoms. See *Bacillus choleræ gallinaceæ*.

Fow'ler's solu'tion. Liquor potassii arsenitis.

Fox'berry. Arbutus uva ursi.

Fox'glove. Digitalis.

Fox'tail. Lycopodium clavatum; emeto-cathartic.

Foy'er (F.). Focus; chief seat of disease.

Fractu'ra. Fracture. **F. assula'ris** or **commuti'va**, comminuted fracture. **F. complica'ta**, complicated fracture. **F. den'tis**, fracture of a tooth. **F. imperfec'ta**, incomplete fracture. **F. mul'tiplex**, multiple fracture. **F. partia'lis**, incomplete fracture. **F. penetrati'va** or **per'forans**, perforating fracture; see *Fracture, buttonhole*. **F. sim'ple**, see *Fracture*. **F. surcula'ria**, fracture, greenstick.

Frac'ture. Solution of continuity in a bone. Simple fracture is when the bone only is divided; compound fracture is a division of the bone with a wound of the integuments communicating with it, the bone, indeed, generally protruding. In comminuted fracture the bone is broken into several pieces; and in complicated fracture there is, in addition to the injury of the bone, a lesion of some considerable vessel, nerve-trunk, etc. In impacted fracture one end of the bone is driven into another. Fractures are termed transverse, oblique, etc. according to their direction. The treatment of fractures consists, in general, in reducing the fragments when displaced, maintaining them when reduced, preventing the symptoms which may be likely to arise, and combating them when they occur. Reduction of fractures must be effected by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. The parts are kept in apposition by position, rest, and an appropriate apparatus. **F., Bar'ton's**, see *F. of radius*. **F., bent**, F., greenstick. **F., but'tonhole**, perforating fracture; incomplete fracture from a sabre blow or gunshot wound, in which a piece is fairly punched out from a bone. **F., cam'erated**, camerosis. **F., cap'illary**, F., linear. **F., Colles's**, fracture of lower end of radius, transverse or oblique, with displacement of lower fragment backward. **F., com'minuted**, see *Fracture*. **F., com'plicated**, see *Fracture*. **F., com'posite**, F., multiple. **F., com'pound**, see *Fracture*. **F., cu'neated** or **cu'neiform**, V-shaped or wedge-shaped fracture at articular extremity of the bone. **F., depressed**, fracture in which a fragment is depressed below the natural surface. **F., direct**, fracture occurring directly at point of injury. **F., Dupuytren's**, fracture of inferior extremity of fibula, the foot being dislocated outward and backward. **F., epiphyse'al**, diastasis. **F., extracap'sular**, F. of neck of humerus or femur outside the capsular ligament. **F., fis'sured**, F., linear. **F., Gosselin's**, wedge-shaped fracture of inferior extremity of tibia extending into the ankle-joint. **F., green'stick**, incomplete fracture of long bone in childhood, in which the central earthy part may be broken, while the surrounding membranous part retains its continuity; the bone being only bent, not separated. **F., hair**, F., linear. **F., hick'ory-stick**, F., greenstick. **F., impact'ed**, fracture in which the extremity of one fractured bone is driven tightly into the other. **F., incomplete'**, form of fracture in which the bone is not broken completely across. **F., indirect**, F. occurring at a distance more or less remote from application of force producing the injury. **F., intraartic'ular**, F. involving a joint. **F., intracap'sular**, F. of neck of humerus or femur within the capsular ligament. **F., intra-u'terine**, F. of some part of the fœtus. **F. lin'ear**, F. in a direct line, without apparent displacement of fragments of the bone. **F., longitu'dinal**, F. on the long axis of a bone. **F., mul'tiple**, F. of a bone in different places, or of several

bones in one place or more. **F., oblique,** see *Fracture.* **F., open,** F., compound. **F., par'tial,** F., incomplete. **F., pen'etrating** or **per'forated,** F. with perforation, as by a bullet or other missile; F., buttonhole. **F., per'forating,** F., buttonhole. **F., Pott's,** fracture of the fibula with displacement of the tibia, the foot being turned outward. **F. of the ra'dius, Bar'ton's,** *Barton's fracture;* fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, commencing at the articular surface and extending upward for an inch or more, to terminate on the dorsal aspect. Owing to the extensor muscles drawing up the separated portion of the bone, and with it the carpus, a deformity results often confounded with dislocation. It was first well described by Dr. John Rhea Barton of Philadelphia. **F. of the ra'dius, Col'les's,** Colles's fracture; fracture of the radius about an inch and a half above the radiocarpal articulation, well described by Prof. Colles of Dublin. **F., Sal'iswitch,** longitudinal fracture or splitting of the bone of the arm. **F., sec'ondary,** F. following some other lesion of the bone. **F., sil'ver-fork,** F. of radius, Colles's. **F., sim'ple,** see *Fracture.* **F., spi'ral,** twisted f. of long bone. **F., splint'ered,** F., comminuted; splintering of bone without fracture of the body of the bone. **F., sponta'neous,** F. from slight injury, the bone being already diseased. **F., stel'late,** star-like fracture of a bone. **F., subcuta'neous,** simple fracture that has no communication with the exterior of the body. **F., tor'sion,** F., spiral. **F., trans'verse,** see *Fracture.* **F., V-shaped or wedge-shaped,** F. usually at articular extremity of long bone, having shape implied in its name, but not necessarily involving the joint.

Frac'ture-box. Box for retaining a fractured limb in position.

Fræ'na (pl. of **Frænum**) **Morgagn'ii.** F. of the valve of Bauhin. **F. of the valve of Bau'hin,** name given by Morgagni to the projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileocœcal valve, *fræna* or *retinacula Morgagnii.*

Fræn'ula (pl. of **Frænulum**) **a'ry-epiglot'tica.** Aryteno-epiglottic folds. **F. glosso-epiglot'tica,** glosso-epiglottic folds. **F. labio'rum,** frænum labiorum. **F. lin'gulæ,** processes associating lingula of cerebellum with lateral hemispheres. **F. of lips,** frænum labiorum. **F. val'vulæ co'li,** fræna of valve of Bauhin.

Fræ'nulum (dim. of **Frænum**). See *Frænum* and *Bridle.* **F. cer'ebri,** F. veli medullaris anterioris. **F. clitor'idis,** frænum clitoridis. **F. epiglot'tidis,** glosso-epiglottic ligament. **F. glan'dis,** frænum penis. **F. labio'rum,** fourchette. **F. lin'guæ,** frænum linguæ. **F. lin'guæ posterio'ris** or **poste'rius,** glosso-epiglottic ligament. **F. lin'gulæ,** F. veli medullaris anterioris. **F. no'vum,** tænia semicircularis. **F. præpu'tii,** frænum penis. **F. puden'di,** fourchette. **F. of valve of Vieus'sens,** F. veli medullaris anterioris. **F. ve'li medulla'ris anterio'ris,** narrow slip given off by the commissure of the encephalic testes, which strengthens the junction of the testes with the valve of Vieussens. **F. vul'væ,** fourchette.

Fræ'num. A bridle; membranous folds which bridle and retain various organs. **F. clitor'idis,** slight duplicature formed by the union of the internal portions of the upper extremity of the nymphæ. **F. epiglot'tidis,** glosso-epiglottic ligament. **F. glan'dis,** F. penis. **F. labio'rum,** there are two of these, one for the upper, the other for the lower lip, uniting these parts to the maxillary bone; they are formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth. Fourchette. **F. lin'guæ,** triangular reflection formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, and situate between the inferior paries of that cavity and the inferior surface of the tongue. When the frænum extends as far as the extremity of the tongue, it cramps its movements, interferes with sucking, etc.—an inconvenience remedied by carefully snipping it with scissors. **F. pe'nis,** membranous reflection which fixes the prepuce to the lower part of the glans. When too short it prevents the prepuce from sliding over the glans. **F. præpu'tii,** F. penis.

Fragaria, frag-ah're-ah (*fragro,* to smell sweetly). *Strawberry,* ord. Rosaceæ. Fruit is agreeable and wholesome, and the roots have been esteemed tonic and slightly diuretic. **F. anseri'na,** Potentilla anserina. **F. In'dica,** indigenous plant, root and leaves of which are astringent and diuretic. **F. pentaphyl'lum,** Potentilla reptans. **F. tormentil'la officina'lis,** tormentilla. **F. ves'ca** or **vulga'ris,** wood or English strawberry; rhizome is diuretic. **F. Virginia'na,** *Wild strawberry;* indigenous plant with astringent leaves.

Fragilitas, fraj-il'it-as (*fragilis,* brittle). Fragility, brittleness. State of being easily broken or torn. **F. crin'ium,** brittleness of the hair. **F. os'sium,** brittleness of the bones, friability of the bones; extreme facility with which bones break in certain diseases of the osseous texture, owing to a deficiency of the animal matter.

Fragility, fraj-il'it-e. See *Fragilitas.*

Frag'ment (*frango,* to break). Portion of a fractured bone.

Fragmentation, frag-men-ta'shun. Division into fragments; referring to cell or nuclear division or disintegration.

Frag'um. Fruit of fragaria or strawberry.

Frambœ'sia or **Frambe'sia.** Hard papillary growth, as in lupus, syphilis, sycosis, etc.; yaws, epian, pian. Disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by tumors, of a contagious character, resembling strawberries, raspberries, or champignons; ulcerating and accompanied by emaciation. **F. America'na** or **Guineen'sis,** yaws; see *Frambœsia.* **F. Illyr'ica,** scherlievo. **F. non-syphilit'ica,** variety of frambœsia on back of head and neck, met with in some parts of Europe. **F. Sco'tica,** sibbens. **F. syphilit'ica,** pemphigus foliaceus vegetans. **F. trop'ica,** endemic form of frambœsia occurring in tropical regions.

Franciscea or **Franciscia unifiora,** fran-sis'se-ah u-ni-flo'rah. Manaca, of Brazil; bark is diuretic, purgative, emmenagogue, antispyhilitic; employed also in chronic rheumatism. A powerful alkaloid derived from its root is called *Francisceine.*

Francoa appendiculata, fran'ko-ah ap-pen-dik-u-lat'ah. Plant of Chili, the juice of which is astringent, and applied to hemorrhoids, as is also the juice of **F. sonchifo'lia,** which has the same habitat.

Frangula, fran'gu-lah (*frango,* to break). Bark of Rhamnus frangula. **F. al'nus,** Rhamnus frangula. **F. Califor'nica,** Rhamnus Californica. **F. Carolinia'na,** Rhamnus Caroliniana. **F. Purshia'na,** Rhamnus Purshiana. **F. vulga'ris,** Rhamnus frangula.

Frangulin, fran'gu-lin. $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$. Glucoside from the bark of Rhamnus frangula; purgative.

Frankenia grandiflora, frank-en'e-ah grand-e-flo'rah. Yerba rheuma. California herb, astringent and aromatic. Used externally for injections in catarrhal and other conditions of external organs.

Frank'fort agree'ment. General understanding as to the methods of measuring skulls made at Frankfort Congress of Anthropology in 1882. **F. green,** arsenite of copper. **F. plane,** cranial plane formed by lines projected from the upper border of the external opening of the external auditory meatus to the lower border of the orbit. **F. pro'file line,** line drawn through intersuperciliary point (point where the line drawn between the middle of the superciliary arches crosses the median line) and the alveolar point (centre of the anterior border of the upper alveolar arch).

Frankincense (frank'in-sense), **Af'rican** or **Ara'bian.** Daniellia thurifera. **F., com'mon,** see *Pinus abies.* **F. tree,** Daniellia thurifera. **F., true,** Juniperus lycia; olibanum.

Franklinism, frank'lin-izm. Static electricity.

Frankliniza'tion. Therapeutic employment of Franklinism or static electricity.

Frasera, fra-ze'rah (after John Fraser, a botanical collector). American calumba; F. Walteri. **F. Carolinen'sis,** see *Calumba.* **F. officina'lis,** see *Calumba.* **F. verticilla'ta,** American calumba. **F. Walteri,** see *Calumba.*

Fra'ter uteri'nus (uterine brother). Twin brother in the uterus.

Frater'nitas or **Fratratio**, frat-rah'she-o (*frater*, brother). Consanguinity of parts in health or disease.

Frax'in. Glucoside from Fraxinus excelsior and Æsculus; bitter.

Fraxinel'la (dim. of **Fraxinus**) **al'ba, F. dictam'nus, F. pu'mila, F., white,** Dictamnus albus.

Fraxinin, fraks'in-in. Bitter principle ($C_{42}H_{28}O_{27}$) from the bark of Fraxinus excelsior.

Frax'inite. Extract from the leaves of Fraxinus excelsior; purgative.

Frax'inus acumina'ta or **F. America'na.** White ash. Bitter and astringent bark has been used as antiperiodic and in dysmenorrhœa. **F. apet'ala, F. au'rea, F. cris'pa, F. Europæ'a, F. excel'sa,** F. excelsior. **F. excel'sior,** systematic name of the European ash tree. The fresh bark has a moderately strong, bitterish taste, and has been said to be a resolvent, diuretic, and antiperiodic. It has been given in intermittents and in gout and rheumatism, and as an antidote to serpent-bites. The seeds, called bird's tongue, are diuretic. The acid of the wood is diaphoretic. **F. florif'era,** F. ornus. **F. juglandifo'lia,** green ash of N. America; bark and fruit are diuretic and antisyphilitic. **F. Macedo'nica,** F. excelsior. **F. or'nus,** flowering or manna ash. Systematic name of the trees whence manna flows. In Sicily F. rotundifolia and F. excelsior are also regularly cultivated for the purpose of procuring manna, their condensed juice. Manna is inodorous, sweetish, and very slightly bitter; in friable, whitish, or pale yellow flakes, soluble in water and alcohol. It is laxative, and a purgative for children, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. The dose is ℥ss to ℥ij. Its immediate principle is mannite or mannin; used as a substitute for manna. **F. panicula'ta,** F. ornus. **F. quadrangula'ta,** blue ash, indigenous, ord. Oleaceæ. **F. rotundifo'lia,** F. ornus. **F. sambucifo'lia,** black or water ash, of U. States and Canada; tonic and astringent. **F. vir'idis,** F. juglandifolia.

Freck'le. Eruption of lentigo. **F. moth,** chloasma. **F., sun,** lentigo.

Fremissement (F.) fra-mece'mong. Fremitus, thrill, tremor, purr, vibration.

Fremitus, frem'it-us (*fremo*, to murmur). Vibration; thrill, as that conveyed by voice, friction, etc., to listener or percussor over the chest. **F., aneurys'mal,** aneurysmal thrill. **F., bronch'ial,** sound of bronchial râle heard through the wall of the chest. **F., cav'ernous,** sound of vibration of fluid in cavity of lungs heard upon auscultation of chest. **F., endocar'dial,** thrill of interior of heart heard on auscultation. **F. feli'nus,** purring thrill or tremor felt by hand placed over præcordial region during ossification or contraction of auriculo-ventricular openings. **F., fric'tion,** thrill perceptible to the hands in many cases of pleurisy, when the surfaces have become roughened from deposition, as well as in rare cases of pericarditis. In the former case it is called the pleural, in the latter the pericardial friction fremitus. **F., hydat'id,** thrill noticed in percussion over hydatid tumors. **F., pec'toral,** pectoral or tactile vibration; obscure diffused resonance of the voice felt when the hand is applied to the chest. **F., pericar'dial,** see *F., friction.* **F., pleu'ral,** friction sound of the pleura heard on auscultation; see *F., friction.* **F., res'piratory,** sound heard on auscultation of the air-passages, caused by contraction of calibre or other causes. **F., rhonch'al** or **rhonch'ial,** sound caused by the vibration of the bronchial tubes, appreciable on the surface of the chest, from sibilant, sonorous, and mucous rhonchi. **F., vo'cal,** thrill felt by the hand placed over the chest, modified by the greater or less elasticity of the air-cells and tissue of the lungs, and other causes; the fremitus being lessened after pleurisy, and augmented when the pulmonary tissue is thickened, as in pneumonia. F., pectoral.

Fre'na (pl. of **Frenum**). See *Fræna* and *Alveolus.*

F. of ileo-cæ'cal valve, fræna of valve of Bauhin. **F. of lips,** frænum labiorum. **F. Morgag'nii,** fræna of valve of Bauhin.

Frena'tor mus'cle. Muscle moving head of atlas and axis. **F. nerve,** inhibitory nerve.

French ber'ries. Fruit of rhamnus infectorius, of S. Europe. **F. chalk,** talc. **F. crust,** syphilis. **F. distem'per,** syphilis. **F. lactuca'rium,** thridace. **F. lav'ender,** lavandula stœchas. **F. let'ter,** condom. **F. mar'igold,** Tagetes erecta, T. patula. **F. nut,** Juglans regia. **F. pox,** syphilis. **F. rhu'barb,** root of Rheum rhaponticum; used as a laxative in veterinary medicine.

Fren'ga. See *Scherlievo.*

Frenula, fren'u-lah. Frænula.

Fren'ulum or **Fre'num.** Frænulum.

Frenzy, fren'ze. Phrenitis. See *Mania.*

Fret. Chafing; intertrigo; tetter; herpes.

Fret'ting. Chafing; tormina.

Fre'tum Hal'leri. Constricted portion of heart of fœtus between ventricle and bulb of aorta. **F. o'ris,** isthmus of fauces.

Freund's opera'tion. Operation devised for total extirpation of the uterus through the abdominal walls.

Freziera theoïdes, frez-e-a'rah tha-o-e'dees. W. Indian plant, leaves of which are astringent.

Friable, fri'a-b'l. Easily crushed or broken.

Fri'ar's bal'sam. Tinctura benzoini composita. **F.'s caps,** Aconitum napellus. **F.'s el'bow,** Thevetia iccotli.

Fricatio, frik-ash'e-o (*frico*, to rub). Friction.

Frica'tor (*frico*, to rub). See *Shampooing.* One who practises massage. Masturbator.

Fricato'rium. Liniment.

Fricatrix, frik-at'riks. Female who practises massage. Female who acts as a male with another female.

Fricke's episior'rhaphy. Denudation of both labia majora and union by sutures for cure of prolapse of the vagina and uterus, and for the restoration of the vaginal sphincter apparatus.

Frictio, frik'she-o. Friction. **F. hu'mida,** moist friction. **F. sic'ca,** dry friction.

Fric'tion. Action of rubbing—as of a part of the surface of the body—more or less forcibly to excite action of the skin, with the hands, a brush, flannel, etc., *dry friction* or rubbing; or with ointments, liniments, tinctures, etc., *moist friction* or rubbing. **F. frem'itus,** see *Fremitus.* **F. sound,** rubbing sound, as of inflamed serous membranes against one another, such as the pleura, pericardium, peritoneum, etc.

Fric'tional electric'ity. Static electricity.

Fric'trix. Female who practises massage; female who acts as a male with another female.

Fric'tum. Liniment.

Friedreich's (freed'reich's) **disease.** Hereditary locomotor ataxia. **F.'s sign,** symptom occurring in adhesive pericarditis, characterized by collapse of the cervical veins during diastole.

Frigefacientia, frig-e-fas-e-en'she-ah (*frigus*, cold, *facio*, to make). Refrigerants.

Fright, precor'dial. Intense feeling of anxiety over the precordial region, dependent on disorder of pneumogastric nerve and sympathetic system.

Frigid, frij'id (*frigeo*, to be cold). Cold; not easily moved to sexual desire; impotent.

Frigidarium, frij-id-ar'e-um. Cold bath or cold apartment of a bath.

Frigidity, frij-id'it-e. Sensation of cold; impotence and sterility.

Frigidus, frij'id-us. Frigid.

Frigorific, frig-or-if'ik (*frigus*, cold, *fio*, to become). That which has the power of producing cold. The effects of frigorific mixtures are owing to the rapid absorption of heat when solids pass into the liquid state. They are made by the addition of various substances to snow or pounded ice, such as sodium chloride, ammonium chloride, potassium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, calcium chloride, mineral acids, etc., or by the rapid solution of various salts, without the

use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely powdered and dry.

Frigus, frig'us. Cold; chill. **F. feb'rium,** chill of fever. **F. ten'ue,** slight chill.

Fringe flow'er or tree. Chionanthus Virginica; indigenous; bark is cathartic and diuretic. **F., Haver'sian or syno'vial,** vascular fringe passing from synovial membranes into an articular cavity.

Fringed. Laciniated; fimbriated.

Fritch's disease. Colporrhaphy of posterior wall of vagina.

Fritillaria (frit-il-lar'e-ah) **corona'ria or imperia'lis.** Crown imperial of Persia; nectar of flower is emetic. Alkaloid obtained from it is called *Imperialine.* **F. melea'gris,** checkered daffodil; has same properties as F. coronaria.

Frog lil'y. Nuphar advena.

Frog'face. Appearance of nose and face resembling that of a frog, a result of some forms of nasal polypus.

Frog'flower. Ranunculus.

Frog'leaf. Brasenia hydropeltis.

Frog'tongue. Ranula.

Frog'wart. Orchis mascula and other species of orchis; Ranunculus hederaceus.

Frons. Front; forehead.

Front. Anterior part, as of a body or organ. Forehead, brow; part of the visage extending from one temple to the other, and comprised in a vertical direction between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

Fron'tal. Relating or belonging to the front, forehead, or frontal bone. **F. an'gle,** angle formed between horizontal plane and plane of direction of forehead. Angle formed by lines projected from middle point of upper edge of external auditory meatus to glabella and bregma. Angle formed by lines projected from metopion to bregma and nasion. Anterosuperior angle of parietal bone. **F. arc,** arc on exterior of cranium between bregma and nasion. **F. a'rea,** region in cranium extending from supraorbital arch to coronal suture. **F. ar'tery,** this is given off by the ophthalmic, itself a branch of the internal carotid. It makes its exit from the skull at the upper part of the base of the orbit, and ascends the forehead between the bone and the orbicularis palpebrarum, dividing into three or four branches distributed to neighboring muscles. Branches of the cerebral arteries to supply the frontal lobe are also called *frontal arteries.* **F. ar'tery, exter'nal,** supraorbital artery. **F. bone,** double bone in the fœtus, single in the adult, situate at the base of the cranium and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbit; it lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch at its middle part, and is articulated, besides, with the sphenoid, parietal, nasal, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and malar bones. **F. cells,** ethmoidal cells completed by union with portion of frontal bone. **F. convolu'tions,** convolutions of frontal lobe of cerebral hemispheres; they are the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third frontal convolutions. **F. crest,** ridge on internal surface of os frontis for attachment of falx cerebri. **F. diam'eters,** diameters of frontal region. **F. em'inence,** prominent part of forehead, indicating seat of embryonic formation of os frontis; F. protuberance. **F. flex'ure,** bend between metencephalon and myencephalon in embryonic life. **F. font'anelle,** anterior fontanelle. **F. fur'row,** groove extending upward from the frontal spine, and becoming gradually larger in its course, to lodge the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus and to give attachment to the falx cerebri. **F. gy'ri,** F. convolutions. **F. in'dex,** proportion between maximum and minimum frontal diameters, taking the maximum at 100; or between maximum transverse diameter and minimum frontal, taking the former at 100. **F. lobe,** anterior and superior part of the cerebral hemispheres. **F. mus'cle,** anterior portion of occipito-frontalis muscle. **F. nerve,** this is the greatest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve—the first division of the fifth pair. It proceeds along the superior paries of the orbit, and divides into two branches; the one, *internal,* making its exit from the orbitar fossa, passing beneath the pulley of the oblique muscle; the other, *external,* issuing from the same cavity by the foramen orbitarium superius. **F. nerve, exter'nal,** supraorbital nerve. **F. nerve, inter'nal,** supratrochlear nerve. **F. pro'cess,** superior angle of malar bone. Occasional prolongation of temporal to frontal bone. **F. protu'berance,** protuberance of the frontal bone above the superciliary arch; F. eminence. **F. semicir'cular canal,** superior semicircular canal of labyrinth. **F. si'nuses,** two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a median septum, and opening below into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone. **F. spine,** situate in the middle of the under part of the bone, and formed by the coalescence of the inner tables for the attachment of the falx cerebri. **F. sul'ci,** furrows or sulci on superior surface of frontal cerebral lobe; see *Frontal furrow.* **F. su'ture,** vertical suture between two halves of frontal bone in fœtal life. **F. tract,** fibres from frontal lobe on middle part of the crusta. **F. tri'angle,** triangle having its apex at metopion (point of crossing of intertuberal and median lines) and its base at the superior facial diameter (that measured between external extremities of fronto-malar sutures). **F. tuberos'ity,** frontal protuberance. **F. vein,** vein from cranial plexus terminating in the angular vein. **F. ver'tebra,** in embryonic life, combination of presphenoid bone, orbito-sphenoid bones, and frontal bone.

Frontale, fron-tal'e. Medicine applied to the forehead; frontal bone.

Fronta'lis. Surgeons have given this name to a bandage or topical application to the forehead. **F. mus'cle,** frontal muscle. **F. et occipita'lis,** occipitofrontalis.

Fron'to-alve'olar in'dex. Relation of extreme width of alveolar arch of superior maxillary bone to smallest frontal diameter, which is taken at 100.

Fronto-ante'rior. Occipito-posterior; position of fœtal head during labor in which the forehead presents at entrance to pelvis.

Fronto-cerebel'lar fi'bres. Frontal tract of anteroinferior portion of crura cerebri.

Fronto-cot'yloid. Relating to the forehead and acetabulum, as f.-c. presentation.

Frontodym'ia. See *Cephalodymia* and *Cephalopagus.*

Fronto-ethmoid'al fora'men. Cæcum foramen (of frontal bone).

Fronto-glabel'lar an'gle. Relation of prominence of frontal protuberance and glabella.

Fronto-go'nial in'dex. Relation of inferior facial and smallest frontal diameters, latter being taken at 100.

Fronto-lac'rymal. Relating to forehead and lacrymal bone.

Fronto-lat'eral sul'cus. Oblique sulcus passing in front of anterior extremity of inferior frontal furrow.

Fronto-ma'lar diam'eter, or'bital. Space between opposite external orbital points. **F.-m. in'dex,** relation of smallest frontal diameter to diameter between malar points, latter being taken at 100. **F.-m. su'ture,** suture between frontal and malar bones.

Fronto-mar'ginal sul'cus. Furrow on superior surface of cerebral hemispheres, being apparently the prolongation obliquely of the superior frontal furrow.

Fronto-max'illary in'dex. Ratio of middle anterior facial diameter to smallest frontal diameter, taking latter at 100.

Fronto-men'tal diam'eter. Space between frontal tuberosity and mental point.

Fronto-na'sal mus'cle. Pyramidalis nasi. **F.-n. nerve,** supratrochlear nerve.

Fronto-na'so-max'illary. Relating to frontal, nasal, and maxillary bones.

Fronto-nu'chal. Relating to forehead and nucha.

Fronto-or'bital. Relating to forehead and orbit.

Fronto-pari'etal in'dex. Frontal index. **F.-p. su'ture,** coronal suture.

Fronto-sphenoid'al. Relating to frontal and sphenoid bones.

Fronto-tem'poral. Relating to frontal and temporal bones.

Fronto-zygomat'ic in'dex. Ratio of superior frontal diameter to maximum width between zygomatic arches.

Frost'bite. Effect of extreme cold on the skin or other part of the body, such as dermatitis and gangrene. See *Congelation.*

Frost'grapes. Vitis cordifolia.

Frost'plant. Helianthemum Canadense.

Frost'weed. Erigeron Philadelphicum, Helianthemum Canadense.

Frost'wort. Helianthemum Canadense.

Froth'y. Epithet given to the fæces or sputa when mixed with air.

Fructification, fruk-tif-ik-a'shun (*fructus, facio,* to make). Fecundation or reproduction in the animal.

Fructus, fruk'tus. Fruit. **F. anacar'dii,** cashew nut. **F. ane'thi,** dill fruit. **F. ani'si vulga'ris,** anise. **F. a'pii,** celery seed. **F. auran'tii,** bitter orange. **F. auran'tii dul'cis,** sweet orange. **F. ave'næ,** oats. **F. ave'næ excortica'tus,** groats. **F. be'læ,** bael fruit. **F. can'nabis,** hempseed. **F. cap'sici,** capsicum. **F. cardamo'mi,** cardamom. **F. ca'ricæ,** fig. **F. car'ui,** caraway. **F. cas'siæ,** cassia fistula. **F. chenopo'dii anthelmin'tici,** chenopodium. **F. cit'ri,** lemon. **F. coc'culi,** cocculus indicus. **F. colocyn'thidis,** colocynth. **F. coni'i,** fruit of Conium maculatum. **F. corian'dri,** coriander. **F. cube'bæ,** cubeb. **F. cydo'niæ,** quince. **F. cymi'ni,** cumin. **F. dau'ci,** carrot fruit. **F. fœnic'uli,** fennel. **F. fœnic'uli aquat'ici,** phellandrium. **F. horæ'i,** fruit (summer); see *Fructus.* **F. immatu'rus,** abortion. **F. junip'eri,** juniper. **F. lau'ri,** laurel fruit. **F. lu'puli,** hops. **F. papav'eris,** capsules of poppy. **F. petroseli'ni,** parsley fruit. **F. rham'ni cathar'ticæ,** buckthorn berries. **F. sambu'ci,** fruit of Sambucus nigra. **F. trit'ici,** wheat.

Frugivorus, fru-giv'or-us (*fruges,* fruits, *voro,* to eat). One that eats fruits.

Fruit (*fruor,* to enjoy). In botany, the seed with its enclosing pericarp. In the ordinary acceptation, eatable seed-cases generally, such as require no preparation to render them fit for food. The cerealia afford highly nutritious fruits; summer fruits (fructus horæi), including strawberries, cherries, currants, raspberries, figs, grapes, etc., are refrigerant and grateful, but afford little nourishment. Also the fœtus while contained in the womb of the mother.

Fruitillaria Thunbergii, frute-il-lar'e-ah thunbur'je-e. *Bai-mo.* Corm of this plant is employed in China for rheumatism and painful joint affections, and in Japan for cure of ulcers.

Fruit-sugar. Glucose.

Fru'men. Pharynx; œsophagus.

Fru'ment (*frumentum,* wheat or grain). Pottage made of wheat; food made of wheat boiled in milk.

Frumen'tum. Any kind of grain from which bread is made, especially wheat; triticum. **F. cornicula'tum,** ergot; Triticum durum. **F. cornu'tum,** ergot. **F. In'dicum,** Zea mays. **F. luxu'rians,** ergot. **F. Saracen'icum,** buckwheat. **F. temulen'tum,** ergot. **F. Tur'cicum,** Zea mays. **F. tur'gidum,** ergot.

Frumen'ty. Frument.

Fuchsine, fu'seen. *Rosëin, Aniline red, Eosin, Magenta.* Monohydrochlorate of rosaniline; reputed to be of value in the treatment of albuminuria in doses of gr. ½ to gr. iv; must be given with caution, as it sometimes contains arsenic. Employed in solution as a stain for microscopical sections, imparting an intense red hue to solutions; used also as a corrector of color-blindness; in large doses it is emeto-cathartic.

Fucus, fu'kus (*phukos,* seaweed). F. vesiculosus; paint. **F. amyla'ceus,** edible or Ceylon moss, marine moss; nat. ord. Algæ. It was introduced into England from India; is white, filiform, and fibrous, and has the usual odor of seaweeds; medical properties are similar to those of Irish moss. **F., blad'der,** F. vesiculosus. **F. carragheen',** Chondrus crispus. **F. crisp'us,** chondrus (Ph. U. S.), Irish pearl, carrageen, carragaheen, or corrigeen moss. This fucus is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Western France, Spain, and Portugal, and as far as the tropics; is also a native of the United States. In Ireland it is used by the poor as an article of diet. As met with in America, it is light yellow, and resembles plates of horn, crisped and translucent. An agreeable jelly is obtained from it by boiling it in water or milk, which forms a good article of diet for consumptives. Its properties are exactly like those of the Iceland moss. **F. digita'tus,** Laminaria digitata. **F. edu'lis,** F. amylaceus. **F. helminthocor'ton,** Corallina Corsicana. **F. Hiber'nicus,** Chondrus crispus. **F. infla'tus,** F. vesiculosus. **F. Irlan'dicus,** F. crispus. **F. lichenoi'des,** F. amylaceus. **F. mari'nus,** F. vesiculosus. **F. na'tans,** gulf-weed. **F. palma'tus,** Halymenia palmatus. **F., sac'charine,** Rhodomela palmata. **F. serra'tus,** serrated wrack; cut-leaf; crabby ore. It contains iodine, and is therefore used for scrofulous swellings. **F. spira'lis,** F. vesiculosus. **F. vesicula'ris,** F. vesiculosus. **F. vesiculo'sus,** *Bladder fucus, Sea oak, Sea wrack, Yellow bladder wrack, Kelpware, Black tang, Cut weed,* of Europe and America. Useful assistant to sea-water in the cure of disorders of the glands, and has been said to be efficacious in obesity. When the wrack, in fruit, is dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and reduced to powder, it forms æthiops vegetabilis, pulvis quercus marinæ, used like the burnt sponge in bronchocele and other scrofulous swellings. Its efficacy depends on the iodine it contains.

Fugacious, fu-ga'shus (*fugio,* to fly). Epithet for symptoms, as redness, swelling, etc., which appear and disappear almost immediately afterward; ephemeral.

Fu'gax. Fugacious.

Fuge (*fugo,* to expel). "An expeller;" common suffix having such a signification; hence febri*fuge,* vermi*fuge,* etc., agents that drive away fever, expel worms, etc.

Fugile (fu'jil-e) or **Fugilla,** fu-jil'lah. Cerumen of the ear; nebulous suspension in, or deposition from, the urine; abscess near the ear; abscess in general.

Ful'gurant or **Fulgurating,** ful'gur-a-ting. Resembling a flash of lightning in suddenness, as pains of progressive locomotor ataxia.

Fulgura'tion (*fulgur,* lightning). Effect of lightning, either direct or indirect; condition in which fulgurating pains occur, as in progressive locomotor ataxia.

Fuliginos'ity. See *Fuliginous.*

Fuliginous, fu-lij'in-us (*fuligo,* soot). Having the color of soot, as the lips, teeth, or tongue when they assume a brownish color, or rather are covered with a coat of that color. The condition is called *Fuliginosity.*

Fuligo, fu-le'go. Soot. Wood-soot consists of volatile alkaline salt, empyreumatic oil, fixed alkali, etc. A tincture prepared from it has been used as an antispasmodic in hysterical cases; an ointment in some cutaneous affections. **F. al'ba philosopho'rum,** ammonii chloridum.

Fuligokali, fu-le-gok'al-e (*fuligo,* soot, *kali,* potassa). Analogous preparation to anthrakokali, soot being used in the place of coal, and employed in the same diseases. Medical lye, soot tea, alkaline solution, dyspeptic lye, Physick's lye tea, has been used for many years in Philadelphia; made by mixing a quart of hickory ashes, half a pint of soot, and a gallon of boiling water, allowing the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours, and decanting.

Full'ers' earth. Cimolia purpurescens.

Full'ing. Massage of muscles against the bones under them.

Ful'mar oil. Reddish oil obtained from fulmar petrel, off the northern coast of Great Britain; analogous to cod-liver oil.

Ful'minant or **Fulminating,** ful'min-a-ting (*fulmen,*

lightning). Term applied to a disease occurring suddenly, and proceeding rapidly to fatal termination.

Ful'ness. Plenitude, plethora, repletion; state of being filled. A feeling of weight or distension in the stomach or other part of the system.

Ful'vous. Dark, dull, yellow color.

Ful'wa butter. Fixed oil from seeds of Bassia butyracea, used in rheumatism.

Fumaria, fu-mah're-ah (*fumus*, smoke). Fumitory, common fumitory. The plant is sedative, tonic and alterative, laxative and diuretic. The leaves are extremely succulent, and have a bitter, somewhat saline taste. The infusion of the dried leaves and the expressed juice of the fresh plant are said to clear the skin of leprous disorders. **F. bulbo'sa,** the root of this plant is a variety of corydalis; emmenagogue and anthelmintic. **F. ca'va,** F. bulbosa. **F. ma'jor,** F. bulbosa. **F. me'dia,** fumaria. **F. officina'lis,** fumaria. **F. parviflo'ra,** plant of S. and W. Europe, resembling Fumaria officinalis. It is antiperiodic and anthelmintic, and used in some forms of skin disease. **F. tenuifo'lia,** F. parviflora.

Fumaric (fu-mar'ik) **ac'id.** Acid ($C_4H_4O_4$) obtained from Fumaria officinalis, Cetraria islandica, and various fungi.

Fume. Smoke or vapor. **F. of the earth,** Fumaria officinalis.

Fumigatio, fu-me-gah'she-o (*fumigo*, to make smoke). Fumigation. **F. antiloi'mica Gaubii,** see *Disinfection*. **F. Guytonien'sis,** see *Disinfection*. **F. Smythia'na,** see *Disinfection*.

Fumigation, fu-mig-a'shun. Operation of filling a circumscribed space with gas or vapor, with the intention either of purifying the air, of perfuming it, or of charging it with a substance proper for acting upon a part of the surface of the human body. Hence fumigations have been distinguished into aqueous, aromatic, sulphurous, mercurial, disinfecting, Guytonian, etc. Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in the fumigating pastilles, to which any variety of odoriferous substances may be added. **F., chlo'rine,** see *Disinfection*. **F., ni'trous,** see *Disinfection*. **F., oxymuriat'ic,** see *Disinfection*. **F., sul'phurous,** fumigation by means of burnt sulphur, used in various skin diseases and as a disinfectant.

Fu'migator. Apparatus for fumigation.

Fumiter'ra or **Fumitory,** fu'mit-or-e. Fumaria.

Fu'mus al'bus. Hydrargyrum. **F. cit'rinus,** sulphur. **F. ter'ræ,** fumaria.

Funambulatio, fu-nam-bu-lah'she-o (*funis*, cord, *ambulo*, to walk). Exercise which consists in scaling ropes.

Function, funk'shun (*fungor*, to act). Action of an organ or set of organs; any act necessary for accomplishing vital phenomena. Function is a special office in the animal economy, having as its instrument an organ or apparatus of organs; thus, respiration is a function. Vital functions are those essential to life, as innervation, circulation, respiration; animal functions, those belonging to the encephalon—viz. the functions of the intellect, the affections, the voluntary motions; and natural functions, those relating to assimilation, such as the actions of the abdominal viscera, of the absorbent and exhalant vessels, etc.

Functional, funk'shun-al. Relating or belonging to the function of an organ or to the functions in general. **F. diseases,** diseases that concern the function of an organ, not its structure. **F. or Vi'tal phenom'ena,** those produced by modification in the action of an organ or organs, in contradistinction to those of a material or physical character.

Fun'da (a sling). Four-tailed bandage, composed of a fillet or long compress cleft at its extremities to within about two inches of its middle; used in diseases of the nose and chin and in fracture of the lower jaw. **F. Gale'næ, maxil'læ,** or **maxilla'rius,** funda. **F. Retz'ii,** looplike process of lower band of anterior annular ligament of ankle, passing from fore part of os calcis, and binding down tendons of long extensor of toes. **F. superficia'lis vesi'cæ,** slinglike muscular masses near attachment of the urachus to the bladder.

Fun'dal. Relating to the fundus uteri.

Fundament, fun'dam-ent (*fundus*, the bottom). Anus. **F., falling down of,** prolapse of the bowel; proctocele.

Fundamen'tal. The sacrum has been called the fundamental bone, because it serves as a base to the vertebral column. The sphenoid bone is so denominated, from its being situate at the base of the cranium. **F. fascic'ulus,** bundle of fibres remaining in the anterior column of medulla spinalis and medulla oblongata after exclusion of the pyramidal tracts.

Fundamen'tum. Fundament; foundation. **F. cellula're,** stroma.

Fun'dus (bottom). Base of any organ ending in a neck or having an external aperture, as the bladder or uterus. Vulva. **F. of blad'der,** F. vesicæ. **F. of eye,** F. oculi. **F. of gall-blad'der,** F. vesicæ felleæ. **F. glands,** tubular glands of cardiac extremity of stomach. **F. oc'uli,** bottom of cavity of globe of the eye, seen ophthalmoscopically. **F. sac'ci lacryma'lis,** upper end of lacrymal sac. **F. of stom'ach,** greater curvature of stomach. **F. of u'rinary blad'der,** F. vesicæ. **F. u'teri,** upper extremity or expanded portion of uterus. **F. vagi'næ,** upper extremity of vagina; see *Vagina*. **F. ventric'uli,** cardiac extremity of stomach. **F. vesi'cæ,** broad part or base of bladder. **F. vesi'cæ fel'leæ,** upper expanded part of gall-bladder.

Fu'nes (pl. of **Funis**) **cor'dis.** Columnæ carneæ. **F. semicircula'res,** semicircular canals. **F. ventric'uli,** see *Stomach*.

Fun'gating tu'mor. Tumor composed of exuberant granulations from a neglected sebaceous cyst whose contents have been discharged by ulceration.

Fun'gi (pl. of **Fungus**). See *Fungus*.

Fungiform, fun'je-form (*fungus*, mushroom, *forma*, shape). Having the shape of a mushroom. **F. papil'læ,** see *Papillæ of the tongue*.

Fun'goid (*fungus, eidos*, resemblance). Fungiform; having the shape of or growing like a mushroom, as the fungoid or fungiform papillæ of the tongue. Mycetoid. **F. degenera'tion of the endome'trium,** fungous projecting masses from the lining membrane of the uterus. **F. disease,** encephaloid.

Fungos'ities, u'terine. Fungoid degeneration of the endometrium.

Fungosity, fun-gos'it-e. Quality of that which is fungous; fungous excrescence. Fungosities or excessive granulations which arise in wounds or ulcers—proud flesh—are easily repressed by gentle compression, dry lint, cupri sulphas, or other gentle caustics. At times the more powerful agents are necessary, and sometimes excision is required. **F., ure'thral,** urethral papilloma.

Fun'gous. Having exuberant characters of fungosity or fungus. **F. foot of In'dia,** mycetoma. **F. granula'tions,** see *Fungosity*.

Fun'gus (pl. **Fungi**). Mushroom order of plants, class Cryptogamia in the Linnæan system. Some of the fungi, ord. Mucoraceæ, found as parasites in man and the mammalia are the following: Tricophyton tonsurans, on the hairy scalp; T. sporuloïdes, on ulcers; Microsporum Audouini, in the hair-follicles; M. mentagrophytes, at the roots of the hair; M. furfur, in the skin; Mucor mucedo, in a cavity of gangrene of the lung; Achorion Schönleini, in the hairy scalp and hair-follicles; Aspergilli species, in the meatus auditorius externus; Puccinia favi, in favus; Oïdium albicans, in aphthæ. In pathology, fungus is commonly used synonymously with fungosity. See *Mycosis*. **F. al'bus salig'neus,** Dædalea suaveolens. **F. artic'uli,** spina ventosa; fungous arthritis. **F., bleed'ing,** hæmatodes fungus; medullary sarcoma. **F. bovis'ta,** lycoperdon. **F. cancro'sus hæmato'des,** hæmatodes f. **F. cancro'sus medulla'ris,** medullary sarcoma; see *Encephaloid*. **F. cerebra'lis,** medullary sarcoma. **F. cer'ebri,** fungous excrescence of the brain through an aperture in the cranium; hernia cerebri; see *Encepha-*

loid. **F. chirurgo'rum,** lycoperdon. **F. cra'nii,** fungous excrescence of cranial bones. **F. cynosba'ti,** bedeguar. **F. disease of In'dia,** see *Mycetoma.* **F. of du'ra ma'ter,** fungous tumor arising from the dura mater. **F., er'got,** Claviceps purpurea. **F. fagino'sus,** Morchella esculenta. **F. fis'sion,** see *Schizomycetes.* **F., fly,** Agaricus muscarius. **F. foot,** mycetoma. **F. germ,** blastomycetes. **F. hæmato'des,** hæmatodes fungus; medullary sarcoma; cavernous angeioma. **F. ignia'rius,** Boletus igniarius. **F. lar'icis,** Boletus laricis. **F. of Mal'ta,** Cynomorion coccineum. **F. mam'mæ,** cancer of the breast. **F. medulla'ris,** medullary sarcoma; see *Encephaloid.* **F. melano'des,** cancer, melanotic. **F. Meliten'sis,** Cynomorion coccineum. **F. musca'rius,** fly agaric. **F., parasit'ic,** F. on the living body; saprophyte. **F. petræ'us mari'nus,** Umbilicus marinus. **F. porrig'inis,** see *Porrigo favosa.* **F. querci'nus,** Boletus igniarius. **F. rosa'rum,** bedeguar. **F. sal'icis,** Dædalea suaveolens. **F. sambu'ci** or **sambuci'nus,** Peziza auricula. **F. seca'lis,** ergot. **F., split,** schizomycetes. **F., su'gar,** saccharomyces cerevisiæ. **F. test for su'gar,** see *Sugar.* **F. tes'tis,** fungus of testicle; may be malign or malignant; hernia testis. **F. of thrush,** oïdium albicans. **F. umbilica'lis,** fungus of stump of umbilical cord in new-born children. **F. vasculo'sus,** nævus vascularis.

Fu'nic or **Funic'ular** (*funis,* a cord). Relating to the funis umbilicalis or umbilical cord, as the funicular process of the peritoneum. **F. ar'tery,** cremasteric artery. **F. bel'low's sound, mur'mur,** or **souf'fle,** see *Bellow's sound, funic.*

Funiculi (fu-nik'u-le) (pl. of **Funiculus**) **grac'iles.** Posterior median columns or fasciculi of the medulla oblongata. Along the posterior border of each corpus restiforme, and separated from it by a groove, is a narrow white cord, separated from its fellow by the fissura longitudinalis posterior. The pair of cords are the funiculi graciles. Each funiculus forms an enlargement—processus clavatus—at its upper end, and is then lost in the corpus restiforme. **F. of medul'la oblonga'ta,** F. graciles. **F. of medul'la spina'lis,** columns of spinal cord. **F. sil'iquæ,** longitudinal fibres in the groove separating the corpus olivare from the corpus pyramidale and corpus restiforme. They enclose the base of the corpus olivare, those lying on its inner side forming the funiculus internus, and those on its outer side the funiculus externus.

Funiculi'tis. Inflammation of the umbilical cord or of the spermatic cord.

Funiculus, fu-nik'u-lus (dim. of **Funis**). Cord; bundle of fibres of nerves; column of spinal cord; umbilical cord. **F. ante'rior** (of the spinal marrow), anterior column of spinal cord; see *Nerve* and *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. an'tero-latera'lis,** lateral column of spinal cord. **F. brach'ii,** median vein of arm. **F., Bur'dach's,** F. cuneatus. **F. cerebra'lis,** anterior column of spinal cord. **F. cine'reus,** gray column of spinal cord. **F. cunea'tus** or **cuneifor'mis,** collection of fibres on outer side of funiculi graciles, continuous below with lateral posterior column of spinal cord, and above with the restiform body. Bundles of white fibres of the funiculi graciles and cuneati making up the posterior column of the medulla oblongata are prolonged below, as those of the posterior column of the cord. The lateral cuneate funiculus is also called F. of Rolando. **F. dorsa'lis,** spinal cord. **F. exter'nus,** see *Funiculi siliquæ.* **F. furca'lis,** form of divergent or forked insertion of the umbilical cord, the vessels passing into the placenta at different points. **F. grac'ilis,** see *Funiculi graciles.* **F. gris'ens,** gray column of spinal cord. **F. Hippoc'ratis,** tendo Achillis. **F. innomina'tus,** fasciculus teres. **F. inter'nus,** see *Funiculi siliquæ.* **F. latera'lis,** lateral column of spinal cord. **F. ligamento'sus,** ligament between the styloid process of ulna and cuneiform and pisiform bones. **F. longitudina'lis,** fasciculus teres. **F. me'dius,** lateral column of spinal cord. **F. ner'veus,** habena. **F. oliva'ris,** lateral column of spinal cord prolonged upward into the medulla oblongata. **F. ova'lis,** F. olivaris. **F. poste'rior,** posterior column of spinal cord; see *Column* and *Nerve.* **F. pyramida'lis,** pyramid of spinal cord; see *Pyramid.* **F. restifor'mis,** restiform body. **F. Rolan'di** or **Rolando,** F. cuneatus. **F. sacra'lis,** portion of sympathetic nerve distributed to the pelvis. **F. scle'ræ** or **sclerot'icæ,** bundle of connective-tissue fibres following the course of the short ciliary arteries. **F. solita'rius,** solitary bundle; respiratory fasciculus. **F. spermat'icus,** spermatic cord. **F. spina'lis,** spinal cord. **F. te'res,** fasciculus teres. **F. transver'sus,** anterior cerebral commissure. **F. tu'beris,** infundibulum. **F. tym'pani,** chorda tympani. **F. umbilica'lis** or **umbilica'ris,** umbilical cord; navel-string; cordlike substance extending from the placenta to the umbilicus of the fœtus; composed of the amnion, an albuminous secretion called the jelly of the cord, cellular substance, an umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. The former conveys the blood from the placenta to the fœtus; the latter return it. All these parts are surrounded by a sheath—investitura or vagina funiculi umbilicalis. The usual length of the cord is from sixteen to twenty-two inches. **F. u'teri,** round ligament of uterus. **F. varico'sus,** cirsocele.

Fu'nis. Cord; umbilical cord. See *Laqueus.* **F. argente'us,** medulla spinalis. **F. Hippoc'ratis,** Achillis tendo. **F. umbilica'lis,** funiculus umbilicalis.

Fun'nel. Infundibulum; siphon.

Fun'nel-shaped pel'vis. Type of female pelvis resembling the male pelvis, having long and narrow diameters.

Fun'nybone. *Crazybone.* When the ulnar nerve is suddenly and forcibly pressed upon above the elbow, it gives occasion to a tingling in the fingers to which it is distributed. In familiar language this is said to be produced by pressing on the funnybone.

Fur. Coat or covering; term often applied to layer of greater or less thickness which covers the surface of certain organs, and particularly of the tongue and the interior of the mouth. It is designated variously, according to its appearance, bilious, yellow, white coat or fur, etc. It is at times owing to the evaporation of the watery portions of the secretions; at others, to a morbid condition of the secretions; generally, to both causes combined. The tongue in such condition is said to be coated or furred.

Furca, fur'kah (fork). Structure or part having a forklike appearance. **F. orbita'lis,** small forklike portion of bone supporting the optic nerve in the embryo, and constituting the earliest formation of the orbit.

Furcel'la or **Furc'ula** (dim. of **Furca,** fork). Upper part of the sternum; the clavicle; rudiment of embryonic epiglottis; fourchette. **F., infe'rior,** xiphoid cartilage.

Furcifer, fur'sif-ur (*furca,* fork, *fero,* to carry). Penis.

Furcilla, fur-sil'lah (dim. of **Furca,** fork). Furcella; fourchette.

Furcula, fur'ku-lah (dim. of **Furca,** fork). Forked process or prominence. Furcella; clavicle; fourchette; upper end of sternum.

Furcular, furk'u-lar. Resembling a small fork; relating to the clavicle or to the fourchette.

Fur'fur or **Fur'fura.** Bran, decoction of which is sometimes employed as an emollient; scarf or scurf, dandruff.

Furfuraceous, fur-fur-a'she-us. Scurfy; canicaceous; resembling bran; name given to eruptions in which the epidermis is detached in small branlike scales, also to branlike sediment observed at times in the urine.

Fur'furamide. See *Furfurin.*

Furfuration, fur-fur-a'shun. Branny or furfuraceous desquamation; porrigo; pityriasis.

Fur'furine. By the action of dilute sulphuric acid on corn meal or bran an oil is obtained—furfurol or furfurole. By the action of ammonia on this, furfuramide or furfurolamide results; and by the action of dilute potassa on this the alkaloid furfurin is obtained, having tonic and antiperiodic properties.

Nitrate of furfurine has been used as an antineuralgic in doses of two or three grains.

Furfurisca, fur-fur-is'kah. Pityriasis.

Fur'furol. See *Furfurin.*

Furfurol'amide. See *Furfurin.*

Fur'furous. Furfuraceous.

Fu'ria. Madness; mania. **F. inferna'lis**, vermiform insect in Sweden said to cause malignant anthrax. **F. medinen'sis**, filaria medinensis.

Furibun'dus, Furio'sus, or **Fu'rious** (*furor*, madness). Violently insane; one laboring under mania.

Fur'neaux-Jor'dan method of lithotomy. Perineal lithotomy.

Fu'ror. Fury; mania. **F. amator'ius**, erotomania. **F. bre'vis**, transitory mania; rage. **F. genita'lis**, erotomania. **F. ma'nia**, mania. **F. melancholi'cus**, a form of melancholy. **F. transito'rius**, transitory mental derangement. **F. uteri'nus**, nymphomania.

Furred. See *Fur.*

Fur'row. Sulcus; groove. **F., auric'ulo-ventric'ular**, auriculo-ventricular groove. **F., dor'sal**, groove in median line of the back in which are prominences caused by the spinal processes of the vertebræ; primitive groove. **F., gen'ital**, groove on inferior surface of genital tubercle in embryo, which by its closure or patency determines the sex of the fœtus; see *Genital.* **F., in'guinal**, fold of groin. **F., interventric'ular**, name given to two longitudinal grooves extending from base to apex of heart. **F. kerati'tis**, see *Keratitis dendritica, K. ulcerans*, and *K. mycotica.* **F., mentola'bial**, see *Mentolabial.* **F., merid'ian**, groove passing through germinal and nutritive poles in segmentation of ovum. **F., ra'dial**, F., meridian. **F. of Rolan'do**, fissure of Rolando. **F., spi'nal**, F., dorsal. **F., ver'tical**, F., meridian. **F., vitel'line** or **yolk**, furrow on ovum denoting segmentation.

Fur'rowed band. Indented ridge of gray matter between the amygdalæ and the uvulæ of the cerebellum.

Fur'uncle. Furunculus. **F., an'thracoid**, small carbuncle. **F., wasp's-nest**, furunculus vespajus.

Furunc'ular or **Furunculous**, fur-unk'u-lus (*furo*, to rage). Relating or appertaining to furunculus. **F. skin diseases**, phlogoses.

Furunculi (pl. of **Furunculus**) **atonici**, fur-unk'u-le at-on'is-e. Ecthyma. **F. nu'cleus** or **ventric'ulus**, see *Furunculus.*

Furunculoid, fur-unk'u-loid (*furunculus, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling furunculus.

Furunculosis, fur-unk-u-lo'sis. Growth or production of furunculi or boils.

Furunculus, fur-unk'u-lus. Boil; furuncle. Small phlegmon appearing under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumor, having its seat in the dermal texture. After an uncertain period it becomes pointed, white or yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, consisting of dead areolar tissue; this is called the core, ventriculus or nucleus furunculi. The abscess does not heal until after its separation. The indications of treatment are to discuss by application of leeches and warm fomentations, or to encourage suppuration by warm, emollient cataplasms. When suppuration is entirely established the part may be opened or suffered to break, according to circumstances. A *blind boil* is an indolent, imperfectly suppurating, phlegmonous tumor, of the kind described above, often seated in a sebaceous follicle, as in acne indurata. **F. anthracoï'des**, small carbuncle. **F. aton'icus**, ecthyma. **F benig'nus**, furuncle. **F. Delhi'nus**, Delhi boil. **F. follicula'ris**, furuncle involving a sebaceous gland. **F. gangrænes'cens** or **gangræno'sus**, anthrax. **F. malig'nus**, anthrax. **F. neurit'icus**, form of erythanthema neuriticum. **F. orienta'lis**, disease variously called Aleppo or Delhi boil, Biskra button, etc. **F. panula'tus**, slowly-forming chronic tubercle, opening at last like a weaver's shuttle. **F. parasit'icus**, boil caused by parasites. **F. suppurato'rius**, boil. **F. termin'thus**, berry or fungous carbuncle; see *Terminthus.* **F. vespa'jus**, large, slowly-forming suppurating furuncle, at last opening in numerous places, like a wasp's nest.

Furze. Ulex Europæus.

Fusanus lanceolatus (fu-san'us lan-se-o-lat'us), **persica'rius**, or **spica'tus.** Species of sandalwort of Australia, from which oil of sandalwood is procured.

Fusaria (*fusus*, spindle) **lumbricoï'des.** Ascaris lumbricoïdes. **F. margina'ta**, ascaris marginata. **F. mys'tax**, ascaris mystax. **F. rena'lis**, eustrongylus gigas. **F. vermicula'ris**, ascaris oxyuris or vermicularis. **F. viscera'lis**, strongylus gigas. **F. Werneri**, ascaris marginata.

Fusce'do (*fuscus*, dusky). Darkness or duskiness, as of the skin. **F. cu'tis**, melasma cutis. **F. sola'ris**, see *Chloasma* and *Melanopathy.*

Fuschine. Fuchsine.

Fu'sel oil. Amylic alcohol.

Fusibility, fu-ze-bil'it-e. Property of being fusible. See *Fusion.*

Fusible, fu'zib'l. See *Fusion.* **F. cal'culi**, urinary calculi made up of calcium phosphate and triple phosphates; see *Calculi, urinary.*

Fusiform, fu'ze-form (*fusus*, spindle). Spindle-shaped.

Fusion, fu'zhun (*fundo*, to melt). Melting; liquefaction. Transition of a solid body into a liquid by the aid of heat. Substances capable of such transition are said to be fusible, or to be possessed of fusibility.

Fus'ti. Stalks of caryophyllus or cloves.

Fus'tic tree. Cladrastris tinctoria. Xanthoxylum.

Fustigation, fus-tig-a'shun. Flagellation; application of faradic current by tapping the surface.

Fus'tin. Yellow coloring matter of male fern.

Fututio, fu-tu'she-o (*futuo*, to have sexual intercourse). Coition.

Fututrix, fu-tu'trix. Female who practises tribadism, acting as a male with another female.

G.

G. An abbreviation of gramme.

Gabal'la. Cabal.

Gaboon'. Akazga.

Ga'dic or **Gadin'ic ac'id.** $C_{28}H_{58}O_4$. Fatty acid derived from cod-liver oil.

Gadinine, gad'in-een. $C_7H_{17}NO_2$. Ptomaïne in putrefying codfish, etc., and in bacteria of human excrement. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Gad'uine. $C_{35}H_{46}O_9$. Dark-brown principle obtained from oleum morrhuæ.

Ga'dus (cod) **æglifi'nus.** See *Oleum morrhuæ.* **G. calla'rias** or **cilia'ris,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.* **G. carbona'rius,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.* **G. lo'ta,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.* **G. merlan'gius,** whiting fish. **G. merluc'cius,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.* **G. morrhu'a,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.* **G. pollach'ius,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Gæephagia, je-ef-aj'e-ah. Geophagism.

Gæephagus, je-ef'ag-us. Geophagist.

Gæ'in. Bitter extractive from Geum urbanum.

Gæophagia, je-of-aj'e-ah (*gaia,* earth, *phago,* to eat). Geophagism.

Gæoph'agus. Geophagist.

Gaert'ner, canal of. See *Gärtner.*

Gaf'eds. Cagots.

Gaf'fets. Cagots.

Gag. Plug, wedge, or other instrument to separate the jaws and keep the mouth open. To retch.

Ga'gea arven'sis. Tuber of this European liliaceous herb is emetic and antispasmodic, and is externally applied to ulcers. **G. lu'tea,** Our Lady's cowslip, and **G. praten'sis** have similar properties.

Gait. Characteristic mode of walking or running, modified in a number of diseases of the nervous system. **G., atax'ic,** slow, irregular jerking gait characteristic of progressive locomotor ataxia. **G., cerebel'lar,** gait characteristic of disease of the cerebellum, the nervous centre of co-ordination of movements, consisting in want of steadiness or regularity. **G., frog,** hopping gait of diplegia of children.

Ga'la. Milk.

Galactacrasia, gal-ak-tah-kras'e-ah (*galacto, a, krasis,* mixture). Morbid mixture or defective constitution of milk.

Galactacratia, gal-ak-tah-krat-e'ah (*galacto, a, kratos,* power). Want of power to retain milk.

Galactæmia, gal-ak-te'me-ah (*galacto, haima,* blood). Condition of the blood in which it contains milk.

Galactagen'tia, Galactago'ga, or **Galactagogues,** gal-ak'tah-gogs (*galacto, ago,* to drive). Agents that promote secretion or flow of milk.

Galactangeiolouci'tis (*gala, angeion,* vessel, *leukos,* white). Inflammation of lymphatic glands or vessels after lactation.

Galactapostema, gal-ak-tap-os-ta'ma (*galacto, apostema,* abscess). Milk abscess.

Galacthæ'mia (*galacto, haima,* blood). Milk streaked with blood.

Galactia, gal-ak'te-ah. *Galactorrhœa.* Redundant flow of milk, which may occur without being provoked by suckling; when to a great extent, it sometimes causes wasting. Disordered lactation.

Galac'tic. Lactic.

Galactidrosis, gal-ak-tid-ro'sis (*galacto, hidrosis,* sweating). Sweating of milk or milk-like fluid during lactation.

Galactifer (gal-ak'tif-er) or **Galactif'erous** (*galacto, fero,* to carry). Galactophorous.

Galac'tin. Gummy substance from seeds of Medicago sativa.

Galac'tine. Casein. Alkaloid ($C_{54}H_{78}N_4O_{45}$) derived from milk.

Galactinidro'sis. Galactidrosis.

Galactinom'yces. Galactomyces.

Galac'tinous. Lactic; milky; containing milk.

Galactirrhœa, gal-ak-tir-rhe'a (*galacto, rheo,* to flow). Galactia; galactorrhœa.

Galactischesis (gal-ak-tis'kes-is) or **Galactos'chesis** (*galacto, ischesis,* restraint or retention). Retention or suppression of milk.

Galac'to (*gala,* milk). In composition, milk.

Galactoblasts, gal-ak'to-blasts (*gala,* milk, *blastos,* bud). Bodies containing fat- or oil-globules in acini of mammary gland.

Galactocatarac'ta. Milky cataract.

Galactocele, gal-ak-to-se'le (Eng. gal-ak'to-seel) (*galacto, kele,* tumor). Milk-tumor; distension of one or more of the galactophorous sinuses by milk; lactiferous engorgement. Tumor produced by retention of milk, galactoma. Tumor produced by effusion into the tunica vaginalis, having milky or whitish appearance, considered to be true milk. Chylocele.

Galactochrous, gal-ak-tok'ro-us (*galacto, chroa,* color). Having the color of milk; milky.

Galactoden'dron u'tile (*galacto, dendron,* tree). Cow-tree of South America. When incision is made into the trunk an agreeable and nutritious milky fluid flows out.

Galactodensimeter, gal-ak-to-dens-im'et-ur (*galacto, densus,* dense, *metron,* measure). Hybrid term for galactometer.

Galacto'des. Having a milky appearance, as urine.

Galactodiæta, gal-ak-to-de-e'tah (*galacto, dixta,* diet). Milk diet.

Galactodiarrhœ'a. Cœliac flux. Diarrhœa with milk-colored stools.

Galactœdema. Œdematous galactocele.

Galactoferous, gal-ak-tof'er-us. Galactophorous.

Galactogan'glion (*galacto, ganglion,* knot). Milk knot or tumor of breast from distension of milk-duct.

Galactogenous, gal-ak-toj'en-us (*galacto, gennao,* to produce). Producing milk.

Galactoglycosuria, gal-ak-to-glik-os-u're-ah (*galacto, glukus,* sweet, *ouron,* urine). Presence of sugar of milk in the urine.

Galac'togogue (*galacto, ago,* to expel). Causing secretion or discharge of milk.

Galactohæmia, gal-ak-to-he'me-ah (*galacto, haima,* blood). Secretion of bloody or blood-like milk.

Gal'actoid (*galacto, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling milk.

Galacto'ma. Tumor produced by retention of milk; galactocele.

Galactomapostema (gal-ak-to-map-os-ta'mah) or **Galactomastopostema,** gal-ak-to-mas-to-pos-ta'mah. Milk abscess.

Galactomastoparectoma, gal-ak-to-mas-to-par-ek-to'mah (*galacto, mastos,* breast, *parekteino,* to extend). Mammary abscess.

Galactometastasis, gal-ak-to-met-as'tas-is. Metastasis of milk, the secretion occurring in some other part than the breast.

Galactom'eter (*galacto, metron,* measure). Graduated instrument for appreciating the quantity of cream in milk.

Galactomyces, gal-ak-tom'is-ees (*galacto, mukes,* fungus). Medullary sarcoma or carcinoma; encephaloid.

Galacton'cus (*galacto, onkos,* swelling). Galactocele.

Galactoph'agist (*galacto, phago,* to eat). One who lives on milk.

Galactophagous, gal-ak-tof'ag-us (*galacto, phago,* to eat). That which feeds on milk. Name given to certain people with whom milk constitutes the chief nourishment.

Galactophlebi'tis (*galacto, phleps,* vein). Phlebitis of suckling children.

Galactophlysis, gal-ak-tof'lis-is (*galacto, phlusis,* vesicular eruption). Crusta lactea. Eruption of milky vesicles occurring during suppressed lactation.

Galactophora, gal-ak-tof'or-ah (*galacto, phero,* to bear). Galactopoetica.

Galactophore, gal-ak'to-for (same etymon). Lactiferous; galactophorous.

Galactophoritis, gal-ak-to-for-e'tis. Inflammation of the galactophorous ducts.

Galactophorous, gal-ak-tof'or-us (*galacto, phero,* to bear). Lactiferous; producing or conveying milk; galactagogue. **G. ducts,** lactiferous ducts. **G. recep'tacle,** see *Lactiferous vessels.* **G. sac,** see *Lactiferous vessels.* **G. si'nuses,** see *Lactiferous vessels.*

Galactoph'orus. Artificial nipple to facilitate sucking, when the faulty conformation of the nipple prevents the child from laying hold of it.

Galactophthisis, gal-ak-to-te'sis (*galacto, phthisis,* wasting). Wasting away or debility from excessive lactation.

Galactophygus, gal-ak-tof'ig-us (*galacto, pheugo,* to shun). Arresting or dispersing the secretion of milk, as belladonna, tobacco, iodide of potassium, etc. The first-named is the article popularly employed.

Galactopiometer, gal-ak-to-pe-om'et-ur (*galacto, pion,* fat, *metron,* measure). Galactometer; cremometer.

Galactoplania, gal-ak-to-plan'e-ah (*galacto, plane,* wandering). Extravasation of milk into the areolar membrane. Secretion of milk elsewhere than from the breasts; galactidrosis; galactophlysis.

Galactoplero'sis (*galacto, plerosis,* repletion). Redundance of milk; galactorrhœa.

Galactopœa (gal-ak-to-pe'ah), **Galactopœ'ia,** or **Galactopoet'ica** (*galacto, poieo,* to make). Galactagogues. Substances to which has been attributed the property of favoring the secretion of milk and augmenting its quantity.

Galactopoe'sis or **Galactopoiesis,** gal-ak-to-poi-a'sis. Secretion or formation of milk.

Galactopoiet'ic. Producing milk; galactagogue.

Galactoposia (*galacto, posis,* drink), gal-ak-to-po'ze-ah. Drinking of milk; treatment of disease by means of milk; milk diet.

Galactopotes, gal-ak-top'o-tees. A drinker of milk; galactophagist; one subjected to a milk diet.

Galactopyra, gal-ak-top'ir-ah (*galacto, pur,* fire, fever). Milk fever.

Galactopyretic, gal-ak-to-pir-et'ik (*puretos,* fever). Relating to milk fever.

Galactorrhœa, gal-ak-tor-rhe'ah (*galacto, rheo,* to flow). Excessive or abnormal excretion or flow of milk, especially after weaning; often confounded with polygalactia. Galactia. **G. erro'nea,** galactoplania. **G. sacchara'ta,** saccharorrhœa lactea.

Galacto-saccharum, gal-ak'to-sak'ar-um. Sugar of milk.

Galactoschesis, gal-ak-tos'kes-is. Galactischesis.

Galactoscope, gal-ak'to-skope (*galacto, skopeo,* to see). Instrument for determining the quality of milk. Lactometer.

Gal'actose. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Carbohydrate resulting from treating lactose with dilute acids or by fermentation.

Galactosis, gal-ak-to'sis. Secretion or formation of milk.

Galactospongus, gal-ak-to-spon'gus (*galacto, spongos,* sponge, fungus). Medullary carcinoma; M. sarcoma. See *Encephaloid.*

Galactos'tasis (*galacto, stasis,* fixed state). Stagnation or check to flow of milk.

Galactosyrinx, gal-ak-to-sir'inks (*galacto, surinx,* tube). Milk fistula; lacteal fistula.

Galactotherapy, gal-ak-to-ther'ap-e (*galacto, therapeuo,* to cure). Treatment of disease by exclusive diet of milk. Administration of drugs to act on the mother's or nurse's milk.

Galactotrophy, gal-ak-tot'ro-fe (*galacto, trophe,* nourishment). Nourishment by means of milk.

Galactozemia, gal-ak-to-za'me-ah (*galacto, zemia,* loss). Loss or diminished secretion of milk.

Galactozyme or **Galazyme,** gal'az-ime (*galacto, zume,* ferment). Result of the fermentation of milk by means of yeast; used as a remedy for phthisis. Koumyss.

Galactuchos, gal-ak-tu'kos (*galacto, echo,* to have). Suckling; giving milk.

Galacturia, gal-ak-tu're-ah (*galacto, ouron,* urine). Chyluria.

Galæmia, gal-e'me-ah (*gala, haima,* blood). Galactohæmia.

Galam but'ter. Bambuk or shea butter; expressed oil from seeds of Bassia Parkii.

Galanga or **Galangal,** gal-an'gal. Maranta galanga. **G. ma'jor,** rhizome of Alpinia galanga, as **G. mi'nor** and **G. sinen'sis** are of Alpinia officinarum; all are stimulant and aromatic.

Galan'gin. Derivative from rhizome of Alpinia galanga.

Galan'thus niva'lis. Snowdrop of Europe; juice is used internally as emetic and antipyretic; the herb externally for cataplasms.

Galarrhœus lathyris, gal-ar-rhe'us lath'ir-is (*gala, rheo,* to flow). Euphorbia lathyris. **G. palus'tris,** Euphorbia palustris.

Galax aphylla, gal'aks af-il'lah. Carpenter's leaf, beetleweed; indigenous. The root is astringent, and the leaves, in domestic practice, are applied to cuts and wounds.

Galaxia, gal-aks'e-ah. Thoracic duct.

Galazyme, gal'a-zime (*gala, zume,* ferment). Galactozyme. Koumyss.

Gal'banum. Bubon galbanum. **G., long-leaved,** Bubon galbanum. **G. plas'ter,** emplastrum galbani.

Galbuli, gal'bu-le. Balls. **G. junip'eri,** juniper berries.

Galbulus, gal'bu-lus. A rare variety of congenital jaundice, in which the yellow color continues through life.

Gale, gal'e. Myrica gale. **G., Scotch, G., sweet,** Myrica gale.

Galea, gal'a-ah. Amnion; bandage of Galen; headache affecting the whole head; caul. **G. aponeurot'ica cap'itis,** tendinous expansion uniting the frontal and occipital portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle. **G. cap'itis,** G. aponeurotica capitis. **G. tendino'sa Santori'ni,** G. aponeurotica capitis.

Galeamaurosis, gal-e-am-au-ro'sis (*galea,* cat). Amaurotic cat's eye.

Galeancon (gal-e-an'kon) or **Galian'con** (*galea,* cat or weasel, *ankon,* elbow). Shortening of the arm from dislocation of the shoulder; one who has short arms.

Galeanthropy, gal-e-an'thro-pe (*galea,* cat, *anthropos,* man). Variety of melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed into a cat; affection similar to lycanthropy and cynanthropy.

Galega, gal-e'gah. *Goat's rue.* Slightly aromatic, and sudorific; it is also said to improve the secretion of milk. **G. apolline'a,** Tephrosia apollinea. **G. litora'lis,** poisonous W. Indian plant; anthelmintic; juice of leaves is cathartic. **G. officina'lis,** galega; antipyretic, antispasmodic, and diuretic; the leaves are galactagogue. **G. Per'sica,** galega. **G. purpu'rea,** Tephrosia apollinea. **G. toxica'ria,** Tephrosia toxicaria. **G. Virginia'na,** *Turkey pea, Hoary pea, Devil's shoe-strings, Virginia goat's rue,* or *Catgut;* used in some parts of the United States as anthelmintic in decoction of the root; it is also galactagogue. **G. vulga'ris,** galega.

Ga'len (who lived in the second century), **anastomo'sis of.** Intralaryngeal anastomosis of inferior and superior laryngeal nerves. **G., band'age of,** see *Bandage of Galen.* **G., veins of,** see *Cardiac veins* and *Choroides vene.*

Galen'ic or **Galenical,** ga-len'ik-al. Relating to the doctrine of Galen or Galenism. Drugs that are not chemical. **G. med'icine,** Galenism.

Galenism, ga'len-izm. Doctrine of Galen.

Galenist, ga'len-ist. Follower of the doctrine of Galen.

Gale'nius. Galenic.

Galeob'dolon or **Galeopdolon,** gal-e-op'do-lon (*galea,* weasel, *bdullo,* to emit a stench). Galeopsis.

Galeopsis (gal-e-op'sis) or **Galiop'sis** (*galea,* weasel, *opsis,* appearance, the corolla having been supposed to resemble the head of the weasel). Hedge-nettle. Plant formerly used as vulnerary and anodyne. Lamium album. **G. angustifo'lia,** G. grandiflora.

G. du'bia, G. grandiflora. **G. grandiflo'ra**, plant is regarded in Germany as a bitter resolvent and pectoral. **G. lad'anum**, G. grandiflora. **G. ochroleu'ca**, G. grandiflora. **G. prostra'ta**, G. grandiflora. **G. seg'etum**, G. grandiflora. **G. tet'rahit**, hemp-nettle of Europe. **G. versic'olor**, possessed of the same virtues as G. grandiflora. **G. villo'sa**, G. grandiflora.

Galerop'ia or **Galeropsia**, gal-er-op'se-ah (*galeros*, bright, *opsis*, vision). Oxyopia; form of exaggerated vision in which everything appears brighter and more distinct than in natural vision.

Ga'lex aphyl'la. Carpenter's leaf, whose root is used in Southern States as an astringent.

Galiancon, gal-e-an'kon (*galea*, weasel, *ankon*, elbow). One who has short arms, the condition being called *Galianconism*.

Galingale, gal'in-gale. Galangal; Kæmpferia galanga; cyperus.

Galinsoga (gal-in-so'gah) **parviflo'ra.** Plant of S. America, with antiscorbutic properties.

Galipea (gal-ip-e'ah) **cuspa'ria.** Cusparia febrifuga. **G. officinal'is**, see *Cusparia febrifuga*.

Galipeine, gal-ip-e'een. White crystallized alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_3$, from cusparia bark.

Ga'lium or **Gallium**, gal'le-um (*gala*, milk, because some species curdle milk). G. verum. **G. Africa'num**, leaves and flowers are used in diarrhœa. **G. al'bum**, G. mollugo. **G. aparanoï'des** or **apari'ne**, *Goosegrass, Cleaver's bees, Cleavers, Gooseshare, Robin-run-the-hedge, Hayriff*. Expressed juice is aperient diuretic in incipient dropsies and antiscorbutic; the plant is used in decoction in lepra and psoriasis. **G. asprel'lum**, *Rough bedstraw, Rough ladies' bedstraw;* indigenous; has the diuretic properties of most of its genus. **G. brachycar'pon**, G. aparine. **G. Cauca'sicum**, G. verum. **G. circæ'zans**, *Wild licorice, Master of the woods*. Indigenous plant, demulcent, expectorant, and diuretic. **G. crucia'tum**, this herb of Europe and Asia is an astringent and stomachic tonic, and externally styptic. **G. Græ'cum**, herb of Greece employed as an astringent in dysentery and hemorrhages. **G. infes'te**, G. aparine. **G. lu'teum**, G. verum. **G. mollu'go**, *Wild madder, Stickygrass, Greater ladies' bedstraw, Whiptongue;* herb and flowers have been used in epilepsy. **G. odora'tum**, Asperula odorata. **G. palus'tre**, European plant employed in epilepsy. **G. pilo'sum**, *Hairy bedstraw, Flux weed;* used for poisonous bites. **G. rig'idum**, French herb employed as antispasmodic and diaphoretic. **G. scaber'rimum**, G. aparine. **G. tincto'rum**, American species, closely allied in properties to G. verum. **G. trif'idum**, *Small bedstraw, Dyer's cleavers;* indigenous; has properties of its class; used in skin diseases. **G. trifio'rum**, *Sweet-scented bedstraw;* indigenous; crystalline odorous principle, called *coumarin*, is derived from it. **G. tubercula'tum**, G. verum. **G. Tyrolen'se**, G. mollugo. **G. ve'rum**, *Ladies'* or *Yellow ladies' bedstraw, Cheeserennet, Bedstraw, Cleavewort, Goosegrass, Savoyan, Clabbergrass, Milksweet, Poor robin, Gravelgrass, Hundred-fold*. Tops have been used in epilepsy and hysteria; leaves and flowers possess the property of curdling milk; flowers are antispasmodic.

Gall. Bile. See *Chafing, Eczema impetiginodes, Quercus infectoria*, and *Vitrum*. **G. of the earth**, Prenanthes, P. alba. **G. nut**, see *Quercus infectoria*. **G. of the ox**, see *Bile*. **G. of the skin**, chafing. **G., Turk'ey**, see *Quercus infectoria*.

Gal'la. Quercus infectoria. **G. max'ima orbicula'ta**, Quercus infectoria.

Gallacetophenone (gal-las-e-to-fe'none) or **Gallactophenone.** Derivative of pyrogallol; yellow powder, used as a substitute for pyrogallol in psoriasis.

Gal'læ Chinen'ses (gall of the oak). Chinese galls. **G. Halepen'ses**, Quercus infectoria. **G. Japon'icæ**, excrescences containing a large percentage of tannic acid, on Rhus semialata. **G. Levant'icæ**, Quercus infectoria. **G. quer'cûs**, Quercus infectoria. **G. tinctor'iæ**, Quercus infectoria. **G. Tur'cicæ**, Quercus infectoria.

Gallatura, gal-lat-u'rah (*gallus*, a cock). Molecule; cicatricula.

Gall'-bladder. Membranous, pyriform reservoir, lodged in a superficial depression at the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver, called fossa of the gall-bladder or fissure of the gall-bladder. It receives, by the hepatic and cystic ducts, a portion of the bile secreted by the liver when the stomach is empty, which becomes in it more acrid, bitter, and thick. It receives an artery called the *cystic*. Its veins empty into the vena porta. Its nerves come from the hepatic plexus, and its lymphatic vessels join those of the liver. Its duct, the cystic or gall-duct, unites with the hepatic duct to form the common choledoch or bile-duct. In the interior of the cystic duct the mucous membrane is arranged in a series of crescentic folds in a spiral manner, constituting the valve of Amussat. The following measurements have been made of this organ:

Length	80–110 mm.
Width at fundus	34 "
Width in the middle	23 "
Capacity	33–35 c.cm. (Krause) (corresponding to 33.5–37.5 g. of bile).
Wall	1–2 mm. thick.
Glands	1 mm. in diameter.

Gall-duct. See *Gall-bladder*.

Gall-fe'ver. Intermittent fever.

Gal'li gallina'cei cap'ut. Gallinaginis caput.

Gal'lic acid. $C_7H_6O_5$. See *Acidum gallicum*.

Gallinaginis caput, gal-lin-aj'in-is kap'ut (*gallinago*, woodcock). Oblong, rounded projection, formed by the mucous membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra, on the sides of which the ejaculatory ducts open.

Galline, gal'leen. Pyroligneous acid.

Gallitrichum, gal-lit'rik-um. Salvia sclarea.

Gallium, gal'le-um. Galium.

Gal'lop rhythm. Heart sounds heard on auscultating a heart in rapid action, which have been compared to the canter of a horse, as in interstitial nephritis and sclerosis of the arteries.

Gal'loping consump'tion. Phthisis, rapidly progressive to an unfavorable issue.

Gallotan'nic ac'id. Tannic acid derived from galls.

Galls. Quercus infectoria. **G., Busso'rah**, Quercus infectoria. **G., Chinese'**, see *Rhus semialata*. **G., Mec'ca**, Quercus infectoria.

Gall'sickness. Fever, Walcheren.

Gall'stone colic. Colica hepatica.

Gall'stones. Calculi, biliary.

Gal'lus (*galli*, priests of Cybele, who castrated themselves). Eunuch.

Gall'weed. Gentiana quinqueflora, root of which is tonic.

Gall'wort. Linaria vulgaris.

Galton's whistle. Instrument for testing the audibility of shrill notes, consisting of a whistle made of brass tubing; a plug is adjusted to the lower end, by means of which the tube can be shortened or lengthened, thus altering the pitch of the note.

Galvan'ic. Relating to galvanism. **G. apparatus**, apparatus for generating and supplying the galvanic current. **G. battery**, term applied to the apparatus producing galvanic electricity, or to the cells. The best forms of cell have a high electro-motive force, an abundant quantity of current, and constancy without loss of force from polarization. The latter point is very important, and many of the improvements in batteries have been made with the view of reducing this to a minimum. To prevent polarization, effort must be made to check or prevent accumulation of hydrogen on the positive pole, as the condensation of hydrogen on the inactive plate sets up a reverse electro-motive force, and so reduces the available electro-motive force of the cell and, of course, the available area of the plates. Nearly all batteries lose electro-motive force rapidly when a large current is taken from them (Steavenson and Jones).

The following table gives a concise statement of the characteristics of some well-known batteries.

GALVANIC BATTERIES.

Name.	Active Plate.	Excitant.	Depolarizer.	Passive Plate.	Approximate Electromotive Force (volts).
Smee	Zinc.	Dilute sulphuric acid 1–8.	None.	Platinized silver.	.8
Bichromate	"	" " " 1–8.	Chromic acid.	Carbon.	1.9
Latimer Clark's standard cell	"	Zinc sulphate.	Mercurous sulphate	Mercury.	1.438 (legal), 1.434 (true).
Daniell	"	Zinc sulphate or dilute sulphuric acid 1–12.	Copper sulphate in porous pot.	Copper.	1.079
Grove	"	Dilute sulphuric acid.	Strong nitric acid in porous pot.	Platinum.	1.9
Bunsen	"	" "		Carbon.	1.9
De la Rue	"	Ammonium chloride, saturated solution.	Silver chloride.	Silver.	1.
Skrivanoff	"	Sodium or potassium hydrate, 75 per cent.	" "	"	1.5
Leclanché	"	Ammonium chloride, saturated solution.	Manganese dioxide, with or without porous pot.	Carbon.	1.48

G. belt, belt to be worn at the waist, made up of small cells, thus making continuous application of galvanic electricity. A *galvanic chain* of links of zinc and copper moistened with diluted vinegar is similarly worn. **G. caut'ery,** see *Galvano-cautery* and *Moxa.* **G. cir'cle,** a single galvanic cell in action, or a series of cells forming a compound circle. **G. cur'rent,** *Voltaic current,* current generated from the cells; called *Faradic current* when it passes through a coil of wire. **G. disks,** disks of two different metals placed alternately one above the other, separated by some moistened material. **G. el'ements,** the metals employed in galvanic batteries. **G. pes'sary** and **G. poul'tice** are two different forms of medical application of galvanism, the principle of each being the same—the employment of galvanic currents established by the use of dissimilar metals and acid or moisture.

Galvanism, gal'van-izm. Voltaism, voltaic or chemical or contact electricity (after Galvani). Electricity dependent upon antecedent chemical action. Series of phenomena consisting in sensible movements, executed by animal parts endowed with irritability, when placed in connection with two metallic plates of different nature, between which a communication is established by direct contact or by means of a metallic wire. Galvanism has been employed medicinally in the same cases as electricity, and especially in neuralgic affections. See *Galvanic battery.*

Gal'vanist. One who habitually employs galvanism.

Galvaniza'tion. Medical application of the current of galvanic electricity; act of affecting with galvanism. **G., lo'calized,** localized galvanism. Mode of employing galvanism, by which the electric influence may be arrested at will in the skin; or, without any incision or puncture, the skin may be traversed, and the electric influence be limited to the organs which it covers—to the nerves, muscles, and even the bones. See *Electrization, localized,* and *Localization.*

Gal'vanize. To place under the influence of the galvanic current.

Galvanocauterization, gal-van-o-kaw-ter-i-za'shun. Cauterization by means of galvanic electricity.

Galvanocautery, gal-van-o-kaw'ter-e. Wire for cauterization into which the galvanic current for heating is passed.

Gal'vano-contractil'ity. Muscular contractility under influence of the galvanic current.

Gal'vano-farada'ic or **Galvano-faradic,** gal'van-o-far'-ad-ic. Relating to galvanism and faradism.

Galvano-faradization, gal'van-o-far-id-i-za'shun. Application of continued and interrupted current in combination.

Galvano-hypnotism, gal'van-o-hip'no-tizm. Hypnotic state caused by galvanic current passed through the brain of one affected with hysteria.

Galvanolysis, gal-van-ol'is-is. Electrolysis.

Galvano-magnetism, gal'van-o-mag'net-izm. Electro-magnetism.

Galvanometer, gal-van-om'et-ur. Instrument to measure and indicate intensity, direction, and other properties of the galvanic current by deflection of the magnetic needle.

Galvanopuncture, gal-van-o-punk'shure. Electropuncture.

Galvanoscope, gal'van-o-skope. Instrument for determining the existence and direction of a galvanic current.

Galvanoscopy, gal-van-os'ko-pe. Medical examination by the aid of galvanism.

Galvanotherapeu'tics or **Galvanotherapy,** gal-van-o-ther'ap-e. Employment of galvanism as a therapeutic agent.

Galvanotonus, gal-van-ot'on-us. Electrotonus. Persistent contraction of a muscle after the current to the motor nerve is closed.

Galvesia punctata, gal-ve'se-ah punk-tat'ah. Scrophularious Peruvian plant; aromatic and carminative.

Gam'ba. Patella, leg, hoof.

Gambeer, Gambiera, or **Gam'bir.** See *Catechu* and *Nauclea gambir.*

Gambo'dic acid. $C_{65}H_{35}O_{12}$. Acid resin from gamboge, resembling gambogic acid.

Gamboge, gam-boje'. Cambogia.

Gambo'gia or **Gamboï'dia.** Cambogia.

Gambogic (gam-bo'jik) **acid.** Cambogic acid.

Gambogium, gam-bo'je-um. Cambogia.

Gamenomania, gam-en-o-man'e-ah. Mania for entering upon the married state.

Gamic, ga'mik (*gamos,* marriage). Relating to fecundation; sexual.

Gammacism, gam'ma-sizm (*gamma,* Greek letter Γ). Difficulty or imperfection in the articulation of the guttural consonants; stuttering over emission of such sounds as *g* and *k.*

Gam'mism. Psammism.

Gamogenesis, gam-o-jen'es-is (*gamos,* sexual union, *genesis,* production). Sexual generation or reproduction.

Gamomania, gam-o-man'e-ah (*gamos,* marriage). Mania for entering upon the married state.

Gamomorphism, gam-o-mor'fizm (*gamos,* wedding, *morphe,* form). Puberty; full sexual development.

Gam'phe or **Gamphe'le.** Gena; maxillary bone.

Gan'game or **Gan'gamum** (drag-net). Epiploon; omental region.

Gan'glia (pl. of **Ganglion**) **aberran'tia.** Small, abnormally-located masses of gray matter on the posterior roots of the spinal nerves. **G. accesso'ria trun'ci cervica'lis,** small ganglionic masses connected with the cervical sympathetic system. **G. carot'ica,** carotid ganglia. **G. caverno'sa,** carotid ganglion. **G. cer'ebri posti'ca,** thalami nervorum opticorum. **G. cervica'lia** or **cervi'cis,** cervical ganglia. **G. cilia'ria accesso'ria,** accessory or unusual ganglia on ciliary nerves. **G. cœli'aca,** semilunar ganglia. **G. of crus,** corpora striata; cortical part of cerebrum. **G. of crus'ta,** caudate and lenticular nuclei and substantia nigra. **G. cubita'lia,** lymphatic glands along the brachial artery. **G. dorsa'lia,** lymphatic glands on

thoracic wall. **G., form'ative,** see *Ganglion.* **G. genita'lia,** ganglionic masses in aortic and spermatic plexuses. **G., glossopharynge'al,** jugular ganglion; petrous ganglion. **G., hemispher'ical,** hemispheres of the brain. **G. hordeifor'mia,** G. dorsalia. **G. of increase,** see *Ganglion.* **G. intercala'ria,** G. aberrantia. **G. interme'dia trun'ci cervica'lis,** G. accessoria trunci cervicalis. **G., lum'bar,** lymphatic glands of the lumbar region. **G. me'dia,** thalami optici. **G. mesenter'ica,** mesenteric glands. **G. nervo'rum,** ganglions, nervous; see *Ganglion.* **G. prostat'ica,** small ganglia in prostatic plexus. **G. puden'da,** G. prostatica. **G., res'piratory,** see *Encephalon.* **G. retifor'mia,** plexuses of nerves with accompanying ganglia in organs which have unstriated muscular fibres. **G. segrega'ta,** ganglia of the sympathetic system. **G., sensory,** see *Sensory ganglia.* **G. sola'ris,** semilunar ganglia. **G. spermat'ica,** spermatic ganglia. **G. splanch'nica,** semilunar ganglia. **G., stomatogas'tric,** see *Encephalon.* **G., sympathet'ic, of head,** ophthalmic, otic, spheno-palatine, and submaxillary ganglia. **G. of tegmen'tum,** corpora quadrigemina and thalami optici. **G. thyroï'dea inferio'ra,** sympathetic ganglia in course of inferior thyroid artery.

Gan'gliac, Gan'gliar, or **Gan'gliated.** Ganglionic.

Gangliastheni'a. Neurasthenia.

Gan'gliform or **Gan'glioform** (*ganglion, forma,* form). Having the shape of a ganglion.

Gangliitis, gan-gle-e'tis. Ganglionitis. **G. centra'lis** or **medulla'ris,** cholera. **G. peripher'ica,** mild form of cholera.

Gangliocytin, gan-gle-o-si'tin. Nuclein.

Gangliolum, gan-gle'o-lum (dim. of **Ganglion**). Small ganglion. **G. tympan'icum,** glandula tympanica.

Ganglioma, gan-gle-o'mah. Tumor of the lymphatic glands or ganglions, and especially epithelioma of them.

Gan'glion (knot). In anatomy, a name generally given to a knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve. It is applied, however, to organs differing considerably from each other in size, color, texture, functions, etc. They are divided into glandiform, lymphatic, and nervous ganglia. 1. *Glandiform ganglions,* called also adenoid, vascular, and sanguineous ganglions. Blind, aporic, ductless, blood, and vascular glands are organs formed of agglomerated globules, pervaded by blood-vessels surrounded by areolar membrane, and containing a milky or yellowish fluid. To this class belong the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and suprarenal glands. 2. *Lymphatic ganglions;* see *Lymphatic.* 3. *Nervous ganglions,* ganglia of increase, formative ganglia. Enlargements or knots in the course of a nerve, belonging, in general, to the system of the great sympathetic. One exists on the posterior root of every spinal nerve, and on one cerebral —the fifth. They have been regarded as small brains, or centres of nervous action, independent of the encephalon, and intended exclusively for organic life. Being formed by the union of the cerebral and spinal nerves, they may send out the influence of both these nervous centres to the parts to which the nerves proceeding from them are distributed. Ganglia are chiefly composed of vesicular neurine, and appear to be concerned in the formation and dispensation of nerve-power. Also a globular, hard, indolent tumor, situate in the course of a tendon, especially at the wrist, and formed of a viscid, albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst. The cyst is sometimes loose, but usually communicates, by a narrow footstalk, with the sheath of a tendon, or even with the synovial capsule of a neighboring articulation. Treatment consists in compression, percussion, the use of discutients, extirpation, or incision. Also enlarged bursa mucosa. Lymphatic nodule. **G. abdomina'le,** G., semilunar. **G. abdomina'le centra'le,** cœliac plexus. **G. abdomina'le max'imum,** semilunar ganglion. **G. acus'ticum,** combination of G. nervi vestibuli and G. spinale. **G., ad'enoid,** G., glandiform. **G. of An'dersch,** petrous ganglion. **G., an'nular,** annulus gangliformis; see *Ciliary ligament.* **G., ante'rior cer'ebral,** corpus striatum alone, or with corpus lenticulare. **G., ante'rior, of op'tic thal'amus,** anterior tubercle of optic thalamus. **G. of Ar'nold,** otic ganglion. **G., aud'itory,** accessory ganglion of the auditory nerve, between vestibular root and restiform body; tuberculum acusticum. **G. of Au'erbach,** layer of nodular ganglionic nervous masses in the intestines between the circular and longitudinal muscular fibre layers. **G., auric'ular,** otic ganglion. **G., az'ygous,** G. opposite coccyx; see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **G., ba'sal,** ganglia at the base of the brain, including corpus striatum, optic thalamus, and corpora quadrigemina. **G., ba'sal op'tic,** mass of cells below third ventricle in tuber cinereum, near the optic tract. **G. of Bid'der,** two ganglia observed in the heart of the frog, situate in the auricular groove. **G. of Boch'dalek,** small thickening formed by a branch of the anterior dental nerve uniting with a branch of the posterior nasal nerve from Meckel's ganglion; supramaxillary plexus. **G., car'diac,** cardiac ganglion. **G. cardi'acum infe'rius** or **mag'num or Wrisber'gii,** cardiac ganglion. **G. cardi'acum mi'nus,** superior cardiac ganglia. **G., carot'ic** or **carot'id,** see *Carotic* or *Carotid nerve.* **G., cav'ernous,** see *Carotic* or *Carotid nerve.* **G. cell-layer,** layer of cortical substance of brain having nerve-cells resembling motor cells of spinal cord. **G. cells,** nerve-cells imbedded in gray matter of cerebro-spinal axis and ganglia, and in some of the sympathetic nerves. **G. cerebel'li,** corpus dentatum. **G., cer'ebral,** great cerebral nervous centres. **G., cer'ebral ante'rior,** corpora striata. **G., cer'ebral poste'rior,** thalami nervorum opticorum. **G. cer'ebri ante'rius,** corpora striata. **G. cervica'le,** ganglion in utero-vaginal plexus; also masses of gray matter connected with sympathetic system in the neck. There are three of these, *G., superior,* variously called *First ganglion, G. fusiforme, G. magnum, G. olivare,* and *G. supremum; G., middle,* variously called *Second ganglion* and *G. thyroïdeum;* and *G., inferior,* variously called *Third ganglion, G. tertium, G. infimum.* **G. cervica'le u'teri,** G. cervicale. **G. cervica'le va'gi,** ganglia of trunk of vagus or pneumogastric nerve. **G. cilia're,** corpus dentatum. **G. cilia're accesso'rium,** detached nervous masses associated with orbital nerves. **G., cil'iary,** ophthalmic ganglion. **G. of cir'cumflex nerve,** ganglionic enlargement on a branch of that nerve. **G., Cloquet's,** ganglion on branches of naso-palatine nerves; naso-palatine plexus. **G. coccyge'um,** small ganglion in front of coccyx. **G., coch'lear,** G. spirale; G. Cortii. **G., cœ'liac,** cœliac plexus; semilunar ganglion. **G. cor'puscles,** see *Neurine.* **G. Cor'tii, G. of Corti** (after Corti, Italian anatomist), plexus of dark-bordered nerve-fibres formed by nerves of the cochlea in the cavities of the osseous zone, which contain an aggregation of bipolar, oval, minute ganglionic cells that probably intercept all fibres of cochlear nerves in their course. **G. cra'nio-cervica'le,** ganglion cervicale (superior). **G. cro'chu,** hippocampal convolution. **G. diaphragmat'icum,** small ganglion connected with the phrenic plexus at its junction with the phrenic nerve; G., phrenic. **G. of Ehr'enritter,** jugular ganglion; reddish-gray mass on the glosso-pharyngeal nerve in foramen lacerum, above the ganglion of Andersch. **G., extraventric'ular,** lenticular nucleus. **G. of fa'cial nerve,** enlargement on that nerve in Fallopian canal. **G., first cer'vical,** superior cervical ganglion. **G. of fifth nerve,** G. of Gasser. **G., fu'siform,** superior cervical ganglion. **G. of Gas'ser,** ganglion of fifth nerve; semicircular knot on the fifth pair, before its division into three branches, on the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; resembles ganglia on posterior roots of spinal nerves. **G. genicula'tum,** G. of facial nerve; see also *Corpora geniculata.* **G., glan'diform,** see *Ganglion.* **G. glob'ules,** see *Neurine.* **G. haben'ulæ,** small ganglion near the point of entrance of posterior commissure into the thalamus opticus. **G. im'par,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve;* G. coccygeum. **G. incisi'vum** or **incisu'rum,** G. Cloqueti. **G., inter-**

carot'id or **intercarot'icum**, anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion ramify upon the external carotid artery and its branches, forming around each a delicate plexus, on the nerves composing which small ganglia are occasionally found, named, according to position, intercarotid, lingual, temporal, and pharyngeal. The intercarotid ganglion is made up of arterial glomeruli gathered into masses and surrounded by dense plexuses of nerves. **G., interos'seous**, ganglion of this nerve at the wrist. **G., interpedunc'ular**, small mass of gray fibres between peduncles of brain. **G., interver'tebral**, see *Vertebral nerves*. **G. intervertebra'le cap'itis**, G. of Gasser; in fœtal life, ganglionic mass afterward developed into superior ganglia of pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal. **G. jugula're glosso-pharynge'i** or **supe'rius**, G. of Ehrenritter. **G. jugula're va'gi**, G. of root of vagus nerve, **G. of Laumonier**, see *Carotid* or *Carotic nerve*. **G., lentic'ular**, ophthalmic g. **G., lin'gual**, see *Ganglion, intercarotid;* submaxillary ganglion. **G. lingua'le mol'le**, lingual ganglion. **G., lymphat'ic**, see *Lymphatic*. **G. maxilla're**, submaxillary ganglion. **G. of Meckel'**, spheno-palatine ganglion; inferior submaxillary ganglion. **G. of Meiss'ner**, see *Meissner*. **G. mesenter'icum supe'rius**, ganglion in solar plexus, near point of origin of artery of that name. **G. Müller'i**, G. of Ehrenritter. **G. nasa'le**, spheno-palatine g. **G., nasopal'atine**, G. Cloqueti; see *Naso-palatine ganglion*. **G. ner'vi glossopharynge'i supe'rius**, G. of Ehrenritter; jugular g.; petrous g. **G. ner'vi op'tici**, ganglionic layer of retina. **G. ner'vi vestib'uli**, small masses on vestibular nerve of ear. **G., ner'vous**, neuroma. **G. oliva're**, cervical (inferior) ganglion; G. of trunk of pneumogastric nerve. **G., ophthal'mic**, see *Ophthalmic ganglion*. **G., op'tic**, quadrigemina tubercula. **G., or'bitar**, G., ophthalmic. **G. o'ticum**, otic g. **G., petro'sal**, see *Petrous ganglion*. **G., pe'trous**, see *Petrous ganglion*. **G., pharynge'al**, see *G., intercarotid*. **G. pharynge'um mol'le**, pharyngeal g.; see *G., intercarotid*. **G. plexifor'me**, G. of Gasser. **G. of pneumogas'tric**, ganglionic structure in the pneumogastric as it passes through the foramen lacerum posterius. **G. postpyramida'le**, nucleus clavatus. **G. pter'ygo-palati'num**, spheno-palatine g. **G. rena'le**, mass of cells in solar plexus, near point of origin of renal artery. **G. ret'inæ**, delicate layer of large ganglion cells, with processes branching to optic nerve-fibres of internal molecular layer. **G. rhini'cum**, spheno-palatine ganglion. **G. of Ribes**, nervous ganglion upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain at the point of junction of the right and left trunks of the sympathetic. **G., sanguin'eous**, G., glandiform. **G. semiluna're**, G. of Gasser; ophthalmic ganglion. **G., sen'sory**, see *Sensory ganglia*. **G. sola're**, semilunar ganglion. **G., sphenoi'dal**, spheno-palatine ganglion. **G., sphenopal'atine**, see *Spheno-palatine*. **G., spi'nal**, see *Encephalon*. **G. spina'le in'fimum**, G. impar; see *Trisplanchnic nerve*. **G. spira'le**, ganglion Cortii. **G. splanch'nico-suprarena'le**, ganglion on small splanchnic nerve. **G. splanch'nicum**, ganglion on great splanchnic nerve; semilunar ganglion. **G. stella'tum**, first dorsal ganglion of sympathetic nerve. **G. sublingua'le**, submaxillary ganglion. **G., submax'illary**, see *Submaxillary*. **G. of the supe'rior larynge'al branch**, see *Pneumogastric nerves*. **G. supe'rius va'gi**, ganglion of root of vagus nerve. **G. supramaxilla're poste'rius**, occasional plexus on superior dental nerves. **G. supre'mum sympath'ici**, ganglion cervicale (superior). **G. tec'ti**, nucleus of gray matter in cerebellum, over roof of fourth ventricle. **G., tem'poral**, see *G., intercarotid*. **G. thora'cicum pri'mum**, G. cervicale (inferius). **G. thyroi'deum**, ganglion cervicale (medium); see *Trisplanchnic nerve*. **G. thyroï'deum supe'rius**, occasional ganglion situate above middle cervical ganglion. **G. transver'sum**, G. semilunare. **G. trun'ci va'gum**, G. of trunk of vagus. **G., vas'cular**, G., glandiform. **G., ver'tebral**, G. cervicale inferius; see *Trisplanchnic nerve*. **G. of Wris'berg**, cardiac ganglion.

Gan'glionary. Ganglionic.

Ganglionemphraxis, gan-gle-on-em-fraks'is (*ganglion, emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of lymphatic glands.

Ganglion'ic. *Ganglionary, Gangliar, Gangliated.* Relating to ganglia; nerves are so called in the course of which ganglions are met with, as the greater part of the branches of the great sympathetic or trisplanchnic nerve, the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, etc. *Ganglionics* are agents affecting the ganglionic or great sympathetic system of nerves, as stimulants and sedatives. **G. ar'teries**, branches from trunks forming the circle of Willis, which furnish blood to the basal ganglia. **G. cel'lular lay'er**, layer of bulbus olfactorius, having nerve-cells resembling pyramidal cells of cortex cerebri. **G. col'umns of spi'nal cord**, see *Columns of spinal cord*. **G. lay'er**, outer layer is made up of strata of large, vertically oval nuclei, which are contained in bipolar spindle-shaped cells, which are prolonged into fibres; the outer layer consists of large nerve-cells, mostly spheroidal, each of which is connected below with nerve-fibres from adjacent layer. **G. nerve**, trisplanchnic nerve. **G. ner'vous sys'tem**, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*. **G. sali'va**, saliva excited by irritation of submaxillary ganglion.

Ganglioni'tis or **Gangliïtis**, gan-gle-e'tis. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion or of a lymphatic ganglion; adenitis. **G., mesenter'ic**, inflammation of the mesenteric glands; adenitis mesenterica. **G. periph-er'ica et medulla'ris**, cholera.

Gangliopathy, gan-gle-op'ath-e (*ganglion, pathos*, affection). Disease of the ganglionic nervous system; condition in which debility is associated with paralysis, hyperæsthesia, or dysæsthesia of the solar plexus and the central ganglia of the sympathetic system.

Gan'glium. Ganglion. **G. Gasse'ri**, ganglion of Gasser.

Gangræna, gan-gre'nah (*graino*, to gnaw or eat). Gangrene. **G. alope'cia**, alopecia. **G. ca'ries**, caries. **G. idiopath'ica**, senile gangrene. **G. neurot'ica**, gangrene following Reynaud's disease. **G. nosocomia'lis** or **nosocomio'rum**, hospital gangrene. **G. o'ris**, cancer aquaticus. **G. os'sis**, spina ventosa. **G. os'sium**, caries. **G. Pott'ii**, see *Gangrene*. **G. pulmo'num**, gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. **G. seni'lis**, gangrene of old people; see *Gangrene*. **G. sic'ca**, dry gangrene. **G. spha'celus** or **sponta'nea**, sphacelus. **G. tonsilla'rum**, cynanche maligna. **G. ustilagin'ea**, ergotism. **G. vagi'næ**, putrescency or gangrene of the vagina.

Gangrænescen'tia. Gangrænosis.

Gangræn'icus or **Gangræno'des.** Gangrenous or gangrenoid.

Gangrænoma, gan-gre-no'mah. Gangrenous growth.

Gangrænopsis, gan-gre-nop'sis (*gangræna, opsis*, countenance). Cancer aquaticus; gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids or cheek.

Gangrænosis, gan-gre-no'sis. State of being gangrenous or of becoming gangrenous.

Gangrænosus, gan-gre-no'sus. Gangrenous.

Gangrene, gan'green. Local death; privation of life or partial death of an organ. It is attended with a sudden diminution of feeling in the part affected; livid discoloration; detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; and with crepitation, owing to the disengagement of air into the areolar texture. When the part has become quite black, and incapable of all feeling, circulation, and life, it constitutes the second stage, or mortification, and is called sphacelus. Gangrene is frequently used synonymously with mortification, local asphyxia being the term employed for the condition in which the parts are in a state of suspended animation, and consequently susceptible of resuscitation. When the part is filled with fluid entering into putrefaction, the affection is called humid or moist gangrene; when it is dry and shrivelled, it constitutes dry gangrene, mummification. To this class belongs senile gangrene or spontaneous gangrene of old people, which rarely

admits of cure. Gangrene of any kind may be caused by violent inflammation, external injury (traumatic gangrene), contusion, a burn, congelation, the ligature of a large arterial trunk, mechanical obstruction to the return of blood (static gangrene), or by some inappreciable internal cause. **G., ca'seous,** caseation. **G., cir'cumscribed pul'monary,** localized gangrene generally involving the lower lobes of the lung at the periphery, due to traumatism or plugging up of blood-vessels. **G., decu'bital,** bed-sore. **G., dry,** see *Gangrene*. **G., embol'ic,** gangrene caused by an embolus or clot that interferes with the circulation of the blood. **G., ful'minant,** acute inflammatory gangrene. **G., hos'pital,** see *Hospital gangrene*. **G., hu'mid,** see *Gangrene*. **G. of the lungs,** gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. **G., moist,** see *Gangrene*. **G., pul'monary,** gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. **G., pulp'y,** hospital gangrene. **G., se'nile,** see *Gangrene*. **G., sponta'neous,** see *Gangrene*. **G., stat'ic,** see *Gangrene*. **G., symmet'rical,** Raynaud's disease. **G., traumat'ic,** see *Gangrene*.

Gangrenous, gan'gren-us. Affected with or relating to gangrene. **G. ero'sion of cheek,** cancer aquaticus. **G. stomati'tis,** see *Stomatitis gangrænosa*.

Gan'nal's solu'tion. Solution for preserving animal substances, made by dissolving ℥j of acetate of aluminium in f℥xx of water. It has been employed externally in parasitic skin diseases and as an antiseptic.

Gant'elet (F.) or **Gaunt'let** ([F.] *gant*, glove). Bandage enveloping the hand and fingers like a glove, made with a long roller about an inch broad, and applied so that the fingers are covered to their tips. The demigauntlet includes only the hand and base of the fingers. Both bandages are used in fractures and luxations of the fingers, burns of the hand, etc. See *Chirotheca*.

Gant's opera'tion. Operation for relief of ankylosis of the hip, consisting in section of the thigh-bone below the trochanter.

Gaol cachexia, jail kak-eks'e-ah. See *Cachexia*.

Gapes. Respiratory disease of fowls from presence of a parasite, *sclerostoma syngamus*.

Ga'ping. Yawning.

Gaps, cra'nial. Congenital fissure of the skull.

Garcinia cambogia (gar-sin'e-ah kam-bo'je-ah) or **cambogioïdes,** kam-bo-ge-o-e'dees (after Dr. L. Garcin, an English traveller, who described it). Ord. Guttiferæ. Tree of Ceylon and E. India, affording concrete juice similar to gamboge. **G. Celeb'ica,** species of E. and W. Indies; fruit is febrifuge. **G. flor'ida,** sangshihsee; grows in Asia; fruit is demulcent and refrigerant; leaves are emetic, stimulant, and diuretic. **G. gambo'gia,** G. cambogia. **G. grandiflo'ra,** similar in general and therapeutic properties to G. florida. **G. gummif'era** grows in India; exudes resin; said to have antispasmodic properties. **G. gut'ta,** G. cambogia, G. morella. **G. Hanbur'ii** or **Hanbur'yi,** Siamese and Cochin Chinese tree, the officinal source of gamboge in some pharmacopœias. **G. In'dica,** G. purpurea. **G. ko'la,** African tree; seeds are bitter, astringent, and stimulant. **G. Malabar'ica,** resin of this tree of Malabar is cathartic. **G. mangosta'na,** systematic name of the mangostan, mangoustan, mangostine, or mangosteen tree, mangostana; growing in abundance in Java and the Molucca Islands. The fruit, about the size of an orange, is eaten in almost every disorder. The dried bark is used medicinally in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, and tenesmus, and a strong decoction in ulcerated sore throat. **G. morel'la,** this tree of the E. Indies and Ceylon is a source of an excellent quality of gambogia. **G. papil'la,** G. cambogia. **G. pedicella'ta,** G. Hanburii. **G. picto'ria,** Mysore gamboge tree; Indian tree from which gamboge is derived. **G. purpu'rea,** from this species concrete oil of mangosteen is obtained, called in India kokum butter. The oil is extracted from the fruit by boiling. It is used in India in cases of chaps. **G. Zeylan'ica,** G. cambogia.

Gar'den angel'ica. Angelica archangelica. **G. ar'tichoke,** Cynara scolymus. **G. cress,** peppergrass, leaves of Lepidium sativum; diuretic, expectorant, antiscorbutic. **G. en'dive,** Cichorium endivia. **G. mar'igold,** Calendula officinalis. **G. nastur'tium,** Tropœolum majus. **G. night'shade,** Solanum nigrum. **G. rad'ish,** Raphanus sativus. **G. sage,** Salvia officinalis. **G. sorrel,** Rumex acetosa. **G. spurge,** Euphorbium lathyris. **G. thyme,** Thymus vulgaris.

Garde'nia campanula'ta (after Dr. Alex. Garden of Carolina). Indian bush; berries are anthelmintic and purgative. **G. dumeto'rum,** Randia dumetorum. **G. flor'ida,** Japanese and Chinese plant, fruit of which is employed in phthisis, cutaneous affections, fevers, etc. The fruit of **G. grandiflo'ra,** which has the same habitat, has similar properties. **G. medicina'lis,** plant of Guinea; its fruit has the same effects as other fruits of the genus Gardeniaceæ. **G. radi'cans,** fruit has same properties as G. florida. **G. spino'sa,** Randia dumetorum. **G. suave'olens,** Brazilian plant; leaves and internal part of husk of fruit are tonic.

Garden'ic acid. See *Gardenin*.

Gardenin, gard'en-in. Yellow crystallized compound derived from Gardenia lucida by dissolving its resin in alcohol. When gardenin is treated with nitric acid, a red crystallized acid is obtained, *gardenic acid*, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$.

Garetum, gar-a'tum. Posterior part of knee-joint.

Gargale (gar'gal-e), **Gargalis'mus,** or **Gar'galus** (*gargalizo*, to tickle). Titillation, irritation, itching; masturbation; animal magnetism.

Gargareon, gar-gah're-on. Uvula.

Gargarisatio, gar-gar-iz-ah'she-o. Gargling.

Gargarism, gar'gar-izm (*gargarizo*, to wash the mouth, to gargle, formed by onomatopœia). Gargle; liquid medicine intended to be retained in the mouth for a certain time, and to be thrown in contact with the uvula, velum pendulum, tonsils, etc.; the liquid being agitated by the air issuing from the larynx, the head being thrown back. Gargles are employed in various diseases of the mouth and throat, and are made of stimulants, sedatives, astringents, refrigerants, etc., according to circumstances. The process is termed gargling.

Gargarisma, gar-gar-iz'mah. Gargarism, gargle.

Gargarismus, gar-gar-iz'mus. Gargling.

Gargarization, gar-gar-i-za'shun. Gargling.

Gar'get. Phytolacca decandra. Inflammation of the udder of cows; form of distemper in hogs.

Gargina (gar-ge'nah) **balsam.** See *Dipterocarpus*.

Gargle, gar'g'l. See *Gargarism*.

Garg'ling. See *Gargarism*.

Gar'lic. Allium. **G., common** or **English,** Allium sativum. **G., hedge,** alliaria. **G., meadow,** Allium Canadense.

Gar'lock. Sinapis arvensis.

Garos'mus. Chenopodium vulvaria.

Garou (gar-oo') **bark.** Daphne gnidium.

Garretum, gar-ra'tum. Posterior portion of knee-joint.

Gar'rick fe'ver. See *Fever, Siddons*.

Gar'rod's thread test for uric acid. Five to six minims of acetic acid are added to ℥ij of blood-serum in a glass dish. When the fluids are thoroughly mixed a thread is introduced; if uric acid is present, crystallization will occur along the thread after a few hours.

Garrotte, gar-rot' (F.) (*garrotter*, to tie fast). Compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, etc.

Garrulitas, gar-ru'lit-as (*garrio*, to chatter). Loquacity. **G. cun'ni** or **vul'væ,** audible discharge of flatus from the vagina.

Gar'rya Fremont'ii. *California shrub, Skunk-bush*, and, from its reputed antiperiodic properties, *Fever* or *Quinine bush*. Astringent, bitter, soluble alkaloid, called *garryine*, has been derived from it.

Gar'ryine. See *Garrya Fremontii*.

Gärt'ner, canals or **ducts of.** Excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies disappear in the human female,

but in some of the lower animals, as the pig, they persist and receive this name.

Garu'ga or **Garu'ja pinna'ta.** Malabar plant, of genus Burseraceæ, leaves of which are used in diseases of the liver.

Garuleum bipinnatum, gar-u'le-um bip-in-nat'um. S. African plant, snakeroot, used as antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. It is also used in chest diseases, as asthma, and in affections in which free secretion from the mucous membrane of the bronchia is indicated. It is also diaphoretic and diuretic.

Ga'rum. Laxative pickle made by collecting the liquor flowing from salted and half-putrefied fish; formerly used as a condiment.

Gas. Air. Name once given to carbonic acid developed in the vinous fermentation; afterward it was appropriated to every permanently elastic fluid; that is, which preserves its aëriform state at all temperatures. Ultimately it was extended to all aëriform bodies. Non-permanent gases are generally termed vapors; they return to the liquid state when a portion of their caloric is abstracted. Permanent gases are numerous, and the principal ones may be divided with regard to their effects on the animal economy:

1. *Irrespirable gases.*	Ammoniacal gas, chlorohydric acid gas, deutoxide of nitrogen, nitrous acid gas, and chlorine.
2. *Negatively deleterious gases.*	Hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid.
3. *Positively deleterious gases.*	Oxygen, protoxide of nitrogen, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, and arseniuretted hydrogen.

Some gases, as oxygen, are exciting; others, as azote, depressing; while others, again, as protoxide of nitrogen or laughing gas, produce singular effects.

Gas ammoniaca'le. Ammonia. **G. anima'le san'guinis,** gas sanguinis. **G. azo'ticum,** azote. **G. azo'ticum oxygena'tum,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of. **G. cau'tery,** see *Cautery.* **G. hepat'icum,** hydrogen, sulphuretted. **G. hydroge'nium sulphure'tum,** hydrogen, sulphuretted. **G., intox'icating,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of. **G., laugh'ing,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of. **G. of the lungs,** gas, pulmonary. **G., marsh,** hydrogen, carburetted. **G., ni'trous, dephlogisticated,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of. **G., ox'ygenated muriat'ic ac'id,** chlorine. **G., oxymuriat'ic ac'id,** chlorine. **G. palus'tre,** miasm, marsh. **G., par'adise,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of. **G., pul'monary,** gas of the lungs; expired air, which contains, besides common air, an increase of carbonic acid, water, and some animal matter. **G. san'guinis** (gas of blood), halitus or vapor given off by freshly-drawn blood. **G., sew'er,** mixture of numerous deleterious and other gases, in which disease-producing micro-organisms may exist and be disseminated. **G. sul'phuris,** sulphurous acid.

Gas'eous or **Gaz'eous.** Relating or appertaining to, or having the form of, gas.

Gas'es, irres'pirable. Gases whose entrance into the larynx give rise to reflex spasm of the glottis; their presence in the trachea causes inflammation and death.

Gas'kell's clamp. Clamp for compressing the heart, used in experiments on that organ, intended to hinder impulses from being conveyed from one part of the heart to the other, so that the pulsations of the auricles and ventricles may be separately registered.

Gasp'ing. See *Anhelation.*

Gasse'rian gan'glion. See *Ganglion of Gasser.*

Gas-sphyg'moscope. Apparatus by which arterial movement of the pulse is indicated on the flame of a lamp.

Gas'ter (belly). Uterus, abdomen, stomach. **G. mus'culi,** belly of muscle; see *Muscle.*

Gasteralgia, gas-ter-al'je-ah. Gastralgia.

Gasterangemphraxis (gas-ter-an-jem-fraks'is), **Gasterangiemphrax'is,** or **Gasteremphrax'is** (*gaster, ancho,* to strangle, *emphrasso,* to obstruct). Obstruction of the pylorus; obstruction or congestion of the vessels of the stomach.

Gasterasthenia, gas-ter-as-then-e'ah (*gaster, asthenia,* debility). Debility of the stomach.

Gasterataxia, gas-ter-at-aks'e-ah (*gaster, ataxia,* irregularity). Gastric disorder, impediment, or weakness; embarras gastrique. **G. aquo'sa,** softening of the coats of the stomach, and in some parts induration, abscess, etc.

Gastereche'ma or **Gastrechema,** gas-trek-a'mah (*gaster, echema,* sound). Sound heard on auscultating or percussing the region of the stomach.

Gasteremphraxis, gas-ter-em-fraks'is (*gaster, emphraxis,* obstruction). Gasterangemphraxis.

Gasterhysterotomy, gas-ter-his-ter-ot'o-me (*gaster, hustera,* uterus, *tome,* section). Operation for opening the womb by section of the abdomen. Laparohysterotomy.

Gaste'ria. Aloe.

Gas'teric. Gastric.

Gasterohysterotomy (gas-tur-o-his-ter-ot'o-me) or **Gasterysterotomy,** gas-ter-is-ter-ot'o-me. Gasterhysterotomy.

Gastradenitis, gas-trad-en-e'tis. Gastro-adenitis.

Gastræmia, gas-tre'me-ah (*gastro, haima,* blood). Hyperæmia of the stomach.

Gas'tral. Gastric.

Gastral'gia (*gastro, algos,* pain). Cardialgia; pain in the stomach or in the gastric region; gastrodynia.

Gastranabole, gas-tran-ab'o-la (*gaster, anabole,* throwing up). Bringing up of contents of stomach by vomiting or at pleasure, as in rumination.

Gastraneu'ria (*gaster, neuron,* nerve). Want of tone or action of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastraneurysma, gas-tran-u-riz'mah (*gastro, aneurusma,* dilatation). Aneurism of the stomach; dilatation of the stomach.

Gastrangemphraxis, gas-tran-jem-fraks'is. Gasterangemphraxis.

Gastrataxia, gas-trat-aks'e-ah. Gasteratáxia.

Gastratrophia, gas-trat-rof'e-ah (*gastro, atrophia,* wasting). Atrophy of the stomach.

Gastreche'ma. Gasterechema.

Gastrecphlogia, gas-trek-flo'ge-ah (*gaster, ekphlogosis,* setting on fire). Inflammation of the stomach; variola gastrica.

Gastrec'tasis or **Gastrectasia,** gas-trek-tah'ze-ah (*gastro, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastrec'tomy (*gaster, ektome,* excision). Excision of a portion of the stomach.

Gastrelcobrosis, gas-trel-ko-bro'sis (*gastro, helkos,* ulcer, *brosis,* eating). Corrosion and perforation of the stomach.

Gastrelcosis, gas-trel-ko'sis (*gastro, helkosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the stomach. When accompanied with hectic, it constitutes gastrophthisis or gastrophthoë. See *Ulcus perforans.*

Gastrelytrotomia, gas-trel-it-ro-tom'e-ah. Laparoelytrotomy. See *Cæsarean section.*

Gastremphraxis, gas-trem-fraks'is. Gasteremphraxis.

Gastrencephaloma, gas-tren-sef-al-o'mah (*gastro, enkephalos,* brain, *oma,* tumor). Encephaloid of the stomach.

Gastrenchyta, gas-tren'kit-ah (*gastro, en, chuo,* to pour). Stomach-pump.

Gastrenteralgia, gas-tren-tur-al'je-ah (*gastro, enteron,* intestine, *algos,* pain). Pain or neuralgia in the stomach and bowels.

Gastrenteric, gas-tren-ter'ik. Gastro-enteric.

Gastrenteritic. Gastro-enteritic.

Gastrenteritis, gas-tren-tur-e'tis. Gastro-enteritis.

Gastrenteromala'cia or **Gastrenteromalaxis,** gas-tren-tur-o-mal-aks'is (*gastro, enteron,* intestine, *malakia,* softening). Softening of the stomach and intestines.

Gastrepatic, gas-trep-at'ik. Gastrohepatic.

Gastrepatitis, gas-trep-at-e'tis (*gastro, hepatitis,* inflammation of the liver). Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

Gastrepiploic, gas-trep-ip'lo-ik. Gastroepiploic.

Gastrerethis'ia or **Gastrerethis'mus** (*gastro, ere-*

thizo, to irritate). Irritability or irritation of the stomach.

Gastreupeptic, gas-tru-pep'tik (*gastro*, *eu*, well, *peptos*, digestible). Promoting digestive action.

Gas'tric. Belonging or relating to the stomach. **G. ac'ids**, see *Gastric juice*. **G. ar'teries**, these are three in number: arteria gastro-epiploica dextra, a. gastro-epiploica sinistra, and a. coronaria ventriculi. **G. catarrh'**, gastritis. **G. catarrh', chron'ic**, pyrosis. **G. cri'ses**, see *Crisis*. **G. fe'ver**, fever associated with disorders of stomach; typhoid fever. **G. fis'tula**, abnormal communication between stomach and external surface of body, through the abdominal walls. **G. flux**, gastrorrhœa. **G. fol'licles**, gastric glands. **G. glands**, tubular glands having outlet on lining membrane of stomach. **G. im'pulse**, see *Heart*. **G. influen'za**, see *Influenza*. **G. juice**, fluid secreted from the mucous membrane of the stomach. As met with, it is a mixture of the fluids secreted by that organ with those of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal. Owing to such admixture the most contrary properties have been assigned to it. It was found by the author to contain, in man, chlorohydric and acetic acids, associated with a ferment, pepsin. Gastric juice contains in every 1000 parts, water, 992.60; pepsin, 3.04; free hydrochloric acid, 2.20; alkaline chlorides, 2.0; phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, .16. **G. juice, artific'ial**, digestion effected outside the stomach by admixture of materials like those of the gastric juice or by the gastric juice itself. **G. lymphat'ic glands**, glands along curvatures of stomach. **G. nerves**, two cords or branches by which the pneumogastric nerves terminate, and which descend on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the stomach. Filaments of the great sympathetic, accompanying the gastric vessels. **G. omen'tum**, epiploön, gastrocolic. **G. plex'us**, nervous network formed by the solar plexus, accompanying coronary artery of the stomach, and passing along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to which it gives branches. **G. si'phon**, see *Siphon, gastric*. **G. veins** follow the same distribution as the arteries, and open into the vena porta abdominis.

Gastricism, gas'tris-izm. Theory that refers all, or almost all, diseases to accumulation of saburræ in the digestive passages; acute gastritis; indigestion.

Gastricity, gas-tris'it-e. Disorder of stomach; indigestion.

Gastricolous, gas-trik'o-lus (*gastro*, *colo*, to inhabit). Having a habitat in the stomach; a parasite, for example.

Gastril'oquist or **Gastriloquus**, gas-tril'o-kwus. Ventriloquist; engastrimyth.

Gastrimargia, gas-trim-ar'je-ah (*gastro*, *margoo*, to rage). Gluttony.

Gastrimargus, gas-trim-ar'gus (same etymon). A glutton.

Gastrismus, gas-triz'mus. Gluttony. See *Saburra*.

Gastritic, gas-trit'ik. Relating to gastritis.

Gastritis, gas-tre'tis. Inflammation of the stomach; gastric catarrh; disease characterized by pyrexia, great anxiety, heat, and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking anything into the stomach, vomiting, and hiccough. It may be seated either in the peritoneal or mucous coat, most frequently in the latter—*esogastritis*, *endogastritis*, *gastromycoderitis*, *gastritis mucosa*—being excited directly by acrid ingesta. Various forms of dyspepsia have been supposed by some to be nothing more than chronic gastritis or endogastritis. Gastric catarrh, a common form of gastritis, marked by active congestion of the organ with excessive secretion of mucus, is often produced by excess in eating or drinking. **G., arthrit'ic**, rheumatism or gout of the stomach. **G. bacilla'ris**, G. caused by bacilli. **G., croup'ous** or **diphtherit'ic**, gastritis with formation of false membrane; may occur sometimes as an extension of pharyngeal diphtheria. **G., follic'ular** or **gland'ular**, inflammation of glands of stomach, especially a form met with in marasmus of old persons; yellow spots of adipose matter appearing on the lining membrane of the stomach. **G., gland'ular**, see *Gastro-adenitis*. **G., mam'millated**, chronic form of gastritis in which the lining membrane of the stomach is mammillated, some of the glands being dilated and degenerated, while others are atrophied. **G. membrana'cea**, G., diphtheritic. **G. myco'tica**, gastritis caused or accompanied by fungi in the stomach. **G. parasita'ria** or **parasit'ica**, gastritis caused by parasites in the stomach, as worms, etc. **G. parenchymato'sa**, G., glandular. **G., phleg'monous**, acute inflammation of the submucous connective tissue of the stomach, usually accompanied with fibrinous exudation and ulceration and abscess, and gradually invading the muscular and peritoneal coats. It sometimes occurs in typhus fever, blood-poisoning, etc. **G. prolif'era**, gastritis with localized patches of hypertrophied mucous membrane; usually a sequence of prolonged alcoholism; sometimes these patches appear to be warty prominences, and the condition is then called *G. verrucosa*. **G. purulen'ta** or **submucos'a**, G., phlegmonous. **G., sup'purative**, G., phlegmonous. **G., toxic**, gastritis from poison that has been swallowed. **G. verruco'sa**, see *G. prolifera*.

Gas'tro (*gaster*, belly or stomach). In composition, the stomach or belly.

Gastro-adenitis, gas-tro-ad-en-e'tis. Condition of the stomach, especially after acute poisoning by phosphorus or arsenic, in which the gastric glands are inflamed and enlarged, and the epithelial cells filled with a finely granular mass, or at a later stage fatty granules.

Gastro-arctia, gas-tro-ark'te-ah (*gastro*, *arcto*, to constrict). Narrowness or constriction of the stomach.

Gastro-arthritic, gas-tro-arth-rit'ik (*gastro*, *arthron*, joint). Relating to gout of the stomach, or to inflammation of the stomach with inflammation of a joint. **G.-a. atax'ia**, dyspepsia. **G.-a. aton'ia**, dyspepsia. **G.-a. bronchi'tis**, fever, adenomeningeal. **G.-a. enteri'tis, follic'ular**, dothienenteritis; see *Typhus*.

Gastro-arthritis, gas-tro-arth-re'tis. Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and of a joint; gout.

Gastro-ataxia, gas-tro-at-aks'e-ah. Debility or disorder of the stomach; dyspepsia.

Gastro-aton'ia. Atonic dyspepsia; condition of want of tone in the stomach.

Gastroblennozemia, gas-tro-blen-no-za'me-ah. Abnormal secretion of mucus in the stomach.

Gastrobronchitis, gas-tro-bron-ke'tis. Gastritis and bronchitis combined.

Gastrobrosis, gas-tro-bro'sis (*gastro*, *brosis*, act of gnawing). Corrosion and perforation of the stomach. **G. ulcero'sa.** Destruction and perforation of the coats of the stomach by ulceration.

Gastrocatharsis, gas-tro-kath-ar'sis. Clearing out of the stomach by bringing up its contents by vomiting or at pleasure, as in rumination.

Gastrocele, gas-tro-se'le (Eng. gas'tro-seel) (*gastro*, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of the stomach; hernia formed by the stomach through the upper part of the linea alba; see *Epigastrocele*.

Gastrocephalitis, gas-tro-sef-al-e'tis (*gastro*, *kephale*, head). Inflammation of the stomach and brain, a concomitant of certain malignant fevers.

Gastrocholecystitis, gas-tro-kol-e-sis'te-tis (*gastro*, *chole*, bile, *cystitis*, inflammation of the bladder). Gastritis with inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Gastrocholia, gas-tro-kol'e-ah (*gastro*, *chole*, bile). Bilious derangement of the stomach.

Gastrocholosis, gas-tro-kol-o'sis (*gastro*, *chole*, bile). Gastric or bilious fever.

Gastrocne'me or **Gastrocnemia**, gas-trok-na'me-ah (*gastro*, *kneme*, leg). Calf of the leg.

Gastrocnemii, gas-trok-na'me-e. Name of the two fleshy masses occupying the posterior and superficial part of the leg, gemelli or gemini, and constituting the gastrocnemius externus of English anatomists. They are distinguished into internal and external, distinct above, but united at their inferior extremity. They are long, flat, and thick, and arise—the former from the posterior part of the outer condyle of the femur; the latter, from the posterior part of the inner condyle of the same bone. The aponeurosis, uniting

these muscles below, joins with that of the solaris, and forms with it a large tendon, *Tendo Achillis*, which is inserted at the posterior part of the calcaneum. These muscles extend the foot on the leg and the leg on the foot. They can also bend the leg and the thigh reciprocally on each other. The gastrocnemius and soleus constitute, together, the triceps suræ, triceps suralis, or triceps extensor pedis. See *Soleus*.

Gastrocne'mium. Calf of the leg.

Gastrocne'mius. See *Gastrocnemii*.

Gastrocœliac (gas-tro-se'le-ak) or **Gastrocœ'lic.** Cœliac.

Gastrocolic, gas-tro-kol'ik. Belonging to the stomach and colon. **G. omen'tum**, gastrocolic epiploon.

Gastrocol'ica. Cardialgia; gastric colic.

Gastrocolitis, gas-tro-ko-le'tis (*gastro*, *kolon*, colon). Inflammation of the stomach and colon; dysentery.

Gastrocolpotomy, gas-tro-kol-pot'o-me (*gastro*, *kolpos*, vagina, *tome*, section). Form of Cæsarean section in which an opening is made through the vagina into the uterus; laparo-elytrotomy. See *Cæsarean section*.

Gastrocystis, gas-tro-sist'is (*gastro*, *kustis*, bladder). Blastosphere.

Gastrocystitis, gas-tro-sist-e'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and bladder.

Gastrodermatitis (gas-tro-dur-mat-e'tis) or **Gastrodermitis**, gas-tro-dur-me'tis (*gastro*, *derma*, skin). Inflammation of the skin caused by or associated with disease of the stomach.

Gastrodermis, gas-tro-dur'mis (*gastro*, *derma*, skin). Epithelium of the alimentary canal from the throat to the anus.

Gastrodiabrosis, gas-tro-de-ab-ro'sis. Corrosion and perforation of the stomach.

Gastrodialysis, gas-tro-de-al'is-is (*gastro*, *dialusis*, dissolution). Solution of continuity of the coats of the stomach.

Gastrodiatrema, gas-tro-de-at-ra'mah (*gastro*, *dia*, through, *trema*, perforation). Perforation of the coats of the stomach.

Gastrodiatresis, gas-tro-de-at-ra'sis (same etymon). Production or formation of perforation through the coats of the stomach.

Gastrodidymus (gas-tro-did'im-us) or **Gastrod'ymus** (*gastro*, *didumos*, twin). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the abdomen.

Gastrodisc, gas'tro-disk (*gastro*, *diskos*, disk). Disk-like. Appearance of the innermost germ-layer of the embryo on the inner surface of the external germ-layer.

Gastroduodenal, gas-tro-du-o-de'nal. Relating to the stomach and duodenum. **G. ar'tery**, branch of hepatic artery to the duodenum and greater curvature of the stomach.

Gastroduodenitis, gas-tro-du-o-den-e'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum. See *Gastroenteritis*.

Gastroduodenocholecystitis, gas-tro-du-o-de-no-kol-e-sis-te'tis. Inflammation of the stomach, duodenum, and gall-bladder.

Gastroduodenopyra, gas-tro-du-o-den-op'ir-ah (*gastro*, *duodenum*, *pur*, fire or fever). Adenomeningeal fever; pituitary fever.

Gastroduodenostomy, gas-tro-du-o-den-os'to-me (*gastro*, *duodenum*, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing an artificial opening between the stomach and the duodenum; a form of gastroduodenal fistula.

Gastroduodenotyphus, gas-tro-du-o-de-no-ti'fus. Typhus fever.

Gastrodyme, gas'tro-dime. Gastrodidymus.

Gastrodyne, gas-trod'in-a (*gastro*, *odune*, pain). Cardialgia; gastralgia; gastrodynia.

Gastrodyn'ia. Cardialgia; gastralgia. **G. flatulen'ta**, colica flatulenta.

Gastrodysneuria, gas-tro-dis-nu're-ah (*gastro*, *dys*, with difficulty, *neuron*, nerve). Disorder of the nervous apparatus of the stomach.

Gastro-ectas'ia or **Gastro-ectasis**, gas-tro-ek'tas-is (*gastro*, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastro-elytrotomy, gas-tro-el-it-rot'o-me (*gastro*, *elutron*, vagina, *tome*, section). Laparo-elytrotomy. See *Cæsarean section*.

Gastro-encephalitis, gas-tro-en-sef-al-e'tis. Inflammation of the stomach accompanied with cerebral symptoms.

Gastro-encephalo'ma. Encephaloma of the stomach.

Gastro-enteral'gia (*gastro*, *enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain). Pain in the stomach and intestine.

Gastro-enteric (gas-tro-ent-er'ik) or **Gastrenter'ic** (*gastro*, *enteron*, intestine). Relating to the stomach and intestine.

Gastro-enteritic (gas-tro-ent-er-it'ik) or **Gastrenterit'ic** (*gastro*, *enteron*, intestine). Relating to gastro-enteritis.

Gastro-enteritis (gas-tro-en-ter-e'tis), **Gastrenteri'tis**, or **Gastro-ectasis**, gas-tro-ek'tas-is. Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine. Gastro-enteric disease. According to Broussais, essential fevers are forms of gastro-enteritis. Membranous inflammation of the bowels in veterinary medicine. **G.-e., follic'ular**, typhoid fever. **G.-e. muco'sa**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. **G.-e. nervo'sa**, typhoid fever.

Gastro-enterocoli'tis. Inflammation of the stomach, small intestine, and colon.

Gastro-entero-meningitis, gas-tro-en'ter-o-men-in-je'tis (*gastro*, *enteron*, intestine, *meninx*, membrane). Gastro-enteritis complicated with meningitis, and perhaps phlebitis and carditis.

Gastro-enteropathy, gas-tro-ent-er-op'ath-e. Gastro-intestinal disease.

Gastro-enterostomy, gas-tro-ent-er-os'to-me (*gastro*, *enteron*, intestine, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for creating fistulous communication between the stomach and intestine.

Gastro-enterotomy, gas-tro-ent-er-ot'o-me (*gastro*, *enteron*, intestine, *tome*, incision). Operation of opening the stomach and bowel through the abdominal wall.

Gastro-epiploic, gas-tro-ep-ip-lo'ik. Relating to the stomach and epiploon. **G.-e. ar'teries**, gastrica inferior arteries, are two in number, right and left. The right, also called gastrohepatic, gastrica inferior dextra, gastro-epiploica dextra, is furnished by the hepatic artery, descends behind the pylorus, and passes from right to left along the great curvature of the stomach. It gives branches to the pancreas, duodenum, stomach, omentum majus, and terminates by anastomosing with the gastro-epiploica sinistra, gastrica sinistra, or inferior sinistra. This—the left—arises from the splenic artery, and passes from left to right along the great curvature of the stomach, distributing branches more particularly to the stomach and omentum majus. It terminates by joining the right gastro-epiploic. **G.-e. gan'glions** or **glands** are the lymphatic ganglions or glands, situate toward the great curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminæ of the omentum majus. **G.-e plex'us**, branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the left gastro-epiploic artery. **G.-e. veins** are distinguished, like the arteries, into the right and left. They empty themselves, the former into the superior mesenteric, the latter into the splenic vein.

Gas-tro-epiplo'ica dex'tra. Right gastro-epiploic artery. **G.-e. sinis'tra**, left gastro-epiploic artery.

Gastrogen'ital. Relating to the stomach and genital organs.

Gastrohæmorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the stomach; vomiting of blood.

Gastrohepatic, gas-tro-hep-at'ik (*gastro*, *hepar*, the liver). Relating to the stomach and liver. **G. ar'tery**, occasional artery, being the common trunk of the gastric and hepatic arteries. **G. omen'tum**, epiploon, gastrohepatic.

Gastrohepatitis, gas-tro-hep-at-e'tis (*gastro*, *hepar*, liver). Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and liver.

Gastrohypernervia, gas-tro-hip-er-nur've-ah. Morbidly increased activity of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastrohyperneu'ria. Morbidly increased activity of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastrohyponervia, gas-tro-hip-o-nur've-ah. Want of tone or nervous force of the stomach.

Gastrohyponeu'ria. Want of tone or nervous force of the stomach.

Gastrohysterectomy, gas-tro-his-tur-ek'to-me (*gastro, ektome,* excision). Excision of a portion of the stomach; cæsarean section.

Gastrohysteropexy, gas-tro-his'ter-o-pex-e. Operation for attachiug the uterus by suture to the abdominal wall for relief of displacements of that organ.

Gastrohysterotomy, gas-tro-his-ter-ot'o-me (*gastro, hustera,* uterus, *tome,* section). Laparo-hysterotomy; Cæsarean section.

Gastro-intes'tinal. Gastro-enteric.

Gastro-jejunostomy, gas-tro-jej-u-nos'to-me (*gastro, jejunum, stoma,* mouth). Operation for making fistulous communication between the stomach and jejunum.

Gastrolienal, gas-tro-li'en-al (*gastro, lien,* spleen). Gastrosplenic.

Gastrolith, gas'tro-lith (*gastro, lithos,* stone). Calculus in the stomach.

Gastrolithiasis, gas-tro-lith-e'as-is. Formation of concretions or gastroliths in the stomach.

Gastrology, gas-trol'o-je (*gastro, logos,* description). Description or physiology of the stomach.

Gastromalacia, Gastromalaxia (gas-tro-mal-aks'-e-ah), or **Gastromalacosis,** (*gastro, malakia,* softening). Softening of the stomach; may be induced also after death by action of gastric secretions.

Gastroman'tis (*gastro, mantis,* diviner). Engastrimyth.

Gastromeles (gas-trom'el-ees) or **Gastrom'elus** (*gastro, melos,* limb). Monster with one or more supernumerary limbs on the abdomen.

Gastromelia, gas-tro-mel'e-ah. Condition of gastromelus.

Gastromenia, gas-tro-men'e-ah (*gastro, men,* month). Vicarious menstruation from the stomach.

Gastromeningitis, gas-tro-men-in-je'tis (*gastro, meningitis,* inflammation of membrane). Gastric fever.

Gastrometri'tis. Simultaneous inflammation of stomach and uterus.

Gastrometrotomy, gas-tro-met-rot'o-me (*gastro, metra,* uterus, *tome,* section). Laparo-hysterotomy; Cæsarean section.

Gastromyce'tes. Gasteromycetes.

Gastromycoderis, gas-tro-mik-od'er-is (*gastro, mukos,* mucus, *deris,* skin). Lining or mucous membrane of the stomach.

Gastromycoderi'tis (same etymon). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Gastromyelo'ma (*gastro, muelos,* marrow). Gastro-encephaloma.

Gastronephritis, gas-tro-nef-re'tis. Gastritis with nephritis.

Gastronesteostomy, gas-tro-nes-te-os'to-me. (*gastro, nestis,* jejunum, *stoma,* mouth). Gastrojejunostomy.

Gastroneu'ria or **Gastronervia,** gas-tro-nur've-ah. Nervous action; condition or influence of the stomach.

Gastronosus, gas-tron'os-us (*gastro, nosos,* disease). Gastropathy.

Gastronusus, gas-tro-nu'sus (*gastro, nosos,* disease). Gastropathy.

Gastro-œsophagitis, gas-tro-e-sof-aj-e'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and œsophagus.

Gastro-omen'tal. Relating to stomach and omentum, as gastro-omental arteries, gastro-epiploic arteries.

Gastropancrea'tic. Relating to the stomach and pancreas, as gastro-pancreatic ligament, peritoneal fold from pyloric orifice of stomach to anterior part of pancreas.

Gastropancreatitis, gas-tro-pan-kre-at-e'tis. Gastritis with pancreatitis.

Gastroparal'ysis. Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastroparietal, gas-tro-par-i'et-al (*gastro, paries,* wall). Relating to the wall of the stomach or of the abdomen covering that organ.

Gastrop'athy or **Gastropathia,** gas-tro-path-e'ah (*gastro, pathos,* disease). Disease of the stomach.

Gastropericarditis, gas-tro-per-e-kar-de'tis. Gastritis associated with pericarditis.

Gastroperiodyn'ia (*gastro, peri,* around, *odune,* pain). Violent periodical neuralgic pain at the pit of the stomach. *Sool* of India.

Gastroperitoni'tis. Simultaneous inflammation of stomach and peritoneum.

Gastropharyngitis, gas-tro-far-in-je'tis. Gastritis associated with pharyngitis.

Gastrophrenic, gas-tro-fren'ik (*gastro, phren,* diaphragm). Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm. **G. lig'ament,** reflection of the peritoneum descending from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the cardia.

Gastrophthalmia, gas-trof-thal'me-ah. See *Ophthalmia gastrica.*

Gastrophthisis (gast-tro-te'sis) or **Gastroph'thoe,** (*gastro, phthio,* to waste away). See *Gastrelcosis.* Emaciation or wasting away from disease of the abdomen.

Gastroplegia, gas-tro-plej'e-ah (*gastro, plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastroplethora, gas-tro-pleth-o'rah. Plethora or congestion of the stomach.

Gastropleuritis, gas-tro-plu-re'tis. Gastritis associated with pleurisy.

Gastropneumonia, gas-tro-nu-mo'ne-ah. Pneumonia with gastric complications; gastritis associated with pulmonary symptoms.

Gastropneumonic, gas-tro-nu-mon'ik. Relating to the stomach and lung; pneumogastric.

Gastropyloric, gas-tro-pi-lor'ik. Relating to the stomach and pylorus.

Gastroptosis, gas-tro-to'sis (*gastro, ptosis,* falling). Falling or dragging down of the stomach.

Gastropul'monary. Relating to the stomach and lungs; as gastropulmonary fistula, an artificial communication between the stomach and lungs; pneumogastric.

Gastropyra, gas-trop'ir-ah (*gastro, pur,* fever). Gastric fever.

Gastropyr'etus. Gastric fever.

Gastrorrhagia, gas-tror-rhaj'e-ah (*gastro, rhegnumi,* to break forth.) Hemorrhage from the stomach; vomiting of blood.

Gastror'raphy, Gastror'aphy, Gastror'rhaphy, or **Gastrorrhaphe,** gas-tror'raph-e (*gastro, rhaphe,* suture). Suture used for uniting penetrating wounds of the stomach or abdomen, or gastric fistula of abdomen, when too extensive or too unequal to be kept in contact by position, adhesive plaster, or appropriate bandages. Interrupted and quilled sutures are those chiefly employed. Operation for relief of gastric fistula.

Gastrorrhexis, gas-tror-rheks'is (*gastro, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the stomach; corrosion and perforation of the stomach.

Gastrorrhœa, gas-tror-rhe'ah (*gastro, rheo,* to flow). Gastric catarrh or flux. Increased or excessive secretion of mucus from the lining membrane of the stomach. Cœliac flux.

Gastrosacchorrhœa (gas-tro-sak-or-rhe'ah) or **Gastrosuccorrhœa,** gas-tro-suk-or-rhe'ah. Excessive secretion or flow of gastric juice.

Gastroschisis, gas-tros'kis-is (*gastro, schisis,* fissure). Fissure of the wall of the abdomen.

Gastroscirrhus, gas-tro-skir'rhus. Scirrhous induration or cancer of the stomach.

Gastroscope, gas'tro-skope (*gastro, skopeo,* to examine). Instrument for viewing, by reflected light, the interior of the stomach.

Gastroscopy, gas-tros'ko-pe. Examination of the stomach or abdomen as a means of diagnosis. Examination with a gastroscope.

Gastroseisis (*gastro, seisis,* skaking). Concussion of the stomach.

Gastro'ses. Generic name for diseases seated in the stomach.

Gastrospasmus, gas-tro-spaz'mus. Spasm or cramp of the stomach.

Gastrosplenic, gas-tro-splen'ik (*gastro, splen,* the

spleen). Relating to the stomach and spleen. **G. ar'teries,** arteriæ gastricæ breves. **G. lig'ament** or **omen'tum,** peritoneal fold between the fundus of the stomach and the covering spleen. **G. vein,** splenic vein.

Gastrosplenitis, gas-tro-splen-e'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and spleen.

Gastrospongio'ma. Fungosity of the stomach.

Gastrostenosis (*gastro, stenos,* contracted). Stricture of the stomach. **G. cardi'aca** et **pylor'ica,** narrowness of the orifices of the stomach, usually from cancer.

Gastrostomy, gas-tros'to-me (*gastro, stoma,* mouth). Operation for making a fistulous opening into the stomach through the wall of the abdomen. See *Sectio abdominalis.*

Gastrothoracic, gas-tro-thor-as'ik. Relating to the stomach and thorax.

Gastrothoracodidymus, gas-tro-tho-rak-o-did'im-us (*gastro, thorax, didumos,* twin). Double monster united at the thorax and abdomen.

Gastrotomy, gas-trot'o-me (*gastro, tome,* section). Several different operations have been so called, as Cæsarean section, incision into the abdomen for removal of internal strangulation or volvulus, to remove tumors, or to reduce hernia; laparotomy, abdominal section, an opening made in the stomach to remove a foreign body from it. Sometimes synonymous with gastrostomy.

Gastrotrachelotomy, gas-tro-trak-el-ot'o-me (*gaster, trachelos,* neck, *tome,* incision). Opening of the uterus through the abdomen for delivery of fœtus by incision through the cervix uteri.

Gastrotubotomy, gas-tro-tu-bot'o-me (*gastro, tuba,* tube, *tome,* section). Hybrid term for operation of opening the Fallopian tube through an abdominal incision; laparosalpingotomy.

Gastrox'ia or **Gastroxynsis,** gas-trox-in'sis (*gastro, oxus,* acid). Dyspepsia attended with excessive acidity, nausea, or vomiting, and pain.

Gastroxytes, gas-trox'it-ees. Gastroxia. Larval form of animals in scale higher than protozoa.

Gastrula, gas'tru-lah (small stomach). Gastrule. Period in animal development in which it is composed of a small sac made up of two layers of cells, this sac or cavity being the primitive alimentary canal.

Gastrulation, gas-tru-la'shun. Formation and development of gastrula.

Gastrypalgia, gas-trip-al'je-ah (*gastro, hupo,* under, *algos,* pain). Slight gastralgia.

Gastrypectasia (gas-trip-ek-tah'ze-ah) or **Gastrypectasis,** gas-trip-ek'tas-is (*gastro, hupo,* under, *ektasis,* dilatation). Slight dilatation or distending of the stomach.

Gastryperneuria, gas-trip-er-nu're-ah (*gastro, huper,* in excess, *neuron,* nerve). Morbidly increased activity of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastryperpathia, gas-trip-er-path-e'ah (*gastro, huper,* over, *pathos,* disease). Severe disease of the stomach.

Gastryponeuria, gas-trip-o-nu're-ah (*gastro, huper,* under, *neuron,* nerve). Want of tone or nervous force of the stomach.

Gastrypopathia, gas-trip-o-path-e'ah (*gastro, hupo,* under, *pathia,* disease). Slight affection of the stomach.

Gastryporrhagia, gas-trip-or-rhaj'e-ah (*gastro, hupo,* under, *rhage,* flow). Slight gastrorrhagia.

Gastryporrhœa, gas-trip-or-rhe'ah (*gastro, hupo,* under, *rheo,* to flow). Slight gastrorrhœa.

Gastrypostenosis, gas-trip-o-sten-o'sis (*gastro, hupo,* under, *stenosis,* narrowness). Slight narrowness or constriction of the stomach.

Gastrysterotomy, gas-tris-ter-ot'o-me. Laparohysterotomy; gastro-hysterotomy.

Gath'ered. In condition of abscess. **G. breast,** see *Mastitis.*

Gath'ering. Abscess, suppuration.

Gau'dia fœ'da (foul enjoyments). Masturbation.

Gaultheria, gaul-the're-ah (after Dr. Gaulther of Quebec). *Mountain tea, Partridge berry, Berried tea, Grouseberry, Deerberry, Spiceberry, Teaberry, Redberry, Wintergreen, Redberry tea, Ground berry, Ground ivy, Ground holly, Hill berry, Box berry, Chequer* or *Checker berry.* American plant, the leaves of which—Gaultheria (Ph. U. S.)—in infusion are stimulant and anodyne. The oil—Oleum Gaultheriæ (Ph. U. S.)—consistsing chiefly of salicylate of methyl, is used, on account of its pleasant flavor, to cover the taste of other medicines. Gaultheria and the oil are both used as antipyretics in rheumatism; dose of the oil, gtt. ij–x. **G. fra'grans** or **fragrantis'sima,** Indian wintergreen, growing in E. Indies and Japan; the oil is stimulant and antispasmodic. **G. hu'milis,** gaultheria. **G. procum'bens,** gaultheria.

Gaulther'ilene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. Derivative from oil of gaultheria.

Gaul'therin. Neutral principle from Betula lenta, convertible into oil resembling oil of gaultheria.

Gaultie'ra re'pens. Gaultheria procumbens.

Gaunt'let (*gant,* glove). Gantelet.

Gautiera (gaut-e-a'rah) **re'pens.** Gaultheria.

Gau'tier's pseu'do-xan'thine. Base ($C_4H_5N_5O$) resembling xanthine, obtained from fresh muscle-tissue of beef.

Gauze. Exceedingly thin sheer material. **G., absorb'ent,** gauze from which all dressing and oily matters have been removed. **G., antisep'tic,** unirritating antiseptic covering for wounds and surgical dressing, made by adding antiseptic materials, as carbolic acid, iodoform, corrosive sublimate, etc. See *Antiseptic.* Boracic acid, salicylic acid, thymol, and other substances are similarly used.

Gavage, gav-azh' (F.). Forced feeding, as by passage of food into the stomach through an œsophageal tube.

Gavard's mus'cle. Oblique fibres of muscular coat of the stomach.

Gay feath'er. Liatris spicata and other species of liatris.

Gaylussacia (gay-loos-sak'e-ah) or **Gaylussac'ea resino'sa** (after Gay-Lussac). Black huckleberry. Indigenous plant whose leaves and root, as well as those of Gaylussacia dumosa, dwarf huckleberry, and of G. frondosa, blue tangle, indigenous, are used in decoction as astringents in diarrhœa, sore throat, etc.

Gazel. Ribes nigrum; R. rubrum.

Gazeol, gaz'e-ol. Mixture of impure ammonia, 20°, acetone, benzol, impure naphthalin, and fresh tar, which, when evaporated in a hot-water bath, has been used for inhalation in whooping cough and bronchial and pulmonary affections.

Gazeous, gaz'e-us. Gaseous.

Gazogene, gaz'o-geen (*gas, geno,* to generate). Portable apparatus for preparing aerated or carbonated water.

Gedeola, ged-e'o-lah. Convex part of liver.

Gehr'ung's pes'sary. Instrument to be used in cystocele, intended to act as a support to the anterior wall of the vagina.

Geisoma (gi-so'mah), **Gei'son** (*geison,* eaves of a house), or **Geisum.** Part of frontal bone directly over the eyes.

Geissine (geis'seen) or **Geissospermine,** geis-so-spur'meen. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$. Alkaloid from bark of Geissospermum læve; cardiac sedative; in large doses poisonous.

Geissospermum (geis-so-spur'mum) **læ've.** Tree of Brazil, from which pao-pareira bark is obtained; tonic, antipyretic, and astringent. **G. vello'sii,** tree of Brazil, whose bark is used in intermittent fever as antipyretic and antiperiodic. Leaves, coroba leaves, are sometimes used medicinally; poisonous.

Gela'pium or **Gelappium,** jel-ap'pe-um. Convolvulus jalapa; Ipomœa jalapa.

Gelasina, gel-as-e'nah. Dimple.

Gelasi'ni (*gelao,* to laugh). Dimples. **G. incisi'vi,** incisive teeth.

Gelas'ma or **Gelas'mus** (*gelao,* to laugh). Canine laugh; convulsive laughter.

Gelatigenous, gel-at-ij'en-us (*gelatin, gennao,* to engender). Forming gelatin or gelatinous structure.

Gelatin (jel'at-in) or **Gelatine**, jel'at-een (*gelo*, to congeal). Immediate animal principle, semitransparent, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot, which it thickens and transforms into jelly on cooling; it is obtained pure from fresh calves' feet; it is a nutritious substance, and, when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water, forms an emollient fluid, much used in therapeutics, but not easy of digestion. Two forms of gelatin are glutin, or gelatin proper, and chondrin. Gelatin is used, in form of suppository, to induce rectal evacuations. **G., an'imal**, gelatin. **G. cul'ture**, culture of micro-organism prepared on gelatin. **G., nu'trient**, G. culture. **G., su'gar of**, glycocin. **G. suppos'itory**, laxative suppository containing gelatin. **G. of Wharton**, jelly of the cord. Soft, dense, fluid, gelatinous substance enveloping the umbilical cord.

Gelati'na. Gelatin, jelly. **G. alba** or **albis'sima**, purified gelatin. **G. anima'lis**, gelatin. **G. aquat'ica** (aquatic gelatin), Brasenia hydropeltis. **G. Wharto'ni**, G. of Wharton.

Gelatiniform, jel-at'in-i-form. Resembling gelatin. **G. mat'ter of intes'tine**, albuminose.

Gelatinize, jel'at-in-ize. To form or convert into jelly.

Gelat'inoid (*gelatin, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling gelatin. Colloid gelatinoids include gelatin, chondrin, collagen, elastin, keratin, and mucin.

Gelat'inous. Relating to, or having the character or appearance of, gelatin or jelly. Viscid. **G. cap'sules**, see *Capsules*. **G. lay'er**, layer in the olfactory bulb resembling the molecular layer of the cortex of the brain. **G. nerve-fi'bres**, see *Nerve-fibres*.

Gelation, jel-a'shun (*gelo*, to congeal). Congelation; frostbite.

Gela'tum petro'leum. Petrolatum.

Gel'ding (G. *gelten*, to castrate). Castration. Eunuch.

Gelid, jel'id. Cold as ice.

Gelifica'tion. Gelatinization.

Gelin, jel'in. Cellulose; collagen.

Gelly, jel'le (*gelo*, to congeal). *Jelly*. Substance of soft consistence, tremulous and transparent, obtained by appropriate treatment from animal or vegetable matters. Vegetable jelly is found in the currant, mulberry, and almost all acid fruits when ripe; is scarcely soluble in cold water, but readily soluble in boiling water, the jelly being, however, almost all deposited on cooling.

Gelose, jel'ose. Substance resembling gelatin found in Japanese isinglass; agar-agar. Parabin.

Gelosin, jel'o-sin. Jellylike substance from Gelidium corneum, used for making suppositories, bougies, etc., and as a culture medium for bacteria.

Gelsemia, jel-sem'e-ah. See *Gelseminum*.

Gelsemic (jel-sem'ik) **ac'id**. Crystallizable acid glucoside found in Gelsemium sempervirens.

Gelsemine, jel'sem-een. White bitter alkaloid from Gelsemium sempervirens; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$. See *Gelseminum*.

Gelseminia, jel-sem-in'e-ah. See *Gelseminum*.

Gelseminic (jel-sem-in'ik) **ac'id**. Gelsemic acid.

Gelsem'inine. Alkaloid obtained from Gelsemium sempervirens.

Gelseminum (jel-sem'in-um) or **Gelsemium** (jel-sem'e-um) **nit'idum** or **sempervi'rens**. Yellow jessamine. Flowers, root, etc. of this shrub of the Southern States, nat. ord. Apocyneæ, are employed, and effluvia from the former are said sometimes to induce stupor. The rhizome and rootlets are officinal under the name Gelsemium. Gelseminum is a nervous and arterial sedative, and in overdoses a poison. The antidotes to gelsemium-poisoning are atropine, stimulants, and artificial respiration. It is usually prescribed in the form of tincture. An alkaloid, *Gelseminia*, *Gelsemine*, or *Gelsemia*, has been obtained from the bark of the root; it is excessively bitter and poisonous.

Gelsem'ium el'egans. Chinese plant, rhizome of which contains an alkaloid having tetanic effects. **G. lu'cidum** or **nit'idum** has antispasmodic and analgesic properties.

Gelu, jel'u. Gelly.

Gelus, jel'us. Laughter. See *Risus*.

Gely's (zha'le's) **su'ture**. See *Suture*.

Gemel'lary. Twin-bearing or producing.

Gemelli, jem-el'le (twins). Twin muscles or organs. Gastrocnemii; ischiotrochanterianus; testicles. **G. su'ræ**, gastrocnemius.

Gemellip'arous (*gemellus*, twin, *pario*, to bring forth). Producing twins.

Gemellus, jem-el'lus. One of two children, twins, born at the same accouchement or gestation. Relating to twins, as twin conception. **G. mus'culus**, long portion of triceps brachialis, united to the inner portion. Marsupialis. Bifemorocalcaneus muscle.

Gemination, jem-in-a'shun. Production of twins; duplication.

Gemini, jem'in-e (twins). Gastrocnemii; ischiotrochanterianus; testicles.

Geminiformis, jem-in-e-for'mis. Gemellus inferior muscle.

Gem'inum. Optic lobes. **G. cen'trum semicircula're**, tænia semicircularis.

Gem'inus. Gemellus.

Gemipoma, jem-e-po'mah. Mamma.

Gemitus, jem'it-us. Sighing; groaning.

Gemma, jem'mah (bud). Granulation. **G. oc'uli**, crystalline.

Gemmation, jem-ma'shun. Generation by buds, which grow and become distinct from one another. **G., genera'tion by**, see *Generation*.

Gemmification, jem-me-fik-a'shun. Gemmation.

Gemmiparity, jem-mip-ar'it-e (*gemma*, bud, *pario*, to bring forth). Gemmation; generation by budding. See *Generation*.

Gemmiparous, jem-mip'ar-us (bud-bearing). See *Generation*.

Gem'mule. Small bud; ovule.

Gen (*gennao*, to generate). In composition, generating.

Gena, ja'nah. Cheek, forming lateral part of the mouth. Externally, the cheeks have no precise limits; they are continuous, above, with the lower eyelid; below, they descend as far as the base of the jaw; before, they terminate at the alæ nasi and at the commissures of the lips; and behind, at the ear. They are formed of three layers, dermoid, muscular, and mucous.

Genal, je'nal. Relating to the cheeks. **G. glands**, molar glands.

Gendarus'sa ro'sea or **vulga'ris**. Indian plant, nat. ord. Acanthaceæ, leaves of which are emetic and diaphoretic; root, astringent.

Genea, jen'e-ah. Generation, birth; descent from parent to child.

Geneagenesis, jen-e-ah-jen'es-is (*genea*, generation, *genesis*). Alternate generation. See *Generation*.

Geneanthropy, jen-e-an'thro-pe (*genea*, *anthropos*, man). Anthropogeny.

Genelas, gen-i'as (*genu*, chin). Downy hairs which first cover the cheek; bandage passing under the chin.

Geneion, gen-i'on. Beard; chin.

Gen'eral anat'omy. See *Anatomy*. **G. paral'ysis**, general paresis; paralytic dementia; cerebral affection characterized by paralysis of motion and speech and of sensation, and finally dementia. **G. practi'tioner**, one who practises in all departments of medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, and does not limit his attention to any one department, as a specialist does. A surgeon-apothecary.

Generalization, jen-er-al-i-za'shun. Extension of disease through the general system or over a large surface of the body. Deduction of laws and principles from minor facts.

Generatio, gen-er-ah'she-o. Generation. **G. æquiv'oca**, spontaneous generation; see *Generation*. **G. alter'na**, alternate generation; see *Generation*. **G. cal'culi**, lithia. **G. homoge'nea**, see *Generation*. **G. origina'ria**, spontaneous generation; see *Generation*. **G. ovovivip'arous**, see *Generation*. **G. primig'ena** or **primiti'va**, see *Generation*. **G. sexua'lis**, see *Gamogenesis*. **G. sponta'nea**, see *Generation*.

Generation, gen-er-a'shun (*geno,* to engender). Procreating; breeding; act of procreating the species; aggregate of functions concurring, in organized beings, toward the production of their kind. The act of generation means the union of the sexes; see *Coition.* The writers of antiquity believed that all organized bodies are produced either by what is termed univocal or regular generation—homogenesis, generatio homogenea, propagatio—which applies to the upper classes of animals and vegetables; or by spontaneous generation—autogenia, heterogenesis, heterogenia, generatio heterogenea, æquivoca, primitiva, primigena, originaria, or spontanea—which they considered applicable to the very lowest classes only, as the mushroom, the worm, the frog, etc. Many distinguished naturalists still consider that beings low in the scale of animality are produced in the latter way. Spontaneous generation and equivocal generation have been regarded by many as synonymous; by others as the production of a new being from the mere combination of inorganic elements; while by equivocal generation they understand the evolution of a new being from organized beings dissimilar to itself, through some irregularity in functions or the incipient decay or degeneration of tissues.

According to ancient theories, the ovaries of the female furnish a prolific fluid similar to that of the male; the fœtus results from the mixture of the two seeds in copulation. Others conceived that the ovaries contain ova, which are not developed until vivified by the male sperm. Others, again, believed in the pre-existence of germs, created since the origin of the world, but encased in each other, and becoming developed in succession; hence the first female must have contained the germs of all subsequent generations, and the number of these germs must go on always diminishing, until ultimately extinct. This was the system of evolution of germs.

The simplest kind of reproduction does not require sexual organs. The animal separates into several fragments, forming so many new individuals. This is *Fissiparous generation, Fissiparism, Generation from fission.*

Another form—*Gemmation, Gemmiparous generation*—consists in the formation of buds, sporules, or germs on some part of the body, which at a particular period drop off and form as many new individuals, requiring but one parent—*Monogeny.* In *Oviparous generation* the egg is hatched out of the body. In *Ovoviviparous generation* the new being is hatched in the excretory passages. In *Viviparous generation* the new individual is born under its appropriate form. In *Marsupial* or *Marsupiate generation* the young, being born at a very early stage of development, is received and nourished in a marsupium or pouch. In *Alternate generation, Geneagenesis,* the young do not resemble the parent at birth, and remain dissimilar during their whole life, so that their relationship is not apparent until a succeeding generation; thus the cercaria undergoes a change into the distoma; see *Metagenesis* and *Parthenogenesis.* All these kinds of reproduction require the union of sexes—*Digeny.*

All the acts comprising the function of generation in man may be referred to five great heads: copulation; conception or fecundation; gestation or pregnancy; delivery or accouchement; and lactation.

Genera'tion, act of. See *Generation.* **G., alter'nate,** see *Generation* and *Metagenesis.* **G. asex'ual,** see *Agamogenesis.* **G., change'able,** metagenesis; alternate generation; see *Generation.* **G., equiv'ocal,** see *Generation* **G. by fecunda'tion,** see *Generation* and *Fecundation.* **G. by fis'sion,** or **fissip'arous,** see *Generation.* **G. by gemma'tion,** see *Generation.* **G., gemmip'arous,** see *Generation.* **G., interstit'ial,** accrementation. **G., marsu'pial,** see *Generation.* **G., nonsex'ual,** see *Agamogenesis.* **G., organs of, female,** see *Genital organs* and *Vulva.* **G., organs of, male,** see *Genital organs.* **G., ovip'arous,** see *Generation.* **G., ovovivip'arous,** see *Generation.* **G., reg'ular,** see *Generation.* **G., sex'ual,** see *Gamogenesis.* **G., sponta'neous,** abiogenesis; see *Generation.* **G., univ'ocal,** see *Generation.* **G., vir'ginal,** parthenogenesis. **G., vivip'arous,** see *Generation.*

Gen'erative. Relating to or assisting in generation; genital. **G. or'gans,** see *Genital organs.*

Gener'ic. Pertaining to a genus or to the same genus; hereditary. **G. ataxia,** paramyoclonus multiplex.

Generous, jen'er-us (*generosus,* of a noble race). Name given to wines containing a large quantity of alcohol.

Gene'siac or **Genesial,** jen-e'ze-al. Genital; generative. **G. cycles,** periods in woman's sexual life, from puberty to conception, thence to pregnancy, and through the period of lactation.

Genesic, gen-e'sik. Genetic.

Genesiology, gen-e-se-ol'o-je (*genesis,* generation, *logos,* discourse). Doctrine of generation.

Genesis, jen'es-is. Generation; origin or first formation; act or process of reproduction.

Genetalis, jen-et-al'is. Genital.

Genetic (jen-et'ik) or **Genetical,** jen-et'ik-al. Genital; relating to sexual organs or functions; relating to generation; inherited. Agent or drug affecting the generative organs. **G. diseases,** diseases of the sexual functions.

Genetous, jen'et-us. Congenital.

Ge'nial or **Genian,** je'ne-an (*geneion,* chin). Relating to the chin. **G. apoph'ysis** or **pro'cess,** prominence at the posterior part of the symphysis menti, formed of four small tubercles. **G. tu'bercles,** see *Genian apophysis.*

Genica, jen'ik-ah. Remedies affecting the reproductive organs.

Geniculare, jen-ik'u-lar. Relating to the geniculum.

Geniculate, jen-ik'u-late (*geniculum,* small knee or joint). Bent in shape like a knee. **G. bod'ies,** corpora geniculata. **G. gan'glion,** enlargement or ganglion on facial nerve in Fallopian canal. **G. tract,** portion of pyramidal tract of crus cerebri.

Geniculatum, jen-ik-u-lat'um. Geniculate.

Genic'ulum. Small knee or joint; geniculate body.

Genio, jen-e'o (*geneion,* chin). In composition, chin.

Genio-epiglotticus, jen-e'o-ep-e-glot'tik-us. Fibres of genioglossus occasionally connected with the epiglottis.

Genioglossus, jen-e-o-glos'sus (*genio, glossa,* tongue). Flat triangular muscle extending from the genian apophysis to the inferior surface of the os hyoides and tongue, which last it carries forward. An *accessory muscle,* having the same origin, is inserted into the root of the tongue.

Geniohyoglos'sus. Muscle having same origin as genioglossus, and inserted into the length of the tongue, pharynx, and hyoid bone, regulating the various movements of the tongue. Genioglossus.

Geniohyoid (je-ne-o-hi'oid) **mus'cle.** Geniohyoïdeus. **G. nerve,** offshoot from hypoglossal nerve to geniohyoïdeus muscle.

Geniohyoï'deus, Geniohyo'des, or **Geniohyoï'des.** Muscle arising from the genian apophysis and inserted at the anterior part of the body of the os hyoides; it raises the os hyoides and carries it forward. It may also contribute to depress the lower jaw, in contracting toward the os hyoides.

Geniopharyngeus, jen-e-o-far-in-ja'us (*genio, pharunx,* pharynx). Bundle of fibres passing from the lower jaw to the sides of the pharynx and forming part of the constrictor pharyngis superior muscle.

Genioplas'tice. Genioplasty.

Genioplasty, je'ni-o-plas-te (*genio, plasso,* to form). Plastic operation in the region of the chin; operation for restoring the chin. At times used instead of *Genyoplasty* for the operation restoring the cheek.

Genipi, jen'ip-e. Achillea moschata. **G. al'bum,** Achillea moschata, Artemisia rupestris. **G. ve'rum,** Achillea atrata.

Genista, jen-is'tah. Spartium scoparium. **G. Canarien'sis,** see *Rhodium lignum.* **G. hirsu'ta,** Spartium scoparium. **G. pur'gans** grows in south of France; cathartic. **G. scopa'ria,** Spartium scoparium. **G. spino'sa In'dica,** Bahel Schulli; Oriental

tree, a decoction of the roots of which is diuretic; the leaves boiled in vinegar have the same effect. **G. tincto'ria,** *Dyer's broom* or *weed, Dye weed, Base broom, Kendall green, Wood-waxer, Green weed, Woodwex;* a shrub cultivated in this country and in Europe. Flowering tops and seeds are cathartic and diuretic.

Genistoï'des hirsu'ta or **tincto'ria** (*genista, eidos,* resemblance). Genista tinctoria.

Genital, jen'it-al (*geno,* to generate). *Genesial.* Relating to generation or to organs of generation. **G. cord,** a cord formed in the fœtal development of the generative organs by the union of the two ducts of Müller with the lower parts of the Wolffian ducts. **G. cor'puscles,** simple corpuscles of touch in the genital organs. **G. duct,** duct of Müller. **G. em'inence,** G. protuberance. **G. fis'sure,** furrow extending from the genital protuberance in the embryo to the cloaca. **G. folds,** see *Genital organs.* **G. furrow,** see *Genital organs.* **G. glands,** see *Genital organs.* **G. nerve,** external spermatic nerve. **G. or'gans,** sexual organs; *Genital, Noble, Natural,* or *Private parts; Privities, Privy parts, Privy members.* The parts inservient to the reproduction of the species. In man they are numerous; some secreting the sperm, as the testicles and their appendages; others retaining it, as the vesiculæ seminales; and another for carrying it into the organs of the female—the penis. In the female the parts of generation form an apparatus perhaps more complicated than that of the male. Some are inservient to copulation, as the vulva, vagina, etc.; others to conception and the preservation of the product for a determinate time—as the uterus and appendages; while others concur in the alimentation of the infant after birth, as the mammæ. About the sixth week of fœtal development, when there is no distinction of sex, a genital tubercle appears, soon surrounded by two folds of skin, the genital folds (which become labia minora or corpora cavernosa, according to sex), and on the lower aspect a groove, genital furrow, soon after appears (which at a later date becomes the cavernous portion of the urethra or rima pudendi, according to sex). External distinction of sexes is made by transitions from these primitive forms. The internal generative organs are developed from the Wolffian body, the genital glands—masses of cells lying on the inside of that body—and the genital duct, anterior to the duct of the Wolffian body.

The following weights and measurements have been made of the organs of generation in the two sexes (Vierordt):

Male Organs of Generation.

Testicle:
- Weight (testicle with epididymis) (right) 23 g., (left) 26 g. (Durog).
- Volume . . . . . 14–24 c.cm. (Krause).

Corpus Highmori, from above below . . . . 18–27 mm. long.
posteriorly . . . . . 7 } broad.
anteriorly . . . . . 2 }
Spermatic canals . . . . . 0.2 in diameter.
Number of lobules of testicle formed by spermatic canals 100–200
Entire length of spermatic canals . . . . . 276–341 m.
Internal surface of spermatic canals, 867–2142 cm. (Henle, 1867 cm.).
Coni vasculosi . . . . . 9–14 mm. long.
Vasa efferentia:
- At apex of conus . . . . . 0.4–0.6 mm. thick.
- At base . . . . . 0.2 mm.

Spermatozoa (Krause), 0.052–0.062 mm. long.
- Head, 0.0045 long, 0.002–0–0.003 broad, 0.001–0.002 thick.
- Body, 0.006 long, 0.0007–0.001 thick.
- Tail, 0.041–0.052 long, finer than the body.

Epididymis (stretched) . . . . . 68–81 mm. long.
Head . . . . . 10 broad, 6–8 high.
Body and tail . . . . . 5.6–6.8 broad.
Thickness (antero-posterior) 2.3–3.4
Canal of epididymis, 6.5–10 m. long, 0.2–0.4 mm. thick.
Vas deferens, about 300 mm. long (stretched, 400–450).
Middle piece, 2.5–3 in diameter; lumen, 0.6–0.8.
Male urethra: 150–170 long—viz.: pars prostatica . . 23–27
" membranacea 18–23
" cavernosa . 110–120
Seminal vesicles: 41–45 long, 16–18 broad, 9 thick.
Ejaculatory ducts, 20 long; over 2 in breadth at commencement, and 0.8 in breadth at the end.
Colliculus seminalis, 9–11 long, 2–3 in height and breadth at upper end.
Prostate: Weight, 20.5 g. (Bischoff), 19 g. (Krause). Volume, 15 c.cm.
On an average, 27 mm. long (23–34).
45 broad (32–47).
20 thick (14–23), measured in a sagittal line.
Cowper's glands . . . . . 5–9 mm. in diameter.
Main duct, 4.5–6.8 long; at origin, 1.5; at mouth, 0.5 broad.

The following are some of the measurements of the various parts of the genito-urinary apparatus:

Penis: Weight . { Bladder, Urethra, Penis, } . . . . . 193 g. (Bischoff).

Penis in Erection.

Volume, 60 c.cm. (Krause) . . . . . 278 c.cm. (Krause).
Length, 90–110 cm. . . . . 210 mm.
Breadth and thickness, 27 40–45
Preputial glands, 0.3–0.7.

Female Organs of Generation.

Ovary: Average weight (according to Puech), 7.0 (5½–10) gm.

	Length (mm.).	*Breadth* (mm.).	*Thickness* (mm.).	*Volume* (c.cm.).
In virgins (Krause)	41–52	20–27	10–11	4–5
In women from 35–40 years of age who have borne children	27–41	14–16	7–9	2–5

Tunica albuginea . . . . . 0.1–0.5 mm. thick.
Number of follicles:
- In a child 3 years of age . . . . . 400,000 (Sappey).
- In a girl aged 18 . . . . . 36,000 (Henle).

Graafian follicles up to . . . . . 10–12.
Ripe (human) ovum . . . . . 0.1–0.3 mm. in diameter.

Dimensions of the Ovaries (Mm.).

(Middle average, according to Puech.)

New-born children, 19.8 mm.	*Right.*			New-born children, 18.2 mm.	*Left.*	
	Length.	*Height.*	*Thick.*	*Length.*	*Height.*	*Thickness.*
6–11 year, 26.7	9	4.4		24	8.4	4.5
13–15 year, 29.6	15	10		25	14	9.3
19–35 year, 36.5	18	13.7		35	16.7	13.1

Middle average of both ovaries (Raciborski): 35.7 length; 17.3 height; 13.4 thickness.

Uterus.

Weight, 33–41; after-births, 102–117 g. Volume, 35–50 c.cm.; after-births, 86–102.

	Virgins.	*After-Births.*
Length of uterus from fundus to external mouth	74–81 mm.	87–94 mm.
Cervix: Length	29–34	
Breadth	25	27–32
Thickness	16–20	18–25

End of pregnancy, weight . . . . . 700 g.
Volume . . . . . 5960–6160 c.cm.
Height . . . . . 320 mm.
Breadth . . . . . 270 mm.
Thickness . . . . . 140 mm.

G. protu'berance, prominence in front of genital embryonic opening, becoming afterward clitoris or penis, according to sex. **G. ridge,** longitudinal eminence in embryo, in which is genital gland. **G. tu'bercle,** see *Genital organs.*

Genitale, jen-it-al'e. Sperm. **G. ca'put,** glans penis.

Genitalia, jen-it-al'e-ah. Genital organs. **G. vi'ri,** the male genital organs.

Genitality, jen-it-al'it-e. Power or capacity of performing generative functions.

Genitals, jen'it-als. Genital organs.

Genito. In composition, genital, or relating to the genital organs.

Genito-cru'ral nerve. Subpubial or internal inguinal nerve. Branch of the second lumbar nerve, which, passing through the psoas muscle and approaching the femoral arch, divides into two branches—internal, scrotal, or genital, and external or femoral cutaneous branch.

Genito-enteric (jen'it-o-en-ter'ik) **fold.** Peritoneal fold for spermatic or ovarian artery.

Genito-spi'nal cen'tre. Space of a few lines in the spinal cord corresponding with the fourth lumbar vertebræ, which, when excited, produces contraction of the bowels; affecting also the bladder, uterus, etc.; and, in the dog, causes erection of the penis and ejaculation of semen. The *ano-spinal centre* is a corresponding point in the lower part of the lumbar region, pre-

siding over the reflex contraction of the sphincter ani. The *cilio-spinal centre*, in the cervico-dorsal portion of the cord, presides over the contraction of the radiated fibres of the iris.

Genito-urinary, jen-it-o-u'rin-a-re. Relating to the genital and urinary apparatus. **G.-u. appara'tus**, collection of organs for the functions of reproduction and urination. **G.-u. tract**, canals or passages connected with the genito-urinary apparatus; see *Uro-genital*.

Genitu'ra. That which is fecundated or engendered in the maternal womb. Embryo; fœtus; infant. Also whatever concerns the generative act, as semen, genital organs, etc. Generation.

Genium, jen-e'um (*geneion*, chin). Chin.

Gennesis, gen-na'sis. Genesis; generation.

Gennetica, gen-net'ik-ah. Genital organs.

Gennetici (gen-net'is-e) **morbi.** Genetic or genital diseases.

Genneticocnesmus, gen-net-ik-o-nez'mus (*gennetica*, *knesmos*, itching). Itching of the genital organs.

Genneticonosi or **Genneticonusi**, gen-net-ik-on-u'se (*gennetica*, *nosos*, disease). Diseases of the genitals.

Genne'ticus. Genital.

Ge'noblast (*genos*, race, *blastos*, germ). Ovum; spermatozoid; product of sexual union. Cell of sexual system.

Genometabole, gen-o-met-ab'o-la (*genos*, sex, *metabole*, change). Sexual change formerly imagined to take place after change of life in woman.

Genonusi, gen-on-u'se (*genos*, sex, *nousos*, disease). Sexual diseases.

Genoplasty, je'no-plas-te (*genu*, jaw, *plasso*, to form). Genioplasty; meloplasty.

Gen'sang or **Gen'seng**. Panax quinquefolium.

Gentia, jen'she-ah. Gentianina; gentisic acid. **G., aut'umn**, Gentiana amarella.

Gentian, jen'she-an (after Gentius, king of Illyria, who used some species medicinally). Gentiana lutea; triosteum; Erythræa centaurium. **G., bit'ter**, gentiopicrin. **G., blue** or **Catesbian**, Gentiana Catesbæi. **G., com'mon**, Gentiana lutea. **G. cross'worts**, Gentiana cruciata. **G., fel'wort**, Gentiana amarella. **G., horse**, triosteum. **G. root**, see *Gentiana lutea*. In several European countries root of G. purpurea, G. punctata, G. Catesbæi, G. maurophylla, and G. pannonica. **G., south'ern**, Gentiana Catesbæi. **G. violet stain**, used for staining pathological tissue specimens and micro-organisms. **G., white**, Laserpitium latifolium, triosteum, Gentiana alba. **G., yellow**, Gentiana lutea; see *Calumba*.

Gentiana, jen-she-an'ah. G. lutea. **G. acau'lis** or **G. alba**, Laserpitium latifolium. **G. amarella**, felwort or autumn gentian of America and Europe; tonic and antipyretic. **G. amarylloï'des**, G. quinqueflora. **G. asclepiadea**, milkweed or willow gentian of Central Europe; root is tonic. **G. auricula'ta** grows in Northern Asia; tonic and antiscorbutic. **G. cachenlaguen**, Chironia Chilensis. **G. Catesbæ'i** or **Catesbia'na**, *Blue gentian*, *Catesbian* or *Southern gentian*, *Bluebells*, *Bitterroot;* ord. Gentianaceæ. Pure and simple bitter; root may be used wherever that of the *Gentiana lutea* is proper. **G. centau'rium**, Erythræa centaurium. **G. chiray'ta, chirayi'ta,** or **chira'ta,** chirata (Ph.U.S. and Br.), chirayita, chirayeta; a native of India; the herb and root have been much employed in that country in dyspepsia and as an antiperiodic in intermittents and atonic leucorrhœa. It yields its virtues to alcohol and water. **G. crini'ta**, see *G. quinqueflora*. **G. crucia'ta**, European species of gentian; very bitter in all its parts. Has been used in hydrophobia for some fancied curative effect. **G. erythræ'a**, species growing in China; antiarthritic and aperient, and used also for diseases of the eye. **G. fimbria'ta**, G. crinata. **G. Gerar'di**, chironia or erythræa centaurium. **G. lu'tea**, systematic name of officinal gentian, *Gentiana*, *Yellow gentian*, *Gentian*, *Felwort;* ord. Gentianeæ. Plant common in the mountains of Europe. Root is extremely bitter, and yields its virtues to ether, alcohol, and water; is tonic and stomachic; in large doses, aperient; usually given in infusion or tincture. **G. macrophyl'la**, Siberian species used in delirium, convulsions, etc. **G. ma'jor**, G. lutea. **G. mi'nor**, G. cruciata. **G. ochroleu'ca**, see *G. saponaria*. **G. pannon'ica**, root is used as substitute for G. lutea, as are also G. punctata and G. purpurea, latter growing in Alpine regions. **G. Peruvi'ana**, Chironia Chilensis. **G. pneumonan'the**, marsh gentian; all parts are bitter. **G. praten'sis**, G. amarella. **G. puncta'ta**, see *G. pannonica*. **G. purpu'rea**, root is bitter tonic; see *G. pannonica*. **G. quinqueflo'ra**, *Gall weed*, five-flowered gentian, and **G. crini'ta**, fringed gentian, indigenous, are possessed of virtues similar to Gentiana lutea. **G. ru'bra**, G. lutea. **G. sapona'ria**, soapwort gentian, and **G. ochroleuc'a**, Sampson's snake-root, indigenous, have tonic properties of Gentiana lutea, and are tonic diaphoretics. **G. scan'dens**, Chinese plant, root and leaves of which are bitter tonic. **G. serra'ta** grows in Northern America and Europe; bitter tonic. **G. spathula'ta**, variety of Asclepiadea, antiphlogistic; used in hæmaturia. **G. vet'erum**, G. lutea. **G. villo'sa**, G. ochroleuca.

Gentian'æ ra'dix. Gentian root.

Gentianel'la autumna'lis. Gentiana amarella. **G. crucia'ta**, Gentiana cruciata.

Gentian'ic ac'id. $C_4H_{10}O_5$. Yellow acid crystallized principle obtained from gentian.

Gentiani'na, Gen'tianine, Gen'tianin, Gentian'eine, or **Gentiania**, jen-she-an'e-ah. Neutral substance obtained from gentian.

Gentianite (jen'she-an-ite) or **Gen'tianose.** Crystalline substance ($C_{16}O_{66}H_{33}$) obtained from roots of various species of gentian.

Gentilitious, jen-til-ish'us. Hereditary.

Gentiopicrin, jen-she-o-pik'rin (*gentian*, *pikros*, bitter). $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$. Bitter principle of gentian.

Gentiotan'nin, Gentiotan'nic ac'id. Tannic acid of gentian.

Gentis'ic or **Gentisinic** (jen-tis-in'ic) **acid.** Gentianic acid.

Gentisin, jen'tis-in. Gentianic acid.

Ge'nu. Articulation of the leg with the thigh; femorotibial or knee-joint; the knee. The most complicated articulation in the body, formed by the inferior extremity of the femur, the superior extremity of the tibia, and the patella. The articular surfaces of the bones are covered by layers of cartilage and by the synovial membrane of the articulation. The soft parts of this joint are the ligamentum patellæ, two lateral ligaments distinguished as internal and external; a posterior ligament, ligamentum posticum Winslowii; two crucial ligaments, one anterior, the other posterior; two interarticular fibrocartilages; some albugineous fibres, which form an imperfect capsule, etc. The knee receives its arteries from the femoral and popliteal; they bear the name of articular. Its veins have the same distribution as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the saphena and crural. Its nerves are furnished by the sciatic, popliteal, and crural. The joint is protected by the tendons and muscles surrounding it. **G. aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii**, flexure in Fallopian aqueduct. **G. cap'sulæ inter'næ**, bend dividing internal capsule of brain into two parts. **G. cor'poris callo'si**, see *Corpus callosum*. **G. ever'sum, G. excurva'tum, G. extror'sum**, G. varum. **G. facia'lis**, bend of facial nerve-fibres around eminence in bottom of fourth ventricle or in Fallopian aqueduct. **G. intror'sum flex'um, G. inver'sum**, G. valgum. **G. recurva'tum**, curving backward of knee-joint, from muscular paralysis and weakness of ligaments of this articulation. **G. trac'tûs op'tici**, flexure in tractus opticus. **G. ure'thræ prostat'icum**, bend in prostatic urethra. **G. val'gum**, knock-knee, the legs being bent outward from the knee. **G. va'rum**, bow-leg, bandy-leg; opposite of G. valgum.

Gen'ua arcua'ta. Having the knees bent outward; bow-legged; genu varum. **G. intror'sum flex'a**, having the knees bent inward; knock-kneed. **G. val'ga**, knock-knee. **G. va'ra**, having the knees bent inward; knock-kneed.

Genual, jen'u-al. Relating to the knee or to the genu of the corpus callosum.

Genuclast, jen'u-klast (*genu*, knee, *klao*, to break). Apparatus for forcibly breaking up adhesions at the knee-joint.

Genuflexion, jen-u-fleks'yun (*genu*, *flexus*, bent). Bending or flexion of the knee.

Genugra, jen'u-grah (*genu*, *agra*, seizure). Gonagra.

Genuinus, gen-u-e'nus. Legitimate.

Genupectoral, jen-u-pek'tor-al (*genu*, *pectus*, breast). Relating to knee and chest. **G. posi'tion** or **post'ure**, position in which the knee is to the breast; method employed in retroflexion of the uterus. The patient assumes the knee-chest position for several minutes twice daily, drawing the vulva open so as to allow the air to enter, which acts as a repositor to the uterus.

Genus, je'nus (*genos*, race). Collection or group of species analogous to each other, and which can be united by common characters. When a species cannot be referred to a known genus, it constitutes a distinct one. **G. curatio'nis**, reason, mode, or manner of cure.

Gen'y. Jaw; chin; beard.

Genyantralgia, jen-e-an-tral'je-ah (*geny*, *antron*, antrum, *algos*, pain). Pain in the antrum of Highmore.

Genyantritis, jen-e-an-tre'tis (*geny*, *antron*, antrum). Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

Genyantron (jen-e-an'tron) or **Genyan'trum** (*geny*, *antron*, cave). Antrum of Highmore.

Genyocynanche, jen-e-o-sin-an'ke. Mumps; cynanche parotidæa.

Genyoplasty (jen'e-o-plas-te) or **Gen'yplasty** (*geny*, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation on the cheek. See *Genioplasty*.

Genys, jen'is. Jaw; chin; beard.

Geoffræ'a or **Geoffroy'a iner'mis** (after Dr. E. F. Geoffroy, a French naturalist). Cabbage tree, cabbage-bark tree, wormbark tree. Ord. Leguminosæ. Odor of the bark is very pleasant It is anthelmintic and cathartic. **G. Jamaicen'sis**, G. inermis. **G. pis'o'nis** or **racemo'sa**, G. inermis. **G. retu'sa**, Andira retusa. **G. spinulo'sa**, Brazilian tree, seed of which, angelim seed, is anthelmintic. **G. Surinamen'sis** has similar properties. The alkaloid active principles of G. Jamaicensis and G. Surinamensis, jamaicine and surinamine, have been separated from them. **G. vermif'uga**, S. American plant having fruit, the almond of which, called angeline, is vermifuge.

Geography (je-og'raf-e), **med'ical** (*ge*, earth, *grapho*, to describe). Noso-geography; description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants, vegetable and animal, but principally on those of man.

Geophagism, je-of'ag-ism (*ge*, earth, *phago*, to eat). Earth-eating, clay-eating, dirt-eating; act or practice of eating earth.

Geophagist, je-of'aj-ist. Earth-eater, clay-eater; one who eats earth.

Geophila (je-of'il-ah) **diversifo'lia.** Plant of Malabar; used in diarrhœa and externally as application to diseases of the eye. **G. renifor'mis**, plant of W. Indies and S. America; emetic.

Georgia (jor'je-ah) **bark.** Tonic and antipyretic bark of Pinckneya pubens. **G. pink**, Phlox Carolina.

Georgopathia, jor-jo-path-e'ah (*georgos*, tiller of the earth, *pathos*, disease). Pellagra.

Geræol'ogy or **Geratology**, ger-at-ol'o-je (*geras*, old age, *logos*, discourse). Doctrine or description of old age, its pathology, hygienic conditions, etc.

Ger'aflour. Dianthus caryophyllus.

Gera'nin. Astringent substance from rhizome of several species of geranium.

Geranis, jer'an-is (a crane). Bandage used by the ancients in fractured clavicle, dislocation of the shoulder, etc.

Gera'nium (*geranos*, crane, its pistil being like the bill of the crane). Ord. Geraniaceæ. Crane's bill. **G. Carolinia'num**, see *G. Robertianum*. **G. cicuta'rium**, Erodium cicutarium. **G. dissec'tum**, Australian or cut-leaved geranium; jagged-leaved dove's foot of Australia and Europe. **G. fœt'idum**, G. Robertianum. **G., fox**, G. Robertianum. **G. macula'tum**, in northwestern parts of the United States. The rhizome of this plant, geranium (Ph. U. S.), *Spotted crane's bill, Crowfoot, Alum root, Tormentil, Storkbill*, is employed as an antisyphilitic. **G. Mexica'num** grows in Mexico; its root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **G. mol'le**, dove's foot g.; therapeutic action like that of G. Robertianum. **G. moscha'tum**, European plant, used as excitant and diaphoretic. **G. Noveboracen'se**, G. maculatum. **G. purpu'reum**, G. Robertianum. **G. Robertia'num**, stinking crane's bill, herb Robert. This plant is antiperiodic, astringent, diuretic, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant, and externally applied in painful sores and inflammations. G. Carolinianum has similar properties. **G. sanguin'eum**, astringent and styptic, contains a large amount of tannin. **G. silvat'icum**, crowflower, wood geranium; root and flowers are astringent. **G. stria'tum**, roots are tonic and astringent. **G., wild**, G. pratense, G. Robertianum, Erodium cicutarium. **G., wood**, G. silvaticum. Most of the species of geranium have been used as astringents.

Gerardia pedicularia, ger-ar'de-ah ped-ik-u-lar'e-ah. Fever-weed, lousewort; indigenous; sedative and diaphoretic. **G. quercifo'lia**, golden oat of the West and South; root is used as antidote for snakebites. **G. tubero'sa**, flowers of this plant of Martinique are expectorant.

Ger'as. Old age.

Geratic, ger-at'ik (*geras*, old age). Relating to old people. **G. diseases**, developmental diseases of old persons.

Geratol'ogy. See *Gerœology*.

Ger'dy's fi'bres. Superficial transverse digital ligaments. **G.'s lig'ament**, deep layer of axillary fascia attached to the clavicle. **G.'s opera'tion for her'nia**, operation for invagination of scrotum into inguinal canal.

Geric'terus, ger-ik'ter-us (*geras*, old age, *ikteros*, jaundice). Jaundice of old age.

Gerlach's net'work or **plex'us.** Delicate network of minute fibrils of nerves in gray matter of cord. **G.'s the'ory**, theory as to relation of nerve-fibres and ganglionic cells of spinal cord.

Ger'lier's disease. Peculiar endemic neurosis of the Swiss, attended with vertigo, paralysis, ptosis, pain in the back of the head and neck.

Germ. Rudiment of new being, not yet developed, or still adherent to the mother; living particle which has been detached from already existing living matter. The study of the mode in which diseases arise from the influence of germs is called the germ theory of disease. **G. cell**, germinal cell. **G., den'tal**, dental follicle; earliest development of a tooth. **G. disease**, disease caused by a micro-organism. **G. disk**, proligerous disk; area germinativa. **G. enam'el**, see *Groove, dental*. **G. epithe'lium**, columnar epithelium, remains of the germ epithelium which affords a cover superficially to the ovaries. **G. flesh**, see *Sarcophyte*. **G. force**, plastic force. **G. hill**, proligerous disk. **G. lay'ers**, laminæ making up the embryo, as ectoderm, mesoderm, and entoderm; outer, middle, and inner covering of embryo. **G. spot**, see *Molecule*. **G. theory**, theory of specific causes, as bacteria, in the origin and development of diseases; see *Molecule*. **G. ves'icle**, see *Molecule*.

Ger'man cham'omile. Matricaria. **G. leech**, hirudo medicinalis. **G. mea'sles**, rötheln; see *Rubeola*. **G. pellitory**, root of Anacyclus officinarum. **G. rhu'barb**, Rheum rhaponticum and other species of rheum. **G. san'darac**, resin from bark of Juniperus communis. **G. sarsaparil'la**, Carex arenaria.

German'der, com'mon. Teucrium chamædrys. **G., creep'ing**, Teucrium chamædrys. **G. ma'rum**, Teucrium marum, **G., small**, Teucrium chamædrys. **G., wa'ter**, Teucrium scordium.

Germareum, jur-mar'e-um (*germen*, germ). Part

of generative apparatus of the female concerned in development of ova.

Germen, jir'men (*gero*, to produce). Germ, sperm. **G. denta'le**, dental pulp. **G. fal'sum**, mole. **G. fœmin'eum**, germinal vesicle. **G. spu'rium**, conception, false.

Germicidal, jur-me-si'dal. Destroying germs, as germicidal treatment so directed.

Germ'icide (*germ, cædo*, to kill). Any agent that will destroy germs or micro-organisms, or their spores, on which contagious and infectious disease may depend; as mercuric chloride and iodide, aluminium acetate, sulphurous acid, heat (at continuous temperature of 230° and over), etc.

Germifuge, jur'me-fuje (*germen, fugo*, to drive away). Expelling or driving away germs.

Ger'minal, Ger'minative. Relating or belonging to a germ or to germination; having power of germination. **G. a'rea**, localized accumulation of cells on surface of blastodermic membrane, indicating position of future embryo. **G. cell**, see *Cytoblast*. **G. disk**, proligerous disk. **G. epithe'lium**, layer of epithelial cells on middle of genital ridge of embryo. **G. lay'ers**, see *Germ layers*. **G. mat'ter**, see *Cytoblast, Bioplasm*. **G. mem'brane**, blastoderm; see *Molecule*. **G. nu'cleus**, see *Molecule*. **G. pole**, pole of ovum on which is germinal spot. **G. spot**, nucleolus of the ovule; see *Molecule*. **G. streak**, primitive streak; nucleus of cell of ovum. **G. ves'icle**, nucleus of the ovule; see *Molecule*. **G. wall**, thickened border of blastoderm in ova that have only partially undergone segmentation.

Germinating, jur'min-a-ting. Undergoing process of germination. **G. cells**, cells forming a boundary to stomata, where the lymphatics originate.

Germination, jer-min-a'shun. Beginning of vegetation in seed or plant; first development of germs.

Germinative, jur'min-a-tiv. Germinating or having power of germinating.

Germitox'ic. Agent that destroys a germ by poisoning it.

Germogen, jur'mo-jen. Nucleated protoplasmic mass, separating ultimately into ova.

Germs, dissemina'tion of. See *Panspermia*. **G., pre-existence of**, see *Preformation*.

Germule, jerm'yule. Diminutive germ.

Ge'ro, Geron'to (*geron*, aged person). In composition, old or aged.

Geroboscia (ger-o-bos'se-ah) or **Gerontobos'cia** (*gero, boske*, food). Nourishment or maintenance proper for the aged.

Gerocomeum, ger-o-ko-me'um. Hospital for the aged.

Geroco'mia or **Gerocom'ice** (*geron*, aged person, *komeo*, to take care of). Part of medicine whose object is the preservation of the health of the aged—the hygiene of old people.

Gerocomi'um or **Gerocome'um.** Hospital for the aged.

Geromaras'mus or **Gerontatrophy**, ger-on-tat'ro-fe (*geronto, atrophia*). Debility and emaciation of old persons, Marasmus senilis.

Gerontine, ger-on'teen (*geronto*, old). $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Leucomaïne resembling cadaverine found in cell-nuclei in the liver, especially of old dogs. Paralyzant of nerve-centres. See *Leucomaïnes* (table).

Geron'to. In composition, old or aged.

Gerontoboscia, ger-on-to-bos'se-ah. Nourishment or maintenance proper for the aged.

Gerontocomice, ger-on-to-kom'is-e. Gerocomia.

Gerontocomi'um. Hospital for the aged.

Gerontophthalmia, ger-on-tof-thal'me-ah. Ophthalmia of old persons.

Gerontopia, ger-on-to'pe-ah (*geronto, ops*, eye). Weakness of sight of the aged. Presbyopia.

Gerontopityriasis, ger-on-to-pit-e-re'as-is. Pityriasis senilis.

Gerontotox'on, Gerontox'on, or **Gerotoxon**, ger-o-toks'on (*gero, toxon*, bow). Bow-shaped obscurity at the under margin of the cornea, *Arcus senilis*, common to old people, and supposed by some to indicate the existence of fatty degeneration of the heart. It is due to fatty degeneration of the corneal tissue.

Gerotropheum, ger-o-trof-a'um (*gero, trophe*, nourishment). Gerocomium.

Gerotrophia, ger-o-trof'e-ah (*gero, trophe*, nourishment). Nourishment or maintenance proper for the aged.

Gersa, gur'sah. Fæcula; plumbi subcarbonas. **G. serpenta'riæ**, see *Arum maculatum*.

Gerydrocephalus, ger-id-ro-sef'al-us. Hydrocephalus senilis.

Gesta'tio (*gesto*, to bear). Gestation. **G. extrauteri'na**, extra-uterine or ectopic pregnancy. **G. ova'ria**, ovarian pregnancy.

Gestation, jes-ta'shun (*gesto*, to carry). The time during which a female who has conceived carries the embryo in her uterus up to time of delivery. See *Pregnancy*. Bearing or carrying of an individual; as gestation on horseback, gestation in a carriage, etc. **G., abdom'inal**, pregnancy in which fœtus is contained in cavity of peritoneum. **G., cor'nual**, pregnancy occurring in a rudimentary cornu of a uterus bicornis. **G., double**, twin pregnancy; uterine pregnancy with extra-uterine pregnancy also. **G., ectop'ic**, extra-uterine pregnancy. **G., extra-u'terine**, pregnancy in which fœtus is not carried in the interior of the uterus. **G., Fallo'pian**, form of pregnancy in which fœtus is carried in Fallopian tube. **G., interstit'ial** or **intramu'ral** or **intermu'ral**, pregnancy, interstitial. **G., intra-ova'rian**, G., ovarian. **G., intraperitone'al**, G., abdominal. **G., mul'tiple**, pregnancy in which there are several fœtuses. **G., mu'ral**, pregnancy, interstitial. **G., ova'rian**, pregnancy in which fœtus is in the ovary. **G., pari'etal**, G., interstitial. **G., peritone'al**, G., abdominal. **G., plu'ral**, G., multiple. **G., preternat'ural**, extra-uterine pregnancy.; **G., pri'mary**, form of pregnancy in which the ovum becomes connected, at an early stage, with the peritoneum. **G., prolonged** or **protract'ed**, pregnancy prolonged beyond the usual period. **G., sec'ondary**, G. in which ovum has sought a new position from its original one. **G., tu'bal, tuba'rian**, or **tu'bular**, G., Fallopian. **G., tu'bo-abdom'inal**, extra-uterine pregnancy in which fœtal sac is made up of abdominal end of Fallopian tube and plastic matter. **G., tu'bo-ova'rian**, in this form of extra-uterine pregnancy the sac is formed of abdominal extremity of Fallopian tube and the ovary. **G., tu'bular**, G., tubal. **G., twin**, pregnancy in which there are two fœtuses. **G., u'terotubal**, pregnancy in which ovum is partly in the uterus and partly in the extra-uterine Fallopian tube. **G., ven'tral**, G., abdominal.

Gesticulation, jes-tik-u-la'shun (*gestus*, gesture). Act of making gestures; a symptom in disease indicating great encephalic erethism.

Gethyllis spiralis, geth-il'lis spir-al'is. S. African plant, the orange-colored fruit of which is used in spirit or tincture in flatulence and colic.

Geum, je'um. G. rivale. **G. al'bum** or **Alep'picum**, water avens of Canada and U. S., used for headache and gastric affections. **G. aquat'icum**, G. rivale. **G. Canaden'se**, G. album. **G. caryophylla'tum**, G. urbanum. **G. Chiloen'se** or **coccin'eum**, Chilean species, used in amenorrhœa. **G. hy'bridum**, G. rivale. **G. monta'num**, root of this Alpine plant is tonic, astringent, and antipyretic. **G. nu'tans** or **palus'tre**, G. rivale. **G. Plin'ii**, G. urbanum. **G. riva'le**, water or purple avens, chocolate root, ord. Rosaceæ. The root is tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittents, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, hemorrhage, etc. **G. urba'num**, *Common avens, Herb Bennet, Yellow avens, Star of the north, Blessed herb*. The root of this plant has been used in intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, debility, etc. **G. ver'num**, Western early avens, has the same properties as **G. Virginia'num**, *White avens, Evan root, Chocolate root, Bennet, Throatroot, Cureall;* common from Maine to Carolina and Kentucky; has the same medical properties as G. rivale; used in dysentery; G. album.

Geuma, gu'ma. Taste.

Geusion'osi or **Geusionusi**, gu-se-on-u'se (*geusis*,

nosos, disease). Diseases of the organ or sense of taste.

Geusis, gu'sis, Taste or exercise of that sense; root of the tongue.

Geusterion, gu-ster'e-on. Organ of taste; seat of taste.

Geu'stica or **Geustice**, gu'stis-e. Science of taste.

Geuth'mos. Taste.

Ghat'ti. East Indian gum, like gum arabic.

Ghee. Boiled butter, clarified; used as basis for ointments, salves, etc. in India.

Gher'kin. Fruit of Cucumis sativus.

Giant, ji'ant. One much above ordinary stature or of excessive growth. **G. cells**, myeloplaxes.

Gi'antism. Growth or development much above ordinary stature or dimensions.

Gianuzzi's cres'cents. Crescentic masses of cells in sublingual gland of some animals.

Gib'ba or **Gib'ber.** Hump; gibbosity. **G. ul'næ**, olecranon.

Gibberos'itas or **Gibbositas**, gib-bos'it-as (*gibbus*, arched or vaulted). Gibbosity; gibberosity; gibbousness; angular deformity or curvature of the spine. Phenomenon occurring in different diseases, particularly in rickets and caries of the vertebræ. See *Hump*. **G. cario'sa**, vertebral disease; Pott's disease. **G. re'nis**, lateral convex edge of kidney. **G. ul'næ**, olecranon.

Gibbon's hy'drocele. Hydrocele complicated with large hernia.

Gibbos'ity or **Gibbousness**, gib'bus-ness. Gibbositas.

Gib'bus. Hump. **G. of kid'ney**, external convex border of kidney. **G. Pot'tii**, vertebral disease. **G. re'nis**, lateral convex edge of kidney.

Gibert's pityri'asis. Pityriasis rosea.

Gibral'tar fe'ver. Yellow fever.

Gid. Disease of sheep, due to presence of a hydatid, cœnurus, in the brain.

Gid'diness. Vertigo.

Gid'dy. Dizzy; having feeling of vertigo.

Gigante'a. Helianthus annuus; laminaria.

Giganteus. jig-an-ta'us. Gigantic.

Gigantic, ji-gan'tik. Relating to one much above the ordinary stature.

Gigantism. ji-gant'izm. Giantism.

Gigan'toblast. Large germ in the blood of those affected with pernicious anæmia.

Gigantodès, jig-an-to'dees. Gigantic.

Gigantina helminthocorton, jig-ar-te'nah hel-mintho-kor'ton. Corallina Corsicana. **G. lichenoï'des**, Fucus amylaceus. **G. mamillo'sa**, species found on eastern coast of the United States, resembling Chondrus crispus. **G. murica'ta**, Fucus lichenoides.

Gigarum, jig'ar-um. Arum maculatum. **G. serpenta'ria**, Arum dracunculus.

Gi'gas. Giant.

Gilarum, jil-ar'um. Thymus serpyllum.

Gill or **Gill-over-the-ground.** Glechoma hederacea. **G. cov'er** or **flap**, operculum; see *Branchiæ*.

Gil'la theophras'ti or **vitri'oli.** Sulphate of zinc.

Gillenia stipulacea, gil-len'e-ah stip-u-lah'se-ah. Small-flowered Indian physic; has the same properties as **G. trifoliat'a**, *Common gillenia, Indian physic, Western dropwort, Indian hippo, Ipecac, Bowman's root, Meadow sweet, Beaumont root.* Ord. Rosaceæ. The root of this shrub and of G. stipulacea, which grows plentifully in the United States, is a safe and efficacious emetic in the dose of about thirty grains. It resembles ipecacuanha in properties.

Gillenin, gil'len-in. White bitter principle of gillenia.

Gilles de la Tourette's disease. Neurosis whose chief symptoms are motor incoordination, involuntary repetition of words, and use of obscene language.

Gil'liflower. Dianthus caryophyllus. **G., wall, win'ter**, or **yel'low**, Cheiranthus cheiri.

Gills. Branchiæ. **G., trache'al**, see *Branchiæ tracheales*.

Gim'bernat's lig'ament (after Gimbernat, a Spanish surgeon). Fibrous triangular expansion detached from the posterior and inner part of the crural arch and inserted into the crest of the pubis. This ligament forms the inner part of the superior aperture of the crural canal. It is one of the most frequent causes of strangulation in crural hernia. See *Fascia lata*.

Gin. *Hollands.* Spirit distilled from corn and juniper berries, or from some substitute for them, and possessing the properties of other spirituous liquors; it is diuretic and carminative, and in popular medicine is more used than other varieties, in colic or intestinal pain. See *Spirit*.

Gin-drink'er's liv'er or **Gin liv'er.** Cirrhosis of the liver; nutmeg liver.

Gingel'ly oil. Oil of Sesamum orientale.

Gin'ger. Amomum zingiber; Sedum acre. **G., Barba'does**, Amomum zingiber. **G., black**, Amomum zingiber. **G., com'mon**, Zingiber officinale; black ginger. **G., gar'den**, capsicum. **G., In'dian**, Asarum Canadense. **G., Jamai'ca**, Amomum zingiber. **G. plant**, Tanacetum vulgare. **G., preserved**, see *Amomum zingiber*. **G., white**, Amomum zingiber. **G., wild**, Asarum Canadense.

Gingerine, jin'jer-een. Oleo-resin derived from ginger.

Gingerol, jin'jer-ol. Pungent liquid obtained from ginger, isomeric with capsicum.

Gingiber, jin'jib-er. Ginger. See *Zingiber*.

Gingibrachium, jin-je-brak'e-um (*gingivæ*, gums, *brachium*, arm). Scurvy so called because the gums and arms are chiefly affected by it; also called gingipedium, because the lower limbs are in many cases the seat of scorbutic spots. See *Porphyra nautica*.

Gingil'ly or **Gingil'i oil.** Oil of sesamum.

Gingipedium, jin-je-pa'de-um (*gingivæ*, gums, *pes*, foot). See *Gingibrachium* and *Porphyra nautica*.

Gingiva, jin-je'vah. Gum (of the mouth). **G. cæru'lea**, blue gingival line; see *Gingival*.

Gingi'væ (pl. of **Gingiva**). The gums; portion of mucous membrane of the mouth covering the maxillary bones to the level of the alveolar arches. Gums are formed of a red tissue, more or less solid and of a fibro-mucous nature, adhering strongly to the necks of the teeth, and transmitting between the roots and their alveoli a very thin expansion—the alveolo-dental periosteum. The gums fix the teeth and contribute greatly to their stability.

Gingival, jin'jiv-al. Relating to the gums. **G. line**, reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums, seen in phthisis and chronic blood diseases, and also in pregnant and puerperal women. In lead-poisoning the line is blue.

Gingivalgia, jin-jiv-al'je-ah (*gingiva*, gum, *algos*, pain). Pain or neuralgia of the gums.

Gingiva'rium. Wash for the mouth and gums.

Gingivitis, jin-jiv-ī'tis (*gingivæ*, gums). Inflammation of the gums.

Ginglymo-arthro'dia. See *Ginglymoid*.

Ginglymoid, gin'glim-oid (*ginglumos*, hinge, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a ginglymus or hinge; epithet applied to joints resembling a hinge, *ginglymo-arthrodia* or *ginglymoid joint*, as the metatarso-phalangeal articulation.

Ginglymus, gin'glim-us. Species of diarthrodial articulation, only admitting of motion in two directions, like a hinge, as knee-joint or elbow-joint. **G., lat'eral**, diarthrosis rotatorius. **G. joint**, see *Ginglymoid*. **G., tro'choid**, articulation in which one bone turns upon another, as the atloido-axoid articulation.

Gino'ra America'na or **syphilit'ica.** Juice is diuretic and diaphoretic.

Ginseng, jin'seng. Panax quinquefolium. **G., Asiat'ic**, Panax schinseng. **G., blue**, Caulophyllum thalictroïdes. **G., Chinese**, ginseng. **G., dwarf**, Aralia triphylla. **G., horse**, triosteum. **G., white**, triosteum. **G., yel'low**, Caulophyllum thalictroïdes.

Giraldès (jir-al'daze), **organ of.** See *Organ of Giraldès* and *Paradidymus*.

Girdle, gur'dl. Belt. See *Cingulum*. **G. bone**, sphenethmoid bone. **G., mercu'rial**, cingulum mercuriale. **G., pel'vic**, pelvic arch. **G., sea**, Lamin-

aria digitata. **G. sensa'tions,** subjective perception causing impression that a girdle or band is tied about the trunk or limbs. **G., shoul'der,** pectoral arch.

Giz'zard. See *Ventriculus callosus.*

Glabella, glab-el'lah (*glaber,* smooth). Part of the face between the eyebrows. **G. coccyge'a,** smooth cutaneous surface over hiatus at lower extremity of sacral canal, foveola coccygea.

Glabellad, glab-el'lad. See *Glabellar.*

Glabellar, glab-el'lar. Epithet for aspect toward the glabella. *Glabellad* is used adverbially to signify toward the glabellar aspect. **G. length,** antero-posterior diameter of the skull.

Glabel'lo-obeliac diameter. Measurement from glabella to obelion.

Glabel'lo-occip'ital plane. Plane vertical to median plane of skull.

Glabel'lum. Glabella.

Glabel'lus. Devoid of hair.

Glabrities, glab-rish'e-ees (*glaber,* smooth). Baldness.

Glab'rous. Smooth; bald.

Glacial, gla'shal (*glacies,* ice). Icy; having the appearance of ice, as glacial phosphoric acid.

Glacialis, glas-e-al'is. Glacial. **G., hu'mor,** crystalline.

Glacia'tion. Having appearance like ice.

Glacies, glas'e-ees. Ice.

Gladiole, glad'e-ole. Gladiolus.

Gladi'olin. Alkaloidal substance found in the tissue of the brain.

Gladiolus, glad-e'o-lus (dim. of **Gladius,** sword). Gladiolus communis; see *Sternum.* **G. cæru'leus,** Iris Germanica. **G. commu'nis,** corn-flag; root has been used as aphrodisiac, and applied in cataplasms to scrofulous tumors. **G. lu'teus,** Iris pseudacorus. **G. sege'tum,** corn-flag, European corn-flag of Southern Europe; used as aphrodisiac and in amenorrhœa. **G. ster'ni,** see *Sternum.* **G. vulga'ris,** G. communis.

Gladius, glad'e-us (sword). Penis; bistoury.

Glair. Albumen ovi.

Glairine, glair-een'. Glairy organic substance produced by genus of Schizomycetes, called beggiatoa.

Glama, glam'ah. Sebaceous humor, secreted mainly by the follicles of Meibomius, which sometimes glues the eyelids together.

Gland (acorn, kernel). Glands are organs which separate from the blood any fluid whatever. When composed of several lobules, united by common vessels, they have been called *Conglomerate glands,* as the parotid, pancreas, etc. Reddish and spongy, knot-like bodies, met with in the course of the lymphatics, are called *Conglobate glands;* see *Ganglion* (lymphatic). Various organs, whose functions are still in dispute, are called glands, as pineal gland, pituitary gland, glands of Pacchioni, thyroid gland, thymus gland, suprarenal glands, etc. By some the word is restricted to soft, granular, lobated organs, composed of vessels and a particular texture, of which there are in the human body the testicles, the liver, pancreas, and kidneys. These *permanent glands,* or glands with permanent ducts, are destined to draw from the blood the molecules necessary for the formation of new fluids, and to convey these fluids externally by means of excretory ducts. Several glands, besides their excretory ducts, have special reservoirs in which the fluids secreted by them collect, remain for a greater or less space of time, and undergo slight modifications before being evacuated, such as the gall-bladder for the liver, the urinary bladder for the kidneys, etc. The term gland is sometimes appropriated to a tumor formed by inflammation or engorgement of a lymphatic ganglion. The glans penis and glans clitoridis are so called, although not glands.

Gland or **Glands.** See *Quercus alba.* **G., abdom'inal sal'ivary,** pancreas. **G., absorb'ent,** lymphatic glands. **G., acces'sory,** glands accessory to other glands; G., Cowper's. **G., acces'sory lac'rymal,** G. of Krause. **G., acces'sory lactif'erous,** G., Montgomery's. **G., acces'sory, of pan'creas,** Brunner's glands. **G., acces'sory, of paro'tid,** see *Parotid.* **G., acces'sory suprare'nal,** small bodies connected with suprarenal capsules. **G., acces'sory thy'reoid,** small glandular bodies lying in various positions around the thyreoid gland. **G., a'cinous,** G., racemose; see *Acinus.* **G., ag'gregate** or **ag'gregated,** G., Méry's; G., Peyer's; trachoma glands of Henle; lymph-follicles of conjunctiva; see *Bruch.* **G., ag'minated,** Peyer's glands. **G., albu'minous,** gland, secretion from which contains albumin. **G., amyg'dalous,** tonsil. **G., anal,** lymphatic and odoriferous glands of region of anus. **G., anom'alous,** ductless glands. **G., anteprostat'ic,** see *Cowper's glands.* **G., an'terior lin'gual,** G. of neck. **G., apor'ic,** ganglions, glandiform. **G., arytæ'noid,** acinous glands of larynx, near arytenoid cartilages. **G., asso'ciate parot'id,** G., accessory parotid; see *Parotid.* **G., auric'ular,** glands of external ear. **G., ax'illary,** lymphatic glands of axillary region. **G. of Bartholi'nus,** Cowper's glands (in female); Méry's glands; vulvovaginal glands; sublingual glands. **G. of Bau'hin,** see *Lingual glands.* **G. of bil'iary ducts,** hepatic glands. **G. of Blan'din,** anterior lingual glands. **G., blind,** ganglions, glandiform; ductless glands. **G., blood,** see *Ganglion.* **G., Bow'man's,** see *Bowman.* **G., bron'chial,** G., thyreoid; lymphatic glands of bronchi and trachea adjacent. **G. of Bruch,** see *Bruch.* **G., Brun'ner's,** see *Brunner's glands.* **G., buc'cal,** see *Buccal glands.* **G., bulbo-cav'ernous** or **bulbo-ure'thral,** Cowper's glands; Méry's glands. **G., car'diac,** acinous glands at inferior extremity of œsophagus; superior mediastinal lymphatic glands. **G., carot'ic** or **carot'id,** see *Glandula carotica.* **G., ceru'minous,** see *Ceruminous.* **G. of cheeks,** buccal glands. **G., coccyge'al,** see *Coccygeal intercarotid ganglion.* **G., cer'vical,** lymphatic glands of neck. **G., circuman'al,** G., anal. **G., closed,** G., ductless. **G., cœl'iac,** lymphatic glands in front of abdominal aorta. **G., conglom'erate,** G., racemose; see *Gland.* **G., con'voluted,** tubular gland with convoluted extremity. **G., Cowper's,** Méry's glands; vulvovaginal glands; see *Cowper's glands.* **G., cuta'neous,** glands of skin connected with hair, sweat, and sebaceous secretion. **G., den'tal, of Serres,** see *Tooth.* **G., diapnog'enous,** see *Perspiration.* **G., dor'sal,** lymphatic glands near posterior margin of axilla. **G., duct'less,** see *Glandiform ganglion.* **G., duode'nal,** Brunner's glands; lymphatic glands of mesentery connected with the duodenum. **G. of Duver'ney,** Cowper's glands (in the female); vulvovaginal glands. **G. of Ebner,** serous glands. **G., ex'cretory,** glands secreting fluids that are to be gotten rid of from the economy, as urine, etc. **G., external sal'ivary,** G., parotid. **G., follic'ular,** follicle. **G. of Galea'ti,** follicles of Lieberkühn. **G., gas'tric,** see *Stomach.* **G., ge'nal,** G., buccal. **G., gen'ital,** see *Genital.* Testicles and ovaries, or same organs when embryonic. **G., glo'bate,** conglobate glands. **G., glom'erate,** G., racemose. **G., gut'tural,** G., pharyngeal. **G., hæmatopoiet'ic,** ductless or vascular glands, as spleen, suprarenal capsules, thymus, etc., whose functions are presumed to be connected with changes in the blood passing through them. **G., Harder'ian,** or **G. of Harder,** small gland existing in certain mammals at the inner canthus of the eye. **G., Haver'sian** or **of Hav'ers,** synovial glands; S. fringes. **G., hon'eycomb,** Peyer's glands. **G., infundib'ular,** infundibulum of brain. **G., in'guinal,** lymphatic glands of groin. **G. of the integ'ument,** hair, sweat, and sebaceous glands. **G., intercarot'id,** small ganglion at or near division of common carotid artery. **G., intes'tinal,** glands in the large and small intestines, as Lieberkühn's crypts or follicles; Peyer's, Brunner's, and solitary glands. **G., ju'gular,** G., cervical. **G. of Krause,** acinous glands in conjunctiva. **G., lac'rymal,** see *Lacrymal.* **G., lactif'erous,** mammary g.; Montgomery's g. **G., lentic'ular,** lenticulares glandulæ, conglobate glands of stomach. **G., Lie'berkühn,** crypts of Lieberkühn; Lieberkühn's glands; see *Intestine.* **G. of Littré,** see *Urethra.* **G. of Lusch'ka,** coccygeal gland. **G., lymphat'ic,** see *Conglobate* and *Lymph* or *Lymphatic.* **G., mam'mary,** see *Mammary.* **G., Meibo'mian,** see *Meibomius.* **G. of Méry,** Cowper's glands. **G., mesera'ic** or **mesen-**

ter'ic, see *Mesenteric*. **G., mil'iary**, sebaceous glands; sweat-glands. **G., mixed**, muco-salivary glands. The alveoli of these glands are partly mucous and partly serous; the latter, however, predominate. **G., mo'lar**, buccal glands. **G., Moll's**, glands which open into hair-follicles of eyelashes; they are modifications of sweat-glands. **G., Montgom'ery's**, very minute g. of areola of mamma, having milky or fatty secretion. **G. of Morgagn'i**, see *Urethra*. G. of Littré; lateral arytenoid glands. **G., mucilag'inous, of Hav'ers**, synovial glands or fringes. **G., mucip'arous** or **mu'cous**, glands concerned in secretion of mucus; those belonging to mucous membranes. **G. of Naboth**, see *Nabothi glandulæ*. **G., nerve**, suprarenal capsules. **G., ner'vous, of pel'vis**, coccygeal gland. **G. of Nuck** or **of Nuhn**, anterior lingual glands. **G., odorif'erous**, glands secretion of which is odorous, as G. of Tyson. **G., oil**, sebaceous gland. **G., oxyn'tic**, G. of stomach, presumably concerned in acid secretion. **G. of Pacchio'ni**, glandulæ Pacchioni. **G., pal'pebral**, Meibomius g. **G., pancreat'ic**, see *Pancreas*. **G., parot'ic** or **parot'id**, see *Parotid*. **G. of Peck'lin**, Peyeri glandulæ. **G., pep'tic** or **pep'sin**, see *Peptic* and *G., oxyntic*. **G., per'manent**, see *Gland*. **G., per'spiratory**, G., sudoriparous. **G. of Pey'er**, glandulæ Peyeri. **G., pin'eal**, see *Pineal*. **G., pitu'itary**, hypophysis cerebi. **G., plex'iform**, Peyer's glands. **G., prepu'tial**, odoriferous sebaceous glands on glans penis and prepuce. **G., pros'tate**, prostate gland. **G., pylo'ric**, numerous gastric glands in that region of stomach. **G., ra'cemose**, see *Racemose*. **G., re'nal**, capsules, renal. **G., Rivi'ni's**, sublingual g. **G., sali'val** or **sal'ivary**, salivary glands. **G., sal'ivary abdom'inal**, pancreas. **G., seba'ceous** or **sebif'erous**, sebaceous glands. **G., sem'inal**, testes. **G., se'rous**, G., albuminous. **G., sex'ual**, testes and ovaries, or their embryonic forms. **G., Skene's**, two tubular glands on each side of floor of female urethra. **G. of skin**, G., cutaneous. **G. of small intes'tine**, Peyer's glands, Brunner's glands, follicles of Lieberkühn. **G., sol'itary**, Brunner's glands, small white projections on lining membrane of the entire intestine. **G., staph'yline**, G., palatine. **G. of stom'ach**, gastric glands; peptic glands. **G., subconjuncti'val**, Meibomius, glands of. **G., sublin'gual**, see *Sublingual*. **G., submax'illary**, see *Submaxillary*. **G., sudorif'erous** or **sudorip'arous**, sweat-glands; see *Perspiration*. **G., suprare'nal**, capsules, renal. **G., sweat**, see *Perspiration*. **G., syno'vial**, synovial fringes. **G., tar'sal, G., tar'so-conjuncti'val**, Meibomius, glands of. **G., tem'porary**, glands consisting of a single primary vesicle or sacculus, which, having elaborated secretion in its interior, bursts, discharges it, and disappears. Graafian vesicles and the gland-cells are examples. **G., thy'mus**, see *Thymus*. **G., thy'reoid** or **thy'roid**, see *Thyroid*. **G., tracho'ma**, see *G., aggregated*, and *Bruch*. **G., tympan'ic**, vascular fusiform ganglion on tympanic nerve. **G. of Ty'son**, G., preputial; sebaceous glands of Tyson. **G., ure'thral**, G. of Littré. **G., u'terine**, tubular glands contained in the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus. **G., vas'cular**, G., hæmatopoietic; ganglion or ganglia, glandiform. **G. of Vesa'lius**, pulmonary g.; bronchial g. **G., vit'elline**, vitellarium. **G. vul'vo-vagi'nal**, G. of Bartholin; G. of Cowper (in female); muciparous glands on both sides of outlet of the vagina. **G., Weber's**, mucous glands of the tongue. **G. of Wil'lis**, albicantia corpora; mammillary tubercules. **G., yolk**, vitellarium. **G., Zeiss's**, sebaceous glands opening into the follicles of the eyelashes.

Glandebalæ, glan-deb'al-e. Hair in the axillary space.

Glan'ders. Equinia. **G., farcy**, see *Equinia*.

Glandiferous, glan-dif'er-us (*gland*, *fero*, to bear). Bearing or possessing gland or glands.

Glan'diform. Adenoid; adeniform; resembling a gland. **G. cor'puscle**, acinus. **G. gan'glion**, see *Ganglion*.

Glandium, glan'de-um. Thymus.

Glan'dula (dim. of **Glans**). A small gland; gland, glandule. **G. angula'ris**, submaxillary gland. **G. atrabilia'ris**, capsule, renal. **G. ad au'res**, parotid. **G. Avicen'næ**, encysted tumor. **G. Bartholinia'na**, sublingual gland. **G. basila'ris**, pituitary gland. **G. carot'ica**, carotic or carotid gland; ductless gland, formerly regarded as intercarotic ganglion of the great sympathetic, seated at the upper end of the common carotid and its branches. **G. coccyge'a**, coccygeal gland. **G. col'li**, tonsil. **G. concre'ta Monro'i**, part of lacrymal gland next to eyebrow. **G. Cow'peri**, Cowper's gland. **G. foram'inis obturato'rii**, lymphatic gland at inner extremity of foramen thyroideum. **G. innomina'ta**, caruncula lacrymalis. **G. innomina'ta Gale'ni**, portion of lacrymal gland next to orbit. **G. intercarot'ica**, carotid gland. **G. lacryma'lis**, lacrymal gland. **G. lacryma'lis acceso'ria** or **infe'rior** or **palpebra'lis**, inferior palpebral portion of lacrymal gland. **G. lacryma'lis supe'rior**, upper or orbital portion of lacrymal gland. **G. lactif'era**, mammary gland. **G. lingua'lis**, sublingual gland. **G. maxilla'ris**, submaxillary gland. **G. muco'sa**, conglobate gland. **G. orbita'ria**, lacrymal gland. **G. parotidæ'a**, parotid. **G. paro'tis accesso'ria**, accessory parotid gland. **G. pinea'lis**, pineal gland. **G. pituito'sa** or **pituita'ria**, pituitary gland. **G. præhyoï'dea**, relic of ductus thyreoglossus of fœtal life. **G. pros'tata ante'rior**, occasional accessory gland in front of prostate. **G. pros'tata mulie'bris**, spongy tissue around meatus urinarius in female. **G. Rivinia'na**, sublingual gland. **G. saliva'lis abdom'inis**, pancreas. **G. saliva'lis exter'na**, parotid. **G. saliva'lis inter'na**, submaxillary and sublingual glands, viewed collectively. **G. so'cia parot'idis**, accessory parotid. **G. sublingua'lis**, sublingual gland. **G. submaxilla'ris**, submaxillary gland. **G. suprahyoï'dea**, G. præhyoïdea. **G. thy'mus**, thymus. **G. thyreoï'dea**, thyroid gland. **G. thyreoï'dea accesso'ria**, see *Thyroid gland*. **G. tympan'ica**, vascular mass surrounding tympanic nerve as it enters the small canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Glan'dulæ (pl. of **Glandula**). Glands. **G. acino'sæ**, see *Acinus*. **G. acino'sæ subconjunctiva'les**, acini under conjunctival fold. **G. aggrega'tæ**, Peyeri glandulæ. **G. agmina'tæ**, Peyeri glandulæ. **G. ana'les**, anal glands. **G. antibrach'ii**, deep lymphatic glands of forearm. **G. a'picis lin'guæ**, racemose glands near tip of the tongue. **G. articula'res**, synovial glands. **G. arytenoï'deæ**, arytenoid glands. **G. assisten'tes**, prostate gland. **G. aureola'res**, see *Mamma*. **G. auricula'res**, lymphatic glands of parotid region. **G. Bartholinian'æ**, Bartholin's glands. **G. Blandi'ni**, G. apicis linguæ. **G. Brun'neri** or **Brunnerian'æ**, Brunner's glands. **G. bucca'les**, buccal glands. **G. cardia'les**, glands of cardiac portion of the stomach. **G. cerumino'sæ**, ceruminous glands. **G. cervi'cis u'teri**, Nabothi glandulæ. **G. concatena'tæ**, deep cervical glands. **G. conglomera'tæ**, conglomerate glands. **G. congrega'tæ Monro'i**, inferior part of lacrymal gland. **G. coro'næ pe'nis**, preputial glands; see *Sebaceous glands*. **G. Cow'peri**, Cowper's glands. **G. cubita'les**, brachial glands. **G. cu'tis spira'lis**, sudoriparous glands. **G. digesti'væ**, glands of cardiac portion of stomach. **G. du'ræ ma'tris**, Pacchioni, glands of. **G. du'ræ menin'gis**, Pacchioni, glands of. **G. facia'les profun'dæ**, internal maxillary glands. **G. facia'les superficia'les**, G. auriculares. **G. follicula'res lin'guæ**, lingual glands. **G. follic'uli cilia'res**, Meibomius, glands of. **G. fun'di**, peptic glands. **G. gas'tro-epiplo'icæ**, lymphatic glands of stomach. **G. gena'les**, buccal glands; salivary glands of cheek. **G. glomifor'mes**, sudoriparous glands. **G. humerar'iæ**, lymphatic glands of arm. **G. in ag'mine congrega'tæ intestino'rum**, Peyeri glandulæ. **G. inguina'les**, inguinal glands. **G. interarytenoï'deæ**, arytenoid glands. **G. intercartilagin'eæ**, mucous glands between cartilages of the trachea, at posterior part. **G. interior'es rena'les**, corpora Malpighiana. **G. inter'næ re'ni**, corpora Malpighiana. **G. intestina'les**, Peyeri glandulæ. **G. jugula'res**, jugular or deep cervical glands. **G. kama'la**, glands from capsules of Mallotus Philip-

pinensis, remedy for tapeworm. **G. labia'les,** labial glands. **G. lactif'eræ,** see *Mammary gland.* **G. lactif'eræ aberran'tes,** sebaceous glands of areola of the nipple. **G. lactif'eræ accesso'riæ,** sebaceous glands of aureola of the nipple. **G. laryn'gis posterio'res,** arytenoid glands. **G. lenticula'res,** solitary glands; see *Lenticular.* **G. Lieberkühnian'æ,** Lieberkühn's glands. **G. lingua'les,** lingual glands. **G. Littria'næ** or **Litt'rii,** Littré's gland; see *Urethra.* **G. lu'puli,** lupulin. **G. Malpi'ghi,** see *Spleen.* **G. Meibomia'næ,** Meibomius, glands of. **G. mesera'icæ,** mesenteric glands. **G. min'imæ,** Lieberkühn's glands. **G. mola'res,** molar glands; buccal glands. **G. mucip'aræ,** mucous glands; glands of pyloric end of stomach. **G. mucip'aræ racema'tim conges'tæ intestino'rum,** Peyeri glandulæ. **G. muco'sæ,** mucous glands; Lieberkühn's glands. **G. muco'sæ coagmina'tæ intestino'rum,** Peyeri glandulæ. **G. muco'sæ lingua'les,** lingual glands. **G. myrtifor'mes,** carunculæ myrtiformes. **G. odorif'eræ,** or **o. glan'dis,** or **o. pe'nis,** or **o. Tyso'ni,** preputial glands; see *Sebaceous glands.* **G. œsophage'æ,** œsophageal glands. **G. Pacchio'nii,** Pacchioni, glands of. **G. palati'næ,** palatine glands. **G. palpebra'les seba'ceæ,** Meibomius, glands of. **G. parotide'æ,** G. auriculares. **G. pelvi'næ,** iliac glands, internal. **G. Peyeria'næ,** Peyeri glandulæ. **G. pharynge'æ,** pharyngeal glands. **G. plexifor'mes,** Peyeri glandulæ. **G. pros'tatæ mulie'rum,** vascular spongy eminence surrounding orifice of female urethra. **G. rena'les inter'næ,** corpora Malpighiana. **G. Rottle'ræ,** kamala. **G. seba'ceæ,** sebaceous glands. **G. seba'ceæ cilia'ris,** Meibomius, glands of. **G. seba'ceæ glan'dis,** preputial glands; see *Sebaceous glands.* **G. seba'ceæ palpebra'rum,** Meibomius, glands of. **G. so'ciæ,** Peyeri glandulæ. **G. solita'riæ,** Brunner's glands. **G. spu'riæ,** Peyeri glandulæ; ganglions, glandiform. **G. subauricula'res,** mastoid glands. **G. sudorif'eræ** or **sudorip'aræ,** sudoriparous glands; see *Perspiration.* **G. supraclavicula'res,** lower set of deep cervical glands. **G. suprarena'les,** capsules, renal. **G. tarsa'les,** Meibomius, glands of. **G. tubulo'sæ,** see *Tubular.* **G. Tyso'ni,** preputial glands; see *Sebaceous glands.* **G. uteri'næ** or **utricula'res,** glands in interior of uterus. **G. vascula'res** or **vasculo'sæ,** blood-glands; see *Ganglion.* **G. Vesalia'næ,** bronchial glands. **G. vestibula'res,** Cowper's glands (in the female). **G. vulvovagina'les,** Cowper's glands (in the female).

Gland'ular. Having the appearance, form, or texture of glands. **G. carcino'ma,** see *Carcinoma.* **G. gran'ules,** corpora Malpighiana. **G. sub'stance of the kidney,** see *Kidney.* **G. vagini'tis,** condition of the vagina in which the papillæ of the mucous vaginal membrane are inflamed or in a congested, hypertrophied state; glassy swelling; see *Swelling.*

Glan'dules. Small glands. **G. of Malpig'hi,** see *Corpora Malpighiana.*

Gland'uliform. Gland-shaped.

Gland'ulose. Glandular; glanduliform.

Glanduloso-carneus, glan-du-lo'so-kar'ne-us. Term applied to a fleshy excrescence in the bladder.

Glans (acorn). Extremity of the penis and of the clitoris. The *glans penis* is conical, slightly flattened, and continuous with the urethra, which opens at its apex; is circumscribed by a projecting edge called corona glandis, behind which is a depression, collum or sulcus retroglandularis, fossa glandis. It is covered by a thin mucous membrane, is furnished at its base with sebaceous follicles, called glandulæ odoriferæ Tysoni, the secretion from which is termed smegma præputii; and it can almost always be covered by the reflection of the skin, called the prepuce. It is formed of a spongy texture, susceptible of being thrown into erection. The *glans clitoridis* is smaller, imperforate, and covered with a sort of prepuce formed by the mucous membrane of the vulva. Glans is also a word employed synonymously with bronchocele, gland, pessary, suppository. **G. clitor'idis,** see *Glans.* **G. Jo'vis Theophras'ti,** Fagus castanea. **G. pe'nis,** see *Glans.* **G. phal'li,** G. penis; see *Glans.* **G. pitu'itam excip'iens,** pituitary gland; hypophysis cerebri. **G. ul'næ,** olecranon. **G. unguenta'ria,** ben nut; see *Guilandina moringa, Myrobalanus.*

Gla'rea. Gravel or sand in the urinary canals or passages.

Gla'ser, fis'sure of. Fissure dividing the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

Glass. Vitrum. **G. eye,** artificial eye; amaurosis of the horse. **G. liq'uid,** potassium silicate.

Glass'blower's cramp. Permanent contraction of the third and fourth fingers of glassblowers.

Glass'es. Spectacles; eye-glasses; optical lenses.

Glass'pox. Coniform varicella or chicken-pox, in which the vesicles are generally acuminated.

Glass'wort. Salicornia herbacea; antiscorbutic.

Glas'sy. Like glass, as the expression of the eyes of a corpse. **G. swell'ing,** see *Swelling.*

Glau'ber's salts (after R. Glauber, a German chemist). Sodium sulphate.

Glaucedo, glaw'sa-do. Glaucoma.

Glauci'na (from its color, *glaukos,* sea-green). Natural cowpox.

Glaucine, glaw'seen. Alkaloid in Glaucium luteum; glaucina.

Glau'cium or **Glau'cum lu'teum.** Horn poppy, European plant; narcotic; juice applied externally is anodyne.

Glauco'ma (*glaukos,* sea-green). Among the older pathologists the synonym of cataract; now applied to opacity of the vitreous humor or of the tunica hyaloidea; manifested by a grayish or greenish spot, apparent through the pupil, characterized by rapidly-increasing presbyopia, periodical dimness of vision, diminution of the field of vision, increased tension of the globe, excavation of the optic disk, dilated pupil, halos around a bright light, corneal anæsthesia, pain, etc., all of these symptoms not being constant. In *glaucoma fulminans* the impairment of vision occurs very rapidly, perhaps in a few hours. The disease was almost incurable until Von Graafe employed iridectomy; see *Optic papilla.* **G., ab'solute,** glaucoma with destruction of vision. **G., Don'ders's,** simple atrophy of. **G. ful'minans,** see *Glaucoma.* **G., hemorrhag'ic,** glaucoma with intraocular hemorrhage. **G. im'minens,** initial stage approaching glaucoma, when a few or many of the symptoms of the disease are present in a minor degree. **G., inflam'matory,** glaucoma with symptoms of inflammation. **G. ring,** glaucomatous cup. **G., sec'ondary,** glaucoma as a sequel of disease or injury.

Glaucom'atous. Relating to or affected with glaucoma. **G. cup,** see *Optic papilla.*

Glaucopicrine, glaw-ko-pik'reen. Bitter alkaloid obtained from Glaucium luteum and Chelidonium majus.

Glaucosis, glaw-ko'sis. Loss of sight from glaucoma; glaucoma itself.

Glechoma (glek-o'mah) **hed'era, hedera'cea,** or **hirsu'ta.** This plant, ord. Labiatæ, has a strong smell, and a bitterish, somewhat aromatic taste; expectorant and tonic.

Gleditschia (gled-itsch'e-ah) **Chinen'sis.** Chinese plant; expectorant, cathartic, anthelmintic. **G. spino'sa** or **triacan'thos,** ord. Leguminosæ. Honey locust, indigenous in North America; pulp is expectorant; poisonous alkaloid is derived from the unripe fruit, to which the name *Gleditch'ine* is given.

Gleet. Chronic gonorrhœa; chronic discharge from any mucous membrane, usually applied to muco-purulent discharges from urethritis.

Gleichenia (gli-ken'e-ah) **Herman'ni.** Fern of Asia and Australia, used in diarrhœa, aphthæ, etc.

Gleme, gla'ma. Sebaceous humor sometimes gluing the eyelids together.

Glenard's disease. See *Enteroptosis.*

Gle'ne. Pupil; anterior part of the eye; eyeball; eye; crystalline lens; glenoid cavity.

Glenitis, glen-e'tis (*glene,* crystalline lens, *itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Gle'no-brachia'lis. Occasional muscle passing from surgical neck of humerus to be inserted with the biceps.

Gle'no-hu'meral lig'ament. Ligamentous fibres passing from glenoid fossa to lower tuberosity of the humerus.

Gle'noid (*glene, eidos*, resemblance). Any shallow articular cavity which receives the head of a bone, such as the glenoid cavity or fossa of the scapula, articulated with the head of the humerus; also the glenoid cavity or fossa of the temporal bone, receiving the condyle of the lower jaw. Relating to the socket of the eye. **G. cav'ity**, see *Glenoid*. **G. crest**, ridge separating articular surface of patella into two parts. **G. fis'sure**, Glaserian fissure. **G. fos'sa**, see *Glenoid*. **G. lig'ament**, fibro-cartilaginous ring which seems formed by the expansion of the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachialis, and surrounds the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the depth of which it increases. Fibro-cartilages of the fingers.

Glenoid'al. Glenoid.

Gle'no-radia'lis. Long head of biceps flexor cubiti muscle.

Gle'no-ulna'ris. Fibres of long head of biceps flexor cubiti distributed to bicipital fascia of forearm.

Glia, gle'ah (glue). Neuroglia. **G. cells**, cells of Dieters on basilar membrane and cochlea.

Gliabacte'ria. Micro-organisms having zooglœa around them.

Gliacoc'cus. Coccus having glutinous envelope.

Gli'adin. Organic principle in gluten.

Gli'ding. Movement of surfaces on each other, backward and forward, without displacement; lateral movement of flap in plastic surgery. **G. joint**, arthrodia. **G. move'ment**, sliding movement of articular surfaces upon each other.

Glioma, gle-o'mah (glue). A variety of round-celled sarcoma originating in the neuroglia, or connective tissue of nerves, occurring in the brain, auditory nerve, and retina, and containing no nerve-elements. **G. fibro'sum ret'inæ**, G. retinæ. **G. medul'læ**, syringomyelia. **G. myxomato'des**, gliomyxoma. **G. ret'inæ**, tumor originating in the neuroglia of the retina, and in its structure resembling cerebral glioma. Sometimes it resembles both glioma and sarcoma, and is then called *Gliosarcoma*. **G. sarcomato'des**, gliosarcoma. **G. teleangeiectat'icum**, G. with excessive vascular distribution.

Gliomatosis, gle-o-mat-o'sis. Abnormal increase or development of glioma, as in syringomyelia. **G., med'ullary**, syringomyelia.

Gliomyxoma, gle-o-miks-o'mah (*glioma, muxa*, mucus). Glioma characterized by partial conversion into mucous tissue.

Gliosarcoma, gle-o-sark-o'mah. Lymphosarcoma, tumor having characteristics of glioma and sarcoma. **G. of ret'ina**, glioma retinæ.

Glio'sis. Indurated and excavated places in gray matter of brain, giving rise to atrophy of optic nerves and bulbs of olfactory nerves, with degeneration of posterior column of spinal cord and other symptoms, occasionally confounded with general paralysis.

Glischrasma, glis-kras'mah (*glischros*, gluey). Viscidity or siziness.

Glischrobacte'rium (*glischros*, gluey). Bacterium considered as producing mucous degeneration of urine.

Glischrocholus, glis-krok'o-lus (*glischros*, gluey, *chole*, bile). Epithet for excrement which is glutinous and bilious.

Glischrotes, glis'kro-tees. Viscidity or siziness.

Glischrous, glis'krus. Glutinous; viscid.

Glis'son's cap'sule. Dense areolar membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver.

Glis'ter. Enema.

Glo'bate. Conglobate.

Glob'ba nu'tans or **silves'tris.** Plant of tropical Asia, root of which is astringent. **G. unifor'mis**, root of this species is used in colic and diarrhœa.

Globe. Bandage (head). **G. of eye**, see *Eye*. **G. flow'er**, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Trollius laxus. **G., hyster'ic**, globus hystericus. **G., oc'ular**, eyeball. **G., ten'sion of**, see *Tension*. **G., u'terine**, globular appearance of womb after birth of child. **G., vitel'line**, segmentation cell.

Glo'bi martia'les (martial balls). See *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

Glo'bin. Proteid residue from decomposition of hæmoglobin.

Globula'ria al'ypum. *Globularia, Wild senna of Europe, Montpellier turbith.* The bitter leaves of this plant have been used in intermittents and in constipation. The resin of the root is cathartic like that of jalap.

Glob'ule. A small globe; a small pill.

Glob'uli (pl. of **Globulus**) **al'bi.** White globules or corpuscles of blood. **G. Aran'tii**, corpora Arantii. **G. arteria'rum ter'mini**, acinus of gland. **G. gan'glii**, nerve-cells. **G. lymphat'ici**, lymphatic corpuscles. **G. mammilla'res**, mammillary eminences; corpora albicantia. **G. martia'les** or **mar'tis**, ferrum tartarizatum. **G. medulla'res**, mammillary eminences; corpora albicantia. **G. na'si**, extremity of the nose. **G. sanc'ti** or **san'guinis**, globules of the blood. **G. tar'tari martia'les**, ferrum tartarizatum. **G. tartra'tis fer'ri** or **lixiv'iæ**, ferrum tartarizatum. **G. vagina'les**, vaginal suppositories.

Globulimeter, glob-u-lim'et-ur. Instrument for determining the relative number of red corpuscles.

Glob'ulin. Crystallin; blood casein. Colorless substance remaining after abstraction of the coloring matter of the blood-globule. A peculiar albuminous principle may be obtained also from a watery extract of the crystalline lens. Albuminose of red corpuscles. Proteid substance occurring in urine, usually associated with serum-albumen. To detect its presence the urine is rendered slightly alkaline by ammonium hydrate and filtered after several hours, thus separating the phosphates. Ammonium sulphate in saturated solution is then added to the filtrate. Should a precipitate occur, it is globulin. Globulin is found in the lardaceous form of nephritis, and also in acute nephritis. **G., ac'id**, syntonin. **G., fi'brino-plas'tic**, paraglobulin. **G., se'rum**, paraglobulin.

Glob'ulins. A class of proteids insoluble in water, but soluble in weak saline solutions, including fibrinogen, globulin, vitellin, myosin, and paraglobulin. The solutions are coagulable by heat. Also blood-plaques; blood-plates; minute leucocytes.

Globulinu'ria. Presence of globulin in urine.

Globulism, glob'u-lizm. Homœopathy.

Glob'ulose. When pepsin is digested with globulin the result is globulose, a variety of hemialbumose. Globular.

Glob'ulus (dim. of **Globus**). Globule; suppository; corpus albicans. **G. Aran'tii**, corpuscle of Arantius; see *Sigmoid valves*. **G. hyster'icus**, see *Angone*. **G. na'si**, apex or lip of columna nasi. **G. sanguin'eus**, see *Punctum saliens*. **G. stape'dius os'sis**, orbicular bone.

Glo'bus. Ball or globe. Epileptic aura. **G. hyster'icus**, see *Angone*. **G. ma'jor**, head of epididymis. **G. mi'nor**, tail of epididymis. **G. pal'lidus**, nucleus lenticularis of the brain. **G. uteri'nus**, round tumor formed by the uterus in the lower part of the abdomen immediately after delivery. **G. vitella'ris**, yelk of ovum and its surrounding membrane.

Glomerate, glom'er-ate (*glomus*, ball). Conglomerate.

Glomerule, glom'er-ule (dim. of **Glomus**, ball). Small ball or coil formed by an agglomeration of vessels, as glomerule of Malpighi. See *Corpora Malpighiana*. **G. of kid'ney**, tuft or mass of blood-vessels in corpus Malpighianum. **G. of periodon'tium**, periodontal tufts resembling those of the kidney. **G. of Ruysch**, corpora Malpighiana. **G. of spleen**, corpora Malpighiana.

Glomer'uli (pl. of **Glomerulus**) **arterio'si coch'leæ**, glomerules or branches of auditory artery in the cochlea. **G. of kid'ney**, corpuscles of Malpighi. **G. Malpigh'ii**, corpora Malpighiana. **G. plexuo'si**, occasional glomerules seated in the thoracic duct. **G. rena'les**, corpora Malpighiana.

Glomerulitis, glom-er-u-le'tis. Involvement of

the glomeruli of Malpighi in inflammation of the kidney.

Glomerulo-nephritis, glom-er'u-lo-nef-re'tis. Inflammation of structure of the kidney commencing with the glomeruli.

Glomerulus, glom-er'u-lus. Glomerule. **G. arte'rio-coccyge'us** or **arterio'sus coccyge'us,** coccygeal gland. **G. cauda'lis,** coccygeal gland. **G. choroï'deus,** part of choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **G. olfacto'rius,** ball made by a coil of fibres of the olfactory nerve.

Glom'ulus. Glomerule.

Glo'mus. Glomerule. **G. choroï'deus,** glomerulus choroïdes.

Glonoïn, glo'no-in. Nitroglycerin. Trinitroglycerin. Liquid substance prepared by adding glycerin to a mixture of sulphuric acid and fumigating nitric acid, pouring it into water, and washing upon a filter. Oleaginous substance of sweet taste, slightly soluble in water, but readily in alcohol and ether. Active poison; used therapeutically in Bright's disease, angina pectoris, asthma, cerebral anæmia, etc. Dose, one drop of a 1 per cent. solution, gradually increased.

Glorio'sa super'ba. Plant of E. Indies, nat. ord. Liliaceæ, root of which is narcotic, tonic, and antiperiodic.

Glos'sa. Tongue. Power of speech. Speech.

Glossagra, glos'ah-grah (*glossa, agra,* seizure). Pain in the tongue.

Glos'sal. Relating to the tongue.

Glossalgia (glos-al'je-ah) or **Glottal'gia** (*glossa, algos,* pain). Pain in the tongue. Glossodynia.

Glossanischum (glos-an-is'kum), **Glossanochum** (glos-san'ok-um), or **Glossanoch'eus** (*glossa, anecho,* to hold up). Instrument for holding up the tongue.

Glossanthrax, glos-an'thrax (*glossa, anthrax,* carbuncle). Anthrax or carbuncle of the tongue; disease more common in cattle than in man.

Glossectomy, glos-sek'to-me (*glossa, ektome,* excision). Excision or amputation of the tongue.

Glossepiglottic, glos-ep-e-glot'tik. Relating to the tongue and epiglottis.

Glossianus, glos-se-an'us. Lingual; lingualis muscle.

Glossitis, glos-se'tis. Inflammation of the tongue. When it affects the whole of the tongue it is a serious disease, and requires the vigorous use of antiphlogistics. Dissecting glossitis produces deep furrows and cracks, and gives rise to increased pain by the action of the secretions of the mouth and of alimentary matters. **G., aph'thous,** aphthæ. **G., dissect'ing,** see *Glossitis.* **G., follic'ular,** glossitis involving follicles of tongue and larynx, with ulceration. **G., gum'matous,** syphilitic inflammation of the tongue, with gummatous deposits. **G., mu'cous,** stomatitis; inflammation of mucous membrane of tongue and mouth. **G. papil'læ,** inflammation of papillæ of tongue. **G., scle'rous,** sclerosed condition of the tongue.

Glos'so (*glossa,* tongue). In composition, relating or appertaining to the tongue.

Glosso-ataxia, glos-so-at-aks'e-ah (*glosso, ataxia,* want of co-ordination). Want of muscular co-ordination of the tongue.

Glossocace, glos-sok'as-e (*glosso, kakos,* evil). Ulceration of the tongue, with symptoms of adynamic fever.

Glossocarcinoma, glos-so-kar-sin-o'mah (*glosso, karkinoma,* cancer). Cancer of the tongue.

Glossocardia Bosvallia, glos-so-kar'de-ah bos-val'-le-ah. E. Indian plant; bitter, aromatic, emmenagogue.

Glossocat'ochus or **Glossocatoche,** glos-so-kat'o-ke (*glosso, katecho,* to arrest). Tongue-holder; instrument to depress the tongue in order to examine diseases of the fauces. The finger or the handle of a spoon or a spatula is generally used.

Glossocele, glos-so-se'le (Eng. glos'so-seel) (*glosso, kele,* hernia, tumor). Hernia of the tongue; projection of the tongue from the mouth, depending generally on an inflammatory swelling. Chronic glossocele, or œdematous engorgement, sometimes proceeds to a great length, and deforms the dental arches, the lips, etc.

Glossocoma, glos-so-ko'mah. Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

Glossoc'omon, Glossoc'omum, or **Glossocomion,** glos-so-ko'me-on (*glosso, komeo,* to guard). Small case for holding the tongues of wind instruments. By extension it is applied to the box or cradle in which fractured limbs are kept.

Glossodesmus, glos-so-des'mus (*glosso, desmos,* bandage). Frænum of tongue; bandage for the tongue.

Glossodynia, glos-so-din'e-ah. Pain or neuralgia of the tongue.

Glosso-epiglottic (glos-so-ep-e-glot'tik) or **Glosso-epiglottidean,** glos-so-ep-e-glot-tid-e'an. Belonging to the tongue and epiglottis. Term applied to fleshy fibres passing from the base of the tongue toward the epiglottis; more evident in some mammalia than in man. Their use seems to be to raise the epiglottis and to remove it farther from the glottis. They have been called also retractores epiglottidis. **G.-e. folds,** folds of mucous membrane passing from root of tongue to epiglottis, between which are the *Glosso-epiglottic fossæ.* **G.-e. fræn'ula** or **fræ'na,** G. ligaments. **G.-e. lig'aments,** three folds of mucous membrane connecting the anterior surface of the epiglottis with the root of the tongue.

Glossography, glos-og'raf-e (*glosso, graphe,* description). Anatomical description of the tongue.

Glossogyne (glos-og'in-e) **Chinen'sis.** Root is used in toothache and as an expectorant, and the leaves are employed externally in burns.

Glossohyal, glos-so-hi'al. Name given by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to the posterior cornua of the os hyoides.

Glos'soid. Having the shape of the tongue.

Glos'so-la'bial. Relating to tongue and lips.

Glosso-labio-laryngeal, glos'so-lab'e-o-lar-in-je'al. Relating to tongue, lips, and larynx. **G.-l.-l. paral'ysis,** chronic bulbar paralysis in which progressive symmetrical paralysis exists, affecting the lips and neighboring muscles of face, tongue, pharynx, and occasionally the larynx.

Glosso-labio-pharyngeal, glos'so-lab'e-o-far-in-je'al. Relating to tongue, lips, and pharynx.

Glosso-laryngeal, glos'so-lar-in-je'al. Relating to the tongue and larynx.

Glossology, glos-ol'o-je (*glosso, logos,* treatise). Study of the tongue in disease; treatise on the tongue or on speech. Nomenclature.

Glossolysis, glos-sol'is-is (*glosso, lusis,* solution). Paralysis of the tongue or of articulation.

Glossomanteia or **Glossomantia,** glos-so-man-te'a (*glosso, manteia,* divination). Prognosis from condition of the tongue.

Glossomegistus, glos-so-mej-is'tus (*glosso, megistos,* greatest). Glossocele; hypertrophy of the tongue; protrusion of enlarged tongue.

Glosson'cus (*glosso, onkos,* tumor). Swelling of the tongue. **G. inflammato'rius,** swelling of the tongue from inflammation.

Glosso-palatine (glos'so-pal'at-ene) **arch.** Anterior arch of fauces; palatoglossus; relating to tongue and palate.

Glossopalatinus, glos-so-pal-at-e'nus. Glossostaphylinus; paralysis affecting the muscles of speech and deglutition.

Glossopathy, glos-sop'ath-e (*glossa,* tongue, *pathos,* disease). Disease of the tongue.

Glosso-pharyngeal, glos-so-far-in-je'al. Glossopharyngeus; pharyngoglossal. **G.-p. nerve,** pharyngoglossal nerve. **G.-p. nu'cleus,** situate in floor of fourth ventricle, and continuous with anterior extremity of vagus nucleus. **G.-p. paral'ysis,** term usually applied to the glosso-pharyngeal nerve itself, as well as the muscle.

Glossopharynge'us. Belonging to the tongue and pharynx. Some anatomists thus designate certain fleshy bundles arising from the lateral parts of the base of the tongue, and inserted into the parietes of the pharynx. They form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

Glossophytia, glos-so-fit'e-ah (*glosso*, *phuton*, vegetation). Enlargement of papillæ filiformes of tongue, with darkening of pigment; black tongue.

Glossoplegia, glos-so-plej'e-ah (*glosso*, tongue, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the tongue, due to traumatic injury to, or pressure upon, the hypoglossal nerve.

Glossoptosis, glos-so-to'sis (*glosso*, *ptosis*, falling). Glossocele.

Glossorrhagia, glos-sor-rhaj'e-ah (*glossa*, tongue, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage from the tongue.

Glossorrhaphy, glos-sor'rhaf-e (*glossa*, tongue, *rhaphe*, suture). Suture or stitching of the tongue.

Glossoscopy, glos-sos'ko-pe (*glosso*, *skopeo*, to view). Inspection of the tongue as an index of disease.

Glossosemeiotics, glos-so-sem-i-ot'iks (*glossa*, *semeiotice*, semeiology). Signs of disease taken from the tongue.

Glossospas'mus (*glosso*, *spasmos*, spasm). Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

Glossospatha, glos-so-spath'ah (*glosso*, *spathe*, spatula). Spatula for pressing down the tongue; tongue-depressor.

Glossostaphylinus, glos-so-staf-il-e'nus (*glosso*, *staphule*, uvula). Small, thin, narrow, and long muscle arising from the base of the tongue, and inserted at the inferior and lateral part of the velum palati.

Glossosteresis, glos-so-ster-a'sis (*glosso*, *steresis*, privation). Extirpation of the tongue.

Glossostrophia, glos-so-strof'e-ah (*glosso*, *strepho*, to turn). Doubling of the point of the tongue upward and backward; said to have been a mode of suicide.

Glossotomy, glos-sot'o-me (*glosso*, *tome*, section). Dissection or amputation of, or anatomy of, the tongue.

Glos'sy skin. Shiny smoothness of skin, with atrophy and burning pain, after injury of a nerve; the pain being called *causalgia*.

Glossypertrophy, glos-hy'per-trof-e (*glosso*, *huper*, over, *trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy or supernutrition of the tongue.

Glot'ta. Glossa; tongue.

Glottagra, glot'tag-rah (*glotta*, *agra*, seizure). Pain in the tongue.

Glottalgia, glot-tal'ge-ah (*glotta*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the tongue.

Glot'tic. Relating to the tongue or to the glottis.

Glottis (*glottis*, mouth-piece of a flute). A small, narrow, oblong aperture in the larynx, comprised between the chordæ vocales, capable of being modified by muscular contraction, as may be required by the voice. By the chordæ vocales voice is produced. The glottis is nearly an inch long in the adult male; less in the female and child. Rima glottidis or vocalis is the aperture in which the voice is produced, and therefore synonymous with glottis, as given above; also ventricle of the larynx, or even the whole of the larynx. **G., false**, cavity between superior or false vocal cords. **G., infe'rior**, glottis. **G. interarytenoi'deus**, posterior cavity of larynx between arytenoid cartilages. **G. ligamento'sus**, anterior part of larynx between inferior or true vocal cords. **G., lips of**, thyreo-arytenoid ligaments. **G., poste'rior**, G. interarytenoïdeus. **G., spasm of**, asthma thymicum. **G. spu'ria**, G., superior. **G., supe'rior**, cavity between the superior or false vocal cords. **G., true** or **ve'ra**, glottis.

Glottiscope, glot'tis-kope (*glottis*, *skopeo*, to view.) Laryngoscope.

Glottitis, glot-te'tis. Inflammation of the tongue.

Gloutius, gloot'e-us (*gloutos*, breech). Gluteal. **G. max'imus** et **ex'timus**, glutæus maximus. **G. secun'dus** et **me'dius**, glutæus medius. **G. ter'tius** et **in'timus**, glutæus minimus.

Glover's su'ture. See *Suture*.

Glucæmia, glu-se'me-ah (*glukus*, sweet, *haima*, blood). Saccharine condition of the blood.

Glucogen'esis or **Glucogenia**, glu-ko-jen'e-ah. Generation or formation of sugar, as in the liver.

Glucohæmia, glu-ko-he'me-ah. Saccharine condition of the blood.

Glu'cose, Gly'cose (*glukus*, sweet). Dextrose, grape-, fruit-, starch-, and honey-sugar. A variety of sugar, a carbohydrate occurring naturally in many vegetable juices and in honey; also in blood, bile, liver, lungs, heart, urine, etc. Compared with cane-sugar, it is much less soluble in water and less disposed to crystallize; and, when injected into the blood-vessels, does not pass off to the like extent by the kidneys. Diabetic, urinary, and hepatic sugar have the same chemical composition as glucose.

Glucosides, glu'co-sides. Certain proximate, non-nitrogenous vegetable principles, which, by ebullition with dilute acid, or action of ferments, or other method of decomposition, take up the elements of water and yield glucose, accompanied by a second substance, differing in each case according to the body operated on. The more important glucosides, some of which are interesting pharmaceutically and therapeutically, are amygdalin, from bitter almonds, etc.; arbutin, from arbutus uva ursi; cathartic acid, from senna; colocynthin, from colocynthis; digitalin, from digitalis; glycyrrhizin, from licorice root; helleborin, from hellebore root; jalapin, from resin of jalap; salicin, from willow bark; scammonin, from scammony resin; tannin, from various barks, leaves, etc.

Glu'cosines. Bases obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose ptomaïnes.

Gluco'sis. Glycosuria; diabetes mellitus.

Glucosuria, glu-ko-su're-ah (*glukus*, sweet, *ouron*, urine). Glycosuria; diabetes mellitus.

Glucusimide, glu-cu'sim-ide. Saccharin.

Glue band'age. A bandage used in the treatment of fractures; glue, diluted with alcohol, being applied over an ordinary roller. **G. car'tilage**, chondrin. **G. fish**, ichthyocolla.

Glue'bone. Osteocolla.

Glue'fish. Ichthyocolla.

Glu'ge's cor'puscles. Cells or corpuscles which have experienced fatty degeneration.

Glu'side. Saccharin.

Glutæ'al. Gluteal.

Glutæ'o-perinea'lis. Relating to glutæus muscle and perinæum. Unusual origin of muscular fibres of superficial transversus perinæi from fascia of glutæus maximus.

Glutæus, glu-te'us (*gloutos*, buttock). Gluteal. **G. accesso'rius**, accessory fasciculi of glutæus medius. **G. mag'nus** or **ma'jor**, G. maximus. **G. max'imus**, muscle situate at the posterior part of the pelvis and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh; large, thick, and quadrilateral, and attached above to the posterior part of the crista ilii, to the part of the ilium comprised between the crista and the upper curved line, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, coccyx, and great sacro-sciatic ligament; and below it terminates by a broad aponeurosis inserted into the rugged surface descending from the trochanter major to the linea aspera of the femur. This muscle extends the thigh on the pelvis and rotates the thigh outward, and is greatly concerned in station and progression. **G. me'dius**, muscle situate in part beneath the preceding; broad, very thick, radiated, and triangular; attached above to the crista ilii, and to the part of the outer surface of that bone between the three anterior fourths of its crista, its upper curved line, and its lower; and below it ends by a tendon inserted at the upper edge of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh, but can turn the thigh outward or inward according as its posterior or inferior fibres are thrown separately into contraction. **G., mid'dle**, G. medius. **G. min'imus** or **mi'nor**, muscle situate beneath the preceding, flat, triangular, and with radiated fibres; attached above to the external surface of the os ilii from the inferior curved line to the acetabulum, and below inserted into the anterior part of the great trochanter. It has the same uses as the preceding. **G. min'imus accesso'rius**, small occasional muscle in front of G. minimus, passing from the anterior portion of the ilium to the great trochanter of the femur. **G. pri'mus**, G. magnus; tensor fasciæ latæ. **G. profun'dus**, ilio-trochantericus parvus. **G. quar'tus**, G. minimus accessorius; iliacus minor. **G.**

secun'dus, G. medius. **G. superficia'lis,** ilio-trochantericus medius. **G. ter'tius,** G. minimus.

Glutamic (glu-tam'ik), **Glutan'ic,** or **Glutamin'ic ac'id.** Acid produced by the splitting up of proteids. See *Amidoglutaric acid.*

Gluteal, glu-te'al. That which belongs or relates to the nates or to the glutæi muscles. **G. aponeuro'sis,** upper and back part of the femoral fascia. In it is a remarkable opening, the gluteal arch, for the passage of the gluteal vessels and nerves. **G. arch,** see *Gluteal aponeurosis.* **G. ar'tery,** posterior iliac artery. One of the largest branches of the hypogastric artery. It makes its exit from the pelvis at the upper part of the superior sciatic foramen, gains the posterior part of the pelvis, and divides into two branches, the superficial and deep-seated. The last subdivides into three secondary branches, whose ramifications are distributed particularly to the glutæi, longissimus dorsi, sacro-lumbalis, etc., and anastomose with the sciatic and internal circumflex arteries. **G. ar'tery, infe'rior,** sciatic artery. **G. ar'tery, supe'rior,** gluteal artery. **G. bur'sa,** see *B. glutæi.* **G. fold,** crease or fold between the nates and the thigh. **G. fur'row,** deep groove between the nates. **G. lines,** curved lines of the ilium. **G. mus'cles,** see *Glutæus.* **G. nerves,** branches of the sacral plexus, chiefly distributed to the glutæi muscles. **G. re'flex,** contraction of the gluteal muscles upon irritation or application of sudden blows to the skin of the nates, from the action of the spinal centre in the lumbar region. **G. re'gion,** region of the nates. **G. ridge,** prominence on the femur for the attachment of the glutæus maximus. **G. tuberos'ity,** G. ridge. **G. veins,** branches of the internal iliac vein following the course of the gluteal artery.

Glu'ten (glue, paste). Vegetable gluten, vegetable casein. Principle of vegetables; soft, grayish-white, viscid consistence, and very elastic; a combination of four protein substances. Water and alcohol do not dissolve it. It is soluble in vegetable and in weak mineral acids at a high temperature. The farinæ in which it is found are those preferred for the preparation of bread, on account of the property it has of making the paste rise. Also anything glutinous, as plasma of blood. **G., an'imal,** fibrin. **G. articulo'rum,** synovia. **G. bread,** see *Bread, gluten.* **G. car'nis,** see *Sarcocolla.* **G. ca'sein,** portion of gluten that is insoluble in alcohol. **G., com'mon,** see *Gluten.* **G. fi'brin,** substance immediately precipitated after evaporation of solution of gluten in alcohol.

Glute'o-fas'cial bur'sa. Bursa between tendon of glutæus maximus and origin of vastus externus.

Glute'o-fem'oral. Relating to gluteal and femoral regions. **G.-f. crease,** gluteal fold.

Glute'o-perinea'lis. See *Glutæo-perinealis.*

Gluteo-trochanteric, glu-te'o-tro-kan-ter'ik. Relating to gluteal region and trochanter. **G.-t. bur'sa,** bursa between gluteus maximus muscle and great trochanter of femur.

Gluteus, glu-ta'us. Glutæus.

Glu'ti or **Glu'tia.** Nates; quadrigemina corpora.

Glu'tin. Gelatin; gliadin.

Glutinant, glu'tin-ant (*glutino,* to glue). Agglutinant.

Glutina'ria. Saliva.

Glutina'tion. Agglutination.

Glu'tinative. Agglutinative.

Glu'tino-pep'tonate of mer'cury. Glutin-peptone sublimate.

Glu'tinose. Glutinous.

Glu'tinous (*gluten,* paste, glue). Viscid, sticky.

Glu'tin-pep'tone sub'limate. White powder prepared by treating gelatin with hydrochloric acid; it contains corrosive sublimate; used hypodermically in the treatment of syphilis. It is stated that it does not cause abscesses or much pain.

Glu'tinum. Gluten; glue.

Gluti'tis (*gloutoi,* nates). Inflammation of gluteal muscles.

Glu'toi. Nates.

Glutophthisis, glu-to-te'sis. Wasting away of gluteal muscles; phthisis due to abscess in the gluteal region.

Glutopyosis, glu-to-pi-o'sis (*glutoi,* nates, *puosis,* suppuration). Suppuration of gluteal muscles.

Glu'tos. Glutus.

Glut'ton (*glutio,* to gulp down). An excessive eater.

Glut'tony. Excessive appetite, owing often to habitual indulgence.

Gluttupatens, glut-tu-pat'ens (*gluttus,* œsophagus, *pateo,* to extend). Stomach.

Glut'tus or **Glu'tus** (sing. of **Gluti,** nates). Trochanter major; œsophagus; buttock.

Glycæmia, glis-e'me-ah. Saccharine condition of the blood.

Glycamil, gli'kam-il (*glycerin, amylum,* starch). Plasma.

Glycamyl, glis'am-il (same etymon). Glycerite of starch.

Glycansis, glik-an'sis (*glukus,* sweet). Edulcoration.

Gly'cerate. Glycerin ether; glycerole; glycerite.

Glycera'ton. Glycyrrhiza.

Glycerin, glis'er-in (*glukus,* sweet). Sweet principle of fats and oils, from which it is obtained by their decomposition. Chemically, it is glycerylic alcohol, C_3H_53HO, or hydrate of the radical glyceryl, C_3H_5; colorless, odorless, syrupy liquid; sp. gr. 1.25. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but not soluble in ether, chloroform, or oils. It has also received the names glyceric alcohol, hydrate of glyceryl, glyceryl, or propenyl. It is used externally in cutaneous diseases, as psoriasis, pityriasis, lepra, and ichthyosis. It keeps the parts moist, as it does not evaporate readily. Solutions of other substances in glycerin have been variously styled glyceroles, glycerins, glycerates, glycerites, glycerata, glycerina. Its solvent powers are remarkable, a very large number of dissimilar substances being soluble in it. It is thus a valuable excipient for medicines. With iodine it forms iodized glycerin. Internally, glycerin is alterative and nutritive, and has been prescribed as a substitute for cod-liver oil. The British Pharmacopœia recognizes several officinal *glycerina* or glycerins, being solutions in glycerin, as Glycerinum acidi carbolici, G. acidi gallici, G. acidi tannici, G. amyli, G. boracis, G. plumbi subacetatis, G. tragacantha; and the Ph. U. S. has two *Glycerita,* G. amyli and G. vitelli. **G., bu'tyrate of,** see *Butter.* **G., i'odized,** see *Iodine.* **G. lymph,** solution of vaccine lymph in glycerin.

Glyc'erin-phosphor'ic ac'id. Product of decomposition of lecithin; a glycero-phosphate of neurine found in brain, seminal fluid, etc. It is formed when glycerin and phosphoric acid unite; produced by the decomposition of lecithin.

Glycerinum, glis-er-e'num. Glycerina, glycerita.

Glycerita, glis-er-e'tah. Several preparations under this name have been officinal at various times, as G. acidi carbolici, G. acidi gallici, G. acidi tannici, picis liquidæ, and G. sodii boratis. The Ph. U. S. has a glyceritum vitelli, glycerite of yelk of egg, made of 45 parts of fresh yelk of egg and 55 parts of glycerin. Such an emulsion, under the name of *glyconin,* has been used in France for medicinal and toilet purposes. The U. S. officinal glycerite may be used as a vehicle for cod-liver oil and as an external protective application in burns, erysipelas, skin diseases, etc. In the Ph. Br. they have been grouped under head of glycerinum. Glyceratum amyli and G. vitelli ovis are alone officinal in Ph. U. S.

Gly'cerite. Glyceritum. See *Glycerin.*

Glycerobo'rate. Compound of glycerin and a borate; see *Boroglyceride.*

Glycerol, glis'er-ole. Glycerin. Also a combination of glycerin with some other remedial agent; see *Plasma* and *Glycerin.* **G. trini'trate,** nitro-glycerin.

Gly'cerolate, Glycerola'tion. Glycerite.

Glycero-phosphor'ic acid, Glyc'erin-phosphor'ic acid. Glycyrrhizin.

Glyceryl, glis'er-il. Hypothetic radical of glycerin. **G. bo'rate,** boroglyceride. **G., hy'drate of,** glycerin.

Glycin, gli'sin. Glycocoll.

Glyci'ne abrus. Abrus precatorius. **G. apios,** Apios tuberosa. **G. triloba,** E. Indian species; purgative.

Glycipicros, glis-ip-ik'ros (*glyco, pikros,* bitter). Solanum dulcamara.

Gly'co, Gly'cy (*glukus,* sweet). In composition, sweet.

Glycocene, gli'ko-seen. Glycogen.

Glycochol'ic acid (*glyco, chole,* bile). Chief acid of bile. Composition, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$.

Gly'cocin or **Gly'cocoll** (*glyco, kolla,* glue). Sugar of gelatin. Albuminous principle produced by action of caustic alkalies on gelatin or meat.

Gly'cogen. Animal starch, animal dextrin, hepatic dextrin, liver starch. The peculiar white carbohydrate, resembling inulin, in liver, placenta, muscles, testicles, cartilage, and tissues of embryo. It is isomeric with starch. Sugar produced by its transformation is identical with grape-sugar.

Glycogenesis, gli-ko-jen'es-is. Generation or formation of sugar, as in the liver.

Glycogen'ic. Relating to the formation of sugar.

Glycogen'ous. Containing glycogen. Capable of forming glucose.

Glycogeny, gli-koj'en-e (*glyco, genesis,* generation). Generation or formation of sugar, as in the liver.

Glycohæmia (glik-o-he'me-ah) or **Glucohæmia** (*glyco, haima,* blood). Saccharine condition of the blood.

Glycol'amine. Glycocoll.

Glycoleucin, gli-ko-lu'sin (*glyco, leukos,* white). White, sweet substance from the brain.

Glyconin, gli'kon-in. Emulsion made of glycerin and yelk of eggs. A similar preparation is used in the French hospitals in burns, erysipelas, and as a dietary article.

Glycopolyurea, glik-o-pol-e-u're-ah (*glukus,* sweet, *poly,* much, *ouron,* urine). Diabetes mellitus with excess of uric acid.

Glycorrhœ'a. Elimination of saccharine matter, as in the urine. **G. urino'sa,** diabetes mellitus.

Gly'cose. Glucose. See *Glycerite.*

Gly'coside. Glucoside.

Glycosometer, gli-kos-om'et-ur (*glukus,* sweet, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring amount of glucose in urine, based on reduction of cupric tartrate by the latter.

Glycosuria, glik-o-su're-ah (*glyco, ouron,* urine). Formation or passage of saccharine urine; diabetes mellitus.

Gly'cy. In composition, sweet.

Glycychymus, glis-ik'im-us (*glukus,* sweet, *chumos,* chyme). Sweet chyme before bile has changed its taste.

Glycyl, gli'sil. Glyceril. **G. hy'drate,** glycerin.

Glycyphyton, glis-if'it-on (*glycy, phuton,* a plant). Glycyrrhiza.

Glycypikron, glis-e-pik'ron. Bitter-sweet; dulcamara.

Glycyramarin, glis-ir-am'ar-in. Bitter principle derived from glycyrrhiza.

Glycyrrhetin, glis-ir-ret'in. Resinous matter from action of acids on glycyrrhiza; glucoside of glycyrrhiza.

Glycyrrhiza, glis-ir-rhe'zah (*glycy, rhiza,* a root). Licorice, liquorice. Ord. Leguminosæ. The root of this Southern European plant, G. glabra, has a sweet taste, is mucilaginous, and used as a demulcent, chiefly in catarrh. The extract made from it and sold in the shops is known as Spanish licorice or licorice juice. **G. echina'ta,** source of Russian licorice. **G. glab'ra,** glycyrrhiza. **G. glandulif'era,** variety of G. glabra. **G. lepido'ta,** species found in Western United States.

Glycyrrhi'zate of ammo'nium. Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum.

Glycyrrhizic (glis-ir-rhi'zik) **acid.** Active ingredient of glycyrrhiza, in which it exists in the form of glycyrrhizate of ammonia.

Glycyrrhizin, glis-ir-rhi'zin. Glucoside of glycyrrhiza.

Glycyrrhizi'num ammonia'tum (Ph. U. S.). Dark-brown soluble substance, used as substitute for licorice. Dose, gr. v–x.

Glycyrrhœa, glis-ir-rhe'ah (*glycy, rheo,* to flow). Discharge of saccharine matter from the system, as in **G. urino'sa,** diabetes mellitus.

Glys'ter. Clyster, enema.

Glyzi'na. Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum.

Gmelina (mel-e'nah) **arbo'rea.** Verbenaceous tree of Malabar; root is bitter, tonic, stomachic; employed in dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, malarial fevers, gonorrhœa, etc. **G. Asiat'ica,** mucilaginous plant of E. Indies, used as demulcent expectorant. **G. parvifo'lia,** same locality, order, and properties as G. Asiatica. **G. villo'sa,** E. Indian tree with astringent root.

Gmelin-Heintz reac'tion. Gmelin's test.

Gmelin's (mel'in's) **test.** Color test for bile-pigments, consisting of production of colors of the spectrum by adding yellow or fuming nitric acid to bile.

Gnampsis, namp'sis. Curvature.

Gnaphalium (naf-al'e-um) **Califor'nicum** (*gnaphalon,* a lock of wool). California plant with astringent properties. **G. canes'cens,** Mexican plant; astringent, emollient, and expectorant. **G. congloba'tum,** European species; expectorant. **G. dioi'cum,** Antennaria dioica. **G. macroceph'alum,** *White balsam plant, Everlasting life,* grows in California; diuretic, anodyne, diaphoretic, and hypnotic. **G. margarita'ceum,** *Cudweed, Pearly life everlasting;* indigenous plant. **G. plantaginifo'lium** or **plantagin'eum,** Antennaria plantaginifolia, and **G. polyceph'alum,** *Common everlasting, Sweet-scented life everlasting, Catfoot,* are astringent, diaphoretic, and anodyne. **G. ro'seum** is a bitter tonic; **G. Sprange'lii,** a California species, is astringent; and **G. vira-vira,** of Chili, is diaphoretic and antipyretic.

Gnathalgia, nath-al'je-ah (*gnatho, algos,* pain). Facial or maxillary neuralgia.

Gnathankylosis, nath-an-kil-o'sis (*gnatho, ankulosis,* stiffness of joint). Ankylosis of the lower jaw.

Gnathanthropolypus, nath-an-thro-pol'ip-us (*gnathantrum,* the antrum of Highmore). Polypus of the antrum of Highmore.

Gnathantrum, nath-an'trum (*gnatho, antron,* antrum). Antrum of Highmore.

Gnathic, nath'ic (*gnathos,* jaw). Relating to the jaw or cheeks. **G. in'dex,** index of comparison of basialveolar length with basinasal, the latter being assumed at 100.

Gnathion, nath'e-on. Mental point; most projecting point in middle line of lower jaw on anterior inferior border.

Gnathitis, nath-e'tis. Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw.

Gnath'mos or **Gnathmus,** nath'mus. Jaw; cheek.

Gnath'o. In composition, the jaw or cheek.

Gnathocephalus, nath-o-sef'al-us (*gnatho, kephale,* head). Monster without visible head externally, but exhibiting voluminous jaws.

Gnathocynanche, nath-o-sin-an'ke. Cynanche parotidæa.

Gnathogramma, nath-o-gram'ma. Local part of nasal line; groove on face from middle of the cheek to the nose.

Gnath'on. Glutton.

Gnathoneuralgia, nath-o-nu-ral'je-ah. Facial or maxillary neuralgia.

Gnathoparalysis, nath-o-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of the lower jaw, due to affection of inferior maxillary nerve.

Gnathopharyngeus, nath-o-far-in-ja'us. See *Constrictores pharyngis.*

Gnathoplasty, nath'o-plas-te (*gnatho, plastikos,* formative). Formation of an artificial cheek; plastic surgery of cheek and jaw.

Gnathoplegia, nath-o-plej'e-ah (*gnatho, plege,* a stroke). Paralysis of the cheek; paralysis of the lesser portion of the trifacial nerve, supplying the muscles of mastication.

Gnathorrhagia, nath-or-rhaj'e-ah (*gnatho, rhegnumi,*

to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the internal surface of the cheeks or jaws.

Gnathoschisis, nath-os'kis-is (*gnatho, schisis,* fissure). Fissure of the jaw.

Gnathospas'mus. Lockjaw. See *Trismus.*

Gnathus, nath'us. Cheek; jaw; part of the jaws in which the teeth are fixed. See *Bucca, Gena,* and *Maxillary bone.*

Gnesius, na'se-us. Legitimate.

Gnethum fumikulare, ne'thum fu-mik-u-lar'e. Species of fir in the E. Indies; alterative and antipyretic.

Gnidia (nid'e-ah) **imber'bis** and **G. pinnifo'lia.** Two species of genus Thymelœaceæ, of S. Africa; both purgative.

Gnidium, nid'e-um. Daphne gnidium.

Gnome, no'ma. Intellect; reason.

Gnoscopene, nos-ko'peen. Unimportant white acicular alkaloid of opium, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$, in mother liquor after purification of narceine.

Gnosis, no'sis. Knowledge; common suffix, as in Dia*gno'sis,* Pro*gno'sis,* etc.

Go'a ipecacuanha. Naregamia. **G. pow'der,** substance deposited in Andira araroba of Brazil, from which the proximate principle, chrysarobin, is extracted.

Goaconax. Balsam of tolu.

Goagurre. E. India wood of varieties of Strychnos.

Goat bush. Castela Nicholsonii, bark of which is a bitter tonic like quassia. **G. pep'per,** Capsicum frutescens. **G. stones,** Orchis mascula.

Goat's beard, com'mon. Tragopogon. **G.'s milk,** see *Milk, goat's.* **G.'s milk, artificial,** see *Milk, goat's.* **G.'s rue,** Galego officinalis; Tephrosis Virginiana. **G.'s thorn,** Astragalus verus. **G.'s weed,** Capraria biflora; astringent, in infusion.

Gob'let cells. Cells having shape of a goblet found among cells of epithelium of mucous membranes, as of alimentary canal. **G., emet'ic,** see *Calix vomitorius.*

Go'craw. Gokhree.

God'frey's cor'dial. Celebrated anodyne nostrum, for which the following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy: tinct. opii, Oiss; syrupi nigri, Oxvj; alcoholis, Oij; aquæ, Oxxvj; potassii carbonatis, ℥ijss; olei sassafras, f℥iv.—M.

God's mark. Mark formerly placed on houses in England as a sign that the plague was there.

Goemin, go'em-in. Neutral substance resembling isinglass, resulting from precipitation from decoction or mucilage of Chondrus crispus by alcohol.

Gœthe's bone. Bone formed from the supraorbital bone by failure in the closure of the transverse suture.

Gog'gle-eyed. Exophthalmus.

Gog'gles. Close spectacles in framework accurately fitting the exterior of the eye.

Go'go. Plant of W. Africa; cathartic and vermifuge.

Goit're, gwoi'tr (*guttur,* throat). Bronchocele. **G., aë'rial,** bronchocele communicating with the trachea; localized emphysema of the neck. **G., am'yloid,** form of goitre with amyloid degeneration of the vessels and glands. **G., ane'mic,** exophthalmic goitre. **G., aneurys'mal,** pulsating G. with dilated vessels. **G., a'queous,** G., cystic. **G., calca'reous,** G. with calcareous degeneration. **G., can'cerous,** cancer of the thyroid gland. **G., col'loid,** cystic G. having colloid matter in its interior. **G., cys'tic,** G. made up of cysts containing aqueous or gummy matter. **G., exophthal'mic,** see *Exophthalmic.* **G., fi'broid** or **fi'brous,** G. from hypertrophy of connective tissue and subsequent obliteration of the glandular structure from pressure. **G., follic'ular,** G. with increased development of follicles and adjacent connective tissue. **G., gelat'inoid,** G., colloid. **G., gland'ular,** G., follicular. **G. leaf,** see *Laminaria digitata.* **G., lu'nar** or **men'strual,** sudden rapid enlargement of the thyroid gland before or during menstruation. **G., os'seous,** G., calcareous. **G., parenchy'matous,** G., follicular. **G., pitu'itary,** goitrous degeneration of the pituitary gland. **G., puer'peral,** G. forming during gestation and disappearing after delivery. **G., pul'sating,** G. with arterial pulsation; exophthalmic g. **G., scir'rhous,** G., fibrous. **G., se'rous,** G., cystic. **G., soft gland'ular,** G., follicular. **G. sticks,** the stems of a seaweed in S. America chewed by the inhabitants where goitre prevails. **G., sto'ny,** G., calcareous. **G., unilat'eral,** G. in which only one lobe or side of the thyroid gland is involved. **G., vas'cular,** G. with varicose condition of the veins or aneurism. **G., vesic'ular,** G., aërial.

Goit'rous. Relating to goitre; one affected by goitre.

Gok'rhu. *Gokeroo.* Fruit of Pedalium murex, of the E. Indies. Demulcent, diuretic, and diluent.

Go'la. Kola.

Gol'coin, gol'ko-in. Glyconin.

Gold. Solid, yellow, brilliant, hard, ductile, malleable, tenacious, and heavy metal, found in nature either in native state or combined with a little silver, copper, or iron; s. g. 19.3. It is given medically as a tonic, alterative, antisyphilitic, etc. The officinal chloride is the trichloride. Common name of Calendula officinalis, Myrica gale, Chrysanthemum segetum. The chloride or muriate of gold, chloride of oxide of gold, has been used in syphilis, exostoses, and in venereal, scrofulous, or cancerous glandular enlargements. It may be rubbed on the tongue or gums in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or internally, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain, in pill. Other preparations, as the cyanide or tercyanide; the metallic gold in a state of division, obtained by amalgamating gold with mercury, and driving the latter off by heat, and in the form of filings; the chloride of gold and sodium, hydrochlorate or muriate of gold and soda, nitromuriate of gold, oxide of gold, peroxide of gold, auric acid, and iodide of gold (tri-iodide being the officinal one),—have been employed in the like affections, and with similar results. **G. ars'enate,** mixture of chloride of gold and sodium and neutral arsenate of sodium; an effective agent in nervous diseases. **G. bro'mide,** auri bromidum. **G. chain,** Sedum acre; Cytisus laburnum. **G., chlo'ride of,** see *Gold.* **G., cy'anide of,** see *Gold.* **G., hydrochlo'rate of,** see *Gold.* **G., i'odide of,** see *Gold.* **G. leaf,** *Gold-foil;* used to gild pills and to plug carious teeth. **G. monobro'mide,** yellowish-gray substance used as a nervine and an antispasmodic in epilepsy. **G. monocy'anide,** yellow powder with the formula AuCN; said to be useful in tuberculosis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, in cachets. **G., mu'riate of,** see *Gold.* **G., nitromu'riate of,** see *Gold.* **G., ox'ide of,** see *Gold.* **G., perox'ide of,** see *Gold.* **G. and so'da, hydrochlo'rate of,** see *Gold.* **G. and so'da, mu'riate of,** see *Gold.* **G. and so'dium, chlo'ride of,** this preparation of gold is the one commonly employed, and is used in gastric catarrh, torpid liver, cirrhosis of the kidney, spinal sclerosis, syphilis, and other diseases. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$. **G., ox'ide of,** see *Gold.* **G., tercy'anide of,** see *Gold.* **G., white,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **G., yel'low,** Chrysanthemum segetum.

Gold-beater's skin. Intestina recta of the ox, beaten quite smooth for the manufacture of gold-leaf. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, etc.

Gold'en bug. Coccinella septempunctata. **G. chain,** gold chain. **G. flow'er,** chrysanthemum. **G. knop,** Coccinella septempunctata. **G. rag'weed,** Senecio aureus. **G. rod,** Solidago virgaurea. **G. rod, fragrant,** Solidago odora. **G. rod, rig'id,** Solidago rigida. **G. rod, sweet-scented,** Solidago odora. **G. seal,** see *Calumba, Hydrastis Canadensis.* **G. sene'cio,** Senecio aureus. **G. show'er,** Cytisus laburnum. **G. shrub,** Palicourea speciosa. **G. sul'phur,** antimony pentasulphide. **G. sul'phuret of an'timony,** antimony pentasulphide. **G. thread,** Coptis trifolia.

Gold'ens, Gold'ings, or **Golds.** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum; Calendula officinalis.

Gold'thread. Coptis.

Golindrina (gol-in-dre'nah) or **Gollindrinara,** gollin-drin-ah'rah. Euphorbia prostata; E. polycarpa, species of Opercularia of Peru having antipyretic properties.

Goll, col'umn or **tract of.** See *Columns.* **G., nu'cleus of,** clavate nucleus.

Gol'land. Ranunculus; Chrysanthemum segetum.

Gom'bo. Hibiscus esculentus.

Gomorte'ga or **Gomortegia** (gom-or-tej'e-ah) **nit'ida.** Aromatic tree of Chili; leaves are astringent; fruit is eaten for food.

Gomphia, gom'fe-ah. Button-flower. **G. angustifo'lia,** E. Indian plant; root is aromatic and bitter; leaves are used in gastralgia. **G. hexasper'ma,** Brazilian plant; bark is astringent. **G. Malabar'ica,** plant of Malabar; leaves are antiperiodic, and root and bark are used externally in cutaneous affections. **G. obtusifo'lia,** roots and leaves of this plant of Jamaica are tonic and stomachic. **G. oval'is,** plant of Brazil; root is used in toothache.

Gomphiasis (gom-fe'as-is) or **Gomphias'mus** (*gomphos,* nail). Disagreeable acid sensation in the mouth; looseness of the teeth in their sockets; toothache.

Gom'phioi. Molar teeth.

Gomphocarpus (gom-fo-kar'pus) **cris'pus** (*gomphos,* nail, *karpos,* fruit). S. African plant, the root of which, formerly known to the Dutch apothecaries as radix asclepiadis crispæ, is extremely bitter and acrid; diuretic; infusion used in dropsy, tincture in colic. **G. fructico'sus,** Cape cotton shrub; wild Australian cotton plant; plant of Africa, adulterant of senna. **G. pedunicula'tus,** plant resembling G. crispus in therapeutic effect.

Gompho'ma. Gomphosis.

Gompho'sis. Immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole; as articulations of the teeth with the alveoli, or styloid process into vaginal process of temporal bone. Impaction of fœtal head.

Gomphrena macrocephala, gom-fre'nah mak-ro-sef'al-ah. Species of Brazil, having therapeutic action of G. officinalis. **G. officina'lis,** herb of Brazil, ord. Amaranthaceæ, root of which is stimulant and tonic in dyspepsia, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, malarial fevers, etc. **G. procum'bens,** leaves of this Mexican plant are used as cataplasms in ulcers and other sores; root is tonic and astringent.

Gom'phus. Clavus.

Gomu'to palm or **Gomu'tos gomu'to.** Tree of East Indies yielding a sweet juice called toddy.

Gonacrasia, gon-ak-ras'e-ah (*gono, a, krasis,* mixture). Spermatorrhœa.

Gonacratia, gon-ak-rat-e'ah (*gono, a, kratos,* power). Spermatorrhœa.

Go'nads. Sexual organs.

Go'næ. Genitals.

Gon'agra or **Gonyagra,** gon'e-ag-rah (*gony, agra,* seizure). Gout or rheumatism in the knees.

Gonalgia (gon-al'je-ah) or **Gonyal'gia** (*gony, algos,* pain). Pain in the knee, generally gout, but it may depend on some other disease, either of the knee or of another part, particularly of the hip-joint.

Gonarthritis, gon-arth-re'tis (*gony, arthron,* joint, *itis*). Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonarthrocace, gon-arth-rok'as-e (*gony, arthron,* joint, *kakos,* bad). White swelling of the knee; hydrarthrus.

Gonarthromeningitis, gon-arth-ro-men-in-je'tis (*gony, arthron,* joint, *meninx,* membrane). Inflammation of synovial membrane of knee.

Gonarthrot'omy (*gonu,* knee, *arthron,* joint, *tome,* incision). Operation of opening the knee-joint.

Gonatal'gia. Gonalgia.

Gonatan'cos. Bend of knee; abnormal curvature of knee.

Gonatocele, gon-at-o-se'le (Eng. gon'at-o-seel). Gonocele.

Gonatorrheum'a. Gout or rheumatism in the knee.

Gonaura, gon-au'rah (*gona, aura,* air). Aura seminis. See *Sperm.*

Go'ne. Semen; gonorrhœa; uterus; offspring; superfœtation; birth.

Gonecyst, gon'e-sist (*gono, kustis,* bladder). Vesiculæ seminales.

Gonecystitis, gon-e-sist-e'tis (*gono, kustis,* bladder, *itis*). Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Gonecyston'cus (*gono, kustis,* bag, *onkos,* tumor). Swelling of vesiculæ seminales.

Gonecystopyo'sis (*gono,* sperm, *kustis,* bladder, *puon,* pus). Suppuration of vesiculæ seminales.

Gonepoet'icus or **Gonepœus,** gon-e-pe'us (*gono, poieo,* to make). Augmenting the secretion of semen; exciting the venereal act.

Gonepoiesis, go-ne-poi-a'sis (same etymon). Secretion or production of semen.

Gongro'na. Bronchocele; ganglion.

Gongrophthisis, gon-gro-te'sis (*gongros,* excrescence, *phthisis*). Phthisis pulmonalis.

Gongylidium, gon-gil-id'e-um (*gongulos,* round). Pill.

Gongyl'ion or **Gongylis,** gon'gil-is. Pill.

Gongyloid, gon'gil-oid (*gongulos,* round). Round like a ball.

Go'nic (*gonos,* semen). Relating to sperm or genital organs.

Gon'imos or **Gonimus,** gon'im-us. Critical; procreative.

Goniocath'eter (*gonia,* angle). Angular or crooked catheter.

Goniomele, go-ne-o-ma'la (*gonia,* angle, *mele,* probe). Angular or crooked probe or sound.

Goniometer, go-ne-om'et-ur (*gonia,* angle, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring angles, as facial angle.

Gonion, go'ne-on. Outer side of angle of lower jaw taken as a point of craniometrical guidance.

Goniosis, go-ne-o'sis. Weak pulse, result of exhaustion.

Go'nio-zygomat'ic in'dex. Index of relation of bigoniac and bizygomatic diameters of cranium.

Goni'tis (*gonu,* knee). Inflammation of the knee.

Gono (*gonos,* sperm). In composition, sperm.

Gonobolia (gon-o-bol'e-ah) or **Gonobolis'mus** (*gono, bole,* throwing). Ejaculation of sperm.

Gonob'olus conduran'go. Condurango.

Gonocace, gon-ok'as-e (*gony, kakos,* evil). White swelling of the knee; hydrarthrus.

Gonocele, gon-o-se'le (Eng. gon'o-seel) (*gono, kele,* tumor). Spermatocele; swelling of the testicles and cord; swelling of the knee (*gonu,* knee).

Gonochor'isis or **Gonochoris'mus** (*gonos,* offspring, *chorizo,* to separate). Division of the sexes; transformation of hermaphroditic sexual organs into distinctive sexual apparatus. The individual whose sex is thus determined is said to be *Gonochoristus.*

Gonococ'cus of Neisser (*gonos,* sperm, *kokkos,* kernel). Micrococcus of gonorrhœa, considered its specific micro-organism. Discovered in 1878, under the name staphylococcus gonorrhœæ.

Go'nocyte (*gonos,* offspring, *kutos,* cell). Ovum in interior of which is female pronucleus. **G., male,** spermatozoid.

Gonodis'cus. Proligerous disk.

Gonoïdes (gon-o-e'des) or **Go'noid.** Similar to sperm; spermatoid.

Gonolobus (gon-ol'o-bus) **conduran'go** (*gonia,* angle, *lobos,* pod). Shrub of South America; bark is an alterative and stomachic tonic. **G. macrophyl'lus,** indigenous; root is cathartic; the juice is an arrow-poison. **G. obli'quus,** juice of this plant of Central United States is emeto-cathartic.

Gonophyse'ma (*gonu,* knee, *phusema,* distension). Distension or emphysema of knee-joint.

Gonopoesis, gon-o-po-a'sis. Secretion or production of semen.

Gonopœus, gon-o-pe'us. Increasing spermatic secretion; exciting the venereal act.

Gonopoiet'icus (*gono, poieo,* to make). Augmenting secretion of sperm.

Gonorrhoblepharrhœ'a. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Gonorrhœa, gon-or-rhe'ah (*gono, rheo,* to flow, because the old writers believed it to be a flux of semen). Inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra in both sexes; from that of the prepuce in man, and the vagina in woman. It may

be excited spontaneously, or by irritants directly applied, pseudogonorrhœa; but is usually produced by impure connection. Gonorrhœa pura or benigna is a form that does not follow impure connection, but gonorrhœa impura, or clap, is the result of impure commerce, being a specific inflammation of the uterus or vagina, characterized by mucous discharge intermixed with specific matter, and accompanied with burning pain on micturition. It is decidedly infectious, but is a distinct disease from syphilis, and never produces it. It depends on the presence of a micro-organism, the *Gonococcus of Neisser;* see *Gonococcus* and *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*. Inflammation of the bladder and of the testicles frequently occurs during acute gonorrhœa, and stricture of the urethra in chronic gonorrhœa. Gonorrhœal rheumatism may also occur. Inflammatory symptoms usually subside in four or five weeks, sometimes leaving behind more or less of the gonorrhœa mucosa or gleet.

When it affects the glans penis, gonorrhœa is called G. spuria, G. balani or præputialis, balanoblennorrhœa, balanorrhœa, balanitis, blennorrhagia spuria or notha, external clap. When gonorrhœa is of the impure kind, it is called balanorrhagia. When implicating both the glans and the prepuce, it is called balanoposthitis.

In consequence of repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or of the debility induced by a single attack, it not unfrequently happens that a constant, small discharge occurs, or remains behind, after all danger of infection is removed. The discharge consists of globular particles contained in slimy mucus, and is generally devoid of the yellow color characterizing the discharge of gonorrhœa virulenta. It is unattended with pain, scalding, etc. This is called gleet, gonorrhœa longa or chronica, gonorrhœa mucosa, blennorrhœa longa or chronica, blennorrhœa, etc. It is commonly a disease of some duration. **G., ante'rior chron'ic**, chronic gonorrhœa of the anterior portion of the urethra, from the meatus to the triangular ligament. **G. bal'ani**, G. spuria, gonorrhœal balanitis. **G. benig'na**, see *Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*. **G. catarrha'lis**, pseudogonorrhœa; see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. chorda'ta**, chordee; see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. chron'ica**, gleet; see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. contagio'sa**, see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. dormien'tium**, seminal discharge during sleep, and occasioned by libidinous dreams; spermatorrhœa; see *Pollution*. **G. fœmina'rum**, G. of women. **G. impu'ra**, see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. laxo'rum**, pellucid discharge from the urethra while awake, without erection, but with venereal thoughts. **G. libidino'sa**, G. laxorum; see *Pollution*. **G. lon'ga**, gleet; see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. malig'na**, see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. mar'ium**, G. of men. **G. muco'sa**, gleet; see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. non-contagio'sa**, G. pura. **G. no'tha invetera'ta**, leucorrhœa. **G. oneirog'onos**, G. dormientium; pollution. **G., poste'rior chron'ic**, chronic gonorrhœa of the posterior portion of the urethra, from the triangular ligament to the posterior border of the prostate gland. **G. præputia'lis**, see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. sic'ca**, urethritis without discharge. **G. spu'ria**, balanitis; see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. syphilit'ica**, see *Gonorrhœa* and *Gonorrhosyphilis*. **G., u'terine**, G. of uterus. **G. vene'rea**, virulent g.; see *Gonorrhœa*. **G. ve'ra**, pollution; spermatorrhœa. **G. virulen'ta**, see *Gonorrhœa*.

Gonorrhœ'al or **Gonorrho'ic**. Relating to gonorrhœa. **G. iri'tis**, see *Iritis*. **G. ophthal'mia**, see *Ophthalmia*. **G. rheum'atism**, see *Rheumatism*. **G. threads**, see *Threads*.

Gonorrhoprostatitis, gon-or-rho-pros-tat-e'tis. Inflammation of prostate gland accompanying gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhorchi'tis. Gonorrhœal inflammation of the testicles.

Gonorrhosyph'ilis. Syphilis from urethritic discharge of one affected with secondary syphilis.

Gonos. Semen; penis.

Gonoscheoce'le (Eng. gon-os'ke-o-seel). Spermatocele.

Gon'ose. Containing semen.

Gonostro'ma (*gonos*, offspring, *stroma*, bed). Proligerous disk.

Gonostromatosore, gon-o-stro-mat'o-sore (*gonos*, offspring, *stroma*, layer, *soros*, heap). See *Cumulus*.

Gonoze'mia (*gono*, *zemia*, loss). Spermatorrhœa.

Gon'y. Knee.

Gonyagra, gon'e-ag-rah (*gony*, *agra*, seizure). Gout or rheumatism in the knee.

Gonyalgia, gon-e-al'je-ah (*gony*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the knee.

Gonyancon, gon-e-an'kon (*gony*, *ankon*, curvature). Curvature or bending of the knee. Bent knee.

Gonyba'tia (*gonu*, knee, *baino*, to go). Walking or progression on the knees.

Gonycampsis, gon-e-kamp'sis (*gony*, *kampsis*, curvature). Curvature or bending of the knee.

Gonycrotus, gon-ik'ro-tus (*gony*, *kroteo*, to strike). One who is knock-kneed or in-kneed. See *Entogonyancon*.

Gonyectypo'sis (*gony*, *extuposis*, raising up or embossing). Curvature of the knee outward; genu varum.

Gonyocamp'sis. Curvature or bending of the knee.

Gonyoce'le (Eng. gon'e-o-seel) (*gonu*, knee, *kele*, tumor). Tumor or swelling of the knee.

Gonyon'cus (*gonu*, knee, *onkos*, tumor). Tumor or swelling of the knee.

Gonyorrheuma, gon-e-or-rhu'mah. Gout or rheumatism of the knee.

Gonytyle, gon-it'il-e (*gonu*, knee, *tule*, prominence). Indurated prominence of the knee.

Good King Harry or **Henry**. Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

Goodye'ra pubes'cens (after Goodyer, English botanist). *Adder's violet, Rattlesnake leaf, Rattlesnake plantain, Networt, Netleaf, Scrofula leaf* or *weed, Cancer weed.* Ord. Orchidaceæ. Indigenous plant, the fresh leaves and roots of which are applied to scrofulous sores.

Goose'berry. Ribes uva crispa.

Goose'bill. Galium aparine.

Goose'flesh. Horrida cutis.

Goose'foot. Chenopodium anthelminticum. **G., an'gular-leaved**, Chenopodium bonus Henricus. **G., mer'cury**, Chenopodium bonus Henricus. **G., stink'ing**, Chenopodium vulvaria.

Goose'grass. Galium aparine, G. verum, Polygonum aviculare.

Goose'grease. Adeps anserinus. **G., poi'son**, decomposed goosegrease, which, after being eaten, causes giddiness, prostration, and vomiting.

Goose'pimples. See *Horrida cutis*.

Goose'share or **Goose'tongue**. Galium aparine.

Goose'skin, Horrida cutis.

Gor'dius Medinen'sis. Dracunculus.

Gorge. Fauces; lower part of the neck; the female bust.

Gorget, gor'jet. Instrument representing a long gutter, in the shape of a throat, especially employed in operations of lithotomy and fistula in ano, and in operations within the vagina. **G., cut'ting**, see *Lithotomy gorget*. **G. for fis'tula in a'no**, this consists of a semi-cylindrical wooden or metal staff, four inches long, without including the handle, and furnished with a wide groove; introduced into the rectum to prevent the point of the bistoury from injuring the intestine when the internal orifice of the fistula is deeply situate. **G., lithot'omy**, cutting gorget; this is used in operation for the stone, to divide the prostate and neck of the bladder, to enable the surgeon to introduce the forceps and extract the stone. Besides cutting gorgets, there are also blunt gorgets, intended to be introduced into the wound, their concavity serving as a guide for the forceps into the bladder.

Gor'ham's pu'pil photom'eter. Instrument consisting of a bronzed tube, one end of which is closed by a cap which is perforated with holes. The cap is provided with a slot; on the cylinder the distance between each pair of holes is marked.

Go-sin-ju. See *Evodia glauca*.

Gosselin's frac'ture. Fracture of lower extremity of tibia, involving the ankle-joint.

Gos'sum. Bronchocele.

Gossypii radix, gos-sip'e-e rad'iks. See *Gossypium.*

Gossypium, gos-sip'e-um. G. herbaceum; cotton. Nat. ord. Malvaceæ. Seeds of the cotton tree, Gossypium arboreum, have been administered in coughs, on account of the mucilage they contain, and a decoction of a pint of the seeds to a quart of water has been given in the Southern States in intermittents. The bark of the root is officinal in Ph. U. S. under the name Gossypii radicis cortex. It is emmenagogue, abortifacient, and parturifacient, and is given in fluid extract. A decoction of the root, gossypii radix, is emmenagogue and parturifacient. Cotton wool, cotton, raw cotton, gossypium (Ph. U. S.), is used in medicine for making moxas, etc., and is applied in the treatment of recent burns and scalds, as a surgical dressing in abscesses and suppurating surfaces, etc., French wadding, made from purest cotton, being preferred. Saturated with glycerin, glycerized cotton, it has been employed as a dressing for wounds, ulceration of the os uteri, etc.; mixed with iodine, iodized cotton, it has been applied, bound with a bandage, over glandular enlargements, especially scrofulous swellings of children. Oil from the seed has been used as substitute for olive oil in liniments, ointments, lead plaster, etc. **G. Barbaden'se** grows in E. and W. Indies and United States; infusion is galactagogue. **G. depura'tum,** absorbent cotton. **G. ful'minans,** pyroxylin. **G. hæmostat'icum,** styptic cotton. **G. herba'ceum,** cotton plant, principal source of India cotton; gossypium. **G. ioda'tum,** iodized cotton. **G. purifica'tum,** absorbent cotton. **G. salicyla'tum,** salicylated cotton. **G. styp'ticum,** hæmostatic cotton.

Gotium, go'te-um. Bronchocele.

Goua'nia Dominguen'sis or **gla'bra.** Chewstick or chawstick shrub of Jamaica. Nat. ord. Rhamneæ. Stomachic tonic, chewed by the natives. Used in infusion as a mouth-wash. The juice is tonic. **G. leptostach'ya,** leaves are employed as cataplasms for ulcers and sores.

Gouge. Curved chisel.

Goulard's ce'rate (after the proposer). Ceratum plumbi subacetatis. **G.'s ex'tract,** liquor plumbi subacetatis. **G.'s lo'tion,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **G.'s solution** (lead-water), liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **G.'s water,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

Gou'ra. Cucurbita lagenaria and C. ovifera; kola nut.

Gourd. Cucurbita. **G., bit'ter,** Cucumis colocynthis. **G., bot'tle,** Cucurbita pepo. **G., sour,** Adansonia digitata. **G., tow'el** or **was'hing,** Luffa Ægyptiaca.

Gourd'worm. Distoma hepaticum.

Gout. Gout received its name from (F.) *goutte,* drop, because believed to be produced by a liquid which is distilled drop by drop on the diseased part. Name was first used about 1270, and has been admitted into the different languages. Gout is an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, and is accompanied by an excess of uric acid and deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints. It generally attacks, first, the great toe, whence it passes to the other smaller joints, producing or being attended with sympathetic phenomena, particularly in the digestive organs; after this it may attack the greater articulations. It is extremely fugitive and variable in recurrence, and may be acquired or hereditary. In the former case it rarely appears before the age of thirty-five; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. It is often difficult to distinguish it from rheumatism. A combination is supposed to exist sometimes; hence called rheumatic gout, *Rheumatoid arthritis, Chronic rheumatic arthritis,* or *Chronic osteo-arthritis.* See *Rheumatism.* During the paroxysm a burning, lancinating pain is experienced in the affected joint, with tumefaction, tension, and redness. One or more joints may be attacked either at the same time or in succession, and in either case the attack terminates by resolution in a few days. This is acute, inflammatory, or regular arthritis, regular gout, *Arthrosia podagra regularis, Arthragra legitima* or *vera* or *genuina* or *normalis.* At other times pains in the joints exist of more or less acute character, the swelling being without redness. These pains persist, augment, and diminish irregularly without exhibiting intermission, and consequently without having distinct paroxysms. The disease is then called atonic, asthenic, imperfect, or irregular gout, *Chronic gout, Arthritis atonica* or *asthenica, Arthrosia podagra larvata, Dysarthritis, Arthragra.* It may appear primarily or succeed attacks of regular gout.

Gout may also attack internal organs, when it is called *Arthritis aberrans* or *erratica* or *planetica* or *vaga, Planarthragra, Arthragra anomala, Podagra aberrans, Wandering, Misplaced,* or *Anomalous gout.*

Retrograde or retrocedent, *Abarticular, Extra-articular, Flying, Recedent,* or *Misplaced gout, Arthritis retrograda, Podagra retrograda, Arthrosia podagra complicata* or *retrocedens,* is when it leaves the joints suddenly and attacks some internal organ, as the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, etc. The term *arthritis uratica* has been applied also to gout resulting from abnormal exudations of urates into the articular cavities and the parenchyma of the cartilage, bones, etc. bounding the joints.

Gout is also called, according to the part affected, podagra, gonagra, chiragra, etc. It may be acute or chronic, and give rise to concretions, arthritic calculi, chiefly composed of urate of sodium, or to nodosities, when it is called arthritis nodosa. See *Arthritis deformans.*

G., abartic'ular, see *Gout.* **G., anom'alous,** that which attacks unusual regions. **G., artic'ular,** see *Gout.* **G., asthen'ic** or **aton'ic,** chronic gout; see *Gout.* **G., car'diac,** gout affecting the heart and inducing irregularity of its action, disturbing the circulation, producing dyspnœa, etc. **G., cer'ebral,** *Gouty apoplexy, Apoplectiform cerebral gout, Gouty meningitis;* various cerebral symptoms connected with or dependent upon the gouty diathesis, mainly those of cerebral disease due to other causes. **G., chron'ic,** see *Gout.* **G., diaphragmat'ic,** angina pectoris. **G., extra-artic'ular,** see *Gout.* **G., fly'ing,** see *Gout;* acute rheumatism. **G., gas'tro-enter'ic,** gastro-enteritic symptoms occurring during gouty attack. **G., irreg'ular,** retrocedent gout; see *Gout.* **G., lar'val** or **masked,** painful symptoms, as headache, indicating a general gouty diathesis, without usual symptoms, as localized pain, heat, redness. **G., metastat'ic,** gout, retrograde; wandering or retrocedent gout; see *Gout.* **G., neural'gic,** painful affections dependent upon gouty diathesis, sometimes cerebral in their manifestations. **G., œdem'atous,** G. in which there is swelling without other local symptoms of gout, as pain, redness, or heat. **G., rece'dent,** see *Gout.* **G., reg'ular,** acute gout. **G., retroce'dent** or **ret'rograde,** see *Gout.* **G., rheumat'ic,** see *Gout* and *Rheumatism, acute.* **G., spi'nal,** G., vertebral. **G., sthen'ic,** see *Gout.* **G. stones,** calculi, arthritic. **G., suppressed,** gout, retrograde. **G., topha'ceous,** G. with formation of bony or cartilaginous growths around extremities of bones, with deposits of sodium urate on the cartilages of the joints, and subcutaneous concretions. **G., ver'tebral,** chronic deformative inflammation of the vertebræ, attended with surface pains, difficulty of movement, induration, etc.

Gout'weed or **Goutwort.** Ægopodium podagraria; Ligusticum podagraria.

Gout'y. Arthritic; podagric. **G. iri'tis,** iritis associated with a gouty condition. **G. kid'ney,** granular kidney of chronic inflammation of kidney. **G. liver,** interstitial hepatitis. **G. meningi'tis,** gout, cerebral. **G. rheum'atism,** see *Gout* and *Rheumatism, acute.*

Gow'an, ewe. Bellis. **G., horse,** matricaria; Chrysanthemum leucanthemum; Leontodon taraxacum. **G., milk,** Leontodon taraxacum. **G., yel'low,** ranunculus; chrysanthemum; leontodon.

Gow'ers's tract. Ascending antero-lateral tract of spinal cord.

Gow'land's lo'tion. Solution, principal ingredients of which are bitter almonds, corrosive sublimate, and alcohol.

Gown, red. Scrophulus. **G., yel'low,** icterus infantum.

Goyrand's her'nia. Inguino-interstitial hernia. **G.'s opera'tion,** operation for tying internal mammary artery by peculiar angular incision near the border of the sternum.

Graafian (gra'fe-an) **fol'licles or ves'icles.** Folliculi Graafiani.

Gracilaria lichenoïdes, gras-il-lar'e-ah lik-en-o-e'des (*gracilis,* slender). Fucus amylaceus; Gigartina lichenoïdes.

Gracilis, gras'il-is. Slender, lean. Slender rectus interior or internus femoris muscle situate at the inside of the thigh; thin and very long, and arising from the descending ramus of the pubes, to be inserted at the inner and inferior part of the tuberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg and causes adduction of the thigh. **G. ante'rior,** rectus femoris in animals. **G. bi'ceps,** occasional form of gracilis muscle, in which it has two heads of origin. **G. inter'nus** or **is'chio-femora'lis,** muscle corresponding in some animals to the human quadratus femoris. **G. par'vus,** oxyuris vermicularis.

Gracillimus (gras-il'lim-us) **oc'uli or or'bitæ.** Slender separate fasciculus of obliquus superior muscle of the eye. **G. su'ræ,** plantaris.

Grad'uate (*gradus,* step, degree). In medicine or pharmacy, one who has attained a degree. In pharmacy, a glass marked for measuring purposes.

Graduated, grad'u-a-ted (*gradus,* degree). Divided or marked off in degrees. **G. com'press,** a compress formed of pieces gradually diminishing in size, the smallest piece being applied directly to the affected surface.

Græa, gre'ah. Pellicle which forms on milk. Folds of skin around the umbilicus. An old woman.

Gräfe's opera'tion for extrac'tion. Modified linear extraction for cataract. The long, slender knife used in the operation is called *Gräfe's knife.* **G.'s sign** or **symptom,** distinct motion of the globe of the eye apart from that of the eyelid.

Graft. To unite a part to another, so that it may receive support from it; to engraft. The operation is called grafting or engrafting. To transplant living tissue to other parts, in order to supply loss of surface, etc. The part so transplanted is called a *graft.* Nerves and tendons may be grafted as well as skin. **G. the'ory,** theory of the causation of diseases which supposes that contagious particles are portions detached from a living being modified by a diseased process, and capable of impressing on the healthy organism with which they come in contact changes similar to those which preceded their own modification in the body from which they were detached.

Graft'ing, skin. See *Skin-grafting.* **G., sponge,** use of antiseptic sponge in grafting to supply a basis for the granulations.

Grain. 60th part of a Troy drachm = .06479 gramme. Granule. **G. oil,** fusel oil; amylic alcohol. **G., oil'y,** Sesamum orientale. **G. poi'soning,** ergotism.

Grain-founder or **Grain-sick.** Excessive impaction of the stomach of the horse with food.

Grains, Guin'ea. See *Pepper, Malagueta.* **G. of par'adise,** Amomum granum paradisi, A. Malagueta.

Gram. Gramme.

Gra'ma. Triticum repens.

Gramal'la. Cassia fistula.

Gramen, gram'en (grass). Triticum repens. **G. Ægypti'acum,** G. crucis cyperioïdis. **G. al'bum, arven'se,** or **cani'num,** Triticum repens. **G. cru'cis cyperioï'dis,** Ægyptian cock's foot grass; roots and plants possess the virtues of Triticum repens, and have been used in the earlier stages of dropsy. **G. dioscor'idis,** Triticum repens. **G. In'dicum,** Andropogon muricatus. **G. ma'jor,** Sarsaparilla Germanica. **G. orienta'le,** Juncus odoratus. **G. re'pens,** Triticum repens. **G. ru'brum,** Sarsaparilla Germanica.

Gramia, gram'e-ah. See *Lippitudo.*

Graminiv'orous (*gramen,* grass, *voro,* to eat). Feeding or subsisting on grass.

Grammarium, gram-mar'e-um. Gramme; scruple.

Gramme, gram'me (a line). Edge of the cornea; iris. Line.

Gramme, gramm. Ancient weight, equivalent to the 24th part of an ounce, or 24 grains, or a scruple, avoirdupois. At the present day a gramme is equal in weight to a cubic centimetre of distilled water, 15.43234 grains, Troy.

Grammitis aurea, gram-me'tis aw're-ah. Asplenium ceterach. **G. cet'erach,** Asplenium ceterach.

Gram's method. Method employed for staining bacteria. To a filtered saturated solution of anilin oil in water a saturated alcoholic solution of gentian-violet is added until slight opalescence appears; the sections are first soaked in absolute alcohol for ten minutes, and then allowed to remain in the staining solution for from one to three minutes.

Grana, gran'ah (pl. of **Granum**). Hemicrania. **G. coccognid'ii,** mezereon fruit. **G. gnid'ii,** mezereon fruit. **G. Guineen'sia,** pepper, Malagueta. **G. lentis'ci,** buds of Pistacia lentiscus; astringent and tonic. **G. Malaguet'ta, Meliguet'ta,** or **Meniguei'ta,** Grana paradisi. **G. Moluc'ca** or **Molucca'na,** Croton tiglium. **G. moscha'ta** or **mos'chi,** Hibiscus abelmoschus. **G. orien'tis,** see *Menispermum cocculus.* **G. paradi'si,** see *Amomum granum paradisi.* **G. re'gia,** seeds of Ricinus communis. **G. sylves'tra,** cochineal insects. **G. tig'lii** or **tig'lia,** see *Croton tiglium.* **G. til'ii,** Croton tiglium. **G. tritic'ea,** see *Hyoides os.*

Granadilla (gran-ad-il'lah), **apple-shaped** (dim. of **Granada,** pomegranate). Passiflora maliformis. **G. cæru'lea,** Passiflora cærulea.

Grana'ti flo'res (*granum,* because full of grains or seeds). Pomegranate flowers. **G. fruc'tûs cor'tex,** see *Punica granatum.* **G. radi'cis cor'tex,** see *Punica granatum.*

Granatin, gran-at'in. Substance derived from bark of root of Punica granatum, having a laxative effect; also from rind of unripe pomegranate.

Granatum, gran-at'um. Punica granatum.

Grand mal. See *Epilepsy.*

Grandebalæ, gran-deb'al-e. Hair in the arm-pits.

Grandiflorine, gran-de-flo'reen. Bitter poisonous alkaloid from fruit of solanum.

Grandino'sum os (*grando,* hail). Cuboid.

Gran'do (nail). Chalaza; chalazion; tubercle.

Gran'dry, cor'puscles of. Tactile corpuscles of skin of bills and tongue of certain birds and of the epidermis of the mammalia.

Gran'gea maderaspata'na. E. Indian species; tonic, antispasmodic.

Granil'la. Triticum repens.

Graniv'orous (*granum,* grain, *voro,* to eat). Feeding on grain or seeds.

Grantris'tum. Anthrax.

Granula (gran'u-lah) (pl. of **Granulum**) **Pacchio'nii.** Pacchionian bodies. **G. san'guinis,** globules of the blood. **G. sem'inis,** seminal granules; see *Sperm.*

Gran'ular. Composed of or containing granules or small particles. **G. bod'ies of Donné,** colostrum corpuscles. **G. conjuncti'va** or **conjunctivi'tis,** trachoma; see *Conjunctivitis.* **G. degenera'tion** or **disorganiza'tion,** first stage of fatty degeneration. **G. degenera'tion of kid'ney,** kidney, Bright's disease of. **G. eye'lid,** trachoma. **G. forma'tion of Mey'nert,** layer of irregular ganglionic cells in cortical substance of brain. **G. kid'ney,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **G. lay'er of ret'ina,** cerebral layer of retina. **G. lid,** trachoma. **G. liv'er,** cirrhosis. **G. ophthal'mia,** see *Ophthalmia.* **G. ova'rian cell,** granular cells in fluid of ovarian cysts. **G. tin,** see *Tin.* **G. vagini'tis,** see *Glandular vaginitis.*

Gran'ulated. Formed of granules; granular. **G. liv'er,** cirrhosis.

Granula'tio. Granulation. **G. fungo'sa,** fungous granulation.

Granulation, gran-u-la'shun. Granulations are the reddish, conical, flesh-like shoots forming at the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers; they are the product of inflammatory excitement. They form the basis of the cicatrix. Also minute, round, firm, shining, semi-transparent tumors, met with in the lungs particularly; see *Trachoma*. In pharmacy, granulation is a process by which a metal is reduced to fine grains, by melting it, and causing it, while liquid, to pass through a sieve into a vessel of water, or by shaking or rubbing the melted metal in an appropriate vessel, as in the formation of granular tin or zinc. **G., cer'ebral,** Pacchionian bodies. **G., exu'berant** or **fun'gous,** large granulations bathed with thin mucopurulent matter, the result of œdema of the part or due to abnormal plastic force. **G., mil'iary,** miliary tubercles; small, transparent grains, of variable size—from a millet-seed to a grain of hemp—presumed to be the primitive state of tubercles. **G. tis'sue,** elementary form of embryonic tissue; met with also in ordinary granulations, and in the earliest stage of all rapidly developed new formations having their origin from connective tissue. The process of repair in cases of destruction of tissue, as by an abscess, is by this tissue, formed by new fibrous tissue and blood-vessels developed from the fibrous tissues and vessels adjacent to the affected part. **G. tu'mor,** morbid product formed by partition and multiplication of the connective-tissue cells into groups of others resembling lymph-cells, lying in the intercellular substance, with a tendency to fatty degeneration, as elephantiasis, lupus, etc.; see *Granuloma*.

Gran'ule (dim. of **Granum**, a grain). Small grain; small compact particle; small cell-mass; cytoblast. In pharmacy, small pill or globule. **G. cells,** cells resulting from fatty degeneration of various cell-formations. **G., element'ary,** minute protoplasmic masses in the blood. **G., gland'ular** or **gland,** acinus. **G. lay'er,** layer of olfactory bulb; also layer of cortical substance of brain, each containing groups of small cells. **G. masses of Schultze,** see *Globules*.

Gran'ules. See *Granule*. **G. of the brain,** nuclei of the cells of the gray substance of the brain. **G. of chyle,** molecular base of chyle. **G., lymph,** lymph-corpuscles. **G. of Malpig'hi,** Malpighian corpuscles. **G., sem'inal,** minute, rounded, granulated bodies observable in the semen; see *Sperm*.

Granu'lia. Tuberculosis.

Granuli'tis. Miliary tuberculosis.

Granulo'ma. Granulation tumor. **G. fungoï'des,** chronic cutaneous affection, consisting at first of flat, reddish, dry spots, afterward encrusted and converted into distinct tumors; mycosis fungoides. **G., infec'tious,** infectious growth made up of granulation tissue. **G. of the i'ris,** small nodular tumor of the iris, of a tubercular nature; some authors do not regard these tumors as tubercular, but consider them to be granulomata; see *Tubercular iritis*. **G., syphilit'ic,** syphiloma.

Gran'ulose. Granular. Term also applied to a soluble carbohydrate, a constituent of starch, which is acted on by organic ferments, organic acids, and diluted mineral acids.

Granulos'ity. Collection of granular masses.

Gran'ulous. Granular.

Gran'ulum (dim. of **Grana**). Granule.

Gra'num. Grain. **G. re'gium,** castor-oil seeds.

Gran'ville's lo'tion. See *Lotion, Granville's counter-irritant*.

Grape. Vitis vinifera. Grease of horses, having clusters of knots or knobs on the legs. Tubercular growths on serous membranes of cattle. **G., bear's,** Arctostaphylos uva ursi. **G., dried,** Uvæ passæ. **G., dy'er's,** Phytolacca decandra. **G., Europe'an,** Vitis vinifera. **G., false,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **G., moun'tain** or **Or'egon,** Berberis aquifolium. **G., sea'side,** see *Kino*. **G. su'gar,** glucose.

Grape-cure. Medication consisting in the use of grapes for meat and drink, nothing more at the farthest being allowed than a piece of dry bread; and continued for weeks. Its effects are altogether revellent, and resemble in many respects those of hydropathy.

Grape-tree. Varieties of Coccoloba.

Grape'wort. Actæa spicata; Bryonia dioica.

Graph'ic or **Graphical,** graf'ik-al (*grapho*, to write). Pertaining to the act of delineating, as automatic tracing. Written. **G. meth'od,** mode of studying diseases of the heart and great vessels by tracings of an instrument, the sphygmograph, for example.

Graphidoïdes (graf-id-o-e' dees), **Graphio'des,** or **Graphioï'des** (*graphis*, style, *eidos*, resemblance). Styloid.

Graphites, graf-i'tees (*grapho*, to write). Carburet of iron, black lead; astringent and desiccative, and used externally in treatment of herpes and other cutaneous affections.

Graph'ium. Pencil; a sound. **G. pencilloï'des,** form of fungus met with in the external auditory canal.

Graphoï'des (*graphis*, style, *eidos*, resemblance). Styloid.

Graphology, graf-ol'o-je (*grapho*, to write, *logos*, description). Description of handwriting; diagnosis of certain nervous conditions of faulty co-ordination by handwriting of the patient.

Graphomania, graf-o-man'e-ah (*graphe*, writing). Insane desire to write.

Graph'oscope (*grapho*, *skopeo*, to see). Peculiar convex lens for treatment of asthenopia.

Graphospasm, graf'o-spasm (*grapho*, to write, *spasmos*, spasm). Writer's cramp.

Graptophyl'lum (*graptos*, painted, *phullon*, leaf) **Horten'se.** Caricature plant of Asia; bark and leaves are employed for dissipating glandular swellings.

Grass. Asparagus; Triticum repens. **G., bear's,** Yucca filamentosa. **G., Bermu'da,** Cynodon dactylon. **G., bit'ter,** Aletris farinosa. **G., blue-eyed,** Sisyrinchium Bermudianum. **G., brome,** Bromus ciliatus. **G., brome, soft,** Bromus ciliatus. **G., Cana'ry, cul'tivated,** Phalaris Canariensis. **G., couch,** Triticum repens. **G., dog,** Triticum repens. **G., eel,** Pila marina. **G., Egyp'tian cock's foot,** Gramen crucis cyperioïdis. **G., goat's,** scorzonera. **G., knot,** Polygonum aviculare. **G., lil'y,** Sisyrinchium Bermudianum. **G. oil of Nemaur,** Oleum graminis Indici. **G., physic,** Sisyrinchium Bermudianum. **G., rib,** Plantago lanceolata. **G., scurvy,** Sisyrinchium Bermudianum. **G., silk,** Yucca filamentosa. **G., sweet,** Acorus calamus. **G. tree,** xanthorrhœa. **G. tree resin,** resin from various species of xanthorrhœa, used in Australia for bowel affections. **G., vi'per's,** scorzonera. **G., yellow-eyed,** Xyris bulbosa.

Grass-stag'gers. Paraplegia prevailing among horses or cattle.

Gra'sus. Cinabra; hircismus; bromidrosis.

Gratia Dei, grash'e-ah da'e (grace of God). Gratiola officinalis; Geranium pratense. **G. Robertian'um,** scutellaria.

Gra'ting. Sound made by friction of rough surfaces against one another.

Gratiola (grash-e'o-lah) **au'rea.** Indigenous; emetocathartic and diuretic. **G. Carolinien'sis,** grown in the South and West; has medical properties of C. officinalis. **G. centauroï'des,** G. officinalis. **G. officina'lis,** hedge hyssop, herb of grace; European plant; inodorous, with strong, bitter, nauseous taste; anthelmintic, hydragogue cathartic, emetic, and diuretic; used in dropsy. **G. Virginian'a,** indigenous plant with similar virtues.

Gratiolacrin, grash-e-o-lak'rin. Fatty resin from Gratiola officinalis.

Gratiolaretin, grash-e-o-lar-et'in. $C_{34}H_{28}O_6$. See *Gratiolin*.

Gratiolet (grash-e-o-la'), **angle of.** Corono-facial angle.

Gratioletin, grash-e-o-let'in. See *Gratiolin*.

Gratiolin, grash-e'o-lin. Crystalline glucose obtained from Gratiola officinalis. When gratiolin is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid, gratioletin (crystalline), $C_{34}H_{28}O_{10}$, and gratiolaretin, $C_{34}H_{28}O_6$, both result.

Gratiosoletin, grash-e-o-sol-a'tin. See *Gratiosolin.*

Gratioso'lin. $C_{46}H_{42}O_{25}$. Bitter amorphous glucoside from Gratiola officinalis. When treated with dilute acids, a yellow bitter substance, gratiosoletin, results.

Grattage (F.) grat-tazh'. Gentle curetting of interior wall of the uterus with a brush.

Grav'ative. Weighty, as tumors.

Grave (*gravis,* heavy). Serious. **G. plant,** Datura sanguinea. **G. wax,** adipocera.

Gravedo, grav-a'do (*gravis,* heavy.) Catarrh; coryza; cranial rheumatism. **G. neonato'rum,** snuffles.

Grav'el. A disease occasioned by small concretions, similar to sand or gravel, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine. They are commonly composed of urates and animal matter, and are deposited at the bottom of the vessel immediately after the excretion of the urine. Vegetable diet and alkaline drinks are the best prophylactics. See *Calculi, urinary.* A "fit of the gravel" is excruciating suffering induced by the passage of gravel from the kidney to the bladder. It can only be relieved by anæsthetics, opiates, warm bath, etc. Sometimes the deposit is in fine particles, like sand. See *Lithiasis.* **G., bil'iary,** see *Cholelithiasis.* **G., cys'tine,** see *Cystine.* **G. grass,** Galium verum. **G., hair'y,** G., pileous. **G., phosphat'ic,** phosphatic calculus. **G. pi'leous,** species of gravel containing hairs, phosphate of lime, ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and a little uric acid. **G. plant,** Epigæa repens. **G., red** or **u'ric-ac'id,** uric-acid calculus. **G. root,** Eupatorium purpureum; Collinsonia Canadensis. **G. weed,** Onosmodium Virginianum; Diervilla Canadensis; Epigæa repens. **G., white,** phosphatic calculus.

Graveolens, grav-a'o-lens (*gravis, oleo,* to smell). Fetid.

Graves, disease of. Exophthalmic goitre.

Grav'id (*gravis,* heavy). Pregnant. **G. u'terus,** uterus during any period of pregnancy.

Gravidin, grav'id-in. White sediment in the urine of pregnant women, which is said, by its decomposition, to give rise to the pellicle kyestein.

Gravidism, grav'id-izm (*gravidus,* pregnant). Pregnancy, or condition symptomatic of pregnancy.

Graviditas, grav-id'it-as. Fecundation; pregnancy. **G. abdomina'lis,** pregnancy, abdominal. **G. cervica'lis,** cervical pregnancy. **G. extra-uteri'na,** ectopic or extra-uterine pregnancy. **G. extra-uteri'na in ova'rio,** pregnancy, ovarian. **G. extra-uteri'na secunda'ria,** see *Metacyesis.* **G. interstitia'lis** or **intramura'lis,** pregnancy, interstitial. **G. mola'ris,** mole. **G. ovaria'lis, ovar'ica,** or **ova'rii,** pregnancy, ovarian. **G. seroti'na,** prolonged gestation. **G. spu'ria,** pregnancy, false. **G. tuba'ria,** pregnancy, tubal. **G. tu'bo-abdomina'lis,** tubo-abdominal pregnancy. **G. tu'bo-ova'ria,** tubo-ovarian pregnancy. **G. tu'bo-uteri'na,** interstitial pregnancy. **G. u'teri substan'tia,** pregnancy, interstitial. **G. uteri'na,** pregnancy.

Gravidity, grav-id'it-e. Pregnancy.

Gravimeter, grav-im'et-ur (*gravis, metron,* measure). Areometer. Instrument for ascertaining specific gravity.

Gravimetry, grav-im'et-re (same etymon). Measurement of specific gravity.

Gra'vis. Heavy. **G. odor puer'peri,** heavy odor peculiar to the lochial discharge.

Grav'ity, specif'ic. See *Specific gravity.*

Gray col'umns. See *Columns of spinal cord.* **G. com'missure,** see *Spinal commissure.* **G. haired,** see *Poliosis.* **G. lo'tion,** lotio nigra or black wash. **G. mat'ter of brain,** vesicular or cortical substance of the cerebrum and cerebellum; see *Neurine.* **G. m., infraventric'ular,** gray nervous matter in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **G. m., interme'diate,** part of gray matter of spinal cord between the arteries and posterior cornua. **G. m. of op'tic lobe,** stratum opticum. **G. m. of pons,** gray matter of pons Varolii. **G. m., retic'ular,** reticulation of gray nervous matter, particularly of the medulla oblongata. **G. m., spi'nal,** gray matter of spinal cord. **G. mill,** Lithospermum officinale. **G. pow'der,** hydrargyrum cum cretâ.

Grease. Specific inflammation affecting the skin of the heels of the horse; eczema of feet of the horse. **G., bar'row's,** adeps suillus. **G., goose,** adeps anserinus. **G. pox,** see *Grease.*

Green bark. Bebeeru. **G. blind'ness,** blindness as to green colors. **G. bri'er,** Smilax rotundifolia; root is demulcent and diuretic. **G. drag'on,** Arisema dracontium; root is diaphoretic and expectorant. **G., em'erald,** arsenite of copper. **G., French,** arsenite of copper. **G. leech,** Hirudo officinalis. **G., Par'is,** arsenite of copper. **G., Scheele's,** arsenite of copper. **G., Schweinfurth's,** arsenite of copper. **G. sick'ness,** chlorosis. **G. wa'ters,** lochial discharge when prolonged.

Green'heart. Nectandra rodiæi. See *Bebeeru.*

Green's opera'tion for entro'pion. Operation employed in cicatricial entropion of the upper eyelid, occurring after trachoma.

Green'stick frac'ture. See *Fracture, greenstick.*

Green'weed. Genista tinctoria.

Greffotome, gref'fo-tome (*greffe,* graft, *tome,* incision). Knife specially made for removal of skin grafts.

Gregarina, greg-ar-e'nah (*grex,* flock). Genus of protozoa, family Gregarinidæ. See *Pleurococcus* and *Sporozoa.* **G. pulmona'lis** or **pulmo'num,** cysts and parasitic organisms in the lungs. Distoma Ringeri.

Gregarinosis, greg-ar-in-o'sis. Disease of fowls caused by parasitic organisms, gregarinæ.

Gremium, gra'me-um. Vulva; breast; lap.

Grenadine, gren'ad-een. Form of mannite from Punica granatum.

Gressorial, gres-so're-al (*gradior, gressum,* to proceed). Having limbs adapted to walking; able to walk; ambulatory.

Gressura, gres-su'rah. Perineum.

Gres'sus (*gradior, gressum,* to step). Walking.

Grewia micros, gru'e-ah mik'ros. Species of Tiliaceæ growing in Ceylon; bitter, aromatic, and astringent. **G. orienta'lis,** E. Indian species; all parts are aromatic and bitter and antiarthritic. The berries and fruit of several other species, as *G. Asiatica, G. elastica, G. sapida,* etc., are used in manufacture of refreshing drinks, as sherbet.

Grielum, gre'el-um. Apium petroselinum; Smyrnium olusatrum.

Griesinger's disease, gre-sing'er's dis-eze'. Anæmia with dropsy, variously called dirt-eating disease, Egyptian chlorosis, etc., but occasionally due to a parasite, anchylostomum duodenale.

Griff or **Grif'fo.** See *Mulatto.*

Grif'fith's base. Ptomaïne, $C_{10}H_{17}N$, obtained from cultures of the bacterium allii. **G.'s mix'ture,** mistura ferri composita, Ph. U. S. **G.'s pills,** pilulæ ferri composita.

Grinde'lia (after D. H. von Grindel of Dorpat) **glutinosa,** glu-tin-o'sah. California plant having somewhat similar properties to G. robusta. Ord. Compositæ. **G. hirsu'tala,** California plant recommended as an antidote to the poisonous effects of Rhus obtusifolia, the juice or a decoction being rubbed on the parts affected. **G. robus'ta,** officinal in Ph. U. S., grows in N. and S. America; leaves and flowering tops are employed; antiperiodic, antispasmodic, stimulant to bronchial mucous membrane; used in asthma, chronic bronchitis, and whooping cough. From it are obtained an oil having terebinthinate odor, a resin, and a bitter alkaloid, *Grin'deline.* **G. squamo'sa,** snake-head grindelia, similar to G. robusta in physical and therapeutic properties; used also in hypertrophy of the spleen.

Grind'ers. Molar teeth.

Grinder's asth'ma or **disease rot.** Aggregation of functional phenomena caused by inhalation of particles thrown off during operation of grinding metallic substances, such as enlargement of bronchial tubes, phthisis, etc.

Grind'ing pains. Pains of early stage of labor.

Gripe. Pain, sometimes crampy, in the abdomen.

See *Gripes*. **G., cut'ting on the,** apparatus minor; see *Lithotomy*.

Gripes. Tormina; colic. **G., wa'tery,** popular name for a dangerous disease of infancy common in England, resembling cholera infantum of this country.

Griphosis, grif-o'sis (*grupos*, bent). Curving inward, as of the nails.

Grippe (F.) (*gripper*, to seize). Epidemic catarrhal disease; influenza. It is often complicated with severe abdominal, cephalic, or thoracic symptoms, rheumatism, nervous exhaustion, and other morbid conditions.

Grislea (gris'le-ah) **tomento'sa.** Dried flowers of this E. Indian shrub are astringent and excitant, and applied externally to offensive ulcers.

Gris'tle. Cartilage.

Grit. Gravel. **G. gru'el,** water gruel; demulcent, and used as a vehicle for clysters.

Grits. Groats.

Grit'ti's amputa'tion. Amputation of inferior part of thigh, the patella being included in the rectangular flap and sawn so as to be applied to the surface of the femur.

Groan. Sighing or suspiration accompanied by peculiar vocal sound.

Groats, Oats that have the hulls taken off; grits. In the United States fine hominy is called grits, and wheat prepared in the same way is likewise so designated; also called wheaten hominy. See *Avena*.

Gro'cer's itch. See *Eczema impetiginodes;* psoriasis.

Grog. Spirits, water, and sugar. **G. blos'soms** or **roses,** gutta rosea; acne rosacea.

Groin. Region of union of anterior wall of the abdomen with the thigh.

Grom'ell, Grom'well, or **Gro'myl.** Lithospermum officinale.

Grono'via scan'dens (after Gronov, Dutch scientist). Plant of S. America; antisyphilitic.

Groo'groo oil. Concrete oil from fruit of Acrocomia sclerocarpa of S. America.

Groove. Furrow, sulcus, channel, linear excavation, or gutter. **G., a'nal,** depressed surface in embryo indicating future location of anus. **G., an'terolat'eral,** groove on spinal marrow indicating place of exit of anterior roots of spinal nerves. **G., auric'uloventric'ular,** transverse furrow on outside of heart indicating division of that organ into auricles and ventricles. **G., ax'ial,** groove, medullary. **G., bas'ilar,** G. on inner surface of basilar process of occipital bone on which rest the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata. **G., bicip'ital,** sulcus in upper portion of front of humerus, chiefly for attachment of long tendon of biceps muscle. **G., carot'id,** depression on body of sphenoid bone for reception of internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus. **G., cav'ernous,** G., carotid. **G., cor'neal,** see *Cornea*. **G., den'tal,** slight longitudinal furrow on the margin of the jaw about the end of the second month of fœtal life. **G., dor'sal,** G., medullary. **G., horizon'tal,** peduncular sulcus. **G., infraor'bital,** G. on orbital surface of upper jaw for infraorbital artery and nerve. **G., interme'diate,** furrow on spinal cord in cervical region near posterior median fissure. **G., lac'rymal,** sulcus for lacrymal sac formed by lacrymal sphenoid bones. **G., mas'toid,** digastric fossa. **G., med'ullary,** sulcus on back part of embryo in its early development, succeeding the primitive groove and becoming afterward the medullary tube. **G., na'sal,** groove of nasal bone for nasal nerve; embryonic groove from mouth to nasal cavities. **G., neu'ral,** G., medullary. **G., occip'ital,** G. on mastoid process for occipital nerve. **G., olfac'tory,** depression in cribriform plate of ethmoid in which lies the olfactory bulb. **G., op'tic,** groove on body of sphenoid bone for lodgment of optic chiasm. **G., pos'tero-lat'eral,** longitudinal groove on medulla oblongata and spinal cord, indicating place of exit of posterior spinal roots. **G., prim'itive,** primitive streak or trace; bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa, after it presents a central pellucid and a peripheral opaque part, and passes from the round to the pear shape. **G., scap'ular,** scapular notch. **G., sig'moid,** G., carotid. **G., subcla'vian,** two depressions on first rib, lodging respectively the subclavian artery and vein. **G., supe'rior, of cerebel'lum,** peduncular sulcus. **G. of Syl'vius,** fissure of Sylvius. **G., ventric'ular,** longitudinal furrow of the heart. **G., ver'tebral,** G., medullary.

Grooved. Canaliculated; having a small channel or gutter, as a grooved probe.

Grossula'ria. Ribes uva crispa. **G. ni'gra,** Ribes nigrum. **G. non-spino'sa,** Ribes nigrum. **G. ru'bra,** Ribes rubrum.

Ground ber'ry. Fragaria; Gaultheria procumbens. **G. cen'taury,** Polygala sanguinea. **G. cher'ry,** Physalis viscosa. **G. hem'lock,** Taxus Canadensis. **G. hol'ly,** gaultheria. **G. ivy,** Gaultheria, Glechoma hederacea. **G. lau'rel,** Epigæa repens. **G. line,** distance on skull between the basion and nasion. **G. ma'ple,** Heuchera Americana. **G. nut,** Apios tuberosa, Arachis hypogea, Bunium flexuosum, Aralia trifolia. **G. nut oil,** expressed oil from the seeds of Arachis hypogæa, used in making plasters or cerates; pignut. **G. pine,** Teucrium chamæpitys. **G. pine, French,** Teucrium iva. **G. plum,** Astragalus caryocarpus; astringent. **G. sub'stance,** matrix.

Ground'sel. Senecio. **G. tree,** Baccharis halimifolia.

Grouse'berry. Gaultheria; Empetrum nigrum.

Grove's cell. See *Galvanic battery*.

Growth. Development of the body, particularly in the direction of its height. Any adventitious tissue, as a morbid growth or tumor. See *Development*.

Grub. Larve. See *Ectozoa*.

Grubs. Acne punctata; comedo.

Gru'el, grit. See *Grits*. **G., wa'ter,** see *Avena* and *Grits*.

Gru'mous (*grumus*, clot). Clotted; thickened.

Gru'mus. Coagulum; clot; thrombus.

Grup'ta. Crypt.

Grutel'lum. Oatmeal.

Gru'tum. Hard white tubercle of the skin, resembling in size and appearance a millet-seed, on the eyelids, the root of the nose, the scrotum, and ear. Groats.

Gryphius (grif'e-us) **pes.** Griffon's foot. Instrument of which Ambrose Paré speaks, used for extracting moles from the uterus.

Gryphosis (grif-o'sis) or **Grypo'sis** (*grupos*, bent). Curvature or crookedness in general, or of the nails only, as in onychogryphosis.

Grypotes, grip'o-tees. See *Grypus*.

Grypus, grip'us (*grupos*, bent). One who has a crooked or aquiline nose. The condition is termed *Grypotes*.

Guachama or **Guachama'ca.** Resinous extract from the milky juice and sap of the wood of a Venezuelan tree, which acts like curare, but more speedily, in controlling the convulsive action of the motor apparatus. *Guachamacine*, its alkaloid, is identical with curarine.

Guacin, gwah'sin. Yellow resinous matter from Mikania guaco; diaphoretic and cardiac stimulant.

Guaco, gwah'ko. Mikania guaco, growing in the valleys of the Madalena, Rio Cauca, etc., in S. America. Juice is used against the bites of poisonous reptiles, both in prevention and cure; tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, antipyretic.

Guaiac, gwi'ak. Guaiacum.

Guaiaci (gwi'as-e) **lig'num.** See *Guaiacum*. **G. resi'na,** see *Guaiacum*.

Guaiacic (gwi'as-ik) **ac'id.** Acid derived from wood or resin of guaiacum.

Guaiacine, gwi'as-een. See *Guaiacum*.

Guaiacol, gwi'ak-ol. $C_7H_8O_2$. Oily liquid constituting 60 to 90 per cent. of creasote. Product of dry distillation of guaiacum; ingredient of wood-tar creasote, or by fractional distillation of beechwood-tar creasote. Guaiacol has been employed as a substitute for creasote in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Guaiacol carbonate* and *G. biiodide* have also been employed

in tuberculosis. **G. ben'zoate,** benzoyl-guaiacol. **G. sal'icylate** forms white crystals; soluble in alcohol; dosage and therapeutic properties identical with salol.

Guaiacol'ic salol. Guaiacol salicylate.

Guiaconic (gwi-ak-o'nik) **acid.** $C_{38}H_{40}O_{10}$. An amorphous component of resin of guiacum.

Guaiacum, gwi'ak-um. Resin of guiacum; G. officinale; guaiaci resina, guaiac, and the wood, guaiaci lignum, are both officinal. The resin is obtained as an exudation by incisions made into the wood or by the application of heat. The base of the guaiacum is a peculiar resin, guaiacine. Guaiacum is stimulant and diaphoretic, and in large doses purgative. It is administered in chronic rheumatism, gout, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of syphilis. Guaiacum is also a test for the detection of blood-stains: two drops of tincture of guaiacum and two minims of ozonic ether are added to urine in a test-tube; if blood is present, a blue color appears at the junction of the two liquids. **G. angustifo'lium,** tree growing in Texas and Mexico, having somewhat similar properties to Guaiacum officinale. **G. nati'vum,** guaiacum. **G. officina'le,** guaiacum. **G. sanc'tum** grows in W. Indies; has similar properties to G. officinale. **G. test for blood,** see *Guaiacum.* **G. wood,** wood of G. officinale and G. sanctum; yields more than 20 per cent. of resin.

Guaiaretic (gwi-ar-et'ik) **acid.** $C_{20}H_{26}O_4$. One of the components of guaiacum.

Gualtheria, gwal-the're-ah. Gaultheria.

Guanidine, gwan'id-een. Carbondiamide-imide; monacid base, CN_3H_5, in the shape of colorless crystals, soluble in alcohol and water.

Guanine, gwan'een. Leucomaïne, $C_5H_5N_5O$, found in guano; also frequently in the liver, spleen, and pancreas, and in animal and vegetable tissues, in the excrement of the spider, etc.; regarded in animals of the lower order as the end-product of all change. Acted on by nitric acid, it is converted into xanthin. It generally occurs as a colorless, amorphous powder.

Guano, gwan'o. Bird-manure. Excrement of different kinds of marine birds—mews, divers, sheerbreaks, etc., but especially the sulla variegata; found in enormous layers in the S. American islands of the Pacific, and is used as manure; also as dressing for wounds, lepra, eczema, and other skin diseases.

Guarana, gwar-an-ah'. Paullinia sorbilis.

Guaranin, gwar'an-in. Caffeine procured from guarana. See *Caffeine* and *Coffea Arabica.*

Guarea abletii, gwar-a'ah ab-la'te-e. Meliaceous tree of S. America, with abortifacient and emmenagogue properties. **G. pur'gans,** Brazilian species; bark is bitter and cathartic. **G. Swartz'ii,** W. Indian species; bark is emeto-cathartic. **G. trichillioï'des,** species of W. Indies; emeto-cathartic.

Guarer'ba orba. Momordica elaterium.

Guav'a ap'ple. Psidium pomiferum.

Guaya'va. Psidium pomiferum.

Guaycuru. Baycuru.

Gua'za. Gunjah.

Guazuma (gwah-zu'mah) **tomento'sa** or **ulmifo'lia.** Bastard cedar of W. Indies, S. America, and India; inner bark is used in syphiloderms, various non-specific cutaneous affections, and leprosy; outer bark is diaphoretic.

Gubernac'ular (*guberno,* to govern). Relating or appertaining to the gubernaculum. **G. cord,** see *Gubernaculum testis.*

Gubernaculum (gu-ber-nak'u-lum) **den'tis** (rudder of a tooth). Cord passing from the follicle of the permanent tooth along a small long canal behind the alveolus of the milk tooth, and becoming continuous with the gum. It has been supposed to direct the permanent tooth outward. The canal has been termed iter dentis. **G. Hunte'ri,** G. testis. **G. tes'tis,** triangular fibro-cellular cord, which, in the fœtus, arises from the ramus of the ischium and the skin of the scrotum, and proceeds to the posterior part of the testicle, before this organ issues from the abdomen; supposed to be a continuation of the fascia superficialis with muscular fibres from the internal oblique muscle, which pass upward to the testis when in the abdomen, and by their contraction draw the testis down, and ultimately form the cremaster muscle. The peritoneal pouch, processus vaginalis, which passes down into the scrotum, considerably precedes the testis in its descent, and into its posterior part a columnar elevation projects, filled with soft tissue, called plica gubernatrix. There is also a fibrous structure attached, below, to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the peritoneal pouch above, termed the gubernacular cord. Gubernaculum testis includes both of these.

Gubler's (goob'ler's) **tumor.** Tumefaction back of the wrist occurring after lead-poisoning.

Gudden's com'missure. Fibres passing between the optic tracts connecting the internal geniculate bodies.

Guel'der rose. Viburnum opulus; irritant narcotic poison.

Guettarda, get-tar'dah (after Guettard, French scientist). Shrub or tree of Central America. **G. ambig'ua,** bark of this Jamaica tree is tonic, as is also that of **G. argente'a,** or black guava, of Guiana. **G. sempervi'rens,** Malabar shrub; antiarthritic. **G. specio'sa,** E. Indian species, leaves of which are considered parturifacient.

Gui'ac. Guaiac.

Guiacol, gwi'ak-ol. Guaiacol.

Guia'na bark. Bark of Portlandia hexandra and P. grandiflora; antipyretic. Therapeutic properties are similar to those of cinchona.

Gui'der (leader). Tendon.

Guidonia (gwid-o'ne-ah) **adstrin'gens.** Plant of Peru; employed as vulnerary.

Guilandina (gil-an-de'nah) (after Melchior Guilandinus (Wieland), professor at Padua) **bonducella.** Cæsalpinia bonducella. **G. dioi'ca,** Gymnocladus Canadensis. **G. echina'ta,** Cæsalpinia echinata. **G. microphyl'la,** root is used in renal diseases and lithiasis. **G. morin'ga,** a plant, ord. Leguminosæ, affording ben nut and lignum nephriticum. Ben nut or oily acorn is a W. Indian nut furnishing oil, oleum balaninum, oil of ben, that is purgative. The wood of the guilandina, Lignum nephriticum, has been used in decoction in affections of the urinary organs; Cæsalpinia bonducella.

Guillotine (gil'lo-teen), **ton'sil.** Amygdalatome.

Guin'ea grains. Grains of Amomum Malagueta. **G. pep'per,** cubebs, African; capsicum.

Guinea-worm disease. See *Dracunculus.*

Guirila. Caucasian or Persian insect powder. See *Anthemis pyrethrum.*

Guizo'tia Abyssin'ica or **olea'cea.** Oil of seeds of this plant of Abyssinia and E. Indies is used externally in rheumatism.

Gu'la. Œsophagus, pharynx; voracity.

Gu'læ imbecil'litas (weakness of the throat). Paralysis of the pharynx. **G. princip'ium,** pharynx.

Gulan'cha. Roots and stems of Tinospora cordifolia; diuretic, tonic, antiperiodic.

Gull. Chrysanthemum.

Gull and Sutton's disease. Arterio-sclerosis; atheroma.

Gul'la. Gula.

Gul'let (*gula,* gullet). Œsophagus, pharynx.

Gulo'sus (*gula,* gullet). Glutton.

Gum. An immediate principle of vegetables, solid, uncrystallizable, inodorous substance, of a mawkish taste, unchangeable in the air, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water, with which it forms a mucilage. It is obtained from a variety of trees. Nitric acid changes gum into mucic and oxalic acids. Arabin, bassorin, and curasin are some of the chief constituents. Gums are used in medicine as demulcents, emollients, and relaxants, particularly in catarrh and intestinal irritations, and in pharmacy are employed in the form of emulsions, pills, etc. Caoutchouc. Portion of mucous membrane of the mouth; see *Gingivæ.* **G., aca'cia,** acajou, cashew gum. **G., ac'aroid,** xanthorrhœa. **G. ad'ragant,** tragacanth. **G. ammo'niac,** ammoniacum. **G. angi'co,** gum of species of acacia in Brazil. **G., an'imal,** carbohydrate

($C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}+2H_2O$) found sometimes in the lungs, salivary glands, etc. **G. an'ime**, anime. **G. ar'abic**, acacia. **G., artifi'cial**, dextrin. **G., Austra'lian**, G. arabic from various unofficinal species of acacia; acaroid resin. **G., Bar'bary**, G. arabic from Acacia gummifera and G. nilotica. **G., Basso'ra**, Bassora gum. **G. ben'jamin**, benzoin. **G., black'boy**, see *Xanthorrhœa*. **G., blue**, blue line on gum noticed when the system is affected by lead. **G., Bot'any Bay**, Australian kino; acaroid resin; see *Xanthorrhœa*. **G., Brit'ish**, dextrin. **G., Bu'tea**, see *Butea frondosa*. **G., Cape**, exudation from Acacia horrida of Cape of Good Hope. **G. caran'na**, caranna. **G. cis'tus**, ladanum. **G. dammar'**, ethereal solution of the resin of this species of pine is used for microscopic mounting. **G., doc'tor** or **doctor's**, resin from Rhus metopium, of Jamaica, is used in jaundice, ascites, diseases of the liver, syphilis, etc. **G. drag'on**, tragacantha. **G., East In'dia**, see *Feronia elephantum*. **G. elas'tic**, caoutchouc. **G., eucalyp'tus**, kino, Australian; see *Eucalyptus*. **G. of the eye**, sebaceous secretion from Meibomian glands, sometimes gluing the eyelids together. **G., fall'ing away of**, ulatrophia. **G., Galam**, variety of gum Senegal. **G., Gedda**, variety of Turkey gum. **G., getta'nia**, gutta-percha. **G., gray**, exudation from various species of eucalyptus. **G., hem'lock**, see *Pinus Canadensis*. **G., hog**, hog gum. **G., indig'enous**, gummi nostras. **G., i'vy**, see *Hedera helix*. **G., Jid'do**, G., Gedda. **G., ju'niper**, sandarac. **G. lan'cet**, an instrument like a fleam for separating the gum from the cervix of the tooth prior to extraction; the operation is called lancing the gums. **G. maguey**, gum resembling acacia from Agave Americana. **G. mesquite**, see *Mesquite*. **G., New Hol'land**, G., Australian. **G., O'renburg**, see *Pinus larix*. **G., pec'toral**, see *Acacia*. **G. plant**, grindelia. **G., pure**, arabin, caoutchouc. **G. rash**, strophulus. **G., red**, strophulus; Australian kino, eucalyptus gum; G., Gedda. **G. res'in**, gummiresina; strophulus. **G. san'darach**, sandarac. **G. sas'sa**, sassa. **G., Sen'eca** or **Sen'ega**, acaciæ gummi or neonatorum; acaroid resin; oleo-resin of a species of copaifera. **G., shrink'ing of**, ulatrophia. **G., spon'gy**, condition of gum observed in scurvy, etc., in which the capillaries are dilated and gums infiltrated. **G., sweet**, Liquidambar styraciflua. **G. thap'sia**, T. garganica. **G. thus**, turpentine. **G. tor**, Turkey gum. **G. trag'acanth**, tragacanth. **G. tree**, name of various trees, but especially the genera Eucalyptus and Xanthorrhœa. **G. tree, brown**, see *Kino*. **G. tu'no**, balata. **G. tu'ric**, Turkey gum. **G., water**, see *Acacia*. **G. wax**, liquidambar. **G., white**, Liquidambar styraciflua, Strophulus albidus. **G., yel'low**, icterus of infants.

Gumbo. Abelmoschus esculentus.

Gum'boil. Parulis.

Gum'chi. Seeds of Abrus precatorius.

Gum'ma. An elastic tumor formed in the periosteum, and produced by the syphilitic virus when it has been long in the constitution. When opened it contains matter like gum. These gummy tumors have been met with in all the important viscera, in the skin, cellular tissue, bones, etc. Consisting at first of granulation tissue, they are at last, by changes in their growth, made up of atrophied, disintegrated, and degenerated products imbedded in an imperfect fibrillated tissue; syphiloma. **G. Gal'licum**, syphiloma. **G. i'ridis**, iritis gummosa. **G., syphilit'ic**, syphiloma.

Gum'mata (pl. of **Gumma**). Gummy tumors.

Gum'matous. Of the nature of gummatous tumor or syphiloma. **G. iri'tis**, see *Iritis*. **G. syph'ilide**, see *Syphilide*.

Gum'mi. Gum. **G. aca'ciæ Arab'icæ**, acacia. **G. acan'thinum**, acacia. **G. acaroï'des**, see *Xanthorrhœa*. **G. adstrin'gens Fothergil'li**, kino. **G. ammoni'acum**, ammoniac. **G. an'ime**, anime. **G. arab'icum**, acacia. **G. astrag'ali tragacan'thæ**, tragacantha. **G. Austra'le**, Australian gum. **G. Babylon'icum**, gum arabic. **G. Barbar'icum**, see *Barbary*. **G. Bas'sora**, see *Bassora*. **G. bo'gia**, cambogia. **G. brel'isis**, caranna. **G. cit'rinum**, acaroid resin. **G. copalli'num**, copal. **G. elas'ticum**, caoutchouc. **G. el'emi**, elemi. **G. euphor'biæ**, see *Euphorbia officinarum*. **G. fla'vum**, acaroid resin. **G. gaman'dræ**, cambogia. **G. Gambien'se**, kino. **G. ge'nu**, sandarac. **G. getta'nia**, gutta-percha. **G. de Goa**, cambogia. **G. Got'ta**, cambogia. **G. guai'aci**, guaiac. **G. gut'ta** or **gut'ti**, cambogia. **G. hed'eræ**, see *Hedera helix*. **G. de je'mu**, cambogia. **G. junip'eri**, sandarac. **G. ki'no**, kino. **G. lac'cæ**, lacca. **G. lad'anum**, see *Cistus creticus*. **G. la'mac**, acacia. **G. lar'icis**, see *Pinus larix*. **G. laxati'vum**, gamboge. **G. lentis'ci**, mastich. **G. leu'cum**, acacia. **G. lig'ni sanc'ti**, resin of guaiacum. **G. ly'cium**, catechu. **G. mas'tiche**, mastich. **G. meto'pium**, galbanum. **G. mimo'sæ**, gum arabic. **G. nos'tras**, indigenous gum; name given to several species of gum flowing spontaneously from indigenous fruit trees, as the almond, cherry, peach, etc. **G. oli'bani**, olibanum. **G. Orenburgen'se**, see *Pinus larix*. **G. pana'cis**, see *Pastinaca opoponax*. **G. plas'ticum**, gutta-percha. **G. ad pod'agram**, cambogia. **G. resi'na**, see *Gummiresina*. **G. ru'brum adstrin'gens Gambien'se**, see *Butea frondosa* and *Kino*. **G. sanc'tum**, resin of guaiac. **G. Sen'eca** or **Sen'ega**, acacia; Senegal gum. **G. Senegalen'se** or **Sen'ica**, Senegal gum. **G. Serapio'nis**, acacia. **G. Smyr'næ**, myrrh. **G. tacamahac'a**, tacamahac. **G. theba'icum**, acacia. **G. torriden'se**, Bassora gum. **G. tragacan'tha**, tragacantha. **G. Uralen'se**, see *Pinus larix*.

Gum'mic acid. Arabic acid; arabin.

Gum'mide. Compound which, when decomposed by acids or alkalies, yields glucose.

Gummido'des or **Gummiodes**, gum-me-o'dees. Mucilaginous.

Gummiresina, gum-me-res-e'nah. Gum-resin; milky juice obtained by making incisions into the branches, stalks, and roots of certain vegetables. Gum-resins are compounds of resin, gum, essential oil, and other vegetable matters; are solid, opaque, brittle, of a strong odor, acrid taste, variable color, and are heavier than water. They are generally powerful stimulants. **G. ammoni'acum**, ammoniac. **G. asafœt'idæ**, asafœtida. **G. gal'banum**, galbanum. **G. gut'ta**, gamboge.

Gummos'itas. Syphiloma.

Gum'mous or **Gum'my.** Mucilaginous. Having appearance of syphiloma.

Gums. Gingivæ.

Gum'wood. Eucalyptus wood.

Gun'cotton. Pyroxylin; see *Collodion*. **G., ethe'real solu'tion of**, collodion. **G., sol'uble**, pyroxylin.

Gunde'lia hacub or **tournefor'tia**, Persian and Syrian plant; stomachic, tonic, diuretic, and emetocathartic.

Gun'jah. Cannabis Indica.

Gunne'ra Chilen'sis (after J. Ernst Gunner, botanist and bishop of Drontheim). Chilian and Peruvian plant; juice is refrigerant; root styptic and astringent. **G. macroceph'ala**, Java plant; fruit is stimulant. **G. perpen'sa**, African plant, decoction of which is a domestic remedy for dyspepsia; tincture has been used in gravel; infusion of leaves is demulcent and expectorant; leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers.

Gun'powder. Explosive mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and nitre. Has been used as an antiperiodic, disinfectant, and stomachic; externally in ringworm.

Gun'shot wound. See *Wound*.

Gurges, gur'jes. Throat; pharynx.

Gurgina (gur-je'nah) **balsam.** See *Dipterocarpus*.

Gur'gle or **Gur'gling** (same etymon as **Gargling**). Gushing with a noise, as water from a bottle. Rhonchus or râle heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs containing pus, or over the intestines, as in passage of gas through the ileo-cæcal valve. Cavernous rattle or rhonchus. The size of the bubbles heard varies, and hence the rhonchus has been called cavernous and cavernulous. If the cavern be large, the râle resembles the gurgling of a bottle.

Gurgu'lio. Curculio; penis; uvula; pharynx; œsophagus.

Gur'gun or **Gur'jun balsam.** See *Dipterocarpus.* **G. oil,** wood oil, oleo-resin from dipterocarpus, resembling copaiva. Given externally as an alterative in leprosy, in emulsion. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

Gurju'nic acid. Acid produced by acting upon gurjun balsam with alcohol.

Guru nut. Kola acuminata.

Gussenbauer's su'ture. Suture for wounds of intestines, for uniting mucous and serous membranes by one stitch.

Gusta'tion. Taste.

Gustative (gus'ta-tiv) or **Gustatory,** gus'ta-to-re (*gusto,* to taste). Appertaining to, or connected with, taste or sense of taste.

Gus'tatory. Relating to taste; gustative. **G. anæsthe'sia,** impairment or loss of sense of taste; often a symptom of hysteria. **G. cells,** spindle-shaped cells in taste-bulbs of tongue. See *Cells, olfactory.* **G. cen'tre,** hypothetical centre for appreciation of taste in gyrus circinatus. **G. hyperæsthe'sia,** increased delicacy or sensitiveness of taste. **G. nerve,** lingual nerve. **G. paræsthe'sia,** peculiar perversions of the sense of taste. **G. paral'ysis,** loss of sense of taste in anterior part of tongue, a not unusual sequela of paralysis of the fifth nerve. **G. re'gion,** parts of tongue, tip, and root-side of soft palate, etc., concerned in sense of taste.

Gustav'ia (after Gustavus III. of Sweden) **angus'ta.** The fruit of this plant of Cayenne is laxative and refrigerant; leaves are used externally in obstruction of the bowels. **G. fastuo'sa** or **G. hexapet'ala,** plants of Brazil having same therapeutic action as G. angusta. **G. meizocar'pa** or **tetrapet'ala,** G. angusta.

Gus'tus. Taste. **G. deprava'tus,** perverted or depraved taste. See *Parageustia.*

Gut. Intestine. **G., blind,** cæcum.

Guth'rie's amputa'tion. See *Amputation.* **G.'s mus'cle,** ischio-urethralis muscle.

Guts, slip'periness of. Lientery.

Gutta (*drop*). A drop. Apoplexy. Cambogia. Gout. By the plural—guttæ—is meant a pharmaceutical mixture—mistura contracta—to be given in drops. Gutta also denotes catarrhal discharge; flow of a liquid drop by drop; gutta-percha, as it flows from the tree, etc. Gutta and guttæ also signify certain cutaneous spots or eruptions. **G. ca'dens,** metallic tinkling noticed in pneumothorax. **G. cadi'va** or **cadu'ca,** epilepsy. **G. caman'dræ** or **gamba,** cambogia. **G. camboi'da, gar'ner, gem'mu,** or **gemou,** gamboge. **G. obscu'ra,** cataract. **G. opa'ca,** cataract. **G. per'cha,** concrete juice of a tree (Isonandra gutta) indigenous in Singapore and its vicinity, and belonging to the nat. order Sapotaceæ. Plunged into boiling water, it softens, when it may be moulded like caoutchouc to any form, which it retains on cooling. A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform—traumaticine—has been used with advantage, topically, in various cutaneous affections, scrofulous and indolent ulcers, and as an ectrotic in small-pox. **G. rosa'cea,** gutta rosea. **G. r. hypertroph'ica,** hypertrophic or hyperplastic rosacea. **G. r. syphilit'ica,** serpiginous syphilitic eruption on the forehead. **G. ro'sea** or **rosa'cea,** acne, *Carbuncled face, Rosy drop, Coppernose, Bottlenose, Grogblossoms, Grogroses, Brandyface, Rumbud;* eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, with shining redness and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face affected. The redness commonly appears first at the end of the nose, and then spreads on both sides. It is often produced by hard drinking. The affection is usually obstinate. **G. ru'bra,** rosacea. **G. sere'na,** old name for amaurosis.

Guttæ (pl. of **Gutta**) **ab'batis Rousseau.** Laudanum abattis Rousseau. **G. ac'idæ ton'icæ,** elixir acidum Halleri. **G. ammoni'aci,** see *Ammoniac gum.* **G. gum'mi,** gamboge. **G. ni'græ** (black drops), acetum opii, common black drop. The celebrated black drop, Lancaster or Quaker's black drop, was made of opium, verjuice, nutmegs, saffron, sugar, and yeast. One drop was equal to three of laudanum. It was imitated to a certain extent in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, in *Acetum opii,* vinegar of opium. See *Acetum opii.* **G. ni'græ Britan'nicæ,** acetum opii. **G. ophthal'micæ,** collyria or eye-washes.

Guttate, gut'tate. Having drop-shaped spots. **G. chorioidi'tis,** see *Chorioiditis.*

Guttat'im. Drop by drop.

Gutte'ria. Bronchocele.

Gut-tie. Convolvulus.

Gut'tur. Throat; larynx; trachea. **G. globo'sum** (globous throat), bronchocele. **G. tu'midum,** bronchocele.

Guttural, gut'tur-al (*guttur,* throat). Relating or belonging to the throat; sounds produced in the throat, as certain letters. **G. ar'tery,** superior thyroid artery. **G. ar'tery, infe'rior,** inferior thyroid artery. **G. canal',** Eustachian tube. **G. car'tilage,** arytenoid cartilage. **G. cough,** cough occasioned by irritation of the larynx or trachea. **G. duct,** Eustachian tube. **G. fos'sa,** region at base of skull between hard palate and foramen magnum. **G. glands,** pharyngeal glands. **G. her'nia,** bronchocele. **G. sound,** sound produced, as it were, in the throat.

Guttura'lis, Gutturna'lis, or **Gutturni'nus cartila'go.** Arytenoid cartilage.

Gut'turis os (bone of throat). Hyoid bone.

Gutturnia, gut-tur'ne-ah. Arytenoid cartilages.

Gut'turo-max'illary. Relating to throat and jaw. **G.-m. ar'tery,** internal maxillary artery.

Gut'turo-pal'atine. Relating to throat and palate. **G.-p. nerve,** posterior palatine nerve.

Gut'turose. Goitrous.

Gutturo-tet'any. Stammering, consisting of tetanic closure of the glottis in using the voice, particularly in pronouncing letters like *k, g,* and *q.*

Guyon's sign. Ballottement of the kidney.

Gwal'ior ul'cer. Endemic form of ulcer, named from place of its prevalence.

Gym'na (*gumnos,* naked). Genital organs; pudenda.

Gymnaden'ia (*gumnos,* naked, *aden,* gland) **conop'sea.** European orchid; nervous sedative. **G. odoratis'sima,** antiperiodic; flowers and distilled water from this plant are tonic, and the seeds are used in epilepsy.

Gymnasion, jim-naz'e-on. Exercise.

Gymnasium, jim-naz'e-um. Formerly an establishment for bodily exercises, as wrestling, running, etc.; now used in Germany especially for an academy or higher school; place for gymnastic exercise.

Gymnast, jim'nast. Manager or patron of a gymnasium; athlete; one whose profession it is to prevent or cure diseases by gymnastics.

Gymnas'tic therapeu'tics. Kinesipathy.

Gymnastics. Part of hygienic medicine treating of bodily exercises; medical gymnastics. The ancients had also athletic gymnastics and military gymnastics.

Gymne'ma lactif'erum. Ceylon cowtree, kiriaghuma; tree of the family Apocynaceæ, the juice of which is used by the Cingalese as milk. **G. sylves'tre,** plant of Africa and Southern Asia; antidote for snake-bites.

Gym'noblast (*gumnos,* naked, *blastos,* germ). Gymnocyte.

Gymnocladus (jim-nok'lad-us) **Canaden'sis** or **dioi'ca** (*gumnos,* naked, *klados,* branch). *Coffee tree, Kentucky coffee-bean tree, Mahogany, Nickar tree, Bonduc.* Order Leguminosæ. Indigenous tree; leaves are cathartic; seeds are a good substitute for coffee; they resemble in therapeutic action physostigma; bark is bitter; oil is purgative.

Gym'nocyte (*gumnos,* naked, *kutos,* cell). A cell devoid of cell-membrane, as the white blood-corpuscles.

Gymnocy'tode. Non-nucleated protoplasmic mass.

Gymnogramme (jim-no-gram'me) **cet'erach.** Asplenium ceterach.

Gymnophthal'mus (*gumnos,* naked, *ophthalmos,* eye). Having eyelids absent, so as to give appearance of the eyes being uncovered.

Gymnoplast (jim'no-plast) or **Gymnoplastia** (*gum-*

nos, naked, *plasso*, to form). Protoplasmic matter, or naked cells, without envelopes, such as white blood-corpuscles.

Gymnopteris (jim-nop'ter-is) **cet'erach** (*gumnos*, naked, *pteris*, fern). Asplenium ceterach.

Gymno'sis (*gumnos*, naked). Nakedness; denudation.

Gymno'tus. Electrical eel, which is provided with electrical organs, and is capable of giving a strong electrical shock.

Gynæcaner, gin-e'kan-ur (*gune*, a woman, *aner*, a man). Effeminate man.

Gynæcanthe, gin-e-kan'the (*gynæco*, *anthos*, flower). Tamus communis.

Gynæca'rion or **Gynæcarium**, gin-e-kar'e-um. Dwarf of female sex; effeminate dwarf of male sex.

Gynæcatoptron, gin-e-kat-op'tron (*gynæco*, *katoptron*, speculum). Speculum for investigating the female organs of generation; vaginal speculum.

Gynæcea (gin-e-se'ah) or **Gynæceia**, gin-e-sei'ah. Female generative apparatus; liquor amnii; catamenia; lochia; diseases of women in general.

Gynæ'ceous. Feminine; belonging or relating to woman; female.

Gynæceum, gin-e-se'um. Lying-in apartment; antimonium; vulva.

Gynæceus, gin-e-sa'us. Belonging to or relating to woman; female; feminine.

Gynæcia, gin-e'se-ah. Gynæcea; menses; gynecology.

Gynæ'ciac. Gynecic.

Gynæco, gin-e'ko (*gune*, woman). In composition, woman.

Gynæcological, gi-ne-ko-loj'ik-al. Gynecological.

Gynæcologist, gi-ne-kol'o-jist (same etymon). *Gynecologist;* one who devotes himself specially to, or is well acquainted with, the nature, diseases, etc. of women.

Gynæcology, gi-ne-kol'o-je (*gynæco*, *logos*, description). Doctrine or description of the nature, diseases, etc. of women.

Gynæcomania, gin-e-ko-man'e-ah. Nymphomania; insanity arising from love for women.

Gynæcomastus (gin-e-ko-mas'tus), **Gynæcomas'tos**, or **Gynæcomas'thus** (*gynæco*, *mastos*, breast). Man whose breasts are as large as those of a woman; the condition is called *Gynæcomazia*. Enlargement of the female breasts was called *Gynæcomaston*.

Gynæcomazia, gin-e-ko-mah'ze-ah. See *Gynæcomastus*.

Gynæcomystax, gin-e-ko-mis'taks (*gynæco*, *mustax*, beard). Hair on the pubes of women.

Gynæcopathy, gi-ne-kop'ath-e (*gynæco*, *pathos*, affection). Disease peculiar to woman.

Gynæcophonous, gi-ne-kof'o-nus (*gynæco*, *phonos*, murder). Fatal to women.

Gynæcophonus, gi-ne-ko-fo'nus (*phone*, voice). Man who has an effeminate voice.

Gynæcophorus, gin-e-kof'or-us (*gynæco*, *phoreo*, to carry). Bilharzia hæmatobia.

Gynælogia, gin-e-loj'e-ah. Gynæcology.

Gynæmania, gin-e-man'e-ah. Gynæcomania.

Gynandria, gin-an'dre-ah (*gyne*, *aner*, man). Hermaphroditism.

Gynandromorphous, gin-an-dro-mor'fus (*gyne*, *aner*, man, *morphe*, form). Hermaphroditic.

Gynandropsis pentaphylla, gin-an-drop'sis pen-tah-fil'lah. Indigenous plant; diaphoretic; the juice has been used in earache; the bruised leaves are rubefacient.

Gynandrous, gin-an'drus (*gyne*, *aner*, man). Hermaphroditic.

Gynandrus, gin-an'drus (same etymon). Hermaphrodite.

Gynanthropus, gin-an-thro'pus (*gyne*, *anthropos*, man). Hermaphrodite having male elements predominating.

Gynatresia, gin-at-ra'se-ah (*gyne*, *atresia*, imperforation). Closure or imperforation of the external parts of generation of the female.

Gyne, gi'ne. Female; woman.

Gynecic (gi-ne'sik) or **Gyne'sic.** Relating to woman.

Gynecology, gi-nek-ol'o-je. Gynæcology.

Gynecopathic (gi-ne-ko-path'ik) or **Gynæpath'ic.** Relating or appertaining to the diseases of women.

Gynecopathy, gi-ne-kop'ath-e. Gynæcopathy.

Gynepathy, gi-nep'ath-e. Gynæcopathy.

Gynephobia, gi-ne-fo'be-ah (*gyne*, *phobos*, fear). Dread of or aversion to society of women.

Gyniaci (gin-e'a-se) **mor'bi.** Developmental diseases of women, as chlorosis; diseases attending the parturient state and amenorrhœa.

Gyniatrics, gin-e-at'riks (*gyne*, *iatreia*, medication). Treatment of diseases of women; gynecology to exclusion of obstetrics.

Gynida, gin'id-ah. Hermaphrodite.

Gynoarium, gin-o-ah're-um (*gyne*, *oarion*, ovarium). Ovarium.

Gynocar'date of so'dium. Salt of sodium and gynocardic acid; yellowish-white substance, soluble in water, soluble in alcohol. **G. of zinc**, compound of zinc and gynocardic acid; granular powder of a yellowish color; employed in place of gynocardic acid in cutaneous affections.

Gynocardia odorata, gin-o-kar'de-ah o-do-rat'ah (*gyne*, *kardia*, heart). Chaulmoogra. **G. oil**, see *Chaulmoogra*.

Gynocardic (gi-no-kar'dik) **ac'id.** $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$. Crystallizable acid, active principle of chaulmoogra oil; employed in cutaneous affections.

Gynoplastic, gi-no-plas'tik (*gyne*, *plasso*, to form). Relating to plastic operations on the genital organs of woman. Gynoplastic operations are employed for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of woman.

Gypsophila (jips-of'il-ah) **stria'tum.** African and European herb, nat. ord. Caryophylleæ, root of which, *Levant soaproot*, resembles saponaria.

Gypsum, jip'sum. Plaster of Paris; hydrated calcium sulphate.

Gyp'syweed. Lycopus sinuatus; L. Virginicus.

Gyral, ji'ral. Belonging to gyri or a gyrus.

Gyrating (ji'ra-ting) **move'ments.** Circular movements symptomatic of some brain diseases.

Gyra'tion. Turning or revolving in a circle. Giddiness.

Gyre, jire. Gyrus.

Gyrencephalus, ji-ren-sef'al-us (*guros*, circle, *enkephalos*, brain). Having a brain characterized by numerous convolutions or gyri.

Gy'ri (pl. of **Gyrus**). Convolutions. See *Gyrus*. **G. abrup'ti**, small gyri at end of occipital lobe. **G. bre'ves**, insular convolutions or gyri of island of Reil. **G. cerebel'li**, narrow folds or laminæ of cortical layer of cerebellum. **G. cer'ebri**, cerebral convolutions. **G. coch'leæ**, scalæ of cochlea. **G. cuneifor'mes**, G. abrupti. **G. fascic'uli arcua'ti**, convolutions of temporal lobe of brain. **G. hemisphærio'rum**, cerebral convolutions. **G. in'sulæ Reil'ii**, G. breves. **G. intestina'les**, convolutions or coils of intestines. **G. oper'ti**, G. breves; see *Insula cerebri*. **G. orbita'les**, convolutions situate on orbital surface of frontal lobe of brain. **G. primiti'vi**, convolutions developed in early fœtal life around Sylvian fissure. **G. supraorbita'les**, G. orbitales. **G. transiti'vi**, small convolutions of brain acting as medium of communication between larger ones. **G. uncifor'mes**, G. breves.

Gyro'ma. Gyrus.

Gyro'mia Virgin'ica. Medeola Virginica.

Gyropsori'asis. Psoriasis in circular form.

Gyrus (circle). Convolution. Scala tympani. Scala vestibuli. See *Gyri*. **G. an'gular**, region of brain between fissure of Sylvius and occipital lobe; portion of inferior parietal lobule surrounding upper extremity of superior temporal sulcus. Angular convolution. Temporal gyrus. **G., annec'tant**, four gyri or convolutions connecting g. on superior part of occipital lobe with parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. **G., an'tero-pari'etal**, precentral gyrus. **G., an'tero-tem'poral**, supertemporal gyrus. **G. arcua'tus**, uncinate convolution. **G., ascend'ing fron'tal**, G. con-

stituting front boundary of fissure of Rolando; usually continuous above with superior parietal gyrus. **G., bas'ilar,** G. rectus. **G., basirhi'nal,** fold or tract near top of temporal lobe. **G., bridg'ing,** G., annectant. **G., Bro'ca's,** inferior frontal g.; operculum. **G., callo'sal** or **callo'so-mar'ginal,** convolution of corpus callosum; G., internal. **G. centra'lis ante'rior** and **poste'rior,** convolutions divided by central sulcus. **G., cer'ebral,** round, undulating, tortuous projections observed at the surface of the brain. **G. choroï'des,** convex wall of lateral recess of fourth ventricle. **G. cin'guli,** G. callosus. **G. cor'poris callo'si,** G. callosus. **G. cra'nii,** convolution of the brain. **G. crista'tus,** G. cinguli. **G. cu'nei,** annectant convolution of cuneate lobule, connecting it with G. callosus. **G., den'tate,** small rudimentary convolution in dentate fissure. **G. descen'dens,** descending convolution at extremity of occipital lobe. **G. epithelia'lis** or **epithelia'ris,** convoluted fold of a choroid plexus. **G. fascic'uli,** temporo-sphenoidal convolutions. **G., for'nicate** or **fornica'tus,** G., internal. **G. fronta'lis ascen'dens, infe'rior, me'dius, secun'dus,** and **supe'rior,** convolutions of frontal lobe of cerebral hemispheres. **G. fronta'lis exter'nus,** inferior or third frontal convolution. **G. fronta'lis inter'nus pri'mus,** portion of superior or first frontal convolution on median surface. **G. fronta'lis pri'mus,** superior frontal convolution; inferior frontal. **G. fronta'lis rec'tus,** innermost orbital convolution. **G. fronta'lis ter'tius,** inferior frontal convolution; superior frontal. **G. fronto-parieta'lis media'lis,** upper portion of superior or first frontal convolution. **G. fusifor'mis,** lateral occipito-temporal convolution. **G. glossifor'mis,** middle occipito-temporal convolution. **G. hippocam'pi** or **hippocam'pal,** uncinate gyrus or convolution; continuation of G. fornicatus. **G., infe'rior fron'tal,** lower and external portion of frontal lobe. **G., infe'rior occip'ital,** small convolution between middle and inferior occipital fissures. **G. inflec'tus,** V-shaped gyrus near inflected fissure. **G., inframar'ginal,** superior temporal or temporo-sphenoidal convolution. **G., in'sular,** small convolution forming island of Reil. **G. intercentra'lis,** gyrus between two central fissures. **G., inter'nal,** *G. of corpus callosum;* cerebral convolution of great extent, the principal portion of which is found on the inner surface of each hemisphere above the corpus callosum. In front, it bends downward and backward to the fissure of Sylvius; behind, it extends to the middle lobe and forms the hippocampus major. **G. intestina'lis,** convolution or coil of intestines. **G. lingua'lis,** middle occipito-temporal convolution. **G., longitu'dinal,** middle part of cerebrum between marginal and supercallosal fissures. **G., mar'ginal,** G. bounding the longitudinal fissure on the middle aspect of the hemisphere, separated from G. of corpus callosum by calloso-marginal fissure. **G. margina'lis exter'nus,** G. callosus. **G. margina'lis infe'rior,** superior temporal convolution. **G. media'lis occipita'lis,** cuneate lobule. **G. meditempora'lis,** gyrus between meditemporal or supertemporal fissures. **G. nuclea'ris,** fold of the nuclear gray matter in the olivary body and the corpus dentatum of cerebellum. **G. occipita'lis descen'dens, exter'nus, inferior, me'dius, pri'mus, secun'dus, supe'rior,** and **ter'tius,** convolutions on occipital lobe of brain. **G., occip'itofron'tal,** small convolution on inferior surface of temporo-sphenoidal lobe. **G. occip'ito-tempora'lis exter'nus, inferior, inter'nus, latera'lis** or **supe'rior,** and **media'lis,** convolutions common to occipital and temporal lobes of brain. **G. olfacto'rius,** G. frontalis rectus, olfactory lobe. **G. olfacto'rius exter'nus** and **inter'nus,** roots of olfactory nerve. **G. of oper'culum,** see *Gyri breves.* **G., or'bital, ante'rior, exter'nal, inner, middle,** etc., convolutions on orbital surface of frontal lobe of brain. **G., paracen'tral,** oval or square area on middle aspect of cerebrum; motor area for part of leg. **G., pari'etal,** triangular area between postcentral and parietal fissures. **G. parieta'lis infe'rior,** inferior parietal lobule; gyrus angularis, G. supramarginalis. **G. parieta'lis me'dius,** gyrus angularis. **G. parieta'lis pri'mus** or **supe'rior,** superior parietal lobule. **G. parieta'lis secun'dus,** inferior parietal lobule; gyrus angularis. **G. parieta'lis ter'tius,** gyrus supramarginalis. **G. pari'eto-occipita'lis latera'lis,** middle occipital convolution. **G. parieto-occipita'lis media'lis,** superior occipital convolution. **G. postcentra'lis,** postcentral convolution lying back of centre, separated from præcentral convolution by central sulcus. **G. pos'tero-parieta'lis,** G. postcentralis. **G. post-Rolan'dicus,** G. postcentralis. **G. præcentra'lis,** præcentral convolution lying anterior to centre, separated from postcentral convolution by central sulcus. **G. præ-Syl'vius** or **præ-Syl'vian,** transverse occipital convolution in front of fissure of Sylvius. **G., precen'tral,** G., ascending frontal. **G., preor'bital,** gyrus at junction of frontal and orbital aspects of cerebrum. **G., pri'mary,** cerebral areas in fœtal life bounded by primary fissures. **G. rec'tus,** innermost orbital convolution; orbital portion of marginal gyrus. **G. retro-centra'lis,** G. postcentralis. **G. Rolan'dicus ante'rior** and **poste'rior,** cerebral convolutions separated by central sulcus. **G. semiter'tius,** last spiral of cochlea. **G., sig'moid,** uncinate gyrus. **G., straight,** G. rectus. **G., subcal'carine,** narrow area between calcarine and collateral fissures. **G., subcollat'eral,** gyrus between collateral and subtemporal fissures. **G., subfron'tal,** gyrus having U shape and curving about præ-Sylvian fissure. **G., subtem'poral,** gyrus between meditemporal and subtemporal fissures. **G., superfron'tal,** gyrus between precentral fissure and orbital surface of cerebrum; marginal gyrus. **G., supertem'poral,** gyrus between Sylvian and supertemporal fissures. **G. supramargina'lis,** portion of inferior parietal convolution along superior border of fissure of Sylvius, continuous below with the superior temporo-sphenoidal and ascending parietal fissures. **G., supraor'bital** or **supraor'bitar,** G., inferior frontal. **G. of Syl'vian fis'sure,** G. bounding that fissure. **G. tempora'lis infe'rior, inframargina'lis, me'dius,** etc., convolutions of temporal lobes of brain. **G. tem'poro-occipita'lis,** G. occipito-temporalis. **G. transecun'dus** or **transitio'nis,** portion of convolution of frontal lobe of brain forming arch over anterior part of fissure of Sylvius. **G., tran'sitive,** cerebral convolution associating or annexing principal lobes. **G. transver'sus,** G. præ-Sylvius. **G. uncina'tus,** uncinate convolution from vicinity of posterior extremity of occipital lobe to apex of temporo-sphenoidal; continuation of G. fornicatus. **G., vault'ed,** gyrus fornicatus or G. of the corpus callosum.

H.

H. Abbreviation of hydrogen, of haustus (draught), and of hypermetropia.

Habena, hab-a'nah (bridle). Bandage for uniting the edges of wounds. Peduncle of pineal gland. Frænum retinaculum.

Haben'ula (dim. of **Habena**). Small frænum or bridle. **H. arcua'ta**, internal zone of basilar membrane of cochlea. **H. cona'rii**, anterior peduncle of pineal gland. **H. denticula'ta**, lower border of spiral groove of cochlea; auditory teeth. **H. exter'na**, H. denticulata; H. pectinata. **H. gangliona'ris**, ganglion spirale or Cortii. **H. inter'na**, lamina denticulata. **H. pectina'ta**, outer zone of basilar membrane of cochlea, between external wall of latter and organ of Corti. **H. perfora'ta** or **perforati'va**, area on lower surface of basilar membrane of organ of Corti; H. denticulata. **H. sulca'ta**, upper border of spiral groove of cochlea. **H. tec'ta**, H. arcuata.

Habenulæ (ha-ben'u-le) **of the pin'eal gland.** See *Pineal gland.*

Habenu'lar. Relating to the habenula or frænum. Like a ribbon.

Habil'la de Carthage'na (dim. of **Haba**) (L. *faba*, bean). *Bejuio, Carthagena bean.* Bean of South America, famed as an antidote for the poison of serpents.

Hab'it (*habeo*, to have). Aptitude for repeating certain acts, or a facility resulting from the frequent repetition of the same act; second nature. Habit may predispose to certain diseases or protect against them. Regard should be had to it in studying the progress of disease or its treatment. **H. of body**, aggregate of the physical qualities of the human body. **H. chore'a**, irregular spasmodic action of muscle or sets of muscles, beginning with disordered facial expression or gestures. **H. spasm**, H. chorea.

Habitat, hab'it-at. Natural or customary location or residence of a plant or animal.

Habitudo, hab-e-tu'do (*habeo*, to have). Habit.

Habitus, hab'it-us. Habit. **H. apoplec'ticus**, apoplectic habit. **H. cor'poris**, habit. **H. quadra'tus**, see *Apoplectic.* **H. toro'sus**, see *Apoplectic.*

Habromania, hab-ro-man'e-ah (*habros*, gay). Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character.

Hachich (hash'ish) or **Hach'isch.** See *Cannabis.*

Hackberry, hak'ber-re. Celtis occidentalis, Prunus padus.

Hack'ing. Massage of a mass of muscles, as of the neck, back, etc.

Hack'matack. Larix Americana.

Had'dock. See *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Hæma, he'mah (*haima*, blood). Blood.

Hæmabarometer, he-ma-bar-om'et-ur (*hæma, baros*, weight, *metron*, measure). Instrument or apparatus for determining specific gravity of the blood.

Hæmacelinosis, he-ma-sel-in-o'sis (*hæma, kelis*, a spot). Purpura simplex, P. hæmorrhagica.

Hæmachroïn, he-mak'ro-in (*hæma, chroa*, a color). Hæmatosin.

Hæmachrome, he'mah-krome (*hæma, chroma*, color). Hæmatin.

Hæmachroses, he-mah-kro'sees (*hæma, chrosis*, coloration). Diseases in which the blood has a different color from usual, as in purpura and cyanosis.

Hæmactus, he-mak'tus. Bloody.

Hæmacyanin, he-mah-si'an-in (*hæma, kuanos*, blue). Blue coloring matter in blood, owing to its containing copper, and in bile.

Hæmacytometer, he-ma-si-tom'et-ur (*hæma, kutos*, cell, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the number of corpuscles in the blood.

Hæmad, he'mad. Blood-corpuscle.

Hæmadon'osos or **Hæmadon'osus** (*hæma, nosos*, disease). Disease of the blood-vessels.

Hæmadostenosis, he-mah-do-sten-o'sis (*hæma, stenosis*, contraction). Narrowness, contraction, or obliteration of blood-vessels.

Hæmadosteo'sis or **Hæmadostosis**, he-mad-ost-o'sis (*hæma, ostosis*, bony tumor). Ossification of the blood-vessels.

Hæmadromograph, he-ma-drom'o-graf (*hæma, dromos*, course, *grapho*, to write). Instrument to ascertain actual or varying velocity of the current of blood.

Hæmadromometer, he-ma-dro-mom'e-tur. Instrument for measuring the rate of movement of the blood.

Hæmadynameter, he-ma-di-nam'e-tur. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmadynamics, he-ma-di-nam'iks (*hæma, dunamis*, power). Mechanism of the circulation of the blood; science of forces operating to keep the blood in motion.

Hæmadynamometer (he-ma-di-nam-om'et-ur), **Hæmodynamom'eter, Hæmatodynamom'eter, Hæmadynam'eter, Hæmom'eter,** or **Hæmatom'eter** (*hæma, dunamis*, power, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the force of the blood in the vessels. A modification of this instrument has been called *Cardiometer.* See *Manometer.*

Hæmagaster, he-mah-gast'ur. Effusion of blood in the stomach.

Hæmagastric (he-ma-gas'trik) or **Hæmogas'tric pes'tilence.** Yellow fever.

Hæmagogue, he-ma'gog (*hæma, ago*, to drive off). Medicine promoting the menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges.

Hæmagogum, he-mah-go'gum. Pæonia.

Hæmahysteria, he-mah-his-te're-ah (*hæma, hustera*, uterus). Menorrhagia.

Hæmal, he'mal. Relating to the blood or blood-vessels. **H. arch**, arch formed by the projections anteriorly of the ribs and sternum from the bodies of the vertebræ, enclosing the great blood-vessels. **H. ax'is**, aorta. **H. canal'**, canal formed by series of hæmal arches. **H. cav'ity**, H. canal. **H. sep'tum**, septum of deep fascia on anterior median line. **H. spine**, sternum. **H. sys'tem**, circulation of blood. **H. tube**, H. canal.

Hæmaleucin (he-mah-lu'sin) or **Hæmaleucosis**, he-mah-lu-ko'sis (*hæma, leukos*, white). Fibrinous portion of coagulum; formation of buffy coat of blood in inflammation, pregnancy, etc.

Hæmaleucocytes, he-mah-lu'ko-sites. Cells of medulla of bone giving origin to red blood-corpuscles.

Hæmalopia (he-mæl-o'pe-ah), **Hæmalopis** (he-mah-lo'pis), or **Hæ'malops** (*hæma, ops*, eye). See *Hæmophthalmia.*

Hæmamœba, he-mam-e'bah (*hæma, ameibo*, to change). White blood-corpuscle. **H. cruenta'ta**, red blood-corpuscle.

Hæmangioma, he-man-je-o'mah (*hæma, angeion*, vessel, *oma*, tumor). Neoplasm made up of blood-vessels. Angeioma.

Hæmanthus (he-man'thus) **coccin'eus** (*hæma, anthos*, flower). S. African plant, bulb of which is diuretic; given as oxymel in asthma and dropsy. The fresh leaves are antiseptic, and applied to foul, flabby ulcers and in anthrax. **H. denuda'tus** or **toxica'rius**, *Blood-flower, African tulip;* juice of the bulb is employed as an arrow-poison. Alkaloid from it, *Hæman'thine*, resembles atropine.

Hæmantlia, he-mant-le'ah (*hæma, antleo*, to pump out). Exhausting syringe, to which a reservoir is attached, containing a needle; used for obtaining blood for hæmatological investigations.

Hæmaperitonirrhagia, he-ma-per-it-on-ir-rhaj'e-ah (*hæma, peritonaion*, peritoneum, *rhage*, rupture). Exhalation of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hæmaphæin (he-mah-fe'in), **Hæmatophæ'um**, or

Hæmophæ'um (*hæma, phaios,* dusky). Brown coloring matter of blood, probably hæmatin modified by an alkali or by decomposition. In urine it is called urohæmatin.

Hæmaphæ'ism. Passage of reddish-brown urine, due to hepatic changes and disintegration of red corpuscles.

Hæmaphobus (he-maf'o-bus) or **Hæmoph'obus** (*hæma, phobos,* dread). One who has a dread of blood, who cannot look at it without fainting. The condition is called *Hæmaphobia* or *Hæmatophobia.*

Hæmapoesis, he-mah-po-a'sis (*haima,* blood, *poieo,* to make). Hæmatosis.

Hæmapoietic, he-mah-poi-et'ik (*haima,* blood, *poieo,* to make). Blood-forming, as the hæmapoietic function of the liver, the spleen, etc.

Hæmapophyses, he-map-of'e-sees (*hæma, apophuo,* to shoot forth). Costal cartilages. See *Costa.* Portion of typical vertebra forming antero-lateral part of hæmal arch.

Hæmaporia (he-map-or'e-ah), **Hæmatapor'ia,** or **Hæmatopor'ia** (*hæma, aporos,* poor). Paucity of blood. Anæmia.

Hæmaptysis, he-map'tis-is. Hæmoptysis.

Hæmarthron (he-mar'thron), **Hæmar'thros,** or **Hæmarthro'sis** (*hæma, arthron,* joint). Effusion of blood into a joint.

Hæmas, he'mas. Blood-vessel. Hemorrhage.

Hæmastatica, he-mas-tat'ik-ah. Styptics; remedies for arresting hemorrhage.

Hæmastatics, he-mah-stat'iks (*hæma, statike,* statics). Statics of the blood and blood-vessels.

Hæmasthenosis, he-mas-then-o'sis (*hæma, asthenes,* weak). Anæmia. Paucity of blood; obstruction to circulation of blood.

Hæmatachometer, he-mat-ak-om'et-ur. Instrument for measuring the velocity of circulating blood.

Hæmatal, he'mat-al. Relating to the blood or the blood-vessels.

Hæmatalloscopy, he-mat-al-os'ko-pe (*hæmato, alloios,* different, *skopeo,* to view). Mode of distinguishing different kinds of blood from each other.

Hæmatamœba, he-mat-am-e'bah. Hæmamœba.

Hæmatanagoge, he-mat-an-ag-o'ge (*hæmato, ana, ago,* to drive off). Vomiting of blood. See *Hæmatemesis.*

Hæmatangeion, he-mat-an-ji'on (*hæma, angeion,* vessel). Blood-vessel.

Hæmatangionosis (he-mat-an-je-on'o-sus) or **Hæmatangiosis,** he-mat-an-je-o'sis (*hæmato, angeion,* vessel, *nosos,* disease). Disease of blood-vessels.

Hæmataporia, he-mat-ap-or'e-ah. Paucity of blood; anæmia.

Hæmataporrhosis, he-mat-ap-or-rho'sis (*hæmato, apo, orrhos,* serum). Separation of serum from the blood. Cholera.

Hæmatapostasis, he-mat-ap-os'tas-is. Congestion of blood; effusion of blood.

Hæmatapostema, he-mat-ap-os-ta'mah (*hæmato, apostema,* abscess). Abscess containing blood. Hæmatocele.

Hæmatauchen, he-mat-au'ken (*hæmato, auchen,* neck). Accumulation of blood distending the cervix uteri.

Hæmataulica, he-mat-aul'ik-ah (*hæmato, aulos,* tube). System of blood-vessels.

Hæmatauris, he-mat-au'ris (*hæma, auris,* ear). Effusion of blood into the internal ear.

Hæmateclysis (he-mat-ek'lis-is) or **Hæmatol'ysis** (*hæmato, eklusis,* loosening). Dissolution of the blood.

Hæmatein, he-ma-te'in. When hæmatoxylin, coloring of logwood, is acted upon by ammonia, hæmatein, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, results; a brownish-red crystallized substance.

Hæmatelytrometra, he-mat-el-it-rom-et'rah (*hæma, elutron,* vagina, *metra,* uterus). Accumulation of blood, especially menstrual blood, in the vagina and uterus, as in atresia vaginæ.

Hæmatemesis, he-mat-em'es-is (*hæmato, emeo,* to vomit). Vomiting of blood. This is generally preceded by a feeling of oppression, weight, and dull or pungent pain in the epigastric and hypochondriac regions, by anxiety, and, occasionally, by syncope. Blood, generally of a grumous aspect, is then passed by vomiting, and sometimes also by stool. It proceeds from rupture of a vessel or from a sanguineous exhalation at the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is often observed in females whose menstrual secretion is irregularly performed, *H., menstrual,* or *H., vicarious.*

Hæmatencephalon (he-mat-en-sef'al-on) or **Hæmatencephalum,** he-mat-en-sef'al-um (*hæmato, encephalon*). Intracranial hemorrhage; cerebral apoplexy; cerebral hemorrhage.

Hæmatepagoge, he-mat-ep-ag-o'ge (*hæmato, epi, ago,* to drive). Congestion of the blood.

Hæmatepigastrium, he-mat-ep-e-gas'tre-um (*hæmato, epi,* upon, *gaster,* stomach). Hemorrhage into the epigastric region external to the peritoneum.

Hæmatepischesis (*hæma, epischesis,* stoppage). Slow or inactive circulation.

Hæmaterethica, he-mat-er-eth'ik-ah. Division of diseases, including chlorosis, cyanosis, hemorrhages, etc.

Hæmaterous, he-mat-e'rus. Sanguine; bloody or like blood.

Hæmaterphia, he-mat-ur'fe-ah (*hæma, terphos,* rind). Nævus.

Hæmaterythrin, he-mat-er'ith-rin (*hæmato, eruthros,* red). Hæmatin.

Hæmatexostosis, he-mat-ex-os-to'sis (*hæmato, exostosis*). Osteosarcoma, or exostosis with well-defined vessels.

Hæmathermous, he-ma-thur'mus (*hæma, therme,* heat). Warm-blooded.

Hæmathidrosis, he-mat-hid-ro'sis (*hæmato, hidrosis,* sweating). Bloody sweat; sudor cruentus.

Hæmathoracographion, he-mah-thor-ak-o-graf'e-on (*hæma, thorax,* chest, *grapho,* to write). Instrument or apparatus for registering or indicating movements of respiratory air as influenced by movements of the heart and large vessels.

Hæmathorax, he-mah-tho'raks. See *Hæmatothorax.*

Hæmathrosis, he-mah-thro'sis (*hæma, rheo,* to flow). Effusion or extravasation of blood.

Hæmatiasis, he-mat-e'as-is. Hæmatonosus.

Hæmatic, he-mat'ik. Sanguine; relating to blood; medicine acting on the blood as a tonic. **H. ac'id,** yellow substance derived from carbonization of red corpuscles and subsequent action of carbonate of sodium. **H. cri'sis,** sudden change in characteristics of blood in disease.

Hæmatica, he-mat'ik-ah. Diseases of the sanguineous function; medicines that act on the blood. **H. doctri'na,** hæmatology.

Hæmaticus, he-mat'ik-us. Bloody, sanguine.

Hæmatidrosis, he-mat-id-ro'sis (*hæmato, hidrosis,* sweating). Bloody sweat; sudor cruentus. **H. menstrua'lis,** sweating of menstrual blood.

Hæmatimetry, he-mat-im'et-re (*hæmato, metron,* measure). Estimate of the number of blood-corpuscles.

Hæmatin (he'mat-in), **Hem'atine, Hem'atin, Hæmato'sin,** or **Hemato'sine.** $C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}$. Red coloring matter of the blood; a component of hæmoglobin residing in distinct particles or globules, and, in the opinion of some observers, in the envelope of the globules; obtained by action of acetic acid on hæmoglobin. With chlorine, iodine, and bromine, it forms crystals of hæmin.

Hæmatinic (he-mat-in'ik) or **Hematin'ic.** Augmenting the number of red corpuscles or the hæmatin of the blood; relating to hæmatin.

Hæmatinometer, he-mat-in-om'et-ur. Apparatus or instrument to determine the amount of hæmatin or hæmoglobin in the blood.

Hæmatinoptysis, he-mat-in-op'tis-is (*hæmatin, ptuo,* to spit). Expectoration of brownish-yellow hæmatinic crystals without red corpuscles. See *Hæmotoidin.*

Hæmatinuria, he-mat-in-u're-ah (*hæmatin, ouron,* urine). Urine containing the coloring matter of the blood without the red corpuscles, as in scurvy, purpura, etc.

Hæmatinus, he-mat-e'nus. Sanguine.

Hæmatischesis (he-mat-is'kes-is) or **Hæmis'chesis** (*hæma, ischo,* to suppress). Retention or suppression of a natural or artificial flow of blood.

Hæmatism, he'ma-tizm. Epistaxis; hemorrhage.

Hæmatisthmus, he-mat-isth'mus (*hæmato, isthmos,* pharynx). Hemorrhage into the pharynx or from the throat.

Hæmatite, he'mat-ite. Resembling blood. Beautiful ore of iron, called bloodstone or hematite; when finely levigated and frequently washed with water, it has been used in hemorrhages, fluxus, uterine obstruction, etc. Vessel containing blood.

Hæmatmus, he-mat'mus (*hæma, atmos,* vapor). Gaseous matter of blood. Halitus, or vapor given off by freshly-drawn blood.

Hæmato, he'ma-to (*haima,* blood). In composition, blood.

Hæmatobium, he-mat-o'be-um. Distoma hæmatobium. Blood-corpuscle.

Hæmatoblast, he'mat-o-blast (*hæma, blastos,* bud). Nucleated corpuscle of marrow, adenoid tissue, and blood-forming tissues, which subsequently become red corpuscles; blood-plaque; partially developed red blood-corpuscle. See *Globules.*

Hæmatocathartic, he-mat-o-kath-ar'tik (*hæmato, katharsis,* purification or purgation). Purifying the blood.

Hæmatocausis, he-mat-o-kau'sis (*hæma, kaio,* to burn). Oxidation of the blood.

Hæmatocele, he-mat-o-se'le (Eng. he-mat'o-seel) (*hæmato, kele,* tumor). Tumor formed by blood, or by blood effused into the areolar texture of the scrotum. Tumor arising from effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis; scrotal hæmatocele, differing from hydrocele only in the character of the effusion; effusion of blood into the interior of the tunica albuginea itself. It is most commonly caused by wounds or contusions. **H. arterio'sa,** aneurism. **H., catame'nial,** pelvic h. from cessation or obstruction of menses. **H. circumuteri'na,** hæmatocele, pelvic. **H., funic'ular,** H. of the spermatic cord. **H., men'strual,** H. catamenial. **H., pel'vic** or **peri-u'terine,** *Retro-uterine hæmatocele. Pelvic hæmatoma* or *thrombus.* Extravasation of blood into the pouch or peritoneum between the rectum and uterus (*retro-uterine*), or into the subperitoneal tissue behind and around the latter organ (*circumuterine*). Called also *Ovarian, Catamenial* or *Tubal, Intraperitoneal, Extraperitoneal,* etc. Hemorrhage and peritonitis are to be combated. The tumor thus formed is also known as a *Sanguineous pelvic tumor* or *Ovarian apoplexy.* **H., prim'itive,** hæmatocele produced without any apparent cause, *Spontaneous h.* **H., puden'dal,** *Blood tumor* or *Thrombus of the vulva.* Tumor formed by a mass of clotted blood effused into the tissue of one labium, or the areolar tissue immediately surrounding the wall of the vagina, doubtless derived from the vessels of the bulb of the vestibule. **H., retro-u'terine,** H., pelvic. **H., u'terine,** H., pelvic. **H., vagi'nal,** H. of tunica vaginalis testis. **H., vul'var,** H., pudendal.

Hæmatocephalus, he-mat-o-sef'al-us (*hæmato, kephale,* head). Monster in which effusion of blood in the head has given occasion to more or less singular deformities. Blood-tumor of the head.

Hæmatocerebriform (he-mat-o-ser'eb-re-form) **disease** (*hæmato, cerebrum,* brain, *forma,* form). Encephaloid.

Hæmatochezia, he-mat-o-kez'e-ah (*hæmato, chezo,* to go to stool). Discharge of blood by stool.

Hæmatochometer, he-mat-o-kom'e-tur. Instrument for measuring the velocity of the circulating blood.

Hæmatochro'in or **Hæmatochroite,** he-mat-ok'ro-it. Hæmatin.

Hæmatochrosis, he-mat-o-kro'sis (*hæmato, chrosis,* coloration). Bloody discoloration of the skin. Skin disease with change in the color of the blood.

Hæmatochylu'ria (*hæmato, chulos,* chyle, *ouron,* urine). Passage of blood and chyle in the urine, due to the presence in the stomach of filaria sanguinis.

Hæmatochysis, he-mat-ok'is-is (*hæmato, chuo,* to pour out). Hemorrhage.

Hæmatococ'cus. Micro-organism in the blood.

Hæmatocœlia, he-mat-o-se'le-ah (*hæmato, koilia,* cavity of the abdomen). Effusion of blood into the abdomen or within the peritoneal cavity.

Hæmatocœliac (he-mat-o-se'le-ak) **pas'sion.** Dysentery accompanied with passage of blood.

Hæmatocolica, he-mat-o-kol'ik-ah. Colic accompanied with bloody passages.

Hæmatocolpus, he-mat-o-kol'pus (*hæmato, kolpos,* vagina). Effusion of blood into the vagina; accumulation of blood owing to occlusion of the vagina.

Hæmatocrite, he'mat-o-krite (*hæma, krino,* to separate). Instrument to measure the volume of the corpuscles in the blood.

Hæmatocryal, he-mat-ok're-al (*hæmato, kruos,* ice). Cold-blooded.

Hæmatocrystallin, he-mat-o-kris'tal-in (*hæmato, krustallos,* crystal). Hæmaglobin. See *Blood, globules of.*

Hæmatocyanopathy, he-mat-o-si-an-op'ath-e (*hæmato, kuanos,* blue, *pathos,* affection). Cyanopathy.

Hæmatocyanosis, he-mat-o-si-an-o'sis (*hæmato, kuanosis,* blueness). Cyanopathy.

Hæmatocyst, he-mat'o-sist (*hæmato, kuste,* bladder). Blood-cyst or sanguineous cyst. Encysted tumor containing blood. Hemorrhage into the urinary or gall-bladder. Hæmatoma.

Hæmatocystis, he-mat-o-sis'tis (*hæmato, kustis,* bladder). Hemorrhage into the bladder. Hæmatocyst.

Hæmatocyte, he-mat'o-site (*hæma, kutos,* cell). Blood-corpuscle.

Hæmatocytometer, he-mat-o-si-tom'et-ur. Instrument for ascertaining the number of corpuscles in the blood.

Hæmatodes (he-mat-o'dees) or **Hæmato'ides.** *Hæmatoid, Hematoid.* That which contains blood or has the character of blood. **H. fun'gus,** *Spongoid inflammation, Pulpy* or *Medullary sarcoma, Bleeding fungus, Soft* or *Hæmatoid cancer.* A term formerly employed to designate an extremely alarming carcinomatous affection consisting in the development of cancerous tumors, with violent heat and pain, and with fungous and bleeding excrescences, and most frequently met with in the eyeball, the upper and lower extremities, testicle, and mamma, but also in the uterus, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, lungs, thyroid gland, and in the hip- and shoulder-joints.

Hæmatodiarrhœa, he-mat-o-di-ar-rhe'ah. Passage of blood from the bowels.

Hæmatodynamics, he-mat-o-di-nam'iks. Hæmadynamics.

Hæmatodynamometer, he-mat-o-di-nam-om'et-ur. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmatodyscrasia, he-mat-o-dis-kras'e-ah (*hæmato, duskrasia,* disorder). Disease of the blood.

Hæmatœdema, he-mat-e-de'mah. Œdema bloody in color or contents.

Hæmatogaster, he-mat-o-gast'ur (*hæmato, gaster,* stomach). Effusion of blood in the stomach.

Hæmatogenesis, he-mat-o-jen'e-sis. Formation of blood. Development of blood-corpuscles in embryonic life by division of nuclei of hæmopoietic cells. Red corpuscles are formed in after life by changes in the white corpuscles, and coloration of the latter in the cells of red marrow of bones, in cells of adenoid tissue, and in the spleen.

Hæmatogenetic (he-mat-o-jen-et'ik), **Hæmatog'enous,** or **Hæmatogen'ic.** Favoring hæmatosis or blood-formation; having origin in the blood.

Hæmatoglo'bin (*hæmato, globus,* disk). Hæmoglobin.

Hæmatoglobinuria, he-mat-o-glob-in-u're-ah. Hæmoglobinuria.

Hæmatoglob'ulin. Hæmoglobin. See *Blood, globules of.*

Hæmatography, he-mat-og'raf-e (*hæmato, graphe,* description). Description of the blood.

Hæmatohidrosis, he-mat-o-hid-ro'sis. Hæmatidrosis.

Hæmatoid, he'ma-toid (*hæmato, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling blood. **H. can'cer,** hæmatodes fungus.

Hæmatoïdin, he-mat-o'id-in. *Hæmatinic, Hæmatic, Hæmin,* or *Blood crystals.* Substance found in the midst or in the vicinity of effusions of blood, in minute rhomboidal crystals or in fine needles. It is hæmatin separated from the globules of the blood, and passed from a state of non-crystallizable organic substance to one of a crystalline chemical compound. The term *hæmatinoptysis* has been applied to expectoration containing hæmatinic crystals without red corpuscles.

Hæmatoin, he-mat'o-in. Hæmato-porphyrin.

Hæmatokelidosis, he-mat-o-kel-id-o'sis. Vitiation of the blood.

Hæmatokolpos, he-mat-o-kol'pos (*hæmato, kolpos,* vagina). Accumulation of blood in the vagina.

Hæmatokoprisis, he-mat-o-kop'ris-is (*hæma, koprisis,* defecation). Evacuation of blood with fæces.

Hæmatology (he-mat-ol'o-je) or **Hematol'ogy** (*hæmato, logos,* discourse). Part of medicine treating of the blood. **H., patholog'ical,** observation of the blood to detect its varying character in disease.

Hæmatolyses, he-mat-ol'is-ees (*hæmato, lusis,* solution). Diseases in which there is diminished coagulability of the blood.

Hæmatolysis, he-mat-ol'is-is. Dissolution or decomposition of blood; fluidity of blood.

Hæmatolytic, he-mat-o-lit'ik. Relating to blood that is impoverished or deficient in red corpuscles. Tending to impoverish the blood by diminishing the number of red corpuscles.

Hæmatoma, he-mat-o'mah. Bloody tumor. Tumor of blood, as in the scalp of the new-born. **H. au'ris** or **auricula're,** *Insane ear, Asylum ear.* Effusion of blood under the perichondrium of the ear, which is stripped from the cartilage; or, according to some, the effusion is within the cartilage; considered an unfavorable sign in insanity. **H. of du'ra ma'ter,** meningeal hemorrhage under the dura mater. **H. of the ear,** H. auris. **H. la'bii,** pudendal hæmatocele. **H. neonato'rum,** cephalæmatoma; see *Hæmatocele.* **H., pel'vic,** hæmatocele, pelvic. **H. saccat'um,** encysted tumor containing blood. **H. of the scalp,** cephalhæmatoma. **H. of the u'terus,** hæmatometra.

Hæmatomanti'a (*hæmato, manteia,* divination). Judgment of disease or diagnosis from the appearance of the blood.

Hæmatometachysis, he-mat-o-met-ak'is-is (*hæmato, meta, chuo,* to pour). Transfusion of blood.

Hæmatom'eter. Hæmadynamometer; hæmometer.

Hæmatometra, he-mat-o-met'rah (*hæmato, metra,* uterus). Metrorrhagia. Retention of blood in the uterus.

Hæmatometria (he-mat-o-met're-ah) or **Hæmatom'etry** (*hæma, metron,* measure). Measurement of blood as to amount, dimensions of corpuscles, etc.

Hæmatomma, he-mat-om'mah (*hæmato, omma,* the eye). Effusion of blood into the eye; bloodshot eye; hæmatoma of the eye.

Hæmatomo'mas. Genus of infusoria detected in the blood of animals. **H. Evans'ii,** micro-organism found in blood of certain animals, causing a disease called *surra;* hence called *Surra parasite.* **H. mala'riæ,** plasmodium malariæ.

Hæmatomphalocele he-mat-om-fal-o-se'le (Eng. he-mat-om'fal-o-seel), **Hæmatom'phalum,** or **Hæmatom'phalus** (*hæmato, omphalos,* navel, *kele,* tumor). Umbilical hernia the sac of which encloses bloody serum, or which has at its surface a number of varicose veins, constituting *Varicomphalus.*

Hæmatomyces, he-mat-om'is-ees (*hæmato, mukes,* fungus). Hæmatodes fungus.

Hæmatomye'lia (*hæmato, muelos,* marrow). Hemorrhage into the spinal cord.

Hæmatomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the spinal cord accompanied with hemorrhage.

Hæmatoncus, he-mat-on'kus (*hæmato, onkos,* tumor). Tumor of blood or bloody tumor, such as nævi materni, varicose tumors, etc.

Hæmatonosos (he-mat-on'os-os) or **Hæmatonosus** (*hæmato, nosos,* disease). Disease of the blood; hæmic or blood disease. Disease from internal hemorrhage. Skin diseases with local or general blood disturbance. See *Blood disease.*

Hæmatopathia, he-mat-o-path-e'ah (*hæmato, pathos,* affection). Hæmatonosus.

Hæmatopedesis, he-mat-o-ped-a'sis (*hæmato, pedao,* to spring). See *Diapedesis* and *Hæmatidrosis.*

Hæmatopericardium, he-mat-o-per-e-kar'de-um. Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

Hæmatophæum, he-mat-o-fe'um. Hæmaphæin.

Hæmatophagous, he-mat-of'ag-us (*hæmo, phago,* to eat). Blood-eating.

Hæmatophilia (he-mat-o-fil'e-ah), or **Hæmophil'ia,** or **Hæmorrhophil'ia,** or **Hæmorrhaphil'ia** (*hæmato, phileo,* to love). Disease, hereditary and attended by hemorrhagic diathesis, with unusual obstinacy of traumatic hemorrhage, or tendency to spontaneous bleedings and to swelling of the joints.

Hæmatophlebœs'tasis or **Hæmatophlebostasis,** he-mat-o-fleb-os'tas-is (*hæma, phleps,* vein, *stasis,* suppression). Sudden suppression of hemorrhage.

Hæmatophobia (he-mat-o-fo'be-ah) or **Hæmopho'bia** (*hæmato, phobos,* dread). Dread or sorrow at the sight of blood, producing syncope, etc. Those who were afraid of, or opposed to, bloodletting were formerly called hæmophoboi, blood-funkers.

Hæmatophore, he'mat-o-for (*hæma, phoreo,* to carry). Instrument for transfusion of blood.

Hæmatophthalmia, he-mat-of-thal'me-ah. Hæmophthalmia.

Hæmatophthalmus (he-mat-of-thal'mus) or **Hæmophthal'mus.** Hæmatophthalmia.

Hæmatophthores, he-mat-of'tho-rees (*hæmato, phthora,* corruption). Diseases in which the blood is materially altered in composition, as in typhus.

Hæmatophyllum, he-mat-o-fil'lum (*hæmato, phullon,* leaf). Micro-organism in the blood, as **H. mala'riæ.** Plasmodium malariæ.

Hæmatophyte, he'mat-o-fite (*hæma, phuton,* plant). Vegetable micro-organism in the blood.

Hæmatopisy, he-mat-op'-is-e. Collection of blood in any organ, especially in the uterus, when, owing to faulty conformation, the exit of the menstrual flux is prevented. Drinking of blood.

Hæmatoplania (he-mat-o-pla'ne-ah), **Hæmatoplane'sis,** or **Hæmopla'nia** (*hæmato, plane,* wandering). Vicarious hemorrhage, as in menstruation. **H. menstrua'lis,** menstruation, vicarious.

Hæmatoplasma, he-mat-o-plaz'mah. Liquor sanguinis; blood-plasma.

Hæmatoplast, he'mat-o-plast. Hæmatoblast.

Hæmatoplastic, he-mat-o-plas'tik (*hæmato, plasso,* to form). Blood-formative. Applied to a substance in early fœtal life, hæmatoplastic substance, which breaks up gradually into blood-corpuscles before the formation of blood-vessels.

Hæmatoplethora, he-mat-o-pleth-o'rah. Plethora.

Hæmatopœa, he-mat-o-pe'ah (*hæmato, poieo,* to make). Favoring hematosis.

Hæmatopoe'sis or **Hæmatopoiesis,** he-mat-o-poi-e'sis. Hæmatosis; blood-forming; hæmogenesis.

Hæmatopoetic, he-mat-o-po-et'ik. Favoring or concerned in hæmatosis, as iron.

Hæmatoporia, he-mat-o-por'e-ah. Hæmaporia.

Hæmatoporphyrin, he-mat-o-por'fir-in. $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$. Product of decomposition of hæmatin, sometimes found in urine.

Hæmatopo'sia (*hæmato, posis,* drink). Drinking of blood.

Hæmatops (he'mat-ops) or **Hæmatopsia,** he-mat-op'se-ah (*hæmato, ops,* eye). Hæmophthalmia.

Hæmatoptysia (he-mat-op-tiz'e-ah) or **Hæmatoptysis,** he-mat-op'tis-is (*hæmato, ptuo,* to spit). Hæmoptysis.

Hæmatorrhachis, he-mat-or'rha-kis (*hæmato, rhachis,* the spine). Hemorrhage of, into, or around the spinal marrow.

Hæmatorrhagia, he-mat-or-rha'je-ah. Hemorrhage.

Hæmatorrhœa, he-mat-or-rhe'ah (*hæmato*, *rheo*, to flow. Hemorrhage, generally passive.

Hæmatorrhophe'sis (*hæma*, *rhophesis*, absorption). Absorption of blood.

Hæmatorrhosis, he-mat-or-rho'sis (*hæmato*, *orrhos*, serum of the blood). Separation of serum of blood; hence cholera.

Hæmatorrhysis, he-mat-or'rhis-is (*hæmato*, *rheo*, to flow). Hemorrhage.

Hæmatosalpinx, he-mat-o-sal'pinks (*hæmato*, *salpinx*, tube). Hemorrhage or morbid accumulation of blood in the Fallopian tube.

Hæmatoscheocele (he-mat-os-ke-o-se'le) (Eng. he-mat-os'ke-o-seel), **Hæmoscheocele**, or **Hæmatos'cheum** (*hæmato*, *oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Effusion of blood into the scrotum.

Hæmatoscope, he'mat-o-skope (*hæmato*, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for examination of spectroscopic relations of the blood.

Hæmatoscopy, he-mat-os'ko-pe (*hæmato*, *skopeo*, to view). Examination of blood drawn.

Hæmatosepsis, he-mat-o-sep'sis (*hæmato*, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Septicæmia; dissolution of the blood.

Hæmatosic, he-mat-o'sik. Hæmatopoietic.

Hæmatosin, he-mat-o'sin. Hæmatin. Brown powder made by subjecting blood to process of thickening, pressing, extracting with alcohol, washing, etc.

Hæmatosis, he-mat-o'sis. Septicæmia. Decarbonization or atmospherization of blood. Transformation of venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. Aëration or arterialization of blood. Formation of blood in general, or sanguification.

Hæmatospectroscope, he-mat-o-spek'tro-skope. Instrument to determine amount of hæmoglobin in blood by spectroscopic examination.

Hæmatosper'mia. Mixture of blood with semen.

Hæmatospilia, he-mat-o-spil'-e-ah (*hæmato*, *spilos*, a spot). Ecchymosis; purpura hæmorrhagica.

Hæmatospongosis, he-mat-o-spon-go'-sis. Development of fungus hæmatodes.

Hæmatospongus, he-mat-o-spon'gus (*hæmato*, *spongos*, sponge, fungus). Hæmatodes fungus; medullary sarcoma.

Hæmatostatics (he-mat-o-stat'iks) or **Hæmostat'ics.** Doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies. Remedies for stopping blood. Styptics.

Hæmatosteon, he-mat-os'te-on (*hæmato*, *osteon*, a bone). Effusion of blood into the cavity of bones.

Hæmatostyp'tic (*hæmato*, *statikos*, restraining). Hæmostatic.

Hæmatosymphoresis, he-mat-o-sim-for-e'sis (*hæmato*, *sumphoresis*, accumulation). Congestion.

Hæmatosynagoge, he-mat-o-sin-ag-o'ge (*hæmato*, *sunagoge*, collection). Congestion.

Hæmatotelangiosis, he-mat-o-tel-an-je-o'sis (*hæmato*, *telos*, end, *angeion*, vessel, *osis*). Dilatation of capillary vessels. Aneurism by anastomosis.

Hæmatotherma, he-mat-o-thur'mah (*hæmato*, *therme*, heat). Warm-blooded vertebrata.

Hæmatothermal, he-mat-o-thur'mal. Warm-blooded.

Hæmatothorax (he-mat-o-tho'raks), **Hæmatho'rax**, or **Hæmotho'rax** (*hæmato*, *thorax*, chest). Hemorrhagic pleurisy; pleural hemorrhage; extravasation of blood into the chest.

Hæmatotoxic (he-mat-o-toks'ik) or **Hæmatox'ic.** Poisoning the blood; relating to toxæmia or blood-poisoning; toxæmic.

Hæm'atous. Relating to blood.

Hæmatox'ilic acid. See *Hæmatoxylon.*

Hæmatox'in. Hæmatoxylin.

Hæmatox'yli lignum. Hæmatoxylon.

Hæmatox'ylin. See *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

Hæmatoxylon, he-mat-oks'il-on (*hæmato*, *xulon*, wood. H. Campechianum. **H. Campechian'um**, logwood; the part used in medicine is the heart-wood, *Hæmatoxylon* (Ph. U. S.), nat. ord. Leguminosæ. Logwood is almost inodorous, of a sweetish, subastringent taste, and deep-red color. Its virtues are extracted by water and alcohol. It is astringent and tonic, and is used in the protracted stages of diarrhœa and dysentery. It contains tannic acid and a coloring principle, *Hæmatoxylin* or *Hæmatoxylic acid*, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, used for microscopic staining.

Hæmatox'ylum. Hæmatoxylon.

Hæmatozæmia (*haima*, blood, *zemia*, loss). Habitual or periodical hemorrhage.

Hæmatozoa (he-mat-o-zo'ah) or **Hæmatozoa'ria** (*hæmato*, *zoon*, animal). Entozoa in the blood.

Hæmatozymosis, he-mat-o-zi-mo'sis (*hæma*, *zymosis*, fermentation). Fermentation of the blood.

Hæmaturia (he-mat-u're-ah), **Hæmature'sis**, **Hæmure'sis**, or **Hæmu'ria** (*hæmato*, *oureo*, to make urine). Bloody urine. Voiding of blood with the urine; hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages; may proceed from the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. **H., chy'lous**, hæmatochyluria. **H. cys'tica**, discharge of blood from the urinary bladder. **H. ejaculato'ria**, discharge of blood from the urethra accompanying the act of ejaculation of the sperm. **H., mala'rial**, hemorrhagic malarial fever. **H. rena'lis**, hemorrhage from the kidneys; see *Hæmaturia.* **H. semina'lis**, H. ejaculatoria. **H. stillati'tia**, hemorrhage from the urethra. **H. vesica'lis**, hemorrhage from the bladder; see *Hæmaturia* and *Cystorrhagia.*

Hæmau'togram (*hæmo*, *autos*, self, *grapho*, to write). Record of the pulse made by *Hæmautography*, or use of an arterial stream impinging on moving paper or a diagram.

Hæmaxis, he-maks'is (*haimasso*, to let blood). Bloodletting.

Hæmelytrometra, he-mel-it-ro-me'trah (*hæma*, *elutron*, vagina, *metra*, uterus). Collection of blood in the uterus and vagina.

Hæmencephalus, he-men-sef'al-us (*hæma*, *encephalon*). Cerebral apoplexy; hemorrhage within the cranium.

Hæmendocardium, he-men-do-kar'de-um. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

Hæmentera, he-men'ter-ah (*hæma*, *enteron*, intestine). Melæna.

Hæmerythrum, he-mer'ith-rum (*hæma*, *eruthros*, red). Hæmatin.

Hæ'mic. Relating or appertaining to blood or state of the blood. **H. unit**, proportion of red corpuscles in blood subjected to examination, the normal standard being assumed at 100.

Hæmidrosis, he-mid-ro'sis (*hæma*, *hidrosis*, sweating). Hæmatidrosis. See *Diapedesis.*

Hæ'min. $C_{96}H_{142}Fe_3O_{18}$. Crystals produced artificially from hæmatin; important only as a test for blood-stains. See *Hæmatoidin.*

Hæmischesis, he-mis'kes-is. Hæmatischesis.

Hæmitis, he-me'tis. Alteration of the blood occurring in inflammatory diseases; inflammatory blood.

Hæ'mo. In composition, blood.

Hæmoalbuminu'ria. Hæmaturia of inferior animals.

Hæmo-arthritis, he-mo-ar-thre'tis. Acute rheumatism.

Hæmo'bium. Hæmatobium.

Hæm'oblast. Part of yoke of ovum concerned in hæmatosis.

Hæmocardiorrhagia, he-mo-kard-e-or-rhaj'e-ah (*hæma*, *kardia*, the heart, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Apoplexy of the heart; effusion of blood into the substance of the heart.

Hæmocardium, he-mo-kar'de-um (*hæmo*, *kardia*, heart). Hæmocardiorrhagia.

Hæmocelidosis, he-mo-sel-id-o'sis (*hæmo*, *kelidoo*, to stain). Purpura.

Hæmocerchnos, he-mo-serk'nos (*kerchnos*, hissing, dry). Spitting of blood, with hissing in the throat; evacuation of dry matters.

Hæmochroin, he-mok-ro'in. Hæmatin.

Hæmochromagen, he-mo-kro'ma-jen. Coloring matter produced by decomposition of hæmoglobin.

Hæmochrome, he'mo-krome (*hæmo*, *chroma*, color). Hæmatin.

Hæmochromom'eter. Apparatus or instrument for determining amount of hæmoglobin.

Hæmochro'sis. Hæmatochrosis.

Hæmococ'ci. Micro-organisms in blood.

Hæmocryphia, he-mo-krif'e-ah (*hæmo, krupto,* to conceal). Retention or suppression of flow of blood.

Hæmocrys'tallin. Hæmoglobin.

Hæmocy'anin (*hæmo, kuanos,* blue). Coloring matter of blood, giving it a blue color, in some of the lower animals.

Hæmocyano'sis. Cyanosis.

Hæmocyte, he'mo-site. Blood-corpuscle.

Hæmocytol'ysis (*hæmo, kutos,* vessel, *lusis,* solution). Dissolution or disintegration of red globules of blood.

Hæmocytometer, he-mo-si-tom'e-tur. Hæmacytometer.

Hæmocytotrip'sis (*hæmo, kutos,* vessel, *thrupsis,* breaking). Breaking up of red globules of blood.

Hæmodacrysis, he-mo-dak'ris-is (*hæmo, dakru,* tear). Production of bloody tears.

Hæmodes, he-mo'dees. Sanguine; bloody.

Hæmodia (he-mo'de-ah) or **Hæmodiaz'mus** (*hæma, odous,* tooth). Great sensibility of the teeth, and especially the setting on edge of those bodies by acid or acerb substances; tooth-edge; teething.

Hæmodiapedesis, he-mo-de-ah-ped-a'sis (*hæmo, diapedesis,* exhalation). Exhalation of blood at the surface of the skin; sweating of blood.

Hæmodiarrhœ'a. Bloody diarrhœa.

Hæmodiasmus, he-mo-de-az'mus. Hemodia.

Hæmodipsa, he-mo-dip'sah (*hæmo, dipsa,* thirst). Fondness for bloodletting.

Hæmodromograph, he-mo-dro'mo-graf (*hæmo, dromos,* running, *grapho,* to write). Instrument or apparatus for recording graphically the velocity of circulating blood.

Hæmodromometer (he-mo-drom-om'e-tur) or **Hæmadromom'eter** (*hæma, dromos,* course, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the rate of the blood's movement.

Hæmodynamics (he-mo-di-nam'iks) or **Hæmatodynam'ics.** Part of science which treats of the motion of the blood.

Hæmodynamom'eter. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmodyscrasia, he-mo-dis-kras'e-ah. Hæmatonosus.

Hæmogallol, he-mo-gal'lol. Reduction product of hematin; a readily absorbed blood tonic in chlorosis, anæmia, etc. Dose, gr. ij–v (0.12–0.3 g.).

Hæmogastric, he-mo-gas'trik. Hæmagastric.

Hæmoglobin, he-mo-glo'bin (*hæma, globus*). Albuminous coloring matter of red corpuscles of blood, giving color to venous and arterial blood, and composed of hæmatin and globulin; used therapeutically in anæmia and sclerosis.

Hæmoglobinæmia, he-mo-glob-in-e'me-ah. Condition of blood characterized by the existence of free hæmoglobin in it.

Hæmoglobinom'eter, Hæmatinometer.

Hæmoglobinuria, he-mo-glob-in-u're-ah. Urine characterized by existence of free hæmoglobin in it, as in septicæmia and after burns and transfusion of blood.

Hæmoglobulin, he-mo-glob'u-lin. Hæmoglobin.

Hæmographion, he-mo-graf'e-on (*hæma, grapho,* to write). Hæmodynamometer, arranged to indicate graphically the blood-pressure.

Hæmohydrarthrosis, he-mo-hid-rar-thro'sis (*hæmo, hudor,* water, *arthron,* joint). Effusion of blood into a joint.

Hæmohydronephrosis, he-mo-hi-dro-nef-ro'sis (*hæmo, hudor,* water, *nephros,* kidney). Cystic tumor of the kidney, contents of which are blood and urine.

Hæmoid, he'moid (*hæmo, eidos,* resemblance). Sanguine; bloody.

Hæmokelidosis, he-mo-kel-id-o'sis. Hæmocelidosis.

Hæmol, he'mol. A reduction product of hematin; same therapeutic action as hæmogallol.

Hæmoleucocytes, he-mo-lu'ko-sites (*hæmo, leukos,* white, *kutos,* cell). Cells of marrow of bone, from which red blood-corpuscles are developed.

Hæmomanometer, he-mo-man-om'et-ur (*hæmo, manos,* thin, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining degree of pressure of the circulating blood.

Hæmomediasti'num. Hemorrhagic effusion in the mediastinum.

Hæmomere (*hæmo, meros,* part). Portion of theoretical segment of vertebrate animal, composed of blood-vessels.

Hæmometachysis, he-mo-met-ak'is-is (*hæmo, meta,* through, *chusis,* pouring). Transfusion.

Hæmometer, he-mom'et-ur. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmometra, he-mo-me'trah (*hæmo, metra,* uterus). Collection of menstrual blood behind an abnormally contracted os uteri, which impedes its discharge.

Hæmometrectasia, he-mo-met-rek-tah'se-ah (*hæmo, metra,* uterus, *ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the womb from blood.

Hæmonephrorrha'gia (*hæmo, nephros,* kidney, *rhage,* rupture). Excessive renal hemorrhage.

Hæmoöphori'tis (*hæmo, oon,* egg, *phoreo,* to bear). Hemorrhagic inflammation of the ovary.

Hæmopathia, he-mo-path-e'ah (*hæmo, pathos,* affection). Hæmatonosus.

Hæmopathol'ogy (*hæmo, pathos,* disease, *logos,* description). Pathology of blood.

Hæmopericardium, he-mo-per-e-kard'e-um. Effusion of blood in the pericardium.

Hæmoperitoneum, he-mo-per-e-to-ne'um. Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hæmopexiæ, he-mo-peks'e-e (*hæmo, pexis,* coagulation). Diseases in which there is increased coagulability of the blood.

Hæmophag'ocytes (*hæma, phago,* to eat, *kutos,* cell). White blood-corpuscles.

Hæmopheum, he-mo-fe'um. Hæmaphein.

Hæmophilia, he-mo-fil'e-ah. Hæmatophilia.

Hæmophobia, he-mo-fo'be-ah. Hæmatophobia.

Hæmoph'oboi, he-mof'o-boi. See *Hæmatophobia.*

Hæmophthalmia (he-mof-thal'me-ah) or **Hæmatophthal'mia** (*hæmo, ophthalmos,* eye). Effusion of blood into the eye; extravasation may be external or internal; bloodshot eye; condition in which all objects appear blood-red.

Hæmoplanesis (he-mo-plan-a'sis) or **Hæmoplania,** he-mo-plan'e-ah. Hæmatoplania. **H. menstrua'lis,** menstruation, vicarious.

Hæmoplasma, he-mo-plas'mah. Blood-plasma.

Hæmoplasmo'dium. Plasmodium malariæ.

Hæmoplastic, he-mo-plas'tik. Hæmatoplastic.

Hæmoplethora, he-mo-pleth-o'rah. Plethora.

Hæmopneumothorax, he-mo-nu-mo-tho'raks (*hæmo, pneuma,* air, *thorax,* chest). Pressure or accumulation of air or blood in the pleural cavity or elsewhere in the chest.

Hæmopoiesis, he-mo-poi-a'sis. Hæmatopoiesis.

Hæmopoiet'ic. Hæmatopoietic.

Hæmoposia, he-mo-po'se-ah. Hæmatoposia.

Hæmoproctia (he-mo-prok'te-ah) or **Hæmoproc'tos** (*hæma, proctos,* anus). Discharge of mucus or blood from hemorrhoids; hæmorrhoids; rectal hemorrhage.

Hæmoptic, he-mop'tik. Hæmoptoic.

Hæmoptoë, he-mop'to-e. Hæmoptysis. **H. laryngea et trachea'lis,** hemorrhage from the larynx and trachea.

Hæmoptoic, he-mop'to-ik. Relating or appertaining to hæmoptysis; one affected with hæmoptysis. **H. fe'ver,** hemorrhage associated with malarial fever.

Hæmoptosis, he-mop-to'sis. Hæmoptysis.

Hæmoptysis, he-mop'tis-is (*hæma, ptuo,* to spit). Spitting of blood; hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs, characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. It is generally preceded by cough, dyspnœa, sense of heat in the chest, etc. Constitutional hæmoptysis, dependent on organic affection of the lungs or heart or some faulty conformation of the chest, is a serious disease, almost always announcing phthisis pulmonalis. Accidental hæmoptysis is chiefly dangerous by frequent recurrence, and consequent great loss of blood. The general causes of hæmoptysis are the same as those of other kinds of hemorrhage; it has also particular

causes, as too great exercise of the lungs, loud speaking, playing on wind instruments, breathing acrid vapors, etc. It usually occurs between puberty and the age of 35. Sudden and terrific hæmoptysis is sometimes met with, consisting in a great afflux of blood to the lungs, when it is called *Pulmonary apoplexy* or *extravasation*. Infiltration of blood into the air-cells may occur without any spitting of blood. Extravasation of blood into the tissue of the lungs has been termed *Pneumohemorrhage*. The treatment of hæmoptysis must be like that of internal hemorrhage in general. **H. inter'na,** extravasation of blood into the chest. **H. larynge'a et trachea'lis,** hemorrhage from the trachea. **H. phthi'sis,** phthisis pulmonalis.

Hæmoptysmus, he-mop-tiz'mus. Hæmoptysis.

Hæmormesis, he-mor-ma'sis (*hæmo, ormao,* to drive on). Congestion of blood. Hyperæmia.

Hæmorrhachis, he-mor'rhak-is (*hæmo, rhachis,* spine). Hemorrhage into the spinal marrow.

Hæm'orrhage. Hemorrhage. **H., cap'illary,** bleeding from capillary vessels. **H., consec'utive,** secondary hemorrhage. **H., postpar'tum,** hemorrhage following birth of a child, and coming from the uterus. **H., unavoid'able,** hemorrhage due to separation of the placenta prævia.

Hæmorrhagia, he-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*hæma, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage, **H. acti'va,** active hemorrhage. **H. acti'va na'rium,** epistaxis. **H. arterio'sa,** arterial hemorrhage.. **H., asthen'ic** or **aton'ic,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H. bronch'ica,** bronchorrhagia; hæmoptysis. **H. cer'ebri,** cerebral hemorrhage; apoplexy. **H. per cu'tem,** sudor cruentus. **H. per diæ'resin,** see *Diæresis.* **H. per diapede'sin,** diapedesis. **H. fau'cium,** stomatorrhagia. **H. gas'trica,** hæmatemesis. **H. gingiva'rum,** hemorrhage of the gums. **H. hæmatem'esis,** hæmatemesis. **H. hæmatu'ria,** hæmaturia. **H. hæmop'tysis,** hæmoptysis. **H. hepat'ica** or **hep'atis,** hemorrhage from the liver. **H. intestino'rum,** hemorrhage from the bowels. **H. muco'sa,** leucorrhœa analis. **H. Nabo'thi,** see *Parturition.* **H. narin'ea** or **na'rium,** bleeding at the nose. **H. neural'gica,** intense sciatic neuralgia with extravasations of blood, result of fatty degeneration and atrophy of muscle. **H. o'ris,** bleeding from the mouth. **H. passi'va,** passive hemorrhage; see *Hæmorrhagia.* **H. pe'nis,** stimatosis. **H. proc'tica,** hæmorrhois. **H. pulmo'nis** or **pulmona'lis,** pulmonary apoplexy; see *Hæmoptysis.* **H. re'num,** renal hemorrhge. **H. spina'lis,** apoplexia myelitica. **H. universa'lis,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **H. uteri'na,** uterine hemorrhage. **H. veno'sa,** passive hemorrhage; see *Hæmorrhagia.* **H. ventric'uli,** vomiting of blood. **H. vesi'cæ,** cystorrhagia.

Hæmorrhagic, he-mor-rhaj'ik. Hemorrhagic; relating to hemorrhage. **H. diath'esis,** hæmatophilia. **H. mea'sles,** black measles.

Hæmorrhagophthisis, he-mor-rag-of-te'sis. Phthisis or wasting from hemorrhage.

Hæmorrhaphilia, he-mor-rhaf-il'e-ah. Hæmatophilia.

Hæmorrhelcoma, he-mor-rhel-ko'mah (*hæmo, helkoma,* ulcer). Hemorrhoidal ulcer; ulcer attended with hemorrhage.

Hæmorrhelcosis, he-mor-rhel-ko'sis. Formation of hemorrhoidal ulcer.

Hæmorrhenterorrhœ'a (*haimorrhoïs,* hemorrhoid, *enteron,* intestine, *rheo,* to flow). Diarrhœa from or with hemorrhoids.

Hæmorrhinia, he-mor-rhin'e-ah (*hæmo, rhis,* nose). Bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.

Hæmorrhinorrhagia, he-mor-rhin-or-rhaj'e-ah (*hæmo, rhis,* nose, *rhegnumi,* to break forth). Bleeding at the nose.

Hæmorrhoblennorrhœ'a. Blennorrhœa from or with hemorrhoids.

Hæmorrhobronchorrhœ'a. Bronchorrhœa with hemorrhoids.

Hæmorrhocryp'ia (*haimorrhoïs, kruptos,* hidden). Suppression of hemorrhoidal discharge.

Hæmorrhocystorrhœ'a. Cystorrhœa with hemorrhoids.

Hæmorrhodiarrhœ'a. Hæmorrhenterorrhœa.

Hæmorrhœa, he-mor-rhe'ah (*hæmo, rheo,* to flow). Loss of blood; hemorrhage. **H. intestina'lis,** enterrhorrhagia. **H. petechia'lis,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **H. pulmona'lis,** hæmoptysis. **H. uteri'na,** metrorrhagia. **H. vaso'rum hæmorrhoida'lium,** discharge of blood or mucus from hemorrhoids. **H. ventric'uli,** gastrorrhagia; hæmatemesis. **H. via'rum urina'rium,** hæmaturia.

Hæmorrhoid, he'mor-rhoid. Hæmorrhois.

Hæmorrhoidal (he-mor-rhoid'al) or **Hemorrhoid'al.** Relating to hemorrhoids. **H. ar'teries** have been distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. First is the termination of the inferior mesenteric artery, assuming the name superior hemorrhoidal when it reaches the upper and posterior part of the rectum. Middle hemorrhoidal is furnished by the hypogastric or internal pudic; it ramifies on the inferior and anterior part of the rectum. Inferior hemorrhoidal arteries are branches of the internal pudic, furnished to the inferior part of the rectum and the anal muscles. **H. nerves,** these emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses, and cover the rectum with their numerous filaments. **H. plex'us,** continuation of pelvic plexus of nerves upon the rectum; anastomosis of hemorrhoidal veins over the rectum. **H. tu'mors,** see *Hemorrhoids.* **H. veins** follow the same distribution as the arteries, and generally empty themselves into the lesser mesenteric. Some of them assist in the formation of the hypogastric vein. **H. ves'sels** are those distributed to the rectum—the seat of hemorrhoids.

Hæmorrhoïdales nodi, he-mor-rho-id-al'ees no'de. Blind piles; see *Hæmorrhois.*

Hæmorrhoïdes, hem-or-rho'id-ees. See *Hæmorrhois.* **H. cæ'cæ,** blind piles; see *Hæmorrhois.* **H. fluen'tes,** bleeding piles; see *Hæmorrhois.* **H. furen'tes,** blind piles; see *Hæmorrhois.* **H. marisco'sæ,** bleeding piles; see *Hæmorrhois.* **H. non fluen'tes,** blind piles; see *Hæmorrhois.* **H. o'ris,** hemorrhage of the mouth.

Hæmorrhoidrosis, hem-or-rho-id-ro'sis (*hæmorrhois, hidrosis,* sweating). Sweating of hæmorrhoidal blood.

Hæmorrhoids, hem'or-rhoids. Hæmorrhois. **H., ure'thral,** see *Urethra, vascular tumor of.*

Hæmorrhois, he-mor'rho-is (pl. **Hæmorrhoïdes**) (*hæmo, rheo,* to flow). Hemorrhoids; hæmorrhoids; piles. See *Hemorrhoids.* **H. al'ba,** leucorrhœa analis. **H. cæ'ca,** blind pile; see *Hæmorrhois.* **H. cruen'ta,** bleeding pile; see *Hæmorrhois.* **H. cuta'nea,** external hemorrhoid; bloody sweat. **H. ab exa'niâ,** prolapse of the rectum. **H. fluens,** bleeding hemorrhoid. **H. pro'cedens,** prolapse of anus.

Hæmorrhoischesis, he-mor-ro-is'kes-is (*hæmorrhois, rheo,* flow, *ischo,* to restrain.) Suppression or retention of the hemorrhoidal flux.

Hæmorrhometrorrhœa, he-mor-ro-met-ror-rhe'ah. Blennorrhœa of the uterus with hemorrhoids.

Hæmorrhonephrorrhœ'a. Renal blennorrhœa with hemorrhoids.

Hæmorrhophesis, he-mor-rof-a'sis (*hæma, rhophao,* to sip up). Absorption of blood.

Hæmorrhophilia, he-mor-ro-fil'e-ah (*hæmo, rheo,* to flow, *phileo,* to love). Hæmatophilia.

Hæmorrhoproctorrhœa, he-mor-ro-prok-tor-rhe'ah. Hemorrhoidal blennorrhœa.

Hæmorrhoscopia, he-mor-rho-skop'e-ah (*hæmo, rheo,* to flow, *skopeo,* to examine). Hæmatoscopia.

Hæmorrhurethrorrhœa, he-mor-rhur-eth-ror-rhe'ah. Urethral blennorrhœa with hemorrhoid.

Hæmorrhysis, he-mor'rhis-is. Hemorrhage.

Hæmoscheocele, he-mos-ke-o-ce'le (Eng. he-mos'ke-o-seel). Hæmatoscheocele.

Hæmoschistocephalus, he-mo-shist-o-sef'al-us (*hæmo, schistos,* cleft, *kephale,* head). Monster having a cleft in the skull.

Hæmoscopia, he-mo-skop'e-ah. Hæmatoscopia.

Hæmosiderin, he-mo-sid'er-in (*hæmo, sideros,* iron). Pigment containing iron formed on exterior of extravasated blood while hæmoglobin is undergoing composition.

Hæmospasia (he-mo-spas'e-ah) or **Hæmos'pasis.** See *Hæmospastic.*

Hæmospastic, he-mo-spas'tik (*hæma, spao,* to draw). An agent which draws or attracts blood to a part, as a cupping-glass. The operation is termed *Hæmospasia,* the term applied to a process by which the air is exhausted over a considerable surface, as over the extremities, by an appropriate pneumatic apparatus, the *Hæmospastic system.*

Hæmospermatism, he-mo-spurm'at-izm. Formation or ejaculation of semen mixed with blood, from capillary hemorrhage in the vesiculæ seminales from over-distension or from excessive coitus or masturbation.

Hæmostasia (he-mos-taz'e-ah) or **Hæmos'tasis** (*hæma, stasis,* stagnation). Stagnation of blood. An operation, the object of which is to arrest the flow of blood, as by compression or ligation of the great vessels.

Hæmostatic, he-mo-stat'ik (same etymon). Anything that arrests hemorrhage.

Hæmotachometry, he-mo-tak-om'e-tre (*hæma, tachos,* swiftness, *metron,* measure). Measurement of the velocity of circulating blood. An instrument devised for this purpose is called *Hæmotachometer* or *Hæmatachometer* and *Tachometer.*

Hæmotelangiosis, he-mo-tel-an-je-o'sis. Dilatation of capillary vessels; telangiectasis.

Hæmotexia (he-mo-teks'e-ah) or **Hæmotex'is,** he-mo-teks'is (*hæmo, texis,* solution). Dissolution of the blood.

Hæmothorax, he-mo-tho'raks. Hæmatothorax.

Hæmotoxic, he-mo-toks'ik. Toxæmic.

Hæmotox'is. Blood-poisoning.

Hæmotrophy, he-mot'ro-fe (*hæma, trophe,* nourishment). Excess of sanguineous nourishment; plethora.

Hæmotus, he-mo'tus (*hæma, ous,* ear). Effusion of blood into the ear; hæmatoma auris.

Hæmotyphenteritis, he-mo-tif-en-ter-e'tis. Typhoid inflammation of the bowels.

Hæmuresis (he-mu-re'sis) or **Hæmuria,** he-mu're-ah. Hæmaturia.

Hæ'mydor (*hæma, hudor,* water). Serum of the blood.

Hæmydria, he-mid're-ah. Excessive amount of water in the blood; hydræmia.

Hæreditarius, her-ed-it-ar'e-us (*hæres,* heir). Hereditary.

Hæred'itas. Heredity.

Hæsitatio, hes-it-ah'she-o (*hæsito,* to stick fast). Stuttering; stammering. See *Balbuties.*

Hagberry, hag'ber-re. Prunus padus.

Hagenia (hag-en'e-ah) (after Prof. K. C. Hagen of Königsberg) **Abyssin'ica.** Abyssinian tree, ord. Rosaceæ; infusion or decoction of its flowers, *Flores cosso,* is anthelmintic, especially in tapeworm. The dried panicles, *Brayera, Koosso,* are officinal in the Ph. Br. An active resinous principle has been obtained from the flowers, to which the names *Tæniin* or *Tænine* and *Koussin, Koussein,* or *Koussine* have been given.

Hagiospermum, haj-e-o-spur'mum (*hagios,* holy, *sperma,* seed). Artemisia santonica.

Hagioxylum, haj-e-oks'il-um (*hagios,* holy, *xulon,* wood). Guaiacum.

Hahnemannism, han'e-mann-izm (after Dr. S. C. F. Hahnemann, the founder). Homœopathy.

Hair. Pile; conical, corneous substance, free portion or shaft, *scapus,* of which issues to a greater or less distance from the skin, to the tissue of which it adheres by a bulb or button, *bulbus pili,* seated in a hair-follicle, *folliculus pili,* made by inversion of the integument, the epidermis of which forms a root-sheath, *vagina pili.* At the base of the hair-follicle there is a small papilla, well supplied with blood-vessels and nerves, *papilla pili;* at times called, but improperly, *pulpa* or *blastema pili.* Hair receives various names in different parts, as beard, cilia, eyebrows, hair of the head (capilli), etc. See *Capillus.*

The following measurements and statistical facts as to the hair are given by Krause:

Shaft of hair:	0.6 mm.–1.5 in length; 0.007–0.17 in transverse diameter.
The single hair can bear a weight of	60 g.
Hair-roots of finest hairs	0.4 mm. long.
" " thicker "	2–4 " "

	Broad.	*Thick.*
Hair of head	0.05–0.09 mm.	0.04–0.06 mm.
Beard	0.1–0.2	0.07–0.09
Cilia, 6–12 long	0.1	0.09
Vibrissæ	0.13	0.09
Lanugo	0.0016	0.0012
Eyebrows, 7–16 long	0.1	0.9

Total number of hairs on the head	80,000
" " " rest of the body	20,000
The hair of the head in females weighs about	300 g.
Life of hairs:	
On the skin of the head	2–4 years
" margins of the skin of the head	4–9 "
Cilia	100–150 days (Moll).
Daily growth of the hair on the head	0.2–0.3 mm.
When the hair is cut monthly	0.2 "
When the hair is cut every two months	14 per cent. less
In the spring and summer	27 per cent. more than in the fall and winter.
Daily loss of hair in men and women	38–103.

H., aud'itory, delicate nervous fibrils, continuations of spindle-shaped nerve-cells at end of vestibular nerve. **H. bulb,** expanded extremity of hair-root on papilla of hair-follicle. **H. cells,** cells with hair-like terminations in crista acustica and organ of Corti, in internal ear. **H. cu'ticle,** scales forming outer covering of hair. **H. epider'mis,** H. cuticle. **H., fall'ing off of,** alopecia. **H. fol'licle,** involution of epidermis lodging hair-root; see *Hair.* **H. germ,** H. papilla. **H. glands,** sebaceous glands of skin. **H., hy'pertrophy of,** hypertrichosis. **H. knob,** part of old root of hair in hair-follicle. **H. li'chen,** lichen pilaris. **H., mat'ted,** plica. **H., olfac'tory,** cilia-like projections from free ends of olfactory cells in amphibious animals. **H. papil'la,** matrix pili. **H. pith,** medulla of hair. **H., plait'ed,** plica. **H., tac'tile,** hair-like appendages on skin of some animals, considered as associated with sense of touch. **H., tricho'matose,** plica.

Hair-cap moss. Polytrichum juniperinum.

Hair'-salt. Native magnesium sulphate.

Hair'worm. Seta equina. See *Ectozoa.* **H., muscular,** dracunculus.

Hairy. Pilous; covered with hair.

Hake. See *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Hal. (*hals,* salt). In composition, salt.

Halchemia, hal-kem-e'ah (*hal, cheo,* to pour out). Art of fusing salts.

Halcyonium rotundum, hal-ce-o'ne-um ro-tun'dum. Pila marina.

Halelæon, hal-el-e'on (*hal, elaion,* oil). Mixture of oil and salt for removing swellings of the joints.

Half-arches. Pillars of fauces or palate.

Half'breed. See *Halfcaste.*

Halfcast' or Halfcaste'. See *Caste.* Term applied in India to the offspring of a Hindoo and European; since extended to the offspring of mixed races. The subjoined list from Tschudi shows the parentage of the different varieties of halfcastes, and also the proper designations of the latter, as observed in South America:

PARENTS.	CHILDREN.
White father and Negro mother	Mulatto.
White father and Indian mother	Meztizo.
Indian father and Negro mother	Chino.
White father and Mulatta mother	Cuarteron.
White father and Meztiza mother	Creole (only distinguished from the white by a pale brownish complexion).
White father and China mother	Chino-blanco.
White father and Cuarterona mother	Quintero.
White father and Quintera mother	White.
Negro father and Mulatta mother	Zambo-negro.
Negro father and Meztiza mother	Mulatto-oscuro.
Negro father and China mother	Zambo-chino.
Negro father and Zamba mother	Zambro-negro (perfectly black).
Negro father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother	Mulatto (rather dark).
Indian father and Mulatta mother	Chino-oscuro.

Parents.	Children.
Indian father and Meztiza mother	Meztizo-claro (frequently very beautiful).
Indian father and China mother	Chino-cholo.
Indian father and Zamba mother	Zambo-claro.
Indian father with China-chola mother	Indian (with rather short frizzy hair).
Indian father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother	Meztizo (rather brown).
Mulatto father and Zamba mother	Zambo (a miserable race).
Mulatto father and Meztiza mother	Chino (of rather clear complexion).
Mulatto father and China mother	Chino (rather dark).

See also *Mulatto*. Term *half breed* is applied to the offspring of different races of men when crossing. See *Hybrid* and *Mulatto*.

Half-vision. Hemiopsia.

Halicacabum, hal-e-kak'ab-um. Physalis.

Halicore, hal-ik'or-e. Dugong, genus of Cetacea, from fat of which a bland oil is obtained, used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Halidrys vesiculosa, hal'id-ris ves-ik-u-lo'sah (*hals*, sea, *drus*, oak). Fucus vesiculosus.

Halimetry, hal-im'et-re. Measurement of salts.

Halinatrum (hal-in-at'rum) or **Halinitrum,** hal-in-it'rum (*hals*, salt, *natrum*, soda). Name given to subcarbonate of soda containing a little subcarbonate of ammonia, found on the plaster of damp walls, in places inhabited by man or animals. Potassii nitras.

Halinus, hal-e'nus. Saline.

Halisteresis, hal-is-ter-a'sis (*hals*, salt, *steresis*, privation). Change in structure of bones by loss or deprivation of salts, leading to osteomalacia.

Halisteretic, hal-ist-er-et'ik. Relating to softening of bones by loss of salts.

Halituous, hal-it'u-us (*halitus*, vapor). Covered with a gentle moisture. Vapor exhaled in all the cavities of the body, so long as the blood is warm, is called halitus. Odorous vapor exhaled by the blood itself while warm is called halitus sanguinis.

Halitus, hal'it-us (vapor). Breath. See *Halituous*. **H. o'ris fœt'idus,** breath, offensive. **H. san'guinis,** gas arising from fresh blood; see *Halituous*.

Hal'ler's net'work. Rete testis. **H.'s zones,** coni vasculosi.

Hallex, hal'leks (*hallomai*, to leap). Thumb. See *Digitus*.

Hall's (Dr. Marshall) ready method. See *Drowning, resuscitation from*.

Hallucal, hal-lu'k'l. Relating to the big toe.

Hallucinatio, hal-lu-sin-ah'she-o (*hallucinari*, to be deceived). Hallucination. **H. hypochondri'asis,** hypochondriasis. **H. ver'tigo,** vertigo.

Hallucination, hal-lu-sin-a'shun. Waking dream, phantasm. Morbid error in one or more of the senses. Perception of objects which do not in fact exert any impression on the external senses. This almost always depends on disorders of the brain, but is not an index of insanity unless the patient believes in the existence of the subject of the hallucination. **H., hypnot'ic,** hallucination of person subjected to hypnotic influence.

Hallus (hal'lus) or **Hallux,** hal'luks (*hallomai*, to leap). Great toe. Pollex or pollex pedis. **H. flex'us** or **rig'idus,** abnormal flexion of first phalanx of great toe, the second phalanx being extended. **H. val'gus,** dislocation of great toe in outward direction. **H. va'rus,** pigeon-toe; deviation or dislocation of great toe inward.

Halmyrodes, hal-mir'o-dees (*halmuros*, saltish). Term for affection in which the heat feels pungent under the finger.

Halmyrus, hal'me-rus. Saline.

Ha'lo (*halos*, circle). Areola of nipple. Circle observed in a flame by one laboring under incipient glaucoma, or around the yellow spot with the inverted image. **H. signa'tus,** impression of a circle made by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor.

Halogen, hal'o-jen (*hal, gennao*, to generate). Electro-negative body, as chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, forming salts with electro-positive metals.

Halogenous, hal-oj'en-us (same etymon). Capable of forming salts. See *Halogen*.

Haloid, hal'oid (*hals*, salt, *eidos*, appearance). Salt-like; pertaining to or derived from the halogens.

Halonii'tis. Cellulitis.

Halonitrum, hal-o-nit'rum. Halinatrum.

Halonium, hal-o'ne-um. Areola.

Halopegæ, hal-o-pa'ge (*hal, pege*, a spring). Mineral waters whose chief ingredient is common salt.

Ha'los. Halo; areola.

Halucinatio, hal-lu-sin-ah'she-o. Hallucination.

Ha'lux. Hallux.

Halyme'nia cilia'ta and **H. edu'lis.** Species of algæ used as food in Ireland and Scotland; the latter is also a diuretic and purgative. **H. palma'ta** is also employed as a food and as a vermifuge.

Halysis, hal'is-is (*halusis*, chain). Bothriocephalus. **H. ellip'tica,** tænia elliptica. **H. la'ta,** bothriocephalus latus. **H. margina'ta,** tænia marginata. **H. membrana'cea,** bothriocephalus latus. **H. so'lium,** tænia solium.

Ham. Posterior part of the knee-joint.

Hamamelidin (ham-am-el'id-in) or **Hamame'lin.** Extract of Hamamelis Virginiana, dried and powdered; used for suppositories in piles.

Hamamelis, ham-am-e'lis (*hama*, like to, *melis*, appletree). **H. androg'yna, H. Carolinia'na, H. corylifo'lia,** H. Virginiana. **H. Virginia'na** or **Virgin'ica,** *Witch hazel, Winter witch hazel, Snapping hazelnut, Winter bloom;* ord. Hamamelaceæ. The bark of this tree, native of the United States, is somewhat bitter and sensibly astringent. Cataplasm of the inner rind of the bark is efficacious in painful inflammation of the eyes, also in hemorrhoids; it is sedative and hæmostatic. Hamamelis (Ph. U. S.) is the fresh leaves of Hamamelis Virginica.

Hamarthritis, ham-arth-re'tis (*hama*, at once). Arthritis or gout in all the joints. Universal gout.

Hamate, ha'mate (*hamus*, hook). Uncinate.

Hama'tum os (*hamus*, hook). Unciform bone.

Hamma, ham'mah (knot). Knot or tie for retaining a bandage; truss.

Ham'mer. Malleus. **H. cramp,** H. palsy. **H. pal'sy,** hephæstic hemiplegia; form of paralysis of muscles of the arms and shoulder observed in file-forgers, hammersmiths, etc. **H., ther'mal,** Corrigan's button cautery. **H. toe,** peculiar claw-like condition of toe (the second one especially) caused by permanent extension of the first phalanx and flexion of second and ungual phalanges, producing an upward angle.

Ham'string muscles and **tendons.** See *Hamstrings*.

Ham'strings. Strings or tendons of the ham. The H. muscles are the biceps femoris, whose tendon forms the outer hamstring, and semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, and sartorius, whose tendons form the inner hamstring. "To hamstring" means to cut the strings or tendons of the ham.

Hamular, ham'u-lar (*hamulus*, small hook). Hook-like. **H. groove,** sulcus for passage of tendon of tensor palati muscle around hamular process of sphenoid bone. **H. pro'cess,** several curved or hook-like processes are so named, as *H. process of humerus*, projection in front of internal condylar ridge of that bone. *H. process of lacrymal bone* passes over the lacrymal duct to connect that bone and the sphenoid. *H. process of pterygoid process of sphenoid bone* or *hamulus* projects from the termination of the internal pterygoid plate.

Hamularia lymphatica, ham-u-lar'e-ah lim-fat'-ik-ah. Curved worm found in the bronchial tube.

Hamulus, ham'u-lus (dim. of **Hamus**, hook). Hook or crook. Hook-like process; unciform bone. See *Hamular process*. **H. cartilagin'eus,** extremity of limbus of spiral lamina at helicotrema. **H. of coch'lea,** H. laminæ spiralis; see *Hamulus*. **H. fronta'lis,**

alar process of ethmoid. **H. lacryma'lis,** see *Hamular process.* **H. lam'inæ spira'lis,** pointed, hook-like process at apex of cochlea, terminating lamina spiralis. **H. os'sis hama'ti,** unciform process. **H. os'sis lacryma'lis,** see *H. process.* **H. os'sis uncina'ti,** unciform process. **H. palati'nus,** curved extremity of inferior turbinate bone, forming joint with palate bone. **H. pterygoï'deus,** see *Hamular process.* **H. of spi'ral lam'ina,** H. laminæ spiralis. **H. trochlea'ris,** spinous process on orbital surface of frontal bone for the attachment of the pulley of the trochlearis muscles. **H. unciformis** or **uncina'tus,** unciform process of ethmoid bone.

Ha'mus. Hook. See *Hamulus.* **H. anatom'icus,** tenaculum.

Ha'my, plane of. Horizontal plane passing through glabella and lambda.

Han'cock's amputa'tion. Modification of sub-astragaloid amputation, the tuberosity of the calcis being saved and turned up to be united to the lower surface of the astragalus, from which a slice of bone is taken.

Hand. See *Manus.* **H., chol'era,** see *Cholera hand.* **H., club,** see *Kyllosis.*

Hand-drop. Wrist-drop; popular term for paralysis of the hand induced by the action of lead.

Han'dle of mal'leus. Process of that bone connecting it with the membrana tympani.

Hand'woman. Midwife.

Han'gee. Pinella tuberifera.

Hang'ers. Crusta genu equinæ. Laminaria digitata.

Hang'nail. *Stepmother's blessing, Wirt-springs, Nail-spring, Spring-nail, Hang-nail, Friend-back, Back-friend.* Portion of epidermis, detached so as to tear the integument in the vicinity of the finger-nails.

Hapantismus, hap-an-tiz'mus (*hapas,* all). Matting or growing together of organic parts.

Haphe, haf'e. Feeling, touch.

Haphemet'ric. Relating to measurement of tactile sensibility.

Haphonosi (haf-on'o-se) or **Haphonu'si** (*haphe, nosos,* disease). Diseases of the sense of touch.

Haphonosus, haph-on'o-sus (same etymon). Anæsthesia.

Haplancyloblepharon, hap-lan-sil-o-blef'a-ron (*haplos,* simple, *ankulos,* bent or stiff, *blepharon,* eyelid). Adhesion between upper and lower eyelids; ankyloblepharon.

Haplo-acne, hap-lo-ak'ne (*haplos,* simple, *acne*). Acne simplex; herpes pustulosus miliaris.

Haploblepharoclei'sis (*haplos,* simple, *blepharon,* eyelid, *kleisis,* closing). Ankyloblepharon.

Haplodermitis, hap-lo-dur-me'tis (*haplos,* simple, *derma,* skin). Simple inflammation of the skin.

Haploli'chen. Lichen simplex.

Haplopap'pus discoï'deus or **Menzies'ii.** Leaves of this Mexican plant, Damiana, ord. Compositæ, are used in fomentations in rheumatism.

Haplopathia, hap-lo-path-e'ah (*haplos,* simple, *pathos,* disease). A simple uncomplicated affection.

Haplophyma, hap-lo-fe'mah (*haplos,* simple, *phuma,* growth). Simple tumor.

Haploscope, hap'lo-skope (*haplos,* simple, *skopeo,* to see). Apparatus for blending two separate fields of vision into one; stereoscope.

Haplotomia, hap-lo-tom'e-ah (*haplos,* simple, *tome,* incision). Simple incision.

Hap'sis. Touch; delirium; bandaging.

Hap'tic. Relating to touch; tactile.

Haptodysphoria, hap-to-dis-for'e-ah (*hapto,* to touch, *dusphoros,* difficult to bear). Painful or sensitive to the touch.

Haptogen (hap'to-jen) or **Haptog'enous membrane** (*hapto,* to attach, *gennao,* to engender). Pellicle forming around fatty matter when albumen is brought in contact with it.

Haptotic, hap-tot'ik (*hapto,* to touch). Doctrine of the phenomena of touch.

Hara keke. *Phormium tenax;* native flax of New Zealand; root is anthelmintic and cathartic; the gum is used in diarrhœa and as a dressing to wounds and abrasions.

Hard. That which offers much resistance. In anatomy, the hard parts are those composing the osseous basis of the body, the skeleton. **H. pal'ate,** anterior or bony part of septum between cavity of mouth and nasal fossæ.

Hard'ening. Induration; sclerosis.

Harde'rian gland. Rudimentary glands in inner canthus of the eye, resembling the lacrymal gland.

Hard'hack. Spiræa tomentosa.

Hard'tack. Army and navy bread, baked without salt and kiln-dried.

Harebell. Campanula rotundifolia. Emetic and expectorant.

Hare'lip. Fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips; so called because the upper lip of the hare is thus divided. It is generally congenital, at other times accidental, or produced by a wound the edges of which have not been brought into proper contact. It is simple when there is but one division; double, when there are two; complicated, when there is also a division or cleft of the superior maxillary bone and of the palate—*Cleft, Split,* or *Fissured palate, Wolf's jaw*—or a projection of the teeth into the separation of the lip. In the operation for harelip there are two indications to be fulfilled: first, to pare with the knife or scissors the edges of the cleft, and afterward preserve them in contact in order to cause adhesion. Staphylorraphy, or operation for closure of the palate, may also be required. **H. su'ture,** figure-of-8 suture applied over and around a pin which has been passed through the freshened edges of the harelip.

Hare's ear. Bupleurum rotundifolium. **H.'s eye,** lagophthalmia.

Harlequin fœtus, harl'e-kwin fe'tus. Fœtus born with peculiar skin of keratoma diffusum or congenital ichthyosis.

Har'ley's disease. Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.

Harmalia, har-mal'e-ah. Aliment.

Harmaline, har'mal-een. Alkaloid obtained from seeds of Peganum harmala; used for dyeing.

Harmine, har'meen. Alkaloid from Peganum harmala.

Harmony (har'mo-ne) or **Harmo'nia.** Suture by harmony, or simply harmony, *False* or *Superficial suture.* Immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences presented by the bony surfaces are but slightly marked, appearing as if the junction of the bones took place by simple apposition of their surfaces; as in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

Har'mos or **Harmus,** har'mus (*haro,* to adjust). Articulation; harmony; suture.

Harp'aga. Forceps. Amber.

Harpalyce alba, harp-al'is-e al'bah. Prenanthes alba.

Harpoon, har-poon'. Instrument for seizing a particle of tissue for microscopic examination.

Harp'yia (harpy). Monstrous fœtus.

Harrison's groove. Depression sometimes noticed above the anterior insertion of the diaphragm in chronic dyspnœa.

Hart's thorn. Rhamnus catharticus. **H.'s tongue,** Asplenium scolopendrium. **H.'s truffles,** Elaphomyces granulatus.

Hartshorn, harts'horn. Cornu cervi; liquor cornu cervi. **H. and oil,** linimentum ammoniæ. **H., red,** spiritus lavandulæ compositus. **H., salt of,** see *Ammonii carbonas.*

Hart'wort of Marseilles. Seseli tortuosum.

Har'vest bug. Leptus irritans. **H. mite,** H. bug.

Haschischin (hash-ish'in) or **Hashiscin.** Alcoholic resinous extract from Indian hemp.

Hashabi. Kordofan gum, finest commercial variety of gum arabic.

Hasheesh, Haschisch (hash'ish), **Hashish,** or **Hashisha.** Dried leaves and stalks of Cannabis sativa with dried fruits.

Hash'ish. Haschisch.

Hasner's valve. Crescentic fold of mucous membrane at lower aperture of nasal duct.

Hassall's cor'puscles. Striated granular corpuscles in interior of thymus gland.

Hasta, has'tah (spear). Penis; obstetric perforator. **H. nuptia'lis,** penis. **H. viri'lis,** penis.

Hastella, has-tel'lah (dim. of **Hasta**). Splint.

Hastula regis, has'tu-lah re'jis. Asphodelus ramosus.

Hatch or **Hatch'ing.** Issuing from the egg, as with the oviparous animal after incubation.

Hat'ter's consumption. Pulmonary disease caused by inhalation of particles of fur, dust, etc. in making hats, or of the chemicals, such as mercury, arsenic, or nitrogen tetroxide, employed.

Haunch. Region of the trunk formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, including the soft parts. In women, on account of the greater width of the pelvis, the haunches are more prominent than in men. **H. bone,** ilium.

Haustellate, haus-tel'late (*haurio,* to drink up). Epithet for the structure of the mouth, as in insects, for drinking or pumping up liquids.

Haustra coli, haus'tra ko'le (*haustrum,* a bucket). Saccules of the colon.

Haustus, haust'us (*haurio,* to drink). Draught. Liquid medicine, which can be taken at a draught. **H. ni'ger** (black draught), infusum sennæ.

Haut mal, ho mal (F.) (great disease). Epilepsy.

Ha'ver. Avena.

Haversian (hav-ur'se-an) **canals** (after Dr. Clopton Havers). Canals, nutritive, of bones. **H. cancel'li,** H. spaces. **H. fringes,** vascular duplications of articular synovial membranes. **H. glands,** H. fringes. **H. lamel'læ,** lamellæ around the canals of Havers. **H. spaces,** cavities in spongy substance of bones. **H. sys'tem,** whole apparatus named from Havers, including cancelli, canals, lamellæ, and spaces.

Haw. Avena sativa. **H., black,** Virburnum prunifolium.

Hawk'ing. Effort to clear up the throat by forced expiratory effort.

Hawknut. Bunium bulbocastanum.

Hawkweed. Hieracium venosum.

Hawthorn. Mespilus oxyacantha.

Hay asthma. Fever, hay. **H., camel's,** Junctus odoratus. **H. fe'ver,** fever, hay.

Hayem's cor'puscles. See *Blood, globules of.* **H.'s hæ'matoblast,** see *Blood, globules of.*

Hayriff. Galium aparine.

Hazel, beaked or **crooked.** Corylus rostrata. **H., Crot'tle's,** Lichen pulmonarius. **H. nut** (snapping), Hamamelis Virginiana. **H. nut tree,** Corylus avellana. **H. rag,** Lichen pulmonarius. **H., witch,** Hamamelis Virginiana, Sorbus aucuparia.

Ha'zelra or **Ha'zelraw.** Lichen pulmonarius.

Head (from a Saxon word meaning heaved or heaved up). The head forms the upper extremity of the body, and tops the skeleton; it consists of the cranium and face. The first, comprising the superior and posterior part, has the encephalon in its cavity; the latter forms only the anterior part, and serves as a receptacle for the greater part of the organs of the senses. Rounded end of a bone or organ, as H. of epididymis, H. of femur, H. of radius, H. of ulna, etc. **H., big,** osteoporosis of maxillary bones of horses. **H., black,** comedo; acne punctata. **H. of mus'cle,** extremity of muscle at its origin. **H. of pan'creas,** duodenal extremity of that organ, *Caput pancreatis.* **H. of pe'nis,** glans penis. **H. scald,** eczema, pityriasis, or seborrhœa of the scalp. **H. swell,** actinomycosis. **H., wa'ter in the,** hydrocephalus.

Headache, hed'ake. Pain in the head; see *Cephalæa, Cephalalgia, Hemicrania.* Papaver rhœas, Cardamine pratensis. **H., intermit'tent,** cephalalgia periodica. **H., sick,** cephalæa spasmodica.

Head-breeze. Static electrization of the head with a head-plate.

Head-drop. Endemic disease of Japan, attended with heaviness of the head, slow speech, muscular debility, or partial paralysis.

Head-first la'bor. Presentation of the head in labor.

Head-fold. Duplication or fold of blastoderm under upper extremity of embryo.

Head-gut. Cavity in the raised cephalic extremity of the fœtus.

Head-last la'bor. Presentation of the fœtus in such a position that the head emerges last.

Head-lock'ing. Locking together of chins of twins, in labor, when presenting in opposite directions.

Head-mould. Cranium.

Headmould-shot. Condition of the skull in which the bones ride, or are *shot,* over each other at the sutures.

Head-piece. Upper enlarged extremity of a rod of Corti.

Head-plàte. Part of middle germ-layer constituting head of the embryo; top of inner rod of Corti prolonged.

Head'y. Affecting the head; that which affects the head and inebriates readily, as alcoholic drinks.

Heal. To cure or make healthy.

Healall. Collinsonia Canadensis, Prunella vulgaris, Scrophularia nodosa, Valeriana officinalis.

Heal'ing. Curative; see *Intention.* **H. art,** medicine. **H. blade,** Sempervivum tectorum, Plantago major. **H. piece,** see *Touch, royal.*

Health, helth. Condition in which the functions are performed with regularity and harmony.

Health'ful. Promoting health.

Health'y. Salutary; not diseased. **H. pus,** laudable pus; see *Pus.*

Hear'ing. Sense of perception and appreciation of sound. **H., abnor'mal,** hyperacusis; paracusis; diplacusis. **H., double,** diplacusis. **H., hard'ness of,** deafness. **H., monau'ral** or **uniau'ral,** appreciation of sound by one ear only. **H., mor'bid,** morbid paracusis. **H., perverse',** paracusis perversa.

Heart. See *Cardiac.* Azygous muscle, of an irregularly pyramidal shape, situate obliquely and a little to the left side in the chest; resting on the diaphragm by one of its surfaces; suspended by its base from the great vessels; free and movable in the rest of its extent, and surrounded by the pericardium. The right side of the body of the heart is thin and sharp, the left is thick and round. It is hollow within, and contains four cavities, two of which, with thinner and less fleshy walls, receive the blood from the lungs and the rest of the body, and pour it into two others with thick and very fleshy parietes, which send it to the lungs and to every part of the body. Of these cavities, the former are called *auricles,* the latter *ventricles.* The right auricle and right ventricle form the *pulmonic* or *right* or *anterior heart;* the left auricle and ventricle, the *systemic, corporeal, left,* or *aortic heart.* In the adult these are totally distinct from each other, being separated by a partition, the septum cordis. Into the right auricle the venæ cavæ, superior and inferior, and the coronary vein open. The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle (see *Conus arteriosus*); the four pulmonary veins open into the left auricle, and the aorta arises from the left ventricle.

The mean weight of the adult heart is, according to Bouillaud, from eight to nine ounces. The heart is covered externally by a very thin, membranous reflection from the *pericardium.* The muscular structure of the heart is much thicker in the parietes of the ventricles than in those of the auricles. Its cavities are lined by a very delicate membrane, the *endocardium,* continuous with the inner membrane of the arteries as regards the left cavities, and with that of the veins as regards the right. Its arteries, the coronary, arise from the commencement of the aorta. Its nerves proceed chiefly from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglions of the great sympathetic. The heart is the great agent of the circulation; by its contraction the blood is sent over every part of the body.

When the ear is applied to the chest a dull, lengthened sound is heard, synchronous with the arterial pulse. This is instantly succeeded by a sharp, quick

sound, like that of the valve of a bellows or the lapping of a dog, and this is followed by a period of repose. Different views are entertained as to the causes of these sounds of the heart, which are evidently produced by contraction of the ventricles and consequent tension of the auriculo-ventricular valves, by reflux of blood against the semilunar valves, etc. The word *lubb-dup* conveys a notion of the two sounds. The *beating* or *impulse of the heart, heart-stroke, apex-beat,* against the parietes of the chest, is mainly caused by the systole of the heart tending to project it forward.

The valves of the heart are situated as follows: Aortic, opposite third intercostal space on left side, close to the sternum; pulmonary, opposite junction of third rib with sternum; mitral, opposite third intercostal space, an inch to left of sternum; aortic, behind middle of sternum at level of fourth rib.

The following table exhibits the different actions of the heart and their coincidence with its sounds and impulse. It presumes that the period from the commencement of one pulsation to that of another is divided into eight parts; and if the case of a person whose pulse beats sixty times in a minute be taken, each part will represent the eighth of a second:

Last part of the pause	1	Auricles contracting; ventricles distended.
First sound and impulse	4	Ventricles contracting; auricles dilating.
Second sound	2	Ventricles dilating; auricles dilating.
Pause	1	Ventricles dilating; auricles distended.

The duration of systole and diastole may be thus tabulated from various authorities:

Systole of ventricles	0.314 (0.301–0.327)	second (Donders).
	0.307–0.311	" (Landois).
	0.309–0.346	" (Marey).
Diastole of ventricles	0.58	" (Landois) [74.2 heart-beats].
Pause	0.4	second (Landois).
Systole of auricles	0.17	" (Landois) [60 pulse-beats per minute].
	about 0.1	second (Marey).
Diastole of auricles	about 0.4–0.5	
Duration of beat of heart	0.809	seconds [74.2 heart-beats per minute].

Heart, at'rophy of. A condition of the heart in which there is diminution in the thickness of the parietes of the whole organ. **H., beat'ing of,** see *Heart.* **H., black,** Vaccinium myrtillus. **H., bleeding,** Cheiranthus cheiri. **H., bone of,** a piece of fibro-cartilage, when ossified, behind the aortic orifice and between the two auriculo-ventricular openings. **H., bran'chial,** heart, as in fishes, in which aëration of the blood takes place in gills in the absence of pulmonary structures. **H. clot,** see *Polypus.* **H., dicœ'lious,** heart having two cavities, an auricle and a ventricle. **H., dilata'tion of,** see *Aneurism.* **H., displace'ment of,** see *Ectopia cordis* and *Cardiocele.* **H., fatty,** steatosis cordis. **H., fatty degenera'tion of,** steatosis cordis; see *Degeneration.* **H., fi'broid degenera'tion of,** see *Degeneration.* **H., fœ'tal,** see *Fœtus* and *Circulation, fœtal.* **H., hy'pertrophy of,** supernutrition of the muscular parietes of the heart, which are thicker than usual, the cavities being generally diminished. The pulse is generally strong, full, and hard. Concentric hypertrophy of the heart is when the parietes augment at the expense of the cavities. **H., hy'pertrophy with dilata'tion of the,** active aneurism, eccentric hypertrophy. Pulsations can be seen and felt over a larger space, and the apex is more to the left and lower down than natural. Impulse is less steady, but at times more violent, than that accompanying simple hypertrophy. The pulse is strong, full, and vibratory. Shock of the heart's action is often transmitted to the whole person and to the bed on which the patient is lying. **H., im'pulse of the,** see *Heart.* **H., ir'ritable,** condition of the heart, noticed especially in the army in actual service, and characterized by palpitation, cardiac pain, rapid pulse, shortness of breath, sometimes headache, dizziness, etc. **H. lymph** or **lymphat'ic,** muscular sacs in reptiles connected with lymphatics at their point of entrance into the veins. **H. mur'murs** are produced by the blood passing over roughened endocardium, or through constricted heart orifices, or by valvular insufficiency, allowing the blood to regurgitate. **H., neural'gia of,** angina pectoris. **H., pul'monary,** right side or cavities of the heart. **H., rup'ture of,** laceration of the heart; see *Cardiorrhexis.* **H., sounds of,** see *Heart.* **H., spasm of,** palpitation; angina pectoris. **H. stroke,** see *Heart.* **H., system'ic,** left side or cavities of the heart. **H., tobac'co,** irritable condition of the heart from use or abuse of tobacco. **H., tricœ'lious** or **tripar'tite,** heart with three cavities, two auricles and a ventricle. **H., valves of,** see *Heart.*

Heart'burn. Cardialgia.

Heart's ease. Polygonum persicaria, Viola tricolor, Cheiranthus cheiri.

Heart'scald. Cardialgia.

Heart'seed. Cardiospermum heliocacabum.

Heart'wort. Laserpitium album.

Heat. Material cause producing sensation, or the particular sensation itself, produced by a body of an elevated temperature on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. The name caloric is given to the principle, whatever its nature, which is the cause of heat. When we touch a body of a temperature superior to our own, a portion of caloric passes from the body to the hand, and produces the sensation of heat. If, on the contrary, we touch a body of a temperature inferior to our own, we communicate a portion of our caloric to it, and experience the sensation of cold. The terms *calory* and *unit of heat* or *thermal unit* have been given to the quantity of heat required to raise a kilogramme of water one degree centigrade. The chief instrument used in medicine for measuring heat is the thermometer. Of this three kinds are employed: that of Fahrenheit, of Réaumur, and of Celsius, or the centigrade. The varying temperature, as indicated by the thermometer—thermometry or clinical thermometry—is a valuable element of diagnosis in morbid conditions. See *Thermometer.*

The normal temperature of the body may be regarded as on an average from 98° to 100°. Blood of the right side of the heart is slightly hotter than that of the left; the highest temperature observed is where the suprahepatic veins empty their blood into the vena cava ascendens. See *Animal heat.*

The human body can bear a high degree of heat diffused in the atmosphere. There are cases on record where air of 400° and upward of Fahrenheit's scale has been breathed with impunity for a short time. It can likewise withstand very severe cold. In the Arctic regions the thermometer was as low as −70° of F., and Sir George Simpson affirms that it has fallen in Siberia to −83°, or 115° below the freezing-point.

Excessive heat disposes the body to gastric and intestinal diseases, and particularly to inflammation and enlargement of the liver; hence the frequency of such affections within the torrid zone. Heat is often used therapeutically: the actual cautery, at a white heat, disorganizes the parts to which it is applied; a lesser degree occasions violent inflammation. Heat higher than that of the human body is excitant; of a lower degree, sedative. Excessive cold acts as a powerful sedative, inducing sleep, the tendency to which, after long exposure, becomes irresistible. Many topical applications, as cataplasms, act wholly by virtue of their warmth and moisture.

Heat also denotes the rut of animals, periodical sexual desire experienced by them. Œstruation.

Heat, ac'rid, see *Acrid.* **H., an'imal,** see *Animal heat.* **H. ap'oplexy** or **asphyx'ia,** see *Sunstroke.* **H., atom'ic,** quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of an atom 1° C. **H., inter'nal,** sensation of heat felt by the patient, but not sensible to the touch; external heat is that which can be felt by others. Heat is called moist when accompanied with moisture, like that felt after bathing; dry, when the skin has not its ordinary softness. It is called acrid and pungent when

it conveys a disagreeable tingling to the fingers; nervous and erratic when coming by flushes, alternating with chills, and moving rapidly from one part to another. Septic heat produces a pungent sensation on the hand, similar to that of acrid heat, but is milder and more uniform, and accompanied with feebleness and frequency of pulse, etc. **H., la'tent,** heat taken into a substance without increasing its temperature. **H., prick'ly,** lichen tropicus. **H., specif'ic,** quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a given quantity of a substance to a certain higher temperature. **H., u'nit of,** see *Heat.* **H., vi'tal,** see *Animal heat.*

Heat-givers. See *Aliment.*

Heath or **Heath'er.** Erica vulgaris.

Heatophonics, he-at-o-fon'iks (*heautou,* of himself, *phone,* voice). Autophonia.

Heat'stroke. Sunstroke.

Heaves. Broken wind; asthmatic condition of horses.

Heav'iness. Somnolency.

Heaving, he'ving. Vomiturition, or effort at vomiting; swelling movement of the chest.

Heavy, hev'e. Having sensation of weight or heaviness; pregnant. **H. spar,** sulphate of barium.

Hebdomadal (heb-dom'ad-al) **cycle** (*hebdomas,* week). Period of seven days or years, which, according to some, controls the phenomena of animal life. **H. fe'ver,** malarial fever with paroxysms occurring once a week.

Hebdomadaria, heb-dom-ad-ar'e-ah. Hebdomadal or septan fever.

He'be. Goddess of puberty; first hair on the pubes; pubic region; puberty.

Hebenon, heb'en-on. See *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Hebephrenia, heb-e-fren'e-ah (*hebe,* puberty, *phren,* mind). Insanity of age of puberty.

Heberden's (heb'er-den's) **disease.** Rheumatic condition of the fingers, accompanied with nodules or small lumps near their extremities.

Hebeter (heb-e'ter) or **Hebetes,** heb-e'tes. Adolescence.

Hebetic, he-bet'ik (*hebe,* puberty). Relating to puberty.

Heb'etude. Dulness of intellect; moderate stupor.

Hebetudo (heb-e-tu'do) **an'imi** (*hebes,* dull). Imbecility; dulness of intellect. **H. au'ris,** dulness of hearing. **H. den'tium,** great sensibility of the teeth, especially to acid food. **H. men'tis,** dulness of intellect. **H. vis'ûs,** dulness of vision; amblyopia; asthenopia; caligo.

Hebradendron (heb-ra-den'dron) **cambogioï'des.** See *Cambogia.*

He'bra's disease. Polymorphous erythema. **H.'s pityri'asis,** chronic pityriasis rubra. **H.'s pruri'go,** true idiopathic prurigo.

Hecatonia (hek-a-to'ne-ah) **palus'tris** (*hekaton,* a hundred). Ranunculus sceleratus.

Hecatophylla, hek-at-o-fil'lah (*hekaton,* a hundred, *phullon,* leaf). Rosa centifolia.

Hecteus, hek'te-us. Greek measure containing about 72 chopines or pints.

Hectic, hek'tik (*hexis,* habit). Relating or appertaining to the constitution or habit. **H. fe'ver** (*hexis,* habit of body, because in this disease every part of the body is emaciated), slow, continued, or remittent fever, generally accompanying the end of organic affections, and esteemed idiopathic, although probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritation and debility, with progressive emaciation, frequent pulse, hot skin, especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and, toward the end, colliquative sweats and diarrhœa. Being symptomatic, it can only be removed by getting rid of the original affection, which is often impossible.

Hectica, hek'tik-ah. Hectic fever. **H. infan'tilis,** fever, infantile remittent.

Hecticopyra (hek-tik-op'ir-ah) or **Hecticopyr'etos,** hek-tik-op-ir'et-os (*hectic, pur,* fire or fever). Hectic fever.

Hecticus, hek'tik-us. Hectic.

Hectisis, hek'tis-is. State of those having hectic fever.

Hectogramme, hek'to-gram (*hekaton,* hundred). Measure of 100 grammes—*i.e.* 3 ounces 1 drachm and 44 grains, Troy.

Hectolitre, hek'to-le-t'r. Measure containing 100 litres or 26.42 wine pints.

Hectometre, hek'to-me-t'r (*hekaton,* hundred, *metron,* measure). Measure of 100 metres, or 109 yards 1 foot 1 inch.

Hedeoma (hed-e-o'mah) or **H. pulegioï'des** (*hedus,* agreeable). *Pennyroyal, Tickweed, Stinking balm, Squawmint.* Nat. ord. Labiatæ. Indigenous plant with widely-diffusing perfume, employed in the same cases as the mints and the English pennyroyal; in popular practice emmenagogue and a remedy for colds. *Oleum hedeomæ* (Ph. U. S.), *Oil of hedeoma* or of *pennyroyal,* is used as a stimulating carminative, dropped on sugar. Dose, 2 to 6 drops.

Hedera arborea, hed'er-ah ar-bo're-ah. H. helix. Ord. Araliaceæ. Taste of ivy leaves is bitter, styptic, and nauseous. They have been used as an application to running sores and to keep issues open, also to burns. Berries were supposed by the ancients to have an emetic and purgative quality, and a watery extract was made from them. From the stalk of the tree a resinous juice exudes, in warm climates, called *Gummi hederæ, Ivy gum,* possessed of tonic and astringent properties. **H. quinquefo'lia,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **H. terres'tris,** Glechoma hederacea.

Hederia, hed-e're-ah. Ivy gum.

Hederine, hed'er-een. Alkaloid from seeds of Hedera helix.

Hederula, hed-er'u-lah. Glechoma hederacea.

Hedge gar'lic. Alliaria. **H. hys'sop,** gratiola. **H. must'ard,** alliaria; Sisymbrium officinale. **H. nettle,** Stachys palustris.

Hedonism, hed'on-ism (*hedone,* pleasure). Mental peculiarity as to irrational pursuit of pleasure.

Hedra, hed'rah (*hedra,* vestige, seat). Seat. Fracture of the bones of the cranium in which the trace of the fracturing instrument is still perceptible; term variously used to signify the anus, the breech, excrement, a privy, a night-chair, and the bottom of an abscess.

Hedrocele, hed-ro-se'le (Eng. hed'ro-seel) (*hedra, kele,* tumor). Proctocele; ischiatic or rectal hernia.

Hedrosyrinx, hed-ro-sir'inks (*hedra,* anus, *surinx,* pipe or fistula). Anal fistula.

Hedwigia balsamifera, hed-wig'e-ah bal-sam-if'er-ah. Tree of W. Indies and Mexico, ord. Burceraceæ. Extract of bark of the root contains a resin and an alkaloid, resembling in action curare. The resinous extract is used like copaiba; bark is antiperiodic.

He'dy (*hedus,* sweet). In composition, sweet, agreeable.

Hedychroum, hed-ik'ro-um (*hedy, chroa,* color). Remedy of a pleasant color, as troches.

Hedyosmum arborescens, hed-e-oz'mum ar-bor-es'sens. Grows in Jamaica; stomachic and antispasmodic. **H. Bonplandian'um,** shrub used as febrifuge in Brazil. **H. nu'tans,** mountain cigar-bush, has similar properties.

Hedyotis Americana, hed-e-o'tis am-er-ik-an'ah. Mexican plant having astringent root. **H. auricula'ria,** E. Indian species; employed in deafness, and its leaves as emollient dressing. **H. umbella'ta,** Indian madder; leaves are expectorant; employed in asthma and phthisis.

Hedyphonia, hed-e-fo'ne-ah (*hedy, phone,* voice). Sweetness of voice.

Hedypneustus, hed-e-nuse'tus (*hedy, pneo,* to breathe). Breathing sweetly or softly; smelling sweetly; having sweet breath.

Hedypnois taraxacum, hed-ip'no-is tar-aks'ak-um (*hedy, pneo,* from its scenting the breath). Leontodon taraxacum.

Hedysarum (hed-is'ar-um) **alha'gi** (*hedus,* sweet). *Alhagi camelorum;* grows in Persia, and supplies alhagi manna. **H. alpi'num,** species used in Asia in dysentery and hæmatemesis.

Hedysma, hed-is'mah. Condiment.

Heel. See *Calcaneum.* **H., club'foot,** see *Kyllosis.*
Heel'string. Achillis tendo.
Hegar's operation. Battey's operation. **H.'s sign of preg'nancy,** detecting through the rectum softness or compressibility of the lower part of the womb, from thinning of that part of the organ immediately above the cervix.
Heidenheim's dem'ilunes. Crescentic masses of small cells contiguous to acini of sublingual gland in the cat and dog.
Height. Stature; crisis; period of greatest development, as of fevers.
Hei'mia salicylifo'lia or **syphilit'ica.** Decoction of leaves of this plant of Mexico and parts of South America is sudorific and antisyphilitic; alcoholic extract is styptic.
Heister's valve. Spiral duplication of mucous membrane in the duct of the gall-bladder.
Helcencephalus, helk-en-sef'al-us (*helco, enkephalos,* brain). Ulceration of the brain.
Helcenteritis, helk-en-ter-e'tis (*helkos,* ulcer, *enteritis*). Dothinenteritis.
Helchydrion, hel-kid're-on. Helcydrion.
Helco, hel'ko (*helkos,* ulcer). In composition, ulcer.
Helcocace, hel-kok'as-e (*helco, kake,* badness). Malignant ulcer.
Helcodes, hel-ko'dees. Ulcerated; ulcerous.
Helcœdema, helk-e-de'mah (*helkos,* ulcer, *oidema*). Ulcerative œdema.
Helcoid, hel'koid (*helco, eidos,* resemblance). Like an ulcer.
Helcology, hel-kol'o-je (*helco, logos,* discourse). Doctrine of or treatise on ulcers.
Helcoma, hel-ko'mah. Ulcer. **H. Yemen'se,** Yemen sore or ulcer.
Helcomenia, hel-ko-men'e-ah (*helco, menes,* menses). Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.
Helcophthalmia, hel-kof-thal'me-ah. Ophthalmia with ulceration.
Helcoplasty, hel'ko-plas-te (*helco, plasso,* to form). Operation of grafting skin on an ulcer when the destruction is too great to permit of a healing process.
Helcopoiesis, helk-o-poi-a'sis (*helco, poiesis,* making). Formation of ulcer.
Helcos, hel'kos. Ulcer.
Helcosis, hel-ko'sis. Ulceration. **H. cere'bri,** ulceration and suppuration of the brain-substance. **H. laryn'gis,** laryngeal phthisis. **H. pulmona'lis,** phthisis pulmonalis. **H. rena'lis,** ulceration of the kidney. **H. u'teri,** ulceration of the uterus; see *Metrophthisis.* **H. vesi'cæ,** ulceration of the bladder; see *Cystophthisis.*
Helcostaphyloma, hel-ko-staf-il-o'mah. Staphyloma with ulceration.
Helcotic, hel-kot'ik. Relating to or affected with ulceration.
Helcotrauma, helk-o-traum'ah (*helco, trauma,* wound). Traumatic ulcer.
Helcoxerosis, helk-o-zer-o'sis (*helco, xerosis,* dryness). Drying of an ulcer.
Helctica, helk'tik-ah (*helko,* to draw). Epispastics.
Hel'cus. Ulcer.
Helcydrion (hel-sid're-on) or **Helcyd'rium.** Small ulcer; superficial ulceration of the cornea.
Helcyster, hel-sis'ter (*helko,* to draw). Iron hook or crotchet for extracting the fœtus; crotchet.
Helenin, hel'en-in. Yellow crystalline principle (C_6H_8O) from Inula helenium; demulcent, antiseptic, and germicide; used internally in diphtheria, tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.; externally, in almond oil, in diphtheria; dose, gr. ½.
Helenium, hel-en'e-um. Inula helenium. **H. autumna'le,** false sunflower, sneeze-wort, sneeze-weed, swamp sunflower, yellow star, ox-eye; ord. Compositæ. Indigenous herb with large golden-yellow compound flowers; all parts are bitter and acrid, and in powder are powerful sternutatories. Several other varieties are described. **H. tenuifo'lium** is known for its peculiar deleterious effects on the nervous system, of the lower animals especially.
Helianthel'la. Root of H. tenuifolia; expectorant and antispasmodic.
Helianthemum Canadense, hel-e-an'the-mum kanad-en'se (*helios,* sun, *anthemon,* flower). *Frostwort, Frostweed, Frostplant, Mockrose,* ord. Cistaceæ. An herbaceous plant, having large yellow flowers, growing in all parts of the United States, prescribed in scrofula and as a diuretic, as a wash in skin diseases, gargle in scarlet fever, etc. **H. corymbo'sum,** rockrose, indigenous, is used in the same cases. **H. vulga're,** European plant having similar properties.
Helian'thus an'nuus. Sunflower. Nat. ord. Compositæ. From its seeds a bland oil is obtained. **H. tubero'sus,** Jerusalem artichoke; Brazilian plant, used as an article of food.
Heliasis, hel-e'as-is (*helios,* sun). Astrabolism; insolation.
Hel'ical. Relating to the helix.
Helica'lis ma'jor. Helicis major. **H. mi'nor,** helicis minor.
Helichrysum (hel-ik'ris-um) **arena'rium** (*helios,* sun, *chrusos,* gold). Common yellow everlasting. Flowers of this European plant have been used in constipation, diarrhœa, dysentery, and worms. **H. nudifo'lium,** Caffer tea; S. African plant, demulcent, and, in the form of infusion, recommended in catarrh, phthisis, and other pulmonary affections. **H. auricula'tum** and **H. serphyllifo'lium,** Hottentots' tea, have similar virtues.
Helicia, hel-ish'e-ah. Age. Prime of manhood. Growth.
Hel'icin. $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. Principle resulting from oxidation of salicin by nitric acid.
Helicine, hel'is-een (*helix,* tendril of the vine). Resembling the tendril of a spiral vine. **H. ar'teries,** short vessels given off from the larger branches as well as from the finest twigs of the artery of the penis.
Helicis major, hel'is-is ma'jor. A muscle of the ear originating from the anterior acute part of the helix, upon which it ascends to be inserted into the helix. **H. mi'nor** originates from the under and fore part of the helix, and is inserted into the helix near the fissure in the cartilage opposite the concha.
Helicoid, hel'ik-oid (*helix, eidos,* resemblance). Helicine.
Helicoidin, hel-e-koid'in. $C_{26}H_{34}O_{14}$. Substance derived, with helicin, from action of nitric acid on salicin.
Helicomonas, hel-ik-om'on-as (*helix,* spiral, *monas,* monad or micro-organism). Name given by Klebs to micro-organism of syphilis.
Helicotrema, hel-ik-o-tra'mah (*helix, trema,* foramen). Hiatus of Scarpa. The hole by which the two scalæ of the cochlea communicate at the apex.
Helicteres (hel-ik'ter-ees) **corylifo'lia** or **iso'ra.** E. Indian plant; fruit is used in diarrhœa, gout, and rheumatism; juice of root in affections of the stomach; leaves are used in constipation.
Heliencephalitis, hel-e-en-sef-al-e'tis (*helios,* sun, *encephalitis*). Inflammation of the brain due to insolation.
Helig'ma (*helisso,* to bend). Bending without fracture. Prominent part of the helix.
Heligmus, hel-ig'mus (*helisso,* to turn round). Convolution. Prominence of helix.
Heliomyelitis, he-le-o-me-el-e'tis (*helios,* sun, *muelos,* marrow). Myelitis due to insolation.
Helion'osus (*helios,* sun, *nosos,* disease). Insolation.
Heliophobia, he-le-o-fo'be-ah (*helios,* sun, *phobos,* fear). Dread of sunlight; photophobia.
Heliopsydracium, he-le-o-sid-ras'e-um (*helios,* sun). Pustule from exposure to the sun.
Heliosciadium nodiflorum, he-le-os-se-ad'e-um node-flo'rum (*helios,* sun, *skiadion,* parasol). Sium.
Heliosis, he-le-o'sis. Astrabolism; insolation; sunbath.
Heliostat, he'le-os-tat (*helios,* sun, *histemi,* to stand). Mirror to reflect the sun's rays constantly in photomicrography.
Heliotherapy, he-le-o-ther'a-pe (*helios,* sun, *therapeuo,* to cure). Sun-cure; cure of disease by exposure to the light of the sun.

He'liotrope (*helios*, sun, *trepo*, to turn). Heliotropium Europæum.

Heliotropin, he-le-ot'rop-in. Bitter principle from Heliotropium Europæum; piperonal.

Heliotropion, he-le-o-tro'pe-on. Cichorium intybus.

Heliotropium (he-le-o-tro'pe-um) **canes'cens, erec'tum**, or **Europæ'um**. Heliotrope, ord. Boraginaceæ; plant formerly considered aperient and capable of destroying cutaneous excrescences, etc. **H. his'pidum** or **In'dicum**, E. India plant naturalized in the U. States; has similar virtues. **H. supi'num**, H. Europæum.

Helix, he'liks (tendril of the vine). Fold forming the outer circumference or ring of the external ear; colon; convolution of intestines; limax.

Helleboraster (hel-le-bo-ras'ter) **fœt'idus**. Helleborus fœtidus.

Hellebore, hel'le-bor. Dracontium fœtidum. **H., Amer'ican**, Veratrum viride. **H., bas'tard**, Adonis vernalis. **H., bear's foot**, Helleborus fœtidus. **H., black**, Helleborus niger. **H., fet'id**, Helleborus fœtidus. **H., green**, Helleborus viridis. **H., stink'ing**, Helleborus fœtidus. **H., swamp**, Veratrum viride. **H., white**, Veratrum album.

Helleborein, hel-le-bore'in. $C_{52}H_{44}O_{15}$. Crystalline glucoside from black hellebore; therapeutic properties similar to those of digitalin; strong cardiac poison.

Helleboresin, hel-le-bo-res'in. $C_{30}H_{38}O_4$. Result of treating helleborin with dilute acids.

Helleboretin, hel-le-bor-et'in. $C_{14}H_{20}O_3$. A result of decomposition of helleborein.

Helleborin, hel-le-bor'in. $C_{36}H_{42}O_6$. Bitter crystallizable principle obtained from hellebore.

Helleborism, hel'leb-or-izm. Method of treating disease among the ancients by hellebore alone.

Helleborrhetin, hel-le-bor-rhet'in. Helleboretin.

Helleborus, hel-leb'o-rus. H. niger. **H. al'bus**, Veratrum album. **H. fœt'idus**, *Stinking hellebore* or *Bear's foot, Setterwort;* ord. Ranunculaceæ; emetocathartic; leaves are anthelmintic and antispasmodic. **H. grandiflo'rus**, H. niger. **H. menta'lis**, plant growing in Greece; possesses similar properties to H. niger. **H. ni'ger**, *Black hellebore, Melampode, Christmas rose, Clovertongue;* the root of this European plant is drastic cathartic; it was formerly employed as an emmenagogue, and has been given in mania, melancholia, dropsy, etc.; now used in veterinary medicine. **H. trifo'lius** or **tril'obus**, Coptis trifolia. **H. vir'idis**, green hellebore; European plant, naturalized in the U. S.; has some of the properties of H. niger, but is also used like digitalis.

Hellenia grandiflora, hel-len'e-ah gran-de-flo'rah (after C. N. Hellenius, professor at Abo). Costus.

Hel'ler's test for albu'min. To a convenient quantity of nitric acid in a test-tube is added carefully an equal amount of clear urine; if albumin is present, a white band appears between the urine and nitric acid. **H.'s test for blood:** the urine is first heated, then caustic potash is added and urine again heated; if blood is present, a dirty, yellowish-red color is precipitated.

Helmerich's (hel'mer-ish's) **oint'ment.** Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum.

Hel'met flower, yel'low. Aconitum anthora. **H. pod**, Jeffersonia Bartoni.

Helmholtz's (helm'holz) **lig'ament.** Part of anterior ligament of malleus connected with anterior tympanic spine.

Hel'mins or **Hel'minth** (pl. **Helmin'thes**) (*helmins*, a worm). Worm; entozoon.

Helminthagogue, hel-min'tha-gog (*helmintho, ago*, to drive). Anthelmintic; vermifuge.

Helminthi, hel-min'the. Worms.

Helminthia, hel-min'the-ah. Helminthiasis. **H. al'vi**, worms in the intestinal canal. **H. errat'ica**, worms introduced by accident into the stomach or intestines. **H. pod'icis**, worms in the rectum.

Helminthiasis, hel-minth-e'as-is. Generic name for the condition giving occasion to the presence of intestinal worms; also condition produced by presence of worms; worm disease; invermination; verminationt; see *Worms*. **H. Wucheri**, condition caused by bilharzia hæmatobia in the human body.

Helminthic, hel-minth'ik. Anthelmintic.

Helminthicide, hel-minth'i-side. Vermicide.

Helminth'ion. Ascaris; small worm.

Helmintho, hel-min'tho (*helmins*, worm). In composition, worm.

Helminthochor'ton or **Helminthochortum**, helminth-o-kor'tum (*helmintho, chortos*, grass). Corsican moss; Corallina Corsicana.

Helminthocolic, hel-minth-o-kol'ik. Colic caused by worms.

Helminthocorton, hel-minth-o-kor'ton (*helmintho, chortos*, grass). Corsican moss; Corallina Corsicana.

Helminthogenesis, hel-minth-o-jen'es-is (*helmintho, genesis*, generation). Helminthiasis.

Helminthoid, hel-minth'oid (*helmins, eidos*, resemblance). Vermiform or worm-like; relating to worms.

Helminthology, hel-min-thol'o-je (*helmintho, logos*, description). Entozoölogy; treatise on worms.

Helminthoma, hel-minth-o'mah. Helminthoncus.

Helminthoncus, hel-minth-on'kus (*helmintho, onkos*, tumor). Tumor caused by, or containing, worms; see *Malis*. **H. medinen'sis**, dracunculus.

Helminthophthisis, hel-minth-o-te'sis (*helmintho, phthisis*, wasting). Emaciation from presence of worms.

Helminthopyra, hel-minth-op'ir-ah (*helmintho, pur*, fever). Fever occasioned by worms; fever, verminous.

Helminthopyretus, hel-minth-o-pir'et-us (*helmintho, puretos*, fever). Helminthopyra.

Helminthus (hel-minth'us) **Gor'dii**. Hairworm; seta equina.

Helobacterium, hel-o-bak-te're-um (*helos*, head of a nail). Bacterium capitatum.

Helodes, hel-o'dees (*helos*, marsh). Marshy, or relating to a marsh, as marsh fever.

He'loid (*helos*, nail). Like a nail in shape. Marshy or miasmatic; caused by exhalations from marshes (*helos*, marsh).

Helonias (hel-o'ne-as) (*helos*, swamp) **bulla'ta.** Species of Liliaceæ growing in eastern part of the U. States, decoction of which is used in constipation and intestinal diseases. **H. dioi'ca**, Chamælerium luteum. **H. erythrosper'ma**, Amianthium muscætoxicum. **H. lu'tea**, Chamælerium luteum. **H. ni'gra**, Veratrum nigrum. **H. officina'lis**, Veratrum sabadilla. **H. vir'idis**, Veratrum viride, Asagræa officinalis.

Hel'onin. Extract of Chamælirium luteum; veratrin.

Helopyra (hel-op'ir-ah) or **Helopyretus**, hel-o-pir'et-us (*helos*, marsh, *pur*, fever). Marsh fever.

Helosis (hel-o'sis) or **Helotis**, hel-o'tis (*heilo*, to turn). Eversion of the eyelids and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes; strabismus; plica polonica.

He'lus. Marsh. Clavus.

Helvella esculenta, hel-vel'ah es-ku-len'tah. Morchella esculenta.

Helxine, helks'een (*helko*, to draw). Parietaria.

Helx'is (*helko*, to draw). Traction.

Hema, he'mah (*haima*, blood). In composition, blood.

Hemachroin, he-mak'ro-in (*hema, chroa*, color). Hæmatin.

Hemadynam'ics. Hæmadynamics.

Hemagalactasia, he-mah-gal-ak-tas'e-ah (*hema, gala*, milk). Condition of milk containing blood.

Hemalopia, he-mal-o'pe-ah (*hema, ops*, eye). Effusion of blood into the eye.

Hemanthine, he-man'theen. Alkaloid, similar to atropine, from Hæmanthus toxicarius.

Hemaperitonirrhag'ia (*hema, peritonæum, rhegnumi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage into the peritoneum.

Hemaproctic, he-ma-prok'tik (*hema, proktos*, anus). Hæmorrhois.

Hemastat'ics. Hæmatostatics.

Hematin, he'mat-in. Hæmatin.

Hemato, he'ma-to. In composition, blood.

Hematocele, he-mat-o-se'le (Eng. he-mat'o-seel). Hæmatocele.

Hematog'enous (*haima, gennao,* to produce). Blood-forming.

Hematoid, he'mat-oid. Hæmatodes.

Hematology, he-mat-ol'o-je. Hæmatology.

Hematosin, he-mat-o'sin. Hæmatin.

Hematostatica, he-mat-o-stat'ik-ah. Hæmatostatica.

Hematox'ylum Campechia'num. See *Hæmatoxylum.*

Hemera, hem'er-ah (*hemera,* day). A day.

Hemeralopia, hem-er-al-o'pe-ah (*hemera, optomai,* to see). *Daysight, Day-vision, Moon-blindness, Nocturnal amaurosis.* Disease in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing while the sun is above the horizon, but are incapable of seeing when light is limited. The eye, when carefully examined, presents no alteration, either in its membranes or humors. Sometimes incorrectly employed to denote night-blindness.

Hemeralops, hem'er-al-ops. One laboring under hemeralopia.

Hemeraphonia, hem-er-af-o'ne-ah (*hemera,* day, *aphonia,* loss of voice). Deprivation of voice in daytime.

Hemeratyphlosis (hem-er-a-tif-lo'sis) or **Hemerotyphlo'sis** (*hemera, tuphlos,* blind). Nyctalopia.

Hemerodroma, hem-er-o-dro'mah (*hemera, dromos,* course). Ephemera.

Hemeropathia, hem-er-o-path-e'ah (*hemera, pathos,* affection). Disease continuing only a day or severe only during the day.

Hemerotyphlosis, hem-er-o-tif-lo'sis (*hemera, tuphlos,* blind). Nyctalopia.

Hemi, hem'e (half, semi). Hence:

Hemiablepsia, hem-e-ah-bleps'e-ah (*hemi, ablepsia,* blindness). Hemiopia.

Hemiacephalus, hem-e-ah-sef'al-us. Monster whose head is represented by a shapeless tumor with appendages or cutaneous folds anteriorly. The condition is called *Hemiacephalia.*

Hemiachromatopsia, hem-e-ak-ro-mat-op'se-ah (*hemi, a, chroma,* color, *ops,* eye). Defect of appreciation of color in half the field of vision.

Hemialbumin, hem-e-al-bu'min. An original component of albumin, changed during digestion into hemialbumose.

Hemialbu'minose. Hemialbumose.

Hemialbuminosu'ria. Discharge of urine containing hemialbumose.

Hemialbumose, hem-e-al'bu-mose. Effect of duodenal digestion on albumin by the action of the pancreatic juice; afterward transformed to hemipeptone; noticed in urine in certain morbid conditions.

Hemialgia, hem-e-al'je-ah (*hemi, algos,* pain). Pain on one side of the body or of the head; hemicrania.

Hemiamaurosis, hem-e-am-aur-o'sis. Hemiopia; hemianopsia.

Hemianæsthesia, hem-e-an-es-the'se-ah. Anæsthesia of lateral half of the body, due to lesions of various parts of central nervous system.

Hemianalgesia, hem-e-an-al-je'se-ah (*hemi,* half, *analgesia*). Loss of sensation of pain in one-half of the body. Analgesia confined to one side of the body.

Hemiandrus (hem-e-an'drus) or **Hemianer,** hem-e-an'er (*hemi, aner,* man). Eunuch; hermaphrodite.

Hemianopia (hem-e-an-o'pe-ah) or **Hemianop'sia** (*hemi, a, ops,* eye). Blindness as to half the visual field; if affecting one eye, it is called *Monocular, Uniocular,* or *Monolateral h.;* of both eyes, *Binocular* or *Bilateral h.* It is *Homonymous* when the outer half of one field and inner half of the other are affected; *H. dextra* when right half is deficient; *H. sinistra* when left is deficient; *Binasal h.* when insensibility of temporal halves of the retina render the nasal fields invisible; *Bitemporal h.* when the opposite condition exists; *Heteronymous* or *crossed h.* when the inner half of one side and outer half of the other are affected; *Superior* or *Inferior h.* when the upper or lower half is wanting.

Hemianthropia, hem-e-an-thro'pe-ah (*hemi, anthropos,* man). Mania.

Hemianthropus, hem-e-an-thro'pus. Eunuch; maniac.

Hemiarthro'sis (*hemi, arthron,* joint). Symphysis.

Hemiataxia, hem-e-at-aks'e-ah (*hemi, ataxia,* want of order). Want of power to co-ordinate movements on one side of the body.

Hemiatheto'sis (*hemi, a, thetos,* fixed). Athetosis or inability to assume a fixed position of one side of the body.

Hemiatrophia, hem-e-at-ro'fe-ah. Hemiatrophy. **H. facia'lis progressi'va,** progressive unilateral atrophy of the face.

Hemiatrophy, hem-e-at'ro-fe (*hemi, atrophia,* atrophy). Atrophy of one side; unilateral atrophy; it is seen in progressive facial hemiatrophy, an incurable affection of the face and neck.

Hemiazyga (hem-e-az'e-gah) or **Hemiazygos** (hem-e-az'e-gos) **vein.** Left lower azygos vein. **H. vein, acces'sory,** left upper azygos vein.

Hemic, he'mik. Hæmic.

Hemicephalæa, hem-e-sef-al-e'ah (*hemi, kephale,* head). Hemicrania.

Hemicephalæ'um, or **Hemicephal'ium,** or **Hemiceph'alum.** Sinciput.

Hemicephalic, hem-e-sef-al'ik (*hemi, kephale,* head). Relating to the sinciput, or to half the head; deficient formation or development of one side of the head.

Hemicephalus, hem-e-sef'al-us. Monster with half a head; the condition is called *Hemiceph'alism.*

Hemichorea, hem-e-ko-re'ah. Unilateral chorea; chorea affecting only one side of the body.

Hemicrania, hem-e-kran'e-ah. Hemicrany; megrim; pain confined to one-half the head; almost always intermittent; at times continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon, and hence called sun pain. **H. idiopath'ica,** neuralgia, facial.

Hemicrany, hem-e-kra'ny. Hemicrania.

Hemidesmi radix, hem-e-des'me rad'iks. Root of hemidesmus.

Hemidesmus Indicus, hem-e-des'mus in'dik-us (*hemi, desmos,* tie, in allusion to the filaments). *Nannari,* Indian sarsaparilla, ord. Asclepiadaceæ. Hindostanee plant, the root of which, *hemidesmi radix,* is used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla; it is tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Hemidialysis, hem-e-de-al'is-is (*hemi, dialysis,* dissolution). Hemiplegia.

Hemidiaphoresis, hem-e-de-a-for-a'sis (*hemi, diaphoresis,* perspiration). Perspiration of one-half or one side of the body.

Hemidiarthrosis, hem-e-de-ar-thro'sis. Amphiarthrosis.

Hemidro'sis (*hemi, hidrosis,* sweating). Excessive sweating of one side of the body.

Hemidysæsthe'sia (*hemi, dys,* with difficulty, *æsthesia,* sensation). Partial sensibility of one side of the body.

Hemidystrophia, hem-e-dis-trof'e-ah (*hemi, dys,* with difficulty, *trophe,* nourishment). Nutrition of one side of the body.

Hemiecton, hem-e-ek'ton. A vessel in which fumigations were formerly made in diseases of the uterus and vagina.

Hemielliptical fossa, hem-e-el-lip'tik-al fos'sa. Fossa for reception of utricle on inner wall of vestibule of internal ear.

Hemiencephalus, hem-e-en-sef'al-us. A monster without any trace of the organs of senses, and yet with a very natural body. See *Hemicephalus.*

Hemiepilepsy, hem-e-ep'e-leps-e. Epilepsy in which convulsions are restricted to one side of the body.

Hemifacial, hem-e-fa'she-al. Relating to half the face.

Hemiglossitis, hem-e-glos-se'tis (*hemi, glossa,* tongue). Inflammation of half the tongue.

Hemigynus, hem-ij'in-us (*hemi, gune,* woman). One who is effeminate, or half a woman.

Hemihidrosis. Hemidiaphoresis.

Hemihypother'mia (*hemi*, *hypo*, under, *therme*, heat). Diminution of temperature of one side of the body.

Hemilaryngoplegia (*hemi*, *larunx*, larynx, *plege*, stroke). Unilateral paralysis of the larynx.

Hemimeles (hem-im'el-ees) or **Hemim'elus** (*hemi*, *melos*, limb). Genus of monsters in which the inferior extremities of the limbs are absent or very defective; condition is called *Hemimelia*.

Hemimœrion, hem-e-me're-on (*hemi*, *moira*, part). One-half part; a drachm.

Hemimyasthenia, hem-e-me-as-then-e'ah (*hemi*, *mus*, muscle, *astheneia*, weakness). Muscular debility of one side of the body.

Hemimyoclonus, hem-e-me-ok-lo'nus (*hemi*, *mus*, muscle, *klonos*, disorder). Unilateral, irregular muscular action or twitching.

Hemina, hem'in-ah. Greek measure, one-half sextarius, or about half pint English.

Hemineurasthenia, hem-e-nu-ras-then-e'ah. Nervous debility limited to one side.

Hemiobolion (hem-e-o-bol'e-on) or **Hemiob'olon**. Half an obolus; weight of about five grains.

Hemiolios, hem-e-ol'e-os. Weight of 12 drachms, or oz. 1½. See *Sescuncia*.

Hemiopalgia (*hemi*, *ops*, eye, *algos*, pain). Pain in the eye of one side, or of both eyes, in hemicrania.

Hemiopia (hem-e-o'pe-ah), **Hemiop'sis**, or **Hemiopy** (*hemi*, *optomai*, to see). Loss of vision over half the retina; usually due to intracranial lesion.

Hemiopiasis (hem-e-o-pe'as-is) or **Hemiopsis**, hem-e-op'sis. Hemianopsia.

Hemipages (hem-ip-ah'gees) or **Hemip'agus** (*hemi*, *pegnumi*, to fasten). Monstrosity in which twins are united from navel to vertex; condition is called *Hemipagia*.

Hemipagia, hem-e-pah'je-ah. Hemicrania. See *Hemipages*.

Hemiparalysis, hem-e-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of half the body.

Hemiparanæsthesia, hem-e-par-an-ees-the'ze-ah. Condition after destructive lesion of lateral half of the spinal cord, characterized on the side of the lesion by motor paralysis, cutaneous hyperæsthesia, and anæsthetic and hyperæsthetic belt, respectively, above and below seat of lesion; on the opposite side of the lesion, by anæsthesia of touch, pain, and temperature, and tickling of the parts, and a hyperæsthetic belt above the level of the upper limit of the lesion.

Hemiparaplegia, hem-e-par-ah-plej'e-ah (*hemi*, *para*, below, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of one-half the lower extremity; hemiplegia of spinal origin. See *Hemiplegia*.

Hemipar'esis (*hemi*, *paresis*, paralysis). Paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemipathia, hem-e-path-e'ah (*hemi*, *pathos*, affection). Hemicrania; disease of one-half or one side of the body.

Hemipegia, hem-e-pej'e-ah. Hemicrania.

Hemipeptone, hem-e-pep'tone (*hemi*, *pepsis*, digestion). Peptone obtained from hemialbumose by prolonged digestive process.

Hemiphalacrosis, hem-e-fal-ah-kro'sis (*hemi*, *phalakros*, bald). Baldness of one side of the head.

Hemiphonia, hem-e-fo'ne-ah (*hemi*, *phone*, voice). Great weakness of voice. Husky voice of those affected with cholera.

Hemiplectic, hem-e-plek'tik. Relating to or affected with hemiplegia.

Hemiplegia, hem-e-plej'e-ah (*hemi*, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of motion of one side of the body, usually due to cerebral disease; occasionally to injury or disease of the spinal cord. Spinal h., or hemiparaplegia, is due to lesion seated low down in the spinal cord; see *Paralysis*. One so palsied is said to be hemiplegic. **H., alter'nate**, cross or crossed hemiplegia, cross or crossed transverse paralysis; paralysis in which the loss of power affects the face of one side and the limbs of the other, or the upper limb of one side and the lower of the opposite side. **H., anom'alous**, progressive muscular atrophy. **H., cer'ebral**, H. due to lesion of cortical portions of brain. **H., cross or crossed**, H., alternate. **H., embol'ic**, H. caused by embolism of artery of brain. **H. facialis**, paralysis, Bell's. **H., hephæs'tic**, hammer palsy. **H., spas'tic**, hemiplegia with irregular spasmodic contractions of the diseased muscles; most frequently in infants. **H., spi'nal**, see *Hemiplegia*.

Hemiplegic, hem-e-plej'ik. Relating to or affected with hemiplegia. **H. gait**, see *Gait*.

Hemiplexia, hem-e-pleks'e-ah. Hemiplegia.

Hemiprosoplegia, hem-e-pros-o-plej'e-ah (*hemi*, *prosopon*, face, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis, Bell's.

Hemipro'tein. Proteid resulting from treatment of albumen with dilute sulphuric acid.

Hem'ispasm. Spasm of one side of the body.

Hemisphæræ (hem-e-sfe're) **bulbi ure'thræ**. Hemispheres of bulb of urethra. **H. cer'ebri**, hemispheres of the brain.

Hem'isphere (*hemi*, *sphaira*, sphere). Half a sphere or of a body having a spheroidal shape.

Hem'ispheres of the brain. *Hemispherical ganglia*; upper spheroidal portion of the brain. The *cerebral hemispheres* constitute the great mass of the cerebrum, divided from each other above by the longitudinal fissure, united below by the corpus callosum. The two masses of cerebellum, joined together in median line by the vermiform processes, are the *cerebellar hemispheres*. **H. of the bulb**, the two sections of the bulb of the urethra.

Hemispherical (hem-e-sfer'ik'l) **fos'sa**. Depression on internal wall of vestibule of inner ear for reception of saccule. **H. gan'glia**, hemispheres of the brain. **H. papil'læ**, fungiform papillæ.

Hemisystole, hem-e-sis'to-le (*hemi*, *sustole*, contraction). Contraction or systole of only one ventricle of the heart.

Hemitera'ta (*hemi*, *teras*, monstrosity). Human bodies abnormally developed, but not sufficiently so as to be called monsters. They include anomalies of volume, shape, color, structure, situation, number of organs, etc.

Hemiteria, hem-e-ter'e-ah (*hemi*, *teras*, monstrosity). Partial malformation or monstrosity, as of a new-born child.

Hemitritæa (hem-e-trit-e'ah) **feb'ris** (*hemi*, *tritaios*, tertian). Semitertian fever possessing the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent.

Hemiuncia (hem-e-un'se-ah) or **Hemiuncion** (hem-e-un'se-on (*hemi*, *uncia*, ounce). Half an ounce.

Hem'lock. Pinus Canadensis; cicuta; Conium maculatum. **H., Amer'ican**, Cicuta maculata. **H., bas'tard**, Chærophyllum sylvestre. **H., com'mon**, Conium maculatum. **H. drop'wort**, œnanthe. **H. fruit**, conium. **H., ground**, Taxus Canadensis. **H. gum**, see *Pinus Canadensis*. **H. leaves**, conium. **H. oil**, oil of spruce from Abies Canadensis. **H. pitch**, see *Pinus Canadensis*. **H. plas'ter**, emplastrum picis Canadensis. **H. poi'son**, conium. **H. spruce**, Pinus Canadensis. **H., water**, Cicuta maculata; C. aquatica; Phellandrium aquaticum. **H., wild**, Cicuta maculata.

Hemo, he'mo. In composition, blood; see *Hema*.

Hemoangiairrhagia, he-mo-an-je-ar-rhaj'e-ah (*hemo*, *angeion*, a vessel, *aër*, air, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Hæmoptysis.

Hemocardia, he-mo-kar'de-ah (*hemo*, *kardia*, heart). Hæmocardiorrhagia.

Hemocardioplast, he-mo-kar'de-o-plast (*hemo*, *kardia*, heart, *plasso*, to form). Blood-clot in the heart. See *Polypus*.

Hemocyanosis, he-mo-se-an-o'sis. Blue coloration of blood in asphyxia.

Hemocytometer, he-mo-se-tom'e-tur. Hæmacytometer.

Hemodia, he-mo'de-ah. Hæmodia.

Hemodynam'eter or **Hemodynamom'eter**. Hæmadynamometer.

Hemo-encephalorrha'gia (*hemo*, *encephalon*, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Apoplexy.

Hemogastric, he-mo-gas'trik. Hæmogastric.

Hemohepatorrha'gia. Hepatorrhagia.

Hemom'eter. Hæmadynamometer.

Hemomyelorrha'gia (*hemo, muelos*, marrow, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Apoplexy, spinal.
Hemopericar'dia. Hæmopericardium.
Hemophil'ia. Hæmatophilia.
Hemopho'bia. Hæmatophobia.
Hemophthal'mia. Hæmophthalmia.
Hemoplan'ia. Hæmatoplania.
Hemoplasty, he'mo-plas-te (*hemo, plasso*, to form). Blood formation.
Hemopoiesis, hem-o-poi-a'sis. Hæmatopoiesis.
Hemoproc'tia. Anal hemorrhage; see *Hæmorrhois*.
Hemopto'ic or **Hemop'tyic.** Hæmoptoic.
Hemop'tysis. Hæmoptysis.
Hemorrhage, hem'or-rhaj. Bleeding, loss of blood, rupturing, bursting or breaking of a blood-vessel. Discharge of blood from vessels, with or without rupture of their coats. Spontaneous hemorrhages belong to the domain of medicine; traumatic hemorrhages, to that of surgery.

Hemorrhages may be *active* or *passive;* in other words, dependent upon augmentation of organic actions or on debility. Hemorrhages may be constitutional, depending on original conformation; accidental, or those produced by some adventitious cause; supplementary, succeeding others; symptomatic, critical, etc. Secondary hemorrhage occurs some time after wounds or operations. When hemorrhage takes place into any tissue, or is interstitial, it is called *apoplexy.* Active or arterial hemorrhage occurs chiefly in the young and plethoric. It is commonly preceded by heaviness and pulsation in the part, owing to the afflux of blood and consequent hyperæmia, and by coldness of the extremities. Blood evacuated is generally florid red. Indications of treatment will be to diminish plethora and to lessen the heart's action.

Passive hemorrhage occurs in those of weak constitution, or who have been debilitated by protracted disease, poor diet, long watching, excessive evacuations, etc. It is not preceded by excitement or any signs of local determination, but is usually accompanied by paleness of the countenance, feeble pulse, fainting, etc. Indications of treatment will be to restore the action of the small vessels and the general tone of the system by styptics and cold externally, and tonics and astringents, creasote, mineral acids, etc., internally.

Hemorrhage also occurs from mechanical hyperæmia, as when hæmoptysis is produced by tubercles of the lungs; apoplexy by softening of the encephalic neurine; hæmatemesis by diseases of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen, etc. In traumatic hemorrhages following wounds of arterial or venous trunks the blood is of a florid red color, and issues by jets and pulses if it proceed from an artery; deeper red, and issues slowly and by a continuous flow, if from a vein. If the capillary vessels be alone divided, the blood is merely effused at the surface of the wound. Of the means employed for arresting traumatic hemorrhages, some act mechanically, as absorbents, ligature, and compression; others chemically, as fire, caustic, creasote, astringents, etc.

Hem'orrhage, accident'al. See *Hemorrhage.* **H., ac'tive,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., adynam'ic,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., alve'olar,** H. that takes place from a tooth after extraction. **H., ante-par'tum,** see *Ante-partum.* **H., arte'rial,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H. from the blad'der,** cystirrhagia. **H., bronch'ial,** bronchorrhagia. **H., buc'cal,** stomatorrhagia. **H., car'diac,** hæmocardiorrhagia. **H., cere'bral,** see *Apoplexy.* **H., chorioïd'al,** C. hemorrhage. **H., concealed,** H. in uterus between its parietes and the ovum. **H., consec'utive,** H., secondary. **H., constitu'tional,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., crit'ical,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H. by exhala'tion,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., exter'nal,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., funic'ular,** H. from umbilical cord. **H., gas'tric,** gastrorrhagia. **H., gen'eral,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H. of heart,** hæmocardiorrhagia. **H., inev'itable,** H., unavoidable. **H., inter'nal,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., interstit'ial,** H. into connective tissue; apoplexy. **H., intes'tinal,** hæmatochezia; enterorrhagia; melæna. **H., intracra'nial,** H. within the skull. **H., intrarhachid'ian** or **intraspi'nal,** hæmatorrhachis. **H. of liver,** hepatorrhagia. **H., lo'cal,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H. of lungs,** hæmoptysis. **H., meninge'al,** apoplexy. **H. of the mu'cous membranes,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., na'sal,** epistaxis. **H., pas'sive,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H. from the pitu'itary mem'brane,** epistaxis. **H. plant,** Aspilia latifolia. **H., pleu'ral,** hæmatothorax. **H., post-par'tum,** see *Post-partum.* **H., pri'mary,** H. immediately after injury. **H., puer'peral,** H. after labor; sometimes used to denote any hemorrhage before or after childbirth. **H., pul'monary,** H. from the lungs. **H., sec'ondary,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H. from the skin,** sudor cruentus. **H., spi'nal,** hæmatorrhachis; apoplexia myelitica. **H., sponta'neous,** see *Hæmorrhagia.* **H., subconjuncti'val,** see *Ecchymoma.* **H., supplement'ary,** see *Hæmorrhagia.* **H., symptomat'ic,** see *Hæmorrhagia.* **H. of the tis'sues,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., traumat'ic,** see *Hemorrhage.* **H., unavoid'able,** H. from placenta prævia. **H., u'terine,** metrorrhagia. **H., ves'ical,** cystorrhagia.

Hemorrhagic, hem-or-rhaj'ic. Relating or appertaining to hemorrhage. **H. ar'teries,** arteries to external capsule of brain, which, from some pathological change, give rise to hemorrhage. **H. diath'esis,** hæmophilia. **H. fo'cus,** centre of cerebral hemorrhage in apoplexy. **H. pleu'risy,** hæmothorax.

Hemorrhagiparous, hem-or-rhaj-ip'ar-us (*hæmorrhagia, pario*, to bring forth). Giving occasion to hemorrhage.
Hemorrhin'ia (*hemo, rhis*, nose). Epistaxis.
Hemorrhœ'a. Hæmorrhœa.
Hemorrhoic, hem-or-ro'ik. Hæmorrhoic.
Hem'orrhoid. Hæmorrhois. **H., exter'nal,** H. at margin of anus. **H., inter'nal,** H. from or in interior of anus. **H., ure'thral,** see *Urethra, vascular tumor of.*
Hemorrhoidal, hem-or-rhoid'al. Hæmorrhoidal.
Hemorrhoids, hem'or-rhoids. Livid, painful tubercles or excrescences, usually attended with discharge of mucus or blood. The most common causes are a sedentary life, accumulation of fæces in the rectum, violent efforts at stool, pregnancy, etc. The precursory symptoms are pains in the loins, stupor of the lower limbs, and uneasiness in the abdomen and rectum, with more or less gastric, cerebral, and general disorder, constituting a hæmorrhoidal diathesis, *Motus* or *Turba hæmorrhoidalis*, and *Molimen hæmorrhoidale.* To these symptoms follow one or more round, smooth, painful, pulsating, erectile tumors around the margin of the anus or within the anus; some bleeding occasionally. Hæmorrhoids are sometimes divided into bleeding or open piles and shut or blind piles. They have also been divided into internal or occult and external according to their situation, and into accidental or constitutional. **H., exter'nal,** hæmorrhoid having location outside of the sphincter ani and covered with skin. **H., inter'nal,** hæmorrhoid situated within the anus and covered with mucous membrane. Hæmorrhoidal tumors are formed of a close, spongy texture, similar to that surrounding the orifice of the vagina, and, like it, erectile. The treatment in mild cases is simple: rest, horizontal posture, use of mild laxatives, as sulphur, castor oil, and emollient glysters. If they be much inflamed, leeches may be applied and warm cataplasms or cold lotions prescribed, with abstinence and cooling drinks. Afterward an ointment of powdered galls and opium may afford relief. In the relaxed kind such ointment, with attention to diet, will be of benefit. If after repeated attacks the tumors remain hard and painful and threaten fistula, they may be removed.

By *Hemorrhoidal flux* is meant the hemorrhage taking place from the rectum owing to hemorrhoids. The quantity of blood discharged is often trifling, but at times sufficient to induce great debility and even death. The symptoms are those attending hemorrhoidal tumors. The treatment is the same as in hemorrhages in general. When the hemor-

rhage has become habitual or is vicarious, caution may be required in checking it. If inconvenience arise from a sudden suppression of habitual or vicarious hemorrhage, its return may be solicited by sitting over warm water, aloetic purgatives, glysters, irritating suppositories, etc., or leeches applied to the anus.

The internal bleeding pile is a soft, red, strawberry-like elevation of the mucous membrane, called a vascular tumor. A species of *Leucorrhœa analis*, or whitish discharge from the anus, sometimes attends ordinary hemorrhoids.

The term *Hemorrhoid* is applied at times to varicose veins developed elsewhere, as at the orifice of the uterus, *Uterine hemorrhoid*, or to *Vascular tumor of the urethra*. See *Metrœmorrhoides* and *Urethra*.

Hemorrhoscopy, hem-or-rhos'ko-pe (*hemo*, *rheo*, to flow, *skopeo*, to examine). Hæmatoscopy.

Hemospasia, hem-o-spas'e-ah. Hæmospasia.

Hemospas'tic. Hæmospastic.

Hemospermia, hem-o-spur'me-ah. Hæmospermatisis. Effusion of blood into the vesiculæ seminales.

Hemostasia, hem-o-sta'she-ah. Hæmostasia.

Hemostatics, hem-o-stat'iks. Hæmotostatica.

Hemotoxia, hem-o-toks'e-ah. Blood-poisoning.

Hemotro'phia. Nourishment of or by blood.

Hemp, Amer'ican. Cannabis Americana. **H., bar'ren**, Cannabis sativa. **H., Cana'dian**, Apocynum cannabinum. **H., com'mon**, Cannabis sativa. **H., East In'dian** or **In'dian**, Cannabis sativa; Hibiscus cannabinus. **H. net'tle**, Galeopsis tetrahit. **H. seed**, see *Cannabis sativa*. **H. seed calculus**, small mulberry-like urinary calculus, usually multiple, composed of oxalate of calcium. **H., wild**, Ambrosia trifida; galeopsis.

Hemp'weed, aromat'ic. Eupatorium aromaticum. **H., round'leaved**, Eupatorium rotundifolium.

Hemure'sia. Hæmaturia.

Hen'bane. Hyoscyamus.

Hen'bit. Lamium amplexicaule; Veronica hederifolia; stimulant diaphoretic.

Henblindness, hen'blind-ness. Hemeralopia.

Hen'le, elas'tic mem'brane of. Elastic membrane of inner layer of outer coat of the vessels. **H., glands of**, small glands in conjunctiva of the eyelids. **H., layer of**, outer part of inner sheath of hair-root. **H., loops** or **looped tu'bules of**, portion of uriniferous tubules forming a loop on itself. **H., root-sheath of**, see *Huxley's layer*. **H., sheath of**, see *Huxley's layer*. **H., tu'bules of**, H., loops of.

Hen'na. Lawsonia inermis.

Henoch's pur'pura. Purpura complicated with affection of the intestines.

Henogen'esis or **Henogenia**, hen-o-jen'e-ah (*heis*, *henos*, one, *genesis*, formation). Formation or development of an individual.

Heno'sis. Making into one; perfect union; adhesion between the lids or between the lids and eyeball.

Henot'ic. Tending to complete union or healing.

Henricea pharmacearcha, hen-ris'e-ah phar-mas-e-ar'kah (after R. S. Henrici of Copenhagen). Gentiana chirayita.

Henricus Rubens, hen-re'kus ru'bens. Colcothar.

Hen'sen's cor'puscle. Elliptical portion of upper part of external hair-cells, organ of Corti. **H.'s disk**, apparent divisions of muscle-fibre as seen by polarized light. **H.'s prop'-cells**, see *Prop-cells*.

Hep. See *Rosa canina*.

He'par (liver). The liver. Name for substances resembling liver in appearance. Ancient name for the liver of sulphur, hepar sulphuris. See *Potassii sulphuretum*. **H. adipo'sum**, fatty liver; adiposis hepatica. **H. adulteri'num**, spleen. **H. antimonia'tum** or **antimo'nii**, compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali; see *Oxidum stibii sulphuratum*. **H. cal'cis**, sulphurated lime. **H. kali'num**, potassii sulphuretum. **H. martia'le**, compound of sulphuret of potassium and an oxide of iron. **H. mi'grans** or **mo'bile**, movable liver; floating liver. **H. moschatifor'me**, liver, nutmeg. **H. san'guinis**, blood-clot. **H. sinis'trum**, spleen. **H. succenturia'tum**, accessory liver; additional liver or liver lobe, a case of malformation. **H. sul'phuris**, potassii sulphuretum. **H. sul'phuris calcar'eum**, calcis sulphuretum. **H. sul'phuris volat'ile**, ammonii sulphuretum. **H. uteri'num**, placenta. **H. variega'tum**, liver, nutmeg.

Heparocele, hep-ar-o-se'le (Eng. hep'ar-o-seel) (*hepar*, liver, *kele*, tumor). Fatty tumor from connective tissue beneath the peritoneum, having external appearance of abdominal hernia.

Hepatæmorrhagia, hep-at-e-mor-rhaj'e-ah. Hemorrhage from the liver.

Hepatalgia, hep-at-al'je-ah (*hepato*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the liver; neuralgia of the liver; biliary colic. **H. calculo'sa**, hepatic colic; gallstone colic. **H. Petitia'na**, distension of gall-bladder by bile. **H. phlegmonoï'des**, inflammation of the liver.

Hepatapostema, hep-at-ap-os-ta'mah (*hepato*, *apostema*, abscess). Abscess of the liver.

Hepatarius, hep-at-ar'e-us. Hepatic.

Hepatatrophia, hep-at-at-rof'e-ah. Atrophy of the liver.

Hepatauxe (hep-at-auks'e) or **Hepatauxe'sis** (*hepato*, *auxe*, increase). Hypertrophy of the liver.

Hepatechema, hep-at-ek-a'mah (*hepato*, *echema*, sound). Sound rendered by the liver on percussion.

Hepatectomy, hep-at-ek'to-me (*hepato*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a portion of the liver.

Hepatelcosis, hep-at-el-ko'sis. Ulceration of the liver.

Hepatemphraxis, hep-at-em-fraks'is (*hepato*, *emphrasso*, to obstruct). Hepatic obstruction.

Hepatencephaloma (hep-at-en-sef-al-o'mah) or **Hepatencephalosis**, hep-at-en-sef-al-o'sis (*hepato*, *enkephalos*, encephalon). Encephaloid of the liver.

Hepaterus, hep-at-a'rus. Hepatic.

Hepathæmia, hep-at-he'me-ah (*hepato*, *haima*, blood). Congestion of the liver with blood.

Hepathæmorrhagia, hep-at-he-mor-rhaj'e-ah. Hemorrhage from the liver.

Hepathelcosis, hep-at-hel-ko'sis (*hepato*, *helcosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the liver.

Hepathyderos, hep-at-hid'er-us (*hepato*, *hudor*, water). Dropsy from hepatic disease.

Hepathydrocystis, hep-at-hid-ro-sis'tis (*hepato*, *hudor*, water, *kustis*, bladder). Cyst of the liver.

Hepatic, hep-at'ik (*hepar*, liver). Belonging or relating to or resembling liver. **H. air**, sulphuretted hydrogen gas. **H. al'oes**, see *Aloes hepatica*. **H. ar'tery**, one of the three branches given off by the cœliac. It passes toward the inferior surface of the liver, where it divides into two branches, a *right* and a *left*, proceeding toward the corresponding parts of that organ. **H. cells**, glandular cells of the liver, having a granular protoplasm containing adipose matter and pigment. **H. duct**, canal about three fingers' breadth in length and of the size of a quill, formed by the union of the biliary ducts, and joining the cystic duct at a very acute angle, to form the ductus choledochus. It conveys the bile from the liver toward the duodenum. **H. flex'ure**, rectangular bend between ascending and transverse colon, at under surface of the liver. **H. flux**, discharge from the liver. **H. glands**, glands in mucous membrane along the hepatic duct; lymphatic glands in lesser omentum receiving supplies from the liver. **H. islets**, lobules of the liver. **H. ligaments**, peritoneal folds and other structures keeping the liver in position and restraining its movement. **H. lobes**, H. lobules; see *Liver*. **H. plex'us** consists of nervous filaments, sent by the cœliac plexus to the liver, which accompany the hepatic artery. **H. veins** (*Suprahepatic veins*, *Intralobular veins*) arise in the substance of the liver, converge toward its posterior margin, and open into the vena cava inferior. They convey away the blood carried to the liver by the hepatic artery and vena porta. **H. zones**, areas in a hepatic lobule, which with blood-vessels and cells form vein or artery zones.

Hepatica, hep-at'ik-ah. Medicines believed to be capable of affecting the liver; liverwort; H. triloba.

H. America'na, H. triloba. **H. fonta'na,** Marchantia polymorpha. **H. nob'ilis,** H. triloba; Anemone hepatica. **H. stella'ta,** Asperula odorata. **H. tri'loba,** *Kidney liver-leaf, Liverwort, Liverweed, Trefoil, Noble liverwort, Herb trinity;* the leaves, *Hepatica* (Ph. U. S.), are a gentle astringent.

Hepat'ico. In composition, relating to the liver.

Hepat'ico-diaphragmat'icus. Occasional muscular slip from central tendon of diaphragm to peritoneum, anterior to the spine and to remnant of ductus venosus or under part of liver.

Hepat'ico-gas'tric. Hepatogastric.

Hepaticula, hep-at-ik'u-lah (dim. of **Hepar,** liver). Chronic hepatitis.

Hepaticus, hep-at'ik-us. Hepatic. **H. flos,** Hepatica triloba.

Hepatifaction, hep-at-e-fak'shun (*hepato, facio,* to make). Hepatization.

Hepatin, hep'at-in. Glycogen.

Hepatirrhagia, hep-at-ir-rha'je-ah. Hepatorrhagia.

Hepatirrhœa, hep-at-ir-rhe'ah (*hepato, rheo,* to flow). Discharge from the liver. Species of diarrhœa in which the excreted matters seem to come from the liver or are much mixed with bile.

Hepatis suspensorium, hep'a-tis sus-pen-so're-um. Ligament, suspensory, of the liver.

Hepatisatio, hep-at-iz-ah'she-o. Hepatization. **H. pulmo'num,** hepatization of the lungs.

Hepatisis, hep-at'is-is. Hepatization.

Hepatism, hep'at-izm. Combined phenomena from disordered liver; biliousness.

Hepatitis, hep-at-e'tis. Inflammation of the liver. It may be seated either in the peritoneal covering, *Serohepatitis, Hepatitis velamentosa* or *externa, Peritonitis hepatica, Perihepatitis;* or in the substance of the liver, *Hepatitis parenchymatosus;* or in both, *Parahepatitis,* and may be acute or chronic. The symptoms are pain in the right hypochondrium, shooting to the back and right shoulder, and increased on pressure; difficulty of lying on the left side; sometimes jaundice, with cough and synocha. Its termination is generally by resolution. In tropical climates it often runs on to suppuration, *Jecoris vomica, Hepatitis apostematosa, Suppurative hepatitis,* the abscess breaking either externally or forming a communication with the intestines or chest, or breaking into the cavity of the abdomen. Heat predisposes to it; hence its greater frequency in hot climates. In hot climates, especially, new action must be excited by mercury as early as possible. **H. apostemato'sa,** suppurative inflammation of liver. **H., bil'iary,** inflammation of the liver originating in the bile-ducts, sometimes suppurative or plastic, the patches of inflammation being colored with bile-pigment. **H., chron'ic,** chronic liver disease, is not as common as is believed. Symptoms are those above mentioned in a minor degree: enlargement, constant dull pain in the region of the liver, sallow countenance, high-colored urine, clay-colored fæces, etc. A chronic form of interstitial hepatitis is generally described as cirrhosis of the liver. **H. cys'tica,** inflammation of the gall-bladder, cholecystitis. **H. cytoph'thora,** acute atrophy of liver. **H., diffused,** acute or yellow atrophy of the liver, acute wasting or softening of the liver, fatal jaundice. Form of parenchymatous inflammation of the liver, characterized by a rapid and complete destruction of the hepatic cells throughout every part of the organ, occurring in early adult life; indicated by jaundice, sometimes with petechiæ and extensive ecchymosis, vomiting of ingesta and mucus, and afterward of altered blood resembling coffee-grounds; delirium, convulsions, and coma, usually fatal in about a week. The liver is found, on post-mortem examination, to be extensively atrophied. **H., epidem'ic,** bilious remittent fever. **H. exter'na,** inflammation of peritoneal coat of the liver; perihepatitis. **H. fibro'sa,** indurative hepatitis. **H., gum'matous** or **gummo'sa,** form of syphilitic inflammation of the liver. **H., in'durative,** form of h. in which the liver-cells become atrophied and the connective tissue is made denser and indurated. **H., intersti'tial,** inflammation of connective tissue of the liver, resulting in abscess or glandular destruction, with softening or induration, atrophy or cirrhosis; cirrhsois of the liver. **H. lon'ga,** chronic hepatitis. **H. occul'ta,** hepatitis, chronic. **H. parenchymato'sa,** inflammation of substance of the liver; yellow atrophy of liver. **H. purulen'ta,** suppurative hepatitis; see *Hepatitis.* **H., sup'purative,** abscess of the liver; see *Hepatitis.* **H. velamento'sa,** inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver; perihepatitis.

Hepatization, hep-at-iz-a'shun (*hepar,* liver). Conversion into liver-like substance, as in the lungs when gorged with effused matter, so that they are no longer pervious to the air; they are then said to be hepatized. **H., gray,** condition of the lungs characterizing the third stage of pneumonia, or stage of purulent infiltration. **H., red,** condition of the lung characterizing the first stage of consolidation of the lungs in pneumonia. **H., white,** appearance of the lungs in still-born children affected with syphilis. **H., yel'low,** appearance of the lungs in later stages of pneumonia, when colored with pus-cells.

Hep'atize. To convert or to be converted into substance resembling liver.

Hep'atized ammo'nia. Ammonium sulphide.

Hepatizon, hep-at'e-zon (*hepatizo,* to resemble liver). Chloasma.

Hepato, hep'at-o (*hepar,* liver). In composition, liver.

Hepatocace, hep-at-ok'as-e (*hepato, kakos,* evil). Gangrene of the liver.

Hepatocele, hep'at-o-se-le (Eng. hep-at'o-seel) (*hepato, kele,* tumor). Hernia of the liver; protrusion occasionally met with, especially in infants, in whom the upper part of the linea alba is very weak. Hepatocele may be *umbilical* (hepatomphalum) or *ventral* (through the linea alba).

Hepatochlorrhœa, hep-at-o-klo-rhe'ah (*hepato, chole,* bile, *rheo,* to flow). Hepatirrhœa.

Hepatocirrho'sis. Cirrhosis of the liver; interstitial hepatitis.

Hepatocolic, hep-at-o-kol'ik. Relating to the liver and colon, as **H. lig'ament,** ligament of the liver passing from the gall-bladder and contiguous sinus portarum, across the duodenum, to the colon; another, termed *hepatorenal,* descends from the root of the liver to the kidney. They are both peritoneal.

Hepatocystic, hep-at-o-sis'tik (*hepato, kustis,* bladder). Relating to liver and gall-bladder. **H. duct,** choledoch duct; rare canal passing from the liver to the gall-bladder.

Hepato'des. Hepatic.

Hepatodid'ymus or **Hepatod'ymus.** Hepatodyme.

Hepatoduode'nal (*hepato, duodenum*). Relating to liver and duodenum. **H. lig'ament,** gastro-hepatic omentum.

Hepatodyme, hep'at-o-dime (*hepato, didumos,* twin). Monster united at the liver and double above.

Hepatod'ymus. Hepatodyme.

Hepatodynia, hep-at-o-din'e-ah (*hepato, odune,* pain). Pain in the liver.

Hepatodysentery, hep-at-o-dis'en-ter-e. Hepatirrhœa; hepatic dysentery.

Hepatogastric, hep-at-o-gas'trik. Relating to stomach and liver. **H. lig'ament** or **omen'tum,** gastro-hepatic ligament.

Hepatogastricholo'sis (*hepato, gaster,* stomach, *chole,* bile). Fever, bilious; fever, gastric.

Hepatogastri'tis. Inflammation of the liver and stomach.

Hepatogenic (hep-at-o-jen'ik) or **Hepatog'enous** (*hepato, gennao,* to produce). Forming liver structure. Produced by or originating in the liver.

Hepatography, hep-at-og'raf-e (*hepato, graphe,* description). Part of anatomy describing the liver. Hepatology.

Hepatohæmia, hep-at-o-he'me-ah (*hepato, haima,* blood). Hepatic engorgement. Sanguineous congestion of the liver.

Hepatoid, hep'at-oid (*hepato, eidos,* resemblance). Hepatic.

Hepatolith, hep'at-o-lith (*hepato, lithos,* stone). Concretion in the liver; biliary calculus.

Hepatolithiasis, hep-at-o-lith-e'as-is. Formation of concretions in the liver.

Hepatology, hep-at-ol'o-je (*hepato, logos,* discourse). Treatise on the liver. Description of the liver.

Hepatomalacia, hep-at-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*hepato, malakia,* softness). Softening of the liver.

Hepatomegalia, hep-at-o-me-gal'e-ah (*hepato, megas,* large). Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatomelanosis, hep-at-o-mel-an-o'sis. Melanosis of the liver.

Hepatomphalocele, hep-at-om-fal-o-se'le (Eng. hep-at-om'fal-o-seel). Umbilical hernia, the liver forming part of contents of sac.

Hepatomphalus, hep-at-om'fal-us. Hepatomphalocele.

Hepatomyeloma, hep-at-o-me-el-o'mah (*hepato, muelos,* marrow). Encephaloid of the liver.

Hepatomyelosis, hep-at-o-me-el-o'sis. Formation or growth of hepatomyeloma.

Hepatoncus, hep-at-on'kus (*hepato, onkos,* tumor). Tumefaction or tumor of the liver.

Hepatonecrosis, hep-at-o-ne-cro'sis. Necrosis or gangrene of the liver.

Hepatoparectama, hep-at-o-par-ek'tam-ah (*hepato, parektama,* considerable extension). Excessive enlargement of the liver.

Hepatopathy, hep-at-op'ath-e (*hepato, pathos,* affection). Disease of the liver.

Hepatoperitoni'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver.

Hepatophlebitis, hep-at-o-fleb-e'tis (*hepato, phleps,* vein). Inflammation of the hepatic veins.

Hepatophlegmone, hep-at-o-fleg'mo-ne (*hepato, phlegmone,* inflammation). Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatophthisis, hep-at-o-te'sis (*hepato, phthisis,* consumption). Consumption from suppuration of the liver.

Hepatophyma, hep-at-o-fe'mah (*hepato, phuma,* growth). Tumor of the liver.

Hepatopostema, hep-at-o-pos-ta'mah. Abscess of the liver.

Hepatopto'sis (*hepato, ptosis,* falling). Floating liver.

Hepatore'nal. Relating to liver and kidney, as *Hepatorenal ligament;* see *Hepatocolic.* **H. pouch,** pocket in peritoneum for reception of right extremity of liver.

Hepatorrhagia, hep-at-or-rhaj'e-ah (*hepato, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hepatirrhœa; hemorrhage of the liver.

Hepatorrhaphy, hep-at-or'rhaf-e (*hepato, rhaphe,* suture). Suture of the liver.

Hepatorrhexis, hep-at-or-rheks'is (*hepato, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the liver.

Hepatorrhœa, hep-at-or-rhe'ah. Hepatirrhœa.

Hepatosarcoma, hep-at-o-sar-ko'ma. Sarcoma of the liver.

Hepatoscirrhus, hep-at-o-skir'rus (*hepato, skirrhos,* cancerous induration). Carcinoma or schirrhus of the liver.

Hepatos'copy (*hepato, skopeo,* to see). Examination of the liver.

Hepatosplenitis, hep-at-o-splen-e'tis. Inflammation of the liver and spleen.

Hepatostrumo'sis (*hepato, struma,* a scrofulous tumor). Tubercle or scrofulosis of the liver.

Hepatotomy, hep-at-ot'o-me (*hepato, tome,* incision). Dissection of, or incision into, the liver.

Hephæstic, hef-e'stik (*Hephæstus,* Vulcan). Relating to the forge or hammer, as hephæstic hemiphlegia. See *Hammer palsy.*

Hephæstiorrhaphy, hef-e-ste-or'rhaf-e (*Hephæstus,* Vulcan, *rhaphe,* suture). Union by fire, or by actual cautery applied to edges of a wound.

Hepialos, hep-e'al-os. Epialos.

Hepse'ma or **Hepsesis,** hep-sa'sis. Decoction. Gruel.

Hep'tad (*hepta,* seven). Septivalent; element demanding seven volumes of hydrogen to produce saturation.

Heptal, hep'tal. Relating to seven. **H. cy'cle,** cycle, hebdomadal.

Heptal'lon grave'olens. *Hogwort, Bear's fright.* Indigenous plant, with fetid porcine smell; diaphoretic, diuretic, cathartic.

Heptamelus, hep-tam'el-us (*hepta,* seven, *melos,* limb). Double monster having seven limbs.

Hep'tane. Heptyl hydride. C_7H_{16}. A paraffin, liquid constituent of petroleum.

Heptaphyllum, hep-taf-il'lum (*hepta,* seven, *phullon,* leaf). Tormentilla.

Heptapleuron, hep-tah-plu'ron (*hepta,* seven, *pleuron,* rib). Plantago major.

Hep'-tree. Rosa canina.

Heracleum, her-ak-le'um. Branca, H. spondylium. **H. lana'tum,** masterwort, cow parsnip; stimulant, carminative, poisonous. **H. spondyl'ium** or **tau'ricum,** cow parsnip, allheal, cow mumble, ord. Umbelliferæ. Root is tonic, stomachic, and carminative. Russians and Poles obtain from its seeds and leaves, by fermentation, an intoxicating spirituous liquor called parst.

Heracleus morbus, her-ak-le'us mor'bus (herculean disease). Epilepsy.

Herb (pron. urb). Non-ligneous plant, dying down to the ground, at least in winter. In pharmacy, the whole herb or its separate parts. **H., aromat'ic,** species aromaticæ. **H., bit'ter,** Erythræa centaurium. **H., bless'ed,** Geum urbanum. **H. Chris'topher,** Actæa spicata. **H., Ful'ler's,** saponaria. **H. of grace,** Gratiola officinalis. **H., holy,** Verbena officinale. **H. mas'tich,** Thymus mastichina; Teucrium marum. **H. of patience,** Rumex patientia. **H. Pe'ter,** Primula veris. **H., poor'man's,** Gratiola officinalis. **H. of repent'ance,** Ruta graveolens. **H. Rob'ert,** Geranium Robertianum. **H. of Saint Cu'negonde,** Eupatorium cannabinum. **H. of Saint George,** Valeriana officinalis. **H. Sophi'a,** Sisymbrium Sophia. **H. trin'ity,** Hepatica triloba; Viola tricolor; Anemone hepatica.

Herba, ur'bah. Herb. **H. absin'thii,** absinthium. **H. aconi'ti,** aconite herb. **H. Alexandri'na,** Smyrnium olusatrum. **H. althæ'æ,** Pelargonium cucullatum. **H. an'thos,** rosmarinus. **H. apollina'ris,** mandragora; Hyoscyamus niger. **H. apoplec'tica,** Ajuga chamæpitys. **H. arthrit'ica,** Primula officinalis. **H. as'pera,** Galium aparine. **H. bal'lotæ lana'tæ,** Leonurus lanatus. **H. belladon'næ,** belladonna leaves. **H. benedic'ta,** Geum urbanum. **H. beton'icæ al'bæ,** veronica herb. **H. Britan'nica,** rumex. **H. can'nabis In'dicæ,** Cannabis Indica. **H. can'ni,** Artemisia santonica. **H. cardi'aca,** Leonurus cardiaca. **H. car'dui benedic'ti,** blessed thistle. **H. car'dui ven'eris,** Dipsacus fullonum. **H. cata'riæ,** catnip. **H. centau'rii,** centaury. **H. chelido'nii majo'ris,** chelidonium. **H. chenopo'dii,** herb of Chenopodium ambrosioïdes. **H. chol'era,** Salvia sclarea. **H. cicu'tæ macula'tæ,** herb of conium. **H. citra'ta,** melissa. **H. cochlea'riæ,** scurvy grass. **H. coni'i,** herb of conium. **H. divi'na,** tobacco leaves. **H. do'rea,** Solidago virgaurea. **H. erys'imi,** Sisymbrium officinale. **H. febrif'uga,** Teucrium chamædrys; Erythræa centaurium. **H. fe'lis,** Nepeta cataria, catmint. **H. flam'mula Jo'vis,** Clematis erecta. **H. fuma'riæ,** fumitory. **H. gen'ipi ve'ri,** Achillea atrata. **H. grati'olæ,** gratiola leaves. **H. hirundina'riæ,** chelidonium. **H. hyoscy'ami,** hyoscyamus, leaves and flowering tops. **H. ig'nis,** Lichen pyxidatus. **H. le'di,** Ledum palustre. **H. Liberia'na,** Galeopsis grandiflora. **H. lobe'liæ,** lobelia. **H. majora'næ,** sweet marjoram. **H. melancholif'uga,** fumaria. **H. melis'sæ,** melissa. **H. men'thæ acu'tæ** or **roma'næ,** spearmint. **H. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** peppermint. **H. milita'ris,** Achillea millefolium. **H. millefo'lii,** millefolium. **H. napel'li,** aconite. **H. nastur'tii aquat'ici,** water-cress. **H. nep'etæ,** catnep. **H. ocula'ria,** Euphrasia pratensis. **H. orig'ani,** origanum herb. **H. papilla'ris,** lapsona. **H. paradisi'aca,** or **paralys'eos,** or **paralyt'ica,** Primula veris. **H. pa'tæ lapi'-**

næ, Leonurus cardiaca. **H. pedicula'ria**, Delphinium staphisagria. **H. pervin'cæ**, Vinca minor. **H. pe'tri**, Primula verus. **H. pra'sii**, marrubium. **H. pulica'ris**, Plantago psyllium. **H. querci'ni**, Lichen plicatus. **H. re'gia**, Artemisia vulgaris. **H. rosel'iæ**, Drosera rotundifolia. **H. Ruper'ti**, Geranium Robertianum. **H. sabi'næ**, savin. **H. sac'ra**, Verbena officinalis. **H. saliva'ris**, Anthemis pyrethrum. **H. salv'iæ horten'sis**, salvia. **H. Sanc'ti Anto'nii**, Plumbago Europæa. **H. San'ta Mari'a**, Chenopodium ambrosioïdes. **H. sardo'nia**, Ranunculus sceleratus. **H. scelera'ta**, Ranunculus sceleratus. **H. scopar'ii**, tops of scoparium or broom. **H. Scyth'ica**, Glycyrrhiza glabra. **H. serpyl'li**, wild thyme. **H. siderit'idis**, Galeopsis grandiflora. **H. sola'ni tubero'si**, belladonna. **H. solda'do**, matico. **H. somnif'era**, Atropa belladonna. **H. tab'aci**, Nicotiana tabacum. **H. thy'mi**, thyme. **H. trinita'tis**, Anemone hepatica; Viola tricolor. **H. ven'eris**, Adiantum pedatum. **H. ven'tis**, Anemone pulsatilla. **H. veron'ica**, veronica or speedwell. **H. vi'olæ tricolo'ris**, Viola tricolor. **H. vir'gæ pe'giæ**, digitalis. **H. vit'ri**, see *Salsola kali*. **H. zazarhen'di**, origanum.

Herbaceous, ur-ba'shus. Possessing the character of an herb.

Herbæ pro enemate, ur'ba pro en-em'at-e. Glyster herbs. **H. pro fo'tu**, fomentation herbs.

Herbalist, ur'bal-ist. Herborist.

Herbarist (ur'ba-rist) or **Herba'rius**. Herborist.

Herbarium, u-bar'e-um. Collection of plants, generally of dried plants. In pharmacy, a plant that is used entire.

Herb-doctor. Botanical doctor or physician, root-doctor. One who treats diseases altogether by herbs; a "Thomsonian," for example.

Herbivorous, ur-biv'o-rus (*herba, voro*, to eat). Epithet applied to animals which feed on herbs. Such animals are called *Herbivora*.

Herborist (urb'o-rist), **Herb'alist**, or **Herb'arist**. One who deals in plants or herbs; a practitioner who employs herbs only.

Herborization, urb-o-re-za'shun. Excursion for collection of plants, such as are directed by the Apothecaries' Company of London for their apprentices, etc.

Herbs (urbs), **five cap'illary**. These were, anciently, hart's tongue, black, white, and golden maidenhair, and spleenwort. The **five emol'lient herbs** were, anciently, beet, mallow, marshmallow, French mercury, and violet.

Her'bst's cor'puscles. Small sensory bodies, like Pacinian corpuscles, seen in birds.

Hercules (her'ku-lees) **allheal**. Pastinaca opoponax. **H. club**, Aralia spinosa.

Herculeus morbus, her-ku-le'us mor'bus. Epilepsy.

Heredicity, her-ed-is'it-e. Tendency, disposition, or natural law of transmission of disease; tendency or family peculiarity from one generation to another.

Hereditary, her-ed'it-a-re (*hæres*, heir). Epithet given to diseases, or predispositions to diseases, communicated or inherited from progenitors.

Hered'ity. Law by which structure, mental and physical characteristics, diseases, etc. are transmitted from progenitors. See *Heredicity*.

Heritiera (her-it-e-a'ra) **littora'lis**. Astringent plant of E. Indies, Australia, and Africa.

Hermadactylus, herm-ah-dak'til-is. Hermodactyl.

Hermaphrodeity, hurm-af-ro-de'it-e (*Hermes*, Mercury, *Aphrodite*, Venus), **Hermaph'rodism**, **Hermaph'roditism**. Appertaining to Mercury and Venus. Union of characteristics of the two sexes in the same individual. See *Hermaphrodite*.

Hermaphrodisia (hurm-af-ro-diz'e-ah), or **Hermaph'rodism** (hurm-af'ro-dizm), or **Hermaph'rodite**, hurm-af'ro-dite. Hermaphrodeity. One who possesses the attributes of male and female; bisexual, uniting in one individual the two sexes. Term applied to an animal or plant which is, at the same time, both male and female. True hermaphrodites are usually met with in the lower degrees of the animal scale, among the zoöphytes, mollusca, or gasteropoda. Individuals of the human species, regarded as hermaphrodites, owe this appearance to vicious conformation of the genital organs; a kind of monstrosity rendering them unfit for generation, although attentive examination may generally exhibit the true sex. Hermaphrodites have been described which, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered male or female—neutral hermaphrodites.

Hermaphroditic, hurm-af-ro-dit'ik. Relating or appertaining to an hermaphrodite.

Hermaphroditismus, hurm-af-ro-dit-iz'mus. Hermaphrodeity. **H. exter'nus**, condition of external genital organs when they have characters of both sexes. **H. femini'nus**, subject of the malformation is here female, with some male characteristics. **H. lateral'is**, here both sexes are apparent, a testicle being present on one side, an ovary on the other. **H. masculi'nus**, presence of organs of female and male. **H. spu'rius**, condition having appearance of blended sexual organs, but in which real sex is easily established. **H., true**, H. verus. **H. ve'rus**, actual blending of sexual organs.

Hermesia, hur-me'ze-ah. Chemistry.

Hermetic (hur-met'ik), **Hermet'ical** (*Hermes*, Mercury). Pertaining to chemistry; secret or closely sealed. **H. doc'trine**, doctrine of Hermes, a celebrated Egyptian philosopher, being that part of chemistry whose object was the pretended transmutation of metals. **H. seal'ing**, the treatment of gunshot wounds, as of the chest, by completely closing the edges with sutures and collodion.

Hermetism, hur'met-ism. Chemistry.

Hermodac'tyl or **Hermodactylus**, hur-mo-dak'til-us (*Hermus*, a river in Asia upon whose bank it grows, *daktulos*, date). The root was formerly used as a cathartic. By some it is supposed to be identical with the Iris tuberosa; a variety of colchicum—Colchicum Illyricum.

Hermophilus, hurm-of'il-us (*Hermes*, Mercury, *philos*, lover). Fond of mercury as a medicine.

Hernandia (her-nan'de-ah) **Guianen'sis**. Species of plant of Guiana, seeds and roots of which are purgative. **H. ovig'era**, of E. Indies, and **H. sono'ra**, of E. and W. Indies, have similar properties.

Hernia, hur'ne-ah (*hernos*, a sprout or shoot). Rupture. Any tumor formed by the displacement of a viscus, or a portion of a viscus which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture and projects externally. Unless otherwise specified, hernia means abdominal hernia. Herniæ have been arranged according to the region or organ affected, the opening involved, or the viscera included in them.

Abdominal herniæ are remarkable for their frequency, variety, and the danger attending them. They are produced by the protrusion of the viscera of the abdomen through the natural or accidental apertures in the parietes of that cavity. The organs forming them most freqently are the intestines and the epiploon. These herniæ have been divided, according to the apertures by which they escape, into—

1. *Inguinal* or *Suprapubian herniæ*, which issue by the inguinal canal, are called bubonocele when small, and scrotal hernia or oscheocele in man when they descend into the scrotum; or vulvar hernia or pudendal or labial hernia, episiocele, in women when they extend to the labia majora. See *Bubonocele*. Direct inguinal hernia, ventro-inguinal hernia, is where the protruding parts, in place of entering the internal ring and descending along the inguinal canal, make a direct passage through the parietes of the abdomen opposite the external ring.

2. *Crural* or *Femoral hernia*, merocele, when they issue by the crural canal.

3. *Infrapubian* or *Subpubic hernia*, oödeocele, opeocele, opodeocele, hernia foraminis ovalis or obturatoria, when the viscera escape through the opening which gives passage to the infrapubian vessels.

4. *Ischiatic* or *Sciatic hernia*, when it takes place through the sacrosciatic notch.

5. *Umbilical hernia*, hernia umbilicalis, exomphalos, omphalocele, when it occurs at the umbilicus or near it.

6. *Epigastric hernia,* occurring through the linea alba above the umbilicus.

7. *Hypogastric* or *Infra-umbilical hernia,* cœliocele, hypogastrocele, when it occurs through the linea alba below the umbilicus.

8. *Perineal hernia,* mesoscelocele, hernia perinæi or perinealis, perinæocele, perineocele, when it takes place through the levator ani and appears at the perineum.

9. *Vaginal hernia,* colpocele, coleocele, or elytrocele, through the parietes of the vagina.

10. *Diaphragmatic hernia,* diaphragmatocele, when it passes through the diaphragm. The prolongation of the hernial sac in various directions within the abdominal walls is called intraparietal or intermuscular hernia.

Herniæ are likewise distinguished, according to the viscera forming them, into enterocele, epiplocele, entero-epiplocele, gastrocele, cystocele, hepatocele, splenocele, etc.

When a hernia can be restored to its natural cavity by the aid of pressure, etc. properly applied, it is said to be reducible; and it is irreducible when adhesion, bulk, etc. oppose its return. When the aperture giving passage to the hernia occasions more or less constriction of the protruded portion, the hernia is said to be incarcerated, hernia obstructa or strangulated, H. strangulata; and if the constriction be not removed, constipation, hiccough, vomiting, and the signs of violent inflammation, followed by gangrene, supervene, with alteration of the features, small pulse, cold extremities, and death. See *Incarceration.*

Therapeutical indications are—1. In reducible hernia: to replace the viscera in the abdomen by taxis, and to retain them there by the use of a truss, which, if properly adapted, may effect a radical cure. 2. Irreducible hernia: to support the tumor by an appropriate suspensory bandage. 3. Strangulated hernia: to have recourse to taxis, bloodletting, warm bath, tobacco glysters, ice to the tumor, and, if these should not succeed, to perform an operation, consisting in dividing the covering of the hernia and cutting the aponeurotic ring causing the strangulation; reducing the displaced viscera unless their diseased condition should require them to be retained without; dressing the wound appropriately; restoring the course of the fæces by gentle glysters, preventing or combating inflammation of the abdominal viscera; conducting the wound to cicatrization by appropriate means; and afterward supporting the cicatrix by a bandage.

Hernia formerly signified also the scrotum and the testicle.

Her'nia, abdom'inal. Hernia; laparocele. **H. adipo'sa,** H. in which a fatty mass enters into the protruding part; lipocele; steatocele. **H. adna'ta,** congenital h. **H., aneuris'mal,** cirsomphalus; caput Medusæ. **H. annula'ris,** umbilical h. **H. aquo'sa,** hydrocele. **H. arte'riæ** or **arteria'rum,** hernial aneurism; see *Aneurism.* **H., ascend'ing,** H., interstitial. **H., Béclard's,** H. through saphenous opening. **H., Ber'kett's,** H. into vaginal process of peritoneum. **H. of the blad'der,** cystocele. **H. of the blad'der, congen'ital,** see *Exstrophia.* **H. of the brain,** encephalocele. **H. bronchia'lis,** bronchocele. **H., bur'sal,** H., synovial. **H., cæ'cal,** H. involving the cæcum. **H. of canal' of Nuck,** see *Canal of Nuck.* **H. cap'itis,** encephalocele. **H. carno'sa,** sarcocele; elephantiasis of the scrotum. **H. of cerebel'lum,** parencephalocele. **H., cer'ebral,** encephalocele; fungus cerebri. **H. of Cloquet,** pectineal h.; see *Merocele.* **H., concealed,** H. of such small size that it is impossible to detect the protruding part. **H., congen'ital,** H. of infancy; protrusion of some of the contents of the abdomen into the tunica vaginalis testis, owing to a want of adhesion between its sides after the descent of the testicle; H. into vaginal process of peritoneum. **H. of Coo'per (Sir Astley),** see *Merocele.* **H. cor'neæ,** ceratocele. **H., cru'ral,** femoral h.; merocele. **H., cys'tic,** cystocele. **H. of di'aphragm,** see *Hernia;* diaphragmatic hernia. **H., divertic'ular,** H. containing diverticulum of intestine; H. Littrica. **H. dorsa'lis,** lumbar h. **H., encyst'ed,** vaginal h. **H. enterovagi'nal,** see *Enterocele.* **H., epigas'tric,** see *Hernia* and *Ventral hernia.* **H., epip'loic,** epiplocele. **H., exter'nal in'guinal,** form of inguinal h. in which the neck of the sac is external to the epigastric artery and spermatic cord or round ligament of the uterus. **H., fat'ty,** lipocele; steatocele. **H., fem'oral,** merocele. **H. flatulen'ta,** pneumatocele. **H. foram'inis ova'lis,** obturator h.; see *Hernia.* **H., funic'ular,** H. into umbilical cord or its covering. **H., gas'tric,** gastrocele. **H. guttura'lis** or **gut'turis,** bronchocele. **H. of heart,** cardiocele. **H. hepat'ica,** hepatocele. **H. of Hes'selbach,** see *Merocele.* **H., hour'-glass,** see *Hourglass.* **H. humora'lis,** inflammation of the testicle; swelled testicle; epididymitis. Swelling and inflammation of the testicle are common symptoms of gonorrhœa, but may arise from external injuries or other causes. It affects the epididymis more especially. When supervening on gonorrhœa or blennorrhœa, it is sometimes termed blennorrhagic epididymitis or gonorrhœal orchitis. **H., hypogas'tric,** see *Hernia.* **H. immo'bilis,** irreducible h. **H. incarcera'ta,** see *Hernia* and *Enteroperistole.* **H., incar'cerated,** H. so constricted as to prevent return of the contents; see *Hernia.* **H., incomplete',** H., interstitial; form of inguinal h. in which the sac does not extend beyond the abdominal ring. **H. of in'fancy,** H., congenital. **H., infrapu'bian,** obturator h.; see *Hernia.* **H., infra-umbil'ical,** see *Hernia.* **H. ingen'ita,** H., congenital. **H., in'guinal,** H. through inguinal canal; bubonocele; see *Hernia.* **H., in'guino-properitone'al,** see *Inguino-properitoneal.* **H., intermus'cular,** see *Hernia.* **H., inter'nal,** H. in interior of body that is not visible, as diaphragmatic hernia. **H., intersti'tial,** H. between two layers of aponeurosis, as in the abdominal wall; incomplete inguinal hernia. **H., intes'tinal** or **intestino'rum,** enterocele. **H. intestina'lis omenta'lis,** entero-epiplocele. **H., intrapari'etal,** interstitial h.; see *Hernia.* **H. i'ridis,** ptosis iridis. **H., irreduc'ible,** see *Hernia.* **H. ischiad'ica,** or **ischiat'ica,** or **ischyad'ica,** ischiocele. **H. of kid'ney,** nephrocele. **H., Kron'lein's,** H. having both peritoneal and inguinal sacs. **H., la'bial,** pudendal hernia. **H., lac'rymal,** see *Lacrymal.* **H., lat'eral,** diverticular h. **H. of Laugier,** see *Merocele.* **H. liena'lis,** splenocele. **H., Littré's,** H. Littrica. **H. Litt'rica** or **Littria'na,** diverticular hernia. Hernia first described by Littré, in which the intestinal canal proper is not included in the hernial sac, the protruded portion of intestine consisting of a digital prolongation of the ileum, which he concluded was formed by the gradual extension of a knuckle of the bowel that had been engaged in the inguinal canal. **H. of liv'er,** hepatocele. **H., lum'bar,** see *Ventral hernia.* **H. of lung,** pneumocele. **H., Malgaigne's,** congenital h. **H., mesenter'ic,** duodeno-jejunal h. **H., mesocol'ic,** H. caused by the bowels gliding between the layers of the mesocolon. **H., mixed,** entero-epiplocele. **H. mo'bilis,** reducible h. **H., oblique in'guinal,** indirect hernia entering the internal abdominal ring and passing out of the external abdominal ring. **H. obstruc'ta,** see *Hernia.* **H. obturato'ria,** see *Hernia.* **H. oc'uli,** exophthalmia. **H. œsoph'agi,** pharyngocele. **H., omen'tal,** epiplocele. **H. oschea'lis,** scrotal hernia. **H. ova'rii,** ovarial hernia; condition is generally congenital, caused by the entrance of the ovary into a hernial sac, usually inguinal. **H. parorchido-enter'ica,** parorchido-enterocele. **H., Part'ridge's,** femoral hernia anterior to, or to outer side of, femoral vessels. **H., pectine'al,** H. passing internal to and behind the femoral vessels or pectineus muscle. **H. perinæ'i** or **perinea'lis,** see *Hernia.* **H., Petit's,** lumbar h. **H. pharyn'gis,** pharyngocele. **H., phren'ic,** diaphragmatic h. **H. pinguedino'sa scro'ti,** liparocele. **H. of pleu'ra,** pleurocele. **H. pleu'rica et pulmona'lis,** pleurocele. **H., properitone'al,** H., Kronlein's. **H. pudenda'lis,** pudendal or labial hernia. **H., pur'ulent,** empyocele. **H., rectovagi'nal,** see *Rectocele.*

H. of rec'tum, proctocele. **H., redu'cible**, see *Hernia*. **H. rena'lis**, nephrocele. **H., retroperitone'al**, see *Retroperitoneal*. **H. sac'ci lacryma'lis**, lacrymal hernia, mucocele. **H., sacrorec'tal**, proctocele from incomplete ossification of the sacrum. **H. sanguin'ea**, hæmatocele, hæmatomphalocele. **H., sciat'ic**, ischiocele. **H., scro'tal**, scrotocele, oscheocele. **H. semina'lis scro'ti**, spermatocele. **H. spi'næ**, hydrorrhachis. **H., sple'nic**, splenocele. **H. of stomach**, gastrocele. **H., stran'gulated**, see *Hernia*. **H., subpu'bic**, see *Hernia*. **H., suprapu'bian**, H., inguinal. **H., syno'vial**, projection of synovial membrane through ruptured capsular ligament of an articulation. **H. tes'tis**, benign fungus of the testis, granular swelling of the testis. Protrusion of the tubuli of the testicle through a rupture or ulceration of its fibrous envelope, the tunica albuginea; orchiocele. **H., thora'cic**, diaphragmatic h.; intercostal h.; cardiocele; pneumonocele. **H., thy'roid**, H., obturator. **H. of the tongue**, glossocele. **H., umbil'ical**, epiplomphalon, exomphalos. **H. of umbil'ical cord**, congenital umbilical hernia. **H. umbili'ci aquo'sa**, hydromphalum. **H. u'rachi**, uromphalus. **H. u'teri**, hysterocele. **H., u'veal**, prolapse of iris, staphyloma iridis. **H. of vagi'na**, elytrocele; see *Hernia*. **H. varico'sa**, cirsocele, varicocele. **H., Velpeau''s**, femoral h. protruding anterior to the vessels. **H. vena'rum**, varix. **H. ven'eris**, hernia humoralis, orchitis. **H. vento'sa**, physocele. **H., ven'tral**, see *Ventral*. **H. ventric'uli**, gastrocele. **H., ven'tro-in'guinal**, direct inguinal h. **H. vesi'cæ urina'riæ**, cystocele. **H., ves'ical**, cystocele. **H., vesicovagi'nal**, see *Cystocele*. **H., vul'var**, pudendal or labial hernia. **H. of the womb**, hysterocele. **H. zirba'lis**, epiplocele.

Her'nia-knife. Herniotome.

Hernial, hur'ne-al. Belonging to or concerning hernia. **H. ring**, constricted part of hernial sac. **H. sac**, peritoneal fold carried forward by the intestine in hernia.

Herniaria (hur-ne-ah're-ah) **alpes'tris, gla'bra, hirsu'ta**, or **vulga'ris**. European species used in hernia, dropsies, urinary and renal diseases; rupture wort, rupture herb; astringent and diuretic.

Herniated, hur'ne-a-ted. Term applied to part enveloped in a hernial sac.

Herniemphragmus (hur-ne-em-frag'mus) or **Herniemphraxis**, hur-ne-em-fraks'is (*hernia, emphragmos*, obstruction). Mechanical obstruction of the hernial canal for radical cure of hernia.

Herniencoleosis, hur-ne-en-kol-e-o'sis (*hernia, en*, in, *koleos*, sheath). Invagination of integument into the inguinal canal.

Hernioenterotomy, hur-ne-o-en-ter-ot'o-me (*hernia, enteron*, intestine, *tome*, incision). Herniotomy with enterotomy.

Herniolaparotomy, hur-ne-o-lap-ur-ot'o-me (*hernia, lapara*, the loins, *tome*, incision). Abdominal section practised in case of hernia.

Herniol'ogy (*hernia, logos*, discourse). Discourse on or description of hernia.

Herniopuncture, hur-ne-o-punk'shur. Operation of puncturing a hernia.

Hernioschoncus, hurn-e-os-kon'kus (*hernia, osche*, scrotum, *onkos*, tumor). Scrotal hernia.

Herniotome, hur'ne-o-tome (*hernia, tome*, incision). Knife adapted to operations for hernia.

Herniotomy, hur-ne-ot'o-me (same etymon). See *Celotomy*.

Hernious, hur'ne-us. Hernial.

Heroic, he-ro'ik. Epithet applied to remedies or practice of a violent character.

Herophilus (her-of'il-us), **tor'cular of.** See *Torcular*.

Herpedon (hur-pe'don) or **Herpen**, hur'pen. Herpes.

Herpes, her'pees (*herpo*, to creep, because it creeps and spreads about the skin). *Tetter, Fret.* Vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination in from ten to fourteen days. Vesicles arise in distinct but irregular clusters, commonly appearing in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and considerable constitutional disorder. The name has been applied to a large number of dissimilar diseases. The ancients had three varieties: the miliary, vesicular, and eroding. The following varieties are usually described: 1. *Herpes phlyctænodes*, herpes miliaris, ecphlysis herpes miliaris, nirles, in which the vesicles are millet-sized; pellucid; clusters commencing on an uncertain part of the body and being progressively strewed over the rest of the surface; succeeded by fresh crops. 2. *Herpes zoster*, zoster, zona ignea or serpiginosa, ignis Persicus, cincilla, cingulum, sacer ignis, ecphlysis herpes zoster, herpes periscelis, erysipelas zoster or phlyctænoïdes or pustulosa, zona, circinus, perzoma; shingles, in which the vesicles are pearl-sized, the clusters spreading round the body like a girdle, at times confluent, and occasionally preceded by constitutional irritation. A form of this affection seen on the side of the nose, the upper eyelid, and the forehead is called herpes zoster frontalis or ophthalmicus, browshingles. 3. *Herpes circinatus*, formica ambulatoria, annulus repens, herpes serpigo, tinea circinata, serpigo, ecphlysis herpes circinatus, ringworm, vesicular ringworm, consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings, the area of the rings slightly discolored; often followed by fresh crops. 4. *Herpes labialis*, and 5, *Herpes præputialis*, aphthæ præputii, ulcuscula præputii, appearing, respectively, on the lips and prepuce. 6. *Herpes iris*, iris rainbow worm, occurring in small circular patches, each composed of concentric rings of different colors. To these may be added *Herpes exedens*, forms of which are H. esthiomenus or depascens or ferus or estiomenus or ferox, ecphlysis herpes exedens, darta excoriativa or maligna, lupus non exedens, vitiligo, leuce, formica corrosiva, formix, papula fera, ulcerative ringworm, agria, in which the vesicles are hard; clusters thronged; fluid dense, yellow, or reddish, hot, acrid, corroding the subjacent skin, and spreading in serpentine trails. **H. auricula'ris**, zoster auricularis. **H., bilat'eral**, zoster attacking both sides of the body at once. **H., black**, H., hemorrhagic. **H. cerdo'num**, H. of those working with their hands in their occupations. **H. cervi'cis**, vesicular eruption on cervix uteri. **H. chron'icus**, lichen planus. **H. circina'tus**, see *Herpes*. **H. colla'ris**, eruption on neck of priests and others who wear dyed goods around their necks. **H., con'fluent**, probably a form of H. zoster, with neuralgia and general disturbance of the system. **H. conjuncti'væ**, conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa. **H. cor'neæ**, phlyctenular corneitis or keratitis; inflammation of the cornea, accompanied with the appearance of vesicles. When the latter are numerous and occupy considerable expanse of the cornea, the affection is known as pannus scrofulosus; see *Ophthalmia* and *Corneitis*. **H. crusta'ceus**, impetigo; eczema impetiginosum. **H. depas'cens**, H. exedens; lupus; see *Herpes*. **H. desqua'mans**, tinea imbricata. **H. devas'tans**, lupus vulgaris. **H. epizoö'ticus contagio'sus**, contagious herpetoid affection of throat and other parts of the body, said to be derived from foot-and-mouth disease of cattle; aphtha epizoötica. **H. ero'dens**, herpetic eruption with destruction of tissue. **H. esthiom'enus** or **estiom'enus**, H. exedens; see *Herpes*. **H. exe'dens**, see *Herpes* and *Lupus*. **H. facia'lis**, herpes of the face. **H. farino'sus**, eczema papulosum; pityriasis. **H. fe'rox** or **fe'rus**, H. exedens; lupus; see *Herpes*. **H. figura'tus**, herpes. **H. furfura'ceus**, pityriasis. **H. furfura'ceus circina'tus**, lepra; H. exedens. **H. genita'lis**, acute H. of genital organs of male. **H. gestatio'nis**, chronic herpetic eruption in latter stages of pregnancy; impetigo herpetiformis; pemphigus. **H., gut'tural**, pharyngitis, diphtheritic. **H., hemorrha'gic**, herpes with exudation of blood into the vesicles; a serious condition. **H. hu'midus exul'cerans**, impetigo. **H. impetiginifor'mis** or **impetigino'sus**, impetigo herpetiformis. **H. of i'ris**, eczema impetiginosum; tinea circinata; t. tonsurans; see *Herpes*. **H. labia'lis**, see *Herpes*. **H. maculo'sus**, H. attended with loss of hair; H. ton-

surans maculosus; tinea tonsurans. **H. malig'nus,** lupus. **H. milia'ris,** H. phlyctænoides; miliaria; see *Herpes*. **H. mor'dax,** lupus. **H. neurit'icus,** zoster. **H. ophthal'micus,** see *Herpes*. **H. periscelis,** H. zoster. **H. phagedæ'nicus,** lupus exedens. **H. phlyctænoï'des,** see *Herpes*. **H. præputia'lis,** see *Herpes*. **H. progenita'lis,** acute H. of the male genital organs. **H. pseudosyph'ilis,** H. progenitalis. **H. pudenda'lis,** acute H. of female genital organs. **H. pustulo'sus,** impetigo; acne; sycosis. **H. pyæ'micus,** impetigo herpetiformis. **H. ro'dens,** lupus. **H. scrophulo'sus,** psoriasis. **H. serpi'go** or **serpigino'sus,** H. circinatus; lupus; eczema impetiginosum. **H. sic'cus,** H. furfuraceus. **H. squamo'sus,** psoriasis; eczema squamosum. **H. squamo'sus mad'idans,** eczema rubrum. **H. ton'dens** or **ton'surans,** ringworm; porrigo decalvans; mycosis tricophytina; tinea tonsurans; t. tricophytina; t. circinata. **H. unilatera'lis,** zoster. **H. uteri'na,** H. cervicis. **H. veg'etans,** impetigo herpetiformis. **H. vesiculo'sus,** tinea tonsurans. **H. vo'rax,** lupus vorax. **H. vulva'ris,** H. pudendalis. **H. zos'ter,** see *Herpes, H. gestationis, Zoster*. **H. zos'ter ophthal'micus,** severe form of zoster attacking the eyes.

Herpesthiom'enus (*herpes, esthio,* to eat). Lupus exedens.

Herpes'tis cuneifo'lia or **monie'ria** or **monnie'ra.** Species of Scrophularineæ, of U. States and India; antipyretic, aperient, diuretic.

Herpet'ic. Of nature of herpes; relating to herpes.

Herpetiform, hur-pet'i-form (*herpes* and *forma*). Resembling or possessing the character of herpes.

Her'petism. Dartrous diathesis; chronic constitutional condition inducing disease of the skin; tendency or liability to eruptions of herpes.

Herpetog'raphy (*herpes, grapho,* description). Description of the different forms of herpes.

Herpetol'ogy. Treatise on herpes; also on reptiles (*herpeton,* reptile).

Herpeton, hur'pet-on. Creeping eruption or ulcer.

Herpylos, hur'pil-os. Thymus serpyllum.

Hesperetin (hes-per-et'in) or **Hesperrhetin,** hes-perrhet'in. $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. When hesperidin is acted on by dilute acids it is converted into hesperetin and glucose.

Hesper'idin. $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$. Glucoside from bitter orange- and lemon-peel; substance of similar name is derived from shaddock.

Hesperis alliaria, hes'per-is al-le-ah're-ah (*hespera,* evening). Alliaria. **H. matrona'lis,** dame's violet; European plant, used in dysuria, colds, etc.

Hesselbach (hes'sel-bach), **hernia of.** Crural hernia with multilocular sac; see *Merocele*. **H., tri'angle of,** see *Triangle*.

Hetæ're-col'ica (*hetaira,* prostitute, *kolikos,* affected with colic). Colica scortorum or colic of prostitutes.

Heteradelphia, het-er-ad-elf'e-ah (*heteros,* another). Double monstrosity, of which one portion may be regarded as the stem or trunk to which another organized part, less developed than itself, is affixed as a parasite.

Heteradelphus, het-er-ad-el'fus (*hetero, adelphos,* brother). Monster in condition of heteradelphia.

Heteracephalus, het-er-ah-sef'al-us (*hetero, kephale,* head). Monstrosity with two dissimilar heads.

Heterade'nia (*hetero, aden,* gland). Accidental tissue having glandular structure, but occurring in parts devoid of glands.

Heteraden'ic or **Heteradenoid,** het-er-ad'en-oid. Relating to heteradenia or abnormal gland-structure.

Heteradenoma, het-er-ad-en-o'mah. Glandiform tumor in an unusual locality.

Hetero, het'er-o (*heteros,* other). In composition, other.

Heteroalbumose, het-er-o-al'bu-moze. Form of albumose resembling globulin, insoluble in distilled water, coagulable by heat.

Heteroautoplasty, het-er-o-awt'o-plast-e. Plastic surgery using another part or individual for flaps.

Heteroblastic, het-er-o-blas'tik (*hetero, blastos,* formative). Producing different kind of tissue or structure.

Heterocele, het-er-o-se'le (Eng. het'er-o-seel) (*hetero, kele,* tumor). Hernia into another organ, as the rectum when prolapsed.

Heterocephalous, het-er-o-sef'al-us. Monster having two dissimilar heads.

Heterochiral, het-er-o-ki'ral (*hetero, cheir,* hand). Term to express motion of a horse, as in trotting, when the hind and fore feet act together.

Heterochroic (het-er-o-kro'ik) or **Heterochro'mous** (*hetero, chroia,* color). Having different color or colors.

Heterochromatosis, het-er-o-kro-mat-o'sis (*hetero, chroma,* color). Abnormal discoloration of skin, as seen in the blueness of surface after use of nitrate of silver; argyria.

Heterochronia (het-er-o-kron'e-ah) or **Heteroch'ronism** (*hetero, chronos,* time). Deviation as to time in the formation or action of parts.

Heterochronic (het-er-o-kron'ik) or **Heteroch'ronus** (*hetero, chronos,* time). Relating to difference of time; a *heterochronic pulse* is one of varying rhythm, an irregular or intermittent pulse.

Heterochymeusis, het-er-o-ke-mu'sis (*hetero, chumeusis,* mixture). State of the blood in which it contains other matters than in health, as urea, bile, etc.

Heteroclite, het'er-o-klite (*hetero, klino,* to bend). See *Homology* and *Tissues*.

Heteroc'litous. Abnormally or unnaturally bent or distorted.

Heterocrania, het-er-o-kran'e-ah. Hemicrania; unsymmetrical condition of two sides of the skull.

Heterocrasia, het-er-o-kraz'e-ah (*hetero, krasis,* state of humors). Unnatural condition or mixture of humors of the body.

Heterocrinia, het-er-o-krin'e-ah (*hetero, krino,* to separate). Modification in the character or situation of secretions.

Heterocrisis, het-er-ok'ris-is. Abnormal or unnatural crisis of disease.

Heterodermotrophy, het-er-o-derm-ot'ro-fe (*hetero, derma,* skin, *trophe,* nourishment). Change or impairment of nutrition of skin.

Heterodesmotic, het-er-o-des-mot'ik (*hetero, desmos,* bond). Binding other parts. **H. fi'bres,** fibres of nerves associating nervous centres with other parts of the nervous system or with external organs.

Heterodidymia (het-er-o-did-im'e-ah) or **Heterodymia,** het-er-o-dim'e-ah (*hetero, didumos,* twin). Heteradelphia.

Heterodidymus, het-er-o-did'im-us. Heteradelphus.

Het'erodyme. Monstrosity in which supernumerary fœtus has an imperfectly developed head connected by the neck or an incomplete thorax.

Heterogeneous, het-er-o-je'ne-us (*hetero, genos,* kind). Of a different kind.

Heterogenesia, het-er-o-jen-es'e-ah (*hetero, genesis,* generation). Want of power of fecundation, as sometimes occurs in crossing breeds of animals.

Heterogenesis, het-er-o-jen'es-is (*hetero, genesis,* generation). Anomaly in organic formation; abrogenesis. Formation and development of offspring, which undergo a different existence from that of the parent. See *Generation*.

Heterogenetic, het-er-o-jen-et'ik (same etymon). Relating to heterogenesis; resulting from external causes.

Heterogeny, het-er-oj'en-e (same etymon). Generation without sexual organs or intercourse; heterogenesis.

Heteroglobulose, het-er-o-glob'u-loze. Result of digestive action on globulin.

Heteroinfection, het-er-o-in-fek'shun. Infection from without, not originating in the body. Infection through one who is not himself infected.

Heteroi'osis. Change, as of structure.

Heterolalia, het-er-o-lal'e-ah (*hetero, laleo,* to speak). Using words not intended; heterophonia.

Heterologous (het-er-ol'o-gus) **tis'sues** (*hetero, logos,* condition). Different in shape or structure from that which is natural or usual. See *Tissues*.

Heterology, het-er-ol'o-je (same etymon). Formation of structure or tissue different from that in which it is developed or from some structure or tissue taken as a standard.

Heterolopy, hel-er-ol'o-pe (*hetero, lopos,* bark). Formation of morbid crusts or scales.

Heterometria, het-er-o-met're-ah (*hetero, metron,* measure). Variation in the quantity of parts.

Heteromorphism, het-er-o-morf'izm (*hetero, morphe,* shape). Deviation from the natural shape of parts. Crystallization in different forms.

Heteromorphosis, het-er-o-morf-o'sis (*hetero, morphe,* shape). Malformation; genus of skin diseases, including nævus, polytrichia, and other malformations.

Heteromorphous, het-er-o-mor'fus (same etymon). Of different form; heterologous or polymorphous. See *Homology.*

Heteronomous, het-er-on'o-mus (*hetero, nomos,* law). Governed by laws which regulate other bodies. Of different structure. Abnormal.

Heteronymous, het-er-on'im-us (*hetero, onuma,* name). Crossed.

Heteropagia, het-er-o-paj'e-ah (*hetero, pago,* to unite together). Double monstrosity in which the accessory subject is very small and imperfect, but provided with a distinct head and at least rudimental lower limbs, its body being implanted on the anterior surface of the body of the principal subject. The monster is called *Heteropagus.*

Heteropathy, het-er-op'ath-e (*hetero, pathos,* affection). Counter-irritation; allopathy.

Heterophasia, het-er-o-faz'e-ah (*hetero, phasis,* speech). Heterolalia; heterophonia.

Heterophemy, het-er-o-fe'me (*hetero, phemi,* to speak). Heterophonia.

Heterophlegmasia, het-er-o-fleg-maz'e-ah (*hetero, phlegmasia,* inflammation). Counter-irritation.

Heterophonia, het-er-o-fo'ne-ah (*hetero, phone,* voice). Cracked or broken voice; change of the voice or speech; speaking words not intended.

Heterophoria, het-er-o-for'e-ah (*hetero, phoros,* carrying). Departure of lines of vision from the parallel, as exophoria, esophoria, hyperphoria, according as the lines tend outward, inward, or one above the other.

Heterophthalmia (het-er-of-thal'me-ah) or **Heterophthal'mus** (*hetero, ophthalmos,* eye). Difference in the two eyes, as when one squints or is of a different color or size.

Heteroplasia, het-er-o-plaz'e-ah (*hetero, plasso,* to form). Formation of a heteroplasm or abnormal tissue or structure.

Heteroplasm, het'er-o-plazm. Morbid formation foreign to the economy, composed of elements different from those found in it in the normal condition.

Heteroplastic, het-er-o-plas'tik. Relating to, or having the nature of, a heteroplasm; heterologous.

Heteroplas'tid. Organ whose cells are divided in their duties in maintaining the life of the individual and of the species.

Heteroplasty, het'er-o-plas-te. Irregular plastic or formative action or operation; plastic operation in which the lost surface is filled by drafts upon other persons, as in the transference of grafts of skin in loss of superficial soft parts.

Heteropodia (het-er-o-pod'e-ah) or **Heteropody,** het-er-op'od-e (*hetero, pous,* foot). Condition in which the feet differ in size. See *Heteropus.*

Heteroprosopus, het-er-o-pros-o'pus (*hetero, prosopon,* countenance). Monster having two faces, usually dissimilar.

Heteropus, het'er-op-us (*hetero, pous,* foot). One who has one foot different from the other.

Heterorexia (het-er-or-eks'e-ah) or **Heterorhex'ia** (*hetero, orexis,* appetite). Depravation of appetite.

Heterorrhythmus, het-er-or-rhith'mus (*hetero, rhuthmos,* rhythm). Having another rhythm, as the pulse when it is such as is usually felt at a different age.

Heterosarcoses, het-er-o-sar-ko'sees (*hetero, sarx,* flesh). Class of diseases which consist in the formation of accidental or heterologous tissues.

Heteroscelous, het-er-os'sel-us (*hetero, skelos,* leg). Having legs of unlike appearance or unsymmetrical.

Heteroscopy, het-er-os'ko-pe (*hetero, skopeo,* to see). Unnatural vision; dissimilar vision of the two eyes.

Heterostomy, het-er-os'to-me (*hetero, stoma,* mouth). Want of symmetry of the two sides of the mouth.

Heterotaxia (het-er-o-taks'e-ah) or **Heterotax'is** (*hetero, taxis,* order). Malformation consisting in the general transposition of organs; change in the relation of organs, as of the viscera.

Heterothermal, het-er-o-thur'mal (*hetero, therme,* heat). Of different temperature; cold-blooded.

Heterotop'ia. Heterotopy.

Heterotopy, het-er-ot'o-pe (*hetero, topos,* place). Deviation from the natural position of parts, objective heterotopia. Subjective heterotopia is a sensation of displacement or approximation, such as is experienced in the stump of an amputated limb. Plastic heterotopia is formation of tissue in unusual localities. **H., troph'ic,** heteroplasia.

Heterotrichosis, het-er-o-trik-o'sis (*hetero, thrix,* hair). Having hair of different shades or colors.

Heterotropa asaroïdes, het-er-ot'ro-pah as-a-ro-e'dees. Species of asarum, having carminative, diaphoretic, and diuretic properties.

Heterotrophia, het-er-o-trof'e-ah (*hetero, trophe,* nourishment). Abnormal or disordered nutrition, from whatever cause.

Heterotrop'ia (*hetero, trepo,* to turn). Act of turning in a wrong direction. Strabismus.

Heterot'ropous (*hetero, trepo,* to turn). Turned in an unusual or abnormal direction.

Heterotypic, het-er-o-tip'ik (*hetero, tupos,* type). Term referring to a double monster in which the parasite is attached to the front part of the main individual.

Heteroxanthine, het-er-o-zan'theen. $C_6H_6N_4O_2$. Leucomaïne discovered in urine. See *Leucomaïnes* (table).

Hettocyrtosis, het-to-sur-to'sis (*hetton,* slight, *kurtosis,* curvature). Slight curvature.

Heubner's disease. Syphilitic affection of the arteries of the encephalon.

Heuchera, hoich-a'ra (after Prof. Heucher, botanist at Wittemberg). H. cortusa. **H. acerifo'lia** or **cortu'sa,** *Alum root, American sanicle, Groundmaple, Cliffweed, Splitrock.* The root is a powerful astringent. The American Indians apply the powdered root to wounds, ulcers, and cancers. **H. cortu'sa, H. cylin'drica, H. micran'tha, H. parvifio'ra,** and **H. pubes'cens,** all growing in U. S., are astringent. **H. Richardso'nii,** used medicinally by the Indians, who chew its astringent root, and apply it as a vulnerary to wounds and sores. **H. villo'sa,** indigenous; properties like those of H. cortusa. **H. vis'cida,** H. cortusa.

Heudelotia (hu-del-o'she-ah) **Africa'na** (after Heudelot, garden director on the Senegal). See *Bdellium, Balsamodendron Africanum.*

Hevea (he've-ah) **Brasilien'sis.** Tree of Brazil, a source of caoutchouc. **H. Guianen'sis,** Siphonia elastica; see *Caoutchouc.*

Hex'ad (*hex,* six). In chemistry, sexvalent.

Hexagium, heks-aj'e-um (*hex,* six). Sixth part of an ounce.

Hexagon, heks'a-gon (*hex,* six, *gonia,* angle). Having six sides or angles. **H., arte'rial,** circle of Willis.

Hexathyridium pinguicola, heks-ath-ir-id'e-um pin-gwik'o-lah (*hex,* six, *thuridion,* a little door). Species of trematode worms; see *Parasites.* **H. vena'rum,** trematode worms found in veins and sputa; see *Parasites.*

Hexchlorethene, heks-klor-e'theen. Trichloride of carbon.

Hexicology, heks-ik-ol'o-je (*hexis,* habit, *logos,* discourse, description). Discourse on, or description of, habits or constitution.

Hexis, heks'is. Habit of body, constitution; hence hectic, cachectic, etc.

Hexyl chloral, heks'il klo'ral. $C_6H_9Cl_3O$. Obtained by distillation from butyl chloral. Hypnotic.

Hexylamine, heks-il'am-een. $C_6H_{15}N$. Ptomaine

occurring in the putrefaction of yeast; also found in cod-liver oil. Caproylamine.

Hey'dia hor'rida. Malabar tree, seeds of which are used in mania, the bark in affections of the bowels and dropsy.

Hey's amputa'tion (after Mr. William Hey, surgeon, Leeds, England). Amputation of the foot by disarticulation of metatarsal from tarsal bones, the internal cuneiform bone being sawn across. **H.'s lig'ament,** falciform process of fascia lata. **H.'s saw,** saw for extraction of fragments of the cranium after fractures.

Hi'ant (*hio*, to be opening). Gaping, yawning; having a fissure.

Hiatus, he-at'us (*hio*, to gape). Foramen or aperture. Mouth; vulva. Yawning. See *Helicotrema, Coloboma.* **H. aor'ticus diaphrag'matis,** aortic foramen, opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the abdominal aorta. **H. cana'lis facia'lis** or **Fallo'pii,** opening in aquæductus Fallopii. **H. cana'lis sacra'lis,** H. sacralis. **H. Fallo'pii,** opening into aquæductus Fallopii. **H. femora'lis,** crural ring. **H. interos'seus antibrach'ii,** space between oblique ligament of radius and interosseous ligament. **H. Magen'dii,** foramen of Magendie. **H. maxilla'ris,** opening between middle meatus of nose and antrum of Highmore. **H. obturato'rius,** aperture of obturator canal in the pelvis. **H. occip'ito-petro'sus,** foramen lacerus posterius. **H. œsophage'us,** opening for œsophagus in diaphragm; foramen œsophageum. **H. pel'vicus latera'lis,** aperture for departure of vessels from the pelvis below H. obturatorius. **H. sacra'lis,** opening at lower extremity of sacral canal made by want of completion of laminæ of last sacral vertebra. **H. of Scar'pa,** H. of Winslow. **H. semiluna'ris,** opening on external wall of middle meatus of the nose; opening of brachial fascia. **H. sphenopetro'sus,** foramen lacerum medius. **H. spina'lis congen'ita,** spina bifida. **H. subarcua'tus,** fossa on posterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, lodging flocculus of cerebellum. **H. ve'næ saphe'næ par'væ,** aperture for external saphenous vein as it passes into deep fascia of leg. **H. of Winslow,** *foramen of Winslow;* opening behind the lesser omentum and the vessels and nerves of the liver, forming communication between the peritoneal cavity and that of the omenta.

Hibernation, hi-bur-na'shon (*hiberno*, to winter). *Winter-sleep.* State of torpidity in which certain animals pass the winter, the organic actions being reduced so low that animation seems suspended.

Hibis'ci cap'sulæ. Unripe capsules of Hibiscus esculentus, having demulcent and diuretic properties.

Hibis'cus or **Hibis'cum.** Althæa. **H. abelmos'chus,** *Abelmosch, Abelmusk, Maskmallow,* ord. Malvaceæ. Name of the plant whose seeds are called grana moschi or musksеed. Indigenous in Egypt and the Indies. The seeds are chiefly used as perfumes. **H. esculen'tus,** *Okra, Okro, Gombo;* plant, the green pods of which abound in mucilage, and are used for soups. In the East the root is employed as a demulcent like althæa. **H. moscha'tus,** *Marsh hibiscus;* indigenous; properties like those of marshmallow. **H. popule'us,** balimbago; small Molucca tree; fruit is full of a juice similar to camboge; root is emetic; used in chronic diarrhœa, colic, dyspepsia, etc. **H. ro'sa Sinen'sis,** rose of China; astringent and demulcent. **H. tilia'ceus,** corkwood; mucilaginous and emollient; properties belonging also to **H. trionum**—*Venice mallow, Flower of an hour*—of U. States and Southern Europe, and **H. vitifo'lius,** of E. Indies.

Hibrida, hib'rid-ah. Hybrid.

Hiccough, hik'kup ([G.] *hickkop,* by onomatopœia). See *Singultus.*

Hickory, hik'o-re. Name of several American trees of the genus Carya, order Juglandaceæ. The leaves are usually aromatic, and are reputed antispasmodic; the bark of the species having bitter nuts, as Carya amara and C. porcina, is astringent. The fruit of Carya oliviæformis is pecan or peccan nut, and of C. sulcata and C. alba, shellbark or shagbark. The hickory nut is called also kiskitomas nut.

Hidden (hid'n) **seiz'ures.** Obscure encephalic and spinal attacks of epileptoid character, which may be owing to trachelismus or spasmodic action of muscles of the neck from pressure of veins of that region.

Hide'bound. Having tightness of skin, as in scleroderma.

Hidradeni'tis or **Hydroadenitis,** hid-ro-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammation of sweat-glands.

Hidrischesis, hid-ris'kes-is. Hidroschesis.

Hidroa, hid-ro'ah (*hidros,* sweat). Desudatio; hydroa; sudamina.

Hidroadenitis, hid-ro-ad-en-e'tis (*hidros, aden,* gland, *itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of sweat-glands.

Hidroanchone, he-dro-an'kon-e (*hidros, anchone,* strangling). Miliaria aginosa.

Hidrocryptoses, hid-ro-krip-to'sees (*hidros, kruptos,* concealed). Cutaneous diseases involving the apparatus of perspiration.

Hi'dromancy. Prognosis from perspiration.

Hidronosus (hid-ron'o-sus) or **Hidronu'sus** (*hidros, nosos* or *nousos,* disease). Disease accompanied by violent sweats; sudor Anglicus; disease of the sweat-apparatus.

Hidropedesis, he-dro-ped-a'sis (*hidros, pedao,* to bound). Excessive or colliquative sweating.

Hidrophoros, hid-rof'or-os (*hidros, phero,* to carry). Sweat-producing; sudoriferous.

Hidroplania, hid-ro-plan'e-ah (*hidros, plane,* wandering). Sweating in an unusual location; vicarious sweating.

Hidropoietic, hid-ro-poi-et'ik (*hidros, poieo,* to make). Sweat-producing; sudoriferous.

Hidropyra (hid-rop'ir-ah) or **Hidropyretus,** hid-ro-pir'et-us (*hidros, pur,* fever). Sweating fever; sudor Anglicus.

Hidrorrhœa, hid-ror-rhe'ah (*hidros, rheo,* to flow). Excessive or colliquative sweating.

Hid'ros. Sweat.

Hidrosadenitis, hid-dros-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammation of sweat-glands.

Hidroschesis (hid-ros'kes-is) or **Hidris'chesis** *hidros, ischo,* to restrain). Suppression of perspiration; anidrosis.

Hidroses, hid-ro'sees. Cutaneous diseases accompanied with disturbance of functions of the sudoriferous apparatus.

Hidrosis, hid-ro'sis. Sweating; hidrotic fever. **H. malig'na,** miliaria; sudor Anglicus. **H. sim'plex,** hyperhidrosis.

Hidroterion, he-dro-ter'e-on (*hidros*). Sweating-room or achicolum in ancient bagnios.

Hidrote'rium. Sudorific.

Hidrotic, hid-rot'ik. Sudorific; agent increasing the secretion of sweat. **H. fever,** form of puerperal fever attended with excessive sweating.

Hidrotium, hid-ro'te-um (dim. of **Hidros**). Gentle sweat or perspiration.

Hidrotopoiesis, hid-ro-to-poi-a'sis (*hidros, poieo,* to make). Production or secretion of perspiration.

Hidrotopoiet'ic (*hidros, poieo,* to make). Sudorific.

Hiera (*hieros,* holy). Old name for medicine. **H. of col'ocynth** or **diacolocyn'thidos,** electuary composed of colocynth, agaric, germander, white horehound, stæchas, sagapenum, parsley, round birthwort root, white pepper, spikenard, cinnamon, myrrh, saffron, and honey. **H. Loga'dii,** Hiera picra. **H. no'sos,** epilepsy. **H. pi'cra** (*hieros,* holy, *pikros,* bitter), holy bitter, formerly called *Hiera Logadii* when made into electuary with honey; mixture of Socotrine aloes and Canella alba; see *Pulvis aloës cum canellâ.* **H. syr'inx,** holy tube; vertebral column.

Hieracium (he-er-ah'se-um) (*hierakion,* hawk-weed, from *hierax,* a hawk) **auric'ula.** Orange mouse-ear of Europe; laxative. **H. Grono'vii,** hairy hawk-weed; herb of N. America, order Compositæ; used as application for toothache and warts. **H. lachenal'ii,** H. murorum. **H. muro'rum,** golden lungwort, French l., wall hawk-weed; plant of Europe and Asia; astringent, tonic, and expectorant. **H. olera'ceum,** Sonchus oleraceus. **H. Pelletiera'num** or **H. pilo-**

sel'la, mouse-ear; mouse-ear hawk-weed. This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice having a slight astringency; the herbs and flowers are expectorant and astringent, and root is antiperiodic. **H. veno'sum**, rattlesnake weed, veiny hawk-weed, bloodwort; indigenous; has similar properties; said to be a remedy for snake-bite.

Hieranosus, he-er-an'os-us (holy disease) or **Hieronu'sus**. Chorea, convulsion, epilepsy.

Hierax, he'er-aks. Sparrow-hawk; bandage, like claw of hawk, applied over the nose.

Hierobotane, he-er-o-bot'an-e (*hieros*, holy, *botane*, herb). Verbena officinalis.

Hieroglyphics, hi-er-o-glif'iks (*hieros*, holy, *glupho*, to carve). Signs employed in medicine; folds in the hands, feet, and forehead which afford chiromancy its pretended oracles.

Hieron'osus. Chorea, convulsion, epilepsy.

Hieropyra, he-er-op'ir-ah (*hieros*, holy, *pur*, fever). Erysipelas.

High mallow. Malva sylvestris. **H. operation for stone**, suprapubic lithotomy.

High'more, an'trum of. See *Antrum*. **H., body of**, mediastinum testis. **H., si'nus of**, see *Antrum of Highmore*.

Hik'ry pik'ry (*Hiera picra*). Pulvus aloës et canellæ.

Hill-berry. Gaultheria.

Hill-fever. Jungle-fever; modified remittent occurring in hilly districts of India.

Hilton's mus'cle (after Hilton, English surgeon of 19th century). Compressor sacculi laryngis. **H.'s sac**, pouch directed upward from anterior part of ventricle of larynx.

Hi'lum (improperly **Hilus**, the black spot on the top of a bean). Small blackish tumor formed by the protrusion of the iris through an opening in the transparent cornea, so called from its comparison with the hile or black mark on one extremity of Vicia faba. Fissure or space through which vessels, nerves, etc. enter an organ, as the kidney, spleen, etc. Clavus.

Hilus, he'lus. Hilum. **H. of cor'pus denta'tum**, space in which white fibres enter the corpus dentatum. **H. of fas'cia denta'ta**, portion of fascia dentata through which the pyramidal cells of the hippocampus major pass. **H. hep'atis**, transverse fissure of liver; see *Liver*. **H. of kid'ney**, internal concave edge of kidney. **H. liena'lis**, hilum of spleen. **H. lie'nis**, concave part of spleen. **H. of lung**, H. pulmonis. **H. nu'clei denta'ti**, H. of olivary body; H. olivæ. **H. oli'væ**, portion of olivary body through which white fibres make their exit. **H. of the o'vary**, concave edge of that organ. **H. placen'tæ**, point of union of placenta and umbilical cord. **H. pulmo'nis**, space for entrance of blood-vessels and tubes into the lung at its root. **H. rena'lis**, hilum of kidney. **H. of spleen**, H. lienis.

Hilusstroma, he-lus-stro'mah. Canaliculated connective tissue near hilum of ovary.

Hil'wort, Mentha pulegium.

Himantoma (he-man-to'mah) or **Himanto'sis**, he-man-to'sis. Himas.

Himas, he'mas (*himas*, thong of leather). Uvula; likewise elongation and extenuation of it. Staphylœdema.

Himeros, him'er-os. Amorous desire; salacitas; prurigo.

Hind'berries. See *Rubus idæus*.

Hind-brain. Posterior cerebral vesicle. Afterbrain in fœtus, including, in the adult, the cerebellum, pons Varolii, and upper portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Epencephalon.

Hind-head. Occiput.

Hinge-joint. Ginglymus.

Hin'gra. Inferior variety of asafœtida.

Hip. Haunch; hypochondriasis. **H. bone**, ilion. **H. disease**, coxarum morbus. **H. gir'dle**, pelvic arch. **H. gout**, neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **H. joint**, coxofemoral articulation. **H. joint disease**, coxalgia. **H. tree**, Rosa canina.

Hippanthropy, hip-anth'ro-pe (*hippo*, *anthropos*, man; Hippanthropos was the fabulous centaur). Melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed to a horse.

Hippasia (hip-paz'e-ah), **Hippeia** (hip-pi'ah), or **Hippeusis**, hip-pu'sis. Equitation.

Hipped, hip'd. Hypochondriac.

Hippiater (hip-pe-at'ur) or **Hippiatrus**, hip-pe-at'rus (*hippo*, *iatros*, physician). Farrier; horse-doctor. One who treats diseases of domestic animals; veterinary surgeon.

Hippiatria (hip-pe-at-re'ah), **Hippiat'rica**, or **Hippiat'rice**. Science whose object is knowledge of diseases of the horse or of other domestic animals. See *Veterinary art*.

Hippia'tros or **Hippiatrus**, hip-pe-at'rus. Hippiater.

Hippicus, hip'pik-us (*hippos*, horse, because used in getting on horseback). Tibialis anticus muscle.

Hip'po (*hippos*, horse). In composition, horse. It often expresses "greatness, excess," like bou, bu, horse, ox, etc. Arrow-poison of Africa, probably made from strychnos. Ipecacuanha; corruption, in Ireland, of ipecacuanha, hence applied at times in the United States to Euphorbia corollata or American ipecacuanha. **H., In'dian**, Gillenia trifoliata.

Hippocampal fissure, hip-po-kam'pal fis'shur. Transverse fissure of the brain; groove separating the hippocampal convolution from the crus cerebri, dipping into the hippocampus and extending from the internal part of the gyrus fornicatus, behind the corpus callosum, to the unciform process.

Hippocampus major, hip-po-kam'pus ma'jor. Cornu ammonis. **H. mi'nor**, unciform eminence; medullary tubercle or projection observed in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Hippocastanum, hip-po-kas'tan-um. Horse-chestnut; rind is astringent and febrifuge. See *Æsculus*. **H. vulga're**, Æsculus hippocastanum.

Hippocentaurea centaurium, hip-po-sen-taw're-ah sen-taw're-um. Chironia centaurium.

Hippocoryza, hip-po-kor-i'zah. Coryza of horses, symptom of farcy or glanders.

Hippocras, hip'po-kras. See *Claret*.

Hippocrates (hip-pok'rat-ees), **cap of**. Double-headed roller bandage enveloping the head like a cap. **H., fa'cies of**, see *Face*, *Hippocratic*. **H., sa'cred disease of**, epilepsy. **H. sleeve**, conical flannel bag for straining liquids.

Hippocratic, hip-po-krat'ik. Relating to Hippocrates or concerning his doctrine, as H. doctrine, H. face. **H. coun'tenance**, see *Face*. **H. deform'ity of fin'gers**, fingers, Hippocratic. **H. face**, see *Face*.

Hippocratism, hip-pok'rat-izm. Doctrine of Hippocrates, consisting in observing and following nature, as indicated by her presumed efforts and the crises set up by her.

Hippocratist, hip-pok'rat-ist. Partisan of the Hippocratic doctrine.

Hippoglossum, hip-po-glos'sum. Globularia alypum; Ruscus hypoglossum.

Hippogonyolepus, hip-po-gon-e-ol'ep-us (*hippo*, *gonu*, knee, *lepos*, scale). Morbid secretion from the knee of the horse, used in epilepsy; crusta genu equinæ.

Hippolapathum, hip-po-lap'ath-um. Rumex patientia.

Hippolithus, hip-pol'ith-us (*hippo*, *lithos*, stone). Bezoard of the horse.

Hippomane mancinella (hip-pom'an-e man-sin-el'lah) or **manzanillo** (*hippo*, *mania*, madness; horse or violent madness). Manchineel, ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Poisonous tree of tropical America, with milky juice which the Indians use to poison their arrows. A source of caoutchouc. Fruit is highly poisonous. Resting under shade of this tree is said to produce sickness and death. Externally, juice is used for removal of fungous growths.

Hippomanes, hip-pom'an-ees. Secretion from the vagina of a mare in a state of heat. Brownish-green body in the allantoic fluid of the mare. Used, of old, in the preparation of philters.

Hippomel'anin. Dark pigment from melanotic tumor of horse.

Hippomyx'a (*hippo, muxa*, mucus). Hippocoryza. *Hippomyxoma* is a swelling following hippocoryza.

Hippomyzo'sis (same etymon). Glanders.

Hipponosol'ogy (*hippo, nosos*, disease, *logos*, discourse). Description of, or treatise on, diseases of the horse.

Hippopathology hip-po-path-ol'o-je (*hippo, pathos*, disease, *logos*, discourse). Pathology of the horse; hipponosology.

Hippophæs, hip-po-feez'. Sea buckthorn; sallow thorn; used in Norway in arthritic affections and as a diaphoretic in skin diseases.

Hippophagous, hip-pof'a-gus (*hippo, phago*, to eat). Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh.

Hippophagy, hip-pof-a'je. Act of feeding or subsisting on horseflesh.

Hippopus, hip'po-pus (*hippo, pous*, foot). Talipes equinus. See *Kyllosis*.

Hip'pos. Horse.

Hipposelinum, hip-po-sel-e'num. Smyrnium olusatrum.

Hipposteology, hip-pos-te-ol'o-je (*hippo, osteon*, bone, *logos*, discourse). Osteology of the horse.

Hippotomy, hip-pot'o-me (*hippo, tome*, incision). Anatomy of the horse.

Hippuria, hip-pu're-ah. Pathological condition in which there is an excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

Hippu'ric ac'id. Acid found in urine of graminivorous animals. $C_9H_9NO_3$. It is contained in small quantities in human urine, and its amount is increased by taking into the stomach substances containing benzoic acid.

Hippuris (hip-pu'ris) **commu'nis, flu'itans**, or **vulgar'is** (*hippo, oura*, tail). Systematic name of the horse's tail, mare's tail, of Europe and America. Astringent used as tea in diarrhœa and hemorrhage.

Hip'pus. A disease of the eyes in which they perpetually twinkle, like those of a man on horseback; a tremulous condition of the iris, occasioning repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil. It is generally allied with nystagmus.

Hips. Fruit of Rosa canina; chiefly used as a confection.

Hi'ra. Jejunum; intestines.

Hirci barbula, hur'se bar'bu-lah. Hircus; hairs of tragus. **H. pi'li**, hairs of axilla.

Hircin, hur'sin (*hircus*, goat). Glyceril compound of hircic acid, oil without color, with strong goat-like smell.

Hircismus, hur-siz'mus (*hircus*, goat). Stinking like a goat; applied especially to the odor of the secretions of the axilla.

Hircus, hur'kus (*goat*). Canthus (greater); hircismus; tragus. **H. ala'rum**, smell of the arm-pits; cinabra.

Hirquitalitas, hurk-we-tal'it-as (*hircus*, a goat). Goat's voice. See *Egophony*.

Hirquus (goat), hurk'wus. Hircus; canthus (greater); hircismus; tragus.

Hirsute, hur'sute (*hirtus*, hairy). Hairy.

Hirsuties, hur-su'she-ees (*hirtus*, hairy). Hairiness; growth of hairs on extraneous parts, or superfluous growth of hair, as in cases of bearded women; hypertrichosis. **H. adna'ta**, congenital hirsuties.

Hir'tate. Hirsute.

Hirudo, hir-u'do. The leech or leach. In medicine, hirudo or sanguisuga medicinalis, bdella medicinalis or medicinal leech, and hirudo sanguisuga officinalis, order of aquatic worms, Gnathobdellidæ, are generally employed. In the United States H. decora is also used. The leech lives in fresh water, and feeds on the blood of animals, which it sucks, after having pierced the skin with its sharp teeth—a habit taken advantage of to produce local bloodletting. A good English leech will take about half an ounce of blood, including that which flows by fomenting the part subsequently; the American leech takes less. **H. artifi'cia**, antlia sanguisuga. **H. dec'ora**, see *Hirudo*. **H. mechan'ica**, artificial leech. **H. medicina'lis**, German leech; hirudo. **H. officina'lis**, Hungarian leech. **H. provincia'lis**, sanguisuga officinalis. **H. troc'tina**, species of leech from Algiers.

Hirundinaria, hir-un-din-ar'e-ah. Asclepias vincetoxicum; Lysimachia nummularia; Chelidonium majus.

Hirundo, hir-un'do. The swallow, the nests of which were once employed as rubefacients, boiled in vinegar. Edible birds' nests of the hirundo esculenta of the Indian Archipelago are highly prized, especially by the Chinese, as an article of diet. They are of a mucilaginous character. See *Alcyon*.

Hispanicum viride, his-pan'ik-um vir'id-e (Spanish green). Cupri subacetas.

Hispiditas, his-pid'it-as (*hispidus*, hairy). Irregular position of eyelashes; distichiasis; phalangosis.

Hispidula, his-pid'u-lah. Antennaria dioica.

Hissing respiration, hiss'ing res-pi-ra'shun. Slight prolonged whistling sound, from presence of mucus obstructing the smaller bronchial ramifications.

Histic, his'tik (*histos*, tissue). Relating to tissues.

His'tin. Fibrin.

Histiogenesis, his-te-o-jen'es-is (*histos*, tissue, *genesis*, formation). Development and formation of tissues; histogeny.

Histioid, his'te-oid. Histoid.

Histiological, his-te-o-loj-ik'l. Histological.

Histiology, his-te-ol'o-je. Histology.

Histoblast, his'to-blast (*histos*, tissue, *blastos*, cell). A cell concerned in tissue-formation.

Histochemia (his-to-kem-e'ah), **Histochemistry** (his-to-kem'is-tre), or **Histochymy**, his-tok'im-e. Chemistry of tissues.

Histodialysis, his-to-de-al'is-is (*histos, dialusis*, dissolution). Morbid dissolution of the tissues.

Histogenesis, his-to-jen'es-is. Histogeny.

Histogenetic, his-to-jen-et'ik (*histos, genesis*, formation). Tissue-making; relating or appertaining to histogeny or the formation and development of the organic textures. **H. el'ements of nutri'tion**, see *Plastic element*. **H. mo'lecules**, see *Plastic element*.

Histogeny, his-toj'en-e (same etymon). Tissue-formation; formation and development of the organic textures. **H. of bone**, osteogeny. **H. of car'tilage**, chondrogenesis.

Histohæmatins, his-to-he'mat-ins. Group of pigments detected in tissues of animals of different species, probably concerned in respiration.

Histoid (his'toid) or **His'tioid** (*histos, eidos*, resemblance). Term applied to textures whose contents closely resemble the normal structure of the body, as fat, hair, teeth, skin, etc. **H. tu'mor**, tumor of connective tissue.

Histological (his-to-loj'ik'l) or **Histiolog'ical.** Relating to histology; applied at times to the natural transformations occurring in the tissues in the embryo, in contradistinction to morphological, which applies to alterations in the form of the several parts of the embryo.

Histologist, his-tol'o-jist. One who is versed in histology.

Histology (his-tol'o-je) or **Histiol'ogy** (*histo, logos*, description). Anatomy of the tissues; microscopic morphology; minute or textural anatomy; general anatomy; minute anatomy of the tissues. Pathological histology or microscopic pathological anatomy is the morbid anatomy of the tissues.

Histolysis, his-tol'is-is (*histos, lusis*, solution). Decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood; it includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration and disintegration of tissues.

Histolytic, his-to-lit'ik (same etymon). Relating to histolysis. **H. mo'lecules**, see *Plastic elements*.

Histonomy, his-ton'o-me (*histos, nomos*, law). Aggregate of laws presiding over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Histophysiology, his-to-fiz-e-ol'o-je. Physiology of tissues; histology applied to study of physiological processes.

History, medical, his'to-re, med'ik'l. Narration of the chief circumstances and the persons connected with them in the progress of medicine.

His'tos (web or tissue). Organic texture.

Histotome, his'to-tome (*histos, tome,* incision). Microtome.

Histotomy, his-tot'o-me (same etymon). Dissection of the tissues.

Histotripsy, his'to-trip-se (*histos, tripsis,* crushing). Écrasement.

Histotrophic, his-to-trof'ik (*histos, trophe,* nourishment). Relating to nutrition of tissues; nourishing to the tissues; see *Plastic element.*

Histozyme, his'to-zime (*histos, zume,* ferment). Soluble ferment presumed to be capable of disintegrating nitrogenous tissues and causing their decomposition.

Histricism, his'tri-sizm. Erect state of the hairs.

Histrionic (his-tre-on'ik) **paral'ysis** (*histrio,* an actor). Paralysis of the facial muscles, causing emotional appearance of the face. **H. spasm,** similar spasm of the facial muscles.

Hive syr'up. Syrupus scillæ compositus.

Hives. Cynanche trachealis; varicella globularis; urticaria varicella. In Scotland, any eruption proceeding from an internal cause; in the United States it is employed most frequently for urticaria. **H., bold,** Cynanche trachealis; urticaria. **H., eat'ing,** Rupia escharotica.

Ho'ang-nan. Bark of Strychnos gaultheriana, from which strychnia and brucine may be obtained; employed in leprosy and various cutaneous affections; tonic, stimulant, antiparasitic; used in scrofula, leprosy, paralysis, etc.

Hoar'hound. Marrubium.

Hoarseness, horse'ness. Change in voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure; common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea.

Hoar'y pea. Tephrosia Virginiana; root is tonic and anthelmintic.

Hob'nail liv'er. Cirrhosis of the liver; nutmeg liver.

Hoc or **Hocks.** Alcea rosea.

Hock. The ham. Also a kind of Rhine wine.

Hodge's pes'sary. Peculiar U-shaped pessary, usually of rubber.

Hodgkin's (hodj'kin's) **disease** (after Dr. Hodgkin of London). *Glandular sarcoma, Lymphadenoma, Pseudoleucæmia, Adenia, Adenitis.* A chronic morbid affection—a form of scrofulous cachexia and anæmia—mainly characterized by the enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the body, along with a peculiar deposit in the spleen. Iron and cod-liver oil seem to be the best remedies. The prognosis is unfavorable.

Hodgson's disease. Aneurism or atheroma of the aorta. **H.'s opera'tion,** ligation of axillary artery under the clavicle.

Hodograph, hod'o-graf (*hodos,* way, *grapho,* to write). Instrument for registering locomotor movements.

Hoffman's an'odyne. Spiritus ætheris compositus.

Hog cholera, hog kol'e-rah. Disease of swine, symptoms of which are inflammation of the bowels, with ulceration, ecchymoses, nephritis, etc. Several affections have received this name. The disease is produced by a special micro-organism. See *Bacillus of hog cholera.* **H. gum,** doctor gum; glutinous substance from Rhus metopium of Jamaica, or Moronobea coccinea, flowing from incisions in the bark; emetic properties; used in Jamaica for the same purposes as Burgundy pitch. **H. lice,** onisci aselli.

Hog's lard. Adeps præparatus.

Hog'weed. Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.

Hogwort. Heptallon graveolens.

Hoit'zia coccin'ea or **Mexica'na.** Polemoniaceous plant of Mexico; diuretic, cathartic, emetic.

Holagogue, hol'ag-og (*holos,* whole, *agogos,* driving). Capable of driving away every morbid humor.

Holanencephalia, hol-an-en-sef-al'e-ah (*holos,* whole, *anencephalia*). Entire absence of brain; same as anencephalia.

Holarthritis, hol-ar-thre'tis (*holos,* whole, *arthritis*). Gout in all the joints; universal gout; polyarthritis.

Holce, hol'se. A drachm.

Hol'cus sor'gum. Panicum Italicum.

Hol'den's line. Groove or furrow in the groin below Poupart's ligament, used as a guiding line in amputations.

Holder. Tenaculum. **H., horizon'tal plane of,** plane of cranium made by lines projected from superior portion of auricular foramen to inferior border of the orbit.

Holes, burnt. Rupia escharotica; noma; pemphigus gangrænosus.

Holigarna longifolia, hol-e-gar'nah lon-je-fo'le-ah. Species of Anacardiaceæ, juice of which is used externally for sores, warts, etc.

Hol'lands. Gin.

Hollarrhena antidysenterica, hol-ar-rhe'nah an-te-dis-en-ter'ik-ah. Of E. Indies; nat. ord. Apocynaceæ; tonic, astringent, anthelmintic; Wrightia antidysenterica. **H. pubes'cens,** plant of India, seeds of which are used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Hol'ly, Amer'ican. Ilex. **H., com'mon,** Ilex aquifolium. **H., Dahoon',** Ilex vomitoria. **H., emet'ic,** Ilex vomitoria. **H., Europe'an,** Ilex aquifolium. **H., ground,** Chimaphila umbellata; Gaultheria procumbens; Pyrola maculata; Pyrola umbellata. **H., sea,** Eryngium maritimum. **H., South Amer'ican,** Ilex Paraguaiensis.

Hollyhock (hol'le-hok), **com'mon.** Alcea rosea.

Holmes weed. Scrophularia nodosa.

Holmgren's wools. Differently colored skeins of wool, used as tests for color-blindness.

Holmiscus, hol-mis'kus. Alveolus.

Hol'mus. Mortar; trunk of the body.

Ho'lo (*holos,* whole). In composition, the whole.

Holoblastic, hol-o-blas'tik (*holo, blastos,* germ). Term applied to the ova of viviparous animals, in which the whole, or almost all, of the yolk is directly formative, and only a slight part, or no portion, nutritive.

Holocyron, hol-o'sir-on. Teucrium chamæpitys.

Hologangliïtis, hol-o-gan-gle-e'tis (*holo, ganglion, itis*). Cholera.

Holonarcosis, hol-o-nar-ko'sis (*holo, narcosis,* stupor). Narcosis of the whole body; complete narcosis.

Holopathy, hol-op'a-the (*holos,* whole, *pathos,* affection). Doctrine which teaches that diseases are but phases or "episodes" of a general affection of the organism.

Holophlyctides, hol-o-flik'tid-ees. Tumor formed by accumulation of serous fluid under the epidermis.

Holosteosclerosis, hol-ost-e-o-skle-ro'sis (*holo, osteon,* bone, *sclerosis,* hardening). Sclerosis of bones generally.

Holosteum alsine, hol-os'te-um al-se'ne. Alsine media.

Holosteus, hol-os'te-us (*holo, osteon,* bone). Osteocolla.

Holostomum, hol-os'tom-um (*holo, stoma,* mouth). Amphistoma hominis. **H. ala'tum,** entozoon in intestinal canal of the dog.

Holosymphysis, hol-o-sim'fis-is (*holo, sumphusis,* union). Perfect union.

Holotetanus, hol-o-tet'an-us. General tetanus affecting the whole system of the muscles.

Holotomy, hol-ot'o-me (*holo, tome,* incision). Complete excision.

Holotonia (hol-o-ton'e-ah) or **Holot'ony** (*holo, teino,* to stretch). Spasm or tetanus of the whole body.

Holotonicus, hol-o-ton'ik-us. Relating to holotonia.

Hol'stein disease. Endemic syphilitic disease.

Holy bit'ter. Hiera picra.

Homagra, ho'mag-rah (*homos,* shoulder, *agra,* seizure). Gout in the shoulder.

Homa'lium racemo'sum. Astringent plant growing in the W. Indies; used in diarrhœa. **H. raconbea** or **spica'tum,** root of this plant of Guiana is astringent and used in gonorrhœa.

Homalocephalus, hom-al-o-sef'al-us (*homalos,* level, *kephale,* head). Flat-headed.

Homalocoryphus, hom-al-o-kor'e-fus (*homalos,* level or like, *koruphe,* head or vertex). Term for crania in which the parietal angle of Lissauer (that is, between lines projected in median plane of skull from most prominent part of parietal bone to bregma and lambda) is from 132° to 142°.

Homalodermatous (hom-al-o-derm'at-us) or **Homaloderm'ous** (*homalos,* level, *derma,* skin). Smooth-skinned.

Homalographic method, hom-al-o-graf'ik meth'od (*homalos,* level, *grapho,* to write). Representation by plans or sections—by flat frozen sections, for example.

Homalography, hom-al-og'ra-fe (same etymon). Use of sections, such as frozen sections, for teaching anatomy.

Homalometopus, hom-al-o-met-o'pus (*homalos,* level, *metopon,* countenance). Term applied to crania in which the angle between the lines drawn from metopion to bregma and nasion is from 141° to 130.5°.

Homalopisthocranius, hom-al-op-isth-o-kran'e-us (*homalos,* level, *opistho,* backward, *kranion,* skull). Term applied to crania in which the angulus summi occipitis (angle between lines projected in median plane from the most prominent part of the supra-occipital bone to lambda and inion) is from 140° to 154°.

Homaluranus, hom-al-u'ran-us (*homalos,* level, *ouranos,* roof). Term applied to skulls in which the angulus summi palati is from 147.5° to 163.5°.

Homatro'pia or **Homatropine,** hom-at'ro-peen. $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. White crystalline alkaloid resulting from heating a solution of tropine and toluic acid in muriatic acid; used as a rapid and transient mydriatic; also internally in night-sweats of phthisis. It is also called oxytoluyltropeine. **H. hydrobro'mate** or **hydrobro'mide,** crystallizable soluble salt; used in ophthalmic practice to dilate the pupil. **H. sal'icylate** is also employed. **H. sul'phate,** combination of homatropine and sulphuric acid.

Homatropinum, hom-at-ro-pe'num. Homatropine. **H. hydrobro'micum,** homatropine hydrobromate. **H. sulfu'ricum,** homatropine sulphate.

Homeopathy, hom-e-op'ath-e. Homœopathy.

Homerda, hom-er'dah (*homo,* man, *merda,* excrement). Human excrement.

Homeria collina, hom-e're-ah kol-le'nah (after Homer). Cape tulip; poisonous S. African plant, the bulb of which acts as a violent acronarcotic, speedily producing fatal results.

Homeria'na. Polygonum aviculare.

Home'sickness. Nostalgia or intense desire to return to one's own home, amounting almost to melancholy.

Home'wort. Sempervivum tectorum.

Homicidal, hom-i-si'd'l (*homo,* man, *cædo,* to kill). Pertaining to homicide or the killing of man. **H. insan'ity** or **monoma'nia,** insanity, with irresistible impulse to destroy life.

Homilia, hom-il'e-ah. Coition.

Hominisection, hom-in-i-sek'shun (*homo,* man, *seco,* to cut). Dissection of the human body.

Hominivorous, hom-in-iv'o-rus (*homo,* man, *voro,* to eat). Man-eating; parasitic on man.

Hominy, hom'in-e (of Indian derivation). Maize or Indian corn hulled and coarsely broken; used for food. **H., wheat'en,** see *Groats.*

Homiosis, hom-e-o'sis. Homoiosis.

Ho'mo. See *Man.* **H. ala'tus** (winged man), see *Alatus.* **H. cauda'tus** (tailed man), fabulous tailed variety of the human species. **H. fat'uus,** idiot.

Homoblastic, ho-mo-blas'tik (*homo, blastos,* germ). Forming similar tissue.

Homocentric, ho-mo-sen'trik. Having one centre; concentric.

Homocerebrin, ho-mo-ser'e-brin. Substance like cerebrin derived from brain-tissue by action of baryta and alcohol.

Homocinchonicine, ho-mo-sin-kon'e-seen. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. Alkaloid resulting from exposing homocinchonidine sulphate to heat.

Homocinchonidine, ho-mo-sin-kon'id-een. Alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, derived from Cinchona rosulenta.

Homocinchonine, ho-mo-sin'kon-een. Alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, having a similar source to homocinchonidine.

Homodermatous, ho-mo-derm'at-us (*homo, derma,* skin). Having the whole skin alike.

Homodesmot'ic (*homos, desmos,* bond). Term applied to nerve-fibres associating similar masses of gray matter.

Homoëdrus, ho-mo-ed'rus (*homos,* alike, *hedra,* seat). Having the same seat. *Morbi homoëdri* are diseases that have the same seat.

Homœo, ho-me'o (*homoios,* like). In composition, like.

Homœobiotic, ho-me-o-bi-ot'ik (*homo, bios,* life). Having similar life.

Homœoblastic, ho-me-o-blas'tik. Homoblastic.

Homœogenesia (ho-me-o-jen-ez'e-ah) or **Homœogen'esis** (*homœo, genesis,* formation). Producing offspring when crossing occurs in animals.

Homœomorphia, ho-me-o-mor'fe-ah (*homœo, morphe,* shape). Similarity of shape.

Homœomorphous, ho-me-o-mor'fus (*homœo, morphe,* shape). Having similar shape. See *Homology.*

Homœopath, ho'me-o-path. Homœopathist.

Homœopathic, ho-me-o-path'ik. Relating to homœopathy.

Homœopathist, ho-me-op'a-thist. A believer in or practitioner of homœopathy.

Homœopathy, ho-me-op'ath-e (*homœo, pathos,* affection). *Hahnemannism, Dynamopathy, Globulism.* A fanciful doctrine which maintains that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of a like kind (*similia similibus curantur*), and this to be accomplished by infinitesimally small doses, often of apparently inert agents, the decillionth part of a grain of charcoal, for example. According to Dr. Bigelow, homœopathy consists in leaving the case to nature while the patient is amused with nominal and nugatory remedies.

So long ago as in the writings of Gregory the Great, there is the following remark: "Mos medicinæ est ut aliquando similia similibus, aliquando contraria contrariis curet. Nam sæpe calida calidis, frigida frigidis, sæpe autem frigida calidis, calida frigidis sanare consuevit."

Homœoplasia, ho-me-o-plaz'e-ah (*homœo, plasso,* to form). Formation of tissues similar to the normal; the opposite to heteroplasia.

Homœoplas'tic (same etymon). Forming tissues similar to normal tissue; the opposite of heteroplastic.

Homœoplasty, ho'me-o-plas-te. Transplantation of tissue, as of bone, from one part of an individual to another, or from another of the same species.

Homœosis, ho-me-o'sis. Assimilation. See *Homoiosis.*

Homœosym'pathy. Homœopathy.

Homœotherapeutics, ho-me-o-ther-a-pu'tiks. Homœopathy.

Homœothermic, ho-me-o-thur'mik (*homoios,* like, *therme,* heat). Having or retaining even temperature; warm-blooded.

Homœozygy, hom-e-oz'e-je (*homœo, zugoo,* to join together). Law of association of organs, by which like parts adhere to like parts, as in monstrosities.

Homoethnia, ho-mo-eth'ne-ah. Sympathy.

Homogeneity, ho-mo-jen-e'it-e. State of being homogeneous.

Homoge'neous (*homos, genos,* kind). Having a descent from the same race or family. Of the same kind throughout, as structures or tissues, or derived from the same source.

Homogenesis (hom-o-jen'es-is) or **Homogen'ia** (*homos,* equal, *genesis,* generation). Univocal or regular generation. See *Generation.*

Homogeny, ho-moj'en-e. Homogenesis.

Homog'onous (*homos, gonos,* seed). Having like or similar offspring.

Homoiopathia, ho-moi-o-path-e'ah (*homœo, pathos,* affection). Sympathy. Homœopathy.

Homoiosis, hom-oi-o'sis (*homoioo*, to assimilate). Elaboration of the nutritious juice, by which it becomes proper for assimilation. Disease of disordered assimilation.

Homoiothermal, ho-moi-o-thur'mal. Homœothermic.

Homolinon, ho-mol'in-on (*homos*, raw, *linon*, flax). See *Apolinosis*.

Homological, ho-mo-loj'ik-al (same etymon as **Homology**). Relating or appertaining to homology, as anatomy.

Homologous, ho-mol'o-gus (*homos*, like, *logos*, condition). Like in structure or other characteristics. See *Homology* and *Homotype*. **H. tis'sues,** tissues having like organization or structure. **H. tu'mors,** those made up of like structures or of regular tissues.

Homologue, ho'mo-log. Term applied to the same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function.

Homology, ho-mol'o-je. Similarity of structure and development, as of two sides of the body. Doctrine or study of the relations of the parts of animal bodies. Homologous, homomorphous, or homœomorphous tissues are those that resemble others; in opposition to heterologous, heteroclite, or heteromorphous, which are new formations. **H., se'rial,** see *Homotype*.

Homomorphous, ho-mo-mor'fus (*homos*, like, *morphe*, shape). See *Homology*.

Homon'omous (*homos*, *nomos*, law). Being under the same law.

Homonopagia, hom-on-o-paj'e-ah. Cephalalgia.

Homonym, hom'o-nim (*homos*, same, *onuma*, name). Having the same designation; applied to anatomical relation of organs.

Homonymous, ho-mon'im-us (*homos*, like, *onuma*, name). Having the same name. **H. diplo'pia,** double vision in which images are on same side as the eyes to which they belong. *Hemianopsia*, defective visual field on the same side in the two eyes.

Homophagus (ho-mof'ag-us), more correctly **Omophagus.** One who eats raw flesh.

Homoplast, ho'mo-plast (*homos*, alike, *plasso*, to form). Structure or tissue resembling another in development. Element of simple tissue.

Homoplastic, ho-mo-plas'tik (same etymon). Similar in structural development.

Homoplastid, ho-mo-plas'tid (same etymon). Structure each cell of which is endowed with reproductive power to produce a species.

Homoplasty, ho'mo-plas-te (*homos*, like, *plasso*, to form). Formation of homologous tissues.

Homoplasy, ho-mop'las-e (same etymon). Unusual action of one structure or tissue assuming peculiar characteristics of another.

Homoplata, hom-o-plat'ah (*homos*, shoulder, *platus*, broad). Scapula.

Homoquinine, ho-mo-kwi'nine. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid from cuprea bark, obtained from Remijia Purdieana and R. pedunculata triana.

Homosalicyl'ic ac'id. Creasotic acid.

Homosexual'ity. Sexual feeling or inclination for one of the same sex.

Homothermic, ho-mo-thur'mik. Homœothermic.

Homotonus, hom-ot'on-us (*homos*, like, *tonos*, tone). That which has the same tension or tone; as continued fever, whose symptoms have equal intensity during its whole course.

Homotrophy, hom-ot'ro-fe (*homos*, *trophe*, nourishment). Having the same nourishment and growth.

Homotype, ho'mo-tipe (*homos*, like, *tupos*, type). Repetition of the same essential part, in the series of vertebral segments, for example. Parts thus similarly related are homotypic or serially homologous.

Homuncio, hom-un'she-o. Human fœtus.

Homunculus, hom-un'ku-lus. A diminutive, debilitated man; mannikin.

Hondu'ras bark. Cascara amarga. **H. sarsaparil'la,** variety of sarsaparilla from Belize.

Honesty, on'est-e. Lunaria, Clematis vitalba.

Hone'wort, field. Sison amomum.

Honey (hun'e). Mel. **H. bloom,** Apocynum androsæmifolium. **H. of bo'rate of so'dium,** mel boracis. **H. of bo'rax,** mel boracis. **H., clar'ified,** mel despumatum. **H., lo'cust,** Geditschia triacanthos. **H., prepared,** mel præparatum. **H. of roses,** mel rosæ. **H. of squill, com'pound,** syrupus scillæ compositus. **H. wa'ter,** hydromel.

Hon'eycomb bag. Reticulum. **H. ring'worm,** favus.

Hon'eysuckle. Lonicera; Cornus succica; Trifolium pratense; Rhinanthus crista galli. **H. bush,** Diervilla trifida. **H., scar'let** or **trum'pet,** Lonicera sempervirens.

Honey-sugar. Glucose.

Honor capitis, hon'or kap'it-is (honor of the head). Hair of the head.

Honorarium, hon-or-ah're-um. A physician's fee or compensation.

Hood. Caul. **H., caud'al,** caudal fold of embryo. **H., cephal'ic,** cephalic fold of embryo.

Hoodwort. Scutellaria lateriflora.

Hoof'bound. Deformative contraction and dryness of the back part of the hoof of the horse.

Hook. Instrument consisting of steel wire, flattened at the middle, and having the extremities crooked and pointed; used by anatomists and surgeons to lay hold of and raise up certain parts in delicate dissection or when the parts would slip from the fingers. The tenaculum is a variety of hook. See *Hamus*, *Hamulus*, *Uncus*. **H., blunt,** instrument for passing over flexures of joints to assist in bringing down the fœtus in parturition.

Hoop'er's pills. Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ.

Hoop'ing cough. Pertussis.

Hoop'tree. Melia azedarach.

Hoose. Bronchial and pulmonary disease of calves and lambs caused by micro-organism, as strongylus filaria.

Hoove. Acute tympanitis of cattle and sheep.

Hop. Humulus lupulus; Bryonia dioica. **H. pil'low,** see *Humulus lupulus*. **H. plant,** Humulus lupulus. **H. tree,** Ptelea trifoliata. **H. vine,** Humulus lupulus.

Ho'pea splen'dida. Tree of Sunda yielding a fatty substance used as a base for ointments. **H. ternifo'lia** or **tincto'ria,** sweet leaf; indigenous in Southern States; stomachic tonic.

Hope's cam'phor mix'ture. Mixture of nitrous acid, camphor-water, and laudanum, employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.

Hop-horn'beam. Leverwood; Ostrya Virginica.

Hoplochrisma, hop-lo-kriz'mah (*hoplon*, weapon, *chrisma*, salve). Armatory or sympathetic unguent. Salve formerly supposed to cure wounds by sympathy, the instrument with which the wound was inflicted being anointed with it.

Hoplomochlion, hop-lo-mok'le-on (*hoplon*, weapon, *mochlos*, lever). Iron machine or apparatus which embraced the whole body like armor. A figure of it is given by Fabricius ab Aquapendente.

Hops. Humulus lupulus.

Hora (ho'rah), or **Horœotas** (ho-re'o-tas), or **Horæotes,** ho-re'o-tees. Puberty; maturity.

Horæa, ho-re'ah. Menses.

Hordea, hor'de-ah. Small rounded prominence on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Hordeation, hor-de-a'shun (*hordeum*, barley). Foundering of horses from eating too much barley.

Hordei maltum, hor'da-e mal'tum (malt of barley). Malt. **H. sem'ina,** barley seeds.

Hordeiform, hor-de'e-form (*hordeum*, barley, *forma*, shape). Having the shape of barley.

Hordeïn, hor'de-in (*hordeum*, barley). Powder obtained from barley, analogous to starch.

Hordeolum, hor-de'ol-um (dim. of **Hordeum**). Sty or stye. Small inflammatory tumor, of the nature of a boil, exhibiting itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye.

Hordeozymose, hor-de-o-zi'moze (*hordeum*, barley, *zumosis*, fermentation). Diastase.

Hordeum, hor'de-um. Seeds of Hordeum vulgare or Scotch barley, ord. Gramineæ, ranked among Ce-

realia; affording a mucilaginous decoction, diluent and antiphlogistic. Seeds of Hordeum distichum or æstivum, Zeocriton distichum, and H. hexastichon possess similar properties. Barley is freed from its shells in mills, forming Hordeum mundatum or decorticatum or excorticatum, Hordeum (Ph. U. S.), and, at times, is rubbed into small round grains, somewhat like pearls, when it is called Hordeum perlatum, pearl barley, and forms Hordeum denudatum or perlatum, or Hordei semina tunicis nudata. Also a germ. **H. caus'ticum**, Veratrum sabadilla. **H. decortica'tum**, see *Hordeum*. **H. denuda'tum**, see *Hordeum*. **H. dis'tichon**, see *Hordeum*. **H. excortica'tum**, see *Hordeum*. **H. galac'ticum**, rice. **H. germina'tum**, malt. **H. hexas'tichon**, see *Hordeum*. **H. munda'tum**, see *Hordeum*. **H. perla'tum**, see *Hordeum*.

Hore'hound. Marrubium vulgare; Ballota nigra. **H., black**, Ballota fœtida. **H., german'der-leaved**, Eupatorium teucrifolium. **H., stink'ing**, Ballota fœtida. **H., water**, Lycopus sinuatus; Lycopus Virginicus. **H., wild**, Eupatorium rotundifolium; E. teucrifolium.

Horistocacopneumonia, hor-ist-o-kak-o-nu-mo'ne-ah (*horistos*, limited, *kakos*, bad). Circumscribed or limited gangrene of the lung.

Horistopneumonosaprosis, hor-ist-o-nu-mo-no-sapro'sis (*horistos*, limited, *pneumon*, lung, *sapros*, putrid). Horistocacopneumonia.

Horistopneumonosepsis, hor-ist-o-nu-mo-no-sep'sis (*horistos*, limited, *pneumon*, lung, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Horistocacopneumonia.

Horizocardia, hor-iz-o-kard'e-ah (*horizon*, *kardia*, heart). Horizontal position of that organ on the diaphragm in the centre of the cavity of the thorax, in some forms of hypertrophy or dilatation.

Horizontal, hor-i-zon't'l. Term to denote, when used anatomically, parallelism to the plane of the horizon when a person is standing erect. **H. circum'ference**, distance measured on exterior of skull through ophryon (point at which supraorbital line intersects median line) and occipital point. **H. lines of demarca'tion**, lines made in retina by planes through horizontal axis perpendicular to line of sight at crossing-point of lines of direction. **H. merid'ian**, that described on eyeball or retina by plane of regard passing through centre of retina. **H. plane**, plane through centres of rotation of the eyes when the head is erect. **H. plate**, part of palate-bone going to make up hard palate. **H. ra'mus**, horizontal bony portion passing backward and inward from the body of the pubis toward the acetabulum. **H. semicir'cular canal**, external semicircular canal. **H. sul'cus of cerebel'lum**, fusion between anterior and middle lobes of cerebellum.

Horme, hor'me. Instinct.

Horminum, hor-me'num (*hormao*, to incite, as to venery). Salvia horminum. **H. colora'tum** or **sati'vum**, Salvia horminum.

Hor'mion. Point of junction in middle line of vomer and sphenoid bone.

Hormis'cium cerevis'iæ. Torula cerevisiæ.

Hor'mon. Vital principle.

Horn. Cornu. **H. ail**, anæmia of horned cattle. **H., ante'rior**, prolongation of lateral ventricle into the frontal lobe; anterior gray cornu of spinal cord. **H., cuta'neous**, cornu cutaneum. **H., descend'ing**, portion of lateral ventricle, chiefly formed by hippocampus major. **H., exter'nal**, posterior cornu of medulla oblongata. **H., inter'nal**, gray matter in medulla oblongata corresponding to lateral horn of spinal cord. **H. mad**, see *Mania*. **H., pap'illary**, cornu cutaneum with hypertrophied papillæ. **H. pop'py**, Glaucium luteum. **H., pos'terior**, part of lateral ventricle projected into occipital lobe. **H. quick'silver**, mercury protochloride; horn silver; silver chloride.

Hornbean. Carpinus betulus.

Horn'er's mus'cle. Tensor tarsi.

Horn'pox. See *Varicella*.

Horns. Cornua. **H., poste'rior acces'sory**, extensions from central gray matter of medulla oblongata into cuneate fasciculus. **H. of spi'nal cord**, semilunar muscles of nerve-matter observed in transverse sections of gray columns of spinal cord. **H. of ven'tricles**, cornua ventriculi.

Horn'seed. Ergot. **H. sil'ver**, silver chloride.

Horn'wort. Ceratophyllum demersum, demulcent plant.

Horn'y. Corneous. **H. excres'cences**, excrescences occasionally formed on some part of the skin, resembling in shape the horns of an animal. **H. haired**, superficial layers of epidermic cells. **H. sub'stance**, see *Tooth*.

Horop'ito. Drimys axillaris.

Horop'ter (*horos*, limit, *opter*, beholder). Line representing curve along which both eyes can unite in vision.

Horrentia, hor-ren'she-ah (*horreo*, to shudder). Horripilation.

Horrida cutis, hor'rid-ah ku'tis (rough skin). Goose-flesh, goose-skin; a state of the skin produced by cold or fear, or accompanying the rigor of an intermittent; produced essentially by the action of microscopic muscular fibres—the arrectores pilorum. The projections are sometimes called goose-pimples.

Horripilation, hor-ri-pil-a'shun (*horreo*, to bristle, *pilus*, hair). General chilliness preceding fever, and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body. See *Horrida cutis*.

Horripilato'res. Arrectores pilorum. See *Horrida cutis*.

Hor'ror (*horreo*, to shudder). Horripilation. **H. cibo'rum**, disgust for food.

Hor'rors. Delirium tremens. **H. of drink**, delirium tremens.

Horse. In composition, great. **H. aloes**, caballine aloes. **H. balm**, Collinsonia Canadensis. **H. cane**, Ambrosia trifida. **H. cas'sia**, Cassia grandis. **H. chest'nut**, Æsculus hippocastanum. **H. crust**, crusta genu equinæ. **H. distem'per**, influenza. **H. doc'tor**, veterinary surgeon.

Horse'fly weed. Sophora tinctoria.

Horse'foot See *Kyllosis*. **H. gen'tian**, Triosteum perfoliatum.

Horse'leech. Horse-doctor; veterinary surgeon.

Horse'mint. Ambrosia trifida, Monarda coccinea, M. fistulosa, and M. punctata. **H., sweet**, Cunila mariana.

Horsenet'tle. Solanum Carolinense.

Horse'pox. Pustular disease of horses.

Horse'radish. Cochlearia armoracia. **H. tree**, Moringa pterygosperma.

Horseshoe com'missure. Fibres of deep layer of lemniscus. **H. head**, old name for condition of the skull in children in which the sutures are too open; the coronal suture presenting the form of a horseshoe. **H. kid'ney**, fatty crescents, or horseshoe conformation, in which the lower ends of the kidneys are united by a transverse portion across the spine.

Horsetail. Hippuris vulgaris; Equisetum; E. hyemale.

Horseweed. Ambrosia trifida; Collinsonia Canadensis; Erigeron Canadense.

Hortia Brasiliana, hor'she-ah bras-il-e-an'ah. Species of S. American plant, bark of which, antiperiodic, is used as a substitute for quinine.

Hortulus (dim. of **Hortus**) **cupidinis**, hor'tu-lus ku-pid'in-is. Vulva.

Hor'tus. Garden; vulva. **H. sic'cus**, herbarium.

Hospital, hos'pit'l (primarily from *hospes*, guest). Infirmary; establishment for the reception, care, and treatment of the sick and wounded. Hospitals were first instituted about the end of the 4th century, at which period the word *Nosokomeion* was employed, for the first time, by St. Jerome. Hospitals may be general, receiving all cases, or special, admitting only certain diseases. See *Nosocomial*. **H. at'mosphere**, see *Hospitalism*. **H., cot'tage**, small hospital, with a few beds, manageable at a small expense. **H. fe'ver**, typhus fever. **H., field**, hospital composed of canvas or wooden tents to be used by an army in the field. **H. gan'grene**, putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore; gangrene occurring in wounds or ulcers in hos-

pitals the air of which has been vitiated by the accumulation of patients or other circumstance. **H., insane'**, institution for care and treatment of insane. **H., lep'er**, hospital for care and treatment of leprous patients. **H., lock**, hospital for venereal cases.

Hospitalism, hos'pit'l-izm. Bad influence exerted by the air of a hospital on the progress of operations, diseases, etc.

Hospitalization, hos-pi-tal-iz-a'shun. Act of placing a person under hospital treatment.

Host. Organism on which a parasite lives.

Hot'house. See *Achicolum.*

Hottentot apron, hot'ten-tot a'prun. Condition of hypertrophied nymphæ, seen among Hottentots, in which an apron-like flap hangs down on the thighs.

Hottentottismus, hot-ten-tot-tiz'mus. Severe stuttering, sometimes from oral malformation.

Hough. Ham; hock.

Hound's tongue. Cynoglossum.

Hour'glass contrac'tion of the u'terus. Irregular contraction of the uterus like that of an hourglass, retaining the placenta after birth of child. **H. her'nia**, variety of oblique inguinal hernia, having a constriction of the hernial sac at some point between the position of the testis and that of the external abdominal ring.

House-green. Sempervivum tectorum.

House'leek Sempervivum tectorum. **H., small**, sedum.

House'maid's knee. Inflammation of bursa of patella with enlargement and effusion from pressure.

House-pu'pil. See *House-surgeon.*

House-sur'geon. Resident surgeon; usually a senior housepupil or graduate, residing in a hospital, and attending to every accident and disease in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon. It answers to the élève interne or interne of the French hospitals; the élève externe or externe is a less advanced pupil; from the externes the internes are chosen.

Hous'ton's folds. Folds of the rectum. **H.'s mus'cle**, compressor venæ dorsalis penis. **H.'s valve**, H.'s folds.

Ho'ven. Acute tympanites of cattle, usually from retained food.

Ho'vius, canal of. Fontana, canal of.

How'ard's meth'od. See *Drowning, resuscitation from,* and *Artificial respiration.*

How'ship's lacunæ, la-ku'ne. Condition in rarefying osteitis in which the edge of melting bone-tissue is broken by shallow curves or deeper semicircular excavations, the concavity being outward, between every two of which there is angular projection of an intervening portion of bone.

Hoya coronaria, hoi'ah kor-o-nah're-ah (after Hoy, English horticulturist). Species of Asclepidaceæ, growing in Sumatra, Borneo, etc., milky juice of which is used internally in gonorrhœa.

Huamil'ies bark. Bark of Cinchona micrantha, C. nitida, and C. Peruviana.

Huanokine, hu-an'o-keen. Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$, obtained from cinchona growing near Huanuco; antipyretic.

Huck'le or **Hucklebone.** Ischium; coccyx.

Huckleberry, huk''l-ber-re. See *Gaylussacia* and *Vaccinium.* **H., dwarf**, Gaylussacia humosa.

Huckshouldered, huk'shoal-der'd (G. *hocker*, protuberance). One who has a hump.

Hueb'ner's disease. Syphilitic endoarteritis, encroaching largely on the lumen of the artery.

Huechys sanguinea (hu'ek-is san-gwin'e-ah) or **vesicatoria**, ves-ik-at-o're-ah. Blistering fly of China.

Hugonia mystax, hu-go'ne-ah mis'taks. Tree of Malabar, root of which is considered tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge.

Huguier (hu-ge'a), **canal' of.** Small canal at inner side of fissure of Glaser, through which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the cavity of the tympanum. **H., disease of**, lupus; hypertrophy and abnormal protrusion of the neck of the uterus into the vagina; uterine fibromyoma. **H., opera'tion of**, conoidal amputation of neck of uterus.

Huingan. The seed of this plant, indigenous in the Andes, is used in urinary diseases.

Hulver. Ilex aquifolium.

Hum. Continuous low murmur. **H., ve'nous**, sound heard in auscultating over a vein.

Humectant, hu-mek'tant (*humecto*, to moisten). Imparting moisture; augmenting the fluidity, as of the blood; diluent.

Humectation, hu-mek-ta'shun (*humecto*, to moisten). Act of moistening.

Humeral, u'mer-al. Belonging to, or connected with, the arm or humerus. **H. ar'tery**, brachial artery. Descending branch of acromio-thoracic artery. **H. mus'cle**, deltoid muscle. **H. nerve**, circumflex nerve of arm. **H., trans'verse**, suprascapular artery.

Humera'lis. Humeral deltoid.

Hu'meri os. Humerus.

Hu'mero. In composition, humerus.

Hu'mero-bicip'ital. Relating to humerus and biceps, as humero-bicipital bursa, bursa over tendon of long head of biceps in groove of humerus.

Hu'mero-capsula'ris mus'cle. Occasional muscle from internal surface of shaft of humerus, inserted in capsular ligament of shoulder.

Humero-coronarius, hu'mer-o-kor-o-nar'e-us. Epitrochleo-phalangeus.

Hu'mero-cu'bital articula'tion. Articulation of humerus and ulna at elbow-joint. **H.-c. mus'cle**, brachialis anticus muscle; humero-radialis muscle.

Humero-metacarpeus, hu'mer-o-met-a-kar'pe-us. Muscle of horse, analogue of long and short extensor carpi radialis muscles in man.

Hu'mero-olec'ranal mus'cle. Triceps brachialis muscle.

Humero-phalangeus, hu'mer-o-fal-an-je'us. In the horse, analogue of flexor perforatus of man.

Humero-radial, hu'mer-o-ra'de-al. Muscle of lower animals, analogue of brachialis anticus in man.

Hu'mero-radia'lis mus'cle. Supinator longus muscle; anconæus.

Humero-radio-phalangeus, hu'me-ro-rad'e-o-fal-an-je'us. Muscle in the horse, analogue of flexor perforans in man.

Humero-supracarpeus, hu'mer-o-su-pra-kar'pe-us. Muscle attached to humerus and carpal bones.

Humerus, hu'mer-us. Shoulder. Most elevated part of the arm; bones concurring in forming it are the scapula, head of the humerus, and the clavicle, united together by strong ligaments, and covered by numerous muscles. Also shoulder-bone, arm-bone; cylindrical irregular bone of the arm, the upper extremity of which has a hemispherical head connected with the scapula, and two tuberosities or tubercles, a greater and a lesser, for the attachment of muscles, between which is the bicipital groove or fossa. At the inferior extremity are the inner and outer condyles; the small head articulated with the radius; the trochlea articulated with the ulna, etc. **H., an'gles of**, lower borders of the humerus; supracondylar ridges. **H. sum'mus**, top of the humerus; acromion.

Hu'mid tet'ter of scalp. Vulgar name for eczema.

Humidity, hu-mid'it-e. Moisture. Absolute humidity is the actual number of grains of moisture in a cubic foot of air. **H., rel'ative**, percentage of moisture in the air.

Humidum, hu'mid-um. Moisture. **H. nati'vum**, H. radicale. **H. nati'vum articulo'rum**, synovia. **H. primige'nium**, or **radica'le**, or **semina'le**, radical moisture; liquid conceived to give flexibility and proper consistence to the different organic textures; seminal fluid. **H. vit'reum**, vitreous body.

Humilis ("humble") (*humus*, the ground). Rectus inferior oculi muscle.

Humilus, hu'mil-us. Humulus.

Hum'ming-top mur'mur. Venous hum heard on auscultating over a vein.

Hum'mums. Sweating baths. See *Achicolum.*

Hu'mor (*humeo*, to be moist). Every fluid sub-

stance of the organized body, as the blood, chyle, lymph, etc. Humors differ considerably as to number and quality in the different species of organized beings, and even in the same species, according to the state of health or disease. The ancients reduced them to four, which they called cardinal humors—the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabilis or black bile. It is not easy to give a satisfactory classification of the humors. Popularly, chronic skin disease from disordered state of blood. **H., albugin'eous,** aqueous humor; vitreous humor. **H. albumin'eus,** aqueous humor. **H. am'nii,** liquor amnii. **H. aquo'sus,** aqueous humor. **H. articula'ris,** synovia. **H., card'inal,** see *Humor*. **H., ceru'minous,** cerumen. **H., corro'ding,** atrabilis. **H. Cotugn'ii,** perilymph. **H., crys'talline,** crystalline lens. **H. dor'idis,** water, sea. **H. genita'lis,** semen; sperm. **H. glacia'lis,** crystalline, corpus vitreum. **H. hyali'nus** or **hyaloï'des,** corpus vitreum. **H. lacryma'lis,** tear. **H. lac'teus,** milk. **H. of Meibo'mius,** secretion of Meibomian glands. **H. melanchol'icus,** see *Mercurialis*. **H. mercuria'lis,** see *Mercurialis*. **H. Morgagnia'nus** or **Morgag'nii,** Morgagni, humor of. **H. mucilagino'sus,** synovia. **H. ova'tus** or **ovifor'mis,** aqueous humor. **H. pericar'dii,** see *Pericardium*. **H. purulen'tus,** pus. **H. Scar'pæ,** endolymph. **H. semina'lis,** sperm. **H. vene'reus,** sperm. **H., vit'reous,** corpus vitreum; endolymph.

Humoral, hu'mor-al. Proceeding from, or connected with, humors. **H. her'nia,** inflammation and swelling of the testicle; see *Hernia humoralis*. **H. pathol'ogy,** humoralism, humorism.

Humoralism, hu'mor-al-ism. Theory of agency of humors in health and disease; the latter being humoral pathology or humorism.

Humoralists, hu'mor-al-ists. Humorists.

Humores (hu-mo'rees) (pl. of **Humor**) **inquili'ni** (alien humors). Recrementitial secretions.

Humorism, hu'mor-izm. Theory founded exclusively on the parts which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease. See *Humor*.

Humorists (hu'mor-ists) or **Hu'moralists.** Galenical and other physicians who attributed all diseases to the depraved state of the humors or to vicious juices collected in the body.

Hu'mors. Cold; scrofula. **H. of the eye,** aqueous and vitreous humors and crystalline lens; see *Eye*.

Hump (*umbo,* boss of a buckler). *Hunch, Bunch, Boss.* Prominence formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk; commonly formed by the spine or sternum, and seated at the posterior or anterior part of the trunk. It may also be produced by deviation of the ribs or pelvis. The spine may be curved in three principal directions: 1, backward, the most common case, *Cyphosis, Gibbosity;* 2, forward, *Lordosis, Recurvatio;* and, 3, laterally, *Scoliosis, Obstipatio*. Most curvatures occur at a very early age, and are caused by scrofula, rickets, etc., and not unfrequently they are accompanied by caries of the vertebræ; see *Vertebral disease*. One who has a hump is called humpbacked, hunchbacked, bunchbacked, humpty, huckshouldered, or shrumpshouldered.

Hump'backed or **Humpty,** hump'te. See *Hump*.

Hu'mulo-tan'nic acid. Tannic acid derived from hops.

Humulin, hu'mu-lin. Lupulin. See *Humulus lupulus*.

Humulus (hu'mu-lus) (*humus,* ground, on which it creeps) or **H. lu'pulus.** Hop-plant, nat. ord. Urticaceæ. Its cones or strobiles, Humulus (Ph. U. S. and Br.), have a fragrant odor, a bitter, aromatic taste, depending on a peculiar principle, named lupulin (humulin would be a more correct term), extractive and essential oil, extracted, equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles. The hop is employed as a tonic and hynoptic and a diaphoretic; it increases the action of, and enters into the composition of, ale and beer. The hop-pillow has long been used for producing sleep.

Hunch. Hump.

Hunch-backed. See *Hump*.

Hun'dred-leaved rose. Rosa centifolia.

Hunga'rian bal'sam. H. turpentine. **H. disease,** angina pectoris. **H. leech,** hirudo officinalis. **H. tur'pentine,** thin turpentine obtained by exudation from Pinus pumilis. **H. valo'nia,** acorn-cups of European white oak, Quercus robur.

Hungarica febris, hun-gar'ik-ah feb'ris. Fever, Hungary.

Hung'er. Necessity for taking food; internal sensation, dictated by the wants of the system, which some have attributed to the friction between the sides of the stomach in its empty state; others, to compression of the nerves when the organ is contracted; others, to the action of the gastric juice, etc. See *Appetite*. **H. cure,** treatment of disease, as syphilis, by semi-starvation. **H. plague** or **ty'phus,** relapsing fever. **H. weed,** Ranunculus arvensis; Alopecurus agrestis.

Hung'ry. Affected with hunger.

Hunterian chancre, hun-te're-an shan'ker (from John Hunter, English surgeon). Hard or indurated, infecting chancre; true venereal ulcer, followed by constitutional symptoms.

Hun'ter's canal. Aponeurotic membrane extending upward from the opening for the femoral vessels in the adductor magnus muscles, enclosing between the several muscles of the thigh a passage, Hunter's canal, containing the femoral artery and vein and the saphenous nerve. **H.'s opera'tion for an'eurism,** ligature of an artery in its continuity, on the proximal side and at a distance from the sac.

Hunt'ington's chore'a. Hereditary chorea of adult life. See *Chorea*.

Huntsman's cup. Rhizome of Sarracenia flava of S. United States; used in diarrhœa.

Hunyadi Janos, hoon'yah-di yan'os. Bitter Hungarian natural water, strongly purgative, from large amount of sulphate of sodium and magnesium contained in it.

Hura Brasiliensis, hu'rah braz-il-e-en'sis. *Assacou, Assacu, Ussacu.* Brazilian tree which in the extract of the bark is esteemed in leprosy; also given in elephantiasis and as an anthelmintic; bark, juice, and seeds are cathartic and emetic. **H. crep'itans,** sand-box tree of Africa and South America; used in leprosy; seeds are emeto-cathartic.

Hu'rin. Principle found in juice of Hura crepitans.

Hurt. Injury. See *Trauma*.

Hur'tleberry. Vaccinium myrtillus.

Husch'ke's teeth. Denticulate processes of spiral crest of cochlea. **H.'s valve,** semilunar mucous fold in the lacrymal sac.

Husk'y. Rough, as of the voice.

Hutch'inson's disease. Senile degeneration of the retina around the yellow spot. **H.'s teeth,** semilunar and notched condition of free border of incisor teeth of upper jaw in inherited syphilis. **H.'s tri'ad,** syphilitic teeth; olitis; interstitial keratitis.

Hux'ham's tinc'ture. Tinctura cinchonæ composita.

Huxley's lay'er, mem'brane, or **sheath.** Inner layer of the inner root-sheath of the hair, the outer layer being the inner root-sheath of Henle.

Hyacinth (hi'a-sinth), **wild.** Scilla nutans; S. esculenta.

Hyænanche (he-e-nan'ke) **Capen'sis** or **globo'sa** (*hyæna, ancho,* to strangle). Shrub of S. Africa, the fruit of which is used to destroy beasts of prey.

Hyaleus, he-al-a'us (*hualos,* glass). Hyaline.

Hy'alin. Albuminoid substance, like amyloid matter, found in certan kinds of morbid growths, as miliary tubercle; wall of hydatid cysts.

Hyaline, hi'al-ine. Vitreous; glassy; resembling glass. **H. canal',** hyaloid canal. **H. car'tilage,** clear, homogeneous type of cartilage, such as articular cartilages. **H. cast,** clear, homogeneous urinary tube-cast. **H. coat,** thin layer of dermic coat of hair-follicle. **H. cyl'inder,** H. cast. **H. degenera'tion,** degeneration by conversion into hyalin. **H. sub'stance,** cytoblastema.

Hyalino'sis. Hyaline waxy degeneration.

Hyalistos (he-al-is'tos) or **Hyalistus,** he-al-is'tus. Vitreous body.

Hyalitis, he-al-e'tis. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye or vitreous humor.

Hyalo, he'al-o (*hualos,* glass). In composition, vitreous.

Hyalodeï'tis. Hyalitis.

Hyalodeomala'cia (*hualodes,* vitreous, *malakia,* softness). Softening of vitreous humor.

Hyalodeonyx'is. Hyalonixis.

Hyalodeoproptosis, he-al-o-de-o-prop-to'sis (*hyalo, proptosis,* falling forward). Prolapse of corpus vitreum.

Hyalodes, he-al-o'dees. Hyaloid; corpus vitreum.

Hyalogen, hi-al'o-jen (*hyalo, gennao,* to engender). Albuminous substance in cartilage.

Hyaloid, hi'al-oid (*hyalo, eidos,* resemblance). Vitriform; resembling glass; relating or appertaining to the hyaloid body, hyaloid membrane, etc. **H. ar'tery,** branch of central artery of retina passing to capsule of lens. **H. bod'y,** vitreous body. **H. canal,** see *Hyaloid membrane.* **H. car'tilage,** see *Cartilage.* **H. fos'sa,** see *Hyaloid membrane.* **H. hu'mor,** vitreous body. **H. mem'brane,** extremely delicate membrane forming exterior covering of the vitreous humor, and transmitting within it prolongations dividing it into cells. Fallopius discovered it, and called it hyaloid. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane forms by reflection a cylindrical canal, *hyaloid canal,* which pierces the vitreous humor from behind to before. It transmits the capsular artery of the eye in fœtal life. **H. sub'stance,** vitreous body.

Hyaloïdei'tis or **Hyaloïditis,** he-al-o-id-e'tis. Hyalitis.

Hyaloïdia propria, he-al-o-id'e-ah pro'pre-ah. Hyaloid membrane.

Hyaloïdioproptosis, he-al-o-id-e-o-prop-to'sis. Prolapse of corpus vitreum.

Hyaloïdi'tis. Hyalitis.

Hyaloma, he-al-o'mah. Alteration of the eye into a glass-like mass.

Hyalomeninx, he-al-o-men'inks (*hyalo, meninx,* membrane). Hyaloid membrane.

Hyalonixis (he-al-o-niks'is) or **Hyalonyxis** (*hyalo, nusso,* to push). Puncture of vitreous body; depression of lens in cataract by incision through the sclerotic.

Hyalophagia, he-al-o-fah'je-ah (*hualos,* glass, *phago,* to eat). Glass-eating; mania for eating glass.

Hyaloplasm, hi'al-o-plazm (*hualos,* glass, *plasso,* to form). Transparent formative material or plasma.

Hyalos, he'al-os. Vitrum or glass.

Hyanche, he-an'ke (*hus,* swine, *ancho,* to choke). Cynanche tonsillaris.

Hyban'thus ipecacuan'ha. Ionidium ipecacuanha; plant of S. America, from which a false variety of ipecacuanha is obtained.

Hybernation, hi-ber-na'shun. Hibernation.

Hyboma, hib-o'mah (*huboo,* to make convex). Humpback; gibbosity.

Hybosis, hib-o'sis (*huboo,* to make convex). Gibbosity; production of hyboma or humpback.

Hybrid, hi'brid (*hubris,* mongrel). Cross-bred; born of two different species, as the mule. Term applied to plants as well as to animals; also to mixture of two different diseases. The result is termed *hybridity* or *hybridism.* Hybrid is also used to designate words from two different languages, as *uteritis,* inflammation of the uterus, in place of *metritis.*

Hybridation, hi-brid-a'shon. Hybridization.

Hybridism (hi'brid-izm) or **Hybrid'ity.** See *Hybrid.*

Hybridization, hi-brid-i-za'shun. Production of a hybrid or of a hybrid state.

Hydaleus, hid-al'e-us. Dropsical.

Hydarthrosis (hid-ar-thro'sis) or **Hydarthrus,** hid-ar'thrus. Hydrarthrus.

Hydas, he'das. Water.

Hydatæromenous, hid-at-e-rom'en-us. Dropsical; hydræmic.

Hydatenterocele, hid-at-ent-er-o-se'le (Eng. hid-at-ent'er-o-seel) (*hudor,* water, *enteron,* intestine, *kele,* tumor). Hernia complicated with hydrocele.

Hydatid, hi-dat'id (*hudor,* water). Hydatic cyst; echinococcus hominis or humanus. Encysted tumor containing aqueous and transparent fluid. Subsequently applied to vesicles softer than the tissue of membranes, more or less transparent, developed within organs, but without adhering to their tissues. They are found in various parts of the body; sometimes in the uterus, occasioning signs nearly similar to those of pregnancy, but being sooner or later expelled. Expulsion is generally attended with more or less hemorrhage. See *Acephalocyst.* **H., alve'olar,** nerve-sac at root of tooth. **H. cyst,** hydatid. **H. of epidid'ymis,** corpora Morgagnii. **H. frem'itus,** sound heard on percussion over tumors containing hydatids. **H. mole,** formation of a cyst-like character, included by Virchow in the class of mucous tumors forming in the hypertrophied villi of the chorion. **H. of Morgag'ni,** corpora Morgagnii. **H., pill-box,** see *Acephalocystis.*

Hydatidepatitis, hid-at-id-ep-at-e'tis (*hydatid, hepatitis,* inflammation of liver). Hepatitis complicated with hydatids.

Hydatides, hid-at'id-ees (pl. of **Hydatis**) **cervi'cis u'teri.** Nabothi glandulæ.

Hydatidiform, hi-dat-id'i-form. Hydatiform.

Hydatidoce'le or **Hydatocele,** hi-dat-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dat'o-seel) (*hydatid, kele,* tumor). Oscheocele containing hydatids. Hydatid tumor, of scrotum particularly.

Hydatidoid, hid-at'id-oid. Resembling hydatids.

Hydatidoma, hid-at-id-o'mah. Tumor caused by hydatids.

Hydatidoscheocele, hid-at-id-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. hid-at-id-os'ke-o-seel) (*oscheon,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Hydatidocele.

Hydatidosis, hid-at-id-o'sis. Condition of one affected with hydatids.

Hydat'ids of neck of u'terus. Nabothi glandulæ.

Hydatiform (hi-dat'i-form), **Hydatin'iform,** or **Hydatid'iform.** Resembling a hydatid. **H. mole,** collection of watery cysts or tumors resulting from degeneration of the chorion.

Hydatinus, hid-at-e'nus. Hydatoid.

Hydatis, hid'at-is. Hydatid or hydatid cyst. Echinococcus hominis. Small transparent vesicular tumor of the eyelids. **H. acephalocys'tis,** acephalocyst. **H. cœnu'rus,** C. cerebralis. **H. conjuncti'væ** or **cuticula'ris,** small transparent vesicular tumor of the eyelids. **H. echinococ'cus,** echinococcus. **H. fin'næ,** cysticercus cellulosæ. **H. pal'pebræ,** H. conjunctivæ. **H. termina'lis,** corpora Morgagnii.

Hydatism, hi'dat-izm. Noise caused by the fluctuation of pus in an abscess, hydrothorax, etc.

Hydato, hid-at'o (*hudor*). In composition, water.

Hydatocele, hid-at-o-se'le (Eng. hid-at'o-seel). Hydatidocele; hydrocele.

Hydatocholos (hid-at-ok'ol-os) or **Hydatoch'olus** (*hydato, chole,* bile). Aquoso-bilious. Epithet given to evacuated matters when mixed with water and bile.

Hydatodei'tis. Hydatoditis.

Hydatodes, hid-at-o'dees. Dropsical; aqueous.

Hydatoditis, hid-at-od-e'tis. Serous inflammation of the iris; inflammation of lining membrane of anterior chamber.

Hydatoid, hi'dat-oid. Watery; resembling water or hydatid. Name given to the membrane of the aqueous humor and to the aqueous humor itself. Hyaloid.

Hydatoncus, hid-at-on'kus (*hydato, onkos,* tumor). Anasarca; œdema; watery tumor.

Hydatoposia, hid-at-o-po'ze-ah (*hydato, posis,* drinking). Water-drinking.

Hydatopotes, hid-at-op'o-tees (same etymon). Water-drinker.

Hydatorrhœa, hid-at-or-rhe'ah (*hydato, rheo,* to flow). Watery flow or evacuation; hydrorrhœa.

Hydatoscheocele, hid-at-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. hid-at-os'ke-o-seel). Hydatidoscheocele.

Hydatosis, hid-at-o'sis. Formation of or tendency to dropsy; accumulation of water.

Hydatotherapeia, hid-at-o-ther-ap-e'ah (*hydato, therapeia,* a cure). Hydrotherapy or water-cure.

Hydat'ula cerebra'lis. Cænurus cerebralis. **H. solita'ria,** cysticercus.

Hyderiasis, hid-er-e'as-is. Dropsy.

Hydericus (hid-er'ik-us) or **Hyderodes,** hid-er-o'dees. Dropsical; hydropic.

Hyderoncus, hid-er-on'kus. Anasarca; œdema; watery tumor.

Hyd'eros or **Hyderus.** Anasarca; dropsy; diabetes.

Hydnocarpus (hid-no-kar'pus) **anthelmint'icus.** Tree of Cochin China; seed is used as substitute for St. Ignatius's beans. **H. ine'brians,** H. venenata. **H. odora'ta,** Gynocardia odorata. **H. venena'ta,** of Ceylon; seeds are sometimes sold for those of Gynocardia odorata, chaulmugra seeds. **H. Wightia'na,** of India; seeds have similar properties to those of H. odoratus.

Hydorrhœa, hid-or-rhe'ah. Hydrorrhœa.

Hydracetine, hy-dras'et-een. Colorless, odorless, nearly tasteless substance obtained by heating together phenylhydrazine and acetic anhydride, or by action of glacial acetic acid on phenylhydrazine. Antipyretic in doses of gr. ½ or a little more, but even in these doses caution must be used and the medicine employed only for a day or two, as it is a cumulative blood-poison; externally it is used in skin diseases, especially in psoriasis.

Hydrachnis, hid-rak'nis (*hydro, achna,* down, or sordes). Conoidal chickenpox in which the vesicles are generally acuminated and fluid pellucid throughout.

Hydracid, hi'dras-id. A hydrogen acid, as hydrochloric or hydrocyanic acid.

Hydracryl'ic ac'id. Acid isomeric with lactic acid.

Hydraden, hid-rad'en (*hydro, aden,* gland). Conglobate or lymphatic gland.

Hydradenitis, hid-rad-en-e'tis (*hydraden, itis*). Inflammation of a lymphatic gland or sweat-gland.

Hydradenoma, hid-rad-en-o'mah (*hudor,* water, *adenoma*). Adenoma containing serum or water.

Hydrædus, hid-re'dus (*hydro, aidoia,* genital organs). Œdema of the female organs.

Hydræmatocele, hid-re-mat-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dre-mat'o-seel). Hæmatocele supervening on hydrocele.

Hydræmia, hid-re'me-ah (*hydro, haima,* blood). Hydroæmia; anæmia.

Hydræ'mic, hi-dre'mik. Anæmic. **H. œdema,** see *Œdema.*

Hydragoga (hid-rah-go'gah), **Hydragogia** (hid-rah-go'je-ah), or **Hydragogica,** hid-rah-go'jik-ah. Hydragogues; lymphatics.

Hydragogues, hi'dra-gogs (*hydro, ago,* to expel). Medicines which cause watery evacuations; generally cathartics or diuretics.

Hydragogum, hid-rah-go'gum. Hydragogue. **H. Boyl'ei,** nitrate of silver.

Hydrallas, hid-ral'las (*hydro, allas,* sausage). Morbid increase in the quantity of the fluid of the allantois.

Hydralmæ, hid-ral'me (*hydro, halme,* saltness). Saline mineral waters.

Hydramide, hi'dram-ide. Amide obtained from subjecting an aldehyde to the action of ammonia.

Hydramnios, hid-ram'ne-os. Excessive quantity of the liquor amnii.

Hydramyl, hi'dram-il. Amyl hydride.

Hydrangea arborescens, hid-ran'je-ah ar-bo-res'sens (*hydro, angeion,* vessel). *Sevenbark, Wild hydrangea, Bissum.* Indigenous plant of Middle and Western States, leaves of which are tonic, sialagogue, cathartic, diuretic, and antilithic. **H. Thunber'gii,** species, leaves of which are employed by Japanese to make a tea called tea of heaven. **H. vulgar'is,** H. arborescens.

Hydrangeia, hid-ran-ji'ah (*hydro, angeion,* vessel). Lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangeitis, hid-ran-je-e'tis (*hydrangia, itis*). Inflammation of lymphatic vessels; lymphangeitis.

Hydrangia, hid-ran'je-ah (*hydro, angeion,* vessel). Lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangin, hid-ran'jin. Crystalline glucoside from root of Hydrangea arborescens.

Hydrangiography, hid-ran-je-og'raf-e (*hydrangia, graphe,* description). Description of lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangiology, hid-ran-je-ol'o-je (*hydrangia, logos,* discourse). Treatise on lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangiotomy, hid-ran-je-ot'o-me (*hydrangia, tome,* incision). Dissection of vessels.

Hydran'osos or **Hydran'usus** (*hydro, nosos,* disease). Serous exudation; hydatosis.

Hydrargism, he-drar'jizm. Hydrargyriasis.

Hydrargyranatripsis (hid-rar-jir-an-ah-trip'sis), **Hydrargyrentrip'sis,** or **Hydrargyrotrip'sis** (*hydrargyrum, anatripsis,* rubbing in). Mercurial inunction.

Hydrargyrate, hi-drar'je-rate. Relating to or containing mercury.

Hydrargyrenterophthisis, hid-rar-jer-en-ter-o-te'sis (*hydrargyrum, enteron,* intestine, *phthisis,* wasting). Wasting enteric disease from use of mercury.

Hydrargyri acetas, hid-rar'jir-e as-e'tas. Acetate of mercury. **H. amida'to-bichlo'ridum,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. et ammo'nii-chlo'ridum,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. ammo'nio-chlo'ridum,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. ammoniure'tum,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. et arsen'ici io'didum,** arsenic and mercury, iodide of. **H. ben'zoas,** benzoate of mercury. **H. bichlore'tum** or **bichlo'ridum,** chloridum corrosivum (Ph. U. S.), bichloride, perchloride, or oxymuriate, or corrosive chloride or muriate of mercury, corrosive sublimate, mercuric chloride. In colorless crystalline masses, acrid taste, soluble in water and alcohol; alterative, antiseptic, antisyphilitic, eutrophic in venereal complaints, old cutaneous affections, etc.; externally escharotic and antiseptic, usually in proportion of 1 part of the bichloride to 2000 parts of water. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$, three times a day, in pill. Intense irritant poison; white of egg is best antidote to it when taken in an overdose. *Yellow wash,* phagedenic wash, made by adding corrosive sublimate to lime-water, is a common application to syphilitic sores. **H. bicyan'idum** or **bicyanure'tum,** H. cyanuretum. **H. binio'didum,** H. iodidum rubrum. **H. binox'idum,** H. oxidum rubrum. **H. bisulphure'tum,** H. sulphuretum rubrum. **H. bo'ras,** combination of calomel and borax formerly used. **H. borus'sias,** H. cyanuretum. **H. bro'midum,** bromide of mercury. Protobromide and bibromide are analogous in composition and medicinal properties to the corresponding iodides of mercury, but have peculiar properties of bromides. Dose of the former is gr. j.; of the latter, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$. **H. calx al'ba,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. car'bolas,** carbolate of mercury. **H. chlore'tum** or **chlo'ridum,** H. chloridum mite. **H. chlo'ridum corrosi'vum,** H. bichloridum. **H. chlo'ridum mi'te** (Ph. U. S.), mild chloride, protochloride, submuriate, subchloride, or mild muriate of mercury, calomel, mercurous chloride; white, insoluble powder; alterative, antisyphilitic, and sialagogue; in large doses purgative, in dose of gr. ½ to v or x. *Black wash,* formed of calomel and lime-water, is used for syphilitic sores. **H. cyan'idum** or **cyanure'tum** (Ph. U. S.), cyanuret, cyanide, or prussiate of mercury; colorless salt, with strong metallic taste, soluble in water and alcohol; may be made by dissolving mercuric oxide in hydrocyanic acid; antisyphilitic. **H. deutochlo'ridum,** H. bichloridum. **H. deutoio'didum** or **deutoiodure'tum,** H. iodidum rubrum. **H. deutoni'tras,** see *H. nitras.* **H. deutosul'phas,** H. sulphas. **H. diperni'tras,** see *H. nitras.* **H. hyperoxo'des,** H. nitrico-oxidum. **H. io'didum** or **io'didum vir'ide** (Ph. U. S.), iodide, protiodide, or green iodide of mercury, mercurous iodide; greenish, tasteless powder, scarcely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; alterative in scrofula and syphilis. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$, gradually increased. **H. io'didum chlo'ridi,** mercury, iodide of chloride of. **H. io'didum ru'brum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), red iodide, biniodide, deutiodide, or periodide of mercury, mercuric iodide; scarlet, tasteless powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble in 120 parts of alcohol at 60° Fahr.; made by double de-

composition of mercuric chloride and potassium iodide; irritant poison, but used therapeutically as antisyphilitic. Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. **H. io'didum vir'ide,** H. iodidum. **H. iodobichlo'ridum,** mercury, iodide of chloride of. **H. mu'rias ba'si ox'idi imperfec'ti,** H. bichloridum. **H. mu'rias corrosi'vus,** H. bichloridum. **H. mu'rias dul'cis sublima'tus,** H. chloridum mite. **H. mu'rias oxygena'tus,** H. bichloridum. **H. mu'rias spirituo'sus liq'uidus,** liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **H. mu'rias suboxygena'tus præcipitatio'ne para'tus,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum; calomel prepared by precipitation. **H. ni'tras,** nitrate of mercury, mercurous nitrate; colorless salt prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and water; it is employed in syphilis, and, externally, in fungus, obstinate ulcers, and in ringworm. *Acid nitrate of mercury,* mercuric nitrate, solution of supernitrate of mercury, solution of supernitrate of deutoxide of mercury; made by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and distilled water; has been used as a caustic in malignant ulcerations and cancerous affections; see *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici.* **H. nit'rico-ox'idum,** hydrargyri oxidum rubrum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), nitric oxide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, mercuric oxide, red precipitate; insoluble scales or powder, made by decomposing mercuric nitrate by heat; used externally only, as stimulant and escharotic, in foul ulcers, being sprinkled on the part in fine powder or united with lard into an ointment. **H. ox'idi mu'rias ammoniaca'li,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **H. oxid'ulum ni'grum,** H. oxidum cinereum. **H. ox'idum cine'reum,** gray or black oxide of mercury, mercurous oxide; it may be formed by boiling mild chloride of mercury in lime-water. Dose of powdered oxide is from two to ten grains. **H. ox'idum fla'vum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), yellow oxide of mercury, yellow mercuric oxide; orange-yellow powder, without taste or odor, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by precipitation from corrosive chloride of mercury solution by means of solution of soda or potassa; used externally in affections of the skin, but chiefly in those of the eyelids. *Mercurius solubilis* of Hahnemann is formed from a black oxide of mercury; it is the oxydum hydrargyri nigri mediante ammoniâ ex protonitrate hydrargyri præcipitatum, azotas hydrargyroso-ammonicus, considered, in Germany and France, antisyphilitic. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ to gr. j. Used in the same cases as the hydrargyri oxidum cinereum. **H. ox'idum ni'grum,** H. oxidum cinereum. **H. ox'idum ni'tricum,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **H. ox'idum ru'brum,** H. nitrico-oxidum. **H. ox'idum ru'brum per ac'idum ni'tricum,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **H. ox'idum sacchara'tum,** hydrargyrum saccharatum. **H. ox'idum sulphu'ricum,** hydrargyri sulphas flava. **H. oxo'des ru'brum,** H. nitro-oxidum. **H. oxymu'rias,** H. chloridum mite. **H. perchlo'ridum,** H. bichloridum. **H. perio'didum,** H. iodidum rubrum. **H. permu'rias,** hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. persul'phas** (Ph. Br.), mercuric sulphate; white powder, made by heating mercury with sulphuric acid; used in preparation of other salts. **H. phos'phas,** mercury, phosphate of. **H. et potas'sii io'didum,** iodide of mercury and potassium. **H. præcipita'tum al'bum,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. protoio'didum** or **protoiodure'tum,** H. iodidum. **H. protoni'tras,** mercurous nitrate, H. nitras. **H. prototar'tras,** H. tartras. **H. prus'sias,** H. cyanidum. **H. et qui'niæ chlo'ridum,** combination of corrosive sublimate and quinia, used in obstinate skin diseases. **H. et qui'niæ protochlo'ridum,** protochloride of mercury and quinia, combination of mild chloride of mercury and quinia, administered in obstinate cutaneous diseases. **H. sacch'arum vermif'ugum,** hydrargyrum saccharatum. **H. subchlo'ridum,** H. chloridum mite. **H. subio'didum,** H. iodidum. **H. submu'rias,** H. chloridum mite. **H. submu'rias ammonia'tum,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. subsul'phas** or **s. fla'vus** (Ph. U. S.), hydrargyri sulphas flavus. **H. subsul'phas peroxidat'i,** hydrargyri sulphas flava. **H. sul'phas,** hydrargyri persulphas. **H. sul'phas fla'va,** basic mercuric sulphate, yellow subsulphate of mercury, oxymercuric sulphate, turpeth mineral, subsulphate of mercury; yellow odorless powder, with metallic taste, not soluble in water or alcohol; formed by action of boiling water on mercuric sulphate; alterative, errhine, and emetic; irritant poison. **H. sulphure'tum ni'grum,** black sulphuret of mercury, sulphuret of mercury with sulphur, æthiops mineral; made by treating equal parts of sulphur and mercury until metallic globules disappear; used chiefly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. x to ℥ss. **H. sulphure'tum ru'brum,** H. sulphidum rubrum (Ph. U. S.), bisulphuret or red sulphuret of mercury, mercuric sulphide, cinnabar, cinoper, vermilion; insoluble scarlet powder, without taste or odor, made by heating together sulphur and mercury, and afterward subliming; antisyphilitic, but chiefly used in fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat—℥ss being thrown on a red-hot iron. **H. supermu'rias,** H. bichloridum. **H. superni'tras,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **H. tar'tras** or **prototar'tras,** tartrate of mercury; antisyphilitic. Dose, one or two grains twice a day.

Hydrargyria (hid-rar-jir'e-ah), **Hydrargyriasis** (hid-rar-jir-e'as-is), or **Hydrargyro'sis.** Disease induced by the use of mercury; mercurial disease; poisoning by mercury; eczema mercuriale. Also the phenomena produced by mercury on the organism, mercurialism.

Hydrargyricum (hid-rar-jir'ik-um) or **Hydrargyrium,** hid-rar-jir'e-um. Mercurial.

Hydrargyrism, hi-drar'jir-izm. Hydrargyria.

Hydrargyroman'ia. Insanity from use of mercury.

Hydrargyrophthal'mia. Ophthalmia from use of mercury.

Hydrargyrosialorrhœa, hid-rar-jir-o-se-al-or-rhe'ah (*hydrargyrum,* mercury, *sialon,* saliva, *rheo,* to flow). Mercurial salivation.

Hydrargyrosis, hid-rar-jir-o'sis. Eczema mercuriale; hydrargyria.

Hydrargyrostomatitis, hid-rar-jir-o-sto-mat-e'tis. Mercurial salivation; mercurial stomatitis; mercurial sore throat.

Hydrargyrotripsis, hid-rar-jir-o-trip'sis (*hydrargyrum, tripsis,* rubbing). Mercurial inunction.

Hydrargyrum, hid-rar'jir-um (*hydro, arguros,* silver). Mercury; quicksilver. Fluid, brilliant metal, of a slightly bluish-white color; fluid above −39° of Fahr. and under 662°. S. g., when liquid, 13.5; easily oxidized. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body when taken into the stomach; but if oxidized and combined with acids, it acts powerfully. It has been exhibited in cases of constriction of the bowels and intussusception, from a notion that it must certainly pass through the bowels by its gravity. When the crude metal is distilled in an iron retort it forms hydrargyrum purificatum. **H. aceta'tum** or **ace'ticum,** mercury, acetate of. **H. albumina'tum,** mercury albuminate. **H. amida'to-bichlo'ridum** or **amida'to-bichlora'tum,** H. ammoniatum. **H. ammonia'to-muriat'icum,** H. ammoniatum. **H. ammonia'tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), ammoniochloride of mercury, ammoniated mercury, white precipitate of mercury, amidochloride of mercury, white precipitate; white insoluble powder, devoid of odor or taste, made by precipitation from solution of mercuric chloride with water of ammonia. A peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. Used in powder to destroy vermin; and, united with lard, for the same purpose, as well as in scabies and other cutaneous affections. **H. arsenia'to-ioda'tum,** arsenic and mercury, iodide of. **H. bibroma'tum,** hydrargyri bibromidum. **H. bichlorat'um,** hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. bichlorat'um ammonia'tum,** H. ammoniatum. **H. b. corrosi'vum,** hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. biiodat'um cum kalio ioda'to,** potassii hydrargyro-iodidum. **H. biiodat'um ru'brum,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **H. bisulphure'tum ru'brum,** red sulphide of mercury. **H. borus'icum,** hydrargyri cyanuretum. **H. broma'tum,** hydrargyri

bromidum. **H. carbol'icum**, mercury carbolate. **H. chlora'tum** or **chlora'tum mite**, hydrargyri chloridum mite. **H. corrosi'vum al'bum** or **sublima'tum**, hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. cum cre'tâ**, mercury with chalk, gray powder, protoxide of mercury; formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. It may be advantageously exhibited in diarrhœa in children dependent upon acidity and vitiated secretions; dose, 2 to 10 grains in any viscid substance. **H. cyana'tum** or **cyanogena'tum**, hydrargyri cyanuretum. **H. dul'ce præcipita'tum**, hydrargyri chloridum mite. **H. elain'icum**, mercury oleate. **H. formamida'tum**, mercury formamidate; salt introduced for hypodermic injection in syphilis, being solution of mercuric formamide, made by action of caustic soda on corrosive sublimate, washing the precipitate, dissolving in formamide and water at 30° to 48° C. **H. hydrocyan'icum**, hydrargyri cyanuretum. **H. ioda'tum**, hydrargyri iodidum. **H. ioda'tum cum chlo'rido-mercu'rii**, mercury, iodide of chloride of. **H. ioda'tum fla'vum**, hydrargyri iodidum. **H. ioda'tum ru'brum**, hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **H. iodidula'tum**, hydrargyri iodidum. **H. cum magne'siâ** resembles H. cum cretâ in properties. **H. muriat'icum** or **muriat'icum du'lce** or **mi'te**, hydrargyri chloridum mite. **H. muriat'icum præcipita'tum**, hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. muria'tum**, hydrargyri chloridum mite. **H. muria'tum corrosi'vum**, hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. nitra'tum**, hydrargyri nitras. **H. nitra'tum ru'brum**, hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. **H. ni'tricum**, hydrargyri nitras. **H. ni'tricum oxydula'tum crystallisa'tum**, hydrargyri nitras. **H. ni'tricum oxydula'tum liq'uidum**, liquor hydrargyri nitratis. **H. olein'icum** or **o'leo-stearin'icum**, mercury oleate. **H. oxyda'tum**, hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. **H. oxyda'tum fla'vum**, hydrargyri oxidum flavum. **H. oxyda'tum præcipita'tum**, hydrargyri oxidum flavum. **H. oxyda'tum ru'brum**, hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. **H. oxydula'tum ni'tricum**, hydrargyri nitras. **H. oxydula'tum per se**, æthiops per se. **H. oxydula'tum pu'rum**, hydrargyri oxidum nigrum. **H. oxydula'tum sulphura'tum ru'brum**, hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **H. oxymuriat'icum mi'te**, hydrargyri chloridum mite. **H. perbroma'tum**, hydrargyri bibromidum. **H. perchlora'tum** or **perchlo'ridum**, hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. perioda'tum**, hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **H. persulphura'tum**, hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **H. phosphora'tum** or **phospho'reum**, mercury phosphate. **H. præcipita'tum** or **præcipita'tum al'bum**, H. ammoniatum (Ph. U. S.). **H. præcipita'tum per se**, mercuric oxide; made by heating mercury to near boiling-point, until oxidized to red powder. **H. sacchara'tum**, mild mercurial formula in several European pharmacopœias; formed by triturating mercury with white sugar; used in worms and venereal affections of children. **H. salicyl'icum**, mercury salicylate. **H. sal'itum**, hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. sublima'tum**, hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. sulfura'tum ni'grum**, æthiops mineral; hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **H. sulfura'tum stibia'tum**, æthiops antimonialis. **H. sulphura'tum ru'brum**, hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **H. sulphu'ricum**, hydrargyri sulphas. **H. sulphu'ricum fla'vum**, yellow sulphate of mercury; turpeth mineral. **H. vitriola'tum**, hydrargyri sulphas flava. **H. zoöt'icum**, hydrargyri cyanuretum.

Hydrargyrus, hid-rar'jir-us. Hydrargyrum. **H. aceta'tus**, mercury acetate. **H. biioda'tus**, hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **H. calcina'tus**, hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. **H. chlora'tus mi'tis**, hydrargyri chloridum mite. **H. cum cre'tâ**, hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **H. ioda'tus**, hydrargyri iodidum. **H. ioda'tus fla'vus**, hydrargyri iodidum. **H. ioda'tus ru'ber**, hydrargyri iodidum. **H. muriat'icus mi'tis**, hydrargyri chloridum mite. **H. muria'tus**, hydrargyri bichloridum. **H. muria'tus mi'tis**, hydrargyri chloridum mite; H. chloridum corrosivum. **H. nitra'tus ru'ber**, hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **H. perioda'tus**, hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **H. phosphora'tus**, mercury phosphide; phosphuretted mercury; used in cases of inveterate venereal ulcers. **H. sulphura'tus ru'ber**, hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **H. cum sul'phure**, hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **H. vitriola'tus**, hydrargyri sulphas flava.

Hydrarthron (hid-rar'thron), **Hydrarthros** (hid-rar'thros), **Hydrarthro'sis** (hid-rar-thro'sis), or **Hydrarthrus**, hid-rar'thrus (*hydro*, *arthron*, joint). White swelling; dropsy of the articulations. White swelling is a formidable strumous disease; it may attack any joint, but is commonly met with in the knee, haunch, foot, and elbow; generally in scrofulous children. It consists, at times, in tumefaction and softening of soft parts and ligaments surrounding the joints; at others, in swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones; or both states may exist at the same time. Synovia. **H. synovia'lis**, hydrarthrus.

Hy'dras. Hydrate. **H. chloral'icus**, chloral hydrate. **H. fer'ricus**, ferric hydrate. **H. kal'icus**, potassa. **H. magne'sicus**, magnesium hydrate. **H. na'tricus**, soda. **H. potas'sicus**, potassa. **H. so'dicus**, soda.

Hydrastia (hid-ras'te-ah) or **Hydras'tine.** $C_{22}H_{23}NO_6$. White prismatic alkaloid in Hydrastis Canadensis; causes constriction of vessels in small doses and increase of blood-pressure; in large doses, vaso-motor paralysis and diminution of blood-pressure. Given in chronic catarrhal affections of urinary organs in typhoid and other fevers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa. When hydrastine is oxidized with nitric acid a white crystalline alkaloid, *hydrastinine*, is obtained, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, used as substitute for ergot in metrorrhagia, congestive dysmenorrhœa, etc. See *Hydrastis Canadensis* and *Doses* (table).

Hydras'tinine. See *Hydrastine.*

Hydrastis, hid-ras'tis (*hydro*, *drao*, to be active). H. Canadensis. **H. Canaden'sis**, Canadian hydrastis, yellow root, orange root, yellow puccoon, ground raspberry, yellow paint, golden seal, Indian paint, eyebalm, nat. ord. Ranunculaceæ. The rhizome and rootlets, *Hydrastis* (Ph. U. S.), are used in infusion as a tonic and as a "mouth-water" and outward application in wounds and local inflammations. Its characteristic alkaloid is hydrastia or hydrastine.

Hy'drate. Compound of an element with water.

Hydrated, hi'dra-ted. Containing water; forming hydrate. **H. ox'ide of am'yl**, amylic alcohol. **H. ox'ide** or **perox'ide** or **sesquiox'ide of i'ron**, ferric hydrate.

Hydration, hi-dra'shun (*hudor*, water). Impregnation or moistening with water.

Hydra'tum. Hydrate.

Hydrazine, hy-dra-zeen'. N_2H_4. Active poison, fatal to animals and vegetables, to bacteria, etc.

Hydrec'tasis (*hydro*, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation by water or serous fluid.

Hydredema, hid-red-e'mah (*hydro*, *oidema*, swelling). Œdema.

Hydrelæon, hid-rel-e'on (*hydro*, *elaion*, oil). Mixture of water and oil.

Hydrelectricity, hi-drel-ek-tris'it-e. Galvanism.

Hydrelytron, hid-rel'it-ron (*hydro*, *elutron*, vagina). Watery collection in the vagina. See *Hydrocele.*

Hydremesis, hid-rem'e-sis (*hydro*, *emesis*, vomiting). Vomiting of watery liquid.

Hydrencephalic, hi-dren-sef-al'ik (*hydro*, *enkephalos*, encephalon). Hydrocephalic.

Hydrencephalitis, hid-ren-sef-al-e'tis (*hydro*, *encephalon*). Hydrocephalus internus.

Hydrencephalium (hid-ren-sef-al'e-um) or **Hydrocephalion**, hid-ro-sef-al'e-on (*hydro*, *encephalon*). Hydrocephalus internus.

Hydrencephalocele (hid-ren-sef-al-o-se'le) (Eng. hidren-sef'al-o-seel) or **Hydrocephalocele**, hid-ro-sef-al-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-sef'al-o-seel) (*hydro*, *encephalon*, *kele*, rupture, protrusion). Monstrosity in which there is a fissure of the cranium, the integument of the head being present and forming a hernial sac in which the brain lies outside the skull, the sac containing a large quantity of serous fluid. See *Meningocele*, *Encephalocele*, *Hernia cerebri*, *Hydrocephalus chronicus*. **H. ante'rius** or **fronta'lis**, proencephalus.

Hydrencephaloid (hid-ren-sef'al-oid) or **Hydroceph'aloid** (*hydro, encephalon, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling hydrencephalus. Disorders of the bowels and exhaustion in children are at times attended with hydrencephaloid symptoms.

Hydrencephalon (hid-ren-sef'al-on) or **Hydrenceph'alus.** Hydrocephalus chronicus.

Hydrencephalus, hid-ren-sef'al-us (*hydro, enkephalos,* encephalon). Hydrocephalus internus.

Hydrenterepiplocele, hid-ren-ter-ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. hid-ren-ter-ep-ip'lo-seel). Entero-epiplocele sac of which contains serous fluid.

Hydrenterocele, hid-ren-ter-o-se'le (Eng. hid-ren'-ter-o-seel) (*hydro, enteron,* intestine, *kele,* tumor). Intestinal hernia the sac of which encloses fluid.

Hydrenteromphalocele (hid-ren-ter-om-fal-o-se'le) (Eng. hid-ren-ter-om'fal-o-seel) or **Hydrenterom'phalus** (*hydro, enteron,* intestine, *omphalos,* umbilicus, *kele,* rupture). Umbilical hernia with intestine and water in the sac.

Hydrepigastrium, hid-rep-e-gas'tre-um. Accumulation of fluid in external or superficial ascites outside the peritoneum.

Hydrepiplocele, hid-rep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. hid-rep-ip'lo-seel) (*hydro, epiploon,* omentum, *kele,* rupture). Omental hernia with water in the sac.

Hydrepiplomphalus (hid-rep-ip-lom'fal-us) or **Hydrepiplomphalocele** (*hydro, epiploon,* omentum, *omphalos,* umbilicus). Umbilical hernia with omentum and water in the sac.

Hydrepiploon, hid-rep-ip'lo-on. Dropsy of the omentum.

Hydre'tron or **Hydretrum,** hid-ra'trum (*hydro, etron,* lower belly). Ascites.

Hydriasis, hid-re'as-is (*hudor,* water). Hydrotherapy.

Hydriater, hid-re'at-ur (*hydro, iatros,* physician). Hydropathic physician.

Hydriatria (hid-re-at-re'ah), **Hydriatrica** (hid-re-at're-ka) **ars,** or **Hydriat'rics.** Hydrotherapy.

Hydriatricus (hid-re-at'rik-us) or **Hydriatrus,** hid-re-at'rus. See *Hydropathic.*

Hydriatry, hid-re-at're. Hydrotherapy.

Hydric, hi'drik. Containing water or combined with hydrogen. **H. ether,** ether.

Hydriodas (hid-re'od-as) **kal'icus.** See *Potassæ hydriodas.*

Hydriodic (hid-re-od'ik) **acid.** See *Acid, hydriodic.* **H. ether,** æther hydriodicus; ethyl iodide.

Hydriosis, hid-re-o'sis. Hydrotherapy.

Hydro, hid'ro. In composition, water.

Hydroa, hid-ro'ah (*hudor,* water). Affection consisting in accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. Sudamina; pemphigus; herpes iris; cysticercus; symptomatic form of miliary fever; hydatid. **H. febri'lis,** facial herpes. **H. gestatio'nis,** impetigo herpetiformis; pemphigus gravidarum. **H. herpetifor'me,** vesicles grouped as in herpes. **H. pemphigoï'des,** herpetiform dermatitis. **H. prurigino'sum,** form of h. attended with vesicles or bullæ, which when they empty and dry leave red papules. **H. vaccinifor'me,** vesicular eruption which becomes umbilicated. **H. vesiculo'sum,** simple hydroa, often associated with erythema; herpes iris.

Hydro-abdo'men. Ascites.

Hydroadenitis, hid-ro-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammatory state of the perspiratory follicles ending usually in suppuration.

Hydroæmia, hid-ro-e'me-ah (*hydro, haima,* blood). State of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess.

Hydro-aëric, hid-ro-a'er-ik (*hydro, aër,* air). Epithet for the sound rendered on percussing or auscultating cavities containing water and air.

Hydroarion, hid-ro-ar'e-on (*hydro, oarion,* ovarium). Dropsy or cystoma of the ovarium.

Hydroata, hid-ro'at-ah. Sudamina.

Hydrobiliru'bin. $C_{31}H_{40}N_4O_7$. Derivative of bilirubin, coloring matter in fæces and urine.

Hydroblepharismus (hid-ro-blef-ar-iz'mus), **Hydrobleph'aron,** or **Hydroblepharum,** hid-ro-blef'ar-um (*hydro, blepharon,* eyelid). Œdema or watery swelling of the eyelids. Blepharœdema. **H. ether,** ethyl bromide.

Hydrobromate, hi-dro-bro'mate. Salt of a base with hydrobromic acid.

Hydrobromic (hi-dro-bro'mik) **acid.** HBr. Pungent gas formed by action of phosphorus upon bromine. Ten per cent. solution in water constitutes *dilute hydrobromic acid,* acidum hydrobromicum dilutum (Ph. U. S.), which is given internally to produce the effect of the bromides in dose of one-half to two fluidrachms.

Hydrocachexia, hid-ro-kak-eks'e-ah. Dropsical habit.

Hydrocamphoric acid, hid-ro-kam-for'ik as'id. $C_{10}H_{18}O_4$. Acid formed by heating camphoric acid at 160° with hydriodic acid.

Hydrocarbons, hi-dro-kar'bons. Substances whose component parts are hydrogen and carbon, such as fats, essential oils, products of decomposition of organic matter, etc. Several hundred are known; they are solids, liquids, or gases.

Hydrocardia, hid-ro-kar'de-ah (*hydro, kardia,* heart). Serous secretion of the pericardium; hydropericardium.

Hydrocatarrhophesis (hid-ro-kat-ar-rof-a'sis) or **Hydrocatarrhoph'ia** (*hydro, katarrhopheo,* to sip up). Absorption of water from without.

Hydrocele, hid-ro-se'le (Eng. hi'dro-seel) (*hydro, kele,* tumor). Collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or in coverings either of the testicle or spermatic cord. To the first of these varieties the name external hydrocele has been given; to the second, internal hydrocele, H. tunicæ vaginalis testis, hydrelytron. When the collection occurs in the envelope of the testicle, it is called hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis, and the epithet congenital is added, hydrocele congenita, when the interior of the membrane in which it is situate still communicates freely with the cavity of the abdomen. When it exists in the spermatic cord, it is called encysted or diffused hydrocele of the spermatic cord, hydrocele cystica, hydrocele funiculi seminalis or spermatic, as the case may be. The tumor of the distended scrotum is oblong, greater below than above, indolent, and semi-transparent. When inconveniently large the fluid may be evacuated by puncturing with a trocar, but, as it collects again, this is only palliative. Radical cure consists, usually, in injecting irritating liquid, as iodine, through the canula of the trocar, which has been left in after puncturing. This is kept in the tunica vaginalis a few minutes, and then withdrawn. The coat inflames, adhesion takes place, and the cavity is obliterated. **H., acute,** dropsical effusion during acute orchitis or as direct result of injury. **H., anasar'cous,** œdema of scrotum. **H. of canal' of Nuck,** hydrocele of the round ligament. **H., chy'lous,** chylocele. **H. congen'ita,** see *Hydrocele.* **H. cys'tica,** see *Hydrocele.* **H., Dupuytren's,** H. with constriction separating it in two. **H., encyst'ed,** cyst of spermatic cord, epididymis, or testicle, or tunica vaginalis. **H., endem'ic, of Mal'abar,** elephantiasis Arabum. **H., exter'nal,** see *Hydrocele.* **H. fœm'inæ** or **fœmine'a,** H. of labium pudendi. **H., funic'ular,** or **funic'uli semina'lis,** or **f. spermat'ici,** see *Hydrocele.* **H., her'nial,** accumulation of fluid in hernial sac; dropsical condition of the sac of an old scrotal hernia after obliteration of the neck; see *Oscheohydrocele.* **H. ingen'ita,** H. congenita. **H., inter'nal,** see *Hydrocele.* **H. intra-abdomina'lis,** H. of upper portion of inguinal canal. **H. of Mal'abar,** H., endemic. **H., milk'y,** chylocele. **H. mulie'bris,** H. fœminea. **H. of the neck,** a tumor filled with watery fluid, occupying some portion of the neck. **H., œdem'atous,** H., external; see *Hydrocele.* **H. peritonæ'i,** ascites. **H. of the round lig'ament,** hydrocele of the canal of Nuck; an uncommon affection, being a cystic growth of those parts. It may be treated by the seton or by the injection of iodine. **H., spermat'ic,** see *Hydrocele.* **H. spina'lis,** hydrorachis. **H. tes'tis,** form of cystic tumor beneath the tunica albuginea. **H., vagi'nal,** H. of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydrocelic, hi-dro-se'lik. Relating or appertaining to hydrocele.

Hydrocenosis, hid-ro-sen-o'sis (*hydro, kenosis,* evacuation). Evacuation of water morbidly accumulated in the body, by drugs or operation.

Hydrocephalic, hi-dro-sef-al'ik. Relating to hydrocephalus. **H. cry,** peculiar shriek of pain emitted at times by the hydrocephalic infant.

Hydrocephalitis, hid-ro-sef-al-e'tis. Hydrencephalitis. Hydrocephalus internus.

Hydrocephalium, hid-ro-sef-al'e-um. Hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalocele, hid-ro-sef-al-o-se'le (Eng. hid-ro-sef'al-o-seel) (*hydrocephalus, kele,* rupture or protrusion). Hydrencephalocele.

Hydrocephalocentesis, hid-ro-sef-al-o-sen-ta'sis (*kentesis,* act of puncturing). Puncturing the head in hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephaloëctasis, hid-ro-sef-al-o-ek'tas-is (*hydrocephalus, ektasis,* extension). Hydrocephalus chronicus.

Hydrocephaloid, hi-dro-sef'al-oid (*hydrocephalus, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling hydrocephalus, as in cerebral anæmia of young children. Hydrencephaloid.

Hydrocephalon (hid-ro-sef'al-on) or **Hydrocephalum,** hid-ro-sef'al-um. Hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalus, hi-dro-sef'al-us (*hydro, kephale,* head). Water of the head, dropsy of the head, dropsy of the brain. A collection of water within the head. It may be internal or external. **H. acu'tus,** H. internus, tubercular meningitis. **H. acu'tus se'num,** serous apoplexy. **H. adnat'us,** see *H. chronicus.* **H., arach'noid,** H. with effusion into arachnoid cavity. **H. chron'icus** may exist at birth; commonly commences at an early period of existence, the accumulation of fluid gradually producing distension of the brain and skull, with separation of the sutures; it commonly proves fatal before puberty. **H. congen'itus,** see *H. chronicus.* **H. exter'nus,** infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the cranium; see *Hydrocephalus chronicus.* **H. inter'nus,** *Water brain fever, Whytt's disease;* generally seated in the meninges and surface of the encephalon; a tubercular meningitis, observed particularly in childhood; extremely acute and often very rapid, sometimes destroying in two or three days, at others extending to two or three weeks. On dissection water is generally found in the ventricles or at the base of the brain, or there are evidences of previous vascular excitement, as effusions of coagulable lymph, etc. When effusion occurs suddenly, either primarily or secondarily in the course of some other disease, it has been termed water-stroke. **H. longus,** chronic hydrocephalus. **H. meninge'us,** H. internus. **H., spu'rious,** hydrencephaloid (disease). **H., tuber'culous,** tubercular meningitis. **H. ventricula'ris** or **ve'rus,** H. internus.

Hydrochamaimelum, hid-ro-kam-aim-e'lum (*hydro, chamaimelon,* chamomile). Infusion of chamomile.

Hydrochezia, hid-ro-kez'e-ah (*hydro, chezo,* to go to stool). Serous or watery diarrhœa.

Hydrochinidin, hid-ro-chin'id-in. Hydroquinidine.

Hydrochinin, hid-ro-chin'in. Hydroquinine.

Hydrochloras, hid-ro-klor'as. Hydrochlorate. **H. ammo'niæ,** ammonium chloride.

Hydrochlorate, hi-dro-klor'ate. Salt of hydrochloric or muriatic acid with a base.

Hydrochloric (hi-dro-klor'ik) **acid.** Acidum hydrochloricum. **H. e'ther,** ethyl chloride.

Hydrochlorinas (hid-ro-klor'e-nas) **nat'ricus.** Sodium chloride.

Hydrocholecystis, hid-ro-kol-e-sis'tis (*hydro, chole,* bile, *kustis,* bladder). Distension of gall-bladder by bile or dropsical fluid.

Hydrocholecystitis, hid-ro-kol-e-sis-te'tis. Dropsy of gall-bladder attended with inflammation.

Hydrocinchonidine, hid-ro-sin-kon'id-een. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. Alkaloid derived from cinchona.

Hydrocinchonin, hid-ro-sin'ko-nin. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. Alkaloid made by action of potassium permanganate on cinchonine.

Hydrocirsocele (hid-ro-sur-so-se'le) (Eng. hi-dro-sur'so-seel), **Hygrocir'socele,** or **Hy'grocele** (*hydro, kirsos,* varix, *kele,* tumor). Tumor formed by the varicose distension of the veins of the spermatic cord, and by the accumulation of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum.

Hydrocœlia, hid-ro-se'le-ah (*hydro, koilia,* abdomen). Ascites.

Hydrocollidine, hid-ro-kol'lid-een. Oily liquid ptomaine obtained from putrefying mackerel and horseflesh or ox-flesh, etc. Very poisonous, resembling strychnia in action.

Hydrocolpocele, hid-ro-kol-po-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-kol'po-seel) (*hydro, kolpos,* vagina, *kele,* tumor). Watery or serous tumor of the vagina.

Hydrocon'chinine. Hydroquinidine.

Hydroconium, hid-ro-ko'ne-um (*hydro, konios,* dusty). Bath, shower; apparatus for throwing spray.

Hydrocotarnia, hid-ro-ko-tar'ne-ah. Poisonous alkaloid obtained from mother-liquor of opium, after morphia and codeia have been separated. $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$.

Hydrocotarnine, hid-ro-ko-tar'nin. Hydrocotarnia.

Hydrocotoïn, hid-ro-ko'to-in. $C_{22}H_{16}O_5$. Crystallizable principle in coto bark; action is similar to that of cotoin.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica, hid-ro-kot'il-e a-ze-at'ik-ah (*hydro, kotule,* cup, leaves being like cups). Asiatic or Midian pennywort, order Umbelliferæ. Plant of India, Cape of Good Hope, and Jamaica, possessed of astringent, febrifuge, and diuretic properties. The leaves are applied to bruised parts to prevent inflammation. In India hydrocotyle has been used as a remedy for leprosy. **H. Bonarien'sis,** plant growing in Brazil, having diuretic properties. **H. centel'la,** S. African plant, the roots and stalks of which are astringent; used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **H. umbella'tum,** acaricoba. **H. vulga'ris,** marsh pennywort; aperient.

Hydrocrania (hid-ro-kran'e-ah) or **Hydrocranium,** hid-ro-kran'e-um (*hydro, kranion,* skull). Hydrocephalus.

Hydrocrithe, hid-ro-krith'e (*hydro, krithe,* barley). Barley-water.

Hydrocyanic (hi-dro-si-an'ik) **acid** (*hydro, kuanos,* blue). Prussic acid; cyanohydric or cyanhydric acid. This acid exists in a great variety of native combinations in the vegetable kingdom, and imparts to them certain properties long known and esteemed; as in the bitter almond, cherry-laurel, leaves of the peach tree, kernels of fruit, pips of apples, etc. When concentrated it is liquid, colorless, of a strong smell and taste, at first cooling, afterward burning. Its s. g. as a liquid, at 18° Centigrade, is 0.6969. It is very volatile, speedily undergoes decomposition, and consists of a peculiar gaseous and highly inflammable compound of carbon and nitrogen, cyanogen, and of hydrogen, which acts as the acidifying principle; hence its name, hydrocyanic acid. Great caution is necessary in its use, on account of its extremely poisonous properties. It has been advised in laryngeal phthisis, pulmonary phthisis, pulmonary inflammation and irritation, dyspepsia, uterine affections, hectic cough, cancer, chronic rheumatism, and mania, and as a local remedy in impetiginous affections. It is so unmanageable, and the preparation so uncertain, that it is not much used. The dose of medicinal prussic acid, *Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum* (Ph. U. S.), containing 2 per cent. of the acid, is from a quarter of a drop to two drops. **H. e'ther** (C_2H_5CN), ethyl cyanide, proprionitrite; very poisonous liquid, formed by action of ethyl iodide on potassium cyanide in closed tubes at temperature of 180° C.; properties like those of hydrocyanic acid.

Hydrocyanogen, hi-dro-si-an'o-jen. Hydrocyanic acid.

Hy'drocyst or **Hydrocystis,** hid-ro-sis'tis (*hydro, kustis,* bladder). Cyst containing a watery or serous fluid; hydatid; saccated ascites.

Hydrodeopyra, hid-ro-de-op'ir-ah (*hydrodes,* watery, *pur,* fever). Fever with watery discharges.

Hydroderma, hid-ro-dur'mah (*hydro, derma,* skin). Anasarca.

Hydrodes, hid-ro'dees. Aqueous.

Hydrodiarrhœa, hi-dro-di-ar-rhe'ah. Serous diarrhœa.

Hydrodictiotomy, hi-dro-dik-te-ot'o-me (*hydro, diktuon,* retina, *tome,* incision). Operation by incision for relief of œdema of the retina.

Hydrodiuresis, hid-ro-de-u-re'sis (*hydro, diuresis,* passage of water). Passage of watery urine.

Hydrœdema, hid-red-e'mah. Œdema.

Hydro-elat'erin. Amorphous substance derived from Momordica elaterium.

Hydro-electrization, hi-dro-el-ek-tre-za'shun. Employment of water as an electrode in electrization.

Hydro-encephalocele, hid-ro-en-sef-al-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-en-sef'al-o-seel) (*hydro, encephalon, kele,* tumor). Hydro-encephalocele.

Hydro-enceph'alon. Hydrocephalus.

Hydro-encephalorrhœ'a (*hydro, encephalon, rheo,* to flow). Serous apoplexy.

Hydro-encephalus, hid-ro-en-sef'al-us. Hydrocephalus.

Hydro-enterocele, hid-ro-en-ter-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-en'ter-o-seel) (*hydro, enteron,* intestine, *kele,* tumor). Hydrocele complicated with enterocele.

Hydro-entero-epiplocele, hid-ro-en-ter-o-ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-en-ter-o-ep-ip'lo-seel) (*hydro, enteron,* intestine, *epiploon,* omentum). Hydro-epiplo-enterocele; entero-epiplocele the sac of which contains a serous fluid.

Hydro-entero-epiplomphalum, hid-ro-en-ter-o-ep-ip-lom'fal-um (*hydro, enteron,* intestine, *epiploon, omphalos,* navel). Umbilical hernia the sac of which contains intestine, epiploon, and serum.

Hydro-enteromphalum (hid-ro-en-ter-om'fal-um) or **Hydrenterom'phalum** (*hydro, enteron,* intestine, *omphalos,* umbilicus). Hernia umbilicalis the sac of which contains intestine and serum.

Hydro-enterorrhœa, hid-ro-en-ter-or-rhe'ah. Watery diarrhœa.

Hydro-epigastrium, hid-ro-ep-e-gas'tre-um. Hydrepigastrium.

Hydro-epiplocele, hid-ro-ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-ep-ip'lo-seel) (*hydro, epiploon,* omentum, *kele,* tumor). Hernia formed by omentum the sac of which contains serum.

Hydro-epiplo-enterocele, hid-ro-ep-ip-lo-en-ter-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-ep-ip-lo-en'ter-o-seel). Hydro-entero-epiplocele.

Hydro-epiplomphalocele, hid-ro-ep-ip-lom-fal-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-ep-ip-lom'fal-o-seel). Hydrepiplomphalocele.

Hydro-epiplomphalum, hid-ro-ep-e-plomf'al-um (*hydro, epiploon,* omentum, *omphalos,* umbilicus). Umbilical hernia the sac of which contains intestine and serum.

Hydro-epiploon, hid-ro-ep-ip'lo-on. Hydrepiploon.

Hydro-et'ron. Ascites.

Hydrofluoric (hi-dro-flu-or'ik) **acid.** Thin liquid, soluble in water, and used in such solution in goitre, and inhaled in phthisis and diphtheria. It is also antiseptic.

Hydrogala, hid-rog'al-ah (*hydro, gala,* milk). Mixture of water and milk.

Hydrogaster, hid-ro-gas'ter (*hydro, gaster,* belly). Ascites.

Hydro-gastrorrhœa, hid-ro-gas-tror-rhe'ah (*hydro, gaster,* stomach, *rheo,* to flow). Watery effusion into the cavity of the stomach or abdomen.

Hydrogen, hi'dro-jen (*hydro, gennao,* to produce). Inflammable air; sp. gr. .069; this gas when breathed proves fatal from containing no oxygen; when diluted with two-thirds of atmospheric air it occasions diminution of muscular power and sensibility, and a reduction of the force of the circulation. It has been respired in catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis. Hydrogen has been used by injection *per anum* to diagnosticate a wound of the bowel, the gas escaping at the cut aperture. **H., antimo'niated,** gaseous substance prepared at the moment of administration, by adding muriatic acid to a mixture of antimony and zinc, with tartar emetic or chloride of antimony, and inhaled in cases of pneumonia and capillary bronchitis. **H. binox'ide** or **perox'ide,** oxygenated water; combination of water with a mixing weight of oxygen; prepared by acting on barium dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid. It is a colorless, transparent liquid, very prone to decomposition; a powerful oxidizing agent, given as an excitant in asphyxia, cholera, and narcotic poisoning; and in cachectic affections—cancer, diabetes, etc.; and externally antiseptic in ulcers, chancre, diphtheritic sores, etc., probably by its oxidizing powers. Solution of the peroxide in ether, called ozonic or ozonized ether, was employed by Dr. B. W. Richardson of London to oxidize the sugar in the circulation, and cause its elimination through the lungs. **H. bro'mide,** hydrobromic acid. **H. bu'tylate,** butyl alcohol. **H., car'buretted,** *Methane, Methyl hydrate;* inflammable air, fire-damp, of miners, marsh gas; obtained by passing the vapor of water over charcoal, at the temperature of ignition, in an iron tube; has been found possessed of properties like hydrogen, and been used, diluted, in like cases. After the explosion of fire-damp in mines there remains the after-damp, choke-damp, or black-damp, consisting of carbonic acid and nitrogen, which occasions a greater loss of life, perhaps, than the explosion. **H. chlo'ride,** hydrochloric acid. **H. cy'anide,** hydrocyanic acid. **H. deutox'ide,** H. binoxide. **H. diox'ide,** H. binoxide. **H. eth'ylate,** ethyl alcohol. **H. flu'oride,** hydrofluoric acid. **H. i'odide,** hydriodic acid. **H. meth'ylate,** methylic alcohol. **H. ni'trate,** nitric acid. **H. ox'ide,** water. **H. perox'ide,** H., binoxide of. **H. persul'phide,** H_2S_2, oily liquid, powerful antiseptic. **H. protox'ide,** water. **H. subox'ide,** water. **H. sul'phate,** H_2SO_4, absolute sulphuric acid. **H. sul'phide,** H., sulphuretted, H. persulphide. **H., sul'phuretted,** hydrosulphuric, sulphydric, sulphhydric, sulphohydric, or hydrothionic acid, may be disengaged from any of the sulphurets by the addition of a strong acid. It is a violent poison, but has been used by injection *per anum* in phthisis, and as a means of determining the existence and location of wounds of the intestine; see *Hydrosulphuretted water.*

Hydrogenesis, hid-ro-jen'es-is. Formation or accumulation of watery fluid.

Hydrogenii peroxidum, hid-ro-jen'e-e per-ox'id-um. Hydrogen binoxide.

Hydrogenium, hid-ro-jen'e-um. Hydrogen.

Hydrogenosulphuretum, hid-roj-en-o-sul-fu-re'tum. Hydrosulphide. **H. ammoni'acæ liq'uidum,** ammoniæ sulphuretum.

Hydroglossa, hid-ro-glos'sah (*hydro, glossa,* tongue). Ranula.

Hydrography, hi-drog'ra-fe (*hydro, grapho,* to describe). See *Hydrology.*

Hydrohæmatocele, hid-ro-he-mat-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-hem-at'o-seel). Hæmatocele complicated with hydrocele; hydræmatocele.

Hydrohæmia (*hydro, haima,* blood). Hydræmia, anæmia, hydroæmia.

Hydrohæmothorax, hid-ro-he-mo-tho'raks. Presence of serous fluid and blood in cavity of pleura; hydrothorax combined with hæmatothorax.

Hydrohymenitis, hid-ro-he-men-e'tis (*hydro, humen,* a membrane). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hydrohystera, hid-ro-his'ter-ah (*hydro, hustera,* uterus). Hydrometra.

Hydroid, hi'droid (*hudor,* water, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling water.

Hydrokeph'alus. Hydrocephalus.

Hydrolactom'eter (*hydro, lac,* milk, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the quantity of water in milk.

Hydrolæum, hid-ro-le'um. Hydrelæon.

Hydrolapathum, hid-ro-lap'ath-um (*hydro, lapathon,* the dock). Rumex hydrolapathum.

Hydrolat (F.), he'dro-lah. See *Hydrolica.*

Hydrolata, hid-ro'lat-ah. Distilled waters. See *Hydrolica.*

Hydrolatum, hid-ro-lat'um. Medicated water. **H. cinnamo'mi,** cinnamon-water. **H. flo'ris cit'ri**

auran'tii, orange-flower water. **H. lactu'cæ,** lettuce-water. **H. ro'sæ,** rose-water.

Hydrolé (F.). See *Hydrolica.*

Hydrolea (hid-ro'le-ah) **Zeylan'ica.** Plant of E. Indies, pulp of leaves being employed for ulcers.

Hydrole'ros or **Hydrole'rus** (*hydro, leros,* chatter). Variety of mania with great restlessness.

Hydrolica, hid-ro'le-kah. Watery solutions of the active principles of medicinal agents. Those prepared by solution or admixture are termed, by French pharmaciens, *Hydrolés;* by distillation, *Hydrolats.*

Hydrology, hi-drol'o-je (*hydro, logos,* a discourse). Treatise on water or water-supplies. Medical hydrology is that part of physics whose object is the study of water as it respects medicine; mineral waters, for example. Medical hydrography comprises the study of the influence exerted by the sea or by navigation on the health.

Hydrolyte, hi'dro-lite (*hydro, lutos,* soluble). Aqueous solution without distillation; liquor (Ph. U. S.).

Hydrolytic, hi-dro-lit'ik (*hydro, lusis,* solution). Producing elimination of water; causing dissolution of liquids or organic ferments.

Hydroma, hid-ro'mah (*hydro, oma,* tumor). Œdema; cyst or cystic tumor; abnormal growth consisting chiefly of water.

Hydromania, hid-ro-man'e-ah (*hydro, mania*). Polydipsia, or excessive desire for drink; diabetes insipidus; strong propensity to drown one's self.

Hydromediastinum, hid-ro-med-e-as-te'num. Effusion of serous fluid into the mediastinum.

Hy'dromel (*hydro, meli,* honey). A liquid medicine prepared with honey and tepid water, demulcent and laxative, and known under the names simple or vinous hydromel.

Hydromeningitis, hid-ro-men-in-je'tis. Meningitis with effusion; serous iritis; aquomembranitis; hydrocephalus internus; serous iritis; dotted or punctate keratitis.

Hydromeningocele, hid-ro-men-in-go-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-men-in'go-seel). Protrusion of membranes of brain containing fluid but no cerebral substance; encephalocele. Variety of spina bifida in which the spinal cord does not form part of the sac.

Hydromeninx, hid-ro-men'inks (*hydro, meninx,* membrane). Dropsy of meninges or membranes of the brain.

Hydromenorrhœ'a. Sanguinolent serous discharge from the vagina sometimes observed in pregnant women. Discharge of a thin or watery menstrual fluid.

Hydrometer, hi-drom'et-ur (*hydro, metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the density of liquids; areometer; acidometer.

Hydrometra (hid-ro-me'trah) or **Hydrome'tria** (*hydro, metra,* womb). Dropsy of the uterus; collection of the catarrhal secretions of the mucous membrane behind an abnormally contracted os uteri.

Hydrometrectasia, hid-ro-met-rek-tah'se-ah (*hydro, metra,* uterus, *ektasis,* extension). Hydrometra, or distension from it.

Hydromicrencephaly, hid-ro-mik-ren-sef'al-e (*hydro, mikros,* small, *encephalon,* brain). Atrophy of the brain in a microcephalic subject, with serous effusion into the cavities.

Hydromicrocephalus, hid-ro-mik-ro-sef'al-us (*hydro, mikros,* small, *kephale,* head). Hydrocephalus or serous effusion in a small or microcephalic brain.

Hydromphalocele hid-rom-fal-o-se'le (Eng. hi-drom'fal-o-seel) (*hydro, omphalos,* navel, *kele,* hernia). Hydromphalocele; umbilical hernia sac of which contains fluid.

Hydromphalon (hid-rom'fal-on), **Hydromphalum** (hid-rom'fal-um), or **Hydromphalus,** hid-rom'fal-us (*hydro, omphalos,* navel). A tumor formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia or by distension of the navel in ascites.

Hydromyelia, hid-ro-me-el'e-ah (*hydro, muelos,* marrow). Collection of fluid in the spinal cord; hydrorrhachis.

Hydromyelitis, hid-ro-me-el-e'tis. Hydrorrhachis.

Hydromyelocele, hid-ro-me-el-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-me'el-o-seel) (*hydro, muelos,* marrow, *kele,* tumor). Collection of fluid in central canal of spinal cord; variety of spina bifida outer covering of which is made up of remains of spinal cord.

Hydromyelus, hid-ro-me'el-us. Hydromelia; hydrorrhachis.

Hydromyringa (hid-ro-mir-in'gah) or **Hydromy'rinx** (*hydro, myrinx,* membrana tympani). Dropsy of the drum of the ear or its membrane.

Hydronaphthol, hi-dro-naf'thol. Derivative of beta-naphthol; antiseptic and disinfectant; employed in tinea tonsurans, diarrhœa, typhoid fever. It is also antiseptic when applied externally in solution, especially in alcohol and glycerin.

Hydroncus, hid-ron'kus (*hydro, onkos,* tumor). Anasarca, œdema.

Hydronephrectasia, hid-ro-nef-rek-taz'e-ah (*hydro, nephros,* kidney, *ektasis,* dilatation). Dropsical distension of the kidney; hydronephrosis.

Hydroneph'ros or **Hydroneph'rus.** Dropsy of the kidney.

Hydronephrosis, hid-ro-nef-ro'sis (*hydro, nephros,* kidney). Hydrorenal distension; dropsy of the kidney. Accumulation of its secretion in the kidney, owing to the obstruction of the tubes of the papillæ.

Hydronosus (hid-ron'os-us) or **Hydronusis,** hid-ron-u'sus (*hydro, nosos,* disease). Dropsy; watery effusion.

Hydro-oarion, hid-ro-o-ar'e-on. Ovarian dropsy.

Hydro-oligocythæmia, hid-ro-ol-ig-o-sith-e'me-ah (*hydro, oligos,* few, *haima,* blood). Variety of anæmia characterized by increase in proportion of serum, as after lead-poisoning.

Hydro-opho'ria or **Hydro-ophoron,** hid-ro-of'or-on (*hydro, oöphoros,* egg-bearing). Ovarian dropsy.

Hydro-ovarium, hid-ro-o-var'e-um. Ovarian dropsy.

Hydroparotus, hid-ro-par-ot'us. Œdema or watery cyst of parotid gland.

Hydropath, hi'dro-path. Hydropathist.

Hydropathic, hi-dro-path'ik (*hydro, pathos,* affection). Relating to hydropathy or the water-cure.

Hydropathist, hi-drop'ath-ist. Hydropathic physician; a believer in hydropathy.

Hydropathy, hi-drop'ath-e. Hydrotherapy, hydriatrics.

Hydropedesis, hid-ro-ped-a'sis (*hydro, pedao,* to spring out). Excessive sweating.

Hydropege, hid-ro-pa'ge (*hydro, pege,* spring). Spring-water.

Hydropeltis purpurea, hid-ro-pel'tis pur-pu're-ah (*hydro, pelte,* buckler; having leaves like a buckler). Brasenia hydropeltis.

Hydropericardia, hid-ro-per-e-kar'de-ah. Hydropericardium.

Hydropericarditis, hid-ro-per-e-kar-de'tis. Pericarditis with dropsy. Hydropericardium.

Hydropericardium (hid-ro-per-e-kar'de-um) or **Hydropericar'dia.** Dropsy of the pericardium; disease attended with palpitations, irregular or intermitting pulse, excessive dyspnœa or orthopnœa, and dulness over a large space on percussion; all associated with collection of fluid in the pericardium, as from Bright's disease, splenic or cancerous cachexia, etc.

Hydroperikardium, hid-ro-per-e-kar'de-um. Hydropericardium.

Hydroperione, hid-ro-per'e-own (*hydro, peri,* around, *oon,* egg or ovum). Sero-albuminous substance secreted by the lining of the uterus prior to the arrival of the impregnated ovum in that cavity.

Hydroperipneumonia, hid-ro-per-e-nu-mo'ne-ah (*hydro, peri,* around, *pneumon,* lung). Pneumonia complicated with effusion.

Hydroperitoneum, hid-ro-per-e-to-ne'um. Collection of serous fluid in cavity of peritoneum; ascites or abdominal dropsy.

Hydroperitonitis, hid-ro-per-e-ton-e'tis. Peritonitis with serous effusion.

Hydrophallus, hid-ro-fal'lus (*hydro, phallos,* male organ). Œdema of the male organ.

Hydrophenyl, hid-ro-fen'il. Benzole.

Hydrophlegmasia, hid-ro-fleg-maz'e-ah. Acute inflammation with serous effusion into the cellular tissue. **H. tex'tûs cellula'ris,** phlegmasia alba.

Hydrophlogosis, hid-ro-flo-go'sis (*hydro, phlogosis,* inflammation). Œdematous inflammation. **H. ventriculo'rum cer'ebri,** hydrocephalus internus.

Hydrophobia, hi-dro-fo'be-ah (*hydro, phobos,* dread). Canine madness, water-fright; strictly, morbid dread of water or other drinks, a symptom occasionally met with in other nervous affections than the disease so named; then called hysterical, nervous, or spontaneous hydrophobia. The term rabies is more appropriate for the aggregate of symptoms resulting from the bite of a rabid animal, as the dog—*R. canina.* Rabies is susceptible of spontaneous development in the dog, wolf, cat, and fox, which can thence transmit it to other quadrupeds or to man. The bitten part should always be excised, where practicable, and cauterized. **H., hyster'ical** or **ner'vous,** see *Hydrophobia.*

Hydrophobine, hi-dro-fo'been. Virus of hydrophobia or rabies.

Hydrophobophobia, hid-ro-fo-bo-fo'be-ah. Dread of hydrophobia; phantom hydrophobia.

Hydrophobos (hid-rof'ob-os) or **Hydrophobus,** hid-rof'ob-us. One bitten by a mad dog or affected with hydrophobia.

Hydrophone, hi'dro-fone (*hydro, phone,* sound). Instrument used in auscultatory percussion, water being the medium for transmission of sound.

Hydrophthalmia (hid-rof-thal'me-ah) or **Hydrophthal'mus** (*hydro, ophthalmos,* eye). Dropsy of the eye. Affection caused at times by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous or of the vitreous humor; in the former case the iris is concave anteriorly and pushed backward; in the latter, convex and pushed forward. Commonly it seems to depend on both humors at the same time. When all other remedies, as hydragogues, fomentations, bloodletting, blisters, etc., fail, the fluid may be evacuated by a puncture with a cataract needle at the lower part of the transparent cornea. **H., ante'rior,** ceratoglobus. **H., con'ical,** staphyloma of the cornea; conical cornea. **H. cruen'ta,** hæmophthalmia.

Hydrophthalmion (hid-rof-thal'me-on) or **Hydrophthal'mium.** Œdematous swelling of the conjunctiva.

Hydrophthal'mos or **Hydrophthalmus,** hid-rof-thal'mus. Hydrophthalmia. **H. cruen'tus,** internal hæmophthalmia.

Hydrophyllum (hid-ro-fil'lum) (*hydro, phullon,* a leaf) **Canaden'se** or **ve'rum.** Species of water-leaf or bur-flower, used in snake-bites or poisoning by Rhus toxicodendron; Hydrastis Canadensis.

Hydrophymosis, hid-ro-fi-mo'sis. Phimosis with dropsical effusion of the prepuce.

Hydrophysocele (hid-ro-fis-o-se'le) (Eng. hi-dro-fis'o-seel) (*hydro, phusa,* wind, *kele,* tumor). Hernia containing serous fluid and gas.

Hydrophysometra, hid-ro-fis-o-ma'trah (*hydro, phusao,* to inflate, *metra,* womb). Morbid condition of the womb in which both fluid and air are contained in it.

Hydropic, hi-drop'ik (*hudrops,* dropsy). Dropsical; one laboring under dropsy; dropsied; relating to dropsy; also diuretic or hydragogue; hence antihydropic.

Hydropiper, hid-ro-pi'per (*hydro, peperi,* pepper). Polygonum hydropiper; Elatine hydropiper.

Hydropisia, hid-ro-pisz'e-ah. Dropsy. **H. articula'ris,** hydrarthrus. **H. ventricula'ris,** hydrencephalus.

Hydrop'isine. Form of albumin found in urine and ovarian cysts; metalbumin.

Hydropisis (hid-rop'is-is) or **Hydropismus,** hid-rop-iz'mus. Dropsy.

Hydroplasm, hi'dro-plazm. A fluid constituent of protoplasm.

Hydropleuria, hid-ro-plu're-ah. Hydrothorax; hydropleuritis.

Hydropleuritis, hid-ro-plu-re'tis (*hydro, pleura,* the side). Pleurisy with effusion.

Hydropneumatocele, hid-ro-nu-mat-o-se-le (Eng. hi-dro-nu-mat' o-seel), (*hydro, pneuma,* air, *kele,* rupture). Hydrophysocele.

Hydropneumatomphalocele, hid-ro-nu-mat-om-fal-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-neu-mat'o-seel). Umbilical hernia containing serum and gas.

Hydropneumatosis, hid-ro-nu-mat-o'sis (*hydro, pneuma,* air). Abnormal accumulation of fluid and air; œdema of the lungs.

Hydropneumon (hid-ro-nu'mon) or **Hydropneumonia,** hid-ro-nu-mo'ne-ah (*hydro, pneumon,* lung). Dropsical infiltration or œdema of the lungs.

Hydropneumonypostasis, hid-ro-nu-mon-ip-os'tasis (*hydro, pneumon,* lung, *hypostasis,* deposition or sediment). Hypostatic pneumonia with œdema.

Hydropneumopericardia (hid-ro-nu-mo-per-e-kar'de-ah) or **Hydropneumopericardium,** hid-ro-nu-mo-per-e-kard'e-um (*hydro, pneuma,* air, *pericardium*). Effusion of fluid—as of blood, pus, or fibrinous exudation—and air in the cavity of the pericardium.

Hydropneumorrhœa, hid-ro-nu-mor-rhe'ah (*hydro, pneumon,* lung, *rheo,* to flow). Watery discharge from the lungs.

Hydropneumosarca, hid-ro-nu-mo-sark'ah (*hydro, pneuma,* air, *sarx,* flesh). An abscess containing water, air, and matters similar to flesh.

Hydropneumothorax, hid-ro-nu-mo-tho'raks (*hydro, pneumon,* lung, *thorax,* chest). Pneumothorax with effusion of blood into the chest. See *Pneumothorax.*

Hydropoid, hi'dro-poid (*hydrops, eidos,* likeness). Dropsical; resembling dropsy.

Hydropoiesis, hid-ro-poi-a'sis (*hydro, poieo,* to make). Formation of serum or watery fluid.

Hydropo'sia (*hydro, posis,* drinking). Water-drinking.

Hydropota (hid-rop'o-tah) or **Hydropotes,** hid-rop'-o-tees (*hydro, potes,* drinker). One who drinks only water or drinks it in an extraordinary quantity.

Hydrops, hi'drops. Dropsy. Preternatural collection of serous fluid in any cavity or in the areolar texture. When the areolar texture of the whole body is more or less filled with fluid, it is called anasarca or leucophlegmatia; when this variety is local or partial, it is called œdema. In encysted dropsy fluid is enclosed in a sac or cyst—dropsy of the ovarium is an instance. Dropsy may be active, consisting in an increased action of the exhalants, so that they pour out much more fluid than is absorbed; or passive, arising from atony of the absorbent vessels, allowing accumulation of fluid. It may be mechanical, or produced by obstruction to the circulation, as in diseased liver. Treatment consists in using remedies which act on the various secretions, so that, the demand being increased, the supply will have to be increased accordingly; and in this manner the collected fluid may be taken up by the absorbents. Also watery discharge of any kind; diabetes; one affected with dropsy.

Hy'drops abdom'inis, ascites. **H. abdom'inis aë'reus,** tympanites. **H. abdom'inis sacca'tus,** see *Ascites.* **H. adipo'sus,** chylous or milky form of ascites; ascites fluid contents of which are broken-down cells which have undergone fatty degeneration. **H. anasar'ca,** anasarca. **H. anasar'ca acu'tus,** see *Anasarca.* **H. an'tri,** dropsy of antrum of Highmore; see *Antrum.* **H. arachnoï'deæ,** hydrocephalus. **H. artic'uli** or **articulo'rum,** hydrarthrus; arthrœdema; effusion of serum in synovitis. **H. asci'tes,** ascites. **H. asthmat'icus,** beriberi. **H. bronchia'lis,** accumulation of water in the bronchial tubes, interfering with the breathing and inducing coldness of the surface of the body. **H. bul'la,** fever-blister. **H. bur'sæ muco'sæ,** synovial bursa. **H. cap'itis,** hydrocephalus; hydrocephalus chronicus. **H. cardi'acus,** cardiac dropsy; hydropericardium. **H. cavita'tis colum'næ vertebra'lis,** hydrorachis. **H. cellula'ris,** anasarca. **H. cellula'ris art'uum,** œdema. **H. cellula'ris toti'us cor'poris,** anasarca. **H. cellulo'sus,** anasarca. **H. cer'ebri,** hydrocephalus. **H. chylo'sus,** H. lacteus; H. adiposus. **H. cuta'neus,** anasarca. **H. cys'ticus,** encysted dropsy; see *Ascites* and *Hydrops.* **H. cyst'idis fel'leæ,** dropsy of the gall-bladder.

H. fibrino'sus, fibrinous dropsy; see *Effusion of serum.* **H. flatulen'tus**, tympanites. **H. frig'idus**, passive dropsy. **H. glot'tidis**, œdema of the glottis. **H. hepat'icus**, hepatic dropsy. **H. hypodermat'icus**, anasarca. **H. hyster'icus**, œdema from delay or suppression of menstrual discharge or of urinary secretion in hysterical cases. **H. incarcera'tus**, encysted dropsy; see *Hydrops.* **H. inter'cus**, anasarca. **H. lac'teus**, chylous or milky ascites. **H. leucophlegma'tia**, leucophlegmatia. **H. matel'læ**, diabetes. **H. ad mat'ulam**, diabetes. **H. mediasti'ni**, hydromediastinum. **H. medul'læ spina'lis**, hydrorachis. **H. oc'uli**, hydrophthalmia. **H. ova'rii**, hydroarion; dropsy or cystoma of ovary; see *Hydrops.* **H. pal'pebræ**, hydroblepharon; blepharœdema. **H. pec'toris**, hydrothorax. **H. pericar'dii**, hydropericardium. **H. peritonæ'i**, ascites. **H. pleu'ræ**, hydrothorax. **H. pulmo'nis** or **pulmo'num**, hydrothorax; hydropneumonia; œdema of the lungs. **H. pulmo'num cellulo'sus**, pulmonary œdema; hydropneumonia. **H. rena'lis** or **re'num**, hydronephrosis; dropsy, renal. **H. sacca'tus**, encysted dropsy; see *Hydrops.* **H. sac'ci lacryma'lis**, fistula lacrymalis; dropsy of lacrymal sac. **H. scro'ti**, hydrocele. **H. sic'cus**, emphysema. **H. sic'cus et flatulen'tus**, tympanites. **H. spi'næ** or **spi'næ vertebra'lis**, hydrorachis. **H. subcuta'neus**, anasarca. **H. te'læ cellulo'sæ**, anasarca. **H. tes'ticuli** or **testiculo'rum**, hydrocele. **H. thora'cis**, hydrothorax. **H. tu'bæ**, hydrosalpinx. **H. tuba'rum, tuba'rum Fallo'pii**, or **tuba'lis**, hydrosalpinx. **H. tym'pani**, dropsy of the tympanum. **H. tympani'tes**, tympanites. **H. umbilica'lis**, hydromphalum. **H. u'teri**, hydrometra. **H. u'teri vesicula'ris**, vesicular mole. **H. ventric'uli** or **ventriculo'rum cer'ebri**, hydrocephalus. **H. ve'rus**, anasarca. **H. vesi'cæ fel'leæ**, distension of gall-bladder by bile; dropsy of gall-bladder.

Hydropsia (hid-rop'se-ah) or **Hydropsy**, hi'drop-se. Dropsy.

Hydropyopneumothorax, hid-ro-pe-o-nu-mo-tho'raks (*hydro, puon*, pus, *pneuma*, air, *thorax*, chest). Inflammation of the pleura, followed by effusion of serum, pneumothorax, and pyothorax.

Hydropyosalpinx, hid-ro-pe-o-sal'pinks (*hydro, puon*, pus, *salpinx*, tube). Purulent accumulation in the Fallopian tube.

Hydropyret'ic. Feverish with sweating. Relating to hydropyretos.

Hydropyretos, hid-ro-pir'et-os (*hydro, puretos*, fever). Fever with sweating—*Hidropyretos* would be more proper (*hidros*, sweat); see *Sudor anglicus.*

Hydroquinidine, hi-dro-kwin'id-een. $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid derived from cinchona bark and cuprea bark.

Hydroqui'nine. Isomeric with hydroquinidine, and derived from cinchona and cuprea barks; antipyretic.

Hydroquinone, hi-dro-kwe'none. $C_6H_4O_2H_2$. Substance isomeric with resorcin, variously obtained; antipyretic, antiseptic, and antizymotic in typhoid fever, erysipelas, etc.

Hydrorachis (hid-ro-rak'is) or **Hydrorra'chis** (*hydro, rhachis*, spine. Spinal dropsy; effusion of serum, often owing to inflammation of the spinal membranes, forming a soft, frequently transparent tumor, constituted of the membranes of the spinal marrow, distended and projecting backward from the vertebral canal, the posterior paries of which, when the affection is congenital, is wanting to a certain extent; variously called spina bifida, atelorachidia, hydrorachis dehiscens or congenita, schistorrhachis, spinola.

Hydrorachitis, hid-ro-rak-e'tis. Hydrorachis; inflammatory hydrorachis.

Hydrorchis, hid-ror'kis (*hydro, orchis*, testicle). Hydrocele.

Hydrorrhachia (hid-ror-rhak'e-ah) or **Hydrorrhachis**, hid-ror-rhak'is. Hydrorachis. **H. congen'ita**, see *Hydrorachis.* **H. dehis'cens**, see *Hydrorachis.* **H. exter'na**, variety of hydrorrhachis in which serous effusion into the subarachnoid space occurs. **H. inter'na**, dropsy of central cavity of spinal cord.

Hydrorrachiocentesis, hid-ror-rak-e-o-sen-ta'sis (*hydrorrhachis, kentesis*, puncturation). Treatment of spina bifida or hydrorrhachis by puncturation.

Hydrorrhagia, hid-ror-rhaj'e-ah (*hydro, rhegnumi*, to break forth). Serous apoplexy.

Hydrorrhoe, hid-ror'rho-e. Dropsy.

Hydrorrhœa, hid-ror-rhe'ah (*hydro, rheo*, to flow). Hydrops; copious watery discharge, as from the vagina or uterus. **H. gravida'rum, puerpera'rum**, or **u'teri grav'idi**, discharge of water or serous fluid taking place at any time during pregnancy. It may be the liquor amnii, but is usually the result of rapid secretion from the uterine glands or from the cervical cavity.

Hydrorthopnœa, hid-ror-thop-ne'ah (*hydro, orthopnœa*, difficulty of breathing except in the erect posture). Orthopnœa owing to a collection of water in the chest.

Hydrosaccharum, hid-ro-sak'ar-um. Sugared water. Simple syrup.

Hydrosadenitis, hid-ros-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammation of the sudoriparous follicles.

Hydrosalpinx, hid-ro-sal'pinks (*hydro, salpinx*, a tube). Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

Hydrosarca, hid-ro-sar'kah (*hydro, sarx*, flesh). Tumor containing a fluid, as well as portions of flesh. Anasarca.

Hydrosarcocele, hid-ro-sar-ko-se'le (Eng. hi-dro-sark'o-seel) (*hydro, sarx*, flesh, *kele*, a tumor). Tumor formed by a sarcocele, complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis or hydrocele.

Hydroscheocele, hid-ros-ke-o-se'le (Eng. hi-dros'-ke-o-seel) (*hydro, osche*, the scrotum, *kele*, rupture). Collection of water in the scrotum. Hydrocele.

Hydroscheon (hid-ros'ke-on) or **Hydros'cheum.** Hydrocele; hydroscheocele.

Hydroschoncus, hid-ros-kon'kus (*hydro, osche*, scrotum, *onkos*, tumor). Collection of water in the scrotum.

Hydroscopy, hi-dros'ko-pe (*hydro, skopeo*, to see). Examination of water or watery fluids. Hydrometry.

Hydroselinum, hid-ro-sel-e'num. Apium graveolens.

Hydrosis, hid-ro'sis. Hidrosis.

Hydrospermatic, hi-dro-spur-mat'ik. Relating to thin or watery semen.

Hydrosphygmograph, hi-dro-sfig'mo-graf. Sphygmograph registering arterial variation when the limb is surrounded with water enclosed in a tube.

Hydrospirometer, hi-dro-spi-rom'e-tur (*hydro, spiro*, to breathe, *metron*, measure). Form of spirometer based on the effect of the act of breathing on a column of water.

Hydrostatic (hi-dro-stat'ik) **bed.** Water bed. **H. test of infan'ticide**, see *Docimasia.*

Hydrostat'ics. Science investigating the properties of liquids in a condition of equilibrium.

Hydrosteon (hid-ros'te-on) or **Hydrosteum**, hid-ros'te-um (*hydro, osteon*, bone). Accumulation of serum around ends of long bones in hydrarthrus or dropsy of joints.

Hydrostomia, hid-ro-stom'e-ah (*hydro, stoma*, mouth). Increased secretions in interior of mouth.

Hydrosudopathy, hi-dro-su-dop'ath-e (*hydro, sudo*, to sweat, *pathos*, affection). Hydrosudotherapeia.

Hydrosudotherapeia, hid-ro-su-do-ther-a-pi'ah (*hydro, sudo*, to sweat, *therapeuo*, to cure). *Hydropathy, Hydrosudopathy, Water-cure.* Badly-compounded word to express the mode of treating systematically by water, sweating, etc.

Hydrosulphuretum ammoniacale aquosum (hid-ro-sulf-u-re'tum am-mo-ne-ak-al'e ak-wo'sum) or **ammoni'acum.** Ammonii sulphuretum.

Hydrosulphuric acid, hid-ro-sul-fu'rik as'id. Hydrogen, sulphuretted.

Hydrotherapeutics, hi-dro-ther-a-pu'tiks (*hydro, therapeuo*, to cure). Hydrotherapia.

Hydrotherapi'a or **Hydrother'apy** (*hydro, therapeuo*, to cure). Mode of treating diseases systematically by the internal or external use of cold or warm water.

Hydrothermal, hi-dro-thur'mal (*hydro, therme*,

heat). Relating to warm water, as warm springs, hot springs, etc.

Hydrothion, hid-ro-the'on (*hydro, theion,* sulphur). Hydrogen, sulphuretted.

Hydrothionæmia, hid-ro-the-on-e'me-ah (*hydro, theion, haima,* blood). Presence of hydrogen sulphide in the blood, the symptoms being those of poisoning by that gas.

Hydrothionammonæmia, hid-ro-the-on-am-mon-e'-me-ah (*hydrothion, ammonia, haima,* blood). A condition similar to that just mentioned (hydrothionæmia), hydrosulphide of ammonium being the agent entering the blood, the symptoms being those of poisoning by that gas.

Hydrothionic acid, hid-ro-the-on'ik. Hydrosulphuric acid.

Hydrothionuria, hid-ro-the-on-u're-ah (*hydrothion, ouron,* urine). Presence of hydrogen sulphide in urine.

Hydrothorax, hi-dro-tho'raks (*hydro, thorax,* the chest). Dropsy of the chest, idiopathic hydrothorax, dropsy of the pleuræ. Generally exists only on one side, which, if the fluid effused be considerable, projects more than the other. Dyspnœa and fluctuation perceptible to the ear are characteristic symptoms. When the chest is examined with the stethoscope, respiration is perceptible only at the root of the lung. Sound is also dull on percussion. Effusion into the chest as a result of inflammation of a thoracic viscus, symptomatic hydrothorax, is common, but is usually fatal. Treatment for dropsies in general must be adopted; diuretics are especially useful, probably on account of the great activity of pulmonary absorption. Paracentesis is rarely serviceable. **H. chylo'sus,** chylothorax. **H. purulen'tus,** empyema.

Hydrotica, hid-rot'ik-ah. Hydragogues.

Hydrotis, hid-ro'tis (*hydro, ous,* ear). Dropsy of the ear. Properly, accumulation of mucous or mucopurulent matter in the middle ear.

Hydrot'omy (*hydro, tome,* incision). Dissection by forcible injection of water into the blood-vessels, thus causing separation of the tissues or structures.

Hydrotropism, hid-rot'o-pizm (*hydro, trepo,* to turn). Effect of water in causing motion in particles of protoplasm in its immediate vicinity.

Hydrotympanum, hid-ro-tim'pan-um. Dropsy or exudation of mucus into the tympanum.

Hydrous, hi'drus. Watery. **H. chlo'ral,** chloral hydrate.

Hydrovarium, hid-ro-var'e-um. Hydroarion.

Hydroxyl, hi-droks'il. An univalent radical containing one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen.

Hydroxylamine, hid-roks-il'am-een. Ammonium in which an atom of hydrogen is substituted by a molecule of hydrogen; employed in solution in certain parasitic diseases of the skin. **H. hydrochlo'ride,** combination of hydroxylamine and chlorohydric acid; soluble, colorless crystals like ammonium chloride; used in lieu of chrysarobin, anthrarobin, and pyrogallic acid in cutaneous affections, as lupus, psoriasis, mycosis, etc. Poisonous, and must be used cautiously.

Hydruresis (hid-ru-ra'sis) or **Hydruria,** hid-ru're-ah (*hydro, ouron,* urine). Increase in watery constituents of urine; diabetes. See *Urine.*

Hydruret, hi'dru-ret. Compound of an element with hydrogen.

Hydrymenitis, hid-rim-en-e'tis (*hydro, humen,* membrane). Inflammation of serous membrane.

Hyepiglottic, hi-ep-e-glot'tik. Hyo-epiglottic.

Hyetometer, hi-et-om'et-ur (*huetos,* rain, *metron,* measure). Instrument to ascertain the exact amount of rainfall occurring in a certain time.

Hygea (hij-e'ah) or **Hygeia,** hij-e'ah. Health.

Hygeist, hi-je'ist. Hygienist.

Hygeology (hi-je-ol'o-je) or **Hygiol'ogy** (*hugeia,* health). Treatise on health or on hygiene.

Hygiasma, hij-e-az'mah. Medicament; convalescence.

Hygiastics, hij-e-as'tiks. Hygiene.

Hygiasticus, hij-e-as'tik-us. Salutary; curative.

Hygiea (hij-e-e'ah) or **Hygieia.** Hygiene; health; goddess of health; medicine.

Hygieinus, hij-e-i'nus. Salutary.

Hygieiocomium, hi-je-i-o-ko'me-um (*hygeia, komeo,* to care for). Sanitarium or sanatorium to aid restoration of the sick to health.

Hygieiology, hi-je-i-ol'o-je. Hygeology.

Hygiene, hy'jeen (*hygeia,* health). Hygienics. Part of medicine whose object is the preservation of health, embracing a knowledge of healthy man, socially and individually, as well as of all influences bearing on his constitution and organs. See *Regimen.*

Hygienic, hi-je-en'ik. Relating to hygiene or health.

Hygienics, hi-je-en'iks. Hygiene.

Hygienist (hi-je'en-ist) or **Hygeist,** hy-je'ist. One who understands or follows the principles of hygiene.

Hygiensis (hij-e-en'sis) or **Hygiasis,** hij-e'as-is. Health.

Hygierus, hij-e-a'rus. Salutary.

Hygiesis, hij-e-a'sis. Hygiene.

Hygiesmus, hij-e-es'mus. Hygiene.

Hygiocomium, hij-e-ok-o'me-um. Hygeiocomium.

Hygiology, hi-je-ol'o-je. Hygeology.

Hygiostatics, hi-je-o-stat'iks (*hygieia, histemi,* to stand). Hygiene.

Hygra, he'grah (*hugros,* moist). Soft or liquid plasters.

Hygrasia, hig-raz'e-ah. Humor.

Hygrechema, hig-rek-a'mah (*hygro, echema,* sound). Sound of fluid heard by auscultation or otherwise.

Hygredon, hig-ra'don. Humor.

Hygremplastra, hig-rem-plas'trah. Soft or liquid plasters.

Hygrine, hig'reen. Volatile oily liquid alkaloid existing in Erythroxylon coca.

Hygro (*hugros,* humid). In composition, humid.

Hygroblepharici, hig-ro-blef-ar'is-e (**duc'tus**) (*hygro, blepharon,* eyelid). Excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland.

Hygroblepharismus, hig-ro-blef-ar-iz'mus (same etymon). Epiphora.

Hygroblepharitis, hig-ro-blef-ar-e'tis. Inflammation of eyelids with excessive flow of tears.

Hygrobleph'aron or **Hygroblepharum,** hig-ro-blef'-ar-um. Watery eyelids; hydroblepharon.

Hygrobronchiorrhonchus, hig-ro-bron-ke-or-rhon'-kus. Mucous râle.

Hygrocataracta, hig-ro-kat-ar-ak'tah. Fluid cataract.

Hygrocele, hig-ro-se'le (Eng. hi'gro-seel) (*hygro, kele,* tumor). Hydrocirsocele; hydrocele.

Hygrocirsocele, hi-gro-sur-so-se'le (Eng. hi-gro-cir'-so-seel) (*hygro, kirsos,* varix, *kele,* tumor). Hydrocirsocele.

Hygrocollyria, hig-ro-kol-lir'e-ah. Liquid application to the eye.

Hygrocystis, hig-ro-sis'tis (*hygro, kustis,* bladder). Hydrocyst; hydatid.

Hygrocystorrhonchus, hig-ro-sis-tor-rhon'kus (*hygro, kustis,* bladder, *rhonchus*). Moist vesicular rhonchus.

Hygroderma, hig-ro-der'mah (*hygro, derma,* skin). Cutaneous moisture.

Hygrograph, hi'gro-graf (*hygro, grapho,* to write). Automatic instrument for determining the amount of moisture in the air.

Hygrohæmatocele, hig-ro-he-mat-o-se'le (Eng. hig-ro-he-mat'o-seel) (*hygro, haima,* blood, *kele,* tumor). Hydrocele of tunica vaginalis complicated with hæmatocele.

Hygrology, hi-grol'o-je (*hygro, logos,* discourse). Anatomy or description of the fluids of the body.

Hygroma, hig-ro'mah (*hugros,* moist). Serous cyst; simple cyst containing fluid like that of serous membranes. Effusion of serum in a bursa mucosa. Intestinal worm, genus Bothriocephalidæ. **H., cys'tic,** congenital cystic tumor containing serous fluid in a fibrous sac. **H. du'ræ ma'tris,** meningocele. **H. ganglio'des,** serous cyst situate between external layers of sheaths of tendons. **H. of the neck,** congenital hydrocele of neck. **H. of the or'bit,** dropsy

of bursæ of tendons of several muscles of the eye. **H. patel'læ** or **præpatella're,** housemaid's knee; painful enlarged bursa in front of the patella. **H., sac'ral,** cystic tumor of sacrococcygeal bursa.

Hygrometer, hi-grom'et-ur (*hygro, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the amount of moisture in the air.

Hygrometric, hi-gro-met'rik. Relating or appertaining to hygrometry. H. property of organized tissue is that by which it gives off to the air and receives from it moisture under varying conditions of that medium.

Hygrometricity, hi-gro-me-tris'it-e. Hygrometric property.

Hygrometry, hi-grom'et-re (*hygro, metron,* measure). Part of physics concerning the measurement of the humidity of the atmosphere. Diseases are frequently caused by varying moisture of the atmosphere or by changes in its weight or temperature.

Hygron, hig'ron (*hugros,* liquid). Liquor; moisture.

Hygropædophlysis, hig-ro-ped-of'lis-is (*hygro, pais,* child, *phlusis,* eruption). Moist eczema of children.

Hygrophila spinosa, hig-rof'il-ah spin-o'sah. Asteracantha longifolia of E. Indies and Ceylon; seeds are diuretic; root and leaves tonic and diuretic.

Hygrophobia, hig-ro-fo'be-ah (*hygro, phobos,* dread). Hydrophobia.

Hygrophthalmia, hig-rof-thal'me-ah (*hygro, ophthalmia*). Ophthalmia with excessive lacrymation.

Hygrophthalmici, hig-rof-thal'mis-e. Hygroblepharici.

Hygropissa (hig-ro-pis'sah) or **Hygropis'son** (*hygro, pissos,* pitch). Liquid pitch. See *Pinus sylvestris.*

Hygrorrhonchus, hig-ror-rhon'kus. Moist râle.

Hygros (moist). Liquid, as the alvine evacuations.

Hygrosarca, hig-ro-sar'kah (*hygro, sarx,* flesh). Œdema. Flabbiness of muscles.

Hygroscope, hi'gro-skope (*hygro, skopeo,* to see). Hygrometer.

Hygroscopic, hi-gro-skop'ik. Having the property of absorbing moisture from the air.

Hygroscopism (hi-gros'kop-izm) or **Hygroscopicity,** hi-gro-skop-is'it-e (*hygro, skopeo,* to see). Capacity for absorption of moisture.

Hygroscopy, hi-gros'ko-pe (*hygro, skopeo,* to examine). Hygrometry.

Hygrotes (hig'ro-tees) or **Hy'grum** (*hugros,* liquid). Humor; liquor.

Hyle, he'le (*hule,* matter). Materia medica. **H. iat'rice,** e-at'ris-e, materia medica.

Hylisis (hil'is-is) or **Hylismus,** hil-iz'mus (*hulizo,* to strain). Filtration; percolation.

Hylisterion (hil-is-ter'e-on), **Hylis'trion,** or **Hylistrium,** hil-is'tre-um. Filter; strainer.

Hylophagous, hi-lof'ag-us (*hule,* wood, *phago,* to eat). One that feeds upon young shoots of trees, roots, etc.

Hylotrichi, hil-ot'rik-e (*hule,* wood, *thrix,* hair). Those who have woolly hair.

Hylozoism, hi-lo-zo'izm (*hyle, zoe,* life). Materialism; doctrine that life is the result of matter or organization.

Hymen, hi'men (*humen,* marriage, membrane). Any membrane. Virginal membrane; semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold of mucous membrane situate at the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins, especially during youth and prior to menstruation. It is ordinarily ruptured by the first venereal act, and is effaced by accouchement, irregular flaps remaining, to which the name carunculæ myrtiformes has been given from their resemblance to myrtle leaves. Circumstances of innocent character may occasion rupture or destruction of the hymen, it being often, indeed, found absent in children soon after birth; while it may remain entire after copulation. Hence its presence does not absolutely prove virginity, nor its absence incontinence, although its presence would be *primâ facie* evidence of continence. **H. annula'ris,** one having shape of a ring. **H., bifen'estrate** or **biperfora'tus,** hymen with two apertures. **H., bri'dled,** H. divided by muscular bridge in median line. **H., cotumera'tus,** H., bridled. **H., crib'riform,** H. perforated with numerous apertures. **H. diaphrat'ton,** mediastinum. **H. fimbria'tus,** fringed hymen. **H., horse'shoe,** H. divided into parts resembling a horseshoe. **H. imperfora'tus,** imperforate h.; atresia of hymen. **H. semiluna'ris,** hymen of semilunar shape.

Hymenæ'a (after the god Hymen). See *Copal.* **H. cour'baril,** see *Anime.*

Hyme'nal. Relating to the hymen. **H. tu'bercles,** carunculæ myrtiformes.

Hymen'ica amenorrhœ'a. Amenorrhœa occasioned by closure of the hymen.

Hymen'icus. Relating to the hymen. Membranous.

Hymeni'tis Inflammation of internal membrane; inflammation of the hymen.

Hymen'ium (dim. of **Hymen**). Fine, delicate membrane.

Hymenocallis, he-men-o-kal'lis. Several species, indigenous in W. Indies and Southern United States, are used medicinally: **H. amæ'na, H. Caribbæ'a, H. ova'ta,** and **H. pa'tens,** externally as emollients; **H. Mexica'na** and **H. rota'ta,** bulbs have an action similar to that of squills.

Hymenochondroid, hi-men-o-kon'droid (*hymen, chondros,* cartilage). Composed of cartilage and membrane.

Hymeno'des. Membranous; resembling membrane.

Hymenodic'tyon excel'sum (*hymen, diktuon,* net). Cinchona excelsa.

Hymenodictyonine, hi-men-o-dik'te-on-een. $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$. Alkaloid from bark of Hymenodictyon excelsum or Cinchona excelsa; similar to quinoidine and berberine.

Hymenoganglii'tis. Cholera.

Hymenog'eny (*hymen, gennao,* to engender). Production of membranes by the effect of simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter. See *Haptogen.*

Hymenog'raphy (*hymen, grapho,* to describe). Treatise on, or description of, the membranes.

Hymenol'ogy (*hymen, logos,* description). Treatise on, or description of, the membranes.

Hymenomalacia, he-men-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*hymen,* membrane, *malakia,* softening). Softening of membranes.

Hymenomycetes, he-men-o-mis-a'tes (*hymen, mukes,* fungus). Fungi having hymenium or umbrella, including all edible species and many poisonous fungi.

Hymenophthal'mia. Ophthalmia membranarum.

Hymenopterygium, he-men-o-ter-ij'e-um. Membranous pterygium.

Hymenor'rhaphy (*hymen, rhaphe,* suture). Elytrorrhaphy performed in the natural situation of the hymen.

Hymenotome, hi-men'o-tome (*hymen, tome,* incision). Instrument for excising membranes or the hymen.

Hymenot'omy (*hymen, tome,* incision). Dissection of the membranes. Incision of the hymen for imperforation of the vagina, to give exit to the blood retained in the uterine cavity.

Hym'nion or **Hym'nium.** Amnion.

Hy'o. In composition, hyoid bone.

Hyo-angularis, he-o-an-gu-lar'is. Rare form of stylohyoid muscle arising from angle of the lower jaw.

Hyobasioglos'sus. Basioglossus.

Hyocærulein, he-o-se-ru'le-in (*hus,* hog, *cæruleus,* blue). Blue pigment from biliary calculi of hog.

Hyodeoglos'sus. Hyoglossus.

Hyoceratopharyngeus, he-o-ser-at-o-far-in-je'us. Cerato-pharyngeus muscle. Hyopharyngeus.

Hyocervica'lis. Muscle passing from hyoid bone to cervical fascia. Hyofascialis muscle.

Hyocholic (hi-o-kol'ik) **acid** (*hus,* hog, *chole,* bile). Acid of bile of hog, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$.

Hyochondroglos'sus. Hyoglossus.

Hyodeothyreo'des. Thyreohyoïdeus.

Hyodepiglottic, hy-od-ep-e-glot'tik. Hyo-epiglottic.

Hyodepiglot'ticus. Hyo-epiglotticus.

Hyo'des. Hyoid.

Hyo-epiglot'tic. Belonging to the os hyoides and epiglottis. Hyo-epiglottic ligament is a bundle of condensed areolar tissue passing from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottic fibro-cartilage.

Hyo-epiglotticus (he-o-ep-e-glot'tik-us) **muscle.** A muscle occasionally passing from the back part of the hyoid bone to the epiglottis.

Hyofascialis, he-o-fas-se-al'is. Hyocervicalis.

Hyoglossal, hi-o-glos'sal. Relating to hyoid bone and tongue. **H. mem'brane,** fibrous lamina connecting the under surface of the base of the tongue with the body of the hyoid bone. **H. mus'cle,** hyoglossus.

Hyoglos'sian nerve. Hypoglossal nerve.

Hyoglos'sus. Large, thin, quadrilateral muscle situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck; formerly described as divided into three portions: *Ceratoglossus,* attached to the great cornu of the os hyoides; *Basioglossus,* arising from the superior part of the body of the same bone; *Chondroglossus,* arising from the lesser cornu and the cartilage situate between the body and the greater cornu. The fibres of these three bundles are inserted into the lateral and inferior parts of the tongue; this muscle depresses the base of the tongue or raises the os hyoides when the tongue is fixed.

Hyoglycocholic (hi-o-glik-o-kol'ik) **acid** (*hus,* hog, *glukus,* sweet, *chole,* bile). Resinous acid ($C_{27}H_{43}NO_5$) derived from bile of hog.

Hyoid, hi'oid (Greek Υ, *eidos,* shape). Shaped like Greek letter Υ; relating to hyoid bone. **H. arch,** second branchial arch or column of tissue separating branchial clefts. **H. ar'tery,** branch also from superior thyroid. **H. bone,** very movable osseous arch, of a parabolic shape, convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck, between the base of the tongue and the larynx. Separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, it is composed of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other: the central portion or the *body,* affording attachment to several muscles; two lateral *branches* or *greater cornua;* and two smaller, situate above the other, the *lesser cornua* or *styloid cornua,* corpora or corpuscula triticea. **H. pri'mus,** sternohyoïdeus.

Hyoideal, hi-oid'e-al. Hyoid.

Hyoidean, hi-oid'e-an. Hyoid. **H. appara'tus,** collection of structures of fœtal skeleton in third visceral arch. **H. arch,** hyoid arch.

Hyoides, he-oid'ees. Hyoid.

Hyoïdeus, he-o-e'de-us. Hyoid bone; muscle connected with that bone.

Hyoïdis quartus musculus, he-o-e'dis kwar'tus mus'ku-lus. Omohyoïdeus.

Hyomandibular, hi-o-man-dib'u-lar. Relating to the hyoid bone and inferior maxilla. **H. arch,** hyoid arch.

Hyomaxillary (hi-o-maks'il-la-re) **mus'cle.** Hyoangularis.

Hyomental, hi-o-men'tal. Relating to hyoid bone and chin.

Hyopharyngeus, he-o-far-in-ja'us. Middle constrictor muscle of pharynx or its first portion.

Hyosci'amus. Hyoscyamus.

Hyoscine, hi'os-een. Semisolid, poisonous alkaloid from Hyoscyamus niger; soporific, nervous sedative, and mydriatic; isomeric with hyoscyamine and atropine; $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. The dose of hydrobromate or hydrobromide of hyoscine is gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$. The hydrochloride of hyoscine is used with similar therapeutic effect.

Hyoscinic (hi-os-sin'ik) **ac'id.** Product of decomposition of hyoscyamine by caustic baryta.

Hyoscipicrin, he-os-ip-ik'rin. Hyoscypicrin.

Hyoscyamia (he-os-se-am'e-ah) or **Hyoscy'amin.** See *Hyoscyamus.*

Hyoscyamine sulphate, hi-os-si'am-een sul'fate. Hyoscyaminæ sulphas (Ph. U. S). $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$. Yellowish powder, amorphous or crystalline; soluble in water and alcohol; used by ophthalmologists as a mydriatic, and also employed as a soporific.

Hyoscyamus, hi-os-si'am-us (*hus,* swine, *kuamos,* bean eaten by swine). Henbane, poison tobacco, stinking nightshade, ord. Solanaceæ. Leaves, *Hyoscyamus* (Ph. U. S.), and seed, *Hyoscyami semen,* are used in medicine; virtues are yielded to alcohol. Hyoscyamus is narcotic, anodyne, hypnotic, antispasmodic, mydriatic, and slightly stimulant. It is an active narcotic poison; therapeutic action similar to belladonna and stramonium; used as a substitute for opium where the latter disagrees; applied externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings. Dose, gr. iij to x of the powder. Alkaloids have been obtained from it, *Hyoscyamine* or *Hyoscyamia* and *Hyoscine* ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$). The former, in minute fractional doses, exercises a favorable action in the spasmodic and convulsive neuroses; resembles atropine in therapeutic action. See *Hyoscine.* **H. agres'tis,** hyoscyamus. **H. al'bus,** *White henbane* of Southern Europe, possesses similar virtues to H. niger; sometimes employed instead of H. niger. **H. In'dicus,** tobacco. **H. leaves,** see *Hyoscyamus.* **H. lu'teus,** Nicotiana rustica. **H. ni'ger,** hyoscyamus. **H. Peruvia'nus,** Nicotiana tabacum. **H. physaloï'des,** kite-flower, purple-flowered henbane of N. Asia; narcotic; used in syphilis, dysentery, etc. **H. reticula'tus,** Egyptian henbane of S. Europe; properties similar to those of H. niger. **H. scopo'lia,** herb and root of this plant, growing in Central Europe, are used in the same cases as belladonna.

Hyoscypicrin, he-os-e-pik'rin. $C_{27}H_{52}O_{14}$. Bitter glucoside from seed of Hyoscyamus niger.

Hyospondylotomy, hi-o-spon-dil-ot'o-me (*hyo, spondulos,* cervical vertebra, *tome,* incision). Incision or puncture of the laryngeal pouch (recess passing upward from the front part of the ventricle of the larynx) in the horse.

Hyosternal, hi-o-stur'nal. Relating to the hyoid bone and sternum.

Hyotaurocholic (hi-o-tau-ro-kol'ik) **acid** (*hus,* hog, *tauros,* bull, *chole,* bile). Acid found in moderate quantity in bile of pig, $C_{27}H_{45}NSO_6$.

Hyothy'reoid or **Hyothyroid,** hi-o-thi'roid. Thyreohyoid.

Hyothyreoïdeus, he-o-thir-e-o-e'de-us. Thyreohyoïdeus.

Hyotrachealis, he-o-trak-e-al'is. Part of thyrohyoid muscle, occasionally passing from hyoid bone to trachea.

Hyovertebrotomy, hi-o-vur-te-brot'o-me (*hyo, vertebra, tome,* incision). Hyospondylotomy.

Hyp. (abbrev. of **Hypochondriac**). Hypochondriac; hence, vulgarly, to be *hypped.*

Hypactic, hi-pak'tik (*hypo, ago,* to drive). Cathartic.

Hypacusia (hip-a-ku'se-ah) or **Hypacusis,** hip-ak-u'sis) *hypo, akousis,* hearing). Defective hearing.

Hypæmia, hip-e'me-ah (*hypo, haima,* blood). Deficiency of blood; extravasation of blood. **H., intertrop'ical,** aneurism due to presence of anchylostomum duodenale. **H. oc'uli,** hæmophthalmia.

Hypæsthesia, hip-es-the'se-ah (*hypo, aisthesis,* sensation). Defective or diminished sensation; partial anæsthesia.

Hypagoge, hip-ag-o'ge (*hypo, ago,* to drive). Dejection; purgation.

Hypagogue, hip'a-gog. Laxative.

Hypalbuminosis, hip-al-bu-min-o'sis (*hypo, albumin*). Deficiency in amount of albumin in the blood.

Hypaleimma, hip-al-li'mah (*hypo, aleipho,* to anoint). Ointment or liniment.

Hypaleipsis, hip-al-eip'sis (*hypo, aleipho,* to anoint). Inunction.

Hypaleip'ton. Hypaleimma.

Hypaleiptris (hip-al-eip'tris), **Hypaleiptron** (hip-al-eip'tron), or **Hypaleip'trum.** Spatula for spreading ointment.

Hypaleiptum, hip-al-eip'tum. Hypaleimma.

Hypalgesia, hip-al-ge'ze-ah (*hypo, algos,* pain). Deadened or diminished sensibility of a part; partial loss of sensibility to pain.

Hypalgia, hip-al'je-ah (*hypo, algos,* pain). Slight pain.

Hypalimma, hip-al-im'mah. Hypaleimma.

Hypaliptrum, hip-al-ip'trum. Hypaleiptron.

Hypamaurosis, hip-am-aur-o'sis (*hypo, amaurosis*). Imperfect amaurosis.

Hypamblyopia, hip-am-ble-o'pe-ah. Slight amblyopia.

Hypanco'nion or **Hypanconium,** hip-an-ko'ne-um (*hypo, ankon,* elbow). Pillow for supporting the elbow in surgical cases.

Hypaphonia, hip-af-o'ne-ah (*hypo, aphonia,* loss of speech). Partial dumbness.

Hypapophysis, hip-ap-of'is-is (*hypo, apophysis,* process of bone). Bony projection from inferior part of a vertebra in some animals.

Hypapoplexia, hip-ap-o-pleks'e-ah. Incomplete attack of apoplexy.

Hypasthenia, hip-as-then-e'ah (*hypo, asthenia,* weakness). Slight debility.

Hypatmismus (hip-at-miz'mus) or **Hypatmus,** hyp-at'mus (*hypo, atmos,* vapor). Fumigation.

Hypatonia, hip-a-ton'e-ah (*hypo, a, tonus,* tone). Slight want of tone.

Hypauche'nion or **Hypauchenium,** hip-au-ken'e-um (*hypo, auchen,* neck). Pillow or cushion for the neck.

Hypaxial, hip-aks'e-al. Beneath axis of the body or vertebræ. **H. mus'cles,** muscles below vertebral axis of early fœtal life.

Hypecacuan'ha. Ipecacuanha.

Hypecchoresis, hip-ek-ko-ra'sis (*hypo, ec, choreo,* to make vacant). Moderate alvine dejections.

Hypectasia (hip-ek-taz'e-ah) or **Hypec'tasis.** Slight dilatation or extension.

Hypelatus, hip-el-at'us (*hypo, elauno,* to drive). Cathartic; laxative.

Hypemphraxis, hip-em-fraks'is (*hypo, emphraxis,* obstruction). Slight obstruction; constipation.

Hypenantioma (hip-en-an-te-o'mah) or **Hypenantiosis,** hip-en-an-ti-o'sis (*hypo, enantios,* opposite). Allopathy.

Hypencephalis, hip-en-sef'al-is. Cerebellum.

Hypene, hip-e'ne. Beard under the chin; upper lip. See *Mystax.*

Hypenetes, hip-en-e'tees. Adolescens.

Hyper (*huper,* above). In excess.

Hyperacanthosis, hip-er-ak-an-tho'sis (*hyper, acantha,* thorn). Excessive development of inner or prickle-cell layer of epidermis, as in lichen planus.

Hyperacoe, hip-er-ak'o-e. Hyperacusis.

Hyperacusis, hip-er-ak-u'sis (*hyper, akoe,* audition). Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.

Hyperadenoma, hip-er-ad-en-o'mah (*hyper, aden,* gland). Hypertrophy of a gland or glands.

Hyperadenosis (hip-er-ad-en-o'sis) or **Hyperadeno'ma** (*hyper, aden,* gland). Hypertrophy of a gland.

Hyperæmatosis, hip-er-e-mat-o'sis (*hyper, haima,* blood). Plethora.

Hyperæmia, hi-per-e'me-ah (*hyper, haima,* blood). Preternatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels, more especially local plethora—*plethora partialis;* congestion. Hyperæmia may be active or sthenic; asthenic or passive; cadaveric or that which forms immediately before or after death; hypostatic, occurring in depending parts; and mechanical, produced by mechanical impediment. **H. abdom'inis,** cœliæmia. **H. acti'va,** inflammation. **H., asthen'ic,** see *Hyperæmia.* **H. of the brain,** accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain; congestion of the brain. **H., cadav'eric,** livid discoloration occurring in cadavers. **H. cap'itis** or **cer'ebri,** H. of the brain. **H., collat'eral** or **compen'satory,** H., either arterial or venous, in one part of the body, compensating for anæmia in another part. **H., encephal'ic,** H. of the brain. **H. follicula'ris,** H. of glands; congestion of follicles, as of the throat. **H. hepat'ica,** sanguineous congestion of the liver. **H., hypostat'ic,** see *Hyperæmia.* **H. of the lungs,** congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels. **H., mechan'ical,** see *Hyperæmia.* **H., neuroparalyt'ic,** H. of paralysis, from paralysis or injury of nerve. **H. pec'toris,** H. of the lungs. **H. pulmo'num,** H. of the lungs.

Hyperæmic (hi-per-e'mik) or **Hyperæ'mial.** Congested; bloodshot; affected with hyperæmia; having excess of blood.

Hyperæmosis, hip-er-e-mo'sis. Hyperæmia; increased blood-pressure.

Hyperaëria, hip-er-a-e're-ah (*hyper, aër*). Condition of lung in which many of the pulmonary cells are torn across and large cavities formed in the parenchyma, which are filled with air. See *Emphysema.*

Hyperæsthe'ses. Diseases characterized by hyperæsthesia.

Hyperæsthesia (hi-per-ees-the'ze-ah) or **Hyperæsthe'sis** (*hyper, aisthesis,* feeling). Excessive sensibility or impressibility. **H., acous'tic** or **aud'itory,** painful or annoying sensation in the ear from the sounds heard. **H. acus'tica,** H., acoustic. **H. of car'diac plex'us,** angina pectoris. **H., cuta'neous,** H. of the skin. **H., epilep'tic,** epileptic aura, with excessive sensibility. **H., gus'tatory,** excessive acuteness of taste. **H. lin'guæ,** hypergeustia. **H., neur'al,** neuralgia. **H., olfac'tory,** hyperosphresia, hyperosmia. **H. plex'us cardi'aci,** angina pectoris. **H., psy'chical,** hypochondriasis.

Hyperæsthet'ic. Agent that augments general sensibility, as strychnia, brucia, etc. **H. spots,** circumscribed patches of skin, intensely painful to the touch, with occasionally recurring attacks of burning pain.

Hyperakanthosis, hip-er-ak-an-tho'sis. Hyperacanthosis.

Hyperakusis, hip-er-a-ku'sis. Hyperacusis.

Hyperalbuminosis, hip-er-al-bu-min-o'sis. Increase or excess of amount of albumin.

Hyperalgesia (hip-er-al-ge'se-ah) or **Hyperalgia,** hip-er-al'je-ah (*hyper, algos,* pain). Excessive pain; increased sensitiveness to pain. **H., cuta'neous,** excessive sensibility of common sensations of the skin.

Hyperanarrhophesis, hip-er-an-ar-ro-fa'sis (*hyper, anarrhophesis,* absorption). Excessive absorption.

Hyperanarth'ric (*hyper, an,* priv., *arthron,* joint). Having limbs and joints excessively imperfect in development.

Hyperanthera moringa, hip-er-an-the'rah mo-rin'gah (*hyper,* in excess, *anthera,* anther). Guilandina moringa.

Hyperanthraxis, hip-er-an-thraks'is (*hyper, anthrax,* coal). See *Cholera.*

Hyperaphia, hip-er-af'e-ah (*hyper, aphe,* touch). Excessive acuteness of touch or of cutaneous sensibility.

Hyperaphrodisia, hip-er-af-ro-diz'e-ah (*Aphrodite,* Venus). Excessive venereal desire.

Hyperarthric, hip-er-arth'rik (*hyper, arthron,* joint). Having supernumerary joints or limbs.

Hyperarthritis, hip-er-ar-thre'tis. Intense arthritis.

Hyperarthrosis, hip-er-ar-thro'sis. Condition in which superfluous joints exist.

Hyperasthenia, hip-er-as-then-e'ah (*hyper, astheneia,* weakness). Excessive debility.

Hyperauxesis, hip-er-auks-a'sis (*hyper, auxesis,* augmentation). Excessive increase or enlargement of a part, as of the iris, H. iridis.

Hyperbolic, hi-per-bol'ik (*hyper, ballo,* to throw). Excessive or exaggerated, as **H. at'titudes,** term by which Galen designated certain extraordinary attitudes in which the limbs and vertebral column are in a state of complete extension or flexion. **H. lens,** glass having shape of hyperbola for treatment of conical cornea.

Hyperborean, hi-per-bo're-an (*hyper, boreas,* north wind). Race of men at the extreme north of the two continents, in the vicinity of the polar circle.

Hyperbrachycephalic, hi-per-brak-e-sef-al'ik (*hyper, brachus,* short, *kephale,* head). Having an excessively short head, or having a cephalic index (relation of length to breadth of skull) of from 85° to 89°.

Hyperbronchitis, hip-er-bron-ke'tis. Suffocative catarrh.

Hyperbulia, hip-er-bu'le-ah (*hyper, boule,* will). Ungovernable will or volition.

Hypercardia, hip-er-kar'de-ah (*hyper, kardia,* heart). Hypertrophy of the heart.

Hypercardiæ'mia (*hyper, kardia,* heart, *haima,* blood). Cardiac plethora.

Hypercardiodynamia, hip-er-kar-de-o-din-am'e-ah (*hyper, kardia,* heart, *dunamis,* power). Increased force of contractions of the heart.

Hypercardiohæ'mia. Cardiac plethora.

Hypercardiotrophy, hip-er-kar-de-ot'ro-fe (*hyper, kardia,* heart, *trophe,* nourishment). Hypertrophy of the heart.

Hypercarposis, hip-er-kar-po'sis (*hyper, karposis,* profit). Increase in number of blood-corpuscles, the fibrin being decreased.

Hypercatapino'sis (*hyper, katapino,* to sip up). Excessive activity of absorption or of deglutition.

Hypercatharsia (hip-er-kath-ar'se-ah) or **Hypercatharsis,** hip-er-kath-ar'sis (*hyper, katharsis,* purgation). Superpurgation; menorrhagia.

Hypercathartic, hi-per-kath-art'ik. Excessively purgative.

Hypercedemonia, hip-er-se-de-mon'e-ah (*hyper, kedemonia,* anxiety). Excessive care; intense anxiety.

Hypercenosis, hip-er-sen-o'sis (*hyper, kenosis,* evacuation). Excessive evacuation, as of blood, bile, etc.

Hypercerasis (hip-er-ser'as-is) or **Hyperceratosis,** hip-er-ser-at-o'sis (*hyper, keras,* cornea). Staphyloma of the cornea; thickening of the cornea.

Hypercholia, hip-er-kol'e-ah (*hyper, chole,* bile). Excessive secretion of bile.

Hyperchondroma, hip-er-kon-dro'mah (*hyper, chondros,* cartilage). Hypertrophic development of cartilage; cartilaginous tumor.

Hyperchondrosis, hip-er-kon-dro'sis. Development of hyperchondroma.

Hyperchroma, hip-er-kro'mah (*hyper, chroma,* color). Excessive secretion of cutaneous pigment; red fleshy excrescence at the inner angle of the eye, near the caruncula lacrymalis.

Hyperchromatopsy, hi-per-kro'mat-op-se (*hyper, chroma,* color, *opsis,* vision). Defect of vision, owing to which ideas of color are attached to objects which convey no such colored impressions to a healthy eye; antithesis to *Achromatopsy.*

Hyperchromatosis (hip-er-kro-mat-o'sis) or **Hyperchromia** (*hyper, chroma,* color). Increased pigmentary formation in the skin. Diseases of the skin so characterized are called *Hyperchromatoses.*

Hypercinesia (hip-er-sin-a'ze-ah) or **Hypercine'sis** (*hyper, kinesis,* motion). Excessive motion; spasm; morbid mobility; spasmodic neurosis, as hysteria and hypochondria. **H. cor'dis,** palpitation of the heart. **H. of fa'cial nerve,** local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, especially of some of those of the face; convulsive tic. **H. gas'trica,** hypochondriasis. **H. hyster'ica,** hysterical convulsions. **H. nervo'sa,** see *Irritable.* **H. uteri'na,** hysteria.

Hypercoryphosis, hip-er-kor-e-fo'sis (*hyper, koruphe,* the vertex, the extreme point of anything). Protuberance. Prominent point of the lobes of the liver or lung.

Hypercousia, hip-er-ku'ze-ah. Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.

Hypercrinia, hip-er-krin'e-ah (*hyper, krino,* to separate). Morbid increase in the quantity of the secretions.

Hypercrisis, hip-er'kris-is. Excessive crisis or evacuation; flux; violent critical effort or too copious critical evacuations.

Hypercusia, hip-er-ku'ze-ah. Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.

Hypercyema, hip-er-se-a'mah (*hyper, kuo,* to conceive). Superfœtation.

Hypercyesis, hip-er-se-a'sis. Rapidly successive conceptions.

Hypercyrto'sis (*hyper, kurtosis,* curvature) Excessive curvature.

Hyperdacryosis, hip-er-dak-re-o'sis (*hyper, dakruon,* tear). Excessive secretion of tears.

Hyperdactylia, hip-er-dak-til'e-ah (*hyper, daktulos,* finger). Excessive development of fingers or toes, as supernumerary digits.

Hyperdermatoma, hip-er-dur-mat-o'mah (*hyper, derma,* skin). Morbid growth formed of hypertrophied skin.

Hyperdermatosis, hip-er-dur-mat-o'sis (*hyper, derma,* skin). Hypertrophy of the skin.

Hyperdermoma, hip-er-dur-mo'mah. Hyperdermatoma.

Hyperdesmosis, hip-er-des-mo'sis (*hyper, desmos,* bond). Excessive development or formation of connective tissue, as of the skin.

Hyperdiacrisis, hip-er-de-ak'ris-is (*hyper, diakrisis,* separation). Excessive crisis.

Hyperdicrotic (hi-per-dik-rot'ik) or **Hyperdicrotus,** hip-er-dik'ro-tus (*hyper, di,* double, *kroteo,* to strike). See *Hypodicrotous.*

Hyperdicrotism, hip-er-dik'rot-izm. Condition attendant upon or associated with a hyperdicrotous pulse.

Hyperdiuresis, hip-er-de-u-ra'sis. Diabetes polyuria.

Hyperdynamia, hip-er-din-am'e-ah (*hyper, dunamis,* strength). Hypersthenia; excessive muscular power. **H. u'teri,** excessive uterine exertion or pain in labor.

Hyperdynamic, hi-per-di-nam'ik. Appertaining to or having the characters of hyperdynamia.

Hypereccrisis, hip-er-ek'kris-is (*hyper, ekkrisis,* secretion). Excessive secretion.

Hyperechema (hip-er-ek-a'mah) or **Hypereche'sis** (*hyper, echo,* to sound). Epithet for intensified sounds heard on auscultation and percussion.

Hyperechetic, hip-er-e-ket'ik. Producing or causing loud sound.

Hyperemesis (hip-er-em'es-is) or **Hyperemes'ia** (*hyper, emeo,* to vomit). Excessive vomiting.

Hypere'mia. Hyperæmia.

Hyperencephalia, hip-er-en-sef-al'e-ah. Encephalocele or development of such a condition; hypertrophy of the brain.

Hyperencephalus, hip-er-en-sef'al-us. Monster whose excessive brain is situated in the skull, or whose brain is chiefly outside the skull, the roof of which is deficient, possibly with hydrocephalus.

Hyperenergia, hip-er-en-er-je'ah (*hyper, energia,* activity). Excessive activity, as of the nervous system.

Hyperenteri'tis, (*hyper, enteron,* intestine). Acute inflammation of the bowel.

Hyperenteroma, hip-er-en-ter-o'mah (same etymon). Tumor or abnormal growth of the intestines.

Hyperenterosis, hip-er-en-ter-o'sis (same etymon). Development of abnormal growth of the intestines; hypertrophy of the intestines.

Hyperephidrosis, hip-er-ef-id-ro'sis (*hyper, hidros,* sweat). Excessive sweating.

Hyperepidosis, hip-er-ep-id'o-sis (*hyper, epidosis,* increase). Excessive increase or enlargement of a part.

Hyperepithymia, hip-er-ep-e-thim'e-ah (*hyper, epithumia,* desire). Excessive or abnormal desire.

Hypererethisia (hip-er-er-e-thiz'e-ah) or **Hypererethismus,** hip-er-er-e-thiz'mus (*hyper, erethizo,* to excite). Excessive irritability.

Hypererythræmosis, hip-er-er-ith-re-mo'sis (*hyper, eruthros,* red, *haima,* blood). Excessive quantity of red or arterial blood.

Hyperesophoria, hip-er-e-so-fo're-ah (*hyper, eso,* inward, *phoros,* bearing). Direction of visual line inward and upward.

Hyperexophoria, hip-er-eks-o-fo're-ah (*hyper, exo,* outward, *phoros,* bearing). Direction of visual line outward and upward.

Hyperfecundation, hi-per-fek-un-da'shun (*hyper, fecundus,* fertile). Excessive procreative ability. Superfecundation.

Hyperfecundity, hi-per-fe-kund'it-e. Giving birth to children at frequent intervals.

Hyperfibrination, hi-per-fib-rin-a'shun. See *Hiperinosis.*

Hyperflexion, hi-per-flek'shun. Excessive flexion.

Hypergastritis, hip-er-gas-tre'tis. Intensely acute or active gastritis.

Hypergastropathia, hip-er-gas-tro-path-e'ah (*hyper, gaster*, stomach, *pathos*, disease). Intense disease of the stomach.

Hypergenesis, hip-er-jen'es-is (*hyper, genesis*, generation). Excess of formative power, which may give occasion to monstrosities by excess of parts. Excessive production or development. See *Monster*.

Hypergeustia (hip-er-goos'te-ah), **Hypergeus'ia,** or **Hypergeus'is** (*hyper, geusis*, taste). Excessive sensibility or delicacy of the organ of taste.

Hyperglobulia, hip-er-glob-u'le-ah (*hyper, globulus*, globule). Plethoric condition with excess of red blood-corpuscles.

Hyperglottis, hip-er-glot'tis. Superior entrance to the larynx; the larynx itself.

Hyperhæmato'sia or **Hyperhæmato'sis.** Inflammation; plethora.

Hyperhæ'mia. Hyperæmia.

Hyperhidrosis, hip-er-hid-ro'sis (*hyper, hidrosis*, sweating). Excessive sweating.

Hyperhora, hip-er-ho'rah (*hyper, hora*, manhood). Premature development of the body or of some part.

Hyperhydræmia, hip-er-hid-re'me-ah. Excess of serum in the blood; hydræmia.

Hyperhypnosis, hip-er-hip-no'sis (*hyper, hupnos*, sleep). Excessive sleep, as to duration.

Hypericum (hip-er'ik-um) **anagalloi'des.** Species of H. of California, used as a medicine. **H. androsæ'mum,** androsæmum. **H. as'cyron,** St. Peter's wort, seeds of which are cathartic. **H. baccif'erum,** ord. Hypericaceæ; Brazilian tree whose bark, like that of H. Guianense, emits a juice, when wounded, resembling gamboge. **H. Canaden'se,** species of H. growing in Western United States; expectorant, styptic, etc.; used in croup, mania, bowel affections, etc. **H. conna'tum,** leaves of this Brazilian plant are astringent, and used in decoction as a gargle in inflammation of the throat. **H. corymbo'sum,** spotted St. John's wort, fluxseed; grows in Indian Territory; used in dysentery and diarrhœa. **H. cris'pum,** species of S. Europe, used in dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. **H. Delphinen'se,** St. Peter's wort; imperforate St. John's wort; used in hydrophobia in Eastern Europe; diuretic, astringent, vermifuge. **H. Guianen'se,** see *H. bacciferum*. **H. hirci'num,** goat-scented St. John's wort of Europe; used in dysuria and dysmenorrhœa. **H. laxius'culum,** *Allerim brabo*, has been long used in Brazil against the bites of serpents. **H. ma'jus,** Arnica montana. **H. officina'le** or **officina'rum,** H. perforatum. **H. perfora'tum,** perforated or common St. John's wort, growing in America, Europe, and Africa; aromatic and astringent; enters into a number of aromatic preparations, and was at one time much used in dysentery, hemorrhages, etc., and as a diuretic. Oil of St. John's wort, red oil, linimentum or oleum hyperici, balsamum hyperici simplex, is made by infusing the flowers in olive oil; it is applied to recent bruises. **H. saro'thra,** orange-grass, bastard gentian, pineweed; indigenous; applied in domestic practice, boiled, to contusions and sprains. **H. Virgin'icum,** growing in United States and Canada, is expectorant and stomachic, the flowers being treated with alcohol. **H. vulga're,** H. perforatum.

Hyperidrosis, hip-er-id-ro'sis. Excessive sweating, or disease of skin so characterized. **H. oleo'sa cap'itis,** seborrhœa oleosa.

Hyperinesis (hip-er-in-a'sis) or **Hyper'inos** (*hyper, ineo*, to purge). Excessive purgation.

Hyperinosæmia, hip-er-in-os-e'me-ah. Excessive amount of fibrin in the blood.

Hyperinosis, hip-er-in-o'sis (*hyper, is*, fibre). Condition of the blood in which it contains increase in the proportion of fibrin (hyperfibrination, superfibrination), a decrease of the ratio of red corpuscles, with excess of fibrin and increase of the fat, as in inflammation. Morbidly increased muscular activity.

Hyperinotic, hi-per-in-ot'ik. Relating to hyperinosis.

Hyperinvolution, hi-per-in-vo-lu'shun. Unnaturally early involution of the uterus after parturition; incorrectly used for atrophy of the uterus after labor.

Hyperkeratosis, hip-er-ker-at-o'sis (*hyper, keras*, horn). Anomalous horny development of the epidermis or its appendages. Hypertrophy of the cornea; conical cornea.

Hyperkine'sia or **Hyperkine'sis.** Hypercinesia. **H., spi'nal,** exaggeration of spinal or automatic action, as in hysteria.

Hyperkinetic, hi-per-kin-et'ik. Relating to hyperkinesia.

Hyperlactation, hi-per-lak-ta'shun. Excessive secretion of milk; excessive suckling of a child; superlactation.

Hyperlogia, hip-er-lo'je-ah (*hyper, logos*, discourse). Excessive talkativeness.

Hyperlymphia, hip-er-limf'e-ah. Excessive formation or accumulation of lymph.

Hypermastia, hip-er-mas'te-ah (*hyper, mastos*, breast). Excessively enlarged or developed breasts.

Hypermegalia, hip-er-me-gal'e-ah. Hypermegaly.

Hypermegaly, hi-per-meg'al-e (*hyper, megalos*, great). Exaggerated development, as of the heart from fatty or amyloid degeneration of its structure.

Hypermegasthenic, hi-per-meg-as-then'ik (*hyper, megas*, great, *sthenos*, strength). Having remarkable muscular power.

Hypermesoticephalic, hip-er-mes-o-te-sef-al'ik (*hyper, mesotes*, middle or mean, *kephale*, head). Having a mean cephalic index of 78° or 79°.

Hypermetrohemia, hip-er-met-ro-he'me-ah. Hyperæmia of the uterus.

Hypermetropathy, hi-per-met-rop'ath-e (*hyper, metra*, womb, *pathos*, disease). Excessively acute uterine disease.

Hypermetropia, hi-per-met-ro'pe-ah (*hyper, metron*, measure, *opsis*, vision). Abnormal refraction; opposite condition of vision to myopia, the principal focus falling behind the retina, while in myopia it falls in front of it. **H., ax'ial,** H. caused by shortening of antero-posterior axis of the eye. **H. curv'ature,** H. caused by flattening of the cornea or crystalline. **H., fac'ultative,** H. having near-point for both eyes at a fixed distance. **H., la'tent,** difference between manifest and total hypermetropia or far-point of distinct vision. **H., man'ifest,** hypermetropia that can be overcome by attempt at accommodation or with an accommodating convex glass. **H., to'tal,** whole amount exhibited after accommodation has been paralyzed.

Hypermetropic, hi-per-met-rop'ik. Relating to hypermetropia; one affected with this condition of vision.

Hypermetrotrophy, hi-per-met-rot'ro-fe (*hyper, metra*, uterus, *trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Hypermnesia, hip-er-na'ze-ah (*hyper, mnaomai*, to recollect). Excessively acute memory.

Hypermyelohæmia, hip-er-me-el-o-he'me-ah (*hyper, muelos*, marrow, *haima*, blood). Hyperæmia of the spinal marrow.

Hypermyopia, hip-er-me-o'pe-ah. Excessive myopia.

Hypermyotrophia, hip-er-me-ot-rof'e-ah (*hyper, mus*, muscle, *trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy of muscular tissues.

Hypernephrotrophy, hi-per-nef-rot'ro-fe (*hyper, nephros*, kidney, *trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy of the kidney.

Hypernerv'ia or **Hyperneuria,** hip-er-nu're-ah (*hyper, neuron*, nerve). Excessive nervous activity.

Hyperneuroma, hip-er-nu-ro'mah. Morbid development of the neurine or nervous masses. Fungous growth of nervous tissue.

Hyperneurosis, hip-er-nu-ro'sis (same etymon). Hypertrophy of nervous tissue.

Hypernidation, hi-per-nid-a'shun (*hyper, nidus*, nest). Excessive formation of menstrual deciduous membrane, sometimes producing dysmenorrhœa.

Hypernœ'a or **Hypernoi'a** (*hyper, nous*, mind). Excessive exercise of the mental powers.

Hyperoa, hip-er-o'ah (*hyper, oon,* high place). Palatine arch; base of cranium; hard palate; velum palati.

Hyperodontogeny, hi-per-o-don-toj'en-e (*hyper, odous,* tooth, *gennao,* to produce). Excessive growth of teeth.

Hyperoitis, hip-er-o-e'tis (*hyperoa,* velum palati). Inflammation of the velum palati.

Hyperoncosis, hip-er-on-ko'sis (*hyper, onkos,* swelling). Excessive tumefaction. **H. i'ridis,** iridoncosis.

Hyperonych'ia or **Hyperonychosis,** hip-er-on-ik-o'sis (*hyper, onux,* nail). Excessive growth of the nails.

Hyperoöchasma (hip-er-o-o-kaz'mah (*hyperoa, chasma,* opening). Fissure of the palate.

Hyperopharyngeus, hip-er-o-far-in-ja'us. Palatopharyngeus.

Hyperopia, hip-er-o'pe-ah (*hyper, ops,* eye). Hypermetropia. See *Presbyopia.* Excessive acuteness of vision.

Hyperopsia, hip-er-ops'e-ah (*hyper, opsis,* vision). Great acuteness of vision; exposure to intense light.

Hyperorexic, hip-er-o-reks'ik (*hyper, orexis,* appetite). Having excessive appetite.

Hyperorexis, hip-er-o-reks'is (same etymon). Excessive appetite.

Hyperorgosis, hip-er-or-go'sis (*hyper, orgao,* to desire ardently). Excessive erotic orgasm; satyriasis.

Hyperorthognathus, hy-per-or-thog-nath'us (*hyper, orthos,* right, *gnathos,* jaw). Having profile line inclined to auriculo-infraorbital plane 91° or over.

Hyperorthosis, hip-er-or-tho'sis (*hyper, orthos,* straight). Excessive erection; priapism; tetanus.

Hyperos, hip-a'ros. Pestle; lever for traction in dislocation.

Hyperosmia (hip-er-oz'me-ah) (*hyper, osme,* smell) or **Hyperosphresia,** hip-er-os-fra'se-ah (*hyper, osphresis,* smell). Excessive acuteness of smell.

Hyperosmic (hi-per-os'mik) **ac'id.** Osmiun tetroxide or osmic acid.

Hyperosteogeny, hi-per-os-te-oj'en-e (*hyper, osteon,* bone, *gennao,* to produce). Excessive growth of bone; formation of exostoses.

Hyperostosis, hip-er-os-to'sis (*hyper, osteon,* bone, *osis*). Exostosis; hypertrophy of bone.

Hyperpathia, hip-er-path-e'ah (*hyper, pathos,* affection). Excessive sensibility in disease; severe illness.

Hyperphasia, hip-er-faz'e-ah (*hyper, phasis,* talking). Excessive loquacity.

Hyperphleboectasy, hi-per-fleb-o-ek'tas-e (*hyper, phleps,* vein, *ektasis,* swelling). Excessive venous dilatation.

Hyperphlebosis, hip-er-fleb-o'sis (*hyper, phleps,* vein, *osis*). Too great development of the venous system; predominant venosity.

Hyperphlegma, hip-er-fleg'mah (*hyper, phlegma,* phlegm). Excessive secretion of phlegm.

Hyperphlegmasia, hip-er-fleg-mah'ze-ah. Hyperphlogosis.

Hyperphlogosis, hip-er-flog-o'sis (*hyper, phlogosis,* inflammation). A high degree of inflammatory action.

Hyperphoria, hip-er-for'e-ah (*hyper, phoreo,* to carry). Inclination of visual axis of one eye to a point above that of the other eye.

Hyperphrasia, hip-er-frah'ze-ah (*hyper, phrasis,* speech). Excessive talkativeness; exaggerated style of speech.

Hyperphren'ia (*hyper, phren,* mind). Great mental excitement; mania.

Hyperpigmentation, hi-per-pig-men-ta'shun. Excessive amount of pigment.

Hyperpimele, hip-er-pim'el-e (*hyper, pimele,* fat). *Hyperpimely.* Excessive development of fat; excess of fat; obesity.

Hyperplasia, hip-er-plah'ze-ah (*hyper, plasso,* to form). Excess of formative action. This relates to the formation of new elements, hypertrophy being an increase in bulk of pre-existing normal elements.

Hyperplasma, hip-er-plaz'mah (*hyper, plasso,* to form). Hyperinosis.

Hyperplastic, hi-per-plas'tik (same etymon). Having a tendency to excess of formative action.

Hyperplasty, hi'per-plas-te. Hyperplasia; hypergenesis.

Hyperplatyrrhine, hi-per-plat'ir-rheen (*hyper, platus,* broad, *rhis,* nose). Having nasal index over 58°.

Hyperplerosis, hip-er-pler-o'sis (*hyper, plerosis,* filling up). Extreme fulness or repletion.

Hyperplexia, hip-er-pleks'e-ah (*hyper, plesso,* to strike). Trance; luxation.

Hyperpneumop'athy (*hyper, pneumon,* lung, *pathos,* disease). Very severe disease of the lung.

Hyperpneu'sia, Hyperpneu'sis, or **Hyperpneustia,** hip-er-noos'te-ah (*hyper, pneo,* to blow). Excessive flatulence.

Hyperpnœa, hip-er-ne'ah (*hyper, pnoë,* breathing). Abnormally rapid breathing due to deficiency of oxygen in the blood.

Hyperporosis, hip-er-po-ro'sis (*hyper, porosis,* formation of callus). Excessive formation of callus.

Hyperpraxia, hip-er-praks'e-ah (*hyper, praxis,* action). Over-action, leading to listlessness or inaction; excessive movement of the limbs, as sometimes noticed in the insane.

Hyperpresbyopia, hip-er-pres-be-o'pe-ah. Excessive presbyopia; hypermetopia.

Hyperpresby'tia. Presbytia; hyperpresbyopia.

Hyperpyretic, hi-per-pir-et'ik (*hyper, pur,* fever). Excessively feverish; having an abnormally high temperature of body.

Hyperpyrexia, hip-er-pir-eks'e-ah (*hyper, purexis,* fever). Excessive temperature of body; high fever.

Hyperrhinencepha'lia (*hyper, rhis,* nose, *kephale,* head). Enlargement of the olfactory nerves with deformative prominence of frontal bone.

Hypersarcia, hip-er-sar'ke-ah (*hyper, sarx,* flesh). Obesity.

Hypersarcoma, hip-er-sar-ko'mah. Soft fungous excrescence, as on ulcerated parts; fungosity.

Hypersarcosis, hip-er-sar-ko'sis (same etymon). Obesity. Excessive development of granulations. Hypertrophy of muscular tissue. **H. cor'dis,** heart, hypertrophy of. **H. testic'uli,** sarcocele.

Hypersarxis, hip-er-sarks'is (*hyper, sarx,* flesh). Hypersarcoma.

Hypersecretion, hi'per-se-kre'shun. Excessive secretion.

Hyperselaphesia, hip-er-sel-af-a'ze-ah (*hyper, pselaphesis,* act of feeling). Excessively acute sense of touch.

Hypersomnia, hip-er-som-ne'ah (*hyper, somnus,* sleep). Hybrid word denoting excessive somnolence.

Hyperspadiæus (hip-er spad-e-e'us) or **Hyperspadias,** hip-er-spad'e-as (*hyper, spao,* to draw). Epispadias.

Hyperspasmia, hip-er-spaz'me-ah (*hyper, spasmos,* spasm). Convulsion.

Hypersplenotrophy, hi-per-splen-ot'ro-fe (*hyper, splen,* spleen, *trophe,* nourishment). Tumefaction or hypertrophy of the spleen.

Hyperspongia, hip-er-spon'je-ah (*hyper, spongos,* fungus). Spina ventosa; fungosity.

Hypersteatosis, hip-er-ste-at-o'sis (*hyper, stear,* fat). Excessive secretion of fat or of sebaceous matter, as in seborrhœa.

Hypersthenia, hip-er-sthen-e'ah (*hyper, sthenos,* strength). Excessive strength; superexcitement.

Hypersthenic, hi-per-sthen'ik. Stimulant, active, violent.

Hypertension, hi-per-ten'shun. Excessive tension.

Hyperthelic, hi-per-the'lik (*hyper, thele,* nipple). Above the nipple; on mucous membrane.

Hyperthermia, hip-er-thur'me-ah (*hyper, therme,* heat). Excessive heat; great increase in temperature.

Hyperthermic, hi-per-thur'mik. Relating to high temperature.

Hyperthymia, hip-er-thim-e'ah (*hyper, thumos,* vehemence). Mental disease characterized by cruelty or excessive passion or acts of folly.

Hypertonia, hip-er-ton'e-ah (*hyper, tonos,* tone).

Hypertonicity. Excess of tone in parts; excessive irritability. Opposed to atony.

Hypertonic, hi-per-ton'ik. Relating to, or disposed to, excessive tonicity or irritability.

Hyper'tonus. Increase of tension, as within the eye.

Hypertrichosis (hip-er-trik-o'sis) or **Hypertrichi'asis** (*hyper, thrix,* hair). Excessive production of hair.

Hypertromos, hip-er'tro-mos (*hyper, tromos,* trembling). Excessive tremor.

Hypertrophæmia, hip-er-trof-e'me-ah (*hyper, trophe,* nourishment, *haima,* blood). State in which the plastic powers of the blood are increased.

Hypertrophia, hip-er-trof'e-ah (*hyper, trophe,* nourishment). Hypertrophy. **H. cer'ebri,** hypertrophy of the brain. **H. cor'dis,** heart, hypertrophy of. **H. glandula'rum,** hypertrophy of glands. **H. hep'atis,** hypertrophy of the liver. **H. intestino'rum,** hypertrophy of the intestines. **H. lie'nis,** tumefaction of the spleen. **H. miasmat'ica lie'nis,** ague cake. **H. sple'nis,** tumefaction of the spleen. **H. un'guium,** excessive growth of the nails; curvature of the nails. **H. u'teri,** hypertrophy of the uterus. **H. vesi'cæ urina'riæ,** hypertrophy of the bladder.

Hypertrophiæ, hip-er-trof'e-e. See *Hypertrophy.*

Hypertrophic, hi-per-trof'ik (*hyper, trophe,* nourishment). Relating to, or characterized by, hypertrophy or enlargement.

Hypertrophied (hi'per-tro-feed) or **Hypertrophous,** hip-er'tro-fus. See *Hypertrophy.*

Hypertrophy, hi'per-tro-fe (*hyper, trophe,* nourishment). State of a part in which the nutrition is performed with greater activity, and which, on that account, at length acquires unusual bulk. A part thus affected is said to be hypertrophied or hypertrophous. The term hypertrophiæ is used for an order of cutaneous diseases characterized by hypertrophy of the derma or epidermis, or both, or of the hair-follicles. See *Hyperplasia.* **H. of the blad'der,** cystauxe. **H. of the brain,** phrenauxe. **H., car'diac,** heart, hypertrophy of. **H., centrip'etal,** concentric H. of heart. **H., compen'satory,** H. of a part or organ by which it can perform additional work to compensate for defective condition or work of another part. **H., concen'tric,** H. of heart leading to diminution of its cavities. **H. eccen'tric,** H. of walls of a cavity, as ventricle of heart, with dilatation. **H. of the glands,** hyperadenosis, Hodgkin's disease. **H. of the heart,** heart, hypertrophy of. **H. of the intes'tines,** enterhypertrophia. **H. of the liver,** hepatauxe. **H., mus'cular,** pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis. **H. of the nails,** onychauxe. **H., numer'ical,** hyperplasia. **H., pseudomus'cular,** pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis. **H. of the spleen,** splenoncus; ague cake. **H. of the thy'roid,** bronchocele. **H. of the u'terus,** metrauxe.

Hyperuresis, hip-er-u-re'sis (*hyper, ouron,* urine). Excessive urination; polyuria; enuresis. **H. aquo'sa,** diabetes; polyuria. **H. sacchari'na,** diabetes mellitus.

Hyperurorrhœ'a (*hyper, ouron,* urine, *rheo,* to flow). Diabetes; polyuria. **H., sac'charine,** diabetes mellitus; melliturla.

Hypervenosity, hi-per-ve-nos'it-e. Excessive development of the venous system generally or of individual veins.

Hyperymenoma, hip-er-e-men-o'mah (*hyper, hymen,* membrane). Tumor made up of membranes. The development of such tumor is termed *Hypermenosis.*

Hyperzoödynamia, hip-er-zo-o-din-am'e-ah (*hyper, zoon,* animal, *dunamis,* power). Hypersthenia; hyperdynamia.

Hypesthesia, hip-es-the'ze-ah. Hypæsthesia.

Hypexodus, hip-eks'od-us (*hypo, exodus,* exit). Alvine discharge or flux.

Hypezocus, hip-e-zo'kus (*hypo, zonnumi,* to gird). Diaphragm; pleura. Membrane or septum, as the mediastinum.

Hypha, hif'ah. Texture.

Hyphæma, hif-e'mah (*hypo, haima,* blood). Ecchymoma; anæmia; suggillation; hyphæmia. **H. oc'uli,** effusion of blood in aqueous chamber of cornea; hæmophthalmia.

Hyphæmatosis (hif-he-mat-o'sis) or **Hypohæmato'sis.** Morbidly diminished hæmatosis, or blood-formation, or vascular action. Condition like anæmia or chlorosis, with defective respiration.

Hyphæmia, hif-he'me-ah. Deficiency of blood; oligæmia; ecchymosis; extravasation of blood in anterior chamber.

Hyphæmorrhagia, hif-e-mor-rhaj'e-ah. Moderate hemorrhage.

Hyphæmos, hif-e'mos (*hypo, haima,* blood). Somewhat bloody; having color and nature of blood. Suggillated.

Hyphe, hif'e. Texture.

Hyphe'mia. Hyphæmia.

Hyphidrosis, hif-id-ro'sis (*hypo, hidrosis,* sweating). Slight sweating; deficiency of perspiration.

Hyphology, hif-ol'o-je (*hyphe,* texture, *logos,* description). Histology.

Hyphotomy, hif-ot'o-me (*hyphe,* texture, *tome,* incision). Dissection of tissue.

Hyphydræmia, hif-id-re'me-ah. Anæmia resulting from anhydrization of the blood, consequent on experiments on the lower animals, with the view of studying the effect of concentration of the liquor sanguinis and globules. Slight hydræmia.

Hyphydros (hif'id-ros) or **Hyph'ydrus** (*hypo, hudor,* water). Hydropic.

Hypinosis, hip-in-o'sis (*hypo, is,* fibre). Condition of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin or its proportion to the blood-corpuscles is less than in health. The quantity of corpuscles is either absolutely increased or their proportion to the fibrin is larger than in healthy blood; the quantity of solid constituents is also frequently larger than in health.

Hypinotical, hip-in-ot'ik'l. Relating to hypinosis.

Hypnæsthesis, hip-nees-the'sis (*hypnos, aisthesis,* feeling). Somnolency.

Hypnagogic, hip-nag-o'gik (*hypnos, agogos,* leader). Leading to sleep.

Hypnal, hip'nal. Oily liquid of ethereal odor and taste of chloral; compound of chloral and antipyrin; sedative, analgesic, and hypnotic; chloral antipyrin.

Hyp'nelos or **Hyp'nelus.** Sleepy.

Hypnenergia, hip-nen-ur-je'ah (*hypnos, energeia,* energy). Somnambulism.

Hypniater, hip-ne-at'ur (*hypnos, iatros,* physician). One who claims to be able during magnetic sleep to diagnosticate disease and its appropriate treatment. Clairvoyant.

Hypnic, hip'nik (*hupnos,* sleep). Producing sleep; relating to sleep.

Hypnob'ades (*hypnos, baino,* to move). Somnambulist.

Hypnobadisis (hip-no-bad'is-is), **Hypnobasis** (hip-nob'as-is), **Hypnobatasis** (hip-no-bat-a'sis), **Hypnobatesis** (hip-no-bat-a'sis), or **Hypnobatia,** hip-no-bat'e-ah. Somnambulism.

Hypnobates (hip-nob'a-tees) or **Hypnodes,** hip-no'dees (*hupnos,* sleep). One in a state of slumber or somnolency.

Hypnodia, hip-no'de-ah. Somnolency.

Hypnogenic, hip-no-jen'ik (*hypnos, gennao,* to produce). Producing sleep or hypnotism.

Hypnolepsy, hip'no-lep-se (*hypnos, lepsis,* seizure). Morbid drowsiness. Narcolepsy. African sleep disease, nelavan.

Hypnology, hip-nol'o-je (*hypnos, logos,* discourse). Treatise on sleep; doctrine of sleep; hypnotism.

Hypnone, hip'none. C_8H_8O. Acetophenone, phenylmethylketone, methylphenylketone. Made by acting on zinc-methyl with chloride of benzyl, or distilling together mixture of acetate and benzoate of calcium. Colorless, oily liquid, with odor of bitter almonds, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and ether. Hypnotic in dose of one to four minims.

Hypnonergia, hip-no-ner-je'ah (*hypnos, energeia,* action). Somnambulism.

Hypnopathy, hip-nop'ath-e (*hypnos, pathos,* disease).

Sleep or drowsiness from some disease of the body or brain.

Hypnophobia, hip-no-fo'be-ah (*hypnos, phobos,* dread). Dread of sleep; incubus or nightmare.

Hypnophreno'sis (*hupnos,* sleep, *phren,* mind). Disturbed sleep, as in somnambulism, nightmare, etc., or delirium.

Hypnophrenoses, hip-no-fren-o'sees (*hypnos, phren,* mind). Morbid mental conditions connected with sleep, such as delirium, somnambulism, etc.

Hypnopœus, hip-no-pe'us (*hypnos, poieo,* to make). Producing sleep.

Hypnos, hip'nos. Sleep.

Hypnosia, hip-no'ze-ah. Unnatural sleep; narcolepsy. **H. biomagnet'ica,** hypnosis, biomagnetic.

Hypnosis, hip-no'sis. Supervention or production of sleep or of a hypnotic condition. **H., biomagnet'ic,** sleep, magnetic; hypnotism; nelavan or sleep disease.

Hypnotic, hip-not'ik. Somniferous. Agent producing sleep. **H. hallucina'tions,** phenomena of hypnotism; also hallucinations in the state between sleeping and waking. **H. sugges'tion,** effect produced in one who has been hypnotized, under influence of which suggestions of the operator are adopted by the patient as his own.

Hypnotism, hip'no-tizm. An artificially produced neurotic condition or form of lethargy resulting from direct, patient attention to a second party, through the influence of animal magnetism. There is loss or suspension of sensation, consciousness, or willpower. See *Magnetism, animal.*

Hypnotiza'tion. Act of subjecting any one to hypnotic influence.

Hypnotized, hip'no-tized. Subject to or under the influence of hypnotism. See *Mesmerized, Animal magnetism,* and *Hypnotism.*

Hy'po (under). In composition, under. Also abbreviation for hypochondriasis.

Hypoæma, hip-o-e'mah (*hypo, haima,* blood). Ecchymoma.

Hypoæmia, hip-o-e'me-ah. Ecchymoma; hypæmia; suggillation.

Hypoalbumino'sis. Diminution in the quantity of albumen in the blood.

Hypoazoturia, hip-o-az-ot-u're-ah (*hypo, azote, ouron,* urine). Diminution in amount of urea passed in the urine.

Hypoblast, hi'po-blast (*hypo, blastos,* germ). Entoderm or inner or mucous layer of blastoderm.

Hypoblepharon (hip-o-blef'ar-on) or **Hypoblepharum,** hip-o-blef'ar-um (*hypo, blepharon,* eyelid). Tumefaction under one or both eyelids. Artificial eye placed under the eyelids.

Hypobranchial (hi-po-bran'ke-al) **groove.** Ventral groove in œsophagus of the fœtus.

Hypobulia, hip-o-bu'le-ah (*hypo, boule,* will). Deficiency of will-power.

Hypocampa, hip-o-kam'pah. Hippocampus major.

Hypocapnisma (hip-o-kap-niz'mah) or **Hypocapnismus,** hip-o-kap-niz'mus (*hypo, kapnos,* smoke). Fumigation.

Hypocardia, hip-o-kar'de-ah (*hypo, kardia,* heart). Displacement of the heart in a downward direction.

Hypocarodes, hip-o-kar-o'dees (*hypo, karos,* heavy sleep). Lethargic; in a state approaching last stages of coma.

Hypocatalepsis, hip-o-kat-al-ep'sis (*hypo, katalepsis,* seizure). Slight catalepsy, or epilepsy that is not fully developed.

Hypocatharsis, hip-o-kath-ar'sis (*hypo, katharsis,* purgation). Feeble purgation (opposed to hypercatharsis). Purgation downward.

Hypocathartic, hi-po-kath-art'ik. Laxative.

Hypocausis, hip-o-kaus'is (*hypo, kauo,* to burn). Slight burning.

Hypocaus'ticum (same etymon). Mild caustic.

Hypocaustum, hip-o-kaus'tum (*hypo, kaio,* to burn). Stove or any contrivance for sweating purposes. Furnace in subterraneous place for heating baths; the balnearium, vaporarium, calidarium of ancient baths.

Hypocauterium, hip-o-kau-ter'e-um (same etymon). Mild caustic.

Hypocephalæum, hip-o-sef-al-e'um (*hypo, kephale,* head). Pillow for the head.

Hypocerchaleon, hip-o-ser-kal'e-on (*hypo, kerchaleos,* hoarse). Roughness of the fauces, making the voice hoarse.

Hypochloretum sulphurosum, hip-o-klo-re'tum sulfu-ro'sum. Sulphur, chloride of.

Hypochloric (hi-po-klo'ric) **acid.** Chlorine peroxide, obtained by treating potassium chlorate with a strong sulphuric acid; it is very explosive.

Hypochloris, hip-o-klo'ris. Hypochlorite. **H. cal'cicus,** chlorinated lime.

Hypochlo'rite. Salt formed with hypochlorous acid, HClO, as H. of lime.

Hypochloromelas, hip-o-klor-om'el-as (*hypo, chloros,* green, *melas,* black). Term applied to one whose skin is pale, with a blackish hue.

Hypochlorous (hi-po-klo'rus) **acid** (*hypo,* under, *chlorous*). Acid obtained by agitating mercuric oxide with chlorine-water; is a strong bleaching agent.

Hypochœris maculata, hip-o-ke'ris mak-u-lat'ah. Herb growing in Europe, nat. ord. Compositæ; expectorant. **H. radica'ta,** Australian cape weed, long-rooted cat's ear, grows in Europe, having similar properties to H. maculata; used also in intestinal obstructions.

Hypochoilion, hip-o-koil'e-on (*hypo, koilia,* belly). Abdomen.

Hypochon'dre or **Hypochondrium,** hip-o-kon'dreum (*hypo, chondros,* cartilage). Hypochondriac region. Each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called, because bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs, which forms the base of the chest. There is a right and left hypochondrium.

Hypochon'dria. Hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriac (hip-o-kon'dre-ak) or **Hypochondri'acal.** Vapory; vaporish; belonging to hypochondriasis. One laboring under hypochondriasis; hipped. **H. re'gion,** portion of the abdomen beneath the ribs; also extension of this region forward.

Hypochondriacism, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sizm. Hypochondriasis.

Hypochondrialgia, hip-o-kon-dre-al'je-ah (*hypo, chondre, algos,* pain). Pain in the hypochondriac region.

Hypochondriasis, hip-o-kon-dri'a-sis. *Hypo, Hypochondrism, Hip, Spleen, Vapors, English malady, Low spirits,* (vulg.) *The blues, Black dog* (S. Johnson); probably so called from the circumstance of some hypochondriacs having felt an uneasy sensation in the hypochondriac regions. Species of neurosis or of mental alienation observed in persons in other respects of sound judgment, who reason erroneously on whatever concerns their own health. It is characterized by disordered digestion, flatulence, borborygmi, extreme increase of sensibility, palpitations, illusions of the senses, a succession of morbid feelings appearing to simulate those of disease, panics, exaggerated uneasiness of various kinds, chiefly as to what regards the health, etc. Indigestion is doubtless often a cause of hypochondriasis, but the seat of the affection is really, though functionally, in the brain. The disease almost always appears at the adult age, most commonly in irritable individuals and in those exhausted by mental labor, domestic or public affairs, etc.

Hypochondriasm (hip-o-kon'dre-azm), **Hypochondricism** (hip-o-kon'dre-sizm), **Hypochondrism** (hip-o-kon'drizm), or **Hypochondry,** hip-o-kon'dre. Hypochondriasis.

Hypochondrium, hip-o-kon'dre-um. Hypochondriac region.

Hypochondrophthi'sis. Wasting away with hypochondriasis.

Hypochorema, hip-o-ko-ra'mah (*hypo, choreo,* to make vacant). Excrement.

Hypochoresis, hip-o-ko-ra'sis (same etymon). Defecation.

Hypochoretic, hip-o-ko-ret'ic. Cathartic.

Hypochromia, hip-o-kro'me-ah (*hypo, chroma,* color). Unusual pallor of the skin.

Hypochrosis, hip-o-kro'sis (*hypo, chrosis,* color). Unnatural paleness; want of color in red corpuscles of the blood.

Hypochyma, hip-ok'im-ah (*hypo, chuo,* to pour). Cataract; glaucoma; hæmatophthalmia.

Hypochysis, hip-ok'is-is (*hypo, chuo,* to pour). Cataract. **H. hemato'des,** internal hæmophthalmia.

Hypocine'sia or **Hypocine'sis.** Slight or defective motion; diminished muscular response to excitation.

Hypocistis, hip-o-sis'tis. Cytinus.

Hypoclepsis, hip-o-klep'sis (*hypo, klepsis,* theft). Diminution; transudation.

Hypoclysis (hip-ok-lis'is) or **Hypoclys'mus** (*hypo, kluzo,* to wash out, as by a clyster). Purging by a clyster.

Hypocœlis, hip-o-se'lis. Lower eyelid.

Hypocœlium, hip-o-se'le-um (*hypo, koilia,* abdomen). Abdomen.

Hypocœlum, hip-o-se'lum. Lower eyelid, or cavity under it.

Hypocoilon (hip-o-koil'on), **Hypocœ'lon,** or **Hypocœ'lum** (*hypo, koilon,* cavity). Cavity under the lower eyelid or the lower eyelid itself.

Hypocone, hip'o-kone (*hypo, konos,* cone). Sixth cusp in molars of upper jaw.

Hypocophosis, hip-o-ko-fo'sis (*hypo, kophos,* deaf). Hardness of hearing; incomplete deafness.

Hypoco'phous (same etymon). Deaf to a moderate degree.

Hypocranium, hip-o-kran'e-um (*hypo, kranion,* the cranium). Collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.

Hypocratus, hip-ok'rat-us (*hypo, kratos,* strength). Infirm.

Hypocrinia, hip-o-krin'e-ah (*hypo, krino,* to secrete). Lessened amount of secretion.

Hypocylum, hip-o-se'lum. Hypocoilon.

Hypocyphus, hip-o-se'fus (*hypo, kuphos,* gibbous). Slightly humpbacked.

Hypocyrtos, hip-o-sir'tos (*hypo, kurtos,* curved). Slightly humpbacked.

Hypocysteotomy, hi-po-sis-te-ot'o-me (*hypo, kustis,* bladder, *tome,* section). Perineal cystotomy; lateral operation of lithotomy.

Hypoderis, hip-od'er-is (*hypo, deris,* skin). Clitoris; prepuce of clitoris; lower part of the neck.

Hypoderm, hi'po-durm (*hypo, derma,* skin). Subcutaneous tissue.

Hypodermal, hi-po-dur'mal. Hypodermic.

Hypodermatic, hi-po-dur-mat'ic (*hypo, derma,* skin). Under the skin; hypodermic; subcutaneous.

Hypodermatomy, hip-o-der-mat'o-me (*hypo, derma,* skin, *tome,* incision). Section of subcutaneous parts, as of tendons and muscles.

Hypodermic, hi-po-dur'mik (*hypo, derma,* skin). Under the skin, as *Hypodermic medication,* that which consists in the application of remedies under the skin. Subcutaneous. **H. injec'tion,** injection of fluid into the subcutaneous cellular tissue; also the fluid injected. When blood is thus injected, the process is called *H. transfusion.*

Hypodermis, hip-o-derm'is. Hypoderma; clitoris; nymphæ; prepuce of clitoris.

Hypodermoclysis, hip-o-der-mok'lis-is (*hypo, derma, klusis,* washing out). Hypodermic injection of alkaline, saline, or other solutions, in quantity, as in cholera; subcutaneous injection.

Hypodermoclysm, hi-po-der'mo-klism. Treatment by large saline injections, as in cholera.

Hypodermotherapy, hi-po-der-mo-ther'ap-e (*hypo, derma,* skin, *therapeuo,* to cure). Hypodermic medication.

Hypoderrhis, hip-o-der'rhis (*hypo, dere,* neck). Epideris; lower and fore part of the neck; hypoderis.

Hypodesis, hip-od'es-is (*hypo, deo,* to bind). Bandage; ligation.

Hypodesma (hip-o-dez'mah) or **Hypodes'mis** (*hypo, desma,* bandage). Bandage.

Hypodiaphragmatic, hi-po-di-a-frag-mat'ik. Below the diaphragm.

Hypodicrotous, hi-po-dik'ro-tus (*hypo, di,* double, *kroteo,* to strike). Term applied to the pulse-trace of the sphygmograph when indicating that dicrotism is slight or retarded. When the latter is blended with the line of ascent of the next pulsation, it is said to be hypodicrotous.

Hypodyma, hip-od'im-ah. Pleura; mediastinum.

Hypodynamic, hi-po-di-nam'ik (*hypo, dunamis,* power). Adynamic.

Hypodynia, hip-o-din'e-ah (*hypo, odune,* pain). Slight pain.

Hypoëcta'sia. Hypectasia.

Hypogala, hip-og'al-ah (*hypo, gala,* milk). Effusion of milky fluid into the eye; hypopyon.

Hypogaster, hip-o-gas'ter. Hypogastrium.

Hypogastralgia (hip-o-gas-tral'je-ah) or **Hypogastrial'gia** (*hypogastrium, algos,* pain). Pain in the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrectasia (hip-o-gas-trek-tah'ze-ah) or **Hypogastrec'tasis** (*hypogastrium, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrial'gia. Hypogastralgia.

Hypogastric, hi-po-gas'trik. Relating to the hypogastrium. **H. ar'tery,** more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides; it descends into the cavity of the pelvis, and gives off a number of branches, which arise at times separately, at others by common trunks; see *Umbilical arteries.* **H. fold,** peritoneal fold from sides of the bladder to the umbilicus, in which are the obliterated umbilical arteries. **H. fos'sa,** fossa in the peritoneum caused by the hypogastric fold. **H. gan'glion,** large nervous ganglion on each side of the cervix uteri, immediately behind the ureter, which receives the greater number of the nerves of the hypogastric and sacral plexuses, and distributes branches to the uterus, vagina, bladder, and rectum. **H. glands,** lymphatic glands of hypogastric region. **H. lithot'omy,** high or suprapubic lithotomy. **H. nerve,** branch of ilio-hypogastric nerve to the skin. **H. plex'us,** this is situate at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum and the *bas fond* of the bladder, and is formed by the sacral nerves and the inferior mesenteric plexus, giving off numerous filaments, which accompany the arteries passing to the rectum and genital organs. Also plexus of lymphatic vessels surrounding the internal iliac artery. **H. re'gion,** hypogastrium. **H. vein,** internal iliac vein.

Hypogastrion, hip-o-gas'tre-on. Abdomen; hypogastrium.

Hypogastriorrhexis, hip-o-gas-tre-or-rheks'is. Hypogastrorrhexis.

Hypogastriotomy, hip-o-gas-tre-ot'o-me (*hypogastrium, tome,* incision). Operation of opening the abdomen in region of hypogastrium.

Hypogastritis, hip-o-gas-tre'tis. Slight gastritis.

Hypogastrium, hip-o-gas'tre-um (*hypo, gaster,* belly). Lower part of the abdomen; the hypogastric region extending as high as three fingers' breadth beneath the umbilicus. It is divided into three secondary regions: one middle or pubic, and two lateral or inguinal.

Hypogastrius, hip-o-gas'tre-us. Hypogastric.

Hypogastroarctia, hip-o-gas-tro-ark'te-ah (*hypogastrium, arcto,* to narrow). Constriction of the abdomen at the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrocele, hip-o-gas-tro-se'le (Eng. hi-po-gas'-tro-seel) (*hypogastrium, kele,* tumor). Hernia in the hypogastric region, occurring through the separated fibres of the lower part of the linea alba; hypogastric hernia.

Hypogastrodidymus, hip-o-gas-tro-did'im-us (*hypogastrium, didumos,* twin). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the hypogastrium.

Hypogastroectasia, hip-o-gas-tro-ek-taz'e-ah (*hypogastrium, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the abdomen at the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrohæmia, hip-o-gas-tro-he'me-ah (*hypogastrium, haima,* blood). Abdominal hemorrhage in the region of the hypogastrium.

Hypogastronervia (hip-o-gas-tro-nur've-ah) or **Hypogastroneur'ia** (*hypo, gaster*, stomach, *neuron*, nerve). Deficient nervous action of the stomach.

Hypogastropathia, hip-o-gas-tro-path-e'ah (*hypogastrium, pathos*, disease). Disease of the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrorrhagia, hip-o-gas-tror-rhaj'e-ah (*hypogastrium, rhage*). Abdominal hemorrhage in the region of the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrorrhexis, hip-o-gas-tror-rheks's is (*hypogastrium, rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the hypogastrium; eventration.

Hypogastrorrhœa, hip-o-gas-tror-rhe'ah (*hypogastrium, rheo*, to flow). Slight gastrorrhœa.

Hypogastrostenosis, hip-o-gas-tro-sten-o'sis (*hypogastrium, stenosis*, narrowness). Narrowness or constriction of the hypogastrium.

Hypogenesia, hip-o-jen-a'ze-ah (*hypo, genesis*, formation). Defective development or formative power.

Hypogenesis, hip-o-jen'es-is. Incomplete production.

Hypogeusia, hip-o-gu'ze-ah (*hypo, geusis*, taste). Deadening or diminution of sense of taste; defective taste.

Hypoglobu'lia (*hypo, globule*). Diminution in the quantity of globules in the blood.

Hypoglossa, hip-o-glos'sah. Hypoglottides.

Hypoglossal, hi-po-glos'sal (*hypo, glossa*, tongue). Under the tongue. **H. a'rea**, inferior end of round fasciculus, floor of fourth ventricle. **H. nerve**, lingual or gustatory nerve, ninth pair of nerves; it arises by ten or twelve very fine filaments from the grooves separating the corpora pyramidalia from the corpora olivaria, issues from the cranium by the foramen condyloideum anterius, and divides, near the angle of the jaw, into two branches: one, the cervicalis descendens or descendens noni; the other, the lingual branch, the continuation of the principal trunk, gives numerous filaments to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx. The ninth pair communicates motion to the muscles to which it is distributed.

Hypoglossia, hip-o-glos'se-ah. Hypoglottides.

Hypoglossiadenitis, hip-o-glos-se-ad-en-e'tis (*hypo, glossa*, tongue, *aden*, gland). Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Hypoglossidia, hip-o-glos-sid'e-ah. Hypoglottides.

Hypoglossion (hip-o-glos'se-on) or **Hypoglossium**, hip-o-glos'se-um (*hypo, glossa*, tongue). Sublingual region.

Hypoglossis (hip-o-glos'sis), **Hypoglot'tis**, or **Hypoglot'tia** (*hypo, glossa*, tongue). Under surface of the tongue; ranula.

Hypoglossitis, hip-o-glos-se'tis. Inflammation under the tongue.

Hypoglossium, hip-o-glos'se-um. Hypoglossion; ranula.

Hypoglossocynanche, hip-o-glos-so-sin-an'ke (*hypo, glossa*, tongue, *cynanche*). Angina Ludovici.

Hypoglossum, hip-o-glos'sum. Ruscus hypoglossum; ranula.

Hypoglos'sus (under the tongue). Hypoglossal and hypoglossus nerve.

Hypoglottia, hip-o-glot'te-ah. Hypoglossis, hypoglottides.

Hypoglottides (hip-o-glot'tid-ees) **pil'ulæ**. Pills placed under the tongue to dissolve there.

Hypoglottis, hip-o-glot'tis. Hypoglossis; ranula.

Hypoglutis, hip-o-glu'tis (*hypo, gloutos*, breech). The lower and projecting part of the nates; gluteal fold.

Hypognathaden, hip-o-nath'ad-en (*hypo, gnathos*, jaw, *aden*, gland). Submaxillary gland.

Hypognathadenitis, hip-o-nath-ad-en-e'tis (*hypognathaden*, submaxillary gland). Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Hypognathus, hip-o-nath'us (*hypo, gnathos*, jaw). Double monstrosity in which one fœtus is attached to another beneath its jaw. Having the lower jaw more prominent than the upper.

Hypohæma, hip-o-he'mah (*hypo, haima*, blood). Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye; hyphæma.

Hypohæmatosis, hip-o-he-ma-to'sis. Hyphæmatosis.

Hypohæmia, hip-o-he'me-ah. Hypæmia.

Hypohæmitis, hip-o-he-me'tis. Slight inflammation of the blood.

Hypohidrosis, hip-o-hid-ro'sis (*hypo, hidrosis*, sweat). Deficiency of perspiration.

Hypohyal, hi-po-hi'al. Under the hyoid bone.

Hypohydræmia, hip-o-hi-dre'me-ah (*hypo, hydro, haima*, blood). Deficient amount of water in the blood.

Hypohypnosis, hip-o-hip-no'sis (*hypo, hupnos*, sleep). Insufficient or lessened amount of sleep.

Hypoidro'sis. Hypohidrosis.

Hypoinosæ'mia (*hypo, is*, fibrin, *haima*, blood). Diminution of amount of fibrin in the blood, or of formative power as regards fibrin in the blood.

Hypokinesia (hip-o-kin-a'ze-ah) or **Hypokinesis**, hip-o-kin-a'sis. Diminished power of movement; slow motion or action; slight paralysis of motion.

Hypolampsia (hip-o-lamp'she-ah) or **Hypolampsis**, hip-o-lamp'sis (*hypo, lampsis*, shining). Slight brightness of surface in dropsy; slight degree of contraction of a limb.

Hypolemmal, hi-po-lem'mal (*hypo, lemma*, husk). Having position on ental side of a sheath; a portion of nerve in a motorial end-plate, for example.

Hypolepsiomania, hip-o-lep-se-o-man'e-ah (*hypo, lepsis*, seizure, *mania*). Slight mania; monomania; melancholy.

Hypolepsis, hip-o-lep'sis (*hypo, lepsis*, seizure). Slight mania or monomania.

Hypologia, hip-o-lo'je-ah (*hypo, logos*, discourse). General mental degeneration of the insane, in which words are improperly used to express thoughts.

Hypolympha, hip-o-lim'fah (*hypo, lympha*, water). Plastic effusion into the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hypolymphia, hip-o-limf'e-ah (same etymon). Deficiency of lymph.

Hypolysis, hip-ol'is-is (*hypo, lusis*, loosening). Slight paralysis.

Hypomania, hip-o-man'e-ah. Slight mania; monomania.

Hypomelancholia, hip-o-mel-an-kol'e-ah. Slight melancholy.

Hypomenous, hip-om'en-us (*hypo, meno*, to remain). Unattached to the part above it.

Hypometropia, hip-o-met-ro'pe-ah (*hypo, metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). Myopia.

Hypo'mia (*hypo, homos*, shoulder). Axilla.

Hypomicrosthenic, hi-po-mik-ros-then'ik (*hypo, mikros*, small, *sthenos*, strength). Want of strength; deficiency of muscular power.

Hypomne'sis (*hypo, mnesis*, memory). Defective memory.

Hypomnestic, hi-po-nes'tik (*hypo, mnesis*, memory). Having defective memory.

Hypomoria, hip-o-mo're-ah (*hypo, moria*, folly). Slight imbecility of mind or slight delirium.

Hypomyosthenia, hip-o-me-os-the-ne'ah (*hypo, mus*, muscle, *sthenos*, strength). Muscular debility.

Hypomyot'rophy (*hypo, mus*, muscle, *trophe*, nourishment). Muscular atrophy.

Hypomyxon, hip-o-miks'on (*hypo, muxa*, mucus). Part that is slightly mucous in character or covered with mucus.

Hyponarthecia, hip-o-nar-tha'se-ah (*hypo, narthex*, splint). Mode of treating fractures by position only, the limb resting upon a cushioned board or splint.

Hyponephrotrophia, hip-o-nef-ro-trof'e-ah (*hypo, nephros*, kidney, *trophe*, nourishment). Atrophy of the kidney.

Hyponeur'via or **Hyponeuria**, hip-o-nu're-ah (*hypo, neuron*, nerve). Morbidly diminished nervous energy; partial paralysis.

Hyponomous, hi-pon'om-us (*hypo, nemo*, to feed). Spreading or eating away under the surface, as an ulcer or fistula; burrowing, as of an abscess.

Hyponomus, hip-on'om-us (*hypo, nemo*, to feed). Deep fistula or ulcer.

Hyponychial, hi-pon-ik'e-al (*hypo, onux*, nail). Seated under the nail; relating to parts so situate.

Hyponychion, hip-on-ik'e-on (*hypo, onux,* nail). Embryonic nail, apparently embedded in the cuticle.

Hyponychon, hip-on'ik-on (same etymon). Effusion of blood or pus under a nail.

Hypopathia, hip-o-path-e'ah (*hypo, pathos,* affection). A disease of a slight character.

Hypopatus, hip-op'at-us (*hypo, pateo,* to go). Dejection.

Hypopedium, hip-o-ped-e'um (*hypo, pes,* foot). A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

Hypopharyngeal, hi-po-far-in-je'al. Under the pharynx.

Hypopha'sia or **Hypophasis,** hip-of'as-is (*hypo, phaino,* to appear). The state of the eyes in which the white only is seen through the opening of the eyelids; lagophthalmia.

Hypophleboarctia, hip-o-fleb-o-ark'te-ah (*hypo, phleps,* vein, *arctus,* narrow). Slight contraction or narrowness of the veins.

Hypophlegmasia, hip-o-fleg-mah'ze-ah. Slight inflammation.

Hypophlegmymen'ic (*hypo, phlegma,* phlegm, *hymen,* membrane). Under the mucous membrane.

Hypophonesis, hip-o-fon-a'sis (*hypo, phone,* voice). Moderate use of the voice; speaking in an undertone.

Hypophora, hip-of'o-rah (*hypo, phero,* to carry). A fistulous ulcer; purgation.

Hypophosphis, hi-po-fos'fis. Hypophosphite. **H. cal'cicus,** calcium hypophosphite. **H. fer'ricus,** iron hypophosphite. **H. ka'licus,** potassium hypophosphite. **H. na'tricus,** sodium hypophosphite. **H. potas'sicus,** potassium hypophosphite. **H. so'dicus,** sodium hypophosphite.

Hypophosphites, hi-po-fos'fites. A class of compounds formed by the union of hypophosphorous acid with oxides of iron, sodium, calcium, etc., and with quinia and strychnia prescribed in the form of syrup to obviate their oxidation into phosphates if given in solution. They are prescribed in debility, anæmia accompanied with nervous derangement, muscular weakness, nervous exhaustion, hysteria, insomnia, gastralgia, etc. See *Ferri hypophosphis, Calcii hypophosphis,* etc.

Hypophosphorous (hi-po-fos'for-us) **acid.** White crystalline, monobasic acid, forming salts with bases. See *Hypophosphites.* Its therapeutic action is similar to that of phosphorous acid.

Hypophrasia, hip-o-frah'ze-ah (*hypo, phrasis,* speech). Defective speech from loss of control, as in paresis, or from disinclination to speak, as in melancholia.

Hypophraxia, hip-o-fraks'e-ah (obstruction or blocking up). Disinclination to move from assumed or fixed position, as in melancholia.

Hypophrenic, hi-po-fren'ik (*hypo, phren,* diaphragm). Under the diaphragm.

Hypophthalmia, hip-of-thal'me-ah. Hypopyon.

Hypophthalmion, hip-of-thal'me-on (*hypo, ophthalmos,* eye). Part under the eye where œdema generally commences in chronic diseases and in cachexiæ.

Hypophysis, hip-of'is-is (*hypo, phuo,* to bring forth). Process of bone. Cataract. Offspring or progeny. Superfœtation. **H. cerebra'lis, cer'ebri,** or **diencepha'lii,** pituitary gland.

Hypopion, hip-op'e-on (*hypo, ops,* eye). Portion of the face directly under the eye. Ecchymosis of the lower eyelid; black eye. Hypopyon.

Hypopitys languinosa, hip-op'it-is lan-gwin-o'sah (*hypo, pitus,* pine tree). American pine-sap, false beech-drops, birds' nest. Powdered root is nervine. Remedy for cough of sheep.

Hypopium, hip-op'e-um. Hipopion. Malar bone.

Hypoplasia, hip-o-plah'ze-ah (*hypo, plasso,* to form). Defect in development or formative power.

Hypoplasma, hip-o-plaz'mah (*hypo, plasso,* to form). Hypinosis.

Hypoplastæma (hip-o-plas-te'mah) or **Hypoplasticæmia,** hip-o-plas-te-se'me-ah (*hypo, plastikos,* formative, *haima,* blood). Diminished plasticity of the blood.

Hypoplas'tia. Hypoplastæma.

Hypoplastic, hip-o-plas'tik (*hypo,* under, *plastikos,* formative). Possessing impaired power of formation.

Hypoplasty, hi'po-plas-te (same etymon). Hypoplastæma; hypoplasia.

Hypopleurius, hip-o-plu're-us (*hypo, pleura,* rib). Subcostal pleura.

Hypopodia, hip-o-po'de-ah (*hypo, pous,* foot). Remedies, as sinapisms, applied under the foot.

Hypopodion (hip-o-pod'e-on) or **Hypopod'ium** (*hypo, pous,* foot). Remedy, as cataplasm, applied to the foot. Foot-rest of surgical apparatus.

Hypopselaphesia (hip-o-sel-af-a'ze-ah) or **Hypopselaphesis,** hip-o-sel-af-a'sis (*hypo, pselaphesis,* act of feeling). Impaired or diminished tactile power.

Hypopsophesis, hip-o-sof-a'sis (*hupopsopheo,* to make a slight noise). Noise of fluids in passage through the œsophagus.

Hypoptyalism, hi-po-ti'al-ism (*hypo, ptualon,* saliva. Diminished secretion of saliva; slight ptyalism.

Hypopyon (hip-op'e-on) or **Hypop'yum** (*hypo, puon,* pus). Collection of pus. Name given to small abscesses between the laminæ of the cornea, hypopyon of the cornea, as well as to purulent collections in the chambers of the eye, hypopyon of the chambers. Also effusion of blood under the eyelids and tunica conjunctiva or under the lower eyelid. **H. lac'teum,** hypopyon.

Hypoquebrachine, hip-o-kwe-brak'in. Yellowish alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$, from white quebracho bark.

Hyporinion (hip-o-rin'e-on) or **Hyporrhin'ium** (*hypo, rhis,* nose). Part of the beard beneath the nose; mustache. Upper lip.

Hyporisma, hip-or-iz'mah. Aneurism.

Hyporrhachis, hip-or'rak-is (*hypo, rhachis,* spine). Hollow in the small of the back.

Hyporrhagia, hip-or-rha'je-ah (*hypo, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Discharge of fluid from beneath. Slight hemorrhage.

Hyporrhinion (hip-or-rhin'e-on) or **Hyporrhinium,** hip-or-rhin'e-um. Hyporinion.

Hyporrhinos (hip-or-rhin'os) or **Hyporrhinus,** hip-or-rhin'us (*hypo, rhis,* nose). Under the nose; nasal, as the voice.

Hyporrhœa, hip-or-rhe'ah (*hypo, rheo,* to flow). Slight discharge.

Hyporrhysis, hip-or'rhis-is (*hypo, rhuo,* to flow). Defluxion, prolapsus. Falling off in nutrition or flesh.

Hyposaprus, hip-o-sap'rus (*hypo, sapros,* putrid). Growing putrid; slightly putrid.

Hyposaphro'ne (*hypo, saroo,* to roll about, *phone,* voice). Slight roughness of voice.

Hyposarca, hip-o-sar'kah (*hypo, sarx,* flesh). Anasarca. Collection of fluid in muscular tissue. Pendulous abdomen; physconia.

Hyposarcidium, hip-o-sar-sid'e-um. Anasarca; hyposarca.

Hyposarcosis, hip-o-sar-ko'sis (*hypo, sarcosis,* fleshy growth). Small fleshy growth; wart.

Hyposcheotomy, hip-osk-e-ot'o-me (*hypo, oscheon,* scrotum, *tome,* incision). Treatment of hydrocele by puncturation at the lower part of the tunica vaginalis.

Hyposeismus (*hypo, seismos,* shaking). Slight concussion.

Hyposiagon, hip-o-se'ag-on (*hypo, siagon,* jaw-bone). Inferior maxillary bone.

Hyposiagonarthritis, hip-o-se-ag-on-arth-re'tis (*hyposiagon, arthron,* joint). Inflammation of temporomaxillary joint.

Hyposialaden, hip-o-se-al'ad-en (*hypo, sialon,* saliva, *aden,* gland). Submaxillary gland.

Hyposialadenitis, hip-o-se-al-ad-en-e'tis (*hyposialaden,* submaxillary gland). Inflammation of submaxillary gland.

Hyposkeletal, hi-po-skel'e-tal. Below the vertebral axis of the embryo.

Hyposmia, hip-oz'me-ah (*hyper, osme,* smell). Diminished or defective sense of smell.

Hypospadia (hip-o-spad'e-ah), **Hypospadias** (hip-o-spad'e-as), or **Hypospadiasis,** hip-o-spad-e'as-is (*hypo, spao,* to draw). Malformation in which the canal of the urethra, instead of opening at the apex of the

glans, terminates at its base or beneath the penis, at greater or less distance from the symphysis pubis. When the orifice of the urethra is very near the root of the penis the scrotum is divided, as it were, into two great labia—a malformation often taken for hermaphrodism. The condition probably causes impotence; it certainly renders impregnation less probable. When the opening is in the glans penis, it is called *glandular* or *balanic* hypospadias; between the glans and scrotum, *penile* h.; in the scrotum, *scrotal* h.; in the perineum, *perineal* h. Also retraction of glans from contracted frænum. In female, deficiency of urethra, the urine thus passing into the vagina.

Hypospadian, hip-o-spad'e-an. Hypospadias.

Hypospadias, hip-o-spad'e-as. One affected with hypospadia; hypospadian. Hypospadia.

Hypospadiasis, hip-o-spad-e'as-is. Hypospadia.

Hypospasm, hi'po-spazm. Slight spasmodic action.

Hypospathis'mos or **Hypospathismus,** hip-o-spathiz'mus (*hypo, spathion,* ladle or spatula). Ancient operation in severe defluxion to the eyes or chronic headaches, consisting in incisions made in the scalp down to the bone and insertion of a spatula (*spation* or *hypospathister*) to enable the parts to be divided.

Hypospathister, hip-o-spath-is'ter. See *Hypospathismos.*

Hyposphagma, hip-o-sfag'mah (*hypo, sphazo,* to kill). Coagulated blood collected when an animal is killed; used for food. Effusion of blood, especially under the conjunctiva. Hæmophthalmia.

Hyposphenal (hi-po-sfe'nal) **bone.** Presphenoid or basisphenoid bone of fishes.

Hyposphinxis, hip-o-sfinks'is (*hypo, sphinxis,* constriction). Ligation applied from beneath.

Hypostaphyle, hip-o-staf'il-e (*hypo, staphule,* uvula). Relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula; staphylœdema.

Hypostaphylitis, hip-o-staf-il-e'tis (*hypostaphyle*). Slight inflammation of the uvula.

Hypostasis, hip-os'tas-is (*hypo, stasis,* act of placing). A morbid deposition. Sediment. Passive congestion or venous hyperæmia from dependent position. Suppression of morbid humors. Abscess. **H., cadav'eric,** venous hyperæmia from gravity noticed in the dead body. **H., pul'monary** or **pulmo'num,** hypostatic hyperæmia or congestion of the lungs.

Hypostatic, hi-po-stat'ik (*hypo, stasis,* stagnation). Relating to hypostases, sediments, or depositions. **H. conges'tion,** hypostasis; hypostatic hyperæmia. **H. hyperæ'mia,** congestion of blood in vessels of a part from depending position. **H. pneumo'nia,** inflammation and passive congestion of the lungs at their lower portions.

Hypostema, hip-o-ste'mah. Hypostasis; sediment.

Hypostenoma, hip-o-sten-o'mah (*hypo, stenos,* narrow). Slight contraction or narrowness.

Hypostenosis, hip-o-sten-o'sis (same etymon). Development of slight narrowness or contraction.

Hyposteoma, hip-os-te-o'mah. Hypostoma.

Hyposternal, hi-po-stur'nal. Under the sternum. **H. bone,** epihyal bone of fishes.

Hyposthenia, hip-o-sthen-e'ah (*hypo, sthenos,* strength). Debility.

Hyposthenic, hip-o-sthen'ik. Debilitated; contrastimulant or sedative. Medicine that reduces the action of the heart without disturbing its regular beat.

Hypostoma, hip-os-to'ma (*hypo, osteon,* bone). Bony tumor on inferior surface of bone.

Hypostome, hi'pos-tome. Hypostoma.

Hypostosis, hip-os-to'sis. Development of hypostoma.

Hypostroma, hip-o-stro'mah. Mycelium of certain fungi.

Hypostrophe (hip-os'tro-fe) or **Hypostro'phia** (*hypo, strepho,* to turn). Act of patient in turning himself. Restlessness. Relapse or return of a disease. Retroversion.

Hypostypsis, hip-o-stip'sis (*hypo, stupsis,* contraction). Mild astringency.

Hypostyptic, hi-po-stip'tik (*hypo, stupsis,* constriction). Feeble astringent.

Hyposulphis, hi-po-sul'fis. Hyposulphite. **H. cal'cicus,** hyposulphite of lime. **H. na'tricus** or **so'dicus,** sodium hyposulphite.

Hyposulphite, hip-o-sul'fite. Salt formed by union of hyposulphurous acid with a base, as oxide of sodium, of calcium, etc. See *Sulphurous acid.*

Hyposynergia, hip-o-sin-er-je'ah (*hypo, sunergia,* cooperation). Defective co-ordination; defective combination of muscular actions.

Hyposyphilis, hip-o-sif'il-is. Mild form of syphilis.

Hyposystolia, hip-o-sis-tol'e-ah. Defective systole of the heart, noticed sometimes in advanced stages of heart disease.

Hypotarsus, hip-o-tar'sus. Calcaneum of some birds.

Hypotasis, hip-ot'as-is (stretching under). Spreading anything, as a sheet or rubber cloth, beneath a patient.

Hypotaurium, hip-o-taur'e-um. Perinæum.

Hypothema, hip-o-the'mah (*hypo, tithemi,* to place). Suppository.

Hypothenar, hip-oth'en-ar (*thenar,* palm of hand) or **H. eminence.** Fleshy projection of the palmar surface of the hand, corresponding with the little finger, and supported by the fifth metacarpal bone; it is formed of the palmaris brevis, adductor or flexor brevis minimi digiti, and opponens minimi digiti muscles. Name also given to different muscles of the hand; hypothenar minimi digiti includes abductor, flexor brevis, and opponens minimi digiti; hypothenar pollicis corresponds to the abductor and a portion of the flexor brevis pollicis. Eminence at ulnar edge of the palm. **H. auricula're,** H. minimi digiti. **H. ma'jus,** H. eminence. **H. min'imi dig'iti,** flexor parvus minimi digiti. **H. mi'nor metacar'peus,** abductor minimi digiti. **H. pol'licis,** abductor pollicis. **H. Riola'ni,** flexor parvus minimi digiti.

Hypothermal, hi-po-thur'mal (*hypo, therme,* heat). Moderately warm; tepid.

Hypothermic, hi-po-thur'mik (same etymon). Hypothermal; relating to depression of temperature, as of the body.

Hypothesis, hip-oth'es-is (*hypo,* under, *tithemi,* to place). Supposition; theory.

Hypotheton (hip-oth'et-on) or **Hypoth'etum** (*hypo, tithemi,* to place). Suppository.

Hypothymiama, hip-o-thim-e-am'ah. Fumigation.

Hypothymiasis, hip-o-thim-e-as'is (*hypo, thumiao,* to fumigate). Act of fumigation.

Hypo'tion or **Hypotium,** hip-o'she-um (*hypo, ous,* ear). Plaster applied behind or under the ear.

Hypotony, hi-pot'on-e (*hypo, tonos,* tone or tension). Diminished tone or tension, as within the eyeball.

Hypotrope, hip-ot'ro-pe (*hypo, trepo,* to turn). Relapse.

Hypotrophy, hip'ot-ro-fe (*hypo, trophe,* nourishment). Scanty nourishment or nutrition; atrophy.

Hypotropiasmus, hip-o-trop-e-az'mus (*hypo, trepo,* to turn). Relapse,

Hypotropic, hi-po-trop'ik (same etymon). Relapsing.

Hypotrygus, hip-ot'rig-us (*hypo, trux,* lees). Feculent.

Hypotympanic, hi-po-tim-pan'ik. Beneath the tympanum, as hypotympanic bone.

Hypourocrinia, hip-o-u-ro-krin'e-ah (*hypo, ouron,* urine, *krino,* to separate). Diminution of urinary secretion.

Hypourrhœa, hip-o-ur-rhe'a (*hypo, rheo,* to flow). Diminution of flow or of secretion of urine.

Hypouterotopia, hip-o-u-ter-o-top'e-ah (*hypo, uterus, topos,* place). Prolapse of the uterus.

Hypovenosity, hi-po-ve-nos'it-e. Defective venous supply, or defective development of the venous system.

Hypoxæmia, hip-o-ze'me-ah (*hypo,* oxygen, *haima,* blood). Deficient oxygenation of blood; asphyxia from defective oxygenation of blood.

Hypoxanthine, hi-po-zan'theen. $C_5H_4N_4O$. Leucomaïne of spleen, brain, muscles, marrow of bone, etc., occurring in leucocythæmia etc., in blood and

urine, in nuclein of pus and red corpuscles, in plants, seeds, etc. See *Leucomaines* (table).

Hypoxis (hip-oks'is) or **Hypoxys erecta**, hip-oks'is e-rek'tah (*hypo*, *oxus*, sharp). Stargrass; indigenous; root is eaten, and has been used as a vulnerary, and in chronic ulcers, ague, and low fevers.

Hypozo'a. Protozoa.

Hypozoma, hip-o-zo'mah (*hypo*, *zonnumi*, to bind round). Membrane or septum, as the mediastinum, diaphragm, etc.

Hypseloglossus, hip-sel-o-glos'sus. Basioglossus.

Hypsicephaly, hip-se-sef'al-e (*hupsos*, height, *kephale*, head). Having a high skull; having vertical index over 75.1°. Such head is said to be *Hypsicephal'ic.*

Hypsicranium, hip-se-kran'e-um (*hupsos*, height, *kranion*, cranium). Hypsicephaly; also measurement of cranium having ratio of length to height of 82.5° to 90.4°.

Hypsilodes (hip-sil-o'dees) **os** (Greek letter Υ). Hyoid bone.

Hypsiloglossus, hip-sil-o-glos'sus. Hyoglossus.

Hyp'siloid. Hyoid.

Hypsocephaly, hip-so-sef'al-e. Hypsicephaly.

Hypson'osos or **Hypsonosus**, hip-son'os-us (*hupsos*, height, *nosos*, disease). Mountain sickness, especially of S. America; puna.

Hypsophobia, hip-so-fo'be-ah (*hupsos*, height, *phobos*, fear). Dread of high places.

Hypsophonous, hip-so-fo'nus (*hupsos*, height, *phone*, voice). One having a clear high voice.

Hypsopisthius, hip-so-pis'the-us. Term applied to crania in which a line projected from hormion to lambda makes an angle with radius fixus of 33.5° to 41°.

Hypsosis, hip-so'sis. Sublimation; elevation, as of the arms.

Hyptiasma, hip-te-az'mah (*huptiazo*, to lie with the face upward). Supination.

Hyptiasmus, hip-te-az'mus. In a supine posture; inversion of the stomach, as in nausea or vomiting.

Hyp'tis. Plant of Brazil and Uruguay, genus Labiatæ. **H. capita'ta**, infusion of leaves of W. Indies, used as aromatic, as are also *H. ebracteata*, *H. radiata*, and *H. suaveolens*, all having the same habitat.

Hypulus, hip-u'lus (*hypo*, *oule*, cicatrix). Imperfectly cicatrized.

Hyraceum, he-ras'e-um. Evacuation from klipdas or hyrax capensis, or coney; in smell and medical properties resembling castor, and used in Cape Colony in nervous and spasmodic affections.

Hyrax capensis, he'raks kap-en'sis. Cape rabbit or badger. See *Hyraceum.*

Hysgine, his-je'na (*husginos*, scarlet). Scarlet fever.

Hyssop, his'sop. Hyssopus. **H., hedge**, Gratiola officinalis.

Hyssopin, his'sop-in. Salifiable base discovered in hyssop.

Hyssopites, his-sop-e'tees. Diuretic wine, of which hyssop was the chief ingredient.

Hyssopus, his-so'pus. Common hyssop; aromatic, stimulant, sudorific, and pectoral in the form of infusion. **H. officina'lis** or **officina'rum**, hyssopus.

Hystera, his'ter-ah. Uterus; secundines. The vulva. **H. diadel'pha**, double uterus.

Hysteralgia, his-ter-al'je-ah (*hystero*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the uterus; neuralgia of the uterus; irritable uterus. See *Metralgia.* **H. cancro'sa**, uterine pain due to cancer. **H. catarrha'lis**, H. from endometritis; metrorrheuma. **H. erethis'tica**, spasmodic uterine pain. **H. galac'tica**, phlegmasia alba dolens. **H. lochia'lis**, dyslochia. **H. menstrua'lis**, dysmenorrhœa. **H. rheumat'ica**, rheumatism of the uterus. **H. scirrho'sa**, H. cancrosa.

Hysteranesis, his-ter-an'es-is (*hystero*, *anesis*, relaxation). Relaxation of the uterus, especially of the fundus.

Hysterapopnixis, his-ter-ap-o-niks'is (*hystero*, *apo*, *pnigo*, to strangle). Nervous quinsy; globus hystericus. See *Angone.*

Hysteratresia, his-ter-at-ra'ze-ah (*hystero*, *atretos*, imperforate). Imperforation of the os uteri or cervix.

Hysterectomy, his-ter-ek'to-me (*hystero*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the whole uterus; when through the abdominal wall, *abdominal hysterectomy;* when through the vagina, *vaginal hysterectomy.* **H., Cæsa'rean**, Porro's operation; oöphoro-hysterectomy or ovario-hysterectomy. Modification of the Cæsarean operation, the uterus and its contents and ovaries being removed, division being made through the cervix, and the stump clamped. In the Porro-Müller operation the uterus is drawn out through the abdominal incision, an elastic ligature placed around the cervix at the level of the internal os uteri, the uterus opened by incision, and the fœtus thus delivered.

Hysterelcosis, his-ter-el-ko'sis (*hystero*, *helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of the uterus.

Hysterelosis, his-ter-el-o'sis (*hystero*, *eileo*, to turn). Hysteroloxia.

Hysteremphysema, his-ter-em-fe-ze'mah. Uterine tympanites. See *Physometra.*

Hysteria, his-te're-ah (*hustera*, uterus). *Vapors*, *Hysterics*, *Hysteric fit*, *Mother.* A species of neurosis, so called because reputed to have its seat in the uterus (hystera). The name *Oöphoria* has been applied to it under the belief that it is due to ovarian influences. It generally occurs in paroxysms, the chief characters of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation as if a ball—bolus hystericus—is ascending from the hypogastrium toward the stomach, chest, and neck, producing a sense of strangulation. There are sometimes loss of consciousness (although the presence of consciousness generally distinguishes it from epilepsy) and convulsions. Hysteria appears to depend upon irregularity of nervous distribution in very impressible persons, and is not confined to women; well-marked cases are occasionally met with in men. No lesion of the central nervous system has been discovered. During the fit dashing cold water on the face, stimulants applied to the nose or exhibited internally, and antispasmodics form the therapeutical agents. Exercise, tranquillity of mind, and agreeable occupations are prophylactics. Chronic paroxysmal cough—hysterical cough—frequently occurs, seeming to be a convulsion of the muscles of the larynx and diaphragm, resembling the cough excited by inhalation of chlorine and other gases. See *Mania, dancing.* **H. catalep'tica**, catalepsy. **H., cer'ebral**, form of hysteria simulating cerebral disease or apoplexy. **H., epilep'tiform** or **epilep'toid**, hystero-epilepsy. **H. major**, hystero-epilepsy. **H. va'ga**, hysteria.

Hysterias (his-ter'e-as) or **Hysteriasis**, his-ter-e'asis. Hysteria.

Hyster'ic. Hysterical. **H. au'ra**, aura accompanying hysteria. **H. globe**, see *Hysteria* and *Globus hystericus.* **H. insan'ity**, mania, hysterical. **H. nail**, clavus hystericus. **H. pas'sion**, hysteria. **H. spasm**, hysteria.

Hysterica, his-ter'ik-ah. Female affected with nymphomania or with strong sexual desires.

Hysterical, his-ter'ik-al. Vaporish; vaporing; relating to or affected with hysteria. **H. chore'a**, see *Chorea.* **H. cough**, see *Hysteria.*

Hystericism, his'ter-i-sizm. Group of special physical and mental phenomena characteristic of hysteria.

Hystericœdema, his-ter-is-e-de'mah. Hysterical œdema; phantom tumor.

Hysterics, his-ter'iks. Popular name for an attack of hysteria.

Hysteriencephalitis, his-ter-e-en-sef-al-e'tis. Form of inflammation of the brain said to occur after repeated attacks of hysteria.

Hysteriform (his'ter-i-form). Resembling hysteria.

Hyste'rioid. Hysteriform.

Hysterionica (his-ter-e-on'ik-ah) or **Hysteron'ica.** Plant indigenous in Chile; used in affections of the stomach and bowels and of the air-passages, and in cystitis.

Hysteriotomy, his-ter-e-ot'o-me. Hysterotomy.

Hysterism, his'ter-ism. Hystericism; hysteria.

Hysterites, his-ter-e'tees. Hydrometra.

Hysteritis, his-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of the womb.

Hystero, his'ter-o. In composition, uterus.

Hysterobubonocele, his-ter-o-bu-bon-o-se'le (Eng. his-ter-o-bu-bon'o-seel) (*hystero, bubonocele,* inguinal hernia). Inguinal hernia involving the uterus.

Hysterocarcinoma, his-ter-o-kar-sin-o'mah. Carcinoma of the uterus.

Hysterocatalepsy, his-ter-o-kat'al-ep-se. Hysteria complicated with catalepsy.

Hysterocele, his-ter-o-se'le (Eng. his'ter-o-seel) (*hystero, kele,* hernia). Hernia of the womb, a rare disease. The womb may protrude through the inguinal or the crural canal, or through the lower part of the linea alba. **H. nu'da,** prolapsus uteri.

Hysterochloasma, his-ter-o-klo-az'mah. Chloasma dependent upon uterine disease.

Hysterocleisis, his-ter-o-kli'sis (*hystero, kleisis,* occlusion). Jobert's operation for occlusion in vesico-vaginal fistula by suture of the lips of the womb.

Hysterocnesmus, his-ter-o-nes'mus (*hystero, knesma,* itching). Pruritus of the uterus or genitals.

Hysterocolic, his-ter-o-kol'ik. Uterine colic. See *Colica uterina.*

Hysterocran'ion or **Hysterocranium,** his-ter-o-kran'e-um (*husteros,* behind, *kranion,* cranium). Occiput.

Hysterocyesis, his-ter-o-se-a'sis (*hystero, kuo,* to be pregnant). Uterine pregnancy.

Hysterocystic, his-ter-o-sis'tik (*hystero, kustis,* bladder). Relating to the uterus and bladder.

Hysterocystocele, his-ter-o-sis-to-se'le (Eng. his-ter-o-sis'to-seel) (*hystero, kustis,* bladder, *kele,* tumor). Hernia of the uterus complicated with displacement of the bladder.

Hysterocystokleisis, his-ter-o-sis-to-kli'sis (*hystero, kustis,* bladder, *kleisis,* occlusion). Bozeman's operation for turning the cervix of the uterus into the bladder in vesico-utero-vaginal fistula.

Hysterodemonopathy, his-ter-o-de-mon-op'ath-e. Demonomania of hysterical women.

Hysterodynamometer, his-ter-o-di-nam-om'et-ur (*hystero, dunamis,* power, *metron,* measure). Instrument or apparatus for measuring the force of uterine contractions.

Hysterodynia, his-ter-o-din'e-ah (*hystero, odune,* pain). Hysteralgia.

Hysterœdema, his-ter-e-de'mah (*hystero, oidema,* swelling). Hydrometra.

Hystero-ephelkosis, his'ter-o-ef-el-ko'sis (*hystero, epi,* upon, *helko,* to draw). Bozeman's operation of drawing down the uterus to assist in closing fissures or ruptured septa.

Hystero-epilepsy, his'ter-o-ep'il-ep-se. Hysteria complicated with epileptiform convulsions and other nervous phenomena; oöphoro-epilepsy of the female.

Hys'tero-epileptog'enous. Producing hysteria and epilepsy. **H.-e. points,** foci of hyperæsthesia in hystero-epilepsy.

Hysterogenic, his-ter-o-jen'ik (*hystero, gennao,* to produce). Producing hysteria. In susceptible persons local pressure will sometimes produce hysterical symptoms. **H. zones,** foci of hyperæsthesia in hystero-epilepsy.

Hysteroid (his'ter-oid) or **Hysteroid'al** (*hysteria, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling hysteria.

Hysterokleisis, his-ter-o-kli'sis. Hysterocleisis.

Hysterolaparotomy, his-ter-o-lap-ar-ot'o-me (*hystero, lapara,* flanks, *tome,* incision). Removal of the uterus by incision through the abdomen; abdominal hysterectomy.

Hysterolith, his'ter-o-lith (*hystero, lithos,* stone). Calculus of the uterus.

Hysterolithiasis, his-ter-o-lith-e'as-is (same etymon). Formation of uterine calculus.

Hysterology, his-ter-ol'o-je (*hystero, logos,* description). Treatise on, or anatomy of, the uterus.

Hysteroloxia, his-ter-o-loks'e-ah (*hystero, loxos,* oblique). Oblique position of the uterus occurring during pregnancy; anterior anteversion of the uterus and posterior retroversion of that organ are varieties of it.

Hysteroma, his-ter-o'mah. Fibrous tumor.

Hysteromalacia (his-ter-o-mal-as'e-ah) or **Hysteromalaco'ma** (*hystero, malakia,* softness). Softening of the uterus, especially during pregnancy, rendering it liable to rupture in labor.

Hysteromalacosis, his-ter-o-mal-ak-o'sis (same etymon). Production of hysteromalacoma.

Hysteromania, his-ter-o-man'e-ah. Hysterical mania dependent upon irritation of the uterus or ovaries; oöphomania; nymphomania.

Hysterometer, his-ter-om'et-ur (*hystero, metron,* measure). Uterine sound.

Hysterom'etry. Measurement of the uterus.

Hysteromochlion (his-ter-o-mok'le-on) or **Hysteromochlium,** his-ter-o-mok'le-um (*hystero, mochlion,* lever). Lever; vectis.

Hysteromorphous, his-ter-o-morf'us (*hystero, morphe,* shape). Having shape of the uterus.

Hysteromyoma, his-ter-o-me-o'mah. Myomatous tumor of the uterus.

Hysteromyomectomy, his-ter-o-mi-om-ek'to-me (*hystero, myoma, ektome,* excision). Excision of the whole or a considerable portion of the uterus above the vagina for myoma.

Hysteromyotomy, his-ter-o-mi-ot'o-me (*hystero, myoma, tome,* incision). Incision or excision of myomatous tumor of the uterus, or of the uterus for removal of a solid tumor.

Hys'teron (*husteros,* later). Placenta.

Hysteroncus, his-ter-on'kus (*hystero, onkos,* tumor). Tumor or swelling of the uterus.

Hysteroneurosis, his-ter-o-nu-ro'sis. Neurosis or nervous affection dependent on uterine irritation.

Hystero-oöphorectomy (his'ter-o-o-of-or-ek'to-me) or **Hys'tero-ovariot'omy** (*hystero, oöphoros,* egg-bearing, for *ovarium,* ovary, *ektome,* excision). Operation for excision of the uterus and ovaries. **H.-o., Cæsa'rean,** Porro or Porro-Müller operation; see *Hysterectomy.*

Hysteroparalysis, his-ter-o-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of the uterus.

Hysteropathia, his-ter-o-path-e'ah (*hystero, pathos,* affection). Hysteropathy. Disease or suffering in the uterus. Hysteria. Deuteropathia.

Hysterop'athy. See *Hysteropathia.*

Hysteropexy, his-ter-op'eks-e (*hystera, pexis,* fixation). Operation for fixation of the uterus by suture to the anterior wall of the abdomen.

Hysterophore, his'ter-o-for (*hystero, phero,* to bear). Form of pessary consisting of two oval metal plates united by a hinge and approximated by metallic rods.

Hysterophyma, his-ter-o-fe'mah (*hystero, phuma,* swelling). Tumor of the uterus.

Hysteroph'ysa, Hysteroph'yse, or **Hysterophyse'ma** (*hystero, phuse,* wind). Distension of the uterus with air; physometra.

Hysteroplas'ma (*hystero, plasma,* formation). Model of the uterus for demonstration in study or teaching.

Hysteroplegia, his-ter-o-plej'e-ah (*hystero, plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the uterus.

Hysteropnix, his'ter-o-niks (*hystero, pnix,* suffocation). Angone; globus hystericus.

Hysteropolypus, his-ter-o-pol'ip-us. Polypus of the uterus.

Hysteropsellismus, his-ter-o-sel-liz'mus (*husteros,* behind, *psellismos,* stammering). Stammering due to laryngeal spasm.

Hysteropsophia, his-ter-o-sof'e-ah (*hystero, psophos,* sound). Physometra; escape of air from the uterus.

Hysteropsychosis, his-ter-o-se-ko'sis. Disordered intellectual condition sympathetic with uterine irritation.

Hysteroptosis, his-ter-o-to'sis (*hystero, ptosis,* fall). Prolapse of the uterus; inversion of the uterus. Protrusion of any part of the genital organs or of excrescences from them into the genital passages. Inversion of the uterus. Falling of the womb. **H. vagi'næ,** prolapsus vaginæ.

Hysterorrhagia, his-ter-or-rhaj'e-ah (*hystero, rheg-*

numi, to break forth). See *Metrorrhagia*. **H. sanguin'ea**, metrorrhagia.

Hysterorrhaphy, his-ter-or'rhaf-e (*hystero*, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for opening the uterus and then closing it with suture, as after Cæsarean operation; hysteropexy.

Hysterorrhexis, his-ter-or-rheks'is (*hystero*, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the uterus.

Hysterorrhœa, his-ter-or-rhe'ah (*hystero*, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge from the uterus. See *Metrorrhagia*. **H. muco'sa**, leucorrhœa.

Hysterorrhoischesis, his-ter-or-rho-isk'es-is (*hystero*, *rheo*, to flow, *schesis*, retention). Stoppage of uterine discharge.

Hysterosal'pinx (*hystero*, *salpinx*, trumpet). Fallopian tube.

Hysteroscirrhus, his-ter-o-skir'rus. Scirrhus of the uterus.

Hysteroscope, his'ter-o-skope (*hystero*, *skopeo*, to view). Metallic mirror for inspecting the state of the os uteri, throwing light to the bottom of a speculum uteri.

Hysterospasm, his'ter-o-spasm (*hystero*, *spasmos*, spasm). Spasm of the uterus; hysterical spasm.

Hysterostoma, his-ter-os'to-mah (*hystero*, *stoma*, mouth). External os uteri.

Hysterostomatome, his-ter-o-stom'a-tome (*hysterostoma*, external os uteri, *tome*, incision). Instrument for dividing the os or cervix uteri when it is important to deliver immediately, as in case of convulsions. The operation is called *Hysterostomatotomy*. See *Hysterotomus*.

Hysterostom'ium (*hystero*, *stoma*, mouth). Os uteri.

Hysterosynizesis, his-ter-o-sin-iz-a'sis (*hystero*, *synizesis*, sitting together). Adhesion of the uterus to a neighboring organ; occlusion of the uterus.

Hysterotokot'omy (*hystero*, *tokos*, parturition, *tome*, section). Cæsarean section.

Hysterotome, his'ter-o-tome (*hystero*, *tome*, section). See *Hysterotomus*.

Hysterotomotocia (his-ter-o-to-mo-to'she-ah) or **Hysterotomotokia**, his-ter-o-to-mo-tok'e-ah (*hystero*, *tome*, section, *tokos*, parturition). Cæsarean section.

Hysterotomus, his-ter-ot'om-us (*hystero*, *tome*, section). Hysterotome, metrotome, uterotome; instrument for dividing the womb through the vagina; a kind of bistouri caché, intended to divide the cervix and os uteri. Hysterostomatome.

Hysterotomy, his-ter-ot'o-me. Cæsarean section; dissection of the uterus; division of the cervix uteri. **H., abdom'inal**, Cæsarean section. **H., Cæsa'rean**, Cæsarean section. **H., vagi'nal**, incision of the uterus through the vagina.

Hysterotrachelorraphy, his-ter-o-trak-el-or'rhaf-e (*hystero*, *trachelos*, neck, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for laceration of the cervix by freshening the edges of the wound and bringing them in apposition; Emmet's operation. See *Emmet*.

Hysterotrachelotomy, his-ter-o-trak-el-ot'o-me (*hystero*, *trachelos*, neck, *tome*, incision). Incision of the cervix uteri.

Hysterotraumatism, his-ter-o-trau'ma-tizm (*hystero*, *trauma*, wound). Hysteria following injury.

Hysterotrismus, his-ter-o-triz'mus (*hystero*, *trizo*, to gnash the teeth). Spasmodic contraction of the uterus, especially of its mouth.

Hysterum, his'ter-um. Hysteron.

Hystremphysema, his-trem-fe-ze'mah. Physometra.

Hystriasis (his-tre'as-is) or **Hystriciasis**, his-tris-e'as-is (*hustrix*, hedgehog or porcupine). Porcupine disease; disease of the hairs in which they stand erect like the quills of the porcupine; trichosis sitosa; ichthyosis hystrix.

Hystricism, his'tre-sizm. Ichthyosis hystrix.

Hystrix, his'triks. Ichthyosis hystrix.

I.

Iama, e-am'ah (remedy). Medicament; cure.

Iamatology, e-am-at-ol'o-je (*iama*, *logos*, discourse). Materia medica and therapeutics.

Iamatosyntaxiologia, e-am-at-o-sin-taks-e-o-loj'e-ah (*iama*, *suntaxis*, arrangement, *logos*, discourse). Science of prescribing. See *Prescription*.

Iamatosyntaxis, e-am-at-o-sin-taks'is. Preparation of medicines. See *Composition*.

Iamatotaxiologia, e-am-at-o-taks-e-o-loj'e-ah. See *Prescription*.

Iasimus, e-as'im-us (*iasimos*, curable). Curable.

Iasis, e-as'is (*iasis*, cure). Curation; mode of treatment.

Iater, e-at'ur. Physician.

Iateria, e-at-a're-ah. Medicine; therapeutics.

Iaterius, e-at-a're-us. Medicinal.

Iatoria, e-at-o're-ah. Therapeutics.

Iatos, e'at-os. Curable.

Iatraleiptes, e-at-rah-leip'tees. Iatraleptes.

Iatraleiptic, e-at-rah-leip'tik. See *Iatraleiptice*.

Iatraleiptice (e-at-rah-leip'te-se) or **Iatralip'tice** (*iatro*, *aleipho*, to anoint). Iatraleiptic or iatraliptic method. Method of treating diseases adopted by the Iatraleptes—that is, by friction chiefly.

Iatraleptes (e-at-rah-lep'tees), **Iatraliptes** (e-at-rah-lip'tees), **Iatralip'ta**, or **Iatraleip'tes** (same etymon). One who treats diseases by unguents, frictions, and external means generally.

Iatraleptic, e-at-rah-lep'tik. See *Iatraleiptice*.

Iatraliptic (e-at-rah-lip'tik) **meth'od**. Iatraleiptice.

Iatraliptice, e-at-rah-lip'te-se. Iatraleiptice.

Iatraliptics, e-at-rah-lip'tiks. Iatraleiptice.

Iatreia, e-at-ri'ah. Medical treatment.

Iatreion (e-at-ri'on), **Iatreium** (e-at-ri'um), **Iat'reon**, or **Iat'reum**. Physician's office; cost of medical attendance.

Iatreusiology, e-at-ru-se-ol'o-je (*iatreusis*, exercise of art of healing, *logos*, description). Science of the exercise of the healing art.

Iatreusis, e-at-ru'sis. Exercise of the healing art.

Iatria, e-at-re'ah. Medicine or medical treatment. Female medical practitioner.

Iatric, e-at'rik. Medical. Fourth or ring-finger.

Iatrice, e-at'ris-e. Medical treatment.

Iatrine, e-at-re'ne. Woman practitioner of medicine; doctress; midwife.

Iatrion, e-at-re'on. House or office of a physician or surgeon. Physician's fee or honorarium.

Iatrochemia (e-at-ro-kem-e'ah) or **Iatrochymi'a**. Medical chemistry.

Iatrochemist, e-at-ro-kem'ist. Physician with preference for, or special knowledge of, chemistry.

Iatrognomonica, e-at-ro-nom-on'ik-ah (*iatros*, *gignosko*, to know). Knowledge of medical objects or properties of remedies.

Iatroleiptes, e-at-ro-leip'tees. Iatraleptes.

Iatrology, e-at-rol'o-je (*iatros*, *logos*, description). Treatise on physic or physicians. Science of medicine.

Iatromantia, e-at-ro-man-te'ah (*iatros*, *manteia*, divination). Divination by drugs.

Iatromantis, e-at-ro-man'tis (*iatros*, *manteia*, divination). Physician who is a soothsayer.

Iatromathematical (e-at-ro-math-e-mat'ik-'l) **physicians**. Physicians believing that mathematics is the basis of medicine, who flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. Borelli was the founder of the sect.

Iatromechanical, e-at-ro-mek-an'i-kal. Iatromathematical.

Iatron, e-a'tron. Iatrion.

Iatrophysics, e-at-ro-fis'iks. Medical physics.

Iatros, e-at'ros. Physician or surgeon.

Iatrosophist, e-at-ro-sof'ist (*iatros*, *sophistes*, one skilled in art or science). A learned or thoroughly educated physician.

Iatrotechna (e-at-ro-tek'nah) or **Iatrotech'nes** (*iatros*, *techne*, art). Practical physician or surgeon.

Iatrotechnice (e-at-ro-tek'nis-e) or **Iatrotechnics**, e-at-ro-tek'niks. Art of medicinal therapeutics.

Iatrus, e-at'rus. Physician or surgeon.

Iberis, ib-e'ris. Lepidium iberis. **I. ama'ra**, *Wild* or *Bitter candytuft*, *Clown's mustard*, *Sciatica cress*, from Iberia, where it is indigenous. Small herbaceous plant, indigenous in Europe; acronarcotic, and also employed in gout, rheumatism, etc. The seeds have been used in asthma, bronchitis, and dropsy. **I. bur'sa pasto'ris**, Thlaspi bursa. **I. campes'tris**, Thlaspi campestre. **I. semperflo'rens**, broad-leaved and purple annual candytuft of S. Europe. Seeds are diuretic and expectorant. **I. sophi'a**, Cardamine pratensis.

Ibicuiba, ib-e-ku-e'bah. *Becuiba*, *Becuiba nut*. Brazilian nut, the emulsive kernel of which is balsamic.

Ibis, i'bis. Bird held sacred by the Egyptians. When sick, it was wont to inject the water of the Nile into its fundament; whence, according to Langius, was learned the use of glysters.

Ibischa mismalva (ib-is'ka mis-mal'vah) or **Ibiscus**, ib-is'kus. Althæa.

Ibixu'ma. Saponaria.

Icaja. Ordeal poison of Africa, poisonous alkaloid from which, called *Icajin*, somewhat resembles brucine. See *Akazga*.

Ice. Frozen water. Iced water is much used internally, as the best refrigerant in fever and to check nausea; also applied externally in internal inflammations, as well as in phrenitic and hernial affections, etc., in the form of the ice cap, ice cataplasm, ice compress, or ice poultice, formed by half filling a bladder or rubber bag with pounded ice.

Ice'land moss. Lichen islandicus or Cetraria islandica.

Ice'plant. Mesembryanthemum crystallinum; Monotropa uniflora; tetragonia.

Ichnocarpus (ik-no-karp'us) **Afzel'lii** or **frutes'cens**. Species of genus Apocynaceæ, growing in India and Ceylon; alterative and cathartic.

Ichnos, ik'nos. Foot; sole of the foot; heel.

Ichor, ik'or. Serum of the blood; thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge; corrupted humor; pus.

Ichorhæmia (ik-or-he'me-ah) or **Ichoræ'mia**. Ichorrhæmia.

Ichoroïdes, ik-or-o-e'dees (*ichor*, *eidos*, resemblance). Ichorous.

Ichorous, ik'or-us. Belonging to or resembling ichor.

Ichorrhæmia, ik-or-rhe'me-ah (*ichor*, *haima*, blood). Constitutional effects of absorption of septic matters in the circulation. See *Pyæmia* and *Septæmia*.

Ichorrhœa, ik-or-rhe'ah (*ichor*, *rheo*, to flow). Ichorous discharge.

Ichthiasis, ik-the'as-is. Ichthyosis.

Ich'thin or **Ich'thidin**. Albuminous matter obtained from fishes.

Ichthya, ik'the-ah (fish-hook). Blunt hook.

Ichthyiasis, ik-the-e'as-is. Ichthyosis.

Ichthyo, ik'the-o (*ichthus*, fish). In composition, fish.

Ichthyocolla, ik-the-o-kol'lah (*ichthyo*, *kolla*, glue). Isinglass, fishglue; dried swimming-bladder or sound of acipenser huso and other species of fish, which is almost wholly composed of gelatin, and is employed in medicine in the formation of nutritive jellies, and occasionally in anatomical injections. English court-plaster is made with it. In Russia isinglass is also obtained from Siluris glanis.

Ichthyoid, ik'the-oid. Fish-like, as ichthyosis.

Ichthyol, ik'the-ol (*ichthus*, fish, *oleum*, oil). Ammonium sulpho-ichthyolate; clear, yellowish-brown oil distilled from bituminous shale in which are semi-

fossilized remains of fishes, in the Tyrol especially. It contains 3 to 10 per cent. of sulphur. It is anodyne, astringent, tonic to the stomach and kidneys, and resolvent; used externally in rheumatism, gynecology, skin diseases, erysipelas, ulcers, gout, etc., and as a discutient. It is combined, for external use, with lanolin, olive oil, glycerin, collodion, chloroform, etc. The dose internally is 2 to 4 minims.

Ichthyology, ik-the-ol'o-je (*ichthus,* fish, *logos,* description). Description of fishes.

Ichthyoph'agi or **Ichthyophagists,** ik-the-of'a-jists (*ichthyo, phago,* to eat). People who feed habitually on fish.

Ichthyophagous, ik-the-of'a-gus. Fish-eating.

Ichthyophagy, ik-the-of'a-je. Habitual eating of fish.

Ichthyosis, ik-the-o'sis (*ichthus,* fish, from resemblance of the scales to those of a fish). Porcupine disease, fish-skin disease; permanently harsh, dry, scaly, and, in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body from thickening of the epidermis and elongation of the papillæ, unconnected with internal disorder; it usually occurs in very early life. **I. congen'ita,** congenital form of the disease, with thickened corneous plates; usually soon fatal. **I. cor'nea,** I. with thick, horny scales. **I. fa'ciei,** seborrhœa oleosa; I. hystrix; cornu cutaneum. **I. fœta'lis,** I. congenita. **I. follicula'ris,** I. characterized by prominent adherent horny elevations, somewhat like lichen pilaris. **I. hys'trix,** true porcupine disease with horny spines; I. cornea. **I., intra-u'terine,** I. congenita. **I. lin'guæ,** fissured tongue, with hypertrophied papillæ, often syphilitic; leucoplakia buccalis. **I. ni'gricans,** form of i. with blackish scales. **I. nit'ida,** form of the disease having pearl-like scales. **I. pel'lagra,** pellagra. **I. sauroder'ma,** form of i. simplex like lizard-skin. **I. seba'cea,** sebaceous ichthyosis; seborrhœa; morbid incrustation of a concrete sebaceous substance—seborrhœa—upon the surface of the epidermis, confounded with ichthyosis, to which it bears a close resemblance. **I. serpenti'na,** I. of the extremities particularly, resembling scales of a serpent. **I. sim'plex,** form of i. devoid of constitutional disturbance; xeroderma. **I. spu'ria,** I. sebacea. **I. stria'ta,** form of i. with separation of large masses of scales. **I. ve'ra,** xeroderma ichthyoïdes. **I. vul'væ,** elephantiasis of the vulva.

Ichthyosma, ik-the-oz'mah (*ichthyo, osme,* smell). Sarcophyte.

Ichthyosul'phonate. Combination of ichthyol and sulphonic acid. **I. of so'dium, lith'ium, mer'cury,** and **zinc** are used as substitutes for ichthyol when it is desirable to give the latter in pill form.

Ichthyotomy, ik-the-ot'o-me (*ichthyo, tome,* incision). Dissection or anatomy of fishes.

Ichthyotoxicum, ik-the-o-toks'ik-um (*ichthyo, toxicon,* poison). Fish-poison.

Ichthysmus, ik-thiz'mus. Poisoning from eating fish.

Icica aracouchini. Aracouchini balsam, extracted by incision from this tree in Guiana; used for healing wounds. **I. caran'na,** tree of New Granada yielding gum caranna. **I. heptaphyl'la,** incense-wood of Guiana, resin from which, called ashyana or hyawa, is used for dysentery, bronchitis, and gonorrhœa. **I. heterophyl'la,** Icica aracouchini. **I. icicariba,** see *Amyris elemifera.*

Icmakratia, ik-mak-rat-e'ah (*ikmas,* moisture, *akratia,* impotence). Asthenic state of the fluids of the body.

Icon'oscope (*eikon,* an image, *skopeo,* to see). Instrument for checking binocular parallax; the reverse of a telestereoscope.

Icterencephalotyphus, ik-ter-en-sef-al-o-ti'phus (*ikteros,* jaundice, *enkephalos,* brain, *typhus*). Typhus fever with marked cerebral symptoms and jaundice.

Icterepati'tis or **Icterhepatitis,** ik-ter-hep-at-e'tis (*ikteros,* jaundice, *hepatitis,* inflammation of liver). Inflammation of liver complicated with jaundice.

Icter'ic. Relating to or resembling icterus; affected with jaundice; remedy for jaundice.

Icteri'cia or **Icteritia,** ik-ter-ish'e-ah. Icterus. **I. al'ba,** chlorosis. **I. fla'va,** icterus. **I. ru'bea** or **ru'bra,** erysipelas.

Icteritious, ik-ter-ish'us. Yellowish, as in jaundice.

Icterode. Icteric; jaundiced.

Icteroid, ik'ter-oid. Resembling jaundice.

Icterophthi'sis. Tuberculosis combined with jaundice.

Icterus, ik'ter-us (*ikteros,* with the ancients a yellow bird, perhaps the oriole). *Bilious dyscrasy, Jaundice, Yellows, Janders, Jaunders.* The principal symptom is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces and high-colored urine, caused by obstruction of the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of the blood, producing the yellowness of surface. The bile being separated by the kidneys causes yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine occasions the pale-colored fæces. The treatment is simple: an emetic or purgative given occasionally, so as to solicit the return of the bile to its ordinary channels; light tonics; unirritating diet, etc. **I. al'bus,** chlorosis. **I. atax'icus,** severe and often fatal form, generally due to acute yellow atrophy of liver. **I., black,** jaundice with blackness of skin; melæna; melæmia. **I., blood,** I., hæmatogenous. **I. cæru'leus,** blue jaundice; cyanopathy. **I., catar'rhal,** jaundice consequent on cholecystitis, catarrh of the gall-ducts from hyperæmia, irritation from abnormal bile, etc. **I. chol'icus,** I., hepatogenous. **I., feb'rile,** Weil's disease. **I. fla'vus,** jaundice. **I. gravida'rum,** jaundice of pregnant women; I. from puerperal septicæmia. **I. gra'vis,** I. ataxicus. **I., hæmatogen'ic** or **hæmatog'enous,** jaundice due to abnormal secretion of bile or coloring matter of bile in the blood, or to accumulation of reabsorbed bile. **I., hepat'ic, hepatogen'ic,** or **hepatog'enous,** jaundice due to retention of bile, or its reabsorption in the liver from obstruction to its outlet into the intestines. **I. infan'tum,** yellow gum, yellow gown; affection frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct by the meconium; it requires time, and castor oil occasionally. **I. malig'nus,** I. ataxicus. **I., mechan'ical,** I., hepatogenous. **I. me'las,** black jaundice; melæna. **I. muco'sus,** I. from presence of inspissated mucus. **I. neonato'rum,** I. infantum. **I. ni'ger,** I., black. **I. of obstruc'tion,** I., hepatogenous. **I., pernic'ious,** I. gravis. **I., red,** erythema. **I. of reten'tion,** I., hepatogenous. **I. saturni'nus,** lead jaundice; earthy-yellow hue in saturnine cachexy. **I., traumat'ic,** I. due to injury of intestines. **I., ty'phoid,** I. gravis. **I. vir'idis,** green jaundice; icterus when the skin is of a green or olive hue.

Ictodes fœtidus, ik-to'dees fe'tid-us. Dracontium fœtidum; symplocarpus.

Ictus, ik'tus (a stroke or blow). Blow or stroke, as *I. solis,* stroke of the sun, coup-de-soleil. Pulsation of an artery; sting of a bee or other insect; stab. **I. cor'dis,** impulse of the heart. **I. cor'dis et arteria'rum,** pulse. **I. epilep'ticus,** epileptic attack. **I. san'guinis,** apoplexy. **I. so'lis,** sunstroke.

Ide'a. Mental conception or representation of an object. **I., automat'ic,** idea arising without any provocation or suggestion from without. **I. chase,** mental state, as in acute mania, in which ideas come so rapidly that they seem to chase one another. **I., fixed,** persistent monomania on one fixed subject.

Ideal, i-de'al. Mental, notional, fancied. **I. diseases,** diseases of the imagination.

Ideales, id-e-al'ees. Affections of the mental faculties.

Ideation, i-de-a'shun. Cerebration. Establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object. *Ideational insanity* is unsoundness of mind exhibited in delusions and mental alienation.

Iden'tical points. Points in the retinæ of both eyes which correspond.

Ident'ist. One who considers the virus of gonorrhœa and of hard and soft chancre to be one and the same.

Ideo-dynamic, id'e-o-dy-nam'ik. Ideo-motor.

Ideology, i-de-ol'o-je (*idea, logos,* discourse). Science of the mind; intellectual philosophy.

Ideomotor, id-e-o-mo'tor. Muscular movement resulting from complete engrossment by an idea which is automatic, although originating in the cerebrum. **I. cen'tre,** portion of gray matter which originates movements.

Ideopegma, id-e-o-peg'mah (*idea, pegnumi,* to fasten). Fixed idea.

Ideophrenia, id-e-o-fren'e-ah (*idea, phren,* mind). Disordered intellect.

Ideophrenic. See *Idiophrenic.*

Ideoplastic. Term to denote that stage of hypnotism when suggestion becomes action.

Ideosynchysis, id-e-o-sin'kis-is (*idea, sunchusis,* confusion). Delirium.

Idiacoroïris, id-e-ak-or-o-e'ris (*idios,* one's own, *kore,* pupil, *iris*). Formation of artificial pupil.

Idiapocausis, id-e-ap-o-kau'sis (*idio, apokausis,* burning). Spontaneous combustion.

Idiempre'sis (*idios,* one's own, *empresis,* combustion). Spontaneous combustion or inflammation.

Idio, id'e-o. In composition, proper, peculiar.

Idiocra'sia or **Idioc'rasis** (*idio, krasis,* mixture). Idiosyncrasy.

Idioctonia, id-e-ok-ton'e-ah (*idio, ktonos,* murder). Suicide.

Idiocy, id'e-o-se. Idiotcy; fatuity. Species of unsound mind characterized by more or less complete obliteration of the intellect and moral faculties. It may supervene on mania and melancholia, when it is termed dementia, but commonly depends upon original conformation. It may be symptomatic of organic disease of the brain which has come on after birth. It may commence during fœtal life, or result from wound or injury during or after birth; from chorea or epilepsy, from hydrocephalus, from faulty conformation, as hypertrophy or macrocephalia or microcephalia; or the heads may be plagiocephalic or scaphocephalic. The physiognomy is usually vacant, step unsteady, articulation imperfect. Idiocy is almost always incurable, but may often be palliated. **I., developmen'tal,** I. from arrest of brain-development. **I., epilep'tic,** I. having epilepsy as its cause. **I., hypertroph'ic,** I. due to hypertrophy of the brain. **I., plagio-cephal'ic,** I. due to malposition or malformation of the bones of the face or skull. **I., traumat'ic,** I. from external injury.

Idiometritis, id-e-o-met-re'tis (*idio, metra,* uterus. Parenchymatous inflammation of the uterus.

Idiomiasma, id-e-o-me-az'mah (*idios,* personal, *miasma,* contagion). Personal miasm; effluvia from decomposition of matter derived from the human body.

Idiomuscular contractions, id-e-o-mus'ku-lar kontrak'shuns (*idios,* one's own, *musculus*). Muscular contraction due to direct blows when other means are ineffective.

Idioneurosis, id-e-o-nu-ro'sis. Simple neurosis without structural change.

Idiopathia, id-e-o-path-e'ah (*idio, pathos,* affection). Primary disease; one not depending on any other.

Idiopathic, id-e-o-path'ik. Primary affections and their symptoms are so denominated—idiopathic fever, for example.

Idiop'athy. Idiopathia.

Idiophrenic, id-e-o-fren'ik (*idios, phren,* mind). Term applied to that form of insanity which is a result of cerebral disease.

Id'ioplasm. That part of protoplasm which has the power of transmitting personal peculiarities to the offspring.

Id'iopt (same etymon). One who is color-blind.

Idioptcy, id-e-opt'se (*idio, opsis,* vision). Color-blindness.

Idiospasm, id'e-o-spazm. Localized spasm.

Idiosyncrasia, id-e-o-sin-kraz'e-ah. Idiosyncrasy. **I. hæmorrhag'ica,** hæmatophilia. **I. olfacto'ria,** perversion of sense of smell; parosmia.

Idiosyncrasy, id-e-o-sin'kras-e (*idio, sun,* with, *krasis,* mixture). Peculiarity of constitution in which one person is affected by an agent which in numerous others might produce no effect. Thus, shellfish produce urticaria in some; others faint at the sight of blood, etc.

Idiot, id'e-ot (*idiotes,* ignorant person). One who is fatuous or does not possess sufficient intellectual faculties for the social condition. In law, one who has been without understanding from his birth, and whom the law presumes to be never likely to attain any. **I., cre'tinoid,** cretin.

Idiotcy, id'e-ot-se. Idiocy.

Idiotia, id-e-ot-e'ah. Idiocy. **I. endem'ica,** cretinism.

Idiot'ic. Affected with idiocy.

Idiotism, id'e-ot-izm. Idiocy.

Idiotismus, id-e-ot-iz'mus. Idiocy. **I. endem'icus,** cretinism.

Idiotropia, id-e-o-trop'e-ah (*idio, trepo,* to turn). Idiosyncrasy.

Ido'lum (*eidolon,* idea). Hallucination.

Id'os. Sweating.

Idroman'ia (*idro* for *hydro*). Mania for suicide by drowning.

Idrosadenitis, id-ros-ad-en-e'tis. See *Hidrosadenitis.*

Idrosis, id-ro'sis (*hidros,* sweat). Ephidrosis.

Idrotadenoma, id-rot-ad-en-o'mah. See *Hydrosadenitis.*

Idus, id'us. Sweat.

Ietrion, e-et-re'on. Iatrion.

Igasuria (ig-as-u're-ah) or **Igasurine,** ig-as-u'rin). Alkaloid from nux vomica, found in the mother-waters from which strychnia and brucia have been precipitated. It is less powerful than strychnia, but more so than brucia.

Igasuric (ig-as-u'rik) **acid.** Acid existing combined with strychnine in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean.

Ignatia amara, ig-na'she-ah am-ar'ah (bitter ignatia) (after St. Ignatius, the Jesuits having first carried it from the East to Europe). Ord. Apocynaceæ. Systematic name of the plant affording St. Ignatius's bean, Faba Indica, F. Sancti Ignatii or febrifuga. The seeds of Strychnos Ignatii, Ignatia (Ph. U. S.), are bitter and poisonous, containing a larger proportion of strychnia than is in nux vomica.

Ignatian'a Philippin'ica. Strychnos Ignatii.

Ignavia (ig-nav'e-ah) or **Ignav'itas** (laziness). Inertia. **I. par'tium genita'lium,** impotence.

Igneous, ig'ne-us. Relating to fire.

Ignipedites, ig-ne-ped-e'tees (*ignis,* fire, *pes,* foot). Hot-foot; burning sensation in soles of feet of soldiers, rheumatic patients, and others.

Ignipuncture, ig'ne-punk-ture (*ignis,* fire, *puncture*). Cauterization and puncturation combined.

Ignis, ig'nis. Fire. **I. actua'lis,** actual cautery; see *Cauterium.* **I. anima'lis,** animal heat. **I. cal'idus** (hot fire), violent inflammation preceding gangrene. **I. columel'læ,** erysipelas. **I. fat'uus,** jack-o'-lantern. **I. frig'idus** (cold fire), gangrene. **I. natura'lis,** animal heat. **I. occult'us,** anthrax. **I. Per'sicus,** anthrax; herpes zoster. **I. philosoph'icus,** phosphorus. **I. potentia'lis,** potential cautery; see *Cauterium.* **I. sa'cer,** erysipelas; herpes zoster; aphthæ. **I. sa'cer** or **volat'icus,** ignis Sylvaticus. **I. Sanc'ti Anto'nii,** erysipelas; anthrax. **I. Sanc'ti Igna'tii,** erysipelas. **I. Sylvat'icus** or **Sylves'tris,** wildfire rash; porrigo larvalis or crusta lactea or strophulus of infants; transient redness of the face and neck observed in hysterical and chlorotic females. **I. vita'lis,** animal heat. **I. vola'grius** or **volat'icus,** I. Sylvaticus.

Ignya (ig'ne-ah), **Ignye** (ig'ne-a), or **Ignyis,** ig'ne-is. Posterior part of knee-joint.

Ik'aja. Akasga.

Ikota. Form of religious insanity in women in Siberia.

Ikterus, ik'ter-us. Icterus.

Il, as a prefix. See *Im.*

Ilaphis, il'af-is. Arctium lappa.

Ilea, il'e-ah. Flanks.

Ileac passion, il'e-ak pash'un. Ileus.

Ileadelphus, il-e-ad-elf'us (*ileum*, *adelphos*, brother). Double monster united at the pelvis and below.

Ileïtis, il-e-e'tis. Inflammation of the ileum. **I. pustolo'sa**, typhoid fever.

Ileo, il'e-o. In composition, ileum or ilium.

Ileocæcal, il-e-o-se'k'l. Relating to the ileum and cæcum. **I. folds**, duplicature of peritoneum passing from mesentery to cæcum. **I. fos'sæ**, small pouches of peritoneum where ileum and cæcum unite. **I. recess'**, inferior ileocæcal fossa. **I. valve**, valve composed of folds of mucous membrane at the opening of the ileum into the large intestine.

Ileocholosis, il-e-o-kol-o'sis (*ileo*, *chole*, bile). Cholera morbus; biliary diarrhœa.

Ileocleisis, il-e-o-kli'sis (*ileum*, *kleisis*, occlusion). Occlusion of the ileum.

Ileocolic, il-e-o-kol'ic. Relating to the ileum and colon. **I. ar'tery**, branch of superior mesenteric artery. **I. valve**, ileocæcal valve.

Ileocolitis, il-e-o-kol-e'tis. Inflammation of the ileum and colon. Enteritis involving those regions.

Ileocolostomy, il-e-o-kol-os'tom-e (*ileum*, *colon*, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing artificial opening between the ileum and colon.

Ileodicliditis, il-e-o-dik-lid-e'tis (*ileo*, *diklis*, valve). Inflammation about the ileocæcal valve. Typhoid fever.

Ileog'raphy (*ileum*, *grapho*, to write). Description of the ileum.

Ileoileostomy, il-e-o-il-e-os'to-me (*ileum*, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing continuity between two portions of diseased or obstructed ileum.

Ileology, il-e-ol'o-ge (*ileum*, *logos*, discourse). Description of the ileum, from an anatomical or physiological standpoint.

Ileolumbar, il-e-o-lum'bar. Belonging to the ileum and lumbar region. **I. ar'tery** is given off by the hypogastric, opposite the base of the sacrum. It ascends behind the psoas muscle, and divides into two branches, ascending and transverse. **I. lig'ament**, ileolumbar or ileolumbovertebral ligament, vertebro-iliac ligament; broad membraniform, triangular ligament, extending horizontally from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra to the upper and posterior part of the iliac crest, uniting the vertebral column with the pelvis.

Ileon (il'e-on) or **Il'eum** (*eileo*, to turn, to twist). Longest portion of the small intestine, extending from the jejunum to the cæcum. So called from forming a number of convolutions.

Ileoparasit'icus. Parasite connected with the ileum.

Iliopolymelius, il-e-o-pol-e-mel'e-us (*ileum*, *polus*, many, *melos*, limb). Monster with excessive development of the ileum.

Ileoproctostomy, il-e-o-prok-tos'to-me (*ileum*, *proktos*, rectum, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for making artificial communication between the ileum and rectum.

Ileopyra, il-e-op'ir-ah (*ileo*, *pur*, fire, fever). Typhoid fever.

Ileorectostomy, il-e-o-rek-tos'to-me (*ileum*, *rectum*, *stoma*, mouth). Hybrid word for ileoproctostomy.

Ileosis, il-e-o'sis. Ileus.

Ileostomy, il-e-os'to-me (*ileum*, *stoma*, mouth). Operation of establishing communication between the ileum and any other organ or between the ileum and the external surface.

Ileotyphus, il-e-o-ti'fus. Typhoid fever.

Ileum, il'e-um. Ileon.

Ileus, il'e-us (*eileo*, to twist). Dangerous disease characterized by deep-seated pain in the abdomen and obstinate constipation; sometimes with stercoraceous vomiting. It is occasioned by hernia or other obstruction to the passage of the fæces. The term has been applied also to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and strangulation of the small intestine, etc.; volvulus. **I. fla'vus** or **icteroï'des**, icterus. **I. inflammato'rius**, enteritis confined to the small intestine. **I. vol'vulus**, volvulus.

Ilex (e'leks) **aquifo'lium.** Systematic name of the common holly. The leaves are tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been prescribed in atonic gout, intermittents, dyspepsia, etc. The active principle, *Ilicine*, has also been used as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. **I. casse'na** or **cassi'ne**, Ilex vomitoria. **I. gla'bra**, ink-berry; N. American shrub, bark of which is tonic and antipyretic. **I. gongon'ha**, Brazilian shrub, leaves of which are diaphoretic and diuretic. **I. ma'jor**, from the berries of this tree juice may be expressed forming a slightly astringent emulsion with water, used by Spanish physicians in humid cough, hæmoptysis, etc. **I. ma'té**, Ilex Paraguensis. **I. myrtifo'lia**, species of S. United States; diuretic. **I. opa'ca**, American holly, growing throughout the Atlantic portion of the United States; possesses the same properties as I. aquifolium. **I. Paraguen'sis**, native of Paraguay; affords the celebrated mattee or maté, which is drunk in place of the Chinese tea by the people of Paraguay; Paraguay tea. **I. verticilla'ta**, black alder; winterberry of N. America; bark, Prinos (Ph. U. S.), is tonic, antiperiodic, astringent; used externally as a wash or cataplasm in gangrene and cutaneous affections. **I. vomito'ria**, *Dahoon*, *Southsea tea*, *Evergreen cassine*, *Casseena;* tree indigenous in Southern United States; leaves when dried are aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant, and are used as a tea; when fresh they are emetic and cathartic.

Ilexan'thina. Yellow coloring matter from Ilex aquifolium.

Ilia, il'e-ah. Flanks; iliac bones; viscera; pudenda.

Iliac, il'e-ak. Relating to or connected with the flanks or the ilium. **I. ar'teries**, the primary iliacs arise from the bifurcation of the aorta, opposite the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and descend in a divergent manner until, opposite the sacro-iliac symphysis, they divide into two considerable trunks, the internal iliac or hypogastric, and the external iliac. The latter proceeds from the sacro-iliac juncture as far as the crural arch, when it assumes the name femoral artery. **I. bone**, ilium. **I. bur'sa**, subiliac bursa. **I. co'lon**, sigmoid flexure. **I. crest**, upper margin of the ilium; thick and curved like the italic *S.*; affords attachment to the broad muscles of the abdomen. **I. fas'cia**, fascia covering the iliopsoas muscle, passing under Poupart's ligament behind the femoral vessels under the name of ilio-pectineal fascia. **I. flex'ure**, sigmoid flexure. **I. fos'sæ** are two in number: the internal, the depression presented by the ilium on its interior, at the upper part of which the iliacus internus is lodged; and the external, an excavation on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the glutæi muscles. **I. fur'row**, groove on the surface of the body at position of iliac crest. **I. groove**, furrow for passage of iliopsoas tendon over margin of the pelvis. **I. mesoco'lon**, see *Mesocolon*. **I. mus'cle, inter'nal**, is situate in the iliac fossa and at the anterior and superior part of the thigh; it is broad, radiated, triangular, and attached above to the two upper thirds of the fossa iliaca and to the internal part of the iliac crest; below it terminates by a tendon common to it and the psoas magnus, and is fixed into the lesser trochanter. When this muscle contracts it bends the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely; it is also a rotator of the thigh outward, and prevents the trunk from falling backward. See *Iliopsoas*. **I. nerve**, external branch of iliohypogastric nerve. **I. notch**, great sacro-sciatic notch. **I. pas'sion**, ileus. **I. re'gions**, sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips. **I. spines**, spinous processes of the ilium, four in number, two anterior and two posterior. Of the anterior, one is superior, and affords origin to the sartorius muscle; the other, inferior, receives the tendinous origin of the rectus femoris. The posterior iliac spines are divided, like the anterior, into superior and inferior. They afford insertion to strong ligaments, uniting the ilium with

the sacrum. **I. veins,** these correspond with the distribution of the iliac arteries.

Iliacofemoral, il-i-ak-o-fem'o-ral. Relating to the ilium and thigh-bone.

Iliacomus'cular. Iliolumbar.

Iliacopsoas, il-i-ak-o-so'as. Iliopsoas.

Iliacotrochantericus, il-e-ak-o-tro-kan-ter'ik-us. Relating to the ilium and trochanter; iliacus internus muscle.

Ilia'cum os. Os innominatum.

Iliacus, il-e'ak-us. Iliac; iliac muscle, internal. **I. exter'nus,** glutæus medius; pyriformis. **I. inter'nus,** iliac muscle, internal. **I. mi'nor,** small muscle from anterior inferior spine of ilium inserted in anterior intratrochanteric line at its lower part, or into the iliofemoral ligament.

Iliadelphus, il-e-ad-el'fus (*ilium, adelphos,* brother). Monsters separate above, but united at and below the pelvis.

Ilial, il'e-al. Iliac.

Ilic'ic acid. Crystalline acid from leaves of Ilex aquifolium.

Ilicine, il'is-een. Crystallizable principle from leaves of Ilex aquifolium; antiperiodic; used as substitute for quinine.

Iliectomy, il-e-ek'to-me (*ileum, ektome,* excision). Excision of portion of the ileum.

Ilingos (il-in'gos) or **Ilin'gus.** Vertigo.

Il'io. In composition, relating to the ilium or ileon.

Ilio-abdominal, il'e-o-ab-dom'in-al. Obliquus internus abdominis.

Il'io-aponeuro'si-femora'lis. Tensor vaginæ femoris.

Ilio-aponeurotic (il'e-o-ap-on-u-rot'ik) **muscle.** Fascia lata muscle.

Ilio-aponeuroticus, il'e-o-ap-on-u-rot'ik-us. Relating to the ilium and fascia lata; tensor vaginæ femoris.

Iliocapsularis (il-e-o-kap-su-lar'is) or **Iliocapsulotrochantericus,** il-e-o-kap-su-lo-trok-an-ter'ik-us. Obturator internus.

Iliocaudal, il-e-o-kawd''l (*ilium, cauda,* tail). Relating to the ilium and coccyx; *iliococcygeal* would be the more exact term.

Iliococcyge'al. Relating to the ilium and coccyx. See *Iliocaudal.*

Iliocos'tal. Quadratus lumborum; sacrolumbalis.

Iliocostalis, il-e-o-kos-tal'is (*ilium, costa,* rib). Sacrolumbalis muscle; portion of quadratus lumborum between crest of ilium and twelfth rib. **I. cervical'is,** cervicalis muscle.

Iliocostocervicalis, il-e-o-kos-to-sur-ve-kal'is. Sacrolumbalis.

Iliofem'oral. Relating to ilium and femur; coxofemoral. **I. lig'aments,** see *Coxofemoral articulation.* **I. tri'angle,** triangle having its base between the upper part of the trochanter major and the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and its apex formed by lines projected posteriorly from the anterior superior spine and upward from the top of the trochanter major.

Iliofemora'lis. Iliofemoral; muscle between ilium and femur.

Iliohypogastric, il-e-o-hi-po-gas'trik. Relating to ilium and hypogastrium. **I. nerve,** musculocutaneous nerve, superior.

Ilio-inguinal, il'e-o-in'gwin-al. Relating to the ilium and groin. **I. nerve,** musculocutaneous nerve, inferior.

Ilio-ischio-trochantericus, il'e-o-is'ke-o-tro-kan-ter'ik-us. Glutæus minimus.

Iliolumbal'is or **Ileolum'bar.** Ileolumbar.

Iliolumbover'tebral lig'ament. Ileolubmar ligament.

Il'ion. Ilium.

Iliopatellaris, il-e-o-pat-el-lar'is. Rectus muscle of thigh.

Iliopectineal, il-e-o-pek-tin-e'al. Belonging to the ilium and pubic bone. **I. crest,** I. line. **I. em'inence,** formed by the junction of the ramus of the ilium with that of the pubis; affords attachment to the psoas minor muscle. **I. fas'cia,** iliopectineal ligament. **I. fos'sa,** Scarpa's triangle. **I. lig'ament,** continuation of iliac fossa from Poupart's ligament to iliopectineal line. **I. line,** prominence of bone separating true and false pelvis on inner surface of the ilium, terminating at the spine of the pubis. **I. tu'bercle,** iliopectineal eminence.

Iliopel'vic. Relating to ilium and pelvis, as iliopelvic abscess.

Ilioperoneal (il-e-o-per-o-ne'al) **muscle.** Occasional small fasciculus of biceps arising from the ilium.

Iliopretibialis, il-e-o-pra-tib-e-al'is. Sartorius.

Ilioprotu'leus. Triceps cruris; rectus of thigh.

Iliopsoas bursa, il-e-o-so'as bur'sah. Subiliac bursa. **I. muscle,** iliacus and psoas muscle considered as one.

Iliopsoïtis, il-e-o-so-e'tis. Inflammation of the iliopsoas muscle.

Iliopuberal (il-e-o-pu'ber-al) or **Iliopu'bic.** Relating to the ilium and region of pubes.

Ilio-pubi-costo-abdominal, il'e-o-pu'be-kos'to-ab-dom'in-al. Obliquus externus abdominis.

Iliosacral, il-e-o-sac'ral. Sacro-iliac.

Iliosacro-fem'oral. Glutæus major.

Ilioscapularis, il-e-o-skap-u-lar'is. Iliacus minor.

Iliosciatic, il-e-o-si-at'ik. Relating to ilium and ischium.

Ilioscrotal, il-e-o-skro't'l. Relating to ilium and scrotum. **I. nerve,** ilio-inguinal nerve; musculocutaneous superior.

Iliospinal, il-e-o-spi'nal. Relating to ilium and spine.

Iliospinalis, il-e-o-spin-al'is. Longissimus dorsi. Name also given to combination of latter muscle and several other muscles of the back.

Iliotibial, il-e-o-tib'e-al. Relating to the ilium and tibia. **I. band,** band of fascia from the fore part of the iliac crest to the outer tuberosity of the tibia.

Iliotrochanteric, il-e-o-tro-kan-ter'ik. Relating to the ilium and trochanter.

Iliotrochanterius, il-e-o-tro-kan-ter'e-us. Iliacus. **I. exter'nus,** I. medius. **I. mag'nus,** glutæus medius. **I. me'dius,** glutæus maximus. **I. par'vus,** glutæus minimus.

Iliotrochantineus, il-e-o-tro-kan-tin'e-us. Pyriformis.

Ilithy'ia. Lucina, the goddess who presided over parturient females, was so called by the Greeks and Romans.

Ilium (il'e-um) or **Ilion,** il'e-on. Hauch or hip-bone. Largest of three bones constituting os innominatum in fœtus and child; probably so called from its seeming to support the intestine ileum; or, perhaps, because its crest is curved upon itself (*eileo,* to twist). The posterior surface is called the dorsum, the internal the venter. The upper semicircular edge is the crista or spine, at the anterior part of which is the anterior and superior spinous process. At the back part of the spine are two spinous processes, the posterior and superior, and posterior and inferior. See *Iliac spines* and *Ileum.*

Illacrymatio, il-lak-re-mah'she-o (*il, lacryma,* tear). Involuntary and constant flow of tears on the cheek; epiphora.

Illaqueation, il-lak-we-a'shun (*laqueo,* to ensnare). Operation for restoring an ingrowing eyelash to its proper position by means of puncturing the lid and drawing the eyelash through the puncture.

Illecebra, il-les'eb-rah (*illicio,* to allure). Sedum. **I. ma'jor,** Sedum telephium.

Illecebrum (il-les'eb-rum) **achyran'tha.** Mexican plant with astringent flowers. **I. polygonoï'des,** Achyranthes repens. **I. vermicula're,** sedum.

Illegitimacy, il-le-jit'im-a-se. State of being illegitimate.

Illegitimate, il-le-jit'im-ate (*il,* negative, *legitimus,* legitimate). That which is contrary to law or which has not the conditions required by law, as an illegitimate birth—one out of wedlock. The term illegiti-

mate or bastard is also applied to diseases, as fevers, whose progress is anomalous. Sse *False.*

Illicium anisatum, il-lis'e-um an-is-at'um (*illicio,* to allure). *Yellow-flowered anise, Aniseed tree, Star anise.* The seeds are used, like the aniseed, as stomachic and carminative. The same tree furnishes the aromatic bark called cortex anisi stellati, cortex lavola. The fruit is officinal under the name Illicium (Ph. U. S. and Br.). **I. Florida'num,** *Florida anise tree, Poison bay, Star anise, Sweet laurel.* Evergreen shrub, the bark, leaves, etc. of which have a spicy odor like anise. **I. parviflo'rum,** shrub of Southern United States, having the flavor and properties of sassafras root. **I. religio'sum,** Japanese tree, active principle of which causes vomiting and convulsions, and fatal effects in large doses.

Illinitio, il-lin-ish'e-o (*il, lino,* to anoint). Inunction.

Illisio, il-lis'e-o (*il, lædo,* to strike violently). Fracture of the skull, with depression.

Illitio (il-lish'e-o) or **Illitus,** il-le'tus (*il, lino,* to anoint). Inunction.

Ill'ness. Disease. **I., month'ly,** menses.

Illos, il'los. One who squints.

Illosis, il-lo'sis (*illos,* eye). Distortion of the eyes. Strabismus. See *Helosis.*

Illumina'tion. Light derived from a luminous body. **I. of the eye,** lighting up of interior of the eye, as in ophthalmic examination; or by focusing pencil of rays of light obliquely on any part, as the cornea.

Illusio, il-lu'ze-o (*il, ludo,* to play). Illusion. **I. sen'sûs,** hallucination.

Illusion, il-lu'zhun. Hallucination; delusion. It differs, however, according to Tuke, from hallucination in being the false interpretation of a sensation actually perceived.

Illutamentum (il-lu-tam-en'tum) or **Illutatio,** il-lu-tah'she-o (*il, lutum,* mud). Act of covering any part of the body with mud for therapeutical effect, as in a mud-bath.

Ilosis, il-o'sis. Illosis.

Im, Il, In, Ir. In composition, generally mean *in;* occasionally, however, have the privative sense of *un.*

Image, im'aje. Representation of an object to the eye or mind. **I. of Purkin'je,** intraretinal image of the blood-vessels of the retina, seen in one's own eye by moving a lighted candle in front of the organ, so that the light may enter it obliquely. **I., subjec'tive,** visual hallucination.

Imaginarii, im-aj-in-ar'e-e. Affections of the sensory faculties.

Imagination, im-aj-in-a'shun (*imago,* image). Faculty of forming in the mind an assemblage of images and combination of ideas not always in direct connection with external objects.

Ima'go. Image; perfect insect after having completed its metamorphoses.

Imbecile, im'be-sil. Weak-minded; nearly allied to idiocy. A person is so called who was born mentally feeble or acquired it as a result of cerebral disease.

Imbecility, im-be-sil'it-e. Weakness, especially of the intellect; incoherency.

Imbecillis, im-bes'il-lis. Infirm.

Imbecillitas, im-be-sil'lit-as. Imbecility. **I. inge'nii,** idiocy, imbecility. **I. men'tis,** idiocy, imbecility. **I. ventric'uli,** atony or weakness of the stomach.

Imbellis ad venerem, im-bel'lis ad ven'er-em (powerless for venery). Not easily moved to sexual desire; impotent.

Imberbis, im-ber'bis (*im, barba,* beard). Devoid of beard.

Imbibition, im-bib-ish'un. Absorption; aspiration. Action by which a body becomes penetrated by a liquid or gas. See *Endosmose.* Reverse action has been called exbibition. Many phenomena of absorption are owing to imbibition. **I., doub'le,** endosmose.

Imbowelling, im-bow'el-ling. Operation of taking out the bowels.

Imbrex (a tile) **narium,** im'breks nar'e-um. Septum narium.

Imbricaria saxatilis, im-brik-ar'e-ah saks-at'il-is. Lichen saxatilis.

Im'bricate or **Imbricated,** im'brik-a-ted (*imbrex,* tile). Placed over each other like the tiles of a roof.

Imita'tion. Effort to copy some other act, interesting as a cause of chorea, epilepsy, or even of insanity; it is a mental contagion, according to Tuke.

Immediate auscultation, im-me'de-ate aus-kul-ta'shun. See *Auscultation.* **I. percus'sion,** see *Percussion.* **I. u'nion,** see *Intention.*

Immedicable, im-med'ik-a-b'l. Incurable.

Immersed, im-murst'. Word applied to a body which is depressed in another body, the surfaces being even.

Immersion, im-mur'shun. Variety of cold bath in which the body or a part is momentarily plunged at brief intervals, as a means of stimulation in fevers, mental and nervous diseases, etc. In microscopy, immersing of the objective (immersion lens) in liquid, so that rays falling obliquely on the edges will not be wholly reflected.

Immersus, im-mer'sus (*im, mergo,* to dip). Subscapularis muscle.

Immictio, im-mik'she-o. Enuresis.

Imminence, im'mi-nence (*immineo,* to hang over). Impending condition. Period preceding and foretelling invasion of a disease.

Immiscible, im-mis'se-b'l (*im,* neg., *misceo,* to mix). Incapable of being mixed.

Immissio, im-mis'se-o (*im, mitto,* to send). Insertion. **I. cathete'ris,** catheterism.

Immissor, im-mis'sor. Inserter of anything; catheter.

Immissorium, im-mis-so're-um. Instrument for insertion, as a catheter.

Immobilitas, im-mo-bil'it-as (*im, moveo,* to move, *habilis,* able). Want of power to move; incapability of being moved; see *Acinesia.* **I. pupil'læ,** immobility of the pupil; amaurosis.

Immobilization, im-mo-bil-i-za'shun. Act of making a part immovable, as in a splint.

Immoderantia (im-mo-der-an'she-ah) or **Immoderatio,** im-mo-der-ah'she-o (*im, moderor,* to be moderate). Intemperance.

Immovable apparatus, im-mov'a-b'l ap-par-a'tus. See *Apparatus.*

Immunity, im-mu'nit-e. Freedom from liability to infectious diseases through protection of the system by previous attack or other cause.

Im'munize. To produce or to acquire immunity from disease.

Immutans, im-mu'tans (*im, muto,* to change). Alterative.

Impacted, im-pak'ted (*in, pango,* to drive in). Wedged.

Impaction, im-pak'shun. Wedging; collision. Fracture of bone with depression of some fragments and projection of others.

Impalpable, im-pal'pa-b'l (*in,* not, *palpo,* to feel). Applied to powders which are so fine that the particles cannot be felt.

Impaludation, im-pal-u-da'shun (*im, palus,* marsh). Influence of marsh miasm. Predisposition of residents in malarial districts to malarial diseases.

Impaludism, im-pal'u-dizm (same etymon). Poisoning from marsh miasm. Impaludation.

Impar (*im, par,* equal). Odd; azygous. **I. gan'glion,** small coccygeal ganglion. **I. pharyn'gis,** middle constrictor of the pharynx.

Impatiens balsamina, im-pash'e-ens bal-sam-e'nah. Balsam weed, touch-me-not, ord. Balsaminaceæ. Resembles the other species in its properties. **I. ful'va** and **I. pal'lida,** *Touch-me-not, Jewel weed, Balsam weed, Slippers, Celandine, Quick-in-the-hand, Weathercocks, Snapweed;* indigenous plants found in low, moist ground in every part of the U. States. Ointment of leaves with lard used in hemorrhoids. Properties the same as those of **I. lu'tea, I. macula'ta,** or **I.**

no'li me tan'gere of Europe, common yellow balsam, which is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

Impatientia, im-pash-e-en'she-ah (*im, patior,* to suffer). Irritability. **I. vesi'cæ,** irritability of the bladder.

Impedimentum, im-ped-e-men'tum (obstruction). Anything that obstructs; obstacle to delivery of fœtus in preternatural parturition.

Imperatoria, im-per-at-o're-ah (*impero,* to command). *False pellitory, Yellow-grass, Great masterwort,* ord. Umbelliferæ. The roots are aromatic and bitter. Alkaloid derived from it is called *Imperatorine.* **I. ostruth'ium,** imperatoria. **I. sylves'tris,** Angelica sylvestris.

Imperforate, im-per'fo-rate (*im, per,* through, *foro,* to bore). Term applied to parts that are unnaturally closed, as the anus, vagina, etc.

Imperforatio, im-per-fo-rah'she-o. Imperforation. **I. a'ni,** atresia of the anus or rectum. **I. pupil'læ,** see *Synezisis.* **I. u'teri,** atresia of the uterus. **I. vagi'næ,** atresia of the vagina.

Imperforation, im-per-for-a'shun. Absence of a natural aperture, as of the mouth, anus, vulva, etc. It is congenital and dependent upon faulty conformation.

Imperial, im-pe're-al. Pleasant, cooling drink formed of bitartrate of potassium, sliced lemon, white sugar, and water.

Imperium, im-pe're-um (order). Prescription.

Impermeable, im-pur'me-a-b'l. Incapable of permeation, as a tight structure; applied also to watertight goods.

Imper'vious. Not admitting of a passage through, as a membrane.

Impetigines, im-pet-ij'in-ees. Superficial diseases of the skin; eczematoses.

Impetiginositas, im-pet-ij-in-os'it-as. Impetigo.

Impetiginous, im-pet-ij'in-us. Having the nature of, or relating to, impetigo.

Impetigo, im-pet-e'go (*impeto,* to attack). *Running scall* or *tetter, Crusted, Pustular,* or *Humid tetter* or *Scall, Cowrap.* A word at one time used generically to comprise syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, itch, tinea, scrofula, etc. By some it was described as a humid or running tetter, consisting of small pustules denominated psydracia; others included under it various forms of eczema and psoriasis. Some included all chronic eruptions under the head of impetigo, the acute forms being called exanthemata; superficial forms of skin disease also received this name. At the present day it is considered as a pustular cutaneous affection, with itching, the pustules being small and grouped together, and the crusts subsequently formed yellowish and scaly; some writers regard it only as a pustular eczema, eczema impetiginosum. **I. a'chor,** impetiginous eczema of scalp. **I. cap'itis,** I. of the scalp. **I. contagio'sa,** acute vesicopustular eruption, in many cases apparently epidemic among children, generally appearing first on the face or hands in isolated vesicles, followed in a few days by characteristic scabs. **I. eczemato'des,** eczema impetiginosum. **I. erysipelato'des** or **erythemat'ica,** inflammatory form of impetiginous eczema, erysipelatoid in appearance. **I. excorticati'va,** ichthyosis. **I. exe'dens,** I. rodens. **I. figura'ta,** figured scall; impetigo occurring in irregular clusters; porrigo lupinosa. **I., herpet'ic** or **herpet'iform,** chronic cutaneous affection of later stages of pregnancy, frequently fatal; pustules are in groups; sometimes annular, yellowish scabs form with surface beneath like that of eczema rubrum; herpes gestationis. **I. larva'lis,** impetiginous eczema covering the face like a mask. **I. parasita'ria,** I. contagiosa, under the view that it is of parasitic origin. **I. pel'lagra,** pellagra. **I. ro'dens,** chronic impetigo, especially of the face, accompanied with foul rodent ulceration; often regarded as a form of cancer or syphilis. **I. spar'sa,** I. irregularly and scatteringly diffused over the body; eczema impetiginodes. **I. sycosiform'is,** deep-seated impetiginous eczema of the upper lip, sometimes occurring after shaving. **I. syphilit'ica,** impetiginous syphiloderm. **I. ulcera'ta,** I. accompanied with ulcerations; I. rodens.

Impetum faciens, im'pet-um fas'e-ens (impulse-making). Vital principle.

Impetus, im'pet-us. Impetigo; paroxysm; attack. **I. san'guinis,** congestion of blood.

Implacental, im-pla-sen't'l. Devoid of placenta.

Implantation, im-plan-ta'shun (*im, planto,* to plant). Surgical operation intended to unite a divided intestine by placing the divided end into the intestine and securing by means of rings and sutures. Act of inserting or introducing anything into a part, by hypodermic injection, for example. Attachment, as of a ligament. Double monstrosity, one individual being developed on or at the expense of the other. A tooth is sometimes transplanted from one person to another. **I., crescen'tic,** Burns's ligament; Gimbernat's ligament.

Implant'ed. Attached; ingrafted; inserted; inoculated.

Implicated, im'plik-a-ted. Affected; said of fevers when two simultaneously attack a patient.

Implica'tion. Complication of morbid conditions; entwining, as in plexus of nerves.

Impluvium, im-plu've-um (*im, pluo,* to rain). Embrocation; shower-bath.

Imponderable, im-pon'der-a-b'l. Without weight.

Imponderables, im-pon'der-a-b'ls. Term formerly applied to heat, light, etc.

Importa'tion. Introduction from another region or foreign country of disease or causes of disease.

Impostem (im-post'em) or **Imposthume,** im-post'hume. Abscess.

Impotence (im'po-tence) or **Im'potency** (*im, potens,* able). Loss of power over one or more members; commonly, want of sexual vigor, incapacity for copulation, chiefly on the part of the male; also used synonymously with sterility. It may be due to mental disturbance.

Impotent, im'po-tent. Affected with impotence.

Impotentia, im-po-ten'she-ah. Adynamia; impotence. **I. coëun'di,** impotence. **I. concipien'di,** sterility in the female. **I. generan'di,** sterility. **I. gestan'di,** sterility in the female, so far as concerns her going to full term of gestation. **I. parturien'di,** sterility, usually from anatomical causes, interfering with birth of child. **I. vir'ilis,** impotence of the male.

Impoverished, im-pov'er-ish'd (having become poor). Epithet applied to humor deprived of part of its constituents, and particularly to the blood, which is considered impoverished when pale, without the proper consistence, and abounding in serum.

Impregnation, im-preg-na'shun. Fecundation; fertilization; pregnancy.

Impressibility, im-pres-sib-il'it-e. See *Sensibility* and *Hyperæsthesis.*

Impressio, im-pres'se-o. Depression. **I. angular'is,** depression in occipital lobe where petrous portion of temporal bone projects into cavity of cranium. **I. cardi'aca** or **car'dis,** depression on the liver where the apex of the heart presses against the diaphragm. **I. co'lica** or **co'li,** shallow impression on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver for the hepatic flexure of the colon; similar impression behind, *Impressio renalis,* is for the right kidney and suprarenal capsule. **I. rena'lis,** see *Impressio colica.* **I. suprarena'lis,** depression in right lobe of the liver for reception of suprarenal capsule. **I. vesica'lis,** fissure for gall-bladder.

Impression, im-presh'un (*in, primo,* to press). Indentations made on certain organs by others. Inequalities on bones which appear to be made by adjacent organs. **I., del'toid,** triangular depression on shaft of humerus for insertion of deltoid muscle.

Impressions (im-presh'uns), **dig'ital.** Depressions observable at the inner surface of the cranium, looking as if made with fingers.

Impressura, im-pres-su'rah. Impression. Evidence of taint or contamination, as with syphilis, scrofula, etc.

Impuber (im-pu'ber), **Impu'bes,** or **Impu'bis** (*in,*

puber, at age of puberty). One who has not attained that age.

Impudicus, im-pu-de'kus (*im*, *pudicus*, modest). See *Digitus*.

Im'pulse (*im*, *pello*, to drive). Force directly employed. Influence acting directly upon the mind, with a certain amount of determination or force. **I., car'diac**, beat of apex of the heart; see *Heart*. **I., diastol'ic**, back-stroke of the heart. Jog or stroke felt at the end of each pulsation, seeming to be owing to the refilling of the ventricles. **I., ex'piratory**, I. from nervous centre of respiration, producing the movement of expiration when inspiration is suspended. **I., heart**, I., cardiac. **I., in'spiratory**, I. from nervous centre of respiration, giving rise to inspiratory movement when expiration is suspended. **I., systol'ic**, I., apex.

Imputabil'ity (*im*, *puto*, to think). Soundness of mind that renders one responsible legally for his actions.

Imputrescible, im-pu-tres'si-b'l. Resisting putrescence.

In, in composition. See *Im*.

In extremis, in eks-tre'mis (at the extremity or point of death). Moribund; dying.

Inadequacy, in-ad'e-kwa-se. Insufficiency, as of the valves of the heart when affected with disease, or of the kidney, *renal inadequacy*, when it fails to secrete urine of proper specific gravity and there is diminution of urea and uric acid, the kidney becoming smaller and hardened.

Inalimental, in-al-e-men'tal (*in*, neg., *alimentum*, food). Devoid of nourishment.

Inanagenesis, in-an-ah-jen'es-is (*is*, *inos*, muscle, *anagenesis*, regeneration). Muscular regeneration; reproduction of muscular tissue.

Inanaphysis, in-an-af'is-is (*is*, muscle, *anaphysis*, growing again). Inanagenesis.

Inania, in-an'e-ah (emptiness). Iliac regions.

Inanimate, in-an'im-ate. Not possessed of life.

Inanitiation (in-an-ish-e-a'shun) or **Inanition**, in-an-ish'un. Emptiness. Exhaustion for want of nourishment; starvation.

Inap'petence or **Inappetency**, in-ap'pe-ten-se (*in*, *appeto*, to desire). See *Anorexia* and *Dysorexia*.

Inarticulate, in-ar-tik'u-late (*in*, *articulus*, joint). Without joint or articulation. Not distinct or intelligible, as sounds of the voice.

Inarticulatio, in-ar-tik-u-lah'she-o (*in*, *articulus*, joint). See *Enarthrosis*. Deficiency of articulation; state of being inarticulate.

Inassim'ilable. Not capable of assimilation.

Incandescence, in-kan-des'sence (*incandesco*, to glow). The condition of a substance in a white heat.

Incantation, in-kan-ta'shun (*in*, *canto*, to sing). Cure of diseases by charms, etc.

Incapacity, in-kap-as'it-e. Inefficiency; inability for certain duties or functions, as sexual incapacity or impotence.

Incarcerated, in-kar'sur-a-ted. See *Incarceration*.

Incarceratio, in-kar-sur-ah'she-o (*in*, in, *carcer*, prison). Incarceration. **I. intestino'rum**, inclusion of a portion of intestine in a sac, as in hernia. **I. intestino'rum inter'na**, see *Enteremphraxis*. **I. placen'tæ**, see *Placenta*.

Incarceration, in-kar-sur-a'shun. Hernia is said to be "incarcerated" when, owing to constriction about the neck of the hernial sac or elsewhere, it cannot be readily reduced. Also strangulation. See *Placenta*, *incarcerated*, *Enteroperistole*, and *Enteremphraxis*.

Incarnant, in-kar'nant (*in*, *caro*, flesh). *Sarcotic*. Promoting the regeneration of flesh or granulation.

Incarnatio, in-kar-nah'she-o. Incarnation. **I. un'guium**, ingrowing nail.

Incarna'tion. Growth of flesh or granulations; conversion into flesh. Formation and development of the germ in the ovum. Conception.

Incarnifica'tion. Incarnation.

Incas'sa. Intensely poisonous ordeal bark of Africa; a cardiac sedative.

Incendium, in-sen'de-um (*incendo*, to burn). Burning fever or burning heat. Inflammation; phlegmon; combustion. **I. sponta'neum**, combustion, human.

Incensio, in-sen'she-o. Incendium.

Incentivum, in-sen-te'vum. Stimulant; irritant.

Inception, in-sep'shun. Beginning, as of disease; intussusception; ingestion of food.

Incerniculum, in-sur-nik'u-lum (*incerno*, to sift). Strainer or sieve; pelvis of kidney.

Incest, in'sest (*in*, neg., *castus*, chaste). Sexual intercourse between persons whose close relationship makes marriage illegal.

In'cidence. Direction in which a ray of light falls or is reflected.

Incidentia, in-sid-en'she-ah (*incido*, to cut). Medicines to which was attributed the property of cutting thick or coagulated humors, as fixed alkalies, acids, etc.

Incile, in'sil-e. Fourth ventricle of brain.

Incincta, in-sink'tah (*in*, *cingo*, to gird). Pregnant.

Incineration, in-sin-er-a'shun (*in*, *cinis*, ashes). In pharmacy, a process by which substances are reduced to ashes. Cremation or cineration of a corpse.

Incised (in-siz'd) **wound**. Wound by cutting instrument.

Incisio, in-siz'e-o (*incido*, to cut). Cut; incision.

Incision, in-siz'yun. Methodical division of soft parts with a cutting instrument.

Incisive, in-si'siv. Relating or appertaining to the incisor teeth. **I. bone**, intermaxillary bone. **I. canal'**, see *Palatine canals*. **I. fos'sa**, depression in the superior maxillary bone above the incisor teeth. **I. nerve**, branch of the inferior dental nerve supplying the incisor teeth. **I. teeth**, incisor teeth; teeth occupying the anterior part of the upper and lower jaws, used for cutting food in the manner of cutting instruments. The two middle incisors of the upper jaw are at times called butter teeth.

Incisivus, in-siz-e'vus. Levator labii superioris proprius. **I. infe'rior**, levator labii inferioris; accessorius orbicularis oris. **I. lateral'is et pyramidal'is**, levator labii superioris alæque nasi. **I. me'dius**, depressor alæ nasi.

Incisor (in-si'sor) **teeth**. Incisive teeth.

Incisorium, in-sis-o're-um. Operating table; bistoury; scalpel.

Incisorius, in-sis-o're-us. Incisivus.

Incisura, in-sis-u'rah. Incision; notch; fissure. **I. acetab'uli**, acetabular notch. **I. astrag'ali**, I. tali. **I. auric'ulæ**, I. tragica. **I. aur'is**, fissure or groove of the auricle or pavilion, passing between the concha and tragus along the upper body of the cartilage of the concha. **I. cardi'aca**, notch on border of left lung for reception of apex of the heart. **I. cerebel'li**, see *Cerebellum*. **I. cerebel'li ante'rior et poste'rior**, see *Vermiform processes*. **I. clavicula'ris**, depression on the upper extremity of sternum for articulation with the clavicle. **I. crucia'lis**, crucial incision. **I. digas'trica**, digastric fossa. **I. ethmoïda'lis**, excavation in the middle line of the os frontis, separating the two orbital plates. **I. falcifor'mis**, external crural ring. **I. fibula'ris**, depression on the tibia for reception of the fibula. **I. fronta'lis**, supraorbital notch. **I. incisi'va**, groove on inner surface of upper jaw, forming with its fellow the anterior palatine canal. **I. interarytænoï'dea**, depression in larynx between arytenoid cartilages. **I. interclavicula'ris**, interclavicular notch. **I. inter trag'em et scaph'am**, I. auris. **I. intertrag'ica**, I. tragica. **I. ischiad'ica**, sciatic notch. **I. jugula'ris**, jugular notch. **I. lacryma'lis**, see *Sulcus lacrymalis*. **I. liena'lis**, hilus of spleen. **I. mandib'ulæ** or **maxil'læ inferio'ris**, sigmoid notch of inferior maxillary bone. **I. margina'lis**, I. cerebelli. **I. mastoï'dea**, digastric fossa. **I. nasa'lis**, nasal notch of frontal bone. **I. palati'na**, sphenopalatine notch. **I. perone'a**, I. fibularis. **I. rena'lis**, concave part of the kidney. **I. Santori'ni** or **Santorinia'na**, fissures in cartilaginous part of external auditory meatus. **I. scap'ulæ** or **scapula'ris**, suprascapular notch. **I. semiluna'ris**, term applied, from the shape, to various

notches or depressions, as I. cerebelli, I. clavicularis, I. fibularis, I. intertragica, I. mandibulæ, I. maxillæ inferioris. **I. septi**, fifth ventricle of brain; see *Ventricles*.

Incisuræ (in-siz-u're) (pl. of **Incisura**, notch or fissure) **costa'les.** Notches on sides of sternum for reception of costal cartilages. **I. interloba'res** or **interlobula'res pulmo'nis** or **pulmo'num**, fissures by which the lungs are divided into lobes. **I. tympan'-ica**, notches of Rivinus. **I. vertebra'les**, intervertebral notches.

Incisure, in-si'zhur. Incisura.

Incisus, in-se'sus. Incised. Incision.

Incitability, in-site-a-bil'it-e. Irritability.

Incitamentum, in-sit-am-en'tum. Stimulus.

Incitans, in-se'tans. Stimulant.

Incitatio, in-se-tah'she-o. Stimulation.

Incitomotor, in-si-to-mo'tor. Epithet applied to an action the reverse of excitomotor, as muscular motion, commencing in the nervous centres and exciting the muscles to contraction.

Inclavatio, in-klav-ah'she-o (*in*, *clavus*, a nail). Gomphosis. See *Wedged*.

Inclinatio, in-klin-ah'she-o (*inclino*, to bend down). Decline; inclination. **I. cœ'li**, climate.

Inclusio, in-klu'ze-o. Inclusion. **I. abdominal'is**, **I. cerebral'is**, etc., see *Inclusion*.

Inclusion, in-klu'zhun (*in*, *cludo*, to shut). Monstrosity shut up within another body, as in the abdomen, brain, ovary, testicle, etc.; or condition of such monstrosity. **I., fœ'tal**, fœtus in fœtu, or F. inclusus. **I. of germs**, theory that different species are created independently.

Incoherence (in-ko-he'rence) or **Incoherency**, in-ko-he'ren-se (*in*, *co*, *hæreo*, to stick). Want of dependence of one part on another. Condition of the mental manifestations in dementia, etc., such as confused language.

Incombustible, in-kom-bus'tib'l (*in*, neg., *comburo*, to burn up). Incapable of being consumed by fire.

Incompatible, in-kom-pat'ib'l (*in*, *competo*, to agree, *habilis*, able). A substance which cannot be prescribed with another without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity. It may be a physiological or a chemical incompatible. The following statement exhibits the most common and dangerous possibilities of error from this source (Hare):

1. An acid should never be combined with an alkali.
2. An acid should never be added in any quantity to a tincture, as in the following prescription:

℞. Potassii iodidi, ʒij;
Acidi nitro-muriatici, fʒj;
Tinct. cinchonæ comp., q. s. fʒiij.—M.
S. Use as directed: a teaspoonful.

The acid is incompatible with the iodide of potassium, forming a chloride and setting free iodine, and would also change part of the alcohol in the tincture into an ether.

3. Alkalies should not be combined with alkaloids. Thus:

℞. Strychninæ sulph., gr. j;
Potassii iodidi, ʒij;
Syr. sarsaparillæ comp., fʒiij.—M.
S. Teaspoonful t. d.

The strychnine would be precipitated by the potassium salt, and the patient would get nearly all the strychnine in the last dose.

4. Potassium chlorate should not be ordered to be rubbed up with tannic acid or any other organic substance capable of oxidation, as it will explode. Permanganate of potassium is subject to the same rule.
5. Chlorate of potassium and ammonium chloride when mixed together may take fire.
6. Iron is incompatible with tannic acid, as it forms a tannate of iron or ink. As all the vegetable astringents contain tannic acid, they should none of them be used with iron except chiretta and columbo.
7. Tannic acid should never be added to solutions of alkaloids.
8. Gum arabic is not to be added to solutions of iron, lead, or the mineral acids.
9. Alcoholic solutions of camphor and similar resinous substances are incompatible with water.
10. Fluid extracts are incompatible with water, as the addition of water will precipitate them.
11. All salts not acid but alkaline in reaction are decomposed by acids.
12. All salts which are acid are decomposed by alkalies.
13. All vegetable acid salts are altered by mineral acids and are decomposed by alkalies.
14. Iodine and the iodides should not be given with alkaloids.
15. Corrosive sublimate, the salts of lead, iodide of potassium, and nitrate of silver should always be prescribed alone, except in the following instances: (*a*) Corrosive sublimate may be given with potassium iodide, since it will throw down a precipitate which redissolves and forms a double salt. (*b*) Nitrate of silver may be used with extract of opium or hyoscyamus.
16. Syrup of squill should not be given with ammonium carbonate, as it contains acetic acid. Ammonium chloride is not incompatible with it.
17. Cherry-laurel water should not be prescribed with morphine, as it may form the poisonous cyanide of morphine.
18. Chloral and potassium cyanide should never be placed in the same prescription, as they will decompose each other, setting free hydrocyanic acid.
19. Cocaine and borax when added together form an insoluble borate of cocaine. Boric acid and cocaine do not result in this formation.
20. Calomel and antipyrine are said to be incompatible, as are also sweet spirit of nitre and antipyrine.
21. Waters cannot be used in preparing saturated solutions of drugs, as they are already loaded with a volatile substance.

Incom'petence or **Incompetency**, in-kom'pe-ten-se. Inadequacy or insufficiency of an organ or function. **I. of the aor'tic and mi'tral valves of the heart**, see *Insufficiency*. **I., men'tal**, condition of mind resulting in irresponsibility of the individual.

Incomplete, in-kom-plete'. Term applied to inguinal hernia when the protrusion is not large enough to follow the course of the entire canal and make its exit at the external ring.

Incompressibility, in-kom-pres-sib-il'it-e (*in*, neg., *comprimo*, to squeeze together). Capability of being incompressible.

Incontinence, in-kon'tin-ence. Want of power to control certain functions or acts, as I. of fæces, incontinence as to fecal evacuations; I., seminal, spermatorrhœa; I. of urine, incontinence of urine.

Incontinentia, in-kon-tin-en'she-ah (*in*, *contineo*, to contain). Incontinence. Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of the pleasures of love. **I. al'vi**, diarrhœa; undue admixture of excrement; see *Incontinence*. **I. sem'inis**, spermatorrhœa. **I. uri'næ**, incontinence of urine.

Incoördination, in-ko-or-din-a'shun. Want of correspondence between mental and muscular action. Irregular muscular action, as in locomotor ataxia and other conditions. **I., locomo'tor**, muscular incoördination of locomotor ataxia and alcoholic intoxication.

Incorporation, in-kor-por-a'shun (*in*, *corpus*, a body). Operation by which medicines are mixed with soft or liquid bodies to give them a certain consistence. Thorough admixture of various substances.

Incrassantia, in-kras-san'she-ah (*in*, *crassus*, thick). Medicines once believed to possess the power of thickening the humors, as mucilaginous substances.

Incrassa'tion. Thickening; inspissation.

Increase, in'kreese (*in*, *cresco*, to grow). Augmentation of the size or weight of a body, by the application of new molecules around those already existing.

Incremable, in-krem'a-b'l. Incapable of being consumed by fire.

Incremation, in-kre-ma'shun. Cremation.

Increment, in'kre-ment. Growth, increase.

Incruciatio, in-kru-se-ah'she-o (*in*, *crucio*, to cross). Decussation. **I. nervo'rum optico'rum**, chiasm.

Incrustation, in-krus-ta'shun (*in*, *crusta*, crust). Act of forming a crust on the surface of a body. The crust itself. Calcareous or cartilaginous deposit in organs. Healing by scabbing or subcrustaceous cicatrization.

Incuba'tion (*incubo*, to lie upon). Word used in natural history for sitting of birds upon their eggs or development of the fecundated ovum. Maintenance of temperature of warm air, say of 98° Fahr., around a diseased part. Employed figuratively in medicine for the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbific principle into the animal economy and

the invasion of the disease. The following table (Vierordt) has been arranged to show the

PERIOD OF INCUBATION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DISEASES.

(See *Eruptive Fevers* for the period of incubation of diseases of that class.)

Plague	2–7 days.
Diphtheria	2–3 "
Recurrent fever	6–9 "
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	4–5 " (S. Richter).
Malaria	About 14 days (6–20).
Asiatic cholera	2–4 days (also less), 36–45 hours (Banti) (also only 24–30).
Dysentery	3–8 days.
Yellow fever	2–3 "
Mumps	7–14 " (4–25), 20–22 hours, less often 14–18 (Rilliet and Lombard).
Pneumonia	Probably 4 days (2–7) (Caspar). At utmost, 2 days (N. Flindt).
Influenza	Stated at 5–11 days (Kormann).
Syphilis	3–4 weeks (up to appearance of local symptoms); most frequently 15–25, less frequently 20–30, days.
Second incubation	6–7 weeks.
Total length of time up to general affection	9–11 weeks.
Anthrax	4–7 days (appearance of carbuncle).
Glanders	3–5 days.
Erysipelas	15 hours; very latest, 61 hours.
Hydrophobia	20–59 days, very latest (Ph. Bauer).

Incubative, in'ku-ba-tiv. Relating to incubation, as the incubative period of a disease.

Incubator, in'ku-ba-tor (*incubo,* to hatch). Arrangement for hatching eggs artificially by preserving an equable temperature, or for developing and maintaining vitality in children prematurely born. An incubator is also employed in bacteriological work for development of certain forms of bacteria at a higher temperature than that usually required for others. See *Couveuse.*

Incubitio (in-ku-bish'e-o) or **Incubitus,** in-ku'bitus. Incubation.

Incubus (in'ku-bus) or **In'cubo.** Nightmare; wild-mare. Sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration; the patient awaking in terror after extreme anxiety. It often arises from difficult digestion or uneasy position or in consequence of severe emotions. The sensation of suffocation was formerly ascribed to the person being possessed; the male spirits were called *incubes,* the female *succubes.* **I. vigilan'tium,** daymare. This is produced during wakefulness, the sense of pressure being severe and extending over the abdomen; respiration frequent, laborious, and constricted; eyes fixed; sighing deep and violent; intellect undisturbed.

Incudeus, in-ku'de-us. Laxator tympani muscle.

Incunabula, in-ku-nab'u-lah. Swathing or swaddling clothes or bands.

Incuneatio, in-ku-ne-ah'she-o (*in, cuneus,* a wedge). Gomphosis. Impaction. See *Wedged.*

Incurable, in-ku'ra-b'l. Remediless; irremediable (*in, cura,* cure). Not susceptible of cure (applied to patients and diseases).

Incuria, in-ku're-ah (*in, cura,* care). Want of care; neglect.

Incursus arteriarum, in-kur'sus ar-ter-e-ar'um (*in, curro,* to run). Impulse; pulse.

Incurvation, in-kur-va'shun (*in, curvo,* to crook). Production of a curve; curved condition of a part.

Incus, in'kus (anvil). Small bone of the ear, so called from fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil; situate in the cavity of the tympanum between the malleus and orbicular bone.

Indagation, in-dag-a'shun (*indago,* to trace out). Examination of the vagina with the finger.

Indenta'tion. Notched condition produced by pressure, as of the teeth on the tongue in glossitis.

Index, in'deks (*indico,* to point out). Something that points as an indicator; forefinger, index finger. See *Digitus.* **I., alve'olar,** ratio of basialveolar to basinasal length of skull, the latter being taken at 100°. **I., bas'ilar,** ratio of prominence of skull, on plane surface anterior to basion, to prominence of whole skull. **I., cephal'ic,** index of cranium, especially in regard to ratio of maximum length to maximum breadth; skulls with a breadth-index above 80 are brachycephalic; from 75 to 80, mesaticephalic; below 75, dolichocephalic. **I., ceph'alo-fa'cial,** ratio of combined capacity of orbits and nasal fossæ to capacity of skull. **I., ceph'alo-na'sal,** ratio of capacity of nasal fossæ to that of skull. **I., ceph'alo-or'bital,** ratio of capacity of orbits to that of skull. **I., ceph'alo-rachid'ian** or **ceph'alo-spi'nal,** ratio between area of occipital foramen and capacity of skull. **I., cer'ebral,** ratio of largest diameters, or transverse diameters, of brain to antero-posterior. **I., cer'ebro-fa'cial,** I., cephalofacial. **I., cra'nial,** see *I., cephalic.* **I. of the ear,** ratio of breadth of ear to its length. **I., fa'cial,** ratio of greatest width of face to greatest length. **I., fron'tal,** ratio of smallest frontal diameter of skull to greatest transverse diameter. **I., fron'to-pari'etal,** ratio of smallest frontal diameter to greatest width of skull. **I., gnath'ic,** I., alveolar; see *I., cranial.* **I. of the head,** ratio of greatest height of face to greatest diameter. **I., hu'mero-ra'dial,** relative length of forearm to arm, latter being taken at 100. The index is higher in the fœtus and infant. **I., orb'ital,** ratio of vertical height of base of orbit to transverse width. **I., pel'vic,** ratio of antero-posterior to transverse diameter of pelvis. **I., refrac'tive,** ratio between sines of angles of incidence and refraction when a ray of light passing from one medium to another is refracted. **I., rhinocephal'ic,** ratio of capacity of nasal fossæ to that of the skull. **I., sac'ral,** ratio of maximum length of sacrum to maximum width. **I., scap'ular,** ratio of maximum length and width of scapula. **I., thora'cic,** ratio of antero-posterior diameter of the thorax to its maximum transverse diameter at the inferior extremity of the sternum.

Indian arrowwood, in'de-an ar'roh-wood. See *Euonymus.* **I. bread,** see *Lycoperdon tuber.* **I. cup,** Sarracenia purpurea. **I. hemp,** Cannabis Indica. **I. loaf,** see *Lycoperdon tuber.* **I. mal'low,** Abutilon avicennæ. **I. paint,** Hydrastis Canadensis. **I. phys'ic,** Gillenia trifoliata; small-flowered Gillenia stipulacea.

India-rub'ber. Caoutchouc.

Indican (in'de-kan) or **In'dicane.** Yellow acid material obtained from Isatis tinctoria, also from bloody perspiration, urine, etc.; in the urine especially in wasting diseases, peritonitis, constipation, etc., and giving that fluid a bluish coloration by its spontaneous decomposition. Excessive quantity of indican in urine is called *Indicanu'ria.*

Indicant, in'de-cant (*indico,* to point out). Anything pointing out the means to be used for cure of disease.

Indicanuria, in-dik-an-u're-ah. See *Indican.*

Indicating (in'de-kat-ing) **day.** The middle day of the septenary was so called because it was thought it would give indications of the crisis to occur on the last day of the septenary.

Indication, in-de-ka'shun. The object proposed in the employment of means for the cure of disease; manifestation afforded by the disease of what is proper to be done for its removal or alleviation; symptom.

Indicator, in'dik-a-tor. Extensor proprius indicis. See *Digitus* and *Index.*

Indifferent, in-dif'fer-ent. Not differentiated or capable of differentiation (in embryology).

Indigenous, in-dij'en-us (*indi,* in, *geno, gigno,* to generate). Inborn; native in a country, in opposition to exotic.

Indigestion, in-de-jest'yun (*in, digero,* to set in order). Lack of or difficulty in digestive action. If the symptoms are those of derangement of intestinal functions, it is called *intestinal indigestion;* dyspepsia. **I., al'kaline,** see *Dyspepsia.* **I., gas'tric,** stomachal indigestion or dyspepsia. **I., intes'tinal,** difficult digestion from causes acting in the intestine. It

occurs usually two or three hours after eating. **I., neu'tral,** see *Dyspepsia.*

Indigitation, in-dij-it-a'shun (*in, digitus,* finger). Intussusception.

Indignabundus (in-dig-nah-bun'dus) or **Indignatorius,** in-dig-na-to're-us (*indignari,* to be indignant). Rectus externus oculi.

Indigo, in'dig-o (*India*). A dye-stuff of a deep azure-blue color, obtained by a fermentative process from Indigofera anil (I. suffruticosa), I. argentea (I. articulata or tinctoria or glauca or colorata), and I. tinctoria or Indica; sometimes used by the apothecary for coloring preparations. It has been administered internally in spasmodic diseases, especially epilepsy, chorea, convulsions, etc. **I., Amer'ican wild,** Baptisia tinctoria. **I., false,** see *Sophora tinctoria, Galega officinalis.* **I. plant,** indigofera and indigo. **I. weed,** wild or yellow Sophora tinctoria.

In'digo-car'mine test. Used for testing urine for sugar by means of indigo, carmine, and sodium carbonate.

Indigofera, in-dig-of'er-ah (*indigo, fero,* to bear). See *Indigo, Sophora tinctoria.* **I. angustifo'lia,** species of E. Indies, from which indigo is procured; root is tonic and antipyretic. **I. anil,** W. Indian species, important source of indigo; root is employed in calculus and syphilis; leaves are tonic and antipyretic, and externally emollient. **I. argente'a** or **articula'ta,** species of E. Indies and Asia; seeds are anthelmintic, root is used in gonorrhœa, and root and leaves have similar therapeutic action to I. anil. **I. aspalathifo'lia,** species of E. Indies, root of which is given in aphthous conditions of the mouth; other parts are used in cancer and elephantiasis. **I. enneaphyl'la,** species of E. Indies, infusion of which is diuretic; juice is given in scurvy, syphilis, etc. **I. gla'bra,** of E. Indies, resembles I. anil. **I. glau'ca,** I. argentea. **I. In'dica,** I. tinctoria. **I. oblongifo'lia,** of Arabia, is employed in colic. **I. paucifo'lia,** wild indigo, is employed in the E. Indies, the root being cathartic; stem is used for a gargle in mercurial sore mouth. **I. tincto'ria,** common indigo plant of E. Indies; leaves are alterative and employed in inflammation of the liver, as well as externally over the bladder to promote urination; the root is antilithic. **I. trifolia'ta,** leaves of this E. Indian tree are tonic, alterative, astringent, and demulcent.

Indigotin, in-dig-o'tin. $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. Coloring matter of indigo, a blue uncrystallizable powder.

Indigouria, in-dig-oo're-ah (*indigo, ouron,* urine). When indican in urine becomes decomposed, indigo is found in the urine; hence the name.

Indigum, in'dig-um. Indigo.

Indisposition, in-dis-po-zish'un (*in, dispono,* to put in order). The state of being unwell; slight functional disturbance scarcely deserving the name of disease.

Indissoluble, in-dis-sol'u-b'l. Insoluble.

Indium, in'de-um. Very soft white metal; not important medically.

In'dol. Crystalline substance, C_8H_7N, to which has been ascribed the characteristic odor of fæces; one of the results of digestion in the small intestines.

Indolent, in'do-lent (*in, doleo,* to be in pain). Exhibiting little or no pain; slow in growth.

Indolentia, in-do-len'she-ah. Cessation or absence of pain.

Indoles, in'dol-ees (*inolesco,* to grow). Natural disposition or character. **I. an'imi,** natural disposition or character of mind. **I. mor'bi,** nature or character of a disease.

Indosynclonus, in-do-sin'klon-us (*Ind,* India, *sunklonos,* tremor). Beriberi.

Induced electricity, in-duced' e-lek-tris'it-e. Faradization.

Inductio, in-duk'she-o (*induco,* to lead in). Action of spreading a plaster upon linen or upon a surface.

Induction, in-duk'shun. Bringing on anything, as labor. See *Inductio.* **I., electric'ity of,** faradization.

Inductometer, in-duk-tom'et-ur (*induco,* to induce, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the degree of electrical induction.

Indu'cula (*induo,* to put on). Strait waistcoat.

Indumentum, in-du-men'tum (*induo,* to put on). Covering or surrounding of a part or organ. **I. cor'dis,** pericardium. **I. ner'vi** or **nervo'rum,** neurilemma; perineurium. **I. ventriculo'rum,** lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain. **I. vit'reum,** enamel.

Indurans, in-du'rans (*in, durus,* hard). Medicine which hardens the part to which it is applied.

Indurated, in'du-ra-ted (*in, durus,* hard). Hardened; applied to lesions with induration. Affected with induration or hardening, as indurated chancre.

Induratio, in-du-rah'she-o. Induration. **I. cu'tis,** scleroderma, sclerema cutis. **I. glandula'rum,** schirrous cancer of glandular structures. **I. Hunte'ri,** Hunterian or indurated chancre. **I. intestino'rum,** scirrhus of the intestines. **I. malig'na,** scirrhus. **I. re'num,** induration of the kidneys. **I. te'læ cellulo'sæ neonato'rum,** sclerema neonatorum; see *Induration.* **I. testic'uli** or **tes'tis,** inflammation and induration of the testicle. **I. thyreoï'deæ,** goitre. **I. ventric'uli scirrho'sa,** schirrus of the stomach.

Induration, in-du-ra'shun. Hardening. Hardness supervening occasionally in an inflamed part; a termination of inflammation, and owing to change in the nutrition of the part. **I. of are'olar** or **cel'lular tis'sue,** *Compact œdema of infants, Sclerosis, Skinbound disease, Skinbind, Skintight, Hidebound.* Disease attacking infants a few days after birth. Induration of the areolar tissue of the adult is a result of inflammation of the corium, chorionitis. Two forms have been described: acute, or sclerema elevatum, and chronic, or sclerema atrophicum. **I., atroph'ic pig'mentary,** alterations in pigment of the mucous membrane of the stomach, with atrophy of the glandular structure, induration being due to hyperplasia of the fibrous connective tissue. **I. of the brain, brown,** condition in which, after the congestive stage of pneumonia and valvular obstruction, pigment from the circulation is deposited in the structure of the lung. **I., cyanot'ic,** condition in which, after prolonged venous congestion, a hardened mass is formed of transuded blood and serum. **I., fi'brous,** interstitial pneumonia. **I., mi'tral,** thickening and hardening of the mitral valve, as in some forms of endocarditis. **I., pig'ment,** I., brown. **I., plas'tic, of pe'nis,** sclerosis of penis. **I., prim'itive, specif'ic,** syphilitic chancre.

Indurescentia, in-du-res-sen'she-ah. Induration, or production of it.

Indusium, in-du'ze-um (shirt, small tunic). Membranous covering or coat. Amnion.

Inebriant, in-e'bre-ant (*in, ebrio,* to intoxicate). Intoxicating.

Inebriation, in-e-bre-a'shun. Drunkenness.

Inebri'ety. Drunkenness; habitual intoxication.

Inedia, in-e'de-ah (*in, edo,* to eat). Fasting. Anorexia.

Inertia, in-er'she-ah (*iners,* inactive). Sluggishness, inactivity. **I. of the womb,** diminution and even total cessation of the contractions of the uterus during labor. Languor after expulsion of the fœtus; atony of the uterus; paralysis of the uterus.

Inesine, in'e-seen. Alkaloid from hairs of seeds of Strophanthus hispidus.

Inesis (in-e'sis) or **Inethmos,** in-eth'mos. Purgation, evacuation, excretion.

Infancy, in'fan-se (*in, fans,* speaking). Early childhood. Childhood, including age from birth till the seventh year. See *Age.*

Infans, in'fans. Infant, baby, child, one in infancy. In law one who has not attained the age of legal capacity, generally fixed at twenty-one years. **I. re'cens na'tus,** new-born child.

Infantia, in-fan'she-ah. Infancy.

Infanticide, in-fant'i-side (*infans,* child, *cædo,* to kill). Child-murder. Murder of a child newly born, or on the point of being born, by actual commission or omission of cares necessary to its preservation.

Infarct, in-farkt' (*in, farcio,* to stuff). Plug or obstruction in a canal or blood-vessel; extravasation of blood. Thick deposit in a tissue after long inflammation.

Infarction, in-fark'shun (*in, farcio,* to stuff). Obstruction of the intestines by undigested masses of food. Obstruction of other tissues or organs by embolism, extravasation, or infiltration. Infarct, or formation of the same.

Infarctus, in-fark'tus. See *Infarct* and *Infarction.* Obstruction. **I. hæmopto'icus Laennec'ii,** see *Hæmoptysis.* **I., hemorrhag'ic,** condition dependent on hyperæmia or congestion from capillary embolism; rupture and extravasation resulting from pressure of the blood within circumscribed spaces. **I. intestino'rum,** obstruction of the intestines. **I. lac'tei extremitat'um,** phlegmatia dolens. **I. lie'nis,** tumefaction of the spleen. **I. mam'mæ lac'teus,** knotty tumor of the female mammæ, owing to the accumulation and arrest of milk in the galactophorous ducts. **I. rena'lis,** obstruction in course of blood or urine in the kidney of the new-born. **I. u'teri,** obstruction of the womb or of the vessels of the womb.

Infectant, in-fek'tant (*inficio,* to taint). That which can taint or infect.

Infected, in-fek'ted. Tainted with morbid matter of disease.

Infectio, in-fek'she-o. Infection. **I. purulen'ta,** see *Pyohæmia.*

Infection, in-fek'shun. Material essential to, and concerned in the propagation and spread of, communicable diseases. Process by which disease is communicated to an individual by diseased germs from the external atmosphere. See *Contagion.* **I., pu'rulent,** pyohæmia. **I., pu'trid,** septicæmia. **I., sep'tic,** influence of septic germs on healing of wounds. **I. by vicin'ity,** power of extension of a tumor to neighboring parts, without seeming to be connected with the primary growths.

Infectious, in-fek'shus. See *Contagious.*

Infecund, in-fek'und. Sterile.

Infecundity, in-fek-un'dit-e (*in, fecundus,* fruitful). Unfruitfulness; sterility. See *Fecundity.*

Inferent, in'fer-ent. See *Afferent.*

Inferior, in-fe're-or. Lower.

Infibulation, in-fib-u-la'shun (*in, fibula,* clasp). An operation, formerly practised, consisting in passing a ring through the prepuce, after having drawn it over the glans, to prevent coition. In women, to preserve their chastity, the ring was passed through the labia majora.

Infiltrated, in'fil-tra-ted. Affected with infiltration.

Infiltration, in-fil-tra'shun (*in, filtro,* to filter). Effusion. Passage or effusion of a fluid into the areolæ of any texture, and particularly of the areolar membrane. The fluid effused is ordinarily the liquor sanguinis, sometimes blood or pus, fæces, or urine. When infiltration of a serous fluid is general, it constitutes anasarca; when local, œdema. **I., albu'minoid, albu'minous,** or **am'yloid,** amyloid degeneration; see *Lardaceous.* **I., black,** anthracosis. **I., calca'reous,** see *Cretifaction.* **I., choles'terine,** see *Lardaceous.* **I., col'loid,** colloid degeneration. **I., drop'sical,** œdema. **I., fat'ty,** see *Fatty.* **I., fi'brinous,** effusion of plastic lymph into the structure of inflamed tissue. **I., gelat'inous,** effusion of jelly-like matter into spaces between miliary tubercles. **I., med'ullary,** coalescence of affected glands of the intestine in typhoid fever. **I., my'eloid,** infiltration of bones with characteristic cells of medullary tumors. **I., œdem'atous,** œdema. **I., pig'mentary,** see *Pigmentation.* **I., pu'rulent,** see *Purulent* and *Hepatization.* **I., sangin'eous,** extravasation of blood; ecchymosis. **I., se'rous,** œdema. **I., tuber'cular** or **tuber'culous,** I. with tubercle. **I., wax'y,** see *Lardaceous.*

Infinitesimal, in-fin-it-es'im-al (*in, finitus,* limited). Unlimited. Epithet employed by the homœopathists for their endless subdivisions of drugs; the decillionth of a grain, for example, is an "infinitesimal dose."

Infinitovist, in-fin'it-ov-ist. One who believes that all organized bodies are the result of the development of germs encased in each other *ad infinitum.*

Infirm, in-firm' (*in, firmus,* firm). Not firm or sound; weak; feeble.

Infirmarium (in-fur-mar'e-um), **Infirmary** (in-fur'ma-re), or **Infirmatorium,** in-fur-mat-o're-um. Hospital.

Infirmity, in-furm'it-e. Disease which has become habitual, owing either to its chronic character or its numerous relapses.

Inflamed' (*in, flamma,* flame). Phlogosed. Affected with inflammation.

Inflammable (in-flam'ma-b'l). Liable to inflammation or to catch fire. **I. air,** carburetted hydrogen.

Inflammatio, in-flam-mah'she-o. Inflammation; phlegmon. **I. abdomina'lis,** inflammation of any of the abdominal viscera. **I. adhesi'va,** adhesive inflammation. **I. artic'uli maxil'læ inferio'ris,** inflammation of the articulation of the lower jaw. **I. au'ris,** otitis. **I. bronchio'rum,** bronchitis. **I. cæ'ci,** typhlo-enteritis. **I. cap'sulæ len'tis,** inflammation of membrane of the lens. **I. catarrha'lis,** catarrh. **I. cerebel'li,** cerebellitis. **I. clitor'idis,** I. of the clitoris; nymphitis. **I. conjuncti'væ,** see *Ophthalmia.* **I. cor'neæ,** keratitis. **I. cox'æ,** inflammation of the parts about the hips. **I. croupo'sa,** croupy inflammation. **I. cys'tidis fel'leæ,** I. of the gall-bladder. **I. deb'ilis,** see *Inflammation.* **I. epiglot'tidis,** epiglottitis. **I. erysipelato'des, erysipelato'sa,** or **erythe'ma,** erysipelatous inflammation. **I. exanthemat'ica,** exanthem. **I. exul'cerans,** ulcerative inflammation. **I. fau'cium,** cynanche, isthmitis. **I. gas'teris,** gastritis. **I. ge'næ,** gnathitis, melitis. **I. gingi'væ,** I. of the gum. **I. glandula'rum lymphatica'rum,** hydradenitis, lymphadenitis. **I. glandula'rum sublingua'lium,** I. of sublingual glands. **I. gu'læ,** œsophagitis. **I. hep'atis,** hepatitis. **I. hep'atis len'ta,** hepatitis (chronic). **I. inter'na,** empresma. **I. intestino'rum,** enteritis. **I. i'ridis,** iritis. **I. jec'oris,** I. of the liver. **I. laryn'gis,** laryngitis. **I. lie'nis,** I. of the spleen. **I. ligamento'rum,** I. of ligaments. **I. lin'guæ,** I. of tongue. **I. mediasti'ni,** mesodmitis. **I. medul'læ spina'lis,** myelitis. **I. mus'culi pso'as,** psoitis. **I. musculo'rum,** myositis. **I. musculo'rum abdomina'lium,** myocœliitis. **I. nervo'rum,** neuritis. **I. occul'ta,** latent inflammation. **I. oculo'rum,** ophthalmia. **I. œsoph'agi,** œsophagitis. **I. omen'ti,** epiploitis. **I. os'sis,** osteitis. **I. ova'rii,** oaritis. **I. pala'ti,** hyperoitis. **I. pancreat'is,** pancreatitis. **I. parenchymat'ica,** parenchymatitis. **I. parot'idum,** parotitis, cynanche parotidæa. **I. pec'toris,** pleurisy. **I. pec'toris acu'ta,** pneumonia. **I. peracu'ta,** hyperphlogosis, hyperphlegmasia. **I. pericar'dii,** pericarditis. **I. perior'bitæ,** ophthalmia. **I. perios'tei,** periostitis. **I. perios'tei or'bitæ,** periorbitis. **I. peritonæ'i,** peritonitis. **I. phagedæ'nica,** phagedæna. **I. pharynge'a** or **pharyn'gis,** pharyngitis; cynanche pharyngea. **I. phreni'tis,** phrenitis. **I. pleu'ræ,** pleuritis. **I. pneumon'ica,** pneumonia. **I. pulmo'num,** pneumonia. **I. re'num,** nephritis. **I. re'num succenturiato'rum,** paranephritis. **I. ret'inæ,** dictyitis, retinitis. **I. rheumat'ica,** inflammatory rheumatism. **I. sclerot'icæ,** sclerotitis. **I. scro'ti,** oschitis. **I. sep'ti transver'si,** diaphragmitis. **I. sin'uum fronta'lium,** I. of frontal sinuses. **I. stom'achi,** gastritis. **I. superfic'iei inter'na cor'dis,** endocarditis. **I. te'læ cellulo'sæ,** ethmyphytis. **I. te'læ fibro'sæ,** inohymenitis. **I. tes'tium,** hernia humoralis. **I. tonsilla'rum,** cynanche tonsillaris. **I. tor'pida,** asthenic inflammation. **I. tu'nicæ hyaloi'deæ,** hyalitis. **I. tym'pani,** tympanitis. **I. ure'thræ,** gonorrhœa. **I. usto'ria,** burn or scald. **I. u'teri,** metritis. **I. u'teri catarrha'lis,** see *Metritis.* **I. u'teri et peritonæ'i,** metroperitonitis. **I. u'vulæ,** uvulitis. **I. vaso'rum,** angeitis. **I. vaso'rum lymphatico'rum,** angeioleucitis. **I. ventric'uli,** gastritis. **I. ventric'uli et intestino'rum,** gastro-enteritis. **I. vesi'cæ,** cystitis. **I. vesi'cæ fel'leæ,** inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Inflammation (*in, flamma,* flame). Inflammation is

not easily defined, except by its symptoms and pathological changes. Simple accumulation of blood in the capillaries is hyperæmia, not inflammation. The latter requires, in addition, altered nutrition of the blood-vessels and of surrounding tissues. These may be thus described in an abstract (Green):

The process of inflammation comprises changes in the blood-vessels and circulation, exudation of fluid and of blood-corpuscles from the vessels, and changes in the inflamed tissues. All these changes go on together.

1. *Changes in the Blood-vessels and Circulation.*—Experiments on animals show that, as a rule, the first effect of injury is to cause dilatation of the arteries, which gradually extends to the veins and capillaries; this steadily and slowly increases for several hours, associated at the commencement of the process with acceleration in the flow of blood for a short time, followed by a considerable retardation in the circulation, the vessels still remaining dilated. Pulsation is now evident in the smallest arteries, and the stream is slow enough to allow of the distinction of individual corpuscles in the capillaries and smaller veins—perhaps even in the arterioles. The acceleration or determination of blood is not constant, and often subsides without the occurrence of any of the characteristic phenomena of inflammation. In some cases contraction occurs, after which dilatation with slowed stream commences. This dilatation with diminished velocity comes on slowly, is constant and permanent so long as the cause acts, and must be regarded as the essential vascular change of the inflammation. Narrowing of the veins by layers of leucocytes, among which there are no red corpuscles, now increases the obstruction to the circulation, which becomes slower and slower. The red corpuscles, with some white, accumulate in the capillaries, which appear as if distended by a red injection-mass. After a time all onward movement ceases in the capillaries, and their contents sway to and fro with the pulse. This is the stage of oscillation, and it is succeeded by that of stasis, in which no movement of any kind occurs. Finally, thrombosis or coagulation may take place.

2. *Escape of Fluid and of Blood-corpuscles from the Vessels.*—In most inflammations the escape of white corpuscles from the vessels is far in excess of that of the red; but in the most severe, in which stagnation is induced in a large number of capillaries, the usual state of affairs may be reversed. From such capillaries red corpuscles almost alone pass out, occupy the interstices of the tissues, and give the exudation a hemorrhagic character, whereas if the blood is in motion, most red corpuscles pass through the inflamed area, whilst the stickier white adhere to the wall. Intensity of injury and vascularity (*i. e.* number of capillaries) determine the proportion of red corpuscles in an exudation. They pass out chiefly from the capillaries, and several often escape in quick succession from one spot, giving rise to a red spot visible to the naked eye as a punctiform hemorrhage. No rupture of vessels occurs, as may be shown by injection. Both red and white corpuscles at first remain near the vessels whence they have escaped, but they are pushed away by other corpuscles, washed away by the escaping fluid, and the white corpuscles move away by their peculiar power of locomotion. Thus they may ultimately be found far from their source. It seems almost certain that Cohnheim's view is correct—viz. that all new cells found in inflamed tissues as a direct result of the injury which caused the process are escaped blood-corpuscles.

One of the earliest effects of the vascular changes in inflammation is increased exudation of fluid. The composition of inflammatory effusion is not constant. In the most acute inflammations it contains a large number of red corpuscles; in less severe, white corpuscles are greatly in excess of the red. The more severe the process, the more nearly does the fluid approach plasma in its composition and tendencies, whilst in the less severe it becomes very like the fluid in mechanical hyperæmia.

3. *Changes in the Inflamed Tissues.*—The tissues of an inflamed part are softer than natural, watery or solid-looking, and in either case the component tissues are blurred or altogether indistinguishable. Microscopically, the tissue-elements are at first separated by fluid and obscured by leucocytes and fibrin-filaments; the tissue-cells, when not obscured by leucocytes, are either structureless masses from coagulation-necrosis or are undergoing fatty degeneration; the tissue-fibres are swollen, less distinct, and ultimately degenerate. Red corpuscles are found in greater or smaller numbers in even moderately severe inflammations.

The Essential Lesion of Inflammation is, as Lister showed, a change in the vessel-wall resulting from an injury, which increases the friction naturally offered to the passage of the blood, and is a step toward death. There is no detectable structural alteration of the vessel, however. To cover all that we now know of the escape of fluid and corpuscles, it is necessary to assume that the molecular change not only increases the friction between the blood and the vessel-wall, but also that it renders the latter more porous.

The Clinical Signs of Inflammation are redness, heat, swelling, pain, and impaired function. *Redness* and *heat* may be taken together, as depending upon the quantity of blood passing through the part in a unit of time, which, as a rule, is greater than normal, the excess being most marked in the early stage of the process, when the part is bright red and hot. *Swelling*, beyond the most trivial due to dilated vessels, arises from exudation of fluid and corpuscles. It varies in amount with the distensibility of the part, being most marked in such as the scrotum and eyelids, least so in bone. When due to fluid (*œdema*), the affected part 'pits,' unless it is very tensely stretched. Swelling may be absent in cases of slight inflammation, in which the lymphatics suffice to carry away the increased exudation. *Pain* is due to pressure of the effusion on nerve-endings, perhaps also to chemical irritation of them. It is greater the more sensitive and the more rigid the part and the more rapid the effusion into it, as is seen in acute suppuration in a digital tendon-sheath. It is often throbbing from the increase of tension with each heart-stroke. *Impaired function* is due to the fact that every tissue is injured by inflammation.

Inflammations of the areolar and serous membranes greatly agree, and those of the mucous membrane and skin; the former being more active, and constituting the phlegmonous variety; the latter, the erythematic or erysipelatous. Of this variety is the diffusive inflammation produced by morbid poisons, as wounds occurring during dissection and in workers in bone, hence called bone fever. Inflammation may end by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, adhesion, effusion, or induration.

There is an instinctive kind of inflammation established for the union of divided parts, whether the union takes place immediately or by the aid of an intermediate body. This is the adhesive inflammation of some. See *Adhesion, Callus, Cicatrix.*

The term inflammation has been extended to include every local exaltation of the organic movements sufficiently great to disturb the harmony of the functions and disorganize the texture in which it is situate, and to irritations which do not induce disorganization of textures, and which were previously, and are still, called fevers. Inflammations have also been named, according to duration, density, local effects, etc., acute, passive, chronic, asthenic, sthenic, ulcerative, gangrenous, diffuse, etc. Embolic inflammation is caused by the plugging of an artery by a detached portion of fibrin or other substance driven into it by the action of the heart.

Examination of the blood drawn in inflammation exhibits increase of the fibrinous element—the average proportion of which, in healthy blood, is about three in the thousand. In inflammation it at times rises as high as ten. In fevers unaccompanied with

inflammation the proportion is natural or below the average; but whenever inflammation supervenes, it immediately rises.

External inflammation is easily detected by the characters already mentioned — internal, by disturbance of function and pain upon pressure; but the last sign is often not available. Both forms require the removal of all irritation and the reduction of vascular excitement and of nervous irritability by sedatives, refrigerants, counter-irritants, etc.

Inflammation is not always active. There is a form, inflammatio debilis, occurring in low conditions of the system and in broken-down constitutions, which requires stimulant rather than sedative treatment.

Inflamma'tion, adhe'sive. Variety of inflammation in which union of parts takes place by exudation of plastic matter; see *Inflammation* and *Adhesion.* **I., adynam'ic,** I., asthenic. **I., aplas'tic,** I. in which there is exudation of lymph not capable of forming tissue. **I., artic'ular,** arthritis. **I., asthen'ic,** I., generally chronic, attacking parts of the body that are in an unhealthy or weakened condition. **I. of blad'der,** cystitis. **I. of brain,** see *Encephalitis* and *Phrenitis.* **I. of cæ'cum,** typhlo-enteritis. **I., ca'seous** or **cheesy,** I. in which, from loss of watery constituents, the exudation becomes yellowish and cheesy. **I., catar'rhal,** catarrh. **I., chees'y,** I., caseous. **I. of co'lon,** colitis. **I., conges'tive,** inflammation resulting from intense hyperæmia. **I. by contigu'ity,** I. extending to parts in the vicinity. **I. by continu'ity,** I. extending through continuous tissue or tissues. **I., croup'ous,** I. accompanied with croupous or diphtheritic exudation. **I. of di'aphragm,** diaphragmitis. **I., diffu'sive,** see *Inflammation.* **I., diphtherit'ic,** inflammation accompanied with diphtheritic inflammation; diphtheritis. **I., dry,** I. without exudation. **I. of the ear,** otitis. **I., embol'ic,** inflammation resulting from existence of septic embolus in a blood-vessel. **I., erethit'ic,** inflammation with increased irritability of surface. **I., erysipel'atous,** erysipelas. **I., erythem'atous,** erythema; erysipelas. **I. of the eye,** ophthalmia. **I., exu'dative,** I. with exudation of serum, mucus, fibrin, or pus. **I., fi'brinous,** I. with increased exudation of fibrin. **I., gan'grenous,** gangrene. **I., gen'eral,** synocha. **I., gonorrhœ'al,** gonorrhœa. **I., health'y,** inflammation leading to healthy union of parts. **I. of the heart,** carditis; pericarditis; endocarditis. **I., hyperplas'tic,** inflammation attended with increased formation of connective tissue. **I. hypostat'ic,** inflammation due to passive hyperæmia of a part or organ, as in hypostatic pneumonia, bedsores, etc. **I., inter'nal,** inflammation deeply seated in the body. **I. intersti'tial,** I. of connective tissue of any part or organ. **I. of intes'tines,** enteritis. **I. of i'ris,** iritis. **I. of kid'ney,** nephritis. **I. of lar'ynx,** laryngitis. **I. of liv'er,** hepatitis. **I. of lungs,** pneumonia. **I. of Malpigh'ian bodies,** kidney, Bright's disease of. **I., mem'branous,** I., croupous or diphtheritic. **I. of mes'entery,** mesenteritis. **I., metastat'ic,** inflammation of a part conveyed from another inflamed part, perhaps at a distance, through the circulation. **I. of mouth,** stomatitis. **I. of mouth, pseu'domem'branous,** stomatitis, pseudomembranous. **I. of mouth, pulta'ceous,** aphthæ. **I. of mus'cles,** myositis. **I., necrot'ic,** intense inflammation leading to necrosis or death of the part affected. **I. of nerves,** neuritis. **I., neuroparalyt'ic** or **neuropath'ic,** inflammation resulting from weakened or lost nervous supply to a part. **I. of o'vary,** oaritis. **I., parenchym'atous,** I. of parenchyma of an organ. **I. of parot'id,** cynanche parotidæa. **I., pellic'ular,** diphtheritis. **I. of pericar'dium,** pericarditis. **I. of peritonæ'um,** peritonitis. **I., phageden'ic,** phagedæna. **I., phleg'monous,** cellulitis. **I., plas'tic,** I. with production of fibrinous or plastic material and excess of colorless corpuscles. **I. of pleu'ra,** pleuritis. **I., prolif'erous, of ear,** chronic inflammation of middle ear, with new formations, hypertrophied conditions, adhesions, obstructions, exostoses, etc. **I., pseudomem'branous,** I., croupous; I. with formation of false membrane. **I., pu'rulent,** I. leading to abscess. **I., pu'trid,** I. attended with or followed by putrid discharge. **I., re'flex,** I. in any organ, the result of wound or injury of another or distant organ. **I., rheumat'ic,** rheumatic inflammation. **I., sep'tic,** I. from absorption or introduction of septic matter, micro-organisms for example. **I., se'rous,** I. of serous membranes, accompanied by serous exudation. **I., specif'ic,** I. from specific cause, as syphilis. **I., spon'goid,** medullary sarcoma; hæmatodes fungus; see *Encephaloid.* **I., sthen'ic,** I. fully developed as to intensity of symptoms in strong and healthy individuals. **I. of stom'ach,** gastritis. **I., stru'mous,** I., scrofulous. **I., sympathet'ic,** I., reflex. **I. of tes'ticle,** orchitis; epididymitis; hernia humoralis. **I. of tongue,** glossitis. **I. of ton'sil,** tonsillitis; amygdalitis. **I., tor'pid,** I., passive. **I., tox'ic,** I. from poisoning, local or systemic. **I., traumat'ic,** I. resulting from wound or injury. **I., unhealth'y,** intense inflammation causing structural modifications. **I. of u'terus,** metritis. **I., vas'cular,** I. involving coats of vessels of any part or organ. **I. of vein,** phlebitis. **I. of womb,** metritis.

Inflammatiun'cula (dim. of **Inflammatio**). Superficial and often insignificant inflammation, as of the skin.

Inflam'matory. *Phlogistic.* Belonging to inflammation, as inflammatory fever, etc. Blood is said to be inflammatory when cupped or buffed. See *Corium phlogisticum.* **I. blush,** erythema.

Inflamma'tus. Inflamed.

Inflatine, in-flat'een. Alkaloid from seeds of Lobelia inflata.

Inflatio, in-flah'she-o (*in, flo,* to blow). Inflation; flatulent colic; emphysema; puffiness. **I. parotidæ'a,** cynanche parotidæa. **I. u'teri,** physometra.

Infla'tion. Distending or distension with gas or air; insufflation. **I., tympanit'ic,** tympanites.

Inflec'tion. Bending or curving inward.

Inflex'io (*in, flecto,* to bend). Bending or curving inward.

Inflex'ion. Bending or curving inward.

In'fluens (*in, fluo,* to flow). Afferent, as a nerve.

Influentia, in-flu-en'she-ah. Influenza.

Influen'za (Italian for *influence*), or **Influen'za Europæ'a.** Influence; epidemic catarrh. Severe form of catarrh, usually with marked constitutional symptoms, as great prostration, chills, excessive secretion from nose, larynx, and bronchial tubes, cough, headache, fever, cardiac oppression, etc., which often occurs epidemically, and generally affects a large number of persons in a community. See *Catarrh, epidemic.* **I., gas'tric,** form of influenza in which the stomach is greatly congested.

Influen'zoid (*influenza, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling influenza.

Inform'itas (*in, forma,* form). Deformation or deformity.

Infortu'nium (*in, fortuna,* fortune). Misfortune. Contrafissura.

In'fra. As a prefix, beneath.

In'fra-acro'mio-humera'lis. Deltoid muscle.

In'fra-aryglottidæ'us-arytæ'no. Epiglottideus inferior.

Infra-atloïdæ'us. Subatloidæus; second cervical nerve.

In'fra-ax'illary. Below or beneath the axilla.

Infra-axoïdæ'us. Subaxoidæus; third cervical nerve.

Infrabran'chial. Below the gills.

Infraclavic'ular. Situate beneath the clavicle, as the infraclavicular fossa.

Infracom'missure. Inferior commissure.

Infraconstric'tor. Inferior constrictor of pharnyx.

Infracos'tal. Relating to inferior surface of costa or rib.

Infracosta'lis. Muscular tissue and fascia from inferior surface of rib to inferior surface of a rib below.

Infrac'tion. Fracture, greenstick.

Infradiaphragmat'ic. Situate under the diaphragm.

Infragen'ual (*infra*, beneath, *genu*, knee). Subpatellar.

Infraglen'oid. Situate below the glenoid cavity.

Infraglot'tic. Situate below the glottis.

Infrahy'oid. Situate below the hyoid bone.

In'fra-in'guinal. Situate below the groin.

Inframam'mary. Situate beneath the mamma.

Inframax'illary. Submaxillary; relating to the lower jaw.

Inframaxillosternodym'ia. See *Cephalosomatodymia*.

In'fra-obli'quus. Inferior oblique muscle.

In'fra-occip'ital. Below the occiput.

In'fra-or'bital or **Infra-or'bitar.** Suborbitar; below the orbit. Inferior portion of orbit.

Infrapu'bian. Situate beneath the pubis. See *Subpubic*. **I. lig'ament,** triangular ligament.

Infrarec'tus (*infra*, *rectus*, straight). Rectus inferior oculi.

Infrascap'ular. Beneath the scapula.

Infrascapula'ris. Subscapularis.

Infraspi'nal. Infraspinous.

Infraspina'lis. Infraspinatus.

Infraspina'ta fos'sa. See *Infraspinatus*.

Infraspina'tus (*infra*, *spina*, spine). Situate beneath the spine of the scapula. **Infraspina'ta fos'sa,** large excavation on the posterior surface of the scapula, beneath its spine, filled by the **Infraspina'tus mus'cle,** broad, flat, and triangular, attached by its base to the three inner quarters of the fossa, and inserted, by a long tendon, into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the os humeri. It turns the arm outward, and, when the arm is elevated, carries it backward. **I. accesso'rius, mi'nor,** or **secun'dus,** superior part of infraspinatus muscle arising from spine of scapula.

Infraspi'nous. Below the spine of the scapula.

Infraster'nal. Below the sternum.

Infratem'poral. Below the temple.

Infrathora'cic. Below the thorax.

Infraton'sillar. Below the tonsil.

Infratrochanter'ic. Below the trochanter.

Infratroch'lear. Below the trochlea.

Infric'tion (*in*, *frico*, to rub). Inunction.

Infrigida'tion. Refrigeration.

Infring'ens (*in*, *frango*, to break). Corrigent.

Infundib'ula (pl. of **Infundibulum**) **of kid'ney.** See *Calix*. **I. of the lung,** terminal branches and lateral twigs given off from the respiratory cavities in which the smaller bronchial tubes terminate.

Infundib'ular or **Infundib'uliform.** Shaped like a funnel. **I. fas'cia,** funnel-shaped layer of membrane investing the spermatic cord.

Infundib'ulo-ova'rian. Relating to ovary and Fallopian tube.

Infundib'ulo-pel'vic. Relating to pelvis and Fallopian tube.

Infundib'ulum (*in*, *fundo*, to pour). Funnel, of which various kinds are employed in pharmaceutical operations. Name given to many parts resembling a funnel. See *Proventriculus* and *Pulmo*. In surgery, infundibula or funnels are used to direct steam or vapors, to conduct the actual cautery to certain morbid parts, etc. **I. of the brain,** depression in the inferior paries of the middle ventricle, above the pituitary gland; anciently regarded as a canal by which the fluid collected in the ventricles of the brain was evacuated and poured into the nasal fossæ. Funnel-shaped process forming prolongation of tuber cinereum and terminating in the pituitary body. **I. cer'ebri,** I. of the brain. **I. of the coch'lea,** this, with the modiolus, forms the nucleus around which the gyri of the cochlea pass; imperfect funnel, the apex of which is common with that of the modiolus, and the base is covered with the apex of the cochlea, termed cupola. **I. cor'dis,** conus arteriosus. **I. of the ear,** I. of the cochlea. **I. of eth'moid bone,** one of the anterior cells of that bone, broad and expanded above and narrow below; opening above into the frontal sinus; below into the anterior part of the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ. **I. of Fallo'pian tube,** see *Tube, Fallopian*. **I. of fron'tal si'nus,** I. of ethmoid bone. **I. of the heart,** conus arteriosus. **I. of the kid'ney,** see *Calix*. **I. lacryma'le,** lacrymal sac. **I. of na'sal fos'sæ,** I. of ethmoid bone. **I. ova'ricum,** I. of Fallopian tube; see *Tube, Fallopian*. **I. tuba'rum Fallo'pii,** see *Tube, Fallopian*. **I. ventric'uli,** œsophagus. **I. ventric'uli ter'tii cer'ebri,** I. of the brain.

Infu'sion (*infundo*, *infusum*, to pour in). Pharmaceutical operation consisting in pouring a hot or cold fluid upon a substance whose medical virtues it is desired to extract. Infusion (infusum) is also the product of this operation. In surgery, infusion is the act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances by aid of an instrument called an infusor. See *Infusor*. **I. of angustu'ra,** infusum cuspariæ. **I. of bark,** infusum cinchonæ. **I. of bear'berry,** infusum uvæ ursi. **I. of bu'chu,** infusum diosmæ. **I. of calum'ba,** infusum calumbæ. **I. of capsi'cum,** infusum capsici. **I. of cascaril'la,** infusum cascarillæ. **I. of cat'echu,** infusum catechu compositum. **I. of Cayenne' pep'per,** infusum capsici. **I. of cham'omile,** infusum anthemidis. **I. of chiret'ta,** infusum chiretæ. **I. of cincho'na,** infusum cinchonæ. **I. of cincho'na, red,** see *Infusum cinchonæ*. **I. of cincho'na, yel'low,** see *Infusum cinchonæ*. **I. of cloves,** infusum caryophilli. **I. of colum'bo,** infusum calumbæ. **I. of cuspa'ria,** infusum cuspariæ. **I. of dan'delion,** infusum taraxaci. **I. of digita'lis,** infusum digitalis. **I. of dulcama'ra,** infusum dulcamaræ. **I. of er'got,** infusum ergotæ. **I. of fox'glove,** infusum digitalis. **I. of gen'tian, compound,** infusum gentianæ compositum. **I. of gin'ger,** infusum zingiberis. **I. of hops,** infusum humuli. **I. of horse'radish, compound,** infusum armoraciæ compositum. **I. of ju'niper,** infusum juniperi. **I. of kous'so,** infusum cusso. **I. of lin'seed,** infusum lini compositum. **I. of mati'co,** infusum matico. **I. of mint, com'pound,** infusum menthæ compositum. **I. of or'ange-peel,** infusum aurantii. **I. of or'ange-peel, com'pound,** infusum aurantii compositum. **I. of parei'ra bra'va,** infusum pareiræ. **I. of pink'root,** infusum spigeliæ. **I. of quas'sia,** infusum quassiæ. **I. of rhat'any,** infusum krameriæ. **I. of rhu'barb,** infusum rhei. **I. of rose,** infusum rosæ compositum. **I. of roses, ac'id,** infusum rosæ acidum. **I. of sage,** infusum salviæ. **I. of sarsapari'la,** infusum sarsaparillæ. **I. of sas'safras pith,** infusum sassafras medullæ. **I. of sen'ega** or **sen'eka,** infusum senegæ. **I. of sen'na,** infusum sennæ. **I. of serpenta'ria,** infusum serpentariæ. **I. of ser'pentary,** infusum serpentariæ. **I. of simaru'ba,** infusum simarubæ. **I. of slip'pery elm,** infusum ulmi. **I. of snake'root,** infusum serpentariæ. **I. of spige'lia,** infusum spigeliæ. **I. of tar,** see *Pinus sylvestris*. **I. of thor'oughwort,** infusum eupatorii. **I. of tobac'co,** infusum tabaci. **I. of vale'rian,** infusum valerianæ. **I. of Virgin'ia snake'root,** infusum serpentariæ. **I. of wild cher'ry** or **wild-cher'ry bark,** infusum pruni Virginianæ.

Infu'sor. Instrument for injecting medicinal substances into the veins; a kind of funnel, the elongated apex of which was stopped by a metallic rod, which could be withdrawn when the apex was introduced into a vein.

Infuso'ria (said to be so called because noticed in infusions when left exposed to the air). Microscopic animalculæ found in various fluids, and multiplying by gemmation. **I., intes'tinal,** infusoria in intestines of man and other animals.

Infu'sum. Infusion. **I. aca'ciæ cat'echu,** I. catechu compositum. **I. ama'rum vino'sum,** vinum gentianæ compositum. **I. angustu'ræ,** I. cuspariæ. **I. anthem'idis** (Ph. B.), infusion of chamomile; dose, f ℥j to f ℥iss. **I. armora'ciæ, I. armora'ciæ compos'itum,** *Compound infusion of horseradish* (armoracia, sinapis, aqua bullient.); dose, f ℥j to f ℥iij. **I. auran'tii** (Ph. B.), *Infusion of orange-peel* (aurant. cort. amar., aqua destillat.); dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij. **I. auran'tii compos'itum** (Ph. B.), *Compound infusion of orange-*

peel (aurant. cort., limon. cort. recent., caryoph., aq. destill. bullient.); dose, f ʒj to ij. **I. bra'sii,** wort. **I. braye'ræ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Infusion of brayera* (brayera, ʒj; boiling water, Oj); dose, half a pint. **I. bu'chu** (Ph. Br.), infusum diosmæ. **I. by'nes,** wort. **I. calum'bæ** (Ph. Br.), **calom'bæ,** or **colom'bæ,** *Infusion of calumba* or *columba* (calumbo, aq. fervent.); dose, f ʒiss to ʒiij. **I. cap'sici,** *Infusion of capsicum* or *Cayenne pepper* (capsic., aq. bullient.); dose, f ʒiss. **I. caryophyl'li** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of cloves* (caryoph., ʒij; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒiss to f ʒij. **I. cascaril'læ** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of cascarilla* (cascarilla, aq. bullient.); made also by percolation; dose, f ʒiss–ij. **I. cas'siæ sen'næ,** I. sennæ compositum. **I. cat'echu compos'itum, I. cat'echu** (Ph. Br.), or **I. aca'ciæ cat'echu,** *Compound infusion of catechu* (catechu, gr. clx; cinnam. cort., gr. xxx; aq. bullient. destillat., f ʒx; macerate for an hour and strain; Ph. U. S.); dose, f ʒj to f ʒij. **I. chira'tæ** (Ph. Br.), or **I. chiret'tæ,** *Infusion of chiretta* (chirettæ, ʒij; aq. destill. at 120°, f ʒx; infuse for half an hour and strain); dose, as a tonic, f ʒij–ij. **I. cincho'næ** or **I. cincho'næ lancifo'liæ,** *Infusion of cinchona, Infusion of bark.* The officinal *Infusum cinchonæ* (Ph. U. S.) is an infusion of yellow cinchona (cinchon. flav. in pulv., ʒj; acid. sulph. aromat., ♏xxx; aquæ, Oj); dose, same as last. Infusion of red bark—*Infusum cinchonæ rubræ*—may be similarly made. **I. cincho'næ compos'itum, I. cincho'næ flav'æ, I. cincho'næ lancifo'liæ, I. cincho'næ ru'bræ,** see *Infusum cinchonæ.* **I. colum'bæ,** I. calumbæ. **I. cuspa'riæ** (Ph. Br.), I. angusturæ, *Infusion of cusparia* or *angustura* (cuspar. cort., distilled water); dose, f ʒj to f ʒiij. **I. cus'so,** *Infusion of kousso* (kousso, boiling distilled water; Ph. B.). **I. digita'lis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), **I. digita'lis purpu'rea,** *Infusion of foxglove, Infusion of digitalis* (digital., gr. lv; aq. bullient., f ʒviiss; alcohol, f ʒvj; water, q. s. to make half a pint; cinnamomi, gr. lv); dose, f ʒj. **I. dios'mæ,** *I. buchu, Infusion of buchu* (diosma or buchu, ʒss; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒiss. **I. dulcama'ræ,** *Infusion of dulcamara* (dulcamara, aq. destill. bullient.); dose, f ʒj–ij. **I. er'gotæ,** *Infusion of ergot* (ergot., aq. destillat. bullient.; Ph. B.); dose, as a parturifacient, f ʒij. **I. eupato'rii,** *Infusion of eupatorium* or *thoroughwort* (eupator., aq. bullient.); dose, f ʒij. **I. gentian'æ compos'itum** (Ph. Br.), *Compound infusion of gentian* (gentian. rad. sliced, aurant. amar. cort., cort. limonis recent., aqua destillat. bullient.); dose, f ʒj to f ʒij. **I. hu'muli,** *I. lupuli, Infusion of hops* (humuli, aqua bullient); dose, f ʒiss to f ʒiij. **I. jabora'ndi** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of jaborandi* (jaborandi, ʒss; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒj–ij. **I. junip'eri,** *Infusion of juniper;* the common mode of making it is by macerating an ounce of juniper berries in a pint of boiling water; the whole may be taken in the twenty-four hours. **I. krame'riæ** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of krameria* or *rhatany* (kramer., ʒss; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒiss. **I. li'ni** (Ph. Br.), **I. li'ni compos'itum,** or **I. li'ni usitatis'simi,** *Compound infusion of linseed, Flaxseed tea* (lini sem, gr. cl; glycyrrh. rad. exsiccat., gr. l; aquæ destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, a teacupful, *ad libitum.* **I. lu'puli** (Ph. Br.), infusum humuli. **I. mal'ti,** wort. **I. mati'cæ** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of matico* (matico, ʒss; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx; Ph. B.); dose, f ʒiss to f ʒij. **I. men'thæ vir'idis,** *Infusion of spearmint, Mint tea* (menthæ virid., ʒij; aquæ bullient., Oss; infuse for an hour, and strain); dose, f ʒj to f ʒiij. **I. parei'ræ,** *Infusion of pareira brava* (pareir., ʒj; aq. bullient., Oj); dose, f ʒj or f ʒij. **I. pi'cis empyreumat'icæ liq'uidæ,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **I. pi'cis liq'uidæ,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **I. polyg'alæ,** infusum senegæ. **I. pru'ni Virginia'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Infusion of wild cherry* or *wild-cherry bark* (prun. Virginian., ʒss; aquæ, f ʒxij; prepared by percolation); dose, f ʒj to f ʒiij. **I. quas'siæ** (Ph. Br.) or **I. quas'siæ excel'sæ,** *Infusion of quassia* (quassia lig., gr. lv; aq., f ʒx); dose, f ʒj to f ʒiv. **I. rhe'i** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of rhubarb* (rhei, ʒij; aq., f ʒx); dose, f ʒj to f ʒiv. **I. ro'sæ ac'idum** (Ph. Br.), *Acid infusion of roses* (ros. Gallic., ʒij; acid. sulph. dil., f ʒj, aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx; Ph. B.). **I. ro'sæ compos'itum** or **I. ro'sæ Gal'licæ,** *Infusion of the rose, Compound infusion of rose* (ros. Gallic., ʒiv; aq. bullient., Oiiss; acid. sulph. dil., f ʒiij; sacch. pulv., ʒiss); dose, f ʒiss to Oss. **I. sal'viæ,** *Infusion of sage, Sage tea* (salv., ʒss; aq. bullient., Oj; macerate for half an hour, and strain). **I. sarsaparil'læ,** *Infusion of sarsaparilla* (sarsaparill. contus., ʒj; aquæ bullient., Oj); dose, f ʒij to f ʒiv. **I. sas'safras** or **I. sas'safras medul'læ,** *Infusion of sassafras pith, Mucilage of sassafras pith* (sassafras medull., ʒij; aq. (frigid.), Oj; macerate for three hours, and strain); an emollient collyrium and a demulcent drink. **I. sen'egæ** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of seneka* or *senega* (seneg., ʒss; aq. destill. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒj to f ʒiij. **I. sen'næ** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of senna* (sennæ, ʒj; zingiberis, gr. xxviij; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒj to f ʒiv, as a cathartic. *Black draught, Black dose, Black bottle, Haustus niger,* is usually formed of this infusion. It may be made of infus. sennæ, f ʒv; aq. cinnam., f ʒj; mannæ, ʒiv; magnes. sulph., ʒvj; dose, a wineglassful. **I. sen'næ compos'itum** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound infusion of senna.* A form of senna tea employed for its purgative action; dose, f ʒiv (senna, manna, sulphate of magnesium, fennel, boiling water). Popularly known as black draught. **I. serpenta'riæ** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of Virginia snakeroot, Serpentaria,* or *Serpentary* (serpentar. rhizome, ʒij; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒiss. **I. simaru'bæ,** *Infusion of simaruba* (simarub. cort., aq. fervent.); dose, f ʒj to f ʒij. **I. spige'liæ,** *Infusion of pinkroot* or *spigelia* (spigel., ʒss; aq. bullient., Oj); dose, f ʒiv to Oss. **I. tab'aci,** *Infusion of tobacco* (tabac. fol., ʒj; aq. ferv., Oj); half of this administered per anum in strangulated hernia. **I. tarax'aci,** *Infusion of dandelion* or *taraxacum* (taraxac., ʒij; aq. bullient., Oj); dose, f ʒiss, as a diuretic, etc. **I. ul'mi,** *Infusion of ulmus* or *slippery elm, Slippery elm tea, Mucilage of slippery elm bark* (an ounce of slippery elm bark in a pint of boiling water). **I. u'væ ur'si** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of uva ursi* or *bearberry* (uvæ ursi fol., ʒss; aquæ destill. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒj to ij. **I. valeria'næ** (Ph. Br.), *Infusion of valerian* (valerian. rhizome, ʒij; aq. destillat. bullient., f ʒx); dose, f ʒiss to ij. **I. zingib'eris,** *Infusion of zingiber* or *ginger, Ginger tea* (zingib. contus., ʒss; aq. bullient., Oj); dose, f ʒiss to f ʒij, as a carminative.

In'ga. Genus of plants, ord. Leguminosæ, of S. America, possessed of astringent properties. Inga bark is used in S. America as a tonic astringent in diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.

Ingen'ium (*in, geno,* for *gigno,* to generate). Characteristics of child at birth, as natural mental qualities. **I. mor'bi,** nature or genius of disease.

Inges'ta (*in, gero, gestum,* to bear or carry). Substances introduced by the stomach as food, condiments, drinks, etc.

Inges'tion (same etymon). Introduction of anything as food by the mouth. Appropriation of foreign matter by a cell, as in the amœba, amœboid cells, white corpuscles, etc.

Ingluvia'tion. Taking and retaining food into a cavity, as the crop, to be afterward digested.

Inglu'vies. Gluttony, insatiableness. Crop, or craw, or gorge of birds. First stomach or pouch of ruminant animals. Pharynx.

In'gluvin (*ingluvies,* gizzard). Preparation from the gizzard of a fowl, employed in vomiting, especially in vomiting of pregnancy, instead of pepsin.

Ingras'sias (after Ingrassias, Spanish physician), **apoph'yses, pro'cesses,** or **wings of.** Lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

Ingraves'cent (*in, gravesco,* to grow heavy). That which increases, as ingravescent apoplexy.

Ingravida'tion (*in, gravidus,* pregnant). Impregnation; fecundation; pregnancy.

Ingre'dient (*ingredior,* to enter in). One of the component parts, as of a prescription.

Ingres'sus. Entrance, as into a cavity. **I. supe'rior,** cardia.

In'grown nail. Onyxis. See *Nail.*

In'growth. Growth having its direction inward.

In'guen. Bubo, groin; oblique fold or depression separating the abdomen from the thigh; properly speaking, a line extending from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium to the middle part of the horizontal ramus of the pubis; genital organs. **I. gonorrhœ'um** or **gonorrho'icum**, gonorrhœal bubo; see *Bubo.* **I. indura'tum**, syphilitic bubo; see *Bubo, indurated.* **I. sup'purans**, bubo, suppurating. **I. syphilit'icum**, see *Bubo.* **I. virulen'tum**, see *Bubo.*

In'guinal. Belonging or relating to the groin; epithet given to various parts in the region of the groin. **I. ar'tery**, portion of the femoral artery situate immediately beneath the crural arch in the inguinal region. **I. canal'**, canal about two inches in length, proceeding obliquely downward, inward, and forward at the lower part of the abdomen; through which passes the spermatic cord in men and the round ligament of the uterus in women. This canal is formed inferiorly and anteriorly by the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle; posteriorly by the fascia transversalis, which is joined to the preceding aponeurosis, and forms with it a deep channel into which are received the lesser oblique and transversalis muscles. The inguinal canal has two apertures: one, the lower and inner, called the inguinal or abdominal ring, bounded by two strong tendinous pillars which fix it—the innermost to the symphysis, the outermost to the spine of the pubis. The upper and outer aperture, annulus abdominalis interior, apertura interior canalis inguinalis, is formed by the fascia transversalis. From the edge of this aperture arises a membranous funnel—a prolongation of the fascia transversalis—receiving the spermatic vessels, forming their proper sheath, and accompanying them as far as the testicle. On its inside lies the epigastric artery; above it is the lower edge of the transversalis muscle; and below it is bounded by the channel of the greater oblique. By following the oblique direction of this canal, and passing, consequently, on the outside of the epigastric artery, the viscera are displaced, so as to constitute internal inguinal hernia. **I. glands**, lymphatic glands or ganglions of the groin; there are two sets, one superficial, the other deep-seated. The former are larger, and on the average there are eight or ten, which are placed irregularly about Poupart's ligament. The latter, or deep-seated, are situate behind the others, around the femoral artery and vein. **I. her'nia**, see *Bubonocele* and *Hernia.* **I. re'gion**, region of the groin. **I. ring**, abdominal ring; inferior aperture of the inguinal canal.

Inguina'lis. Inguinal.

In'guino-abdom'inal. Relating to groin and abdomen.

Inguinocru'ral. Relating to groin and thigh.

Inguinocuta'neous. Relating to skin of the groin. Middle ramus of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve, because it sends numerous filaments to the groin, scrotum, and the skin of the superior part of the thigh.

In'guino-preperitone'al her'nia. Hernia with a peritoneal and an inguinal sac.

Ingulation, in-gu-la'shun (*in, gula,* throat). Introduction of anything into the throat.

Ingurgitation, in-gur-jit-a'shun. Deglutition.

Inhærens, in-he'rens. Inherent.

Inhalatio, in-hal-ash'e-o (*in, halo,* to breathe). Absorption, inhalation. **I. cu'tis,** see *Absorption.*

Inhala'tion. Act of drawing air or vapor, or remedial agent or anæsthetic in form of vapor, into the lungs. Absorption by the lungs. **I. of chlo'rine,** vapor chlori. **I. of co'nia,** vapor coniæ. **I. of cre'asote,** vapor creasoti. **I. diseas'es,** diseases due to inhaling dust or minute particles. **I. of hydrocyan'ic ac'id,** vapor acidi hydrocyanici. **I. of i'odine,** vapor iodi.

Inhalator (in-hal-a'tor) or **Inhalatorium,** in-hal-at-o're-um. Inhaler. See *Pulverization.*

Inhaler, in-ha'lur. Apparatus for inhalation of the steam of hot water, ether, chloroform, vapor of iodine, etc. in affections of the air-passages.

Inherent, in-he'rent (*in, hæreo,* to stick). Adhering or joined to anything. Innate; existing naturally in anything **I. caut'ery,** actual cautery, left in contact with a part until it is reduced to the state of a deep eschar.

Inher'itance. Qualities or possessions transmitted by heredity.

Inherited, in-her'it-ed (*in, hæres,* an heir). Acquired by heredity, as disease. See *Heredity.*

Inhib'it. To restrain or suppress.

Inhibition, in-hib-ish'un (*inhibeo,* to restrain). Action directed to restraint and prohibition, as of nervous influence acting upon the vascular system, etc. This may occur from a superior nerve-centre acting on an inferior one, or from influence carried to a particular region by an afferent nerve. See *Inhibitory.* **I., vasomo'tor,** action causing dilatation of blood-vessels by diminishing their tonicity.

Inhibitory, in-hib'it-o-re (*inhibeo,* to restrain). Term applied to nerves which, when methodically excited, repress the action of muscles to which they are distributed. Disorders of the inhibitory nerves—cardiac, respiratory, intestinal, and reflex—have been termed inhibitory or restraint neuroses. A nervous twig, separating from the vagus at the level of the thyroid cartilage in the rabbit and cat, and terminating in the inferior cervical ganglion, is a depressor nerve of the heart. When cut and the central end irritated, the effect is a diminution of the power and frequency of the action of the heart and dilatation of the vessels.

Inhumation, in-hu-ma'shun (*inhumo,* to put in the ground.) Sepulture of the dead in the earth. Digestion of substances in earth. Application of hot sand to the body.

Iniac (in'e-ak), **Inial** (in'e-al), **In'ian.** Relating to the inion.

In'iad. See *Inial.*

In'ial. Epithet proposed by Dr. Barclay for an aspect toward the plane of the ridge of the occiput. *Iniad* is employed by him adverbially to signify toward the inial aspect.

Iniencephalus, in-e-en-sef'al-us (*inion, encephalon*). Monster having encephalon in great part in the cranium, and in part out of it, behind, and a little beneath the cranium, which is open on its occipital portion. There may also be fissure of the vertebræ of the cervical and thoracic regions.

Iniodymus, in-e-od'im-us (*inion, duo,* to mingle). Monster with one body and two heads joined at the back part. See *Diprosopos.*

In'io-fa'cial. Relating to the inion and face.

In'io-glabel'lar. Relating to inion and glabella.

In'io-me'sial. Relating to inion and meson.

In'ion. Occiput or its ridge. Back part of the neck and the muscles of the occiput. Commencement of the spinal marrow. External occipital protuberance, which is taken as a guiding-point in craniometry.

Iniops (in'e-ops) or **Iniope** (*inion, ops,* the eye, the face). Monster double above the umbilicus, having two ears very near each other, or only one median ear, and above it, at a greater or less distance, a median orbit and eye, more or less imperfect. The rudimental face appears to be directly opposite the principal face.

Initis, in-e'tis (*is, inos,* a fibre). Inflammation of fibrous or muscular tissue. Muscular rheumatism.

Init'ium (*in, io,* to go). Beginning. **I. as'peræ arte'riæ,** larynx. **I. extu'berans co'li,** cæcum.

Inium, in'e-um. Inion.

Injaculatio, in-jak-u-lah'she-o (*in, jaculor,* to shoot). Acute pain in the stomach, with rigidity and immobility of the body. Projection of sperm into the vagina.

Inject'ed (*injicio,* to throw into). Term used to denote redness of the face and other parts caused by accumulation of blood in the capillaries. A subject or cadaver is said to be injected when its vessels have

been filled by the anatomist with an appropriate composition.

Injectio, in-jek'she-o. Injection. **I. apomorphi'næ hypoder'mica** (Ph. Br.) (apomorph. hydrochlorat., gr. ij; aquæ camphoræ, ℳc; dissolve and filter); dose for subcutaneous injection, ℳij–viij. **I. ergoti'ni hypoder'mica** (Ph. Br.) (ergotin, gr. c.; aquæ camphoræ, f℥iij; dissolve); dose, by subcutaneous injection, ℳiij–x. **I. hypodermat'ica, hypoder'mica,** or **subcuta'nea,** hypodermic injection. **I. morphi'næ hypoder'mica** (Ph. Br.) (morphin. hydrochlorat., gr. xcij; liquor. ammoniæ, acid. acetic., aquæ destillat., āā q. s.); dose, by subcutaneous injection, ℳj–v.

Injection, in-jek'shun. The act of introducing, by means of a syringe or other instrument, a liquid into a cavity of the body or beneath the external integument. The latter is called a hypodermic or subcutaneous injection. The liquid injected is also called an injection. Anatomists use injections—injectiones anatomicæ—for filling the cavities of vessels so that they may be rendered more apparent and dissection be facilitated; clyster, enema. **I., hypodermat'ic, hypoder'mic,** or **subcuta'neous,** hypodermic injection. **I., intes'tinal** or **rec'tal,** enema. **I., nu'trient,** rectal injection of nutritive fluids.

Injectiones anatomicæ, in-jek-she-o'nees an-at-om'-is-e. See *Injection.* **I. hypoder'micæ,** preparations recognized in the Ph. Br. for hypodermic application.

Injec'tor. Instrument or apparatus for making injections.

Injec'tum. Injection.

Ink'berry. Prinos glaber.

In'kneed. Entogonyancon; genu valgum.

In'let. Entrance; opening of a canal or cavity. **I. of pel'vis,** superior strait of the pelvis, through which the fœtus passes into the pelvic canal.

Innatatio, in-nat-ash'e-o (*in, nato,* to swim). Looseness of an exfoliated bone or a carious tooth.

Innate' (*in, nascor,* to be born). Inborn, indigenous, adnate. **I. diseas'es,** diseases with which the infant is born; they are not always hereditary.

Innerva'tion (*in, nervus,* nerve). The nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life and the various functions. See *Nerves.*

Innodation (*in, nodus,* knot). Knotting together, as of the bowels.

Innominata (in-nom-in-at'ah) **arte'ria.** Innominate artery, brachiocephalic or right subclavian artery. The trunk common to the right primitive carotid and the subclavian, arising from the anterior part of the arch of the aorta, ascending obliquely to the right along the trachea, and, after a course of about an inch in length, dividing into two trunks, which go off at right angles; the external one, the right subclavian proper; the other, the superior or primitive carotid of the same side. **I. cartila'go,** cricoid. **I. cav'itas,** a cavity of the outer ear between the helix and anthelix. **I. fos'sa,** see *Fossa.* **I. lin'ea,** see *Iliopectinea linea.* **I. mino'ra os'sa** or **ossic'ula,** lesser ossa innominata; cuneiform bones of the tarsus. **I. tu'nica oc'uli,** sclerotic.

Innominat'æ ve'næ. Two or three veins arising on the anterior surface and right margin of the heart and opening into the auricle. Also the brachiocephalic veins, which correspond to the arteria innominata, being formed by the union of the internal jugular vein and the subclavian properly so called, corresponding to the common carotid and subclavian arteries.

Innom'inate ar'tery. See *Innominata arteria.*

Innominat'i ner'vi. Nerves of the fifth pair, of some anatomists.

Innominat'um fora'men. Foramen near the middle of the anterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, for the passage of the Vidian nerve. **I. os,** ache-bone; aitch-bone; large flat bone forming the anterior and lateral parietes of the pelvis. In the first periods of life it is composed of three portions—the ilium, ischium, and pubis.

Innomina'tus (*in, nomen,* name). Without a name. See *Anonymous.*

Innutritio, in-nu-trish'e-o. Defective nutrition. **I. os'sium,** rachitis.

I'no (*is,* fibre). In composition, fibre.

Inoblast, i'no-blast (*is,* fibre, *blastos,* germ). Connective-tissue corpuscle; cell from which connective tissue is produced.

Inocar'pus edu'lis. South Sea chestnut; Fiji or Otaheite chestnut; the bark of this tree of the Indian Archipelago is astringent.

Inochondritis, in-o-kon-dre'tis (*is,* fibre, *chondros,* cartilage). Combined inflammation of tendon and cartilage.

Inoc'ulable (*inoculo,* to ingraft). Capable of inoculation or of being communicated by inoculation.

Inoculatio, in-ok-u-lah'she-o. Inoculation. **I. vacci'næ,** vaccination.

Inoculation, in-ok-u-la'shun. Operation by which a disease may be artificially communicated by introducing its virus into the economy by puncture or scratch made in the skin, *endermic inoculation.* When the word inoculation is used alone, it usually means that for the small-pox, variolation. See *Syphilization.* **I., cow'-pox,** vaccination. **I., Jenne'rian,** vaccination.

Inoculator in-ok'u-la-tor. One who practises inoculation; instrument for performing inoculation.

Inocystis, in-o-sis'tis (*is,* fibre, *kustis,* bag). Fibrous cyst.

Inodesma, in-o-dez'mah (*is,* fibre, *desma,* band). Fibrous band.

Inodular, in-od'u-lar (*inodes,* fibrous). Fibrous. **I. tis'sue,** fibrous tissue; cicatricial tissue; see *Tissue, inodular.*

Inœa, in-e'ah. Substance obtained by pressure from the seeds of Strophanthus hispidus, and said to be more powerful than digitaline in its action on the heart.

In'ogen. Substance in muscular tissue thought to become decomposed during contraction, but to be the cause of energetic muscular action.

Inogenesis, in-o-jen'es-is (*ino, genesis,* generation). Formation of fibres.

Inohyloma, in-o-hi-lo'mah (*ino, hule,* matter, *oma*). Fibrous tumor.

Inohymenitis, in-o-him-en-e'tis (*ino, humen,* membrane). Inflammation of the fibrous tissue.

In'olith (*is,* fibre, *lithos,* stone). Fibrinous calculus or concretion.

Ino'ma (*is,* fibre). Scirrhus; fibrous tumor; fibroma.

Inopexia, in-o-peks'e-ah (*ino, pexis,* coagulation). Increased coagulability of the fibrinogenous substance, especially in parturient women.

Inophlogis'ma (*is,* fibre, *phlogosis,* inflammation). Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Inophlogo'sis (same etymon). Production of inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Inopol'ypus. Fibrous polypus. See *Polypus.*

Inorgan'ic. Unorganized; term applied to bodies which have no organs, such as minerals. Parts of the body, like the epidermis, devoid of blood-vessels and nerves have been called anorganic.

Inoscleroma, in-o-skler-o'ma (*ino, scleroma,* induration). Induration of the fibrous tissue.

Inosclerosis, in-o-skler-o'sis. Inflammation and induration of fibrous tissue.

Inosculation, in-os-ku-la'shun (*in, osculum,* small mouth). Anastomosis.

Ino'sic or **Inosin'ic acid.** Organic acid, a syrupy non-crystallizable liquid existing in muscular substance.

In'osin. Inosite.

In'osis (*ino,* fibre). Hyperinosis; fibre-formation, inogenesis.

In'osite or **In'osit** (*ino,* fibre). Muscle-sugar. Unfermentable sugar in muscle-juice, the kidneys, brain, lungs, liver, etc., and in urine in some diseases; also in leaves of Juglans regia.

Inosituria, in-os-it-u're-ah. Inosuria.

Inosteatoma, in-o-ste-at-o'mah (*ino, steatoma*). Tumor of a mixed fibrous and steatomatous character.

Inosuria, in-o-su're-ah (*inosite, ouron,* urine). Condition of the urinary secretion when it contains inosite.

In'quest (*in quæro,* to ask). See *Coroner.*

Inquies, in'kwe-ees (*in, quies,* rest). Agitation or trouble caused by indisposition. Restlessness.

Inquisitio (in-quiz-ish'e-o) **med'ico-lega'lis** (*in, quæro,* to search). See *Medico-legal.*

Inquisition, in-kwiz-ish'un (same etymon). Inquiry into the mental or other condition of an individual by commission appointed for that purpose.

Insaliva'tion. Mixture of the food with the saliva and other secretions of the mouth.

Insalu'brious (*in, salubris,* healthy). That which is unhealthy or injures the health.

Insanab'ilis (*in, sano,* to cure, *habilis,* able). Incurable.

Insane, in-sane' (*in, sanus,* sound). Crazy, mad, demented, deranged. One affected with mental aberration or of unsound mind. **I. ear,** hæmatoma auris. **I., paral'ysis of,** dementia paralytica.

Insan'ia. Insanity; mania. **I. cadi'va,** epilepsy. **I. gravida'rum,** I. of pregnancy. **I. lactan'tium,** I. occurring during the period of lactation. **I. lupi'na,** lycanthropia. **I. post-par'tum** or **puerpera'rum,** mania, puerperal.

Insanio'la. Eccentricity verging on insanity.

Insanitary, in-san'it-a-re. Not favorable to health.

Insan'itas. Insanity.

Insan'ity. Mental alienation or derangement, unsound mind, deranged intellect, craziness, madness, phrenzy, frenzy. Term including all the varieties of unsound mind—mania, melancholia, moral insanity, dementia, and idiocy. **I., affec'tive,** form in which the passions or emotions are affected. **I., al'ternating,** I., periodical. **I., ambi'tious,** monomania of grandeur. **I., cataton'ic,** see *Catatonia.* **I. of child'birth,** mania, puerperal. **I., chore'ic,** I. in young people, with exaggerated choreic movements. **I., cir'cular,** periodical insanity, with regular alternations of mania or melancholia. **I., com'pound,** I. showing disturbance of several mental faculties. **I., confu'sional,** rapidly developed fever, with mental confusion, incoherence, etc. **I., congen'ital,** varieties of i. noticed at birth, as idiocy or imbecility. **I., cretin'ic,** cretinism. **I., cy'clic,** I., circular. **I. of deliv'ery,** mania, puerperal. **I., demonomani'acal,** demonomania. **I., depres'sive,** melancholia. **I., diabet'ic,** I. associated with diabetes, usually melancholia. **I., erot'ic,** I. with tendency to sexual excitement, as satyriasis; erotomania. **I. of gesta'tion,** mania, puerperal. **I., homici'dal,** see *Homicidal.* **I., idea'tional,** or **I., ideophren'ic,** see *Ideation.* **I., incohe'rent,** dementia. **I., intellec'tual,** I., ideational; monomania. **I., mani'acal,** mania. **I., melanchol'ic,** melancholia. **I., mor'al,** see *Pathomania.* **I., paralyt'ic,** general paralysis of the insane. **I., par'tial,** monomania. **I., prepartu'rient** or **prepuer'peral,** puerperal insanity occurring before delivery. **I., puer'peral,** mania, puerperal. **I., relig'ious,** demonomania; insanity from religious zeal or running into religious expression. **I., Scyth'ian,** see *Scythian disease.* **I., se'nile,** delirium, senile. **I., suici'dal,** see *Suicide.*

Insanus, in-san'us. Insane.

Inscription, in-skrip'shun (*in, scribo,* to write). See *Matriculate.*

Inscriptiones (in-skrip-she-o'nees) or **Intersectio'nes tendin'eæ musculo'rum.** Tendinous portions crossing several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

In'sect wound. Wound made by an insect, as the bee, mosquito, etc.; usually a punctured, frequently a poisoned, wound.

Insemina'tion (*in, semen,* seed). Ejaculation; dissemination.

Insenescence, in-sen-es'sence (*in, senesco,* to grow old). Act of attaining a green and vigorous old age.

Insensibility, in-sen-sib-il'it-e (*in, sensus,* feeling, *habilis,* able). Loss or absense of sensibility; it is common in cerebral affections, and may extend to every part or be limited to one or more. Bones, cartilages, ligaments, etc. are insensible in health, but acutely sensible in disease. Anæsthesia, local or general.

Insen'sible. Devoid of sensibility; not appreciable to the senses, as insensible pulse.

Insertion, in-sur'shun (*in, sero,* to ingraft). Attachment of one part to another, as bones, cartilages, and fibrous organs; of muscular fibres to a tendon or aponeurosis; of a tendon, aponeurosis, or ligament to a cartilage or bone. Act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body. Graft.

Inses'sus (*insideo,* to sit in). Vapor-bath, the person being seated in a perforated chair, beneath which a vessel, filled with hot water or the hot decoction of some plant, is placed; sitz-bath. See *Bath, half,* and *Semicupium.*

Insident, in'sid-ent (*insideo,* to sit in or upon). Term applied to a film or pellicle swimming on or in the urine.

Insipientia, in-sip-e-en'she-ah (*in, sapiens,* wise). Silliness or simpleness; slight form of insanity. **I. ingen'ita,** imbecility.

Insitiency, in-sish'e-en-se (*in, sitis,* thirst). Absence of thirst.

Insitio, in-sish'e-o (*insero,* to ingraft). Grafting; inoculation; vaccination. **I. cilio'rum,** operation for formation of a new eyelid. **I. den'tis,** act of transplanting a tooth from one person to another. **I. variola'rum,** inoculation of small-pox.

Insola'tion (*in, sol,* sun). Exposure to the sun, sometimes had recourse to to rouse the vital forces when languishing or to produce irritation of the skin; sun-bath. Insolation is usually employed, however, in the same sense as coup de soleil or sunstroke, or heat-prostration. In pharmacy, the drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances.

Insomnia, in-som'ne-ah (*in, somnus,* sleep). Sleeplessness, vigilance. This may constitute a true disease, or it may be connected with some other affection; an unequivocal sign of suffering in some organ, even when there is no apparent pain.

Insom'nium (*in, somnus,* sleep). Insomnia; dream.

Inspectio (in-spek'she-o) **med'ico-lega'lis** (*inspicio,* to look into). See *Medico-legal.*

Inspection, in-spek'shun (same etymon). Examination with the eye.

Inspergation, in-spur-ga'shun (*inspergo,* to sprinkle). Dusting by powder or sprinkling by spray.

Inspira'tion (*in, spiro,* to breathe). Action by which the air penetrates into the interior of the lungs, a movement opposed to expiration. The average quantity of air received into the lungs at each inspiration has been variously and diversely estimated by different observers as being from 6 to 100 cubic inches. From 20 to 25 cubic inches may be regarded as a fair average. **I., crow'ing,** peculiar inspiration of spasmodic croup; see *Asthma thymicum.* **I., mus'cles of,** see *Inspiratory.* **I. of ve'nous blood,** aspiration of blood toward the heart, occasioned by the approach to a vacuum produced by the dilatation of the thorax during inspiration.

Inspiratory, in'spir-at-o-re. Name given to muscles —for example, the diaphragm and intercostal muscles —which, by their contraction, augment the size of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. When deep inspirations are necessary, this action is aided by the contraction of the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, subclavius, and other muscles. Most of them become inspiratory by taking their fixed point at the part which they ordinarily move, acting inversely and elevating the ribs.

Inspis'sant (*in, spisso,* to thicken). Any remedial agent rendering the blood thicker; the opposite of diluent.

Inspissation, in-spis-sa'shun. Act of rendering thick.

In'step. Neck of the foot. Projection at the upper part of the foot near its articulation with the leg, the tarsus.

Instillation, in-stil-la'shun (*in,* in, *stilla,* drop). Act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

Instinct, in'stinkt (*instigo,* to impel). Action of the living principle whenever manifestly directing its operations to the health, preservation, or reproduction of a living frame or any part of it.

Instinctive, in-stink'tiv. Relating to or caused by instinct. Instinctive actions are the actions of the living principle. See *Emotional* and *Instinct.* Such actions of animals as are owing to impressions made on the sensory ganglia, exciting respondent motor influences that are propagated to the various muscles of the body, are termed Consensual. Consensual movements accompanying voluntary efforts without our consciousness are termed Associated.

In'stitutes of med'cine (*institutum,* principle). See *Theory of medicine.*

In'strument (*instruo,* to put together). Tool or agent; implement for surgical work.

Instrumen'ta. Male genital organs.

Instrumenta'rium. Collection of instruments.

Instrumen'tum. Instrument. **I. chirur'gicum,** surgical instrument. **I. digestio'nis,** digestive apparatus. **I. instrumento'rum,** the hand.

Insufficiency, in-suf-fish'e-en-se (*in, sufficio,* to suffice). Inadequateness to any end or purpose, as insufficiency or incompetency of the valves of the heart, a condition in which they are not adapted, as in health, to properly close the apertures; as *I., aortic,* when the aortic valves are thus affected by endocarditis, valvular rupture, etc. (see *Corrigan's disease*); *I., mitral,* when the mitral valve is similarly affected. Sometimes there is *muscular insufficiency,* as of the muscles of the eyes from want of equilibrium in the power of the muscles of the two eyes, or of antagonizing muscles in other parts of the body.

Insufflation, in-suf-fla'shun (*in, suf, flo,* to blow). Act of blowing a gas or vapor or powder into some cavity of the body, as tobacco smoke injected into the rectum, or air blown into the mouths of newborn children to excite the respiratory function, or of those asphyxiated by coal-gas, drowning, etc., or of those under narcotic influence of opium. Instrument devised for this purpose is called an *Insufflator.*

Insula, in'su-lah (island). Insula cerebri; lobule of liver; acinus. **I. cer'ebri,** island or insula of Reil. Intermediate lobe of the brain, lobus intermedius cerebri. A remarkable group of convolutions—gyri operti—within the fissure of Sylvius, called by Cruveilhier lobule of the fissure of Sylvius, lobule of the corpus striatum. The island of Reil, with the substantia perforata, forms the base of the corpus striatum. **I. fis'sure of Syl'vius,** I. cerebri. **I. hepat'ica** or **hep'atis,** lobule of the liver. **I. of Reil,** insula cerebri. **I. san'guinis,** blood-clot; see *Blood.*

Insulæ, in'su-le (pl. of **Insula**). See *Liver, Maculæ albæ.* **I. Pey'eri,** Peyeri glandulæ. **I. pulmona'les,** see *Pulmo.*

In'sular. Isolated; relating to island of Reil. **I. sclero'sis,** sclerosis disseminated in isolated spots in the brain and spinal cord.

In'sulated. Term applied in electricity to effect produced by an insulator or non-conductor.

Insula'tion. The prevention of free escape of electricity by supporting or surrounding the electrical machine with a non-conductor or a bad conductor, such as glass, rubber, shellac, etc.

In'sulator. Non-conductor of electricity, as glass or resin.

Insul'tus (*insilio,* to attack). Attack; paroxysm of disease. **I. apoplec'ticus,** apoplectic stroke.

Insur'ance of life. See *Life insurance.*

Insymmetric, in-sim-met'rik. Want of symmetry.

Integration, in-te-gra'shun (*integer,* whole). Union of several distinct parts into one.

Integ'rity (*integer,* whole). Entirety. Healthy exercise of all the functions. Virginity.

Integ'ument (*in, tego,* to cover). Anything serving to cover or envelop. The skin, including the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera, is the common integument or tegument of the body.

Integumen'ta fœ'tûs. Fœtal membranes.

Integumen'tum or **I. commu'ne.** Integument; skin. **I. ventriculo'rum,** velum interpositum.

In'tellect (*intelligo,* to understand, to know). Aggregate of the intellectual faculties—perception, formation of ideas, memory, and judgment. Their exercise constitutes intellection. **I., deranged,** insanity.

Intellec'tion. See *Intellect.*

Intellecto'rium commu'ne. Common centre of intelligence, mainly, in man at least, in the great hemispherical ganglia or cerebral hemispheres.

Intemperance, in-tem'per-ance (*in, tempero,* to temper). Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter, or of the appetites generally. See *Adephagia.*

Intemperies, in-tem-per'e-ees. Derangement in the constitution of the atmosphere and of the seasons; bad constitution; derangement in the humors of the body.

Intention, in-ten'shun (*in, tendo,* to stretch). Object which one proposes. In surgery, a wound heals *by the first intention* when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; by the *second intention,* when it occurs after the surfaces have suppurated. To obtain union by the first intention the edges of a recent wound must be brought in apposition, and kept together by adhesive plasters and a proper bandage. Union by granulations has been called *third intention.*

In'ter. In composition, between.

Interaccessorii, in-tur-ak-ses-so're-e. See *Intertransversales lumborum.*

Interacinous, in-tur-as'in-us. Between the acini.

Interanea, in-tur-an'e-ah (*intra,* within). Entrails.

Interarticular, in-tur-ar-tik'u-lar (*inter, articulus,* a joint). Terms applied to parts situate between the articulations, as I. cartilages, I. ligaments, etc.

Interarytænoid, in-tur-ar-it-e'noid. Between the arytenoid cartilages.

Interauricular, in-tur-aur-ik'u-lar. Between the auricles or external part of the ear; between the auricles of the heart.

In'terbrain. Thalamencephalon. See *Cerebrum.*

Intercadence, in-tur-ka'dence (*inter, cado,* to fall). Disorder of the arterial pulsations, a supernumerary pulsation occurring every now and then. Such pulse is said to be intercurrent.

Inter'calar or **Intercalary,** in-tur'kal-a-re (*intercalo,* to insert). Term applied to days which occur between those that are critical; also days of apyrexia in intermittent fevers.

Intercarot'id. Between the common carotids or between the external and internal carotids.

Intercellular, in-tur-sell'u-lar (*inter, cellula,* a small cell, a cellule). Between cells or cellules. **I. fluid,** liquor sanguinis. **I. pass'ages,** irregular passages through the substance of the lung, forming terminations of the bronchial tubes, and clustered with air-cells. **I. sub'stance,** see *Cytoblastema.*

Interceptio, in-tur-sep'she-o (*intercipio,* to intercept). A means of arresting the progress of the material cause of gout and rheumatism, consisting in covering the affected limbs with carded wool, surrounding them afterward with broad bandages from the fingers to the axilla, or from the toes to the groin. Retention; suppression. **I. intestino'rum,** ileus; obstruction of the bowels.

Intercervicals, in-tur-sur'vik-als. Intertransversales.

Interchondral, in-tur-kon'dral (*inter,* between, *chondros,* cartilage). Intercartilaginous.

Intercidence, in-tur'sid-ence (*inter, cado,* to fall). See *Intercalary* and *Intercadence.*

Intercilium, in-tur-sil'e-um (*inter, cilium,* eyelash). Part between the eyebrows.

Intercisio, in-tur-siz'e-o (*inter,* between, *cædo,* to cut). Intermittence, as of pulse.

Interci'sus (same etymon). Intermittent.

Interclav'icle. Osseous membrane or plate between the ends of the clavicle in some of the vertebrata.

Interclavicular, in-tur-klav-ik'u-lar. Between the clavicles. **I. lig'ament,** flat fibrous bundle placed

transversely above the extremity of the sternum, between the heads of the two clavicles. Its fibres are separated by small apertures traversed by vessels. It prevents the separation of the clavicles in the forced depression of the shoulder.

Interclavicularis, in-tur-klav-ik-u-lar'is. Occasional muscle between the sternoclavicularis muscles of opposite sides.

Interclu'sio (*intercludo*, to exclude). Suppression or stoppage, as **I. an'imæ**, interrupted respiration; temporary asphyxia.

Intercolum'nar fas'cia. See *Fascia*.

Intercon'dylar or **Intercondyloid,** in-tur-kon'dil-oid. Between the condyles, as I. eminence, I. fossa or notch, I. line, etc.

Intercostal, in-tur-kos'tal (*inter*, *costa*, rib). Situate between the ribs. **I. ar'teries,** these vary in number. There is constantly, however, a superior, arteria intercostalis superior or intercostalis subclavia, given off from the posterior part of the subclavian, and sending branches into the first two or three intercostal spaces; and there are generally eight or nine inferior or aortic intercostals arising from the lateral and posterior parts of the pectoral aorta, and ascending obliquely in front of the vertebral column, to gain the intercostal spaces, where they divide into a dorsal and an intercostal branch. **I. mus'cles** are distinguished into internal and external, the former inserted into the inner lip, the latter into the outer lip of the edge of the ribs. The fibres of the external intercostals are directed obliquely downward and forward; those of the internal, downward and backward. Both are inspiratory and expiratory muscles, according as they take their origin on the upper or lower rib. Small, fleshy fibres, seen occasionally at the inner surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from one rib to another, have been called infracostales. **I. nerve,** trisplanchnic nerve. The intercostal, costal, or dorsal nerves proceed from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves. They are twelve in number, and are distributed especially to the muscles of the parietes of the chest and abdomen. **I. space,** interval separating one rib from that immediately above or below it. **I. veins,** these are distinguished like the arteries; the right superior one is often wanting. When it exists it opens into the back part of the subclavian. The same vein of the left side is very large, and communicates with the demi-azygos, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding subclavian. The right inferior intercostal veins open into the vena azygos; those of the left into the demi-azygos.

Intercostales (in-tur-kos-tal'ees), **exter'ni** and **inter'ni.** See *Intercostal muscles*. **I. lon'gi,** term to include infracostalis, iliocostalis lumborum, iliocostalis dorsi, and scaleni muscles.

Intercosta'rii. Intertransversales.

Intercostobrach'ial. Relating to intercostal and brachial regions.

Intercostohu'meral. Intercostobrachial. **I. nerves,** cutaneous branches of the second and third intercostal nerves.

In'tercourse, car'nal or **sex'ual.** Copulation.

Intercrural, in-tur-kru'ral. Between the legs or crura.

Intercuneal, in-tur-ku'ne-al. Between the cuneiform bones.

Intercur'rent (*inter*, *curro*, to run). Term applied to diseases which supervene at different seasons of the year, or do not belong to any particular season. Also applied to disease occurring in the course of another disease, as intercurrent pneumonia.

Intercutaneous, in-tur-ku-ta'ne-us. Subcutaneous.

Interden'tal. Between the teeth. **I. splint,** splint for fractured jaw, arranged to be held by wires between the teeth.

Interdentium, in-tur-den'she-um (*inter*, *dens*, tooth). Interval between teeth of the same order.

Interdigital, in-tur-dij'it-al (*inter*, *digitus*, finger). Between the fingers. **I. mem'brane,** membrane between the toes in web-footed animals. **I. space,** commissure between the fingers.

Interdigita'tion (same etymon). Dovetailing of parts, as of the ends of some muscles with those of others.

Interdigitium, in-tur-dij-ish'e-um. Corn or wart growing between the fingers or toes.

Interfascicular, in-ter-fas-sik'u-lar. Between the fasciculi of muscles, etc.

Interfemineum (in-ter-fem-in'e-um) or **Interfœmin'eum** (*inter*, between, *femen*, thigh). Between the thighs. Perineum; vulva; vagina.

Interfem'oral. Between the thighs.

Interference (in-ter-fe'rence), **ner'vous.** Inhibitory action of nerves.

Interfin'ium (*inter*, *finis*, boundary). Septum. **I. na'rium,** septum narium.

Interfollicular, in-ter-fol-lik'u-lar. Between the follicles.

Interforamin'ium. Perineum.

Interganglion'ic. Epithet for nervous cords placed between ganglia which they connect together.

Intergland'ular. Between glands.

Interglob'ular. Between globules.

Interhemispheric, in-tur-hem-is-fer'ik. Between hemispheres of the brain.

Interitus, in-ter'it-us (*intereo*, to perish). Death.

Interjec'tional speech. Use of inarticulate sounds, mingled or not with ordinary utterances.

Interju'gular. Between jugular processes or jugular veins.

Interlamel'lar or **Interlam'inar.** Between the lamellæ of a part, as I. spaces of the cornea.

Interlam'inar. Between laminæ. **I. plex'us,** whole series of absorbents between layers of muscular fibres of the intestines.

Interligamen'tous. Between ligaments.

Interlo'bar. Between lobes, as of the lungs.

Interlob'ular. Between lobules, as of the lungs. **I. fis'sures,** intervals between lobules of the liver: the narrower spaces are called fissuræ interlobulares, the wider, spatia interlobularia; see *Liver*. **I. plex'us of bil'iary ducts,** see *Liver*. **I. spaces,** angular interstices formed in the liver by apposition of several lobules. **I. tis'sue,** cellular tissue between pulmonary lobules. **I. veins,** see *Liver*.

Intermaxillary, in-tur-maks'il-lar-e (*inter*, *maxilla*, jaw). Between the maxillary bones. **I. bone,** incisive, palatine, or labial bone; bony portion wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones and supporting the upper incisors in the mammalia and also in the human fœtus.

Interme'dia ligamenta'lia or **ner'vea.** Tendinous portions which cross several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

Interme'diate. Situate between. **I. vas'cular sys'tem,** capillary system.

Intermedium, in-tur-me'de-um. In pharmacy, ingredient in a prescription aiding suspension of other articles in an emulsion.

Intermem'branous. Between membranes.

Intermeninge'al. Between the meninges or membranes, as *I. hemorrhage* between the membranes of the brain.

Intermen'strual. Between menstrual periods or discharges.

Interment, in-tur'ment (*in*, *terra*, earth). Burying underground. **I., pre'mature,** burial alive.

Intermesenteric, in-tur-mes-en-ter'ik. Between the mesenterics.

Intermesoblast, in-tur-me'so-blast. Between layers of mesoblast.

Intermetacarpal, in-tur-met-a-kar'pal. Between the metacarpal bones.

Intermetatar'sal. Between metatarsal bones. **I. lig'aments,** ligaments concerned in articulation of metatarsal bones with one another.

Intermission, in-tur-mis'shun (*inter*, *mitto*, to put or send). Interval. Interval occurring between two paroxysms of intermittent or other disease, during which the patient is almost in his natural state. Intermission of the pulse is when in a given number of pulsations one or more may be wanting.

Intermit'tent. Having intermissions. **I. fe'ver,** ague; ague and fever; fever and ague; paludal or periodic fever; fever consisting of paroxysms, with complete apyrexia in the intervals. The chief types are quotidian, tertian, and quartan, the symptoms are those of a decided and completely marked cold stage or stage of concentration, paleness, collapse, impaired sensibility, and coldness, more or less diffused, followed by general rigors. After this occurs the hot stage or stage of expansion, the heat returning partially and irregularly, and at length becoming universal, and much above the standard of health; the pulse is now hard and strong, tongue white, urine high colored, thirst considerable. At length the sweating stage or stage of termination appears, the moisture usually beginning on the forehead, face, and neck, and soon extending universally, heat abating, thirst ceasing, the urine throwing down a sediment, and the functions being gradually restored to their wonted state. The tertian type is the most common; the quartan the most severe; the quotidian more readily changes into remittent and continued fever; the quartan has, generally, the longest cold stage; the tertian the longest hot. The chief exciting cause is marsh miasmata, malaria of the Italians, sometimes called ague poison, but it also occurs in districts where there are no marshy emanations, as those of a volcanic nature. The disease is apt to recur. The prognosis is, in general, favorable as far as regards life, but long-protracted intermittents may induce visceral obstructions and engorgements, which may end in dropsy. In some countries the disease is pernicious. The indications of treatment are to abate the violence of the paroxysm by the adoption of the general principles and remedies required in ordinary fever, and to prevent return of the paroxysm by the use, during the period of apyrexia, of purgatives, antiperiodics, as cinchona, quinia, etc., arsenic, and forcible impressions made on the mind of the patient. See *Bacillus malariæ*. **I. lig'ature,** see *Ligature*. **I., mask'ed,** dumb or masked ague. **I. pulse,** pulse having intermissions in its regular beat.

Intermu'ral (*inter*, *murus*, wall). Between the walls or coverings of an organ.

Intermus'cular. Between muscles. **I. aponeuro'ses,** aponeurotic laminæ or septa situate between muscles, to which they often give attachment.

Inter'nal. On the inside; epithet given to parts that look toward an imaginary central plane, dividing the body into two equal and symmetrical portions, as well as to those which correspond with a cavity, as the internal or inner surface of the arm, thigh, etc. **I. diseases,** those occupying the inner parts of the body. (For terms beginning with *Internal*, as I. carotid, etc., see *Carotid*, etc.)

Interna'sal. Between the nasal bones.

Interne (F.). See *House-surgeon.*

Interno'dal. Between nodes.

In'ternode. Phalanx. **I. of Ran'vier,** portion of medullated nerve-fibre between nodes of Ranvier.

Internodia digitorum (in-tur-no'de-ah dij-it-o'rum) **ma'nûs** (*inter*, *nodus*, a knot). Phalanges of the fingers. **I. d. pe'dis,** phalanges of the toes.

Internodium, in-tur-no'de-um. Internode; part of the fingers between the joints; phalanx.

Internu'clear. Between the nuclei.

Internuncial, in-tur-nun'she-al (*inter*, *nuncius*, messenger). Relating to a messenger or communication between parties; term applied by Mr. Hunter to the function of the nervous system, the nerves being called by him chordæ internunciæ.

Internun'cii or **Internun'tii dies,** in-ter-nun'she-e de'ez. Critical days.

Inter'nus. Internal. **I. au'ris** or **mal'lei,** tensor tympani.

Interocular, in-tur-ok'u-lar. Between the eyes.

Interor'bital. Between the orbits.

Interossei dorsales, in-tur-os'se-e dor-sal'ees. See *Interosseus manûs* and *I. pedis*. **I. palma'res,** see *Interosseus manûs* and *I. pedis*.

Interosseous, in-ter-os'se-us (*inter*, *os*, bone). Between the bones. **I. ar'teries of the forearm and hand.** Of these there are several. The compressor interosseous artery arises from the posterior part of the ulnar, below the bicipital tuberosity of the radius, passes backward, and divides into two branches: the one called anterior interosseous descends vertically, anterior to the interosseous ligament; the other, called posterior interosseous, passes above the ligament, appears at the posterior part, and divides into two great branches—the posterior recurrent radial and the posterior interosseous, properly so called. In the hand: 1. The dorsal metacarpal interosseous arteries are given off by the dorsalis carpi, a division of the radial artery. 2. The palmar interosseous arteries, arising from the convexity of the deep palmar arch, give off the middle interosseous arteries. 3. The dorsal interosseous of the index, proceeding directly from the radial artery. In the foot are distinguished: 1. The dorsal interosseous arteries, three in number, which arise from the artery of the metatarsus, a branch of the dorsalis tarsi. 2. The plantar interosseous arteries, also three in number, and arising from the plantar arch. **I. lig'aments,** ligaments seated between certain bones, which they unite, as between the radius and ulna, and the tibia and fibula. **I. mus'cles,** these occupy the spaces between the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus, and consequently belong, some to the hand, others to the foot. **I. nerve,** branch given off by the median nerve, which descends before the interosseous ligament, accompanying the artery of the same name. **I. veins,** these have the same arrangement as the arteries.

Interos'seus inter'nus pri'mus. See *Interosseus manûs*. **I. ma'nûs,** these muscles are seven in number—two for each of the three middle fingers, and one for the little finger. Four are situate on the back of the hand, and three only in the palm. They are inserted into the metacarpal bones, and send a tendon to the tendon of the extensor communis. According to their office, they are, to each finger, an adductor and an abductor. The index has a dorsal abductor and a palmar one. The middle finger has two dorsal muscles for adductor and abductor, the ring finger has a dorsal adductor and a palmar abductor, and the little finger has only one interosseous abductor, which is palmar. These muscles produce abduction and adduction of the fingers, which they can also extend, owing to their connection with the extensor tendons. The first dorsal interosseous of the hand is sometimes called interosseus internus primus. **I. pe'dis,** the number, arrangement, shape, and uses of these are the same as in the preceding muscles. Four are dorsal, and three plantar; six belong to the three middle toes, and one to the little toe. The great toe is devoid of them. As in the hand, they are distinguished, in each toe, into abductor and adductor. **I. quar'tus,** prior annularis. **I. secun'dus,** prior medii digiti.

Interparietal, in-tur-par-i'et-al. Between the parietal bones. **I. bone,** bone found in the skulls of the children of the Peruvian races, lying in the upper angle of the occipital bone, where the parietal bones separate from each other; analogue of the interparietal bone of ruminants and carnivora.

Interpeduncular, in-tur-pe-dunk'u-lar (*inter*, *pedunculi*, peduncles). Between the peduncles of the encephalon; as *Interpeduncular space*, a lozenge-shaped interval behind the diverging peduncles of the crura of the cerebrum, in which are found the posterior perforated space, corpora albicantia, tuber cinereum, and pituitary body.

Interpellatus (in-tur-pel-lat'us) **mor'bus** (*interpello*, to interrupt). Disease whose progress is unequal and paroxysms irregular.

Interphalange'al. Between the phalanges.

Interpleuricostal. Between pleura and ribs. **I. mus'cles,** internal intercostal muscles.

Interpolated, in-tur'pol-a-ted (*interpolo*, to give a new form to). Intercalary.

Interpola'tion. Plastic operation for insertion of new material, as skin-grafting, etc.

Interpu'bic. Between the pubic bones. **I. disk,** fibro-cartilaginous symphysis of the pubis.

Interruptio (in-tur-rup'she-o) **menstrua'lis** or **menstruationis,** men-stru-ash-e-o'nis. Amenorrhœa.

Interscap'ular. Between the shoulders or scapulæ, the interscapular region. Interscapular cavities, cavitates scapulares, are depressions between the scapulæ and the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

Interscapu'lium. Spine of the scapula; space between the scapulæ.

Intersectio, in-tur-sek'she-o (*inter, seco, sectum,* to cut). Decussation; intersection. **I. nervo'rum optico'rum,** chiasm of optic nerve.

Intersection, in-tur-sek'shun. Point where two lines meet and cut each other. **I., aponeurot'ic,** fibrous bands which certain muscles present in their length, and by which they seem interrupted. They are found in the recti muscles of the abdomen, semi-membranosus, complexus, sterno-thyroideus, etc.

Intersectiones (in-tur-sek-she-o'nees) **tendin'eæ musculo'rum.** Lineæ transversæ; inscriptiones tendineæ musculorum.

Intersepimen'tum (*intersepio,* to fence about). Partition. **I. thora'cis,** mediastinum.

Intersep'ta horizonta'lia Pacchio'ni. Tentorium.

Intersep'tum (*inter, septum,* partition). Uvula; septum narium; diaphragm; intersepimentum. **I. na'rium,** septum narium. **I. virgina'le,** hymen.

In'terspace. Osseous masses occupying spaces between contiguous Haversian systems.

Interspi'nal. Between the spinous processes. **I. lig'aments,** these ligaments occupy the intervals between the spinous processes in the back and loins. In the neck they are replaced by the muscles of the same name. They prevent the too great flexion of the spine, and keep the spinous processes *in situ.* The outermost thickened portions of these are sometimes termed ligamenta apicum.

Interspinales (in-tur-spin-al'ees) **col'li.** These are twelve in number, and occupy, in two parallel rows, the intervals between the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, from the spinous process of the atlas and vertebra dentata to that between the last cervical and first dorsal vertebra. They are flat, thin, and quadrilateral, and contribute to the extension of the neck and throwing the head backward. **I. dor'si et lumbo'rum,** these muscles are of two kinds: one representing fleshy bundles of different lengths, applied upon the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal to the second lumbar vertebra. The other is covered by the preceding. They are situate on each side of the interspinal ligament, in small, short, flat bundles, passing from one spinous process to the second, third, or fourth above it. These muscles aid in extending the vertebral column, and incline it a little to one side when they act on one side only.

Interspi'nous. Between the spinous processes.

Interstices, in'tur-stis-es (*inter, sisto,* to place). Name given to intervals between organs; pores.

Interstitia intercostalia, in-tur-stish'e-ah in-tur-kos-tal'e-ah (same etymon). Intercostal spaces.

Interstitial, in-tur-stish'al. Occurring in the interstices of an organ, as absorption, keratitis, pregnancy, etc.; intercalary.

Interstitium, in-ter-stish'e-um. Interstice. **I. cilia're,** ciliary ligament. **I. intercosta'le,** intercostal space. **I. interos'seum antibrach'ii,** space between radius and ulna. **I. interos'seum cru'ris,** space between tibia and fibula. **I. jugula're,** throat.

Intersupercil'iary. Between the superciliary ridges.

Intertar'sal. Between the contiguous tarsal bones.

Intertinc'tus (*inter, tingo,* to dye). Discrete.

Intertrabecula, in-tur-trab-ek'u-lah. Thick band of cartilage between the trabeculæ of the cranium.

Intertrachelian, in-tur-trak-e'le-an (*inter, trachelos,* throat). Between the cervical vertebræ. See *Intertransversales colli.*

Intertragicus, in-tur-traj'ik-us. Muscle on front wall of cartilage of external auditory canal.

Intertransversales (in-tur-trans-vur-sal'ees) **col'li.** Small muscular bundles, quadrilateral, thin, and flat, situate, in pairs, in the intervals between the transverse processes of the neck, except between the first and second, where there is only one. They are distinguished into anterior and posterior intertransversales. The former are six in number; the latter five. These muscles bring the transverse processes of the neck nearer each other, and contribute to the lateral flexion of the neck. **I. lumbo'rum,** these are almost entirely fleshy, and ten in number, five on each side; are similar to the preceding in general arrangement, except that they are more marked and not placed in two rows. Each intertransverse space contains only one. They are quadrilateral and flat. The first occupies the space between the transverse processes of the first lumbar and the last dorsal vertebræ; the last is between that of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ. These muscles incline the lumbar region laterally, and straighten it when inclined to one side. One set of these muscles, intertransversales mediales interaccessorii, passes from the accessory process of one vertebra to the mammillary process of the next.

Intertransversa'lis. Between the transverse processes of the vertebræ. **I. mus'cle,** see *Intertransversales.*

Intertransversa'rius. Intertransversalis.

Intertrans'verse. Between transverse processes of vertebræ.

Intertrigo, in-tur-tre'go (*inter, tero,* to rub). Chafing of skin from friction of folds or surfaces, as in young children. **I. a'ni** or **pod'icis,** chafing of the anus.

Intertrochanteric, in-tur-tro-kan-ter'ik. Between the trochanters.

Intertu'bular stro'ma. See *Kidney.* **I. sub'stance,** see *Tubule, dental.*

In'terval (*intervallum,* a rampart). Intermission; space between parts, time between paroxysms of fever, etc.; interstice. **I., lu'cid,** see *Lucid.*

Intervallary, in-tur-val'lar-e. Between paroxysms of disease.

Intervallum, in-tur-val'lum (same etymon). Interval, intermission, interstice. **I. intercosta'le,** intercostal space.

Interval'var or **Interval'vular.** Between valves.

Intervenium, in-tur-ven'e-um (*inter, vena,* a vein). Space between two veins.

Interventric'ular. Between the ventricles of the heart or brain. **I. sep'tum,** fibrous partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Intervertebral, in-tur-vurt'e-bral. Between the vertebræ. **I. car'tilages, fibrocar'tilages,** or **disks,** these organs are of a fibrocartilaginous nature, sections of a cylinder, flexible, whitish, resisting, and situated between the bodies of the vertebræ, from the space between the second and third as far as that between the last vertebra and sacrum. Their form is accommodated to that of the vertebra with which they are in connection, so that in the neck and loins they are oval, in the dorsal region nearly circular. **I. disks,** intervertebral cartilages. **I. fibrocar'tilages,** intervertebral cartilages. **I. gan'glion,** see *Vertebral nerves.* **I. sub'stance,** I. cartilage.

Intestabilis (in-tes-tab'il-is) or **Intestatus,** in-tes-tat'us (*in, testis,* testicle). Castrated.

Intes'tinal (*intus,* within). Enteric. Relating or belonging to the intestines. **I. juice,** succus entericus. **I. tube** or **tract,** the canal formed by the intestines from the pyloric orifice of the stomach to the anus.

Intestine, in-tes'tin. Bowel. A musculo-membranous canal, variously convoluted, extending from the stomach to the anus, and situate in the abdominal cavity, the greater part of which it fills. In man its length is six or eight times that of the body. It is divided into two principal portions, called small intestine and large intestine. The former, intestinum tenue, I. gracile or angustum, aræa, constituting nearly four-fifths of the whole length, begins at the

stomach and terminates in the right iliac region. It is divided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. Some anatomists give the name small intestine to the last two only, jejunoileum, intestinum mesenteriale, which are kept in place by the mesentery and form a large *paquet*, occupying the umbilical and epigastric regions, part of the flanks, of the iliac regions, and of the cavity of the pelvis. It is composed of—1. A serous membrane, which is peritoneal. 2. Muscular coat, whose fibres are very pale, and are placed, in part, longitudinally, but the greater part transversely. 3. Whitish mucous membrane, villous and forming folds or valves—valvulæ conniventes—at its inner surface, and furnished with a number of mucous follicles called glands of Lieberkühn, crypts or follicles of Lieberkühn, and in the duodenum with the glands of Brunner. 4. Areolar or submucous coat, of loose texture, supporting the mucous membrane. The arteries of the small intestine proceed from the superior mesenteric; its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves proceed from the superier mesenteric plexus.

The large intestine, intestinum crassum or amplum, megalocœlia, forms a sequence to the small. It is much shorter, and is solidly attached in the regions of the abdomen which it occupies. It begins in the right iliac region, ascends along the right flank till beneath the liver, when it crosses the upper part of the abdomen, descends into the left iliac fossa, and plunges into the pelvic cavity to gain the anus. The great intestine is usually divided into three portions —the cæcum, colon, and rectum. It receives its arteries from the superior and inferior mesenterics. Its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves are furnished by the mesenteric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels, which are much less numerous than those of the small intestine, pass into the ganglions or glands seated between the different reflections of the peritoneum, which fix it to the abdominal parietes. The use of the intestines is, in the upper part, to effect the chylification of the food and the absorption of the chyle; in the lower, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects, and also as an excretory duct, which effects its expulsion. **I., large**, see *Intestine*. **I., prim'itive**, protogaster. **I., small**, see *Intestine*.

Intestino'rum læv'itas. Lientery.

Intestin'ula cer'ebri. Cerebral convolutions. **I. Meibo'mii**, Meibomius, glands of.

Intestin'ulum (dim. of **Intestinum**). Small intestine; cerebral convolution; umbilical cord.

Intestinum, in-tes-te'num. Intestine. **I. am'plum**, large intestine. **I. angus'tum**, small intestine. **I. cæ'cum**, cæcum. **I. cellula'tum**, colon. **I. circumvolu'tum**, ileum. **I. cras'sum**, colon; see *Intestine*. **I. glomerula'tum**, ileum. **I. gra'cile**, small intestine. **I. gran'de**, large intestine; colon. **I. gyra'tum**, ileum. **I. il'eum** or **involu'tum**, ileum. **I. lax'um**, colon. **I. lon'gum**, ileum. **I. ma'jus**, colon. **I. me'dium**, mesentery. **I. mesenteria'le**, see *Intestine*. **I. pancreat'icum**, duodenum. **I. perforat'um**, perforation of the intestines. **I. ple'num**, colon. **I. rec'tum**, rectum. **I. ten'ue**, small intestine.

In'tima (tu'nica) vaso'rum. Innermost coat of the blood-vessels developed on the inner surface of the membrane—capillary membrane—forming the wall of the capillaries.

In'timum un'guis (*intimus*, inmost). Root of the nail. **I. vaso'rum**, lining membrane of blood-vessels.

Intol'erance. Inability to endure pain, light, etc.

Intonation (in-to-na'shun), **intes'tinal** (*intono*, to make a noise). Borborygmus.

Intortion, in-tor'shun (*in*, *torqueo*, to wrench). Distortion.

Intoxicatio, in-toks-ik-ash'e-o (*in*, *toxicon*, poison). Poisoning. **I. arsenica'lis**, arsenicism. **I. opia'ca**, meconism. **I. saturni'na**, saturnism.

Intoxication, in-toks-ik-a'shun. Poisoning; temulence. **I., alcohol'ic, chron'ic**, see *Temulence*. **I., antimo'nial**, stibialism. **I., digital'ic**, see *Digitalic*. **I., sat'urnine**, lead-poisoning, saturnine cachexy; aggregate of symptoms presenting themselves prior to an attack of lead-colic. **I., sep'tic**, septicæmia. **I., uræ'mic**, uræmia.

In'tra (L. *intra*). In composition, within.

In'tra-abdom'inal. Within the abdomen.

Intra-arachnoid, in'trah-ar-ak'noid. Within the arachnoid cavity.

In'tra-arte'rial. Within an artery or arteries or system of arteries.

Intra-articular, in'tra-ar-tik'u-lar (*intra*, within, *articulus*, joint). Relating to the interior of a joint.

Intracap'sular. Within the capsule of a joint.

Intracardiac, in-tra-kar'de-ak. Within the heart.

Intracer'ebral. Within the brain.

Intracervical, in-trah-sur'vik'l. Within the cervix or cervical canal of the uterus.

Intracostalis, in-trah-kos-tal'is. Internal intercostal muscle.

Intracra'nial. Within the cavity of the skull.

Intracruræus, in-trah-kru-re'us. Vastus internus.

Intracuta'neous. Within the skin.

Intracystic, in-tra-sis'tik (*intra*, *cyst*). Originating from the interior of a cyst or cysts; intravesical.

Intrader'mic. Intracutaneous.

Intrafœta'tion. Fœtal inclusion; fœtus in fœtû.

Intrahepat'ic. Within the liver.

Intrajug'ular. Within the jugular vein or process.

Intraligamen'tous. Within a ligament, as I. cyst.

Intralin'gual. Within the tongue. **I. sal'ivary glands**, see *Lingual glands* and *Salivary glands*.

Intralobular, in-tra-lob'u-lar. Within a lobule, as of the lung or liver.

Intramed'ullary. Within the medulla.

Intrameningeal, intra-men-in-je'al. Within the meninges—of the brain, for example, as I. apoplexy.

Intramu'ral (*intra*, within, *murus*, wall). Between the walls of an organ. See *Pregnancy, interstitial*. **I. inter'ment**, burial within city limits.

Intramus'cular. Within a muscle or fibres of a muscle.

Intranu'clear. Within a nucleus.

Intra-ocular, in'tra-ok'u-lar (*intra*, *oculus*, eye). Within the eye. **I.-o. ten'sion**, increased hardness of the eyeball.

In'tra-or'bital. Within the orbit.

In'tra-os'seous. Within the substance of a bone.

Intrapari'etal (*intra*, *paries*). Within the walls of any organ or growth; intramural.

Intrapel'vic. Within the pelvis.

Intraperitoneal, in-tra-per-it-o-ne'al. Within the cavity of the peritoneum.

Intraplacental, in-tra-pla-cen'tal. Within the placenta.

Intrapleu'ral. Within the cavity of the pleura.

Intrapo'lar. Between the poles, as of an axis or of a galvanic battery.

Intrapulmonary, in-tra-pul'mo-nar-e. Within the lung.

Intrarec'tus. Rectus oculi internus.

Intrarhachidian (in-tra-rhak-id'e-an) or **Intraspi'nal.** Within the medullary or spinal canal.

Intrathoracic, in-tra-tho-ras'ik. Within the cavity of the thorax.

Intratu'bal. Within the Fallopian tube.

Intratympan'ic. Within the cavity of the tympanum.

In'tra-ure'thral. Within the urethra.

In'tra-u'terine (*intra*, *uterus*). Within the womb.

Intravaginal, in-tra-vaj'i-nal. Within the vagina.

Intravasation, in-trav-as-a'shun (*intra*, *vas*, vessel). Entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their parietes.

Intravascular, in-tra-vas'ku-lar. Within a vessel or vessels.

Intravenous, in-tra-ve'nus. Within the veins. **I. infu'sion** or **injec'tion**, introduction of a fluid into a vein.

Intraventric'ular. Within a ventricle of the brain or heart.

Intraver'tebral. Intraspinal.

Intravesical, in-tra-ves'ik'l. Within the bladder.

Intricatura, in-trik-at-u'rah (*in, tricor*, to make difficulties). Decussation; interlacing. **I. nervo'rum optico'rum**, chiasm of optic nerves.

Intrinsic, in-trin'sik (*intra, secus*, toward). Applied to the internal muscles of certain organs, as those of the ear, tongue, and larynx. Internal diseases were called *Intrinseci*.

In'tro (L.). In composition, within.

Introcession, in-tro-ses'shun (*introcedo*, to enter into). Depression or subsidence.

In'troflexed (*intro*, within, *flexus*, bent). Bent or curved inward.

Introïtus, in-tro'it-us (*intro, io*, to go). Entrance, as of a tube or cavity. **I. pel'vis**, pelvic inlet; see *Pelvis*. **I. vagi'næ**, external aperture of vagina; see *Vagina*.

Intromission, in-tro-mis'shun (*intro, mitto*, to send). Act of introducing one body into another, as the penis into the vagina.

Intropelvimeter, in-tro-pel-vim'et-ur. Instrument to measure the diameters of the pelvis.

Intror'sion. Act of turning inward. Invagination of mesoderm and endoderm in the embryo.

Introsusception, in-tro-sus-sep'shun (*intro, suscipio*, to receive). Intussusception. **I. entro'pium**, entropion.

Introver'sion. Invagination; sunken or depressed condition of a part.

Intuba'tion (*in, tubus*, tube). Introduction of a tube; catheterism. **I. of the lar'ynx**, passage of a tube into the larynx and trachea to relieve obstruction to breathing, as in croup or diphtheria.

In'tubum. Cichorium endivia. **I. errat'icum**, Cichorium intybus.

Intumescence, in-tu-mes'sence (*intumesco*, to swell). Augmentation of size in a part or in the whole of the body. *Intumescentiæ* formerly denoted an order of diseases, including polysarcia, pneumatosis, anasarca, œdema, physconia, and pregnancy.

Intumescentia, in-tu-mes-sen'she-ah. Intumescence. **I. ganglifor'mis**, ganglion of Gasser; see *Facial nerve*. **I. lac'tea mamma'rum**, distension of the breasts with milk. **I. lie'nis**, tumefaction of the spleen. **I. malig'na**, malignant swelling. **I. semiluna'ris**, ganglion of Gasser.

In'tus inver'sus (*intus*, within, *inversus*, inverted). Transposition of the viscera.

Intussusception, in-tus-sus-sep'shun (*intus*, within, *suscipio*, to receive). In physiology, the mode of increase peculiar to organized bodies, as absorption, imbibition, etc. In pathology, the introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another, which serves it as a sort of vagina or sheath; generally, the upper part of the small intestine is received into the lower. At times the invaginated portion separates and is voided per anum, the patient recovering. The disease is, however, very dangerous. **I., u'terine**, introversion of the uterus.

Intussusceptum, in-tus-sus-sep'tum. The part affected with intussusception, as the bowel.

Intussuscipiens, in-tus-sus-sip'e-ens. The part, as the bowel, receiving the other part in intussusception.

Intybum, in'tib-um. Cichorium intybus.

In'tybus. Cichorium intybus. **I. angus'tus**, Lactuca virosa. **I. horten'sis** or **sati'vus**, Cichorium endivia.

Inula, in'u-lah. See *Inula helenium*. **I. Britan'nica**, I. dysenterica. **I. Chinen'sis**, tonic, stimulant, and antiperiodic, and externally applied to buboes, boils, etc. **I., com'mon**, I. helenium. **I. conyzæ'a**, I. dysenterica. **I. dysenter'ica**, systematic name of the lesser inula. Plant once considered antidysenteric. **I. helen'ium**, elecampane, common inula. The root, *Inula* (Ph. U. S.), has been used in dyspepsia, cachexia, pulmonary affections, etc. **I., less'er**, I. dysenterica. **I. squarro'sa**, Conyza squarrosa.

In'ulin. Amyloid substance, a carbohydrate, in Inula helenium, Arnica montana, etc. White soluble powder, stimulant expectorant; dose, 1 to 3 grains. Used in making inulin bread for diabetic patients, as it antagonizes the action of ferments.

Inunction, in-unk'shun. Act of rubbing in an ointment or liniment—unction, infriction. Inunction of the whole body has been recommended in scarlatina, measles, and in scrofulous or tuberculous cachexia. Liniment. See *Hydrargyrentripsis*.

Inundation, in-un-da'shun (*inundo*, to flow over). Depuration.

Inustion, in-ust'yun (*in, uro, ustum*, to burn). Cauterization; caustic.

Inusto'rium. Caustic; cauterium.

Inus'tum (same etymon). Burn.

Invaginated, in-vaj'in-a-ted (*in, vagina*, a sheath). Received into another part, as into a sheath. **I. bandage** is one in which the strips or tails pass through appropriate slits or buttonholes.

Invaginator, in-vaj'in-a-tor. Instrument devised for the radical cure of hernia by invagination. See *Invagination*.

Invagination, in-vaj-in-a'shun. Intussusception. Also operation which consists in introducing one end of a divided intestine into the other, with the view of restoring the continuity of the intestinal canal. See *Anastomosis, intestinal*. Operation for radical cure of crural hernia, consisting in introducing into the crural canal a thick tent of charpie, which by compression and adhesive inflammation obliterates the neck of the hernial sac.

Invalescence, in-val-es'sence. Convalescence.

Invalid, in'val-id (*in, validus*, strong). One out of health.

In'validing. Removal from the army of a soldier who has become, from infirmity, unfit for service.

In'validism. Condition of an invalid.

Invalitudo, in-val-it-u'do (*in, valetudo*, health). Infirmity.

Invasion, in-va'zhun (*in, vado, vasum*, to go). Beginning of an attack or paroxysm of disease.

Invermination, in-vur-min-a'shun (*in, vermino*, to have worms). Condition attended with presence of intestinal worms. Helminthiasis.

Inversio, in-vur'she-o (*in, verto*, to turn). Inversion or turning inside out. **I. palpebra'rum**, entropion. **I. u'teri**, hysteroptosis, inversion of the uterus. **I. vagi'næ**, prolapse of vagina. **I. vesi'cæ**, inversion of the bladder. **I. vesi'cæ urina'riæ fis'sæ**, exstrophy of the bladder.

Inversion, in-vur'shun. See *Inversio*.

Invert sugar. Combination of dextrose and levulose; a variety of glucose which turns the polarized ray sinistrad.

Invert'ebral or **Invert'ebrate**. Devoid of vertebræ. Animals so arranged are called *Invertebrata*. See *Animal kingdom* and *Vertebrata*.

Invertentia, in-vur-ten'she-ah. Absorbents, antacids.

Invert'in. See *Ferments*.

Investitura (in-ves-te-tu'rah) **funic'uli umbilica'lis** (*in, vestis*, a garment). See *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

Invetera'ta (*in, vetus*, old). Chronic.

Inviril'ity. Absence of virility.

Inviscant, in-vis'kant (*in, viscum*, bird-lime). Thickening.

Inviscatio (in-vis-kah'she-o) **oc'uli**. Morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the globe of the eye. Gluing together of the eyelids by viscid secretion.

Inviscation, in-vis-ka'shun. Insalivation.

Involu'crum (*involvo*, to fold in). Covering; hence, involucra cerebri, membranes of the brain; involucra nervorum, sheaths of nerves. **I. cor'dis**, pericardium. **I. cor'poris commu'ne**, integument. **I. cor'poris vit'rei**, retina. **I. lin'guæ**, see *Tongue*. **I. membrana'ceum**, decidua reflexa. **I. nati'vum**, skin. **I. nervo'rum**, neurilemma; perineurium. **I. re'ti compara'tum**, retina.

Involumen'tum. Involucrum.

Invol'untary (*in, voluntas*, will). Not under the influence of the will.

Involu'tion (*involvo*, to roll in or on). Return to a natural condition; as I. of the uterus, return to its normal state as it was before pregnancy.

Involventia, in-vol-ven'she-ah. Demulcents.

Iodal, i'o-dal. Hydride of triiodacetyl, C_2I_3OH, being similar in composition to chloral, I_3 being substituted for Cl_3. Substance prepared by treating iodine with alcohol and nitric acid; anæsthetic.

Iodantipyrine, i-od-ant-e-pi'reen. Iodopyrine.

Iodated, i'o-da-ted. Iodized. **I. milk,** see *Milk.*

Iodethyl, i-od-eth'il. Ethyl iodide.

Iode'tum. Iodide. **I. ammo'nicum,** ammonium iodide. **I. ferro'sum,** ferrous iodide. **I. hydrargyr'icum,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **I. hydrargyro'sum,** mercury protiodide. **I. ka'licum,** potassium iodide. **I. plum'bicum,** lead iodide.

Iodhydrate, i-od-hi'drate. Hydriodate and hydriodide.

Iodhydric, i-od-hi'drik. Hydriodic. **I. ac'id,** hydriodic acid. **I. e'ther,** hydriodic ether; iodethyl.

Iodhydrin, i-od-hi'drin. Product of action of muriatic acid on glycerin, in which a molecule or more of iodine replace one or more of hydroxyl.

Io'dic. Containing iodine; as iodic acid, produced by action of nitric acid on tincture of iodine.

Iodide, i'o-dide. Saline combination of iodine with a simple body other than oxygen.

Iodidum, i-o'did-um. Iodide. **I. hydrar'gyri chlor'idi,** mercury, iodide of chloride of. **I. hydrargyr'icum,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **I. hydrargyro'sum,** hydrargyri iodidum.

Iodina rhombifolia, i-o-deen'ah rhom-be-fo'le-ah. Species of genus Santalaceæ, of S. America; bark and wood are astringent.

Iodine, i'o-deen (*iodes,* of a violet color, from the violet vapor it exhales when volatilized). *Iodum* (Ph. U. S.). It is contained in the mother-waters of certain fuci; it is solid, in the form of plates; of bluish-gray color, of metallic brightness, and smell similar to that of chloride of sulphur. Its s. g. is 4.9. When heated it becomes volatilized and affords the vapor which characterizes it. With oxygen it forms iodic acid, and with hydrogen hydriodic acid. Iodine and the iodides have been employed with success in the treatment of goitre and of some scrofulous affections, in glandular hypertrophy, and in skin diseases; for injections of various diseased cavities, for inhalation in bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is apt, however, to induce cholera morbus, signs of great nervous irritability, iodomethe, frontal headache, coryza, lacrymation, acne, pharyngitis, etc., and emaciation of the mammæ. When these symptoms, collectively termed iodism, iodosis, and iodinia, are urgent, the dose may be diminished, or wholly discontinued and afterward resumed. When exposed to the air in a room it is an effective antibromic. Iodine paint is a tincture twice as strong as the officinal tincture, applied in cases where more active counter-irritation is needed. The Br. Ph. contains Linimentum iodi, iodine liniment. Solution of iodine and iodide of potassium in glycerin forms iodized glycerin, a caustic application in lupus, ulcers, etc. See *Bath, iodine,* and *Alimentation, iodic.* **I. bath,** see *Bath, iodine.* **I. cy'anide,** CNI, destructive to lower forms of animal life; useful for preserving collections of insects, etc. **I., inhala'tion of,** vapor iodi. **I. lin'iment,** see *Iodine.* **I. paint,** see *Iodine.*

Iodined, i'o-dined. Iodized.

Iodin'eum, Iodinium (i-o-din'e-um), **Iod'inum,** or **Io'dium.** Iodine.

Iodinia, i-o-din'e-ah. See *Iodine.*

Iodism, i'o-dizm. See *Iodine.*

I'odized. Iodined, iodated; impregnated or affected with iodine or its preparations, as I. oil, I. camphor, etc. **I. glyc'erin,** see *Iodine.* **I. hy'dride,** solution of iodine in amyl hydride. When applied to the skin, the latter vaporizes, leaving the iodine equally distributed on the surface. It is employed in open scrofulous sores, indolent bubo, fetid ulcerations, etc. It is also a deodorizer and a convenient method of administering iodine by inhalation.

Iodoform, i-od'o-form. *Iodoformum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Teriodide of formyl, formerly called sesquiiodide of carbon—so called from its analogy to chloroform. CHI_3. Obtained by adding to an alcoholic solution of iodide of potassium, chlorinated lime, the resulting iodate of lime being separated from the iodoform by the addition of boiling alcohol. Besides the medical properties of iodine, which render it useful in scrofula, syphilis, etc., it is anodyne, anæsthetic, antiseptic, and disinfectant. It is used externally as an ointment. It is given internally in cirrhosis of the liver, consumption, diabetes, and other affections. It is used externally in ointments. It is in crystalline plates of a citrine color, and is volatile, and may be given in the same cases as iodine and the iodides. Dose, gr. i–iij three times a day. See *Carbonis sesquiiodidum.* **I. gauze,** see *Gauze.* **I. oint'ment,** unguentum iodoformi.

Iodoform'ize. To subject a part to thorough iodoform dressing.

Iodofor'mum. Iodoform.

Iodohydrar'gyrate of potas'sium. See *Iodine.*

Iodhydrate, i-od-hi'drate. Hydriodate.

I'odol. Tetraiodopyrrol. C_4I_4NH. Yellowish-white, odorless, and tasteless powder derived from action of iodine on pyrrol in alcoholic solution; antiseptic, antibromic, and anæsthetic; used externally in ulcers, surgical dressings, ozæna, abscesses, caries, etc., and for dusting; internally as substitute for iodine.

Iodomethe, e-od-om'e-the (*iodine, methe,* drunkenness). See *Iodine.*

Iodopegæ, e-od-o-pa'ge (*iodum, pege,* spring). Mineral waters containing iodine.

Iodophenacetin, e-o-do-fen-as'et-in. Substance produced when a cold saturated solution of phenacetin, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is treated with iodine. It is antiseptic.

Iodophenine, i-o-do-fe'neen. A derivative of phenacetin; antiseptic.

Iodophthisis, e-od-o-te'sis (*iodum, phthisis,* wasting). Loss of flesh and strength produced by iodine.

Iodopyrine, i-o-do-py'reen. Colorless crystalline substance; substitutive product of antipyrine, one atom of hydrogen being replaced by one of iodine; antipyretic and antiarthritic.

Iodoqui'nia, sul'phate of. Quinia, iodide of sulphate of.

Iodo'sis. See *Iodine.*

Iodosul'phate of cinch'onine. Proposed as a substitute for iodoform, being made by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cinchonine by a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium.

Iodotan'nin. Solution of iodine in water, with the assistance of tannic acid.

Iodother'apy. Treatment of disease with iodine.

Io'dum (Ph. U. S.). Iodine.

Iodure'tum. Iodide. **I. ammo'nii,** see *Iodine.* **I. am'yli,** see *Iodine.* **I. hydrargyr'icum,** mercury biniodide. **I. hydrargyro'sum,** hydrargyri iodidum. **I. ka'licum,** potassium iodide. **I. plumb'icum,** lead iodide. **I. potas'sicum,** potassium iodide. **I. so'dicum,** sodium iodide. **I. sul'phuris,** sulphuris iodidum.

I'on (*ion,* going). Viola; Vaccinium baccifera. Element which appears in electrolysis at the positive or negative plate—kathion at the negative, anion at the positive plate.

Ionia, e-o'ne-ah. Teucrium chamæpitys.

Ionid'ion or **Ionidium** (e-o-nid'e-um) **angustifo'lium,** Mexican plant of genus Violaceæ, used in dropsy. **I. brevicau'le,** S. American species, root of which is emetic. **I. calceola'ria,** species of S. America, resembling ipecacuanha and having similar therapeutic properties. **I. heterophyl'lum,** Chinese species; emetic, as is also **I. lana'tum,** a Brazilian plant. **I. Marcuc'ci** or **Marcu'tii,** cinchunchulli, S. American plant, said to be identical with I. microphyllum and I. parviflorum, said to be particularly efficacious in the mal de S. Lazaro of Colombia. **I. microphyl'lum** and **I. parvifio'rum,** two S. American species, the root of which is called huichunchulli; action is like that of ipecac. **I. poaya,** Brazilian plant; root is emetic, as is that of the W. Indian plant *I. strictum,* and that of the Brazilian plant *I. urticæfolium.* The

root of *I. suffruticosum*, of E. Indies, is demulcent in simple and specific urethritis and other urinary diseases.

Ionium, e-o'ne-um. Iodine.

Ionta, e-on'tah. Excretions; excreta.

Ion'thos or **Ion'thus** (*ion*, the violet, *anthos*, flower). Violet eruption; unsuppurative, tubercular tumor, stationary, chiefly on the face. Disease of or connected with the hair-follicles, as acne, sycosis, etc. Geneias. **I. ac'ne**, acne. **I. come'do**, see *Comedo*. **I. corym'bifer**, gutta rosea. **I. furun'culus**, furunculus. **I. syco'sis**, sycosis. **I. va'rus**, acne. **I. va'rus puncta'tus**, acne punctatus.

Io'num. Iodine.

Iotacism, i-o'tah-sizm (from the Greek letter *Iota*). Defective articulation from inability to pronounce the palatals *j* and *g* soft.

Ip'ecac. Apocynum androsæmifolium, Euphorbia corollata, Gillenia trifoliata, ipecacuanha, triosteum. **I., Amer'ican**, Apocynum androsæmifolium. **I., wild**, Euphorbia ipecacuanha, Triosteum perfoliatum, Asclepias curassavica.

Ipecacoan'ha. Ipecacuanha.

Ipecacuan'ha. In common parlance abridged to ipecac, and in Ireland to hippo. Pharmaceutical name of the root of Cephaëlis or Callicocca ipecacuanha, nat. ord. Cinchonaceæ; obtained from Psychotria emetica of Peru. The odor of the root, ipecacuanha root, Ipecacuanha (Ph. U. S.), is faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid, and mucilaginous; water and alcohol extract its virtues, which depend on a peculiar principle called emetia. It is emetic in large doses; expectorant and sudorific in smaller. Dose, as an emetic, gr. xv to xxx. Euphorbia corollata, Pedilanthus tithymaloïdes. **I., bas'tard**, Asclepias curassavica, Triosteum perfoliatum. **I., brown**, root of Cephaëlis ipecacuanha. **I., Caroli'na**, Podophyllum peltatum. **I., Ger'man**, vincetoxicum. **I. of the Isle of France**, Tylophora asthmatica. **I., white**, is obtained from different species of Richardsonia and inidium, and from Viola ipecacuanha or Pombalea ipecacuanha.

Ipecacuan'hic ac'id. $C_{14}H_9O_7$. Brown acid derived from root of Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.

I'po. Resin derived from bark of Strychnos Tieuté. Upas. See *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Upas*. **I. toxica'ria**, see *Upas*.

Ipomœ'a acetosæfo'lia (*ips*, an insect infesting the vine, *homoios*, like, from its twisting round other plants). Species of Convolvulaceæ of S. America and W. Indies, used externally in ascites and arthritis; sap is cathartic. **I. aquat'ica**, species of E. and W. Indies; cathartic, and used externally for abscesses. **I. bata'tas**, sweet potato. **I. batatoï'des**, see *Convolvulus jalapa*. **I. bo'na nox**, moon-flower, grows in E. and W. Indies; bark of root is cathartic. **I. cæru'lea**, E. Indian species; seeds are cathartic. **I. cathar'tica**, juice is drastic cathartic. **I. cymo'sa**, E. Indian species; leaves make an emollient application to suppurating surfaces; seeds are laxative. **I. digita'ta**, roots of this species from E. Indies, Africa, and S. America are cathartic. **I. gemel'la**, E. Indian species; demulcent in aphthous stomatitis. **I. jala'pa** or **jalap'pa**, Convolvulus jalapa. **I. macrorrhi'za**, Convolvulus jalapa. **I. Mexitlan'ica**, see *Convolvulus jalapa*. **I. muricoï'des**, Mexican species, used for baths in cases of paralysis. **I. nil**, Convolvulus nil. **I. opercula'ta**, see *Batata de purga*. **I. Orizaben'sis**, see *Convolvulus jalapa*. **I. pandura'ta**, wild jalap or potato, man-root; indigenous in U. States; cathartic. **I. pur'ga**, see *Convolvulus jalapa*. **I. renifor'mis**, E. Indian species; diuretic, alterative. **I. re'pens**, I. aquatica. **I. Schiedea'na**, see *Convolvulus jalapa*. **I. sim'ulans**, a tree of Tampico, the source of Tampico jalap. **I. stans**, Mexican species, root of which is cathartic. **I. subtril'oba**, root of this Peruvian species is drastic cathartic. **I. turpe'thum**, E. Indian jalap; root and stems are purgative.

Ir. As a prefix, has the signification of *Im.*

I'ra. Rage.

Iracun'dus. Rectus externus oculi.

Iral'gia, Ireal'gia, or **Iridalgia**, ir-id-al'je-ah (*iris*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the iris.

Ireoncion, ir-e-on'se-on (*iris*, *onkos*, hook). Iriancistron.

Ireoperisphinx'is (*iris*, *peri*, around, *sphinxis*, constriction). Operation on the iris, consisting of formation of artificial pupil by bringing all parts of the iris to a central point.

I'rian. Relating to the iris.

Iriancis'tron, Iriankis'tron, or **Iridancistron**, ir-id-an-sis'tron (*iris*, *ankistron*, hook). Hooked instrument used in the formation of an artificial pupil.

Iridadenosis, ir-id-ad-en-o'sis (*iris*, *aden*, gland). Disease of glands of region of iris.

Iridæmia, ir-id-e'me-ah (*iris*, *haima*, blood). Hemorrhage of the iris.

Iridal, i'rid-al. Relating to the iris.

Iridalgia, ir-id-al'je-ah (*irido*, *algos*, pain). Iralgia.

Iridallochrosis, ir-id-al-lok'ros-is (*iris*, *allos*, different, *chrosis*, coloration). Change in pigmentation of the iris,

Iridancis'tron. Iriancistron.

Iridareosis, ir-id-ar-e-o'sis (*irido*, *araiosis*, diminution). Atrophy of the iris.

Iridaux'e or **Iridauxesis**, ir-id-aux-a'sis (*irido*, *auxesis*, augmentation). Staphyloma of the iris; prolapse of the iris; hypertrophy of the iris from exudation of fibrin into its tissue.

Iridectome, i-rid-ek'tome (*irido*, *ektome*, excision). Knife for performance of iridectomy.

Iridectomedialysis, ir-id-ek-to-med-e-al'is-is (*irido*, *ektome*, excision, *dialusis*, separation). See *Coretomy*.

Iridectomy, i-rid-ek'to-me (*irido*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the iris and establishment of artificial pupil.

Iridectropium, ir-id-ek-tro'pe-um (*iris*, *ektropion*, eversion). Eversion of part of iris.

Iridelcosis, ir-id-el-ko'sis (*iris*, *helcosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the iris.

Iridencleisis (ir-id-en-kli'sis) (*irido*, *en*, *kleio*, to close), **Iridencleis'mus**, or **Iridenklei'sis**. See *Coretomy*.

Iridentropium, ir-id-en-tro'pe-um (*iris*, *entropion*, inversion). Inversion of the iris.

Irideremia, ir-id-er-e'me-ah (*irido*, *eremos*, deprived of). Absence of iris, either apparent or real, congenital or acquired.

Iridescent, ir-id-es'sent. Shining with many changing colors. **I. vision**, peculiar vision dependent on alterations in epithelium of the cornea from pressure. There are borders of various hues around artificial lights. Halo vision.

Irid'esis or **Iridodesis**, ir-id-od'es-is (*iris*, *deo*, to bind). Ligature of the iris; operation for artificial pupil, consisting in opening the cornea to admit the canula forceps, and by it drawing out a portion of the iris near its ciliary attachment, and strangulating a piece of it by means of a thread of moistened silk.

Iridian, i-rid'e-an. Iridal.

Iridin, i'rid-in. Cholagogue oleoresin procured from root of Iris versicolor.

Iriditis, ir-id-e'tis. Iritis.

Ir'ido. In composition, *iris*.

Iridoallochrosis, ir-id-o-al-lok'ro-sis. Iridallochrosis.

Iridocele, i-rid-o-se'le (Eng. i'rid-o-seel) (*irido*, *kele*, tumor). Prolapse of the iris through wound or lesion of the cornea.

Iridochorioiditis, ir-id-o-ko-ri-oid-e'tis. Inflammation commencing with the iris and secondarily affecting the choroid. When the primary disease is in the choroid, it is termed choroidoiritis; it may be primary or consecutive, traumatic, plastic, purulent, sympathetic, or syphilitic. **I., se'rous**, cyclitis.

Iridochoroidal, i-rid-o-ko-roid'al. Relating to iris and choroid; iridoptosis; ptosis iridis.

Iridochoroidi'tis. Iridochorioiditis.

Iridocinesis, ir-id-o-sin-a'sis (*irido*, *kinesis*, motion). Muscular movement of the iris.

Iridocoloboma, ir-id-o-kol-o-bo'mah. Coloboma iridis. Portion of iris removed in iridectomy.

Iridocyclitis, ir-id-o-sik-le'tis. Inflammation of the iris and ciliary circle. **I., fi'brinous** or **plas'tic,** I. with plastic effusion around the iris, ciliary body, and capsule of lens.

Iridocyclochorioiditis, ir-id-o-sik-lo-ko-re-oid-e'-tis. Inflammation of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid coat of the eye.

Iridodesis, ir-id-o-da'sis. Iridesis.

Iridodial'ysis (*irido, dialusis,* separation). Coretomy.

Iridodonesis, ir-id-o-don-a'sis (*irido, doneo,* to shake). Tremulousness of the iris from dislocation of the lens or other causes. See *Hippus.*

Iridoencleisis, ir-id-o-en-kli'sis. Coretomy.

Iridokine'sis. Iridocinesis.

Iridokoloboma, ir-id-o-kol-o-bo'mah. Iridocoloboma.

Iridol, ir'id-ol. White acicular hydrocarbon from wood-tar.

Iridoleptynsis, ir-id-o-lep-tin'sis (*iris, leptunsis,* thinning). Atrophy and thinning of the iris.

Iridomalacia, ir-id-o-mal-as'e-ah (*irido, malakia,* softness). Mollescence or softening of the iris, especially after rheumatic inflammation.

Iridomedial'ysis. Iridomesodialysis.

Iridomelano'ma or **Iridomelano'sis** (*irido, melano,* to color black). Deposition of black matter on the tissue of the iris.

Iridomesodialysis, ir-id-o-mes-o-de-al'is-is. Detachment of adhesions of central borders of iris.

Iridomo'tor. Concerned in the movements of the iris.

Iridonco'sis, Iridon'cus, or **Ironco'sis** (*irido, onkos,* swelling). Tumefaction or thickening of the iris; iridauxesis.

Iridoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the iris.

Iridoparesis, ir-id-o-par'es-is (*irido, paresis,* paralysis). Partial paralysis of the iris.

Iridoperiphacitis (ir-id-o-per-e-fas-e'tis) or **Iridoperiphaki'tis** (*irido, peri,* around, *phacitis,* inflammation of the lens). Inflammation of the anterior hemisphere of the capsule of the lens.

Iridoperisphynxis, ir-id-o-per-e-sfinks'is (*irido, peri,* around, *sphunxis,* constriction). Circular muscular fibres in vicinity of sphincter.

Iridophlebocol'pus (*irido, phleps,* vein, *kolpos,* sinus). Venous sinus of the iris.

Iridoplania, ir-id-o-plan'e-ah (*irido, plane,* wandering). Iridadenosis; hippus.

Iridoplegia, ir-id-o-plej'e-ah (*irido, plege,* stroke). Iridoparalysis.

Iridoptosis, ir-id-o-to'sis. Ptosis iridis; prolapse of the iris.

Iridor'rhagas or **Iridor'rhox** (*irido, rhox,* fissure). Fissure of the iris. See *Coloboma.*

Iridorrho'ge (*irido, rhoge,* fissure). Iridorrhagas.

Iridoschisma, ir-id-o-sis'mah (*irido, schisma,* fissure). Coloboma iridis; iridorrhagas.

Iridosteresis, ir-id-o-ster-a'sis (*irido, steresis,* privation). Irideremia.

Iridotenclei'sis. Iridencleisis.

Ir'idotome. Instrument for performing iridectomy.

Iridotomencleisis, ir-id-o-to-men-kli'sis (*irido, tome,* section, *enkleio,* to include). Coretomy.

Iridotomedialysis, ir-id-o-to-med-e-al'is-is (*irido, tome,* section, *dialusis,* separation). See *Coretomy.*

Iridotomy, ir-id-ot'o-me (*irido, tome,* section). See *Coretomy.*

Iridotromus, ir-id-ot'ro-mus (*irido, tromos,* trembling). Iridodonesis; hippus.

Irigen'ium. Verbena officinalis.

I'rine. Camphoraceous substance, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, from root of Iris Florentina.

Iriod'esis. Iridodesis.

I'ris (so called from resembling the rainbow in its variety of colors). A membrane stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humor, in which it forms a circular, flat partition separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening called the pupil, which is constantly varying its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the fibres of the iris. Its posterior surface has been called uvea, from the thick black varnish covering it. The pigmentary stratum on its free surface appears to be bounded by a delicate but finely defined line, which has been described as a special membrane—membrana pigmenti or limitans, or limitans Pacini or Jacobi Arnold or Zinnii. The greater circumference of the iris is adherent to the ciliary processes and circle. It has an external plane of radiated fibres, dilatator iridis, and an internal one of circular fibres, sphincter pupillæ or iridis, which serve the one to dilate, the other to contract, the aperture of the pupil. The iris receives the ciliary nerves. Its arteries are furnished by the long ciliary arteries, which form two circles by their anastomoses—the one very broad, near the great circumference, the other smaller and seated around the circumference of the pupil. The veins of the iris empty themselves into the vasa vorticosa and into the long ciliary veins. The iris regulates by its dilatation or contraction the quantity of luminous rays which are necessary for distinct vision. The different colors of the iris occasion the variety in the colors of the human eye. See *Membrana pupillaris, Herpes iridis.* **I., cleft of,** coloboma iridis. **I., colobo'ma of,** coloboma iridis. **I., com'mon,** I. Germanica. **I., fis'sure of,** coloboma iridis. **I. Florenti'na,** Florentine iris or orris, ord. Iridaceæ; the rhizome of this plant is extremely acrid in its recent state, and when chewed excites a pungent heat in the mouth, continuing for several hours. When dried the acrimony is lost or nearly so, and the smell is very agreeable; it is expectorant. The orris root of the shops is said to consist of the rhizomes of three species—I. Florentina, I. pallida, and I. Germanica. **I. fœtidis'sima,** stinking iris; the root is antispasmodic and narcotic. **I. German'ica,** flower-de-luce, common iris or orris; the fresh roots are powerfully cathartic, and are given also in dropsies. **I., hernia of,** I., prolapse of. **I. hexago'na,** I. versicolor. **I., inflamma'tion of,** iritis. **I. lacus'tris,** dwarf flag, dwarf lake iris; has the properties of I. versicolor. **I., lake, dwarf,** I. lacustris. **I., lig'ature of,** iridesis. **I. lu'tea,** I. pseudacorus. **I. nos'tras,** I. Germanica. **I. palus'tris,** I. pseudacorus. **I., prolapse' of,** iridauxesis. **I. pseudac'orus,** yellow waterflag; the root has an acrid, styptic taste. It is an errhine, sialagogue, and astringent. The expressed juice is diuretic, and used as an application to serpiginous and other cutaneous affections. Rubbed on the gums or chewed, it is said to cure toothache. **I., staphylo'ma of,** iridauxesis. **I., stink'ing,** I. fœtidissima. **I., trem'ulous,** see *Hippus.* **I. versic'olor,** blue flag. The rhizome is an active cathartic and diuretic. Iris (Ph. U. S.) is the rhizome and rootlets of this plant. **I. Virgin'ica,** slender blue flag, and **I. ver'na** are said to have virtues like those of I. versicolor. **I. vulga'ris,** I. Germanica.

Irisa'tion. Iridescence.

Irish moss. See *Chondrus.*

Irisitis, i-ris-e'tis. Iritis.

Iritis, i-re'tis. Inflammation of the iris. The chief symptoms are—change in the color of the iris; fibres less movable; teeth-like processes shooting into the pupil; pupil irregularly contracted, with the ordinary signs of inflammation of the eye. If the inflammation does not yield, suppuration takes place, and, although the matter may be absorbed, the iris remains immovable. When the iritis results from syphilis, gonorrhœa, rheumatism, gout, small-pox, or scrofula, it requires specific treatment according to its cause. Mercury is given freely in some forms of iritis, along with attention to other means advisable in ophthalmia. When the inflammation is seated in the serous covering, it is termed iritis serosa. When the iritis is marked by a tendency to new formation, which may become developed into a pseudo-membrane, it is called plastic iritis. **I., plas'tic,** see *Iritis.* **I. se'rous,** aquomembranitis; see *Iritis.*

Irit'omy. Iridotomy.

Iron. Ferrum. **I., ac'etate of,** ferri acetas. **I. and alumin'ium, sul'phate of,** ferri et aluminii sulphas. **I. and ammo'nia** or **ammo'nium, ci'trate of,** ferri ammonio-citras. **I., ammo'niated,** ferrum ammoniatum. **I. and ammo'nium, tar'trate of,** ferri ammonio-tartras. **I., ammo'nio-chlo'ride of,** ferrum ammoniatum. **I., ammo'nio-ci'trate of,** ferri ammonio-citras. **I. and ammo'nium, sul'phate of,** ferri et ammoniæ sulphas. **I., arse'niate of,** arseniate of iron. **I. bark,** Eucalyptus resinifera; see *Kino.* **I., black ox'ide of,** oxydum ferri nigrum. **I., bro'mide of,** ferri bromidum. **I., car'bonate of, efferves'cing,** ferri carbonas effervescens. **I., car'bonate of, precip'itated,** ferri subcarbonas. **I. car'bonate of, sac'charated,** ferri protocarbonas. **I., car'buret of,** graphites. **I., chlo'ride of,** ferri chloridum. **I., ci'trate of,** ferri citras. **I., ci'trate of magnet'ic ox'ide of,** see *Ferri ammonio-citras.* **I. ferrocyan'uret of,** Prussian blue. **I., ferroprus'siate of,** Prussian blue. **I. fil'ings, pur'ified,** ferri limatura purificata. **I., hy'drated ox'ide of,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **I., hy'drated perox'ide of,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **I., hy'drated tritox'ide of,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **I., hydri'odate of,** ferri iodidum. **I., hydrobro'mate of,** ferri bromidum. **I. by hy'drogen,** ferri pulvis. **I., hydro-ox'ide of,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **I., hypophos'phite of,** ferri hypophosphis. **I., i'odide** or **io'duret of,** see *Iodine* and *Ferri iodidum.* **I., lac'tate of,** ferri lactas. **I. li'quor,** ferri acetas. **I. lung,** siderosis. **I. and magne'sia, citrate of,** ferri et magnesii citras. **I., magnet'ic ox'ide of,** oxydum ferri nigrum. **I., mu'riate of,** ferri chloridum. **I., ni'trate of, solu'tion of,** see *Tinctura ferri muriatis.* **I., ox'alate of,** ferri oxalas. **I., ox'ide of, sac'charated,** ferri oxidum saccharatum. **I., perchlo'ride of,** ferri chloridum. **I., perox'ide of,** ferri subcarbonas. **I., perox'ide of, moist,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **I., persul'phate of,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **I., persul'phate of, solu'tion of,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **I., phos'phate of,** ferri phosphas. **I., pills of, com'pound,** pilulæ ferri compositæ. **I. and potas'sa** or **potas'sium, tar'trate of,** ferrum tartarizatum. **I., potas'sio-ci'trate of,** see *Ferri ammonio-citras.* **I., pow'der of,** ferri pulvis. **I., protocar'bonate of,** ferri protocarbonas. **I., protox'ide of, lac'tate of,** ferri lactas. **I. pyri'tes,** ferri sulphuretum. **I., pyrophos'phate of,** ferri pyrophosphas. **I., Quevenne's,** ferri pulvis. **I. and qui'nia, ci'trate of,** ferri et quiniæ citras. **I. and qui'nia, hydri'odate of,** see *Quinia, iodide of iodhydrate of.* **I., reduced,** ferrum redactum. **I., sesquichlo'ride of,** ferri chloridum. **I. sesquini'trate, solu'tion of,** see *Tinctura ferri muriatis.* **I., sesquiox'ide of,** ferri subcarbonas. **I., sodioci'trate of,** see *Ferri ammonio-citras.* **I., solu'tion of ci'trate of,** liquor ferri citratis. **I. and strych'nia, ci'trate of,** ferri et strychniæ citras. **I., subcar'bonate of,** ferri subcarbonas. **I., subsul'phate of, solu'tion of,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **I., suc'cinate of,** ferri succinas. **I., sul'phate of,** ferri sulphas. **I., sul'phate of, gran'ulated,** ferri sulphas granulata. **I., sul'phuret of,** ferri sulphuretum. **I., tan'nate of,** ferri tannas. **I., tar'tarized,** ferrum tartarizatum. **I., terni'trate of, solu'tion of,** see *Tinctura ferri muriatis.* **I., tritohydroferrocy'anate of,** Prussian blue. **I., vale'rianate of,** ferri valerianas. **I. weed,** Vernonia noveboracensis. **I. wire,** ferri filum. **I. wood,** Carpinus betulus.

Ironcosis, ir-on-ko'sis. Iridoncosis.

I'ros. Fever. Scirrhus of the spleen. Erysipelas.

Irra'diating. Radiating from a central point or focus. Pain is often of this character.

Irradiation, ir-ra-de-a'shun (*ir, radius,* a ray). Shooting or proceeding from a centre, as I. pain. Similar direction in which rays of light pass outward. Similar shape sometimes assumed by fractures.

Irreducible, ir-re-du'se-b'l. Epithet given to fractures, luxations, herniæ, etc. when they cannot be reduced after use of all ordinary methods.

Irreg'ular (*ir, regula,* a rule). Anomalous. Term applied to the type of a disease, and to the pulse when its beats are separated by unequal intervals.

Irreme'diable. Incurable.

Irreptio, ir-rep'she-o (*ir, repo,* to creep). Attack.

Irrespirable, ir-res'pir-a-b'l. That cannot be breathed, as some gases, or that cannot maintain life when breathed.

Irrhythmia, ir-rhith'me-ah (*ir* for *in,* negative, *rhuthmos*). Want of rhythm, or irregularity, as of heart's action.

Irriga'tion (*ir, rigo,* to water). Act of watering or moistening. Methodical application of water to an affected part, to keep it constantly wet or for purposes of cleansing.

Irrigator, ir'ri-ga-tor. Apparatus for practising irrigation, as of wounds or cavities.

Irritabil'itas (*irrito,* to excite). Irritability. **I. Halleria'na,** irritability. **I. morbo'sa,** see *Subsultus tendinum.* **I. vesi'cæ,** see *Irritable bladder.*

Irritabil'ity. Inherent power, contractility, excitability, etc. Power possessed by all living organized bodies of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of moving responsive to such stimuli. Muscular and nervous irritability are of this kind. Mental condition characterized by petulence, impatience, etc. See *Contractility.* **I., far'adic,** contractions of muscles caused by an induced galvanic current.

Ir'ritable (*irrito,* to excite, *habilis,* capable). Endowed with irritability. Every living organized tissue is irritable; that is, capable of feeling an appropriate stimulus and of moving responsive to such stimulus. Impressible, as applied to persons, habit, or temper. **I. bladder,** condition in which there is constant desire to pass water.

Irritamen, ir-rit-ah'men. Irritant; stimulus.

Irritamen'tum. Erethism; irritant; stimulus. **I. metal'licum,** galvanism.

Ir'ritant. That which causes irritation or pain, heat, and tension; mechanically, as puncture, acupuncture, or scarification; chemically, as the alkalies and acids; or in a specific manner, as cantharides. **I., ner'vous,** irritant acting through the nerves, as by sympathy.

Ir'ritated. See *Irritation* and *Inflamed.*

Ir'ritating poi'son. See *Poison.*

Irritatio, ir-re-tah'she-o. Erethism; irritation.

Irrita'tion. State of a tissue or organ in which there is excess of vital movement, commonly manifested by increase of circulation and sensibility. It is a common precursor of inflammation. Erethism. **I., mor'bid,** constitutional irritation, irritative fever, pseudo-fever; excitement after injuries done to the body or to any part thereof. **I., spi'nal,** rhachialgia, principal symptom of which is pain in the back.

Ir'ritative fe'ver. Irritation, morbid.

Irrorra'tion (*ir, ros,* dew). Irrigation.

Is. Fibre.

Isadelphia, is-ad-el'fe-ah (*isos,* equal, *adelphos,* brother). Double monstrosity in which both bodies are equally and perfectly developed and possessed of independent vital organs, and which are united by parts of little significance.

Isapiol, i-sap'e-ol. $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$. Substance isomeric with apiol, with similar physiological properties.

Is'ca. Boletus igniarius.

Ischæmia, is-ke'me-ah (*ischo, haima,* blood). Morbid retention or suppression of habitual flux of blood, as of hemorrhoidal or menstrual flux or of epistaxis. See *Hæmatostatica.* Local arterial anæmia, in which the blood is prevented from flowing into the parts for which it is destined. Cerebral ischæmia, for example, is produced in the nervous tissue of the brain by obliteration or obstruction of the arteries of the encephalon. **I., cer'ebral,** see *Ischæmia.* **I. of op'tic disks,** I. retinæ. **I. ret'inæ,** anæmic condition of the retina, with sudden and complete blindness of both eyes; ischæmia of the optic disks.

Ischæ'mon or **Ischæmum,** is-ke'mum. Medicine which restrains or stops bleeding; hæmostatic.

Ischas, is'kas (dried fig). See *Ficus.*

Ischesis, is'kes-is (*ischo,* to restrain). Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion.

Ischiac, is'ke-ak, Ischiatic,

Ischiadelphia, is-ke-ad-el'fe-ah. Condition of an ischiadelphus or ischiopagus.

Ischiadelphus, is-ke-ad-el'fus (*ischion, adelphos,* a brother). Ischiopages.

Ischiadic, is-ke-ad'ik. Ischiatic.

Ischiadicus (is-ke-ad'ik-us) **mor'bus.** Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **I. ner'vus,** sciatic nerve.

Ischiadocele, is-ke-ad-o-se'le (Eng. is-ke-ad'o-seel). Ischiocele.

Ischiagra, is-ke'ag-rah (*ischion, agra,* a seizure). Ischiatic gout; femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

Ischial, is'ke-al. Relating to the ischium.

Ischialgia, is-ke-al'je-ah (*ischion, algos,* pain). Ischiagra; femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

Ischias, is'ke-as. Ischiagra. **I. infebrico'sum,** coxalgia. **I. nervo'sa anti'ca,** neuralgia femoro-prætibialis. **I. nervo'sa Cotun'nii,** neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **I. nervo'sa digita'lis,** neuralgia cubito-digitalis. **I. nervo'sa posti'ca,** neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **I. rheumat'ica,** neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **I. à spargano'si,** phlegmatia dolens.

Ischiatic (is-ke-at'ik) or **Ischiad'ic.** Sciatic; relating to the ischium or to parts connected with it. The sciatic notches are formed by this bone; the ischiatic spine belongs to it, and gives attachment to the small sacrosciatic ligament. The tuberosity of the ischium, os sedentarium, tuber ischii, is formed by it, receiving the insertions of different muscles of the thigh, and forming the projection on which the body rests when seated. **I. ar'tery,** sciatic artery. It arises singly from the hypogastric or with the gluteal, and seems to be really a continuation of the trunk of the hypogastric. It issues from the pelvis at the lower part of the great sciatic notch. **I. notches,** notches, greater and lesser, of the ischium. **I. re'gion,** sciatic region; region of the hip. **I. vein,** this presents the same arrangement as the artery.

Ischiati'tis. Inflammation of sciatic nerve.

Ischiatocele, is-ke-at-o-se'le (Eng. is-ke-at'o-seel). Ischiocele.

Ischidrosis, is-kid-ro'sis (*ischo,* to restrain, *hidros,* sweat). Suppression of perspiration.

Ischigalactic, is-ke-gal-ak'tik (*ischo,* to restrain, *gala,* milk). Checking secretion of milk.

Ischioan'al. Relating to ischium and anus.

Ischioblennia, is-ke-o-blen'ne-ah (*ischo,* to restrain, *blenna,* mucus). Suppression of mucous discharge.

Ischiobul'bar. Relating to the ischium and the bulb of the urethra.

Ischiobulbo'sus. Part of superficial transverse perineal muscle from ischium to bulb of urethra.

Ischiocap'sular. Relating to ischium and capsule of hip-joint.

Ischiocaverno'sus. Belonging to the ischium and corpus cavernosum. **I. mus'cle,** small, long, flat muscle surrounding origin of the corpus cavernosum, fixed below to the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium, and above to the root of the penis, where it is confounded with the fibrous membrane of the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downward and backward. The ischiocavernosus of the female is arranged nearly as in the male, but is less bulky. It arises by aponeurosis from the tuberosity of the ischium, and terminates by embracing the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris, contributing to erection of the latter. It is the depressor clitoridis of Meckel. **I. ure'thræ,** bulbo-cavernosus.

Ischiocele, is-ke-o-se'le (Eng. is'ke-o-seel), **Ischiatoce'le,** or **Ischiadoce'le** (*ischion, kele,* tumor). Ischiatic or sciatic hernia, in which the viscera issue by the great sciatic notch; a rare disease.

Ischioclito'rian ar'tery. Division of the internal pudic which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris, the superficial and deep-seated. **I. nerve,** superior branch of the pudic nerve distributed to the clitoris.

Ischioclitoria'nus. Connected with the ischium and clitoris, as I. muscle. See *Ischiocavernosus* (in the female).

Ischioclitorid'ian. Relating to the ischium and clitoris.

Ischiococcygeus, is-ke-o-kok-se-je'us. Relating to the ischium and coccyx. Muscle passing from sacro-sciatic ligament and crest of ischium to lateral portion of last sacral and two upper coccygeal vertebræ. Part of levator ani arising from obturator fascia.

Ischiodidymus, is-ke-o-did'im-us (*ischium, didumos,* twin). Double monster in which the individual is united at the hip.

Ischiodym'ia (*ischion, duo,* to mingle). See *Somatodymia.*

Ischiofem'oral. Relating to ischium and femur.

Ischiofemora'lis. Adductor magnus of thigh. **I. mag'nus,** ischiotibialis internus. **I. par'vus,** gracilis internus.

Ischiofemoroperoneus, is-ke-o-fem-or-o-per-o-ne'us (*ischion, femur, perone,* fibula). Biceps flexor cruris.

Ischion, isk'e-on. Ischium.

Ischioneural'gia. Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. Sciatica.

Ischiopa'ges (*ischion, pago,* to fasten). Monstrous union of two fœtuses attached to each other by the ischia. The monster is called *Ischiopagus.* See *Hypogastrodidymus.* **I. tet'rapus,** monster with four legs. **I. tri'pus,** monster with three legs.

Ischioperine'al. Relating to ischium and perineum. Transversus perinæi.

Ischiophthisis, is-ke-o-te'sis. Phthisis or wasting suppuration of the hip-joint. See *Coxarum morbus.*

Ischiopoplitifemoral'is. Semimembranosus.

Ischiopoplititibial'is. Semimembranosus.

Ischiopretibial'is. Semitendinosus.

Ischioprostat'ic. Name given to fibres of transversus perinæi muscle which go to the prostate.

Ischiopu'bic. Relating to ischium and pubes.

Ischiopu'bicus infe'rior. Muscle arising from falciform ligament and inserted into symphysis pubis. **I. supe'rior,** muscular fibres occasionally found in tendinous arch of pelvic fascia.

Ischiopubiprostat'icus. Transversus perinæi.

Ischiorec'tal. Relating to ischium and rectum, as I. abscess, I. fascia, etc. **I. fos'sa,** perineal fossa.

Ischiosa'cral. Relating to ischium and sacrum.

Ischioscambo'sis (*ischion, skambosis,* bending). Bending or curvature of the ischium.

Ischio'sis. Femoro-polipitæal neuralgia.

Ischiosubclitorid'ian. Ischioclitorianus.

Ischiotib'ial. Relating to ischium and tibia.

Ischiotibial'is. Ischiotibial. Muscles in some of the lower animals, analogues of human biceps flexor cruris and part of glutæus maximus muscles, and semimembranosus and semitendinosus muscles.

Ischiotrochanterianus (is-ke-o-tro-kan-ter-e-an'us) or **Ischiotrochante'rius.** Two small fleshy bundles, long and flat, which arise, the superior on the outside of the sciatic spine, the inferior behind the tuberosity of the ischium. Both are attached to the tendon of the obturator internus, which they accompany into the fossa of the trochanter. They rotate the lower limb outward; they can also turn the pelvis on the femur in standing on one foot.

Is'chio-urethral'is. Transversus perinæi.

Ischium (is'ke-um) or **Is'chion** (*ischuo,* to support, or *ischo,* to arrest, to retain, because that bone serves as a base or support for the trunk when one is seated; see *Ischiatic*). Hucklebone, seatbone. Lowermost of the three portions composing the os innominatum of the fœtus and young individual. The inferior region of the same bone is called ischium in the adult, although the ancients designated by the word ischion the capsular ligament of the coxofemoral, as well as the articulation itself. Haunch.

Ischnogyria, isk-no-jir'e-ah (*ischnos,* weak, *guros,* circle). Imperfectly developed convolutions of the brain.

Ischnophony, isk-nof'o-ne (*ischnos,* weak, *phone,* voice). Slenderness or weakness of voice; stuttering.

Ischnotes, isk-no'tees. Emaciation; consumption.

Ischno'tia or **Isch'notis.** Emaciation; consumption.

Isch'nous (*ischnos,* thin). Very thin; consumptive; emaciated.

Is'cho (*ischo,* to restrain). In composition, arrest, retention.

Ischoblen'nia (*ischo, blenna*, mucus). Suppression of a mucous discharge.

Ischocenosis, isk-o-sen-o'sis (*ischo, kenosis*, evacuation). Retention or suppression of an evacuation.

Ischocholia, isk-o-kol'e-ah (*ischo, chole*, bile). Retention or suppression of the biliary secretion.

Ischocœ'lia or **Ischocoil'ia** (*ischo, koilia*, bowels). Constipation.

Ischocop'ria (*ischo, kopros*, excrement). Constipation.

Ischogalactia, isk-o-gal-ak'te-ah (*ischo, gala*, milk). Want of milk in the mammæ. Suppression of lacteal secretion.

Ischolochia, isk-o-lok-e'ah (*ischo, locheia*, lochial discharge). Suppression of the lochial discharge.

Ischomenia, isk-o-men'e-ah (*ischo, menes*, menses). Amenorrhœa.

Ischophonia, isk-o-fo'ne-ah (*ischo, phone*, voice). Impediment in speech; stammering. See *Balbuties*.

Ischosper'mia (*ischo, sperma*, sperm). Retention or suppression of the spermatic secretion.

Ischuretic, isk-u-ret'ik (*ischo, ouron*, urine). Relating to ischuria. Medicine that causes suppression of urine; also applied to medicine that relieves that condition. Diuretic.

Ischuria, isk-u're-ah. Stoppage of urine. Retention of, or impossibility of discharging, the urine. Suppression of the secretion. *Renal ischuria, Ischuria renalis, Anuria, Anuresis, Nephranuria.* Ischuria vera is that in which, the urine having accumulated in the bladder, the patient is unable to pass it, notwithstanding the constant distressing inclination. In false ischuria, paruria inops, p. retentionis renalis, ischuria notha or spuria, owing to disease of the kidney or ureters the urine cannot reach the bladder. Ischuria has received other names, according to the seat and character of the obstacle opposing the exit of the urine, as renal, ureteric, vesical, urethral, and calculous ischuria. Vesical ischuria is generally used synonymously with retention of urine. **I. aton'ica**, ischury due to atony or paralysis of the bladder. **I. cystit'ica**, I. from inflammation of the bladder. **I. cystolith'ica**, I. caused by stone in the bladder. **I. cystophlegmat'ica**, cystirrhœa. **I. cystopleg'ica**, I. from paralysis of the bladder. **I. cystospast'ica**, I. caused by spasm of the bladder. **I. dysu'ria**, dysuria. **I. gravida'rum**, I. of pregnancy and parturition. **I. nephrit'ica, nephrolith'ica, nephropleg'ia**, suppression of urine from causes originating in the kidney, as from inflammation, calculus, or paralysis. **I. neurot'ica**, I. as a result of hysteria, chorea, or epilepsy. **I. perinæa'lis**, obstruction to passage of urine through the urethra in the perineal region. **I. phimo'sica**, see *Phimosicus*. **I. rena'lis**, suppression of urine from causes existing in the kidney; see *I. nephritica*. **I. spasmod'ica**, I. due to spasm of bladder. **I. spu'ria**, see *Ischuria*. **I., true**, I. vera. **I. ureter'ica, ureterit'ica, urethrolith'ica, ureteropy'ica**, suppression of urine from causes in the ureters, as inflammation, calculus, pus, etc. **I. urethral'is**, ischuria from causes in the urethra, as inflammation, phymosis, calculus, or other concretions, etc. **I. urethral'is a phimosi**, see *Phimosicus*. **I. ve'ra or vesica'lis**, suppression of urine from causes seated in the bladder; retention of urine. See *Ischuria*.

Ischu'ric. Ischuretic.

Ischury, isk'u-re. Ischuria.

Ischys, is'kis. Strength.

Isertia (is-er'she-ah) **coccin'ea.** Tree of S. America, leaves of which are applied to tumors. Bark is febrifuge, and also employed in hepatic diseases.

I'singlass (G. *hausen*, a sturgeon, and *blase*, bladder). Ichthyocolla. **I., Bengal'**, agar-agar. **I., Jap'anese**, substance obtained from seaweed in China; used in the formation of jellies under the name seaweed jelly. **I. plas'ter**, emplastrum ichthyocollæ; see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*.

I'sis nob'ilis. See *Coral*.

Island of Reil. Insula cerebri.

Isnar'dia (after D'Isnard, French botanist) **alternifo'lia.** Ludwigia alternifolia. **I. palus'tris**, Ludwigia palustris.

I'so (*isos*, equal). In composition, equal.

Iso-amylamine, i-so-am-il'am-een. $C_5H_{13}N$. Ptomaïne from putrefaction of yeast in cod-liver oil; alkaline liquid, strong neurotic poison.

Isoam'ylene. Pental.

Isoapiol, i-zo-ap'e-ol. Substance obtained from apiol, affecting the vaso-motor apparatus.

Isobutylphe'nol i'odide. Cresol iodide.

Isochromatic, i-zo-kro-mat'ik (*iso, chroma*, color). Having the same color.

Isochronous, is-ok'ron-us (*iso, chronos*, time). That which takes place in the same time or in equal times, as pulsation of arteries in various parts of the body.

Isoco'ria (*iso, kore*, pupil). Equality in diameter of the two pupils.

Isodromus, is-od'ro-mus (*iso, dromos*, course). Isochronous.

Isodynamic, i-so-di-nam'ik (*iso, dunamis*, power). Equal in power or force.

Isola'tion. Insulation.

I'solator. Insulator.

Isoline, i'so-leen. $C_{14}H_{17}N$. Substance found in quinoline.

Isologous, i-sol'og-us. Identical in composition.

Isolusin, i-so-lu'sin (*iso, luo*, to wash). Bitter substance in Polygala Virginiana. See *Polygala senega*.

Isomeric, i-som'er-ik (*iso, meros*, part). Agreeing in composition, but differing in properties; the condition being termed *Isom'erism;* applied to the replacing of one element in a crystalline salt by another, the form remaining unaltered.

Isometropia, i-so-met-ro'pe-ah (*isos*, equal, *metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). Equal refraction of both eyes.

Isomorphous, i-so-mor'fus. Having the same or similar crystalline form, *Isomor'phism.*

Isonan'dra gut'ta. See *Gutta-percha*.

Isonaphthol, i-so-naf'thol. Naphthol.

Isonitrosoantipyrine, i-so-ni-tro-so-an-te-pi'reen. Green compound produced by action of acid nitrites on antipyrine.

Isopathotherapy, i-so-path-o-ther'ap-e (*isos*, equal, *pathos*, disease, *therapeuo*, to cure). Isopathy.

Isopathy, i-sop'ath-e (*iso, pathos*, disease). Cure of disease by the disease itself or its products, under the hypothesis that every contagious disease contains in its contagious matter the means for its cure; thus, that variola may be cured by homœopathic doses of variolous matter; syphilis, by venereal matter, etc. The term parallelism of diseases has been used for the disposition of diseases to anastomose with each other or to wear each other's livery.

Isopep'sin. Parapeptone.

Isophloroglu'cin. Saccharine substance produced in manufacture of acetic acid from Prunus cerasus.

Isopho'ria (*isos*, equal, *phoreo*, to carry). Equal tension of the vertical muscles of each eye.

Isopropyl'amine. See *Propylamine*.

Isop'ters (*iso, opter*, observer). Relative sharpness of vision of retina at various distances from macula.

Isop'yrine. Bitter alkaloid obtained from root of *Isopyrum thalictroïdes*, plant of Southern Europe.

Isoscope, i'so-skope (*isos*, equal, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for examining the position of vertical and horizontal lines in the movements of the eyes.

Isoterebin'thine. $C_{10}H_{16}$. Hydrocarbon found in oil of turpentine from Pinus maritima.

Isothermal, i-so-thur'mal (*isos*, equal, *therme*, heat). Of equal degrees of heat.

Isotoma (is-ot'o-mah) (*isos*, equal, *tome*, incision) **longiflo'ra.** W. Indian lobeliaceous plant; cathartic; in large doses irritant toxical purgative.

Isotonic, i-so-ton'ik (*isos*, equal, *tonos*, tone or tension). Having equal tone or tension, as a muscle thus unaffected by stimulation.

Isotropic, i-so-trop'ik (*isos*, equal, *trope*, turning). Having equal powers, as of refraction, muscular contractility, etc.; the condition is called *Isotropy*.

Isotropy, i-sot'ro-pe. See *Isotropic*. **I. of the o'vum**, combination of nuclei of the two sexual elements in fecundation.

Is'sue (*ex, eo*, to go out). Result, as of a disease;

fonticulus. **I. peas,** Aurantia curassaventia; see *Fonticulus.*

Isth'mion. Isthmus; pharynx.

Isthmitis, isth-mi'tis. Inflammation of isthmus of the fauces. See *Cynanche pharyngea* and *Angina.*

Isthmium, isth'me-um. Isthmus.

Isthmocatar'rhus. Catarrh of the fauces.

Isthmodynia, isth-mo-din'e-ah (*isthmus, odune,* pain). Pain in the fauces.

Isthmopathi'a. Disease of isthmus of fauces.

Isthmoplegia, isth-mo-plej'e-ah (*isthmus, plege,* a stroke). Paralysis of the fauces.

Isthmopol'ypus. Polypus of the fauces.

Isthmopyra, isth-mop'ir-ah (*isthmos,* neck, *pur,* fire). Inflammation of the fauces.

Isthmorrhagia, isth-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*isthmos, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the fauces.

Isth'mos. Isthmus; pharynx.

Isth'mospasm. Spasm of isthmus of the fauces.

Isthmoty'phus. Gangrenous angina; cynanche maligna.

Isth'mus, Isth'mion, or **Isth'mium.** Tongue of land joining a peninsula to a continent or separating two seas; a narrow pass. **I. of the brain,** I., encephalic. **I., cer'ebral,** I., encephalic. **I., encephal'ic** or **of the enceph'alon,** narrowed and constricted portion of the encephalic mass, between the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata, corresponding to the free margin of the tentorium cerebelli, and comprising the pons Varolii and middle peduncles of the cerebellum, the peduncles of the cerebrum, the tubercula quadrigemina, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, and the valve of Vieussens. **I. of Eustach'ian tube,** I. tubæ Eustachii. **I. of Fallo'pian tube,** narrow part of that canal. **I. of the fau'ces,** strait separating the mouth from the pharynx; formed above by the velum palati and uvula; at the sides by the pillars of the fauces and the tonsils; and below by the base of the tongue. The fauces. **I. of fossa ova'lis,** prominent arch formed above the fossa ovalis by the union of the two pillars which bound the cavity; annulus ovalis. **I. of Guyon,** I. of the uterus. **I., gy'ral,** junction of precentral and procentral gyri in the brain. **I. gy'ri fornica'ti,** slight contraction at back part of gyrus fornicatus. **I. he'patis,** pons hepatis; see *Lobulus anonymus.* **I. of Müller,** internal os uteri. **I. of o'viduct,** I. of Fallopian tube. **I. pharyn'go-nasa'lis,** posterior isthmus of fauces. **I. pharyn'go-ova'lis,** anterior isthmus of fauces. **I. pros'tatæ,** middle lobe of prostate; see *Prostate.* **I. of thy'roid gland,** narrow band uniting the two chief lobules of the thyroid gland. **I. tu'bæ Eustach'ii,** narrow portion of cartilaginous portion of that canal. **I. tu'bæ Fallo'pii,** I. of Fallopian tube. **I. ure'thræ,** membranous part of male urethra; more constricted part of female urethra; see *Urethra.* **I. u'teri,** see *Uterus.* **I. Vieussen'ii,** isthmus of the fossa ovalis; see *Ovalis fossa.*

Ital'ian juice. Extractum glycyrrhizæ.

Ital'icus mor'bus (Italian disease). Syphilis.

Itch. Psora. **I. animal'cule,** see *Psora.* **I. of an'imals,** scabies ferina. **I., ar'my,** disease described by some as distinct from ordinary scabies, seeming to be engendered by the filth of camp-life, but supposed by others to be prurigo mixed with eczema and lichen. **I., ba'ker's,** see *Psoriasis.* **I., bar'ber's,** sycosis. **I., Bed'ouin,** lichen tropicus, with vesiculation. **I., brick'layer's,** eczema impetiginodes. **I., cow'-pox,** cutaneous eruption appearing after the fourteenth day from vaccination, and consisting of isolated vesicles, often filled with a puriform fluid. **I., drunk'ard's,** psora ebriorum. **I., frost,** pruritus hiemalis. **I., gro'cer's,** see *Psoriasis.* **I., in'sect,** see *Psora.* **I., lum'berman's,** I., prairie. **I., mi'te,** see *Psora.* **I., Norwe'gian,** see *Radzyge.* **I., prai'rie,** pruritus hiemalis occurring in those engaged in agricultural pursuits and others wearing coarse dyed clothes. **I., su'garba'ker's,** eczema in persons so occupied. **I., swamp,** I., prairie. **I., vene'real,** scherlievo. **I., wash'erwoman's,** eczema lotricum; see *Psoriasis.* **I., wa'tery,** scabies lymphatica. **I. weed,** Veratrum viride.

Itch'ing. Sensation, more inconvenient than painful, seated especially at the surface of the body, and provoking the patient to scratch the part. It may be either an external or an internal sensation; that is, produced by an external body or by some modification in the organic actions of the itching part.

Iter (e'tur) (a way or passage) **chor'dæ ante'rius.** Canal of Huguier; canal in external wall of cavity of tympanum for exit of chorda tympani. **I. chor'dæ poste'rius,** canal in external wall of cavity of tympanum for entrance of chorda tympani. **I. den'tis,** see *Gubernaculum dentis.* **I. femin'eum,** perineum. **I. ad infundib'ulum,** opening in floor of third ventricle leading to the infundibulum; vulva. **I. a pala'to ad au'rem,** Eustachian tube. **I. ad quar'tum ventric'ulum,** aquæductus Sylvii. **I. a ter'tio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum,** aquæductus Sylvii. **I. ad ter'tium ventric'ulum,** vulva. **I. uri'næ** or **urina'rium,** urethra.

Ithagenes, ith-aj'en-ees (*ithus,* straight, *genos,* race). Indigenous.

Ithycyphus, ith-e-sif'us (*ithus,* straight, *kuphos,* humpbacked). Having posterior angular curvature of spine.

Ithylordus, ith-il-or'dus (*ithus,* straight, *lordos,* bent forward). Having anterior angular curvature of spine.

Ithyphallus, ith-e-fal'lus (*ithus,* straight, *phallos,* penis). Amulet in the form of an erect penis, anciently worn around the neck as an alexiteric.

Ithyscolios, ith-e-skol'e-os (*ithus,* straight, *skolios,* crooked). Having antero-posterior curvature of spine.

Itinera'rium (*iter,* a way). Conductor; director.

Itis, e'tis. Suffix denoting inflammation; as encephalitis, inflammation of the encephalon; pleuritis, inflammation of the pleura.

I'va. Teucrium iva. **I. arthrit'ica** or **commu'ne,** Ajuga chamæpitys, Teucrium chamæpitys. **I. frutes'cens,** shrub of Mexico; febrifuge. **I. moscha'ta Monspelien'sium,** Ajuga iva; Teucrium iva. **I. pecan'ga,** Smilax sarsaparilla.

I'vain. Bitter substance from Achillea moschata.

I'vory. Tusk of the elephant; chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, and used for the fabrication of pessaries, artificial teeth, handles of instruments, etc. Formerly, when calcined to whiteness, it entered into some pharmaceutical preparations, was regarded as astringent and anthelmintic, and was called *spodium.* Dentine is the ivory of the human tooth. See *Tooth.* **I., black,** see *Carbo animalis.* **I., veg'etable,** Phytelephas macrocarpa; Sagus amicarum.

I'vy. Hedera helix, Kalmia angustifolia. **I., Amer'ican,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **I., Amer'ican poi'son,** Rhus toxicodendron. **I., bar'ren,** Hedera helix. **I., big,** Kalmia latifolia, Hedera helix. **I., black,** Hedera helix. **I., climb'ing,** Rhus radicans. **I., com'mon,** Hedera helix. **I., creep'ing** or **Eng'lish,** Hedera helix. **I., five-leaved,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **I., gout,** Ajuga chamæpitys. **I., ground,** Glecoma hederacea; Hedera helix; Convolvulus sepium; Ajuga chamæpitys; Vinca minor. **I. gum,** gum from Hedera helix; stimulant and emmenagogue. **I., poi'son,** Rhus toxicodendron.

Ix'ia. Varix; Viscum album.

Ixi'ne (*ixos,* bird-lime). Atractylus gummifera; Carlina acaulis.

Ixo'des ric'inus (*ixodes,* tenacious, parasitic). Tick, woodtick. Animal parasite, immersing its proboscis in the skin, and often exciting great irritation there.

Ixo'ra bandac'ca or **bandhu'ca.** Rubiaceous plant of E. Indies; root is employed in malarial fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and externally in cutaneous affections. **I. coccin'ea,** of Eastern and Southern Asia, has similar therapeutic action. **I. lanceola'ta,** root is used for toothache.

Ix'us. Viscum album.

Ix'ya, Ix'ye, or **Ix'ys.** The ilia, flanks, and loins; most frequently the last.

Ixyomyeli'tis (*ixya, muelos,* marrow). Inflammation of the spinal marrow in the lumbar region.

J.

Jaboran'di. Leaves of several species of pilocarpus, and of other plants with similar therapeutic properties, have this name. See *Pilocarpus.*

Jaboran'dine. Pilocarpine.

Jaboric (jab-or'ik) **ac'id.** Substance obtained from pilocarpidine by precipitation with excess of nitrate of silver.

Jaboridine, jab-or'id-een. Amorphous substance derived from oxidation of pilocarpidine.

Jaborine, jab'or-een. Alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_5$, resembling atropia, produced by exposing concentrated acid solution of pilocarpine to heat.

Ja'ca In'dica. Thymus mastichina.

Jacaran'da (Brazilian name) **caroba.** Caroba. **J. Brazil'ia'na,** caroba. **J. lancifol'ia'ta,** leaves of this Colombian species are used in gonorrhœa, syphilis, and purulent cystitis. **J. proc'era,** caroba.

Jace'a ramosis'sima. Centaurea calcitrapa. **J. tri'color,** Viola tricolor.

Jacens, jas'ens (*jaceo,* to lie). Sick.

Jack of the but'tery. Sedum acre. **J. in the hedge,** alliaria. **J. weed,** Ranunculus arvensis.

Jack'et, bark. Quilted jacket containing cinchona, worn by those affected with malarial disease. See *Bark.* **J., plas'ter,** plaster-of-Paris jacket employed as a support in spinal disease.

Jackso'nian (after J. Hughlings Jackson). Term applied to a form of epilepsy. See *Epilepsy.*

Jack'son's pec'toral sy'rup. Prescription of Prof. Samuel Jackson of Philadelphia, at one time extensively prescribed, the ingredients of which were sassafras pith, gum arabic, sugar, muriate of morphia, and water.

Jacobœa, jak-o-be'a. Senecio Jacobæa.

Ja'cob's char'iot (after Dr. Jacob of Dublin). Aconitum napellus. **J.'s coat,** tunica Jacobi. **J.'s lad'der, false,** Polemonium reptans. **J.'s mem'brane,** tunica Jacobi. **J.'s staff,** Verbascum thapsus. **J.'s sword,** Iris pseudacorus. **J.'s ul'cer,** lupus; chancroid.

Ja'cobson, nerve of. See *Petrosal ganglion.* **J., ve'nous sys'tem of** (after Prof. Jacobson of Copenhagen), see *Venous system.*

Ja'cobson's anastomo'sis. See *Petrosal ganglion.*

Jacquin'ia (from Jacquin, French botanist) **armil'la'ris.** Bracelet-wood, W. Indian currant; used in dental caries and as a sudorific.

Jacta'tion or **Jactitation,** jak-te-ta'shun (*jacto,* to toss about). Extreme anxiety or excessive restlessness, a symptom in serious diseases.

Jactator, jak-tah'tor (*jacto,* to throw). Vas deferens.

Jactita'tio, Inquietude; jactation.

Jactura (jak-tu'rah) (*jacto,* to throw) **substan'tiæ.** Discoloration of surface from external injury.

Jag'gery. Spirit (arrack). See *Toddy.*

Jal'ap (*Chalapa* or *Xalapa,* its native place). Exogonium purga; Convolvulus jalapa; Phytolacca decandra. **J., black,** true jalap, Ipomœa purga. **J., Brazil'ian,** root of Ipomœa operculata. **J. can'cer root,** Phytolacca decandra. **J., com'pound pow'der of,** pulvis jalapæ compositus. **J., com'pound tinc'ture of,** tincture jalapæ composita. **J., East In'dian,** Ipomœa turpethum. **J., ex'tract of,** extractum jalapæ. **J., fu'siform, light male,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **J., In'dian,** Ipomœa turpethum. **J., male,** Orizaba root; root of Ipomœa turpethum. **J., res'in of,** resina jalapæ. **J., Tampi'co,** root of Ipomœa simulans, purga de Sierra Gorda of Mexico. **J., tincture of,** tinctura jalapæ. **J., true,** Ipomœa purga. **J., Vera Cruz,** Ipomœa purga. **J., white,** root of Convolvulus mechoacanha. **J., wild,** Convolvulus panduratus.

Jala'pa. Convolvulus jalapa. **J. al'ba,** Convolvulus mechoacanha. **J. officina'rum,** officinal jalap.

Jalap'ic acid. $C_{62}H_{106}O_{35}$. Result of action of baryta on jalapin.

Jal'apin, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$. Resinous glucoside derived from root of Ipomœa Orizabensis, homologous with convolvulin; drastic cathartic. See *Convolvulus jalapa.*

Jalap'inol. $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$. Crystalline substance resulting from decomposition of jalapin.

Jala'pium. Jalapin. See *Convolvulus jalapa.*

Jalap'pa. Convolvulus jalapa. **J. al'ba,** Convolvulus mechoacan.

Jalo'pa. Convolvulus jalapa.

Jamaic'a. See *West Indies.* **J. bark tree,** Bursera gummifera.

Jamaicine, jam-a'seen. See *Geoffræa inermis.*

Jambo'sa. Genus of Myrtaceæ, several species of which are edible. **J. vulga'ris,** rose-apple, is astringent in its leaves and bark, fruit is febrifuge, and seeds are used for diarrhœa and dysentery.

Jambo'sin. Crystalline principle derived from jambosa.

Jam'bul. Remedy of recent introduction in treatment of diabetes.

James's analep'tic pills. See *Analeptica.* **J.'s pow'der,** see *Antimonial powder.*

James'town weed. Datura stramonium.

Janiceps, jan'is-eps (*Janus,* divinity with two faces, *caput,* head). Double monster, the two bodies intimately united above a common umbilicus, and a double head, with the faces looking in opposite directions.

Janipha (jan'if-ah) **man'ihot.** Jatropha manihot.

Jan'itor (*janua,* door). Pylorus.

Janito'res marsu'pii. Marsupial bones.

Janitrix, jan'e-trik (*janua,* door). Porta vena.

Janus (two-headed god). Dicephalus. See *Janiceps.*

Japaconine, jap-ak'on-een. $C_{26}H_{41}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid very similar to aconine.

Jasmine, jas'meen. Jasminum.

Jasminum (jas'min-um) **angustifo'lium.** Narrow-leaved jasmine; bitter root is used in herpetic and other eruptions. **J. Arab'icum,** Coffea Arabum. **J. floribun'dum,** Abyssinian plant, leaves of which are anthelmintic. **J. nervo'sum,** species in Cochin China, parts of which are used as depurants. **J. officina'le,** jessamine, jasmine, ord. Jasmineæ. Plant is indigenous to India. The flowers have a fragrant smell and bitter taste. They afford by distillation an essential oil—oil of jasmine—much esteemed in Italy for rubbing paralytic limbs and the cure of rheumatic pains. **J. pubig'erum,** leaves of this plant of China and India are used in ophthalmia. **J., revolu'tion,** root of this E. Indian species is used in ringworm. **J., sam'bac,** an Arabian jasmine employed in eye affections and as a galactagogue.

Jas'per. Jaspis.

Jaspis, jas'pis. Precious stone formerly supposed capable of arresting hemorrhage, and curing stone when worn as an amulet. Internally used as a stomachic and cardiac excitant and in epilepsy.

Jataman'si. Sumbul.

Jateorrhiza (jat-e-or-rhe'zah) **palma'ta** and **J. calum'ba.** Plants native of Mozambique, considered by some as the source of calumba.

Jatropha curcas, jat'ro-fa kur'kas (*iaomai,* to heal, *trepho,* to nourish). Nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. Seeds of this plant (Pinhones Indicis, purging, physic, or Barbadoes nut) afford an oil—oleum infernale, O. ricini majoris—given like castor oil, to which it is nearly allied. The oil is used externally in chronic rheumatism and skin diseases. Leaves are rubefacient, juice is hæmostatic. They contain a peculiar acid, jatrophic or igasuric. The seeds of **Jat'ropha multif'ida** are called purging-nuts, and give out a similar oil. **J. elas'tica,** see *Caoutchouc.* **J. glandulif'era** or **glauc'a,** Bombay plant, juice of which is

used in opacity of cornea, and oil of seeds externally in chronic rheumatism. **J. gossypifo'lia**, bellyache bush of S. America and W. Indies, oil and seeds of which are purgative. **J. man'ihot**, bitter cassava; plant affording cassada or cassava root, ricinus minor, manioc, mandioc, mandioca, magnoc, maniot, yucca, maniibar, aipi, Aipima coxera, apipoca, janipha. The juice of the root is extremely acrid and poisonous; after being fermented it becomes harmless, and is used for the intoxicating liquor tucupi. What remains after expressing is made into cakes or meal, farinha, of which the cassada or cassava bread is formed; the latter constitutes a principal food of the inhabitants of the parts where it grows. Fecula of the root forms tapioca, cipipa, fæcula tapioca, amylum manihoticum, very nutritious, and prepared in the same manner as sago. A factitious tapioca is met with, of small, smooth, spherical grains, supposed to be prepared from potato starch, and sold under the name of pearl tapioca. **J. multif'ida**, coral plant, tyleberry, of Brazil and W. Indies, resembles J. curcas; oil of the seeds is purgative. **J. oil**, oil of seeds of J. curcas, resembling croton oil. **J. opiif'era**, Brazilian species, emeto-cathartic. **J. pur'gans**, J. curcas. **J. tril'oba**, Aleurites triloba. **J. umbella'ta**, species from Surinam, tonic and emollient.

Jaundice, jan'dis (*jaune*, yellow). Icterus. **J. ber'ry** or **tree**, Berberis vulgaris. **J., black**, melæna. **J., blue**, cyanopathy. **J., car'diac**, J. from congestion of veins of liver, from valvular insufficiency of the heart. **J., catar'rhal**, see *Icterus*. **J., conta'gious**, yellow fever. **J., epidem'ic**, epidemic acute yellow atrophy of liver. **J., false**, J. resulting from decomposition of blood and release of its coloring matter. **J., fa'tal**, hepatitis, diffused. **J., feb'rile**, Weil's disease. **J., green**, icterus viridis. **J., hæmatog'enous**, J., false. **J., hepatog'enous** or **hepatogen'ic**, J. from obstruction to the bile in its natural channels, bile being absorbed into the blood. **J., intermit'tent**, J. of malarial origin. **J., lead**, icterus saturninus. **J. of new'-born**, icterus neonatorum. **J., mala'rial**, J., intermittent. **J., malig'nant**, icterus gravis. **J., men'strual**, icterus menstrualis. **J., obstruc'tive**, J. caused by obstruction of biliary or hepatic canals. **J., paradox'ical**, Addison's disease. **J., red**, redness of the skin, without fever. **J., reten'tive**, J., obstructive. **J., sat'urnine**, J., lead. **J., sim'ple**, catarrhal icterus. **J., spring**, icterus vernalis. **J., white**, chlorosis.

Jaundiced, jan'dis'd. Affected with jaundice.

Jav'a tea. Leaves from Orthosyphon staminæus; diuretic.

Javanine, jav'an-een. Alkaloid derived from calisaya bark of Java.

Jaw. Maxillary bone. **J., big**, actinomycosis. **J., lock** or **locked**, trismus. **J., lump'y**, J., big. **J., Wolf's**, deformative variety of hare-lip.

Jaw disease, phos'phorus, fos'for-us. See *Phosphorus*. **J. necro'sis**, see *Phosphorus*. **J. necro'sis, exanthem'atous**, form of necrosis similar to that induced by phosphorus, consequent on eruptive fevers.

Jaw'bone. Maxillary bone.

Jaw'-jerk. Motion produced by tapping the jaw while the mouth is open.

Jecinus, jek'in-us. Liver.

Jecoral, jek'or-al. Hepatic.

Jecoraria, jek-or-ar'e-ah. Marchantia polymorpha.

Jecorarius, jek-or-ar'e-us. Bilious, as a diarrhœa or flux; hepatic.

Jecorin, jek'or-in (*jecur*, liver). Substance obtained from liver of the horse.

Jecoris vomica, jek'or-is vom'ik-ah. See *Hepatitis*. **J. v. larda'ceum**, see *Liver*.

Jecorose, jek'or-oze. Hepatic.

Jectigatio, jek-te-gah'she-o (*jactura*, throwing). Species of epilepsy or convulsion. Spasm of heart or other part of the body.

Jecur, jek'ur. Liver. **J. uteri'num**, placenta.

Jeffersonia Bartoni (jef-fer-so'ne-ah bar-to'ne) or **diphyl'la** (after President Jefferson). *Common twinleaf, Yellow root, Rheumatism root, Helmet pod, Ground-squirrel pea.* Indigenous plant, nat. ord. Berberideæ; emetic, tonic, expectorant, antisyphilitic, and antirheumatic.

Jejunal, je-ju'nal. Relating or appertaining to the jejunum.

Jejunectomy, jej-u-nek'to-me (*jejunum*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of portion of jejunum.

Jejuniosus, je-ju-ne-o'sus. Jejunal; fasting.

Jejunitas, je-ju'nit-as (*jejunus*, empty). Hunger, fasting.

Jejunitis, jej-u-ne'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jejunium, je-ju'ne-um. Hunger, fasting.

Jejuno-ileostomy, je-ju'no-il-e-os'to-me (*jejunum*, *ileum*, *stoma*, mouth). Establishment of an artificial aperture between the jejunum and ileum.

Jejuno-ileum, je-ju'no-il'e-um. Portion of small intestine between duodenum and ascending colon. See *Intestine*.

Jejunostomy, je-ju-nos'to-me (*jejunum*, *stoma*, mouth). Establishment of an aperture of communication in the jejunum, for admission of food in cancer of the pylorus, etc.

Jejunum, je-ju'num (*jejunus*, empty). Part of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum; so called because almost always found empty in the dead body.

Jel'ly. Substance of soft consistence, tremulous and transparent, obtained by appropriate treatment from animal or vegetable matters. **J. of the cord**, gelatin of Wharton. **J., rice**, see *Oryza*. **J., sea'weed**, see *Isinglass*. **J., wa'ter**, Brasenia hydropeltis; Hydropeltis purpurea. **J., Wharto'nian** or **Whar'ton's**, gelatin of Wharton.

Jenkinsonia antidysenterica, jen-kin-so'ne-ah ante-dis-en-ter'e-kah (after Jenkinson, English botanist). Pelargonium antidysentericum.

Jennerian, jen-ne're-an. Relating to Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, or to vaccination.

Jequiritin, jek-ir'it-in. Principle derived from sprouting jequirity seeds, giving them their characteristic properties. An infusion is used by oculists in ophthalmia.

Jequirity, jek-ir'it-e. Abrus precatorius.

Jer'gon. See *Arrow-poison*.

Jerk. Sudden and spasmodic muscular action; as *jaw-jerk* of muscles of mastication; *knee-jerk*, generally mentioned as "patellar tendon reflex" of quadriceps femoris muscle, and diminished or absent in certain diseases of the spinal cord. See *Reflex*.

Jerking respiration, jurk'ing res-pir-a'shun. See *Respiration*.

Jerks. Epidemic chorea. See *Mania, dancing*.

Jeroffieris. Dianthus caryophyllus.

Jeru'salem oak of Amer'ica. Chenopodium anthelminticum.

Jervic (jur'vik) **acid.** $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12}$. Crystalline substance derived from white hellebore root.

Jervine, jur'veen. $C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_3$. White alkaloid derived from different species of veratrum.

Jeseminum, jes-em-e'num. Jasminum officinale.

Jes'samine. Jasminum officinale. **J., yel'low**, Gelseminum nitidum or sempervirens.

Jes'uits' bark. Cinchona.

Jeticucu. Name given in Brazil to various forms of ipomæa.

Jew'bush. Pedilanthus tithymaloïdes.

Jew'el weed. Impatiens balsamina; I. fulva.

Jew's ear. Peziza. **J.'s harp**, Trillium latifolium.

Jig'ger. Pulex penetrans.

Jimpson (jim'son) or **Jimston weed**, jim'ston weed (corr. from Jamestown). Datura stramonium.

Jinked. A veterinary term denoting sprained in the back.

Jiqui'tiba. Pyxidaria macrocarpa.

Joannesia princeps, jo-an-na'ze-zah prin'seps. Anda.

Jobert (zho-bare'), **su'ture of.** See *Suture*.

Joe pye. Eupatorium perfoliatum; E. purpureum.

Johannesia, jo-han-na'ze-ah. Joannesia.

John'ny jump'er or **jump-up.** Viola tricolor.

Johns'wood or **Johns'wort.** Hypericum.

Joint. Articulation; arthrosis. **J., ball-and-sock'et,** enarthrosis. **J., con'dyloid,** articulation admitting of various movements with circumduction. **J. disease,** see *Charcot* and *Arthropathy.* **J., dove'-tail,** suture. **J., e'vil,** elephantiasis nodosa. **J., false,** pseudarthrosis. **J., gin'glymoid,** ginglymus. **J., gli'ding,** arthrodia. **J., hinge,** ginglymus. **J., hyster'ical,** pseudarthrosis. **J., ir'ritable,** violent knee-joint symptoms, sometimes long after injury of the part. **J. oil,** synovia. **J., spi'ral** or **screw-hinged,** spiral form of ginglymus, as at the elbow. **J., stiff,** ankylosis. **J., syphilit'ic,** pulpy disease. **J. weed,** Polygonum articulatum.

Joint'ed. Articulated.

Jon'quil. Term applied to various forms of Narcissus.

Jo'vis flos (flower of Jove). Crocus. **J. glans,** juglans.

Ju'cato calleloe. Phytolacca decandra.

Judæus, ju-de'us. Stone found in Judæa, Palestine, etc., formerly esteemed diuretic and lithontriptic.

Ju'das tree. Red bud. Bark of Cercis Canadensis; astringent in diarrhœa, leuchorrhœa, etc.

Judgment, juj'ment (*judico,* to judge). Faculty of the intellect by which ideas are compared and their relative worth appreciated.

Judicatorii dies, ju-dik-at-o're-e de'es. Critical days.

Judicium, ju-dis'e-um (*judex,* judge). Judgment.

Juga (ju'gah) (pl. of **Jugum,** yoke) **alveola'ria.** See *Alveolar arches.* **J. cerebra'lia,** prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium between the digital impressions. **J. cervi'cis u'teri,** arbor vitæ uterina. **J. cru'rum medulla'rium,** optic thalami. **J. pe'nis,** spring forceps to compress the urethra in incontinence of urine.

Jugal, ju'g'l. Zygomatic. **J. bone,** malar bone. **J. pro'cess,** zygoma. **J. re'gion,** region of the cheek-bone.

Jugale (ju-gal'e) **os.** Malar bone.

Jugalis, ju-gal'is. Zygomatic. **J. sutu'ra,** suture uniting the os malæ or os jugale with the superior maxillary bone; sagittal suture.

Juglans, jug'lans (quasi *Jovis glans*). J. cinerea, J. regia. **J., black,** Juglans nigra. **J. cathart'ica** or **cine'rea,** *Butternut, Oil nut, White walnut,* ord. Juglandaceæ. Inner bark of the root of this tree, *Juglans* (Ph. U. S.), abundant in the United States, is used in medicine, in the form of extract, as an efficacious and mild laxative, in doses of five to twenty grains, in cases of constipation. **J. fraxinifo'lia,** species growing in W. Indies and Southern United States; bark is diaphoretic, parts of fruit are laxative, emetic, and anthelmintic. **J. ni'gra,** *Black juglans, Black walnut;* indigenous. Rind of the unripe fruit is said to remove ringworm and tetter. Decoction is anthelmintic. **J. re'gia,** *Juglans, Walnut, French nut, Bannut tree, Welsh nut;* unripe fruit was formerly esteemed anthelmintic and vermifuge; used also in gout and chronic cutaneous affections. Leaves are astringent, aromatic, and antistrumous. The oil of the seeds is laxative and anthelmintic, especially for tapeworm. The green rind of the walnut has been celebrated as an antisyphilitic and used as a diet drink. The kernel is an agreeable article of dessert, but, like all nuts, is difficult of digestion.

Jug'lone. $C_{10}H_6O_3$. Principle from Juglans regia; sternutatory.

Ju'go-max'illary. Relating to the jugular vein and maxillary bone, as the masseter muscle.

Ju'gular (*jugulum,* yoke, throat). Relating to the throat or neck. **J. fos'sa,** cavity in the petro-occipital suture, formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone and by the occipital bone, and lodging the origin of the internal jugular vein, sometimes called the *thimble-like cavity.* **J. veins,** these are situate at the lateral and anterior parts of the neck, two on each side—one external, the other internal. 1. *External jugular vein* is of less size than the internal, descends almost vertically along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the cervix of the lower jaw to the subclavian vein, into which it opens a little above the internal jugular. It is formed by the internal maxillary, superficial temporal, and posterior auricular veins. This vein is commonly opened in bleeding in the neck. 2. *Internal jugular vein, vena apoplectica,* larger and more deeply seated than the preceding, descends vertically along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the posterior part of the foramen lacerum posterius as far as the subclavian vein. It commences at the sinus of the jugular vein, and receives the blood returning by the sinus of the dura mater and that of the facial, lingual, pharyngeal, superior thyroid, occipital, and diploic veins.

Jugularis, ju-gu-lar'is. Jugular.

Jugulate, ju'gu-late (*jugulo,* to strangle). To cut the throat; hence, to check abruptly or suddenly, as by remedies directed to a disease.

Jugulation, ju-gu-la'shun (*jugulo,* to strangle). Sudden cutting short of a disease by remedial agents.

Jugulo-cephalic, ju'gu-lo-sef-al'ik (*jugulum,* throat, *cephale,* head). Relating to the throat and head; term applied to veins thus distributed.

Jugulum, ju'gu-lum (dim. of **Jugum,** a yoke). Clavicle, throat; see *Suprasternal.* **J. u'teri,** neck of the uterus.

Jugum, ju'gum. Yoke. See *Juga.* **J. pe'nis,** forceps or compressor of that organ, worn in incontinence of urine. **J. petro'sum,** eminentia arcuata.

Juice. Jus. **J., aliment'ary,** gastric and intestinal juice, acting upon the food passing through the stomach and intestines. **J. of broom,** succus scoparii. **J. canals',** canals or spaces in connective tissue, origin of lymphatic vessels. **J., can'cer,** cancer-juice. **J. of coni'um,** succus conii. **J. of dan'delion,** succus taraxaci. **J., diges'tive,** J., alimentary. **J., enter'ic,** succus intestinalis. **J., expressed,** fluid secreted by gastric glands during digestion; see *Succus.* **J. of hem'lock,** succus conii. **J., intes'tinal,** succus intestinalis. **J., Ital'ian,** extract of Italian licorice. **J., joint,** synovia. **J., mus'cle,** see *Muscle-juice.* **J., ner'vous,** nervous fluid. **J., nu'clear,** J., nutrient. **J., nu'trient,** plasma of blood. **J., pancreat'ic,** secretion from the pancreas, acting particularly upon starchy food. **J., Span'ish,** extract of Spanish licorice.

Jujuba, ju-ju'bah. Jujube.

Ju'jube. Fruit of Rhamnus zizyphus or Zizyphus vulgaris, ord. Rhamneæ, native of the south of Europe, formerly ranked among the pectoral fruits; has an agreeable sweet taste. Fruits of two other species, Zizyphus jujuba, Rhamnus jujuba, Mansana arborea, native of the E. Indies, and Z. lotus, Rhamnus lotus, Zizyphus nitida or sativa or sylvestris of Africa, possess properties similar to those of Z. vulgaris. **J. paste,** paste of jujubes.

Julapium, ju-lap'e-um. Julep. **J. cam'phoræ** or **camphora'tum,** mistura camphoræ.

Julep (ju'lep) or **Ju'leb.** Sweet drink; demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture. **J., cam'phor,** mistura camphoræ. **J., chalk,** mistura cretæ. **J., mint,** see *Mint julep.*

Juliana caryophyllata, ju-le-an'ah kar-e-o-fil-lat'-ah. Grows in Mexico; antispasmodic.

Ju'lus. First down upon the chin.

Jumble (jum-b'l) **beads.** See *Abrus precatorius.*

Jumentous, ju-men'tus (*jumentum,* beast of burden). Like a horse or other beast of burden; applied to the odor of urine.

Jump'ers. See *Convulsionnaires.*

Junctional, junk'shun-al. Connective.

Junctura, junk-tu'rah (*jungo,* to join). Articulation; commissure of brain. **J. serrat'ilis,** articulation by suture.

Juncture, junk'shur. Junctura. Critical time.

Juncus odoratus, jun'kus o-do-rat'us (*jungo,* to join, rushes being used for bands). Camel's hay, sweet rush, ord. Gramineæ. Dried plant, generally procured from Turkey and Arabia; has an agreeable smell and warm, bitterish taste; was formerly used as a stomachic and deobstruent.

Jungle fever, jun'g'l fe'ver. Hill fever. Variety of remittent occurring in the jungle districts of India.

Juniper, ju'nip-ur. Name of different varieties of Juniperus. **J. ber'ries** or **fruit,** fruit of Juniperus communis. **J. tree,** Juniperus communis.

Junip'eri cacu'mina. Tops of juniper.

Juniperin, ju-nip'er-in. Resinous material obtained from juniper berries.

Juniperum vinum, ju-nip'er-um ve'num. Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

Juniperus communis, ju-nip'er-us kom-mu'nis. Juniper tree, family Coniferæ. Berries of the fruit, *Juniperus* (Ph. U. S.), etnagh berries, are ordered in the pharmacopœias. Their odor is strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent; properties dependent on essential oil, which they yield to both water and alcohol. Dose, ℈j to ʒss, rubbed with sugar. In Holland juniper berries are used for flavoring gin. Oleum juniperi (Ph. U. S. and Br.) possesses the virtues of the plant. **J. ly'cia,** supposed to afford the true frankincense, olibanum; by some, however, supposed to be the product of an amyris, and by others of Boswellia floribunda or papyrifera. Olibanum has a peculiar and aromatic odor, taste bitterish and slightly pungent, partly soluble in alcohol, and forming a milky emulsion when triturated with water; formerly used in dysentery and hæmoptysis, but is now employed only as a perfume in the sick-room. **J. oxyced'rus,** brown-berried juniper; cade-oil plant, prickly cedar; grows in south of Europe, Siberia, etc. By combustion of the wood, liquid tar, oleum cadinum, oleum juniperi empyreumaticum, oleum juniperi pyrolignici, oil of cade, is obtained; employed externally in chronic cutaneous and other diseases; the fruit is used in amenorrhœa, hysteria, and leucorrhœa. **J. sabi'na,** common or barren savin; covershame. Odor of savin tops, *Sabina* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is strong and disagreeable; taste, hot, acrid, and bitter, depending on essential oil. They are stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelminthic, and abortive; externally irritant. Dose, internally, gr. v to x of the powder. As a local irritant they are applied in powder or formed into cerate. The essential oil, Oleum sabinæ (Ph. U. S. and Br.), oil of savin, has the virtues of savine. Dose, two to five drops. Ointment of savin is used as a stimulant application to blisters. **J. Suec'ica,** J. communis. **J. Virginia'na,** red cedar, known throughout the United States as savine; is often used for the same purposes.

Junk (*juncus,* bulrush). Pad or sling for a fractured limb.

Junk'et. Curds and whey.

Juno Lucina, ju'no lu-se'nah (goddess of childbirth). Ilithyia.

Juno's tears. Verbena officinalis.

Junod's (zhu'no's) **boot.** Instrument which adapts itself to the leg and foot, and is furnished with suction-pump for exhausting the air; intended to draw blood away from the body.

Jupiter, ju'pit-ur. Tin. Scalp.

Jupiter's (ju'pit-ur's) **beard.** Sempervivum tectorum.

Juribali. Tree in the forests of Pomeroon, ord. Monogynia; bark in powder or infusion is febrifuge.

Jurinæa (ju-rin-e'ah) or **Jurinea cyanoides** (ju-rin-e'ah se-an-o-e'des) or **pollich'ii** or **tomento'sa.** Plant of Siberia and Caucasus, leaves of which are used in scarlatina.

Juripeba, ju-re-pa'bah. Solanum paniculatum.

Jurisprudence, medical, ju-ris-pru'dence med'ik'l (*jus,* law, *prudentia,* knowledge). Word often used synonymously with *Legal medicine;* at times employed for embodied laws and regulations relating to teaching and practice of medicine.

Jurubeba, ju-ru-ba'bah. Solanum paniculatum. Alkaloid resembling solanine, called jurebebine, is derived from it.

Ju'ry of ma'trons. Jury of women empanelled under a writ *de ventre inspiciendo,* to try the question whether a woman is with child or not.

Jury-mast, ju're-mast. Fixed apparatus employed in treatment of Pott's disease.

Jus. Soup; broth; bouillon. See *Broth.* **J. bovi'num,** beef tea. **J. coagula'tum,** jelly. **J. gas'tricum,** gastric juice. **J. jela'tum,** jelly.

Jusculum, jus'ku-lum (dim. of **Jus**). Broth; see *Jus.* **J. ni'grum Lacedæmonio'rum,** *Black broth of the Lacedæmonians.* Celebrated mess in antiquity, supposed to be made of hog's blood, resembling perhaps modern black pudding.

Jusquiamus, jus-kwe'am-us. Hyoscyamus.

Jussiæa, jus-se-e'ah. Several varieties are used as astringents, especially *J. repens* in N. America in diarrhœa, and *J. Swartziana* in the W. Indies.

Justicia adhatoda, jus-tish'e-ah ad-hat-o'dah (after Justice, Scotch botanist). Adhatoda. **J. bival'vis,** a small shrub of India used locally in gout. **J. ecbol'ium,** Malabar plant, the root of which, and the leaves, are considered lithontriptic. **J. gendarus'sa,** root is used in China and India in rheumatism and febrile affections, also in dysentery and dyspepsia; the leaves as emetic. **J. pectoral'is,** West India plant, slightly astringent, aromatic, balsamic.

Jus'to-ma'jor. Unusually large. **Justo-mi'nor,** unusually small. Terms applied to pelves so constituted.

Jute, joot. Fibre of different varieties of Corchorus used externally in many surgical cases in which lint and sponges are generally employed. It is often used carbolized.

Juvans, ju'vans (*juvo,* to aid). A medicine or substance relieving a disorder; adjuvant.

Juvenis, ju'ven-is. A youth. One at period of adolescence.

Juventa (ju-ven'tah) or **Juventas** (ju-ven'tas) or **Juventus,** ju-ven'tus. Adolescence; puberty.

Juxtaposition, juk-ta-po-zish'un (*juxta,* near to, *pono,* to place). Situation near by; the successive application of new molecules upon those forming the primitive nucleus. Opposed to *intussusception.*

K.

Most of the terms under K, derived from the Greek, are found under the letter C.

K. Letter formerly used to designate compound of gold; symbol of kalium, potassium. Abbr. for kathode or kathodic (also *Ka*).

Kaawy. Indian drink prepared from maize.

Kab'ala. Cabal.

Kadsu'ra Chinen'sis. Magnoliaceous shrub of China; tonic and stomachic.

Kæmpferia galanga, kemp-fer'e-ah gal-an'gah (after Kæmpfer, German naturalist). See *Maranta galanga.* **K. rotun'da,** zedoary, ord. Zingiberaceæ. Roots of this Ceylonese plant are stimulant and carminative. According to some, the *round zedoary* is furnished by Curcuma zerumbet; the long, *Zedoaria longa,* by Curcuma zedoaria.

Kageneckia oblonga, kag-en-ek'e-ah ob-lon'gah. Lyday wood of Chile; antiperiodic.

Kahincæ radix, ka-hin'sa rad'iks. Caincæ radix.

Kairine, ki'reen. $C_{10}H_{13}NO,HCl,H_{20}$. Hydrochlorate of artificial alkaloid prepared from chinoline; crystalline powder, of saline, bitter, nauseous taste, freely soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. A very powerful antipyretic, producing diaphoresis and emesis, sometimes followed by collapse. Dose, gr. ij-x.

Kairolina (ki-ro-le'nah) or **Kairoline.** Antipyretic resembling kairine, but less efficient.

Kajeput, kah'je-put. Cajeput.

Kakaoste'arin. Cacaostearin.

Kakatrophy (kak-at'ro-fe) or **Kakot'rophy.** Ill-nutrition; anæmia.

Kakerlakism, kak'er-lak-iz'm (D. *Kakkerlak,* cockroach, which comes out only in the dark). Albinism. See *Albino.*

Kak'ke. Japanese disease similar to beri-beri.

Kakochymi'a. Cacochymia.

Kakodyl, kak'o-dil. C_4H_6As. Compound radical obtained by distillation of arsenious acid with potassium acetate; colorless, viscous liquid of nauseous odor, with strong affinity for oxygen, taking fire spontaneously in contact with air; insoluble in water, soluble in water and ether; poisonous.

Kakosmia, kak-oz'me-ah (*kakos,* foul, *osme,* smell). Repugnant smell. **K., subjec'tive,** disturbance of the olfactory nerve or centre, either from hysteria or from disease, giving rise to the perception of an offensive smell.

Kala azar. Black death of E. Indies; beri-beri.

Kalanchoe glandulosa, kal-an'ko-e glan-du-lo'sah. Fruit of this Abysinnian tree is used as a parturifacient. **K. lacinia'ta,** juice is used in E. Indies as an antipyretic. **K. pinna'ta,** leaves are employed as a poultice in the E. Indies.

Ka'li. Potash; potassium. **K. ace'tas,** potassii acetas. **K. aëra'tum,** potassii carbonas. **K. bichro'micum,** potassii bichromas. **K. caus'ticum,** potassa fusa. **K. caus'ticum cum cal'ce,** potassa cum calce. **K. chlo'ricum,** potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus. **K. chro'micum ac'idum,** potassii bichromas. **K. chro'micum fla'vum,** potassii bichromas. **K. chro'micum neutra'le,** potassii bichromas. **K. chro'micum ru'brum,** potassii bichromas. **K. hydriodin'icum,** see *Potassæ hydriodas.* **K. hypermangan'icum,** potassii permanganas. **K. iner'mis,** see *Salsola kali.* **K. ni'tricum,** potassii nitras. **K. oxal'icum acid'ulum,** potassium oxalate. **K. præpara'tum,** potassii subcarbonas. **K. præpara'tum e tar'taro,** see *Potash.* **K. pu'rum,** potassa fusa. **K. so'da,** see *Salsola kali.* **K. spino'sum cochlea'tum,** salsola kali. **K. subcarbo'nas,** potassii subcarbonas. **K. sul'phas,** potassii sulphas. **K. sulphure'tum,** potassii sulphuretum. **K. sulphu'ricum,** potassii sulphas. **K. tartariza'tum,** potassii tartras. **K. e tar'taro,** see *Potash.* **K. vitriola'tum,** potassii sulphas.

Kalicum hydras, kal'ik-um hid'ras. Potassa fusa.

Kaligenous, ka-lij'en-us (*kali, gennao,* to beget). Producing potash.

Kalimeter, kal-im'et-ur. Alkalimeter.

Kaline, ka'line. Alkaline.

Ka'lium. Potassium. **K. ioda'tum,** potassii hydriodas. **K. ioda'tum hydrargyra'tum,** potassii hydrargyro-iodidum.

Kalmia angustifolia, kal'me-ah an-gus-te-fo'le-ah (after Kalm, the Swedish botanist). *Ivy, Narrow-leaved kalmia* or *laurel, Dwarf laurel, Sheeplaurel, Lambkill, Sheep poison,* ord. Ericaceæ; same virtues as K. latifolia. So also have K. cuneata and K. hirsuta. **K., broad'-leaved,** K. latifolia. **K. glau'ca,** *Swamp laurel, Pole laurel;* virtues similar to those of K. latifolia. **K. latifo'lia,** *Broad-leaved kalmia, Calico bush, Laurel, Mountain* or *rose* or *broad-leaved laurel, Big ivy, Spoonwood, Calf kill, Lambkill, Sheep poison.* This plant kills sheep and other animals. The Indians use it as a poison. The powdered leaves have been applied in tinea capitis, and a decoction for the itch; the powder, mixed with lard, in herpes. **K., nar'row-leaved,** K. angustifolia.

Kalo. Arum esculentum.

Kamala, kam-al'ah. Glands and hairs from capsules of Mallotus Philippiensis (Rottlera tinctoria); Rottlera tinctoria.

Ka'mas root. Camassia esculenta.

Kamee'la. See *Rottlera tinctoria.*

Kamphur, kam'fur. Camphor.

Kan'dahar sore. Delhi boil.

Kan'dol. Kanadol, candahol. A volatile constituent of coal tar, proposed as a local anæsthetic. Possibly identical with rhigolene.

Kankroid, kan'kroid. Cancroid.

Kaolin, ka'ol-in. Pure silicate of alumina, earth obtained from decomposition of felspar, sometimes used as an absorbent, for coating pills, etc.

Kaphur, ka'fur. Camphor.

Kaposi's (kap-o'si's) **disease.** Atrophoderma pigmentosum, parchment skin.

Karabitus. Phrenitis.

Kar'apat. Castor oil.

Karena, kar-a'nah. Carena.

Karkinoma, kar-kin-o'mah. Carcinoma.

Karson-khayi. Swietenia Senegalensis.

Karwah thistle (kar'wah this't'l) **oil.** See *Argemone Mexicana.*

Karyochylema, kar-e-o-kil-a'mah. Achromatin, caryoplasm.

Karyokinesis, kar-e-o-kin-a'sis (*karuon,* nut, *kinesis,* motion). The process of indirect cell or nucleus division. First, from the chromatin is formed the wreath, rosette, or spirem, followed by the aster (star-shaped); then pithos (barrel-form), followed by the diaster (double star); subsequently the protoplasm separates into two parts, in each of which the chromatin arranges itself into a coil, the whole called dispirem. Two daughter nuclei are thus derived from one mother nucleus.

Karyol'ysis (*karuon,* nut, *luo,* to loose). Segmentation of the nucleus.

Karyomito'ma or **Karyomitosis,** kar-e-o-mit-o'sis (*karuon,* nut, *mitos,* thread). Flemming's term for indirect division of the nucleus.

Karyom'iton. Chromatin.

Karyoplasm, kar'e-o-plasm. Protoplasm of nucleus.

Karyosoma (kar-e-o-so'mah), **Kar'ysome** (*karuon,* nut, *soma,* body). Irregular nucleolar body developed from remains of a germinal vesicle.

Karyostenosis, kar-e-o-sten-o'sis. Direct division of cell-nucleus.

Kassader (kas-sah'der) or **Kassauder,** kas-saw'der. Convolvulus panduratus.

Kata-. For words beginning thus, and not found here, see *Cata-*.

Katabolism, kat-ab'ol-ism. The change in cells whereby their molecule is rendered less complex and contains less force; retrograde metamorphosis.

Katadicrotism, kat-a-dik'ro-tizm (*kata, dikrotos,* double beat). Term denoting a divided or double pulsation in the downward stroke of the sphygmograph.

Katalepsy, kat'a-lep-se. Catalepsy.

Katal'ysis. Catalysis.

Kataphasia, kat-af-az'e-ah. Morbid repetition of a word or part of a word.

Kat'aplasm. Cataplasm.

Katasarca, kat-ah-sar'kah (*kata, sarx,* flesh). Anasarca.

Katastaltica, kat-as-tal'te-kah (*kata, stello,* to repress). Astringents.

Katatonia, kat-at-on'e-ah (*kata, tonos,* tension). Mental derangement progressing from melancholia and mania to imbecility and tonic spasms.

Katelectrotonus, kat-el-ek-trot'on-us. Catelectrotonus.

Katharsis. Catharsis.

Kath'ode (*kata, hodos,* way). The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

Kathodic, kath-od'ik. Pertaining to negative pole. **K. clo'sure contrac'tion,** muscular contraction occurring upon closure of the circuit when the kathode is placed over the motor point. **K. o'pening contrac'tion,** the same when the circuit is opened.

Kathod'ic. Relating to kathode or negative pole of a battery. **K. clo'sure contraction,** see *Cathodic.* **K. opening contraction,** see *Cathodic.*

Kation. See *Cathion.*

Kava, kav'ah. Ava; Piper methysticum.

Kaviac, kav'e-ak. Caviare.

Keep'er. Armature of a magnet.

Ke'fir or **Ke'phir.** Fermented milk produced by kefir seed.

Keh'rer's opera'tion. Transverse incision in Cæsarean operation through anterior convex surface of uterus at level of os uteri internum.

Keita. Monsonia ovata.

Kekui, Kekuna, or **Kekune oil.** See *Aleurites triloba.*

Kelectome, ke'lek-tome (*kele,* tumor, *ektome,* excision). Instrument like a cutting punch, introduced through a trocar into a tumor to extract its solid contents.

Ke'lis (properly **Chelis**) (*chele,* claw of crab). Cancroid; keloid.

Keloid, ke'loid (properly **Cheloid**) (*chele,* claw of crab, *eidos,* resemblance). A rare variety of round or oval recurrent fibrous growth, usually on the chest, neck, or arms, the fibres growing in trabeculæ. Cancroid. **K. of Ad'dison,** morphœa. **K. of Alibert,** keloid.

Kelology, ke-lol'o-je (*kele,* hernia, *logos,* discourse). Description of hernia.

Kelotomia, ke-lo-tom'e-ah. Celotomy; herniotomy.

Kelotomy, ke-lot'o-me. Celotomy.

Kelp. Impure mineral alkali obtained by burning certain marine plants. See *Soda.* Large dark seaweed.

Keme. Cucurbita citrullus.

Ken'give. Cucurbita citrullus.

Kennelwort, ken''l-wurt. Scrophularia nodosa.

Kenopho'bia (*kenos,* empty, *phobos,* fear). Dread of open spaces.

Keno'sis. Evacuation; inanition.

Kenospudia, ken-o-spu'de-ah. Somnambulism.

Kent'ish's oint'ment. Linimentum terebinthinæ.

Kentrokinesis, ken-tro-kin-a'sis (*kentron,* spur, *kinesis,* motion). Excito-motor action.

Kephal'ic. Cephalic.

Keph'alins. Radicals in brain-tissue, forming an amorphous mass.

Kephalom'eter. Cephalometer.

Kephalon, kef'al-on. Cephalon; large skull.

Kephalothryptor, kef-al-o-thrip'tor. Cephalothryptor.

Kera-. For words beginning thus, and not found here, see *Cera-*.

Keracele, ker'a-seel (*keras,* horn, *kele,* tumor). Hard tumor on the hoof of a horse.

Keraphyllocele, ker-a-fil-lo-se'le (Eng. ker-a-fil'lo-seel) (*keras,* horn, *phullon,* leaf, *kele,* tumor). Hard tumor connected with hoof of horse.

Ker'asin. Substance found in cerebral tissue.

Keratectasia, ker-at-ek-taz'e-ah (*keras,* horn, *ektasis,* dilatation). Prominence or protrusion of the cornea.

Keratectomy, ker-at-ek'to-me (*keras,* horn, *ektome,* excision). Excision of the cornea; extraction of cataract; incision into anterior chamber of the eye. Ceratotomy.

Keratiasis, ker-at-e'as-is. Ceratiasis.

Keratin, ker'at-in. Ceratin.

Keratiniza'tion. Hardening, as of the nails.

Keratitis, ker-at-e'tis. Ceratitis. **K., dot'ted,** aquomembranitis. **K., interstit'ial,** inflammation of interstitial lamellæ of cornea. **K. puncta'ta,** aquomembranitis.

Kerato, ker'a-to. See *Cerato.*

Keratocele, ker-at-o-se'le (Eng. ker'at-o-seel). Ceratocele.

Keratochromatosis, ker-at-o-kro-mat-o'sis (*keras, chroma,* color). Discoloration of the cornea.

Keratoconjunctivitis, ker-at-o-kon-junk-tiv-e'tis. Inflammation of cornea and conjunctiva.

Keratoconom'eter (*keras, konos,* cone, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining amount of astigmatism by reflective power of the cornea.

Keratoconus, ker-at-o-ko'nus. Staphyloma of cornea; ceratoglobus.

Keratocricoid, ker-at-o-kri'koid. Ceratocricoid; cricothyroid.

Keratodeitis, ker-at-o-de-e'tis. Keratitis.

Keratodeocele, ker-at-o-de-o-se'le (Eng. ker-at-o'de-o-seel). Ceratocele.

Keratodeonyxis, ker-at-o-de-o-niks'is. Ceratonyxis.

Keratoderma, ker-at-o-dur'mah (*keras,* horn, *derma,* skin). Cornea.

Keratodermatitis, ker-at-o dur-mat-e'tis. Ceratitis.

Keratodermatocele, ker-at-o-dur-mat-o-se'le (Eng. ker-at-o-dur-mat'o-seel) (*keras,* horn, *derma,* skin, *kele,* tumor). Ceratocele.

Keratodermatomalacia, ker-at-o-dur-mat-o-mal-ah'she-ah (*keras, derma,* skin, *malakia,* softening). Abnormal softness of the skin of the cornea.

Keratodes, ker-at-o'dees. Ceratodes; horny.

Keratogenous, ker-at-oj'en-us (*keras, gennao,* to engender). Causing or producing horny tissue or growth, as K. membrane of the skin.

Keratoglobus, ker-at-o-glo'bus. Hydrophthalmia; buphthalmia.

Keratoglossus, ker-at-o-glos'sus. Ceratoglossus.

Keratohyoïdeus, ker-at-o-he-o-e'de-us. Muscle of inferior mammalia, bringing near to one another the cornua of the hyoid bone.

Keratoid, ker'at-oid. Ceratoid.

Kerato-iritis, ker-at-o-ir-e'tis. Inflammation of the iris and cornea. See *Aquomembranitis.*

Keratoleucoma, ker-at-o-lu-ko'mah. Albugo; leucoma.

Keratolysis, ker-at-ol'is-is (*keras, lusis,* loosening). Loosening of the cuticle. The class *Keratoses* of skin diseases includes pityriasis and exfoliative dermatitis.

Keratoma, ker-at-o'mah (*keras,* horn, *oma,* growth). Excessive increase of horny tissue; callosity.

Keratomalacia, ker-at-o-mal-as'e-ah. Keratodermatomalacia.

Keratome, ker'at-ome. Ceratotomus; cataract knife; knife for incision of the cornea in iridectomy.

Keratomeningitis, ker-at-o-men-in-je'tis. Ceratitis.

Keratomeninx, ker-at-o-men'inks (*keras,* horn, *meninx,* membrane). Cornea.

Keratometer, ker-at-om'et-ur (*keras,* horn, *metron,* measure). Instrument to measure astigmatism of the cornea.

Keratomus, ker-at'om-us. Ceratotomus.

Keratomycosis, ker-at-o-me-ko'sis (*keras, mukes,* fungus). Chronic keratitis with fungoid growth on the cornea, probably due to a microbe. *Mycotic Keratitis.*

Keratonosis, ker-at-on-o'sis. Ceratosis.

Keratonosus, ker-at-on'os-us (*keras*, horn, *nosos*, disease). Disease of horny layer of skin, hair, nails, and secretory apparatus of the skin.

Keratonyxis, ker-at-o-niks'is. Ceratonyxis.

Keratopharyngeus, ker-at-o-far-in-ge'us. Ceratopharyngeus.

Keratoplasia, ker-at-o-plaz'e-ah (*keras*, *plasis*, formation). Formation of horny layer of epidermis.

Keratoplasty, ker'at-o-plas-te (*keras*, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation on the cornea; trephining of the cornea.

Keratorrhexis, ker-at-or-rheks'is (*keras*, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the cornea.

Keratoscleritis, ker-at-o-skler-e'tis. Inflammation of cornea and sclerotic coat.

Keratoscope, ker'at-o-skope (*keras*, *skopeo*, to observe). Instrument for examining and testing meridians of curvature of the cornea by observing the images formed by reflection from its anterior surface. The process is called *Keratos'copy*.

Keratose, ker'at-oze. Horny.

Keratoses, ker-at-o'sees (pl. of **Keratosis**). Skin affections with hypertrophy of epidermis and horny or warty growths.

Keratosis, ker-at-o'sis. Change to horny tissue; excessive growth or disease of horny tissue. See *Keratoses*. **K. circumscrip'ta**, circumscribed growth. **K. diffu'sa**, ichthyosis. **K. follicula'ris, pila'ris**, or **spinulo'sus**, papules resulting from distension of hair-follicles; ichthyosis follicularis. **K. ob'turans**, mass of horny scales acting as a plug to the external auditory canal. **K. pigmento'sa**, verruca senilis.

Keratostaphylinus, ker-at-o-staf-il-e'nus. Ceratostaphylinus.

Ker'atotome. Ceratotomus; cataract knife; knife for incision of the cornea in iridectomy.

Keratot'omy, ker-at-ot'o-me (*keras*, horn, *tome*, incision). Incision of the cornea, used especially in cataract operation.

Kerectasia, ker-ek-taz'e-ah (*keras*, *ektasis*, distension). Distension or bulging of the cornea, probably as a sequel of keratitis.

Kerectomy, ker-ek'to-me. Keratectomy.

Kerion (ke're-on) or **Ke'rium** (honeycomb). Suppurative inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp, destroying the hair-pulp and causing the falling off of the hair. A form of parasitic sycosis. See *Favosus*.

Kerk'ring, valve of. Valvulæ conniventes.

Kermes, kur'meez. One species of the genus kermes lives on a green oak, Quercus cocifera, growing abundantly in Southern France, Spain, and islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and is called coccus ilicis, kermes animal, cocci granum, coccum, C. baphicum or infectorium or tinctorium or scarlatinum, etc. The kermes inhabiting it has the appearance of a small, spherical, inanimate shell; its color is reddish brown, and it is covered with ash-colored dust. This is the kermes of the shops, now only used in dyeing, but formerly as an aphrodisiac, analeptic, and antiabortive. **K., min'eral**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum and a. sulphuretum rubrum.

Kernel, kur'n'l. Tubercle; enlarged lymphatic gland.

Ker'nels, wax or **wax'ing.** Enlarged lymphatic vessels. **K., yolk**, nucleus of yolk.

Kerosolene (ker'o-so-leen) or **Ker'osene oil.** Liquid product of the destructive distillation of coal, of very low specific gravity, not easily managed as a general anæsthetic, but employed locally in spray.

Kervah, kur'vah. Ricinus communis.

Ketch'up. Catchup, catsup. Pickle prepared from the liquor of the mushroom, walnut, tomato, etc.

Ketmia Ægyptiaca, ket'me-ah e-jip-te'ak-ah. Hibiscus abelmoschus.

Ke'tones. Organic compounds, a class of generally volatile liquids, products of first stage of oxidation of secondary alcohols, and corresponding to aldehydes, similar derivatives of the primary alcohols.

Key. Instrument for extracting teeth, having a claw at right angles to its handle; tooth-key. Apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuit.

Keyri cheiri. Cheiranthus cheiri.

Khaya Senegalensis, ka'yah sen-e-gal-en'sis. Swietenia Senegalensis.

Khee'sah. Flesh-glove of India, made of goat's hair, to preserve the cleanliness of the skin.

Khus-khus. Andropogon muriaticus.

Kiaster, ke-as'ter (properly **Chiaster**) (*chiazo*, to cross). Species of bandage, having the form of the Greek letter χ, which the ancients used for approximating and maintaining in contact fragments of the fractured patella. It was applied in the form of the figure 8.

Kibisitome, kib-is'it-ome (*kibisis*, pouch or bladder, *tome*, incision). Cystotome.

Kickia arboria, kik'e-ah ar-bor'e-ah. Milky juice of stem of this Javanese plant is purgative and anthelmintic.

Kidin'ga or **Kidin'go pe'po** (literally a crampy pain caused by evil spirits). Exanthematous affection, similar to dengue, occurring in Zanzibar; scarlatinoid rash with rheumatic pains and fever, swelling of glands, etc.

Kidney, kid'ne. The kidneys or reins, the secretory organs of the urine, are two glands situate deeply, the one on the right, the other on the left side, in the hypochondres, at the sides of the lumbar vertebræ, behind the peritoneum, and in the midst of an abundant fatty areolar tissue, *tunica* or *capsula adiposa*. The kidney is reddish-brown, oval in form, and flattened on two surfaces; has, at its internal margin, a deep fissure, by which the renal vessels and nerves enter or quit the organ, and the ureter issues. It resembles pretty accurately the haricot or kidney bean. Two substances are readily distinguishable in it: the outer, *secerning*, *cortical*, *glandular*, or *vascular*, which secretes the urine; and the inner, *tubular*, *medullary*, *uriniferous*, *conoidal*, or *radiated*, appearing under the form of small cones or unequal papillæ or mammillæ, each resulting from the union of small capillary tubes, adherent by one of their extremities to the cortical substance, and opening by the other at the summit of the cone into calices, membranous tubes, more or less numerous, transmitting the urine of the papillæ to the pelvis of the kidney. Between the tubules and renal vessels is the intertubular stroma, especially in the cortical substance, and toward the apices of the papillæ in very young human beings or in other animals. By the *pelvis* is meant a small membranous sac of an irregularly oval shape, at the base of which are the orifices of the calices, and the other extremity of which is continuous with the ureter. The kidney is surrounded by a fibrous membrane proper to it, perinephrus, tunica propria or albuginea. The renal artery is distributed to the corpora Malpighiana, forming a pellet of convolutions, which is received into a flask-like dilatation of the ureter, Bowman's capsule, and through which, it is conceived, the watery portion of the urine is separated. The blood then becomes venous, and is distributed by different veins—*portal veins* of the kidney—to the convoluted tubes through which the proper urine is secreted; thence the blood passes into the renal vein. The intermediate vessels between the Malpighian bodies and the convoluted tubes have been termed the portal system of the kidney. See *Ferrein, pyramids of Corpora Malpighiana*, etc. The following weights and measurements of the kidneys have been recently given (Vierordt), from various authorities:

Weight, right kidney	102 g. (E. Bischoff)–150 g. (Bloseld).
" left kidney	118 g. (E. Bischoff)–150 g. (Bloseld).
Length	108–114 mm. (Luschka).
Breadth	54–63, at upper part frequently 72.
Thickness	34–45.
Tunica albuginea	0.1–0.2 thick.
Cortical substance	9 (Toldt)–10 thick.
Medullary substance	16.

In the new-born	cortex 1.8 mm., medulla 8.31 thick.
Child, 3 months old	cortex 2.8, medulla 10.2 thick.
Tortuous uriniferous tubules	0.05 diameter.
Straight uriniferous tubules	0.045 "
Glomeruli	0.2.
Pyramidal processes	0.4 thick.
Uriniferous pores of the papillæ	0.7 deep.
Pelvis of kidney	140–180 wide.
Ureters	320–340 long (Luschka 270), 5–6 wide.

Orificium in the bladder 2 long, separated 14 from one another and 180 from internal orifice of the urethra.

Kidney, am'yloid, see *Kidney, lardaceous,* and *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K. bean,** Phaseolus vulgaris. **K., bran'ny,** appearance like bran in fatty infiltration of chronic inflammation of the kidneys. **K., Bright's dis'ease of the,** *Albuminuria, Cachectic* or *Associated nephritis, Renal cachexia, Inflammation of the Malpighian corpuscles, Disease of Bright, Granular degeneration* or *Disorganization of the kidney, Granular kidney of Bright, Cachectic nephritis.* Bright's disease was formerly defined as a granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, characterized by the secretion of urine which contains albumen and is of less specific gravity than natural, and which destroys by inducing other diseases. It was first described by Dr. Richard Bright of London. By some it was made to include only one particular form of renal disease, in which the tubules are inflamed, *tubal nephritis;* by others it included parenchymatous nephritis, interstitial nephritis, and amyloid or lardaceous degeneration. Under the head of Bright's disease are comprised, according to recognized authority, all diseases of the kidney productive of albuminuria. Two forms have been described, the acute and chronic, different varieties of which have been referred to by writers on the subject.

Acute Bright's disease, variously called *Acute tubal, tubular, parenchymatous, catarrhal,* or *desquamative nephritis, Acute albuminuria, Acute renal dropsy,* is an affection of the whole kidney, more or less, but especially the epithelial or gland-cells lining the urinary tubuli. The cells become atrophied and disintegrated, and by their desquamation block up the tubes; the renal circulation becomes obstructed, the kidneys are congested, serum and fibrin are effused, the former causing an albuminous condition of the urine, while the fibrin, having the broken-down cells entangled with it, passes off in the urine in epithelial tube-casts. When there is no such desquamative process, it is called *non-desquamative disease of the kidney.* The chief symptoms are fever, usually moderate, dull pain in the loins, vomiting, dropsy, anæmia, and uræmic indications. The urine is scanty, with suppression, has a large amount of albumin, and deposits a thick sediment exhibiting the results of disintegration; its specific gravity is high.

Chronic Bright's disease, Chronic albuminuria, includes several varieties: 1. *Chronic catarrhal nephritis, Large white kidney.* The symptoms are loss of flesh, adynamia, anæmia, disturbance of the digestive organs, dropsy, increased arterial tension, uræmic symptoms. The urine is generally diminished in amount, but markedly albuminous, with a decided sediment; there is often dropsy, serous inflammation, valvular cardiac disease, albuminuric retinitis, etc. There are anæmia and fatty degeneration of the kidney, and the tubes are loaded with fatty epithelium and casts; the kidney contracts in size from the attendant destruction of epithelium. 2. *Granular* or *Red granular kidney,* also called *Contracted granular, Gouty,* or *Cirrhotic kidney, Chronic desquamative* or *Interstitial nephritis,* a disease characterized by albuminous urine, persistent desquamation of epithelium, atrophy of the kidney, granular epithelial casts, seen in the urine on microscopic examination, etc. It is more common in the male sex, and is usually due to syphilis, gouty diathesis, chronic alcoholism, etc. The kidneys are red, and often contain cysts or calcareous deposits, without thinning of the cortical substance. There may be fatty degeneration and desquamation of the epithelium, with fatty degeneration of arteries in various parts of the body. Palpitation, dyspnœa (cardiac or pulmonary), valvular disease, headache, dizziness, dimness of vision from albuminuric retinitis, may all be present. The urine is more plentiful, the specific gravity low, the amount of albumin scanty. 3. *Fatty kidney* or *Fatty degeneration of the kidney,* seen either in its enlarged form as the *mottled kidney* or with contraction of the organ, may occur as the result of acute desquamative nephritis. 4. *Lardaceous, Amyloid,* or *Waxy kidney,* which usually occurs in connection with constitutional affections, such as phthisis, scrofulous abscess, constitutional syphilis, etc., and is characterized by the form of infiltration known as the lardaceous or waxy. See *Lardaceous.* The kidney is large and pale, the urine is increased in quantity, but pale, and there is a good deal of albumin.

The treatment adopted for these various conditions of Bright's disease cannot be summarized in the space of a single paragraph. (For tests for albumin in the urine, see *Urine, examination of.*)

The following synoptical table presents a clear exposition of the whole subject (Prof. J. M. DaCosta, M. D.):

TABLE EXHIBITING THE CLINICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Acute Cases, in which Dropsy occurs quickly and is extensive.

ACUTE BRIGHT'S DISEASE; ACUTE DESQUAMATIVE OR TUBAL NEPHRITIS; ACUTE PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS; ACUTE RENAL DROPSY.	Caused mostly by exposure or scarlet fever. Dropsy extensive, generally begins in the eyelids or in the feet; usually febrile symptoms; uræmia may be met with. Disease most common in childhood and among young adults. Recoveries frequent, but disease may terminate in the large white kidney.	Urine usually scanty, deep-colored, of high specific gravity, containing much albumen, often blood; also blood-casts; casts, many of large size, covered with epithelium and a few hyaline casts; and free epithelial cells, cloudy and granular.	Kidneys enlarged, congested, or mottled, shedding epithelium; cortical substance increased; cones usually redder than cortical substance. Dilated convoluted tubes, distended with swollen, cloudy epithelium; at ends of tubules also blood or plugs of fibrin. Tubules darker and denser than normal.

Chronic Cases, in which Dropsy is variable in amount and may be absent.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY FORM; CHRONIC TUBAL NEPHRITIS; CHRONIC PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS; LARGE WHITE KIDNEY.	History often of antecedent acute inflammatory attack; dropsy a prominent symptom. Uræmic phenomena not uncommon; among them at times uræmic coma with its usual symptoms. Inflammations of serous membranes also not uncommon. Hypertrophy of heart, especially of the left ventricle. Recovery possible but doubtful; may pass into fatty kidney.	Urine in normal or in increased quantity; albumen generally in considerable amount; granular epithelial casts; some hyaline casts; at times compound granule cells and partially fatty epithelium; casts with fragments of epithelium or a little fat; no blood-casts.	Kidneys enlarged, capsules easily stripped off, cortical substance increased in volume; cones may be of natural color; tubes often irregularly distended, and filled with granular epithelium here and there slightly fatty, and with detritus. Thickening of intertubular matrix.

FATTY BRIGHT'S KIDNEY.	Persistent and obstinate dropsy, coming on gradually; face pale and puffed; hypertrophy of heart affecting often both sides. Always fatal.	Urine contains much albumen, fatty casts, fatty epithelial cells, free oil. Spec. grav. variable, usually from 1015 to 1030. Quantity variable, generally moderate or diminished; urea diminished.	Kidneys enlarged and very fatty; sometimes have a mottled look. The tubes, especially the convoluted ones, full of highly-fatty epithelium and free oil.
WAXY KIDNEY; LARDACEOUS OR AMYLOID DEGENERATION OF THE KIDNEY.	Follows usually exhausting and wasting diseases, syphilis, caries, and long-continued suppuration. Rare in very early and in advanced age. Dropsy trifling, except late in disease; great emaciation; striking sallowness of face; liver and spleen enlarged; diarrhœa; much thirst; heart not affected; nervous symptoms infrequent. Unfavorable prognosis.	Urine increased, contains much albumen, but few casts, which are pale and transparent or highly refracting. The casts may or may not give the mahogany-red reaction with a watery solution of iodine. Spec. grav. low, yet usually above 1010; urea normal or slightly diminished.	Kidneys enlarged, smooth, and waxy-looking; capsule easily detached; cortex pale, anæmic; reddish-brown discoloration on testing with watery solution of iodine; cones often dark and congested. Morbid process at first chiefly along renal vessels.
CHRONIC CONTRACTION OF THE KIDNEY; CIRRHOSIS OF THE KIDNEY; INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS; GRANULAR KIDNEY; GOUTY KIDNEY.	Dropsy slight, frequently absent; face sallow, yet not so much so as in the waxy disease; often headache and retention of urea, tendency to coma and to convulsions; impoverished blood; hypertrophy of the heart; epistaxis; liver may be cirrhosed; retinitis. Most common between forty and sixty years of age. May exist for years unsuspected; is a very chronic disease and incurable; may lead to death by apoplexy.	Urine more copious than in health, yet extremely small amount of albumen, this at times temporarily absent; hyaline and large finely granular casts; altered epithelium; a little oil. Spec. grav. low; rarely above 1010, much oftener below; urea not decreased until late in disease.	Kidneys waste slowly, become dense and contracted; capsule very adherent; surface often granular; thickness of the cortical substance diminished; cysts common. There is hypertrophy of connective tissue; compression and atrophy of gland-elements and of tubules. Cardio-vascular changes. Tissue-changes in renal ganglia.

K., cirrho'sis of, see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., cirrhot'ic,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., consump'tion of,** *Tubercular disease of the kidney;* tubercular degeneration of the kidney, accompanied usually with ulceration. **K., contract'ed,** small kidney sometimes resulting from chronic nephritis; see *Bright's disease.* **K., cys'tic,** cystic disease or degeneration of kidney. **K., drop'sy of,** hydronephrosis. **K., fat'ty,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., fat'ty degenera'tion of,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., float'ing,** kidney, movable. **K., gout'y,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., gran'ular,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K. head,** see *Pronephros.* **K., hob'nail,** K., granular. **K., horse'shoe,** fatty comformation in which the lower ends of the two kidneys are united by a transverse portion across the spine, thus forming a crescent or horseshoe. **K., inflamma'tion of,** nephritis. **K., larda'ceous degenera'tion of,** see *Lardaceous* and *K., Bright's disease of.* **K., mot'tled,** K., spotted; see also *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., mov'able** or **float'ing,** condition of the kidney, usually congenital, in which the elongated renal vessels permit the kidney to be moved in certain directions. The tumor formed by it, felt on pressure, may be mistaken for disease of other parts. **K., non-desquam'ative disease of,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K. plant,** Baccaris pilularis. **K., primor'dial,** corpus Wolffianum; mesonephros. **K., se'nile,** K. atrophied from old age. **K., spot'ted,** *Mottled kidney;* condition of the kidney resulting from the combination of shrivelling of that organ and fatty degeneration of the epithelia of the urinary tubuli; see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., sur'gical,** nephritis, surgical. **K., tuber'cular disease of,** kidney, consumption of. **K., wax'y,** see *Lardaceous* and *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **K., white,** fatty or amyloid degeneration of that organ. **K. wort,** Cotyledon umbilicus; Saxifraga stellaris.

Kiesteïne, ki'es-te-een. Properly *Kyesteïne, Kiesteïn, Kyestin* or *Kyesteïn, Kystein, Kiestin, Kiestine, Cyesteïne* or *Cyesteïn, Kiestheïn* (*kuo,* to be pregnant, *esthes,* a garment or pellicle). Peculiar albuminoid pellicle forming on the urine of a pregnant female when it is allowed to stand for a few days; whitish, opalescent, slightly granular, resembling the fatty substance that swims on the surface of cool soups. It is no longer considered a valuable aid in the diagnosis of early pregnancy.

Kiëstinic, ke-es-tin'ik. Relating or appertaining to kiesteine.

Kile. Ulcer.

Kilian's (kil'e-an's) **pelvis.** Halesteretic pelvis —*i. e.* deformed by loss of lime salts; similar to osteomalacia.

Kill-lamb. Andromeda mariana.

Killbastard, kil-bas'tard. Juniperus sabina.

Killherb, kil'urb. Orobanche major.

Killosis, kil-lo'sis. Strabismus.

Kilogramme, kil'o-gram (*chilioi,* a thousand). The weight of a thousand grammes—two pounds eight ounces one drachm and twenty-four grains Troy.

Kilolitre, kil'o-le'tr (*chilioi,* a thousand, *litre,* a litre). Measure containing a thousand litres.

Kilometre, kil'o-me'tr (*chilioi,* a thousand, *metron,* measure). Measure of one thousand metres.

Kimis, ke'mis. Kumyss.

Kina kina, ke'nah ke'nah. Cinchona.

Kinæsthesia (kin-ees-tha'she-ah) or **Kinæsthesis,** kin-ees-tha'sis (*kineo,* to move, *aisthesis,* perception). Muscular sense; perception of motion.

Kinæsthesiometer, kin-ees-the-se-om'et-ur. Instrument for testing muscular sense.

Kinæsthesis, kin-ees-tha'sis. Sense of movement.

Kincough (kin'kof) or **Kindcough,** kind'kof. Whooping cough.

Kinesia, kin-a'ze-ah (*kineo,* to move). Motion.

Kinesiatrics, kin-e-se-at'riks (*kinesis,* motion, *iatros,* physician). Movement cure.

Kinesic, kin-e'sik. Pertaining to movement.

Kinesimeter (kin-e-sim'et-ur) or **Kinesiom'eter** (*kinesis,* motion, *metron,* measure). Apparatus to measure the extent of motion.

Kinesioneurosis, kin-es-e-o-nu-ro'sis. Nervous affection attended with abnormal movements.

Kinesipathy, kin-e-sip'ath-e (*kinesis,* motion, *pathos,* disease). *Cinesipathy, Movement cure, Motor-pathy.* Theory of disease resulting from excess or defect of muscular action. A mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements proposed by Ling, a Swede; hence called *Lingism.*

Kinesither'apy (*kinesis,* motion, *therapeuo,* to cure). Exercise or movement applied to treatment of disease.

Kinesodic, kin-es-od'ik (*kinesis,* motion, *hodos,* way). Term to designate the nervous substance concerned in the conduction of motorial impulses,

Kinetic, kin-et'ik (*kineo*, to move). Motory.

King'cure. Pyrola maculata.

King's e'vil. Scrofula. **K.'s yel'low**, orpiment.

Kings'hood. Reticulum.

Kinic acid, ki'nik as'id. See *Acid*, *kinic*, and *Cinchona*.

Kinici acetas, kin'e-se as-e'tas. Quinia, acetate of.

Kininum (kin-e'num) or **Kinium**, kin-e'um. Quinine.

Kink, dumb (Teut. *kink*, twist in a rope). Form of whooping cough complicated with gastro-enteritis. **K. in the head**, see *Insanity*.

Kinkina, kin-ke'nah (Peruv. *kina*). Cinchona.

Ki'no (Ind.). African, E. Indian, or Amboyna kino; it is the inspissated juice of Pterocarpus marsupium (Ph. U. S. and Br.). On wounding the bark the kino flows drop by drop. A West India variety, Jamaica kino, is derived from Coccoloba uvifera or seaside grape; and a Botany Bay kino is the concrete juice of Eucalyptus resinifera or brown gum tree of New Holland, nat. ord. Myrtaceæ. Kino consists chiefly of tannic and gallic acids, oxide of iron, and coloring matter; it comes in fragments of a dark ruby-red color, easily pulverized; it is powerfully astringent, and used in diarrhœa, dysentery, hemorrhage, leucorrhœa, etc. Dose, gr. x to xxx, in powder. **K., Amboy'na**, kino. **K., Amer'ican**, inspissated juice of Coccoloba uvifera or seaside grape. **K., Austra'lian**, astringent derived from eucalyptus. **K., Bengal'**, astringent gum of several varieties of butea, containing kino-tannic acid in large quantities. **K., bu'tea** or **E. In'dian**, K., Bengal. **K., eucalyp'tus**, K., Australian. **K. gum**, kino. **K., West In'dian**, K., American.

Kinometer, kin-om'et-ur (*kineo*, to put in motion, *metron*, measure). Instrument to estimate degree of uterine displacement dependent upon pelvic tumor or inflammation.

Kinone (ki'none) or **Kui'none.** Substance derived from decomposition of kinic acid.

Kinotannic (ki'no-tan'nik) **acid.** Most important constituent of kino; variety of tannic acid.

Kinova (kin-o'vah) **bit'ter** or **bit'ters.** Acid kinovic; kinovin.

Kinovic (kin-o'vik) **acid.** Acid, kinovic, and cinchona.

Kinovin, kin-o'vin. Quinovin, kinovic bitter, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$. Originally from Quinquina nova or new bark; also from calisaya bark and other cinchonas; bitter white principle, giving bitter character to some barks.

Kionorrhaphia, ke-on-or-rhaf'e-ah (*kion*, uvula, *rhaphe*, suture). Staphylorrhaphy.

Kiotome, ki'o-tome (*kion*, a pillar or support, *tome*, incision). Instrument invented by Desault to cut accidental *brides* or filaments in the rectum and bladder; used also for the removal of the tonsils. It is composed of a flat silver sheath, open at one edge, provided with a cutting blade, which, forced through the opening, divides all the parts with which it comes in contact.

Kippernut, kip'per-nut. Bunium bulbocastanum.

Ki'rate. Weight of four grains.

Kiriaghuma. Gymnema lactiferum.

Kirrhonosis, kir-rho-no'sis (*kirros*, yellow). Cirrhosis.

Kirrhosis, kir-rho'sis (*kirrhos*, yellow). Cirrhosis.

Kirronese. Icteric coloration; discolored as if by jaundice.

Kirschwasser, kersh'was-ser. Cherry-water; alcoholic liquor obtained from cherries bruised with their stones by distillation after fermentation. See *Spirit*.

Kiskitomas nut. Hickory nut.

Kissingen, mineral waters (kis'singen, min'er-al wa'ters) **of.** At this resort in Bavaria are several tonic, laxative, and alterative springs, the Ragoczy or Rakoczy being the most important, containing, besides carbonic acid, sodium chloride, carbonate of lime, magnesium sulphate, chlorides of potassium and magnesium, chloride of lithium, bromide and iodide of sodium, and carbonate of iron. This water quickens the circulation and stimulates the secretions of the mucous membranes generally, but especially those of the alimentary canal. It has been imitated in *Artificial Kissingen* or *Rakoczy water*.

Kite'tail plug. Tampon made by tying pieces of cotton or cloth to a string at intervals, similar to a kite-tail, used to control uterine hemorrhage.

Kiwisch's method, ke'wish's meth'ud. Use of hot vaginal injections to induce premature labor.

Klaprothii sulphas, klap-roth'e-e sul'phas (after Klaproth, the German chemist). Cadmii sulphas.

Klaprothium sulphuricum, klap-roth'e-um sul-fu're-kum. See *Cadmii sulphas*.

Kleidarthrocace, kleid-arth-rok'as-e (*kleis*, clavicle, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, evil). Dislocation of the clavicle.

Kleptomania, klep-to-man'e-ah (*klepto*, to steal). Mania or insanity with irresistible propensity to steal.

Klikuschi. Hysterical or hystero-epileptiform endemico-epidemic of women of Kursk and Orel, resembling acute mania.

Klinocephalia, klin-o-sef-al'e-ah. Clinocephalia.

Klinocephalic, kli-no-sef-al'ik. Clinocephalic.

Klip'das. See *Hyrax Capensis*.

Klo'nus. Clonus.

Klopemania, klo-pe-man'e-ah (*klope*, theft). Kleptomania.

Knead'ing Shampooing; a form of massage.

Knee. Genu. **K., cham'bermaid's**, K., housemaid's. **K. of cor'pus callo'sum**, genu of corpus callosum. **K., encir'cled hoof**, crusta genu equinæ. **K., house'maid's**, inflammation of the bursa in front of the patella; apt to inflame and enlarge from effusion in those in whom it is subjected to much pressure; hence its name. It is a form of capsular rheumatism.

Knee-cap. Patella.

Knee-clo'nus. Knee-jerk; knee-phenomenon; patellar reflex; patellar-tendon reflex. See *Reflex*.

Knee-el'bow post'ure. Position upon the elbows and knees resorted to for purpose of examination and treatment.

Kneeholly, ne'hol-le. Roscus.

Knee-jerk, ne'-jerk. Produced by tapping the quadriceps or patellar tendon while the leg is hanging loosely over the opposite knee; it is increased during certain conditions of the nervous system, and diminished or absent in others; knee-clonus.

Knee-joint, ne'-joint. Genu.

Knee-pan, ne'-pan. Patella.

Knee-phenom'enon. Knee-jerk.

Knee-scab, ne'-skab. Crusta genu equinæ.

Knidosis, nid-o'sis. Cnidosis.

Knife. Cutting instrument used in surgery to divide the soft parts, differing from the bistoury or scalpel in being usually larger. The most common knives are the following: **K., Adams's**, K. for operation on the iris, with straight edge and oblique point. **K., amputa'tion**, this is the largest knife used in surgery; formerly it was curved, now it is straight, and provided with one or two edges. **K., cat'aract**, such a knife is intended to perform the section of the transparent cornea, and is so shaped as to exactly fill the small wound made by it, and thus to prevent the discharge of the aqueous humor until the section is completed; a cutting instrument—a picker or cystitome—is also employed for opening the capsule. **K., Ches'elden's**, knife with a fixed handle, very convex on its edge, concave on the back, used by Cheselden in lithotomy. **K., cor'nea**, cataract knife used for section of cornea. **K., crook'ed**, a knife crooked and concave on its cutting edge; formerly employed in amputation of the limbs. **K., crotch'et**, a steel instrument composed of a round staff furnished with a handle at one extremity, and at the other with a curved knife; formerly used to cut to pieces monstrous fœtuses in utero, and to open the head when necessary. **K., double-edged**, *Catling;* a knife the blade of which is straight and sharp on both sides; used for disarticulating bones and for cutting the soft parts between the bones in amputation of the leg

and forearm. **K., Fer'gusson's,** knife used in operation for cleft palate, having edge at acute angle. **K., her'nia,** curved bistoury for division of constriction in strangulated hernia. **K., iridec'tomy,** knife with triangular blade for incision of the cornea in this operation. **K., lentic'ular,** instrument used in the operation of trepanning for removing inequalities in the inner table of the skull left by the crown of the trephine around the opening made by it. Is formed of a lenticular button fixed at the extremity of an iron staff; convex on one side, flat on the other; sharp at both edges, and mounted on an ebony handle. **K., lith-ot'omy,** large knife, the narrow blade of which, four inches in length, sharp in its whole extent, and at an obtuse angle with the handle, was used in the lateral operation. **K., pol'ypus,** polypotome. **K., root'-cutting,** in pharmacy a knife by which roots and other ligneous matters are divided in pharmaceutical processes. **K. en serpette,** knife of the shape of a serpette or pruning-knife, invented by Desault for dividing the bony paries of the maxillary sinus to extract fungi from it. **K., Von Graefe's,** long slender knife used by Von Graefe particularly in senile cataract.

Knifesman, nifes'man. One who is addicted to operating in almost all cases, or who is not a conservative surgeon.

Knit'ting. Process of repair of fractured bone.

Knob'weed. Collinsonia centaurea.

Knock-kneed, nok'-need. Genu valgum; entogonyancon.

Knot. Tubercle. **K., clove-hitch,** see *Clove-hitch.* **K., germ** or **lymph,** local enlargements in lymphatic glands, indicating increased cell-action. **K., Pack'er's,** compressive bandage used for arresting hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches, made with a double-headed roller, five ells long; is called by some surgeons *solar* or *oblique chevestre* or *capistrum.* **K., Staf'fordshire,** knot for tying pedicles, a combination of loop and reef-knot. **K., sur'geon's,** double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose; used frequently in ligation of arteries, the umbilical cord, etc.

Knotberries, not'ber-rees. Rubus chamæmorus.

Knotgrass, not'grass. Polygonum aviculare.

Knotroot, not'root. Collinsonia Canadensis.

Knotweed, not'weed. Collinsonia Canadensis. Polygonum aviculare.

Knowltonia (nole-ton'e-ah) **grac'ilis** (after Knowlton of the botanic garden at Eltham, Eng.). Nat. ord. Ranunculaceæ. Grows in S. Africa; has same properties as K. rigida, leaves and roots of which are used as substitute for cantharides. Acrid plant of S. Africa, used by Cape colonists as a blister in rheumatism.

Knuck'le. Prominence produced by flexion of a finger; loop of intestine.

Koch's lymph. Tuberculin; advocated by Koch in hypodermic treatment of tuberculosis and lupus, as a therapeutic method or as a means of diagnosis. See *Bacillus tuberculosis* and *Tuberculin.*

Kœnig's manomet'ric flames. Flame pictures characteristic of the vowels, and varying with the pitch of the voice, produced in a revolving mirror by vibrations of the voice against a membrane.

Kohl salat (cabbage salad). Coldslaw.

Koinomiasmata, koi-no-me-as'mat-ah (*koinos,* common). See *Miasm.*

Ko'kum. Garcinia purpurea. **K. but'ter,** see *Garcinia purpurea.*

Kola, ko'lah. Cola acuminata. **K. acumina'ta,** Cola acuminata. **K., fe'male,** Cola acuminata. **K. nut,** nut of Garcinia kola or Sterculia acuminata; see *Cola.*

Kolerus, kol'er-us. Dry ulcer.

Kollerism (kol'ler-izm) or **Kollerization,** kol-ler-i-za'shun. Production of anæsthesia by cocaine, so called after Koller, who is credited with early advocacy of it.

Kollonema, kol-lo-na'mah (*kolla,* glue, *nema,* tissue). Myxoma.

Kolotyphus, kol-o-ti'fus. Typhoid fever.

Kolpocystocele, kol-po-sis-to-se'le (Eng. kol-po-sis'-to-seel). Prolapse of the bladder into the vagina.

Kolpodesmorrhaphy, kol-po-des-mor'rhaf-e (*kolpos,* vagina, *desmos,* bond, *rhaphe,* seam). Partial closure by suture of the labia majora; colporrhaphy.

Kolpoecpec'tasis. Dilatation of the vaginal canal.

Kolpohysterectomy, kol-po-his-ter-ek'to-me. Vaginal hysterectomy.

Kolpokleisis, kol-po-kli'sis (*kolpos,* vagina, *kleio,* to shut up). Operation for obliteration of the vagina by paring the mucous surfaces and bringing them together by suture.

Kolpoperineoplasty, kol-po-per-in-e'o-plas-te (*kolpos,* vagina, *perineum, plasso,* to form). Operation for the cure of complete prolapse of the uterus.

Kolporraphy (kol-por'ra-fe) or **Kolpor'rhaphy** (*kolpos,* vagina, *rhaphe,* suture). Elytrorrhaphy; colporraphy. Operation of closing the vagina by suture.

Kolpostenotomy, kol-po-sten-ot'o-me (*kolpos,* vagina, *stenos,* narrow, *tome,* incision). Incision for stricture or atresia of the vagina.

Kolpotomy, kol-pot'o-me (*kolpos,* vagina, *tome,* incision). Incision into the vaginal wall. Elytrotomy; laparo-elytrotomy.

Kol'to. Plica.

Komma bacillus, kom'mah bas-il'lus. Cholera bacillus. See *Spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ.*

Kooch'la-tree. Strychnos nux vomica.

Koor'chee. See *Nerium antidysentericum.*

Koos'so. Hagenia Abyssinica.

Kooyah root. See *Valeriana.*

Kopio'pia or **Kopyopia,** kop-e-op'e-ah. Fatigue of vision; weakness of sight.

Kopp's asth'ma. Thymic asthma; spasm of the glottis.

Kordellestris syphilitica, kor-del-les'tris sif-il-it'-ik-ah. Caroba.

Ko're and **Ko'ro** (*kore,* pupil). For words commencing with this prefix, as *Korectomy, Koredialysis, Koreplastice, Korotomy,* etc., see corresponding words beginning with C, as *Corectomy,* etc.

Kor'is. Cimex.

Koros'copy. Retinoscopy.

Koryza, ko-ri'za. Coryza.

Ko'sin. Crystalline substance derived from kousso flowers; used as a tæniacide.

Kos'mos. See *Acosmia.*

Kos'sein. Yellowish amorphous bitter powder from Hagenia Abyssinica, used as a substitute for kousso.

Kos'so. Hagenia Abyssinica.

Koumis (koo'mis), **Kou'mish, Kou'miss,** or **Kou'-myss.** Kumyss.

Kous. See *Valeriana.*

Koussin (koos'sin) or **Kous'sine.** See *Hagenia Abyssinica.*

Kous'so. Brayera.

Krame'ria (after Kramers, German botanists). *Rhatany, Ratanhy.* Nat. ord. Polygaleæ; is a native of Java; root has a bitter taste, and is astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Dose, gr. x-xx. Krameria (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is the root of K. triandra and K. tomentosa. **K. ixi'na,** ratanhy of the Antilles, has similar virtues; Savanilla ratanhy is from the same plant. **K. trian'dra,** krameria.

Krania, kra'ne-ah. See *Cornu mas.*

Kraurosis, kraw-ro'sis (*krauros,* dry). Atrophy, dryness, shrivelling, as of mucous membrane of the vagina.

Krause, cor'puscles of. Terminal nerve-corpuscles, similar to those of Pacini, met with in the conjunctiva, genitals, etc. **K., end-bulbs of,** K., corpuscles of.

Kreasoton, kre-as-o'ton. Creasote.

Kreatic nausea, kre-at'ik naw'she-ah. See *Nausea.*

Kreatine, kre'at-in. Creatine.

Kreatinine, kre-at'in-een. $C_4H_7N_3O$. See *Creatine.*

Kreatophagous, kre-at-of'a-gus (*kreas,* flesh, *phago,* to eat). Carnivorous.

Kreosoton, kre-o-so'ton. Creasote.

Kre'sol. Substance found in urine in two forms, ortho- and para-kresol.

Kresylic (kres-il'ik) **acid.** See *Carbolic acid, impure.*

Kretinismus, kre-tin-iz'mus. Cretinism.

Krinosin, krin'o-sin. Nitrogenized fatty substance of the brain.

Krön'lein's her'nia. Preperitoneal inguinal hernia.

Kryptophanic (krip-to-fan'ik) **ac'id.** Acid found in urine.

Krystalline, kris'tal-line. See *Crystalline.*

Kua kaha. Curcuma longa.

Küchenmailer's scis'sors. Instrument with a probe-pointed and sharp blade for division of the cervix.

Kuh'nia eupatorioï'des. Hog-weed, fallow-weed, of the U. States, employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, dyspepsia, etc.

Kujawah. Conveyance in India for transportation of the sick and wounded.

Kukui oil. See *Aleurites triloba.*

Kumbecephalic, kum-be-sef-al'ik (*kumbe,* canoe, *kephale,* head). Boat-shaped head.

Kumiss (ku'mis), **Ku'myss, Kou'myss, Kou'mis, Ki'mis,** or **Kou'miss.** Beverage resembling sour buttermilk, without being greasy; originally prepared in Tartary from mare's milk, which is allowed to stand for some days in a leathern churn till it becomes sour, and is then bottled for use. It is employed in complaints arising from feeble digestion, and is rather nutritious than exhilarating; but from the same material the Burats and the Kirghez prepare an intoxicating spirit called *aracu,* in which they indulge to excess. Kumiss is manufactured in the United States by fermenting cow's-milk with yeast and grape-sugar, and is used as a food in wasting diseases and in affections of the kidney.

Kunaree. Nerium odorum.

Kuri'dah oil. Purgative and anthelmintic oil, seeds of Carapa Guianensis.

Kurung oil. Oil expressed from Pongamia glabra, used in parasitic diseases.

Kussander, kus-san'der. Convolvulus panduratus.

Küss'maul's coma. Coma, jactitation, rapid heart, and dyspnœa, occurring during death in diabetes, as described by Küssmaul. **K.'s disease,** acute atrophic spinal paralysis.

Kutubuth. Arabic name for a species of melancholy in which the patient is never quiet at any one place. See *Cuttubuth.*

Kwass. Fermented liquor made from oatmeal.

Kwoso, kwo'so. Hagenia Abyssinica.

Ky'anal. Aniline.

Ky'anized. Placed in bichloride of mercury for preservation; named after Kyan, the originator.

Kyanosis, ke-an-o'sis. Cyanopathy.

Kyaput'ty. Caieput.

Kyesteïne, ki'es-te-een. Kiesteine.

Kyestinic, ki-es-tin'ik. Kiestinic.

Kyklitis, kik-le'tis (*kuklos,* circle). Cyclitis.

Kyllopodia, kil-lo-pod'e-ah (*kullos,* crooked, *pous,* foot). Kyllosis; club-foot.

Kyllosis, kil-lo'sis (*kullos,* crooked, lame). Congenital distortion of the feet, *Clubfoot, Poltfoot, Stumpfoot, Talipes.* Of this there are many varieties. In one the foot, instead of resting on the soil by the whole plantar surface, touches it only with the metatarsophalangian articulations; it seems as if turned backward and broken upon the leg; *Pes* or *Talipes equinus, Hippopus, Oxypodia, Tipfoot, Horsefoot.* In other cases the foot is twisted inward, *Varus, Talipes varus, Blæsopodes, Blæsopus, Cylloepus, Cyllopoda, Cyllopodion, Loripes, Crossfoot,* so that it rests only on the ground on its outer edge; or it may be twisted outward, *Valgus, Talipes valgus, Outbow foot,* or rest only on its inner edge or on the back part of the heel, *Talipes calcaneus, Heel clubfoot;* in the *Flatfoot* or *Splayfoot, Duckfoot, Pes planus, Splatfoot, Talipes equino-valgus, Spurious valgus, Sarapus, Platypus, Platypodia,* the plantar surface of the foot is flattened instead of being concave.

These deformities are rarely accidental, are almost always congenital, and may be rectified, at an early period, by proper mechanical means to strengthen the foot gradually and restore its proper shape and direction; if these means fail, the tendons and muscles concerned in the deformity may be divided. A similar affection of the hand is called *Club-hand, Manus curta.*

Club or *Clubbed fingers* are also met with, and a condition of the penis has been described which has received the name of *Club* or *Clubbed penis.* See *Penis.*

Kymograph (ki'mo-graf) or **Kymographion,** ke-mo-graf'e-on (*kuma,* wave, *grapho,* to describe). Wave describer or measurer, self-registering, and exhibiting the relation between the waves of the pulse and the undulations produced by respiration.

Kymoscope, ki'mo-skope (*kuma,* wave, *skopeo,* to see). Apparatus for examining and registering pulsations.

Ky'na. Pastinaca opoponax.

Kynu'ric ac'id. Acid found in dog's urine.

Kyphosis, ke-fo'sis. Cyphosis; posterior curvature of the spine. **K. inflammato'ria,** vertebral disease. **K. paralyt'ica,** vertebral disease.

Kyphoskoliosis, ke-fos-ko-le-o'sis (*kuphos,* gibbous, *skolios,* crooked). Gibbosity of the spine.

Kystein, ki'stien. Kiesteine.

Kysthitis, kis-the'tis (*kusthos,* vagina). Inflammation of the vulva and of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

Kysthoptosis (kis-thop-to'sis) or **Kysthopropto'sis** (*kusthos,* vagina, *pipto,* to fall). Prolapse or inversion of the vagina.

Kystis, kis'tis. Cyst.

Kystotome, kis'to-tome. Cystitome.

Kystotomy, kis-tot'o-me. Cystotomy.

Kyttarrhagia, kit-tar-rhaj'e-ah (*kuttarion,* alveolus, *rhago,* to break forth). Discharge of blood from an alveolus.

L.

L. Abbreviation of Left and of Libra, a pound.

Labarium, lab-ah're-um (*labor*, to fall). Looseness of the teeth.

Labarraque's solu'tion. Solution of chlorinated soda.

Labdacism, lab'da-sizm. Lallation.

Labdamen, lab-dah'men. Cistus creticus.

Labdanum, lab-dah'num. See *Cistus creticus*.

Labe, lah'be (*labe*, act of grasping). Invasion. First paroxysm of fevers.

Labeo, lah'be-o. Inflammatory swelling of the lip; one having thick lip.

Labes, lah'bees. Inflammatory swelling of the lips; macula.

Labia (lah'be-ah) (pl. of **Labium**) **cer'ebri.** Edge of cerebral hemispheres projecting over corpus callosum. **L. cun'ni,** lips of the vulva. **L. exter'na,** lips of the vulva; labia majora. **L. inter'na** or **mino'ra,** nymphæ; labia minora. **L. majo'ra,** lips of the vulva. **L. o'ris,** lips. **L. puden'di,** lips of the vulva. **L. puden'di mino'ra,** nymphæ. **L. u'teri,** lips of the cervix uteri.

La'bial (*labium*, lip). Relating or appertaining to the lips or the labia. **L. ar'tery,** the facial artery of the majority of anatomists, has had this name given to it. The labial arteries, properly so called, coronary arteries of the lips, are two in number: the superior arises from the facial, above, and very close to, the commissure of the lips, is large and tortuous, and distributed to the upper lip; the inferior arises from the facial, at a considerable distance from the commissure, and proceeds in a serpentine course into the substance of the lower lip, to which it is distributed. **L. bone,** small bone in the fœtus between the superior maxillary bone and the intermaxillary bone. **L. glands,** a multitude of mucip-arous follicles, round, prominent, and separate from each other, found on the inner surface of the lips below the mucous membrane. **L. veins** are distinguished, like the arteries, into superior and inferior, which open into the facial vein, a division of the internal jugular.

Labialis, lab-e-al'is. Orbicularis oris.

La'bials. Sounds of certain consonants as made by the lips.

Labidometer (lab-id-om'et-ur) or **Labimeter,** lab-im'et-ur (*labis*, forceps, *metron*, measure). Scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, indicating the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child *in utero*.

La'bile (*labor*, to fall off). Term in electricity applied to a current which is passing and touches the skin in a sensitive place, as over the course of a nerve.

Labio-dentals, la'be-o den'tals (*labium*, lip, *dens*, tooth). Sounds produced by approximation of the upper teeth and lower lip.

Labio-glosso-laryngeal, la'be-o-glos'so-lar-in-je'al. Relating to lip, tongue, and larynx.

Labio-glosso-pharyngeal, la'be-o-glos'so-far-in-je'al. Relating to lip, tongue, and pharynx.

Labio-mental, la'be-o-men'tal. Relating to lip and chin.

Labio-nasal, la'be-o-na'sal. Relating to lip and nose; applied to sounds produced by them together.

Labio-palatine, la'be-o-pal'at-ine. Relating to lips and palate.

Labioplastic, la-be-o-plas'tik. Relating to the formation of a new lip, as an operation for such purpose.

Labiotenaculum, la-be-o-ten-ak'u-lum. Tenaculum for seizing the lip in hare-lip operation.

Labis (lab'is). Forceps.

Labitome, lab'e-tome (*labis*, forceps, *tome*, incision). Cutting forceps; cephalotome.

Labium, lab'e-um. Lip. **L. lepori'num,** hare-lip. **L. tympan'icum,** free margin of the osseous lamina of the cochlea; the labium vestibulare being a sharp margin of the denticula lamina overhanging the labium tympanicum. **L. ure'thræ,** lateral edges of meatus urinarius. **L. u'teri,** outermost margin of cervix uteri. **L. vestibula're,** see *L. tympanicum*.

Lab'lab. Dolichos.

La'bor. Parturition. **L., breech,** labor in which breech presents. **L. chair,** obstetric chair; chair in which a parturient woman is placed during delivery. **L., com'plicated,** see *Parturition*. **L., dif'ficult,** dystocia. **L., dry,** labor neither preceded nor attended with discharge of liquor amnii. **L., foot'ling,** labor in which the foot presents. **L., forced,** see *Parturition*. **L., impracticable,** see *Parturition*. **L., inert',** see *Inertia of the womb*. **L., instrument'al,** labor assisted by instruments. **L., labo'rious,** see *Laborious*. **L., metastat'ic,** labor in which the uterine and other muscular force is temporarily suspended, the nervous power seeming to be directed in other channels. **L., missed,** uterogestation, in which, through want of parturient action, the fœtus is retained in utero beyond the ordinary term. **L., mor'bid,** dystocia. **L., multip'arous,** labor at birth of several children at a time. **L., nat'ural, nor'mal,** or **physiolog'ical,** labor easily accomplished without accident or bad result. **L. pains,** see *Pains*. **L., pow'erless,** see *Parturition*. **L., precip'itate,** see *Parturition*. **L., pre'mature,** parturition (premature). **L., preternat'ural,** parturition in a preternatural state; see *Parturition*. **L., show,** see *Parturition*. **L., ver'tex,** L. in which the vertex presents.

Labo'rans (*labor*, disease). Sick.

Laboratorium, lab-o-rat-o're-um. Laboratory. **L. chym'icum** or **pharmaceu'ticum,** see *Pharmacopœia*.

Laboratory, lab'or-at-o-re (*laboro*, to work). Workshop; place for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products, etc.

Laboriosus, lab-o-re-o'sus. Laborious; sick.

Laborious, la-bo're-us (*labor*, labor or difficulty). Delivery is laborious when attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. Labor requiring the use of instruments. See *Dystocia* and *Parturition*.

Labrisulcium, lab-re-sul'she-um (*labrum*, *sulcus*, furrow). See *Cheilocace* and *Stomacace*.

La'brum. Lip; upper lip of mammal. **L. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain.

Labrusca, lab-rus'kah. Bryonia alba.

Laburnum, lab-ur'num. Cytisus laburnum.

Labyrinth, lab'ir-inth. Place full of turnings, the exit of which is not easily discoverable. Aggregate of parts constituting the internal ear, *Labyrinthic cavity of the ear*. It is situate between the tympanum and meatus auditorius internus, and is composed of several cavities communicating with each other in the dried bone, as the vestibule, cochlea, semicircular canals, etc. The *bony* or *osseous labyrinth* is lined by periosteum, and also by a pulpy membrane constituting the *membranous labyrinth*, *Labyrinthus membranaceus*, on which the auditory nerve is regularly dispersed. This membrane forms two sacs in the vestibule, called *sacculus vestibuli* and *sacculus* respectively, resembling in shape that of the bony cavities containing them. Each sac contains calcareous matter, constituting the *otoliths* or *earstones* and *otoconia* or *eardust*. When the sac is laid open, upon the upper and outer part a partition appears, partaking of the nature of the sac, and called by Meckel *septum vestibuli nervoso-membranaceum*. The term *Labyrinth* is also applied to the lateral portions of the ethmoid bone, formed of large irregular cells. **L., bo'ny,** see *Labyrinth*. **L., ethmoid'al,** lateral masses of ethmoid bone. **L. of kid'ney,** cortical substance around uriniferous tubules. **L., mem'branous,** see *Labyrinth*. **L., olfac'tory,** L., ethmoidal. **L., os'seous,** see *Labyrinth*.

Labyrinthal (lab-ir-inth'al), **Labyrinthic** (lab-ir-

inth'ik), or **Labyrinth'ius.** Relating or appertaining to the labyrinth. **L. cav'ity of ear,** labyrinth.

Labyrinthus, lab-ir-in'thus. Labyrinth. **L. au'ris in'timæ,** see *Labyrinth.* **L. du'rus,** *see Labyrinth.* **L. ethmoïda'lis,** labyrinth, ethmoidal. **L. membrana'ceus** or **mol'lis,** see *Labyrinth.* **L. os'seus,** see *Labyrinth.* **L. pu'bicus** or **pudenda'lis,** pudendal plexus.

Lac. Lacca; laqueus; milk. **L. ammoni'aci,** mistura ammoniaci. **L. amyg'dalæ,** emulsio amygdalæ. **L. asafœt'idæ,** mistura asafœtidæ. **L. a'vis,** albumen ovi. **L. bovi'num** or **bu'bulum,** cow's milk. **L. capri'num,** goat's milk. **L. concre'tum,** condensed milk. **L. equi'num,** mare's milk. **L. fermen'tans,** kumyss. **L. fœmin'eum,** woman's milk. **L. guai'aci,** mistura guaiaci. **L., gum,** lacca. **L. hirci'num,** goat's milk. **L. ma'ris,** sperm. **L. plas'ter, antisep'tic,** see *Plaster, lac.* **L. pres'sum,** curd. **L. pri'mum puer'peræ,** colostrum. **L., seed,** lacca. **L., shell,** lacca. **L., stick,** lacca. **L. sul'phuris,** sulphur præcipitatum. **L. ter'ræ,** magnesii carbonas. **L. virgina'le** or **vir'ginis,** virgin's milk.

Lacca, lak-kah (*lakah,* Arab.). *Stick, Gum, Seed,* or *Shell lac.* Substance formed by an insect, deposited on different species of tree, chiefly in the East Indies; for example, on Croton lacciferum and two species of Ficus—F. religiosa and F. Indica. When melted it is called *shell-lac.* Lac was at one time used as a tonic and astringent, and still forms part of dentifrices.

Lacerated, las'er-a-ted (*lacero,* to tear). Torn, as a lacerated wound.

Laceration, las-er-a'shun (*lacero,* to tear). Rupture. Act of tearing or rending; breach made by tearing or rending, as lacerated wound. Laceration is practised by surgeons in a special operation for cataract, in which the opening is widened by laceration of its sides. Laceration is also practised subcutaneously with a needle or tenotome applied to vascular growths.

Lacerator, las'er-a-tor. Instrument employed for laceration.

Laceratura, las-er-at-u'rah. Lacerated wound.

Lacerta, lah-ser'tah. Lizard. **L. a'gilis,** European sand-lizard, formerly used in skin diseases, cancerous and venereal affections. The powdered bones are now used in India, being regarded as a stimulant and aphrodisiac. **L. aquat'ica,** see *Ectozoa.*

Lacerti (lah-ser'te) (pl. of **Lacertus,** muscle) **cor'dis.** Columnæ carneæ. **L. musculo'rum,** see *Muscular fibre.*

Lacertosus, lah-ser-to'sus. Muscular.

Lacertuli cordis, lah-ser'tu-le kor'dis (dim. of **Lacertus**). Columnæ carneæ.

Lacertulus, lah-sert'u-lus (dim. of **Lacertus**). Small muscle.

Lacertus, lah-ser'tus. Brachium; muscle. See *Muscular fibre.* **L. fibro'sus,** semilunar fascia.

Lacerum, las'er-um (*lacer,* torn). Anything torn or appearing as if torn. **L. fora'men ante'rius,** irregular opening formed by the sphenoid, occipital, and petrous portion of the temporal bone, closed by cartilage, and forming a kind of fontanelle, situated at the termination of the petro-occipital suture. **L. fora'men poste'rius** is formed by the occipital bone and the inferior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Through it the internal jugular vein, the eighth pair of nerves, and accessory nerve pass out of the cranium. **L. fora'men supe'rius,** sphenoidal fissure.

Lachanon, lak'an-on (*lachaino,* to dig). Potherb; vegetable used as food.

Lachesis, lak'es-is. Genus of reptiles, *Viperinæ;* greenish poison obtained from fangs of snake in Brazil, and having a place in the homœopathic materia medica. **L. pic'ta,** see *Arrow-poison.* **L. rhombea'ta,** *Flammon;* poisonous serpent common in the lower forests of Peru.

Lachnanthes tinctoria, lak-nan'thees tink-to're-ah (*lachne,* wool, *anthos,* flower). *Redroot;* indigenous; astringent and tonic. Used in phthisis.

Lach'ryma. Tear. See *Vitis vinifera.*

Lach'rymal. Lacrymal.

Lachryma'tion. Lacrymation.

Lacinia, las-in'e-ah. Hem or fringe.

Laciniæ (las-in'e-e) (pl. of **Lacinia**) **tuba'rum Fallo'pii.** Fringes of Fallopian tube. See *Tube, Fallopian.*

Laciniated, las-in'e-a-ted (*lacinia,* fringe). Fringed, as the laciniated extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

Lacmus, lak'mus. Lichen roccella. **L. tincto'rius,** lichen roccella.

Laconicum, la-kon'ik-um (used by the Lacones or Lacedæmonians). Vaporarium. See *Stove.*

Lacrima (lak're-mah), **Lacruma** (lak'ru-mah), or **Lacryma,** lak're-mah. Tear. See *Vitis vinifera.*

Lacrimatio, lak-re-mah'she-o. Lacrymatio. **L. sanguin'ea,** see *Dacryhæmorrhysis.*

Lacrimation, lak-re-ma'shun. Lacrymatio.

Lac'rimatome. Lacrymatome.

Lacrymal, lak're-mal. Relating to tears. **L. appara'tus,** see *Lacrymal passages.* **L. ar'tery** proceeds from the ophthalmic and distributes its principal branches to the lacrymal gland. **L. bone,** unguis os. **L. canal'** or **duct,** *Nasal canal* or *duct,* is formed by the superior maxillary bone, os unguis, and os turbinatum inferius, and is seated in the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. It transmits the tears which have been absorbed at the great angle of the eye by the puncta lacrymalia into the nasal fossæ. **L. car'uncle,** caruncula lacrymalis. **L. cyst,** see *Dacryops.* **L. duct,** lacrymal canal. **L. fos'sa,** slight depression at the upper part of the orbit, lodging the lacrymal gland. **L. gland,** this is seated in a depression of the frontal bone at the upper, anterior, and outer part of the orbit. It is about the size of an almond, of oval shape, flattened above and below, and composed of several small lobules, and consists of two distinct parts, the *orbitar*—glandula lacrymalis superior or orbitaria—situated in the lacrymal fossa, and the *palpebral*—glandula lacrymalis inferior or accessoria or palpebralis—enclosed in the substance of the upper eyelid. This gland has seven or eight excretory ducts opening behind the upper eyelid. It secretes the tears and pours them on the globe of the eye by the excretory ducts. **L. groove,** bony channel lodging the lacrymal sac, seated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, and formed by the os unguis and the ascending process of the upper jaw-bone. **L. her'nia** or **tu'mor** occurs when the tears enter the puncta, but cannot pass to the nose, and accumulate; by Anel called dropsy of the lacrymal sac. **L. mus'cle,** tensor tarsi. **L. nerve,** smallest of the three branches formed by the ophthalmic nerve, distributed particularly to the lacrymal gland and upper eyelid; in its course giving off a sphenomaxillary and a malar filament. **L. papil'la,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **L. pass'ages,** organs concerned in the secretion of tears, in spreading them over the eye, and taking them up again to transmit them into the nasal fossæ. There are the *lacrymal gland, L. caruncle, L. puncta, L. ducts, lacrymal sac,* and *nasal duct,* together forming the lacrymal apparatus. **L. punc'ta, tear puncta,** or **lacrymal points,** two small, round, and contractile openings situated in the centre of a tubercle or papilla, papilla lacrymalis, tuberculum lacrymale, near the inner commissure of the eyelids, and continuous with the lacrymal ducts. These ducts—lacrymales canaliculi, canales or ductus lacrymales, ductus lacrymales laterales or punctorum lacrymalium, cornua lacrymalia or limacum, colliciæ punctorum lacrymalium, canaliculi limacum—are two in number, a superior and an inferior, extending from the puncta to the lacrymal sac. They are formed by a delicate prolongation of the conjunctiva, which is continuous with the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac, the saccus or sinus or lacus lacrymalis, dacryocystis, infundibulum lacrymale. **L. sac,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **L. tu'bercle,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **L. tu'mor,** L. hernia. **L. veins** accompany the artery of the same name, and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

Lacrymalis, lak-re-mal'is. Lachrymal.

Lacrymatio, lak-re-mah'she-o. Lacrymation.

Epiphora. Profuse secretion of tears from any cause; weeping. **I. sanguin'ea,** flow of bloody tears.

Lacrymation, lak-re-ma'shun. Lacrymatio. **L., sanguin'eous,** flow of bloody tears.

Lacrymatome (lak're-ma-tome) or **Lacrymotome,** lak're-mo-tome (*lacryma, tome,* incision). Instrument for cases of stricture or obstruction of the lacrymal glands.

Lacrymine, lak're-meen. Substance discovered in tears. See *Tears.*

Lactagogue, lak'ta-gog. Promoting secretion of milk.

Lactalbumen, lakt-al-bu'men (*lac,* milk, *albumen*). Casein.

Lactans, lak'tans (*lacto,* to give milk). Nursing; suckling.

Lactarium, lak-tar'e-um (*lac,* milk). Food prepared from milk. Milk diet or food.

Lacta'rius. Milky.

Lactas, lak'tas. Lactate, salt of lactic acid.

Lactatic, lak-tat'ik. Influencing the secretion and excretion of milk.

Lactation, lak-ta'shun (*lacto,* to give milk). Production of milk. Suckling; including that by the mother, by another party, by hand, etc. **L. cal'culus,** see *Calculi.*

Lacteal, lak'te-al. Lactic; like milk; lactiferous vessel. **L. sac,** see *Lactiferous vessels.* **L. swell'ing,** lactiferous swelling. **L. tu'mor,** galactocele.

Lacteals, lak'te-als. Chyliferous vessels.

Lactein, lak'te-in. Milk, solidified or condensed.

Lactens, lak'tens (*lacteo,* to suck). Sucking child.

Lacteous, lak'te-us. Lactic.

Lactes, lak'tees. Mesentery, pancreas, small intestines.

Lactescent, lak-tes'sent. Resembling milk.

Lacteus, lak'te-us. Lactic.

Lactic, lak'tik. Lacteal, milky. Appertaining to, or resembling or containing, milk. **L. ac'id,** $C_3H_6O_3$, acidum lacticum (Ph. U. S.), acid of milk, caseic acid. It has been used in atonic dyspesia, being considered one of the gastric acids secreted in health. As a morbid element in rheumatism, see *Rheumatism.*

Lacticans, lak'te-kans (*lac,* milk). Nurse.

Lacticinium, lak-te-sin'e-um. Lactarium.

Lacticus, lak'te-kus. Lactic.

Lactiferous, lak-tif'er-us (*lac, fero,* to carry). Galactophorous or milk-conveying. **L.** or **Lac'teal swell'ing,** tumefaction of the breast, supposed by Sir Astley Cooper to arise from a large collection of milk in a lactiferous tube, the result of chronic inflammation of the tube near the nipple, with closure of its aperture and obliteration of the canal for an inch or more. **L. ves'sels** or **ducts,** galactophorous ducts, excretory ducts of the mammary gland, each of which, running toward the nipple, dilates beneath the areola into an elongated sacculus, the *lacteal sac, receptacle,* or *sinus.*

Lactifuge, lak'te-fuje (*lac, fugo,* to drive away). Medicines which dispel milk.

Lactigo, lak-te'go (*lac,* milk). Porrigo larvalis; crusta lactea.

Lactin, lak'tin. Sugar of milk.

Lactinated, lak'tin-a-ted. Relating or appertaining to lactin or sugar of milk, which, being hard, is used for the division and dilution of substances. Powders thus formed have been called *lactinated powders.*

Lactinia, lak-tin-e'ah (*lac,* milk). Food prepared with milk.

Lactipotor, lak-tip'o-tor (*lac, poto,* to drink). Milk-drinker.

Lactis (lak'tis) **concretio'nes.** Knotty tumors of the female mammæ from accumulation and retention of milk. **L. redundan'tia,** copious or excessive flow of milk. **L. reten'tio,** retention or suppression of milk. **L. sanguinolen'ti excre'tio,** secretion or excretion of blood or blood-like milk.

Lactisugium, lak-te-su'je-um (*lac, sugo,* to suck). Breast-pump.

Lactivorous, lak-tiv'or-us (*lac, voro,* to devour). Using a milk diet exclusively, or nearly so.

Lactobiose, lak-to'be-ose. Galactose.

Lactocele, lak-to-se'le (Eng. lak'to-seel) (*lacto, kele,* tumor. See *Galactocele.*

Lactolin, lak'to-lin. Milk, solidified or condensed.

Lactometer, lak-tom'et-ur (*lac, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the quantity of cream in milk.

Lac'tone. Inflammable fluid from dry distillation of lactic acid.

Lactophosphas, lak-to-fos'fas. Lactophosphate, or combination of lactate and phosphate of the same base.

Lactophosphate (lak-to-fos'fate) **of lime.** Calcis lactophosphas.

Lactoprotein, lak-to-pro'te-in. Albuminoid substance precipitated by a solution of nitrate of mercury after removing casein from milk by acetic acid, and the albumen by heat.

Lactoscope, lak'to-skope. Galactoscope.

Lactose, lak'toze (*lac,* milk). Sugar of milk.

Lactoserum, lak-to-se'rum. Whey.

Lactosuria, lak-to-su're-ah (*lactose, ouron,* urine). Urine containing sugar of milk, observed occasionally in pregnant women.

Lactuca, lak-tu'kah (*lac,* milk, so called from its milky juice). *Lettuce, Garden lettuce,* ord. Compositæ. A wholesome salad; the seeds possess a quantity of oil, which, in emulsion, has been advised in ardor urinæ, etc. Lactuca (Ph. Br.) is the flowering herb of L. virosa. **L. Canaden'sis,** Canadian species; laxative. **L. elonga'ta,** see *L. virosa.* **L. florida'na,** Mulgedium floridanum. **L. fœt'ida,** L. virosa. **L. grave'olens,** L. virosa. **L. mari'na,** Fucus vesiculosus. **L. sati'va,** lactuca. **L. scari'ola** possesses a stronger degree of bitterness than L. sativa; it has similar virtues with L. virosa. **L. sylves'tris,** L. scariola. **L. villo'sa,** Mulgedium acuminatum. **L. viro'sa,** *Strong-scented lettuce;* the odor of this plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, is strongly narcotic, and the taste bitter. They are narcotic, diuretic, and aperient, and have been used in dropsies. The inspissated *Lactucarium* (Ph. U. S.), *Lettuce opium,* resembles in odor and appearance those of opium, and are, like it, narcotic, but uncertain. Dose, gr. j to x, and more. Water distilled from lettuce is used in France as a mild sedative. The active principle, *Lactucin,* has been derived from lactucarium. *L. elongata, Wild lettuce* of the United States, has been employed for L. virosa.

Lactu'carin. Crystalline substance from lactucarium.

Lactucarium, lak-tu-ka're-um. Concrete milk-juice of Lactuca virosa. See *Lactuca.*

Lactucimen, lak-tu'sim-en (*lac,* milk). Aphthæ.

Lactucimina, lak-tu-sim'in-ah. Aphthæ.

Lactucin, lak'tu-sin. See *Lactuca.*

Lactumen, lak-tu'men (*lac,* milk). Porrigo larvalis; strophulus.

Lactumina, lak-tu'min-ah. Aphthæ.

Lacuna, lak-u'nah (dim. of **Lacus,** lake or deep ditch). Fossa or ditch; small cavity in a mucous membrane, the parietes of which secrete a viscid humor; used synonymously with *crypt;* also the external opening of such cavity. In embryology, space between vitellus and vitelline membrane; anterior fontanelle. **L. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain; pituitary gland. **L. cryp'ta,** fontanelle. **L. mag'na,** see *Urethra.* **L. sul'cus** or **sul'culus la'bii superio'ris,** hollow of the upper lip under the nose.

Lacunæ, lak-u'ne (pl. of **Lacuna**). See *Urethra.* **L., absorp'tion,** L., Howship's. **L. of bone,** dark stellate spots, with thread-like lines radiating from them, seen under high magnifying power; first believed to be solid *osseous* or *bone-corpuscles* or *cells, Corpuscles of Purkinje,* but now regarded as excavations in the bone, *Sacculi chalicophori,* with minute tubes or canaliculi proceeding from them, and communicating with the Haversian canals. Lacunæ and canaliculi are fibres concerned in the transit of nutrient fluid through osseous tissue. **L. Graafian'æ,** mucous follicles of the

vagina. **L., Haver'sian,** L. between Haversian lamellæ. **L., How'ship's,** condition in rarefying osteitis, in which the edge of the melting bone-tissue is broken by shallow curves or deeper semicircular excavations, the concavity being outward, between every two of which there is an angular projection of the intervening portion of the bone. **L., intervil'lous,** sinuses of maternal portions of placenta, having free villi suspended in them. **L. Morgagni,** see *Urethra.* **L. muco'sæ,** mucous follicles. **L. muco'sæ vul'væ,** L. Graafianæ. **L. palpebra'rum,** Meibomius, glands of. **L. of the tongue,** foramen cæcum.

Lacunar, lak-u'nar (*laquear,* arched roof or ceiling). Roof of a chamber; hence **L. or'bitæ,** roof of the orbit. **L. ventric'uli quar'ti supe'rior,** valvula Vieussenii.

Lacus lacrimalis, lak'us lak-re-mah'lis. See *Lacrymal puncta.* **L. lacrymalis, lacrima'rum,** or **lacryma'rum** (*lacus,* lake or cistern), small space in the inner angle of the eye between the lids, toward which the tears flow, and at which the triangular canal formed between the closed lids terminates. **L. sanguin'eus,** utero-placental sinus.

Ladanum, lad-an'um. See *Cistus creticus.*

La'dies' man'tle. Alchemilla. **L. slip'per, showy,** Cypripedium spectabile. **L. slip'per, stemless,** Cypripedium acaule. **L. slip'per, yellow,** Cypripedium luteum. **L. smock,** Cardamine pratensis.

Lady Crespigny's (cres-pe'ne's) **pills.** See *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ.* **L. Hesketh's** (hes'keth's) **pills,** see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ.* **L. Webster's** (web'stur's) **pills,** see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ* and *Pilulæ aloës et mastiches.*

Ladybird (la'de-burd), **Ladybug** (la'de-bug), or **Ladycow,** la'de-kow. Coccinella septempunctata.

Lady's thumb. Polygonum persicaria.

Lædens, le'dens (*lædo,* to hurt). Anything hurtful or injurious as to the economy.

Læmoparalysis, le-mo-par-al'is-is (*laimos, pharynx*). Paralysis of throat or œsophagus.

Læmoscirrhus, le-mo-skir'rhus (*laimos, pharynx, scirrhus*). Cancer of pharynx or œsophagus.

Læmostenosis, le-mo-sten-o'sis (*læmus, stenosis,* narrowness). Narrowness of pharynx or œsophagus, from inflammation or from malignant disease. **L. scirrho'sa,** scirrhous constriction of the pharynx or œsophagus.

Læmus, le'mus. Pharynx, œsophagus.

Laënnec's cirrho'sis. Atrophic form of cirrhosis.

Læsio, le'ze-o (*lædo,* to hurt). Lesion. **L. contin'ui,** see *Continuity, solution of.*

Lætificantia, le-tif-e-kan'she-ah (*lætifico,* to make glad). Medicines used as cordials, in depression of spirits, etc.

Lævigatio, le-ve-gah'she-o (*lævis,* light, smooth). Levigation.

Lævitas intestinorum, le've-tas in-tes-tin-o'rum (*lævis,* smooth). Lientery; slippery serous surface of peritoneum.

Lævogyre (le'vo-jire) or **Lævogyrous,** le-vo-ji'rus (*lævus,* left, *gyrus,* turn). Possessing the property of turning rays of polarized light to the left.

Lævoro'tatory. Lævogyre.

Lævulin, le'vu-lin. Synarthrose.

Lævulose, le'vu-loze. Levulose.

Lævulosuria, le-vu-lo-su're-ah. Condition of urine in which levulose is detected in it.

La Fayette mix'ture. Compound copaiba mixture, containing copaiba, cubebs, liquor potassæ, sweet spirits of nitre, etc.; used in gonorrhœa.

Lag teeth. Molar teeth.

Lag'avous. Loose or lax.

Lagena, lag'e-na (large earthen vessel). Cochlea of oviparous animals.

Lagentomum, lag-en'to-mum (*lagos,* hare, *tome,* section). Hare-lip.

Lager beer. See *Cerevisia.*

Lagerstræmia (lag-er-stre'me-ah) or **Lagerstrœmia,** lag-er-stre'me-ah (from *Lagerstrœm,* Swede). Genus of Asiatic trees; crape myrtle; Indian lilac. Several species are used: **L. hirsu'ta,** in syphilis; **L. regi'næ** (queen's flower, bloodwood), as an astringent, narcotic, and purgative; **L. specio'sa,** in stomatitis and as a diuretic.

Lagnea (lag-ne'ah), **Lagneia** (lag-ni'ah), or **Lagni'a** (*lagneia*). Coition; satyriasis; sperm.

Lagnesis, lag-na'sis (*lagnes,* lustful). Furor femininus; nymphomania. **L. fu'ror masculi'nus,** satyriasis. **L. salac'itas,** satyriasis.

Lagneuma, lag-nu'mah. Coition; sperm.

Lagnosis, lag-no'sis (*lagnes,* lustful). Satyriasis.

Lagocephalous, lag-o-sef'al-us (*lagos,* hare, *kephale,* head). Having head like a hare.

Lagocheilus, lag-o-ki'lus (*lagos,* hare, *cheilos,* lip). Hare-lip.

Lagones, lag'on-ees. Flanks.

Lagonoponos, lag-on-op'on-os (*lagones, ponos,* suffering). Pleurodynia.

Lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal'me-ah), **Lagophthalmos** (lag-of-thal'mos), or **Lagophthalmus,** lag-of-thal'mus (*lagos,* hare, *ophthalmos,* eye). Hare's eye; vicious arrangement of the upper eyelid, which is so retracted that it cannot cover the globe of the eye during sleep, owing to paralysis of the orbicularis muscle; condition said to be natural in the hare when asleep. Also Geum urbanum.

Lagostoma, lag-os'to-mah (*lagos,* hare, *stoma,* mouth). Hare-lip.

Laguncularia (small flask) **racemosa,** lag-un-kular'e-ah ras-e-mo'sah. White mangrove; white buttonwood of America and Africa; astringent.

Laity, la'it-e (*laos,* people). Formerly, the people as distinguished from the clergy; more frequently, however, employed in the sense of the people as distinguished from those of the learned professions generally. A layman is one of the laity.

Lake'weed. Polygonum hydropiper.

Lalia, lal'e-ah (speech). The voice articulated.

Lallation, lal-la'shun. Lullaby speech; vicious pronunciation, especially that in which the letter *l* is improperly doubled or softened or substituted for *r;* baby talk.

Laloneurosis, lal-o-nu-ro'sis. Neurosis or nervous affection of speech or of the voice.

Lalopathy, lal-op'ath-e (*lalia, pathos,* disease). Defect in speech or in use of the voice.

Lalophobia, lal-o-fo'be-ah (*lalia, phobos,* fear). Stammering, as if from dread of using the voice.

Laloplegia, lal-o-plej'e-ah (*lalia, plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the tongue or of articulated speech.

Lalythrosyne, lal-ith-roz'in-e. Loss of memory.

Lam'ac. Acacia gummi.

Lamarckism, lam'ark-izm (from Lamarck, French botanist). Theory of descent of animal life and of vegetation from a common stock; also opposite theory to that of natural selection.

Lambda, lamb'dah. Greek letter Λ. Point of meeting of sagittal and lambdoid sutures, a guiding-point in some craniometrical examinations.

Lambdacism, lamb'da-sism (from the Greek letter Λ, *lambda*). Lallation.

Lambdoid (lamb'doid) or **Lambdoi'dal** (Λ, *lambda, eidos,* shape, resemblance). Anatomists have given the name **L. su'ture,** *Sutura lambdoïdalis* or *lambdoïdes* or *lambdoïdea* or *proræ,* to the suture formed by the parietal bones and the occipital, because it resembles the letter Λ (*lambda*) of the Greeks, the *occipito-parietal suture.* In this suture the ossa Wormiana are most frequently met with. The denticulations are distinctly marked.

Lambitivum, lam-bit-e'vum (*lambo,* to lick). Linctus.

Lamb'kill. Kalmia latifolia.

Lamb'killer. Andromeda mariana.

Lamb's quar'ters. Chenopodium album.

Lamella, lam-el'lah. Small plate; scab; lamina. **L. carno'sa,** portion of parietal mesoblast. **L. cerati'na,** portion of epiblast. **L. coria'ria,** portion of parietal mesoblast. **L. medulla'ris,** portion of epiblast giving origin to cerebrospinal axes and organs of senses. **L. mesenter'ica,** portion of visceral mesoblast. **L. muco'sa,** portion of hypoblast. **L. plan'a,** planum os. **L. renal'is,** portion of blastoderm giving

origin to kidneys and generative organs. **L. vasculo'sa**, portion of visceral mesoblast.

Lamellæ. Disks. Gelatin disks for ophthalmic use, containing alkaloids, as *L. atropinæ* (Ph. Br.), disks of atropine, each containing $\frac{1}{5000}$ gr. of sulphate of atropine; *L. cocainæ* (Ph. Br.), disks, each containing $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. of hydrochlorate of cocaine; *L. physostigminæ* (Ph. Br.), each containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. of physostigmine. **L., bone**, thin plates forming basis of bony tissue. **L., bronch'ial**, lamellæ or mucous folds of the gills of fishes. **L., cerebel'lar**, laminæ of the cerebellum. **L., concen'tric** or **Haver'sian**, osseous plates around Haversian canal. **L., crib'riform**, lamina cribrosa. **L., invest'ing**, L., concentric. **L., med'ullary**, bony lamellæ constituting wall of medullary cavity of some bones. **L., os'seous**, L., bone. **L., perineu'ral**, L. of areolar tissue around a nerve. **L., trian'gular**, fibrous lamina between choroid plexus of third ventricle.

Lamellar (la-mel'lar), **Lam'ellate**, or **Lam'inated.** Composed of thin laminæ or leaves, as lamellar or laminated tissue; areolar tissue.

Lame'ness. The act of halting or limping. **L., u'terine**, a condition of the lower extremity induced by pressure on the nerves situate within the pelvis.

Lamina, lam'in-ah (a plate). A thin, flat part of a bone, plate, or table, as the cribriform lamina or plate of the ethmoid bone. Lamina and lamella are generally used synonymously, although the latter is properly a diminutive of the former. **L. ax'ilis**, axial plate. **L., Bow'man's**, Bowman's layer. **L. central'is**, folium centrale. **L. choroï'dea**, choroid plexus; septum lucidum. **L. cilia'ris**, ciliary zone; zonula of Zinn. **L. cine'rea**, thin layer of gray substance between corpus callosum and optic chiasm; striatum cinereum. **L. concha'rum**, inner portion of lateral masses of ethmoid bones. **L. connec'tens**, posterior cerebral commissure. **L. cor'nea**, a yellowish band or a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle, by which the vena corporis striata is overlaid in the lateral ventricle of the brain; pons Tarini; tænia fornicis. **L. Cor'tii**, membrana tectoria. **L. cribrifor'mis**, cribriform plate of ethmoid. **L. cribro'sa**, portion of sclerotic coat of eye for passage of optic nerve; anterior perforated space; anterior portion of fossula inferior. **L. cribro'sa cer'ebri**, grayish-white lamina in front of anterior extremity of optic tract. **L. cribro'sa me'dia**, middle part of fossula inferior. **L. cribro'sa oc'uli**, L. cribrosa. **L. denta'ta**, fascia dentata. **L. denticula'ta**, a remarkable covering of the outer fifth of the vestibular surface of the osseous zone, called *denticulata* from a beautiful series of teeth forming its outer margin and projecting into the vestibular scala of the cochlea. The *membrane of Reissner*, *membrana vestibularis*, arises from the inner part of the limbus, and extends upward at a considerable angle with the osseous spiral lamina. **L. dermal'is**, L. gastralis. **L., elas'tic**, Bowman describes an anterior and a posterior elastic lamina investing the fibrous part of the cornea, the former transparent, glossy, and structureless, the latter the membrane of Demours or Descemet; see *Aqueous humor*. **L., fibrocuta'neous**, parietal mesoblast. **L., fibrointes'tinal**, visceral mesoblast. **L. fus'ca**, see *Sclerotic*. **L. fus'ca of cho'roid**, see *Choroidea tunica*. **L. gastral'is**, epiblast previous to development of mesoblast. **L. gen'u**, small lamina from genu of corpus callosum forming floor of septum pellucidum; lamina to pituitary body. **L., gray**, L. cinerea. **L. gris'ea**, gray column of spinal cord. **L. mastoï'dea**, basal plate of mastoid process of temporal bone. **L. medulla'ris**, layer of nerve-fibres in embryo which afterward become external layer of cortex of brain; medullary layer of denticular nucleus; valve of Vieussens. **L. medulla'ris triangula'ris cer'ebri**, lyra. **L. modi'oli**, L. spiralis ossea. **L. neuroderma'lis**, epiblast. **L., nu'clear**, nuclear layer. **L., ob'turator**, L. cinerea. **L., ol'ivary**, olivary body. **L. papyra'cea**, planum os. **L. perfora'ta, ante'rior**, locus perforatus anticus. **L. perfora'ta, poste'rior**, see *Tarini, pons*. **L. peritonæ'i exter'na**, outer lamina or fold of the peritoneum. **L. peritonæ'i interna**, visceral layer of same. **L. pigmen'ti**, fine membrane between choroid and retina. **L. pri'ma cu'tis**, epidermis. **L. quadrigem'ina**, gray matter constituting roof of aqueduct of Sylvius. **L. reticula'ris** or **reticula'ta**, see *Corti*. **L. semicircula'ris**, white nervous layer between thalamus opticus and corpus striatum. **L. spiral'is**, a partition between the scalæ of the cochlea. The largest part of this, next the modiolus, is formed of bone. The remainder, or part next the opposite side of the scalæ, is composed of a cartilaginous membrane called by Valsalva *Zona* or *Zonula cochleæ*. By some anatomists the lamina is divided into a Zona ossea and Z. mollis. By others it is considered to consist of four laminæ: Zona ossea, next to the modiolus; Z. coriacea or choriacea or mediana or nervia, on the outer side of this; Z. vesicularis; and Z. membranacea, which is, perhaps, the lining membrane of the cochlea. The middle portion of the membranous zone, between the inner and the outer clear belt, is the portio or zona or habenula pectinata. At the apex of the cochlea the lamina spiralis terminates by a pointed, hook-shaped process, hamulus or rostrum. The crista spiralis is the portion of the tympanal wall of the ductus cochlearis resting on the lamina spiralis, and is continuous with the membrana basilaris. **L. spiral'is membrana'cea**, see *Corti* and *Membrane, basilar*. **L. suprachorioï'dea**, external layer of choroid. **L. tecto'ria**, inferior lemniscus. **L. termina'lis**, L. cinerea. **L. transver'sa**, vermis superior posterior. **L. triangula'ris**, triangular portion of great wing of sphenoid. **L. tympan'ica**, anterior bony wall of tympanum and external auditory meatus. **L., vas'cular**, endochorion. **L. velamento'sa**, see *Corti, organ of*. **L. of ver'tebra**, broad, flat part of its arch; see *Vertebra*. **L. vit'rea**, internal table of skull. **L., vit'reous**, membrane lining interior of choroid coat of the eye.

Lam'inæ arcua'tæ. Arciform fibres. **L. of cerebel'lum**, laminæ of white matter covered with gray matter passing outward from centre of white matter. **L. cran'ii**, tables of the skull. **L. dorsa'les**, dorsal laminæ; two oval masses on each side of the primitive groove of the embryo, which approach to form a groove in which are lodged the future brain and spinal marrow. **L. spongio'sæ na'si**, turbinated bones. **L. ventra'les** or **viscera'les**, thickened prolongations of the serous layer of the germinal membrane, by their union forming the anterior wall of the trunk of the new being. **L. vertebra'les**, vertebral plates.

Laminage, lam-in-azh' (Fr.). Compression of fœtal skull with a view of flattening the head for easy delivery.

Laminar membrane, lam'in-ar mem'brane. See *Membrane, laminar*.

Laminaria (lam-in-ar'e-ah) **con'ica** or **digitata**, dij-e-tat'ah. *Tangle, Sea tangle, Sea girdle, Sea wand, Cairn-tangle, Dead man's toe, Oar weed.* One of the Algæ eaten in Scotland, and hawked about the streets with the pepper dulse. It contains a large amount of iodine. Tents and bougies are made of it, the tents being employed in stricture of the lacrymal passages and to dilate the neck of the uterus. The leaf of a seaweed—species of Laminaria—is employed in the Himalayas under the name of goitre leaf, because chewed by the inhabitants where goitre prevails.

Laminated, lam'in-a-ted. Lamellar or laminar.

Lamina'tion. Condition of being arranged in laminæ or layers. Cutting up the fœtal skull in slices in embryotomy.

Lamine, lam'een. Alkaloid from Lamium album. Hæmostatic. Used hypodermically in form of sulphate.

Laminectomy, lam-in-ek'to-me (*lamina, ektome*, excision). Excision or removal of laminæ of a vertebra.

Laminitis, lam-in-e'tis. Inflammation of a lamina. Acute inflammation of the laminæ of the hoof of lower animals.

Lamium album, lah'me-um al'bum (*lama*, ditch or bog). Dead or white archangel nettle, ord. Labiatæ. Infusions of this plant have been used in uterine

hemorrhage and leucorrhœa. **L. amplexicaul'e,** dead nettle, henbit; naturalized; flowering from May to October; tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative. **L. folio'sum,** L. album. **L. monta'num,** Melittis melissophyllum. **L. Plin'ii,** Melittis melissophyllum. **L. ru'brum,** galeopsis.

Lamprophonus, lam-pro-fo'nus (*lampros,* clear, *phone,* voice). Having a clear, distinct voice.

Lampsana, lamp-san'ah. Lapsana.

Lampyris (lam'pir-is) **noctil'uca** (*lampo,* shine, *oura,* tail). Cicindela.

Lana philosophorum (lan'ah fil-os-o-fo'rum) or **philosophica** (wool of philosophers). Zinci oxidum.

Lanaria, lan-ar'e-ah (*lana,* wool). Saponaria, Verbascum nigrum.

Lancelet, lans'let. Lancet.

Lanceola, lan-se'o-lah. Lancet.

Lanceolate, lan'se-o-late (*lanceola,* small spear). Having the shape of a small spear.

Lancet, lan'set (*lancea,* lance or spear). Surgical instrument used in phlebotomy, scarification, etc., composed of two parts—handle and blade. The handle is made of two small plates of ivory, bone, or shell movable on the blade, for whose preservation they are intended. The blade is formed of well-polished steel. The employment of a lancet for opening abscesses, etc. is called *Lancing.*

Lancinating, lan'sin-a-ting (*lancino,* to strike or thrust through). Species of pain which consists in lancinations or shootings similar to those that would be produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument into the suffering part. In cancer especially this kind of pain is felt.

Lancing, lan'sing. See *Lancet.* **L. the gums,** see *Gum lancet.*

Lancisi (lan-che'se), **nerves of.** Striæ longitudinales. See *Corpus callosum.*

Land'dry's disease or **paralysis.** See *Paralysis, acute ascending.*

Land-scurvy. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Lanes'sin. Preparation similar to lanolin, derived from wool-fat.

Lan'gerhaus, cells of. Cells of epithelium constituting the simplest forms of terminations of nerves.

Lan'gier's her'nia. Hernia across Gimbernat's ligament.

Lan'guage cen'tre. See *Centre* and *Aphasia.*

Languor, lan'gwor. Faintness; species of atony, depression, or debility, generally coming on slowly.

Laniarii dentes, lan-e-ar'e-e den'tees (*lanio,* to tear). Canine teeth.

Lanoleum, lan-o'le-um. Lanolin.

Lanolin, lan'ol-in (*lana,* wool, *oleum,* oil). Cholesterin fat obtained from sheep's wool; whitish, odorless substance, forming an excellent basis for ointments; it readily passes through the skin.

Lantana, lan-tan'ah. *Sagetree, Blueberry.* Leaves of this indigenous plant form a fine-scented tea, like D. camara, or Bahama tea, and L. pseudothea, or Brazil tea. The tea is used as a diaphoretic; several species of Lantana are employed for their diuretic and diaphoretic effects. From *L. Brasiliensis* the alkaloid *Lantanine* has been obtained, used as an antipyretic.

Lantanine, lan'tan-een. Alkaloid from Lantana Brasiliensis, Yerba santa; antiperiodic and antipyretic.

Lanthopia (lan-tho'pe-ah) or **Lanthopine,** lanth'o-pin (*lanthano,* to remain concealed, *opium*). Alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$, homologous with papaverine, in white prism. See *Porphyroxin.*

Lanugo, lan-u'go (*lana,* wool). Soft, fine hair on different parts of the body, especially in the young, or in the fœtus from the fifth month; down. **L. pri'ma,** the first beard. **L. pudendo'rum,** pubes. **L. sil'iquæ hirsu'tæ,** see *Dolichos pruriens.*

Lanuvium, lan-u've-um (*lana,* wool). Vulva.

Laos, lah'os. Tin.

Lapactic, lap-ak'tik (*lapazo,* to evacuate). Cathartic, laxative.

Lapagma, lap-ag'mah. Evacuation.

Lapara, lap'ar-ah. Flanks, loins, abdomen; diarrhœa.

Laparectomy, lap-ar-ek'tom-e (*lapara, ektome,* excision). Enterectomy.

Laparenterotomy, lap-ar-en-ter-ot'om-e. Laparoenterotomy.

Laparocatarrhus, lap-ar-o-kat-ar'rhus. Catarrh of the intestines.

Laparocele, lap-ar-o-se'le (Eng. lap'ar-o-seel) (*lapara, kele,* rupture). Lumbar hernia, through separation of the fibres of the quadratus lumborum, and protrusion of the aponeurosis of the transverse muscle on the outside of the mass common to the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi; abdominal hernia.

Laparocholecystotomy, lap-ar-o-kol-e-sis-tot'om-e (*lapara, chole,* gall, *kustis,* bladder, *tome,* incision). Abdominal section to open the gall-bladder.

Laparoclysis, lap-ar-ok'lis-is (*lapara, klusis,* washing out). Washing out the peritoneal cavity.

Laparocolectomy, lap-ar-o-kol-ek'tom-e (*lapara, colon, ektome,* excision). Colectomy. Excision of the colon through the abdominal wall.

Laparocolotomy, lap-ar-o-kol-ot'om-e (*lapara, colon, tome,* incision). Abdominal incision and operation on the colon.

Laparocolpotomy, lap-ar-o-kolp-ot'om-e (*lapara, kolpos,* vagina, *tome,* incision). Laparo-elytrotomy.

Laparocystectomy, lap-ar-o-sist-ek'tom-e (*lapara, kustis,* cyst, *ektome,* excision). Operation by abdominal incision for removal of cystic tumor.

Laparocystidotomy (lap-ar-o-sist-id-ot'om-e) or **Laparocystotomy,** lap-ar-o-sist-ot'om-e. Suprapubic lithotomy. See *Lithotomy.* Laparotomy for removal of extra-uterine fœtus.

Laparo-elytrotomy, lap-ar-o-el-it-rot'om-e (*lapara, elutron,* vagina, *tome,* section). *Gastro-elytrotomy.* Operation for extraction of the fœtus by abdominal incision in cases of deformity. Cæsarean section.

Laparo-enterotomy, lap-ar-o-en-ter-ot'om-e (*lapara, enteron,* intestine, *tome,* incision). Operation of opening the abdomen and intestinal canal for the removal of disease.

Laparogastrotomy, lap-ar-o-gas-trot'om-e (*lapara, gaster,* stomach, *tome,* incision). Gastrotomy.

Laparohysterectomy, lap-ar-o-his-ter-ek'tom-e (*lapara, hustera,* uterus, *ektome,* excision). Operation for removal of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

Laparohystero-oöphorectomy, lap-ar-o-his'ter-o-o-o-fer-ek'tom-e. Cæsarean section; C. hysterectomy; Porro's operation.

Laparohysteropexy, lap-ar-o-hys'ter-o-peks-e (*lapara, hystera,* uterus). Fixation of the uterus by operation, as in prolapsus uteri, that organ being attached anteriorly to the abdominal wall.

Laparohysterotomy, lap-ar-o-his-ter-ot'om-e. Operation on uterus through abdominal wall.

Laparo-ileotomy, lap'ar-o-il-e-ot'om-e (*lapara, ileum, tome,* incision). Operation of opening the ileum by incision through the abdominal wall.

Laparokolpotomy, lap-ar-o-kol-pot'om-e (*lapara, kolpos,* vagina, *tome,* incision). Laparo-elytrotomy.

Laparomyitis, lap-ar-o-me-e'tis (*lapara, mus,* muscle). Inflammation of a muscle of the abdomen.

Laparomyomectomy (lap-ar-o-mi-om-ek'tom-e) or **Laparomyomotomy,** lap-ar-o-mi-om-ot'om-e (*lapara, mus,* muscle, *ektome,* excision, or *tome,* incision). Operation for removal of myoma or muscular tumor by incision through the abdominal wall.

Laparonephrectomy, lap-ar-o-nef-rek'tom-e (*lapara, nephros,* kidney, *ektome,* excision). Excision of kidney by operation through the abdominal wall.

Laparonephrotomy, lap-ar-o-nef-rot'om-e (*lapara, nephros,* kidney, *tome,* incision). Nephrotomy by operation through abdominal wall.

Laparosalpingectomy, lap-ar-o-sal-pin-gek'tom-e (*lapara, salpinx,* tube, *tome,* incision). Operation by abdominal incision for removal of Fallopian tube.

Laparosalpingotomy, lap-ar-o-sal-pin-got'om-e. Operation upon Fallopian tube through abdominal wall. Laparosalpingectomy.

Laparoscope, lap'ar-o-skope (*lapara, skopeo,* to see).

Instrument for inspection or examination of the abdomen, *Laparoscopy.*

Laparosplenectomy, lap-ar-o-splen-ek'tom-e. Splenectomy; excision of the spleen by abdominal incision.

Laparosplenotomy, lap-ar-o-splen-ot'om-e. Operation upon the spleen through the abdominal wall.

Laparotome, lap'ar-o-tome. Instrument designed for laparotomy.

Laparotomist, lap-ar-ot'om-ist. One who performs laparotomy.

Laparotomy, lap-ar-ot'om-e. Operation on any abdominal viscus or cavity through the abdominal wall. Gastrotomy. Cœliotomy is a more correct term, as expressing an operation on the abdomen. The peritoneum may or may not be cut.

Laparotyphlotomy, lap-ar-o-tif-lot'om-e (*lapara, tuphlos,* blind, *tome,* incision). Typhlotomy or operation on the cæcum through the abdominal wall.

Laparysterot'omy. Laparohysterotomy.

Lapathin, lap'ath-in. Chrysophanic acid.

Lapathum (lap'ath-um) **acu'tum.** Rumex acutus. **L. aquat'icum,** Rumex hydrolapathum. **L., Chinese,** rheum. **L. horten'se,** Rumex patientia. **L. orienta'le,** rheum. **L. praten'se,** Rumex acetosus. **L. sanguin'eum,** Rumex sanguineus. **L. scuta'tum,** Rumex scutatus. **L. sylves'tre,** Rumex acutus, R. obtusifolius. **L. unctuo'sum,** Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

Lapathus, lap'ath-us. Rumex acutus. Lapathum.

Lapaxis, lap-aks'is. Evacuation.

Lape, lah'pe. Mucus.

Laph'a. Arum maculatum.

Lapidillum, lap-id-il'lum (*lapis,* stone). Scoop for extracting stone from the bladder.

Lapillation, lap-il-la'shun (*lapillus,* small stone). Lithiasis; lithogenesis.

Lapilli (lap-il'li) **glan'dulæ pinea'lis.** See *Pineal gland.*

Lapillus, lap-il'lus (dim. of **Lapis,** stone). Small stone; gravel; grain of sand.

Lapis, lap'is. Calculus. **L. accip'itrum,** hieracites. **L. æro'sus,** calamina. **L. ammoni'aci,** see *Ammoniac gum.* **L. anima'lis,** blood. **L. Arme'nius,** see *Melochitis.* **L. aur'eus,** urine. **L. bezoard'icus,** bezoar. **L. cæru'leus,** cupri sulphas. **L. calamina'ris,** calamina. **L. carne'olus,** cornelian. **L. caust'icus,** potassa cum calce, potassa fusa. **L. coll'ymus,** see *Ætites.* **L. contrayer'væ,** pulvis contrayervæ compositus. **L. cy'anus,** L. lazuli. **L. divi'nus,** cuprum aluminatum; employed to make an eye-water. **L. fulmin'eus,** see *Ceraunion.* **L. hemati'tes,** hæmatites. **L. heracle'us,** magnet. **L. inferna'lis,** argenti nitras. **L. inferna'lis alkali'nus,** potassa fusa. **L. inferna'lis sep'ticus,** potassa cum calce. **L. Juda'icus,** Judæus (lapis). **L. laz'uli,** stone of a beautiful blue color, opaque; composed of silex, alumina, carbonate and sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, and water; formerly regarded as purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy. **L. Malucen'sis,** bezoard of the Indian porcupine. **L. mitiga'tus,** nitrate of silver, mitigated or diluted with potassium nitrate. **L. naut'icus,** magnet. **L. ophthal'micus,** L. divinus. **L. ophthal'micus St. Ivesii,** L. divinus. **L. Phœnici'tes,** Judæus (lapis). **L. porci'nus,** bezoard of the Indian porcupine. **L. prunel'læ,** potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus. **L. pu'micis,** pumex. **L. sar'dius,** cornelian. **L. sep'ticus,** causticum commune, potassa fusa. **L. specula'ris,** septum lucidum. **L. syderi'tis,** magnet. **L. Syri'acus,** Judæus (lapis). **L. vi'ni,** potassæ supertartras impurus.

Lappa, lap'pah (Ph. U. S.) (*labo,* to lay hold of). Arctium lappa, Galium aparine, lippitudo. **L. glab'ra** or **ma'jor,** burdock; root is diaphoretic and diuretic; used in syphilis, scrofula, and skin diseases. **L. mi'nor,** xanthium.

Lappula hepatica, lap'pu-lah hep-at'ik-ah. Agrimony.

Lapsana, lap'san-ah. *Dockcresses, Swine's cress, Nipplewort.* This plant is a lactescent bitter, and has been chiefly employed as an external application to sore nipples, skin diseases, etc.

Lap'sus. Falling. **L. pilo'rum,** falling of hairs; alopecia. **L. un'guium,** falling off of nails, etc.

Laquear, lak'we-ar (arched roof or ceiling). Vault; fornix; lacunar. **L. vagi'næ,** part of the vagina in which the cervix uteri terminates; see *Vagina.*

Laquearia, lak-we-ar'e-ah. Corpus callosum.

Laqueus, lak'we-us (noose, snare). Cord, ligature, or bandage, with running knots; a noose or loop; a fillet; bandage or fillet of any kind attached by means of a loop upon any part, with the view of fixing it, as in labor where a hand or foot presents, or to facilitate extension in luxations and fractures. A prominent band in the brain, *Lemniscus,* behind the brachium posterius of the corpora quadrigemina, marking the course of the superior division of the fasciculus olivaris. **L. cer'ebri,** lemniscus; see *Laqueus.* **L. gut'turis** (noose of the throat), violent inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose; gangrenous cynanche. **L. pedun'culi,** lemniscus; see *Laqueus.* **L. umbilica'lis,** umbilical cord.

Larch. Pinus larix.

Lard. Adeps, A. suillus, A. præparatus. **L., ben'zoated,** unguentum benzoini. **L., prepared,** adeps præparatus.

Lardacein, lar-das'e-in. An animal proteid occurring in amyloid degenerations of different organs.

Lardaceous, lar-da'shus. Epithet given to certain organic alterations in the textures, whose aspect and consistence resemble lard or wax, constituting lardaceous or cholesterine disease, lardaceous, waxy, cellulose, colloid, hyaloid, vitreous, albuminoid or albuminous, and amyloid degeneration or infiltration, bacony disease, Virchow's degeneration, morbus lardaceus or amyloïdes or cereus; from their waxy appearance also called ceroma. It appears to be an exudation from the blood, being found always intimately associated with the blood-vessels; the organs most apt to be affected are the liver, kidneys, spleen, and lymphatic glands, but it may occur in any soft part.

Lardeus (lard'e-us) or **Lardiform,** lard'e-form. Lardaceous.

Lardum (lar'dum) or **Laridum,** lar'id-um. Adeps.

Lar'icin. Agaricin.

Lar'icis cor'tex (Ph. U. S.). Bark of Pinus larix.

Larinoid, lar'in-oid (*larinos,* fat, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling lard; lardaceous.

Lar'ix. Pinus larix. **L. America'na,** *Hackmatack, Tamarack;* the bark of this N. American tree is diuretic. **L. commu'nis,** Pinus larix. **L. decid'ua,** Pinus larix. **L. Europæ'a,** Pinus larix. **L. pyramida'lis,** Pinus larix.

Larkspur (lark'spur), **branch'ing.** Delphinium consolida.

Larrea (lar're-a) **glutino'sa** or **Mexicana,** meks-e-kan'ah (after J. A. de Larrea, Spanish savant). Creasote plant, ord. Zygophyllaceæ. A shrub growing in South-western United States and Northern Mexico, abounding in strong-scented resinous matter; used externally and internally in rheumatism and syphilitic and other pains.

Larva, lar'vah (mask). Larve, grub, or vermiform condition of an insect; first change it experiences after leaving the ovum. Larves of insects are occasionally developed in the intestinal canal from ova swallowed. See *Ectozoa.*

Larvaceous (lar-va'shus) or **Lar'val.** Masked; term applied to fevers, larvaceous fevers; to gout, larvaceous gout, arthritis larvata, etc. See *Masked.* Giving the face an appearance like a mask, as in some skin diseases.

Larviparous, lar-vip'ar-us. Ovoviviparous.

Laryngalgia, lar-in-gal'je-ah. Neuralgia of the larynx.

Laryngeal (lar-in-je'al). Relating to or belonging to the larynx, as L. nerves, etc. **L. ar'teries** are given off from the thyroid arteries. The superior thyroid artery has also been called laryngeal a. **L. cough,** cough, perhaps of nervous form, from the larynx, but not from lung disease. **L. cri'sis,** acute

spasm of the larynx in tabes dorsalis; see *Crises*. **L. diseases**, see *Larynx, diseases of*. **L. nerves** are two in number—superior and inferior. The superior laryngeal nerve is given off from the trunk of the pneumogastric, at the upper and deep part of the neck; it passes downward and inward, behind the internal carotid artery, and divides into two secondary branches: one, external, distributing its filaments on the outside of the larynx to the sternothyroid, hyothyroid, constrictor inferior, cricothyroid muscles, etc.; the other, internal, crosses the thyrohyoid membrane and gives filaments to the epiglottis, the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx, to the arytenoid gland, the arytenoid and cricothyroid muscles, and ultimately intermingles with the inferior laryngeal nerve. The inferior laryngeal nerves or recurrents arise from the trunk of the pneumogastric within the thorax; ascend in the furrow separating the trachea from the œsophagus, to be distributed on the neck after having been reflected—the left around the arch of the aorta, the right around the corresponding subclavian. **L. paral'ysis**, paralysis of muscles connected with the larynx. **L. phthi'sis**, phthisis, laryngeal. **L. pouch'es**, small *culs-de-sac* leading from the anterior part of each ventricle of the larynx upward, between the superior ligaments on the inner side and the thyroid cartilage on the outer, reaching as high as the upper border of that cartilage at the sides of the epiglottis. **L. sound**, sound heard in respiration through the larynx. **L. spaces**, the three cavities into which the larynx is divisible. **L. veins** open into the internal jugular. **L. voice**, see *Voice*.

Laryngeche, lar-in-je'ke (*laryngo*, *eche*, sound). Laryngeal sound heard through the stethoscope during breathing and speaking.

Laryngectomy, lar-in-jek'to-me (*larynx*, *ektome*, excision). Operation for excision or extirpation of the larynx.

Laryngemphraxis, lar-in-jem-fraks'is (*laryngo*, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the larynx.

Laryn'gic. Laryngeal.

Laryngismus, lar-in-jiz'mus. Spasm of the glottis, giving occasion to contraction or closure of the opening. Laryngeal vertigo. **L. paralyt'icus**, paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve in horses; "roaring" results. **L. strid'ulus**, spurious croup or pseudocroup; asthma thymicum; laryngospasm.

Laryngitis, lar-in-je'tis. Inflammation of the larynx; inflammation of mucous membrane of larynx. This disease in some meaure resembles croup, but is usually devoid of the peculiar sonorous inspiration of the latter. There is pain upon pressing the larynx, and while laryngitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup attacks children. Membraniform exudation is also absent, probably because, the inflammation being seated above the glottis, the coagulable lymph is readily expectorated. It requires the most active treatment. Various forms of laryngitis have been described, such as catarrhal laryngitis, acute and chronic; chronic glandular laryngitis, or follicular disease of the larynx, dysphonia clericorum or clergymen's sore throat; phthisical laryngitis, or laryngeal phthisis, diffuse cellular laryngitis, acute œdematous laryngitis, gouty laryngitis, etc. Simple laryngitis is called by some mucous laryngitis, laryngitis acuta or mucosa acuta, to distinguish it from submucous laryngitis or œdema of the glottis. Chronic laryngitis may be a form of laryngeal phthisis, but may exist independently. **L. acu'ta**, laryngitis; see *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **L., atroph'ic**, chronic laryngitis with glandular atrophy of part affected. **L., catar'rhal**, see *Laryngitis*. **L., chron'ic**, see *Phthisis laryngea* and *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **L., chron'ic follic'ular**, see *Laryngitis*. **L. croupo'sa**, croup. **L., desic'cative**, L., dry. **L., diffuse' cel'lular**, diffuse inflammation of laryngeal cellular tissue, with effusion of lymph or pus into subjacent or adjacent tissues; a dangerous affection. **L., diphtherit'ic**, croup; diphtheria of larynx. **L., dry**, laryngitis attended with cough, aphonia, and heat, but without increased secretion; dry granular inflammation of larynx. **L. exudati'va**, croup. **L., fe'tid**, L. with croupy exudation on the mucous membrane. **L., follic'ular** or **gland'ular**, L. affecting especially the follicles or glands. **L., hypertroph'ic**, chronic laryngitis with glandular hypertrophy of part affected. **L., in'fantile**, croup. **L. membrana'cea**, croup. **L., mock**, affection of the larynx due to hysteria. **L. muco'sa acu'ta**, laryngitis. **L., mu'cous**, laryngitis (simple). **L., œdem'atous**, œdema of the glottis. **L., phleg'monous**, inflammation of submucous connective tissue of larynx, with œdema, abscess, etc. **L., phthis'ical**, L., tubercular. **L. polypo'sa**, croup; L. with polypous growths. **L. pseudomembrana'cea**, croup. **L. seropurulen'ta**, œdema of the glottis. **L., se'rous**, œdema of larynx. **L., sim'ple**, see *Laryngitis*. **L. spasmod'ica**, see *Cynanche trachealis*. **L., subglot'tic**, inflammation of vocal cords. **L., submu'cous**, œdema of the glottis. **L., suf'focative**, L., œdematous; croup; diphtheria of larynx. **L., syphilit'ic**, see *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **L. et tracheï'tis chron'ica**, see *Phthisis laryngea*. **L. et tracheï'tis infant'ilis**, croup. **L., tuber'cular**, tuberculosis of larynx, laryngeal phthisis, with characteristic local and constitutional symptoms of tubercular infection; see *Larynx, diseases of* (table).

Laryngo, lar-in'go. In composition, larynx.

Laryngocace, lar-in-gok'as-e (*laryngo*, *kakos*, bad). Croup; cynanche trachealis.

Laryngocatarrhus, lar-in-go-kat-ar'rhus. Catarrh affecting the larynx and trachea.

Laryngocentesis, lar-in-go-sen-ta'sis (*laryngo*, *kentesis*, puncturing). Operation of puncture of larynx.

Laryngo-et-tracheo-phthisis, lar-in'go-et-trak'e-o-te'sis. Laryngeal phthisis.

Laryngofission (lar-in-go-fish'un) or **Laryngofissure**, lar-in-go-fis'shur (*laryngo*, *findo*, *fissum*, to cleave). Operation of opening or separating cartilages of larynx for removal of large intralaryngeal growths, thus causing a *laryngofissure*.

Laryngography, lar-in-gog'raf-e (*laryngo*, *graphe*, a description). Anatomical or physiological description of the larynx.

Laryngology, lar-in-gol'o-je (*laryngo*, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on the larynx; anatomy or physiology of the larynx.

Laryngometry, lar-in-gom'et-re (*laryngo*, *metron*, measure). Measurement of the larynx.

Laryngonecrosis, lar-in-go-nek-ro'sis. Necrosis of cartilages of larynx.

Laryngoparalysis, lar-in-go-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of the larynx. See *Aphonia*.

Laryngopathy, lar-in-gop'ath-e (*laryngo*, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the larynx.

Laryngophantom, lar-in-go-fan'tom (*laryngo*, *phantos*, visible). Papier-maché model or apparatus of the larynx for practising examination of that organ.

Laryngopharyngeal, lar-in-go-far-in-je'al. Relating to larynx and pharynx.

Laryngopharyngeus, lar-in-go-far-in-je'us. Constrictor pharyngis inferior muscle.

Laryngophony, lar-in-gof'on-e (*laryngo*, *phone*, voice). Laryngeal voice; tracheal voice. Sound heard in health, when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx when a person speaks. The voice appears to pass immediately up to the ear of the auscultator. Tracheophony—a sound similarly heard over the trachea—is more intense. See *Pectoriloquy*.

Laryngophthisis, lar-in-go-te'sis. Laryngeal phthisis.

Laryngoplasty, lar-in'go-plas-te (*laryngo*, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation on the larynx.

Laryngoplegia, lar-in-go-plej'e-ah (*laryngo*, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the larynx.

Laryngorrhagia, lar-in-gor-rhah'je-ah. Hemorrhage of larynx.

Laryngorrhœa, lar-in-gor-rhe'a (*laryngo*, *rheo*, to flow). Abnormal mucous discharge from the larynx.

Laryngoscope, lar-in'go-skope. Larynx speculum, speculum laryngis. Instrument on the same principle as the ophthalmoscope, which, by means of a mirror, enables the larynx to be inspected. Glottiscope.

Laryngoscopic, lar-in-go-skop'ik (*laryngo, skopeo,* to view). Relating to the laryngoscope or examination of larynx.

Laryngoscopy, lar-in-gos'kop-e (same etymon). Use of the laryngoscope; inspection of the larynx. When self-examination is practised it is called autolaryngoscopy.

Laryngospasm, lar-in'go-spazm. Spasm of the larynx. Asthma thymicum or laryngismus stridulus. Spasmodic croup.

Laryngospasmopsellismus, lar-in-go-spas-mo-selliz'mus (*larynyo, spasmos,,* spasm, *psellismus,* stammering). Spasmodic stammering audible in the larynx, without ability to use the voice orally. When tetanic in character it is called *Laryngotetanopsellismus.*

Laryngostasis, lar-in-gos'tas-is (*laryngo, stasis,* settling, stagnation). Cynanche trachealis; croup.

Laryngostenosis, lar-in-go-sten-o'sis (*laryngo, stenosis,* contraction). Contraction or narrowness of the larynx.

Laryngotetanopsellismus, lar-in-go-tet-a-no-selliz'mus (*laryngo, tetanus, psellismus,* stammering). See *Laryngospasmopsellismus.*

Laryngotome, lar-in'go-tome (*laryngo, tome,* incision). Instrument for performance of laryngotomy.

Laryngotomy, lar-in-got'o-me (*laryngo, tome,* incision). Operation of opening the larynx to extract a foreign body or to remedy obstruction of the glottis; sometimes erroneously called bronchotomy and tracheotomy. It is called *Cricoid l., Thyroid l.,* when incision is made through the cricoid and thyroid cartilages, respectively. **L., me'dian,** thyreotomy. **L., supe'rior,** L. through the thyreohyoid membrane, *Thyreohyoid laryngotomy.*

Laryngotracheal, lar-in-go-trak-e'al. Relating to larynx and trachea.

Laryngotracheïtis, lar-in-go-trak-e-e'tis. Inflammation of larynx and trachea. Tracheitis with diphtheritic exudation; croup.

Laryngotracheophthisis, lar-in-go-trak-e-o-te'sis. Tubercular laryngitis; tuberculosis of the larynx.

Laryngotracheopyra, lar-in-go-trak-e-op'ir-ah (*laryngo, trachea, pur,* heat). Croup.

Laryngotracheotomy, lar-in-go-trak-e-ot'o-me. Laryngotomy extended to the trachea.

Laryngotyphus, lar-in-go-ti'fus. Laryngeal affection attending or following typhus fever.

Laryngydrops, lar-in-jid'rops (*laryngo, hudrops,* dropsy). Œdema of the larynx.

Larynx, lar'inks. Apparatus of voice situate at the superior and anterior part of the neck, and at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates. It is composed of four cartilages—the thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid; is moved by a number of muscles and lined by mucous membrane, having certain membranous reflections, constituting the superior and inferior ligaments of the glottis, etc. Its superior or pharyngeal opening is called osteum pharyngeum or aditus laryngis, orificium superius laryngis, hyperglottis, rima hyperglottica, and fissura laryngea pharyngis. The larynx is destined to give passage to the air in respiration, and to impress upon it certain modifications which constitute voice. Its dimensions vary in different individuals; in men it is always larger and situate lower than in women. The weight of the larynx has been estimated at 28.5 grammes. **L., artific'ial,** metal substitute for extirpated larynx. **L., benign growths of,** see *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **L., bronch'ial** or **bronch'o-trache'al,** inferior l. in birds, one on each bronchus. **L., diseases of,** the principal diseases of the larynx are exhibited in the table (see pp. 618-621), including the differential symptoms of each disease, by Prof. G. M. Lefferts, M. D. **L., pellic'ular** or **plas'tic inflamma'tion of,** cynanche trachealis; croup. **L. spec'ulum,** laryngoscope. **L., trache'al,** L., bronchial.

Lasanum, las'an-um. Close-stool; obstetric chair.

Lascivia (las-siv'e-ah) or **Lascivitas,** las-siv'it-as. Satyriasis.

Lascivus (las-se'vus) or **Lasciv'ious.** Libidinous.

La'ser. Laserpitium; asafœtida.

Laserpitium, laz-ur-pish'e-um. A term applied formerly both to a plant and its juice. **L. as'perum,** L. latifolium. **L. latifo'lium,** *White gentian;* root is bitter and tonic. **L. monta'num,** L. siler. **L. si'ler,** *Heartwort, Sermountain;* seeds and roots are aromatic. **L. trifolia'tum,** L. siler.

Lassitude, las'se-tude (*lassus,* tired). Fatigue, during which the functions are performed with less vigor than usual.

Lat'a. Miryachit.

Latania Borbonica, lat-an'e-ah bor-bon'ik-ah. Bourbon palm; pulp is astringent.

Latebra, lat'eb-rah (hiding-place). *Vitelline cavity.* Spherical swelling formed in an impregnated egg by the dipping down of the white yolk into the centre of the yellow yolk.

Latency, la'ten-se. Condition of being latent or concealed. **L., pe'riod of,** see *Latent period.*

Latens in ore, lah'tens in o're (lying hid in the mouth). Pterygoideus internus.

Latent, la'tent (*lateo,* to lie hid). Epithet applied to certain diseases or states of disease in which the symptoms are so concealed and obscure as to escape observation, as latent inflammation, latent period of small-pox. **L. pe'riod,** period of incubation of diseases.

Laterad, lat'er-ad (*latus,* side). Term used adverbially to signify toward the lateral aspect.

Lateral, lat'er-al. Relating to the side. **L. as'pect,** see *Mesial.* **L. col'umn,** column of spinal cord situate between the antero-lateral and postero-lateral fissures. **L. opera'tion,** see *Lithotomy.* **L. plates,** portion of mesoblast on the outside of the provertebræ. **L. si'nuses,** see *Sinuses.*

Lateralis, lat-er-al'is. Lateral. **L. na'si,** fasciculus of compressor nasi; depressor alæ nasi. **L. ster'ni,** costosternalis.

Lateral'ity. Excess of development laterally.

Lat'eri-rec'tus. Rectus capitis lateralis.

Lateritious, lat-er-ish'us (*later,* a brick). Epithet applied to the brickdust-like sediment occasionally met with in the urine of fever. See *Urate.*

Lat'ero-cer'vical. At the side of the neck.

Lat'ero-dor'sal. At the side of the back.

Lateroflexion, lat-er-o-flek'shun (*latus, flexus,* bending). Bending to one side, as of the uterus.

Lateroposition, lat-er-o-po-zish'un. Displacement laterally.

Lateropulsion, lat-er-o-pul'shun. Abnormal impulse to lateral movement, as in paralysis agitans.

Lateroretroversion, lat-er-o-re-tro-ver'shun. Retroversion with lateral displacement, as of uterus.

Lateroversion, lat-er-o-ver'shun. Lateral deviation or displacement.

Latescentis (lat-es-sen'tis) **chor'dæ mus'culus** (muscle of the hidden cord). Palmaris longus.

Latex (lat'eks) or **L. ni'veus** (snowy liquor). Milk; milky juice.

Lathyris, lath'ir-is. Euphorbia lathyris.

Lathyrism, lath'ir-izm. Affection resembling beriberi, arising from the use of lathyrus as an article of diet.

Lathyrus, lath'ir-us. Several varieties are known in Europe, Spain especially, the ripe seeds of which are narcotic. If young and tender they are an article of diet. See *Lathyrism.*

Latibulum, lat-ib'u-lum (*lateo,* to lie hid). The *foyer* of a febrile poison, from which it spreads to produce febrile paroxysms.

Latica, lat'ik-ah (*lateo,* to lie hid). Species of quotidian remittent, with paroxysms very long and accompanied with latent fever.

Latices lactei, lat'e-sees lak'te-e. Receptaculum chyli.

Latissimo-condyloïdeus, lat-is'sim-o-kon-dil-o-e'deus. Epitrochleo-anconæus.

Latissimus (superlative of **Latus,** broad) **colli,** lat-is'sim-us kol'le. Platysma myoides. **L. dor'si,** flat quadrilateral muscle situate at the posterior, lateral, and inferior region of the trunk; attached to the posterior half of the outer lip of the crest of the

A DIFFERENTIAL TABLE OF THE SYMPTOMS

		Anæmia.	Hyperæmia.	Laryngeal Hemorrhage.	Acute Laryngitis.	Chronic Laryngitis.	Tubercular Laryngitis.
Functional or Subjective Symptoms.	*Voice.*	Unreliable, easily fatigued, occasional failure, sometimes functional aphonia.	Generally somewhat hoarse.	Lost in hæmatoma of the vocal cord or cords. Unaffected in hæmoptysis.	Hoarse, becoming aphonic.	Hoarse, uncertain, easily fatigued, often lost in laryngitis sicca, impaired in chorditis tuberosa.	Aphonic in earlier stages, completely lost in advanced disease.
	Respiration.	Unembarrassed, unless incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.	Unembarrassed.	Sometimes seriously affected in large hæmatoma of the arytæno-epiglottic fold or of the vocal cord. Unaffected in hæmoptysis.	Not embarrassed, as a rule, in adults, unless œdema, then stridor, dyspnœa, and even apnœa. In children, frequently, laryngismus stridulus.	Not embarrassed in ordinary cases, sometimes seriously in subglottic chronic laryngitis, may be in laryngitis sicca from accumulation of crusts.	Early hurried and short, greatly embarrassed with advance of pulmonary disease. If dyspnœa be laryngeal, it is due to chronic œdema.
	Deglutition.	Unaffected.	Some dryness, stiffness, perhaps slight soreness.	Some pain and interference in hæmatoma of the arytæno-epiglottic fold.	Painful from associated pharyngeal inflammation.	Unaffected.	Extremely difficult and painful, from the advent of infiltration and ulceration, to termination. If epiglottis is involved, pain greatly increased.
	Pain.	Occasionally slight tickling or sense of irritation.	Sensation of dryness or of a foreign body.	No localized pain.	Sensation of tightness and constriction, tender to external pressure.	Sense of laryngeal fatigue, in ordinary cases intense discomfort in laryngitis sicca.	Only experienced during functional acts.
	Cough.	Variable, slight, irritative.	Desire to clear the throat.	Sense of irritation, possible disposition to cough.	Dry, hard, shrill, metallic, aphonic, when exudation, moist. In children, croupy.	Not usually present, frequent disposition to clear the throat. In laryngitis sicca at times violent, the expectorated crusts being tinged with blood.	Greatly influenced by the stage and progress of the pulmonary tuberculosis. Secretion from laryngeal ulcers a thick, tenacious, semi-opaque, ropy mucus.
Physical or Objective Signs.	*Color.*	Abnormally pale and anæmic.	Bright red, diffuse, or partial congestion.	Rounded, deep-red, purplish tumor in hæmatoma. Blood in small masses or streaks, unmixed with saliva or mucus, in hæmoptysis.	Intense, bright red, uniformly increasing, superficial hyperæmia. Translucent if œdema occurs.	Deep red and injected, vocal cords show grayish discoloration or a yellowish red.	Dull gray with slightly yellowish tinge, solid and semi-opaque aspect.
	Ulcer.	None.	None.	Single, small point of erosion, vocal cords, ventricular bands, or anterior face of the arytænoid cartilages in hæmoptysis.	Slight erosion of edges, vocal cords occasionally in severe cases.	Indolent ulcers over processus vocali occasionally, are always flat or cone-shaped.	Grayish-yellow color, surface ragged and worm-eaten, edge irregular and flush with surrounding tissues, no areola, ulcers coalesce and form large superficial ones.
	General appearance of Lesion.	Anæmia, no hypertrophy nor inflammatory changes.	Bright red congestion and slight swelling of mucous membrane, vocal cords, interarytænoid commissure, ventricular bands.	Dependent upon the size, position, form of the hæmatoma. In hæmoptysis a small, single, always superficial point of erosion.	Some inflammatory swelling, entire mucous membrane. In adults, but slight narrowing. In children, with subglottic laryngitis marked narrowing. If œdema, dangerous stenosis.	In old cases general hyperplastic thickening of the mucosa and permanent dilatation of blood-vessels. In chorditis tuberosa small, rounded nodules on the edges of vocal cords. In subglottic chronic laryngitis, considerable diminution in size of infraglottic space.	Tubercular infiltration of membrane covering arytænoids, and their commissure, gives rise to club-shaped arytænoids. Infiltration of epiglottis gives the turban-shaped epiglottis. Chronic œdema will alter form of laryngeal parts, as will perichondritis and necrosis of cartilages.

OF THE PRINCIPAL LARYNGEAL DISEASES.

Secondary Syphilitic Laryngitis.	Tertiary Syphilitic Laryngitis.	Malignant Growths.	Non-malignant Growths.	Neuroses (Sensation).	Neuroses (Motion).
Impaired or temporarily lost if vocal cords are involved.	Impaired or lost by ulceration or destruction of vocal cords or cicatricial deformity.	Quickly lost in intrinsic, later in extrinsic. In intrinsic, in earlier stages, due to the immobility of affected side of the larynx.	Very variable, from slight hoarseness to complete aphonia, dependent upon location and size of the neoplasm.	Slightly hoarse, inability to produce high tones, vocal fatigue, due to unilateral or bilateral paralysis of the external tensors.	Voice completely lost in bilateral recurrent laryngeal paralysis, weakened in unilateral. In both bilateral and unilateral paralysis of the abductors, voice but little impaired. In paresis of the abductors, voice lost. In bilateral paralysis of the internal tensors, voice weakened.
Unembarrassed.	No interference with respiration in ulcerative stage, unless œdema occur. Severe dyspnœa, with perichondritis, and in stenosis due to cicatrization.	Early embarrassed in intrinsic, later in extrinsic, in both cases finally, urgent dyspnœa and tracheotomy.	Rarely embarrassed, only with large papillomata in adults. In children, small larynx and multiple papillomata, dyspnœa common.	No actual embarrassment, sometimes imaginary, in nervous or hysterical patients.	In bilateral paralysis of the abductors, inspiratory dyspnœa. In the other forms of laryngeal paralysis, practically no interference with respiration.
Painful from associated pharyngeal lesions.	Sometimes difficult or painful from associated pharyngeal lesions, may be from destruction of epiglottis or cicatricial distortion of laryngeal parts.	Early affected in extrinsic, later in intrinsic, finally impossible.	Only impaired in rare cases, in which epiglottis or aryepiglottic fold is involved.	Imperfect, owing to anæsthesia of the mucous membrane and paralysis of the depressor muscles of the epiglottis.	Unaffected.
No localized pain.	No localized pain.	Pain constant, sharp, lancinating, radiating to the ears. Is more characteristic and prominent in extrinsic than in intrinsic.	Characteristically absent.	In neuralgia of the throat intense, localized pain, usually unilateral, radiating to ear.	No localized pain.
None.	None.	Cough, with sputa tinged with blood, pus-cells, and necrotic tissue, characteristic odor, offensive and fetid.	In large or multiple growths, sense of irritation leading to slight cough.	In nervous laryngeal cough, shrill, metallic, or deep, vibrating, frequent paroxysmal, and continued, lasting days, weeks, and months.	None.
Erythema of a peculiar mottled appearance, and dusky, sombre hue, dark red or purplish.	Abnormal colored mucous membrane covers the smooth, rounded tumefaction or the diffuse, gummatous infiltration. Ulcer, deep red color.	Epithelioma, deep, angry red. Sarcoma, generally grayish, semi-opaque, sometimes pinkish or reddish.	Papillomata, grayish-white or pinkish-white. Fibromata, bright red. Cystomata, a yellow or reddish-white, on vocal cords translucent.	Normal.	Usually slight hyperæmia of vocal cords.
Superficial, round, or ovoid bright-yellow color, no areola, slightly excavated, secretes yellow pus, has a few necrotic shreds of tissue.	Deep, with sharp-cut edges, dark-red areola, excavated surface, profuse purulent secretion, necrotic tissue, has a crater-like aspect.	A ragged, ulcerating mass, central portion depressed and fissured, yellowish-gray, dirty color. Notable inflammatory area of redness about it, dense, cartilaginous feeling to the touch in epithelioma.	None.	None.	None.
Mottled erythema, red or purplish color. Some swelling of tissues, due to infiltration of the mucosa and venous turgescence.	Gummata and ulceration, as above. Vigorous and extensive cicatrization may destroy normal contour of larynx, distort its lumen, encroach upon the breathing space, impair vocal function, and generally alter its form.	Epithelioma, a broadly infiltrating, irregular mass, rapidly ulcerating. Sarcoma, a rounded, reddish, soft, fleshy tumor, rarely ulcerating, developing insidiously, progressing slowly.	Varies with the pathological nature of the neoplasm.	Paralysis of external tensors will change normal form of glottis during phonation.	Position of the vocal cords varies with the form of paralysis.

A DIFFERENTIAL TABLE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF

		Anæmia.	Hyperæmia.	Laryngeal Hemorrhage.	Acute Laryngitis.	Chronic Laryngitis.	Tubercular Laryngitis.
Physical or Objective Signs.	*Location of Lesion.*	Entire laryngeal mucous membrane.	Hyperæmia most active. I. ventricular bands. II. ventricles. III. vocal cords. IV. arytæno-epiglottic folds.	Hæmatoma. I. vocal cords. II. arytæno-epiglottic folds. Hæmoptysis. I. erosion vocal cords. II. ventricular bands. III. anterior face of arytænoid cartilages.	Inflammatory process most active in those parts where mucous membrane is loosely attached, *i. e.* arytæno-epiglottic folds, arytænoid commissure, ventricular bands.	Hyperplasia. I. ventricular bands. II. interarytænoid commissure. III. vocal cords, rarely.	I. Inter-arytænoid commissure. II. arytænoid cartilages. III. arytæno-epiglottic folds. IV. vocal cords. V. epiglottis, in order of frequency of the infiltration and ulceration.
Accessory, Physical, or Objective Signs.	*Pharynx.*	Abnormally pale and anæmic, except pillars of the fauces, which present line of redness.	In passive hyperæmia, engorgement of venous plexus, at base of tongue. In active, bright, diffuse congestion.	Caution in diagnosis, hemorrhages may come from pharynx, gums, or tongue in hæmoptysis.	Perhaps a preceding or associated acute pharyngitis.	Probably chronic pharyngitis, chronic follicular pharyngitis, or elongated uvula.	In rare cases acute tubercular infiltration and ulceration.
	Naso-pharynx.	Uninvolved.	Uninvolved.	Caution in diagnosis, hemorrhage frequently comes from nose or vault of the pharynx in hæmoptysis.	Ordinarily an accompanying acute naso-pharyngitis.	Usually obstructive lesion of the nose, chronic naso-pharyngitis, perhaps hypertrophied pharyngeal or faucial tonsils.	In very rare cases acute tubercular infiltration and ulceration.
	Lungs.	Very often incipient tuberculosis.	Perhaps acute bronchitis.	Caution in diagnosis, if hemorrhage is from lungs, trachea coated with blood, auscultate lungs, use laryngoscope.	May follow acute bronchitis.	Possibly in old cases, co-existent chronic bronchitis.	In every case either primarily, synchronously, or subsequently involved.
	Diathesis Cachexia.	Very often the tubercular.	None.	Hemorrhagic diathesis, debility of phthisis, anæmia, malnutrition, vicarious menstruation, pregnancy.	Catarrhal. In children, struma, lymphatic habit.	Catarrhal.	Always the tubercular diathesis.
Miscellaneous.		May occur with general anæmia, hemorrhagic loss, chlorosis, Bright's disease, diabetes.	Invariable accompaniment of the exanthemata.	Strain of the voice, violent vocal exercise are exciting causes of hæmatoma of vocal cords. Chronic laryngitis with erosion is a predisposing one in hæmoptysis. May be a result of traumatism, in hæmatoma.	Usually secondary to an inflammatory process, involving some portion of the air-tract above the larynx.	Probably never a primary disease, but result of a chronic rhinitis, chronic naso-pharyngitis, or nasal stenosis.	The occurrence of laryngeal lesions in pulmonary phthisis, serious complication, average duration of life after their advent eighteen months. If laryngeal disease is primary or simultaneous with pulmonary, the tubercular infection is virulent and active.

ilium, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the spinous processes of the six or seven last dorsal vertebræ, to all those of the loins, and to the last four false ribs, and inserted by a strong tendon at the posterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. This muscle carries the arm backward, depressing it, and making it turn on its axis; it also draws backward and downward the prominence of the shoulder. When, suspended by an arm, we make an effort to raise ourselves, it draws the trunk toward the arm. It can also raise the ribs by assuming its fixed point on the humerus and become an inspiratory muscle—dorso-humeralis. **L. pec'toris**, pectoralis superficialis.

Latitudo humeri, lat-e-tu'do hu'mer-e (*latus*, broad). Scapula.

Latour bark. Bark of Strychnos nux vomica.

Latrine, lat-reen'. Receptacle for excrement, as a box or vessel.

Lattice (lat'tis) **work.** Cancelli.

Latus, lat'us. Broad. **L. a'ni**, levator ani.

Laucania, lau-kan'e-ah. Fauces and œsophagus; chin.

Laudable, lawd'a-b'l. Healthy; normal; term applied to healthy pus.

Laudania (lawd-an'e-ah) or **Laudanin**, lawd'an-in. Base found in opium, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, in colorless prisms.

Laudanosia (lawd-an-o'she-ah) or **Laudanosine**, lawd'an-os-in. Alkaloid derived from opium—$C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$—without therapeutic value.

Laud'anum (perhaps from *laudatum*, praised or praiseworthy). Formerly any anodyne. Every preparation of opium, solid or liquid, but particularly the extract and tincture; now almost entirely restricted to *Tinctura opii* (which see). **L. Abba'tis Rousseau'**, Abbe Rousseau's drops; preparation made from opium, honey, beer-yeast, water, and alcohol. **L., denar'cotized**, L. made of denarcotized opium. **L., deo'dorized**, tinctura opii deodorata. **L., Ford's**, vinum opii. **L., liq'uid**, tinctura opii. **L. liq'uidum Hoffman'ni**, vinum opii. **L. liq'uidum Sydenham'i**, vinum opii. **L. opia'tum**, extractum opii. **L., Rousseau's'**, laudanum Abbatis Rousseau. **L. sim'plex**, extractum opii. **L., Syd'enham's**, vinum opii. **L., War'ner's**, ammoniated tincture of opium.

Laugh. Risus. **L., canine'** or **sardon'ic**, canine laugh. See *Risus sardonicus*.

Laughing. Risus. **L. gas**, nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

Laughter, laf'ter. Risus.

Laurel. Kalmia latifolia; laurus: Magnolia macrophylla. **L., broad'-leaved**, Kalmia latifolia. **L., cher'ry**, Prunus laurocerasus. **L., com'mon**, Prunus

THE PRINCIPAL LARYNGEAL DISEASES (*Continued*).

Secondary Syphilitic Laryngitis.	Tertiary Syphilitic Laryngitis.	Malignant Growths.	Non-malignant Growths.	Neuroses (Sensation).	Neuroses (Motion).
Erythema. I. vocal cords. II. ventricular bands. III. arytæno-epiglottic folds. Mucous patch. I. upper surface vocal cords. II. epiglottis. Ulcer at any point.	Ulceration occurs. I. epiglottis. II. vocal cords. III. ventricular bands. IV. inter-arytænoid commissure, in order of frequency.	Intrinsic, ventricular bands. Extrinsic, pharyngo-laryngeal orifice.	Usually at or near glottis.	Abnormal sensations, pain, localized sense of foreign body, etc., at any point in laryngeal cavity.	Vocal cords.
Symmetrical, dull red or purplish, erythema with sharp line of demarcation, soft palate, and pillars of fauces. Mucous patches and superficial ulcers, latter rare.	Aside from gummata or active ulceration, commonest deformity is from cicatricial adhesion of soft palate to pharyngeal wall.	In extrinsic or pharyngo-laryngeal carcinoma, lower pharynx involved with, usually, mouth of œsophagus.	Uninvolved.	Anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, paræsthesia, or neuralgia, as of larynx. Hypertrophy of adenoid tissue at base of tongue, varix in same locality, chronic follicular pharyngitis, etc.	Uninvolved.
Uninvolved.	Occasionally ulceration at the vault of the pharynx.	Uninvolved.	Uninvolved.	Perhaps adenoid growths.	Uninvolved.
Uninvolved.	Uninvolved.	Uninvolved.	Uninvolved.	Uninvolved.	Possibly pleuritic adhesions at apex of lungs, specially right.
Secondary syphilitic, 4–6 months after infection, except ulcer.	Tertiary syphilitic, 5–15 years after infection, up to any period.	Cachexia a late manifestation, more delayed in intrinsic than in extrinsic. In some cases intrinsic absent.	None.	Neurasthenic, hysterical, hypochondriacal.	None.
A chancre of pharynx (usually tonsil) and of larynx (epiglottis) is rare, but not unknown, local induration, glandular involvement, and early (2 to 4 weeks) appearance of eruption aid diagnosis.	In vast majority of instances ulceration follows gummatous deposit so quickly that latter is never seen.	Little or no involvement of lymphatic glands of neck in intrinsic. Early and often extensive involvement in extrinsic. In extrinsic cancer marked displacement of larynx.	Cases of myxomata, adenomata, lipomata, angiomata, enchondromata, and mixed tumors are very rare.	Uterine disease, ovarian irritation, etc., a cause of parœsthesia, larynx or pharynx.	The central lesions, lesions of the trunk of the nerves, or the peripheral causes that may give rise to above paralyses, are many and varied.

laurocerasus. **L., dwarf,** Kalmia angustifolia. **L., great,** Rhododendron maximum. **L., ground,** Epigæa repens. **L., moun'tain,** Kalmia latifolia, rhododendron. **L., nar'row-leaved,** Kalmia angustifolia. **L., pale,** Kalmia glauca. **L., poi'son,** Prunus laurocerasus. **L., rose,** Kalmia latifolia **L., sheep,** Kalmia angustifolia. **L., swamp,** Kalmia glauca. **L., sweet,** Illicium floridanum. **L. water,** Aqua laurocerasi; Prunus laurocerasus. **L., white,** Magnolia glauca.

Laure'lia sempervir'ens. Chili sassafras; Peruvian nutmeg; the seeds are aromatic.

Laurentia pinnatifida, law-ren'she-ah pin-nat-if'-id-ah. Pepper dulse; species of Algæ, eaten in Scotland.

Laureola, law-re'ol-ah. Daphne laureola.

Laur'in. Compound of glyceril and lauric acid found in Laurus nobilis.

Laurocer'asi fo'lia. Cherry-laurel leaves; fresh leaves of Prunus laurocerasus.

Laurocerasus, laur-o-ser'as-us (*laurus* and *cerasus*, cherry tree). Prunus laurocerasus.

Laurus, lawr'us. *Daphne, Laurel, Sweet bay;* ord. Lauraceæ. The leaves and berries have a sweet, fragrant smell and an aromatic, astringent taste. Sweet bay has been advised as a stomachic and carminative, sometimes employed as a fomentation and in glysters. Infusion of the fruit is employed in impetigo. **L. æstiva'lis,** L. benzoin. **L. Alexandri'na angustifo'lia,** Ruscus hypoglossum. **L. Apollo'nis,** laurus. **L. ben'zoin,** *Spice wood, Spice bush, Benjamin bush, Allspice bush, Wild allspice, Spice berry, Fever wood, Fever bush.* Indigenous shrub; all parts have a spicy, agreeable flavor, which is strongest in the bark and berries. Infusion or decoction of the small branches is said to be vermifuge and an agreeable drink in low fevers. The bark has been used in intermittents; the berries, dried and powdered, for allspice. The oil of the berries is excitant. **L. cam'phora** or **camphorif'era,** see *Camphor.* **L. canel'la,** L. cassia. **L. cas'sia,** species of Laurus yielding *Casia, Cassia, Canella, Wild cinnamon, Malabar cinnamon.* Bark and leaves abound with the flavor of cinnamon, for which they may be substituted, but they are much weaker. The unopened flower-buds are used in the same manner. **L. cer'asus,** Prunus cinnamomoïdes. **L. cinnamomoï'des,** Nectandra cinnamomoïdes. **L. cinnamo'mum,** common bark, obtained also from *Cinnamomum aromaticum,* is stimulant and carminative, and is employed chiefly as a grateful aromatic to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. Dose, gr. x–xx. The *flowers,* called *Cassiæ flores,* possess aromatic and astringent virtues, and may be used wherever cinna-

mon is required. Volatile oil of the bark—*Oleum cinnamomi, Oil of cinnamon*—is officinal in the Ph. U. S. and Br. **L. cubeb'a,** Piper cubeba. **L. culil'aban** or **culil'awan,** tree affording *Cortex culilawan* or *culilaban, Culilawan, Culitlawan, Cortex caryophylloïdes* or *Caryophylloïdes Amboinensis.* Bark resembles sassafras in appearance and properties, and is used in Java as a condiment. **L. malabath'rum,** see *Malabathrum.* **L. no'bilis,** laurus. **L. parvifio'ra,** leather-leaved laurel of W. Indies. Leaves are aromatic and tonic. **L. per'sea,** Persea gratissima. **L. pseudoben'zoin,** L. benzoin. **L. sas'safras,** *Persea sassafras, Sassafras.* Indigenous in the United States. Sassafras wood and root, *Sassafras radix,* and especially the bark of the root, *Sassafras radicis cortex, Sassafrus* (Ph. U. S.), have been considered stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. Virtues depend upon the essential oil, oleum sassafras, the odor of which is not unlike that of fennel. It has been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, etc., in infusion, which has also been taken as tea; see *Saloop.* The pith of the stems, *Sassafras medulla* (Ph. U. S.), abounds in gummy matter, which it readily imparts to water, forming a limpid mucilage, much employed as a collyrium in ophthalmia and as a drink in dysentery, catarrh, etc. (one drachm of the pith to a pint of boiling water).

Lautissima vina, law-tis'sim-ah ve'nah (superlative of **Lautus,** elegant). Wines thoroughly purified or strongly impregnated with myrrh.

Lavacrum, lav-ak'rum (*lavo,* to wash). Bath; lotion. **L. ophthal'micum,** collyrium.

Lavage, lav-azh' (F.) (*lavo,* to wash). Washing; washing out of the stomach by repeated injection and ejection of water through a stomach-tube.

Lavamen'tum (*lavo,* to wash). Clyster.

Lavandula, la-van'du-lah, **L. ve'ra** (*lavo,* to wash, from being used in baths). *Common lavender,* ord. Labiatæ. Odor of lavender flowers, *Lavandula* (Ph. U. S.), is fragrant and agreeable; taste warm and bitterish—depending upon the essential oil. It has been used as a stimulant, particularly in the form of the oil, oleum lavandulæ (Ph. U. S. and Br.); the dried leaves are errhine. **L. angustifo'lia,** lavandula. **L. latifo'lia,** lavandula; L. spica. **L. officina'lis,** lavandula. **L. spi'ca** or **ve'ra,** *French lavender,* yields oil of spike; used as a liniment in paralysis and in veterinary medicine. **L. stœch'as,** cassidony; French lavender; flowers are expectorant and antispasmodic. **L. ve'ra,** true lavender; lavandula. **L. vulga'ris,** lavandula; L. spica.

Lava'tion. Lavage. **L. of the blood,** intravenous injection of water.

Lave'ment (F.). Enema.

Lavender (lav'en-dur), **common.** Lavandula. **L., fe'male,** Lavandula latifolia. **L., French,** Lavandula spica. **L., sea,** Statice Caroliniana; Statice limonium. **L., spike,** Lavandula spica.

Lavendula, la-ven'du-lah. Lavandula.

Lav'er. Ulva latissima. **L., broad green,** Ulva latissima. **L. German'icum,** Veronica beccabunga. **L., lacin'iated pur'ple,** Ulva umbilicalis. **L. odora'tum,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **L., pur'ple,** Porphyria laciniata.

Laville's liq'uid. A gout nostrum said to contain the active principle of colocynth, quinia, cinchona, with unimportant salts of lime.

Lavipedium, la-ve-pe'de-um (*lavo,* to wash, *pes,* foot). Pediluvium.

Lawsonia alba, law-so'ne-ah al'bah (after Dr. J. Lawson) or **iner'mis.** *Smooth Lawsonia, Henna;* East Indian and African plant, the root of which is slightly astringent. In India the root of the *Lawsonia spinosa* is employed in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

Lax (*laxus,* loose). Diarrhœa.

Laxans, laks'ans (*laxo,* to loosen). Laxative; relaxant.

Laxatio, laks-ah'she-o. Relaxation.

Laxative, laks'at-iv. Medicine which gently opens the bowels; mild purgative.

Laxativus, laks-at-e'vus. Laxative. **L. In'dicus,** cambogia.

Laxator auris internus, laks-at'or aw'ris in-ter'nus. L. tympani major. **L. tym'pani ma'jor,** muscle arising from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and inserted by a tendon into the apophysis of Rau. It relaxes the membrana tympani. **L. tym'pani mi'nor,** very small muscle extending from the upper part of the external auditory canal, and inserted at the inferior part of the process of the handle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists.

Laxitas, laks'it-as. Atony, laxity. **L. al'vi,** diarrhœa. **L. gingiva'rum,** relaxed condition of gums. **L. ingesto'rum** or **intestino'rum,** diarrhœa. **L. scro'ti,** relaxation of the scrotum; pendulous scrotum. **L. ventric'uli,** debility or atony of the stomach.

Laxity, laks'it-e. Laxness. Condition of a tissue when loose or relaxed, or of one which wants tone.

Lay'er, an'imal germ. Epiblast. **L., bacil'lar, of ret'ina,** tunica Jacobi or outermost layer of the retina. **L., base'ment,** membrana propria. **L., blastoder'mic,** germ-layer. **L., Bow'man's,** anterior elastic layer of cornea beneath epithelial layer. **L., cell,** see *Cell.* **L., cell'ular,** cellular coat. **L., claus'tral,** see *Claustral* and *Spindle-layer.* **L., cor'neal,** stratum corneum; epiblast. **L., cor'tical,** cortex of brain. **L., cremas'teric,** cremaster muscle; cremasteric fascia. **L., cutic'ular,** cuticle; cuticular membrane; external limiting membrane; hyaline layer at free end of columnar cell; see *Operculum* and *Cell-membrane.* **L., der'mal,** epiblast. **L., embryon'ic,** germ-layer. **L., epithe'lial,** cellular coat. **L., exter'nal blastoder'mic,** epiblast. **L., fundamen'tal,** primitive embryonic layer. **L., gelat'inous,** stratum gelatinosum. **L., germ** or **germ'inal,** segments of blastoderm, as hypoblast, mesoblast, epiblast. **L., gran'ular,** stratum granulosum; layer contiguous to cement of tooth; granular stratum of epidermis. **L., Hen'le's,** Henle's sheath; layer of cells forming external portion of inner root-sheath of hair, the inner portion being *Huxley's layer.* **L., horn'y,** stratum corneum. **L., Hux'ley's,** see *L., Henle's,* and *Huxley.* **L., in'ner germ,** hypoblast; stratum intermedium, substantia intermedia, mesoblast. **L., intes'tinal,** hypoblast. **L., lat'iced,** reticular layer. **L., Malpigh'ian,** rete mucosum. **L., mid'dle germ,** mesoblast. **L., mu'cous,** hypoblast **L., mus'cular,** layer characterized by presence of muscular fibres. **L., ner'vous,** epiblast. **L., neuroder'mal,** epiblast. **L., nu'clear,** stratum granulosum. **L., oöph'orous,** external portion of ovary. **L., osteogenet'ic,** portion of periosteum or of perichondrium contiguous to surface of bone or of cartilage, from which bone is to be developed. **L., outer germ,** epiblast. **L., pap'illary,** thick portion of corium adjacent to epidermis. **L., per'forated,** internal elastic coat. **L., pigment'al,** pigment-layer of retina; posterior layer of iris. **L., plas'ma,** layer of blood-corpuscles near wall of vessel, called *Sluggish* or *Still layer,* because they do not move as rapidly as those directly in the current. **L., prick'le-cell,** stratum spinosum of epidermis. **L., pri'mary germ'inal,** epiblast and mesoblast. **L., prim'itive** or **primor'dial,** original epiblast and hypoblast. **L., retic'ular,** corium, not including the papillæ or its deeper and innermost portion; second layer of iris; stratum lacunosum. **L. of rods,** bacillar layer of retina. **L., sen'sory,** epiblast. **L., se'rous,** epiblast; inner layer of pericardium. **L., skin,** epiblast. **L., slug'gish,** see *L., plasma.* **L., spin'dle,** layer of vertical fusiform cells seen in section through a convolution of the brain. **L., still,** L., plasma; see *Still layer.* **L., subpap'illary,** layer under papillary layer of skin; stratum vasculosum cutis. **L., superpap'illary,** rete mucosum. **L., troph'ic,** hypoblast. **L., vas'cular,** third layer of iris; deepest portion of visceral plate of mesoblast. **L., veg'etative germ,** hypoblast. **L., zo'nular,** stratum zonale.

Lay'ers of blastoder'ma. Epiblast, mesoblast, hypoblast.

Layman, la'man. See *Laity.*

Lazar. Leper.

Lazaret (laz-ar-et') **fever.** Low fever of crowded

lazarettos, where the air is overloaded with exhalations from the patients.

Lazaretto, laz-ar-et'to (*lazar*, a leper, from Lazarus.) Solitary edifice in most seaports of magnitude, intended for the disinfection of men and goods proceeding from places where communicable diseases prevail. **L. fe'ver,** form of fever breaking out among those who are crowded together in a small space.

Lazulite, laz'u-lite. Lapis lazuli.

Leach. Hirudo; physician.

Leach'craft. Medicine.

Leach'man. Physician.

Lead, led. Plumbum. **L., ac'etate of,** plumbi superacetas. **L., black,** graphites. **L., car'bonate of,** plumbi subcarbonas. **L., chlo'ride of,** plumbi chloridum. **L. col'ic,** see *Colica metallica.* **L., i'odide** or **io'duret of,** plumbi iodidum. **L. line,** blue line seen on the gums after poisoning by lead. **L. lo'tion,** lotion in which some salt of lead, as the subacetate, is an important ingredient. **L., ni'trate of,** plumbi nitras. **L., nitrosac'charate of,** plumbi nitrosaccharas. **L., o'leate of,** see *Emplastrum plumbi* and *Oleates.* **L., ox'ide of, semivitrified,** plumbi oxidum semivitreum. **L. pal'sy,** paralysis saturnina. **L. paral'ysis,** paralysis induced by the poison of lead. **L. poi'soning,** morbid phenomena induced by lead received into the system. **L., red,** plumbi oxidum rubrum. **L. rheu'matism,** *Lead neuralgia;* neuralgic and spasmodic pains caused by the poison of lead. **L., subcar'bonate of,** plumbi subcarbonas. **L., superac'etate of,** plumbi superacetas. **L., tan'nate of,** see *Tannin.* **L. wa'ter,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **L., white,** plumbi subcarbonas.

Leader, le'dur (that which leads). Tendon.

Leading, led'ing. Familiar name for lead-poisoning of those engaged in smelting.

Leadwort, led'wurt. Plumbago Europæa. **L., Cape,** Plumbago Capensis.

Leaf, sour. Andromeda arborea.

Lean'ness. Emaciation.

Leap (bound, jump). Muscular movement or movements by which the body is detached from the soil by the forcible and sudden extension of the lower limbs, previously flexed upon the pelvis.

Leap'ing ague, a'gyu. Disease said by Scotch writers to be characterized by increased efficiency but depraved direction of the will, producing an irresistible propensity to dance and move about in a fantastic manner. See *Mania, dancing.*

Leather flower, leth'ur flow'ur. Clematis viorna. **L. jack'et,** eucalyptus. **L. wood,** Dirra palustris.

Leav'en. See *Leven.*

Leber's disease. Hereditary atrophy of the eyeball.

Lecane, lek'an-e (a bowl). Pelvis.

Lecanic, lek-an'ic. Pelvic.

Lec'ca gum. See *Lacca.*

Lecheneion, lek-en-i'on. Torcular Herophili.

Lecherous, letch'er-us. Libidinous.

Lecho, lek'o (*lechos*, bed). Puerpera; lying-in woman.

Lechopyra, lek-op'ir-ah (*lecho, pur*, fire). Puerperal fever.

Lecithigenous, les-e-thij'en-us (*lekithos*, yolk, *gennao*, to produce). Producing yolk.

Lecithin, les'e-thin (*lekithos*, yolk of egg). Substitution derivative of glycerin; waxy crystallizable substance obtained from yolk of egg, nervous and cerebral tissues, amniotic fluid, bile, etc.

Lecithoid, les'e-thoid. Resembling yolk of an egg.

Lecithophore, les-ith'o-for (*lekithos*, yolk of egg, *phoreo*, to bear). Cell-layer constituting the floor of the segmentation cavity in the human ovum and that of mammals generally.

Lecithos (les'e-thos) or **Lecithus,** les'e-thus. Yolk of egg. See *Ovum.*

Lecithymen, les-ith-e'men (*lekithos*, yolk, *hymen*, membrane). Vitelline membrane.

Leco, le'ko. Penis.

Lecontia Virginica, le-kon'she-ah vir-jin'ik-ah. Peltandra Virginica.

Lectisternium, lek-te-stern'e-um (*lectus* bed, *sterno*, to spread). Arrangement of a bed to adapt it to a particular disease. Supplication, with the Romans, in times of public danger, when couches were spread for the gods, and their images were taken down from their pedestals and placed upon them around the altars.

Lectualis, lek-tu-al'is (*lectus*, bed). Epithet applied to protracted disease.

Lectulus (lek'tu-lus) (dim. of **Lectus,** bed). Litter or cradle. **L. medica'tus,** pad of herbs for fomentation; see *Fomentation.* **L. stramin'eus,** straw splint.

Ledoy'en's disinfect'ing flu'id or **liq'uid.** Solution of nitrate of lead (plumb. nitrat., ℥j; aquæ, f℥j); used as an antiseptic and antibromic.

Ledum latifolium, le'dum lat-e-fo'le-um. Labrador tea, ord. Ericaceæ; grows in damp places in Canada and the United States. Leaves have a pleasant odor and taste, and have been used as tea; they are also pectoral and tonic. **L. palus'tre,** marsh tea, ord. Ericineæ; this plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops; the leaves have been chewed and applied to burns.

Lee. Feculence; lixivium; ley; lye; urine.

Leea macrophylla, le'ah mak-ro-fil'lah. E. Indian plant; root has been prescribed in ringworm. **L. sambuci'na,** shrub of E. Indies; juice of leaves is stomachic and febrifuge, and used externally in inflammation of the eyes; the root in gastralgia. **L. staphyle'a,** root of this Malabar plant is used in colic; leaves are used in dyspepsia.

Leech. Hirudo. See *Ectozoa.* Physician. See *Leach.* **L., artifi'cial,** antlia; bdellometer. **L., horse,** veterinary surgeon. **L., mechan'ical,** L., artificial.

Leech'craft. Medicine; art of healing.

Leech'dom (*leech, dom*, termination denoting condition or state). Medicine; art of healing.

Leech'ing. Drawing blood by the use of leeches.

Leech'wort. Plantago lanceolata.

Leek. Allium porrum.

Lees, soap. Liquor potassæ.

Left-brained. One who has power of speech centrally located in the left subfrontal convolution.

Leg. Portion of the lower extremity extending from the knee to the foot; it consists of three bones, tibia, fibula, and patella, and a great number of muscles, vessels, and nerves. The projection formed by the muscles at the back part of the leg has received the name of calf of the leg. **L. asleep',** familiar name for the obtunding of sensation produced by pressure on the great nerve of the leg. As the nerve-fibres gradually recover from the effect of the pressure a pricking sensation is experienced, familiarly known under the name *Pins and needles.* **L., Barba'does** or **Coch'in,** elephantiasis of the leg. **L., Do'ver's,** hypochondriasis. **L. fe'ver,** fever occurring in Africa with exanthematous eruption and pain in the legs. **L., lawn-ten'nis,** rupture of muscle or muscles of the calf of the leg from over-exercise in this game. **L., milk, swelled,** or **white,** phlegmasia alba dolens.

Legitimate, lej-it'im-ate (*lex*, law). Epithet applied to things which are according to rule or law; a legitimate child is one conceived or born during marriage. Legitimate diseases are those which follow a regular march.

Legna (leg'nah) (fringed edge), **Legnon** (leg'non), or **Legnum,** leg'num. Orifice of the pudendum muliebre or of the uterus.

Legumin, leg-u'min (*lego*, to gather). All kinds of pulse, as peas, beans, etc.; so called because usually gathered by the hand, instead of being reaped. See *Casein.*

Leichen, leik'en. Lichen.

Leidenteria, li-den-ter'e-ah. Lientery.

Leimanthium Virginicum, li-man'the-um vir-jin'ik-um (*leimon*, meadow, *anthos*, flower). Melanthium Virginicum.

Leiocephali, li-o-sef'al-e (*leios*, smooth, *kephale*,

head). People characterized by straight and wavy hair.

Leiocome, li'o-kome. Dextrin.

Leiodermia, li-o-dur'me-ah (*leios*, smooth, *derma*, skin). Glossy or smooth skin seen in some cutaneous affections; xeroderma.

Leiomyoma, li-o-me-o'mah (*leios*, smooth, *myoma*). Tumor mainly composed of smooth muscular fibres, as of the bowel, urinary bladder, etc.

Leiopus, li'o-pus (*leios*, smooth, *pous*, foot). One affected with flat-footedness, splay-footedness (leiopodia, liopodia).

Leiphæmi, li-phe'me. Pale or anæmic persons.

Leiphæmia, li-phe'me-ah (*leipo*, *haima*, blood). Poverty or paucity of blood.

Leiphæmos, li-phe'mos (same etymon). Vicious state of the blood, as anæmia; patient laboring under this condition.

Leipo, li'po (*leipo*, to fail). In composition, want, defect.

Leipodermia, li-po-dur'me-ah (*leipo*, *derma*, skin). Want of foreskin or prepuce.

Leipodermus, li-po-dur'mus. One who wants part of his skin; especially one who wants the prepuce.

Leipomeria, li-po-mer'e-ah. Lipomeria.

Leipopsychia, li-po-sik'e-ah (*leipo*, *psuche*, breath of life). Syncope.

Leipothymia, li-po-thim'e-ah (*leipo*, *thumos*, mind). Syncope.

Leipyrias, li-pir'e-as (*leipo*, *pur*, fire). Species of continued fever with burning heat of internal parts and coldness of extremities. Semitertian fever.

Leirion, li're-on. Lilium candidum.

Lei'ter's coil. Device by means of which water of any temperature is kept running through coils of metal or rubber, which can be adjusted to any part of the body.

Le'ma or **Le'me.** Discharge from the eyes; drying up of natural glandular secretion from the eyelids; lippitudo.

Lemithocorton, lem-ith-o-kor'ton. Corallina Corsicana; helminthocorton.

Lemma, lem'mah. Cortex; feculence; furfur; sediment; sheath, as neurilemma, sarcolemma, etc.

Lemnian (lem'ne-an) **earth.** Compound of aluminium coming from the island of Lemnos.

Lemniscus, lem-nis'kus. Pessary; tent; bundle of nerve-fibres in pons and crus cerebri, upward prolongation of interolivary tract; penis; cephalic glands; see *Laqueus*. **L., infe'rior** or **low'er**, layer of nerve-fasciculi in tegmentum, proceeding from inferior corpora quadrigemina. Its lateral portion is called *lateral lemniscus*. The portion terminating in upper portion of corpora quadrigemina is called *superior*, *upper*, or *median lemniscus*.

Lem'on. See *Citrus medica*. **L. acid**, citric acid. **L. balm**, melissa. **L., ground**, Podophyllum montanum. **L. juice**, see *Citrus medica*. **L. juice, artificial**, see *Citrus medica*. **L. peel**, see *Citrus medica*. **L. scur'vy-grass**, Cochlearia officinalis; possesses antiscorbutic properties. **L. tree**, see *Citrus medica*. **L., wild**, Podophyllum montanum.

Lemonade, lem-un-ade'. Lemon-juice diluted with water and sweetened. See *Citrus medica*. **L., dry**, citric or tartaric acid reduced to powder and mixed with sugar. **L., magne'sian**, magnesii citras. **L., ni'tric**, nitric acid considerably diluted with water and sweetened. **L., sulphu'ric**, and **L., tartar'ic**, are made with sulphuric and tartaric acids respectively.

Lem'ons, salt of. Oxalic acid.

Lemosite, lem-os'it-e. Chassie; lippitudo.

Leniceps, len'e-seps. Uterine forceps, consisting of two blades fastened to a horizontal handle, and made immovable when applied.

Leniens, len'e-ens (*lenio*, to assuage). Laxative, lenitive, demulcent, emollient.

Le'nis (gentle). Lenitive.

Lenitive, len'it-iv. Medicine which allays irritation or palliates disease; laxative medicine; a lenitive electuary is one that purges gently.

Lenos, le'nos. Torcular Herophili.

Lens. Lentil. Piece of glass or other material made of such shape as to refract rays of light falling upon it. It is called *concave l.*, *convex l.*, etc. according to its shape. Crystalline lens. Ervum lentis. **L., ab'sence of**, aphakia. **L., achromat'ic**, lens so made as to correct chromatic aberration. **L., bifo'cal**, one made for presbyopic hypermetropia, the upper and lower surfaces being ground for distant and near objects respectively. **L., cicatric'ular**, mass in mature ovum produced by blending of germinal vesicle and peripheral layer of ovum. **L., converg'ent** or **converg'ing**, lens of such shape as to cause rays of light to converge to a focus. **L., crys'talline**, crystalline. **L., disloca'tion of**, may take place into the vitreous, the anterior chamber, or under the conjunctiva. **L., dispers'ing** or **diverg'ent** or **diverg'ing**, lens of such shape as to cause rays of light to diverge from a focus. **L. esculen'ta**, Ervum lens. **L., Stokes's**, a convex and a concave lens of same focal distance, movable upon each other, with which diagnosis of astigmatism may be made. **L., suspen'sory lig'ament of**, see *Suspensory*.

Lent rose. Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

Lenticonus, len-te-ko'nus. Cone-shaped protrusion from surface of crystalline lens.

Lenticula, len-tik'u-lah (dim. of **Lens**). Freckle; eruption of lenticular fever; papula lenticularis; lentigo. See *Ephelides*.

Lenticular, len-tik'u-lar. Having the shape of a lens or lentil, as lenticular bone. **L. gan'glion**, ophthalmic ganglion. **L. papil'læ**, papillæ circumvallatæ of the tongue.

Lenticulares glandulæ, len-tik-u-lah'rees glan'du-le. Lenticular glands; mucous follicles having the shape of a lentil, observed especially toward the base of the tongue.

Lenticulo-optic, len-tik'u-lo-op'tic. Relating to the lenticular nucleus.

Lentic'ulo-stri'ate. Relating to lenticulate nucleus and corpus striatum.

Lentic'ulo-thal'amic. Relating to lenticulate nucleus and thalamus opticus.

Lenticulus, len-tik'u-lus. Orbicular bone.

Lentiginous (len-tij'in-us) or **Lentiginose**, len-tij'in-oze. Affected with eruption of lentigo.

Lentigo, len-te'go. Freckles; sun-spots. See *Ephelides*.

Len'til. Ervum lens.

Lentiscinum vinum, len-tis'sin-um ve'num (*lentiscus*, mastich tree). Wine impregnated with mastich.

Lentiscus vulgaris, len-tis'kus vul-gar'is. Pistacia lentiscus.

Lentitia, len-tish'e-ah. Lentor.

Lentitis, len-te'tis. Inflammation of the lens; phacitis.

Lentitudo, len-te-tu'do. Torpor.

Lentor, len'tor (*lentus*, clammy). Torpor; viscidity or siziness of any fluid. See *Gluten*.

Lentous, len'tus. Tenacious.

Lenum (le'num) or **Le'nus** (pool). Torcular Herophili.

Le'o. Leontiasis.

Leon, le'on (*leon*, lion). In composition, lion.

Leonotis leonurus, le-o-no'tis le-o-nu'rus (*leon*, *ous*, ear.) Wild dagga; lion's tail; minaret flower, ord. Labiatæ. S. African plant of a peculiar smell, nauseous taste, and narcotic effect, employed in chronic cutaneous diseases. It is smoked like tobacco, and its leaves are cathartic and emmenagogue. In some districts of Cape Colony Leonotis ovata is used for the same purpose. **L. nepetefo'lia**, indigenous to Africa; ashes are used as an application to ringworm; in S. America the plant is used for rheumatism, as a diaphoretic. **L. ova'ta**, see *Leonotis leonurus*.

Leontiasis, le-on-te'as-is. Lepra on the face, from its fancied resemblance to the face of the lion; *Leonine* and *Leontine lepra;* also multiple leprosy attacking various parts of the body.

Leontice thalictroïdes, le-on'te-se thal-ik-tro-e'dees. Caulophyllum thalictroïdes.

Leontion, le-on'she-on. Leontiasis.

Leontodon taraxacum, le-on'to-don tar-aks'ak-um (*leon, odous*, tooth). Dandelion; pissabed, ord. Compositæ. The young leaves are sometimes eaten as salad. The roots are also roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The root, *Taraxacum* (Ph. U. S), Taraxaci radix, is aperient and diuretic.

Leontopodium, le-on-to-pod'e-um (*leon, pous*, foot). Alchemilla.

Leonurus cardiaca, le-on-u'rus kar-de'ak-ah (*leon, oura*, tail; lion's tail). Motherwort, throatwort, ord. Labiatæ; grows in America and Europe. Nauseous bitter, and hence used in hysteria and other nervous affections, also in amenorrhœa and bronchitis, etc. **L. lana'tus**, Ballota lanata.

Leopard's (lep'ard's) **bane**. Arnica montana; Doronicum pardalianches.

Leopold (le'o-pold) **lip**. See *Lip, Leopold's*.

Leper, lep'er. See *Leprous*.

Lepia campestris, lep'e-ah kam-pes'tris. Thlaspi campestre. **L. sati'va**, Lepidium iberis.

Lepidine, lep'id-een (*lepis*, scale or husk). Base derived from coal-oil, $C_{28}H_{40}O$; also base, $C_{10}H_9N$, from quinoline; bitter principle from Lepidium iberis, used as an antipyretic.

Lepidium, lep-id'e-um. *Pepperwort, Cress, Peppergrass*, ord. Cruciferæ. Antiscorbutic. **L. campes'tre**, Thlaspi campestre. **L. ibe'ris**, this plant possesses a warm, pungent taste, like other cresses, and is antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic. **L. latifo'lium**, **L. olera'ceum**, of New Zealand, **L. piscid'ium** of S. Sea Islands, **L. procum'bens** of Southern Europe, **L. rud'erale** of Europe and America, have all been used for their antiscorbutic effect. **L. sati'vum**, green mustard; this plant possesses warm, stimulating properties, and is used like L. iberis. **L. squama'tum**, Cochlearia coronopus. **L. Virgin'icum**, American wild peppergrass, has been used as antiscorbutic, and in diarrhœa, dropsy, etc.

Lepido, lep'id-o (*lepis*, scale). In composition, scale.

Lepidodes (lep-id-o'dees) or **Lepidoïdes**, lep-id-o-e'dees. Squamous.

Lepidosarcoma, lep-id-o-sar-ko'mah. Fleshy tumor, covered with scales, described as noticed especially in the interior of the mouth.

Lepidosin, lep-id-o'sin. Analogue in fishes of human dentine.

Lepidosis, lep-id-o'sis. Scaly disease. **L. ichthyi'asis**, ichthyosis. **L. ichthyi'asis cornig'era**, horny excrescences. **L. lep'ra**, psoriasis. **L. lepri'asis**, lepra. **L. pityri'asis**, pityriasis. **L. psori'asis**, psoriasis; eczema squamosum.

Lepidotis clavata, lep-id-o'tis klav-at'ah. Lycopodium clavatum.

Lepira, lep'ir-ah. Lepra.

Lep'is. Scale.

Lepisma, lep-iz'mah. Squamous portion.

Lepoid, le'poid (*lepos*, bark, *eidos*, resemblance). Rough brownish crust sometimes seen on the countenances of elderly persons; probably a variety of epithelioma or lupus.

Leporinum labium, lep-or-e'num lab'e-um (*lepus*, hare). Hare-lip. **L. ros'trum**, hare-lip.

Leporinus oculus, lep-or-e'nus ok'u-lus. Lagophthalmia.

Leposteophyton (lep-os-te-of'it-on) or **Lepsteophytum**, lep-os-te-of'it-um (*lepis, osteon*, bone, *phuton*, vegetation). Thin scale of bone, the result of a morbid growth.

Lepra, lep'rah (*lepros*, scaly). Leprosy. Term applied to various affections very different in character: 1. To the *Leprosy of the Jews, Eastern leprosy, Leuce, Lepidosis, Lepriasis canescens, Lepra mosaica, L. Judæorum, Judaica*, or *Hebræorum*—a variety of the *Alphos* or *Lepra alphoïdes*. The eruption was, generally, not scaly, but consisted of smooth, shining patches, on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular flesh, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. 2. To the *Elephantiasis* or *Lepra of the Arabs* (see *Elephantiasis*); and, 3. To the *Lepra of the Greeks*, which includes all the varieties met with at the present day. It is characterized by scaly patches of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form. The three chief varieties of this lepra are—

1. *Lepra alphoïdes, alba*, or *albida, Lepidosis, Lepriasis albida, Alphos, Morphœa alba, Vitiligo alphus, Albaras alba, Albaræs, Albaros, White leprosy, Alphous disease.* Affection characterized by white patches, surrounded by a rose-colored areola, appearing here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle. A blotchy and not dangerous form of the disease, common in Arabia, is termed *Baras*. Under a more hideous form, called *Djedam*, the joints swell, sluggish and spreading ulcers form, causing frightful sores on various parts, and death gradually supervenes.

2. *Lepra nigricans*, or *Melas*, or *Maculosa nigra, Vitiligo melas* or *nigra, Morphœa* or *Albaras nigra, Melas, Lepidosis lepriasis nigricans, Black leprosy*, in which the scales are livid, the size of half a dollar, and diffused over the body, but less widely than in the *Alphoïdes*. French pathologists usually admit three species of lepra—scaly, crustaceous, and tubercular.

3. *Lepra vulgaris, Lepidosis lepriasis vulgaris*, characterized by glabrous scales, whitish, size of a crown-piece; preceded by smaller reddish and glossy elevations of the skin, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated border, often confluent; sometimes covering the whole body except the face.

When associated with syphilis, lepra is called *Syphilitic lepra, L. syphilitica*.

Lepra appears to be endemic in some parts of the world. Imperfect and faulty nutriment contributes to its development. Other forms of lepra have been described.

Lepra al'ba or **al'bida**. See *Lepra*. **L. alboras**, psoriasis. **L. alope'cia**, alopecia following lepra or psoriasis. **L. alphoi'des**, L. vulgaris; psoriasis guttata, psoriasis nummulata. **L. alpho'sis**, psoriasis. **L. anæsthet'ica**, anæsthetic leprosy; elephantiasis anæsthetica. **L. Ar'abum**, elephantiasis Arabica. **L. Astu'rica**, see *Pellagra*. **L., black**, mal del Pinto. **L. borea'lis**, radzyge. **L. circina'ta**, psoriasis, circinate form. **L. crusta'cea** or **crusto'sa**, psoriasis; black leprosy. **L. cu'tis**, leprosy of skin. **L. diffu'sa**, psoriasis diffusa. **L. elephan'tia**, elephantiasis Græcorum. **L. elephanti'asis**, see *Leprosy*. **L. fungif'era** or **fungifor'mes**, elephantiasis papillaris; frambœsia. **L. gangræno'sa**, ngerengere. **L. glab'ra**, anæsthetic leprosy. **L. Græco'rum**, lepra, psoriasis. **L. Hebræo'rum**, see *Lepra*. **L. ichthyo'sis**, ichthyosis. **L. Ital'ica**, pellagra. **L. of the Jews**, **L. Judæo'rum** or **Juda'ica**, see *Leprosy*. **L. junctura'rum**, L. mutilans. **L., le'onine** or **leon'tine**, leontiasis. **L. leu'ce**, anæsthetic leprosy. **L. Lombardica**, pellagra. **L. maculo'sa**, macular form of leprosy. **L. maculo'sa ni'gra**, L. nigricans. **L. Malabar'ica**, leprosy of Malabar. **L. Mediolanen'sis**, pellagra. **L. me'las**, black leprosy; lepra nigricans. **L. mercuria'lis**, eczema mercuriale. **L. morphœ'a**, macular form of leprosy. **L. Mosa'ica**, see *Lepra*. **L. mu'tilans**, *Joint evil;* form of anæsthetic leprosy, in advanced stages of which parts become deeply gangrenous and drop off. **L. nervo'rum**, anæsthetic leprosy; diffuse tumefaction of nerves. **L. ni'gricans**, black leprosy; also psoriasis with unusually dark patches. **L. nodo'sa**, tubercular form of leprosy. **L. Norve'gica**, radzyge and spedalskhed. **L. nummula'ris**, psoriasis nummularis. **L. occidenta'lis**, leprosy; elephantiasis Græcorum. **L. orienta'lis**, elephantiasis Arabum. **L. phlegmat'ica**, leprosy. **L. pso'rica**, psoriasis. **L. puncta'ta**, psoriasis guttata. **L. scabio'sa**, scabies crustosa. **L. septentriona'lis**, radzyge and spedalskhed. **L. squamo'sa**, impetigo. **L. syphilit'ica**, syphilitic form of psoriasis; see *Lepra*. **L. Tau'rica**, leprosy of the Taurians, of the Crimea, or of the Cossacks, supposed to have been brought to the Crimea by troops on the march. **L. tuberculo'sa**, tubercular form of leprosy. **L. umbro'sa**, black leprosy. **L. universa'lis**, general psoriasis. **L. ve'ra**, leprosy; elephantiasis Græcorum; see *Lepra*. **L. vulga'ris**, psoriasis in large patches; see *Lepra*. **L. of Wil'lan**, psoriasis.

Leprelcosis, lep-rel-ko'sis (*lepra*, *helkosis*, ulceration). Ulceration from leprosy.

Lepriasis, lep-re'as-is. Psoriasis; leprosy. **L. al'bida**, psoriasis. **L. ni'gricans**, lepra nigricans. **L. vulga'ris**, lepra vulgaris.

Lepricus (lep're-kus) or **Lepro'des**. Leprosy.

Lepromorphe, lep-ro-mor'fe (*lepra*, *morphe*, form). Variety of leprosy involving the bones.

Leprophthalmia, lep-rof-thal'me-ah. Leprous form of ophthalmia. One so affected is a *Leprophthalmus*.

Leprosa'rium or **Lepro'sery**. Hospital for lepers.

Leprosis (lep-ro'sis) or **Lepros'itas**. Leprosy.

Leprosy, lep'ro-se. Chronic endemic constitutional affection produced by infection with bacilius lepræ, attended with infiltration, changes in the nutrition of parts, and the appearance of varying cutaneous eruptions in the different organs and tissues of the body, ending in wasting away, intense diarrhœa, and death in almost all cases. The tubercular and anæsthetic forms of leprosy are those generally described. **L., anæsthet'ic**, leprous disease implicating the nerves, so that from hyperæsthesia at first there soon supervenes entire loss of sensibility, occasionally with paralysis and disordered nutrition, ulceration, and mortification. Elephantiasis anæsthetica. See *Lepra* and *Lepra mutilans*. **L., artic'ular**, lepra mutilans. **L., black**, lepra nigricans. **L. of Cos'sacks**, lepra Taurica. **L. of the Crime'a**, see *Lepra Taurica*. **L., cuta'neous**, tubercular leprosy; leprosy affecting tissues of the skin; pemphigus leprosus. **L., dry**, leprous disease of hot climates, attended with circumscribed muscular atrophy of hand; anæsthetic leprosy. **L., East'ern**, elephantiasis Arabum; see *Leprosy*. **L., Ital'ian**, pellagra; lepra mutilans; arthroleprosis. **L., Lombard'ian**, pellagra. **L., mac'ular**, L. with spots of various degrees of discoloration. **L. of Mal'abar**, elephantiasis Arabum. **L., nod'ular**, tubercular leprosy. **L., North'ern** or **Norwe'gian**, radezyge and spedalskhed. **L., scab'by**, psoriasis. **L. of the Tau'rians**, see *Lepra Taurica*. **L., trophoneurot'ic**, anæsthetic leprosy. **L., true**, elephantiasis Græcorum. **L., tuber'cular**, leprosy attended with tubercular growths on the external or internal parts of the body, usually on the face, which it disfigures; ulceration and mortification or extensive destruction of parts usually occur. **L., white**, form of anæsthetic leprosy; macular form, the spots being white; lepra alphoïdes.

Leprotic (lep-rot'ik) or **Leprous**, lep'rus. Relating to or resembling or affected with leprosy.

Leprurethrorrhœa, lep-ru-re-thror-rhe'ah. Mucous urethral discharge in or after leprosy.

Lep'sis. Attack of disease.

Leptandra (lep-tan'drah) **purpu'rea** (*lepto*, *aner*, a man). *Physic root, Black root, Whorlywort, Culver's root, Brinton root, Bowman root.* Root is bitter and nauseous, and when fresh emetic and cathartic. **L. Virgin'ica**, indigenous plant, growing throughout the United States; root, *Leptandra*, is officinal.

Leptandrin, lep-tan'drin. Bitter resinous matter from Leptandra Virginica; cholagogue cathartic.

Lepthymenia, lep-thim-en'e-ah. Leptohymenia.

Lep'to (*leptos*, light). In composition, thin, light.

Leptocephalia, lep-to-sef-al'e-ah (*lepto*, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity with an abnormally small head.

Leptochasmus, lep-to-kaz'mus (*lepto*, *chasme*, a gap). Having angle of 94° to 114°, formed by crossing at punctum alæ vomeris of two lines projected from that point to punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and punctum foraminis magni anterius.

Leptochroa (lep-tok'ro-ah) or **Leptochros**, lep'to-kros (*lepto*, *chroa*, color). Fineness or thinness of skin.

Leptochymia, lep-to-kim'e-ah (*lepto*, *chumos*, juice). Morbid thinness of the juices.

Leptodermia, lep-to-dur'me-ah (*lepto*, *derma*, skin). Thinness or fineness of skin.

Leptohymenia, lep-to-him-en'e-ah (*lepto*, *humen*, membrane). Thinness or delicacy of membrane.

Leptomeningitis, lep-to-men-in-je'tis (*lepto*, *meninx*, membrane). Inflammation of thin membranes, as arachnitis meningitis, and encephalitis. **L., spi'nal**, inflammation of pia mater and arachnoid of spinal cord.

Leptomeninx, lep-to-men'inks (*lepto*, *meninx*, membrane). Arachnoid, alone or with pia mater.

Leptomeria, lep-to-mer'e-ah (*lepto*, *meros*, part). Fineness or delicacy of bodily formation or build.

Leptomitus, lep-tom'it-us (*lepto*, *mitos*, thread). Fungous growth on the skin.

Leptophonia, lep-to-fo'ne-ah (*lepto*, *phone*, voice). Weakness or delicacy of voice.

Leptorrhine, lep'tor-rheen (*lepto*, *rhis*, nose). Having nasal index less than 48°.

Leptosper'mum flaves'cens (*lepto*, *sperma*, seed). Australian plant; astringent. **L. leucaden'drum**, Melaleuca cajaputi. **L. scopa'rium**, antiscorbutic.

Leptothrix, lep'to-thriks (*lepto*, *thrix*, hair). Genus of micro-organisms having thin filamentous cells (Cohn). According to others, any filamentous bacterium. **L. autumna'lis**, the harvest-bug; important medically only on account of the irritation caused by it on the skin. **L. bucca'lis**, *Alga of the mouth*, a microscopic parasitic plant developed in some forms of aphthous inflammation, but detected also in the buccal secretions of healthy persons, and said to produce caries of the teeth; and in discharges from the lacrymal duct, evacuations of typhus fever, etc. **L. epiderm'idis** or **epidermal'is**, variety of leptothrix detected in the epidermis, supposed to cause erythrasma; see *Bacillus epidermidis*. **L. innomina'ta**, L. buccalis. **L. lacryma'lis**, parasitic cheesy growth in smaller lacrymal canals. **L. max'ima bucca'lis**, large form of L. buccalis. **L. pulmona'lis**, L. buccalis.

Leptotrich'ia. Fineness of hair; leptothrix.

Leptotrophia, lep-to-trof'e-ah (*lepto*, *trophe*, nourishment). Light nutrition or diet.

Leptus (lep'tus) **America'nus**. American harvest-mite. Same effects as L. autumnalis; it is identical with it, according to some. **L. autumna'lis** or **ir'ritans**, Leptothrix autumnalis.

Leptyn'sis (*leptuno*, to make thin). Emaciation.

Leptyntica, lep-tin'te-kah. Attenuants.

Leptysmus, lep-tiz'mus. Emaciation.

Lerema (ler-a'mah) or **Leresis**, ler-a'sis (*lereo*, to speak foolishly). Foolish loquacity. See *Dementia*.

Leros, le'ros. Delirium. See *Dementia*.

Les'bian love. Sexual intercourse between women.

Leseolus, les-e'ol-us. According to Paracelsus, transparent salt which cured jaundice; hence *Leseoli morbus*, jaundice.

Lesion, le'zhun (*lædo*, *læsum*, to injure). Derangement, disorder; morbid change, either in exercise of functions or in texture of organs. *Organic lesion* is synonymous with *organic disease*. **L. of continu'ity**, see *Continuity*, *solution of*. **L. of nutri'tion**, morbid change in the process of nutrition.

Letalitas, le-tal'it-as (*letum*, death). See *Mortal*.

Lethal, le'thal. Mortal.

Lethalis, le-thal'is (*lethum*, death). Lethiferous, mortal.

Lethalitas (le-thal'it-as) or **Lethality**, le-thal'it-e. See *Mortal*.

Lethargic, le-thar'jik (*lethe*, oblivion, *argos*, inactive), Relating to or affected with lethargy.

Lethargy, leth'ar-je. Constant stupor or torpor from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual; if aroused, he speedily relapses into his former condition. **L., Af'rican**, African sleeping sickness. **L., ne'gro**, African sleeping sickness.

Lethea, leth-e'ah (*lethe*, oblivion). Papaver.

Letheon, le'the-on (*lethe*, oblivion). A name at first given to ether when inhaled as an anæsthetic.

Lethiferous, leth-if'er-us (*lethe*, oblivion, *phero*, to bear). Death-bearing; deadly; causing sleep.

Lethum, la'thum. Death.

Letterwort, let'ur-wurt. Hellebore.

Let'ting blood. Bloodletting.

Lettuce, let'tus. Lactuca. **L., blue**, Mulgedium acuminatum. **L., false**, Mulgedium floridanum. **L., In'dian**, see *Calumba*. **L., o'pium**, see *Lactuca*. **L., strong-scent'ed**, Lactuca virosa. **L., white**, Nabalus albus. **L., wild**, Lactuca elongata.

Letum, la'tum. Death.

Leucæmia, lu-ke'me-ah (*leuco*, *haima*, blood). Con-

dition of the blood in which it is deficient in coloring matter. See *Leucocythæmia.*

Leucæmic, lu-ke'mik. Leucocythæmic.

Leucæthiopia, lu-ke-the-o'pe-ah (*leuco, Aithiops,* Ethiopian). Albino negro. See *Albino.*

Leucæthiops, lu-ke'the-ops. Albino.

Leucangeii'tis (*leuco, angeion,* vessel). Inflammation of the lymphatics.

Leucania, lu-kan'e-ah. Laucania.

Leucanthemum, lu-kan'the-mum (*leuco, anthemon,* flower). Anthemis nobilis, Matricaria chamomilla. **L. vulga're,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Leucasmus, lu-kaz'mus (*leukos,* white). Whitening; blanching. Deficiency of pigment-formation in the skin. **L. cu'tis,** see *Achroma* and *Leucoderma.* **L. figura'tus,** circumscribed leucoderma; vitiligo; see *Achroma.* **L. universa'lis,** albinism; see *Albino.*

Leuce, lu'se. Herpes exedens, lepra alba.

Leucelectrum, lu-sel-ek'trum (*leuco, elektron,* amber). Succinum (album).

Leuchæmia, lu-ke'me-ah. Leucæmia.

Leucic acid, lu'sik as'id (*leukos,* white). Acid obtained by subjecting leucin to action of nitric acid.

Leucin, lu'sin. White crystalline substance resulting from the disintegration of albuminous substances well supplied with nitrogen; found in the pancreas, spleen, thymus, etc., and is produced in gangrene of the liver, spleen, lungs, etc., in the urine of typhoid fever, and in acute yellow atrophy of the liver (*Leucinosis*), leucin being one of its chief products.

Leucino'sis. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Leucis'mus. Albinism.

Leucitis, lu-se'tis. Sclerotitis.

Leuco, lu'ko (*leukos,* white). In composition, white.

Leucoblasts, lu'ko-blasts (*leuco, blastos,* shoot). Cells in red marrow of bones, possibly at a later period red corpuscles; leucoplast; leucocyte.

Leucochroos, lu-kok'ro-os (*leuco, chroa,* skin). White skin.

Leucocyte, lu'ko-site (*leuco, kutos,* cell). Amœboid or lymphoid cell; white blood-corpuscle. See *Cytoid, Globules of the blood,* and *Sarcophyte.*

Leucocythæmia, lu-ko-sith-e'me-ah (*leuco, kutos,* cell, *haima,* blood). Leucæmia; white-cell blood. Condition of the blood consisting in a superabundant development of the white corpuscles — *Polyleucocythæmia*— a disease at times accompanied by enlargement of the spleen and liver, and by increased size of the lymphatic glands (organs which are concerned in hæmatosis or *Lymphæmia*), anæmia, fever, hemorrhages, etc. It is usually fatal. It is the *Leucocytosis* of Virchow. The red corpuscles are diminished in number. **L., ad'enoid,** same condition, alterations in blood being due to enlargement of lymphatic glands in various parts of the body. **L., essen'tial,** chronic form of l. commonly met with. See *Leucocythæmia.* **L., gan'glionar** or **ganglion'ic,** L., adenoid. **L., idiopath'ic,** L., essential. **L., lymphat'ic,** L., adenoid. **L., med'ullary** or **myelogen'ic,** L. affecting medullary tissue of bones. **L., progres'sive,** L., essential. **L., splen'ic,** L. in which the spleen is particularly involved; cachexia splenica.

Leucocytogenesis, lu-ko-se-to-jen'es-is. Formation or development of white corpuscles or leucocytes.

Leucocytoma, lu-ko-se-to'mah. Tumor, elements of which resemble white corpuscles or leucocytes.

Leucocytosis, lu-ko-se-to'sis (*leuco, kutos,* cell). See *Leucocythæmia.*

Leucocytotic, lu-ko-se-tot'ik. Relating or appertaining to leucocytosis.

Leucodendron, lu-ko-den'dron (*leuco, dendron,* tree). Melaleuca cajaputi.

Leucoderma (lu-ko-dur'mah) or **Leucodermia** (*leuco, derma,* skin). See *Achroma, Albinism, Vitiligo.*

Leucohæmia, lu-ko-he'me-ah. Leucocythæmia.

Leucoinoitis, lu-ko-in-o-e'tis (*leuco, is,* fibre). Inflammation of white fibrous tissues, bronchial especially.

Leucoium, lu-koi'um (*leuco, ion,* violet). Lunaria rediviva. **L. lu'teum,** Cheiranthus cheiri. **L. ver'num,** spring snowflake; bulb is applied to abscesses.

Leu'col. Leukoleolinum; quinoline.

Leucolachanum, lu-ko-lak'an-um. Valerian.

Leucolein, lu-ko'le-in. Leukoleinum; leucoline.

Leucoma, lu-ko'mah. Leucoma and albugo are often used synonymously to denote white opacity of the cornea. Both are essentially different from nebula of the cornea, the latter being usually the result of chronic ophthalmia and an effusion of milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea; the others are the result of violent, acute ophthalmia or keratitis. In this state thick, coagulable lymph is extravasated from the arteries into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions the disease consists of a firm, callous cicatrix on this membrane, the effect of a wound or ulcer with loss of substance. Also albumin; conjunctiva; leucoplakia. **L. adhæ'rens,** white opacity of cornea, with adhesion of iris to back part of cornea; anterior synechia. **L. al'bum,** albugo. **L. gerontox'on,** arcus senilis. **L. margarita'ceum,** see *Margaritaceus.*

Leucomaïne, lu-ko-ma'in (*leucoma,* white of egg). Term variously applied, at first to cadaveric alkaloids (now called ptomaïnes) detected in different forms of excreta; then to toxic alkaloids resulting from action of bacterial ferments on albuminoid substances; latterly to animal alkaloids detected in the healthy living animal body, and described as entirely distinct from ptomaïnes. The leucomaïnes proper are divided into two distinct groups—1, the Uric Acid group, because resembling that acid in chemical combination, including adenine, hypoxanthine, guanine, xanthine, heteroxanthine, paraxanthine, carnine, pseudoxanthine, gerontine, and spermine; 2, the Creatinine group, because resembling it in chemical composition, including cruso-creatinine, xantho-creatinine, amphicreatine, and two yet unnamed bases. Several other bases are yet unstudied or not clearly understood. The following table by Vaughan and Novy presents a useful list of the known leucomaïnes:

Formula.	Name.	Discoverer.	Source.	Physiological action.
$C_5H_5N_5$	Adenine.	Kossel.	Nuclein-containing organs.	Non-poisonous; muscle stimulant.
$C_5H_4N_4O$	Hypoxanthine.	Scherer.	Nuclein-containing organs.	Non-poisonous; muscle stimulant.
$C_5H_5N_5O$	Guanine.	Unger.	Nuclein-containing organs, guano.	Non-poisonous; muscle stimulant.
$C_5H_4N_4O_2$	Xanthine.	Marcet.	Nuclein-containing organs, calculi.	Non-poisonous; muscle stimulant.
$C_6H_6N_4O_2$	Heteroxanthine.	Salomon.	Urine.	
$C_7H_8N_4O_2$	Paraxanthine.	Thudichum, Salomon.	Urine.	Poisonous.
$C_7H_8N_4O_3$	Carnine.	Weidel.	Liebig's meat extract.	Non-poisonous; muscle stimulant.
$C_4H_5N_5O$	Pseudoxanthine (?)	Gautier.	Muscle.	
$C_5H_{14}N_2$	Gerontine.	Grandis.	Liver of dogs.	Poisonous.
C_2H_5N (?)	Spermine.	Schreiner.	Sperma, in tissues of leucocythæmics.	Non-poisonous.
$C_5H_8N_4O$	Cruso-creatinine.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
$C_5H_{10}N_4O$	Xantho-creatinine.	Gautier.	Muscle.	Poisonous.
$C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$	Amphi-creatinine.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
$C_{11}H_{24}N_{10}O_5$	Unnamed.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
$C_{12}H_{25}N_{11}O_5$	Unnamed.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
$C_7H_{12}N_4O_2$	Unnamed.	Pouchet.	Urine.	
$C_3H_5NO_2$	Unnamed.	Pouchet.	Urine.	
$C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$	Salamandarine.	Zalesky.	Salamander.	Poisonous.

Leucomatorrhœa, lu-ko-mat-or-rhe'ah (*leucoma, rheo,* to flow). Increased whitish secretion or flow, as of saliva, albumen (as in albuminuria), vaginal secretion (leucorrhœa).

Leucomatosis, lu-ko-mat-o'sis. Increase of albumen in a part, as cornea, articulations, etc. Amyloid degeneration.

Leucomelanous, lu-ko-mel'an-us (*leuco, melas,* black). Epithet applied to those having pale skin and dark hair.

Leucomma, lu-kom'mah. Leucoma.

Leucomoria, lu-ko-mo're-ah (*leuco,* feeble, *moria,* fatuity). Form of erratic melancholy.

Leucomycosis, lu-ko-me-ko'sis (*leuco, mukes,* fungus). Leucocythæmia, from belief that it is of germ origin.

Leucomyelitis, luk-o-me-el-e'tis (*leuco, muelos,* marrow). Inflammation of white matter of spinal cord. Tabes dorsalis.

Leucomyelopathy, lu-ko-mi-el-op'ath-e (*leuco, muelos,* marrow, *pathos,* disease). Disease of white matter of spinal cord.

Leuconecrosis, lu-ko-nek-ro'sis. Form of dry gangrene, the opposite in appearance to anthraconecrosis.

Leuconos'toc. Genus of family of Coccaceæ in chains or links surrounded with a gelatinous sheath.

Leuconymphæa, lu-ko-nimf-e'ah. Nymphæa alba.

Leucopathia, lu-ko-path-e'ah (*leuco, pathos,* affection). See *Albino, Chlorosis.* Achromatosis; leucoderma. **L. acquis'ita,** vitiligo. **L. congenita'lis,** albinism. **L. genera'lis,** albinism. **L. partia'lis,** L. limited as to space occupied. **L. universa'lis,** albinism.

Leucophagium, lu-ko-faj'e-um (*leuco, phago,* to eat). Blanc-mange.

Leucophlegmasia (lu-ko-fleg-maz'e-ah) or **Leucophlegmatia,** luk-o-fleg-mah'she-ah (*leuco, phlegma,* phlegm). Dropsical habit; hydrocachexia; anasarca; œdema; emphysema. **L. Æthiop'um,** cachexia Africana; chthonophagia. **C. do'lens puerpera'rum,** phlegmasia alba dolens.

Leucophlegmatic, (lu-ko-fleg-mat'ik. Having disposition to general dropsy, with other leucæmic symptoms.

Leucophthalmous, lu-kof-thal'mus (*leuco, ophthalmos,* eye). Having unusual whiteness of eye.

Leucopiper, lu-kop'ip-ur. Piper album.

Leucoplakia, lu-ko-plak'e-ah (*leuco, plax,* surface). Whiteness of surface, as in L. buccalis; chronic inflammation of the tongue with whitish patches; ichthyosis of the tongue.

Leucoplasia, lu-ko-plaz'e-ah. Leucoplakia.

Leucoplast, lu'ko-plast (*leuco, plasso,* to form). Leucoblast.

Leucoplaxia, lu-ko-plaks'e-ah. Leucoplakia.

Leucops, lu'kops. Leucophthalmus.

Leucopyria, lu-ko-pir'e-ah (*leuco, pur,* fire). Hectic fever.

Leucorrhagia, lu-kor-rhah'je-ah. Excessive leucorrhœal discharge.

Leucorrheic (lu-kor-rhe'ik), **Leucorrhe'al** (same etymon as **Leucorrhœa**). Relating or appertaining to leucorrhœa.

Leucorrhœa, lu-kor-rhe'ah (*leuco, rheo,* to flow). The whites, uterine catarrh. *Uterine leucorrhœa,* more or less abundant discharge of white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, resulting from acute or chronic inflammation, or from irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female. *Vaginal Leucorrhœa* or *Catarrh* has been termed *Blennorrhœa* or *Fluor albus vaginæ, Leucorrhœa, Medorrhœa vaginæ, Vaginitis, Elytroblennorrhœa, Colporrhœa. Uterine leucorrhœa* has received the names *Fluor albus uteri* or *metricalis, Catarrhus uteri, Leucorrhœa* or *Medorrhœa uteri, Metroblennorrhœa, Blennometritis, Blenmetrorrhœa, Metroblennozemia, Metrocatarrhus, Metroleucorrhœa.* It is often attended with pain and a sense of heaviness in the loins, abdomen, and thighs, disordered digestive functions, etc. There are few women not occasionally subject to moderate leucorrhœa. Attention to the general health, change of air, keeping up a perspirable state of the surface by flannel worn next the skin, the horizontal posture, etc., do more than pharmaceutical agents, which are almost entirely confined to astringent injections, which may be employed when the discharge is great. *Vulvar leucorrhœa* sometimes occurs in childhood especially; and *Cervical leucorrhœa,* originating in the cervix uteri, chiefly mucous, at the child-bearing period. **L. ana'lis,** see *Hæmorrhois.* **L., cer'vical,** see *Leucorrhœa.* **L., in'fantile,** see *Leucorrhœa.* **L., intra-u'terine,** uterine leucorrhœa; see *Leucorrhœa.* **L. masculi'na,** gonorrhœa. **L., men'strual,** leucorrhœa in girls who do not menstruate properly, the discharge seeming to be a substitute for the healthy menstrual sanguineous flow. **L., mu'cous,** opaque, cheesy discharge from the vagina. **L. Nabo'thi,** see *Parturition.* **L., tu'bal,** leucorrhœa from Fallopian tube. **L., u'terine,** see *Leucorrhœa.* **L., vagi'nal,** see *Leucorrhœa.* **L., vul'var,** see *Leucorrhœa.*

Leucorrhois, luk-or'rho-is (*leuco, rheo,* to flow). See *Hæmorrhois.*

Leucoses, lu-ko'sees. Diseases of the lymphatic apparatus; anæmia in its various forms.

Leucosis, lu-ko'sis. Leucoma; paleness; anæmia; albinism; achromatosis; disease of lymphatic system.

Leucotin, lu'ko-tin. $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$. Chief ingredient in paracoto bark.

Leucous, lu'kus. White; applied to people with fair complexion and red or yellow hair.

Leucuresis, lu-ku-re'sis (*leuco, ouron,* urine). Albuminuria.

Leukæmia (lu-ke'me-ah) or **Leukhæmia,** lu-ke'-me-ah. Leucæmia.

Leuke, lu'ke. Leprosy.

Leukhæmic, lu-ke'mik. Leucæmic.

Leuk'ocyte. Leucocyte.

Leukocyto'sis. Leucocytosis.

Leukoder'ma. Leucoderma.

Leukoleinum, lu-ko-le-e'num (*leuco, elaion,* oil). *Leucolein, Chinolein, Chinolin, Quinolin.* The product of the dry distillation of coal, mixed with picolin, anilin, and other substances in mineral tar; procured also by heating quinia, cinchonia, and strychnia with as concentrated a ley of potassa as can be made.

Leukon, lu'kon. White of egg.

Leva'men (*levo,* to raise). Palliative remedy; remission.

Levant' worm'seed. Artemisia santonica.

Levator, lev-at'or (*levo,* to raise). Elevator; term applied to certain muscles; instrument to raise bone, etc. **L. a'læ na'rium** or **na'si,** dilator naris; nasal portion of L. labii superioris alæque nasi. **L. an'guli o'ris,** small, flat, long, quadrilateral muscle, arising from the fossa canina and inserted at the commissure of the lips, where it is confounded with the triangularis; it raises the corner of the mouth and draws it toward the ear. **L. an'guli scap'ulæ,** muscle passing from posterior tubercles of fourth or fifth cervical vertebræ to superior angle of scapula and vicinity. **L. a'ni,** muscle situate at the lower part of the pelvis; broad, flat, quadrilateral, and broader above than below. It represents a kind of membranous partition closing the outlet of the pelvis, and its upper concavity is opposed to that of the diaphragm. It is attached above to the posterior surface of the body of the pubis, to the upper part of the obturator foramen, and to the spine of the ischium, and is inserted into the coccyx, into an aponeurotic line common to it and its fellow, and into the lateral parts of the rectum. This muscle supports the rectum, raises it, and carries it upward during evacuation of excrement. It can also compress the bladder and vesiculæ seminales, and thus favor the expulsion of urine and sperm. **L. a'ni par'vus,** transversus perinæi. **L. auric'ulæ** or **au'ris,** attollens aurem. **L. cau'dæ bre'vis,** sacro-coccygeus superior. **L. clavic'ulæ,** muscle of lower animals (sometimes anomalous in man as slip of levator anguli scapulæ), arising from transverse processes of several cervical vertebræ, as from the second (*cleido-epistropheus*), the fourth and fifth (*scalenus anticus accessorius*), and the sixth (*clei-*

do-cervicalis imus), and passing to the clavicle. **L. coccy'gis**, coccygeus. **L. glan'dulæ thyreoï'deæ**, muscle occasionally found connected with the upper border or isthmus of the thyroid gland, and attached superiorly to the body of the os hyoides or to the thyroid cartilage. Several anomalous muscles are so named, slips from crico-thyreoideus, sterno-thyreoideus or thyreo-hyoideus muscles. **L. glot'tidis**, genio-epiglotticus. **L. hu'meri**, mastoido-humeralis. **L. hu'meri inter'nus**, coraco-brachialis. **L. intesti'ni rec'ti**, L. ani. **L. la'bii inferio'ris**, small muscle situate before the symphysis menti; attached by its apex to a fossette at the side of the symphysis in the inferior maxillary bone. Its fibres proceed, diverging and vanishing in the manner of a tuft on the skin of the chin; this muscle raises the chin and pushes upward the lower lip. **L. la'bii superio'ris alæ'que na'si**, fleshy, thin, triangular muscular bundle situate at the sides of the nose; arises from ascending process of the superior maxillary bone; its fibres descend divergingly, to be inserted into the ala of the nose and in the upper lip. This muscle raises the upper lip and ala nasi, which it draws a little outward. **L. la'bii superio'ris ma'jor** or **pro'prius**, thin, flat, quadrilateral muscle situate at the middle and inner part of the face; arising from os malæ and os maxillare superius, and inserted into the upper lip which it raises, at the same time carrying it a little outward. **L. la'bii superio'ris mi'nor**, portion of L. labii superioris alæque nasi, inserted into the upper lip. **L. labio'rum commu'nis**, L. anguli oris. **L. lin'guæ**, styloglossus. **L. men'ti**, L. labii inferioris medius posterior. **L. na'si pro'prius**, anomalous muscular fibres beneath the compressor naris. **L. oc'uli**, rectus superior oculi. **L. œsoph'agi**, crico-œsophageus anterior. **L. pala'ti** or **pala'ti mol'lis**, long, narrow muscle arising from the lower surface of the pars petrosa and cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and inserted into the substance of the velum palati; its use is to raise the velum palati. **L. pal'pebræ superio'ris**, long, small, thin muscle, situate at the upper part of the orbitar cavity; by its posterior extremity inserted into the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum, and by its anterior expanded extremity terminating at the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the eyelid. It raises the upper eyelid, draws it backward, and sinks it into the orbit. **L. pe'nis**, compressor venæ dorsalis. **L. perinæ'i**, L. ani; also vaginal speculum intended to raise the perineum to facilitate uterine exploration. **L. pharyn'gis**, stylo-pharyngeus, palato-pharyngeus. **L. pharyn'go-larynge'us**, stylo-pharyngeus. **L. pro'prius scap'ulæ**, L. anguli scapulæ. **L. pros'tatæ**, anterior fibres of the levator ani, embracing the prostate; compressor prostatæ. **L. pupil'læ**, rectus superior oculi. **L. quin'tus a'ni**, coccygeus. **L. scap'ulæ** or **an'guli scap'ulæ**, muscle so called because it is attached to the upper and internal angle of the scapula; situate at the posterior and lateral part of the neck, and at the upper part of the back. It is long, flat, and broader above than below; inserted into the superior internal angle of the scapula, and into the tops of the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ. It depresses the prominence of the shoulder by raising the posterior angle of the scapula, on which it impresses a kind of rotary motion; it can also draw the head to one side. **L. scap'ulæ pro'prius**, levator scapulæ. **L. scro'ti**, cremaster. **L. ure'thræ**, portion of the transversus perinæi muscle; Wilson's muscle. **L. u'vulæ**, azygos muscle. **L. ve'li palati**, peristaphylinus internus.

Levatores (lev-at-or'ees) **costa'rum bre'ves.** Muscles from transverse processes of the seventh cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ except the last two ribs. **L. c. lon'gi**, muscles to outer surfaces of lower ribs from transverse process of vertebra second above each costo-vertebral articulation; supracostales.

Leven, lev'en (*levo*, to raise). Ferment.

Lever, le'vur (*levo*, to raise). Inflexible rod turning round a fixed point and used for moving bodies, bearing burdens, or raising them. The point on which the lever moves is called the fulcrum, hypomochlion. Force moving the lever is called the power; weight to be moved, the resistance. There are three kinds of levers. A lever of the first kind has the fulcrum between the power and resistance, as motion of head or neck, the first cervical vertebra forming the fulcrum. A lever of the second kind has the resistance between the fulcrum and power, as in raising on tiptoe, the fulcrum being the ground under the toes. A lever of the third kind has the power between the fulcrum and resistance, as in flexion of the forearm or the arm, elevation of the arm, etc. In the human body the bones represent levers; the muscles of locomotion are powers; the weight of parts to be moved constitutes the resistance. The fulcra are, at times, the joints; at others, the ground, etc.

An obstetric lever, or vectis, is an instrument curved at the extremity, and having a fenestra; used to assist the extraction of the child's head when instrumental aid is necessary, either as a lever proper or as a tractor. Levers are also used by dentists for extracting stumps, etc.

Leviathan penis, le-vi'ath-an pe'nis. Penis of the whale, formerly given in dysentery, leucorrhœa, impotence, etc.

Levigated, lev'e-ga-ted. Having the consistence of fine powder.

Levigation, lev-e-ga'shun (*lævigo*, to make smooth). Operation by which bodies are reduced to very fine powder, as by trituration, elutriation, etc.

Levisticum, le-vis'tik'um. Ligusticum levisticum.

Levulin, lev'u-lin. Lævulin.

Levulose (lev'u-loze) (*lævus*, left) or **Læv'ulose.** Fruit-sugar, isomeric with dextrose; possesses the power of rotating plane of polarized light to the left. $C_6O_{12}H_6$. Gummy substance associated with glucose in fruits, and pathologically in urine in diabetes.

Lexipharmac, leks-e-far'mak (*lexis*, cessation, *pharmakon*, drug or poison). Alexipharmic.

Lexipyretic, leks-e-pir-et'ik (*lexis*, cessation, *pur*, fire). Febrifuge.

Ley, li. Lixivium, lye. **L., soap**, liquor potassæ.

Leyden battery, li'den bat'ter-e. Electrical battery containing a number of Leyden jars which are connected with one another on the inner and outer side. **L. jar.** Jar coated with tin foil for the purpose of charging it with electricity.

Leysera gnaphaloïdes, li-se'rah naf-al-o-e'des (after Fr. W. von Leyser of Halle). S. African plant, ord. Compositæ, emollient and used at the Cape in catarrh, bronchitis, and even in phthisis.

Liatris odoratis'sima, dog tongue; herb, native of the Southern United States; leaves have an odor of vanilla, **L. scario'sa** and **L. squarro'sa**, *Throatwort, Sowwort, Backache root, Devilsbite, Blazing star, Prairie pines, Rough root*, are called, from reputed powers in bites from rattlesnakes, *Rattlesnake's master*. Roots bruised are applied to the wound; decoction in milk is given externally. **L. spica'ta**, *Gayfeather, Button snakeroot, Devil's bit, Colicroot*, ord. Compositæ; indigenous plant, in the Middle and Southern States, with purple compound flowers like a spike; root is diuretic; used in gonorrhœa and as a gargle in sore throat.

Libanotis annua, lib-an-o'tis an'nu-ah (frankincense tree). Athamanta Cretensis. **L. corona'ria**, rosmarinus. **L. Creten'sis**, Athamanta Cretensis. **L. hirsu'ta**, Athamanta Cretensis.

Libanotus (lib-an-o'tus) or **Libanus**, lib'an-us. Frankincense. See *Juniperus lycia*.

Liber pharmaceuticus, le'ber far-mah-su'tik-us (pharmaceutical book). Dispensatory.

Liberation, lib-er-a'shun. Setting free. **L. of the arms**, operation of bringing down arms of fœtus when in presenting they are placed against the side of the head.

Libidinis (lib-id'in-is) **se'des** (seat of lust). Clitoris.

Libidinous, lib-id'in-us (*libido*, lust). Lewd; lustful.

Libido, lib-e'do. Desire; necessity, as L. urinæ, de-

sire to evacuate the bladder; L. intestini, desire to evacuate the bowels; L. sexualis, sexual desire, etc. Prurigo; salacitas.

Libos, le'bos (*leibo*, to weep). Defluxion from the eyes.

Libra, le'brah. Pound.

Licentiate, li-sen'she-ate (*licet*, it is permitted). One licensed to practise his profession.

Lichanos, lik'an-os. Index finger. See *Digitus*.

Lichen, li'ken. Diffuse, dry, red papular eruption, accompanied by a troublesome sense of tingling or pricking; some forms are varieties of eczema. Also a plant so called. **L. a'grius** or **a'grius fe'rox**, wild lichen, is distinguished by pimples in clusters or patches, surrounded by a red halo, the cuticle growing gradually harsh, thickened, and chappy; often preceded by general irritation, as itching, desquamation, fissures, etc. In addition to antiphlogistics, cooling applications may be used to allay itching. Eczema papulosum. **L. annula'tus**, circinate form of lichen on the trunk, generally chronic eczema folliculare. **L. aphtho'sus**, ord. Lichenaceæ, is cathartic and anthelmintic. **L. ar'borum**, L. pulmonarius. **L., arthrit'ic**, see *L. circumscriptus*, *L. lividus*, *L. pilaris*. **L. barba'tus plica'tus**, L. plicatus. **L. cani'nus**, ash-colored ground liverwort; cryptogamous plant long considered capable of curing rabies canina; used also in mania and spasmodic asthma. **L. car'rageen**, Fucus crispus. **L. cetra'ria**, cetraria. **L. cine'reus terres'tris**, L. caninus. **L. circina'tus**, cutaneous affection with well-defined red circular groups of acne-like papules; pityriasis rosea. **L. circumscrip'tus** is characterized by clusters or patches of papulæ, having a well-defined margin and an irregularly circular form, continuing for six or eight weeks. **L. coccif'erus**, L. pyxidatus. **L. cor'neus**, lichen with elevated horny patches. **L. eczemato'des**, eczema lichenodes. **L., eczem'atous**, eczema. **L. eryngifo'lius**, L. Islandicus. **L. fe'rus**, lichen agrius. **L. flor'idus hir'tus**, L. plicatus. **L. gyra'tus**, coalescence of several circles of lichen circumscriptus. **L. hæmorrha'gicus**, purpuric papules or maculæ at ends of follicles on the skin. **L., herpet'ic**, L. agrius; L. herpetiformis. **L. hir'tus**, L. plicatus. **L., hypertroph'ic**, condition of skin in which there are flat fungous vegetations; mycosis fungoïdes; lichen corneus. **L. of in'fants**, strophulus. **L. invetera'tus**, chronic obstinate form of L. agrius, in which the skin is rough and dense. **L. Island'icus**, Iceland lichen, I. liverwort, I. moss; inodorous plant with bitter mucilaginous taste; tonic, demulcent, nutrient. Dose, ʒj to iv, being first steeped in water holding carbonate of potash in solution to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk. Bitter principle extracted from it is variously termed *Cetrarin*, *Cetrarinum*, *Cetrarium*. Lichenin has been given in intermittents. **L. lacinia'tus**, L. saxatilis. **L. liv'idus**, papulæ are dark red or livid without fever, and more permanent. It requires the mineral acids and bark. **L. men'ti**, sycosis. **L., net'tle**, lichen urticatus; hair lichen. **L. obtu'sus**, form of L. ruber with round, flat, circumscribed patches. **L. parieti'nus**, Parmelia parietina. **L. pila'ris**, modification of the nettle lichen, papulæ appearing at the roots of the hair. **L. pla'nus**, chronic eruption of crimson-red papules, flattened, smooth, occurring on the front of the forearm above the wrist, the waist, place of attachment of the garter, etc., with pruritus. **L. plica'tus**, plant applied by Laplanders as astringent to bleeding vessels and to excoriated parts. **L. prurigino'sus**, see *Strophulus*. **L. pulmona'rius**, *Oaklungs*, *Tree lungwort*, *Hazel crottles*, *Hazel raw*; substringent, somewhat acid plant, formerly used in lung diseases. **L. pyxida'tus**, cup-moss; substringent; decoction used in whooping cough. **L. reticula'tus**, L. pulmonarius. **L. rocel'la**, *Litmus*, *Orchil*, *Canary archell*, *Chinny weed*, *Herb archell*, *Turnsole*; used to allay cough in phthisis. Blue pigment, *Litmus*, is used as delicate test for acid, in the urine for example, being reddened by acids. Its blue color is restored by alkalies. **L. ru'ber**, this includes L. ruber acuminatus and L. planus, and sometimes L. ruber obtusus. **L. ruber acuminat'us** is a papulo-squamous disease, the papules and scales gradually forming a rough corneous crust. **L. ru'ber plan'us**, see *L. planus*. **L. saxat'ilis**, moss formerly held in high estimation in head affections. **L. scrofulo'rum** or **scrofulo'sus**, chronic papular disease of trunk of body of scrofulous persons. **L. sim'plex**, eruption of red papulæ, appearing first on the face or arms, and afterward extending over the body, preceded by slight febrile irritation, which usually ceases when the eruption appears, with an unpleasant sense of tingling during the night. **L. spu'rius**, L. caninus. **L. stella'tus**, Marchantia polymorpha. **L. tincto'rius**, L. saxatilis. **L. trop'icus**, prickly heat, summer rash. Pimples are bright red and of the size of a small pin's head, with heat, itching, and pricking, as if by needles. It is local, produced by excessive heat, and disappears when the weather becomes cooler or the individual is inured to the climate. An eczematous affection called chuna, produced by the same cause, is described by Tschudi as prevalent in the elevated parts of Peru. **L. urica'tus** or **net'tle li'chen** consists of papulæ accompanied by wheals like those of nettle rash. A variety of this is said to be called, in America, *blights*. Urticaria papulosa. **L., vac'cine**, see *Roseola*. **L., wall**, Parmelia parietina. **L., wild**, Lichen agrius.

Licheniasis adultorum, lik-en-e'as-is ad-ul-to'rum. Lichen. **L. stroph'ulus**, strophulus.

Lichenic, li-ken'ik. Pertaining to lichens.

Lichenin, li'ken-in. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Substance in colorless masses from cetraria, other lichens, etc. It resembles granulose. See *Lichen Islandicus*.

Lichenoid, li'ken-oid (*lichen*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling lichen. Chronic spreading eruption on the tongue. Starchy substance from Iceland moss, more soluble than lichenin.

Lichenous, li'ken-us. Relating or appertaining to lichen.

Lichens, li'kens. Order of perennial cryptogamic plants deriving their nourishment from the air.

Licinium, lis-in'e-um (*linum*, thread). Tent.

Licorice, lik'or-is. Glycyrrhiza. **L. bush** or **vine**, Abrus precatorius. **L., com'pound mix'ture of**, mistura glycyrrhizæ composita. **L., com'pound pow'der of**, pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus. **L., ex'tract of**, extractum glycyrrhizæ. **L., In'dian** or **Jamaica**, Abrus precatorius. **L. stick**, extractum glycyrrhizæ.

Liculmen, lik'ul-men. Garum.

Lid. Covering; eyelid. **L., gill**, operculum. **L., gran'ular**, trachoma.

Lieberkühn's (le'ber-kun's) **crypts**, **fol'licles**, or **glands** (so called from their first describer). Fine, columnar, blind sacs, the openings of which are from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of a line in diameter, so closely placed over the whole of the small intestine as to give the mucous membrane a general sieve-like or perforated appearance. They secrete the succus entericus or intestinal juice. **L.'s jel'ly**, alkali-albumen from action of strong caustic potash on egg-albumin.

Lien, le'en. Spleen. **L. accesso'rius**, lienculus. **L. in'gens**, tumefaction of the spleen. **L. succenturia'tus**, lienculus.

Lienal, li'en-al (*lien*, spleen). See *Splenic*.

Lienculus, le-en'ku-lus (dim. of **Lien**, spleen). Small supernumerary, accessory, or supplementary spleen.

Lienitis, le-en-e'tis. Inflammation of spleen.

Lienocele, le-en-o-se'le (Eng. le-en'o-seel) (*lien*, spleen, *kele*, hernia). Hernia of the spleen.

Lieno-intestinal, li'en-o-in-tes'tin-al. Belonging to spleen and intestine.

Lienomalacia, le-en-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*lien*, *malakia*, softening). Softness or softening of the spleen.

Lienteric, li-en-ter'ik. Relating to the lientery.

Lientery, li'en-ter-e (*leios*, smooth, slippery, *enteron*, intestine). Lienteric diarrhœa. Frequent liquid evacuations, the food only half digested; condition always symptomatic of great irritation in the intestinal canal, the sensibility of which is so much aug-

mented that it cannot bear the sojourn of the food in it.

Life. State of organized beings, during which, owing to the union of an unknown force with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those that regulate other natural bodies. Life has only a limited duration, beyond which, the organic functions ceasing to be executed, the body is given up to the agency of chemical affinity. *Organic life* includes the functions inservient to composition and decomposition, as digestion, respiration, circulation, calorification, absorption, secretion, and nutrition. *Animal life* includes the functions which connect man and animals with external bodies, as the understanding, sensations, locomotion, and voice. **L., change of,** menopause. **L., dura'tion of,** see *Longevity.* **L. everlast'ing,** Gnaphalium margaritaceum. **L. everlast'ing, plan'tain,** Antennaria plantaginifolia. **L. everlast'ing, sweet-scent'ed,** Gnaphalium polycephalum. **L., expecta'tion of,** see *Longevity.* **L. insur'ance,** contract entered into, usually by an insurance company, to pay a certain sum of money on a person's death, on condition of his paying an annual premium during life. The medical practitioner may be applied to to certify that the life of the insured is one that is insurable according to the rules of the company. **L., organ'ic,** term used to denote the phenomena of life, as digestion, respiration, etc. **L. root,** Senecio aureus. **L., ta'ble of,** statistics arranged in tabular form of the lives and deaths occurring among a certain number of people. **L., val'ue of,** see *Longevity* and *Mortality.*

Ligament, lig'a-ment (*ligo,* to bind). Name given to fibrous structures which serve to unite bones and to form articulations, hence called interosseous and articular ligaments. They are of a white, close texture, are but little extensible, and difficult to break. Also any membranous fold retaining an organ in its situation.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LIGAMENTS.

1. *Of the Lower Jaw.*	Capsular ligament. Suspensory ligament of the stylo-glossus. Lateral ligament.
2. *Connecting the Head with the first and second Vertebræ, and these with each other.*	Two capsular ligaments between atlas and head. Circular ligament. Two capsular between atlas and axis. Perpendicular ligament. Two lateral or moderator ligaments. Transverse ligament and its appendices.
3. *Of the other Vertebræ.*	Anterior common. Crucial intervertebral. Ligaments running from the edge of the bony arch and spinous process of one vertebra to that of the next. Interspinous ligament. Ligamentum nuchæ. Intertransverse. Capsular. Posterior or internal common.
4. *Of the Ribs, Sternum, etc.*	Capsular of the head of ribs. Capsular of the tubercles. Ligamenta transversaria interna. Ligamenta transversaria externa. Ligamenta cervicis costarum externa. Ligamentous fibres running from the margins of the extremities of the ribs to the corresponding cartilages. Radiated ligaments from cartilage of ribs to the sternum. Capsular ligaments of the cartilages of the ribs. Proper membrane of sternum. L. of cartilago ensiformis. Tendinous expansions over the intercostales, etc.
5. *Of the Pelvis.*	Two transverse — one superior, one inferior. Iliosacral. Capsular of the sacroiliac synchondrosis.
Of the Pelvis (continued).	Two sacroischiatic—posterior and anterior, with the superior and inferior appendices. Longitudinal of os coccygis. Inguinal ligament. Capsular of symphysis pubis. Ligament of foramen thyroideum.
6. *Of the Clavicle.*	Radiated ligament. Capsular. Interclavicular. Ligamentum rhomboideum. Claviculo-acromial. Conoid. Trapezoid.
7. *Of the Scapula.*	Anterior triangular. Proper posterior.
8. *Of the Shoulder-joint.*	Capsular.
9. *Of the Elbow-joint.*	Capsular. Brachio-ulnar. Brachioradial. Coronary of the radius. Anterior and posterior accessory.
10. *Carpal Extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between those bones.*	Intermuscular of the os humeri. Interosseous ligament. Oblique or chorda transversalis cubiti. Capsular.
11. *Between Forearm and Wrist.*	Capsular. Two lateral. Mucous.
12. *Of the Carpus.*	Annular. Capsular. Short ligaments—oblique, transverse, capsular, and proper.
13. *Between Carpal and Metacarpal Bones.*	Articular lateral. Straight, perpendicular, etc.
14. *Between the Extremities of the Metacarpal Bones.*	Interosseous, at the bases and heads—dorsal, lateral, palmar.
15. *At the base of the Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb, and at the first joint of the Fingers.*	Capsular. Lateral.
16. *Of the first and second joints of the Thumb and second and third joints of the Fingers.*	Capsular. Lateral.
17. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Hand and Fingers in situ.*	Annular. Vaginal or flexor tendons. Vaginal or crucial of the phalanges. Accessory of the flexor tendons. Posterior annular. Vaginal of extensors. Transverse of extensors.
18. *Connecting the Os femoris with the Os innominatum.*	Capsular and accessory slips. Round or teres ligament. Cartilaginous ligament. Double cartilaginous ligament. Ligamenta mucosa.
19. *Of the Knee-joint.*	Lateral—internal and external. External short lateral ligament. Posterior ligament. Ligament of the patella. Capsular. Ligamentum alare—majus et minus. Ligamentum mucosum. Two crucial—anterior and posterior. Transverse.
20. *Connecting Fibula and Tibia.*	Capsular. Interosseous. Anterior superior. Posterior superior.
21. *Connecting the Tarsal with the Leg Bones.*	Anterior ligament of the fibula. Posterior of fibula. Deltoid of tibia. Capsular.
22. *Of the Tarsus.*	Capsular. Short ligaments. Capsular, broad superior, and lateral ligaments, connecting astragalus and naviculare. Superior, lateral, and inferior, fixing the os calcis to the cuboid bone. Long, oblique, and rhomboid, forming the inferior ligaments. Superior superficial, interosseous, and inferior transverse ligaments, fixing the navicular and cuboid bones. Superior lateral and plantar, which fix the os naviculare and cuneiform.

Of the Tarsus (contin'd).	Superior superficial and plantar, connecting the os cuboides and os cuneiforme externum.
	Dorsal and plantar, uniting the cuneiform bones.
	The proper capsular of each bone.
23. *Between Tarsus and Metatarsus.*	Capsular.
	Dorsal, plantar, lateral, straight, oblique, and transverse.
24. *Connecting the Metatarsal Bones.*	Dorsal, plantar, and lateral, connecting the metatarsal bones.
	Transverse ligaments.
25. *Of the Phalanges of the Toes.*	Capsular.
	Lateral.
	Annular.
	Vaginal of the tendons of the peronei.
	Laciniated.
26. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes in situ.*	Vaginal of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.
	Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes.
	Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes.
	Transverse of the extensor tendons.

Lig'ament, acces'sory. One that strengthens or renders more perfect an articulation. The coracohumeral ligament is an accessory to the shoulder-joint. **L., ad'ipose,** mucous ligament of knee-joint. **L., al'ar,** odontoid ligaments; crescentic folds of synovial membrane at knee-joint. **L., Allen Burns's,** L., Hey's. **L., an'nular,** see *Annular.* **L., an'nular, of the car'pus,** see *Annular.* **L., an'nular, of the ra'dius,** see *Annular.* **L., an'nular, of the tar'sus,** see *Annular.* **L., ante'rior, of the blad'der,** a portion of the superior pelvic aponeurosis, which becomes attached to the front of the neck of the bladder. Many other ligaments in the body are designated as *anterior* from their position and relation to other parts. **L., arc'uate,** ligamentum arcuatum of diaphragm. **L., arte'rial,** fibrous remains of fœtal ductus arteriosus. **L., artic'ular,** capsular ligament; interspinous ligament. **L., a'ry-epiglot'tic,** arytenoepiglottic folds. **L., atloax'oid,** see *Atloidoaxoid ligaments.* **L. of Bark'row,** vertical fibres passing through a fatty pad in the upper part of the olecranon fossa. **L. of Ber'tin,** L., ilio-femoral. **L. of Big'elow,** part of the ilio-femoral ligament. **L., broad, inflamma'tion of,** see *Parametritis.* **L., broad, of liv'er,** suspensory ligament of the liver. **L., broad, of lung,** see *Pleura.* **L., broad, of u'terus,** see *Uterus.* **L. of Burns,** see *Fascia lata.* **L., Cam'per's,** perineal fascia. **L., cap'sular,** see *Capsular.* **L., car'bolized,** ligature, antiseptic. **L. of Carcassone,** the inferior layer of the middle perineal aponeurosis. **L., car'pal,** ligaments uniting carpal bones. **L., cat'gut,** ligature, antiseptic. **L., caud'al,** fibrous bands connecting two lower coccygeal vertebræ with the skin above them. **L., cen'tral,** terminal thread of spinal cord. **L., cer'vical supraspi'nal,** see *Supraspinosa ligamenta.* **L., check,** odontoid ligaments. **L., cil'iary,** ligamentum pectinatum. **L. of Colles,** triangular l.; see *Gimbernat's ligament.* **L., con'jugal,** L. uniting the heads of opposite ribs across the back of an intervertebral disk. **L., co'noid,** see *Coraco-clavicular* and *Conoid ligament.* **L., cor'aco-clavic'ular,** see *Coraco-clavicular.* **L., cor'acoid,** thin ligament extending from coracoid process of scapula to internal edge of suprascapular notch. **L., cor'onary, of liv'er,** a reflection formed by the peritoneum between the posterior margin of the liver and the lower surface of the diaphragm; see *Falx* and *Coronary.* **L. cor'onary, of ra'dio-ul'nar articula'tion,** ligaments uniting radius and ulna. **L., costoxi'phoid,** xiphoid ligament. **L., cot'yloid,** see *Cotyloid.* **L., cru'cial,** see *Crucial.* **L., cru'ciform,** see *Cruciform.* **L., del'toid,** see *Deltoid.* **L., dentic'ulate,** ligamentum denticulatum. **L., dor'solum'bo-supraspi'nal,** see *Supraspinous ligaments.* **L., Douglas's,** recto-uterine folds. **L., fal'ciform,** see *Falciform.* **L. of Fallo'pius,** crural arch. **L., fem'oral,** see *Fascia lata.* **L., Flood's,** reflection of fibres of the coraco-humeral ligament through the capsular opening. **L., fun'diform,** outer portion of the anterior annular ligament of the leg, forming a loop around the peroneus tertius and extensor longus digitorum muscles. **L., gas'tro-col'ic,** greater omentum. **L., gas'tro-hepat'ic,** lesser omentum. **L., gastroli'enal,** L., gastrosplenic. **L., gas'tropancreat'ic,** peritoneal fold connecting pancreas and stomach. **L., gastrophren'ic,** see *Gastrophrenic.* **L., gastrosplen'ic,** peritoneal fold between stomach and hilum of spleen. **L., Gim'bernat's,** see *Gimbernat.* **L., gle'noid,** see *Glenoid.* **L., glenoi'deo-brach'ial,** three ligaments of the shoulder-joint are so called. **L. glenoi'deo-hu'meral,** L., Flood's. **L., glos'so-epiglot'tic,** see *Glosso-epiglottic.* **L., hepat'ico-col'ic,** peritoneal fold between right lobe of liver and ascending mesocolon. **L., Hey's,** falciform process of fascia lata. **L., Hunt'er's,** round ligament of uterus. **L., il'io-fem'oral,** *L. of Bertin, Ligament of Bigelow;* firm fibrous fasciculus, descending from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium to strengthen the capsular ligament. **L., il'io-lum'bar,** L. from transverse process of fifth lumbar vertebra to crest of ilium, sacro-iliac articulation, and adjacent region. **L., il'io-pectine'al,** part of pelvic fascia attached to ilio-pectineal line and capsular ligament of hip-joint. **L., il'io-pu'bic,** Poupart's ligament. **L., infrapu'bian,** triangular ligament. **L., in'guinal,** Poupart's ligament. **L., interclavic'ular,** see *Interclavicular ligament.* **L., intercru'ral,** ligamenta subflava. **L., interlob'ular,** processes of pleura passing into fissures of lung. **L., intermax'illary,** pterygomaxillary ligament. **L., intermetatar'sal,** see *Intertarsal ligament.* **L., interos'seous,** see *Interosseus ligament.* **L., metacar'pal,** see *Metacarpal ligament.* **L., mu'cous,** synovial fold of knee-joint passing to point below lower margin of patella. **L., ob'turator,** O. membrane. **L., orbic'ular,** annular l. of radius. **L. of o'vary,** see *Ovarium.* **L., pal'mar infe'rior,** metacarpal ligament. **L., pec'tinate,** ligamentum pectinatum. **L., plan'tar,** see *Plantar ligament.* **L., Pou'part's,** crural arch. **L., pu'bic,** posterior edge of upper portion of falciform process of fascia lata attached to crest of the pubes. **L. of Retz'ius,** L., fundiform, **L., rhom'boid,** costo-clavicular ligament. **L., round,** see *Round* and *Teres ligamentum.* **L. of Schlemm,** glenoideo-brachial ligaments. **L., subova'rian,** extends from ovary to Fallopian tube. **L., suspen'sory,** ligament the use of which is to suspend any organ, as clitoris, crystalline lens, diaphragm, liver, penis, etc.; see *Suspensory.* **L., s., of blad'der,** see *Urachus.* **L., s., of lens,** ciliary zone. **L., s., of liv'er,** see *Suspensory.* **L., s., of tes'ticle,** gubernaculum testis. **L., s., of tooth,** odontoid ligaments. **L., s. vagi'nal,** ligamenta vaginalia. **L., sutu'ral,** thin layer of fibrous membrane interposed between the adjacent margins of bones in immovable joints, as between the cranial and facial bones. **L., tar'sal,** layer of fibrous membrane beneath the orbicularis muscle, seeming to support the eyelids and retain the tarsal cartilages in their position. **L., trap'ezoid,** see *Coraco-clavicular* and *Trapezoid.* **L., trian'gular,** see *Perineal fascia* and *Triangular.* **L. of Weit'brecht,** *Ligamentous cord of W.;* bundle of fibres on the anterior aspect of the interosseous ligament of the middle radio-cubital articulation. **L. of Wins'low,** posterior l. of knee-joint; see *Genu.* **L., Y-shaped, of Big'elow,** ilio-femoral ligament. **L. of Zinn,** *Tendon of Zinn;* tendon from which the inferior rectus muscle of the eye arises in common with the rectus internus and rectus externus.

(For other ligaments not here referred to, see *Table of Ligaments.*)

Ligamenta alaria, lig-am-en'tah al-ar'e-ah. Odontoid ligaments. **L. annula'ria,** annular ligaments. **L. ap'icum,** see *Interspinal ligament.* **L. capitulo'rum dorsa'lia,** transverse dorsal bands between the fingers, between the ligamenta dorsalia. **L. capitulor'um volaria,** anterior accessory ligaments of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. **L. co'li,** see *Colon.* **L. interlobula'ria pulmo'num,** interlobular tissue. **L. intervertebra'lia,** intervertebral cartilages. **L. la'ta u'teri,** see *Uterus.* **L. Mauchar'ti,** odontoid ligaments. **L. rotun'da u'teri,** round ligaments of the uterus. **L. subfla'va** (*sub, flavus,* yellow),

ligaments interposed between the laminæ of the vertebræ from the axis to the sacrum. **L. suspenso'ria,** see *Suspensory.* **L. tar'sea lata,** see *Tarsea lata (ligamenta).* **L. thy'reo-arytænoï'dea,** thyreo-arytenoid ligaments. **L. vagina'lia,** annular ligaments. **L. voca'lia,** thyreo-arytenoid ligaments.

Ligamentaris (lig-am-en-tar'is) or **Ligamentosus,** lig-am-en-to'sus. Ligamentous.

Ligamentous, lig-a-men'tus. Having the character of, or relating to, a ligament. **L. cord of Weit'brecht,** ligament of Weitbrecht.

Ligaments (lig'a-ments), **broad, of the u'terus.** See *Uterus.* **L., cer'vical,** see *Cervical.* **L., check,** odontoid ligaments. **L. of the lar'ynx, infe'rior,** thyreo-arytenoid ligaments. **L., sa'cro-sciat'ic,** see *Sacro-sciatic ligament.* **L., thyrohy'oid,** see *Thyrohyoid membrane*; see also *Ligament, Ligamenta, Ligamentum.* **L., u'tero-sac'ral,** two strands of tissue from the sides of the sacrum to lateral aspect of supravaginal portion of neck of uterus.

Ligamentum, lig-am-en'tum. Ligament. **L. arcua'tum exter'num,** thickened upper margin of the anterior lamella of the transversalis fascia. The tendinous arch across the upper part of the psoas magnus muscle, on each side of the spine, is called the *Ligamentum arcuatum internum.* **L. arterio'sum,** see *Arterial duct.* **L. bre've,** short membranous structure behind each flexor tendon of the fingers near its insertion. **L. capsula're,** capsular ligament. **L. cilia're,** ciliary ligament. **L. conoï'des,** conoid ligament. **L. coracoï'deum,** see *Coracoid.* **L. cruci-a'tum cru'ris,** see *Ligamentum transversum cruris.* **L. denta'tum,** denticulatum ligamentum. **L. Fallo'pii,** crural arch. **L. ili'o-pu'bicum,** crural arch. **L. infundib'ulo-ovar'icum,** see *Ovarium.* **L. infundib'ulopel'vicum,** see *Ovarium.* **L. i'ridis,** ciliary ligament. **L. la'tum,** suspensory ligament of the liver. **L. la'tum pulmo'nis,** see *Pleura.* **L. membrana'ceum,** glosso-epiglottic ligament. **L. muco'sum,** triangular prolongation containing a few ligamentous fibres, and extending from the anterior part of the knee-joint below the patella to the front of the intercondyloid notch. **L. nu'chæ,** cervical ligament. **L. palpebra'le inter'num,** see *Orbicular muscles.* **L. patel'læ,** see *Patella.* **L. pectina'tum,** festooned processes of the fibres of the iris, lying in an elastic fibrous tissue continuous with the membrane of Demours. **L. pi'sohamat'um,** accessory ligament from the apex of pisiform bone to the hook of the unciform bone. **L. pi'so-metacar'peum,** from pisiform bone to anterior surface of the base of the fifth, fourth, and third metacarpal bones. **L. posti'cum Winslow'ii,** see *Genu.* **L. Poupart'i,** crural arch. **L. rotun'dum ova'rii,** see *Ovarium.* **L., Schlemm's,** glenoideobrachial ligaments. **L. spira'le,** musculus cochlearis. **L. suspenso'rium den'tis,** see *Odontoid ligaments.* **L. suspenso'rium he'patis,** suspensory ligament of the liver. **L. suspenso'rium len'tis,** ciliary zone. **L. suspenso'rium tes'tis,** gubernaculum testis. **L. suspenso'rium vesi'cæ,** see *Urachus.* **L. talo-calcaneum, L. talo-crurale, L. talo-fibulare, L. talonaviculare, L. talo-tibiale,** accessory ligaments connecting the astragalus with the bones of the leg, with the os calcis, and with the scaphoid bone. **L. te'res,** teres ligamentum. **L. transver'sum cru'ris,** the anterior annular ligament of the ankle includes an upper and lower band: the former, the *ligamentum transversum cruris*; the latter, the *ligamentum cruciatum cruris.* **L. trapezoï'des,** trapezoid ligament. **L. triangula're,** triangular ligament. **L. u'rachi suspenso'rium,** see *Urachus.* **L. Vesa'lii,** crural arch.

Ligate, li'gate. See *Ligature.*

Ligatio, le-gah'she-o. Fascia; ligature. **L. lin'guæ,** aphonia.

Ligation, li-ga'shun. Act of applying a ligature. In aneurism the ligature is applied on the side of the disease nearer to the heart, *proximal ligation,* or on the side farthest from the heart, *distal* ligation. **L., Anel's,** the ligature is applied close above the aneurism, with no intervening branch. **L., Bras'dor's,** the ligature is applied just below the aneurism. **L., Hun'ter's,** here the ligature is applied at some distance above the aneurism, so as to have an intervening branch. **L., War'drop's,** ligature is applied to the trunk a little below the first branch, or to the first branch a little below its origin from the trunk. See *Ligature.*

Ligatura, lig-at-u'rah. Ligature; fascia. **L. glan'dis,** phimosis.

Ligature, lig'a-ture. This word has various acceptations: 1. The thread with which an artery or vein is tied to prevent or arrest hemorrhage. 2. Cord, thread, or wire used for removing a tumor, etc. 3. Bandage used for phlebotomy. *Ligature* is sometimes erroneously applied to the act of tying an artery or other vessel, *ligation* or *deligation* being the correct term. When the artery alone is tied, the ligature is said to be *immediate*; when surrounding parts are included, *mediate.* Ligature occasions obliteration or adhesion of the arterial parietes by cutting through the middle and internal coats; the adhesion being favored by the formation of a coagulum, which acts in some degree as a barrier against the impulse of the blood, and subsequently disappears by absorption. **L., antisep'tic,** *Antiseptic suture*; catgut soaked in emulsion of olive oil and deliquesced carbolic acid was suggested by Lister in the ligation of arteries; it does not act as a foreign body, the ends being absorbed. Ligatures of other materials—silk, silkworm gut, silver, etc.—are rendered aseptic by boiling, antiseptic by being soaked in various solutions. **L., asep'tic,** see *L., antiseptic.* **L., dis'tal,** ligature applied to an artery beyond an aneurism. **L., elas'tic,** India-rubber ligament employed to strangulate foreign growths or for other purposes. **L., intermit'tent,** application of a tourniquet above the seat of a poisoned wound to interrupt the current of blood, except when relaxed by the surgeon, so that as little as possible at a time of the poison shall pass into the circulation. **L. of i'ris,** iridesis. **L., sol'uble,** animal ligature, as of catgut, that may be absorbed when introduced into the living tissues.

Light, lite. Extremely rare fluid diffused over the universe, emanating from the sun and fixed stars, traversing more than four millions of leagues in a minute; passing through transparent bodies, which refract it according to their density and combustibility; and arrested by opaque bodies, by which it is reflected at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. It is the cause of color in all bodies, being entirely reflected by white surfaces and absorbed by black; is decomposed in passing through a transparent prism into seven rays—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. **L., cal'cium,** very bright light produced by heating lime to a white heat in flame of oxyhydrogen.

Light'ning. See *Astrape.* **L. blind'ness,** impairment of vision from momentary exposure to intense light, as of lightning. **L. or L.-like pains,** peculiar sharp lancinating pains characteristic of locomotor ataxia.

Lights, Lungs. **L., ri'sing of the,** cynanche trachealis.

Ligneous, lig'ne-us (*lignum,* wood). Woody; having the character or appearance of wood, as ligneous scirrhus.

Lignification, lig-nif-i-ka'shun. Amyloid degeneration.

Lignin (lig'nin) or **Lig'nine** (*lignum,* wood). Ligneous or woody fibre; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances; modification of cellulose.

Lignum agallochi veri, lig'num ag-al'lo-ke ver'e. Agallochum. **L. al'oës** (wood of aloes), agallochum. **L. aspal'athi,** agallochum. **L. benedic'tum,** guaiacum. **L. Brasilia'num ru'brum,** hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. cæru'leum,** hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. Campechen'se,** hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. Campechia'num,** hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. campes'canum,** hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. colubri'num,** see *Strychnos.* **L. febrif'ugum,** quassia. **L. hæmatox'yli,** hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. In'dicum,** guaiacum, hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. infe'lix,** sambucus. **L. nephrit'-**

icum, Guilandina moringa (the wood). **L. pava'næ**, Croton tiglium. **L. quas'siæ**, see *Quassia*. **L. sanc'tum**, guaiacum. **L. sandal'inum**, see *Pterocarpus santalinus*. **L. sap'pan**, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum. **L. serpen'tum**, Ophioxylum serpentinum. **L. vi'tæ**, guaiacum.

Lignyodes, lig-ne-o'dees. Fuliginous.

Lignys, lig'nis. Fuligo.

Ligula (lig'u-lah) or **Lin'gula** (small tongue). Clavicle, glottis, and epiglottis; taenia or white matter in the fourth ventricle, from the lateral recess above nearly to the calamus scriptorius below. Measure containing three drachms and a scruple, or about half an ounce. Species of bandage or ligature.

Ligusticum, lig-us'te-kum (appertaining to *Liguria*). L. levisticum. **L. actæ'folium**, *White root;* indigenous; ord. Umbelliferæ. Root is aromatic and carminative. **L. capilla'ceum**, Æthusa meum. **L. car'yi**, carum. **L. fœnic'ulum**, anethum. **L. levis'ticum**, *Lovage;* ord. Umbelliferæ. Stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue, etc. **L. me'um**, Æthusa meum. **L. phellan'drium**, Phellandrium aquaticum. **L. podagra'ria**, *Goutweed;* British plant, used in gout. **L. sil'aüs**, Peucedanum silaüs.

Ligustrin, lig-us'trin. Bitter principle from bark of Ligustrum vulgare.

Ligustrum Ægyptiacum, lig-us'trum e-jip-te'akum (*ligo*, to bind, because used for bands). Lawsonia inermis. **L. vulga're**, privet, prim, privy, prim-print; ord. Oleaceæ; shrub growing wild in Europe and the United States. Leaves are astringent, bitter, and antigalactic; flowers have been employed in decoction in sore throat and ulcerous stomatitis; berries are cathartic.

Lilac (li'lak), **common.** Syringa vulgaris. **L. vulga'ris**, Syringa vulgaris.

Liliago (lil-e-ah'go) or **Liliastrum**, lil-e-as'trum (dim. of **Lilium**, lily). *Spiderwort.* Alexipharmic and carminative.

Lilium candidum, lil'e-um kan'did-um. *White lily;* ord. Liliaceæ. Infusion of the flowers in olive oil is emollient, and applied externally under the name of *Lily oil.* Scales of the bulb roasted are employed as maturatives. **L. conval'lium**, Convallaria maialis.

Lily, lil'e. Lilium. **L., ground**, Trillium latifolium. **L., May**, Convallaria maialis. **L., pond**, Nelumbium luteum. **L., pond, white**, Nymphæa odorata. **L., pond, yel'low**, Nuphar advena. **L., toad**, Nymphæa odorata. **L. of the val'ley**, Convallaria maialis. **L., wa'ter, lit'tle**, Brasenia hydropeltis. **L., wa'ter, sweet**, Nymphæa odorata. **L., wa'ter, sweet-scent'ed**, Nymphæa odorata. **L., wa'ter, white**, Nymphæa alba. **L., wa'ter, yel'low**, Nymphæa lutea. **L., white**, Lilium candidum, Nelumbium luteum.

Lima dentaria, le'mah den-tah're-ah. A dental file.

Limacum (lim-ah'kum) **cor'nua** (snails' horns). See *Lacrymal puncta.*

Limanchia, lim-an'ke-ah. Debility from hunger.

Limatura (filings) **ferri** (lim-at-u'rah fer're) or **mar'tis.** Iron filings, ferri limatura. **L. stan'ni**, see *Tin.*

Limax, le'maks. Helix, snail; cochlea.

Limb. Member of body attached to the trunk. See *Limbus* and *Membrum.* **L., pec'toral**, upper limb in man, anterior limb of other animals. **L., pel'vic**, lower limb in man, posterior limb of other animals.

Limbus (border) **acetab'uli.** Cotyloid ligament. **L. alveola'ris**, alveolar border or process. **L. cer'ebri**, posterior portion of corpus callosum. **L. conjuncti'væ**, annulus conjunctivæ; arcus senilis. **L. cor'neæ**, see *Cornea.* **L. fos'sæ ova'lis**, see *Ovalis fossa.* **L. lam'inæ spira'lis**, lamina denticulata. **L. lu'teus**, macula lutea; see *Foramen centrale.* **L. poste'rior cor'poris stria'ti**, tænia semicircularis. **L. sphenoïda'lis**, front edge of groove on sphenoid bone for optic commissure. **L. Syl'vii**, fissure of Sylvius.

Lime. Fruit like a small lemon, the juice of which is strongly acid; it is also antiscorbutic, etc.; a species of lemon, the fruit of Citrus acida or C. limetta.

Calx. **L., bone phos'phate of**, see *Cornu ustum.* **L., car'bonate of**, creta. **L., caus'tic**, quicklime. **L., chlo'ride of**, or **chlo'rinated**, calcis chloridum. **L., chlo'rite of**, calcis chloridum. **L., chlo'ruret of**, calcis chloridum. **L., hy'drate of**, see *Calx.* **L., hydrophos'phite of**, calcis hypophosphis. **L., hydrosul'phate of**, calcis sulphuretum. **L., hypochlo'rite of**, calcis chloridum. **L., lactophos'phate of**, calcis lactophosphas. **L. lin'iment**, linimentum calcis. **L., mu'riate of, solu'tion of**, see *Calcis murias.* **L. oxymu'riate of**, calcis chloridum. **L., phos'phate of**, see *Cornu ustum.* **L., phos'phate of, precip'itated**, see *Cornu cervi.* **L. sac'charate of**, see *Syrupus calcis.* **L., slaked**, see *Calx.* **L., solu'tion of**, aqua calcis. **L., sul'phate of**, calcis sulphas. **L., sul'phite of**, calcis sulphis. **L., sul'phuret of**, calcis sulphuretum. **L. wa'ter**, liquor calcis. **L. wa'ter, com'pound**, liquor calcis compositus.

Li'mic (*limos*, hunger). Relating to hunger.

Lim'itans. Limiting, as membrana limitans.

Limiting membrane, lim'it-ing mem'brane. See *Membrana limitans.*

Limitrophes, lim'it-rof-es (*limes*, boundary, *trophe*, nourishment). See *Trisplanchnic nerve.*

Limnemic (lim-ne'mik), **Limnæ'mic**, or **Limnhæ'mic** (*limne*, marsh, *haima*, blood). Epithet given to affections induced by paludal emanations.

Limnomephitis, lim-no-mef-e'tis (*limne*, marsh, *mephitis*, poisonous emanation). Marsh-miasm.

Limo, le'mo. Lemon.

Limoctonia, lim-ok-ton'e-ah (*limos*, hunger, *ktonos*, murder). Abstinence to death; death from hunger; suicide by hunger.

Limon, le'mon. See *Citrus medica.*

Limo'nis cor'tex (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Outer portion of rind or pericarp of fresh fruit of Citrus limonum. **L. suc'cus** (Ph. U. S.), freshly expressed juice of ripe fruit of Citrus limonum.

Limonium, lim-o'ne-um, Statice limonium. **L. ma'lum**, see *Citrus medica.*

Limophthisis, lim-o-te'sis (*limos*, *phthisis*, wasting). Wasting from privation of food.

Limopsoitos (le-mo-soi'tos) or **Limopsoitosis**, le-mo-soit-o'sis. Limphoitos.

Limopsora, le-mo-so'rah (*limos*, hunger, *psora*, itch). Cutaneous affection with itching, from fasting.

Limos, le'mos. Hunger.

Limosis, lim-o'sis. Stomach disease; morbid appetite; bulimia. Singular forms of depraved appetite are observed, especially in chlorosis, as well as during pregnancy, as chalk-eating, fondness for slate-pencils. **L. a'vens**, insatiable hunger. **L. cardial'gia**, cardialgia; pyrosis. **L. dyspep'sia**, dyspepsia. **L. em'esis**, emesis. **L. ex'pers**, anorexia. **L. ex'pers protrac'ta**, fasting. **L. fla'tus**, flatulence. **L. helluo'num**, gluttony. **L. pi'ca**, malacia.

Limotherapeia, le-mo-ther-ap-e'ah (*limos*, *therapeia*, treatment), **Limother'apy.** Hunger-cure; cure by fasting.

Lim'pets' eyes. Artificial eyes so called from fancied resemblance to the limpets, a univalve shell found adhering to rocks.

Limphoitos (lim-foi'tos) or **Limphoi'toris** (*limos*, hunger, *phoitos*, erratic insanity). Insanity from prolonged hunger.

Linagogus (lin-ag-o'gus) or **Linagogue**, lin'a-gog (*linum*, thread, *ago*, to lead). Instrument with which to direct a suture or thread.

Linamentum, lin-am-en'tum. Linteum; tent; charpie.

Linaria, lin-ar'e-ah. Antirhinum linaria. **L. cymbala'ria**, Antirhinum linaria. **L. elat'ine**, Antirhinum elatine. **L. vulga'ris**, Antirhinum linaria.

Linctuarium, link-tu-ah're-um (*lingo*, to lick). Linctus.

Linctus, link'tus. Thick, syrupy preparation of medicine. **L. al'bus**, looch album. **L. amygdali'nus**, looch album. **L. ad aph'thas**, mel boracis. **L. de bora'ce** or **bora'cicus**, mel boracis. **L. commu'nis**, looch album.

Lind'en tree. Tilia; T. Americana.

Line. Extent in length; twelfth part of an inch. The median line of the body is an imaginary line supposed to set out from the top of the head and to fall between the feet, so as to divide the body vertically into two equal and symmetrical parts; cord or thread; linteum; spine; Linum usitatissimum. **L., alve'olo-bas'ilar,** line from basion to alveolar point. **L., alve'olo-na'sal,** L. from nasal point to alveolar point. **L., atrope,** L. normal to plane of rotary axes of eye. **L., auric'ulo-bregmat'ic,** L. from auricular point of bregma, in craniometry. **L., ba'sio-alve'olar,** L., alveolo-basilar. **L., buc'cal,** ridge on anterior border of ramus of lower jaw. **L., Cam'per's,** see *Camper, profile line of.* **L., Eb'erth's,** L. of meeting of cells of cardiac muscle. **L., embryon'ic,** primitive trace in middle of area germinativa. **L., fa'cial,** Camper's line; see *Facial.* **L., gin'gival,** see *Gingivæ.* **L., glute'al,** curved lines on external or dorsal surface of the ilium. **L., il'io-pectine'al** or **innom'inate,** see *Iliopectinea linea.* **L., interauric'ular,** L. between two auricular points. **L., interju'gal,** L. between jugal points. **L., interme'diate,** Krause's membrane. **L-s, intertrochanter'ic,** lines, one separating neck of femur from the shaft; the other continuous with the posterior border of the trochanter. **L., Nélaton's,** diagnostic line for posterior dislocation of head of femur, taken from anterior superior spinous process of ilium to most prominent point of tuber ischii; the trochanter in such dislocations is always above this line. **L., oblique, external,** line from mental tubercle to anterior margin of the ramus of the jaw. **L., partu'rient,** axis of canal for passage of child in childbirth. **L., pectine'al,** part of ilio-pectineal line formed by pubic bone. **L., poplite'al,** line on shaft of tibia giving origin to the soleus. **L., prim'itive,** primitive streak. **L-s, tem'poral,** two lines on the parietal bone, to which are attached the temporal fascia and temporal muscle. **L., vis'ual,** L., axis.

Linea, lin'e-ah. Line. **L. al'ba,** tendinous, strong, and highly resisting cord, extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the symphysis pubis, with the umbilicus near its middle; formed by the decussation of the aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles. Its use is to limit the movement of the chest backward, to prevent it from separating too far from the pelvis, and to furnish a fixed point for the abdominal muscles in their contraction. Anterior peduncle of pineal gland. **L. as'pera,** *Rugged ridge;* rough projection at the posterior surface of the femur. **L. candid'ula abdom'inis,** L. alba. **L. centra'lis,** L. alba. **L. Douglas'ii,** semilunar fold of Douglas, a lunated edge in the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **L. em'inens,** ridge on posterior surface of patella; spine from top of pyramid of cerebellum; ridge on cricoid cartilage, on hyoid bone or scapula. **L. fronta'lis,** temporal crest. **L. fus'ca,** brown line; deposit of brown pigment, generally in the last months of pregnancy, and most plainly on the linea alba from the umbilicus down toward the symphysis pubis. **L. iliopectine'a,** iliopectinea linea. **L. innomina'ta,** iliopectinea linea. **L. interme'dia,** Krause's membrane. **L. poplite'a,** oblique line of tibia. **L. primiti'va,** primitive streak. **L. quadra'ti,** well-marked eminence on the back part of the shaft of the femur, giving attachment to the quadratus femoris muscle. **L. Spige'lii,** commencement of anterior aponeurosis and conjoined tendon. **L. splen'dens,** longitudinal fibrous band extending along the middle line of the pia mater of the cord on its anterior surface.

Lineæ (lin'e-e) (lines) **albican'tes.** White lines left where the skin, as of the abdomen or mammæ, has been greatly stretched. **L. arcua'tæ,** curved lines. **L. atroph'icæ,** linear atrophy of the skin. **L. cruciat'æ,** four ridges on internal surface of the occipital bone. **L. semicircula'res exter'næ,** curved lines. **L. semiluna'res,** lines bounding the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen, formed by the union of the abdominal tendons; lines crossing these muscles are called lineæ transversæ. **L. semiluna'res Spige'lii,** semilunar notched inner edge of the fleshy portion of the transversalis abdominis, at the point where the muscular fibres connect with the tendinous or aponeurotic fibres, serving for the insertion of the muscle. **L. transver'sæ,** see *L. semilunares* and *Processus* or *Fasciculi teretes.*

Lineament, lin'e-ah-ment (*linea,* line). Delicate trait observed on the countenance, constituting its special character, enabling us to preserve its image, and the cause of resemblance to others; feature. First traces of organization in the embryo of man and animals.

Linear (lin'e-ar) or **Lin'eal** (*linea,* line). Epithet applied to very narrow fractures in which the fragments are scarcely separated. See *Atrophy, linear.* **L. crush'ing,** operation performed with the écraseur. **L. extrac'tion,** see *Cataract* (operations).

Lineola, lin-e'ol-ah (dim. of **Linea**). Small line.

Lineolæ mammarum, lin-e'ol-e mam-mah'rum. White lines on the breasts.

Lingism, ling'izm (after Ling of Sweden, the proposer). Kinesipathy.

Lingua, lin'gwah (*lingo,* to lick). Tongue. **L. a'vis,** see *Fraxinus excelsior.* **L. bo'vis,** Anchusa officinalis. **L. cani'na,** cynoglossum. **L. cervi'na,** Asplenium scolopendrium. **L. exig'ua,** epiglottis. **L. fræna'ta,** see *Ankyloglossa.* **L., progno'sis ex,** glossomantia. **L. propen'dula,** swollen or hypertrophied tongue. **L. serpenta'ria,** Ophioglossum vulgatum. **L. vit'uli,** swelling or hypertrophy of the tongue.

Linguadental, lin-gwah-den'tal (*lingua,* tongue, *dens,* tooth). Relating to the tongue and teeth.

Linguæ detentor, lin'gwe de-ten'tor. See *Glossocatochus.* **L. exonco'sis,** swelling of the tongue. **L. scal'pium,** instrument for removing mucous covering from the tongue.

Lingual, lin'gw'l. Relating to the tongue. **L. ar'tery** arises from the external carotid; after several tortuosities it reaches the base of the tongue, becomes horizontal, and, under the name *Ranine,* advances to the tip, to anastomose with its fellow. **L. glands,** intralingual glands. Conglomerate mucous glands collected about the posterior part of the dorsum of the tongue, into which the ducts of many of them open; others are found at the borders of the tongue, and a small group is on the under surface, called *Glands of Bauhin* and *G. of Nuhn,* from which several ducts open separately on the mucous membrane. **L. mus'cle,** small, long fasciculus of fibres hidden beneath the sides of the tongue, between the hyloglossus and styloglossus muscles on the outside and the genioglossus within. This muscle passes from the base to the tip of the tongue; it shortens the tongue, depresses its point, and can carry it to the right or left side. **L. nerve,** name given to the ninth pair or hypoglossus; it is generally applied to a branch given off from the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair. Some of the filaments from it are distributed to the tongue, and said to have been traced as far as the papillæ; hence it has been regarded as the gustatory nerve. It is doubtless the nerve of general sensibility to the tongue. **L. vein** follows nearly the same distribution as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular vein.

Lingualis, lin-gwal'is. Lingual; lingual muscle.

Linguetta laminosa, lin-gwet'tah lam-in-o'sah (dim. of **Lingua**). Lingula.

Linguiform, lin'gwe-form (*lingua,* tongue, *forma,* form). Shaped like a tongue.

Lingula, lin'gu-lah (dim. of **Lingua**). Speculum of bone projecting backward from the posterior extremity of the carotid groove on the outer side of the internal carotid artery See *Ligula.* **L. auric'ulæ,** small cartilaginous prominence at upper part of lobe of ear. A depression in the cerebellum in front of the lingula is called *recessus.* **L. fis'tulæ,** epiglottis. **L. lamino'sa,** thin, transversely grooved lobule of gray substance derived from the anterior border of the cerebellum, intimately blended with the valve of Vieussens. **L. mandib'ulæ,** small odontoid process on front margin of inferior dental foramen. **L. of**

Wris'berg, nerve-fibres connecting motor and sensory roots of fifth pair of nerves.

Linguodental, lin-gwo-den'tal. Relating to the tongue and teeth.

Lini farina, le'ne fah-re'na. See *Linum usitatissimum.* **L. usitatis'simum sem'ina,** see *Linum usitatissimum.*

Liniment, lin'e-ment (**Linimenta,** plural of **Linimentum**) (*lino,* to anoint). Unctuous medicine containing usually oil or lard, employed externally in the form of friction. **L. of ac'onite,** linimentum aconiti. **L. of ammo'nia, com'pound,** see *Lotion, Granville's.* **L. of ammo'nia, strong,** linimentum ammoniæ. **L. of ammo'nia, subcar'bonate of,** linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis. **L., ammoni'acal,** linimentum ammoniæ. **L., an'odyne,** linimentum opii. **L. of belladon'na,** linimentum belladonnæ. **L., cam'phor,** linimentum camphoræ. **L. of cam'phor, com'pound,** linimentum camphoræ compositum. **L. of canthar'ides,** linimentum cantharidis. **L. of canthar'ides, cam'phorated,** linimentum e cantharidibus camphoratum. **L. of chlo'roform,** linimentum chloroformi. **L., cro'ton oil,** linimentum crotonis. **L. of i'odide of potas'sium and soap,** linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone. **L. of i'odine,** linimentum iodi. **L., lime,** linimentum aquæ calcis. **L. of lime-water,** linimentum aquæ calcis. **L., mercu'rial,** linimentum hydrargyri. **L. of mus'tard, com'pound,** linimentum sinapis compositum. **L. of o'pium,** linimentum opii. **L., Saint John Long's,** counterirritant liniment used by a celebrated empiric at the commencement of the second quarter of the nineteenth century; said to have consisted of oil of turpentine and dilute acetic acid held in suspension by yolk of egg. **L., sim'ple,** linimentum simplex. **L., soap,** linimentum saponis. **L., soap, com'pound,** linimentum saponis compositum. **L., soap and o'pium,** linimentum saponis et opii. **L. of Span'ish flies,** linimentum cantharidis. **L. of subac'etate of lead,** linimentum plumbi subacetatis. **L., tur'pentine,** linimentum terebinthinæ. **L. of tur'pentine and ace'tic acid,** linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum. **L. of ver'digris,** linimentum æruginis. **L., vol'atile,** linimentum ammoniæ.

Linimentum, lin-e-men'tum. Liniment. **L. aconi'ti** (Ph. Br.), *Liniment of aconite* (aconite root, ℥xx; camphor, ℥j; rectified spirit, q. s. to make f℥xxx); in neuralgic and other pains, ♏xx or xxx being rubbed on the part. **L. æru'ginis** (ærugin., aceti, mellis despum.); used as an escharotic and detergent; diluted, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations and in foul ulcers. **L. al'bum,** ceratum cetacei, unguentum cetacei. **L. ad ambustio'nes,** L. aquæ calcis. **L. ammo'niæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Strong liniment of ammonia, Volatile liniment* (water of ammonia, ℥ivss; cottonseed oil, ℥xss); stimulating and rubefacient soap. **L. ammo'niæ carbona'tis,** *Liniment of subcarbonate of ammonia, Hartshorn and oil* (solut. subcarb. ammon., f℥j; olei oliv., f℥iij); stimulating liniment, used to relieve rheumatic pains, bruises, etc. **L. ammo'niæ compos'itum,** see *Granville's lotion.* **L. ammo'niæ sesquicarbona'tis,** linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis. **L. ammonia'tum ammo'nicum,** L. ammoniæ fortis. **L. Anglica'num,** L. ammoniæ fortis. **L. ad aph'thas,** mel boracis. **L. aq'uæ cal'cis,** *L. Calcis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Liniment of lime-water, Lime liniment, Carron oil* (because used in the Carron iron-works in Scotland) (cottonseed oil, solution of lime, āā ℥viij); cooling and emollient application to burns and scalds. **L. arcæ'i,** unguentum elemi compositum. **L. belladon'næ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Liniment of belladonna* (fluid extract of belladonna, f℥xix; camphor ℥j). **L. de bora'ce,** mel boracis. **L. cal'cis,** L. aquæ calcis. **L. cam'phoræ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Oleum camphoratum, Camphor liniment, Liniment of camphor* (camphor., ℥iij; cottonseed oil, ℥xij); stimulant and discutient. **L. cam'phoræ compos'itum** (Ph. Br.), *Compound camphor liniment* (camphor., ℥ijss; ol. lavand., f℥j; sp. rectificat., f℥xv; liquor. ammon. fortior., f℥v); stimulant and discutient. **L. cantharid'ibus camphora'tum,** *Camphorated liniment of cantharides* (tinct. cantharid., ℥ss; ol. amygd. dul., ℥iv; sapon. amygd., ℥j; camphor., ℥ss); rubefacient and discutient. **L. canthar'idis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Liniment of Spanish flies, L. of cantharides* (cantharides, ℥j; ol. terebinth., Oss); excellent liniment in adynamic cases. **L. chlorofor'mi** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Liniment of chloroform* (commercial chloroform, f℥ix; soap liniment, f℥xxiij); f℥ss to f℥j to be applied. **L. croto'nis** (Ph. Br.), *Croton oil liniment* (ol. tiglii, f℥j; ol. cajeput, spirit. rectificat., āā f℥iijss); rubefacient, causing an eruption when continued. **L. hydrar'gyri, L. hydrar'gyri compos'itum,** *Mercurial liniment, Liniment of mercury* (unguent. hydrarg., ℥j; aquæ ammoniæ, liniment. camphor., āā f℥j, Ph. B.); stimulant and discutient to venereal swellings, etc. **L, hyperi'ci,** see *Hypericum perforatum.* **L. i'odi** (Ph. Br.), *Liniment of iodine* (iod., ℥1½; potass. iodid., ℥ss; camphor., ℥¼; sp. rectif., f℥x); to paint a part. **L. o'pii,** *Liniment of opium, Anodyne liniment* (tinct. opii, liniment. saponis, āā f℥ij; Ph. Br.); anodyne and slightly rubefacient; see *Linimentum saponis et opii.* **L. plumba'tum,** unguentum plumbi superacetatis. **L. plum'bi subaceta'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Liniment of subacetate of lead* (cottonseed oil, ℥iij; solution of subacetate of lead, ℥ij). **L. potas'sii io'didi cum sapo'ne,** *Liniment of iodide of potassium and soap* (saponis dur., potass. iodid., āā ℥iss; glycerin., f℥j; ol. limonis, f℥j; aq. destill., f℥x; Ph. B.). **L. sapona'ceum hydrosulphura'tum** (common soap, 500 p.; white poppy oil, 250 p.; sulphuret of potass., 100 p.; oil of poppy seed, 750 p.); in cutaneous affections, as psora, herpes, etc. **L. sapona'ceum opia'tum,** L. saponis et opii. **L. sapona'to-ammonia'to-camphora'tum,** L. camphoræ compositum. **L. sapona'to-camphora'tum,** L. saponis camphoratum. **L. sapo'nis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), **L. sapo'nis camphora'tum** or **compos'itum,** *Steer's opodeldoch, Soap liniment, Compound soap liniment* (sapon. rasur., ℥v; camphor., ℥ijss; ol. rosmarini, f℥ivss; alcohol., f℥xlj; aquæ, q. s. to make Oiiiss); stimulant and anodyne, in bruises, local pains, etc. **L. sapo'nis compos'itum,** L. saponis camphoratum. **L. sapo'nis et o'pii,** *Soap and opium liniment, Bates's anodyne balsam* (saponis dur., ℥iv; opii, ℥j; camphoræ, ℥ij; olei rosmarin., f℥ss; alcohol, Oij); anodyne, in chronic rheumatism and local pains in general; see *Linimentum opii.* **L. sim'plex,** *Simple liniment* (ol. oliv., 4 p.; ceræ albæ, 1 p.); emollient; used in chaps, etc.; see *Unguentum ceræ.* **L. sina'pis compos'itum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Compound liniment of mustard* (volatile oil of mustard, f℥j; extract of mezereum, gr. xl; camphor, ℥ij; castor oil, f℥vj; alcohol, q. s. to make f℥vss). **L. terebin'thinæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Turpentine liniment, Kentish's ointment* (resin cerate, ℥xiij; oil of turpentine, Oss); stimulant; applied to burns, etc. **L. terebin'thinæ ace'ticum,** *Liniment of turpentine and acetic acid* (ol. tereb., acid. acet., linim. camphor., āā f℥j. M.; Ph. B.); said to resemble St. John Long's liniment. **L. volat'ile,** L. ammoniæ carbonatis.

Lin'in. Drastic principle derived from Linum catharticum.

Linitis, lin-e'tis (*linon,* web made from linen or flax). Term suggested by the late Dr. Brinton for inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the stomach. When characterized by purulent infiltration or by interstitial abscess, it is called *Suppurative linitis* or *Phlegmonous gastritis.* When linitis is attended with hyperplasia of the connective tissue or hypertrophy of the muscular structure, it is called *Plastic linitis.*

Linnæa (lin-ne'ah) or **L. borea'lis** (after Linnæus). Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. This plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and is used in fomentation in rheumatic pains. An infusion in milk is used in Switzerland for sciatica.

Linoleum, lin-o'le-um. Name given to preparations of flaxseed oil, having physical properties adapted to some purposes for which caoutchouc is used.

Linospermum, lin-o-sper'mum (*linon,* flax, *sperma,* seed). See *Linum usitatissimum.*

Lin'seed. See *Linum usitatissimum.*

Lint. Linteum. **L., pa'tent,** see *Linteum.*

Linteamen, lin-te-ah'men. Linteum, pledget.

Linteum, lin'te-um (*linum*, flax, linen). Linen cloth. Charpie. Soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth or by unravelling old linen cut into small pieces, employed in surgery as a dressing to wounds, ulcers, etc., either simply or covered with ointment. *Patent lint* is generally prepared out of cloth manufactured for the purpose, and is therefore more uniform in shape and consistence.

Linum, le'num. See *Linteum* and *Linum usitatissimum*. **L. aquili'num**, plant growing in Chili, has antiseptic and stomachic properties. **L. arven'se**, L. usitatissimum. **L. cathart'icum**, fairy lint, dwarf flax, *Purging flax*, *Mill mountain*, ord. Linaceæ. This plant is possessed of cathartic properties, and has a bitterish, disagreeable taste. **L. cru'dum**, see *Apolinosis*. **L. min'imum**, L. catharticum. **L. usitatissi'mum**, *Common flax*, *Line*. The seeds, *Linum* (Ph. U. S.), *Linseed*, *Flaxseed*, are inodorous and almost tasteless, yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. They are demulcent and emollient. Linseed, when ground into powder, *Lini farina* (Ph. Br.), *Flaxseed meal*, forms a good emollient poultice, the powder being stirred into boiling water. The oil, *Oleum lini*, *Flaxseed* or *Linseed oil*, is emollient and demulcent.

Liocome, le'o-kome (*leios*, smooth, *kome*, hairy scalp). Dextrin.

Liomyo'ma. Small and multiple muscular tumor.

Lion's foot. Nabalus albus, prenanthes. **L.'s tail**, leonurus.

Liopodia (le-o-pod'e-ah) or **Liopus**, le-o'pus. See *Leiopus*.

Lip. See *Lips*. In entomology, *labium* means the lower lip, *labrum* the upper. The lips are composed of different muscular fasciculi, nerves, and vessels, covered by the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth, the anterior aperture of which they circumscribe. They are inservient to mastication, pronunciation, etc., and are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*—*anocheilon* and *catocheilon*. They are placed in front of each jaw, forming between them the anterior aperture of the mouth. They unite at each side, forming the *angles* or *commissures* of the mouth, *Chalini*. Their free edge is covered with a mucous membrane of a more or less livid red. They receive their arteries from the external carotid. Their veins open into the two jugulars. Their lymphatic vessels descend into the ganglions situate beneath the chin. Their nerves are derived from the infraorbitar, mental, and facial. See *Labium* and *Labrum*. **L., Le'opold's**, form of erectile labial angioma with which the emperor Leopold of Germany was affected. It was pendulous, and whenever he was in a passion it would swell like a turkey-cock's comb, so as to hang down on his chin. **L. read'ing**, system of instruction of deaf-mutes, by which they are taught to read by observing persons' lips. **L. talk'ing**, system of instruction by which deaf-mutes are taught to talk.

Lipa, le'pah. Fat.

Lipacidæmia, lip-as-id-e'me-ah (*lipos*, fat, *acidus*, acid, *haima*, blood). Presence of fatty acids in the blood.

Lipacidu'ria (*lipos*, fat, *acid*, *ouron*, urine). Excess of volatile fatty acid in urine.

Lipæmia, lip-e'me-ah. Presence of fat in the blood.

Lipara, lip'ar-ah. Plasters containing much oil or fat.

Liparia, lip-ah're-ah. Polysarcia.

Liparocele (lip-ar-o-se'le) (Eng. lip'ar-o-seel) or **Lip'ocele** (*liparus*, *kele*, tumor). Fatty tumor, *Lipoma;* or fatty tumor of the scrotum, *Hernia pinguedinosa scroti*.

Liparoid, lip'ar-oid. Fatty.

Liparom'phalus (*liparos*, fatty, *omphalos*, navel). Fatty tumor situate at the navel; umbilical epiplocele.

Liparoscir'rhus. Fatty scirrhous tumor.

Liparotes, lip-ar'ot-ees. Obesity; polysarcia.

Liparotrichia, lip-ar-o-trik'e-ah (*liparus*, *thrix*, hair). Oiliness of the hair; seborrhœa capillitii.

Liparous, lip'ar-us. Fatty.

Liparus, lip'ar-us. Fatty.

Lipasma, lip-az'mah. Polysarcia. Unguent.

Lipe, lip'e. Fat.

Lipeman'ia. Lypemania.

Liphæmia, lip-he'me-ah. Leiphæmia; oligæmia.

Lipocele, lip-o-se'le (Eng. lip'o-seel) (*lipe*, *kele*, tumor). Fatty tumor.

Lipodermia, lip-o-dur'me-ah (*leipo*, to leave, *derma*, skin). Deficiency of skin, as of prepuce.

Lipodermus, lip-o-dur'mus. See *Leipodermus*.

Lipofibroma, lip-o-fib-ro'mah (*lipos*, fat). Fibrous form of lipoma; lipoma durum.

Lipogenous, lip-oj'en-us (*lipe*, *gennao*, to generate). Relating or pertaining to fatty formation; developed in fat, as lipogenous angioma.

Lipoma, lip-o'mah (*lipos*, fat, *oma*, tumor). Fatty tumor of an encysted or other character. When it contains cysts, it is called *Cystic lipoma*. A *fibrous lipoma*, *Steatoma Mülleri*, is a lipomatous tumor whose lobules are separated from one another by bands of fibrous tissue. **L. arbores'cens**, condition peculiar to serous and synovial membranes, the villous and polypoid appendages of which have undergone hyperplastic development. **L. colloï'des**, myxolipoma. **L., cys'tic**, see *Lipoma*. **L. du'rum**, L. with hypertrophied fibrous substance. **L., her'nial**, fatty hernial tumor, as of the scrotum. **L. myxomato'des**, myxosarcoma; tumor containing adipose and mucous tissues. **L., nævoid** or **telangiecto'des**, L. with increased vascular supply, like nævus.

Lipomatodes (lip-o-mat-o'dees) or **Lipomatoid**, lip-o'ma-toid. Lipomatous.

Lipomatosis, lip-o-mat-o'sis. Tendency or predisposition to the growth of lipomatous tumors. Fatty degeneration. **L., myoatroph'ic**, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. **L. universa'lis**, obesity.

Lipomatous, lip-om'at-us. Having the nature of lipoma.

Lipomeria, lip-o-mer'e-ah (*leipo*, *meros*, part). Monstrosity from arrest of development or from defect. Deficiency of one or more of the parts; for example, in one who has only four fingers.

Lipomyxoma, lip-o-miks-o'mah. Tumor containing adipose and mucous tissues.

Lipopsychia, lip-o-sik'e-ah (*leipo*, *psuche*, breath). Syncope; adynamia; asthenia.

Liposarco'ma. Tumor with the blended characteristics of lipoma and sarcoma.

Liposar'cous (*leipo*, *sarx*, flesh). Thin; of slight build.

Liposis, lip-o'sis. Lipomatosis. See *Polysarcia*.

Liposphyxia, lip-o-sfiks'e-ah (*leipo*, *sphuxis*, pulse). Syncope.

Lipospongo'sis (*leipo*, *spongos*, sponge). Development of fatty and spongy growth.

Lipothymia, lip-o-thim'e-ah (*leipo*, *thumos*, mind). Syncope; excessive languor.

Lip'pa. Lippitudo.

Lip'per. Lepra; leprous.

Lip'pia grave'olens. Shrub of Texas and Mexico; demulcent and emmenagogue. Same properties belong to **L. Mexica'na**, which has the same habitat. **L. nodiflo'ra**, creeping vervain of E. and W. Indies, United States, etc.; leaves are used in dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

Lippitudo, lip-pe-tu'do. *Chronic conjunctivitis*, *Bleareye*, *Bleareyedness*, *Blearedness*. Copious secretion of the sebaceous humor of the eyelids, rendering them gummy; chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins, the eyelids being red, tumefied, and painful. Blepharadenitis. **L. angula'ris**, blepharadenitis of the angle of the eye. **L. neonato'rum**, ophthalmia neonatorum. **L. prurigino'sa**, psorophthalmia.

Lippus, lip'pus. One affected with bleareye.

Lips. Folds belonging to the genital organs of the female: 1. *Labia pudendi*, two membranous folds, thicker above than below, limiting the vulva laterally and extending from the inferior part of the mons Veneris to the perineum. They unite

anteriorly and posteriorly, forming commissures, the posterior of which is called *Fourchette*. Their outer surface is convex, formed of skin and covered with hair; the inner surface is white and covered by a mucous membrane continuous with that lining the other parts of the vulva. The space between the skin and mucous membrane is filled with a fatty tissue and fibrous bands, fibres of the constrictor vaginæ muscle, vessels, and nerves. 2. *Labia pudendi minora*, see *Nymphæ*. We speak also of the lips of a wound, ulcer, etc. when alluding to the edges of these solutions of continuity. See *Lip*.

Lipsis (lip'sis) **an'imi.** Syncope.

Lipsotrichia, lip-so-trik'e-ah (*leipsis*, forsaking, *thrix*, hair). Absence of hair; baldness; alopecia.

Lipu'ria (*lipos*, fat, *ouron*, urine). Fatty condition of the urine.

Lipus, le'pus. Fat.

Lipyria, lip-ir'e-ah (*leipo*, *pur*, fire). Malignant fever accompanied with cold extremities; term used by the old writers.

Liquamen, lik-wah'men (*liquo*, to dissolve). Liquid mixture; garum.

Liquamumia, lik-wah-mu'me-ah. Human fat.

Liquarium, lik-wah're-um (*liqueo*, to melt or dissolve). Simple syrup

Liquatio, lik-wah'she-o. Liquefaction.

Liquefacient, lik-we-fa'shent (*liqueo*, to be liquid, *facio*, to make). Medicinal agent which seems to have the power of liquefying solid depositions, as mercury, iodine, etc.

Liquefaction, lik-we-fak'shun. Transformation of a solid substance into a liquid, especially metals and fatty bodies. See *Fusion*.

Liquefactive degeneration, lik-we-fak'tiv de-jen-e-ra'shun. Form of degeneration seen in the simple softening of certain organs, as the brain, and the liquefaction of inflammatory products in the suppurative process.

Liq'uid, adhe'sive, May'nard's. Collodion. **L., amniot'ic,** liquor amnii. **L., blis'tering,** liquor epispasticus. **L. ceph'alo-rachid'ian,** cerebro-spinal fluid. **L., disinfect'ing, Burnett's,** see *Burnett's disinfecting liquid*. **L., disinfect'ing, Lab'arraque's,** liquor sodæ chlorinatæ. **L., disinfect'ing, of Larnaudès,** see *Zinci sulphas*. **L., disinfect'ing, Ledoy'en's,** see *Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid*. **L., glass,** potassium silicate. **L., Laville's,** Laville's liquid.

Liquidam'bar asplenifo'lia. Comptonia asplenifolia. **L. officina'lis,** see *Styrax*. **L., Orien'tal,** liquid storax. **L. peregri'na,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **L. styracif'lua,** *Sweet gum*, *White gum*, ord. Balsamineæ. Name of the tree affording *Liquidambar* and *Storax liquida*, *Styrax liquida*, or *Liquid storax*. Liquidambar is a resinous juice, at first of about the consistence of turpentine, by age hardening in a solid, brittle mass. The bark is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. *Styrax liquida* is obtained from this plant by boiling. It is used occasionally as a stomachic in the form of plaster.

Liquidum (lik'wid-um) **Haversia'num.** Synovia. **L. ner'veum,** nervous fluid.

Liquiritia, lik-ir-ish'e-ah. Glycyrrhiza.

Li'quor (*liqueo*, to be liquid). Name given to many compound liquids, and especially those the bases of which are water and alcohol. **L. ac'idi arsenio'si** (Ph. U. S.), solution of arsenious acid (acid. arsenios., gr. xxxvij; acid. hydrochloric., ♏lxvij; aquæ dest., q. s. to make Oss). It contains 4.6 grs. to every f ℥j. Properties of Fowler's solution. Dose, ♏j–vj. **L. ac'idi chro'mici** (Ph. Br.), solution of chromic acid; solution containing 25 per cent. of the acid; applied externally as a caustic. **L. æthe'reus,** æther. **L. æthe'reus sulphu'ricus,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici. **L. alu'minis compos'itus,** *Compound solution of alum* (alum, zinc sulphate, āā ℥ss; hot water, Oij; dissolve and filter through paper). Detergent and stimulant; used as a collyrium, when properly diluted, in ophthalmia; as injection in gleet, leucorrhœa, etc. **L. ex ammo'niâ et o'leo suc'cini,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **L. ammo'niæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Aqua ammoniæ* (Ph. U. S.), *Solution of ammonia* (chloride of ammonium, lime, and water). Liquor ammoniæ may also be made by mixing one part of liquor ammoniæ fortior with two parts of distilled water. Its sp. gr. is 0.960. **L. ammo'niæ aceta'tis,** *L. ammonii acetatis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Solution of acetate of ammonia* or *ammonium Spirit of Mindererus* (acid. acetic. dilut., Oj; ammon. carbonat., q. s.; add the salt to the acid until it is saturated). Sudorific; externally, cooling; dose, f℥ij to f℥j. **L. ammo'niæ fortior,** *Stronger solution of ammonia*, *Aquæ ammoniæ fortior*, *Stronger water of ammonia* (Ph. U. S.), is an aqueous solution of ammonia of the s. g. 0.900. Liquor ammoniæ is stimulant, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose, gtt. x to xx in water or milk. **L. ammo'niæ sesquicarbona'tis,** liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis. **L. ammo'niæ subcarbona'tis,** *Solution of subcarbonate of ammonium*, *Water of carbonate of ammonia* (ammoniæ carbon., ℥iv; aquæ destillat., Oj). Use, the same as that of the carbonate of ammonium. **L. ammo'nii aceta'tis,** liquor ammoniæ acetatis. **L. ammo'nii aceta'tis for'tior** (Ph. Br.), strong solution of acetate of ammonium (ammon. carb., ℥xvss; acid. acetic., f℥l; aquæ destillat., q. s.); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **L. ammo'nii æthe'reus,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **L. ammo'nii aromat'icus,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **L. ammo'nii citra'tis,** *Solution of citrate of ammonium* (strong solution of citrate of ammonium, f℥v; distilled water, q. s. to make f℥xx); dose, f℥ij–v (Ph. Br.); given in cases of adynamic fever. **L. ammo'nii citra'tis for'tior** (Ph. Br.) (acid. citric., ℥xij; liquor ammonii fortior, f℥xj; aquæ dest., q. s.). **L. ammo'nii hydrothi'odis,** ammoniæ sulphuretum. **L. ammo'nii oleo'so-aromaticus,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **L. ammo'nii succin'ici,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **L. ammo'nii vino'sus,** spiritus ammoniæ. **L. am'nii,** liquor of the amnion; fluid exhaled by the amnios and enveloping the fœtus during the whole period of uterogestation. It is often simply called *the waters*. In some women only five or six ounces are met with; in others it amounts to pints. It is limpid, yellowish, or whitish, exhales a faint smell, and has a slightly saline taste. It facilitates the dilatation of the uterus, and aids delivery by acting as a soft wedge inclosed in its membranes, *Bag of waters*. It is probably inservient to useful purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus. **L. am'nii, false,** fluid contained between the amnion and chorion in the early periods of fœtal existence. **L., an'odyne, Hoff'man's,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus. **L. anod'ynus martia'lis,** alcohol sulphurico-ætherеus ferri. **L. anod'ynus terebinthina'tus,** prescribed in cases of gall-stone and of obstructions and indurations of the liver and spleen (Hoffman's anodyne liquor, ℥j; rectified oil of turpentine, ♐ij); dose, 5 to 10 drops. **L. antimo'nii chlo'ridi** (Ph. Br.) (purified black antimony, ℥j; hydrochloric acid, Oiv). Used only as source of oxide of antimony. **L. antimo'nii tartariza'ti,** *Solution of tartarized antimony* (antim. et potass. tartrat., gr. liv.; aq. destillat., Oj; spirit. vini rectif., f ℥vij). Emetic, like the vinum antimonii, and in the same dose. **L. antimo'nii terchlo'ridi,** see *Antimonium muriatum*. **L. arsenica'lis** (Ph. Br.), *Liquor potassii arsenitis* (Ph. U. S.), *Arsenical solution*, *Mineral solvent*, *Solution of arsenite of potassa* or *potassium*, *Fowler's solution of arsenic*, *Tasteless ague drops* (acid. arsenios., gr. xxxvij; potass. bicarbonatis, gr. xxxvij; spirit. lavand. comp., ♏cxxx; aquæ destillat., q. s. to make Oss); 100 minims of Fowler's solution contain nearly one grain of arsenious acid; dose, gtt. v–x. **L. arsenica'lis Biet'tii,** see *Arseniate of ammonia*. **L. arsenica'lis Pearso'nii,** see *Arseniate of soda*. **L. arsen'ici chlo'ridi,** *Hydrochloric solution of arsenic*, *Solution of chloride of arsenic* (arsenious acid, gr. lxiv; hydrochloric acid, f℥ij; distilled water, q. s. to make Oj). Each fluidounce contains four grains of arsenious acid or the equivalent quantity of terchloride. Properties the same as those of liquor arsenicalis; it is a substitute for, and imitation of, *De Valangin's arsenical solution*, *Solutio solventis mineralis*; dose, gtt. v to x. **L. arsen'ici** or **arsen'ii et hydrar'gyri io'-**

didi (Ph. U. S. and Br.), Donovan's solution; see *Arsenic and mercury, iodide of.* **L. atropi'næ sulpha'tis,** *Solution of sulphate of atropia* (atrophiæ sulph., gr. ix; aquæ camphoræ, f℥xviss; Ph. Br.); used by the oculist to dilate the pupil, a drop being placed on the eye. **L. ba'rii chlo'ridi,** baryta, muriate of, solution of. **L. Bellos'tii,** L. hydrargyri nitrici. **L. bismu'thi et ammo'niæ citra'tis,** *Solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonium* (bismuth. citrat., gr. dccc; aquæ ammoniæ, aquæ destillat., āā q. s. to make Oj) (Ph. Br.). Various other unofficinal formulæ for this solution have appeared under the incorrect name of *Liquor bismuthi.* **L. cal'cii chlo'ridi** (Ph. Br.) (calcii chlorid., gr. lxxxviij; aquæ destillat., f℥j); dose ♏x–xl. **L. cal'cis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Aqua calcis, Solution of lime, Lime-water* (calcis aquæ, aquæ destillat., q. s.). Astringent, tonic, and antacid, and used in diarrhœa, diabetes, heartburn, etc., and as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers, etc.; dose, f℥ij to Oss in milk. The B. Ph. has *Liquor calcis saccharatus, Saccharated solution of lime* (slaked lime, ℥j; refined sugar, in powder, ℥ij; put them in a bottle containing distilled water Oj, shaking occasionally for a few hours, and separating the clear solution); dose, f℥ss to f℥j. **L. cal'cis chlorina'tæ,** *Solution of chlorinated lime* (made by triturating a pound of *chlorinated lime* with a gallon of water, shaking the mixture, filtering, and keeping in a well-stopped bottle; Ph. Br.). Used in the same cases as chlorinated lime; dose, ♏xx–f℥j. **L. cal'cis compos'itus,** *Aqua calcis composita, Compound lime-water* (lign. guaiac. ras., ℔ss; rad. glycyrrh., ℥j; cort. sassafras., ℥ss; semin. coriand., ℥ij; liquor. calcis, Ovj); stimulant, diaphoretic, and astringent, and used in cutaneous affections. **L. cal'cis muria'tis,** see *Calcis murias.* **L. cal'cis sacchara'tus,** see *Liquor calcis.* **L. carbo'nis deter'gens,** an alcoholic solution of coal-tar, containing, therefore, carbolic and other acids, tarry matter, etc. In emulsion with water it is used as a mouth-wash, injection for ulcers, and for gonorrhœa, parasitic affections, etc. **L. cerebrospina'lis,** cephalospinal fluid. **L. cere'ris,** cerevisia. **L. chlore'ti na'tri,** L. sodæ chlorinatæ. **L. chlo'ri,** see *Chlorine.* **L. chlorure'ti na'tri,** L. sodæ chlorinatæ. **L. chlorure'ti so'dæ,** L. sodæ chlorinatæ. **L. chy'li,** see *Chyle.* **L. cor'nu cer'vi,** liquor volatilis cornu cervi. **L. of Cotug'no,** Cotunnius, liquor of. **L. cu'pri ammonia'ti,** *Blue eye-water, Solution of ammoniated copper* (cupri ammoniat., ℥j; aquæ destill., Oj). Corrosive and detergent. Used externally to foul ulcers, and, diluted with an equal part of distilled water, applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye. **L. cu'pri ammoniosulpha'tis,** liquor cupri ammoniati. **L. cu'pri sulpha'tis compos'itus** (cupri sulphat., alumin. sulphat., āā ℥iij; aquæ puræ, Oij; acid. sulph., ℥ij). Astringent in epistaxis, etc.; also called *Aqua styptica.* **L. Cyreni'acus,** benjamin. **L. Donova'ni,** see *Arsenic and mercury, iodide of.* **L. enter'icus,** succus entericus. **L. epispas'ticus,** *Blistering liquid* (cantharid. pulv., ℥viij; acid. acetic., f℥iv; æther, q. s.; Ph. B.). **L. exci'tans,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **L. fer'ri aceta'tis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) (solution of tersulphate of iron, f℥xivss; glacial acetic acid, f℥iv, f℥vj; water of ammonia, Oj; water and distilled water, of each q. s. to make one pint). Excellent chalybeate tonic; dose, ♏ij–x. **L. fer'ri aceta'tis for'tior** (Ph. Br.) (solution of persulphate of iron, f℥v; solution of ammonia, q. s; glacial acetic acid, liquefied, f℥iij; distilled water, q. s.); dose, ♏j–vj. **L. fer'ri alkali'ni,** *Solution of alkaline iron* (ferri, ℥ijss; acid. nitric., ℥ij; aquæ destillat., f℥vj; liq. potass. subcarb., f℥vj). Tonic, like other preparations of iron; dose, f℥ss–iss. **L. fer'ri chlor'idi** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Solution of chloride of iron* (prepared by the action of *muriatic* and *nitric acids* and *distilled water* on *iron wire*); dose, ♏iij–x. **L. fer'ri citra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Solution of citrate of iron* (citric acid, ℥iij; solution of tersulphate of iron, ℥xss; water of ammonia, f℥viiiss; water, q. s. to make f℥x). Used to prepare the ferri citras. **L. fer'ri dialysa'tus,** solution of dialyzed iron (strong solution of perchloride of iron, f℥vij; solution of ammonia, distilled water, āā q. s.; Ph. Br). Dose, ♏xx–f℥j. **L. fer'ri io'didi,** *Solution of iodide of iron, Syrupus ferri iodidi* (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of iodide of iron* (iodin., ℥ij; ferri fil., gr. cclxvj; aquæ destill., q. s. to make Oj; sacchar., ℥xiv); dose, 20 or 30 drops. **L. fer'ri muriat'ici oxyda'ti,** see *Ferri chloridum.* **L. fer'ri muria'tis,** tinctura ferri muriatis. **L. fer'ri nitra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Solution of nitrate* or *ternitrate of sesquioxide* or of *sesquinitrate* or *pernitrate of iron* or of the *ferric nitrate.* Recommended in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Its virtues exactly resemble those of chloride of iron. (Solution of tersulphate of iron, f℥ij–f℥v; water of ammonia, f℥iij; nitric acid, f℥viiss; distilled water, water, āā q. s. to make ℥xx.) Dose, 10 to 20 drops. **L. fer'ri peraceta'tis** (made by oxidizing the protosulphate of iron to the teroxide, precipitating with ammonia, washing the hydrated peroxide thus formed, and expressing between linen and mixing with diluted acetic acid); dose, gtt. iij–x, largely diluted. **L. fer'ri perchlo'ridi** (Ph. Br.), see *Ferri chloridum.* **L. fer'ri perchlo'ridi for'tior,** see *Ferri chloridum.* **L. fer'ri pernitra'tis,** L. f. nitratis. **L. fer'ri persulpha'tis,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **L. fer'ri et qui'niæ citra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), solution of citrate of iron and quinine (citrate of iron and ammonium, gr. dlxviij; quinine, gr. cv; citric acid, gr. ccxlv; alcohol, f℥vj; distilled water to make f℥iv). Same medicinal properties as citrate of iron and quinine. Dose, ♏x–xx. **L. fer'ri sesquichlora'ti,** see *Ferri chloridum.* **L. fer'ri subsulpha'tis** (Ph. U. S.), see *Ferri sulphas.* **L. fer'ri tersulpha'tis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Solution of tersulphate* or *persulphate of iron* (ferri sulph., ℥viij; acid. sulphuric., ℥iss; acid. nitric., aquæ destillat., āā q. s. to make ℥xx). Used in the formation of different chalybeate preparations. **L. follic'uli,** see *Folliculi Graafiani.* **L. fu'mans Boyl'ii,** solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonium; *Boyle's fuming liquor;* nauseating and emetic, and given in diabetes and diseases of excitement. **L., fu'ming, Boyle's,** liquor fumans Boylii. **L., fu'ming, of Liba'vius,** tin, muriate of. **L., gen'ital,** sperm. **L. gut'ta-per'chæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Solution of guttapercha.* Solution of gutta-percha, ℥j, in commercial chloroform, f℥vjss, with the addition of carbonate of lead, which by its weight subsides and carries down the coloring matter. Applied by means of a camel's-hair pencil in cutaneous affections, as erysipelas and eczema, and to indolent ulcers. **L. of harts'horn, vol'atile,** liquor volatilis cornu cervi. **L. hydrar'gyri et arsen'ici io'didi,** see *Arsenic and mercury, iodide of.* **L. hydrar'gyri bichlo'ridi,** liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **L. hydrar'gyri chlo'ridi corrosi'vi,** L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **L. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Solution of nitrate of mercury, Acid solution of nitrate of mercury* (mix nitric acid, f℥iij, with distilled water, f℥j, f℥iiiss; dissolve red oxide of mercury, ℥iv, in the mixture, and evaporate); applied externally as an escharotic to malignant and cancerous ulcers, chancres, boils, etc., with a camel's-hair brush, glass rod, match-stick, etc. **L. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis ac'idus,** L. hydrargyri nitratis. **L. hydrar'gyri ni'trici** (hydrarg., 120 p.; acid. nitr. (33°), 150 p.; distilled water, 900 p.); dose, two or three drops in a glass of water. **L. hydrar'gyri oxymuria'tis,** *L. hydrargyri perchloridi* (Ph. B.), *Solution of oxymuriate of mercury, Liquor* or *Solution of corrosive sublimate* or of *Van Swieten* (hydrarg. bichlor., ammon. chlorid., āā gr. x; aquæ destill., Oj; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥ss-i. **L. hydrar'gyri perchlo'ridi** (Ph. Br.), L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **L. hydrar'gyri pernitra'tis,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **L. hydrar'gyri supernitra'tis,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **L. hydrioda'tis arsen'ici et hydrar'gyri,** arsenic and mercury, iodide of. **L. intestina'lis,** succus entericus. **L. i'odi,** *Solution of iodine* (iodin., gr. xx; potass. iodid., gr. xxx; aquæ destillat., f℥j; Ph. B.). **L. i'odi compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound solution of iodine, Lugol's solution* (iodin., ℥ss; potass. iodid., ℥j; aquæ destillat., f℥viij, f℥iij); dose, gtt. vj-xij, in sugared water. **L. lac'tis,** see *Milk.* **L. lithar'gyri**

subaceta'tis, L. plumbi subacetatis. **L. lithar'gyri subaceta'tis compos'itus**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **L. lith'iæ efferves'cens**, *Effervescing solution of lithia* (lithiæ carbonat., gr. x; aquæ, Oj; mix and introduce in it as much carbonic acid gas as can be passed in with a pressure of about four atmospheres; Ph. B.); dose, f℥iv–viij. **L. lym'phæ**, see *Lymph.* **L. magne'siæ** or **magne'sii carbona'tis** (Ph. Br.) (magnes. sulph., sodii carb., aquæ destillat., and acid. carbonic.); dose, as antacid and laxative, f℥j–ij; see *Magnesia, fluid.* **L. magne'sii citra'tis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) (magnes. carb., gr. cc; acid. citric., gr. cccc; syrup of citric acid, f℥ij; potass. bicarb., gr. xxx; aquæ, q. s. to make f℥xij); cathartic in doses of f℥xij; laxative in half that quantity or fractional doses; see *Magnesii citras.* **L. Mindere'ri**, liquor ammonii acetatis. **L. of Monro'**, *Solution of Monro,* solution used by Monro for the preservation of anatomical preparations; composed of alcohol at 22° or 24°, with a drachm of nitric acid to each pint. **L. Morgagnii**, Morgagni, humor of. **L. mor'phiæ aceta'tis**, **L. morphi'næ aceta'tis** (Ph. Br.), *Solution of acetate of morphia* or *morphinæ, Anodyne drops* (morph. acet., gr. ix; acid. acetic., dilut., ♏xviij; spirit. rectificat., f℥ss; aq. destillat., f℥iss); dose, ♏x–xxx. **L. mor'phiæ hydrochlora'tis** (Ph. Br.), *Solution of hydrochlorate* or *muriate of morphia* (hydrochlorate of morphia, gr. ix; dilute hydrochloric acid, ♏xviij; rectified spirit, f℥ss; distilled water, f℥iss); dose, ♏x–xxx. **L. mor'phiæ sulpha'tis**, *Solution of sulphate of morphia* (morphiæ sulphat., gr. viij; aquæ destillat., Oss); dose, f℥j–ij, containing from ½ to ¼ of a grain. **L. morphi'næ bimecona'tis** (Ph. Br.), *Solution of bimeconate of morphine* (morph. hydrochlor., gr. ix; aquæ ammoniæ, q. s.; acid. meconic., gr. vj; spirit. rectificat., f℥ss; aquæ destillat., q. s.); dose, ♏v–xxx. **L. mu'ci**, see *Mucus.* **L. na'tri oxymuriat'ici**, L. sodæ chlorinatæ. **L. oleo'sus Syl'vii**, spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **L. o'pii sedati'vus**, *Battley's solution of opium.* Empirical preparation by a London druggist of that name. An aqueous solution of opium, evaporated to dryness to get rid of the acid resin, redissolved in water, and a small portion of alcohol added to give it permanence; but devoid of many of the narcotic effects of opium. **L. o'pii sedati'vus** (Haden's), see *Tinctura opii.* **L. o'vi al'bus**, albumen ovi. **L. pancreat'icus**, see *Pancreas.* **L. pepsi'ni** (Ph. U. S.), solution of pepsin; liquid pepsin (pepsin. saccharat., gr. cccc; acid. hydrochloric., ♏cx; glycerin., f℥vij; aquæ, f℥xij); excellent preparation of pepsin; dose, f℥ss–f℥ij. **L. pericard'ii**, see *Pericardium.* **L. plum'bi aceta'tis**, liquor plumbi subacetatis. **L. plum'bi diaceta'tis**, liquor plumbi subacetatis. **L. plum'bi subaceta'tis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Solution of subacetate of lead, Goulard's extract, Goulard's extract of lead* (plumb. acet., ℥iv, ℥iiss; plumb. oxid., ℥iij, gr. xxx; aquæ destillat., q. s. to make f℥xx). It is used externally, as a cooling astringent and discutient when diluted with distilled water. **L. plum'bi subaceta'tis dilu'tus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Diluted solution of subacetate of lead, Lead-water, Goulard's lotion, Goulard water, White wash, Royal preventive* (liq. plumbi subacetat., f℥j; aquæ destillat., f℥v). Properties the same as the last, but feebler. **L. potas'sæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Solution of potash* or of *potassa, Soap lees, Soap ley* (potassii bicarb., ℥iiss; calcis, ℥j; aquæ destill., q. s. to make Oiss). It may also be obtained by dissolving potassa, ℥j, in distilled water, Oj. Internally, it should be given in sweetened water or in mucilaginous material; it is antilithic in cases of uric-acid calculi, diuretic, and antacid, and has been employed in scrofula and certain skin diseases. Externally, stimulant and escharotic; dose, ♏x–xx. **L. potas'sæ arseni'tis**, L. arsenicalis. **L. potas'sæ carbona'tis**, L. potassæ subcarbonatis. **L. potas'sæ citra'tis**, *Liquor potassii citratis* (Ph. U. S.), *Solution of citrate of potassa* or *potassium, Neutral mixture, Saline mixture* (acid. citric., ℥iss; potass. bicarbonat., ℥ij; aquæ, q. s. to make f℥xij). Employed in fever, usually combined with spiritus ætheris nitrosi, etc. **L. potas'sæ efferves'cens**, *Effervescing solution of potash, Potash-water;* filtered solution of bicarbonate of potash in water into which carbonic acid gas is passed (Ph. B.). **L. potas'sæ permangana'tis** (Ph. Br.) (potass. permanganat., gr. lxxxviij; aquæ destillat., Oj); dose, f℥ji–j; see *Potassii permanganas.* **L. potas'sæ subcarbona'tis**, *Oil of tartar, Saline oil of tartar, Solution of subcarbonate of potassium* (potass. subcarb., ℔j; aquæ destillat., f℥ xij); dose, gtt. x–xxx. **L. potas'sii arseni'tis** (Ph. U. S.), L. arsenicalis. **L. potas'sii citra'tis**, L. potassæ citratis. **L. potas'sii io'didi compos'itus**, *Compound solution of iodide of potassium* (potassii iodid., gr. x; iodin., gr. v; aquæ destillat., Oj imp.); dose, f℥j. **L. potas'sii permangana'tis**, see *Potassii permanganas.* **L., prop'agatory**, sperm. **L. prostat'icus**, prostatic liquor; see *Prostate.* **L. pu'ris**, see *Pus.* **L. san'guinis**, *Blood liquor*, a term given to one of the constituents of the blood, the other being the red particles; the *Hæmatoplasma, Plasma* of Schultz, *Lymph, Coagulable* or *Plastic lymph,* the *Mucago* or *Mucilage* of Harvey and others, and the *Intercellular fluid* of Lehmann. It is the effused material from which the cells obtain the constituents of the different tissues and secretions; see *Blood.* **L. of Scar'pa**, vitreous humor of the ear. **L. sem'inis**, *Spermatic liquor;* homogeneous transparent fluid, containing spermatozoids and seminal granules; see *Sperm.* **L. so'dæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Solution of soda, Solution of caustic soda* (sodii carbonat., ℥v; calcis, ℥iss; aquæ destillat., q. s. to make Oiss); same properties as liquor potassæ. **L. so'dæ arsenia'tis**, see *Arseniate of sodium.* **L. so'dæ carbona'tis**, *Solution of carbonate of sodium* (sodii carbon., ℥iss av.; aquæ destillat., Oj imp.); antacid; dose, one or two tablespoonfuls, diluted with water. **L. so'dæ chlora'tæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), L. sodæ chlorinatæ. **L. so'dæ chlo'ridi**, L. sodæ chlorinatæ. **L. so'dæ chlorina'tæ**, liquor sodæ chloratæ (Ph. U. S.), *Labarraque's solution* or *disinfecting liquid, Solution of chlorinated soda* (calcis chlorinat., ℥xx; sodii carbonat., ℥xxv; aquæ, q. s. to make Oxiv); used in same cases as the chloride of lime. Internally, 10 drops to a fluidrachm for a dose. Diluted with water it is an excitant and disinfectant in various external diseases. **L. so'dæ efferves'cens** (Ph. Br.), solution prepared by adding sodium bicarbonate, gr. xxx, to water, Oj; acidulous water, simple. **L. so'dæ oxymuriat'icæ**, L. sodæ chlorinatæ. **L. so'dii arsenia'tis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) (sodii arseniat., gr. xxiij; aquæ destillat., f℥v); dose, ♏ij–v; see *Arseniate of soda.* **L. so'dii carbol'ici**, solution of sodic carbolate. **L. so'dii ethyla'tis** (Ph. Br.), solution of sodium ethylate (metallic sodium, gr. xxij; ethylic alcohol, f℥j); used as a caustic. **L. so'dii silica'tis** (Ph. U. S.), solution of silicate of sodium, used by surgeons for making immovable dressings. **L., spermat'ic**, semen. **L. strych'niæ** or **strychni'næ hydrochlora'tis** (Ph. Br.) (strychnine, gr. ix; dilute hydrochloric acid, ♏xiv; rectified spirit, f℥ss; distilled water, f℥iss); dose, ♏v–x.; see *Strychniæ murias.* **L. styp'ticus**, L. ferri chloridi. **L. styp'ticus Loofii**, see *Ferri chloridum.* **L. styp'ticus Ruspi'ni**, styptic, Ruspini's. **L. subarachnoidea'lis**, cerebrospinal fluid. **L. sulphu'rico-æthe'reus**, sulphuric ether. **L. sulphu'rico-æthe'reus constrin'gens**, collodion. **L. sulphu'ricus alcoolisa'tus**, spiritus ætheris sulphurici. **L. Swietenis, syphilit'icus Turneri**, or **of Van Swieten**, L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **L. tar'tari emet'ici**, L. antimonii tartarizati. **L. vesicans**, cantharidal collodion. **L. of Villate**, astringent escharotic solution employed in caries and fistula (liquid subacetate of lead, crystallized sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, and white vinegar). **L. volat'ilis cor'nu cer'vi**, spirit of hartshorn; bone spirit. A solution of subcarbonate of ammonia impregnated with empyreumatic oil. **L. volat'ilis os'sium**, L. volatilis cornu cervi. **L. zin'ci chlo'ridi** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) (zinc, granulated, ℥vj½; nitric acid, ♏c; precipitated carbonate of zinc, gr. cxxxvj; hydrochloric acid, water, āā q. s. to make Oj); a powerful disinfectant, and used to preserve bodies for dissection. **L. zin'ci sulpha'tis cum cam'phorâ**, lotion for ulcers, or, diluted with water, a collyrium.

Liquorice, lik'o-ris. See *Glycyrrhiza* and *Extractum glycyrrhizæ.*

Lirioden'drine. Aromatic bitter from fresh bark of root of Liriodendron tulipifera; considered by some identical with piperine.

Liriodendron (lir-e-o-den'dron) or **Lirioden'drum** (*leirion,* lily, *dendron,* tree). *Tulip* or *Poplar tree, Tulip-bearing* or *American poplar, White wood, Cypress tree* (New England). Bark—*Liriodendron* (Ph. U. S.)—especially of the root of this tree, indigenous in the United States, is a strong aromatic, tonic bitter; active principle separated is *Liriodendrin.* It is employed in dysentery, dyspepsia, and in intermittent fevers.

Lis'franc's amputation. Amputation at tarsometatarsal articulation. See *Amputation.*

Lisianthus, liz-e-an'thus. Shrub of genus Gentianaceæ, species of which have medical properties of gentian; several species are used medicinally.

Lisp'ing. Defective dental speech, the *s* being pronounced like *th.*

Lis'sauer's angles. Angle formed by lines drawn in the median plane of the skull, with fixed base line extending from occipital protuberance to junction of vomer and sphenoid. **L.'s tract,** tract of minute fibres where the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord meet.

Lissencephalia, lis-sen-sef-al'e-ah (*lissos,* smooth, *enkephalos*). Condition in higher animals in which the hemispheres of the brain are smooth and the convolutions are not numerous.

Lissenceph'alous (*lissos,* smooth, *enkephalos,* brain). Condition of the cerebrum in which the convolutions are smooth or of small number. Liencephalous.

Lis'terine. Antiseptic solution consisting, it is said, of benzoic acid, boric acid, borax, oil of peppermint, thymol, alcohol, oil of wintergreen and eucalyptol, and water.

Listerism, lis'ter-izm. Antiseptic or aseptic principles of surgery instituted by Sir Joseph Lister. See *Antiseptic.*

Listing's law. Has reference to movement of the eyeball, the movement from position of rest resulting in angle of rotation in second position, being the same as if the eye were rotated around a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and second positions of the line of vision.

Lis'ton's i'singlass plas'ter. Sparadrapum adhæsivum. **L.'s splint,** splint reaching from axilla to four inches beyond the foot, with lower end notched for convenience of application.

Lite, le'te. Plaster made of verdigris, wax, and resin.

Lithæ'mia (*lithos,* stone, *haima,* blood). Gouty or other condition with excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.

Lithagogectasia, lith-a-go-gek-tas'e-ah (*lithagogum, ektasis,* dilatation). Lithectasy.

Lith'agogue (*lithos, ago,* to expel). Remedy supposed to possess the power of expelling calculi.

Lithagogum, lith-a-go'gum. Medicine used for the expulsion of calculus.

Lithanthrakokali, lith-an-thrah-kok'al-e. Anthrakokali.

Lithanthrax, lith-an'thraks (*litho, anthrax,* a coal). Carbo fossilis.

Litharge, lith'arj (*litharguros, litho, arguros,* silver). Plumbi oxidum semivitreum; impure lead oxide. **L. of gold** or **of sil'ver,** see *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.*

Lithargyri acetum, lith-ar'jer-e as-e'tum. Liquor plumbi subacetatis.

Lithargyr'ium, Lithargyrum (lith-ar'jer-um), or **Lithargyrus,** lith-ar'je-rus. Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.

Lith'ate. Compound of lithic acid with a base. Urate. **L. of so'dium,** urate of sodium.

Lithectasy, lith-ek'ta-se (*lithos, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the neck of the bladder and membranous urethra for extraction of calculus.

Lithec'tomy (*lithos, ektome,* excision). Lithotomy.

Lith'enate. See *Urate.*

Lithe'nic ac'id. Uric or lithic acid.

Lith'epsy (*lithos, epso,* to boil). Lithodialysis.

Lith'ia. Formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in human body. Lithiasis. Affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. **L. rena'lis,** formation of calculi in the kidney; nephrolithiasis. **L. rena'lis areno'sa,** gravel. **L. vesica'lis,** calculi, vesical. **L. wa'ter, a'ërated,** see *Lithia, carbonate of.*

Lith'iæ carbo'nas. Lithia, carbonate of. **L. ci'tras,** lithiæ citras.

Lithiasis, lith-e'as-is (*lithiasis*). Disease characterized by excessive formation of lithates; lithia. **L. bilia'ris,** biliary calculus. **L. conjuncti'væ,** calcareous concretions in the Meibomian secretion. **L. cys'tica,** calculi, vesical. **L. glan'dulæ lacrima'lis,** lacrymal calculus. **L. nephrit'ica,** gravel; nephrolithiasis. **L. palpebra'lis,** see *Chalazion.* **L. præpu'tii,** formation of preputial calculus. **L. pulmo'num,** formation of concretions in the lungs, occasioning at times lithophthisis, phthisis calculosa. **L., re'nal** or **rena'lis,** see *Calculus* and *Nephrolithiasis.* **L. rena'lis areno'sa,** gravel. **L. vesica'lis,** calculi, vesical.

Lith'iate. Urate.

Lithic, lith'ik. Belonging to lithic or uric acid or to stone; also an antilithic. **L. ac'id,** uric acid. **L. ac'id diath'esis,** lithuria. **L. cal'culi,** see *Calculi, urinary.* **L. diath'esis,** lithuria. **L. sed'iments,** see *Lithuria.*

Lithii ben'zoas (Ph. U. S.). Benzoate of lithium, from decomposition of lithium carbonate with benzoic acid. Antiarthritic. **L. bro'midum,** *Lithium bromide.* Compound possessing the peculiar virtues of the bromides; a valuable hypnotic, exerting a special influence in nervous irritability, such as the neuroses. Dose, gr. x three times a day. **L. carbo'nas,** lithium carbonate. **L. ci'tras,** lithium citrate. **L. sali'cylas,** $2LiC_7H_5O_3,H_2O$, salicylate of lithium; a mixture of eleven parts of salicylic acid and three parts of lithium carbonate in twenty-five parts of water; white odorless powder, used in rheumatism and gout. Dose, gr. xx–xl.

Lithioceno'sis. See *Lithocenosis.*

Lith'ion. See *Lithia.*

Lithio-picrocarmine, lith'e-o-pik-ro-kar'meen. Stain for sections, used in microscopy.

Lith'io-theobro'mine sal'icylate. Made like diuretin, lithium being substituted for sodium; diuretic in cardiac dropsy.

Lithium, lith'e-um. Reddish-white metal, lightest solid known (sp. gr. 0.594), and valued in its combinations. One of the series of metals of the alkalies, like sodium and potassium. See *Lithia.* **L., ben'zoate of,** lithii benzoas. **L. car'bonate,** Li_2CO_3, *Lithia carbonate, Lithii carbonas* (Ph. U. S.), *Lithium carbonicum.* A salt found in certain mineral waters, which has been serviceable in lithuria by its power of dissolving uric acid and the urates; hence it has been suggested separately in that morbid condition. It may be obtained by decomposing chloride of lithium by means of carbonate of ammonium. Dose, gr. v to x. It has also been injected into the bladder in cases of deposition of lithuria and oxaluria. Aërated lithia-water is an artificial preparation consisting of a solution of carbonate of lithium in water containing carbonic acid. **L. carbon'icum,** lithia, carbonate of. **L., cit'rate of,** *Citrate of lithium, Lithii citras* (Ph. U. S.), is made by the action of citric acid on carbonate of lithium. It has been given in gout. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx. **L. dithiosal'icylate,** compound of dithiosalicylic acid and lithium, employed in gout and rheumatism. **L. sal'icylate,** white soluble powder, used in rheumatism in daily doses of a drachm.

Lithiuria, lith-e-u're-ah. Lithuria.

Lithobexis, lith-o-beks'is (*lithos, bex,* cough). Cough with calculous expectoration.

Lithocenope, lith-o-sen'o-pe (*lithos,* stone, *kenoo,* to evacuate). Instrument for extraction of calculus in lithotrity.

Lithocenosis, lith-o-sen-o'sis (*lithos, kenosis,* evacua-

tion). Evacuation of fragments of calculi resulting from lithotrity.

Lithocenot'icus. Pertaining to lithocenosis.

Lithoclast, lith'o-klast (*lithos, klao,* to break). Instrument used in lithotrity; lithotrite.

Lithoclastia (lith-o-klas'te-ah) or **Lith'oclasty.** Lithotrity.

Lithoclysmia, lith-o-kliz'me-ah (*lithos, klusma,* clyster). Litholysis practised by injection of chemical solutions into the bladder.

Lithocystotomy, lith-o-sis-tot'o-me (*lithos, kustis,* bladder, *tome,* incision). Lithotomy.

Lithocysturia, lith-o-sist-u're-ah (*lithos, kustis,* bladder, *ouron,* urine). Irritation or morbid condition of the bladder induced by calculi.

Lithodectasy, lith-o-dek'ta-se (*lithos, hodos,* way, *ektasis,* dilatation). Lithectasy.

Lithodes, lith-o'dees. Lithoid; having calculous infiltration.

Lithodialysis (lith-o-de-al'is-is) or **Lithol'ysis** (*lithos, dialuo,* to dissolve). Dissolving of a stone in the bladder. Breaking up of a calculus into small pieces easy of extraction.

Lithodrassic, lith-o-dras'sik (*lithos, drasso,* to seize). Lithotrity; forceps for seizing the broken calculus.

Lithofel'ic or **Lithofellin'ic.** Relating to biliary calculus. **L. acid,** acid found in intestinal concretions ($C_{20}H_{36}O_4$) from the bile.

Lithofractor, lith-o-frak'tor. Lithotrite.

Lithogenia (lith-o-jen'e-ah) or **Lithog'eny** (*lithos, gennao,* to generate). Formation of calculi.

Lithogenous, lith-oj'en-us. Causing formation of calculus; relating to lithogeny.

Lith'oid or **Lithoid'al** (*lithos, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling stone.

Lithoidosis, lith-oid-o'sis. Lithæmia.

Lithokelyphopædion, lith-o-kel-e-fo-pe'de-on. Lithopædion with adherent fœtal membranes.

Lithokelyphos, lith-o-kel'e-fos. Lithopædion encased by calcified fœtal membranes.

Lithokonion (*lithos, konis,* to break into powder). Instrument for breaking calculi into powder.

Litholabon (lith-ol'ab-on) or **Litholabum,** lith-ol'ab-um. Instrument used in extracting stone from the bladder; lithotomy forceps.

Litholapaxy, lith'o-lap-aks-e (*lapaxis,* evacuation). Removal of calculous fragments in lithotrity by irrigation.

Litholein, lith-o'le-in. Mineral oil containing no fat; antiseptic.

Lithology, lith-ol'o-je (*lithos,* stone, *logos,* treatise). Discourse or description of stone or calculus.

Litholysis, lith-ol'is-is (*lithos, luo,* to dissolve). Lithodialysis.

Litholyte, lith'o-lite. Instrument for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder.

Litholytic, lith-o-lit'ik. Lithontriptic.

Lithomala'cia (*lithos, malakia,* softness). Softening of a calculus.

Lithometra, lith-o-me'trah (*lithos, metra,* uterus). Osseous or other concretion of the uterus.

Lithonephritis, lith-o-nef-re'tis. Calculous nephritis; stone in the kidney; renal calculus.

Lithonephrotomy, lith-o-nef-rot'o-me (*nephros,* kidney, *tome,* incision). Removal of stone by incision into the kidney.

Lithonlytic, lith-on-lit'ik (*lithos, luo,* to dissolve). Lithontriptic.

Lithonthryptic, lith-on-thrip'tik (*lithos, thrupto,* to break up). Lithontriptic.

Lithontriptic (lith-on-trip'tik), **Lithonthryp'tic, Litholyt'ic,** or **Lithonlyt'ic** (*lithos, thrupto,* to break up). Remedy believed capable of dissolving calculi; antilithic.

Lithopædion, lith-o-pe'de-on (*lithos, pais,* child). Fœtus; petrified fœtus retained in the uterus or abdominal cavity.

Lithoph'agus (*lithos, phago,* to eat). A stone-eater.

Lith'ophone (*lithos, phone,* sound). Instrument with which to determine the presence of a stone in the bladder by its striking against it.

Lithophthisis, lith-o-te'sis. See *Calculi, pulmonary,* and *Lithiasis pulmonum.*

Lithoplatomy, lith-o-plat'o-me (*lithos, platus,* wide). Operation of dilating the urethra for extraction of stone.

Lithoplaxy, lith'o-plaks-e (*lithos, plasso,* to strike). Lithotrity.

Lithop'riny or **Lithoprisy,** lith-op'ris-e (*lithos, prio,* to saw). Operation of sawing a calculus, the saw being called a lithoprion. Lithotrity.

Lith'os (*lithos*). Calculus.

Lithoscope, lith'o-skope. Instrument for detection and examination of calculus.

Lithospermum, lith-o-spur'mum (*lithospermon, litho, sperma,* seed). Genus of Borragineæ. Seeds are stimulant diuretic. **L. officinal'e,** *Gray millet, Bastard alkanet, Littlewale,* ord. Borragineæ. Its seeds were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness (*sperma*), to be efficacious in calculous affections. They have also been considered diuretic. **L. villo'sum,** Anchusa tinctoria.

Lithotecnion, lith-o-tek'ne-on (*lithos, teknon,* child). Lithopædion.

Lithoterethrum (lith-o-ter-e'thrum), **Lithotere'tron,** or **Lithothere'thron** (*lithos, tero,* to rub). Lithotrite.

Lithothlibia, lith-o-thlib'e-ah (*lithos, thlibo,* to crush). Crushing of a friable calculus between a finger passed by the rectum or vagina as far as the *bas-fond* of the bladder and a catheter introduced into the bladder.

Lithothrypsis, lith-o-thrip'sis (*lithos, thrupto,* to break in pieces). Lithotrity.

Lithothryptor, lith-o-thrip'tor. See *Lithotrite.*

Lithotome, lith'o-tome (*lithos, tome,* an incision). Lithotomus. This name has been given to a number of instruments of different shapes and sizes which are used in the operation for the stone, to cut the neck or body of the bladder. They ought with more propriety to be called *Cystotomes.* The *Lithotome caché* of Frère Côme is the most known, and is still occasionally used. It is composed of a handle and a flattened sheath, slightly curved; in this there is a cutting blade which can be forced out by pressing upon a *bascule* or lever to any extent that may be wished by the operator. A *Double lithotome* was used by Dupuytren in his bilateral operation. See *Lithotomy.*

Lithotomia, lith-o-tom'e-ah. Lithotomy. **L. su'pra pu'bem,** the high operation of lithotomy.

Lithotomist, lith-ot'o-mist. One who practises lithotomy or makes a specialty of such operations.

Lithot'omus. Lithotome.

Lithotomy, lith-ot'o-me. *Lithocystotomy.* Operation by incision by which a stone is extracted from the bladder. The methods of operation are reducible to five principal, each of which has experienced numerous modifications:

1. The *Method of Celsus, Methodus Celsiana, Cystotomia cum apparatu parvo, Apparatus minor, Cutting on the gripe.* This consisted in cutting upon the stone after having made it project at the perineum by means of the fingers introduced into the rectum. The method was attended with difficulty of dividing the parts neatly, injury to the bladder, as well as the occasional impossibility of drawing down the stone. It is sometimes called Methodus Guytoniana, from Guy de Chauliac having endeavored to remove from it the discredit into which it had fallen in his time. It was termed apparatus minor from the small number of instruments required in it.

2. *Apparatus major;* invented in 1520 by John de Romani, a surgeon of Cremona, and communicated by him to Mariano Santo di Barletta, whence it was long called *Mariano's method, Sectio Mariana.* It was called also *Cystotomia* or *Methodus cum apparatu magno,* from the number of instruments required in it. An incision was made on the median line, but the neck of the bladder was not comprehended in it; it was merely dilated. The greater apparatus was liable to many inconveniences, as ecchymosis, contusion, inflammation of the neck of the bladder, abscesses, fistulæ, etc. A modification of this method, by Mr. George Allarton of England, has

been called the *Median* or *Allarton's operation*. It consists in dividing the perineum and the membranous portion of the urethra, passing a probe down to the staff and into the bladder as a guide for the finger through the prostatic portion of the urethra into the bladder, thus dilating the passage so as to allow of the introduction of the forceps.

3. The high or suprapubic operation, hypogastric cystotomy, suprapubic lithotomy, laparocystotomy, epicystotomy, was first practised by Peter Franco in the sixteenth century. It consisted in pushing the stone above the pubis by the fingers introduced into the rectum. Rousset afterward proposed to make the bladder rise above the pubis by injecting it. The method had fallen into discredit when Frère Côme revived it. It is used when the calculus is very large. It was practised by opening first the membranous part of the urethra upon the catheter passed into the canal. Through this incision a catheter having a spear-pointed stilet was introduced into the bladder. An incision was then made into the linea alba, above the symphysis pubis, of about four or five fingers' breadth, and the peritoneum detached to avoid wounding it. The stilet was pushed through the bladder, and used as a director for the knife, with which the bladder was divided anteriorly as far as the neck, and the stone extracted.

4. The lateral operation, hypocysteotomy, lateral cystotomy, cystauchenotomy, cystotrachelotomy, urethrocystauchenotomy, urethrocysteotrachelotomy, lateral section or apparatus, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being cut laterally, was probably invented by Peter Franco. It was introduced into France by Frère Jacques de Beaulieu. In England it received its earliest and most important improvements from the celebrated Cheselden. It is the method practised at the present day, according to different modes of procedure. In this method the patient is placed upon a table; his legs and thighs are bent and separated, the hands being tied to the feet. The perineum is then shaved, and a staff introduced into the bladder, the handle being turned toward the right groin of the patient. An oblique incision is now made from the raphe to the middle of a line drawn from the anus to the tuberosity of the ischium of the left side, and, taking the staff for a guide, the integuments, areolar tissue of the perineum, membranous portion of the urethra, transversus perinæi muscle, bulbo-cavernosus, some fibres of the levator ani, the prostate and neck of the bladder are successively divided. For this latter part of the operation the knife, the beaked bistoury, bistouri or lithotome caché, cutting gorget, etc., is used according to the particular preference. The forceps are now introduced into the bladder, and the stone extracted. In the operation care must be taken not to injure the rectum or the great arterial vessels distributed to the perineum.

The method of *Urethro-cysteo-aneurysmatotomy* consists in dividing the prostate in part only, the enlargement of the wound being effected by a peculiar dilator.

The *Bilateral operation* is founded on that of Celsus. It consists in making an incision posterior to the bulb of the urethra and anterior to the anus, involving both sides of the perineum by crossing the raphe at right angles; an incision is then made through the membranous part of the urethra, and the prostate may be cut bilaterally.

Buchanan's operation. Dr. Buchanan of Glasgow suggested the use of a rectangular staff, the angle being placed about three inches from the point, the portion beyond the angle being deeply grooved at the side. When introduced, the angle of the staff is made to correspond to the apex of the prostate. The surgeon, introducing his finger into the rectum, inserts a bistoury in front of the anus with the blade horizontal and its edge turning to the left, pushing it straight into and along the groove to the stop at its extremity. While slowly withdrawing the bistoury he makes a curved incision through the soft parts, about an inch and a half long, round the upper and left side of the rectum.

The *Quadrilateral operation*, proposed by Vidal de Cassis, was a modification of the bilateral operation, to be employed when the calculus was unusually large, but it was quadrilateral only so far as the number of prostatic incisions was concerned, the external incision being bilateral.

5. *Lithotomy by the rectum, Recto-vesical lithotomy, Proctocystotomy, Recto-vesical section, Rectal cystotomy,* was proposed by Vegetius in the 16th century, but it was never noticed until M. Sanson, in the year 1817, attracted attention to it. It consists in penetrating the bladder through the paries corresponding with the rectum by first cutting the sphincter ani and rectum about the root of the penis, and penetrating the bladder by the neck of that organ, dividing the prostate, or by its *bas-fond.*

Lithotomy *in women*, from the shortness of the urethra, is a comparatively insignificant operation. The majority of such calculi can be readily removed by urethral dilatation and extension, or by lithotrity. *Urethral lithotomy* is objectionable on account of the frequency of incontinence of urine as a result. *Vaginal* or *vesico-vaginal lithotomy* is sometimes demanded, the stone being removed by an incision into the bladder through the vaginal septum, which is afterward closed by stitches. An operation now abandoned, practised by Celsus and revived by Lisfranc, was called the *Vestibular operation*, because the incision was made across the centre of the vestibular space.

Lithot'omy, Al'larton's. See *Lithotomy.* **L., bilat'eral,** see *Lithotomy.* **L., Buchan'an's,** see *Lithotomy.* **L., Cel'sian** or **of Cel'sus,** see *Lithotomy.* **L. Civiale's,** incision is made in the middle line of the perineum. **L., Dupuytren's,** a form of bilateral operation, with the incision made in front of the anus. **L., hypogas'tric,** suprapubic cystotomy. **L., lat'eral,** lateral cystotomy. **L., marian, me'dian,** or **prerec'tal,** see *Lithotomy* (apparatus major). **L., perine'al,** cystotomy, perineal. **L., quadrilat'eral,** see *Lithotomy* (lateral operation). **L., rec'tal,** see *Lithotomy* (by the rectum). **L., rec'to-perine'al** or **rec'to-ves'ical,** see *Lithotomy* (by the rectum). **L. by the rec'tum,** see *Lithotomy.* **L., re'nal,** nephrolithotomy. **L., suprapu'bic,** suprapubic cystotomy; see *Lithotomy* (the high or suprapubic operation). **L., ure'thral,** see *Lithotomy* (in women). **L. by the vagi'na** or **vagi'nal,** see *Lithotomy* (in women). **L., ves'ico-vagi'nal,** see *Lithotomy* (in women). **L., vestib'ular,** see *Lithotomy.*

Lithotony, lith-ot'o-ne (*lithos, teino,* to stretch). Puncture of the bladder above the pubes and formation of a fistula through which the calculus is extracted.

Lithotresis, lith-o-tra'sis (*lithos, tresis,* perforation). Lithotrity; perforating a vesical calculus.

Lithotripsis (lith-o-trip'sis) or **Lithotripsy,** lith'o-trip-se (*lithos, tribo,* to rub down). Lithotrity. Diminishing the size of a calculus with a lithotriptor.

Lithotriptic, lith-o-trip'tik. Remedies preventing formation of calculi.

Lithotrip'tor. Instrument for breaking calculi into fragments sufficiently small to be voided through the urethra.

Lithotrite. See *Lithotrity.*

Lithotrit'ia. Lithotrity.

Lithotritor, lith-ot're-tor. Lithotriptor; lithotrite.

Lithot'rity or **Lithot'riture.** *Lithotrypsy, Lithotripsy, Lithothripsy.* Operation of comminution of calculus with a lithoclast.

Lithotrypetæ, lith-o-tre-pa'te. See *Lithotrity.*

Lithotrypter'ion or **Lithotrypter'ium.** Small lithotrite.

Lithotryptor, lith-o-trip'tor (*lithos, tripter,* a rubber). Lithotrite.

Lithoxiduria, lith-oks-id-u're-ah (*lithos, oxide, ouron,* urine). Discharge of urine containing lithic or xanthic oxide.

Lithuresis, lith-u-re'sis (*lithos, ouresis,* making water). Passing small calculi with the urine.

Lithuria, lith-u're-ah (*lithos*, *urine*). *Lithic* or *Lithic-acid diathesis*. Condition of the system in which deposits of lithic acid and lithates take place in the urine. Lithæmia. See *Urine*.

Lithurorrhœ'a (*lithos*, *ouron*, urine, *rheo*, to flow). Diabetes with calculous urine.

Lithus, lith'us. Calculus.

Lit'mus. Lichen roccella. **L. paper**, see *Lichen roccella*.

Litra, le'trah. Litre; pound.

Litre, le'ter. Measure equivalent to 61.028 English cubic inches.

Litsæa cubeba, lit-se'ah cu-beb'ah. Piper cubeba. **L. monopetal'ah**, mild astringent bark of this E. Indian tree is used in diarrhœa and indigestion. **L. piperi'ta**, Piper cubeba. **L. Zeylan'ica**, Ceylonese species, bark of which is stimulant, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.

Lit'ter. Arrangement for transportation of the sick or wounded.

Little's disease. Muscular rigidity, of congenital type.

Lit'tlewale. Lithospermum officinale.

Lit'toral (*litus*, the sea-shore). Living on the sea-shore.

Littré, glands of. See *Urethra*. **L.'s her'nia**, strangulation of the bowel by adventitious bands or enteric diverticula; diverticular hernia. **L.'s opera'tion**, colotomy in the inguinal region.

Li'tus (*linio*, *litum*, to anoint). Liniment.

Livedo, liv-a'do. Cutaneous blueness due to cold (L. calor'ica) and mechanical causes (L. mechan'ica).

Liv'er. Largest gland in the body. An azygous, unsymmetrical, and very heavy organ, occupying the whole of the right hypochondrium and part of the epigastrium. Weighs about 50 ounces. *Above*, it corresponds to the diaphragm; *below*, to the stomach, transverse colon, and right kidney; *behind*, to the vertebral column, aorta, and vena cava; and *before*, to the base of the chest. Its upper surface is convex; the lower, irregularly convex and concave. It possesses five lobes: right lobe, left lobe, lobus quadratus, lobus caudatus, and lobus Spigelii; five ligaments: longitudinal, lateral, right and left, coronary, and round; five fissures, the longitudinal, lodging in the fœtus, the ductus venosus, and umbilical vein; in the adult called the round ligament; fissure of ductus venosus or back part of longitudinal; transverse or portal fissure, which receives sinus of vena porta and the hepatic artery, hepatic duct, hepatic nerves, and lymphatics; fissure for gall-bladder and fissure for vena cava. See *Falx*. The blood-vessels of the liver are very numerous. The hepatic artery and vena porta furnish it with the blood necessary for its nutrition and the secretion of bile. The hepatic veins convey away the blood which has served those purposes. The lymphatic vessels are very numerous. The nerves are also numerous, and proceed from the pneumogastric, diaphragmatic, and the hepatic plexuses.

The following are estimates of dimensions and weights of the liver and its component parts:

Weight,	1617 g. (Blosfeld)–1981 g. (Dursy).
Average volume,	1692 cm. (Krause).
Length,	320 mm.
Breadth (from obtuse to sharp margin),	190–210.
Greatest thickness (nearer obtuse margin),	65–75.
Incisura interlobularis,	40 deep.
Porta hepatis,	50 long.
Venæ intralobulares,	0.027–0.07 (Krause).
" interlobulares,	0.018–0.036.
Lobules,	1.1–2.3 long, 0.8–1.5 broad.
Liver cells,	0.022 long, 0.8–0.017 broad.
Interlobular cystic ducts,	0.035–0.064 diameter.
Ligamentum teres,	9 broad, 6 thick.
" ductus venosi,	about 3 broad, 30–40 long.
Ductus hepaticus, 25 long	(Luschka), 4.5–5.6 thick }
" cysticus, 35 "	" 2.3 wide } (Krause).
" choledochus, 68 "	(Krause), 5.6–7.5 wide }

The intimate structure of the liver consists of a number of lobules—*hepatic lobules*—composed of *intralobular* or *hepatic* veins which convey the blood back that has been inservient to the secretion of bile. The *interlobular* plexus of veins is formed by branches of the vena porta, which contain both the blood of the vena porta and the hepatic artery, both of which are considered to furnish the pabulum for the biliary secretion. The biliary ducts form an *interlobular plexus*, having an arrangement similar to the interlobular veins. The general opinion is that the blood of the vena porta furnishes the bile, whilst the hepatic artery affords blood for the nutrition of the liver. Besides bile, the liver forms sugar and urea and assimilates glycogen.

The liver is liable to a number of diseases. The principal are *hepatitis* or *inflammation*, *cancer*, *atrophy*, *biliary calculi*, *encysted* and other *tumors* or *tubercles*, *hydatids*, etc.

The word Liver is applied to several substances having a brownish color analogous to that of the liver, and composed of sulphur and some other body. See *Potassii sulphuretum*, *Liver of sulphur*. *L. of antimony* is the semivitreous sulphuret.

Liv'er, acces'sory. Extra or accessory part of liver attached to its left extremity by a fold of peritoneum. **L., albu'minous**, *Amyloid*, *Lardaceous*, *Scrofulous*, or *Waxy liver*; altered nutrition of the liver, in which its substance is transformed so as to deserve those epithets. **L., am'yloid**, L., albuminous. **L., ap'oplexy of**, extravasation of blood in the hepatic tissue or beneath its capsule; hemorrhagic infarct. **L., at'rophy of**, condition dependent on chronic interstitial hepatitis. **L., at'rophy of, acute** or **yellow**, hepatitis, diffused. **L., ba'cony**, L., albuminous. **L., car'diac**, chronic congestion of the liver, accompanied with pulsation, associated with disease of the right side of the heart. **L., cirrho'sis of**, L., atrophy of (nutmeg liver); see *L., nutmeg*. **L., col'loid**, L., amyloid. **L. disease**, any morbid condition of the liver. **L., drunk'ard's**, L., cirrhotic, from abuse of alcohol; L., nutmeg; condition in which there are fatty deposits and degeneration of the liver-cells. **L., fat'ty**, adiposis hepatica. **L., fat'ty degenera'tion of**, adiposis hepatica. **L., float'ing**, unnaturally movable liver, due to a relaxed condition of the hepatic ligaments. **L., gin** or **gin-drink'er's**, L., nutmeg. **L., gran'ulated** or **gran'ular**, cirrhosis of the liver. **L., hob'nail**, cirrhosis of the liver. **L., hyper'trophy of**, **L., larda'ceous**, L., albuminous. **L., left**, spleen. **L., mam'millated**, cirrhosis of the liver. **L., mov'able**, L., floating. **L., nut'meg**, appearance of the liver when cut across, resembling that of the section of a nutmeg; supposed by some to be the result of intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks, but occurring under other causes. The terms *Whiskey liver*, *Gin-drinker's liver*, occasionally applied to it, are consequently not distinctive. *Pigment liver*, as it sometimes appears in those who die from the effects of malarious fevers, is of a steel-gray or blackish or, not unfrequently, chocolate color—a condition produced by an accumulation of pigment matter in the vascular apparatus of the gland. **L., pig'ment**, see *Liver, nutmeg*. **L., scrof'ulous**, L., albuminous. **L., si'lex**, form of hard and elastic syphilitic liver in the child. **L., soft'ening of, acute**, hepatitis, diffused. **L. spot**, chloasma. **L. starch**, glycogenic matter. **L. su'gar**, see *Saccharum*. **L., tuber'culated**, cirrhosis of the liver. **L., tu'beriform**, L., nutmeg. **L., wan'dering**, L., floating. **L., wast'ing of, acute**, hepatitis, diffused. **L., wax'y**, L., albuminous. **L., whis'key**, L., nutmeg; interstitial hepatitis.

Liv'ergrown. Having a large liver.

Liv'erweed. Hepatica triloba.

Liv'erwort. Hepatica triloba, Marchantia polymorpha. **L., ground, ash-colored**, Lichen caninus. **L., Iceland**, Lichen Islandicus. **L., noble**, Hepatica triloba.

Liv'id. Discoloration dependent upon passive or active hyperæmia.

Livid'ity. State of being livid. *Cadaveric lividity* occurs in blueness of the surface a few hours after death, from subsidence and accumulation of the blood in dependent portions of the body.

Lividus musculus, liv'id-us mus'ku-lus. Pectinalis.

Liv'or. Blue or livid spot; suggillation. **L. emortua'lis** or **mor'tis**, discoloration on the surface of a corpse preceding the approach of decomposition; see *Suggillation*. **L. sanguin'eus**, see *Ecchymoma*.

Lix. Lye obtained from wood-ashes.

Lixivii (liks-iv'e-e) (*lix*, ashes) **ace'tas.** Potassii acetas. **L. tartariza'ta**, potassii tartras. **L. vitriola'ta**, potassii sulphas. **L. vitriola'ta sulphu'rea**, potassii sulphas cum sulphure.

Lixivial, liks-iv'e-al. Term for salts obtained by washing vegetable ashes, as the fixed alkalies.

Lixiviation, liks-iv-e-a'shun. The operation of washing wood-ashes with water to dissolve the soluble parts. The filtered liquor is the lye. Percolation.

Lixivium, liks-iv'e-um. Product of lixiviation; lye; any solution containing potassa or soda. In domestic practice a lye is made from wood-ashes and mixed with the ordinary basis of a poultice, to form a *lye cataplasm* or *poultice*, which is applied to whitlow and similar local inflammations. **L. ace'ticum**, potassii acetas. **L. ammoniaca'le**, liquor ammoniæ. **L. ammoniaca'le anisa'tum**, liquor ammonii anisatus. **L. ammoniaca'le aromat'icum**, spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **L. ammoniaca'le caus'ticum**, liquor ammoniæ. **L. caus'ticum**, liquor potassæ. **L. ka'li-vegetab'ilis**, watery solution of potassium carbonate. **L. magistra'le**, liquor potassæ. **L. sapona'rium**, liquor potassæ; caustic lye. **L. tar'tari**, liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. **L. vitriola'tum**, potassium sulphate.

Lixivus cinis, liks-e'vus sin'is. Lye ash. Potash of commerce.

Load'ed. Coated or furred, as the tongue. Also applied to the bowels when full of undigested food or accumulated fæces.

Load'stone. Magnet.

Loathing, lo'thing. Disgust.

Lo'bar. Relating to a lobe or lobes.

Lobaria Islandica, lo-bar'e-ah is-land'e-kah. Lichen islandicus. **L. pulmona'ria**, Lichen pulmonarius. **L. saxat'ilis**, Lichen saxatilis.

Lo'bate. Possessing lobes.

Lobated, lo'ba-ted. Divided into lobes.

Lobe. Round, projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lung, or brain. **L., amyg'daloid**, amygdaloid tubercle of the brain. **L., an'nular**, operculum. **L., anon'ymous**, lobus quadratus of the liver. **L., ante'rior**, frontal lobe of the brain; lobus quadratus. **L., biven'tral**, wedge-shaped lobe of the cerebellum, situate behind the amygdala. **L., cau'date**, lobus caudatus. **L., cen'tral**, superior vermiform process of cerebellum. **L. of cerebel'lum**, lobus cerebelli. **L. of cer'ebrum**, these include the anterior, posterior, and middle lobes of the brain, and the hemispheres. **L. of cor'pus callo'sum**, gyrus fornicatus. **L., cu'neiform**, L., biventral; cuneus. **L., digas'tric**, L., biventral. **L., duode'nal**, lobus Spigelii; L. caudatus. **L. of the ear**, soft, rounded prominence terminating the circumference of the pavilion inferiorly, and pierced in those who wear earrings. **L., fal'ciform**, lobe of the cerebrum, including fornix, dentate convolution, etc. **L., fron'tal**, portion of hemisphere of cerebrum in front of central and Sylvian fissures. **L., fu'siform**, gyrus, subcollateral. **L., hepat'ic**, L. of the liver. **L., hidden**, insula of Reil. **L., infe'rior**, L., biventral. **L., interme'diate**, insula. **L. of the kid'ney**, pyramids of Malpighi. **L., lim'bic**, lobe formed by the gyrus fornicatus and anterior part of gyrus uncinatus. **L., lin'gual**, subcalcarine gyrus. **L. of the liver**, see *Liver*. **L. of the lung**, divisions of the lung containing minute terminal branches of bronchial tubes and pulmonary blood-vessels. **L., me'dian**, upper and lateral portion of cerebral hemisphere; vermiform process of cerebellum. **L. of medul'la oblonga'ta**, amygdalæ; L. of pneumogastric nerve, flocculus. **L., occip'ital**, lobe continuous with the parietal and temporal lobes. **L., olfac'tory**, gray matter in each hemisphere of the cerebrum terminating in the olfactory bulb. **L., op'tic**, corpora quadrigemina. **L., or'bital**, portion of cerebrum above the orbit. **L., pancreat'ic**, lobus caudatus; lobe, median. **L., pneumogas'tric**, flocculus. **L., quad'rate**, large lobe on superior part of the cerebellum, divided into anterior and posterior crescentic lobes; lobus quadratus of liver. **L., Spige'lian**, lobus Spigelii. **L., spi'nal**, flocculus. **L., square**, L., quadrate. **L., subpedunc'ular**, flocculus. **L., supe'rior**, L., temporo-sphenoidal; L., quadrate, of cerebellum. **L., tem'poro-sphenoid'al**, part of cerebrum having posterior part of fissure of Sylvius in front and above it, and the occipital lobe behind it.

Lobelac'rin. Acrid material from lobelia.

Lobelia, lo-be'le-ah. L. inflata. **L., blue**, L. syphilitica. **L. cardina'lis**, *Cardinal plant, Cardinal flower, Scarlet lobelia*, ord. Lobeliaceæ. Indigenous. Has beautiful carmine flowers; antisyphilitic and anthelmintic. **L. coccin'ea**, L. cardinalis. **L. Delissia'na**, Mexican species, used in nervous and pulmonary diseases. **L. infla'ta**, *Indian* or *Wild tobacco, Puke weed, Asthma weed, Eyebright, Emetic weed*. Lobelia (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is the leaves and tops of Lobelia inflata. It is emetic, and in smaller doses sedative, and a pectoral in croup, asthma, etc.; sudorific, cathartic, and an acro-narcotic poison. Twenty grains act as an emetic. The active principle is *lobelin*, and an acrid extractive known as lobelacrin has been separated. Lobeline is a yellowish syrupy liquid; its sulphate is a yellowish-white powder, and used, internally or subcutaneously, in dyspnœa and asthma. **L., pale-spiked**, L. spicata. **L. pinifo'lia**, S. African plant; root is excitant and diaphoretic, and sometimes used in Cape Colony as a domestic remedy in cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, and gout. **L., scar'let**, L. cardinalis. **L. spica'ta**, *Pale-spiked lobelia;* indigenous; is diuretic. **L. syphilit'ica**, *Blue lobelia, Blue cardinal flower*. Root is an emetic and a drastic cathartic. Has been used in syphilis.

Lobelianin, lo-be-le-an'in. Volatile principle obtained from lobelia.

Lobe'lic acid. Yellow acid from Lobelia inflata.

Lobelin (lo-be'lin) or **Lobeline**, lo-be'leen. See *Lobelia*.

Lobes, cer'ebral. See *Lobe*. **L. of the liv'er**, see *Lobule*. **L., op'tic**, quadrigemina tubercula.

Lobi, lo'be (*lobus*). See *Lobus*. **L. he'patis**, lobes of the liver. **L. medulla'res**, see *Papillæ of the kidney*. **L. pulmo'num**, see *Lung*.

Loblolly, lob-lol'le. See *Avena*. **L. boy** (water-gruel boy), attendant and aid to a ship's surgeon.

Lobopneumo'nia. Lobar pneumonia.

Lobular, lob'u-lar. Relating to a lobule or lobules, as lobular pneumonia, pneumonia anatomically characterized by nuclei of red or gray hepatization disseminated in variable numbers in one or both lungs. **L. bil'iary plex'us**, plexus of lobular hepatic ducts derived chiefly from the interlobular; this plexus forms the principal part of the substance of the lobule. **L. ve'nous plex'us**, the plexus between the interlobular portal veins and intralobular hepatic vein.

Lobula'ria marit'ima. Small shrub of S. Europe; seeds are used in urinary diseases, scurvy, etc.

Lob'ulate or **Lob'ulated.** In small lobes.

Lobula'tion. Condition of being arranged in lobules. **L. of the kid'ney**, division of the kidney into lobules, as in the fœtus.

Lob'ule (dim. of **Lobus**). Small lobe; convolution, as of the brain; acinus. **L. of cor'pus stria'tum**, insula cerebri. **L., cu'neate**, cuneus. **L. of the ear**, lobe of the ear. **L. of the fis'sure of Syl'vius**, insula cerebri. **L., fron'tal**, lobe, frontal. **L., fu'siform**, subcollateral gyrus. **L., hepat'ic**, see *Liver*. **L. of hippocam'pus**, uncinate gyrus. **L. of kid'ney**, pyramid of Malpighi. **L., lin'gual**, subcalcarine gyrus. **L. of the liv'er**, see *Liver*. **L. of the lung**, see *Lung*. **L., occip'ital**, cuneus. **L., or'bital**, corpora quadrigemina. **L., o'val**, paracentral gyrus. **L., pari'eto-occip'ital**, cuneus. **L., pneumogas'tric**, flocculus. **L., pul'monary**, L. of lung. **L., spermat'ic**, lobules of the testes. **L., sphenoid'al** or **tem'poral**, temporosphenoidal lobe. **L., trian'gular**, cuneus.

Lobuli, lob'u-le. See *Lobe, Lobule, Lobulus, Lobus*. **L. pulmona'les**, see *Lung*. **L. tes'tis**, see *Testicle*.

Lobuliza'tion. Lobulation.

Lob'ulous. Lobular.

Lobulus, lob'u-lus. Lobule. **L. accesso'rius ante'rior quadra'tus,** L. anonymus. **L. anon'ymus,** lobule in the liver between the passage for the round ligament and the gall-bladder, and less prominent but broader than the lobulus caudatus. From the lobulus anonymus a bridge runs across the passage for the round ligament called pons or isthmus hepatis. **L. auric'ulæ,** lobe of the ear. **L. cauda'tus** (*cauda,* tail), root or an angle of the lobulus Spigelii, advancing toward the middle of lower side of great lobe, and representing a kind of tail. Also termination of the helix and anthelix of the ear, which is separated from the concha by an extensive fissure. **L. centra'lis,** small lobule or prominence of the superior vermiform process of cerebellum, situated in the incisura anterior. **L. cerebel'li,** biventral lobe. **L. c. central'is,** superior vermiform process; see also *Flocculus* and *Cuneus.* **L. cer'ebri,** see *Cuneus, Subcollateral gyrus, Subcalcarine gyrus, Paracentral lobule, Præcuneus,* etc. **L. cor'poris striat'i,** insula. **L. cuneat'us,** cuneus. **L. fornicat'us,** gyrus fornicatus. **L. fusifor'mis,** subcollateral gyrus. **L. infe'rior,** see *Prostate.* **L. lingual'is,** subcalcarine gyrus. **L. marginal'is,** marginal gyrus. **L. me'dius,** see *Prostate.* **L. na'si,** see *Nasus.* **L. patholog'icus,** see *Prostate.* **L. pneumogas'tricus,** flocculus. **L. poste'rior,** L. Spigelii. **L. posti'cus papilla'tus,** L. Spigelii. **L. quadra'tus,** L. anonymus; quadrate lobe of cerebellum; præcuneus. **L. re'num,** Ferrein, pyramid of. **L.** or **Lo'bus Spige'lii,** situate near the spine, upon the left side of the great lobe of the liver, and of a pyramidal shape, projecting, like a nipple, between the cardia and vena cava at the small curvature of the stomach. **L. va'gi,** flocculus.

Lo'bus. Lobe. See *Lobulus.* **L. anon'ymus,** lobulus anonymus. **L. cauda'tus,** lobus caudatus. **L. central'is,** insula. **L. fornicat'us,** gyrus fornicatus. **L. fronta'lis, lim'bicus, lingual'is, quadrat'us,** etc., see *Lobus frontalis, Limbicus,* etc. **L. quadrangular'is,** see *Cerebellum.* **L. semilunar'is,** see *Cerebellum.* **L. supe'rior,** see *Cerebellum.*

Lo'cal (*locus,* a place). Topical; belonging to a place. Affections are called local—*Morbi locales*—when confined to a part without implicating the general system. A local application is one used externally.

Localization, lo-kal-i-za'shun. Designation of a particular part as the centre of certain physiological functions, or of pathological interest as the location of morbid processes. Concentration of such actions in a specified locality. **L., cer'ebral,** general disease exhibiting itself in brain symptoms; usually, however, applied to localization of cerebral disease, recent investigations having shown that certain parts of the brain have special physiological functions and are the centres of definite morbid processes, as in the following table (after Doubleday and Nagel):

Locality.	Cerebral Localization, Lesions, and Functions.
Upper third of the central convolutions.	The middle third of the central convolutions contains the centres for the movements of the arm of the opposite side. The upper part of the lower third of the central convolutions contains the centre for the muscles of one-half of the face, and the lower part contains the centre of the muscles of the lips and tongue.
Frontal convolutions.	These do not contain any motor-centres in their upper two-thirds The lowest frontal convolution on the left side contains the centre of speech.
Parietal convolutions.	Have no motor-centres, but are said to contain the centres of the cutaneous and muscular sensations.
Occipital convolutions.	These (especially the cuneus) contain the cortical centre for visual sensations, a lesion here producing hemiopia (only one-half of the field of vision being perceived), and occasionally a loss of visual memory.
Temporal convolutions.	These (especially the uppermost) contain the centre of hearing of the opposite side. The anterior part of the lobe contains the centre of smell.
Centrum ovale.	Contains the fibres of the various cortical centres; consequently injury may cause analogous symptoms, as an injury of the cortical portions: hemianopia, word-deafness, aphasia, and monoplegia.
Central ganglia.	These (caudate nucleus, lenticular nucleus, and thalamus opticus), when injured, produce temporary hemiplegia or hemianæsthesia. The posterior portion of the thalamus also contains the centre for part of the optic nerve.
Internal capsule.	Contains in its posterior limb the pyramidal tract, and injury produces complete hemiplegia on the opposite side of the body. The posterior extremity of the internal capsule contains the sensory tract, and injury produces hemianæsthesia, and sometimes loss of the special senses.
Corpora quadrigemina, Crura cerebri.	The anterior pair contain the fibres of the optic nerve, and injury to both causes total blindness. These contain the pyramidal tracts, sensory fibres, and nucleus of the third nerve.
Pons Varolii.	Contains the motor-fibres of the opposite side of the face, arm, and leg, and the nuclei of the fifth, the sixth, and the third nerve of the same side.
Medulla oblongata.	Contains the cardiac and respiratory centres, the nuclei of the hypoglossal, spinal accessory, and glosso-pharyngeal nerves, and the motor fibres for the opposite side of the body.
Cerebellum.	Affection of the cerebellum produces uncertainty of gait (ataxia) and a marked vertigo.
Crura ad pontem.	Affection of the crura ad pontem produces forced positions and forced movements.

(For localization in the spinal cord, see *Spinal.*)

A guide to the position of a lesion, so far as it is indicated by the electrical reactions, is offered in the following table (Steavenson and Jones):

Localization of Lesions from the Electrical Reactions.

A. Normal.	1. Healthy (shamming).		Cortex.
	2. Functional disturbance of		Corpus striatum.
			Peduncles.
			Pons.
			Lateral columns.
	3. Organic.		Peripheral nerves (very slight disease).
			Muscles.
B. Abnormal.	Quantitative alterations.	Augmented irritability.	Irritative process in: Brain.
			Irritative process in: Lateral column.
			Hyper-excitability in: Cornua.
			Hyper-excitability in: Nerve-muscle.
		Diminished irritability.	Alterations in nerve-muscle of spinal origin.
			Alterations in nerve-muscle of idiopathic origin.
			Alterations in nerve-muscle of post-regenerative origin.
	Quantitative and Qualitative.	Complete reaction of degeneration.	Destruction of anterior horn.
			Disease of multipolar cells.
			" trophic centres of nerve-muscle.
			Severe lesion of nerve-trunk.
		Partial reaction of degeneration.	Slight disease of multipolar cells.
			Disease of trophic centres of muscle.
			Slight disease of nerve-trunk.

Loch. Looch.

Loch'ades. Sclerotica.

Lochadi'tis. Sclerotitis.

Lochia, lok-e'ah (Vulg. lok'e-ah) (*lochos,* a woman in childbed). The cleansings. Serosanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days it is bloody, but afterward becomes green-colored, and exhales a disagreeable and peculiar odor. The lochia, in different stages, have received the names *Lochia cruenta, L. serosa,* and *L. alba* or *mucosa* or *lactea.* The duration, quantity, and character of the discharge vary according to numerous circumstances. It flows from the part of the uterus which formed a medium of communication between the mother and fœtus, and continues usually from fourteen to twenty-one days. See *Parturition.*

Lochial, lo'ke-al. Pertaining to the lochia.

Lochiocœlii'tis (*locheia,* childbirth, *koilia,* abdomen). Puerperal fever.

Lochiodochium, lok-e-o-do-ke'um. Lying-in hospital.

Lochiometra, lok-e-om-et'rah (*locheia, metra,* the uterus). Retained lochia, due to obstruction.

Lochion, lok'e-on. Childbed.

Lochiop'yra (*locheia,* childbirth, *pur,* fever). Puerperal fever.

Lochiorrhag'ia (*lochia, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Excessive lochial discharge.

Lochiorrhœ'a (*lochia, rheo,* to flow). Immoderate discharge of the lochia.

Lochio'rum reten'tio. Retention or suppression of the lochia; ischiolochia.

Lochioschesis, lok-e-os'kes-is (*lochia, schesis,* retention). Retention or suppression of the lochia.

Lochium, lok'e-um. Childbed.

Loch'o or **Loch'och.** Looch.

Lochocacocolpia, lok-o-kak-o-kol'pe-ah (*lochos,* childbirth, *kakos,* bad, *kolpos,* vulva). Putrescent puerperal kolpitis. Gangrene or ulceration of the vulva in the puerperal state.

Lochodochi'um (*lochos, dechomai,* to receive). Lying-in hospital.

Lochometri'tis (*lochos, metra,* uterus). Puerperal metritis.

Lochometrophlebi'tis (*lochos, metra,* uterus, *phlebitis*). Uterine phlebitis of the puerperal state.

Lochopyra, lok-op'ir-ah (*lochos, pur,* fire). Puerperal fever.

Lochos. Puerpera; a pregnant woman; childbirth.

Lochotyphus, lok-o-ti'fus (*lochos, tuphos,* stupor). Puerperal typhus fever, a contagious disease.

Lo'ci (pl. of **Locus,** place). Places. **L. mulie'bres,** uterus, vulva.

Lock fin'ger. Flexed, immovable position of the fingers from morbid growth in the metacarpo-phalangeal joint. **L. hos'pital,** hospital in England for gratuitous treatment of venereal diseases. **L.** or **locked jaw,** trismus.

Lock'ing. Act of fastening tightly together, as by a lock, as of the heads of twin children at birth, impeding labor. Term applied also to the coxofemoral articulation.

Loco (lo'ko) or **Lo'co disease'.** Name of disease of cattle in Kansas, attributed to a poisonous plant. **L. plant** or **L. weed,** name applied to varieties of Astragalus mollissimus.

Locoed, lo'kode. Affected with loco disease.

Locomobile, lo-ko-mo'b'l. Capable of locomotion.

Locomobil'ity or **Locomotil'ity.** See *Locomotion.*

Locomotion, lo-ko-mo'shun (*locus,* place, *moveo, motum,* to move). An action, peculiar to animal bodies, by which they transport themselves from place to place. It, as well as *musculation,* has also been used for the function of animal movements. The faculty is sometimes called *Locomotivity* and *Locomobility* or *Locomotility.* **L. of an ar'tery** is the movement produced in vessels having a curvature by the impulse of the blood sent from the heart, which tends to straighten the artery and causes the movement in question.

Locomotive, lo-ko-mo'tiv (same etymon). Relating to locomotion, as the locomotive or locomotory apparatus.

Locomotivity, lo-ko-mo-tiv'it-e. See *Locomotion.*

Locomo'tor or **Locomo'tory.** Locomotive. **L. atax'ia,** ataxy, locomotor.

Locoöphoritis, lo-ko-of-o-re'tis (*lochos, oöphoron,* ovary). Puerperal oöphoritis or puerperal oaritis.

Locoperitonitis, lo-ko-per-e-to-ne'tis. Peritonitis.

Loculamenta coli, lok-u-lam-en'tah ko'le (*locus,* compartment, cell). See *Colon.*

Locular, lok'u-lar (*loculus,* dim. of **Locus,** place). Divided into small spaces or compartments; unilocular, bilocular, multilocular, according as there are one, two, or many such spaces.

Loculus, lok'u-lus. Compartment; small space; areola.

Locus, lo'kus. Indefinite anatomical term meaning a place or spot. **L. cæru'leus,** a small eminence of dark-gray substance, opposite the crus cerebelli, which presents a bluish tint through the thin stratum covering it. A thin streak of the same color, continued up from this on either side of the fasciculi teretes, is called the *tænia violacea.* **L. cine'reus,** substantia ferruginea. **L. lu'teus,** the entire space covered by the mucous membrane connected with the sense of smell, of a yellow color in man. The term *regio olfactoria* designates only that region of the nasal mucous membrane where the nerves of smell split up and terminate. **L. ni'ger,** see *Peduncles of the brain.* **L. perfora'tus anti'cus** or **ante'rior,** a triangular flat surface of the brain, corresponding to the posterior extremity of each olfactory process in front of the optic tract, and near the entrance of the fissure of Sylvius, *Substantia* or *Lamina perforata anterior.* **L. perfora'tus posti'cus,** see *Tarini pons.* **L. ru'ber,** red nucleus.

Locust (lo'kust), **black.** Robinia pseudo-acacia. **L. plant,** Cassia Marilandica. **L. tree,** Robinia pseudo-acacia. **L., yel'low,** Cladrastis tinctoria.

Lo'cust-eat'ers. Acridophagi.

Lodged, loj'd. Wedged.

Lodoicea, lo-do-is-e'ah. See *Coco of the Maldives.*

Loeb'isch's for'mula. See *Christison.*

Lœ'me or **Lœmia,** le'me-ah (*loimos*). Plague.

Lœmicum, le'me-kum (*loimikos, loimos,* plague). Pertaining to the plague. See *Lœmology.*

Lœmocholosis, le-mo-kol-o'sis (*lœmos, chole,* bile). Fever, yellow.

Lœmocomium, le-mo-ko-me'um (*lœme, komeo,* to take care of). A hospital for those affected with plague.

Lœmography, le-mog'ra-fe. Loimography.

Lœ'moid. Relating to contagious diseases, the plague, etc.

Lœmologium, le-mo-loj'e-um. See *Lœmology.*

Lœmol'ogy (*lœmos, logos,* description). Doctrine of plague and pestilential diseases. Treatise on the same —*Lœmicum, Lœmologicum.*

Lœmophthalmia, le-mof-thal'me-ah. See *Ophthalmia.*

Lœmopyra, le-mop'ir-ah (*lœmos, pur,* fire, fever). Fever of contagious character; plague.

Lœ'mos (*loimos*). Plague.

Lœm-poc. Name applied to beri-beri in Java.

Loff'ler's solution. Methyl-blue stain used in microscopy.

Logadectomy, log-ad-ek'to-me (*logades, ektome,* excision). Excision of a part of the conjunctiva.

Logades, log'ad-ees (*logas,* white of the eye). Sclerotic.

Logaditis, log-ad-e'tis. Sclerotitis.

Log'ado-blennorrhœ'a. Purulent conjunctivitis.

Log'anin. Glucoside ($C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$) from seeds of strychnos.

Logiatros, lo-ge-at'ros (*logos, iatros.* physician). In the bad sense, a physician without experience; a mere theorist. In the good sense, a rational physician; one who treats disease according to theoretical and scientific principles.

Logoman'ia or **Logomonoman'ia.** Monomania, chief symptom of which is talkativeness.

Logoneuroses, lo-go-nu-ro'sees (*logos, neuron,* nerve). Diseases of the mental activity.

Logopathy, lo-gop'a-the (*logos,* word, *pathos,* disease). Disordered speech dependent upon cerebral disease; dyslogia.

Logoplegia, lo-go-ple'je-ah (*logos, plege,* stroke). Form of aphasia in which the hearing of words fails to convey their meaning.

Logorrhœa, lo-gor-rhe'ah (*logos, rheo,* to flow). Morbid rapidity of speech.

Log'os. Reason.

Log'wood. Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

Lo'hoch. Looch.

Loimia, loi'me-ah. Plague and other epidemic diseases.

Loimic, loi'mik (*loimos,* plague). Pertaining to plague.

Loimocholosis, loi-mo-kol-o'sis (*loimos, chole,* bile). Fever, yellow.

Loimography, loi-mog'ra-fe (*lœmo, grapho,* to describe). Description of the plague and pestilential diseases.

Loimology, loi-mol'o-je (*loimos, logos,* a discourse). Treatise on contagious epidemic diseases.

Loim'os. Plague.

Loins. Lumbi.

Loiseleuria procumbens, loi-se-lu're-ah pro-kum'-bens. *Azalea procumbens;* indigenous; ord. Ericaceæ. Astringent.

Loliaceum radice repente, lo-le-as'e-um rad-e'se re-pen'te (after Lolium). Triticum repens.

Lolline, lo'le-een. See *Lolium temulentum.*

Lolium annuum, lo'le-um an'nu-um. L. temulentum. **L. peren'ne,** ray darnel; red darnel; used in diarrhœa, amenorrhœa, etc. **L. temulen'tum,** *Cockgrass, Jum, Darnel;* poisonous in large doses. Species of the genus Lolium. *Loliine,* a volatile alkaloid derived from it, slows the action of the heart and reduces bodily temperature.

Lomi-lomi. Term given to form of massage in Sandwich Islands.

Lonchades, lon'kad-ees (for **Logades**). See *Sclerotic.*

Lonchaditis, lon-kad-e'tis (for **Logaditis**). Sclerotitis.

Lonchitis, lon-ke'tis (*lonche,* the head of a lance). Polypodium filix mas.

Lon'don paste. Paste composed of equal proportions of caustic soda and lime.

Long. Greater in length than breadth, as the long bones. Also applied to several muscles to distinguish them from others of similar function which are shorter. We say, for instance, long flexors and long extensors, in opposition to short flexors and short extensors.

Longævus, lon-je'vus (*longus,* long, *ævum,* age). Long-lived; macrobiotic.

Longanon (lon'gan-on), **Lon'ganum, Lon'gaon,** or **Lon'gas.** Rectum.

Longevity, lon-jev'it-e (*longus,* long, *ævum,* age). Prolongation of existence to an advanced age; also duration of life. The mean age at death of different classes and professions enables an estimate to be formed of the expectation or value of life in each.

Longheaded, long'hed-ed. Macrocephalic.

Longiductor, lon-je-duk'tor. Adductor longus.

Long'ings. Peculiar and whimsical desires of pregnant women or of those having suppressed uterine discharges.

Longiperoneus, lon-je-per-o-ne'us. Peroneus longus.

Longisection, lon-je-sek'shun. Longitudinal section.

Longissimus, lon-jis'sim-us (superlative of **Longus**). Term applied to parts which are very long in their relation to others. **L. cap'itis,** complexus minor. **L. cervi'cis,** transversalis colli; trachelo-mastoid. **L. dor'si,** muscle situate vertically at the posterior part of the trunk, filling in a great measure the vertebral furrows. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, and inferior margin of the last seven or eight ribs, and maintains the vertebral column in a straight position, straightens it when bent forward, and can even carry it back. It also assists in the rotatory motion of the trunk. **L. fem'oris,** sartorius. **L. oc'uli,** obliquus superior oculi.

Longitu'dinal. Lengthwise. **L. si'nus,** subcranial sinus or canal from crista galli to tentorium.

Longsightedness, long-si'ted-nes. Presbytia; presbyopia. See *Hypermetropia* and *Hyperopia.*

Lon'gus. Long. **L. atlan'tis,** see *Longus colli.* **L. cap'itis,** rectus capitis anticus major. **L. col'li** (long muscle of the neck), situate at the anterior and superior part of the vertebral column; is attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the first three dorsal and last six cervical vertebræ, to the intervertebral ligaments, the anterior edge of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ, and the tubercle on the anterior arch of the first; it bends the cervical vertebræ upon each other and upon the dorsal vertebræ. If the upper portion acts on one side only, it occasions the rotation of the atlas on the vertebra dentata, and consequently of the head on the neck. The upper and outer portion is called *Longus atlantis,* and the same name is given to the upper oblique portion, *Obliquus colli superior* of Luschka.

Lonicera brachypoda, lo-nis'er-ah brak-ip'o-dah. Ord. Caprifoliaceæ, Japanese plant. Infusion or decoction of the leaves is possessed of diuretic properties. **L. caprifo'lium,** caprifole; white Italian honeysuckle. Laxative, diuretic, tonic, etc. **L. Diervil'la,** Diervilla trifida. **L. Etrus'ca,** fruit of species from S. Europe; emetic and cathartic. **L. German'ica,** L. periclymenum. **L. Mariland'ica,** Spigelia Marilandica. **L. pericly'menum,** *Common woodbine, Honeysuckle;* slightly astringent and tonic, and formerly much used in gargles. **L. sempervi'rens,** *Scarlet* or *Trumpet honeysuckle;* indigenous. Syrup of the leaves has been given in asthma and in tonsillitis.

Looch, lo'ok (of Arabic extraction). Linctus. See *Eclegma* and *Eclectos.* The Paris Pharmacopœia has had several preparations of this kind, which were pleasant methods of administering demulcent, pectoral, and other remedies.

Loodiana (loo-de-an'ah) **disease.** Term applied to anthrax in India.

Lo'ok. Looch.

Loop. Anse. **L., Hen'le's,** narrow loop formed in the kidney, at the contiguous borders of the medullary and cortical portions, by the peculiar turning or looping of a urinary tubule. **L., obstet'rical,** fillet. **L. stitch,** see *Suture.*

Loose. Lax. See *Looseness.*

Looseness of the bow'els. Diarrhœa.

Loose'strife. Lythrum salicaria. **L., creep'ing,** Lysimachia nummularia. **L., four'leaved,** Lysimachia quadrifolia.

Lopez radix, lo'pez rad'iks. Root of an Indian tree, extolled in cases of colliquative diarrhœa.

Lophadia (lof-ad'e-ah) or **Lophia,** lof'e-ah. Back of the neck; upper part of the neck. The first vertebra of the back.

Lophocomus, lo-fo-ko'mus. Tufted or woolly state of the hair or scalp.

Lophos, lo'fos. Ridge or crest.

Lopima, lo'pe-mah. Fagus castanea.

Loquacity, lo-kwas'it-e (*loquor,* to speak). Act of speaking with volubility; sometimes a symptom of disease, and observable in hysteria, etc.

Loquelah, lo-kwe'lah (*loquor,* to speak). Voice, articulated. **L. abol'ita,** aphonia. **L. blæ'sa,** stammering; balbuties. **L. impedi'ta,** speaking with difficulty or confusion.

Lordo'ma. Lordosis.

Lordosis, lor-do'sis (*lordos,* curved, bent). Name given to curvature of the bones in general; particularly to that of the vertebral column forward, giving rise to the projection of the sternum called chicken-breasted or pigeon-breasted; lordosis has been called *Myopathic* or *Osteopathic* according as the muscles or the bones are the pathological causes. **L., lum'bar,**

projection of the lumbar vertebræ forward. **L. valgo'rum**, genu valgum.

Lordotic, lor-dot'ik. Pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

Loreta's method. Treatment of aneurism by introduction of a wire into the sac. **L.'s opera'tion**, dilatation of the pylorus with the finger in process of laparogastrotomy.

Loricatio, lor-e-kah'she-o (*lorico*, to incrust). In pharmacy, the application of a coating of clay or other substance to vessels which are to be exposed to fire.

Lorind matricis, lo'rind mat-re'sis. Pretended epilepsy of the womb.

Loripes, lor'ip-ees (*lorum*, thong, *pes*, foot). See *Kyllosis* and *Talipes varus*.

Lo'rus. Hydrargyrum.

Lostor'fer's cor'puscles. Granular masses found in blood of syphilitics.

Lot. Urine.

Lo'ta. See *Carate*. **L. mol'va**, see *Oleum morrhuæ*. **L. vulga'ris**, see *Oleum morrhuæ*.

Lotio, lo'she-o (*lavo*, *lotum*, to wash). Clyster; lotion. **L. cu'pri sulpha'tis camphora'ta**, lotion, camphorated. **L. flav'a**, **L. hydrar'gyra flav'a**, see *Hydrargyri oxymurias*. **L. hydrar'gyri ni'gra**, see *Hydrargyri submurias*. **L. ru'bra**, lotion, camphorated. Red wash, made of corrosive sublimate, red sulphuret of mercury, creasote, and water; used like yellow wash; see *Lotion, camphorated*. **L. sapona'cea**, see *Sapo*.

Lotion, lo'shun. Fluid external application, ordinarily applied by wetting linen in it, and keeping it on the part affected. **L., cam'phorated, of Bates**, Bates's camphorated water; red wash of copper sulphate, camphor, and other ingredients; diluted it forms Bates's collyrium; see *Lotio rubra*. **L., Goul'ard's**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus; lead-water. **L., Gran'ville's antid'ynous** or **counter-ir'ritant**, the milder form is made of liq. ammon. fort., f℥j; sp. rosmarin., f℥vj; tinct. camphor., f℥ij. M. The stronger form is made of liq. ammon. fort., f℥x; spir. rosmar., f℥ss; tinct. camphor., f℥ij. M. The stronger lotion vesicates rapidly. A piece of linen folded six or seven times may be imbued with it and laid for a few minutes on the part to be irritated. **L., hydrocyan'ic** (hydrocyanic acid., f℥iv; rectified spirit of wine, f℥j; distilled water, f℥vss). Used with much success in impetigo, etc. **L., mercu'rial, black**, see *Hydrargyri submurias*. **L., mercu'rial, yellow**, see *Hydrargyri oxymurias*. **L. of potas'sium sul'phuret** (potassii sulphuret, ℥ij; saponis, ℥iss; aquæ calcis, f℥viiss; alcohol. dilut., f℥ij). Used in various chronic cutaneous diseases.

Lo'tium. Urine.

Lotu'ra (*lavo*, *lotum*, to wash). Lotion. **L. car'nium**, washings of flesh or dysenteric passages having such an appearance.

Lo'tus sylves'tris. Trifolium melilotus. **L. Virginia'na**, Diospyros Virginiana.

Loup'ing ill. Hydrorachitis in sheep, producing paraplegia.

Louse. Pediculus.

Lou'siness or **Lou'sy disease.** Phtheiriasis.

Lout'ron. Bath.

Lov'age. Ligusticum levisticum.

Love begot', illegitimate. **L. child**, illegitimate. **L. pea**, Abrus precatorius.

Love-ap'ple plant. Solanum lycopersicum.

Lo'vi's beads. Small hollow glass beads, constituting specific-gravity beads.

Low spir'its. Hypochondriasis.

Lower po'lar cir'cle (Barnes's). Inferior third of the uterine cavity.

Low'er, tu'bercle of (after Dr. Richard Lower). Small projection, the existence of which is by no means constant, found in the sinus venosus between the superior and inferior cava.

Loxarthrosis (loks-arth-ro'sis) (*loxos*, oblique, *arthron*, joint) or **Loxarth'rus.** Vicious deviation, distortion, or direction of the joints, without spasm or luxation, as in clubfoot.

Loxauchenus, loks-aw-ke'nus (*loxos*, *auchen*). Name of skulls in which line joining inion and basion describes an angle with the radius fixus varying from 14° to 26°.

Loxia, loks'e-ah (*loxos*, oblique). Wry-neck.

Loxic, loks'ik. Distorted; oblique.

Loxochordus, loks-o-kor'dus (*loxos*, oblique, *chorda*, cord). Angle formed by meeting of line between hormion and basion, with radius fixus between 15.5° and 33°.

Loxocoryphus, loks-o-kor'e-fus. Name of skulls in which line joining bregma and lambda describes an angle with radius fixus at from 17° to 29°.

Loxocyesis, loks-o-se-a'sis. Luxation or obliquity of gravid uterus.

Loxodontus, loks-o-don'tus. Name of skulls in which the line connecting subnasal and alveolar points forms an angle of from 50° to 88° with radius fixus.

Loxometopus, loks-o-me-to'pus. Name of skulls in which line joining bregma with nasal point describes an angle of from 33.5° to 47° with the radius fixus.

Loxophthalmus, loks-of-thal'mus (*loxos*, oblique, *ophthalmos*, eye). Strabismus.

Loxopisthius, loks-o-pisth'e-us. Name of skulls in which a line projected through lambda and inion describes an angle of from 95° to 106° with radius fixus.

Loxopisthocranius, loks-o-pis-tho-kran'e-us. Skulls in which line projected through lamba and opisthion forms with the radius fixus an angle of from 119° to 130°

Loxoprosopus, loks-o-pro-so'pus. Skulls in which line drawn from alveolar point to nasion forms with radius fixus an angle of from 75° to 89.5°.

Loxorhinus, loks-o-rhe'nus. Skulls in which a line projected from nasion to subnasal point forms with the radius fixus an angle of from 77° to 87.5°.

Loxotomy, loks-ot'o-me (*loxos*, *tome*, incision). Amputation by oblique incision.

Loy's disease. Pox in the horse.

Lozangia, loz-an'je-ah. Lozenge; tabella; trochiscus.

Loz'enge. Tabella; trochiscus.

Lozenges (loz'en-jes), **bark.** Tabellæ cinchonæ. **L., bis'muth**, trochisci bismuthi. **L., cat'echu**, trochisci catechu. **L. of cat'echu and magne'sia**, tabellæ antimoniales. **L., chlo'rate of potash**, trochisci potassii chloratis. **L. for the heartburn**, trochisci carbonatis calcis. **L., ipecacuan'ha**, trochisci ipecacuanhæ. **L., i'ron, reduced**, trochisci ferri redacti. **L., magne'sia**, tabellæ de magnesiâ. **L. of marsh'mallows**, tabellæ de althæâ. **L., mor'phia**, trochisci morphinæ. **L., morphia and ipecacuan'ha**, trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ. **L., o'pium**, see *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio*. **L. of oxal'ic acid**, tabellæ acidi oxalici. **L., pec'toral, black**, trochisci glycyrrhizæ glabræ. **L., pec'toral, of emetin**, trochisci emetinæ pectorales. **L., rhu'barb**, tabellæ de rheo. **L. of scam'mony and sen'na, compound**, tabellæ de scammonio et sennâ. **L., so'da, bicar'bonate of**, trochisci sodæ bicarbonatis. **L., Spit'ta's**, see *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio*. **L., steel, aromat'ic**, see *Tabellæ de ferro*. **L., sul'phur, compound**, tabellæ de sulphure compositæ. **L., sul'phur, simple**, tabellæ de sulphure simplices. **L. of sul'phuret of an'timony**, tabellæ antimoniales. **L., tan'nin**, trochisci acidi tannici. **L., Wis'tar's**, trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

Lubido, lu-be'do. Strong desire; libido. **L., intes'tinal**, desire to go to stool.

Lubricantia, lu-bre-kan'she-ah (*lubrico*, to make slippery). Demulcents, emollients.

Lubrica'tion. Application of oily matter to any part to give it smoothness or softness.

Lubricity, lu-bris'it-e. Lasciviousness.

Lubricum caput, lu'bre-kum kap'ut (slippery or smooth head). Penis.

Lucæ (lu'se), **horizon'tal plane of.** Plane passing through axis of zygomatic arches.

Lucid, lu'sid (*luceo*, to shine). In medicine, a word particularly applied to the intervals of apparent rea-

son which occur in mental alienation; intervals of *lucidity*.

Lucifer-matchmaker's disease. See *Phosphorus*.

Lucif'ugus (*lux*, light, *fugio*, to shun). Dreading light.

Lucina, lu-se'nah (*lux*, light, surname of Juno and Diana). Goddess who presided over parturition. Parturition. **L. sine co'itu** or **concu'bitu** (parturition without copulation), parthenogenesis.

Luck'y-hood. Caul.

Lucomania, lu-ko-man'e-ah (*lukos*, wolf, *mania*). Lycanthropia.

Lucu'lia gratis'sima. E. Indian shrub; bark is antipyretic.

Lucuma, lu-ku'mah (S.). Fruit of the southern provinces of the coast of Peru and the north of Chili. **L. mammo'sa,** see *Mamme apple*. Other species are used as food or in confections. **L. salicifo'lia,** Mexican species; seeds are used in pleurisy; the bark is antiperiodic.

Lucumin, lu'ku-min. Bitter principle from a Peruvian species of lucuma; tonic and antipyretic.

Lucumorianus, lu-ku-mo-re-an'us (probably from *lux*, light, *moror*, to tarry). Continuing for several days; hence *dormitio leucomoriana*, morbid sleep persisting for several days.

Lu'dus Helmon'tii or **Paracel'si.** Calcareous stone used by the ancients in calculous affections. Term also applied to every species of calculous concretion occurring in the animal body.

Ludwigia palustris (lud-wig'e-ah pal-us'tris) **diffu'sa.** E. Indian species; vermifuge, diuretic, astringent. **L. wa'ter pur'slane,** *Phthisis-weed;* indigenous; used as a pectoral in asthma and chronic cough.

Lud'wig's angi'na. Sublingual and submaxillary cellulitis. See *A. Ludovici*. **L.'s gan'glion,** ganglion in wall of right auricle.

Lu'es (*luo*, to dissolve or melt away). Disease, plague, syphilis. **L. Cel'tica,** syphilis. **L. deif'ica,** epilepsy. **L. divi'na,** epilepsy. **L. dysenter'ica,** dysentery. **L. gonorrho'ica,** gonorrhœa impura. **L. In'dica,** frambœsia. **L. inguina'ria,** plague. **L. Panno'niæ,** fever, Hungary. **L. pestif'era,** plague. **L. Polo'nica,** plica. **L. Sarmat'ica,** plica. **L. scorbu'tica,** see *Purpura*. **L. seconda'ria,** secondary syphilis. **L. syph'ilis,** syphilis. **L. syphilo'des,** syphilis, pseudo-syphilis. **L. trichomat'ica,** plica. **L. vene'rea,** syphilis.

Luf'fa. Various species of this cucurbitaceous plant, growing chiefly in Asia and Africa, are used medicinally, particularly as drastic cathartics. **L. Ægypti'aca,** towel-gourd, washing-rag or gourd, of Egypt and Arabia, is used for personal washing.

Lug. Ear.

Lug'dus. Erysipelas.

Lu'gol's caus'tic i'odine. *Iodine caustic.* Solution of iodine and iodide of potassium, each ℥j in f℥ij of water. Used in lupus, etc. **L.'s i'odine lo'tion,** *Iodine lotion;* weak solution of iodine, gr. ij–iv, and iodide of potassium, gr. iv–viij, in water, Oj; used in ozæna, scrofulous ophthalmia, etc. **L.'s solu'tion of i'odine,** liquor iodini compositus.

Lujula (corr. of *Hallelujah*). Oxalis acetosella.

Lullaby (lul'a-be) **speech.** Lallation.

Lumbago, lum-ba'go (*lumbi*, loins). Soreness and stiffness of lumbar muscles and lumbo-dorsal fascia. *L. apostematosa*, *L. ab arthrocace*, *L. psoadica*. Pain in the loins from abscess. Psoadic lumbago may also be caused by inflammation of the psoas muscle. See *Psoitis*. **L. arthrit'ica,** L. of gouty origin, the periosteum of the spinal bones being affected. **L. a nisu** (*a nisu*, from effort), pain in the loins from bearing too heavy a burden. **L. rheumat'ica,** L. due to rheumatism of the lumbar muscles. **L. scorbu'tica,** L. attending or following scurvy.

Lum'bar (*lumbi*, loins). Belonging to the loins. **L. ab'scess,** *Psoas abscess;* abscess found on the side of the posas muscle or between that and the iliacus internus. Between these muscles is a quantity of loose areolar substance, and when an abscess takes place it can find no outlet except by a distant course, generally descending along the psoas muscle, forming a swelling immediately beneath Poupart's ligament; at times, however, extending down the thigh under the fascia. Severe hectic follows the bursting of the abscess, and often death. Its causes are scrofula, injury, etc. The system must be supported under the great reparative efforts required of it. **L. aponeuro'sis,** lumbar fascia. **L. ar'teries** are four or five in number on each side. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, and pass behind the muscles situate in front of the lumbar portion of the spine, to gain the broad muscles of the abdomen. They give off spinal branches and anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches. **L. co'lon,** ascending colon. **L. enlarge'ment,** portion of spinal cord possessing a greater diameter, beginning at the 10th dorsal vertebra. **L. gan'glia,** ganglia of sympathetic located in lumbar region. **L. glands,** lymphatic glands located in lumbar region. **L. her'nia,** hernia located in the lumbar region. **L. nerves** are five in number, and issue from the vertebral column by the spinal foramina. The first lumbar nerve gives off three branches: the external or ilioscrotal, the middle or inguinocutaneous, and the internal or infrapubian. Along with the three pairs below it, it forms the lumbar plexus. **L. plex'us,** plexus formed by the union of the communicating branches of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves. It is situate behind the psoas muscle and before the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. It furnishes, besides the branches which proceed from the first pair, several filaments, that are distributed to the psoas muscle, to the iliacus, the integuments, and glands of the groin; and three great branches—the crural, obturator, and lumbosacral. **L. re'gion,** the loins; see *Lumbi*. **L. veins** have an arrangement analogous to that of the arteries of the same name. They communicate with the vertebral sinuses, azygous veins, etc., and pass into the vena cava inferior. **L. ver'tebræ,** the five vertebræ of the lumbar region.

Lumbaris, lum-bar'is. Lumbar; any muscle of the lumbar region. **L. exter'nus,** quadratus lumborum. **L. inter'nus,** psoas magnus.

Lum'bermen's itch. See *Itch, prairie*.

Lum'bi (pl. of **Lumbus**). The loin or loins; lumbar region. The posterior regions of the abdomen, comprised between the base of the chest and the pelvis. The parts which enter into the formation of the lumbar regions are: the skin; a considerable quantity of areolar texture; broad and strong aponeuroses—the latissimus dorsi, obliquus externus and obliquus internus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, quadratus lumborum, and the mass common to the sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, and multifidus spinæ. These muscles surround the lumbar region of the vertebral column. The vessels, nerves, etc. of the loins are called lumbar.

Lumbidorsalis, lum-be-dor-sal'is. Spinalis dorsi.

Lumbifragium, lum-be-fraj'e-um (*lumbus*, loin, *fragium*, fracture). Lumbar hernia.

Lum'biplex. Lumbar plexus.

Lumbiplex'al. Relating to the lumbar plexus.

Lum'bo. In composition, relating to the loins or lumbar vertebræ.

Lum'bo-abdom'inal. Relating to the lumbar and abdominal regions.

Lum'bo-abdomina'lis. Lumbo-abdominal; muscle of inferior animals similar to the human transversalis abdominis.

Lumbocos'tal. Relating to the loins and ribs.

Lumbocostalis, lum-bo-kos-tal'is. Superficialis costarum muscle of lower animals, like the human serratus posticus; sacrospinalis.

Lumbodor'sal. Relating to the loins and back.

Lumbodynia, lum-bo-din'e-ah (*lumbo*, *odune*, pain). Lumbago.

Lumbofemora'lis. Psoas magnus.

Lum'bo-ili'acus. Psoas parvus.

Lum'bo-in'guinal. Relating to the loins and groin.

Lumbosacral, lum-bo-sa'kral. Belonging to the

lumbar and sacral regions or to the lumbar vertebræ and the sacrum. Large nerve given off from the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar pair, which descends into the pelvis before the sacrum to join the sciatic plexus.

Lum'brical. Relating to the lumbricus.

Lumbrica'les man'ûs. Four small, fleshy, thin, round, long, fusiform fasciculi situate in the palm of the hand. They arise from the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum, and are inserted at the outer and posterior side of the superior extremity of the first phalanges of the last four fingers. These muscles bend the fingers on the metacarpus and fix the tendons of the flexor digitorum communis. **L. pe'dis** are analogous to those of the hand in form, number, and arrangement.

Lumbricalis, lum-bre-kal'is. Resembling a lumbricus or earth-worm; lumbricoïdes. Name given to small muscles in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

Lumbricide, lum'bre-side (*lumbricus, cædo,* to kill). Anthelmintic especially destructive to Ascarides lumbricoïdes.

Lumbricid'ia anthelmint'ica. Andira anthelmintica. **L. legal'is,** Andira stipulacea.

Lum'briciform. Like a lumbricus.

Lumbricoïdes, lum-bre-ko-e'dees. Earth-worm; also enteric, long, round worm.

Lumbricus, lum'bre-cus (earth-worm). Ascaris lumbricoïdes. **L. la'tus,** bothriocephalus latus, tænia solium. **L. renal'is,** eustrongylus gigas. **L. te'res hom'inis,** ascaris lumbricoïdes.

Lum'bus Ven'eris (loin of Venus). Achillea millefolium. The loin.

Lu'men. Light, pupil; also employed in the same sense as foramen and spiramentum (air-hole), and hence extended to denote the calibre of a tube or vessel. **L. con'stans,** phosphorus.

Luminosity, lu-min-os'it-e. Condition of being luminous; phosphorescence.

Lu'minous. Affording light; shining.

Luna, lu'nah (moon). Silver; the moon. **L. Albi'ni,** sciatic notch, lesser. **L. imperfec'ta,** bismuth. **L. philospho'rum,** mercury. **L. potab'ilis,** silver nitrate.

Lunacy, lu'na-se. Insanity. See *Lunatic.*

Lu'nar (*luna,* moon, silver). Relating to the moon (see *Lunatic*) or to silver, as lunar caustic. **L. caus'tic,** silver nitrate.

Lunare (lu-nar'e) **os.** Semilunar bone; the second bone in the upper row of the carpus

Lunaria, lu-nar'e-ah (*luna,* moon). Menses. **L. peren'nis** or **redivi'va,** *Moonwort, Satin honesty;* diuretic, laxative, antiseptic.

Lunaris, lu-nar'is. Lunatic.

Lunatic, lu'na-tik. Relating to the moon; epithet given to diseases supposed to appear at certain phases of the moon, or to persons affected by them. A lunatic, at the present day, may be defined as one laboring under lunacy or mental alienation, *dementia accidentalis* or *adventitia;* that is, under any form of unsoundness of mind, except idiocy. In law, a lunatic is one who has had an understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident has lost the use of his reason and become *non compos mentis.*

Lunaticus, lun-at'e-kus. Epileptic; lunatic; somnambulist. A writ *de lunatico inquirendo* is one granted for inquiry into the mental condition of one supposed to be insane.

Lunatism, lu'nat-izm. Periodical conjunctivitis; somnambulism, especially in the moonlight.

Luna'tum. Cuneiform bone.

Lune (*luna,* moon). Fit of lunacy or insanity.

Lunella, lu-nel'lah (dim. of **Luna,** moon). Hypopyon.

Lung. Essential organ of respiration, which is double, and occupies the two sides of the chest. The lungs, which are of a spongy, soft, flexible, compressible, and dilatable structure, fill exactly the two cavities of the thorax, and are separated from each other by the mediastinum and the heart. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided by two oblique fissures into three unequal lobes, *lobi* or *alæ pulmonum.* The left has only two lobes, and consequently only one fissure. At the internal surface of these organs, which is slightly concave, there is about the middle a pedicle formed by the bronchia and pulmonary vessels, and called by anatomists the *root of the lungs.* Essentially, the lungs are composed of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchia and of the pulmonary arteries and veins, the divisions of which are supported by a fine areolar tissue.

When the surface of the lungs is examined in a clear light, we may see, even through the pleura, that their parenchyma is formed by the aggregation of a multitude of small vesicles, of an irregularly spheroid or ovoid shape, full of air, and separated by white and opaque septa, constituting lozenge-shaped spaces, which are called *lobules—lobuli* or *insulæ pulmonales*—and which are separated by interlobular areolar tissue. These lobules do not communicate with each other. The series of air-sacs connected with the extremity of each bronchial twig has been called a *lobulette.* The vesicles are called air-cells, air- or lung-vesicles, spiramenta or spiramina, or cellulæ pulmonum. See *Cellules, bronchic.* They who regard the bronchial tubes as terminating in elongated cavities have termed those cavities air-sacs, infundibula, Malpighian vesicles, terminal cavities, etc., and the cup-like cavities observed in these have been called *alveoli.* They are the air-cells.

Along the partitions or septa is deposited in greater or less quantity *black pulmonary matter,* as it has been called, which seems to be normal. Sometimes it is seen in points, at others in spots. The color of the lungs varies according to age and other circumstances. In youth it is more red, and afterward grayish or bluish, often as if marbled. The pleura pulmonalis is their investing membrane. The air is carried to the lungs by means of the trachea and bronchia. The black venous blood which requires oxygenation is conveyed to them from the heart by the pulmonary artery, and when it has undergone this change it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins. The blood-vessels inservient to the nutrition of the lungs are the bronchial arteries. The pulmonary lymphatics are very numerous. Some are superficial, others deep-seated. They pass for the most part into the bronchial ganglions or glands. Nerves are furnished by the pulmonary plexus. The lungs are respiratory organs in which venous blood is oxygenated.

The following estimates have been made of the measurements, weight, etc. of the lungs (Krause):

DIMENSIONS (MM.), WEIGHT, AND VOLUME OF THE LUNGS.

	Men.		*Women.*	
	Right.	*Left.*	*Right.*	*Left.*
Weight at external surface	271	298	216	230
" internal surface	162	176	135	156
Antero-posterior diameter	203	176	176	162
Transverse diameter at root of lung	95	81	88	74
" " " base of lung	135	129	122	108

Weight of lung (containing a moderate amount of blood):
Men . . . . . 1300 g. (right, 682; left, 618).
Women . . . . . 1023 g. (" 541; " 482).
Soldier aged 22 . . . . . right, 517.5; left, 494 g.
Volume of lung free from air, 793–1230 cm. (right, 516–624; left, 456–585) (1023–1300 absolute gravity and 1056 specific gravity).
Lung in the cadaver, moderately filled with air (about three times as much) . . . . . right, 1577–1990; left, 1408–1805
Filled to utmost capacity . . . . . right, 5157; left, 4364
Weight of right lung . . 247 g. (E. Bischoff)–718 g. (Dursy).
Weight of left lung . . . 228 g. (E. Bischoff)–619 g. (Krause).
Lumen of the smallest bronchioles 0.18–0.22
Smallest lobules of the lung . . . . . 1 in diameter.
Alveoli . . . . . 0.12–0.38 in diameter.
When half filled . . . . . about 0.2 mm
Number of pulmonary vesicles, 1700–1800 millions (Huschke).

L., atelec'tasis of, imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth. **L., at'rophy of, se'nile,** emphysema senile. **L., black, of coal miners,** anthracosis. **L., broad lig'ament of,** see *Pleura.* **L. cal'culi,** calculi, pulmonary. **L., cancer of the,** phthisis, cancerous. **L. ca-**

pac'ity, breathing capacity. **L., cirrho'sis of**, cirrhosis of the lung. **L., coal, coal-miner's** or **col'lier's**, see *Anthracosis*. **L., collapse of the**, see *Atelectasis pulmonum*. **L., consump'tion of**, phthisis pulmonalis. **L. fe'ver**, bronchial catarrh; pneumonia. **L., fi'broid degenera'tion of**, cirrhosis of the lung. **L. flow'er**, Gentiana pneumonanthe. **L., hem'orrhage from**, hæmoptysis. **L., hepatiza'tion of**, see *Pneumonia* and *Hepatization*. **L., inflamma'tion of**, pneumonia. **L., per'forating ab'scess of**, purulent collection forming exterior to the lung, and afterward perforating its tissue, so that it is evacuated through the bronchial tubes. **L. proof**, Docimasia pulmonum. **L., root of**, see *Lung*. **L., spleniza'tion of**, see *Pneumonia* and *Splenization*. **L. stones**, calculi, pulmonary. **L. test**, L. proof. **L. test'er**, cylindrical bag of India rubber so arranged as to measure the quantity of air expelled by the lungs; form of spirometer. **L., tuber'cular disease of**, phthisis pulmonalis. **L. ves'icles**, see *Lung*.

Lung'wort. Medicinal plant, Pulmonaria officinalis; demulcent; a fluid extract of the leaves is used in fʒj doses. **L., cow's**, Verbascum nigrum. **L. tree**, Lichen pulmonarius.

Lunula, lu'nu-lah (dim. of **Luna**, moon). Onyx. **L. of Gianuz'zi**, demilune. **L. scap'ulæ**, notch, scapular or suprascapular. **L. un'guium**, white semilunar space on the nails near the root.

Lunulæ, lu'nu-le (pl. of **Lunula**). Two thin semilunar surfaces on either side of the corpus Arantii of the semilunar valves of the heart.

Lu'nule. Lunula.

Lupanine, lu'pan-een. $C_{15}H_{23}N_2O$. Base from Lupinus angustifolius, causing paralysis of the brain and augmenting reflex irritability of the medulla.

Lupa'ria. Aconitum lycoctonum.

Lupia, lu'pe-ah (*lupeo*, to harass). Wen; phagedenic ulcer; fungoid growth. **L. junctu'ræ**, spina ventosa. **L. scrofulo'sa**, scrofuloderma tuberculosum.

Lu'piform. Having the character or appearance of lupus.

Lupiin, lu'pe-in. Bitter glucoside from Lupinus luteus; not important medically. Another alkaloid, lupinidine, a liquid, has also been obtained from it.

Lupine. Lupinosus.

Lupinine, lu'pin-een. Alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{40}N_2O_2$, from the seeds of Lupinus luteus. Also alkaloid from seeds of Lupinus albus, and an independent amorphous mass from the same plant. They are paralyzants of the sensory and motory nervous apparatus.

Lupino'sis. Morbid affection of cattle, supposed to be from eating lupinus or fungoid growths on plants resulting from fermentation; the symptoms are fever, abdominal tumefaction, great debility, jaundice, etc.

Lupino'sus. Having the appearance of lupinus or lupine or its seeds.

Lupinotox'in (*lupinus*, *toxikon*, poison). Resinous principle from different species of lupinus, causing lupinosis.

Lupinus, lu-pe'nus. Under this term the *White lupin*, *Lupinus albus*, ord. Leguminosæ, is often meant. The meal is occasionally used as an anthelmintic and as a cataplasm. Other species of lupinus are employed therapeutically, but their action is similar to that of L. albus. Its alkaloid is somewhat similar to atropine in action, and its seeds are diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic, and are externally applied to wounds, ulcers, etc.

Lupiology, lu-pe-ol'o-je (*lupia*, wen, *logos*, description or understanding). Description of wens or other tumors, even if malignant.

Lu'poid (*lupus*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling lupus. **L. ul'cer**, see *Ulcer, lupoid*.

Lupoma'nia (*lupus*, wolf). Hydrophobia.

Lu'pous. Relating to lupus.

Lupuli'na. Lupuline.

Lupuline, lu'pu-leen. Lupulina (Ph. U. S.). Substance which exists in Humulus lupulus or hop. It is in the form of small, shining, yellowish grains or granular powder separated from the strobiles of Humulus lupulus; pulverulent and of aromatic odor. When analyzed it is found to contain resin, volatile oil, and a bitter principle, lupuline; aromatic and tonic, and, according to some, narcotic.

Lupulinic (lu-pu-lin'ik) **ac'id**. $C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$. Obtained by action of dilute sulphuric acid on lupuline; lupulirrhetin accompanies it. **L. glands**, lupulina.

Lupuli'num (Ph. U. S.). Lupuline.

Lupulirrhet'in. Amorphous substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, from lupulin.

Lupulite, lu'pu-lite. Lupuline.

Lu'pulus. Humulus lupulus. **L. commu'nis, salicta'rius**, or **scan'dens**, Humulus lupulus.

Lu'pus (wolf). *Jacob's ulcer*, *Erosive ulcer of the derma*, *Eating tetter*. Tubercular excrescences, with ragged, spreading ulcerations, chiefly about the alæ nasi, where they destroy the skin, etc. for some depth. They sometimes appear in the cheek, circularly or in the shape of a sort of ringworm, destroying the substance, and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix. A form of granuloma characterized by papules, macules, tubercles, or nodules, with a tendency to degeneration and atrophy. The investigations in regard to *tuberculin* of Koch have established the value of that agent as a means of diagnosis and also as a remedial agent in lupus. When hypertrophy accompanies cicatrization, the affection is called *Lupus hypertrophicus*, *Lupus with hypertrophy*. It almost always attacks the face. See also *Herpes exedens* and *Lycoïdes*. **L. ac'ne**, chronic papular form, generally combined with acne vulgaris. **L. anatom'icus**, verruca necrogenica. **L. cancro'sus**, cancer; lupus associated with epithelioma. **L., Cazenove's**, L. erythematodes. **L. cornu'tus**, L. exuberans. **L. dev'orans**, see *Lupus*. **L. discre'tus**, papules are separated. **L. dissemina'tus**, papules relatively few, but involving extensive surface; L. acne. **L. ec'zema**, L. erythematosus resembling eczema. **L. erythemato'sus** or **erythemato'des**, erythematous lupus; form characterized by small bright-red spots, elevated, and having in their centre the enlarged outlet of a sebaceous gland filled with yellow rows of dried-up epithelial cells and thickened sebaceous secretion. It is not attended with ulceration, and generally attacks the nose and cheeks. **L. erythemato'sus discoï'des**, type occurring early, in which the first efflorescences slowly increase by peripheral growth. **L. erythemato'sus dissemina'tus**, numerous patches occur after primary efflorescence, having no tendency toward peripheral growth. **L. ex'edens**, lupus accompanied with ulceration. **L. exfoliati'vus**, papules slowly disappear, leaving the atrophied surface smooth and shining. **L. exu'berans**, L. with various forms of excrescences, independent of, or accompanying, L. exulcerans. **L. exul'cerans**, type of L. vulgaris, characterized by ulceration of infiltrated skin. **L. frambœsioï'des**, L. exuberans. **L., fun'gous**, L. exuberans. **L. hæmorrhag'icus**, a variety of erythematosus in which hemorrhage appears in vesicles, etc. **L. hypertroph'icus**, form possessing extensive warty enlargements superimposed upon a thickened skin. **L. impetigino'sus**, variety of L. erythematosus in which crusts take the place of scales. **L. maculo'sus**, form of lupus having small non-elevated spots or patches. **L. milia'ris**, L. acne. **L. nodo'sus**, L. tuberosus. **L. nonex'edens**, in this form the tubercles spread, but do not become ulcerated. Here the deposit of a lower form of cell-tissue in place of the normal skin is greater than in the erythematous form. **L. papilla'ris** or **papillomato'sus**, L. exuberans. **L. prom'inens**, L. tuberosus. **L. ro'dens**, L. exulcerans. **L. scrofulo'sus**, scrofuloderma tuberculosum. **L. seba'ceus**, L. erythematosus, with marked involvement of the sebaceous glands. **L. serpigino'sus**, a later stage, where the morbid process extends from the periphery. **L. syphilit'icus**, specific lupus. **L. tuberculo'sis**, a form of L. vulgaris; form of lupus characterized by aggregating tendency of papules. **L. varico'sus**, nævus. **L. veg'etans**, type characterized by proliferation. **L. verruco'sus**, form in which papillary development occurs. **L. vo'rax**, herpes exedens; see *Lupus*. **L. vulga'ris**, form characterized by

brownish-red papules, macules, or tubercles of skin or mucous membrane, which undergo ulceration and cicatrization.

Lur'co. Glutton.

Lu'rid. Pale-yellow, sallow, as applied to the complexion.

Lur'keydish. Mentha pulegium.

Lu'ror (*leira*, pale). Paleness.

Lusch'ka, gland of. Coccygeal gland.

Lusch'ka's arachnoi'dal vil'li. Pacchionian bodies. **L.'s bur'sa,** pharyngeal bursa. **L.'s car'tilage,** small elastic cartilaginous nodule in anterior portion of vocal cord. **L.'s pharynge'al ton'sil,** amygdaloid gland at roof of pharynx.

Lusciositas, lus-she-os'e-tas. Strabismus; obliquity of vision; myopia.

Lusciosus, lus-she-o'sus. Blind, either totally or of one eye; short-sighted.

Luscitas, lus-se'tas (*lusciosus*, dim-sighted). Strabismus. The term has also been given to any case of obliquity in which the eye is fixed in an unnatural position.

Luscities, lus-sish'e-ees. Luscitas.

Luscus, lus'kus (one-eyed). Lusciosus.

Lu'sis. Washing.

Lust'garten's bacil'lus. Bacillus of syphilis.

Lustramentum, lus-tram-en'tum (*lustro*, to purify). Cathartic.

Lu'sus natu'ræ. A monstrosity or variation from the abnormal conformation.

Lute. Composition employed either for closing apertures in a pharmaceutical instrument or for covering the surface of retorts, tubes, etc. which have to support a great degree of heat. It is made of linseed meal and starch, or of clay and drying oil, or white of egg and lime, and that for covering vessels intended to be strongly heated is made of clay, sifted sand, and water.

Lu'tein. Yellow principle found in corpora lutea, yolk of eggs, and clotted blood.

Lute'ola (dim. of **Luteus**). Reseda luteola.

Lu'teum o'vi. Yolk of egg.

Lu'teus. Yellow.

Lutidine, lu'tid-een. Colorless liquid derived from tar by distillation. C_7H_9N.

Lu'tron or **Lu'trum** (*loutron*, *louo*, to wash). Bath. Also an ophthalmic medicine.

Lutrexanthe'ma (*loutron*, bath, *exanthema*, efflorescence). Eruption or exanthem caused by bathing.

Lux. Light.

Luxatio, luks-ah'she-o. Luxation. **L. imperfec'ta,** sprain. **L. incomple'ta,** partial dislocation. **L. len'tis,** dislocation of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber or into the vitreous humor.

Luxation, luks-a'shun (*luxo*, to put out of place). Dislocation. Displacement of two or more bones whose articular surfaces have lost, wholly or in part, their natural connection, either owing to external violence (*accidental luxation*) or to disease of some of the parts about the joint (*spontaneous luxation*). Luxation is *complete* when the bones have entirely lost their natural connection; *incomplete—Luxatio imperfecta, Subluxation*—when they partly preserve it; and *compound* when a wound communicates with the luxated joint. The general indications of treatment are: 1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place. 2. To retain it *in situ*. 3. To obviate any attendant or consequent symptoms. To reduce requires extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. Anæsthetics frequently assist the efforts of the surgeon by inducing more complete relaxation of the muscles.

Luxatu'ra. Dislocation.

Luxus (luks'us) **consump'tion** (*luxus*, excess). Consumption of an excess of albumen, which has not at any time been a constituent of the body, its combustion or oxygenation being then supposed to be effected in the blood.

Lu'zula campes'tris. *Field rush, Crowfeet, Black grass, God's grace,* and *L. pilosa, Hairy wood-rush,* of this country and Europe. It has been used in calculous cases.

Lyacon'itine. Alkaloid from Aconitum lycoctonum, with poisonous effects like those of curare.

Lycaconine, lik-ak'o-neen. Obtained by decomposing lyaconitine with boiling water.

Lycanche, lik-an'ke (*lyco, ancho*, to strangle). *Wolf quinsy, Wolf choak,* as *Cynanche* means *Dog choak.* Also hydrophobia. See *Lycoïdes.*

Lycanchis, lik-an'kis. Lycanche.

Lycanthrope, lik'an-thrope. See *Lycanthropia.*

Lycanthropia, lik-an-thro'pe-ah (*lyco, anthropos*, man). Lycanthropy. *Lycomania.* Variety of melancholy in which the person believes himself to be changed into a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal. One so circumstanced is called a *Lycanthrope, Lycanthropus.*

Lycanthropus, lik-an-thro'pus. See *Lycanthropia.*

Lycaum, le-ka'um. Lycanthropia.

Lychnidium, lik-nid'e-um (*luchnidion*) (dim. of **Luchnos**, a light). Innate vital or animal heat.

Lychnis (lik'nis) **chalcedon'ica.** Plant, parts of which are used for soap. **L. githa'go,** *Corn cockle, Rose campion;* naturalized European plant, ord. Caryophyllaceæ. The seeds are somewhat acrid, but not poisonous. At one time employed in cutaneous diseases and in hemorrhage, and as a topical application to ulcers and fistulæ. **L. officina'lis,** saponaria. **L. sapona'ria** or **sylves'tris,** saponaria.

Lychnium, lik'ne-um (*luchnos*, light). Innate vital or animal heat.

Lycium, lis'e-um (*lukion*). Medicinal substance obtained from the roots and branches of a thorny shrub growing in Lycia; astringent, and used in dysentery, ulcers of the gums, etc. By some it has been considered to be the catechu.

Lyco, le'ko (*lukos*, wolf). In composition, wolf.

Lycoctonine, lik-ok'to-neen. Alkaloid of Aconitum lycoctonum.

Lycodontes, lik-o-don'tees (*lyco, odous*, a tooth). Canine teeth.

Lycoïdes, lik-o-e'dees (*lyco, eidos*, form). Epithet for a species of cynanche, called also *Lupus* and *Strangulator*, and absurdly attributed to excessive retention of sperm in its reservoirs and its passage into the blood.

Lycomania, lik-o-man'e-ah (*lyco, mania*). Lycanthropia.

Lycoperdon, lik-o-pur'don (*lyco, perdo*, to break wind). *Puff ball, Bullfists, Mollipuffs;* ord. Fungi. Puff ball dries into a very fine, light-brownish dust, which is sometimes used as a mechanical styptic to arrest hemorrhage. **L. arrhi'zon,** lycoperdon. **L. cervi'num,** Elaphomyces granulatus. **L. gigante'um,** puff ball, used as a hæmostatic. **L. globo'sum,** lycoperdon. **L. guloso'rum,** L. tuber. **L. pro'teus,** *Common puff ball.* **L. tu'ber,** *Truffle* (pronounced *troofle*). Fleshy, firm body, unknown in its mode of reproduction, which is found underground in different parts of France and Italy. Is much esteemed as an aliment. It seems to belong to the champignons, and has a particular perfume. Aphrodisiac virtues have been ascribed to it. A Virginia truffle is called *Tuckaho.* It is the *Scleretium giganteum*, and is sometimes named *Indian bread* and *Indian loaf.*

Lycopersicum esculentum, lik-o-per'sik-um es-kulen'tum. Solanum lycopersicum. **L. po'mum amo'ris,** Solanum lycopersicum. **L. tubero'sum,** Solanum tuberosum.

Lyc'opin. Concentrated extract from Lycopus Virginicus.

Lycop'odine. Alkaloid from Lycopodium clavatum and L. complanatum. $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_3$.

Lycopodium, li-ko-po'de-um (*lyco, pous*, foot). *Clubmoss, Wolfsclaw, Witchmeal;* ord. Lycopodiaceæ. Largest of European mosses. The dust or sporules of L. clavatum and other species of lycopodium (Ph. U. S.), which fills the capsules of its spikes, is very inflammable, and hence has been called *Vegetable sulphur* and also *Farina* or *Pulvis*, or *Semen*, or *Sulphur lycopodii.* It is used in France and the United States to roll pills in, and in medicine as a desiccative in the

excoriations to which infants are liable. **L. clava'tum**, lycopodium. **L. complana'tum**, common club-moss, ground pine; indigenous; same properties as Lycopodium selago. **L. officina'le**, L. clavatum. **L. recur'vum**, L. selago. **L. sela'go**, *Upright clubmoss, Fir clubmoss, Upright firmoss.* Decoction of this plant acts violently as an emetic and purgative, and was formerly, on this account, used as an abortive. It is employed to kill vermin.

Lycopus, lik'o-pus (*lyco, pous*, foot, from the likeness of the leaves). *Bugleweed, Water bugle, Water horehound, Gypsyweed, Paul's betony.* This indigenuos herb, nat. ord. Labiatæ, grows throughout the greater part of the United States. The whole herb is said to be slightly narcotic; is given in infusion (lycop., ℥j; aq. fervent., Oj); dose, Oss–Oj. **L. pu'mila**, lycopus. **L. sinua'tus**, *Water horehound, Gypsyweed, Paul's betony*, indigenous, has similar properties. **L. unifio'rus**, L. pumila. **L. Virgin'icus**, lycopus.

Lycorexia, lik-o-reks'e-ah. Hunger, especially of intense form.

Lycorrexis, lik-o-reks'is (*lyco, orexis*, appetite). See *Fames lupina.*

Lycosa tarentula, lik-o'sah tar-en'tu-lah. See *Tarentula.*

Lycostoma, lik-os'to-mah (*lyco, stoma*, mouth). Fissure of the palate.

Ly'dus. Blistering beetle.

Lye. Lixivium, ley. **L., dyspep'tic**, see *Fuligokali.* **L., med'ical**, see *Fuligokali.* **L. tea, Phys'ick's**, see *Fuligokali.*

Lyencephala, le-en-sef'al-ah (*luo*, to loosen, *kephale*, head). Low type of cerebral development in which the hemispheres, which are without folds, are connected only by a round commissure and the hippocampal commissure.

Lygismus, le-giz'mus (*lugismos, lugizo*, to bend). Luxation.

Lygmodes, lig-mo'dees (*lygmus*). Singultus.

Lyg'mus (*lugmos*). Singultus.

Lygodes, le-go'dees (*lugodes*). Singultus.

Lying-down state. Parturient state.

Lying-in. Puerperal state. **L.i.- state**, parturient state.

Lyma, le'mah (*luo*, to wash). Lochia; also filth or sordes (to be washed away).

Ly'me (*luma*). Lyma.

Lymph, limf (akin to *numpha*, water, by changing *n* into *l*). *Lympha, White blood, Lympha nutritia.* Name given to the fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct. The properties and composition of lymph vary somewhat according to the part whence the lymphatic vessels obtain it. Generally, it is under the form of a transparent, slightly alkaline fluid, sometimes of a madder-red or yellowish color; of a spermatic odor and saline taste; soluble in water, the solution becoming turbid when mixed with alcohol. It coagulates; the clot becomes of a scarlet red if put in contact with oxygen, and of a purple red if placed in carbonic acid. Like the blood, the lymph consists of a fluid, *Liquor lymphæ*, in which *lymph-corpuscles* are suspended. Lymph is the product of internal absorption in different parts of the body; it flows along the lymphatic vessels, uniting with the chyle, and is poured into the veins, thus becoming one of the materials of the blood. **L., bo'vine**, vaccine lymph taken from that class of animals, being called *calf lymph* when from the calf. **L. chan'nel**, see *Lymph-sinus.* **L., coag'ulable**, fibrin; liquor sanguinis. **L. cor'puscles**, see *Lymph.* **L., corpus'cular**, inflammatory form of lymph, with colorless corpuscles. **L., croup'ous**, exudation during croup. **L., fi'brinous** or **fibrinoplas'tic**, tenacious form, speedily coagulable. **L. fis'tula**, see *Fistula.* **L. fol'licles**, term applied to lymphoid structures, as Peyer's patches, tonsils, etc. **L. glob'ules**, see *Lymph.* **L., glyc'erin**, see *Glycerin.* **L. hearts**, lymphatic hearts. **L., Koch's**, tuberculin. **L. plas'ma**, fluid portion of lymph suspending the corpuscular elements. **L., plas'tic**, liquor sanguinis. **L. se'rum**, lymph minus corpuscles and clot. **L. si'nus**, *L. channel;* a channel for passage of lymph. **L., vac'cine**, see *Vaccine.*

Lym'pha. Lymph. **L. ar'borum**, see *Sap.* **L. muculen'ta na'rium**, nasal mucus. **L. nutri'tia**, lymph. **L. pancreat'is**, see *Pancreas.* **L. pericar'dii**, see *Pericardium.* **L. plas'tica**, fibrin.

Lymphadenec'tasis (*lymph, aden*, gland, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of lymphatic gland.

Lymphaden'ia. Enlargement of lymphatic glands generally.

Lymphadenitis, lim-fad-en-e'tis (*lymph, adenitis*). Inflammation of lymphatic gland.

Lymphad'enoid. Resembling a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadenoma, lim-fad-en-o'mah. Neoplasm histologically composed of lymphoid elements; lymphosarcoma; lymphoma. Hodgkin's disease, in which there are numerous growths of this kind in various parts of the body. **L., anæmic**, pseudoleucocythæmia. **L. caverno'sum**, lymphangeioma. **L., mul'tiple**, general lymphadenoma.

Lymphadenosis, lim-fad-en-o'sis. Hodgkin's disease. **L., gen'eral**, Hodgkin's disease.

Lymphæductus, lim-fe-duk'tus (*lympha, ductus*, duct). Lymphatic vessels.

Lymphæmia, lim-fe'me-ah (*lymph, haima*, blood). A variety of leucocythæmia in which the lymphatic glands become greatly enlarged. See *Leucocythæmia.*

Lymphagogue, lim'fa-gog (*lymph, ago*, to drive). Any agent assisting in the production of lymph.

Lymphangeio'ma. Tumor of lymphatic vessels. **L. tubero'sum multiplex**, neoplasm of lymphatic vessels in the skin, perhaps a variety of fibroma molluscum.

Lymphangeitis, lim-fan-je-e'tis (*lymphangia, itis*). Angeioleucitis.

Lymphangia, lim-fan-je'ah (pl. of **Lymphangion**) (*lympha, angeion*, vessel). Lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiectasis, lim-fan-je-ek'tas-is (*lymphangia, ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiectodes, lim-fan-je-ek-to'dees. Type of cutaneous hypertrophy affecting subcutaneous areolar tissue, which forms dendritic vegetations possessing new blood-vessels, and associated with dilated lymph-spaces and œdema.

Lymphangiography, lim-fan-je-og'ra-fe (*lymphangia, graphe*, description). Description of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangioïtis, lim-fan-je-o-e'tis. Angeioleucitis.

Lymphangiology, lim-fan-je-ol'o-je (*lymphangia, logos*, description). Treatise on the lymphatics.

Lymphangio'ma. Condition in which there is dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. **L. circumscrip'tum**, chronic eruption of vesicles associated in clusters and with dilated lymphatics. **L. tubero'sum**, appearance of papules or tubercles from same cause.

Lymphangiomyo'ma. Myoma or tumor involving muscular tissue and the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangion, lim-fan-je'on. See *Lymphangia.*

Lymphangioncus (lim-fan-je-on'kus), **Lymphangon'cus**, or **Lymphangioma**, lim-fan-je-o'mah (*lympha, angeion*, vessel, *onkos*, tumor). Tumefaction of the lymphatics. **L. caverno'sum**, **L. colli cys'ticum**, congenital cyst of the neck. **L. cu'tis**, excessive development of lymph-elements in the corium, presenting a white glistening tuberculous appearance. **L. tubero'sum mul'tiplex**, type characterized by numerous nodules affecting more or less of the whole surface.

Lymphangiotomy, lim-fan-je-ot'o-me (*lymphangia, tome*, incision). Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangitis, lim-fan-je'tis. Angeioleucitis.

Lymphangoïtis, lim-fan-jo-e'tis. Angeioleucitis.

Lymphatic, lim-fat'ik. Relating to lymph or lymph-vessels. See *Phlegmatic.* **L. duct**, see *Lymphatic vessels.* **L. fis'tula**, lymph fistula. **L. gan'glions** or **glands**, see *Conglobate.* **L. hearts**, *Lymph hearts.* The frog and several other animals are provided with large receptacles for the lymph immediately under the skin, which exhibit distinct and regular pulsations like the sanguiferous heart. Their use appears to be to propel the lymph. **L. sys'tem**, system of organs

which are inservient to the formation and circulation of lymph. These are L. ganglions or glands. See *Conglobate* and *L. vessels*. **L. ves'sels**, arising at the surface of membranes and in the tissue of the organs; they carry into the veins the lymph. Lymphatic vessels are found in almost every part. They form two orders—one *superficial*, the other *deep*—frequently communicating with each other. Lymphatic vessels are smaller than the arteries and veins, are very thin, diaphanous, and cylindrical, but present here and there more or less considerable dilatations, caused by valves in their interior. All the branches before joining the principal trunks pass through lymphatic ganglions; are formed of an outer areolar membrane and an internal coat, similar to that of the veins; of the latter the valves are formed. All the lymphatics of the body ultimately discharge themselves at the junction of the subclavian and internal jugular veins. Two of these trunks are considerably larger than the others—the *thoracic duct* and the great trunk of the right side, the *right* or *lymph-duct*. The former receives the lymphatics of the abdomen of the lower extremities, the left side of the thorax, the left upper extremity, and the corresponding side of the head and neck; the latter receives those of the right upper extremity and of the right side of the head, neck, and thorax.

Lymph'atism. Lymphatic habit. Scrofula.

Lymphatitis, lim-fat-e'tis. Angeioleucitis.

Lymphatocele, lym-fat-o-se'le (Eng. lym'fat-o-seel). Tumor from dilatation of lymphatics.

Lymphenteritis, lim-fen-ter-e'tis. Enteritis with lymph or serous infiltration.

Lympheurysma, lim-fu-riz'mah (*lympha*, *eurusma*, dilatation). Lymphangiectasis.

Lymphitis, lim-fe'tis. Angeioleucitis; lymphangitis may be simple or virulent from chancre.

Lymphocele, lim-fo-se'le (Eng. lim'fo-seel). Tumor formed by abnormal collection of lymph.

Lymphochezia, lim-fo-kez'e-ah (*lympha*, *chezo*, to go to stool). Serous diarrhœa.

Lymph'ocyte (*kutos*, cell). Lymph-corpuscle.

Lymphoder'mia. Morbid condition of lymphatics of the skin. **L. pernicio'sa**, form of mycosis.

Lymphœde'ma. Œdema from obstruction of the lymphatics.

Lymph'oid (*lympha*, *eidos*, resemblance.) Lymph-like. **L. tis'sue**, adenoid tissue.

Lymphoma, lim-fo'mah. *Lymphoid tumor*, *Leukæmic* or *Leucæmic tumor*. Tumor composed of corpuscles resembling the cell-elements of lymphatic glands, *Adenoid tissue*. **L., malig'nant**, Hodgkin's disease.

Lymphoncus, lim-fon'kus (*lympha*, *onkos*, a tumor). Lymphangioncus. **L. i'ridis**, iridauxesis.

Lymphopyra, lim-fop'ir-ah (*lympha*, *pur*, fire, fever). Fever, adenomeningeal. Fever attending disease of the lymphatics.

Lymphorrhagia, lim-for-rhaj'e-ah (*lympha*, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Discharge of lymph from a lymphatic vessel owing to lesion of its coats.

Lymphorrhœa, limf-or-rhe'ah (*lympha*, *rheo*, to flow). Escape of lymphatic fluid by spontaneous rupture or accidental wound, producing a fistulous opening of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphosarcoma, lim-fo-sar-ko'mah. Sarcomatous tumor of a lymphatic gland with small round cells, like the lymph- or white blood-corpuscles, or pus- or granulation-cells. Lymphadenoma or Hodgkin's disease.

Lymphosis, lim-fo'sis. Preparation or elaboration of lymph.

Lymphostasis, lim-fos'tas-is. Stasis of lymph.

Lymphotomy, lim-fot'o-me (*lympha*, *tome*, incision). Dissection of the lymphatics.

Lymphotorrhœa, lim-fo-tor-rhe'ah. Lymphoid discharge from the ear.

Lymph'ous. Relating to lymph.

Lymphuria, lim-fu're-ah. Chyluria.

Lyngodes, lin-go'dees. Affected with hiccough. **L. fe'bris**, fever accompanied with hiccough.

Lynn wahoo'. Ulmus alata.

Lynx (hiccough). Singultus or hiccough.

Ly'pe (*lupe*, sadness). Despondency; melancholy.

Lypemania, lip-e-man'e-ah. Melancholy.

Lype'ria cro'cea (*luperos*, sad, from the dull color of the flowers). South African plant, ord. Scrophulariaceæ; the flowers closely resemble saffron in smell and taste, and possess similar medical virtues.

Lypothymia, lip-o-thim'e-ah (*lype*, *thumos*, the mind). Very great sadness.

Lyra, le'rah (*lura*, lyre). The under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix is impressed with numerous transverse and oblique lines, which have been so called from the resemblance they bear to the ancient lyre. Arborescent striæ in interior of cervix uteri. Rugous interior of vagina.

Lysia, lis'e-ah. Lysis.

Lysimachia nummularia, lis-e-mak'e-ah num-mular'e-ah. *Creeping Loosestrife*, *Moneywort*. Ord. Primulaceæ. This plant was formerly accounted vulnerary. It has been considered to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities, and has been used in leucorrhœa. **L. purpu'rea**, Lythrum salicaria. **L. quadrifo'lia**, *Four-leaved loosestrife*, *Crosswort*, indigenous plant, astringent; has been used as a stomachic and antiperiodic. **L. thyrsiflo'ra** or **vulga'ris**, common yellow loosestrife, used in diarrhœa, tuberculosis of the lungs, etc.

Ly'sis (*lusis*, solution). Termination of disease which is operated insensibly; that is, gradually and without critical symptoms.

Ly'sol. Brown oleaginous liquid, having odor of creasote, made in preparation of creasote by dissolving in fat and saponifying with addition of alcohol the portion of oil of tar which boils between 190° and 200° C. Soluble in water; antiseptic; stronger than carbolic acid; much less poisonous. Used chiefly in gynæcology and dermatology.

Lys'sa. Hydrophobia. **L. cani'na**, hydrophobia.

Lyssas, lis'sas. One affected with mania.

Lysseter, lis-se'ter. One affected with mania.

Lys'si (*lussa*, hydrophobia). Pustules or vesicles near the frænum of the tongue, seen in early period of hydrophobia.

Lys'sicus. Pertaining to hydrophobia.

Lyssine, lis'seen (*lussa*, hydrophobia). Term for the specific zymotic principle of hydrophobia.

Lyssinosis, lis-sin-o'sis. Inflammation of the lungs from inhalation of fine fibres of cotton.

Lyssodectus, lis-so-dek'tus (*lyssa*, *deko*, to bite). One bitten by a mad dog or actually laboring under hydrophobia.

Lyssodegma, lis-so-deg'mah. Bite of a mad dog.

Lyssodex'is. Bite of a mad dog.

Lyssoï'des. Like rabies.

Lyssopho'bia (*phobos*). Morbid fear of hydrophobia.

Lyte'rios (*luterios*, dissolving). Epithet given to signs which announce the solution of a violent disease.

Lythrum, lith'rum (*luthron*, blood and dust, on account of the color of the flowers of some species). Plant, ord. Lythraceæ; astringent and demulcent. **L. ala'tum**, milk-willow; leaves are used in Mexico in poultices and for cancerous ulcers. *L. album* and *L. lanceolatum* are similarly employed; Lythrum salicaria. **L. hyssopifo'lia**, Lythrum salicaria. **L. salica'ria**, *Common* or *Purple willow herb*, *Loosestrife*, ord. Lythraceæ; herb, root, and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency, and are used, occasionally, in the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, etc. *L. hyssopifolia* and *L. alatum*, indigenous, have similar properties.

Lyt'ta (*luttao*, to be mad). Insect, ord. Coleoptera. Coleopterous insect, a number of species of which are used for blistering purposes. **L. cæru'lea**, see *Cantharis*. **L. gi'gas**, vesicating beetle. **L. gi'gas mas**, see *Cantharis*. **L. ru'ficeps**, see *Cantharis*. **L. ru'fipes**, class Insecta, ord. Coleoptera; variety of lytta peculiar to Chili, more active as a vesicant than the cantharis or the Lytta vittata. **L. seg'etum**, see *Cantharis*. **L. vesicato'ria**, cantharis. **L. vitta'ta**, *Potato fly*; four species of Meloë that blister are found in the United States.

M.

M. This letter signifies, in prescriptions, minim, *manipulus*, a handful, and *Misce*, 'mix;' also myopia. See *Abbreviation*.

M. a. Abbv. for metre-angle.

Ma. Abbv. for milliampère.

Maagoni. Swietenia mahogani.

Mac. Abbv. for macera, macerate.

Macahalef. See *Calaf*.

Maca'ja but'ter. Oil product of seeds of Cocos aculeata.

Macapatli. Smilax sarsaparilla.

Macaro'ni. Paste moulded in cylindrical shape, and formed of rice or wheaten flour; eaten, when boiled, in soup; prepared with cheese, etc. See *Turundæ Italicæ*.

Macau'la. Contagious disease with eruption on the skin and mucous membranes, resembling tubercular syphilide.

Mace, mas. See *Myristica moschata*. **M. reed,** Typha latifolia.

Macedonisium, mas-e-do-nis'e-um (*Macedonia*). Smyrnium olusatrum.

Macene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. Active principle of mace.

Macer, mah'ser (lean). Gracilis.

Maceration, mas-e-ra'shun (*macero*, to soften by water). Operation consisting in infusing, without heat, a solid substance in a liquid, so as to extract its virtues.

Maceratum, mas-er-at'um. Product of maceration.

Macerona, mas-er-o'nah. Smyrnium olusatrum.

Macescere, mah-ses'er-e. Emaciate.

Macew'en's operations. 1. Procedure for rectification of knock-knee, consisting of section through femoral shaft above the condyles. 2. Radical cure of inguinal hernia by forming pad of sac, with which the internal ring is closed.

Machæra, mak-e'rah. Knife; penis.

Machæridion, mak-e-rid'e-on. Machærion.

Machærion, mak-e're-on (*machaira*, sword, *mache*, a fight). Knife; amputating knife.

Machæris, mak-e'ris (*machairis*). Knife; razor.

Machaönia (mak-ah-o'ne-ah) or **Machaö'nica ars** (called after Machaon). The healing art.

Machaö'nian. Pertaining to a physician.

Machinal, mak'e-nal (*mechane*, a contrivance). Epithet added especially by French writers to the word *movement*, to express that the will takes no part in it.

Machine, mah-sheen'. Compound instrument or arrangement for putting a body in motion.

Machlosyne, mak-los'e-ne (*machlos*, unchaste). Nymphomania.

Machlo'tes. Nymphomania.

Macies, mah'se-ees. Atrophy, emaciation. **M. infan'tum,** tabes mesenterica.

Macilentus, mas-e-len'tus (*maceo*, to be lean). Gracilis.

MacIntyre's splint. Splint applied posteriorly for fracture of the leg in method by suspension.

Macis, mah'sis. See *Myristica moschata*.

Macley'ine. Alkaloid from Macleya cordata of China and Japan. $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$.

Macrantrus, mak-ran'trus. Term applied to skulls in which a vertical line falling on radius fixus from most prominent part of torus frontalis falls in front of that dropped from nasion by 4 to 9 mm.

Macrauchen, mak-rau'ken (*macro*, *auchen*, neck). Having a long neck.

Macrencephalus, mak-ren-sef'al-us. Term applied to skulls in which angle between lines projected from hormion to nasion and inion is from 156.5° to 170°.

Macrencranus, mak-ren-kra'nus. Term applied to skulls having a large cerebellar sector (20° to 27.50°).

Macritas (mak're-tas) or **Macritudo,** mak-re-tu'do (*maceo*, to be lean). Emaciation.

Macro, mak'ro (*makros*, long). In composition, long.

Macro-angiosis, mak'ro-an-je-o'sis (*macro*, *angeion*, vessel). Congenitally large blood-vessels of a limb.

Macrobiosis, mak-ro-be'o-sis (*macro*, *bios*, life). Longevity.

Macrobiotes, mak-ro-be'o-tees. Longevity.

Macrobiotic, mak-ro-be-ot'ik. Of long life. *Macrobiotics* is the macrobiotic art or art of long living.

Macrobiotus (mak-ro-be'o-tus) or **Macrobius,** mak-ro'be-us (*makrobios*). Macrobiotic.

Macrocarpin, mak-ro-karp'in. Neutral principle derived from root of Thalictrum macrocarpum.

Macrocephalia, mak-ro-sef-al'e-ah (*macro*, *kephale*, head). Condition in which the head is unusually large, as at birth, rendering labor difficult.

Macrocephalic, mak-ro-sef-al'ik (*macro*, *kephale*, head). Having a large head.

Macrocephalous, mak-ro-sef'al-us (*makros*, large, *kephale*, head). Affected with macrocephalia.

Macrocephalus, mak-ro-sef'al-us (one who has a large head). Epithet given to children born with heads so large that they seem to be hydrocephalic, but in which the unusual development is owing to the large size of the brain. Term also applied by Hippocrates to certain Asiatics with long heads. See *Capitones*.

Macrocephaly, mak-ro-sef'al-e. Macrocephalia.

Macrochasmus, mak-ro-kaz'mus. Term given by Lissauer to skulls with an angle of between 94° and 114°.

Macrocheilia, mak-ro-ki'le-ah *macro*, *cheilos*, lip). Preternaturally large lips.

Macrochiria (mak-ro-ki're-ah) or **Macrochei'ria** (*macro*, *cheir*, hand). Excessive development of the hands.

Macrocladus, mak-rok'lad-us (*makros*, large, *klados*, branch). Wild cabbage-palm, the young leaves of the tops of which are edible.

Macrocnemius, mak-ro-na'me-us (*makros*, large, *kneme*, leg). Possessing long legs.

Macrocnemum, mak-ro-na'mum (*makros*, long, *kneme*, interspace between two knots). Genus of the Cinchoneæ. **M. cinchonoï'des,** species growing in Peru. **M. corymbo'sum,** Condaminea corymbosa. **M. Humboldtia'num,** Cascarilla peluda, found in the Andes of Peru; bark is reputed to be febrifuge. **M. ros'eum,** species growing in the Andes; bark has astringent properties. **M. tincto'rum,** Condaminea tinctoria.

Macrocolia, mak-ro-ko'le-ah (*macro*, *kolon*, limb). Large limbs in general.

Macrocolous, mak-ro-ko'lus. Having long legs.

Macrocornea, mak-ro-kor'ne-ah. Large cornea.

Macrocosm, mak'ro-kozm (*macro*, *kosmos*, world). The universe.

Macrocosmic, mak-ro-koz'mic. Pertaining to macrocosm.

Macrocosmology, mak-ro-koz-mol'o-je (*makrokosmos*, macrocosm, *logos*, doctrine). Science of macrocosm; also mineralogy.

Macrocos'mus. Macrocosm.

Macrocytes, mak'ro-sites (*macro*, *kutos*, cell). Giant blood-corpuscles.

Macrocythæ'mia (*makros*, large, *kutos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Condition in which there is augmentation of the dimensions of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Macrocyto'sis (same etymon). Condition in which the red corpuscles are increased in size, becoming macrocytes.

Macrodactylia, mak-ro-dak-til'e-ah Condition in which the fingers and toes are abnormally long or hypertrophied.

Macrodactylus, mak-ro-dak'til-us (*macro*, *daktulos*, finger). Long-fingered.

Macrodont, mak'ro-dont (*makros*, large, *odous*, tooth). Having large teeth.

Macrogaster platypus, mak-ro-gas'ter plat'e-pus (*macro*, *gaster*, belly, *platypus*, flat-footed). Acarus folliculorum.

Macrogastrous, mak-ro-gas'trus. Having a large stomach.

Macrogenious, mak-ro-jen'e-us (*makros*, long, *geneion*, chin). Possessing a long lower jaw.

Macroglossa (mak-ro-glos'sah) or **Macroglos'sia** (*macro*, *glossa*, tongue). Large-tongued. See *Paraglossa.*

Macroglossus, mak-ro-glos'sus. One having a large tongue. See *Paraglossa.*

Macromaniacal, mak-ro-man-i'a-k'l (*makros*, large, *mania*). Affected with a delusion in which the objects appear larger than in reality.

Macromelia, mak-ro-mel'e-ah (*macro*, *melos*, limb). Excessive size of a limb.

Macrom'elus. One affected with macromelia.

Macromere, mak'ro-mere (*macro*, *meros*, part). Large cell in ova of certain animals. **M., ante'rior**, macromere in ovum which is to form either the cephalic or anterior extremity of the embryo.

Macronosiæ, mak-ro-nos'e-e (*macro*, *nosos*, disease). Chronic disease.

Macropanencephalous, mak-ro-pan-en-sef'al-us (*pan*, *enkephalos*). Large size and extra development of the whole head.

Macrophage, mak'ro-faj (*macro*, *phago*, to eat). Phagocyte composed of a large cell with one nucleus; the microphages are absorbed by the macrophages.

Macrophagus, mak-rof'ag-us (*macro*, *phago*). See *Phagocyte.*

Macrophallus, mak-ro-fal'lus (*macro*, *phallos*, male organ). Large size of the male organ.

Macrophonus, mak-ro-fo'nus (*macro*, *phone*, voice). One with a strong voice.

Macrophthalmus, mak-rof-thal'mus (*macro*, *ophthalmos*, eye). Having large eyes.

Macrophysocephalus, mak-ro-fiz-o-sef'al-us (*macro*, *phusa*, air, *kephale*, head). Caput succedaneum, a tumefied condition of the child's scalp in labor.

Macrop'ia. See *Macropsia.*

Macropiper, mak-rop'e-per (*macro*, *peperi*, pepper). Piper longum. **M. excel'sum**, Piper excelsum. **M. latifo'lium**, Piper methysticum.

Macropneuma (mak-ro-nu'mah) or **Macropnœa**, mak-ro-ne'ah (*makros*, long, *pneuma*, breathing). Deep breathing.

Macropnoös (mak-ro'no-os) or **Macropnus**, mak-rop'nus (*makros*, long, *pnoe*, deep breathing). Slow breathing.

Macropnus, mak-rop'nus. Long-breathed; one who breathes slowly.

Macropodia, mak-ro-pod'e-ah (*makros*, large, *pous*, foot). Condition in which the feet are abnormally developed.

Macropodus, mak-rop'o-dus (*macro*, *pous*, foot). One possessing large feet.

Macropous or **Macropus**, mak'ro-pus. Macropodus.

Macroprosopia, mak-ro-pros-o'pe-ah (*macro*, *prosopon*, face). Monstrosity with excessive size of face.

Macrop'sia. Vision in which objects appear to be too large.

Macror, mak'ror. Emaciation.

Macrorrhis, mak-ror'is (*macro*, *rhis*, nose). Long-nosed.

Macrosceles, mak-ros'e-lees (*macro*, *skelos*, leg). Long-legged.

Macroscelia, mak-ro-sel'e-ah. Condition in which the legs are abnormally developed.

Macroscope, mak'ro-skope (*macro*, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for increasing apparent size of objects.

Macroscopic, mak-ro-skop'ik. Implying natural or enlarged appearance, in contrast with the microscopic.

Macrosiæ, mak-ro'se-e (*makros*, long). Chronic diseases.

Macrosis, mak-ro'sis. Augmented in size.

Macrosmatic, mak-roz-mat'ik (*macro*, *osmetos*, odorous). Possessing olfactory organs in a highly developed state.

Macrosomatia, mak-ro-so-mah'she-a (*macro*, *soma*, body). See *Giant.*

Macrosomatous, mak-ro-so'ma-tus. Giant-like; large-bodied.

Macrosomia, mak-ro-so'me-ah. See *Giant.*

Macrostoma, mak-ros'to-mah (*macro*, *stoma*, mouth). Congenital fissure of the lip at the angle of the mouth.

Macrostomatus, mak-ro-stom'at-us. Pertaining to macrostomia.

Macrostomia, mak-ro-stom'e-ah (*makros*, large, *stoma*, mouth). Condition characterized by abnormal development of the mouth.

Macrosyphilionthus, mak-ro-sif-il-e-onth'us (*makros*, large, *syphilis*, *ionthos*, eruption on the face). Large syphilitic macula.

Macrotarsous, mak-ro-tar'sus (*macro*, *tarsus*). Possessing long tarsi.

Macrotes, mak-ro'tees (*macro*, *ous*, ear). One with long ears.

Macrotia, mak-ro'te-ah. Preternaturally large or long ears.

Macrotin, mak'ro-tin. Resinous extract of Cimicifuga racemosa.

Macrotys racemosa, mak-ro'tis ras-e-mo'sah. Actæa racemosa.

Macula, mak'u-lah. Spot; permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture. *Ephelis*, *Nævus*, *Spilus*, etc. belong to the maculæ. See also *Molecule.* The term *Macula* is also applied by Trousseau to a modification in the vascularity of the skin, an important symptom in cerebral fever, *Cerebral* or *Meningeal macula*, the skin being diffused with a bright-red tint wherever it may be pressed upon. **M. acus'tica**, nearly circular spot on the wall of the utriculus of the ear where the branch of the nervus acusticus reaches it. **M. al'ba** or **al'bida**, leucoderma. **M. arcua'ta**, arcus senilis. **M. argente'a**, see *Argenti nitras.* **M. au'rea**, see *Foramen centrale retinæ.* **M., cer'ebral**, see *Macula.* **M. cor'neæ**, caligo. **M. cor'neæ arcua'ta**, see *Gerotoxon.* **M. cor'neæ margarita'cea**, cicatrix on transparent part of the eye. **M. emortua'lis**, see *Suggillation.* **M. fla'va**, see *Foramen centrale retinæ.* **M. fus'ca**, ephelides. **M. germinat'iva**, see *Molecule.* **M., ger'minous**, macula germinativa. **M. hepat'ica**, chloasma nævus. **M. lenticula'ris**, ephelides. **M. lu'tea ret'inæ**, see *Foramen centrale.* **M. matrica'lis**, nævus. **M. matri'cis**, nævus. **M., meninge'al**, see *Macula.* **M. ni'gra**, see *Optic nerve.* **M. origina'lis**, nævus. **M. rubo'sa**, cloudiness of the retina. **M. semipelluci'da**, caligo. **M. sola'ris**, ephelides. **M. syphilit'ica**, peculiar stain remaining after syphilitic roseola.

Mac'ulæ al'bæ. White spots seen on serous membranes, especially on that investing the heart. **M. an'te oc'ulos volitan'tes**, metamorphopsia. **M. cæru'leæ**, discolorations occurring sometimes on the skin after pediculosis corporis. **M. cribro'sæ**, see *Auditory canal, internal.* **M. gangræno'sæ**, macules due to gangrene in its incipiency. **M. incer'ti color'is**, term applied by Plenck to nævus, artificial cutaneous discolorations, and to oily seborrhœa. **M. lac'teæ**, M. albæ. **M. tendin'eæ**, strophulus.

Mac'ular or **Maculate**, mak'u-late. Spotted.

Maculation, mak-u-la'shun. Formation of macules.

Maculicol'lis, mak-u-le-kol'lis (*macula*, spot, *collum*, neck). Hairy spots on the neck.

Maculiform, mak'u-le-form. Resembling macula.

Maculose, mak'u-lose. Spotted.

Maculous, mak'u-lus. Spotted.

Mad. Insane. **M. apple plant**, Solanum melongena. **M. doc'tor**, psychiater. **M., horn**, see *Mania.* **M. itch**, parasitic cattle disease characterized by excessive itching. **M., ra'ving**, see *Mania.* **M., stark**, see *Mania.*

Ma'dar. Mudar.

Madarosis (mad-ar-o'sis) or **Madaro'tes** (*madao*, to be bald). Loss of hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

Madarotic, mad-ar-ot'ik. Relating to madarosis.

Madarous, mad'ar-ous (*madoroo,* to make bald). Suffering from madarosis.

Mad'der, dy'er's. Rubia.

Madefaction, mad-e-fak'shun. Process of wetting.

Madelcon, mad-el'kon. Bdellium.

Madema, mad-a'mah (*madao,* to be bald). Madarosis.

Madescent, mad-es'sent. Giving off moisture.

Madesis, mad-a'sis (*madao,* to be bald). Depilation; loss of hair.

Madia, mad'e-ah. Genus of herbs of the Helianthoideæ. **M. oil,** oil from seed of Media sativa. **M. sati'va,** oil plant; grows in certain parts of California and Chile; an oil is obtained from the seeds.

Madisis, mad'is-is. Depilation; loss of hair.

Madisterium (mad-is-ta're-um) or **Madiste'rion** (*madizo,* to make bald). Tweezers for extracting hairs.

Madness. Insanity. **M., canine',** hydrophobia. **M., demen'tial,** dementia. **M., drunk'ard's,** delirium tremens. **M., mani'acal,** mania. **M., melanchol'ic,** melancholia. **M., monomani'acal,** monomania. **M., ra'ving** or **fu'rious,** mania.

Mador. Moisture; cold sweat.

Madorius, mad-o're-us. Mudar.

Madras' turmeric, tur'mer-ik. Coloring matter of vegetable origin.

Madu'ra foot. Mycetoma.

Mad'weed. Scutellaria lateriflora.

Mad'wort. Camelina sativa; vermifuge.

Mæa (*maia*). Midwife.

Mæleutherosis, me-el-u-ther-o'sis (*maia,* midwife, *eleutherosis,* freeing). The act of being delivered by a midwife.

Mæum'a. See *Parturition.*

Mæusiomania, me-u-se-o-man'e-ah (*maieusis,* parturition, *mania*). Puerperal mania.

Mæusiphobia, me-u-se-fo'be-ah (*maieusis, phobos,* fear), fear of childbirth.

Mæuter (me-u'tur) or **Mæutes,** me-u'tees. Accoucheur.

Mæutic, me-u'tik. Relating to obstetrics.

Mæu'tica ars. Obstetrics.

Mæutric, me-u'trik. Relating to a midwife or obstetrics.

Mæia, me-e'ah. Obstetrics.

Mænas, me'nas. Fury; type of mania.

Maësa (me-a'sah) **pic'ta.** Abyssinian tree; anthelmintic.

Mæusis, me-u'sis. Parturition.

Mæutria, me-u'tre-ah. Midwife.

Mafoutra. Tree of Madagascar; fruit possesses astringent qualities.

Magdalia (mag-dal'eah), or **Magdal'eon,** or **Mag'dalis** (*masso,* to knead, crumb of bread). Medicine as a pill, formed of bread; roll of plaster.

Magendie's (mah-zhon'de's) **fora'men.** Foramen of communication between subarachnoid space and fourth ventricle. **M.'s solution,** solution of morphia; strength, 16 grs. to fluidounce of water.

Magenta, ma-jen'tah. Red aniline stain.

Mag'got. Larva of insect. **M. pim'ple,** see *Acne.*

Magisterium, ma-jis-ter'e-um. Magistery. **M. bismu'thi,** bismuth subnitrate. **M. jalap'æ,** resin of jalap. **M. marcasi'tæ,** bismuth subnitrate. **M. plum'bi,** plumbi subcarbonas. **M. sul'phuris,** sulphur lotum. **M. tar'tari pur'gans,** potassii acetas.

Magistery, maj'is-ter-e (*magister,* master). Precipitates from saline solutions were formerly so called. Other medicines, the preparation of which was kept secret. **M. of bismuth,** bismuth subnitrate.

Magistral, maj-is'tral. *Extemporaneous.* Prescription so called—*Formula magistralis* or *extemporanea*—which is prepared extemporaneously; an *officinal* prescription—*Formula officinalis*—being such as has been prepared for some time before it is prescribed.

Magistrantia, maj-is-tran'she-ah (*magister,* master). Imperatoria.

Magma, mag'mah. Thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them; salve of certain consistence. **M. reticula'tum,** reticulated magma; the gelatiniform substance found between the chorion and amnion in the early period of embryonic existence.

Mag'nes. Magnet. **M. arsenica'lis** (sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, of each equal parts. Mix by fusion). Corrosive. See *Magnetic plaster.* **M. epilep'siæ,** hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Magnesia, mag-ne'ze-ah. Alkaline earth whose metallic base is magnesium. *Calcined magnesia, Oxide of magnesium.* Is inodorous; in the form of a white, light, spongy powder; s. g. 2.3, requiring 2000 times its weight of water for solution; is antacid and laxative; dose gr. x to ʒj. **M., ac'etate of,** magnesii acetas. **M. aërat'a,** magnesii carbonas. **M. alba,** M. carbonas. **M. calcinat'a,** M. usta. **M., car'bonate of,** magnesii carbonas. **M. chlo'rinated, solution of,** not caustic, and therefore, for internal use or as an application to delicate tissues, preferable to chlorinated lime or chlorinated soda. **M., ci'trate of,** magnesii citras. **M., Din'neford's,** see *Magnesia, fluid.* **M. Edinburgen'sis,** M. carbonas. **M., efferves'cing** (magnes. carb., M. sulphat., sodæ bicarbon., acid. tartaric., ää partes æquales; to be pulverized, well dried, mixed, and inclosed in bottles hermetically sealed); dose a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, drunk in a state of effervescence. **M., fluid,** *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis,* preparation in Ph. Br., consisting of a solution of carbonate of magnesia in carbonated water. It is also termed *Carbonated magnesia water, Aërated magnesia water, Solution of carbonate of magnesia,* and *Condensed solution of magnesia.* **M. le'vis** (Ph. Br.), *Light magnesia;* made by calcining light carbonate of magnesia; dose gr. x to lx; see *Magnesiæ carbonas.* **M. mi'tis,** magnesiæ carbonas. **M., mu'riate of,** magnesii chloridum. **M. ni'gra,** manganese, black oxide of. **M. opali'na,** mixture of antimony, potassium nitrate, and sodium chloride; emetic. **M. pondero'sa** (Ph. U. S.), heavy magnesia; prepared like light magnesia, the heavy carbonate of magnesium being used; both have the same therapeutic action. **M. sa'lis ama'ri,** magnesia carbonas. **M. sa'lis Ebsdamen'sis,** magnesiæ carbonas. **M. Satur'ni,** antimonium. **M. and so'da, sulphate of,** see *Soda, sulphate of.* **M., solu'tion of, condensed,** M. fluid. **M., subcar'bonate of,** magnesiæ carbonas. **M., subcar'bonate of, hy'drated,** magnesiæ carbonas. **M., sul'phate of,** magnesiæ sulphas. **M., sulphocar'bolate of,** see *Sulphocarbolate.* **M. ter'ra,** magnesia. **M. us'ta,** magnesia. **M. vitriola'ta,** magnesiæ sulphas.

Magne'siæ ace'tas. *Acetate of magnesia.* This salt is prepared by saturating carbonate of magnesia with acetic acid. It is of a syrupy consistence, and about four ounces is a dose. It acts like citrate of magnesium. **M. carbo'nas** or **subcarbo'nas,** *Magnesii carbonas* (Ph. U. S.), *Carbonate of magnesium.* Is inodorous, light, white, spongy, effervescing with acids, insoluble in water; antacid and laxative. **M. ci'tras,** *Citrate of magnesia;* saline preparation formed by saturating a solution of *citric acid* with *magnesia* or its *carbonate;* dose, an ounce. Agreeable magnesic solution, mildly laxative in dose of a half pint; *L. magnesii citratis* (Ph. U. S.), *Solution of citrate of magnesium, Solution of citrate of magnesia.* **M. hypocarbo'nas,** M. carbonas. **M. subcarbo'nas,** M. carbonas. **M. sul'phas,** $MgSo_4,7H_2O$, *Magnesii sulphas* (Ph. U. S.), *Sulphas magnesiæ purificata, Sulphate of magnesia, Sulphate of magnesium, Epsom salt;* its taste is bitter and disagreeable; is purgative and diuretic; dose, as a cathartic, ʒss to ʒij. **M. sul'phis** (Ph. U. S.), sulphite of magnesium, $MgSo_3,CH_2O$, prepared by double decomposition between magnesium sulphate and neutral sodium sulphite; dose, gr. xv–xxx; it has the same properties as the other sulphites. **M. vitriol'icum,** magnesiæ sulphas.

Magnesian (mag-ne'ze-an) **lemonade'.** Magnesiæ citras.

Magnesii carbonas, mag-ne'se-e kar-bo'nas. Magnesiæ carbonas. **M. chlo'ridum,** *Chloride of Magnesium,* bitter deliquescent salt, cholagogue cathartic in the dose of half an ounce to the adult. **M. ci'tras**

granula'tus (Ph. U. S.); (made by adding together carbonate of magnesium, citric acid, bicarbonate of sodium, sugar, alcohol, and distilled water); dose, one or two teaspoonfuls as laxative or cathartic, but generally given in the officinal solution; see *Liquor magnesii citratis*. **M. sul'phas,** magnesiæ sulphas.

Magnesio-effervescens, mag-ne'ze-o ef-fur-ves'sens. Containing magnesia and being effervescent.

Magne'sio-fer'ric ci'trate. Medicinal salt of inferior value.

Magnesite, mag'ne-zite. Native magnesium carbonate.

Magnesium, mag-ne'ze-um. See *Magnesia*. **M., car'bonate of,** magnesii carbonas. **M., chlo'ride of,** magnesii chloridum. **M. ci'trate,** magnesii citras. **M., ox'ide of,** magnesia usta. **M. sal'icylate,** used in typhoid fever as antiseptic and slightly laxative. **M., sul'phate of,** magnesii sulphas.

Mag'net. The loadstone. Native ferric oxide; also name of iron possessing magnetic powers. In pharmacy it is used to purify iron filings. **M., electro-,** magnet capable of exerting magnetic force only while influenced by an electric current. **M., Gruening's,** magnet employed for the purpose of removing particles of steel from the eye.

Magne'tes. Magnet.

Magnetic, mag-net'ik. Relating to magnetism. **M. flu'id,** a name given to the imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues; see *Magnetism, animal; mesmerism*.

Magnetico-electricity, mag-net'e-co-el-ęk-tris'it-e. See *Electromagnetism*.

Magnetinus, mag-net-e'nus. Potassæ supertartras impurus.

Magnetism (mag'net-izm), **an'imal.** *Mesmerism*. Highly impressible persons can be thrown into a kind of magnetic sleep designated *hypnotism* or *mesmerism*. See *Hypnotism*.

Mag'netite. Native iron oxide possessing magnetic properties.

Magnetization, mag-net-i-za'shun. Mesmerization.

Magnetized, mag'net-iz-ed. Mesmerized.

Magnetizer, mag-net-i'zer. Mesmerizer.

Magnetograph, mag-net'o-graf (*magnes*, magnet, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for recording intensity of magnetic force.

Magneto-induction, mag-net'o-in-duk'shun. Induced current produced by surrounding magnet with a coil of wire.

Magnetometer, mag-net-om'e-tur. Instrument for determining intensity of magnetic force.

Magneto-optic, mag-net'o-op'tik. Relating to magnetism and light.

Magnetotherapy, mag-net-o-ther'a-pe. Application of magnetism to the treatment of disease, as chorea, neuralgia, or hysteria.

Magnicaudatus, mag-ne-kawd-at'us (*magnus, cauda*, tail). Long-tailed.

Magniduc'tor. Adductor femoris magnus.

Magnitis, mag-ne'tis. Magnet.

Magnitudo corporis, mag-ne-tu'do kor'po-ris (size of the body). Stature. **M. gigante'a,** see *Giant*.

Magn'oc. Jatropha manihot

Magnolia fragrans, mag-no'le-ah fra'grans. Magnolia glauca. **M. glauc'a,** *Small magnolia, Swamp sassafras, Elk bark, Indian bark, White laurel, Sweet bay, Beaver wood, Beaver tree, White bay, Castor bay, Sweet* or *Laurel magnolia*, ord. Magnoliacæ. The bark is possessed of tonic properties resembling those of cascarilla, canella, etc. The same may be said of the *Magnolia tripetala* or *Umbrella, Umbrella tree;* the *M. acuminata* or *Cucumber tree*, the *M. grandiflora* and *M. macrophylla, Laurel, Elkwood, Silverleaf, Big leaf, White bay, Beaver-tree, Elk bark, Big bloom. Magnolia* (Ph. U. S.) is the bark of *Magnolia glauca, M. acuminata*, and *M. tripetala*.

Magnolin, mag-no'lin. Active crystalline principle of Magnolia tripetala.

Magnum Dei donum, mag'num da'e do'num (great gift of God). Cinchona. **M. os** (great bone), the third bone of the lower row of the carpus, reckoning from the thumb; the largest bone of the carpus, also called *Os capitatum*.

Maguey, mah-gwe'. Agave Americana.

Mahagoni, ma-hag'o-ne. Swietenia mahogani.

Mahamurree. Pali plague.

Mahmou'dy. Convolvulus scammonia.

Mahoe. Arbutilon Indicum.

Mahogany, ma-hog'a-ne. Gymnocladus Canadensis. **M., moun'tain,** Betula lenta. **M. tree,** Swietenia mahogani.

Maho'nia aquifo'lia. Berberis aquifolium. **M. champa'ca,** Michelia champaca.

Mahu'ra. Covolam.

Maia, mi'ah. Mæeia.

Maialic acid, mi-al'ik as'id. Acid derived from Convallaria maialis.

Maialine, mi'al-een. Alkaloid, identical with convallamarin, obtained from Convallaria maialis.

Maianthemum, mi-an'the-mum (*Maius*, May, *anthemon*, flower). Convallaria maialis.

Mai'denhair. M., Amer'ican, Adiantum pedantum. **M., Can'ada,** Adiantum pedantum. **M.. com'mon,** Asplenium trichomanoïdes. **M., golden,** polytrichum. **M., white,** Asplenium ruta muraria.

Mai'denhead. Virginity.

Maid-of-the-mead'ow. Spiræa ulmaria.

Maieia, mi-i'ah. Obstetrics.

Maier's (mi'urs) **si'nus.** Occasionally existent diverticulum of lacrymal sac receiving lacrymal ducts.

Maieuma, mi-u'mah. Parturition.

Maieusis, mi-u'sis. Parturition.

Maieuter, mi-u'ter. Accoucheur.

Maieutes, mi-u'tees. Accoucheur.

Maieutica (mi-u'te-kah) **ars** (*techne*, art of midwifery). Obstetrics.

Maieutical, mi-u'te-kal. Obstetrical.

Maihem, ma'hem. Mayhem.

Mail-ratour. Decoction of leaves of this plant is used by the East Indians in dysentery.

Maim'ing. Mayhem.

Mains. Instrument used in obstetrics, consisting of two spoons without fenestræ, mounted on wooden handles, the branches united by a steel *bride*.

Mairania uva ursi, mi-ran'e-ah u'vah ur'se (*mairo*, to shine—the leaves). Arbutus uva ursi.

Maize, maze. Zea mays. **M., Jap'anese,** Zea Japonica. **M., water,** Victoria regia.

Maize'na. See *Zea mays*.

Majan'themum. Maianthemum.

Major helicis, ma'jor hel'e-sis (larger muscle of helix). Narrow band of muscular fibres situate upon the anterior border of the helix of the ear, just above the tragus.

Ma'joram. Marjoram.

Majorana, maj-o-ran'ah. Origanum majorana. **M. horten'sis,** Origanum majorana. **M. Syri'aca,** Teucrium marum.

Makiah. The small leaves of Cannabis sativa.

Makrocephalus, mak-ro-sef'al-us. Macrocephalus.

Makrocythæ'mia (*macro, kutos, haima*). State of blood characterized by preternaturally large red disks.

Makrops'ia. Apparent increase in dimensions of objects due to change in the retina.

Mal (evil, injury). Any pain or suffering; usually implies epilepsy. **M. de la Baie de Saint Paul** (disease of the Bay of Saint Paul), *Mal Anglais, Mal de chien, Mal de Chicot, Mal des éboulements, Ottoway disease*. A syphiloid affection which prevailed in Canada from 1760 to 1780 and upward **M. de Laira,** *Barking disease*, an epidemic hysteroidal affection, a form of theomania which prevailed in several convents of Germany and elsewhere in the seventeenth century. **M. de mer,** seasickness.

Ma'la (*malum*, apple). Malar bone; cheek. **M. au'rea,** see *Citrus aurantium*.

Mal'abar itch. Disease due to scabies ferox.

Malabathrinum, mal-ab-ath're-num. Ancient name of an ointment and a wine, into which *malabathrum* entered.

Malabathrum, mal-ab-ath'rum (*malabathron*). *Cad-*

eji-Iddi. Leaves of a tree of the East Indies. Are believed to be a species of laurel. *Oleum Malabathri* is obtained from it.

Malacaturon, mal-ac-at'u-ron. Tree native of the Philippines; its sap is employed in dysentery, etc.

Malaccæ radix, mal-ak'ke rad'iks (Malacca root). Sagittarium alexipharmacum.

Malache, mal'ak-e. Malva rotundifolia.

Malachite, mal'a-kite (*malache,* mallow). Native green carbonate of copper.

Malachra (mal-ak'rah) **capita'ta.** Leaves of this species are employed as an anthelmintic.

Malacia, mal-ah'se-ah (*malakos,* effeminate). Depravation of taste, in which an almost universal loathing is combined with an exclusive longing for some particular article of food. If the patient desires substances that are noxious or not eatable, it constitutes *Pica, Depraved appetite.* These symptoms accompany several nervous affections—those of females in particular. In pregnancy it is common and termed *Longing.* **M. Africano'rum,** chthonophagia. **M. amphibles'troid,** affection of the retina characterized by softening. **M. cor'dis,** softening of the heart from inflammation or as a result of lesion of the function of nutrition. **M., vas'cular,** malacia in which excessive formation of new vessels exists.

Malacismus, mal-a-siz'mus (*malakos,* soft). Mollities.

Malaco, mal'ak-o (*malakos,* soft). In composition, soft.

Malacocataracta, mal-a-ko-kat-ar-ak'tah (*malakos,* soft). Soft cataract.

Malacoder'mos or **Malacodermus,** mal-ak-o-dur'mus. Having a soft skin.

Malacogas'ter (*malaco, gaster,* stomach). Gastromalaxia.

Malacoides, mal-ak-o-e'dees. Plant of Chili; in decoction it is employed as a febrifuge.

Malacoma, mal-ak-o'mah (*malakos,* soft, suffix *oma*). Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

Malacophonus, mal-a-ko-fo'nus (*malaco, phone,* voice). Of soft voice.

Malacopœa, mal-a-ko-pe'ah (*malako, poieo,* to make). Emollients.

Malacopœ'ous, mal-ak-o-pe'us. Emollient.

Malacos, mal'ak-os. Soft.

Malacosarcosis, mal-a-ko-sar-ko'sis (*malaco, sarx,* flesh). Softness of the muscular system.

Malacosarcus, mal-ak-o-sark'us (*malakos,* soft, *sarx,* flesh). Having soft flesh.

Malacosis, mal-ak-o'sis (*malakos,* soft). Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ. **M. cer'ebri,** see *Mollities cerebri.* **M. cor'dis,** see *Malacia cordis.* **M. hep'atis,** softening of the liver. **M. ute'ri,** softening of the uterus.

Malacosteon, mal-ak-os'te-on (*malaco, osteon,* a bone). Mollities ossium.

Malacosteosis, mal-a-kos-te-o'sis. Mollities ossium.

Malacostomous, mal-ak-os'to-mus (*malakos,* soft, *stoma,* mouth). Possessing soft jaws devoid of teeth.

Malacotomy, mal-ak-ot'o-me (*malakos,* soft, *tome,* incision). Laparotomy.

Malactica, mal-ak'te-kah (*malakos,* soft). Emollients, relaxants.

Malacyperoa, mal-as-ip-er-o'ah (*malakos,* soft, *hyperoa,* palate). Soft palate.

Mal'ady. Disease. **M., Eng'lish,** hypochondriasis. **M. of postboys,** disease observed to occur among mounted letter-carriers, as aneurysm of the aorta.

Malæ (mal'e) **os** (*malum,* apple, from its roundness). Cheek or malar bone, situate at the lateral and superior part of the face, and constituting the zygomatic region of the cheek. It is irregularly quadrilateral. Its outer surface is convex, covered by muscles and skin, and pierced with canals, called malar, through which vessels and nerves pass. Its upper surface is concave, forming part of the orbit. Its posterior surface is concave, and enters into the composition of the temporal fossæ. This bone is thick and cellular. It is articulated with the frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones, and is developed by a single point of ossification.

Malaga, mal'ag-ah. Species of wine obtained from Malaga, Spain.

Malagma, mal-ag'mah (*malasso,* to soften). Emollient cataplasm. Every local application having the property of softening organic tissues.

Malaise, mal-aze' (*mal,* ill, *aise,* ease). Indisposition. The feelings of discomfort preceding illness.

Malambo (mal-am'bo) **bark.** Matias.

Malamide, mal'am-eed. *Asparagin.* Principle found in asparagus and the shoots of various plants.

Malanders, mal'an-derz. Malandria.

Malandria, mal-an'dre-ah. Species of lepra or elephantiasis. *Malanders* or *Mallenders,* a disease of the horse, consists of a scurfy eruption on the inside of the hock or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee. It is called *Mallenders* in the foreleg, and *Sallenders* in the hind leg.

Malandriosus, mal-an-dre-o'sus. *Leprous.* Affected with malandria.

Malanea (mal-an'e-ah) **verticilla'ta.** Danais rotundifolia.

Malapari or **Malaparius.** Tree found in the Moluccas; bark and root act as antidotes to some poisons.

Malapraxis, mal-ah-praks'is. Malpraxis.

Ma'lar. Belonging to the cheek, as the malar bone. **M. pro'cess,** zygomatic process.

Malare (mal-ar'e) **os.** Malæ os.

Malaria, mal-a're-ah ([I.] bad air). See *Miasm.* **M., bacil'lus of,** see *B. malariæ.*

Malarial, mal-a're-al. Relating to, or connected with, malaria. Malarious.

Malari-labia'lis. Zygomaticus major muscle.

Malarioid, mal-a're-oid (*malaria, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling malaria or its effects.

Malarious, mal-a're-us. *Malarial.* Owing to, or connected with, malaria; as malarious soil or disease.

Malaris, mal-ar'is. Muscle constituting a part of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

Malassez's disease. Cystic testicle.

Malassimilation, mal-as-sim-il-a'shun. Imperfect assimilation or nutrition.

Malate (ma'late) **of i'ron.** Preparation made from the action of acidulous ripe apples on pure iron filings.

Malaxate, mal'aks-ate (*malasso,* to soften). To soften drugs by kneading. Process is called *malaxation.*

Malaxation, mal-aks-a'shun. See *Malaxate.* **M. of the eye,** manipulation of the eyeball following sclerotomy, consisting in pressure made on the eyeball with the fingers, thus keeping the margins of the incision separated and removing part of the aqueous humor.

Malaxia ventriculi, mal-aks'e-ah ven-trick'u-le (*malasso,* to soften). Softening of the stomach.

Malaxis, mal-aks'is (softening). Preternatural softness. **M. cor'dis,** see *Cardiomalacia.* **M. hepat'ica,** accumulation of fat in secreting cells of the liver.

Malax'is odora'ta. Native plant of the E. Indies; the juice is used there medicinally.

Malay, ma-la'. See *Homo.*

Malazissatus, mal-a-zis-sat'us (*malasso,* to soften). One in whom the testicles have not descended; used also synonymously with emasculatus.

Malce, mal'ke (torpor from cold). Chilblain.

Malcious, mal'she-us. Freezing.

Malconformation, mal-kon-form-a'shun. Malformation.

Male. Of the sex that begets young. Not female. What belongs to the male sex, as the male organs of generation. **M. or'gan,** penis.

Mal'e. Axilla.

Maleate, mal'e-ate. Salt of maleic acid.

Maleficium, mal-e-fish'e-um (*malus,* bad, *facio,* to make). Poisoning.

Malformation, mal-for-ma'shun (*malus,* bad, *forma,* form). Wrong formation of, or irregularity in the structure of, parts. See *Monster.*

Malgaigne's amputa'tion. Calcaneo-astragaloid disarticulation. **M.'s fos'sa,** superior carotid trian-

gle. **M.'s hooks**, hooks for maintaining in proper apposition the fractured patella.

Malgenic, mal-jen'ik (*malum*, disease, *gennao*, to engender). Giving rise to disease.

Malia, mal'e-ah. See *Equinia*.

Maliasmus, mal-e-az'mus. See *Malis* and *Equinia*.

Malic (ma'lik) **ac'id.** Acid derived from apple; obtained from other fruits also.

Mal'ice. Althæa.

Malice (mal'is) **prepense.** Premeditated conclusion to commit crime.

Malichorium, mal-e-ko're-um. See *Punica granatum*.

Malicorium, mal-e-ko're-um (*malum*, apple, *corium*, skin). See *Punica granatum*.

Malie, mal'e-e. Equinia.

Maliform, mal'i-form. Resembling the shape of an apple.

Malign, ma-line'. Malignant.

Malignancy, mal-ig'nan-se. Condition of being malignant. The cause of malignancy is still undetermined.

Malignant, ma-lig'nant (*malus*, bad). Term applied to any disease whose symptoms are so aggravated as to threaten the destruction of the patient, as malignant scarlet fever, malignant pustule, etc. A disease of a very serious character, although it may be mild in appearance.

Malingerer, ma-lin'ger-er. A simulator of disease. See *Feigned diseases*.

Malin'gering. Simulation of disease. See *Feigned diseases*.

Ma'lis. Cutaneous vermination. Cuticle or skin infested with animalcules—phtheiriasis, parasitismus superficiei. In Persia this affection is produced by the Guinea worm; in South America by the chigre; and in Europe, occasionally, by the louse. See *Equinia* and *Phtheiriasis*. **M. ac'ari**, scabies. **M. acridophago'rum**, locust-eating. **M. America'na**, inflammation of the skin due to the presence of the chigre. **M. a crinonibus**, cutaneous affection in children, in which numerous comedones are present. **M. dracun'culus**, dracunculus. **M. a ger'dia medinen'si**, dracunculus. **M. Gor'dii**, dracunculus. **M. œst'ri**, disease produced by the presence of the larvæ of the gad-fly in the nose or external ear. In cattle the larvæ are found under the skin. **M. pedicula'ris**, phtheiriasis. **M. pedic'uli**, phtheiriasis. **M. praten'sis**, cutaneous affection due to the presence of prairie ticks. **M. pu'licis**, eruption from flea-bites. **M. Transylva'nica**, disease occurring in Transylvania, accompanied by rheumatism and discharge of worms from the region of the knees. **M. Westphalien'sis**, disease resembling scurvy, occurring in Westphalia in the 16th century, in which the joints were affected.

Malleable, mal'le-a-b'l. Capable of being beaten into thin plates.

Mallear, mal'le-ar. Relating to the malleus.

Malleation, mal-le-a'shun (*malleus*, hammer). Affection described by Morgagni and others as a form of chorea, characterized by constantly hammering with one hand on the other, or on the knee or the side. Flagellation.

Malledius, mal-la'de-us. Tensor tympani.

Malleiform, mal-le'i-form. Shaped like a hammer.

Mallein, mal'le-in. Liquid of a yellowish color obtained from sterilized and filtered culture of bacillus mallei. It has been suggested to employ this fluid as an injection in glanders for diagnostic purposes.

Mallenders, mal'len-derz. Malandria.

Malleo-incudal, mal'le-o-in'ku-dal (*malleus*, hammer, *incus*, anvil). Relating to malleus and incus of the ear.

Malleolar, mal'le-o-lar (*malleolus*). Belonging to the ankles. **M. ar'teries** are two branches furnished by the anterior tibial about the instep; the one—the internal—passes transversely behind the tendon of the tibialis anticus to be distributed in the vicinity of the malleolus internus; the external glides behind the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the peroneus brevis, and sends its branches to the parts which surround the outer ankle, as well as to the outer region of the tarsus.

Malleolus, mal-le'o-lus (dim. of **Malleus**, mallet). Two projections formed by the bones of the leg at their inferior part. The inner belongs to the tibia, the outer to the fibula. The ankles afford attachment to ligaments, and each has a sort of gutter in which certain tendons slide. See *Malleus*.

Malleomyces, mal-le-om'is-eez (*malleus*, hammer, *muces*, fungus). Schizomycetes occurring in pus of glanders, and thought to be the etiological factor in that disease.

Mallet, mal'let. Kind of hammer used with a gouge for removing or cutting bones in surgical and anatomical operations.

Malleus, mal'le-us (mallet). Longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear, situate at the outer part of the tympanum, and united to the membrana tympani. It has: 1. An ovoid head—caput, capitulum—which is articulated behind with the incus, and is supported by a narrow part called the neck—cervix. Anteriorly, a long apophysis, which is engaged in the glenoid fissure, and called the apophysis or process, processus gracilis of Rau. It affords attachment to the anterior or externus mallei muscle. 2. A handle—manubrium—which forms an obtuse angle with the neck, and corresponds to the membrane of the tympanum, which it seems to draw inward. It is furnished at the upper extremity with a process—the processus brevis—to which the internus mallei is attached. **M. farcimino'sus**, see *Equinia*. **M. hu'midus**, equinia. **M., slen'der pro'cess of**, processus gracilis of Rau; see *Malleus*.

Mallotus (mal-lot'us) **Philippinen'sis.** Rottlera tinctoria.

Mal'low, com'mon. Malva. **M., com'pound decoc'tion of**, decoctum malvæ compositum. **M., In'dian**, Abutilon Avicennæ. **M., wild**, Malva sylvestris. **M., yel'low**, Abutilon Avicennæ.

Malls. Rubeola.

Malmsey, mahmz'e. Sweet wine from Madeira grapes.

Malnutrition, mal-nu-trish'un. Impaired nutrition; defective process of assimilation.

Malobathrum, mal-o-bath'rum. Malabathrum.

Malogranatum, mal-o-gran-at'um (*malum*, apple, *granum*, grain, having grainlike seeds). Pomegranate; punica granatum.

Malonate, mal'on-ate. Salt of malonic acid.

Malonetia (ma-lon-e'she-ah) **nit'ida.** South American species; reputed to be contained in curare.

Maloni bapcai. Seed of Indian plant employed as an external application in scabies.

Malope malacoïdes, mal'o-pe mal-ak-o-e'deez. Mallow-wort of Barbary.

Malpighi (mal-pe'ghe) (famous anatomist of Italy), **acini of.** Corpora Malpighiana. **M., bod'ies of**, Corpora Malpighiana. **M., glom'erule of**, see *Glomerule*. **M., pyr'amids of**, see *Papillæ of the kidney*.

Malpighia mourella, mal-pe'ghe-ah mu-rel'lah (after Malpighi). Bark of this shrub, a native of Cayenne, reputed to be febrifuge and useful in diarrhœa. **M. m. crassifo'lia**, Brysonia crassifolia. **M. m. gla'bra**, Barbadoes cherry; fruit is employed as a febrifuge, and the bark as an astringent.

Malpighian (mal-pig'e-an) **bod'ies.** Corpora Malpighiana; see also *Spleen*. **M. bod'ies, inflamma'tion of**, kidney, Bright's disease of the. **M. cor'puscles**, see *Corpora Malpighiana* and *Spleen*. **M. latifo'lia**, species growing in the Antilles; its bark is very similar to simaruba bark. **M. lay'er of the skin**, rete mucosum is sometimes so called. **M. u'rens**, cowhage cherry; fruit is edible, and possesses astringent properties like the root and bark. **M. ves'icles**, see *Lung*.

Malposition, mal-po-zish'un. Faulty position of the fœtus in the pelvis. *Malpresentation* refers to the faulty presentation of the fœtus, as by the shoulder, etc.

Malpractice, mal-prak'tis. Malpraxis.

Malpraxis, mal-praks'is. Bad management or treatment; also criminal abortion.

Malpresentation, mal-prez-en-ta'shun. See *Malposition.*

Malt. Maltum (Ph. U. S.) is the seed of Hordeum distichum caused artificially to germinate; barley made to germinate for the purpose of forming beer. It has been recommended in medicine as antiscorbutic, antiscrofulous, etc. **M. ex'tract,** made from an infusion with water at 165° F., draining and evaporating. Genuine extract contains the soluble ingredients of malt and the bitter of the hop. Employed in irritable forms of indigestion. **M. liq'uors,** alcoholic beverages prepared from malt, as beer, ale, and porter. **M. spir'it,** spirit distilled from malt.

Maltese (mal'tees) **cross.** Surgical dressing or compress made in form of a Maltese cross.

Mal'tha (*malatto,* to soften). Wax, particularly soft wax; also mixture of asphalt with petroleum.

Malthacodes, mal-thak-o'deez (*malthakos,* soft, *eidos,* resemblance). Emollient.

Malthacticus, mal-thak'te-kus. Emollient.

Malthaxis, mal-thaks'is. Mollities.

Mal'the. Maltha.

Mal'ti extrac'tum. Malt extract.

Maltine, mal-teen'. Diastase.

Maltobiose, malt-o-bi'oze. Maltose.

Maltodextrin, malt-o-deks'trin. Carbohydrate produced when starch is converted into maltose.

Maltose, mal'toze. Sugar, result of action of diastase on fecula of barley.

Mal'tum. Malt.

Malt'zey. Leprosy.

Ma'lum (*malus,* bad). Disease. Melum (apple); see *Pyrus malus.* **M. Ægypti'acum,** diphtheria. **M. Aleppen'se,** Bouton d'Aleppo. **M. articulo'rum,** gout. **M. cadu'cum,** epilepsy. **M. cadu'cum pulmo'num,** asthma. **M. ca'num,** see *Pyrus cydonia.* **M. Coen'se,** Averrhoa carambola. **M. coto'neum,** see *Pyrus cydonia.* **M. Cotun'nii,** neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **M. hypochondri'acum,** hypochondriasis. **M. hyster'icum,** hysteria. **M. insan'um,** see *Solanum melongena.* **M. ischiad'icum,** neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **M. laz'ari,** elephantiasis. **M. lycoper'sicum,** Solanum lycopersicum. **M. mi'nus,** see *Epilepsy.* **M. mor'tuum,** species of lepra in which the affected portions of skin seem to be struck with death. See *Pemphigus.* **M. per'forans pe'dis,** mycetoma. **M. pila're,** trichosis. **M. Pot'tii,** see *Pott's disease.* **M. prima'rium,** idiopathia. **M. re'gimen,** malpraxis. **M. Rust'ii,** disease of a tubercular character affecting the superior cervical vertebræ. **M. sclerot'icæ seni'le,** scleritis occurring in old people. **M. seni'le arteria'rum,** arteritis deformans due to old age. **M. seni'le articulo'rum,** arthritis deformans. **M. spino'sum,** Datura stramonium. **M. terres'tre,** Atropa mandragora. **M. vene'reum,** syphilis. **M. vertebra'le poste'rius,** necrosis affecting the spines of the vertebræ.

Ma'lus (apple tree). Pyrus malus. **M. auran'tia ma'jor,** Citrus aurantium. **M. commu'nis,** Pyrus malus. **M. dasyphyl'la,** Pyrus malus. **M. In'dica,** *Bilumbi biting-bing* of Bontius, ord. Rosaceæ. Juice of this is cooling, and is drunk as a cure for fevers; leaves, boiled and made into a cataplasm with rice, are famed in all sorts of tumors; juice, mixed with arrack, is drunk for the cure of diarrhœa. **M. limo'nia ac'ida,** see *Citrus medica.* **M. med'ica,** see *Citrus medica.* **M. sylves'tris,** Pyrus malus.

Mal'va (*malakos,* soft). *Malva sylvestris, Common Mallow,* ord. Malvaceæ. Leaves and flowers are chiefly used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemata; demulcent. *M. rotundifolia* has like virtues. **M. al'cea,** Alcea rosea, hollyhock, mallow; emollient. **M. angustifo'lia,** Mexican species; leaves and roots are emollient. **M. anseri'na,** M. rotundifolia. **M. arbo'rea,** Althæa rosea. **M. balsam'ica,** species of Southern Africa, where it is employed as an emollient. **M. commu'nis,** M. sylvestris. **M. ma'jor,** Alcea rosea. **M. moscha'ta,** see *Musk.* **M. o'pium,** an opium from India. **M. scopa'ria,** species growing in Peru; root is employed in diarrhœa.

Malvavis'cum (*malva, viscum,* bird-lime). Althæa.

Ma'ma pi'an. *Mother yaw;* ulcer of a bad aspect, which is the commencement of the pian, and which, after having destroyed the flesh, extends to the bones.

Mam'bi. Substance used in Peru to add to coca-leaves.

Mam'ei. From incisions made in the branches of this West Indian tree a copious discharge of pellucid liquor occurs, which is called *Momin* or *Toddy wine;* is diuretic, and esteemed to be a good antilithic. See *Mammea Americana.*

Mamelon. Nipple.

Mameluco, mam-e-lu'ko. In Brazil the hybrid between the white and Indian.

Mamilla, mam-il'lah (dim. of **Mamma**). See *Mamma.*

Mamil'læ arachnid'iæ. Papillæ renales.

Mamillaplasty, mam-il'ah-plas-te. Operation for the purpose of restoring a depressed nipple.

Mamilla'ria Lewin'i. Species furnishing muscale buttons; contains an exceedingly poisonous alkaloid called anhaloine. **M. sim'plex,** this plant is used as an emollient in external applications.

Mamillary, mam'il-la-re. Mammillary.

Mamillate (mam'il-ate) or **Mam'illated.** Resembling a mamma in shape.

Mamillifor'mis. Nipple-shaped.

Mamilloid, mam'il-loid (*mamilla,* nipple, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a nipple in shape.

Mam'ma (*mamma,* one of the earliest cries of the infant, ascribed to a desire for food). *Female breast* (*Mamilla* being the male breast). Glandular organ proper to *mammalia* intended for the secretion of milk. The mammæ exist in both sexes, but they acquire a much greater size in the female, especially during pregnancy and lactation. In women, at the central part of each breast, the skin suddenly changes color and assumes a rosy tint. It is of a reddish-brown in women who have suckled several children. This circle has a rugous appearance, owing to the presence of sebaceous glands, and is called *Areola* or *Aureola.* These glands—*Tubercles of the Areola*—furnish an unctuous fluid for defending the nipple from the action of the mouth of the suckling infant, and, according to some, milk. In the midst of the aureola is the nipple, a rosy conoidal erectile eminence, and at the surface of which the galactophorous ducts open. The breasts plus the space between are called the *bosom, sinus, colpus.* At times these terms are restricted to the space between the breasts. Mamma also means a nurse. In the animal the mamma is called the *Udder.* **M. aber'rans,** supernumerary mammary gland. **M. errat'ica,** supernumerary mammary gland possessing the true glandular character, situated in an abnormal position. **M., suspen'sory lig'ament of,** see *Suspensory.* **M., uterine,** cotyledon of the placenta.

Mam'mæ accesso'riæ. Glands situated on various parts of the body which secrete milk.

Mammæform, mam'me-form. Mammiform.

Mam'mal. Mammiferous animal (from *mamma*). An animal that suckles its young.

Mammalgia, mam-mal'je-ah (*mamma, algos,* pain). Neuralgia of the breast.

Mamma'lia. Division of vertebrata that suckle their young, including man. See *Vertebrata.*

Mam'mary. Relating to the breasts. **M. ab'scess,** mastodynia apostematosa. **M. are'ola,** zone around the nipple, of pink color in virgins and blondes; of darker and brown color in mothers and brunettes. **M. ar'teries** are three in number: 1. The *Internal mammary, Arteria sternalis, Internal thoracic.* It arises from the subclavian, and descends obliquely inward, from its origin to the cartilage of the third rib. Below the diaphragm it divides into two branches, one external, the other internal. From its origin until its bifurcation it gives branches to the muscles and glands of the neck, to the thymus, mediastinum, pericardium, and œsophagus. In each intercostal space it gives off *internal* and *external musculo-cutaneous* branches, and also on each side the *superior diaphragmatic.* Its two ultimate branches are distributed on the parietes of the

abdomen, and anastomose with the external mammary, intercostal, lumbar, circumflexa ilii, and epigastric arteries. 2. The *External mammary arteries* are two in number, superior and inferior. The *Superior external mammary, Superior thoracic,* is furnished by the axillary artery. It descends obliquely forward between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it is distributed by a considerable number of branches. The *Inferior external mammary, Long* or *Inferior thoracic,* arises from the axillary artery, a little below the preceding; descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax; curves afterward inward; becomes subcutaneous and divides into a number of branches, which surround the breast; gives branches to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, the intercostal muscles, the glands of the axilla, and the integuments of the breast. **M. gland** is the secretory organ of the milk; is situate in the substance of the breast, to which it gives shape. The tissue of this gland results from the assemblage of lobes of different size, united intimately by areolar tissue. Each is composed of several lobules, formed of round granulations, of a rosy white color, and the size of a poppy-seed. The glandular grains give rise to the radicles of the excretory canals of the mamma, which are called *galactophorous* or *lactiferous;* see *Lactiferous vessels.* These excretory vessels unite in ramusculi, rami, and in trunks of greater or less size; collect toward the centre of the gland; are tortuous, very extensible, and semi-transparent. All terminate in sinuses situate near the base of the nipple, which are commonly from 15 to 18 in number. These sinuses are very short, conical, and united by areolar tissue. From their summits a fasciculus of new ducts sets out, which occupy the centre of the nipple, and open separately at its surface. The arteries of the mammary gland come from the thoracic, axillary, intercostal, and internal mammary. The veins accompany the arteries; the nerves are furnished by the intercostals and brachial plexus; the lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and form two layers. They communicate with those of the thorax, and pass into the axillary ganglions.

The following measurements have recently been made of the mammary glands and their component parts (Vierordt):

Weight of both breasts, 222 g. (E. Bischoff); volume, 223 cm. (Raciborski).

Greatest length (along margin of pectoralis major)	128
Vertical height	111
Thickness (in a sagittal direction)	54
Sinus lactiferi	5–7 in diameter.
Ductus "	1.7–2.3
Mouth of ducts	0.6 wide.
Acini	0.12 (0.08–0.16).

M. phthi'sis, see *Phthisis.* **M. re'gion,** thoracic region containing mamma. **M. sarco'ma,** tumor of the color and texture of the mammary gland; dense and whitish; sometimes softer and brownish; often producing, on extirpation, a malignant ulcer with indurated edges; found in various parts of the body and limbs. **M. veins** follow the same course as the arteries, and have received the same denominations. The *internal mammary vein* of the right side opens into the superior cava; that of the left into the corresponding subclavian vein. The *external mammary veins* open into the axillary vein.

Mammate, mam'mate. Possessing breasts.

Mammea (mam'me-ah) **Africa'na.** Tree of Africa; fruit is edible. **M. America'na,** ord. Guttiferæ. Systematic name of the tree on which the mammee fruit grows. The fruit has a delightful flavor when ripe, and is much cultivated in Jamaica. **M. Asiat'ica,** Barringtonia speciosa.

Mammeata, mam-me-at'ah (*mamma*). One who has large breasts.

Mammella, mam-mel'ah (dim. of **Mamma**). Nipple.

Mammifer, mam'me-fer (*mamma, fero,* to bear). Mammal.

Mammiferous (mam-mif'er-us) **an'imal.** Mammal.

Mam'miform (*mamma, forma,* form). Mastoid.

Mammilla, mam-mil'lah (dim. of **Mamma**). Mamma (male), nipple; small prominence; papilla.

Mammillæ, mam-mil'le. See *Kidney.* **M. medulla're,** see *Mammillary.*

Mammilla'ria. Tuber cinereum.

Mammilla'ris (*mammilla*). Mastoid.

Mammillary, mam'mil-la-re (*mammilla*). Having the shape of a nipple. See *Mastoid.* **M. em'inence,** name given—1. To more or less marked prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the anfractuosities of the cranium. 2. To white, round, medullary tubercules, of the size of a pea, situate at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance from which the infundibulum of the brain arises. These *Mammillary tubercles, Corpora albicantia,* are united to each other by a small grayish band corresponding with the third ventricle. They receive the anterior prolongations of the fornix. Older anatomists, taking the nervous trunks, to which Willis first gave the name *olfactory nerves,* for simple appendages of the brain, called them, on account of their shape, *Carunculæ mammillares.* Vesalius, Fallopius, Columbus, and several others termed them *Processus mammillares cerebri ad nares.* They have also been called *Trigona olfactoria.* **M. pro'cesses,** tubercles which project backward from each of the superior articular processes of the lumbar vertebræ; see *Mammillary eminence* and *Mastoid process.*

Mammillated, mam'mil-la-ted. That which has mammiform projections on its surface. **M. liv'er,** cirrhosis.

Mammillation, mam-mil-la'shun. Granulation of some mucous membranes, as of the stomach. If in excess in the latter, it may be pathognomonic of polypus of the stomach.

Mammitis, mam-me'tis (*mamma, itis*). Inflammation of the mamma; mastitis.

Mammose, mam'mose. Mammate.

Mammula, mam'mu-lah (dim. of **Mamma**). Small breast.

Man. The chief and most perfect of the mammalia; in Greek, anthropos (*ana,* upward, *trepo,* to turn), because he alone, of all animals, possesses the natural power of standing erect. He is the only animal whose incisor teeth, wedged in a projecting jaw, are absolutely vertical. Man is especially distinguished from other mammalia by the faculty he possesses of classing his ideas and comparing them with each other, and connecting, representing, and transmitting them by signs and articulate sounds. He possesses in the highest degree the attributes of intelligence—memory, judgment, and imagination. Differences in figure, color, stature, etc. have caused naturalists to divide mankind into a number of races or varieties.

The following estimates have been made of the proportions of a man of medium size (Schadow):

Total length of a man	166.5 cm.
Length of arms expanded	
Distance between nipples	
Clavicular bones	
Both knees close together	21
Half the width of shoulder	
Length of neck	
Height of foot	8
From external to internal malleolus, front	
Length of upper arm (front)	34
" " " (on the side)	
Length of elbow	
Breadth below ribs *en face*	26
Length of foot (*profile*)	
Breadth of both calves *en face*	
" of shoulder-blade to breast (on the side)	24
" from glutæus to genital region	
Length of hand	
From sacral vertebra to umbilicus (on the side)	18.5
Calves above (on the side)	
Breadth of foot	10.5

A few dimensions may be added, after Krause:

	Men.	Women.
Height of sternal region	19 cm.	18 cm.
Height from scrobiculus cordis to umbilicus	18	18
Height from umbilicus to mons Veneris	14	16

	Men.	Women.
Circumference of abdomen around iliac regions	70 cm.	73 cm.
Circumference of abdomen around crest of ilium	81	84
Circumference of the upper arm	28	26
" of forearm at upper end	27	24
" of forearm at lower end	19	18
Breadth of carpus	6	5
Circumference of carpus	18	16
Breadth between trochanters	34	35
Circumference of thigh at upper end	51	49
" " in the middle	47	41
" " at lower end	35	32
Circumference of knee	34	32
" " leg below the knee	31	28
" " the calf	37	34
Length of foot (from the heel to the toes)	26	23

Dimensions and weight of the bones of the skeleton (fresh skeleton of a man aged 42) (Krause and Dursy):

	Men (cm.).	Women (cm.).	Weight of bone (g.).
Entire skeleton—height	162–172	151–162	*9814
Height of head (posteriorly)	14	13	†1115
Vertical length of vertebral column	70	68	‡1556
Length of sternum	18	16	80
" " clavicle	14.2	13.6	41
" " scapula (base)	16	14	134
Breadth of scapula (above)	12	10	
Length of acromion	6	5	
" " humerus	32	30	308
" " ulna	26	23	99
" " radius	24	22	90
" " hand	20	18	126
Height of os innominatum	22	19	⁋958
Breadth of crest of the ilium	28	30	
Length of femur	55	43	940
" " patella	4	4	39
" " tibia	39	34	530
" " fibula	37	33	78
" " foot	24	22	325

* Including teeth, intervertebral cartilages, and costal cartilages.
† Including teeth.
‡ Including intervertebral cartilages.
⁋ Whole pelvis (without sacrum).

Weight of vertebræ (fresh skeleton) (Dursy):

		Heaviest.	Lightest.
7 cervical vertebræ	144 g.	7th (28)	3d (16)
12 thoracic vertebræ	623 .	11th and 12th (81)	2d and 3d (34)
5 sacral vertebræ	526	3d (112)	5th (100)
Average,	54		

Dry skeleton (Bardeleben):

		Heaviest.	Lightest.
7 cervical vertebræ	52.2 g.	7th (9.9)	1st (5.7)
12 thoracic vertebræ	176.2	12th (21.4)	3d (10.7)
5 sacral vertebræ	154.1	3d (33)	1st (26.4)
Average,	16.8		

Manaca, man'a-kah. Root of Franciscea uniflora; vegetable mercury; antisyphilitic; purgative.

Manakin, man'a-kin (dim. of **Man**). Fantom.

Manchineel, man-chin-eel' ([S.] *mangana*, apple). Hippomane mancinella.

Mancurana, man-ku-ran'ah. Origanum.

Mancus, man'kus. Lame.

Mandarin, man'dar-rin. Mandarin orange.

Mandible, man'di-b'l (*mando*, to chew). Maxillary bone.

Mandibula, man-dib'u-lah (*mando*, to chew). Maxillary bone.

Mandibular, man-dib'u-lar. Pertaining to inferior maxilla. **M. angle**, angle formed by ramus of inferior maxilla in its relation to plane of body of the bone. **M. arch**, arch formed by tympanic plate of temporal bone and the inferior maxilla. **M. plate**, two osseous embryonic structures ultimately forming the lower jaw. **M. tu'bercle and dim'ple**, tubercle and spot occasionally located on cheek from two to four centimetres behind the angle of the mouth.

Mandibularis musculus, man-dib-u-lar'is mus'kulus. Masseter.

Mandibulate, man-dib'u-late. Possessing mandibles.

Mandib'ulo-condyl'ial tri'angle. Triangle with base between the condylia and the apex at the symphysion.

Mandib'ulo-cor'onial tri'angle. Triangle with base between the two coronia and apex at symphysion.

Mandib'ulo-fa'cial in'dex, M.-in'frafacial in'dex, or M.-su'prafacial in'dex. Indices determined by vertical projection measurements of lower jaw compared with facial.

Mandib'ulo-gon'ial tri'angle. One having base between the two gonia and apex at symphysion.

Mandib'ulum. Inferior maxillary bone.

Mandioc (man'de-ok) or **Mandio'ca.** Jatropha manihot.

Man'do (*mando*, to chew). Glutton.

Mandragora, man-drag'o-rah (*mandragoras*). Atropa mandragora. **M. acau'lis**, Atropa mandragora. **M. officina'lis**, Atropa mandragora. **M. verna'lis**, Atropa mandragora.

Mandragorites, man-drag-o-re'tees (*mandragorites, mandragora*). Wine in which the roots of mandrake have been infused.

Mandrake, man'drake. Atropa mandragora, Podophyllum peltatum, P. montanum. **M., Amer'ican**, Podophyllum peltatum, **M., ex'tract of**, extractum podophylli. **M., fe'male**, Mandragora vernalis. **M., male**, Mandragora autumnalis. **M., medic'inal**, Mandragora officinalis.

Mandrin, man'drin. The wire used to give rigidity to a flexible catheter during introduction.

Manducation, man-du-ka'shun (*manduco*, to chew). Mastication.

Manducatorius (man-du-kat-o're-us) **mus'culus.** Masseter.

Manducatory, man'du-ka-to-re (*manducatio*, mastication). Appertaining to mastication. **M. nerve**, see *Trigemini*.

Manec's paste. See *Paste*. **M.'s opera'tion**, operation for ligation of the innominate artery.

Manettia, mah-net'te-ah. Genus of the Cinchoneæ. **M. cordifo'lia, M. glab'ra**, root of this species possesses emetic properties. **M. lanceola'ta**, Ophiorrhiza lanceolata.

Manganate, man'gan-ate. Chemical salt, product of action of manganic acid and a base.

Manganese, mang'gan-eez. Metal pretty abundant in nature in an oxidized state. It is of a grayish-white color, hard and brittle, and destitute of magnetic properties. Specific gravity about 8. It is given internally in its salts or other compounds; albuminate, saccharate, peptonate, and dextrinate of m. have been recently introduced as tonics, in chlorosis particularly. **M. ar'senate**, arseniate of manganese; prepared by saturating solution of arsenic acid with freshly precipitated manganese carbonate. **M., black ox'ide of**, *Dioxide of manganese*, is used in preparing chlorine gas. **M., i'odide of**, this salt is prescribed, in pill and syrup, in the anæmia attendant on scrofula, phthisis, cancer, etc. **M. monox'ide**, MnO, substance of a light-green color. **M., salts of**, see *Manganese, sulphate of*. **M. sesquiox'ide**, Mn_2O_3, substance of a black or dark-brown color when in the hydrated state. **M., sul'phate of**, *Manganesii sulphas;* rose-colored soluble salt, isomorphous with magnesium sulphate; recommended as a cholagogue in doses of a drachm or two. *Salts of manganese* have been prescribed in chlorosis and amenorrhœa, and as substitutes for chalybeates generally. The subcarbonate and the oxide have been chiefly employed. **M., tetrox'ide of**, M., black oxide of.

Manganesic (man-gan-e'sik) **acid.** Name of acid derived from manganese.

Manganesii binoxidum, man-gan-e'se-e bin-oks'id-um. Manganese, black oxide of. **M. ox'idum ni'grum**, manganese, black oxide of. **M. perox'idum ni'grum nati'vum**, manganese, black oxide of. **M. protox'idi sul'phas**, manganese, sulphate of. **M. sul'phas**, manganese, sulphate of.

Manganesium, man-gan-e'se-um. Manganese. **M. ochra'ceum ni'grum**, manganese, black oxide of. **M. oxyda'tum nati'vum** or **ni'grum**, manganese, black

oxide of. **M. vitrario'rum**, manganese, black oxide of.

Manganeutes, man-gan-u'tees. Quack.

Manganeuticos, man-gan-u'tik-os. Relating to quackery.

Man'gani ox'idum ni'grum (Ph. U. S.). Black oxide or dioxide of manganese; tonic and alterative; used in syphilis, chlorosis, prurigo, scabies, pyrosis. **M. oxo'des nati'va**, manganese, black oxide of. **M. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), $MnSO_4$, made by heating native black oxide with concentrated sulphuric acid; cholagogue, cathartic, like sodium sulphate.

Mangania, man-gan'e-ah. Quackery.

Manganic acid, man-gan'ik as'id. See *Potassii permanganas.*

Manganicum superoxidum, man-gan'ik-um super-oks'id-um. Manganese, black oxide of.

Manganite, man'gan-ite. Manganesii oxidum nigrum.

Manganium, man-gan'e-um. Manganese.

Manganization, man-gan-i-za'shun. Adulteration.

Manganja, man-gan'yah. See *Arrow-poison.*

Mangano-ammonic, man'gan-o-am-mon'ik. Manganous and containing ammonium.

Manganon, man'gan-on. Philter.

Mangano-potassic, man'gan-o-pot-as'ik. Manganous and containing potassium.

Manganosum, man-gan-o'sum. Form of manganese contained in manganous compounds.

Man'ganous. Chemical term for manganese oxide.

Manganum, man'ga-num. Manganese. **M. oxyda'tum nati'vum**, manganese, black oxide of.

Mange, mainje. Itch of animals, technically scabies ferina. **M., Tex'as**, prairie itch.

Mangif'era (*mango*, fruit, *fero*, to bear) **fœ'tida.** Horse-mango; native of Cochin China and the Moluccas; fruit can be eaten. **M. Indica** or **domest'ica**, *Mango tree*, ord. Terebinthaceæ. Tree cultivated over Asia and South America. Mangos when ripe are juicy, of a good flavor, and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance; are eaten either raw or preserved with sugar. From the expressed juice a wine is prepared; and the remainder of the kernel can be reduced to an excellent flour for bread. Also fruit of Garcinia mangostana. **M. pinna'ta**, Spondias mangifera. **M. racemo'sa**, Holigarna longifolia.

Man'go tree. Mangifera Indica.

Mangonisatio, man-go-ne-zah'she-o (*manganon*, deception). Falsification.

Mangonium, man-go'ne-um. Falsification.

Mangostan, man-go-stan'. Garcinia mangostana.

Mangostana, man-go-stah'na. Garcinia mangostana. **M. cambo'gia**, Garcinia cambogia. **M. Garcin'ia**, Garcinia mangostana.

Mangoustan (man-gu-stan') or **Mangosteen**, man-go-steen'. Garcinia mangostana.

Mangrove (man'grove), **black.** Avicennia nitida. **M., white**, Avicennia tomentosa.

Man'hood. Adult age.

Mania, ma'ne-ah (*mainomai*, to be furious). *Raving* or *Furious madness.* Disorder of the intellect in which there is erroneous judgment or hallucination, which impels to acts of fury; acute mental excitement; fury or frenzy. If the raving be not directed to a single object, it is mania properly so called; if to one object, it constitutes *monomania*, a term, however, usually given to melancholy. Mania attacks adults chiefly, women more frequently than men; prognosis is unfavorable. Separation is one of the most effective means of treatment, with attention to the corporeal condition and everything that can add to the mental comfort and turn thoughts away from the subjects of delusion. **M., acute**, see *Mania.* **M., alcohol'ic**, delirium tremens. **M., ambit'ious**, delirium grandiosum. **M., chron'ic delu'sional**, monomania, delusional. **M. contaminatio'nis**, mysophobia. **M. crapulosa**, dipsomania. **M., dan'cing**, *Dancing plague;* form of convulsion which has appeared, at various times, epidemically under the form of St. Vitus's dance, St. John's dance, tarantism, hysteria, Tigretier (in Abyssynia), and diseased sympathy, and which has been fully described by Hecker in his "Epidemics of the Middle Ages." See *Convulsionnaire.* **M. despon'dens**, mania characterized by depression. **M., ephem'eral**, mania of a transitory character. **M. epilep'tica**, see *Epilepsy.* **M., epilep'toid**, mania with symptoms resembling epilepsy. **M. erot'ica**, erotomania. **M. fix'a**, chronic mania. **M. furio'sa**, furious mania. **M. gra'vis**, mania of an acute and delirious character. **M. hallucinato'ria**, form observed after acute diseases, parturition, fevers, acute alcoholism, wasting diseases, etc. **M., homici'dal**, mania characterized by marked homicidal tendency. **M., hyster'ical**, M. with tendency to hysterical attacks, or the usual symptoms of hysteria. **M., incen'diary**, pyromania. **M., intellect'ual**, monomania. **M. intermit'tens**, mania periodical in character. **M. lac'tea**, mania, puerperal. **M., lead**, mania due to plumbism. **M. melancholi'ca**, melancholy. **M. mi'tis**, delirium. **M., mor'phine**, morphinomania. **M. a pathe'mate**, ungovernable passion; fixed delusion. **M. pel'lagra**, pellagra. **M. of persecu'tion**, mania persecutoria. **M. postmenstrua'lis**, mania of a maniacal character occurring after menstruation. **M. potato'rum**, delirium tremens. **M. a po'tû**, delirium tremens. **M. præmenstrua'lis**, mania of a maniacal character preceding menstruation. **M., puer'peral**, *Puerperal insanity;* mania which supervenes in the childbed state, usually within a week or ten days after delivery. Pathological lesions observed after death are not constant. The brain is generally almost exsanguious. **M. puerpera'rum acu'ta**, M., puerperal. **M. si'ne delir'io**, insanity unaccompanied with delirium; pathomania. **M. sub'ita**, mania of a transitory character. **M. sylves'tris**, melancholy. **M. a temulen'tiâ**, delirium tremens. **M., traumat'ic**, insanity due to traumatism.

Maniac, ma'ne-ak. Maniacal. One affected with mania. **M., period'ical**, one who is subject to recurring maniacal attacks.

Maniacal, man-i'a-kal. Maniac. **M. fury**, see *Mania.*

Maniacus, man-e'ak-us. Maniac.

Manica Hippocratis, man'e-kah hip-pok'rat-is (sleeve of Hippocrates). Conical flannel bag for straining liquid.

Manicocomium (man-e-ko-ko-me'um) or **Maniaco'mium** (*manikos, komeo*, to take care of). Lunatic asylum.

Manicula, man-ik'u-lah. Attack of mania in a mild degree.

Man'icure. One who beautifies the hand; also name of process of treatment.

Manicus, man'ik-us (*manikos*). Maniac.

Maniform, man'i-form. Resembling the shape of a hand.

Manigraphy, man-ig'raf-e (*mania, grapho*, to write). Description of mental diseases. Psychiatry.

Maniguetta, man-e-gwet'tah. Amomum grana paradisi.

Manihot (man'e-hot) **utilis'sima.** Jatropha manihot.

Manihotoxine, man-e-hot-oks'een. Exceedingly poisonous product derived from roots of Manihot utilissima.

Maniibar. Jatropha manihot.

Manikin, man'e-kin (dim. of **Man**). Fantom. Anatomical model, made of suitable material, for instruction.

Maniluvium, man-e-lu've-um (*manus, lavo*, to wash). Bath for the hands.

Manimetrum, man-e-met'rum (*manus*, hand, *metron*, measure). Cheirometer.

Man-in-the-ground. Convolvulus panduratus.

Manioc, man'e-ok. Jatropha manihot.

Maniodes, man-e-o'dees (*mania, odes*). A maniac; maniacal.

Maniopœus, man-e-o-pe'us (*mania, poieo*, to make). Giving rise to mania.

Maniplus, man'e-plus. A handful.

Manipulation, man-ip-u-la'shun (*manus*). Mode of

working. Term is applied to the manual examination and treatment of parts, as in parturition. **M., con'joined,** external manipulation or pressure in labor practised in conjunction with internal exploration or pressure.

Manipulus, man-ip'u-lus (*manus, pleo,* to fill). Handful; quantity of a substance capable of filling the hand. See *Fasciculus.*

Manistupration, man-e-stu-pra'shun. See *Man.*

Man-midwife, man-mid'wife. Accoucheur.

Manna, man'nah. Concrete saccharine exudation of Fraxinus ornus. See *Fraxinus.* **M., Brian'çon,** see *Pinus larix.* **M. briganti'na,** see *Pinus larix.* **M. Calabri'na,** see *Fraxinus ornus.* **M. croup,** semolina. **M., Hebrew,** Alhagi Maurorum. **M. larice'a,** see *Pinus larix.* **M. metallo'rum,** hydrargyri submurias. **M. tree,** Fraxinus ornus.

Mann-fruit. Root of Cyperus esculentus.

Mannikin, man'ne-kin. Fantom.

Mannin, man'nin. See *Fraxinus ornus.*

Mannioc, man'e-ok. Jatropha manihot.

Manniparous, man-nip'ar-us. Yielding manna.

Mannite, man'nite. See *Fraxinus ornus.*

Mannitic acid, man-nit'ik as'id. Acid, formula of which is $C_6H_{12}O_7$.

Mannitol, man'nit-ol. Mannite.

Mannitose, man'ne-toze. Chemical compound, formula of which is $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

Mannose, man'noze. Mannitose.

Man-of-the-earth. Convolvulus panduratus.

Manometer, man-om'et-ur. Instrument for determining blood-pressure or the tension of a vapor.

Manora, man-o'rah. Jasminum sambac.

Manoscope, man'o-skope (*manos,* thin, *skopeo,* to examine). Manometer.

Mansana arborea, man-san'ah ar-bo're-ah. See *Jujube.*

Mans'ford's plates. See *Galvanism.*

Man'slaughter. Involuntary or unpremeditated homicide.

Mansorius, man-so're-us (*mando,* to chew). Buccinator.

Manstupration, man-stu-pra'shun (*manus,* hand, *stupro,* to ravish). Masturbation.

Mantele, man-te'le (napkin). Bandage (body).

Mantia, man-te'ah. In English, *mancy,* a common suffix, from *manteia,* divination.

Mantile, man-te'le (napkin). Bandage (body).

Man'tle (*mantelum,* cloak). Panniculus carnosus. Also, at an early period of fœtal development, that portion of the cerebral hemisphere-vesicle forming the expanded or covering portion of the hemisphere.

Manual-exercise (man'u-al-eks'er-size) **bone.** See *Drill-bone.*

Manubrium, man-u'bre-um (*manus*). Handle of anything, as *manubrium mallei,* handle of the malleus. A kind of handle composed of two movable laminæ of horn, shell, or ivory united only at the extremity which holds the blade of the instrument, as in the common bleeding-lancet. **M. ma'nûs,** radius. **M. ster'ni,** uppermost broad part of the sternum; see *Sternum.*

Manuluvium, man-u-lu've-um (*manus,* hand, *lavo,* to wash). Hand-bath.

Ma'nus. Hand; part which terminates the upper extremity in man. It extends from the fold of the wrist to the extremity of the fingers; is divided into three parts—*carpus* or wrist, *metacarpus,* and *fingers.* The concave surface is called the *palm,* convex surface the *back.* The facility of being able to oppose the thumb to the fingers in order to seize objects forms one of the distinctive characters of the human hand. **M. cur'ta,** see *Kyllosis.* **M. he'patis,** see *Liver.* **M. je'coris,** see *Liver.* **M. par'va majo'ri adju'trix,** see *Digitus.* **M. va'ra,** talipomanus.

Manustupration, man-u-stu-pra'shun. Masturbation.

Manustuprator, man-u-stu-pra'tor. Masturbator.

Manyplies, man'e-plize (many plies or folds). Omasum.

Manz, glands of. Inconstant glands found at the border of the eyelids.

Manzani'ta. Leaves of Arctostaphylos glauca, of California; action like that of Uva ursi.

Maple, ma'p'l. Acer saccharinum. **M., ash-leaved,** Negundo aceroides. **M., great'er,** sycamore. **M., ground,** Heuchera cortusa. **M., red,** Acer rubrum. **M., rock,** Acer saccharinum. **M., striped,** Acer Pennsylvanicum. **M., su'gar,** Acer saccharinum; see *Saccharum acernum.* **M., Virgin'ia,** Acer rubrum.

Mappa (map'pah) **ven'tris.** Omentum.

Maprounea (map-ru'ne-ah) **Brasilien'sis.** Shrub, species of the Cratoneæ; native of Brazil, where a decoction of the root is used for enemas.

Maran'da. Tree, native of Ceylon; decoction of leaves is used in syphilis.

Maransis, mar-an'sis (*maransis*). Atrophy.

Maranta, mar-an'tah (after Maranta, a Venetian physician). Arrow root. **M. arundina'cea,** arrow root. **M. galan'ga,** ord. Zingiberaceæ; the *smaller galangal.* Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias: the *greater,* obtained from *Kæmpferia galanga,* and the *smaller,* from the root of *Maranta galanga.* The dried root is brought from China in pieces from one to two inches in length, but scarcely half as thick; branched; full of knots and joints, with several circular rings; of a reddish-brown color on the outside and brownish within. Was formerly much used as a warm stomachic bitter, and generally ordered in bitter infusions.

Marantic, ma-ran'tik (*maransis,* atrophy). Pertaining to atrophy, malnutrition, or marasmus. **M. thrombo'sis,** thrombosis of cerebral sinuses ocurring primarily in conditions of profound exhaustion and atrophy.

Maraschino, mar-as-ke'no. See *Spirit.*

Marasmat'ic. Marasmic.

Marasmic, mar-az'mik. Relating to marasmus; affected with marasmus.

Marasmius, mar-az'me-us. Genus of Agarics. **M. oveades,** champignon, edible fungus.

Marasmoid, mar-az'moid. Resembling or suffering with marasmus.

Marasmopyra, mar-as-mop'ir-ah (*marasmus, pur,* fever). Fever of emaciation in general; hectic fever.

Marasmous, mar-az'mus. Marasmic.

Marasmus, mar-az'mus (*marasmos*). Atrophy. **M. climacter'icus,** loss of weight and strength occurring in the aged. **M. inanito'rum,** marasmus due to excessive discharges, as of blood. **M. infanti'le,** marasmus occurring in infants, due to enfeebled constitution or lack of proper nourishment. **M. lactan'tium,** atrophy of young children; tabes mesenterica. **M. phthi'sis,** phthisis pulmonalis. **M. præmatu'rus,** marasmus due to diseased condition. **M. seni'lis,** progressive atrophy of the aged. **M. seni'lis cor'neæ,** arcus senilis. **M. syphilit'icus,** marasmus due to syphilis. **M. ta'bes,** tabes. **M. ta'bes dorsa'lis,** tabes dorsalis. **M. ta'bes purulen'ta,** marasmus caused by pus being absorbed. **M. ta'bes strumo'sa,** tuberculosis affecting the glands of the mesentery. **M. venena'ta,** marasmus due to poisoning of system with lead, etc.

Marasquino, mar-as-ke'no. See *Spirit.*

Marathrites, mar-ah-thre'tees (*marathron,* fennel). Wine impregnated with fennel.

Marathrophyllum, mar-ah-thro-fil'lum (*marathrum, phullon,* leaf). Peucedanum.

Marathrum, mar'ah-thrum (*marathron*). Anethum. **M. sylves'tre,** peucedanum.

Maraugia, mar-awj'e-ah (*maraugeo,* to dazzle). See *Metamorphopsia.*

Marble, mar'b'l. Marmor.

Marcasita, mar-kas-e'tah. Bismuth. **M. al'ba,** bismuth subnitrate. **M. plum'bea,** antimonium.

Marcasitæ magisterium, mar-kas-e'te maj-is-te're-um. Bismuth subnitrate.

Marcasite, mar-kas'ite. Bismuth.

Marcescent. mar-ses'sent. Shrivelled.

Marcgravia umbellata, mark-grah've-ah um-bel-lah'tah. South American and West Indian shrub, used in syphilis in those countries.

Marchantia polymorpha, mar-shon'te-ah pol-e-

mor'fah (after Marchant, a Parisian botanist). Liverwort, ord. Hepaticæ. This plant is mildly purgent and bitter, is recommended as aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic, and is used in diseased liver, etc.

Marcor, mar'kor (*marceo*, to wither). Emaciation; marasmus.

Marcores, mar-ko'rees (*marceo*, to wither). Atrophy; emaciation.

Marcory, mar'ko-re. Stillingia.

Mar'ea. Mountain sickness and mountain fever; puna.

Maremmatic, mar-em-mat'ik. Relating to Maremme; a name referring in particular to certain very malarious regions of Italy.

Mare's fat. Inula dysenterica. **M.'s tail,** Hippuris vulgaris.

Margarate, mar'gar-ate. Salt of margaric acid.

Margaretizza, mar-gar-et-iz'zah. Scherlievo.

Margaric acid, mar-gar'ik as'id. Acid produced from fat, having formula $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$.

Margarin, mar'ga-rin (*margaron*, pearl). A substitute for butter. See *Fat.*

Margarinic acid, mar-gar-in'ik as'id. Margaric acid.

Margarita, mar-gar-e'tah (*margarites*). Pearl.

Margaritaceous, mar-ga-re-ta'shus (*margarita*, pearl, mother-of-pearl). Resembling mother-of-pearl, as *Leucoma margaritaceum*, pearl-like leucoma.

Margaroid (mar'ga-roid) **tu'mor** (*margaron*, pearl). A form of cholesteatoma or pearl-like tumor.

Margaron, mar'gar-on. Pearl.

Mar'garyl. Chemical radical composed of margarin and stearin.

Margelis, mar-jel'is. Pearl.

Margellium, mar-jel'le-um. Pearl.

Marginate, mar'jin-ate. Having a margin.

Marginoplasty, mar'jin-o-plast-e (*margo*, margin, *plasso*, to mould). Formation of a border. **M., pal'pebral,** plastic operation in trichiasis.

Mar'go. Margin, border. **M. acu'tus,** see *Liver.* **M. denta'tus,** see *Retina.* **M. obtu'sus,** see *Liver.* **M. orbita'lis,** see *Orbit.*

Margosa (mar-go'sah) **tree.** See *Melia azedarach.*

Mar'gosin. Crystalline principle of azedarach.

Marie's disease. Acromegaly.

Marignia (mar-in'ye-ah) **acutifo'lia.** Black dammar.

Marigold (mar'e-gold), **diamond fig.** Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. **M., gar'den,** Calendula officinalis. **M., marsh,** Caltha palustris. **M., single,** Calendula officinalis. **M., wild,** Calendula arvensis.

Marine asthma, ma-reen asth'ma. Beri-beri.

Mariotte', experiment of. Celebrated experiment of the Abbé Mariotte, which consists in placing two small round spots on a wall at some distance from each other, standing opposite the left-hand object, and looking at it with the right eye, the left being closed. By walking backward until the distance from the object is about five times as great as the distance between the two, the latter will be found to disappear.

Mariotte's law. Law that volume of gases is inversely as the pressure. **M's. spot,** the blind spot in the retina.

Ma'ris. Ancient name of a measure containing 83 pints and 4 ounces.

Marisca, mar-is'kah (large fig). Ficus hæmorrhois.

Mariscous, mar-isk'us. Resembling hemorrhoids.

Marjolin (mar'jo-lin), **wa'tery ul'cer of.** See *Watery tumor of cicatrices.*

Marjoram (mar'jo-ram), **common.** Origanum. **M., sweet,** Origanum majorana. **M., wild,** Origanum.

Marjora'na. Majorana.

Mark, birth (*nævus*), **M., moth'er's, M. port wine, M., straw'berry, M., wine.** Nævus flammeus.

Marmalade, mar'ma-lade. Marmelade.

Marmalet, mar'ma-let. Marmelade.

Marmaros, mar'ma-ros (*marmarizo*, to shine). Marmor.

Marmaryga, mar-mar'e-gah (*marmairo*, to shine). Sparks or bright spots before the eyes.

Marmar'yge (*marmaruge*, splendor.) Appearance of sparks or coruscations before the eyes. See *Metamorphopsia.*

Marmarygodes, mar-mar-e-go'dees (*marmaruge*, splendor). Epithet, joined particularly to the word ophthalmos, to indicate a brilliant eye, a flashing eye. An eye which transmits the sense of imaginary objects. See *Metamorphopsia.*

Marmelade, mar'me-lade. Parts of quinces or other fruits confected with sugar and reduced to a pultaceous consistence. **M. of a'pricots,** marmelade prepared with two parts of ripe apricots deprived of their stones and one part of white sugar. **M. of Fer'nel,** M. of Tronchin. **M. of Tron'chin** or of **Fer'nel,** kind of thick looch, of agreeable taste, prepared with two ounces of *oil of sweet almonds*, as much *syrup of violets*, *manna* in tears, very fresh *pulp of cassia*, sixteen grains of *gum tragacanth*, and two drachms of *orange-flower water;* used as a laxative, demulcent, and pectoral.

Marmelata, mar-me-lat'ah. Marmelade.

Mar'mor (*marmairo*, to shine). *Marble.* White granular carbonate of calcium (Ph. U. S.). Used in pharmacy for the preparation of pure lime and the disengagement of carbonic acid.

Marmorate, mar'mo-rate. Marbled.

Marmorata aurium, mar-mo-rat'ah aur'e-um. Cerumen.

Marmoryge, mar-mor'e-ge (splendor). See *Metamorphopsia.* **M. Hippoc'ratis,** hemiopia.

Marriable, mar're-a-b'l. Nubile.

Marriageable, mar'rij-a-b'l. Nubile.

Mar'row. *Medulla.* Oily, inflammable, whitish or yellowish juice which fills the medullary canal of the long bones, the cancellated structure at the extremities of those bones, the diploë of flat bones, and the interior of short bones. Marrow is furnished by the medullary membrane, is fluid during life, and appears under the form of small points or brilliant grains after death. It is enveloped in the medullary membrane. **M., spi'nal,** medulla spinalis. **M., ver'tebral,** medulla spinalis.

Marrubiin, mar-ru'be-in. Bitter extractive of marrubium.

Marrubium, mar-ru'be-um. *Hoarhound, Horehound,* ord. Labiatæ. The leaves and tops are officinal (Ph. U. S.). Leaves have a moderately strong, aromatic smell, and a very bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable taste. It has been given in coughs and asthmas as a pectoral; Leonurus cardiaca. **M. al'bum,** marrubium. **M. German'icum,** marrubium. **M. ni'grum,** Ballota fœtida. **M. vulga're,** marrubium.

Mars (god of war). Ferrum. **M. solu'bilis,** ferrum tartarizatum.

Marsala, mar-sah'lah. Italian wine; contains about 18 per cent. of alcohol.

Marsdenia (marz-den'e-ah) **erec'ta.** Shrub of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor; the juice of the plant is an external vesicant, and poisonous internally. **M. tincto'ria,** East Indian species yielding indigo.

Marsh. Marshy districts give off emanations which are the fruitful source of disease and the cause of great insalubrity in many countries. The chief disease occasioned is intermittent fever. Hence it becomes important to drain such regions. Some marshy countries are not so liable to phthisis pulmonalis, and it has been found that where intermittents have been gotten rid of by draining, consumption has at times become frequent. The most unhealthy periods for residence in a marshy district are during the summer and autumnal heats, at which times the water becomes evaporated, and the marshy bottom is more or less exposed to the sun's rays. **M. gas,** hydrogen, carburetted; methyl hydride. **M. poi'son,** miasm (marsh). **M. root,** Statice Caroliniana. **M. rose'mary,** root of Statice Caroliniana; astringent. **M. tea,** Ledum palustre.

Marshmal'low. Althæa. **M. flowers,** flores althææ.

Marsh'all Hall's meth'od. Ready method. See *Drowning, resuscitation from.*

Marsh'all's vesti'gial fold. Fold of pericardium containing remnant of left superior vena cava.

Marsh's test. Qualitative test for arsenic; extremely delicate, and used in medico-legal investigations; action of sulphuric acid and zinc in a flask containing the suspected matter; if arsenic is present arseniuretted hydrogen will be formed, and make its escape with the nascent hydrogen, and form its characteristic impress on a porcelain plate held in front of the flame.

Marsh'wort. Helosciadium nodiflorum.

Marsh'y. Relating to a marsh or malarial neighborhood.

Marsipium, mar-sip'e-um (*marsipion*). Marsupion.

Mar'sum (*vinum*). Ancient wine of Marsia in Italy, which was used as an astringent in certain diseases of the mouth.

Marsu'pia (pl. of **Marsupium**) **patella'ria.** Alar ligaments of the knee,

Marsupial, mar-su'pe-al. See *Marsupion.*

Marsupialian, mar-su-pe-al'e-an. Marsupial.

Marsupialis, mar-su-pe-al'is. Ischiotrochanterianus; obturator internus.

Marsupiate, mar-su'pe-ate. See *Marsupion.*

Marsupion, mar-su'pe-on (*marsupion,* small sac or pouch). Sac or bag, with which any part is fomented. Also abdominal pouch in the kangaroo, opossum, etc., into which the young, born at a very early stage of development, are received and nourished with milk secreted from glands which open into the pouches. Such animals are termed *Marsupial, Marsupiate, Marsupialia.* See *Generation.* **M. cerebel'li,** posterior transverse fissure of the brain. **M. cer'ebri ante'rius,** anterior transverse fissure of the brain. **M. cer'ebri poste'rius,** posterior transverse fissure of the brain.

Marsupium, mar-su'pe-um. Marsupion; scrotum. **M. musculo'sum,** dartos.

Marsypion, mar-sip'e-on. Marsupion.

Martial, mar'shal (*Mars*). Chalybeate.

Martialis, mar-she-al'is. Chalybeate.

Mar'tin's opera'tion. Postero-anterior colporrhaphy with circular amputation of cervix uteri.

Mar'tis limatu'ra. Ferri limatura.

Martyn'ia angulo'sa. Herb, species of Martyniaceæ; has emollient properties.

Marum cortusi, mar'um kor-tu'se. Teucrium marum. **M. cre'ticum,** Teucrium marum. **M. Syri'acum,** Teucrium marum. **M. ve'rum,** Teucrium marum. **M. vulga're,** Thymus mastichina.

Maruta (mar-ru'tah) **cot'ula.** Anthemis cotula.

Mar'vel of Peru. Mirabilis jalapa.

Mas. Male; modiolus.

Mascarpio, mas-kar'pe-o (*mas,* male, *carpo,* to enjoy). Masturbator.

Maschaladenitis, mas-kal-ad-en-e'tis (*maschale,* axilla, *adenitis,* inflammation of a gland). Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

Maschale, mas'kal-e. Axilla.

Maschaliæus, mas-kal-e-e'us. Axillary.

Maschaliatria, mas-kal-e-at-re'ah (*maschale,* axilla, *iatreia,* healing). Treatment of disease by applications made to the axilla.

Maschalis, mas-kal'is. Axilla.

Maschalister, mas-kal-is'ter. Axis.

Maschaloncus, mas-kal-on'kus (*maschale, onkos,* tumor). Tumor; bubo or swelling in the axilla.

Maschalopanus, mas-kal-o-pan'us (*maschale, panus,* tumor). Maschaloncus.

Maschalyperidrosis, mas-kal-ip-er-id-ro'sis (*maschale,* axilla, *huper,* excess, *hidrosis,* sweating). Excessive sweating of axilla.

Maschi. Virulent poison of British Guiana, made of the rootstalks of Arum venenatum.

Mascula, mas'ku-lah (imitating the male). Tribas.

Mas'culine. Of the male sex.

Masculus, mas'ku-lus (dim. of **Mas,** male). Male.

Masesis, mas-a'sis. Mastication.

Mase'ter. Masseter.

Mashua (S.). Tuberous root, of a flat, pyramidal shape, which is cultivated and cooked like the potato by the Serranos of Peru. The Indians use it as a medicine in dropsy, dyspepsia, and dysentery.

Mask. Bandage applied over the face in cases of burns, scalds, or erysipelas. **M., u'terine,** chloasma uterinum.

Masked, mask'd. Disguised, as a masked fever or one which is not clearly developed.

Masochism, mas'o-kizm (from Sacher Masoch, a writer on this subject). Sexual perversion, in which a member of one sex takes delight in being dominated, even to the extent of violence or cruelty, by one of the other sex.

Mass (*masso,* to knead). Compound from which pills are formed. **M., blue,** massa hydrargyri. **M., interme'diate cell,** mass of blastema forming mesonephros. **M. of interrup'tion,** corpora striata and thalami optici. **M., invest'ing,** tissue mass in embryo embracing part of notochord; later it forms the parachordal cartilages. **M., Vallet's,** massa ferri carbonatis.

Massa, mas'sah. Mass. **M. car'nea Jaco'bi Syl'vii,** see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.* **M. copai'bæ** (Ph. U. S.), mass of copaiba (copaiba, ℥ij; magnesia, recently prepared, gr. lvj); to be made into pills, each of which will contain five grains of copaiba. **M. de dac'tylis,** paste, date. **M. explemen'ti,** cortical brain substance. **M. de extrac'to glycyrrhi'zæ,** pasta glycyrrhizæ gummata et anisata. **M. fer'ri carbona'tis,** mass of carbonate of iron; Vallet's mass (ferri sulph., ℥iij; sodii carbonat., ℥viij, gr. cccl; mel despumat., ℥iij; sacchar., ℥ij; syrup., aquæ destillat., āā q. s.). Vallet's mass is given as a hæmatic tonic in chlorosis and anæmia. Dose, gr. iij-v, in pill. **M. de gum'mi Arab'ico,** paste, marshmallow. **M. hydrar'gyri,** mass of mercury; blue mass (mercury, ℥v, gr. cxxij; glycyrrhiza, gr. cccl; althæa, ℥iv; glycerin, f ℥iij; honey of rose, f ℥ivss, to make ℥xvj). The officinal pill—blue pill—is three grains; each pill contains one grain of mercury; sialagogue, alterative, purgative. **M. ligamento'sa,** ligamentum calcaneo-astragaloideum interosseum. **M. de zizypho'rum fruc'tû,** paste of jujubes.

Mas'sæ (pl. of **Massa**) **os'sis sac'ri.** Lateral sacral masses.

Massage, mas-sazh' (*masso,* to knead). Shampooing.

Massema, mas-sa'mah. Mastication.

Massesis, mas-sa'sis. Mastication.

Masseter, mas-se'ter (*massomai,* to chew). *Maseter.* Muscle situated at the posterior part of the cheek, and lying upon the ramus of the lower jaw-bone; long, quadrilateral, and attached, above, to the inferior edge and inner surface of the zygomatic arch; below, it terminates at the angle of the jaw and outer surface and inferior margin of the ramus of that bone. It is composed of an intermixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres. It raises the lower jaw and acts in mastication. **M. inter'nus,** pterygoideus internus.

Masseteric, mas-se-ter'ik. Relating to the masseter muscle. **M. ar'tery** arises from the trunk of the internal maxillary or temporalis profunda posterior, and is distributed to the masseter muscle, after having passed, horizontally, through the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw-bone. **M. fas'cia,** continuation of the cervical fascia over the masseter muscle. **M. nerve** is given off from the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. It passes through the sigmoid notch, and is distributed on the inner surface of the masseter. In luxation of the lower jaw this nerve is strongly stretched, and considerable pain, consequently, produced. **M. vein** has the same distribution as the artery; it opens into the internal maxillary vein.

Masseterine, mas'se-ter-een. Masseteric.

Masseterinus, mas-se-ter-e'nus. Masseteric.

Masseur (Fr.). Male individual who practises massage.

Masseuse (Fr.). Female practising massage.

Massicot, mas'se-kot. Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.

Massing, mas'sing (*masso,* to knead). Shampooing.

Massoia (mas-so'e-ah) **aromat'ica.** Species from

which massoy-bark is obtained, which has stomachic virtues.

Massotherapeutics, mas-so-ther-ah-pu'tiks (*masso,* to rub, *therapeuo,* to treat). Employment of massage for therapeutic purposes.

Massotherapy, mas-so-ther'ah-pe. Massage; massotherapeutics.

Massula, mas'su-lah (dim. of **Massa**). Molecule.

Mastaden, mas-tad'en (*mastos,* *aden,* gland). Mammary gland.

Mastadenitis, mas-tad-en-e'tis (*mastaden*). Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastalgia, mas-tal'je-ah (*mastos, algos,* pain). Pain in the breast.

Mastatrophia, mas-tat-rof'e-ah. Atrophy of mammary gland.

Mastauxe, mast-awks'e (*mastos,* breast, *auxe,* growth). Inflammation or distension of the breast.

Mastax, mas'taks. Mystax.

Masteccliymosis, mast-ek-ke-mo'sis (*mastos, ec, chumos,* juice). Mammary ecchymosis.

Mastema, mas-ta'mah. Masticatory.

Mas'ter of the woods. Galium circæzans.

Masterwort, mas'ter-wort. Angelica atropurpurea, Heracleum lanatum, imperatoria.

Mastesis, mast-a'sis. Mastication.

Masthelcosis (mast-hel-ko'sis) or **Mastelco'sis** (*mastos, helkos,* an ulcer). Ulceration of mammary gland or of the breast.

Mas'thos. Mamma.

Mas'tic. See *Pistacia lentiscus.*

Mastication, mas-te-ka'shun. Chewing. Action of bruising food in the mouth to prepare it for digestion in the stomach.

Masticatory, mas'te-ka-to-re. Chewing. Relating to mastication; also a substance chewed with the intention of exciting the secretion of saliva. **M. nerve,** see *Trigemini.* **M. spasm of the face,** trismus.

Mastich, mas'tik. See *Pistacia lentiscus.* **M. herb, common,** Thymus mastichina. **M. herb, Syrian,** Teucrium marum. **M. tree,** Pistacia lentiscus.

Mastiche, mas'te-ke (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Concrete resinous exudation from Pistacia lentiscus. See *Pistacia lentiscus.*

Mastichelæon, mas-te-kel-e'on (*mastich, elaion,* oil). See *Pistacia lentiscus.*

Mastichic acid, mas-tik'ic as'id. Acid having formula of $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$.

Mastichina gallorum, mas-te-ke'nah gal-lo'rum. Thymus lentiscus.

Masticin, mas'te-kin. Resin obtained from mastich, insoluble in alcohol.

Mas'ticol. See *Massicol.*

Masticus, mas'te-kus. Belonging to the mammary glands.

Mastigodes hominis, mas-te-go'dees hom'in-is. Trichocephalus.

Mastigoph'ora. Flagellata.

Mastigophorous, mas-te-gof'or-us (*mastix,* whip, *phoreo,* to bear). Having flagella.

Mastigopod, mas-tig'op-od (*mastix,* whip, *pous,* foot). Protozoa having flagella.

Mastigosis, mas-te-go'sis (*mastigoo,* to whip). *Flagellation.* Employed by the ancients as a remedy in many diseases. The *Flagellation* or *Scourging mania* was a form of theomania which prevailed in Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries. They who were affected with it were termed *Flagellants.*

Mastitis, mas-te'tis. Inflammation of the breast. Inflammation of the mammary gland of the pregnant or parturient female is vulgarly called a *weid* or *weed* and a *weed in the breast.* **M. adolescen'tium,** mastitis which may exist at time of puberty, observed in both sexes. **M. apostemato'sa,** abcess of the breast. **M. carcinomento'sa,** cancer of mamma. **M., chron'ic lob'ular intersti'tial,** interstitial inflammation of a chronic nature involving part of mammary gland. **M., circumscribed intersti'tial,** interstitial inflammation of mammary gland confined in extent. **M., cuta'neous phleg'monous,** inflammation involving areola of mamma. **M., diffuse intersti'tial,** interstitial inflammation of mamma involving entire gland. **M., gum'matous,** affection of a syphilitic character involving substance proper of mamma. **M. lactan'tium,** mastitis occurring during lactation. **M. metastat'ica,** metastatic mastitis occurring in mumps or puerperal fever. **M., parenchy'matous,** inflammation of the glandular element of the breast. **M., pe'tro-mam'mary,** mastitis, submammary. **M. puerpera'lis,** inflammation of the mamma in the childbed woman. **M., scrof'ulous,** mastitis, tubercular. **M. sep'tica,** mastitis due to bacteria in the gland. **M., submam'mary,** inflammation of submammary connective tissue. **M., supramam'mary,** inflammation of subcutaneous or supramammary connective tissue.

Mastix, mas'tiks (after *mastich*). See *Pistacia lentiscus.*

Masto (*mastos*). Prefix relating to the breast.

Mastocarcinoma, mas-to-kar-sin-o'mah (*masto, carcinoma*). Carcinoma of the breast.

Mastochondrosis, mas-to-kon-dro'sis (*mastos, chondros,* a cartilage). Cartilaginous formation in the breast.

Mastodealgia, mas-to-de-al'je-ah (*mastodes,* resembling a breast, *algos,* pain). Pain in the mastoid process.

Mastodeocentesis (mas-to-de-o-sen-te'sis) or **Mastodeoparacente'sis** (*mastodes,* resembling a breast, *kentesis,* puncture). See *Mastoideocentesis.*

Mastodes, mas-to'dees. Mastoid.

Mastodynia, mas-to-din'e-ah (*mastos, odune,* pain). Pain in the breasts; a form of neuralgia. See *Neuralgia mammæ.* Abscess of the breast; mammary abcess. Phlegmonous inflammation of the breast, running on to suppuration, generally in the childbed female. **M. polyg'ala,** extreme distension of the breast, as with milk.

Mas'toid (*mastoeides*) (*mastos, eidos,* resemblance). Having the form of a nipple. Relating to mastoid process. **M. an'gle,** postero-inferior angle of parietal bone. **M. an'trum,** name given to M. cells. **M. ap'erture,** opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells. **M. ar'tery,** posterior branch of the external carotid. **M. canalic'ulus,** canal leading from jugular fossa to Glasserian fissure, transmitting auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve. **M. can'cer,** firm carcinomatous growth, the section of which resembles the boiled udder of the cow. **M. cav'ity,** cavity occasionally found, and supposed to be the result of coalescence of mastoid cells. **M. cells,** *Mastoid sinuses,* are situated in the mastoid process, communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. **M. diam'eter,** term applied to superior and inferior mastoidal measurements made from bone to bone; the latter is known as the bimastoid diameter. **M. em'issary vein,** venous channel connecting either posterior auricular or occipital vein with the lateral sinus through the mastoid foramen. **M. fora'men** is behind the mastoid process, and gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater and a vein which opens into the lateral sinus. **M. fos'sa** is a depression at the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus. **M. glands,** lymphatic glands behind the ear. **M.** or **Digas'tric groove,** groove at the inner side of the mastoid process, giving attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. **M. mar'gin,** name given to portion of occipital bone articulating with mastoid process of the temporal bone. **M. mus'cle, poste'rior,** splenius. **M. pro'cess** is at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and gives attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles; it is the distinct prominence felt superficially behind each ear.

Mastoidal (mas-toid'al) or **Mastoid'eal.** Relating to mastoid process.

Mastoidealalgia, mas-toi-de-al-al'je-ah. Pain in mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

Mastoid'ean. Relating to the mastoid process.

Mastoideocentesis, mas-toi-de-o-sen-ta'sis (*kentesis,*

a puncture). Puncture of mastoidal sinuses, as for relief of retained morbid fluids.

Mastoïdes, mas-to-e'dees. Mastoid; having form of a nipple.

Mastoïdeum, mas-to-e'de-um. Mastoid bone.

Mastoïdeus, mas-to-e'de-us. Sternocleidomastoïdeus. **M. latera'lis,** complexus minor.

Mastïoditis, mas-to-id-e'tis. Mastoid inflammation.

Mastïodoconchalis, mas-to-id-o-kon-kal'is (*mastodes,* resembling a breast, *concha,* shell). Retrahens aurem.

Mastology, mas-tol'o-je (*mastos,* breast, *logos,* doctrine). Treatise relating to the breast or mammary gland.

Mastomenia, mas-to-men'e-ah (*mens,* month). Vicarious menstruation from the mamma.

Mastoncus, mas-ton'kus (*mastos, onkos,* tumor). Tumefaction of the nipple or of the breast itself. When of an adipous character it is termed *Mastopioncus* or *Mastopimeloncus.* **M. polygalac'ticus,** mastospargosis.

Masto-occipital, mas'to-ok-sip'i-t'l (*mastos, occiput*). Relating to mastoid process and occiput.

Mastoparectama, mas-to-par-ek'tah-mah (*mastos, parektama,* excessive distension). Immoderate distension of the mammæ.

Mastoparietal, mas-to-par-i'et'l. Relating to mastoid process and parietal bone.

Mastopathic, mas-to-path'ik. Relating to mastopathy.

Mastopathy, mas-top'ath-e (*mastos, pathos,* disease). Disease of the breast.

Mastopimeloncus, mas-to-pim-e-lon'kus (*mastos, pimele,* fat, *onkos,* tumor). Fatty tumor of the breast. See *Mastoncus.*

Mastopioncus, mas-to-pe-on'kus (*mastos, pion,* fat, *onkos,* tumor). Fatty tumor of the breast. See *Mastoncus.*

Mastorrhagia, mas-tor-rhaj'e-ah (*mastos, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Unusual flow of milk.

Mas'tos. Mamma.

Mastoscirrhus, mas-to-skir'rhus (*mastos, skirros,* hard tumor). Scirrhus of the breast.

Mastoscrophulosis, mas-to-skrof-u-lo'sis. Scrofulosis of mammary gland.

Mastosis, mas-to'sis. Mammary enlargement.

Mastospargosis, mas-to-spar-go'sis (*mastos, spargao,* to be full to bursting). Fulness of the breasts with milk.

Mastosyrinx, mas-to-sir'inks (*mastos, surinx,* a pipe). Fistula of the mamma.

Mastupration, mas-tu-pra'shun. Masturbation.

Masturbation, mas-tur-ba'shun (*manus,* hand, *stupro,* to ravish). Self-abuse. Excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

Masturbator, mas'tur-ba-tor. One given to masturbation.

Masturbatory, mas'tur-ba-to-re. Relating to masturbation.

Mastus, mast'us. Mamma; possessing large breasts.

Match'maker's disease. See *Phosphorus.*

Ma'te. See *Ilex Paraguayensis.*

Mate'ba. African palm; fruits are employed in febrile attacks and dysentery.

Mateco, mat-e'ko. Matico.

Mateine, mat-e'een. Caffeine obtained from leaves of Ilex Paraguayensis.

Matella, mat-tel'lah. Urinal.

Mater (*mater,* mother). Uterus. **M. du'ra,** dura mater. **M. herba'rum,** Artemisia vulgaris. **M. metallo'rum,** hydrargyrum. **M. mol'lis,** pia mater. **M. seca'lis,** ergot. **M. ten'uis,** pia mater.

Materia, ma-te're-ah (*mater,* mother [?]). Matter. **M. alimenta'ria,** see *Aliment.* **M. chirur'gica,** aggregate of agents employed by the surgeon, with the means of administering them and the rationale of their employment. **M. fibro'sa,** fibrin. **M. med'ica,** branch of medical science which treats of drugs, preparations thereof, and respective doses, and the physiological phenomena produced by them in the human economy. This is the most intrinsically valuable subdivision of medicine. (For a classification of the various articles of the materia medica see *Drugs.*) **M. med'ica, dynam'ical,** division of pharmacology considering the effects and uses of medicines; pharmacodynamics. **M. morbo'sa,** matter which is the cause of disease. **M. os'sea,** bony or earthy portion of bones; cement of a tooth. **M. pec'cans,** materies morbi. **M. perspirato'ria,** sweat. **M. saliva'ris,** ptyalin. **M. scytodeps'ica,** tannin. **M. siali'na,** see *Saliva.* **M. testa'cea den'tium,** see *Tooth.* **M. urino'sa,** urea.

Mate'rial. Matter. **M., form'ative,** protoplasm.

Mate'rialism. Spiritualism.

Materialista, ma-te-re-al-is'tah (*materia*). Druggist.

Materies, mat-e're-ees. Matter. **M. mor'bi,** matter which is the cause of disease.

Maternal, ma-ter'nal. Pertaining to the mother. **M. impres'sions,** impressions which in pregnant females are supposed to influence development and growth of the fœtus.

Maternity, ma-ter'ne-te (*maternus,* maternal). An establishment for the reception of pregnant women.

Matias, mat-e'as. Bark of South American tree, used in its native country in intermittents and as a tonic. Its principal constituent is a bitter resin. It is probably the same as the Malambo bark; the latter has been referred to *Croton Malambo.*

Maticin, mat-e'sin. See *Matico.*

Matico, mat-e'co. *Mateco, Matica, Soldier's tea* or *herb;* South American herb, ord. Piperaceæ. Tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and astringent; used both internally and externally. It is given in infusion made of one ounce of the leaves—*Matico* (Ph. U. S.), the leaves of Artanthe elongata—to a pint of boiling water. An active principle, *maticin,* has been derived from it.

Matlazahuatl. Disease similar to the plague, occurring in epidemic form among the natives of Mexico in the sixteenth century.

Matonia cardamomum, mat-o'ne-ah kar-dam-o'-mum. Amomum cardamomum.

Matorium, mat-o're-um. Ammoniac, gum.

Matourea (mat-oo're-ah) **Guianen'sis.** Species of Guiana, genus Scrophulaceæ, employed in leucorrhœa. **M. praten'sis,** species growing in Guiana, where it is employed as a vulnerary, internally and externally.

Matracium, mat-ras'e-um. Matrass; urinal.

Matrass, mat'ras. Glass vessel with a long neck and a round and sometimes oval body; used in pharmacy for distillation, digestion, etc.

Matres cerebri, mat'rees ser'e-bre. Meninges.

Matrhæmato'ma. Hæmatoma of the cerebral meninges.

Matricalia, mat-re-kal'e-ah. Remedies for disease of the uterus.

Matricalis, mat-re-kal'is. Relating to the uterus.

Matricaria, mat-re-kar'e-ah (Ph. U. S.) (*matrix,* womb, from its reputed virtues in affections of that organ). M. chamomilla, ord. Compositæ. The flowers resemble in their properties chamomile and tansy, and have been esteemed tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue, vermifuge, etc. See *Matricaria chamomilla.* **M. chamomil'la,** German chamomile; the flowers, *Matricaria* (Ph. U. S.), resemble matricaria in properties. **M. glabra'ta,** S. African plant, having the same properties as the other species of matricaria. **M. ino'dora,** Chrysanthemum inodorum. **M. leucan'themum,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **M. multif'ida,** species found in S. of Africa, where it is used in skin diseases and rheumatism. **M. parthenoï'des,** plant closely resembling Chrysanthemum parthenium. **M. suave'olens,** M. chamomilla.

Matriculate, ma-trik'u-late (*matricula,* diminutive of **Matrix**). Roll, originally an army roll or register. One admitted into a university or college by enrolling or having his name enrolled. In this country it is only necessary to matriculate at the commencement of each session. One who has thus enrolled himself in an institution is called a *Matriculate.*

Matricyte, mat'ri-site (*mater,* mother, *kutos,* cell). Term applied to colorless blood-corpuscle of large

size which acts as mother-cell for small white corpuscles.

Matrisylva, mat-re-sil'vah (*mater*, mother, *sylva*, wood). Asperula odorata.

Matrix, mat'riks (from *mater*, mother, uterus). Blastema, cytoblastema, stomach, uterus. **M. of bone,** osseia. **M of hy'aline car'tilage,** substance of a granular character containing cells, and, when subjected to boiling, yielding chondrin. **M. pi'li,** hair papilla. **M. of a tooth,** substance of a tooth containing lime salts. **M. un'guis,** see *Nail.*

Matrona, mat-ro'nah (*mater*, mother). Midwife.

Matronalis, mat-ro-nal'is. Viola.

Mat'ted. Term applied to parts adherent or tangled, and due to inflammatory process.

Mat'tee. See *Ilex Paraguensis.*

Mat'ter. Any substance which enters into the composition of a body; pus. *To matter* is to suppurate or discharge pus or matter. **M., extrac'tive,** see *Extractive.* **M., fæcal,** see *Fæces.* **M., form'ative,** protoplasm.

Mat'ting of parts. Matting or growing together of organic parts.

Mat'toid (Ital. *mattoide*, like a madman). On the doubtful line between sanity and insanity; a crank.

Matula, mat'u-lah. Urinal.

Maturant, mat'u-rant. Making ripe; said of applications made to hasten maturation.

Maturate, mat'u-rate. Literally, to come to a head; applied to an abscess when suppuration occurs.

Maturation, mat-u-ra'shun (*maturo*, to ripen). Progression of an abscess toward maturity; state of maturity; coction.

Maturative, mat'u-ra-tive. Medicine which favors the maturation of an inflammatory process.

Maturatus, mat-u-rat'us. Concocted.

Mature'. Ripe; ready to be operated.

Maturity, ma-tu're-te. State of fruits and seeds when developed; state of an abscess in which the pus is completely formed. **M., preco'cious,** precocity.

Matzoon, mat'zun. Fermented milk used in Asia Minor.

Maud'lin. Achillea ageratum. **M. tan'sey,** Achillea ageratum. **M. wort,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Maumene's test. Perchloride-of-tin test for glycosuria.

Mauritia (mau-rish'e-ah) **flexuo'sa.** Palm tree of S. America yielding sago.

Mauvaniline, mo-van'il-een. Dye of violet color derived from aniline.

Mavacu'ri. Plant of British Guiana containing curare.

Ma'via. Erythrophlœum judiciale.

Maw. Stomach. **M. worm,** ascaris.

Maw-bound. Constipated.

Maxilla, maks-il'lah. Maxillary bone.

Maxilla'ris. Maxillary. **M. exter'na,** facial artery. **M. infe'rior,** lower jaw. **M. inter'na,** internal maxillary artery.

Maxillary, maks'il-la-re (*maxilla*, jaw, *masaomai*, to chew). Relating to the jaws. **M. ar'teries** are the *External* (see *Facial*) and the *Internal.* The latter arises from the external carotid with the temporal; it is remarkable for its complex course and the number of branches it transmits to the deep-seated parts of the face. Immediately after its origin it buries itself under the neck of the lower jaw, curving inward and downward; advances directly inward in the space between the two pterygoid muscles toward the maxillary tuberosity. It turns again, becomes vertical, and ascends into the bottom of the zygomatic fossa until, having arrived at the floor of the orbit, it takes a transverse direction, enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, and divides into several branches. See *Artery* (table). **M. bone,** *Maxilla*, name given to two bones which support the teeth. **M. b., infe'rior,** symmetrical, nearly parabolic bone, the middle portion of which is horizontal and called the *body;* the posterior is vertical, the angular portions being termed rami or branches. These have behind a parotidean edge, which forms, by uniting with the base, the angle of the jaw. The branches terminate above by two processes separated by the sigmoid notch, the anterior of which is called the coronoid, the posterior the condyloid process, or maxillary condyle, supported by a cervix or neck. The lower jaw has an alveolar edge which contains alveoli for the reception of teeth. The lower jaw-bone is developed by two points of ossification which unite at the symphysis; it is articulated with the temporal bone and the teeth. **M. b., supe'rior,** *Upper jaw-bone.* The upper jaw-bones are to the face what the sphenoid bone is to the cranium; they are articulated with all the portions composing it; they determine, almost alone, the shape of the face and give it solidity; their size is considerable, form unequal; they occupy the middle and anterior part of the face, and enter into the composition of the nasal fossæ, orbit, and mouth. Each superior maxillary bone articulates with its fellow, the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, lacrymal, palatine, inferior spongy, vomer, the teeth of the upper jaw, and sometimes the sphenoid bone, and is developed by four or five points of ossification. **M. glands,** lymphatic glands and channels situate along the ramifications of the internal maxillary artery. **M. line,** an imaginary line extending from the zygo-orbital point to corresponding opposite, constituting the superior M. line, and that from the zygo-maxillary the inferior. **M. nerves** are two formed of the second and third branches of the fifth pair. The *superior maxillary nerve* arises from the middle of the gangliform enlargement of the fifth pair; passes forward and issues from the cranium through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone, enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, passes into the infra-orbital canal, and makes its exit to vanish on the cheek. It gives off the following branches: the orbital, posterior dental, and anterior dental, and terminates in the infra-orbital nerves, which are divided into superior, inferior, and internal. The *inferior maxillary nerve* is the largest of the three branches furnished by the fifth pair. It issues from the cranium by the foramen ovale of the sphenoid. Having reached the zygomatic fossa, it divides into two trunks: the one, superior and external, gives off the temporales profundi, masseterine, buccal, and pterygoids; the other, inferior and internal, the larger of the two, furnishes the inferior dental, lingual, and auricular. **M. plate,** embryonic structure originating from first visceral arch, and connecting the fronto-nasal processes to form the upper jaw. **M. pro'cess,** that portion of malar, inferior tubinated, and palatal bones which articulates with the superior maxilla. **M. ridge,** ridge of mucous membrane in which the teeth are developed. **M. si'nus,** antrum Highmorii. **M. veins** present the same arrangement as the arteries they accompany.

Max'illate. Having jaws.

Maxilliform, maks-il'le-form. Resembling the jaw-bone in shape.

Maxil'lo-ju'gal. Relating to jaw and maxilla.

Maxil'lo-labia'lis. Depressor anguli oris.

Maxil'lo-labinasal'is. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Maxil'lo-narinal'is. Compressor naris.

Maxil'lo-pal'atine. Relating to maxilla and palate.

Maxil'lo-palpebra'lis. Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Maxillo-pharyngeal, maks-il'lo-far-in-je'al. Relating to maxilla and pharynx.

Maxillo-scleroticus, maks-il'lo-skle-rot'ik-us. Obliquus inferior oculi muscle.

Maxillo-suprafacial, maks-il'lo-su-prah-fa'she-al. Relating to maxilla and superior part of face.

Mayapple. Podophyllum peltatum. **M., mountain,** Podophyllum montanum.

Mayflower or **-weed.** Anthemis cotula.

Mayel'la. Curcuma longa.

May'hem. Act of depriving a person of a limb necessary for defence, or any useful part or organ.

May'nard's adhe'sive liq'uid. Collodion.

Maynoresin, ma-no-rez'in. Resin from Calophyllum longifolium.

Mays. Zea mays. **M. America'na,** Zea mays. **M. zea,** Zea mays.

May'weed. Maruta cotula.

May'worm, true. Meloë maialis.

Mayz (Ind.). Zea mays.

Maza. Mass; placenta.

Mazalysis, maz-al'is-is. Mazolysis.

Mazicus, maz'ik-us (*maza*). Relating to the placenta.

Mazischesis, maz-isk'e-sis (*maza, schesis,* holding, retention). Retention of the placenta.

Mazocacothesis, maz-o-kak-oth'e-sis (*maza, kakos, thesis,*). Abnormal position of placenta.

Mazodynia, maz-o-din'e-ah (*mazos, odune,* pain). Mastodynia.

Mazoïtis, maz-o-e'tis (*mazos,* breast, *itis*). Mastitis.

Mazology, ma-zol'o-je (*mazos, logos*). Treatise on mammals.

Mazolysis, maz-ol'e-sis (*maza, lusis,* solution). Separation of the placenta.

Mazolytic, maz-o-lit'ik. Relating to mazolysis; remedy producing expulsion of placenta.

Mazopathia, maz-o-path-e'ah (*maza, pathos,* disease). Disease of the placenta or originating from the placenta.

Mazopath'ic. Pertaining to placental disease.

Ma'zos. Mamma.

M'boundou. Akasga.

McMunn's elix'ir. See *Elixir of opium.*

Me'able. Capable of easy penetration.

Mead. Fermented honey or syrup. Hydromeli; melizomum.

Meadow bloom, med'o bloom. Ranunculus acris. **M. fern,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **M. gar'lic,** Allium Canadense. **M. pride,** see *Calumba.* **M. rue,** thalictron. **M. saf'fron,** Colchicum autumnale. **M. sweet,** Gillenia trifoliata, Spiræa ulmaria. **M. sweet, Amer'ican,** Spiræa lobata. **M., sweet, red,** Spiræa tomentosa.

Meal. See *Farina.*

Mealy, me'le. Resembling meal. **M. star'wort,** Aletris farinosa. **M. tree,** Viburnum dentatum.

Measles, meez'l's (from; G. *masern,* spotted). Rubeola; also diseased condition of pork; see *Trichiniasis.* **M., bas'tard,** rubella. **M., black,** see *Rubeola.* **M., con'fluent,** scarlatina. **M., false,** roseolæ. **M., French,** roseolæ. **M., Ger'man,** see *Rubeola.* **M., hemorrhag'ic,** black measles.

Meas'le-worm. Scolex of a tænia.

Measlings, meez'lings. Rubeola.

Measly, meez'le. Morbillous. **M. pork,** see *Measles.*

Measure (mezh'ur), **grad'uated.** Glass measure used in pharmacy, so divided as to indicate accurately the quantities of liquids.

Measurement, mezh'ur-ment. Mensuration. **M., Thomp'son's,** lithotrite provided with scale so as to indicate size of calculus within its grasp.

Measures, mezh'urs. See *Weights and Measures.*

Measuring (mezh'u-ring), **med'ical.** Mensuration.

Meat, meet. Some of the preparations of meat, as beef-tea, extract of beef, etc., are elsewhere referred to. **M. bis'cuit,** see *Biscuit, meat.* **M., condensed',** see *Extract of beef.* **M., extrac'tive of,** osmazome. **M. flour** is made of beef dried at a low temperature and ground into very fine powder, one pound representing four of flesh. **M., flu'id,** solution of meat in pepsin and hydrochloric acid; it contains the fibrinous and nutritious portions of meat. **M. juice** is obtained by a process described by Prof. Christison, at a temperature of about 220°, from fresh beef, and contains ozmazome, with the salts, sapid and odorous principles of meat. **M. poi'soning,** poisoning by meat containing ptomaïnes. **M. pow'der,** meat flour. **M., raw,** has been recommended in chronic diarrhœa when uncomplicated with organic lesion, the meat being minced with currant jelly or conserve of roses.

Meatoscope, me-at'o-skope. Speculum for examination of the urethra near the meatus.

Meatotomy, me-a-tot'o-me. Incision of angle of the meatus, effecting enlargement thereof; the knife being called a *Meatotome.*

Meatus, me-at'us (*meo,* to go). Passage or canal. **M. acus'ticus exter'nus,** auditory canal, internal. **M. audito'rius exter'nus,** auditory canal, external. **M. audito'rius inter'nus,** auditory canal, internal. **M. cæ'cus,** Eustachian tube. **M. cuticula'res,** pores of the skin. **M. cys'ticus,** cystic duct. **M. na'rium,** see *Nasal fossæ.* **M. Rivi'ni,** foramen of Rivini. **M. semina'les uteri,** Fallopian tube. **M. semina'rius,** corpus Highmori. **M. of Syl'vius,** interspace between anterior cornua of lateral ventricles of cerebrum. **M. urina'rius,** urethra. **M. urina'rius fœmine'us,** female urinary meatus. **M. urina'rius viri'lis,** male urinary meatus.

Mechameck, mech'a-mek. Convolvulus panduratus. **M. bind'weed,** Convolvulus panduratus.

Mechane, mek'a-ne. Machine.

Mechanema, mek-an-a'mah. Machine.

Mechanical, me-kan'e-kal (*mechane,* machine). Epithet given to irritating bodies which do not act chemically, as a mechanical irritant. **M.** or **Iatromathemat'ical physic'ians** are such as refer every function, healthy or morbid, to mechanical or mathematical principles—*medicina mechanica.*

Mechanico-therapy, mek-an'e-ko ther'ap-e. Mechanical treatment, as by medical gymnastics and massage.

Mechanics (me-kan'iks), **an'imal.** Part of physiology whose object is to investigate the laws of equilibrium and motion of the animal body.

Mechanism, mek'an-izm. Structure of a body; collection or aggregate of the parts of a machine; mode in which forces produce any effect, etc., as the mechanism of parturition.

Mechanology, mek-an-ol'o-je (*mechane, logos,* description). Treatise on machines or apparatus used in medicine or surgery.

Mechoaca'na ni'gra (from Mechoacan in Mexico). Convolvulus jalapa. **M. ni'gricans,** Convolvulus jalapa. **M., white,** convolvulus Mechoacan.

Mechoaca'næ rad'ix. Convolvulus Mechoacan.

Mecismus, mes-iz'mus (*mekos,* length). Condition characterized by unusual length of parts of the body.

Meckel''s car'tilage. See *Cartilage of Meckel.* **M.'s gan'glion,** sphenopalatine ganglion.

Mecometer, me-kom'e-tur (*mekos,* length, *metron,* measure). Graduated compass used at the Hospice de Maternité of Paris to measure the length of newborn infants.

Me'con. Meconium; opium; papaver.

Meconar'ceine. Derivative of narceine, in yellow soluble crystals; used in neuralgia, bronchitis, insomnia, etc.

Mec'onate. Salt of meconic acid.

Meconeuropathia, mek-o-nu-ro-path-e'ah (*mecon,* opium, *neuron,* nerve, *pathos,* disease). Morbid state due to opium habit.

Meconic acid, me-kon'ik as'id. Acid derived from opium, $H_3C_7HO_7$, from which solution of bimeconate of morphia is prepared.

Meconicum, me-ko'ne-kum (*mekon,* poppy). Opiate.

Meconidia (mek-o-nid'e-ah), **Mecon'idin,** or **Mecon'idine.** See *Porphyroxin.*

Meconin, mek'o-nin. Neutral substance obtained from opium.

Meconioid, mek-o'ne-oid. Resembling meconium.

Meconiorrhœa, mek-o-ne-or-rhe'ah. Discharge of meconium in excessive quantity.

Meco'nious. Of the nature of meconium.

Meco'nis. Poppy.

Meconismus, mek-o-niz'mus. Poisoning by opium.

Meconium, me-ko'ne-um (*mekonion,* inspissated juice of the poppy). Opium. Also the excrement, *Purgamenta infantis, Mecon,* passed by the infant a short time after birth. **M. theba'icum,** opium.

Mec'onoid. Relating to or resembling meconium.

Meconoiosin, mek-o-no-e'o-sin. Colorless substance in crystals derived from opium.

Meconologia, mek-o-no-loj'e-ah (*mekon,* opium, *logos,* description). Treatise on opium.

Meconophagism, mek-on-of'a-jism (*mekon*, opium, *phago*, to eat). Opium-eating.

Meconopsis diphylla, mek-on-op'sis de-fil'lah. Stylophorum diphyllum.

Medea, me'de-ah. Genital organs.

Medeïtis, med-e-e'tis. Inflammation of genital organs.

Medela, med-e'lah (*medeor*, to heal). Cure; therapeutics.

Medeni, med-e'ne. Cutaneous ulcerations like boils.

Medeola verticillifolia, med-e'o-lah ver-te-sil-le-fo'-le-ah (after Medea the sorceress). M. Virginica. **M. Virgin'ica,** ord. Smilaceæ. Indigenous herb growing in every part of the United States, the root of which resembles a small cucumber; diuretic.

Me'diad. Directed or situate toward the median plane.

Me'dial. Median.

Me'dian (*medium*, the middle). That which is situate in the middle. **M. ar'teries,** twigs supplying the fourth ventricle which originate from either the basilar or vertebral artery. **M. ar'tery,** small artery accompanying median nerve, originating from anterior interosseous artery. **M. artery of spinal cord,** artery originating from anterior spinal artery, passing along anterior median line of cord. **M. brown line,** brown line extending from xiphoid cartilage to symphysis pubis. **M. line,** vertical line supposed to divide the body into two equal parts, one right, the other left. **M. nerve** arises chiefly from the anterior branches of the last two cervical nerves and first dorsal. The fifth and sixth cervical pairs also send a branch, which separates from the musculo-cutaneous nerve. The median nerve descends on the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle. Opposite the elbow-joint it buries itself behind the aponeurosis of that muscle, and engages itself between the two fasciculi of the pronator teres. Lower down it is between the flexors—sublimis and profundus—and passes, with their tendons, under the anterior annular ligament, then divides into five branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the thenar eminence, to the lumbricales, the integuments of the thumb, the index, middle finger, and outer part of the ring finger. This nerve gives no branches to the arm. In the forearm it furnishes filaments to all the pronator and flexor muscles, and one of them accompanies the anterior interosseous artery. It also gives off a filament to the integuments of the palm of the hand. **M. opera'tion of lithot'omy,** operation characterized by median incision of perineum, urethra, and prostate gland; see *Lithotomy*. **M. veins,** three of the superficial veins of the forearm are so called: the median basilic, the median cephalic, and common median; see *Basilic* and *Cephalic*.

Medianum, me-de-an'um. Mediastinum; mesentery.

Me'diary. Median.

Mediastinal, me-de-as-ti'nal. Relating to the mediastinum. **M. ar'teries** are very delicate arterial branches distributed in the areolar texture of the mediastinum. They are distinguished into anterior and posterior.

Mediastinitis, me-de-as-tin-e'tis. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mediasti'no-pericardi'tis. Inflammation involving mediastinum and pericardium.

Mediastinum, me-de-as-te'num (in *medio stans*, as being in the middle); *vulg.* me-de-as-ti'num. Membranous space formed by a double reflection of the pleura, extending from the spine to the posterior surface of the sternum. It is divided into superior and inferior, the latter subdivided into three, anterior, middle, and posterior. Superior m. lies above upper level of pericardium, and is bounded anteriorly by manubrium sterni and posteriorly by dorsal vertebræ. A plane extending from fourth dorsal vertebra to junction of manubrium with gladiolus is the imaginary dividing-line. It contains origin of sterno-hyoid and thyroid muscles and ends of longus colli, transverse aorta, innominate artery and vein, left carotid and subclavian arteries, superior cava, left superior intercostal vein, pneumogastric, cardiac, phrenic, and left recurrent laryngeal nerves, trachea, œsophagus, thoracic duct, thymus gland or its remains, and lymphatics. The inferior, being subdivided, may be described as inferior anterior, which is bounded in front by sternum, laterally by pleura, and posteriorly by pericardium. It contains origin of triangularis sterni muscles, internal mammary vessels of left side, and lymphatic glands and vessels permeating areolar tissues; inferior middle is the broadest portion, and contains heart, ascending aorta, superior cava, bifurcation of trachea, pulmonary arteries and veins, and phrenic nerves; inferior posterior is parallel with vertebral column, bounded anteriorly by pericardium and roots of lungs, posteriorly by vertebral column from inferior border of fourth dorsal vertebra downward, and laterally by pleura. It contains descending arch and thoracic portion of aorta, greater and lesser azygos veins, pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, œsophagus, thoracic duct, and lymphatic glands. **M. aur'is,** see *Tympanum*. **M. cerebel'li,** falx cerebelli. **M. cer'ebri,** falx cerebri, septum lucidum. **M. dorsal'e,** M. posterior; see *Mediastinum*. **M. tes'tis,** corpus Highmori. **M. ventriculo'rum lateral'ium,** septum lucidum.

Mediastinus, me-de-as-te'nus. Mediastinum.

Mediate auscultation, me'de-ate aws-kul-ta'shun. Auscultation by means of an instrument, as a stethoscope.

Medicabilis, med-e-kab'il-is (*medicor*, to cure or heal, *habilis*, capable). Curable.

Medicable, med-e'ka-b'l. Curable.

Medicæ, med'e-se. Female practitioners of old; see *Iatrinæ*. Also sworn midwives, whose duty it was to inspect women in cases of suspected pregnancy.

Medical, med'e-kal. Appertaining to medicine. **M. jurispru'dence,** medicine, legal. **M. man,** surgeon-apothecary.

Medicalis, med-e-kal'is. Medical.

Medicament, med-e'ka-ment. Remedy; medicine.

Medicamenta (med-e-kam-en'tah) **arcana.** Proprietary medicines.

Medicamental, med-e-ka-men'tal. Medicinal.

Medicamenta'tion. Treatment with medicine.

Medicamento'sus. Medicinal. Produced by a drug, as dermatitis medicamentosa.

Medicamen'tous. Medicinal.

Medicamentum, med-e-kam-en'tum. Drug, medicament. **M. ex pal'mulis,** drastic electuary of dates.

Medicaster, med-e-kas'ter. Charlatan.

Medicated, med'e-ka-ted. Treated or impregnated with medicine.

Medication, med-e-ka'shun. Treatment by medicine. **M., hypodermat'ic** or **hypoder'mic,** see *Hypodermic*.

Medicatrina, med-e-kat-re'nah. Physician's office or fee.

Medicatrix, med-e-kat'ricks. Having the power of healing.

Medicerebel'lar. Relating to middle region of cerebellum.

Medicer'ebral. Relating to middle region of cerebrum.

Medicina, med-e-se'nah. The healing art; physic. A science the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health. Occasionally it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to *surgery* and *obstetrics*. Medicine, in this sense, includes many branches, the chief of which are Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Hygiene, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. **M. conservati'va,** hygiene. **M. diætet'ica,** dietetics. **M. diasos'tica,** hygiene. **M. eclec'tica,** see *Eclectic*. **M. ef'ficax,** surgery. **M. equa'ria,** hippiatria. **M. euec'tica,** gymnastics. **M. foren'sis,** medicine, legal. **M. gymnas'tica,** gymnastics. **M. hermet'ica,** see *Spagyrists*. **M. judicia'ria,** medicine, legal. **M. mag-**

net'ica, sympathy, cure by. **M. mechan'ica**, kinesipathy; see *Mechanical*. **M. method'ica**, see *Methodists*. **M. milita'ris**, military medicine. **M. operati'va**, surgery. **M. Paracelsis'tica**, see *Spagyrists*. **M. perturbat'rix**, see *Perturbatrix*. **M. polit'ica**, police, medical. **M. politico-foren'sis**, medicine, state. **M. psy'chica** or **psycholog'ica**, medicine, psychical. **M. pub'lica**, medicine, state. **M. Sin'ica**, Chinese medicine. **M. spagyr'ica**, chemiatria; see *Spagyrists*. **M., state**, police, medical. **M. stat'ica**, statica medicina. **M. sympathet'ica**, sympathy, cure by. **M. tristi'tiæ**, crocus. **M. veterina'ria**, veterinary art.

Medicinable, med'is-in-a-b'l. Medicinal.

Medicinal, me-dis'in-al. Medical, remedial, having remedial power; relating to medicine, as **M. days**, days on which the ancients considered that remedies might be administered, and especially evacuants; such days were not esteemed critical. **M. hours**, times at which—the stomach being freed from its digestive actions—medicine, it was thought, could be most advantageously administered. **M. rashes**, see *Rash, medicinal*.

Medicine, med'e-sin. Medicina. Medicament; purging potion. **M. chest**, case or chest for medicines. **M., clin'ical**, see *Clinical*. **M., conserv'ative**, mode of treating disease which tends to the preservation, development, and support of the vital powers. **M., cuta'neous**, see *Cutaneous medicine*. **M., eclec'tic**, see *Eclectic*. **M., empir'ical**, secret remedy. **M., le'gal**, *Medical jurisprudence* of some, *Law* or *Forensic medicine;* application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question connected with the administration of justice. **M., pat'ent**, see *Patent medicine*. **M., polit'ical**, police, medical. **M., psych'ical** or **psycholog'ical**, see *Psychical*. **M., quack**, arcanum. **M., seal**, cachet. **M., stamp**, cachet. **M., state**, medical knowledge brought to bear on state objects, as on public hygiene and matters appertaining to medical jurisprudence.

Mediciner, med'e-sin-er. Physician.

Medico-chirurgical, med'e-ko-ki-rurj'e-kal. Relating to medicine and surgery, as *Medico-chirurgical* Society. **M.-c. anat'omy**, see *Anatomy*.

Medico-legal, med'e-ko-le'gal. Relating to legal medicine, as a *medico-legal* inquiry, a *medico-legal* inspection.

Medicomania, med-e-ko-man'e-ah (*medicus, mania*). Mania for the science of medicine without the necessary study.

Med'icon. Poisonous drug.

Med'ico-pneumat'ic. Relating to pneumatic medicine.

Med'ico-psycholog'ical. Relating to psychological medicine.

Medico-statistical, med'e-ko-sta-tis'te-kal. See *Statistics, medical*.

Med'icus (*medeor*, to heal). Doctor of medicine; physician. **M. equa'rius**, hippiater. **M. ocula'ris**, oculist. **M. ophthal'micus**, oculist. **M. unguenta'rius**, one who treats diseases by external means. **M. veterina'rius**, hippiater. **M. vulnera'rius**, see *Deligation*. **M. vul'nerum**, surgeon.

Medimnus, med-im'nus (*medimnos*). Ancient measure, capable of containing about four pecks and six pints.

Medi'na worm. Guinea worm; nematode worm of the tropics that burrows in the human body.

Medinogordius, med-in-o-gor'de-us. Dracunculus.

Me'dio-bilat'eral. Relating to median plane and both sides of the body.

Me'dio-car'pal. Relating to middle carpal articulation.

Me'dio-col'ic. Relating to middle of colon. **M.-c. ar'tery**, middle colic artery.

Medio-frontal, me'de-o-frunt'l. Relating to middle of frontal region. **M.-f. gy'rus**, middle frontal convolution.

Medio-lateral, me'de-o-lat'er-al. Relating to median plane and sides.

Mediola Virginica, me-de'o-lah vir-jin'e-kah. Cucumber root, an indigenous herb; root can be eaten; reputed to possess diuretic properties when given in large doses.

Medio-occipital, me'de-o-ok-sip'it-al. Relating to middle of occipital region. **M.-o. gy'rus**, middle occipital gyrus.

Medio-palatine, me'de-o-pal'at-ine. Relating to middle of palate.

Medio-pontine, me'de-o-pont'ine. Relating to middle of pons Varolii.

Medio-tarsal, me'de-o-tar'sal. Relating to middle tarsal articulation. **M.-t. articulation**, joint situate between astragalus and calcaneum posteriorly, and scaphoid and cuboid anteriorly.

Medipectus, med-e-pek'tus. See *Mesosternum*.

Medipedunculus, med-e-ped-un'ku-lus. Middle peduncle of cerebellum.

Mediscalenus, med-e-skal-a'nus. Scalenus medius muscle.

Mediterranean fever, med-e-ter-ra'ne-an fe'ver. Variety of remittent fever.

Meditriceps, med-e-tre'seps. Middle head of triceps muscle.

Meditullium, med-e-tul'le-um (*medium*, middle). Diploë.

Medium, me'de-um (middle). Term usually employed in medicine for the conditions which surround a living body and are inservient to its continued existence. Thus air, water, heat, light, etc. are so many media. **M. car'damoms**, Malabar cardamoms of commerce. **M. mus'culi**, see *Muscle*. **M. ven'tris**, umbilicus.

Medius, me'de-us. Middle; median. **M. dig'itus**, middle finger.

Med'lar. Mespilus.

Me'do. Hydromeli.

Medoblennorrhœa, med-o-blen-or-rhe'ah (*medea, blennorrhœa*). Leucorrhœa.

Medoc'. French wine containing tannin.

Medorrhœa, med-or-rhe'ah (*medea, rheo*, to flow). Gonorrhœa. **M. fœmina'rum in'sons**, leucorrhœa. **M. urethral'is**, gonorrhœa. **M. viri'lis**, gonorrhœa.

Medorrho'ic. Relating to or suffering with medorrhœa.

Med'os. Bladder.

Med'sine (Old E.). Medicament; medicine.

Medulla, med-ul'lah (*medius*, in the middle). Marrow. **M. cer'ebri**, see *Cerebrum*. **M. dorsa'lis**, M. spinalis. **M. dorsua'lis**, M. spinalis. **M. nervo'rum**, neurine. **M. oblonga'ta**, *Cerebral protuberance, Mesocephalon*. The medullary substance that lies within the cranium upon the basilary process of the occipital bone. The anterior surface, which rests in the basilary groove, is impressed by the basilary artery. At the upper extremity of, and on its posterior surface, are the tubercula quadrigemina. At the same extremity the medulla gives rise to two prolongations, the *peduncles of the brain*, separated from each other by the mammillary eminences, and becoming lost in the optic thalami. The lower extremity is called the tail or rachidian bulb, bulbus medullæ spinalis or rachidicus, and is continuous with the medulla spinalis. It is to this part only that some anatomists apply the name *Medulla oblongata*. From the posterior angles two other prolongations arise, called *Peduncles* of the cerebellum. The medulla oblongata has several eminences —the pons Varolii, corpora pyramidalia, c. olivaria, etc.—and has a longitudinal fissure before, and another behind, called the *anterior* and the *posterior median fissures*. The vesicular neurine in the centre of the medulla is the nervous centre of respiration and deglutition; hence it has been called *centrum vitale*. **M. os'sium**, marrow. **M. re'nis**, see *Kidney*. **M. spi'næ**, M. spinalis. **M. spina'lis**, *Spinal prolongation, Vertebral marrow, Spinal cord* or *marrow, Nervous system of voluntary motion and tactile impression* (Gall), continuation of the medulla oblongata. Commences at the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and descends in the vertebral canal as low as the second lumbar vertebra without filling it, presenting in its course several evident enlargements. It is grooved on both its anterior and posterior surfaces by a furrow

which divides it, in its whole length, into two great nervous cords, intimately united with each other. The longitudinal fissure on its anterior surface is called the *anterior median fissure;* that on the posterior surface, the *posterior median fissure.* Between these, two *lateral fissures* have also been described on each side of the cord. The spinal marrow terminates by an oval tubercle, whence a number of nerves set out, called *cauda equina,* from its resemblance to a horse's tail. Spinal marrow has no analogy, as regards its structure, with the marrow of long bones. It is formed of two substances, one white, the other gray, presenting an inverse arrangement to that which they have in the brain, the white being external, the gray in the centre, *substantia grisea centralis.* It is enveloped by a yellowish fibrous membrane, very resisting, which seems to be continued insensibly from the pia mater, and by two other membranes, which are merely prolongations of the arachnoid and dura mater; see *Nerve.* **M. vertebra'lis,** M. spinalis.

Medullæ, med-ul'le (pl. of **Medulla**). Sperm.

Medul'lar. Medullary.

Medullary, med'ul-la-re (*medulla*). Relating to, or analogous to, marrow. **M. ar'teries,** arteries which enter bones and pass to the marrow. **M. canal',** see *Canal, medullary.* **M. cav'ities,** hollow of a bone containing marrow. **M. cells,** see *Medullary membrane.* **M. groove,** groove running longitudinally, observed in vertebrate embryo, which forms the medullary canal later on. **M. juice,** marrow. **M. lam'inæ,** strata of white matter situate between the gray substance of the brain. **M. mat'ter,** see *Nerve-fibres.* **M. mat'ter of the brain,** see *Cerebrum.* **M. mem'brane,** vascular, areolar web of extreme tenuity which envelops the marrow and lines the inner surface of the medullary canal of the long bones. This membrane has been considered as a species of internal periosteum of those bones. It has numerous vessels, which bury themselves in the thickness of the marrow, and others which nourish the innermost plates of the bone. The cells formed by it are termed *Cellulæ* or *Sacculi medullares.* **M. neu'rine,** see *Neurine.* **M. nu'cleus,** white fibres of cerebellum. **M. plates** are the thickened edges of medullary groove from which the medullary groove has its origin. **M. ridges,** protuberances which form boundary-line of medullary groove. **M. sarco'ma,** encephaloid, hæmatodes fungus. **M. sheath,** see *Nerve-fibres.* **M. spaces,** spaces in bone when in stage of formation filled with embryonic marrow. **M. stri'æ,** white lines running transversely on floor of fourth ventricle. **M. sub'stance of the kid'ney,** see *Kidney.* **M. sub'stance of Schwann,** see *Nerve-fibre.* **M. sys'tem,** Bichat gives this name to the marrow and its membranes. He distinguishes two species of medullary systems: the one occupies the cellular tissue at the extremities of the long bones and that of the flat and short bones; the other is found merely in the central canal of long bones. **M. tube,** spinal cord in the primitive tubular stage. **M. tu'mor of the lungs,** phthisis, cancerous. **M. ve'li,** folds situate in upper part of fourth ventricle. They are divided into anterior and posterior medullary velum.

Medullated, med'ul-la-ted. Containing marrow. **M. fi'bres,** see *Fibres, medullated.*

Medullic, med-ul'lik. Contained in or obtained from medulla. **M. ac'id,** occurring in beef-fat.

Medulli-spinal (me-dul'le-spi'nal) **veins.** Veins given off by the spinal cord and uniting into a fine network on the pia mater.

Medullitis, med-ul-le'tis. Myelitis.

Medullization, med-ul-li-za'shun (*medulla,* marrow). Softening of the osseous tissue from osteitis, the earthy constituents becoming absorbed and the Haversian canals, lacunæ, etc. enlarged.

Medullo-arthritis, med-ul'lo-arth-re'tis (*medulla, arthron,* joint). Inflammation involving the medulla in extremities of long bones, and followed by structural changes in the articulation.

Medullo-encephalic, med-ul'lo-en-sef-al'ik. Relating to spinal cord and cerebrum.

Medusa's (med-u'zah's) **head.** See *Caput Medusæ.*

Meeran. Daucus carota.

Megacephalic, meg-a-sef-al'ik (*megas,* large, *kephale,* head). Pertaining to crania whose capacity exceeds 1450 cc.

Megacephalus, meg-ah-sef'al-us. One having a large head.

Megacheilus, meg-ah-ki'lus (*megas,* large, *cheilos,* lip). Possessing large lips.

Megacoccus, meg-ah-kok'kus (*megas,* large, *kokkos,* berry). Largest forms of cocci.

Megagnathus, meg-a-gnath'us (*megas, gnathos,* jaw). One having a large jaw.

Megalanthropogenesis, meg-al-an-thro-po-jen'es-is (*megalo, anthropos,* man, *genesis,* birth). Term used by a French physician to designate the art of procreating great men, men of mind, men of genius. He considered that they may be perpetuated by always taking care to have talented men united to clever women!

Megalo, meg'al-o (*megas,* great.) In composition, great.

Megalocardia, meg-al-o-kar'de-ah (*megalo, kardia,* heart). Having a very large heart.

Megalocephalia, meg-al-o-sef-al'e-ah (*megalo, kephale,* head). An unusually large size of the head.

Megalocephalic, meg-al-o-sef-al'ik. Having an unusually large head.

Megalocheirous, meg-al-o-kir'us (*megalo, cheir*). Having large hands.

Megalocœlia, meg-al-o-se'le-ah (*megalo, koilia,* abdomen). Intestine, great; megalosplanchnia.

Megalocornea, meg-al-o-kor'ne-ah (*megalo, cornea*). Unusual size of cornea.

Megalocyte, meg'al-o-site (*megas,* large, *kutos,* cavity). Very large red blood-corpuscles observed with microscope in cases of anæmia.

Megaloglossia, meg-al-o-glos'se-ah (*megalo, glossa,* tongue). Abnormal condition in which the tongue is hypertrophied and protrudes from the mouth.

Megalomania, meg-al-o-man'e-ah (*megas,* large, *mania,* madness). Form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a very exalted and powerful individual.

Megalomelia, meg-al-o-mel'e-ah (*megalo, melos,* limb). A monstrosity characterized by very large limbs.

Megalomelus, meg-al-om'el-us (*megalo, melos,* limb). Monster with very large limbs.

Megalophonia, meg-al-o-fon'e-ah (*megalo, phone,* voice). The condition of having a full, strong voice.

Megalophonic (meg-al-o-fon'ik) or **Megalophonous,** meg-al-o-fo'nus. Having a strong voice.

Megalophthalmus, meg-al-of-thal'mus (*megalo, ophthalmos,* eye). A congenital deformity in which the eye is inordinately large.

Megalopia, meg-al-o'pe-ah. See *Megalopsia.*

Megalopodia, meg-al-o-pod'e-ah (*megalo, pous,* foot). Condition of having large feet.

Megalopsia, meg-al-op'se-ah (*megas,* great, *opsis,* sight). An affection of the eye in which objects appear larger than they are in reality.

Megalopus, meg-al'o-pus (*megalo, pous,* foot). Having an unusually large foot.

Megaloscope, meg'al-o-skope (*megalo, skopeo,* to see). Magnifying instrument for making endoscopic examinations of bladder, rectum, and stomach.

Megaloscopy, meg-al-os'kop-e. Observation with the microscope.

Megalosplanchnus, meg-al-o-splanch'nus (*megalo, splanchnon,* viscus). *Megalocœlia.* Having a tumid condition; the viscera or a viscus. Some have used the substantive *Megalosplanchnia* for the tumor itself.

Megalosplenia, meg-al-o-sple'ne-ah (*megalo, splen,* spleen). Splenoncus.

Megascope, meg'ah-skop (*megas,* great, *skopeo,* to see). Modification of solar microscope for examining bodies of comparatively large size.

Megascopic, meg-a-skop'ik (*megas,* great, *skopeo,* to see). Visible to the eye without the use of a magnifier.

Megaseme, meg'ah-seem (*megas*, great, *sema*, sign). Having a large index; term used in craniometry; having an orbital index over 89.

Megasthenes, meg-as'then-ees (*megas*, great, *sthenos*, strength). See *Microsthenes*.

Megasthenic, meg-a-sthen'ik (*megas*, great, *sthenos*, strength). Having great strength.

Megastoma intestinalis, meg-as'to-mah in-tes-tin-al'is. Protozoa observed to exist in the small intestines of rats, and also found in human beings in cases of deficient digestion with diarrhœa.

Megastomatous, meg-ah-stom'at-us. Having a large mouth.

Megavolt, meg'ah-volt. Electrical unit equivalent to a million volts.

Megethos, meg'e-thos (*megas*, great). Stature.

Megistocephalus, mej-is-to-sef'al-us (*megas*, large, *kephale*, head). One having a very long cranium.

Meg'ohm. Resistance of electro-magnet amounting to one million ohms.

Me'grim (*migraine*, itself abridged from *hemicrania*). Hemicrania. *Megrims* is used principally in England for lowness of spirits.

Meibomian (mi-bo'me-an) **cyst.** Chalaza.

Meibo'mius, glands of. *Follicles of Meibomius, Palpebral* or *Ciliary follicles.* Small sebaceous follicles called after Meibomius, although known long before his description of them. They are situate in special grooves in the tarsal cartilages, and are ranged by the side of each other in the form of yellowish, parallel, and vertical lines, sometimes straight, at others tortuous. They may be seen at the inner surface of the eyelids, through the conjunctiva, and secrete a sebaceous humor called *Humor of Meibomius, Lippitudo, Gum.*

Meiocardia, mi-o-kar'de-ah. Diminution of the volume of the heart during systole.

Meiosis, mi-o'sis (*meioo*, to lessen). The period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish; decline; remission; also idiotism.

Meiss'ner, bod'ies or cor'puscles of. Oblong bodies seen in some of the broad papillæ of the skin of the volar portion of the fingers and the palm, and into which a medullated nerve-fibre enters, either enveloping the corpuscles spirally or becoming lost in its centre. **M., gan'glion of,** *Plexus of Meissner.* A flat layer of nervous masses in the tunica submucosa of the intestines, a few ganglia projecting toward the mucous membrane and penetrating between the adjoining follicles. **M., plex'us of,** Meissner, ganglion of.

Meiurus, mi-u'rus (*meioo*, to lessen, *oura*, tail). Shortened; curtailed. Term figuratively applied to the pulse when tapering off to a fine point like a mouse's tail. Myurus (mouse's tail).

Mekilwort, mek'il-wort. Atropa belladonna.

Mel (*meli*). *Honey.* A liquid of a mucosaccharine nature prepared by the apis mellifica or common bee, which collects the materials from the nectaries of flowers. Honey is employed as aliment, condiment, and medicine. It is demulcent and aperient, and is prescribed as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris, etc.; at times used as a detergent to foul ulcers. *Virgin honey, Mel virginum* or *virgineum*, is that which flows from the wax spontaneously. *Honey-water* is a mixture of essences colored with saffron; a little honey is added to communicate a clamminess, the effect of which is to make it retain the scent the longer; used as a scent. **M. aceta'tum,** oxymel. **M. Ægypti'acum,** Ægyptiacum. **M. aë'rium,** Fraxinus ornus. **M. arundina'ceum,** saccharum. **M. bora'cis,** *Honey of borax* or of *borate of soda* or of *borate of sodium, Borax honey* (boracis, ℥j; glycerin, gr. xxx; mellis despumati, ℥j); detergent; applied to the mouth in aphthous affections. **M. can'næ,** saccharum (non purificatum). **M. coc'tum,** boiled honey. **M. despuma'tum** or **depura'tum,** *Clarified honey* (melt the honey in a water-bath and remove the scum); uses the same as honey. **M. ro'sæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Honey of roses* (rosæ Gallic. in pulv., ℥ij; mellis despum., f ℥xxiij; alcohol. dilut., q. s.); astringent and detergent; used chiefly in gargles and washes in aphthæ, etc. **M. scil'læ,** oxymel scillæ. **M. scil'læ compos'itum,** syrupus scillæ compositus. **M. so'dæ bora'tis,** mel boracis. **M. so'dii bora'tis,** mel boracis. **M. vino'sum,** honey wine; wine mead. **M. vir'ginum,** see *Mel.*

Melæna, mel-e'nah (*melaino*, to blacken). *Black jaundice;* name given to vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character; seems to be often a variety of hæmatemesis. *Black vomit* in yellow fever is owing to a morbid secretion from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestines mixed with blood. Melæna also signifies hemorrhage of dark character from the intestines. **M. fungo'sa carcino'des,** hæmatodes fungus.

Melænagogus, mel-e-nag-o'gus (*melaina*, black, *ago*, to drive away). Medicine believed to be capable of expelling atrabilis or "black bile."

Melæno-diarrhœa, mel-e'no-de-ar-rhe'ah. Melæna.

Melænorrhagia, mel-e-nor-rhaj'e-ah (*melaina*, black, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Melæna.

Melaleuca cajuputi, mel-al-u'kah kaj-u'pu-te (*melas*, black, *leukos*, white, from the trunk being black and the branches white). Ord. Myrtaceæ; plant affords the cajeput oil. See *Caieput.* Leaves are esteemed diuretic, stomachic, and emmenagogue. **M. leucaden'dron,** M. cajuputi. **M. linarifo'lia,** oil, closely resembling oil of cajuput, is obtained from this species; this tree, planted in low marshy ground, exerts a beneficial effect toward preventing malaria. **M. mi'nor,** M. cajuputi.

Melalgia, mel-al'je-ah. Melosalgia.

Melambo. See *Melambo bark.*

Melamphonus, mel-am-fo'nus (*melas*, black, *phone*, voice). Having a hoarse or indistinct voice.

Melamphyllum, mel-am-fil'lum (*melas*, black, *phullon*, leaf). Acanthus mollis.

Melampode, mel'am-pode. Helleborus niger.

Melampodium, mel-am-po'de-um (after the shepherd Melampus, or *melas*, black, *pous*, foot, in allusion to the seeds). Helleborus niger.

Melampous, mel-amp'us (*melas*, *pous*). Having black feet.

Melampyrit, mel-am'pir-it. Chemical substance, identical with dulcitol.

Melanæma, mel-an-e'mah (*melano*, *haima*, blood). Suffocation.

Melanæmia, mel-an-e'me-ah. Venosity; morbid condition in which the vessels contain an unusual quantity of pigment.

Melanæmic, mel-an-e'mik. Relating to, or suffering with, melanæmia.

Melanagogue, mel'an-a-gog (*melano*, *ago*, to expel). Medicines which the ancients believed adapted for expelling black bile or melancholy.

Melanchlorosis, mel-an-klor-o'sis. Black jaundice; melæna.

Melanchlorus, mel-an-klo'rus (*melano*, *chloros*, green). Ancients gave this name to certain dark-colored topical remedies. See *Melæna.*

Melanchole, mel-an'ko-le. Atrabilis.

Melancholia, mel-an-ko'le-ah (*melano*, *chole*, bile). Melancholy. **M. ambulato'ria,** M. errabunda. **M. an'glica,** M. in which desire for death exists. **M. atton'ita,** melancholy attended with stupor. **M. autochi'rica,** suicide. **M. congen'ita,** M., hereditary. **M. crapulo'sa,** alcoholic melancholy. **M. dæmon'ica,** demonomania. **M. ebrio'sa,** M., alcoholic. **M. errabun'da,** cuttubuth, kutubuth. **M. flatuo'sa,** hypochondriasis. **M. hilaris,** insanity characterized by exaltation. **M. hypochondri'aca,** hypochondriasis. **M. hyster'ica,** M., hysterical. **M. malev'olens,** melancholy in which propensity to do mischief exists. **M. ner'vea,** hypochondriasis. **M. nostal'gica,** nostalgia. **M. persecutio'nis,** form of melancholy in which fear of persecution is present. **M. pleonec'tia,** see *Pleonectica.* **M. a po'tu,** melancholy, alcoholic. **M. sal'tans,** chorea. **M. suicid'ium,** suicide. **M. uteri'na,** nymphomania. **M. zoänthro'pia,** melancholy.

Melancholiac, mel-an-kol'i-ak. One affected with melancholy.

Melancholic, mel-an-kol'ik. Laboring under melancholy; belonging or relating to melancholy. In popular language, one of a gloomy disposition.

Melancholiness, mel'an-kol-e-ness. Melancholy.

Melancholodes, mel-an-kol-o'dees. Melancholy.

Melancholus, mel-an'ko-lus. Melancholic.

Melancholy, mel'an-kol-e. Disease supposed by the ancients to be caused by black bile; variety of mental alienation characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression generally, with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas, monomania, monomoria, or, on a few subjects, oligomania. Panophobia, demonomania, erotomania, nostalgia, etc. may be referred to this head. *Melancholy* is also used for unusual gloominess of disposition. **M., alcohol'ic,** melancholy existing among alcoholics. **M., amenorrhœ'al,** melancholy due to amenorrhœa. **M., amorous,** melancholy characterized by love for a person, but free from desire for sexual intercourse. **M., anæ'mic,** M. due to anæmia. **M., catalep'tic,** M. in which cataleptic attacks occur. **M., cataton'ic,** catatonia. **M., climacteric,** M. occurring at climacterium. **M. without delirium,** hypomelancholia. **M., delu'sional** or **delir'ious,** form of melancholy characterized by delusions or ideas. **M., demonopho'bic,** demonomania. **M., diabet'ic,** melancholy attributed to diabetes as the cause. **M., erot'ic,** erotomania. **M., homici'dal,** M. in which individual has homicidal tendencies. **M., hyster'ical,** M. attributed to hysteria. **M., love,** erotomania. **M., phthis'ical,** M. occurring in phthisis. **M., podagrous,** M. attributed to gout. **M., rea'soning,** hypomelancholia. **M., relig'ious,** M. characterized by religious delusions. **M., rheumatic,** M. occurring in, and thought to be due to, rheumatism. **M. with stupor,** M. attonita. **M., suici'dal,** melancholia suicidii. **M., syphilit'ic,** M. due to syphilis or to syphilophobia.

Melanchrus (mel'an-krus), or **Melan'ochrus** (*melano, chros,* color). One attacked with black jaundice. Supposed by some to be an abbreviation of *Melanchlorus.*

Melanencephaloma, mel-an-en-sef-al-o'ma (*melas, enkephalos*). Melanotic tumor of brain.

Melanephidrosis, mel-an-ef-id-ro'sis (*melano, ephidrosis*). Sudor Anglicus niger. A form of chromidrosis.

Melanianous, mel-an-e'an-us. Covered with dark pigment.

Melan'ic, Mel'anoid, or **Melanot'ic** (*melas,* black). Of or belonging to melanosis, as melanic deposit, a black coloring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances; see *Melanosis.* **M. depos'it,** melanosis.

Melanicterus, mel-an-ik'ter-us (*melano, icterus,* jaundice). Melæna.

Melanidrosis, mel-an-id-ro'sis (*melas, hidrosis,* sweat). Chromidrosis; colored excretion of sweat or sebum.

Melanin, mel'an-in. Dark pigment covering internal surface of membrana choriocapillaris, consisting of several layers of pigment-cells; also occurs in the skin of the negro, in urine, in melanotic tumors, pulmonary tubercles, etc.

Mel'anism or **Melanismus,** mel-an-iz'mus. Melæna. Change of coloration of the skin in which the pigment is of a deeper hue and in greater quantity than natural.

Melano, mel'an-o (*melas,* black). In composition, black, obscure.

Melanocan'croid. Melanotic epithelioma.

Melanocarcinoma, mel-an-o-kar-sin-o'mah. Cancer, melanotic.

Melanocataracta, mel-an-o-kat-ar-ak'tah. Black cataract.

Melanochloro'sis. Melæna.

Melanochrus, mel-an'o-krus. Melanchrus.

Melanoco'mus (*melano, kome,* hair). Having black or dark hair.

Melanocytes, mel'an-o-sites. Lymphoid cells which derive their coloring from red blood-corpuscles.

Melanoderma, mel-an-o-dur'mah (*melano, derma,* skin). Melanopathia. Chloasma with dark patches.

Melano'des. Melanoid.

Melanœdema, mel-an-e-de'mah (*melas,* black, *œdema,* swelling). Melanosis of the lungs.

Melanoid, mel'an-oid. Melanic. Resembling dark pigment. **M. can'cer,** cancer, melanotic.

Melanoleucæ'mia. Melanæmia occurring in leucocythæmia.

Melanoma, mel-an-o'mah (*melano, oma*). Melanosis. **M. pulmo'num,** see *Melanosis.*

Melanomyces, mel-an-o-me'sees (*melano, mukes,* fungus). Melanospongus.

Melanopathia, mel-an-o-path-e'ah (*melano, pathos,* affection). *Melanopathy, Nigritism.* Disease of the skin which consists in augmentation of black pigment; generally in patches. Discoloration may vary from mere duskiness to the deepest tint of blackness.

Melanopathy, mel-a-nop'a-the. Melanopathia.

Melanophthalmus, mel-an-of-thal'mus (*melas,* black, *ophthalmos,* eye). Melanosis of the eye. Black-eyed.

Melanophyma, mel-an-o-fe'mah (*melas,* black, *phuma,* growth). Secale cornutum.

Melanopiper, mel-an-op'e-per (*melano, piper,* pepper). Piper nigrum.

Melanopneumon, mel-an-o-nu'mon (*melano, pneumon,* lung). See *Melanosis.*

Melanorrhagia, mel-an-or-rhaj'e-ah (*melano, rhage,* breaking forth). Melæna.

Melanorrhizum, mel-an-or-rhe'zum (*melano, rhiza,* root). Helleborus niger.

Melanorrhœa, mel-an-or-rhe'ah (*melas,* black, *rheo,* to flow). Dark discharge.

Melanosarcoma, mel-an-o-sar-ko'mah. Sarcoma, melanotic.

Melanoscirrhus, mel-an-o-skir'rus (*melas,* black, *skirrhos,* tumor). Scirrhus with melanotic deposit.

Melano'ses. Cutaneous affections including various forms of melasma.

Melanosina'pis commu'nis. Black pepper.

Melanosis, mel-an-o'sis (*melas,* black). Organic affection in which the tissue of the parts is converted, owing to a *melanic deposit,* into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form, owing to the softening either of the substance itself or of some other morbid tissue—of tubercles especially. This morbific change affects the lungs particularly, when it is called *Melanosis* or *Melanoma* or *Anthracosis, Black degeneration, Melanotic* or *Black cancer, Black tubercle.* It is also met with in the liver and areolar texture. The causes are very obscure. Melanosis of the lungs constitutes a species of phthisis, but it is difficult to distinguish it from the other species during life. *Spurious melanosis* arises from the introduction of carbonaceous matter, from the action of chemical agents on the blood, or from stagnation of that fluid. Several varieties of true melanosis have been described, as the punctiform, tuberiform, stratiform, and liquiform or fluid. Deposition of melanic matter in the tissues is not necessarily connected with malignant disease. See *Cancer, melanotic,* and *Melanism.* **M., bil'iary,** melanoderma caused by diseased or disordered condition of liver. **M., can'cerous,** melanosarcoma. **M. cuticula'ris progressi'va,** xeroderma pigmentosum. **M. cu'tis,** melanosis of the skin. **M. cu'tis benig'na,** melasma. **M., false,** M., spurious. **M., gran'ular,** melasma granulatum. **M. lenticula'ris progressi'va,** cutaneous affection, occurring very seldom; the pigment atrophies, and occasionally cancer is developed. **M., malig'nant,** cancer, melanotic and keloid. **M. pneu'mo-melano'sis metallur'gica,** anthracosis pulmonum. **M. pulmo'num,** see *Melanosis.* **M., spu'rious,** see *Melanosis.* **M. universa'lis,** venosity. **M. of wheat,** ergot of wheat.

Melanosmegma, mel-an-o-smeg'mah (*melano, smegma,* act of cleansing). Saponaceous compound of train-oil and an alkali.

Melanospongus, mel-an-o-spon'gus (*melano, spongos,* sponge). Tuberiform variety of melanosis of the lungs.

Melanosus, mel-an-o'sus. Melanous.

Melanosyphilolepis, mel-an-o-sif-il-ol'ep-is (*melas,* black, *syphilis, lepis,* scale). Syphilitic eruption black and scaly in character.

Melanothanatus, mel-an-o-than'at-us (*melano, thanatos*, death). Black death; plague.

Melanothrix, mel'an-o-thriks (*melano, thrix*, hair). Having black hair.

Melanotic, mel-an-ot'ik. Melanic. **M. can'cer**, cancer, melanotic. **M. sarco'ma**, see *Sarcoma.*

Melanotrichous, mel-an-ot'rik-us (*melas*, black, *thrix*, hair). Black-haired.

Melanous, mel'an-us. Epithet applied to people characterized by the hair and skin being very dark or blackish.

Melansis, mel-an'sis. Melanosis. **M. pulmo'num**, melanosis pulmonum.

Melanteria, mel-an-ter'e-ah. Copperas.

Melanthigenin, mel-an-thij'en-in. Product of melanthin derived by decomposition.

Melanthin, mel-an'thin. Glucoside existing in seed of Nigella sativa.

Melanthium, mel-an'the-um (*melano, anthos*, flower). Nigella, M. Virginicum. **M. muscætox'icum**, Amianthium muscætoxicum. **M. sabadil'la**, veratrum sabadilla. **M. sati'vum**, Nigella sativa. **M. vi'rens**, Veratrum viride. **M. Virgin'icum**, *Leimanthium Virginicum, Quafadil;* indigenous; ord. Melanthaceæ; said to be a sure but severe remedy for itch.

Melanuria (mel-an-u're-ah), **Melanure'sis** (*melas*, black, *ouron*, urine). Black urine, a condition usually dependent on blood coloring matter or the presence of indigo.

Melanuric, mel-an-u'rik. Relating to melanuria.

Melanurin, mel-an-u'rin (*melano, ouron*, urine). Black pigment sometimes observed in urine.

Mel'as (*melas*, black). Lepra nigricans. **M. ic'terus**, bilious form of melæna; jaundice with dark discoloration.

Melasma, mel-az'mah (*melasma*). Black spot or ecchymosis, occurring on the lower extremities of old people especially. Also a cutaneous affection, *Melasma cutis*, analogous to chloasma, differing from it only in the dark color of the morbid pigment. Also called *Pityriasis nigra.* An affection of the kind is seen in Paris in old persons, females especially, who sit over a charcoal fire; it is common, also, in Ireland among the poor, where turf fires are used, and is called by them the trouts. **M. Addiso'ni**, see *Capsule, renal.* **M. cu'tis**, see *Melasma.* **M. granula'tum**, rare form of melasma, consisting of blackish granules and papules. **M. maculo'sum**, form of melasma in which macules appear on various parts of the body, generally situate on leg of people advanced in years. **M. suprarena'le**, see *Capsule, renal.* **M. tinc'tum**, see *Argyria.* **M. universa'le**, variety of melasma involving entire surface of cutis, occurring in old people especially. **M. uteri'num**, Chloasma uterinum.

Melaspermum, mel-ah-spurm'um. Nigella sativa.

Melasses, me-las'es. *Molasses, Treacle* (*mel ustum*), burnt honey). Syrup which remains after the juice of the sugar-cane has been subjected to all the operations for extracting sugar from it. In the United States the syrup made in the process of forming common sugar is called molasses; that remaining after the refinement of sugar being termed sugar-house molasses or treacle. **M. spir'it**, rum.

Melassic acid, me-las'sik as'id. Product obtained from molasses.

Melastearrhœa, mel-as-te-ar-rhe'ah. Chromidrosis.

Melastoma (mel-ast'om-ah) **Ackerman'ni.** Tree of South America, yielding an oil resembling salicylate of methyl.

Melatrophia (mel-a-trof'e-ah) or **Melatrophy**, mel-at'ro-fe (*melos*, limb, *atrophia*, wasting). Atrophied condition of limb.

Melca, mel'kah (*melka*). Food made of milk, coagulated by boiling vinegar.

Meldometer, mel-dom'e-tur (*meldo*, to melt, *metron*, measure). Instrument to determine the melting-points of minerals.

Mele. Probe; explorator; stylet; sound.

Melea, mel'e-ah (*melis*, apple-tree). Pyrus malus.

Meleagra, mel-e-ag'rah (*melos*, limb, *agra*, pain). Pain in the limbs.

Meledema, mel-ed-em'ah. See *Melete.*

Meleguetta, mel-e-gwet'tah. Amomum grana paradisi.

Melete, mel'et-e. Care; medical attention of the sick.

Meletin, mel'et-in. Quercetin.

Melezitose, mel-ez'e-toze. Melezibros. Sugar found in larch manna.

Mel'i. Mel.

Melia, mel'e-ah. Fraxinus ornus. **M. azed'arach**, *Azedaracha amœna, Poisonberry tree, Azedarach, Pride of India* or *of China, Pridetree, Hoptree, Beadtree;* ord. Meliaceæ. Bark of the root, *Azedarach* (Ph. U. S.), is usually given in decoction, in the proportion of three or four ounces of the bark of the fresh root to a quart of water, boiled down to a pint; dose is one or two tablespoonfuls every two or three hours, till purging is induced; also as an emetic. Sometimes formed into an ointment and used in tinea capitis. Tree is a native of Syria, Persia, and the north of India, and is abundant in the Southern States. The bark of *Melia azadirachta, Azadirachta Indica, Neem tree, Margosa tree,* is bitter and astringent, and is prescribed in India as a tonic and antiperiodic. Seeds and oil obtained from the pericarp have been regarded as anthelmintic; bark of the root as emmenagogue; gum which exudes from it as aphrodisiac; and the leaves have been applied in the form of poultice to ulcers and cutaneous affections. **M. ter'ra** (from the island of Melos), chalk.

Meliaceæ, mel-e-as'e-e. Natural order of trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia and America. Species of this order possess astringent and tonic properties; some act as purgatives and emetics.

Melianthus (mel-e-an'thus) **ma'jor** (*meli, anthos*, flower). Ord. Zygophylleæ; South African plant, decoction of whose leaves is a good external remedy in tinea capitis, crusta serpiginosa, necrosis, and foul ulcers; also useful as a gargle and lotion in sore throat and diseases of the gums; bruised leaves applied to ulcers promote granulation. **M. grandiflo'ra**, Calamintha grandiflora. **M. mi'nor**, small Cape honey-flower, containing a blackish honey of disagreeable odor.

Meliasmus, mel-e-az'mus. Glanders.

Melib'iose. Melitose.

Melicera, mel-is-er'ah (*meli, keros*, wax). Porrigo favosa.

Meliceria, mel-is-er'e-ah. Porrigo favosa.

Meliceris, mel-is'er-is. Encysted tumor filled with a substance resembling honey; also porrigo favosa.

Melicero'ma. Meliceris.

Melicerous (mel-is'er-us) or **Melicer'itous.** Having the character of meliceris, as a melicerous tumor.

Melicerum, mel-is-e'rum. Porrigo favosa.

Melicheium (mel-e-ki'um) or **Melicheion** (*meli, cheo*, to pour out). Honey-like discharge from an ulcer.

Melich'rous (*meli, chroa*, color). Having the color of honey; sweetened with honey.

Melicratum, mel-e-krat'um (*meli, kerao*, to mix). Hydromeli.

Melifavium, mel-e-fav'e-um (*meli, favus*, honeycomb). Meliceris; porrigo favosa.

Meligeion, mel-e-ji'on (*meli*, honey). Fetid humor of the consistence of honey discharged from ulcers, accompanied with caries of a bone.

Mel'ilot. Melilotus.

Melilo'tal. Oily liquid derived from melilot herb.

Melilotic acid, mel-e-lot'ik as'id. Acid derived from Melilotus officinalis.

Melilotus, mel-e-lo'tus. Trifolium melilotus.

Melimelum, mel-e-ma'lum (*meli, melon*, apple). Name given to two compounds: one of honey and quince, the other of honey and apples.

Melinephidro'sis (*melinos*, of a quince color, *ephidrosis*, perspiration). Excessive yellow perspiration observed in some forms of fever and in jaundice; it is sometimes due to overindulgence in rhubarb.

Melini sulphas, mel-e'ne sul'fas (from the island of Melos). Cadmii sulphas.

Melinum, mel-e'num (*melinon*). Ancient name of

an ointment and plasters. **M. sulphu'ricum,** cadmii sulphas.

Meliphyllum, mel-e-fil'lum (*meli, phullon,* leaf). Melissa.

Melissa, mel-is'sah (bee, because bees gather honey from it). *Balm.* Ord. Labiatæ. Leaves and tops of balm, *Melissa* (Ph. U. S.), have a pleasant odor and an austere and aromatic taste. Balm was formerly much used in nervous diseases, but is now only employed when made into tea, as a diluent in febrile affections. Basis of a celebrated preparation—*Agua Carmelitana, Carmelite water.* **M. calamin'tha,** *Calamint, Nespite;* plant smells like wild mint, though more agreeably; used popularly as a tea in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, hysteria, uterine obstructions, etc. **M. Canarien'sis,** Cracocephalum Canariense. **M. citra'ta,** melissa. **M. citri'na,** melissa. **M. clinopo'dium,** Clinopodium vulgare. **M. grandiflo'ra,** *Mountain calamint;* plant resembles the last in virtues. **M. hirsu'ta,** melissa. **M. horten'sis,** melissa. **M. hu'milis,** Melittis melissophyllum. **M. nepe'ta,** *Field calamint, Spotted calamint;* formerly used as an aromatic. **M. officina'lis,** melissa. **M. pulegioï'des,** hedeoma. **M. Roma'na,** melissa. **M. tra'gi,** Melittis melissophyllum. **M. tur'cica,** Dracocephalum Canariense. **M. wa'ter,** aqua melissæ.

Melissobotanum, mel-is-so-bot'-an-um (*melissa, botane,* plant). Melissa.

Melissobotos, mel-is-sob'o-tos (*melissa,* bee, *bosko,* to feed). Melissa.

Melissophyllum, mel-is-so-fil'lum (*melissa, phullon,* leaf). Melissa; Melittis melissophyllum.

Melitæmia (mel-it-e'me-ah) or **Melithæ'mia** (*meli, haima,* blood). Condition of the circulating fluid in which it contains an unusual quantity of saccharine matter.

Melitæna, mel-it-e'nah (*melitaina*). Melissa.

Melitagra, mel-it-ag'rah (*meli, agra,* seizure). Impetigo. **M. flaves'cens,** eczema of the face with yellow crusts. **M. parturien'tium,** malagra parturientium.

Melitagria, mel-it-ag're-ah (*meli, agrios,* wild). Impetigo.

Meliteia, mel-it-i'ah. Melissa.

Melithæmia, mel-it-he'me-ah. Melitæmia.

Melithyperuria, mel-ith-ip-er-u're-ah (*meli, hyper,* in excess, *ouron,* urine). Diabetes mellitus.

Melitis, mel-e'tis (*melon,* cheek). Inflammation of the cheek.

Melitismus, mel-it-iz'mus. Therapeutical use of honey.

Melitites, mel-it-e'tees (*meli,* honey). Hydromeli.

Melitoptyalism, mel-it-o-ti'al-izm (*meli, ptualon,* saliva). Copious secretion of sweet-tasted saliva.

Melitoptyalon, mel-it-o-ti'al-on (*meli,* honey, *ptualon,* saliva). Sweet-tasted saliva containing glucose.

Melitose, mel'it-oze. Saccharine matter derived from Eucalyptus manna; has the same composition as cane-sugar.

Melitta mel-it'tah. Bee.

Melittis, mel-it'tis. Melissa. **M. grandiflo'ra,** Melittis melissophyllum. **M. melissophyl'lum,** *Bastard balm,* ord. Labiatæ; plant was formerly employed like the balm in uterine obstructions. **M. sylves'tris,** M. melissophyllum.

Melituria, mel-it-u're-ah (*meli, ouron,* urine). Urine, diabetic. See *Diabetes.* **M. ino'sita,** urine contains inosite.

Melitus (mel-e'tus) or **Melli'tus** (*meli*). Appertaining to honey. Of the nature of or sweetened with honey.

Melizomum, mel-e-zo'mum (*meli, zomos,* broth). *Mead, Metheglin.* Drink prepared with honey.

Melizo'ron. Melizomum.

Mellago, mel-lah'go (*meli*). Any medicine having the consistency of honey. Fluid extract.

Melleoleus, mel-le-ol'e-us. Relating to or mixed with honey.

Melleous, mel'le-us. Having an odor or taste like honey.

Mellicratum, mel-le-kra'tum (*meli, kerao,* to mix). Hydromeli.

Mellifavium, mel-le-fa've-um (*meli, favus,* honeycomb). Porrigo favosa.

Melliferous (mel-lif'er-us) or **Mellific,** mel-lif'ik. Producing honey.

Melligenous, mel-lij'en-us. Melleous.

Melligetta, mel-le-get'ah. Meleguetta.

Melligo, mel-le'go. Honey-dew. Substance containing saccharose, occurring on leaves of maples and other trees.

Mellina, mel-le'nah (*meli*). Melizomum.

Melli'ta. Officinal name of several honeys.

Mellithæmia, mel-lith-e'me-ah. Glycohæmia.

Mellitum, mel-le'tum (*mel*). Prepared honey; medicated honey; syrup prepared with honey. **M. de ac'etate cu'pri,** linimentum æruginis. **M. de mercuria'li compos'itum** (succ. purif. mercurialis, ℥ij; boraginis, anchusæ officinalis, āā ℥ss; iris pseudacori radicis recent., ℥ij; rad. sicc. gentianæ, ℥j; mellis, ℥iij; vini albi, ℥xiij); cathartic, stomachic, etc. **M. rosa'tum,** mel rosæ. **M. de ro'sis,** mel rosæ. **M. sim'plex,** *Syrup of honey;* demulcent.

Mellituria, mel-le-tu're-ah. Melituria.

Mellitus, mel-le'tus. Melitus.

Me'lo aquat'icus. Cucumis citrullus.

Meloæmia, mel-o-e'me-ah (*melas,* black, *haima,* blood). State of blood characterized by its incoagulability, black color, and septic properties.

Melobesia, mel-o-be'ze-ah. Genus of Algæ, possessing therapeutical virtues of chalk.

Melocampyle, mel-o-kam'pe-le. Distortion of limbs.

Melocarpus, mel-o-karp'us. Fruit of Aristolochia clematitis.

Melochia corchorifolia, mel-ok'e-ah kor-kor-e-fo'le-ah. Plant growing in the East Indies; employed there externally for snake-bites.

Melochitis, mel-o-ke'tis. *Armenites, Armenian stone.* Variety of blue carbonate found in Germany, the Tyrol, and especially in Armenia; formerly employed as a cardiac, and as proper for purging away melancholy.

Melodidymus, mel-o-did'e-mus (*melos,* limb, *didumos,* double). Double member or limb.

Mel'oë maia'lis. See *Cantharis.* **M. ni'ger,** *M. Pennsylvanicus,* class Insecta, ord. Coleoptera. Blistering fly, native of the United States; it feeds upon Prunella vulgaris or self-heal, and Ambrosia trifida or stickweed. These flies resemble the Spanish flies in properties. **M. Pennsylvan'icus,** M. niger. **M. proscarabæ'us,** anciently used as a diuretic and antihydrophobic; see *Cantharis.* **M. vesicato'rius,** cantharis.

Melolontha (mel-ol-onth'ah) **vulga'ris.** Insect said to possess aphrodisiac properties.

Melomele, mel-om'el-e. Melimelium.

Melom'eles (*melos,* limb, *meleos,* unprofitable). Monster with supernumerary limbs. Condition is called *Melomelia.*

Mel'on (*melon,* apple). Disorder of the eye in which it protrudes out of the socket; see *Exophthalmia.* Also Cucumis melo: seeds are officinal and are diuretic. **M. plant,** Cucumis melo. **M., water,** Cucurbita citrullus.

Meloncus, mel-on'kus (*melon,* cheek, *onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the cheek.

Melongena, mel-on'jen-ah (*melon,* apple). Solanum melongena.

Mel'on-seed bod'ies. Bodies resembling melon-seeds, sometimes observed in joints and sheaths of tendons.

Meloplacuntium, mel-o-plak-un'she-um. Meloplacus.

Meloplacus, mel-op'lak-us (*melon,* quince, *plakous,* cake). A compound obtained by boiling *wine, honey, quince, pepper,* etc. together.

Meloplastic, mel-o-plas'tik (*melon,* cheek, *plasso,* to form). *Genoplastic.* An epithet for the operation for forming a new cheek when any part of it has been lost, the operation being called *Meloplasty.*

Me'los. *Membrum.* Member; limb; an organized part composed of other parts.

Melosal'gia (*melos*, limb, *algos*, pain). Pain in a limb.

Meloschisis, me-los'kis-is (*melon*, cheek, *schisis*, fissure). Congenital fissure of the face embracing the upper lip and cheek.

Melosis, mel-o'sis (*mele*, probe). The act of probing a wound, ulcer, etc.; catheterism.

Meloth'ria pen'dula. Creeping cucumber; fruit is purgative.

Melothrum, mel-o'thrum. Bryonia alba.

Melotis, mel-o'tis (*mele*, probe, *ous*, ear). A small probe; a probe for the ear. See *Apyromele.*

Melotridymus, mel-o-trid'e-mus (*melos*, limb, *tridumos*, threefold). Fœtal monstrosity with three sets of limbs.

Melotris, mel-o'tris. Melotis.

Melt. Spleen; also the sperm of fish; milt.

Melt'ing. Fusion.

Me'lum. An apple; fruit in general; also a round, firm female breast; the cheek, *mala.* The *apple-eye* or *melon-eye* is an apple-formed projection of the eye from the orbit. See *Melon.* **M. Armeni'acum**, Prunus Armeniaca. **M. Cydo'nium**, see *Pyrus Cydonia.*

Melustum, mel-us'tum (burnt honey). Melasses.

Mem'ber. Membrum. **M., viri'le**, penis.

Membra pudenda, mem'brah pu-den'dah. Genital organs. **M. vil'ia**, pudibilia.

Membrana, mem-bra'nah (*quia membra tegit*, because it covers limbs). Membrane. **M. abdom'inis**, peritoneum. **M. adamantin'ea**, cuticle of tooth. **M. adipo'sa**, cellular membrane. **M. adventit'ia**, decidua reflexa. **M. agni'na**, amnios. **M. albugin'ea profun'da**, see *Albugineous.* **M. albugin'ea superficia'lis**, see *Albugineous.* **M. allantoï'des**, allantois. **M. amphiblestroi'des**, retina. **M. aponeurot'ica**, aponeurosis. **M. arachnoï'dea**, hyaloid membrane. **M. aryepiglot'tica**, arytæno-epiglottic fold. **M-æ atlan'tico-occipital'es**, occipito-atlantal ligaments. **M. basila'ris**, a delicate membrane in the cochlea, stretched across from the free margin of the osseous lamina to the outer part of the spiral canal. The two zones into which the basilar membrane is divisible are called *habenula tecta* or *arcuata*, and the *zona pectinata.* **M. blastoder'mica**, blastoderma. **M. Bruch'ii**, choroidea tunica. **M. cadu'ca**, decidua. **M. c. reflex'a**, decidua reflexa. **M. c. ve'ra**, decidua vera. **M. capsula'ris tes'tis**, albuginea. **M. cap'sulo-pupilla'ris**, see *Crystalline.* **M. carno'sa**, dartos. **M. cellulo'sa**, cellular membrane; decidua (membrana). **M. cer'ebri mol'lis**, pia mater. **M. cer'ebri pro'pria**, pia mater. **M. cer'ebri ten'uis**, pia mater. **M. cho'rii**, chorion. **M. chorio-capilla'ris**, see *Choroidea tunica.* **M. circumcin'gens**, periosteum. **M. circumossa'lis**, periosteum. **M. commu'nis**, decidua. **M. cor circumplex'a**, pericardium. **M. cor'dis**, pericardium. **M. coro'næ cilia'ris**, ciliary zone. **M. Cort'ii**, see *Corti, organ of.* **M. costa'lis**, pleura. **M. co'stas succin'gens**, pleura. **M. cras'sa**, decidua reflexa. **M. cribrifor'mis**, decidua. **M. cribro'sa**, decidua. **M. cumuli**, stratum proligerum. **M. cuticula'ris**, dura mater. **M. decid'ua**, decidua. **M. decid'ua exter'na**, decidua vera. **M. decid'ua menstrua'lis**, decidua, menstrual. **M. decid'ua reflex'a**, decidua reflexa. **M. decid'ua seroti'na**, see *Decidua.* **M. Demoursi**, M. of Demours. **M. demuria'na**, see *Aqueous humor* and *Cornea.* **M. denta'ta**, denticulatum ligamentum. **M. dermato'des**, dura mater. **M. Descemet'ii**, see *Aqueous humor* and *Cornea.* **M. diaphrat'ton**, mediastinum. **M. Duddelia'na**, see *Aqueous humor.* **M. dura cer'ebrum am'biens**, dura mater. **M. e'boris** (*ebur*, ivory), a membrane connected with the development of the teeth, which is made up of a number of cells, *odontoblasts*, arranged perpendicularly on the surface immediately over the plexus of vessels in the central portion of the dental papilla. **M. elas'tica**, membrane, elastic. **M. epicra'nia**, galea aponeurotica capitis. **M. excoria'bilis**, dartos. **M. exter'na den'tium**, tapetum alveoli. **M. exter'na system'atis nervo'si centra'lis**, dura. **M. farcimina'lis**, allantois. **M. fenes'træ rotun'dæ**, see *Fenestra.* **M. fenestra'ta**, delicate granular membrane perforated with holes, placed between the internal and external granule-layers of the retina; see *Retina* and *Artery.* **M. fibro'sa tym'pani**, middle layer of membrana tympani. **M. filamento'sa**, decidua reflexa. **M. fiac'cida**, part of membrana tympani extending over notch of Rivinus. **M. flocculen'ta**, decidua. **M. fœ'tum involven's**, amnion. **M. fus'ca**, see *Sclerotic.* **M. germinati'va**, blastoderm. **M. granulo'sa**, *Granular membrane* or *layer;* layer of yellow granular matter lining the inner layer of the Graafian follicle, and regarded by Kölliker as epithelium. **M. humo'ris a'quei**, see *Aqueous humor.* **M. hyaloï'dea**, see *Hyaloid.* **M. hyo-epiglot'tica**, hyo-epiglottic ligament. **M. interme'dia**, mesoblast. **M. intermuscula'ria brach'ii**, ligamenta intermuscularia brachii. **M. inter'na**, endopleura. **M. inter'na system'atis nervo'si centra'lis**, pia. **M. interspina'lis**, interspinal ligament. **M. intestina'lis**, allantois. **M. intrachorioï'dea**, tunica Ruyschiana and membrana brachii taken as one. **M. ir'idis ante'rior**, lamella iridis anterior. **M. ir'idis poste'rior**, composed of cells situate between dilatator pupillæ and pigmentary layer of iris. **M. Jaco'bi**, tunica Jacobi. **M. Jaco'bi Ar'nold**, see *Iris.* **M. lamino'sa**, *Laminar membrane;* membrane investing the fœtal surface of the placenta when the amnion is removed, considered to be the remains of the allantois formed out of a thickened reticulated magma upon the fœtal surface. **M. ligamento'sa**, ligamentum tectorium. **M. lim'itans**, see *Membrane, basement, Iris, Membrane, limitary* or *limiting.* **M. lim'itans olfacto'ria**, membrane over surface of olfactory epithelium. **M. lim'itans ret'inæ**, limiting membrane of retina. **M. lin'guæ**, see *Tongue.* **M. loca'lis**, pia. **M. macilen'tior**, epiploon, gastrohepatic. **M. me'dia**, tunica media. **M. me'dia cer'ebri**, arachnoid. **M. mol'lis**, pia. **M. muco'sa**, see *Membrane* and *Decidua.* **M. muscula'ris muco'sæ**, smooth muscular fibres forming a proper layer in the mucous membrane of the intestines. **M. nervo'rum**, neurilemma. **M. nic'titans**, valvula semilunaris. **M. obli'qua**, ligamentum rotundum antibrachii. **M. obturato'ria**, membrane or ligament which almost entirely covers the obturator foramen. **M. obturato'ria fenes'træ rotun'dæ**, membrana tympani secundaria. **M. obturato'ria laryn'gis**, thyro-hyoid membrane. **M. obturato'ria sta'pedis**, fine membrane between the two rami and base of stapes. **M. obturato'ria ventric'uli quar'ti**, valve of Vieussens. **M. olfacto'ria**, pituitary membrane. **M. os'sa amplec'tans**, periosteum. **M. os'sis**, periosteum. **M. o'vi mater'na**, decidua. **M. o'vuli cortica'lis**, membrane of the egg-shell. **M. pala'ti**, mucous membrane of hard palate. **M. pellu'cida**, amnion. **M. pharyn'gobasila'ris**, pharyngeal aponeurosis. **M. pigment'i**, see *Choroïdea tunica* and *Iris.* **M. pinguedino'sa**, see *Cellular membrane.* **M. pin'guis intestino'rum**, mesentery. **M. pituita'ria**, pituitary membrane; see *Membrane.* **M. pituito'sa**, see *Membrane.* **M. pleurit'ica**, pleura. **M. præexis'tens**, decidua. **M. præformati'va**, *Preformative membrane.* Structureless membrane situate between the enamel pulp and the enamel, believed by some to be the most external layer of the matrix, projecting beyond the odontoblasts. As the presence of such a membrane can only be demonstrated after the use of chemical reagents, it is considered by others to be only an artificial result from their employment. **M. præten'sa**, peritoneum. **M. prolif'era**, blastoderm. **M. prolig'era**, discus proligerus. **M. pro'pria**, basement membrane and Folliculi Graafiani; see *Cortex ovi.* **M. pro'pria cer'ebri**, pia. **M. pro'pria ster'ni**, membrane over the sternum, formed by junction of the sterno-costal ligaments with the periosteum. **M. pro'pria tu'bæ**, lining over cartilage of Eustachian tube. **M. pulmo'num**, pleura pulmonalis. **M. pupilla'ris**, pupillary membrane. **M. pupilla'ris persev'erans**, see *Pupillary membrane.* **M. putam'inis** (*putamen*, shell or husk), membrane adherent to the inner surface of the egg-shell—*putamen* or *testa ovi.* **M. quad-**

rangula'ris, portion of membrana elastica laryngis situate above false vocal cord. **M. reticula'ris ret'inæ**, external membrane of retina. **M. retifor'mis cho'rii**, decidua reflexa. **M. reu'niens**, consisting of M. r. inferior and M. r. superior; term applied to processes of the protovertebræ. **M. Ruyschia'na**, choroid (inner layer). **M. saccifor'mis**, separate synovial membrane for the inferior radio-cubital articulation which covers the upper surface of the triangular ligament, and the sort of incomplete ring which circumscribes the head of the ulna. **M. semiluna'ris conjuncti'væ**, M. nictitans. **M. semipellu'cida**, caligo. **M. sero'sa**, membrane, serous. **M. sero'tina**, decidua serotina. **M. sinuo'sa**, decidua. **M. spongio'sa**, decidua. **M. subcosta'lis**, pleura. **M. succin'gens**, diaphragm, pleura. **M. superchoroï'dea or suprachoroï'dea**, numerous bands of connection existing between the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye which are sometimes developed into a network, to which this name is given. **M. tecto'ria** (*tectum*, roof), *Membrane of Corti*. Elastic membrane in the cochlea, attached at one edge to the membrane of Reissner, and on the other to the peripheral wall of the cochlea a little above the basilar membrane; see *Corti*. **M. ten'uis**, arachnoid. **M. ter'tia**, membrana nictitans. **M. testa'cea**, membrana testæ. **M. tes'tæ**, *Shell membrane;* membrane lining shell of the bird's egg: a simple membrane. **M. thora'cem intersep'iens**, mediastinum. **M. transver'sa**, membrane between rings of trachea and bronchi. **M. tym'pani**, see *Tympanum*. **M. tym'pani secunda'ria**, M. obturatoria fenestræ rotundæ. **M. urina'ria**, allantois. **M. u'teri inter'na evolu'ta**, decidua. **M. u'vea**, uvea. **M. vagi'næ præten'sa**, hymen. **M. vasculo'sa cer'ebri**, pia mater. **M. vaso'rum commu'nis**, endangium. **M. velamento'sa**, see *Rods of Corti*. **M. verricula'ris**, retina. **M. versic'olor**, peculiar membrane situated immediately behind the retina and in connection with it; separable into distinct layers from the choroid, and supplied with blood-vessels. **M. vestibular'is**, membrane of Reissner; see *Lamina denticulata*. **M. villo'sa**, decidua reflexa. **M. virginitat'is**, hymen. **M. vitelli'na**, zona pellucida. **M. vit'rea**, hyaloid. **M. vocal'is**, portion of mucous membrane of larynx covering vocal cords. **M. Wachendorfia'na**, pupillary membrane. **M. Zin'nii**, lamella iridis anterior; see *Iris*.

Membranaceous, mem-bran-a'she-us. Membranous.

Membrane, mem'brane. Name given to different thin organs representing a species of supple, more or less elastic webs, varying in their structure and vital properties, and intended, in general, to absorb or secrete certain fluids, and to separate, envelop, and form other organs. *Simple membranes* comprise three orders: 1. *Mucous membrane*, so called on account of the mucous fluid by which it is constantly lubricated. Mucous membranes line the canals, cavities, and hollow organs which communicate externally by different apertures on the skin. Bichat refers them to two great divisions—the *gastro-pulmonary* and the *genito-urinary*. Mucous membranes have a striking analogy with the cutaneous tissue in organization, functions, and diseases. They are composed of corium, papillæ, and epidermis, and are furnished with a multitude of follicles which secrete a viscid humor—mucus. They receive a number of arterial vessels, veins, lymphatics, and nerves. 2. The *Serous membranes* are transparent, thin, and composed of one lamina. One surface adheres to other textures, the other is smooth, polished, and moistened by a serous fluid. They are arranged—in the form of sacs without apertures—as great intermediate reservoirs for the exhalant and absorbent systems, in which the serous fluid in passing from one system tarries some time before it enters the other. Serous membranes resemble the areolar membrane in structure and diseases. They facilitate the motion on each other of the organs which they envelop. They may be divided into (*a*) *Serous membranes*, properly so called, as the arachnoid, pleura, peritoneum, and tunica vaginalis. (*b*) *Synovial membranes* or *capsules*, which belong to joints, tendons, aponeuroses, etc. These membranes—mucous and serous—are constituted of similar layers—epithelium, basement membrane, condensed areolar tissue—and a looser form of areolar tissue, termed *submucous* in one case, *subserous* in the other. 3. *Fibrous membranes* are almost all continuous, and terminate at the periosteum, their common centre. They have been divided into: 1. *Enveloping aponeuroses, Aponeuroses of insertion, Fibrous capsules of the joints*, and *Fibrous sheaths of tendons;* 2. The *Periosteum; dura mater, Sclerotica, Tunica albuginea testis, Fibrous membrane of the spleen*, etc. Fibrous membranes are not free or moistened by any particular fluid, adhere by both surfaces to the neighboring parts, are firm, resisting, but slightly elastic, and of a white color; sometimes pearly and glistening. Their vessels are numerous in some, as in the dura mater and periosteum; in others scarcely perceptible, as in the aponeuroses. Fibrous membranes, in general, augment the solidity of the organs which they envelop; retain the muscles in their respective positions; favor the motion of the limbs, and that of the muscles and skin; form canals and rings for the passage of different organs, etc. The three chief species of *Compound membranes* are: 1. *Serofibrous*, formed of a serous and fibrous lamina, intimately adherent to each other; as pericardium, dura mater, and tunica albuginea. 2. *Seromucous*, formed of a serous and mucous lamina; as the gall-bladder at its lower part. 3. *Fibromucous*, constituted of the union of a fibrous and mucous membrane; as the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ, gums, etc. **Mem'brane, accident'al**, M., false. **M., adventit'ious**, M., false. **M., anhist'ous**, decidua. **M-s, an'imal**, membranes enveloping fœtus. **M. of a'queous hu'mor**, membrana humoris aquei. **M., arach'noid**, see *Arachnoid*. **M. of Arnold**, see *Iris*. **M., base'ment**, *Primary* or *Limitary basement;* delicate structureless lamella of membrane found beneath the epidermis or epithelium on all the free surfaces of the body, and as a basis on which the constituents of parts, as of the iris, retina, etc., rest. **M., bas'ilar**, membrana basilaris; see also *Corti*. **M. bones**, those originating from membrane. **M. of Bruch**, see *Choroïdea tunica*. **M-s, cer'ebral**, dura, arachnoid, and pia. **M., choroid**, choroïdea tunica. **M. of Corti**, see *Membrana tectoria* and *Corti*. **M., costocor'acoid**, see *Pectoralis minor*. **M., cricothy'roid**, see *Cricothyroid*. **M., dysmenorrhœ'al**, see *Dysmenorrhœa*. **M., elas'tic**, membrane formed of the elastic areolar tissue, and occurring in the coats of vessels, especially in the arteries, in the trachea, and bronchi, etc. **M. of the enam'el**, cuticula. **M., false**, *Accidental* or *Adventitious membrane, Pseudomembrane;* membranous productions which form on all the free natural surfaces and on every free accidental surface are so called; are in general produced by the exudation of fibrinous matter susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, etc. Cicatrices of wounds are formed of them. By some it has been proposed to give the name pseudomembrane to fibrinous exudations, as in diphtheritis, which are devoid of organization, whilst neomembrane may be applied to such fresh productions, as from serous membranes, as have become supplied with vessels and nerves. **M., fen'estrated**, see *Artery*. **M., fer'tile**, endocept. **M., fi'brous**, see *Membrane*. **M., fi'brous, of eye**, sclerotic. **M., germ**, blastoderm. **M., ger'minal**, see *Blastoderm* and *Molecule*. **M., gran'ular**, membrana granulosa. **M., hap'togen**, see *Haptogenous*. **M., homoge'neous**, membrane of very delicate structure situated directly over tissue of villi of human placenta. **M., Hux'ley's**, see *Huxley*. **M., hy'aline**, membrana propria. **M., hy'aloid**, see *Hyaloid membrane*. **M., hyo-epiglot'tic**, membrana hyoepiglottica. **M., hyo-thyreoid**, membrana hyo-thyreoïdea. **M., intercos'tal**, fascia, intercostal. **M., inter'nal, of heart**, endocardium. **M., interos'seous**, membrana interossea. **M., interos'seous, of forearm,**

membrana interossea antibrachii. **M., interos'seous, of leg,** membrana interossea cruris. **M., invest'ing,** membrane, haptogenous. **M. of i'vory,** membrana eboris. **M., Ja'cob's,** tunica Jacobi. **M., keratog'enous,** matrix of nail. **M., lam'inar,** membrana laminosa. **M., lim'itary** or **lim'iting, of ret'ina,** primary or structureless membrane lining the retina, and becoming blended at its anterior portion with the hyaloid membrane; see *Retina*. **M., med'ullary,** endosteum. **M., mu'cous,** see *Membrane*. **M. nasal'e,** pituitary membrane. **M., Nas'myth's,** cuticula dentis. **M., nic'titating** or **nic'tating,** membrana nictitans. **M., nu'clear,** membrane enveloping cell-nucleus. **M., ob'turator,** see *Obturator*. **M., olfac'tory,** see *Olfactory nerves* and *Pituitary membrane*. **M., o'vular,** membrana vitellina. **M., per'forated,** see *Artery*. **M., periodon'tal,** periosteum, dental. **M., perior'bital,** periorbita. **M., præform'ative,** membrana præformativa. **M., pri'mary,** basement membrane. **M., prolig'erous,** discus proligerus. **M., pseu'do,** false membrane. **M., pu'pillary,** see *Pupillary*. **M., pyogen'ic,** layer of granulated tissue, rich in vessels, inside of an abscess. **M. of Reich'ert,** Bowman's layer. **M. of Reiss'ner,** see *Lamina denticulata*. **M. of Ruysch,** M. chorio-capillaris; choroid (inner layer); Ruyschia tunica. **M. of Schwann,** neurilemma. **M., Schneider'ian,** pituitary membrane. **M., se'rous,** see *Membrane*. **M., shell,** membrana testæ. **M. of Shrapnell,** membrana flaccida. **M., simple,** see *Membrane*. **M., struc'tureless,** membrana propria. **M., subepithe'lial, of Debove,** endothelium; see *Epithelial*. **M., syno'vial,** see *Membrane*. **M., tecto'rial,** organ of Corti. **M. of Tenon,** fascia of Tenon. **M., testa'ceous,** membrana putaminis. **M., thy'ro-hy'oid,** see *Thyrohyoid*. **M., tu'bular,** neurilemma. **M., tym'panal,** see *Tympanum*. **M., tympan'ic,** see *Tympanum*. **M., un'dulatory, of a spermatozo'oid,** membrane of delicate structure uniting spiral filament of spermatozooid with body and tail. **M., u'tero-epicho'rial,** decidua vera. **M., vas'cular,** choroïdea tunica. **M., vesic'ular syno'vial,** bursa mucosa. **M., vir'ginal,** hymen. **M., vitel'lary,** zona pellucida. **M., vit'reous,** membrane of Descemet. **M., yolk,** membrane, vitelline.

Membraneless, mem'bran-less. Devoid of membrane.

Membraneous, mem-bran'e-us. Membranous.

Membranes of brain. These are the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater. **M. of the fœ'tus,** the membranes; membranes which immediately envelop the fœtus in the cavity of the uterus, and the rupture of which gives rise to the discharge of the liquor amnii. These membranes are the decidua, chorion, and amnion. **M. of spi'nal cord,** the same as those of the brain. **M., the,** membranes of the fœtus.

Membraniform, mem'bran-i-form (*membrana, forma,* shape). Resembling a membrane. Name given to thin and flat parts which resemble membranes. **M. mus'cles,** very broad and thin muscles, as the platysma myoides, obliquus abdominis, etc.

Membranine, mem'bran-een. Having the character of a membrane.

Membrano-carneous, mem-bra'no-kar'ne-us. Possessing membranous and fleshy structure.

Membranocranium, mem-bran-o-kran'e-um (*membrana, kranion,* skull). Membranous condition of embryonic skull before ossification has taken place.

Membranogenic, mem-bran-o-jen'ik. Producing membrane.

Membranoid, mem'bran-oid. Membraniform.

Membranology, mem-bran-ol'o-je. Treatise on structure, etc. of membranes.

Membranosus, mem-bran-o'sus. Fascia lata muscle. Membranous.

Membranous, mem'bra-nus. Having the nature of membrane; formed of membrane. **M. lab'yrinth,** see *Labyrinth*. **M. portion of ure'thra,** see *Urethra*. **M. semicir'cular canals',** see *Semicircular canals*. **M. spi'ral lam'ina,** see *Corti*.

Membranula (mem-bran'u-lah) (dim. of **Membrana**) or **Membran'ulet.** Hymenium; membranule. **M. coro'næ cilia'ris,** see *Ciliary*. **M. lunat'a vagi'næ,** hymen. **M. nervo'rum,** neurilemma. **M. semiluna'ris conjuncti'væ,** valvula semilunaris.

Membranule (mem'bran-ule) or **Membran'ula.** Small membrane.

Membrosus, mem-bro'sus (*membrum,* male organ). One whose penis is very large.

Mem'brum. *Limb, Member.* The limbs or extremities or members of animals are certain parts exterior to the body, which are more or less apparent, long, and movable. By means of their limbs animals transport themselves from one place to another and defend themselves or attack others. In man they are four in number—two upper or thoracic, and two lower, pelvic or abdominal. Also the male organ. **M. genita'le viro'rum,** penis. **M. mulieb're,** clitoris. **M. semina'le,** penis. **M. viri'le,** penis.

Memoria, me-mo're-ah. Cerebral faculty by which past impressions are recalled to the mind.

Memory (mem'o-re), **loss of.** Amnesia.

Memphites (mem-fe'tees) **lapis.** Stone found near ancient Memphis; esteemed narcotic.

Menagogues, men'a-gogs (*menes, ago,* to drive). Emmenagogues.

Mendacia unguium, men-dah'se-ah un'gwe-um (*mendax,* false, *unguis,* nail). See *Flores unguium*.

Mendesion, men-des'e-on. Ægyptiacum.

Mendosus, men-do'sus (*mendax,* false). False; relating to incomplete parts, as floating ribs.

Me'ne. Moon.

Menecratis accipiter, men-ek-rat'is ak-sip'it-ur. Bandage shaped like a hawk's claw.

Menelcosis, men-el-ko'sis (*menes, helkosis,* ulcer). Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.

Menes, men'ees. Menses.

Menfrige, men'fre-je. See *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Menidrosis, men-id-ro'sis (*menes, hidrosis,* sweating). Sweating of menstrual blood.

Ménière's disease, ma'ne-air's dis-ease'. Labyrinthic, auditory, or aural vertigo. Affection described by Dr. Paul Ménière in 1861, in which the patient, after recovering consciousness from an apoplectiform attack or severe vertigo, finds himself totally deaf in one ear, with tinnitus aurium, rotatory movements toward the affected side, etc.

Meningarthrocace, men-in-gar-throk'as-e (*meningo, arthron,* joint, *kakos,* diseased). Inflammation of the membranes of a joint. When accompanied with fibrinous exudation from the synovial membrane, it is called *Arthromeningitis crouposa;* with suppuration, *A. purulenta*.

Meningeal, men-in'je-al. Relating to the meninges, or merely to the dura mater. **M. ap'oplexy,** see *Apoplexy*. **M. ar'tery, mid'dle,** largest of the branches given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the foramen spinale, and distributes its branches chiefly to the dura mater. **M. grooves,** sulci meningei. **M. nerve,** branch given off by jugular ganglion of pneumogastric, which returns to the cranium and innervates the meninges. **M. veins, inter'nal,** follow the meningeal arteries. **M. veins, middle,** tributaries of ptyerygoid plexus, which accompany the meningeal artery. **M. ves'sels,** vessels of the membranes of the brain.

Meninges, men-in'jees. Membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord—dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater.

Meninghæmato'ma. Hæmatoma of the dura mater.

Meningia tuberculosa, men-in'je-ah tu-ber-cu-lo'sah. See *Hydrocephalus*.

Meningiitis, men-in-je-e'tis. Meningitis, involving especially the arachnoid membrane.

Meningina, men-in-je'nah. Name given by Chaussier to the pia mater, united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid. **M., in'ner lam'ina of the,** pia mater.

Meninginitis, men-in-jin-e'tis. Inflammation of the meningina.

Meningion, men-in'je-on (dim. of **Meninx,** membrane). Arachnoid membrane.

Meningis custos, men-in'jis kus'tos. Meningophylax.

Meningitis, men-in-je'tis. Inflammation of a membrane, and especially of the meninges or membranes of the brain or spinal cord. When excessively malignant and rapidly fatal, it is called by the French *Méningite foudroyante.* See *Phrenitis.* **M. arthrit'ica,** cephalagra. **M., bas'ilar,** M., tuberculous. **M., ascend'ing,** M. ascending from the lower part of the spinal cord. **M., cer'ebral,** inflammation of the membranes of the brain. **M., cer'ebro-spi'nal,** *Cerebral* or *Cerebro-spinal* or *Syncopal typhus, Epidemic* or *Typhoid* or *Malignant meningitis, Petechial fever, Cerebro-spinal fever, Cerebro-spinal arachnitis, Sinking typhus, Malignant* or *Typhoid meningitis;* alarmingly fatal form of epidemic fever which prevailed in different countries of Europe, and also in certain portions of the United States, during the middle of the nineteenth century more especially. It is attended with painful contraction of the muscles of the neck and retraction of the head, headache, vertigo, delirium, coma, pain in the back and limbs, tetanoid phenomena, hyperæsthesia of the skin, and in certain epidemics by a purpuric eruption, *Spotted fever.* It was considered by Boudin to constitute the cerebro-spinal form of the nosological group of typhus. See *Fever, purpuric malignant,* and *Typhus.* **M. chirur'gica,** M. from external injury; traumatic M. **M., chron'ic cer'ebral,** chronic M. at the upper surface of the brain, combined with chronic M. of the lower surface. **M., convul'sive,** M. with convulsions as a conspicuous feature. **M., epidem'ic,** M., cerebro-spinal. **M. exudati'va,** inflammation of membrane of spinal cord, with effusion of serum. **M., fo'cal,** meningitis localized in a small space. **M., ful'minant cer'ebro-spi'nal,** M., with intense symptoms, dark purpuric spots, and usually rapidly fatal termination. **M., gout'y,** gout, cerebral. **M., gran'ular,** hydrocephalus internus. **M. gummato'sa,** syphilitic form of meningitis. **M., hemorrhag'ic,** M. accompanied with sanguineous effusion. **M. hydrocephal'ica,** hydrocephalus internus. **M., ich'orous,** form of meningitis, with ichorous or puriform fluid in contact with the membranes or spinal cord. **M. infan'tum,** hydrocephalus internus. **M. luet'ica,** syphilitic form of meningitis. **M. mechan'ica,** traumatic meningitis; M. chirurgica. **M. membrano'sa,** M., spinal. **M. mesencephal'ica,** inflammation of the meninges of the medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii more especially. **M., metastat'ic,** M. occurring in later stages of other diseases, as pneumonia, acute rheumatism, etc. **M., otit'ic,** M. from, or associated with, purulent inflammation of the middle or internal ear. **M. perip her'ica,** M., spinal. **M. phantasmataph'ora,** delirium tremens. **M., phrenit'ic,** M. accompanied with symptoms of mental disorder. **M. potato'rum,** delirium tremens. **M., pur'puric,** form of cerebro-spinal meningitis which may become rapidly intense and fatal. **M., rhachid'ian,** M., spinal. **M., rheumat'ic,** rheumatism, meningitic. **M., scroph'ulous,** hydrocephalus internus. **M., se'nile,** M. of old persons; slow in progress and accompanied with delirium and general paralysis. **M. sero'sa,** M. accompanied with serous effusion. **M. sid'erans,** M., fulminant. **M., spi'nal,** *M., rhachidian, Perimyelitis, Myelomeningitis;* inflammation of the meninges of the spinal marrow. **M., spu'rious,** chronic hydrocephalus. **M., syphilit'ic,** meningitis due to, or associated with, syphilitic taint; chronic, and attacking the lower surface of the brain. **M., traumat'ic,** M. from external injury. **M., tuber'cular,** see *Hydrocephalus internus.* **M. tuberculo'sa,** hydrocephalus internus. **M., ver'tical,** meningitis occurring in the superior portion of the brain.

Meningitophobia, men-in-je-to-fo'be-ah (*meningitis, phobos,* fear). Condition in which great dread of meningitis exists, and which sometimes seems to induce the symptoms of that disease.

Meningium, men-in'je-um (dim. of **Meninx,** membrane). Fine delicate membrane; arachnoid tunic of the brain.

Meningo, men-in'go (*meninx,* membrane). In composition, membrane.

Meningocele, men-in-go-se'le (Eng. men-in'go-seel) (*meningo, kele,* rupture or tumor). See *Encephalocele.* **M., cer'ebral,** tumor of the head resembling hydromeningocele. **M., spi'nal,** see *Hydromeningocele* and *Hydrorrhosis.*

Meningocephalitis, men-in-go-sef-al-e'tis (*meningo, kephale,* head). Inflammation of the membranes and brain.

Meningocerebritis, men-in-go-ser-eb-re'tis. Meningocephalitis; encephalitis.

Meningococcus, men-in-go-kok'kus (*meninx,* membrane, *kokkos,* kernel). Coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebro-spinal fever.

Meningo-encephalitis, men-in'go-en-sef-al-e'tis. Encephalitis accompanied with meningitis.

Menin'go-encephalocele, en-sef-al-o-se'le (Eng. en-sef'al-o-seel). Tumor of the head similar to hydromyelocele.

Menin'go-ependymitis, ep-en-dim-e'tis. Hydrocephalus accompanied with deposition of fluid in the ventricles and induration of the ependyma.

Meningogastralgia, men-in-go-gas-tral'je-ah. Neuralgic or other pain in the meninges.

Meningogastric (men-in-go-gas'trik) **fe'ver.** Fever, gastric.

Meningogastri'tis. Fever, gastric.

Meningomalacia, men-in-go-mal-ak'e-ah (*meningo, malakia,* softening). Softening of membranes in general.

Meningomy'ces (*meningo, mukes,* fungus). Fungoid growth on the membranes of the brain.

Meningomyelitis, men-in-go-me-el-e'tis. Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.

Meningomyelocele, men-in-go-me-el-o-se'le (Eng. men-in-go-mi'el-o-seel (*meninx,* membrane, *muelos,* marrow, *kele,* tumor). Spina bifida in which the covering is connected with bulging wall of the cyst; spinal nerves from this part of the cord pass through it.

Meningophylax, men-in-gof'el-aks (*meningo, phulax,* preserver). Instrument for depressing the dura mater and guarding it from injury while the bone is cut or rasped.

Meningorhachidian (men-in-go-rak-id'e-an) **veins** (*meninx,* membrane, *rhachis,* spine). Veins uniting into plexuses on inside of spinal canal, situate between membranes and vertebræ of spinal cord.

Meningorrhagia, men-in-gor-rhaj'e-ah. Meningeal hemorrhage.

Meningorrhœa, men-in-gor-rhe'ah (*meningo, rheo,* to flow). Effusion of blood upon or between the membranes of the brain.

Meningosis, men-in-go'sis. Union of bones by means of membrane—*e. g.* the articulation of cranial bones in the fœtus; a variety of syndesmosis.

Meningospinal, men-in-go-spi'nal. Relating to the spinal membranes or meninges.

Meningosymphysis, men-in-go-sim'fe-sis (*meningo, sumphusis,* growing together). Adhesion of or by membrane; adhesion of the membranes of the brain to each other or to the brain.

Meningosyzygia, men-in-go-siz-ig'e-ah (*meningo, suzugia,* conjunction). Meningosymphysis.

Meningozeuxis, men-in-go-zukes'is (*meninx,* membrane, *zeuxis,* adhesion). Meningeal adhesion.

Meningozeuxi'tis. Inflammation of adherent membranes.

Meninguria, men-in-gu're-ah (*meningo, ouron,* urine). Passage of urine containing membranous shreds.

Men'inx. Membrane (especially one that invests the brain). **M. arachnoï'dea,** arachnoid membrane. **M. au'ris,** membrana tympani. **M., cer'ebral,** cerebral membrane. **M. choroï'des,** pia mater. **M. cras'sa,** dura mater. **M. du'ra,** dura mater. **M., exte'rior,** dura mater. **M. fibro'sa,** dura mater. **M., inte'rior,** pia mater. **M. me'dia,** arachnoid membrane. **M. Pachei'a** or **scle'ra,** dura mater. **M. sero'sa,** arachnoid membrance. **M. vasculo'sa,** pia mater.

Menischesis, men-is'ke-sis (*menes, ischo,* to restrain). Amenorrhœa, when the menses do not appear at the usual age.

Menisci men-is'ke (*meniskos,* dim. of *mene,* moon). interarticular cartilages. **M., tac'tile, of Ran'vier,**

expansion of nerve-fibres in the epidermis having shape of a meniscus.

Menis'cus. Concavo-convex lens; interarticular cartilage. **M. interme'dius,** intermediate fibro-cartilage. **M., neg'ative,** M. auricularis. **M., pos'itive,** convexo-concave lens.

Menispermine, men-e-sperm'een. Alkaloid found in Menispermum Canadense and M. cocculus.

Menispermum angulatum, men-e-sperm'um an-gulat'um (*mene,* moon, *sperma,* seed, in allusion to the crescentic shape of the seed). M. Canadense. **M. Canaden'se,** *Moonseed, Yellow parilla,* ord. Menispermaceæ. Climbing plant growing in various parts of the United States; used as a substitute for sarsaparilla in scrofula, and called in the West *Sarsaparilla*; excitant tonic. Menispermum (Ph. U. S.) is the rhizome and rootlets of M. Canadense. **M. coc'culus,** systematic name of the plant, the dried fruit of which is well known by the names of *Cocculus Indicus, Indian berries, Indian cockles, Fish berries, Coccus Indicus.* The berries are remarkable for their inebriating and destructive quality to fish. A deleterious principle appears to reside in the kernel and in the active principle, called *Picrotoxin.* Cocculus Indicus has been used in decoction to kill vermin; it has at times been added to beer by fraudulent tradesmen to render it more inebriating. **M. colum'ba,** Jateorrhiza calumba. **M. fenestra'tum,** Pereira medica. **M. glau'cum,** M. cocculus. **M. palma'tum,** calumba. **M. tubercula'tum,** Chinese plant, an extract from the root of which is a stomach tonic and astringent. The same may be said of *Menispermum cordifolium*—the *Goluncha* of Bengal. **M. verruco'sum,** M. tuberculatum.

Menikelis, men-ik-e'lis (*menocelis*). Yellowish spots appearing on the skin, observed during suppression of the menses.

Men'ispine. Bitter alkaloid from Menispermum Canadense.

Menocelis, men-o-se'lis (*menes,* menses, *kelis,* stain). Amenorrhœa with purpura or congestion of the skin.

Menocryphia, men-o-krif'e-ah (*menes, kruptos,* concealed). Amenorrhœa.

Menoke'lis. Menocelis.

Menolipsis, men-o-lip'sis (*menes, leipsis,* want). Amenorrhœa; retention of the menses. See *Menopause.*

Meno'mene. Zizania aquatica.

Menometas'tasis. Vicarious menstruation.

Menopause (men'o-pause) or **Menopausis,** men-o-pau'sis (*menes, pauo,* to cause to cease). Natural cessation of the menses. See *Menses.*

Menophania, men-o-fan'e-ah (*menes, phaino,* to appear). First appearance of the menses.

Menoplania, men-o-plan'e-ah (*menes, plane,* wandering). Vicarious menstruation; also an affection resulting from suppression of menstruation.

Menorrhagia (men-or-rha'je-ah), **Menorrhœ'a** (*menes, rhegnumi,* to flow fiercely). Flow of the menses. Frequently the word is used synonymously with uterine hemorrhage or metrorrhagia, or for immoderate flow of the menses—profuse or excessive menstruation. Menstruation; metrorrhagia. **M. al'ba,** leucorrhœa. **M. diffic'ilis,** dysmenorrhœa. **M. erro'nea,** vicarious menstruation. **M. lochia'lis,** excessive lochial discharge, with blood. **M. Naboth'i,** hydrorrhœa gravidarum. **M. stillati'tia,** dysmenorrhœa.

Menorrhagic (men-or-rhaj'ik) **fe'ver.** See *Fever, menorrhagic.* **M. menstrua'tion,** menorrhagia.

Menorrhœa, men-or-rhe'ah (*menes, rheo,* to flow). Ordinary flow of the menses. Also too long continuing or too often returning menstruation. Menorrhagia.

Menoschesis, men-os'kes-is (*menes, cheo,* to hold). Amenorrhœa, when the menses do not appear at the usual age.

Menosep'sis (*menes, sepsis,* putrefaction). Putridity of the menses.

Menostasia (men-o-staz'e-ah) or **Menostasis,** men-os'tas-is (*menes, stasis,* standing). Retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus; also acute pain sometimes preceding each appearance of the menses, and presumed to proceed from the stasis of blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus. Hæmatometra.

Menotyphlo'sis or **Menotyphlo'tes** (*mene,* moon, *tuphlos,* blind). Moon-blindness; ocular inflammation presumed to be caused by the moon.

Menoxenia (men-oks-en'e-ah) or **Menoxenosis,** men-oks-en-o'sis (*menes, xenos,* foreign). Irregular menstruation.

Mens. Mind.

Mensa, men'sah. Table. Upper superficial part or corona of the jaw teeth.

Mensal'is. Trapezius.

Men'ses (*men,* a month). *Courses, Menstrual flux, Monthly courses* or *periods, Flowers, Turns, Terms, the Reds, Troubles.* Sanguineous evacuation from the uterus; menstrual blood, the monthly occurrence of which constitutes menstruation or monthly illness. First appearance of the menses—*menophania*—is usually preceded by the discharge of a fluid whitish mucous matter from the vagina, by nervous excitement, vague pains and heaviness in the loins and thighs, numbness of the limbs, etc. More or less indisposition and irritability also precede each successive recurrence of the menstrual flux. In temperate climates each period, *menstrual period,* ordinarily continues from three to six days, and returns in twenty-six to twenty-eight days, and the quantity lost varies from four to eight ounces; according to Vierordt, 100–200 grammes; in England and Northern Germany, 120 g. (Smellie and Dobson); 90–150 g. (De Haen); 150 g. (Pasta); Holland, up to 180 g.; Southern Germany, up to 240 g.; Italy and Spain, up to 360 g.; Greek Archipelago, up to 90 g. The menses continue to flow from the age of puberty till the age of 45 or 50. The menstrual epoch is thus from 30 to 35 years. The following interesting facts in regard to the time of appearance of the menses have been recently tabulated from various sources (Vierordt): In Germany—Berlin, commencement of 15th year; in Bavaria, 16th year; in Austria, 15 years 7½ months; in Hindu women in Calcutta, 11 years 11 months; in negro women in Jamaica, 14 years 10 months; in Esquimaux women in Labrador, 15 years 3 months; in Denmark and Norway, 16 years; in Norway, Lapp women, 16.7 years; in Hungary: Jewish women, 14–15 years; Magyar women, 15–16 years; Slovac women, 16–17 years; in Transylvania, German women and Hungarians, 15 years; in Roumanian, Armenian, and Jewish women, 14 years. The menses appear, according to Clay: in tropical countries at 8–11 years of age; in Abyssinia, India, and Turkey, at 9–11 years; in France, Italy, and Spain, at 11–13 years; in England, 13–15 years; in Iceland, Lapland, Greenland, 17–20 years. According to Felt, they appear in hot climates at 13 years 6 days; in temperate, at 14 years 6 days; in cold, at 15 years 10 days.

At the term of the natural cessation of the menses, *Menopause,* the flux becomes irregular, and this irregularity is occasionally accompanied with symptoms of dropsy, glandular tumors, etc., constituting what is called the *critical time* or *turn* or *change of life;* yet it does not appear that the mortality is increased by it.

The menstrual discharge comes from the vessels of the uterus and vagina, and differs from ordinary blood by its peculiar odor and by its not coagulating. It is usually arrested during pregnancy and lactation. In warm climates women usually begin to menstruate early, and cease sooner than in the temperate regions; the quantity lost is also greater. In the colder regions the reverse is true, as a general rule. Dried menstrual blood, especially of a woman in her first menstruation, was formerly given internally as an antiepileptic. **M. al'bi,** leucorrhœa. **M. anom'ali,** paramenia. **M. de'vii,** vicarious menstruation. **M. dolorifi'ci,** dysmenorrhœa. **M. immod'ici,** menorrhagia. **M., reten'tion of the,** see *Amenorrhœa.* **M. stillan'tes,** oozing of blood from the uterus; discharge of blood from the uterus. **M.**

super'flua, menorrhagia. **M., suppres'sion of the,** amenorrhœa.

Mensium retentio, men'se-um re-ten'she-o (retention of the menses). See *Amenorrhœa.*

Menstrua, men'stru-ah. Menses. **M. al'ba,** leucorrhœa. **M. diffic'ilis,** dysmenorrhœa. **M. doloro'sa,** dysmenorrhœa. **M. exig'ua,** see *Menorrhagia.* **M. immod'ica,** menorrhagia. **M. super'flua,** menorrhagia. **M. vica'ria,** menstruation, vicarious.

Menstrual, men'stru-al. Catamenial. **M. decid'ua,** see *Decidua membrana.* **M. excre'tion,** see *Menses.* **M. flux,** menses. **M. or'gan,** membrane lining the uterus taken as a special organ, similar to adenoid glands, in regard to menstruation. **M. pe'riod,** see *Menses.* **M. secre'tion,** see *Menses.*

Menstruant, men'stru-ant. One subject to catamenia.

Men'struate. To undergo the process of menstruation.

Menstruatio, men-stru-ah'she-o. Menstruation. **M. al'ba,** discharge of colorless menstrual fluid. **M. anom'ala,** paramenia. **M. diffic'ilis** or **dolorif'ica,** dysmenorrhœa. **M. impedi'ta,** amenorrhœa; retention of menses. **M. per insol'itas vi'as,** menstruation, vicarious. **M. membrana'cea,** membranous dysmenorrhœa. **M. nim'ia,** menorrhagia. **M. præ'cox,** premature menstruation, occurring before the usual age or time. **M. recidi'va,** menstruation when protracted beyond the usual age or recurring after its cessation. **M. reten'ta,** retention of menses; amenorrhœa; paramenia. **M. sero'tina** (*serotinus,* late in the day), retarded or tardy menstruation. **M. suppres'sa,** amenorrhœa; paramenia. **M. vica'ria,** appearance of the menstrual discharge from any other than the usual and normal place of outlet.

Menstruation, men-stru-a'shun. Flow of the menses; see *Menses.* **M., concealed,** M., occult. **M., difficult,** dysmenorrhœa. **M., ectop'ic,** vicarious menstruation. **M., labo'rious,** dysmenorrhœa. **M. metrorrha'gia,** menorrhagia. **M., occult',** *Concealed menstruation*; retention of the catamenia in the uterus or the vagina, there being secretion without excretion. **M., pre'mature,** menstruation occurring before the usual age or time. **M., profuse',** menorrhagia. **M., scan'ty,** see *Menorrhagia.* **M., ser'otine,** retarded or tardy menstruation. **M., supplement'ary,** menstruation, vicarious. **M., tar'dy,** menstruation retarded from any cause. **M., vica'rious,** *Ectopic* or *Supplementary menstruation,* occurs from other parts than the uterus. At times the discharged fluid has all the characters of the menstrual; at others it appears to be mere blood.

Menstrua'tus. Menstruant.

Menstruous, men'stru-us. Catamenial; also one affected with the menses or catamenia of the nature of menstrual blood.

Menstruum, men'stru-um (*mensis,* month). Monthly discharge of the female. The plural word menstrua is now, however, always used for the menses. The name menstruum was formerly given to every substance possessing the property of dissolving others slowly and with the aid of heat. A solvent, as water, alcohol, ether, acids, oils, etc. **M. aur'i,** nitromuriatic acid. **M. ventric'uli,** gastric juice.

Men'struus. Menstrual.

Mensura medica, men-su'rah med'e-kah. Measure of 48 ounces.

Mensuration, men-su-ra'shun (*mensura,* measure). *Measurement, Medical measuring.* Means for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities, consisting in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest by means of a ribbon extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. When effusion exists on one side, the measurement is usually greater than on the other; and when a portion of a lung has ceased to exert its respiratory functions, the corresponding side of the chest becomes smaller. Also measurement of the skull, etc. See *Stethometer.*

Menta, men'tah. Mentha; penis.

Mentagra, ment'ag-rah (*mentum,* chin, *agra,* seizure). Sycosis. **M. infan'tum,** porrigo lupinosa; favus. **M. parasit'ica,** parasitic sycosis.

Mentagraphyte (men'ta-graf-ite) or **Men'tagraphyte** (*mentagra, phuton,* plant). Cryptogamous plant considered by some to produce mentagra, but by others to be accidental and not essential; see *Microsporon mentagrophytes.*

Mentagroph'yton. See *Mentagrophyte.*

Men'tal (*mens*). Belonging or relating to the mind; as mental aberration or alienation, mental diseases, etc. In anatomy mental signifies that which relates to the chin (*mentum,* chin), as **M. ar'tery,** given off by the inferior dental, and issuing at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip. **M. diseases,** literally diseases of the mind, but extended to include various conditions of aberration of function of the nervous system, of which the following is perhaps the most convenient and satisfactory classification:

1. Mania. { Acute. Chronic. Recurrent. Puerperal.
2. Melancholia. { Acute. Chronic. Recurrent. Puerperal.
3. Primary Delusional Insanity (monomania)
4. Dementia. { Primary. Secondary. Senile. Organic (tumors, hemorrhages, etc.).
5. General Paralysis of the Insane.
6. Epilepsy.
7. Toxic Insanity (alcohol, morphine, etc.).
8. Congenital Mental Deficiency. { Idiocy. Imbecility. Cretinism.

M. fora'men, anterior maxillary foramen; outer orifice of the inferior dental canal, situate on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone, opposite the second incisor or canine tooth, and giving passage to the vessels and nerves. **M. fos'sa,** see *Fossa, mental.* **M. nerve,** furnished by the inferior dental nerve, issues by the mental foramen and is distributed in numerous filaments to the muscles of the lower lip. **M. plex'us,** plexus formed by mental and facial nerves at foramen mentale. **M. point,** term used in craniometry, denoting the foremost median point of lower border of inferior maxillary bone. **M. pro'cess,** mental prominence. **M. prom'inence,** eminence of inferior maxillary bone, forming the chin. **M. re'gion,** region of the chin. **M. spines,** mental tubercles. **M. veins,** tributaries of facial vein.

Mentalis, men-tal'is. Levator labii superioris proprius.

Mentalization, men-tal-i-za'shun. The normal exercise of the functions of the brain, as in reason, judgment, etc.

Men'te cap'ti (L.). Old Roman term for those whose mental powers are deficient.

Mentha (men'thah) or **Men'ta aquat'ica** (*minthe, mintha,* the mint plant). *Wintermint,* ord. Labiatæ. Less agreeable than Mentha viridis, and more bitter and pungent; used like spearmint. **M. balsame'a,** M. piperita. **M. Capen'sis,** growing at the Cape of Good Hope, possesses the medical properties of the mints. **M. cata'ria,** Nepeta cataria. **M. cervi'na,** *Hart's pennyroyal, Hyssop-leaved mint,* possesses the properties of pennyroyal, but is very unpleasant. **M. citra'ta,** melissa. **M. cris'pa,** *Curled, Crisped,* or *Cross mint,* possesses properties of peppermint. **M. crucia'ta,** M. crispa. **M. feli'na,** Nepeta cataria. **M. genti'lis,** M. viridis. **M. hercyn'ica,** M. crispa. **M. hirsu'ta,** M. aquatica. **M. læviga'ta,** M. viridis. **M. monta'na,** calamintha. **M. nep'eta,** Nepeta cataria. **M. no'bilis,** M. gentilis. **M. officina'lis,** M. piperita. **M. palus'tris,** M. aquatica. **M. piperi'ta,** peppermint; leaves and tops are officinal (Ph. U. S.). The odor of this variety is strong and agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Virtues depend upon essential oil and camphor. Stomachic and carminative. Chiefly used in the form of essential oil—the *Oleum menthæ*

piperitæ. *Trochisci menthæ piperitæ* each contain $\frac{15}{100}$ of the oil, with sugar and tragacanth; dose, ad libitum. *Essence of peppermint* consists of ol. menthæ pip., ℥j; sp. vin. rectif., f℥iv; see *Tinctura olei menthæ piperitæ*. **M. pule'gium**, *Pennyroyal, Pudding-grass;* the oil—*Oleum pulegii, Oil of pennyroyal*—possesses the virtues of the plant, resembling the mints in general. Among the vulgar it is esteemed an emmenagogue. *Aqua pulegii, Aqua menthæ pulegii, Pennyroyal water,* has been officinal in some pharmacopœias. **M. Roma'na**, Balsamita suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita. **M. rotundifo'lia palus'tris**, M. aquatica. **M. Saracen'ica**, Balsamita suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita. **M. sati'va**, M. viridis. **M. silves'tris**, *Horsemint, Brook* or *Water mint;* several varieties have been employed. **M. spica'ta**, M. viridis. **M. vir'idis**, *Spearmint;* leaves and tops are officinal (Ph. U. S.); odor strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish. Virtues the same as those of the peppermint. *Oleum menthæ viridis* (Ph. U S.) is obtained from it. **M. vir'idis aquo'sa**, 2 parts of the oil to 1000 parts of water. **M. vir'idis spir'itus** contains 10 per cent. of the oil and 1 per cent. of the herb. **M. vulga'ris**, M. viridis.

Menthastrum, men-thas'trum. Mentha sylvestris.

Menthene, men'theen. A liquid product obtained from peppermint oil.

Men'thol. $C_{10}H_{20}O$. Stearoptene obtained by cooling oil distilled from fresh herb of Mentha piperasceus, M. glabrata, and M. piperita. Menthol camphor; peppermint camphor; crystalline body separating from oil of peppermint on standing. Used externally, solid, as in pencil form, or in solution, in neuralgia, migraine, etc., and highly recommended in the treatment of nasal affections. Anæsthetic, disinfectant; internally, carminative and stomachic, but probably not used. **M. ben'zoate**, benzoic acid added to menthol in the pencils increases the effect.

Mentigo, men-te'go (*mentum*, chin). Porrigo larvalis; sycosis; mentagra.

Men'tism (*mens*, mind). Irregular movement of the mind, whether from emotion or a vivid imagination.

Mentobicorneus, men-to-be-kor'ne-us (*mentum*, chin, *bicorneus*, two-horned). Geniohyoides.

Mentobregmat'ic. Relating to the chin and bregma.

Mentocondyl'ial tri'angle. Triangle formed with apex at gnathion and base situate between the two condylia.

Mentocoro'nial tri'angle. Triangle with its apex at the gnathion and base situate between the two condylia.

Mentogo'nial (*mentum*, chin, *gonia*, angle). Relating to the chin and gonion. **M. tri'angle**, triangle having its apex at gnathion and its base at bigoniac diameter.

Mentohyoi'deus. Occasional muscle from hyoid bone to lower jaw or platysma muscle.

Mentolabial, men-to-la'be-al (*mentum*, chin, *labium*, the lip). Levator labii inferioris and quadratus muscles united. See *Depressor labii inferioris*. **M. fur'row**, transverse depression between the lower lip and the chin, remarkable for the perpendicular direction of the hairs growing upon it.

Mentomas'toid. Relating to chin and mastoid process. **M. tri'angle**, triangle with apex at gnathion and bounded at its base by inferior mastoid diameter.

Mentula, men'tu-lah. Penis. **M. mulieb'ris**, clitoris.

Mentulagra, men-tu'lag-rah (*mentula*, penis, *agra*, seizure). Convulsive erection of the penis, such as is said to be sometimes observed in eunuchs; priapism; syphilis.

Mentulatus, men-tu-lat'us (*mentula*, penis). One whose penis is very large.

Mentuloma'nia (*mentula*, penis). Masturbation.

Men'tum. Chin; the inferior and middle part of the face, situate below the lower lip.

Mentzeleah (ment-zel'e-ah) **as'pera** or **hisp'ida.** Mexican herb; drastic; used in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

Menyanthes trifoliata, men-e-an'thees tre-fo-le-ah'tah (*men, anthos*, flower). *Water trefoil, Buckbean, Bogbean, Bog trefoil;* ord. Gentianaceæ. Taste is intensely bitter, and is extracted by water; tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. In some countries it is used as a substitute for hops in making beer. **M. ver'na**, *American buckbean, Marsh trefoil, Water shamrock, Bitter root*, has similar properties.

Menyanthin, men-e-an'thin. Bitter principle obtained from Menyanthes trifoliata; a glucoside soluble in alcohol and water.

Menyanthol, men-e-an'thol. Volatile, oily product due to action of hot dilute acid upon menyanthin.

Meosis, me-o'sis. See *Meiosis*.

Mephitic, mef-it'ik. Anything possessed of an unwholesome property; chiefly applied to exhalations, or disease caused by them. **M. ac'id**, carbonic acid. **M. air**, carbonic acid. **M. gan'grene**, moist necrosis.

Mephitis, mef-e'tis. Old name for nitrogen, and, in general, for all exhalations and gases unfit for respiration. **M. hepat'ica**, hydrogen, sulphuretted. **M. inflammab'ilis**, hydrogen. **M. urino'sa**, ammonia.

Mephitism, mef'it-izm. Any pernicious exhalation.

Meramaurosis, mer-am-au-ro'sis (*mero, amaurosis*). Slight or partial amaurosis.

Meranæsthe'sia or **Meranæsthesis**, mer-an-ees-the'sis (*mero, an*, privative, *aisthesis*, sensation). Insensibility of a part of the body.

Meratrophia, mer-at-rof'e-ah (*mero, atrophia*, want of nourishment). Atrophy of some part of the body.

Mercaptan, mer-kap'tan. *Sulphur alcohol, Ethyl sulphydrate;* sulphydrate of an alcohol radicle; substance which, even in minute doses, gives rise to marked mental depression.

Mer'cier's bar. Ridge of submucous tissue which bounds the trigonum vesicæ posteriorly.

Mercurial, mer-ku're-al. Containing or relating to mercury; preparation of mercury. **M. belt**, see *Cingulum mercuriale*. **M. disease**, hydrargyriasis. **M. er'ethism**, see *Erethism*. **M. oint'ment**, unguentum hydrargyri. **M. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis**, paralysis due to exposure to mercurial vapors. **M. pill**, mass of mercury. **M. plas'ter**, emplastrum hydrargyri. **M. rash**, eczema mercuriale. **M. suppos'itories**, oleum theobromæ 120 parts; melt and add unguentum hydrargyri 60 parts. **M. trade disease**, palsy, mercurial. **M. tre'mor**, mercurial palsy.

Mercurialina, mer-ku-re-al-e'nah. *Mercurialia, Mercurialin.* Liquid alkaloid obtained from Mercurialis annua, an herbaceous plant of Europe, formerly employed as a purgative and emmenagogue.

Mercurialis, mer-ku-re-al'is (after Mercury). *Mercurialis annua, French mercury;* cathartic, hypnotic, and cosmetic, and has been chiefly used by way of *lavement*. See *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*. **M. peren'nis**, Kentish balsam; dog's mercury; acronarcotic.

Mercurialism, mer-ku're-al-izm. Pathological condition resulting from excessive or prolonged use of mercury. See *Hydrargyriasis*.

Mercurialist, mer-ku're-al-ist. One inordinately addicted to prescribing mercury.

Mercurialization, mer-ku-re-al-i-za'shun. State of being affected by mercury; one under the influence of mercury is said to be *mercurialized*.

Mer'curic alan'inate. Crystalline salt, soluble in cold water, prepared by dissolving oxide of mercury in a boiling aqueous solution of alanine; recommended for hypodermic use in syphilis. **M. ben'zoate**, used subcutaneously in syphilis. **M. car'bolate**, hydrargyri carbolas; prepared by the action of potassium carbolate upon mercuric chloride; recommended in constitutional syphilis; used in syphilis in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$. **M. chlo'ride**, hydrargyri oxymurias. **M. cy'anide**, hydrargyri cyanidum. **M. formam'idate**, hydrargyrum formamidatum, used as convenient form for giving mercury. **M. im'idosuc'cinate**, white powder, employed as an antisyphilitic, usually subcutaneously. **M. i'odide**, hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **M. meth'ide**, cases of fatal mer-

curial poisoning from this preparation have been recorded. **M. naph'tolate,** yellow odorless powder; dose internally, gr. j. **M. ni'trate,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **M. o'leate,** oleatum hydrargyri. **M. ox'ide,** hydrargyri oxydum cinereum. **M. oxycy'anide,** $Hg_2O(Cn)_2$; antiseptic, and said to be superior to corrosive sublimate as such. **M. pep'tonate,** yellowish liquid; mild mercurial for hypodermic use. **M. phen'ylate,** M. carbolate. **M. sal'icylate,** white, odorless, tasteless powder; used externally in gonorrhœa, and internally for same effect as other mercurials; it is mild in its effect, non-poisonous, and rapid in action. **M. sozoi'odol,** see *Sozoiodol.* **M. sul'phate,** hydrargyri sulphas. **M. sul'phate, ba'sic,** hydrargyri subsulphas flavus. **M. sul'phide,** hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum. **M. tan'nate,** green substance, odorless and tasteless; antisyphilitic; dose, 1 to 2 grains. **M. thy'molate** and **M. thymola'cetate,** employed in syphilis, internally or by intramuscular injection; also in tuberculosis of the lungs. **M. and zinc cy'anide,** white insoluble powder for antiseptic dressing.

Mercurii calx vitriolata, mer-ku're-e kalks vit-re-o-lat'ah. Hydrargyrus vitriolatus. **M. deuto-iodure'tum,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **M. proto-iodure'tum,** hydrargyri iodidum, **M. sper'ma,** hydrargyrus acetatus. **M. ter'ra folia'ta,** hydrargyrus acetatus.

Mercurius, mer-ku're-us (after the god). Hydrargyrum. **M. aceta'tus,** hydrargyrus acetatus. **M. alkalisa'tus,** hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **M. calcina'tus,** hydrargyri oxydum rubrum. **M. caus'ticus fla'vus,** hydrargyrus vitriolatus. **M. cine'reus,** hydrargyri oxydum cinereum. **M. cinnebari'nus,** hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **M. coralli'nus,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. **M. corrosi'vus,** hydrargyri oxymurias. **M. corrosi'vus ru'ber,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. **M. corrosi'vus sublima'tus,** hydrargyri oxymurias. **M. cosmet'icus,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M. dul'cis,** hydrargyri submurias. **M. emet'icus fla'vus,** hydrargyrus vitriolatus. **M. gummo'sus Plenck'ii,** syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi. **M. lu'teus,** hydrargyrus vitriolatus. **M. mor'tis,** algaroth. **M. ni'ger moscat'i,** hydrargyri oxydum cinereum. **M. nitro'sus ca'lide para'tus,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **M. nitro'sus fri'gore para'tus,** hydrargyri nitras. **M. oxydula'tus hydrio'dicus,** hydrargyri iodidum. **M. præcipita'tus al'bus,** ammoniated mercury. **M. præcipita'tus corrosi'vus,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. **M. præcipita'tus fla'vus,** yellow mercuric oxide. **M. præcipita'tus ni'ger,** hydrargyri oxydum cinereum. **M. sacchara'tus,** hydrargyrum saccharatum. **M. solu'bilis of Hahnemann,** see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.* **M. sublima'tus dul'cis,** hydrargyri submurias. **M. cum sul'phure,** hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **M. terres'tris,** Polygonum hydropiper. **M. vi'tæ,** algaroth. **M. vitriola'tus,** mercuric sulphate. **M. vi'vus,** mercury. **M. zot'icus Hartman'ni,** hydr rgyri submurias.

Mer'curous. Applied to mercury compounds in which two atoms of mercury are considered as forming a bivalent radical embracing the lower salts of mercury.

Mer'curous ammo'nium ni'trate. Hydrargyrum oxydulatum nitricum ammoniatum. **M. bro'mide,** salt of mercury obtained by double decomposition of potassium bromide and mercurous nitrate; same properties as mercurous iodide. **M. chlo'ride,** hydrargyri submurias. **M. i'odide,** hydrargyri iodidum viride. **M. ni'trate,** hydrargyri nitras. **M. ni'trate, ba'sic,** hydrargyri subnitras hydrargyrosus. **M. ox'ide,** hydrargyri oxidum nigrum. **M. tan'nate,** hydrargyri tannas, obtained by treating mercurous acetate with tannic acid; used in syphilis.

Mercury, mer'ku-re (after the god). Hydrargyrum. **M., ac'etate of,** hydrargyrus acetatus. **M., ac'id ni'trate of,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **M., amidochlo'ride of,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M., ammo'niated,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M., ammoniochlo'ride of,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M. and ar'senic, i'odide of,** arsenic and mercury, iodide of. **M., bichlo'ride of,** hydrargyri oxymurias. **M., bini'odide of,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum; see *Iodine.* **M., bisul'phuret of,** hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **M., bo'rate of,** see *Borax.* **M., bro'mide of,** hydrargyri bromidum. **M. car'bolate,** mercuric carbolate. **M. with chalk,** hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **M., chlo'ride of, corro'sive,** hydrargyri oxymurias. **M., chlo'ride of, mild,** hydrargyri submurias. **M., com'pound ce'rate of,** ceratum hydrargyri compositum. **M., cy'anide of,** hydrargyri cyanuretum. **M., cyan'uret of,** hydrargyri cyanuretum. **M., deuto-i'odide of,** see *Iodine.* **M., dog's,** Mercurialis perennis. **M., Eng'lish,** Chenopodium bonus Henricus. **M. formam'idate,** see *Mercuric formamidate.* **M., French,** mercurial. **M., i'odide of,** hydrargyri iodidum. **M., i'odide of chlo'ride** or **iodochlo'ride of,** *Iodide of calomel* (made by the reaction of iodine on mild chloride of mercury). Two iodides may be prepared—the *iodide* and the *biniodide.* Both are violent irritants; the biniodide especially is a powerful caustic. Both have been given in scrofula. Biniodide is only used externally, like nitrate of silver, in scrofulous and certain syphilitic ulcerations. An ointment of the iodide is rubbed on scrofulous tumefactions. **M., i'odide of, green,** hydrargyri iodidum. **M., i'odide of, red,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **M., i'odo-ar'senite of,** arsenic and mercury, iodide of. **M., iodochlo'ride of,** M., iodide of chloride of. **M., mu'riate of, corro'sive,** hydrargyri oxymurias. **M., mu'riate of, mild,** hydrargyri submurias. **M., ni'trate of,** hydrargyri nitras. **M., ni'trate of, acid,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **M., ni'tric ox'ide of,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. **M., o'leate of,** see *Oleate.* **M., ox'ide of, black** or **gray,** hydrargyri oxydum cinereum. **M., ox'ide of, red,** hydrargyrum oxydum rubrum. **M., ox'ide of, yellow,** hydrargyri oxydum flavum. **M., oxymu'riate of,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **M., perchlo'ride of,** mercuric oxide. **M., peri'odide of,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **M., per'oxide of,** mercuric oxide. **M., persul'phate of,** mercuric sulphate. **M., phos'phuretted,** hydrargyrus phosphoratus. **M., precip'itate of, white,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M., protochlo'ride of,** hydrargyri submurias. **M., proto-i'odide of,** see *Hydrargyrum iodidum* and *Iodine.* **M., prus'siate of,** hydrargyri cyanuretum. **M. and qui'nia, protochlo'ride of,** hydrargyri et quiniæ protochloridum. **M., sol'uble,** hydrargyri nitras. **M., subchlo'ride of,** hydrargyri submurias. **M., submu'riate of,** hydrargyri submurias. **M., sul'phate of,** mercuric sulphate. **M., sul'phuret of, black,** hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **M., sul'phuret of, red,** hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum; realgar. **M., sul'phuret of, with sul'phur,** hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **M., superni'trate of, solution of,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **M., tar'trate of,** hydrargyri tartras. **M., three'-seeded,** Acalypha Virginica. **M., veg'etable,** mudar. **M. vine,** Rhus toxicodendron. **M. weed,** Mercurialis annua.

Merda, mer'dah. Excrement. **M. diab'oli,** asafœtida.

Merdivomus, mer-div'o-mus (*merda,* excrement, *vomo,* to vomit). One who vomits fæces.

Mer'dus. Excrement.

Merechema, mer-ek-a'mah (*meros,* thigh, *echema,* sound). Sound elicited by auscultation of the gravid uterus, supposed to be produced by friction of the thighs of the fœtus.

Meremphraxis, mer-em-fraks'is (*mero, emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction or infarction of an organ or part.

Merendera, mer-end'er-ah. *Bulbocodium.* Plant resembling colchicum found in the Pyrenees.

Meretrix, mer'et-riks. Prostitute. **M. metallo'rum,** copper.

Meriandra (mer-e-an'drah) **Benghalen'sis.** Bengal sage, shrub possessing an odor resembling camphor, and having stimulant properties.

Meriania, mer-e-an'e-ah. *Leucantha.* Shrub, genus Merianeæ; flowers are employed as a pectoral.

Meric, mer'ik (*meros,* a part). Relating to a part.

Mericism, mer'i-sizm. Merycism.

Mericus, mer'ik-us, Local.

Meridialysis, mer-e-de-al'is-is (*meros,* part, *dialysis*). Incomplete solution of a substance.

Meridian, me-rid'e-an. Imaginary great circle surrounding any globe and passing through the poles. **M. of the eye,** imaginary circle surrounding globe of the eye. **M. planes,** those passing through the line of sight and the retinal meridians; also planes passing through axis of the eye and meridians of the eye. **M. planes of field of regard,** planes which pass through the lines of regard and the meridians of the field of regard.

Meridianal, mer-id'e-an-al. Relating to a meridian.

Merid'ians. Imaginary lines on eyeball, retina, or visual field at the point where the planes intersect while passing through axis of the eye or through line of sight. **M. of the field of regard,** lines in field of regard by planes passing through line of regard.

Meridrosis, mer-id-ro'sis (*mero, hidrosis,* sweating). Partial perspiration.

Merimna (mer-im'nah) or **Merim'ne.** Cure.

Merismatic, mer-is-mat'ik (*merisma,* division). What takes place by division, as merismatic multiplication or reproduction; that which occurs by the splitting or division of cells or of whole beings.

Merismopedia, mer-is-mo-pa'de-ah. Bacterium increasing by division in two directions, forming lamellæ or plates. Several micrococci belong properly to this variety of bacteria. **M. gonorrhœ'æ,** micrococcus gonorrhœæ. **M. Goodserii,** sarcina ventriculi. **M. uri'næ,** sarcina urinæ. **M. ventric'uli,** sarcina ventriculi.

Meris'ta. Merismopedia.

Meristematic, mer-is-tem-at'ik. Merismatic.

Meristotropia, mer-is-to-tro'pe-ah. Meratropia.

Merithal, mer'e-thal. Part of fingers between the joints; phalanx.

Merizotropia, mer-iz-o-tro'pe-ah. Merotropia.

Mer'kel's cor'puscles. Grandry's corpuscles. **M.'s horizon'tal plane,** plane of auricular points and reaching to inferior border of orbits. **M.'s mus'cle,** cerato-cricoid.

Merlangus, mer-lan'gus. Gadus pollachius. **M. vulga'ris,** hake, found in Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean; same uses as Gadus morrhua.

Me'ro (*meros,* part). In composition, a part.

Merobalaneum, mer-o-bal-an'e-um (*mero, balaneion,* bath). Bath, partial.

Merobalneum, mer-o-bal'ne-um. Bath, partial.

Meroblastic, mer-o-blas'tik (*meros,* part, *blastos,* germ). Term applied to the ova of oviparous animals, in which the yolk is chiefly nutritive, and in a small part only formative.

Merocele, mer-o-se'le (Eng. mer'o-seel) (*meros, kele,* tumor). *Femoral* or *crural hernia.* In this hernia the viscera issue from the abdomen through the crural canal, or through an opening immediately on the outer side of Gimbernat's ligament, which gives passage to lymphatic vessels. This affection is more frequent in the female than in the male, and especially in those who have had children. A tumor formed by merocele is generally small, round, and more or less difficult of reduction. In other respects it possesses all the characters of hernia. The neck of the sac has, close on the outside, the epigastric artery; above, the spermatic cord and spermatic artery in the male—the round ligament in the female; on the inside, Gimbernat's ligament; and, below, the pubes. When the obturator artery arises from the epigastric it generally passes on the outside of and below the orifice of the sac; sometimes, however, takes a turn above, and then to the inside of the opening.

Crural hernia admits of several rare varieties, as *Hernia of Cloquet* or *Pectineal crural hernia,* the hernia resting on the pectineus muscle, the aponeurosis of which may form an envelope to it; *hernia of Laugier,* or crural hernia, through Gimbernat's ligament; *hernia of Hesselbach,* or hernia with a diverticulum, through the cribriform fascia; and *Hernia of Sir Astley Cooper,* or crural hernia with a diverticulum, through the superficial fascia.

Merocoxalgia, mer-o-koks-al'je-ah (*meros, coxa,* hip, *algos,* pain). Coxalgia.

Merodialysis, mer-o-de-al'is-is (*meros,* part, *dialysis,* separation). Incomplete chemical decomposition.

Merology, me-rol'o-je (*mero, logos,* discourse). Branch of anatomy treating of the elementary parts or constituents of the tissues and humors of the organism.

Meropia, mer-o'pe-ah (*mero, opsis,* vision). Partial obscurity of vision.

Merorrheuma, mer-or-rhu'mah (*mero, rheuma,* defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism affecting a part; topical or local rheumatism.

Merorrhexis, mer-or-rheks'is (*meros, rhexis,* rupture). Merocele.

Me'ros. Femur, thigh.

Merotopia, mer-o-to'pe-ah (*meros,* part, *topos,* place). Reduction of a part into position.

Merotrope, mer-ot'ro-pe. Meratropia.

Merotro'pia (*meros,* part, thigh, *tropos,* turning). Formation of new chemical compounds after decomposition of their component parts. Reduction of a dislocation, as of the hip.

Mer'ry Andrew. Itinerant quack who exposes his nostrums for sale at fairs and markets. See *Charlatan.* So called from Dr. Andrew Boorde, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, and who was in the habit of frequenting fairs and markets, at which he harangued the populace.

Merten'sia marit'ima (after C. H. Mertens, botanist of Bremen). Pulmonaria maritima, oyster plant; plant is mucilaginous, and the leaves have a flavor resembling oysters. **M. pulmonarioï'des,** plant is mucilaginous. **M. Virginica,** *Pulmonaria Virginica, Virginian cowslip, Smooth lungwort;* indigenous. Family, Boraginaceæ. Plant is mucilaginous, and may be used as a demulcent.

Merulius, mer-u'le-us. Morchella esculenta. **M. auric'ula,** Peziza auricula. **M. des'truens** or **lac'rimans,** fungus producing dry-rot in wood. **M. vasta'tor,** M. lacrimans.

Me'rus. Pure, genuine; as vinum merum, unmixed wine. Also femur; thigh.

Mer'vine, male. Cypripedium luteum.

Merycism, mer'e-sizm. Rumination.

Merycology, mer-i-kol'o-je (*merukazo,* to ruminate, *logos,* description). Any work on rumination may be so termed.

Merypertrophy, mer-ip'ur-trof-e (*mero, hypertrophia,* supernutrition.) Hypertrophy of a part.

Méry's glands. Cowper's glands.

Mesa, mes'ah (*mesos,* middle). Genital organs.

Mesad, me'sad. Toward the median plane.

Mesamœboids, mes-am-e'boidz (*mesos,* middle, *amœba, eidos,* form). Free amœbiform cells of the mesoderm of the embryo; also a leucocyte of the adult. Elements of mesoderm cellular in character and possessing locomotion.

Mesaræicus (mes-ar-e'i-kus), **Mesaraic,** mes-ar-a'ik. Mesenteric.

Mesaræum, mes-ar-e'um (*meso, araia,* small intestines). Mesentery.

Mesardeon, mes-ard-e'on. Mesentery.

Mesarteriitis, mes-ar-te-re-e'tis (*meso, arteriitis,* inflammation of an artery). Inflammation of the middle layer of an artery.

Mesarteritis, mes-ar-ter-e'tis. Mesarteriitis.

Mesaticephalic, mes-at-e-sef-al'ik (*mesatos,* midmost, *kephale,* head). Term applied to skulls having an index of 75° to 80°.

Mesaticephalus, mes-at-e-sef'al-us (*mesatos* and *kephale*). Having a skull with an index of 75 to 80.

Mesatipelvic, mes-at-e-pel'vik (*mesatos,* midmost, *pelvis*). Relating to a pelvis with an index between 90 and 95.

Mesauchenus, mes-aw-ka'nus (*mesos,* middle, *auchen,* neck). Term given by Lissauer to skulls in which the line joining inion and basion forms an angle of 38° to 26° with the radius fixus.

Mescal, mes-kal'. Strong, intoxicating liquor, obtained from pulque.

Mesemar. Mismar.

Mesembryanthemum (mes-em-bre-an'the-mum)

acinacifor'me (*mesembria*, noon, because its flowers expand at midday). See *M. edule*. **M. Chilen'se**, Chilean species with very active cathartic properties. **M. cop'ticum**, see *Soda*. **M. crystal'linum**, *Diamond fig-marygold, Iceplant*, ord. Ficoideæ; a plant common in the neighborhood of Cape Town. It has been recommended in dysuria, ischuria, and some other affections of the urinary organs. **M. edu'le** and **M. acinacifor'me**, S. African plants; much used as domestic remedies at the Cape. Expressed juice of the leaves acts as an astringent in dysentery, and as a mild diuretic; also used as an antiseptic gargle in malignant sore throat, violent salivation, and aphthæ, and as a lotion to burns and scalds. **M. ficoï'des**, M. crystallinum. **M. tortuo'sum**, also a S. African plant; is said to possess narcotic properties.

Mesembryo, mes-em'bre-o (*mesos*, middle). Blastula.

Mesembryonic, mes-em-bre-on'ik. Relating to blastula.

Mesencephalic, mes-en-sef-al'ik. Relating to the mesencephalon.

Mesencephalon, mes-en-sef'al-on (*meso*, *enkephalos*, encephalon). *Midbrain.* In early fœtal development one of the three primary cerebral vesicles; from it are formed the crura cerebri below, corpora quadrigemina above, its cavity remaining as the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Mesencephalus, mes-en-sef'al-us (*mesos*, *enkephalos*). Term given by Lissauer to skulls in which the angle between lines from hormion to nasion and inion is from 142.5° to 156.5°.

Mesenchyma, mes-en'ke-mah (*meso*, middle, *enchuma*, infusion). Substance of the mesoderm of some animals.

Mesencranus, mes-en'kran-us (*mesos* and *enkranion*). Term applied by Lissauer to skulls with a median cerebellar sector of 15° to 20°.

Mesenna, mes-en'nah. Bark of an Abyssinian tree, the Albizzia anthelmintica, belonging to the family of the Mimosæ. The powdered bark is used by the natives, in doses of two ounces, as a powerful tæniafuge.

Mesenteremphraxis, mes-en-ter-em-fraks'is (*mesenteron*, mesentery, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the mesentery.

Mesenteric, mes-en-ter'ik. Relating or belonging to the mesentery. **M. ar'teries** are two in number, and distinguished into—1. *Superior mesenteric*, which arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, below the cœliac. It immediately descends to the left, forward, behind the pancreas, and in front of the third portion of the duodenum, to gain the superior extremity of the mesentery, where it makes a long curvature, the convexity of which is turned forward and to the left. Toward the termination of the ileum it ends by anastomosing with a branch of the A. colica dextra inferior. At its concavity it gives off the three arteriæ colicæ dextræ, which belong to the great intestine, and at its convexity it sends off fifteen or twenty branches, distributed to the small intestines, after forming numerous arches by their anastomoses. 2. The *Inferior mesenteric artery* arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, an inch and a half before its termination. It descends on the left side, behind the peritoneum, engages itself in the substance of the iliac mesocolon, forming a considerable curvature, whose convexity faces the left side. When it reaches the brim of the pelvis it passes along the posterior separation of the mesorectum, and attains the neighborhood of the anus, under the name superior hemorrhoidal artery. It gives off no branch at its concave part, but from the convex the three arteriæ colicæ sinistræ arise. **M. disease**, tabes mesenterica. **M. fe'ver**, enteric fever. **M. glands** or **gan'glia**, lymphatic ganglia of the mesentery. Through them the chyliferous vessels pass to the thoracic duct. When these glands become diseased nutrition is interfered with and atrophy produced. **M. her'nia**, if one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, while the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture and form a kind of hernia. Not known during life. **M. plex'uses** are furnished by the solar plexus, and have been distinguished into superior and inferior, like the mesenteric arteries, which they accompany. **M.** or **Mesara'ic veins** are two in number, and belong to the vena porta. They are distinguished into—1. Superior mesenteric or mesaraic or great mesaraic. This trunk receives, from above to below and on the right side, the three venæ colicæ dextræ and the gastro-epiploica dextra. Into its left side the veins of the small intestine open. It passes in front of the transverse portion of the duodenum, and, behind the pancreas, unites with the splenic vein to concur in the formation of the vena porta. The inferior or lesser mesenteric vein corresponds to the artery of the same name, and opens into the splenic near the union of that vein with the superior mesenteric and behind the pancreas.

Mesenterica, mes-en-ter'ik-ah. Vessel of the mesentery.

Mesenterico-mesocolic (mes-en-ter'ik-o-me-so-kol'-ik) **fold.** Ligamentum mesenterico-mesocolicum.

Mes'enteries (plural of **Mesentery**). See *Mesentery*.

Mesenteriitis, mes-en-ter-e-e'tis. Mesenteritis.

Mesenteriolum processus vermiformis, mes-en-ter-e'o-lum pro-ses'us ver-me-for'mis. Duplicature of peritoneum connecting the vermiform process with the mesentery.

Mesenteritic, mes-en-ter-it'ik. Relating to mesenteritis.

Mesenteritis, mes-en-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of the mesentery. Pain is here seated deeply and more immediately in the mesenteric region. External tenderness is less than in some of the other varieties of peritonitis.

Mesenterium, mes-en-ter'e-um. Mesentery. **M. cras'sum**, mesocolon. **M. u'teri**, broad uterine ligaments regarded as a whole.

Mesenteroid, mes-en'ter-oid (*mesenteron*, mesentery, *eidos*, resemblance.) Bearing a resemblance to the mesentery.

Mesenteron, mes-en'ter-on. Mesentery; middle portion of the fœtal alimentary canal.

Mesenterophthisis (mes-en-ter-o-te'sis) or **Mesenteriophthi'sis.** Tabes mesenterica.

Mesentery, mes'en-ter-e (*meso*, middle, *enteron*, intestine). Term in anatomy applied to several duplicatures of the peritoneum, which maintain the different portions of the intestinal canal in their respective situations, allowing, however, more or less motion. They are formed of two laminæ, between which are contained the corresponding portion of intestine and the vessels that pass to it. One only of these duplicatures has received the name *mesentery*, properly so called. This belongs to the small intestine, which it suspends and retains *in situ*. Its posterior margin, which is the smallest, is straight, and descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the second lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior margin is curved, undulating, plaited, and corresponds to the whole length of the small intestine. The mesentery contains, between the two laminæ which form it, a number of lymphatic ganglions, the trunks and branches of the mesenteric vessels, the nervous plexuses accompanying them, and many lacteals and lymphatics. **M., cæ'cal**, mesocæcum. **M., car'diac**, mesocardium. **M., col'ic**, mesocolon. **M., gas'tric**, mesogastrium. **M., rec'tal**, mesorectum. **M., sig'moid**, fold of peritoneum connecting sigmoid flexure to left iliac fossa. **M., u'terine**, mesometrium.

Mesera. Tutia.

Meseraic, mes-er-a'ik. Mesenteric.

Mesiad, me'ze-ad. Toward the median plane.

Mesial, me'ze-al (*mesos*, middle). Median; relating or appertaining to the middle. **M. plane**, imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves toward right and left. Every aspect toward this plane is *mesial;* and every aspect toward right or left is *lateral;* every lateral aspect being *dextral* or *sinistral*. **M. plate**, see *Plate*.

Mesianum, mes-e-an'um. Plaster of litharge, thus, alum, etc. See *Aniceton.*

Mesion, mes'i-on. Middle plane.

Mesitylene (mes'it-il-een) **bihy'drate.** Acetone.

Mesmeric, mez-mer'ik (from Anthony Mesmer, the great promulgator of animal magnetism). Relating to mesmerism or animal magnetism, as the mesmeric state, etc.

Mesmerism, mez'mer-izm. Magnetism, animal; hypnotism.

Mesmerist, mez'mer-ist. Practiser of, or believer in, mesmerism.

Mesmerization, mez-mer-i-za'shun. *Magnetization.* Act of mesmerizing. State of being mesmerized.

Mesmerized, mez'mer-ized. *Magnetized.* Affected with mesmerism or animal magnetism. When the person is in a state of magnetic sleep, he is said to be *hypnotized.*

Mesmerizer, mez'mer-i-zer. *Animal magnetizer, Magnetizer.* One who practises mesmerism.

Mesmerophrenology, mez-mer-o-fren-ol'o-je. Phrenomagnetism.

Me'so (*mesos*, middle). In composition, middle.

Mesoarium, mes-o-ah're-um (*meso, oarion*). See *Ovary.*

Mesoarteritis, mes-o-art-er-e'tis (*meso, arteria*). Inflammation of middle arterial coat.

Mesobacteria, mes-o-bak-te're-ah (*meso, bakterion*, small rod). Subdivision of the coccobacteria, including the medium-sized organisms.

Mesoblast, me'so-blast (*meso, blastos*, germ). The mesoderm; middle layer of the blastoderm; the nucleus. See *Cytoblast* and *Molecule.* **M., allantoi'dean**, that part of the mesoblast from which the allantois is formed. **M., pari'etal**, upper or external mesoblastic layer. **M., somat'ic**, mesoblast, parietal. **M., splanch'nic** or **vis'ceral**, lower mesoblastic layer.

Mesoblastic, me-so-blast'ik. Relating to mesoblast.

Mesobrachycephalic, me-so-brak-e-sef-al'ik. Mesocephalic. Term applied to a head neither very long nor very short.

Mesobregmate, me-so-breg'mate (*meso, bregma*, top of the head). See *Cranium.*

Mesobregmus, mes-o-breg'mus. Term given by Lissauer to skulls in which the line drawn from hormion to bregma describes with the radius fixus an angle of 68° to 82°.

Mesobronchitis, mes-o-bron-ke'tis (*mesos, bronchia*, bronchial tubes). Inflammation affecting middle layer of bronchial tubes.

Mesobron'chium. Main bronchus of birds.

Mesocæcum, mes-o-se'kum (*meso, cæcum*). Name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cæcum.

Mesocardia, mes-o-kar'de-ah (*meso, kardia*, heart). See *Ectocardia.*

Mesocardium, mes-o-kard'e-um (*meso, kardia*, heart). Fold of mesoblast attached to the heart. **M., ante'rior**, formed by an extension of the mesoblast from anterior cardiac surface to anterior wall of the body. **M., lat'eral**, duplicature of mesoblast which in the early developmental period furnishes a partial division between the general cavity and the cavity in which the heart is situated.

Mesocephalic, me-so-sef-al'ik (*mesos*, middle, *kephale*, head). Term applied in craniometry to a head of medium size. Also signifies relating to mesocephalon.

Mesocephalitis, mes-o-sef-al-e'tis (*meso, kephale*, head). Inflammation of mesencephalon.

Mesocephalon, mes-o-sef'al-on (*meso, kephale*, head). Medulla oblongata; pons Varolii.

Mesocephalus, mes-o-sef'al-us (*mesos*, middle, *kephale*, head). Cranium with a capacity of from 1350 to 1450 cubic centimetres.

Mesocerebrum, mes-o-ser'e-brum. Mesocephalon.

Mesochondriac, mes-o-kon'dre-ak (*meso, chondros*, cartilage). A name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

Mes'occele or **Mesocœlia**, mes-o-se'le-ah. Aquæductus Sylvii.

Mesocolic, me-so-kol'ik (*meso, kolon*, colon). Belonging or relating to the mesocolon.

Mesocolon, mes-o-ko'lon. Name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. It has received different names, according to its situation. The *right lumbar mesocolon* fixes the ascending colon to the corresponding lumbar region. The *transverse mesocolon* arises from the concave arch of the colon, and forms a septum between the epigastric and umbilical regions. Its inferior portion is continuous with the mesentery. The *left lumbar mesocolon*, which contains the ascending colon, is continuous below with the *iliac mesocolon.* The last includes between its layers the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and ends in the mesorectum. The fold of peritoneum which retains the sigmoid flexure in connection with the left iliac fossa is called the *sigmoid mesocolon.* Under the right kidney it is narrow and firm, and forms the *right ligament of the colon;* at the under end of the left kidney it forms the *left ligament of the colon.*

Mesoconch, mes'o-konk. Possessing an orbital index between 80° and 85°.

Mesocranium, mes-o-kran'e-um (*meso, kranion*, skull). Vertex.

Mesocranum, mes-o-kran'um (*meso, kranon*, skull). Vertex.

Mesocuneiform, me-so-ku'ne-e-form (*mesos*, middle). Middle cuneiform bone.

Mesocynion, mes-o-sin'e-on (*mesos*, middle, *kuon*, dog). Union of talus and tibia.

Mesocyst, me'so-sist (*mesos*, middle, *kustis*, cyst). Double fold of peritoneum joining gall-bladder and liver, only met with rarely where the bladder is entirely covered by the peritoneum.

Mesodermic, me-so-dur'mik. Relating to mesoderm.

Mesodermum, mes-o-dur'mum (*meso, derma*, skin). Corpus mucosum.

Mesodme, mes-od'me (*mesodme*, crossbeam). Mediastinum.

Mesodmitis, mes-od-me'tis. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mesodont, me'so-dont (*mesos*, middle, *odous*, tooth). Having medium-sized teeth.

Mesoepididymis, mes-o-ep-e-did'e-mis (*meso, epididumis*, epididymis). Double serous fold like the mesocolon, formed by tunica vaginalis passing from the body of the epididymis and uniting it to the testicle.

Mesogastric, me-so-gas'trik (*mesos*, middle, *gaster*, belly). Relating to the umbilical region.

Mesogastrium, mes-o-gas'tre-um (*meso, gaster*, belly). Umbilical region; also a median membranous fold, a rudimental mesentery, which in early fœtal development connects the alimentary canal with the rest of the embryo. **M. Mül'leri**, portion of mesentery which passes from the vertebral column to the left curvature of the stomach.

Mesoglossal, me-so-glos'sal (*meso, glossa*, tongue). Situated in middle of tongue.

Mesoglossus, mes-o-glos'sus (*meso, glossa*, tongue). Genioglossus.

Mesoglottus, mes-o-glot'tus (*meso, glotta*, tongue). Genioglossus.

Mesognathic, me-so-nath'ik. Relating to mesognathion.

Mesognathion, mes-o-nath'e-on (*mesos*, middle, *gnathos*, jaw). The external of the two premaxillary bones described by Albrecht.

Mesognathism, me-so-nath'ism. Condition of being mesognathous.

Mesognathous, me-so-nath'us (*mesos*, middle, *gnathos*, jaw). Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98° to 103°.

Mesolobar, me-so-lo'bar. Belonging or relating to the mesolobe or corpus callosum. **M. ar'teries**, arteries of the corpus callosum.

Me'solobe. Corpus callosum.

Mesolobic, me-so-lo'bik. Relating to the mesolobe.

Mesolobus, mes-ol'o-bus (*meso, lobos*, lobe). Corpus callosum.

Mesology, me-sol'o-je (*mesos,* middle, *logos,* speech). The science of the relations of organisms to the mediums surrounding them.

Mesomental, me-so-men'tal (*meso, omentum*). Relating to middle of omentum.

Mesomeria, mes-o-mer'e-ah (*meso, meros,* thigh). Parts of the body situate between the thighs and hips.

Mesomerion, mes-o-mer'e-on. Perineum.

Mesometritis, mes-o-met-re'tis (*mesos,* middle, *metra,* womb). Inflammation of the middle coat of the uterus.

Mesomet'rium. Vascular tissue associating the body of the uterus with contiguous organs.

Mesometron (mes-o-met'ron) or **Mesom'etry** (*mesos,* middle, *metra,* womb). Mesentery of womb or its annexes; broad ligament of the uterus.

Mesomphalum (mes-om'fal-um) or **Mesomphal'ion** (*meso, omphalos,* navel). Umbilicus.

Mes'on. Middle plane.

Mesonasal, me-so-na'sal. Situated in middle of nose.

Mesonephron, mes-o-nef'ron (*mesos,* middle, *nephros,* kidney). Fold of peritoneum which, when the kidney becomes displaced, may join it to the body-wall.

Mesonephros, mes-o-nef'ros. Wolffian body proper.

Mesonotum, mes-o-no'tum (*mesos,* middle, *noton,* back). Dorsal part of mesothorax.

Mesopanencephalus, mes-o-pan-en-sef'al-us (*panenkephalos,* the whole brain). Name given by Lissauer to skulls in which angle between lines drawn from hormion to basion and nasion is 163° to 188.5°.

Mesophlebitis, mes-o-fleb-e'tis (*meso, phlebitis*). Inflammation of a vein; inflammation of the middle layer of a vein.

Mesophlebium (mes-o-fleb'e-um) or **Mesophleb'ion** (*meso, phleps,* vein). Space between two veins.

Mesophryon, mes-of're-on (*meso, ophrus,* eyebrow). Part between the eyebrows.

Mesopleurium, mes-o-plu're-um (*meso, pleuron,* rib). Intercostal space.

Mesopleurius, mes-o-plu're-us. Intercostal.

Mesopodialia, mes-o-po-de-al'e-ah (*mesos,* middle, *podion,* foot). Bones of carpus and tarsus taken together as corresponding.

Mesor'chis. See *Mesorchium.*

Mesorchium (mes-or'ke-um) or **Mesor'chion** (*meso, orchis,* testicle). Duplicature of the peritoneum, which supports the testicle in its passage from the abdomen into the scrotum.

Mesorectum, mes-o-rek'tum (*meso, rectum,* the intestine rectum). Triangular reflection formed by the peritoneum between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the two layers of which the mesorectum is composed are found much areolar tissue and the termination of the inferior mesenteric vessels.

Mesorhine, mes'o-rheen (*mesorrheen,* having a medium-sized nose). Nose with an index from 48° to 53°.

Mesoropter, mes-or-op'tur (*mesoros,* boundary, and *optomai,* to see). Measure of field of accommodation; the distance within which an object is plainly visible.

Mesosal'pinx (*meso, salpinx,* Fallopian tube). Upper part of the broad ligament, included between the Fallopian tube, tubo-ovarian ligament, and ovary with its proper ligament.

Mesoscapula, mes-o-skap'u-lah. Spine of scapula.

Mesoscapular, mes-o-skap'u-lar (*meso, scapula*). Term applied in early life to the acromial extremity of the clavicle, the mesoscapular segment of that bone.

Mesoscelocele, mes-os-sel-o-se'le (Eng. mes-os'sel-o-seel) (*mesoscelon, kele,* rupture). Hernia, perineal. See also *Hernia.*

Mesoscelon (mes-os'ke-lon) or **Mesos'celum** (*mesos, skelos,* leg). Perineum.

Mesoscelophyma, mes-os-sel-o-fe'mah (*mesoscelon, phuma,* swelling). Tumor of the perineum.

Mesoseme, mes'o-seem (*mesos,* middle, *sema,* mark). Having an orbital index between 84 and 89°.

Mesostaphylic, mes-o-staf'il-ik (*mesos,* middle, *staphule,* uvula). Having a palatal index of from 80° to 85°.

Mesostate, mes'o-state (*mesos,* middle, *stasis,* state). Substance intermediate in formation and complexity in a series of metabolic changes.

Mesosternal, mes-o-stur'nal. Relating to mesosternum.

Mesosternebra, mes-o-stur'ne-brah (*mesos,* middle, *sternum*). Segment forming body of sternum, situated between the manubrium and xiphoid appendage.

Mesosternum, mes-o-stur'num (*mesos,* middle, and *sternum*). Body of the sternum proper; gladiolus.

Mesosthenic, mes-os-then'ik (*mesos,* middle, *sthenos,* strength). Possessed with a medium amount of muscular force.

Mesostomatous (mes-o-stom'at-us) or **Mesost'omus** (*meso, stoma,* mouth). Provided with a mouth in the middle of the body.

Mesotarsal, mes-o-tar's'l. Mediotarsal.

Mesotendon, mes-o-ten'dun. Membranous synovial folds extending to tendons from sheaths of their fibres.

Mesothelioma, mes-o-the-le-o'mah. Epithelioma developing from middle layer of tissue in embryo.

Mesothelium, mes-o-the'le-um. Epithelium which lines a primitive embryonic body-cavity.

Mesothenar, mes-oth'e-nar (*meso, thenar,* the thenar, the palm of the hand). Muscle which carries the thumb toward the palm. Winslow applied the term to the abductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

Mesotica, mes-ot'ik-ah (*mesos,* middle). Diseases affecting the parenchyma. Pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs, without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health.

Mesotocatarrhus, mes-ot-o-kat-ar'rhus (*mesos,* middle, *ous,* ear, *katarrhos,* catarrh). Catarrh of middle ear.

Mesotœchitis, mes-o-te-ke'tis. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mesotœchium (mes-o-te'ke-um) or **Mesotœ'chum** (partition wall, *mesos, toichos,* wall). Mediastinum.

Mesovarium, mes-o-var'e-um (*mesos,* middle, *ovarium,* ovary). Mesentery of the ovary.

Mesoxalate, mes-oks'al-ate. Combination of mesoxalic acid with a base.

Mespilodaphne (mes-pil-o-daf'ne) **cupula'ris.** Species reputed to possess stomachic, sudorific, and antidysenteric properties. **M. pretio'sa,** bark resembles cinnamon in its properties. **M. sas'safras,** Canella sassafras.

Mespilus, mes'pil-us (*meso, pilos,* a ball, from the resemblance of the fruit to half a ball). Ord. Rosaceæ. The medlar. Fruit and seeds of the medlar have both been used medicinally—the immature fruit as an astringent, and the seeds in nephritic diseases. See *Cratægus aria* and *Sorbus aucuparia.* **M. a'ria,** Cratægus aria. **M. domes'tica,** mespilus; Sorbus domestica. **M. German'ica,** mespilus. **M. interme'dia,** Mespilus oxyacantha. **M. læviga'ta,** Mespilus oxyacantha. **M. oxyacan'tha,** *White hawthorn;* the flowers of this uncommon European plant are sometimes used in infusion as a pectoral. **M. oxycanthoi'des,** Mespilus oxyacantha.

Mesquite (mes'keet) or **Mez'quite gum.** Gum obtained in New Mexico from a tree of the same family as the Acacia. Same virtues as gum arabic.

Mestee, mes-te'. See *Mestizo.*

Mestino. See *Mestizo.*

Mestizo (mes-te'zo) or **Mesti'no** (*mixtus,* mixed). In Spanish America, the child of a Spaniard or Creole and a native Indian. See *Halfcaste.* A *Mastee* or *Mestee* is the child of a white and mulatto or quadroon.

Mesua, mezh'u-ah. Genus of shrubs or trees natives of the tropics. **M. fer'rea,** *East Indian iron wood;* bark is astringent, and root has tonic properties. An oil is made from the seeds which is used for external applications in rheumatism. **M. nagana, pedunicula'ta, Roxburgh'ii,** or **salici'na,** M. ferrea. **M. specio'sa,** species similar to Mesua ferrea; bark and root

have sudorific properties; leaves are expectorant; oil of the seeds is employed externally in rheumatism.

Meta, met'ah (*meta, meth,* with, together with, after, change of form and place). Common prefix to terms.

Metabasis, met-ab'as-is (*metabaino, meta, baino,* to go, to digress). Change of remedy, practice, etc.

Metabioxyphenol, met-ah-be-oks-e-phen'ol. Resorcin.

Metabole, met-ab'o-le (*metaballo,* to transpose). Metabasis; transformation.

Metabolelogy, me-ta-bol-el'o-je (*metabole,* change, *logos,* description). Description of the changes which supervene in the course of a disease.

Metabolia, met-ab-ol'e-ah. Metabasis.

Metabolic, met-a-bol'ik. Appertaining to change or transformation. **M. force,** term employed by Schwann for the power possessed by living cells of changing the character of the substances brought in contact with them.

Metabolism, met-ab'o-lizm (*metaballo,* to change). Chemical change within the body in nutrition and secretion. The term includes anabolism, more complex, and katabolism, less complex change.

Metabolite, met-ab'o-lite. Product of metabolism.

Metabolous, met-ab'ol-us. Metabolic.

Metacarpal, met-a-kar'pal (*metacarpus*). Relating or belonging to the metacarpus. **M. ar'tery** arises from the radial at the moment it engages itself in the upper extremity of the abductor indicis. It descends obliquely upon the back of the hand; its branches are distributed to the abductor indicis and the integuments; some communicate with the dorsalis carpi. **M. articula'tions** are those by which the last four metacarpal bones are united together at their upper extremity. **M. bones,** or bones composing the metacarpus, are five in number, and distinguished into first, second, third, etc., beginning from the outer or radial side. They are articulated by their superior extremity with the bones of the second range of the carpus, and by the lower with the first phalanges. **M. canals',** spaces in palm of hand situate between tendons of flexors of fingers. **M. lig'ament,** *Inferior palmar ligament,* fibrous band, stretched transversely before the inferior extremities of the last four metacarpal bones, which it keeps in their respective positions. **M. mus'cles,** interosseous muscles of hand. **M. phalan'ges,** first phalanges of the fingers, so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus. **M. range** or **row of the car'pal bones,** lower row of carpal bones, so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus; they are composed of trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform.

Metacarpalia, met-ah-kar-pal'e-ah. Metacarpal bones.

Metacarpeus, met-ah-kar'pe-us. Abductor metacarpi minimi digiti.

Metacarpion, met-a-kar'pe-on. Metacarpus.

Metacarpocarpal, met-a-kar'po-kar-pal. Relating to the metacarpus and carpus, as the metacarpocarpal articulation.

Metacarpometacar'pal. Relating to the metacarpal bones in their associations with each other.

Metacarpophalan'geal. Relating to metacarpus and phalanges. **M. lig'aments, ante'rior,** digital fibro-cartilages.

Metacarpophalangeus pollicis, met-a-kar-po-fal-an-je'us pol'lis-is. Abductor pollicis manûs.

Metacarpophalangian, met-a-kar-po-fal-an'je-an. *Metacarpophalangal;* belonging to the metacarpus and phalanges. **M.** or **Metacarpophalan'gal articula'tions** are formed by the bones of the metacarpus and the corresponding phalanges. In these articulations the bony surfaces are incrusted with cartilage, covered by a synovial membrane, and kept in connection by means of an anterior and two lateral ligaments.

Metacarpus, met-a-kar'pus (*meta, karpos,* wrist). The part of the hand comprised between the carpus and fingers. Composed of five parallel bones, called *metacarpals,* forming the back of the hand externally and the palm internally.

Metacell'ulose, met-ah-sel'u-loze. Cellulose.

Metacerasma, met-ah-ser-as'mah (*meta, kerannumi,* to mix). Mixture of hot and cold water.

Metacerasmolutron, met-ah-ser-az-mol-u'tron (*metacerasma, loutron,* bath). Bath prepared either cold or warm.

Metacetamide, met-as-et'am-eed. Proprionamide.

Metace'tic acid. Proprionic acid.

Metacetonic, met-as-e-ton'ik (*meta,* change, *acetone*). Obtained as one of the products when sugar is heated with hydrate of potash; resembles acetic acid.

Metacheirisis, met-ah-ki-ris'is (*meta, cheir,* hand). Surgery; manual treatment of disease.

Metachirisis (met-a-kir'es-is) or **Metachirismus,** met-a-kir-is'mus. Surgery; manual treatment of disease.

Metachloral, met-a-klo'ral. White substance, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on anhydrous chloral. Narcotic like chloral hydrate, but less active.

Metachoresis, met-ah-ko-ra'sis (*meta, choreo,* to go). Metastasis. Dislocation.

Metachromatism, met-a-kro'ma-tizm (*meta, chroma,* color). Change of color.

Metachysis, met-ak'es-is (*meta, chuo,* to pour). Transfusion of blood, or introduction of any substance into the circulation.

Metacinema, met-ah-sin-a'mah (*meta, kineo,* to move). Metastasis.

Metacinesis, met-ah-sin-e'sis. Metastasis.

Met'acism. Act of using the letter *m* too frequently.

Metacœle (met-a-se'le) or **Metacœlia,** met-a-se'le-ah (*meta,* beyond, *koilia,* cavity). Fourth ventricle of the brain.

Metacondyle, met-a-kon'dile. See *Phalanx.*

Metacone, met'ah-kone (*meta,* beyond, *konos,* cone). Posterior external cusp of a superior molar.

Metaconid, met-ah-ko'nid. Anterior internal cusp of an inferior molar.

Metaconule, met-ah-kon'ule. Posterior intermediate cusp of a superior molar.

Metacopaivic acid, met-a-ko-pa'vic as'id. Acid obtained from copaiba.

Metacyesis, met-ah-se-a'sis (*meta, kuesis,* pregnancy). Extra-uterine pregnancy in which the fœtus is at first in the uterus, but subsequently in some other place.

Metadermatosis, met-ah-dur-mat-o'sis (*meta, derma,* skin). Abnormal development of the epidermis or epithelium.

Metadioxybenzene, met-ah-di-oks-e-ben'zeen. Resorcin.

Metadioxybenzol, met-ah-di-oks-e-ben'zol. Resorcin.

Metadrasis, met-ad'ras-is (*meta, drasis,* action). Over-exertion.

Metafacial, met-a-fa'shul (*meta,* behind, *facies,* face). Situate behind the face. **M. an'gle,** angle formed by pterygoid processes with base of cranium.

Metagal'lic acid. Substance formed by action of a ferric salt on gallic acid.

Metagas'ter (*meta,* beyond, *gaster,* stomach). Alimentary canal of such embryonic animals as have the organs of respiration formed from it.

Metagenesis, met-ah-jen'es-is (*meta, genesis,* generation). *Alternate* or *changeable generation.* Term proposed by Professor Owen to express the changes of form which one animal species undergoes in a series of successively produced individuals, extending from the one developed from the ovum to that which becomes the image or last perfected individual. This term he employs in contradistinction to Metamorphosis, which he restricts to the changes of form undergone by one and the same individual. See *Generation, alternate,* and *Parthenogenesis.*

Metagenetic (met-ah-jen-et'ik) or **Metagen'ic.** Relating to metagenesis.

Metagummic acid, met-ah-gum'mik as'id. Metarabic acid.

Metakinesis, met-ah-kin-a'sis (*meta, kineo,* to move). Metastasis.

Metakre'sol. See *Kresol.*

Met'al. A class of simple bodies, in general distinguished from others by considerable specific gravity, a particular splendor, almost total opacity, insolubility in water, and the property they have of ringing when struck. Metals have no effect, except of a mechanical nature, when taken into the stomach, unless they have already undergone, or undergo in the stomach, oxidation or union with an acid, when at times deleterious compounds may be formed. Copper cents, half-pence, quicksilver, lead, have frequently been swallowed in the metallic state with impunity. Tin and mercury are the only metals prescribed for a mechanical effect, the former as an anthelmintic, the latter, idly enough, in cases of fancied intussusception.

Metalbumin, met-al-bu'min (*meta, albumen*). Mixture of paralbumin and proteids, met with in urine and some ovarian cysts.

Metaldehyde, met-al'de-hide (*meta, aldehyde*). A white, crystalline solid, a partial conversion of aldehyde, when in contact with acids or low temperature. Hypnotic.

Metallacter, met-al-lak'tur. The genus bacillus. B. tremulus.

Metallage, met-al'lag-e (*meta, allasso,* to exchange). Metabasis.

Metallaxis, met-al-laks'is. Metabasis.

Metallenterophthisis, met-al-lent-er-o-te'sis (*metallon, enteron,* intestine, *phthisis*). Intestinal phthisis due to poisoning with metals.

Metallic (met-al'lik) **voice.** Noise resembling that caused by striking glass, metal, or porcelain with a pin, or the sound of the keys of a musical box; pathognomonic of pneumothorax.

Metallochymia, met-al-lo-kim'e-ah. Chemistry of metals.

Metallodynia, met-al-lo-din'e-ah (*metallon,* metal, *odune,* pain). Pain owing to the injurious influence of a metal—as lead, quicksilver, etc.

Metalloid, met'al-loid (*metallon,* metal, *eidos,* form). Resembling a metal.

Metallophagy, met-al-lof'aj-e (*metallon, phago,* to eat). Variety of mania characterized by a desire to swallow metal.

Metalloscopy, met-al-los'ko-pe (*metallon,* metal, *skopeo,* to view). Mode of determining by applying metals to the skin what metals act most favorably. Treatment of disease by application of metals to the part affected, or metallotherapy.

Metallother'apy. See *Metalloscopy.*

Metallum, met-al'lum. Metal. **M. hæmatopoëticum,** iron.

Metamere, met'am-ere (*meta,* after, *meros,* part). One of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another.

Metameric, met-a-mer'ik. Relating to a metamere or metamerism.

Metamerism, met-am'er-izm. Condition of being metameric.

Metamorphia, met-ah-mor'fe-ah. An alkaloid obtained by Wittstein from a substance separated from the dregs of laudanum, probably the result of chemical change in morphia.

Metamorphici (met-ah-morf'is-e) **mor'bi** (*metamorphoo, meta, morphe,* form, to transform). *Developmental diseases.* Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive powers.

Metamorphine, met-ah-morf'een. Metamorphia.

Metamorphopsia, met-ah-mor-fop'se-ah (*meta, morphe,* form, transformation, *opsis,* vision). *Imagination, Metamorphopsy, False sight.* Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects. This affection sometimes depends on a slight opacity in the transparent parts of the eye—the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humor—when it is symptomatic and of no consequence. At other times it appears to be idiopathic, and occurs particularly in those who have been in the habit of constantly fixing their eyes on very brilliant or small bodies. The objects fancied to be seen are various. They are sometimes circular, perpetually moving; or shining, or black spots, cobwebs, insects, or pieces of wool—when they are often termed *Muscæ* or *Flocci volitantes,* and the condition *Visus muscarum, Scotomata, Suffusio myodes, Myiodeopsia, Myoidopsia, Myodeopsia, Myodesopia, Visus muscarum.* These appearances continue for a few days, or they may exist for life and ultimately impair the sight. Certain of them change their position, and appear to be seated in the humors of the eye, in the vitreous humor more especially; hence the term *entohyaloid muscæ* applied to them. If the affection be symptomatic, it is of but little moment. If idiopathic and connected with excitement of the brain, attention will have to be paid to that organ.

Metamorphop'sy. Metamorphopsia.

Metamorphoses, met-ah-mor-fo'sees (Eng. met-a-mor'fo-sees) (*meta, morphao,* to shape). In pathology, conversion of constitutents of tissues, chiefly albuminous, into other material; included are the fatty, mucoid, and colloid degenerations.

Metamorphosis, met-ah-mor-fo'sis (Eng. met-a-mor'fo-sis). See *Metagenesis* and *Transformation.* **M. adipo'sa,** metamorphosis, fatty. **M., albu'minous,** swelling, cloudy. **M., ca'seous** or **chees'y,** caseation. **M., croup'ous,** change taking place among epithelial cells when they commence to become croupous. **M., descend'ing,** retrograde metamorphosis from decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. **M., gran'ular albu'minous,** in this form of degeneration the molecules are found throughout the tissues, giving rise to the cloudy swelling. **M. regre'diens,** histolysis. **M., regres'sive, ret'rograde,** or **retrogres'sive,** M., descending. **M. ventric'uli gelatinifor'mis,** gastromalacia.

Metamorphotic, met-a-mor-fot'ik. Pertaining to metamorphosis.

Metamorphy, met-ah-morf'e. Metamorphosis.

Metanephric, met-ah-nef'rik. Relating to metanephros.

Metaneph'ros (*meta, nephros,* kidney). Back portion of the Wolffian duct, which develops into kidney and ureter.

Metangismus, met-an-jis'mus (*meta, angeion,* vessel). Decantation.

Metapedium, met-ah-ped'e-um (*meta, podion,* dim. of *pous,* foot). Metatarsus.

Metapeptone, met-a-pep'tone. See *Peptone.*

Metaphenylendi'amine. Poisonous base similar to ptomaïnes, causing vomiting and diarrhœa, increased urinary secretion, etc.

Metaphlogosis, met-ah-flo-go'sis (*meta,* beyond, *phlogosis,* burning). Inflammation in which the parts are engorged with blood, but accompanied with only slight induration.

Metaphosphate, met-a-fos'fate. Salt formed by metaphosphoric acid uniting with a base.

Metaphrenon, met-af're-non (*meta, phren,* diaphragm). The back.

Metaphysician, met-a-fiz-ish'un. In a medical sense, one practising mind-cure.

Metaphysis, met-af-is'is (*meta,* over, *phusis,* nature). Metamorphosis.

Metaphyteia, met-af-e-ti'ah (*meta, phuo,* to produce). Transplantation.

Metaplasia, met-ah-plaz'e-ah (*metaplasis,* transformation). Change of adult tissue into a different form of adult tissue, as, for instance, of hyaline cartilaginous into osseous tissue.

Metaplasm, met'ah-plazm. Protoplasm in a state of retrograde metamorphosis.

Metaplastic, met-ah-plast'ik. Relating to change of cartilage into osseous structure.

Metaplex, met'ah-pleks. Choroid plexus.

Metapodialia, met-ah-po-de-al'e-ah. Bones of metacarpus and metatarsus considered as one.

Metapodium, met-ah-po'de-um (*podion,* a foot). Metatarsus.

Metapophyses, met-ap-of'is-ees. Mammillary processes of the vertebræ (Owen).

Metapore, met'a-pore. Foramen of Magendie.

Metaporopœa (met-ah-por-o-pe'ah) or **Metaporopoësis** (*meta, poros,* pore, *poieo,* to make). Change produced in the minute pores in the capillary extremities of vessels passing from the morbid to the healthy condition.

Metapsyche, met-ah-se'ke (*meta,* behind, *psuche,* soul). Metencephalon.

Metaptosis, met-ap-to'sis (*meta, pipto,* to fall). Mutation; change; change in the form or seat of a disease; transformation.

Metarabin, met-ar'a-bin. Gum from cherry, plum, and almond trees.

Metarrhœa, met-ar-rhe'ah (*rheo,* to flow). Reflux; transfer of a disease from without to within, or from one part to another.

Metarrhysis, met-ar'rhis-is. Metarrhœa.

Metaschematisis, met-ah-skem-at'is-is (*meta, schema,* form). Metaptosis.

Metaschematism, met-a-ske'mat-izm. Metaptosis of membrane.

Metastasis, met-as'tas-is (*meta, histemi,* to place). *Displacement, Translation.* Change in the seat of a disease, as in mumps, from the parotid gland to the testicle; also used in the same sense as metaptosis. **M. dolo'rum ad par'tum,** condition which may occur during labor, in which the contractions of the uterus stop abruptly and pains of a like character are felt in other parts of the body. **M. lac'tis,** galactoplania; phlegmasia dolens. **M., milk,** galactoplania; phlegmasia dolens.

Metastatic, met-a-stat'ik. Belonging or relating to metastasis.

Metastearic (met-a-ste-ar'ik) **acid.** Margaric acid.

Metasternum, met-ah-ster'num (*meta,* behind, *sternon,* breast). Ensiform cartilage.

Metasyncrisis, met-ah-sin'kris-is (*meta, sunkrino.* to join). Recomposition; recomposition of bodies after their momentary dissolution; recorporation.

Metasyncritic, met-a-sin-krit'ic (same etymon). Belonging or relating to metasyncrisis. Medicines were formerly so called to which was attributed the virtue of producing the metasyncrisis or regeneration of the body or of some of its parts.

Metatarsal, met-a-tar'sal. Relating or belonging to the metatarsus. **M. ar'tery** arises from the arteria dorsalis tarsi, passes transversely over the back of the foot, and furnishes at its convexity, which is anterior, three branches, called arteriæ interosseæ dorsales pedis. These branches are distributed in the interosseous spaces. **M. articula'tions** are those resulting from the junction of the metatarsal bones with each other; are strengthened behind by dorsal and plantar ligaments, and before by a transverse metatarsal ligament, which is plantar and has the greatest analogy to the inferior transverse metacarpal ligament. **M. bones** are five in number, and are distinguished as the *first, second, third, fourth,* etc., reckoning from the outer side. **M. phalan'ges** are the first phalanges of the toes; so called because they are united to the metatarsus. **M. row,** of the bones of the tarsus, is the second row or that contiguous to the metatarsus, comprehending the cuboid and three cuneiform bones; some add the scaphoid.

Metatarsalgia, met-ah-tar-sal'je-ah (*metatarsus, algos,* pain). Pain in the metatarsus.

Metatarseus, met-ah-tar'se-us. See *Abductor minimi digiti pedis.*

Metatarsium, met-ah-tar'se-um. Metatarsus.

Metatarso-infraphalangian, met-ah-tar'so-in-frah-fal-an'je-an. Subphalangeus.

Metatarso-latera'les supraplanta'res, see *Interossei pedis.*

Metatarso-latera'lis. Situated on outer metatarsal side.

Metatarso-phalan'gei latera'les planta'res. Interossei plantares. **M.-p. transver'sus hallu'cis,** transversus pedis.

Metatarso-phalan'gian or **-phalan'gal.** Relating to the metatarsus and phalanges. **M.-p. articula'tions** are formed by the bones of the metatarsus and the corresponding phalanges. They bear the greatest analogy to the *metacarpophalangian articulations.*

Metatarso-subphalange'us hallu'cis, adductor hallucis. **M.-s. min'imi dig'iti,** adductor minimi digiti pedis. **M.-s. pol'licis,** adductor hallucis.

Metatarsus met-a-tar'sus (*meta,* after, *tarsos,* tarsus). Part of the foot situate between the tarsus and toes, corresponding with the metacarpus; composed of five parallel bones, one to each toe. Like the metacarpal bones, they are developed from two points of ossification.

Metatela, met-ah-tel'ah (*meta,* behind, *tela,* tissue). Posterior chorioid membrane.

Metathesis, met-ath'es-is (*meta, tithemi,* to place). Transposition; operation by which a morbific agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions; as, for example, in the operation of depressing cataract, or when a calculus in the urethra is pushed back into the bladder. Also derivation.

Metathetic, met-ah-thet'ik. Relating to metathesis.

Metatio, met-ah'she-o (*metor,* to measure). Mensuration.

Metatithmenia, met-a-tith-men'e-ah (*metatithemi,* to change). Vicarious menstruation.

Metatocia, met-ah-tos'e-ah (*meta, tokos,* birth). Preternatural labor.

Metatoluic (met-ah-tol-u'ik) **ac'id.** Toluic acid.

Metatro'phia (*meta, trophe,* nourishment). Atrophy due to defective nutrition.

Metazo'a (*meta, zoe,* life). Animals whose ova undergo division.

Metazoan, met-ah-zo'an. Relating to the metazoa.

Metella, met-el'lah. Nux vomica.

Metencephalon, met-en-sef'al-on (*meta, enkephalos,* brain). *After-brain.* One of the fundamental parts—*epencephalon* and *metencephalon*—of which the posterior primary cerebral vesicle is the basis. The former includes the cerebellum, pons Varolii, and anterior part of the fourth ventricle; the latter, the medulla oblongata, fourth ventricle, and auditory nerve.

Metensomatosis, met-en-so-mat-o'sis (*meta, en, soma,* body). Incorporation.

Meteorism, me'te-or-izm. Tympanites. **M., myogen'ic,** meteorism due to atonic condition of the abdominal wall. **M., paralyt'ic,** meteorism caused by paralysis affecting the intestinal muscular layer.

Meteorismus, me-te-or-iz'mus (*meteorizo,* to elevate). Sublimation; tympanites.

Meteoristic, me-te-or-ist'ik. Tympanitic.

Meteorization, me-te-or-i-za'tion. Production of gas in the cavity of the abdomen.

Meteorology, me-te-o-rol'o-je (*meteoros,* a meteor, *logos,* discourse). The science whose object is the knowledge of the origin, formation, changes, etc. of atmospheric phenomena. The state of the atmosphere has a most important bearing upon the health of animals. Every epidemic affection has its causes seated there. The barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer are the instruments used to detect the varying weight or pressure, temperature, and moisture.

Me'ter (*metron,* a measure). Suffix to words denoting a measure, as in *Barometer, Pleximeter,* etc. See *Weights and Measures.* Also uterus (*meter,* uterus).

Me'ter-lens. Lens whose focal distance is one meter; used by oculists.

Meth. Prefix to terms. See *Meta.*

Methacetin, meth-as'e-tin. Crystalline substance obtained from action of melted phenol and nitric acid recrystallization, action of soda lye, glacial acetic acid, etc. Crystallizes in colorless scales. Antipyretic, analgesic, sometimes violently sudorific.

Methæmachymia, meth-e-ma-kim'e-ah (*meth, haima,* blood, *chuo,* to pour). Transfusion.

Methæmata, meth-e'mat-ah (sing. **Methæma**) (*meth, haima,* blood). Capillary or intermediate system of vessels in which the blood undergoes the change from venous to arterial, and conversely. See *Capillary vessels.*

Methæmoglo'bin. Product of incomplete decomposition of hæmoglobin or of its excessive oxidation.

Methæmoglobinæmia, meth-e-mo-glob-in-e'me-ah. Blood containing methæmoglobin.

Methæmoglobinuria, meth-e-mo-glo-bin-u're-ah (*methæmoglobus, ouron*, urine). Urine containing methæmoglobin.

Methæmoglobulin, meth-e-mo-glob'u-lin (*meth, haima*, blood, *globulin*). Result of change in hæmoglobin when left to itself or carbonic acid gas is passed through it. May be seen in old extravasations of blood.

Methane, meth'ane. Marsh gas; after-damp; light carburetted hydrogen.

Meth'e. Drunkenness or a state resembling it.

Metheglin, meth-eg'lin. A drink prepared with honey.

Methemerinus, meth-em-er'in-us Daily; quotidian.

Meth'enyl chlo'ride. Chloroform.

Methide, mercuric, meth'id, mer'ku-rik. See *Mercuric*.

Methilepsia. Methomania.

Methobiostatica (meth-o-be-o-stat'ik-ah) or **Methobiostatice,** meth-o-be-o-stat'is-e. Treatise on effects of over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages on human life.

Meth'od (*meth, hodos*, way). This word has different acceptations in the sciences. In medicine, *curative method* is the methodical treatment of disease. This word also applies to various *modi operandi* employed by accoucheurs in the practice of their art. **M., antisep'tic,** method introduced in surgery by Sir Joseph Lister; see *Surgery, antiseptic*, and *Antiseptic*. **M. of count'ing,** method, numerical. **M., graph'ic,** see *Graphic*. **M., Howard's,** see *Drowning, resuscitation from*. **M., Maria'no's,** see *Lithotomy*. **M., Marshall Hall's,** see *Drowning, resuscitation from*. **M., numer'ical,** *Method of observation* or *of counting*, of Louis, consists in observing every case and every symptom of a case numerically, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, accuracy of observation, and to enable us, by the analysis and collation of such facts, to deduce general laws and conclusions. Also the application of numbers to the study of disease. See *Statistics, medical*. **M., read'y,** of Dr. Marshall Hall, see *Ready method* and *Drowning, resuscitation from*. **M., Sylves'ter's,** see *Sylvester*.

Methodical compression, me-thod'e-kal kompresh'un. See *Compression*.

Methodics, me-thod'iks. Methodists.

Methodists, meth'o-dists. *Methodical sect, Methodics*. Sect of physicians whose doctrine was in vogue after that of the Empirics and Dogmatists toward the end of the first century. The doctrine, *Medicina methodica, Methodismus, Methodism*, resembles in some respects that of Brown.

Methodology (meth-o-dol'o-je) **(med'ical)** (*method, logos*, discourse). Method applied to the study of medicine.

Methodus, meth'o-dus. Method. **M. catalep'tica,** see *Cataleptic*. **M. Celsia'na,** see *Lithotomy*. **M. curato'ria,** therapeutics. **M. derivato'ria,** derivative or revellent system of treatment. **M. endermat'ica** or **ender'mica,** see *Endermic*. **M. Franconia'na,** see *Lithotomy*. **M. Guytonia'na,** see *Lithotomy*. **M. meden'di,** method of cure; therapeutics.

Methogastrosis, meth-o-gas-tro'sis (*methe*, drunkenness, *gastrosis*, disease of the stomach). Disease of the stomach from excessive use of alcohol.

Methomania, meth-o-man'e-ah (*methe*, drunkenness, *mania*, mania). Irresistible desire for intoxicating substances. See *Temulence, Œnomania, Dipsomania*.

Methonome, meth'o-nome. Instrument used for correction of stuttering.

Methoxycaffeine, meth-ox-e-caf'fe-een. Derivative of alkaloid caffeine from coffee and tea plants and Paullinia sorbilis. White substance; a weak narcotic used in neuralgia and migraine; also locally anæsthetic.

Methozine, meth'o-zeen. Antipyrine.

Meth'u. Wine. See *Temulentia*.

Meth'yl. Hypothetical radical, CH_3, of methylic alcohol. **M. al'cohol,** see *Alcohol*. **M. ben'zol,** toluene. **M. bro'mide,** liquid, CH_3Br, with odor like chloroform. **M. chlo'ride,** see *Methylene bichloride*. **M. guan'idine,** a toxic ptomaïne, result of oxidation of creatine and creatinine. **M. hydan'toïn** ($C_4H_6N_2O_2$), leucomaïne extracted from fresh meat. **M., hy'drated ox'ide of,** spiritus pyroxylicus. **M. hy'dride,** marsh gas. **M. i'odide,** *Methylene iodide;* colorless liquid obtained by distilling together phosphorus 1 p., iodine 8 p., and wood-spirit 12 or 15 p. When added to other substances, as strychnia, brucia, morphia, thebaia, codeia, etc., it forms methyl iodides, as iodide of methyl-strychnia, iodide of methyl-brucia, etc. The poisonous properties of each are greatly diminished by such additions. Some of them possess the physiological action of curare. **M. ox'ide,** methylic ether. **M. sal'icylate,** methylsalicylic acid. **M. spir'it,** alcohol. **M. vi'olet,** aniline dye for staining bacteria; germicidal; pyoktanin.

Methylacetanilide, meth-il-as-e-tan'il-eed. Exalgine.

Methylal, meth'il-al. Methylene dimethyl ether, $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, colorless liquid, soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, obtained from distillation of methylic alcohol, sulphuric acid, and manganic oxide; has hypnotic and anæsthetic properties, and is used hypodermically as an antidote to poisoning by strychnine. Prescribed in mental diseases, delirium, psychoses, insomnia. Successful remedy administered subcutaneously in delirium tremens.

Methylamine, meth'il-am-een. Colorless gas, NH_2CH_3, possessing a strong ammoniacal odor, and strongly resembling ammonia; burns when ignited. Ptomaïne in putrefying fish.

Meth'ylated spir'it. Mixture of alcohol containing 10 per cent. of methylic alcohol; the addition of the latter ingredient makes it unfit for drinking. Used in chemistry and the arts as a solvent.

Methylation, meth-il-a'shun. Process of mixing with methyl alcohol.

Methylendimethylether, meth-il-end-im-eth'-il-ether. Methylal.

Methyle'ni bichlor'idum. Methylene bichloride. **M. ioda'tum,** methylene iodide.

Methylenum, meth-il-e'num. Methylene.

Methylben'zol. Toluene.

Methylconine, meth'il-ko-neen. Alkaloid of conium, found in conium of commerce.

Methylene (meth'il-een) **bichlo'ride.** *Chlormethyl, Chloromethyl*. Colorless liquid with an odor of chloroform, of a sp. gr. 1.344, introduced to notice by Dr. B. W. Richardson of London; made by exposing to sunshine in a glass globe chlorine and gaseous chloride of methyl and condensing, or by mutual action of methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. Chloride of methyl is prepared by heating together wood-spirit, common salt, and sulphuric acid, and collecting the evolved gas over water. A less manageable anæsthetic than the bichloride, which produces insensibility without previous excitement, its effects continuing longer than other anæsthetics. The quantity used averaged, in the cases thus far cited, about a drachm every five minutes. **M., bihy'drate of,** spiritus pyroxylicus. **M. blue,** coal-tar color of deep blue, a diphenylamine compound; used in dyeing, and extensively for staining bacteriological specimens. The hydrochloride of the pure tetramethylthionine, used in medicine under this name, is of the color of indigo, analgesic when used internally in rheumatism, neuralgia, migraine, intermittent fever, tuberculosis, etc. Externally it is used in scrofulous glands of the neck, tuberculosis of the pharynx, etc. **M. chlo'ride** (CH_2Cl_2), prepared by action of chlorine on marsh gas, or by reduction of chloroform, in alcoholic solution, by zinc and hydrochloric acid. Colorless liquid, with odor like that of chloroform, for which it was suggested as a substitute, especially in gynecological practice, although serious nervous and tetanic effects have been reported from its use. Another preparation under the same name, a mixture of ethyl ether and methylene chloride, has been used as an anæsthetic, but it is not safe thus employed. Under the same name a mix-

ture of chloroform and methyl chloride has been similarly employed. **M. dichlo'ride,** anæsthetic, used as a substitute for chloroform; M. bichloride. **M. e'ther,** mixture of methylene bichloride and ethylic ether has been so named by Dr. B. W. Richardson. Said by him to be a very agreeable, unirritating, and safe anæsthetic.

Methylguanidine, meth-il-gwan'id-een. $C_2H_7N_3$. Poisonous ptomaïne, product of oxidation of creatine and creatinine from decomposing horse-flesh and from mixed cultures in beef broth.

Methylhydan'toin. Leucomaïne existing in fresh muscle.

Methylic, meth-il'ik. Relating to or containing methyl. **M. al'cohol,** pyroligneous spirit, wood-naphtha. **M. e'ther,** colorless inflammable gas derived from distillation of methylic alcohol and sulphuric acid; possesses anæsthetic properties. **M. ethyl'ic e'ther,** methylethyl ether; anæsthetic. **M. hy'dride,** marsh gas.

Methylpelletierine, meth-il-pel-te-air'een. Alkaloid discovered by Tanret in bark of pomegranate.

Methylphenylketone, meth-il-phen-il-ke'tone. Hypnone.

Methylpropyloxyben'zol. Thymol.

Methylpyrocatechin, meth-il-py-ro-kat'e-kin. Guaiacol.

Methylsalicylic (meth-il-sal-is-il'ik) **acid.** Principal ingredient of wintergreen oil (oleum gaultheriæ).

Methylum, meth'il-um. Methyl.

Methylu'ramine. Methylguanidine.

Methyl-violet, meth-il-vi'o-let. Coal-tar color; employed extensively for staining bacteria; also as antiseptic internally and externally in gonorrhœa, tuberculosis, etc.

Methypostrosis, meth-ip-os-tro'sis. Changing of bed-linen of patients.

Methysis, meth'is-is. Intoxication, or condition approaching it.

Methysmus, meth-iz'mus (*methe,* intoxication). Methysis.

Methysticin, meth-is'te-sin. Crystalline principle in Piper methysticum.

Methysticus, meth-is'te-kus. Causing or pertaining to drunkenness.

Methystophyllum glaucum, meth-is-to-fil-lum glau'kum (*methustikos,* intoxicating, *phullon,* a leaf). South African plant, ord. Amyridaceæ. Infusion of leaves is pleasant to the taste, and is used in bronchitis, asthma, and other thoracic diseases.

Me'tis. See *Mulatto.*

Metoarion, met-o-ah're-on (*meta, oarion*). Corpus luteum.

Metodontiasis, met-o-don-te'as-is (*meta, odontiasis,* dentition). Second dentition. Faulty development of the teeth.

Metœcesis, met-e-sa'sis. Displacement.

Metœcism, met-e'sizm. Heterœcism.

Metopages, met-op'aj-ees (*metopon,* front, *pegnumi,* to fix). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the head.

Metopantra, met-o-pan'trah (*metopon, antron,* a cave). Frontal sinuses.

Metopantralgia, met-o-pan-tral'je-ah (*metopantra, algos,* pain). Pain in the frontal sinuses.

Metopantritis, met-o-pan-tre'tis. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Metopantron (met-o-pant'ron) or **Metopant'rum** (*metopon,* forehead, *antron,* cavern). Frontal sinuses.

Metopic, me-top'ik (*meta,* between, *ops,* eye). Of or relating to the forehead. **M. an'tero-poste'rior diam'eter,** diameter from metopion to occipital point. **M. su'ture,** frontal suture.

Metopion, met-o'pe-on. Bubon galbanum.

Meto'pium or **Meto'pion** (*metopios,* pertaining to the forehead). Glabella; mesephryon.

Metopodyn'ia (*metopon, odune,* pain). Frontal neuralgia.

Metopon, met-o'pon (*meta, ops,* eye). Front; frontal bone.

Metopopagia, met-o-po-paj'e-ah (*metopon,* forehead, *pagios,* fixed). Monstrosity in which union of the foreheads of two fœtuses and one cranial cavity exists; the bodies are separate, and each individual is provided with an umbilical cord.

Metoposcopy, met-o-pos'ko-pe (*metopon, skopeo,* to view). Art of knowing the temperament and character of a person by inspecting the traits of his forehead or face. See *Physiognomy.*

Metopum, met-o'pum. Metopon.

Metra, met'rah. Uterus.

Metracinesis, met-rah-sin-a'sis (*metra, a,* privative, *kineo,* to move). Feebleness of labor-pains.

Metræ, met're (pl. of **Metra,** womb). Secundines.

Metræmia, met-re'me-ah (*metra,* uterus, *haima,* blood). Congested condition of the uterus.

Metræmorrhagia, met-re-mor-rhah'je-ah (*metræ, hæmorrhagia*). Metrorrhagia.

Metræmorrhoïdes, met-re-mor-ro-e'dees (*metra, hæmorrhoides,* hemorrhoids). Hemorrhoids or varicose veins at the orifice of the uterus.

Metralgia, met-ral'je-ah (*metra, algos,* pain). *Metrodynia, Uteralgia.* Pain in the uterus. See *Hysteralgia.*

Metralgic, met-ral'jik. Relating to metralgia.

Metranæmia, met-ran-e'me-ah (*metra, anæmia*). Anæmic condition of the uterus.

Metranastrophe, met-ran-as'tro-fe (*metra, anastrophe,* inversion). Uterus, inversion of the.

Metraneurysm, met-ran'u-rizm (*metra, aneurusmos,* dilatation). Morbid dilatation of the uterus.

Metrasia, met-rah'ze-ah (*metra,* uterus, *atresia*). Imperforation of os uteri.

Metratome, met'rah-tome. Hysterotome.

Metratonia, met-rah-ton'e-ah (*metra,* womb, *atonia,* atony). Atony of the uterus.

Metratresia, met-ra-tre'se-ah (*metra, atresia,* imperforation). Imperforation of the uterus. Unnatural closure of the uterus.

Metratrophia, met-rah-trof'e-ah (*metra, a,* privative, *trophe,* nourishment). Atrophy or want of development of the uterus.

Metrauxe, met-rawks'e (*metra, auxe,* increase). Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Metre. French measure, equal to about 39⅓ inches. **M. lens,** dioptre.

Metrecoscopy, met-rek-os'ko-pe. Auscultation and mensuration combined.

Metrectaneus, met-rek-tan'e-us (*metra,* uterus, *ektanuo,* to stretch). Uterine speculum.

Metrectasia, met-rek-taz'e-ah (*metra, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the womb.

Metrectomy, met-rek'to-me (*metra, ektome,* excision). Excision of the uterus.

Metrectopy, met-rek'to-pe (*metra,* womb, *ektropos,* displaced). Displacement of the womb.

Metrelcosis, met-rel-ko'sis (*metra, helkos,* ulcer). *Metrhelcosis.* Ulceration of the uterus.

Metremphraxis, met-rem-fraks'is (*metra, emphrasso,* to obstruct). Obstruction of the womb or of the vessels of the womb—*Infarctus uteri.* Name under which some authors have confounded chronic inflammation of that viscus and the different degenerations to which it is exposed.

Metremphysema, met-rem-fe-za'mah. See *Physometra.*

Metrenchyta, met-ren'ke-tah (*metra, enchuo,* to inject). *Metrenchytes.* Injection of the uterus. Also uterine syringe, Substances injected into the uterus are called *Metrenchyta.*

Metrepidemia, met-rep-e-dem'e-ah. Tendency to disease of an epidemic character in the female organs of generation.

Metreurysma, met-ru-riz'mah (*metra, eurusma,* dilatation). Morbid dilatation of the womb.

Metrhæmorrhoids, met-re'mor-roids. Hemorrhoidal tumors of the uterus.

Metrhelcosis, met-rel-ko'sis. Ulceration of the uterus.

Metrhymenitis, met-rhym-en-e'tis (*metra, humen,* membrane). See *Metritis.*

Metria, met're-ah (*metra,* uterus). Puerperal fever.

Metric, met'rik. Having the metre as unit of measurement. **M. sys'tem,** decimal system of weights and measures, used in various parts of the world on account of its exactness. **M. weights,** see *Weights and measures, metric.*

Metrine, met'reen (*metra,* uterus). Term proposed by Dr. Wm. Farr for the specific myotic principle by which puerperal fever—*metria*—is propagated.

Metriopathia, met-re-o-path-e'ah (*metrios,* tempered, *pathos,* affection). State of an individual whose passions are temperate.

Metritis, met-re'tis. Inflammation of the uterus or womb. Characteristic symptoms of this affection are pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region, with heat, pain, and tenderness of the os uteri, vomiting, smallness and frequency of pulse. It occurs most frequently after delivery, hence called *Lochometritis,* when there is generally suppression of the lochial discharge. Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, *Endometritis, Metrhymenitis, Enmetritis,* has been called *Inflammatio catarrhalis uteri* or *Acute catarrh* of that viscus. It is known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid *per vaginam;* preceded by pains, which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, etc., with more or less fever. It requires energetic and prompt treatment. *Chronic metritis* sometimes succeeds the acute; to it must be referred the indurations observed in the uterus, and many of the leucorrhœal discharges to which females are subject. Chronic endometritis intensified at the menstrual period has received the name of *Menstrual metritis.* Inflammation of the substance or parenchyma of the uterus is called *Parenchymatous metritis, Idiometritis.* **M., cer'vical parenchym'atous,** parenchymatous metritis of the cervix uteri. **M., corpo'real parenchym'atous,** parenchymatous metritis of the body of the uterus. **M., exanthem'atous,** metritis observed to exist during an attack of one of the exanthematous fevers. **M., gan'grenous,** gangrene of a puerperal character involving the uterus. **M. gravida'rum,** metritis in pregnant women. **M., hemorrha'gic,** metritis in which a disposition to hemorrhage exists. **M., idiopath'ic puer'peral,** metritis often caused by extensive laceration of the cervix uteri. **M., men'strual,** see *Metritis.* **M., mu'cous,** endometritis. **M., parenchym'atous,** see *Metritis.* **M., phleg'monous,** puerperal metritis in which the parietes of the uterus are œdematous. **M., puer'peral,** metritis occurring after birth of a child or co-existing with puerperal fever. **M. puerpera'rum,** term including puerperal diseases in general. **M. rheumat'ica,** rheumatic inflammation of the uterus. **M. sep'tica,** putrescency or gangrene of the uterus. **M. veno'sa,** see *Phlebitis.*

Metro-arctia, met-ro-ark'te-ah. Coarctation of the uterus.

Metroblennorrhœa, met-ro-blen-nor-rhe'ah. Uterine leucorrhœa.

Metroblennozemia, met-ro-blen-no-za'me-ah (*metra, blenna,* mucus, *zemia,* loss). Leucorrhœa uteri.

Metrobotrytes, met-ro-bo-tre'tees (*metra, botrus,* cluster of grapes). Cauliflower excrescence of the uterus.

Metrocace, met-rok'as-e (*metra, kakos,* evil). Putrescency or gangrene of the uterus.

Metrocampsis, met-ro-kamp'sis (*metra, kampsis,* bending). Oblique position of the uterus.

Metrocarcinoma, met-ro-kar-sin-o'mah (*metra, karkinoma,* cancer). Cancer of uterus.

Metrocatarrhus, met-ro-kat-ar'rhus (*metra, katarrhus,* catarrh). Leucorrhœa uteri. **M. benig'nus,** uterine leucorrhœa. **M. malig'nus,** uterine gonorrhœa.

Metrocele, met-ro-se'le (Eng. met'ro-seel) (*metra, kele,* rupture). Hysterocele.

Metrocelides, met-ro-sel'id-ees (pl. of **Metrocelis**) (*meter,* mother, *kelis,* mark). Nævus.

Metrocholosis, met-ro-kol-o'sis (*metra, chole,* bile). Bilious puerperal fever.

Metroclyst, met'ro-klyst (*metra,* uterus, *kluzo,* to wash out). Instrument for making injections into cavity of uterus.

Metrocolpocele, met-ro-kol-po-se'le (Eng. met-ro-kol'po-seel (*kolpos,* vagina, *kele,* hernia). Prolapse of uterus into vagina.

Metrodynamometer, met-ro-di-nam-om'et-ur. Hysterodynamometer.

Metrodynia, met-ro-din'e-ah (*metra, odune,* pain). Pain in the uterus; metralgia.

Metrodystocia, met-ro-dis-to'se-ah (*metra, dys,* with difficulty, *tokos,* childbirth). Difficult delivery, caused by unfavorable condition of uterus.

Metroectasia, met-ro-ek-taz'e-ah. Metraneurism.

Metro-epidemia, met-ro-ep-e-dem'e-ah. Metrepidemia.

Metrohæmia, met-ro-he'me-ah (*metra, haima,* blood). Hyperæmia or congestion of blood in the uterus.

Metrohemorrhage, met-ro-hem'or-rhaj. Metrorrhagia.

Metroleucorrhœa, met-ro-lu-kor-rhe'ah. Uterine leucorrhœa.

Metrology, me-trol'o-je (*metron,* measure, *logos,* treatise). Science treating of weights and measures. **M., u'terine,** science relating to measurements of dimension and capacity of the uterus.

Metroloxia, met-ro-lok'se-ah (*metra, loxos,* oblique). Oblique position of the uterus.

Metrolymphangitis, met-ro-limf-an-je'tis (*metra,* uterus, *lymphangitis*). Lymphangitis of the uterus.

Metromalacoma (met-ro-mal-ah-ko'mah) or **Metromalacosis,** met-ro-mal-ah-ko'sis (*metra, malakos,* soft). Softness or softening of the uterus.

Metromania, met-ro-man'e-ah. Nymphomania.

Metrometer, met-rom'e-tur (*metra,* womb, *metron,* measure). Instrument designed for measuring the uterus.

Metrometry, met-rom'et-re. Measurement of the uterus.

Metromyzeus, met-ro-miz'e-us (*metra, muzo,* to suck). Exhausting-syringe, applied to the os uteri for exhausting the womb in amenorrhœa.

Metronanodes, met-ron-an-o'dees (*metra, nanodes,* dwarf-like). Possessing an exceedingly small uterus.

Metroncus, met-ron'kus (*metra, onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the uterus.

Metroneuria, met-ro-nu're-ah (*metra,* womb, *neuron,* nerve). Nervous affection of the womb.

Metroneurosis, met-ro-nu-ro'sis (*metra,* womb, *neuron,* nerve). Neurosis arising from uterine affection.

Metronome, met'ro-nome (*metron,* measure, *nomos,* law). Instrument provided with a clock-work for measuring time in music; also employed to test hearing-power.

Metroparalysis, met-ro-par-al'is-is (*metro, paralusis,* paralysis). Paralysis of the uterus.

Metropath'ic (*metra, pathos,* affection). Relating to uterine affections.

Metropathy, met-rop'ath-e (*metra, pathos,* affection). Affection of the womb.

Metroperissia, met-ro-per-is-se'ah. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Metroperitonitis, met-ro-per-e-to-ne'tis (*metra, peritonitis*). Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum. Puerperal fever. See *Peritonitis.*

Metrophlebitis, met-ro-fle-be'tis (*metra, phleps,* vein). Inflammation of the veins of the uterus. See *Phlebitis.* **M. puerpera'lis,** see *Phlebitis* and *Puerperal fever.*

Metrophlegmymen, met-ro-fleg-me'men (*metra, phlegma,* mucus, *hymen,* membrane). Mucous membrane of uterus.

Metrophlegmymenitis, met-ro-fleg-me-men-e'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus; endometritis.

Metrophlogosis, met-ro-flo-go'sis (*metra, phlogosis,* inflammation). Inflammation of the uterus.

Metrophore, met'ro-for. A form of uterine pessary.

Metrophthisis, me-tro-te'sis (*metra, phthio,* to consume). Consumption from ulceration of the uterus.

Metrophyma, met-ro-fe'mah (*metra, phuma,* swelling). Tumor of the uterus.

Metrophyseterion, met-ro-fis-et-a're-on (*metra, phu-*

sao, to inflate). Instrument for applying gasiform agents to the uterus.

Metroplethora, met-ro-pleth-o'rah (*metra*, *plethora*, fulness). Congestion or hyperæmia of the uterus.

Metropolypus, met-ro-pol'ip-us (*metra*, *polypus*). Polypus of the uterus.

Metroproptosis (met-ro-prop-to'sis) or **Metroptosis**, met-rop-to'sis (*metra*, *pro*, *ptosis*, falling). Prolapsus uteri.

Metropyophthisis, met-ro-pe-o-te'sis (*metra*, womb, *puon*, pus, *phthisis*, consumption). Purulent wasting away of the uterus.

Metrorrhagia, met-ror-rhaj'e-ah (*metra*, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). *Uterine hemorrhage*, *Hemorrhage from the womb*, *Flooding*, *Metrohemorrhage*. Effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other period, but in a greater quantity than proper. Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favor its occurrence more than at other times. The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favorable. Should it, however, be very copious or frequently recur, or should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may take place very speedily—and, in some cases, without the discharge being perceptible—constituting *internal hemorrhage*.

Uterine hemorrhage may be *active* or *passive*, requiring obviously a different treatment. The main management is similar to that of hemorrhage in general: the horizontal posture; acid drinks; free admission of cool air; cold applications to the loins, thighs, and abdomen; injection of cold water, even of iced water, into the vagina; plugging the vagina, so as to prevent the discharge *per vaginam*, and thus induce a coagulum in the mouths of the bleeding vessels. Such will be the special plan adopted where the hemorrhage has occurred in one not recently delivered. In uterine hemorrhage after delivery the same cooling plan must be followed; but as the flow of blood is owing to the uterus not contracting so as to constringe its vessels, pressure must be made on the abdomen to aid this; and, if necessary, the hand introduced into the uterus to stimulate it to contraction. Ergot may also be administered. Should the female be excessively reduced, excitants may be exhibited. The profuse exhibition of opium is, at least, a doubtful plan. Transfusion has been practised as a last resource. **M., exter'nal**, metrorrhagia, in which blood escapes per vaginam. **M. grav'idæ inter'na**, metrorrhagia in which blood flows into the gravid uterus, due to the placenta being partly detached. **M. gravida'rum**, metrorrhagia occurring in pregnant women.

Metrorrheuma, met-ror-rhu'mah (*metra*, *rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the uterus.

Metrorrhexis, met-ror-rheks'is (*metra*, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the uterus.

Metrorrhœa, met-ror-rhe'ah (*metra*, *rheo*, to flow). Protracted discharge of fluid from the uterus.

Metrorrhoides, met-ror-rho-e'dees (*metra*, uterus, *rhoe*, stream). Hemorrhoids, uterine.

Metrosalpingitis, met-ro-sal-pin-je'tis (*metrosalpinx*, Fallopian tube). Inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

Metrosalpingorrhagia, met-ro-sal-pin-gor-rhaj'e-ah. Hemorrhage from the Fallopian tubes.

Metrosalpingorrhexis, met-ro-sal-pin-gor-rheks'is (*metrosalpinx*, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a Fallopian tube.

Metrosalpinx, met-ro-sal'pinks (*metra*, *salpinx*, a tube). Fallopian tube.

Metroscirrhus, met-ro-skir'rhus (*metra*, *skirrhos*, scirrhus). Scirrhus of the uterus.

Metroscolioma (met-ro-sko-le-o'mah) or **Metroscolio'sis** (*metra*, *skolios*, oblique). Oblique position of the uterus.

Metroscope, met'ro-scope (*metra*, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus in utero-gestation when they are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen. The extremity of the instrument is introduced into the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus.

Metroscopy, met-ros'ko-pe (*metra*, womb, *skopeo*, to examine). Process of making an ocular examination of the womb.

Metroside'ros torment'osa. Christmas tree; native New Zealand plant, bark of which is rich in tannin and valuable in dysentery. **M. ve'ra**, true iron tree of the Moluccas, bark of which is used in diarrhœa.

Metrosphongioma, met-ro-sfon-je-o'mah (*metra*, womb, *sphongia*, sponge). Fungous tumor of the womb.

Metrostaxis, met-ro-staks'is (*metra*, *stax*, a drop). *Uterine epistaxis*. Hemorrhage occurring a few days after ovariotomy, before menstruation could possibly be re-established.

Metrostenosis, met-ro-sten-o'sis (*metra*, womb, *stenosis*, narrowing). Contracted condition of cavity of uterus.

Metrosteresis, met-ro-ster-a'sis (*metra*, *steresis*, privation). Extirpation or absence of uterus.

Metrosynizesis, met-ro-sin-e-za'sis (*metra*, *sunizesis*, running together). Morbid union of the uterus to adjacent parts.

Metrotome, met'ro-tome (*metra*, womb, *tome*, incision). Instrument for incision or division of the uterus.

Metrotomy, met-rot'o-me (*metra*, *tome*, section). Cæsarean section.

Metrotuberculum (met-ro-tu-bur'ku-lum) or **Metrotylo'ma**. Outgrowth of the womb of a nodular and fungous character.

Metro-urethrotome, met-ro-u-re'thro-tome (*metron*, *urethra*, *tome*, incision). Instrument for dividing stricture.

Metroxylon, met-rok'se-lon (*metra*, pith of tree, *xulon*, wood). Genus of palms; sago is obtained from them.

Metrydrorrhœa, met-rid-ror-rhe'ah (*metra*, womb, *hudrorrhoia*, watery flow). Watery discharge from the uterus.

Metrymenitis, met-rim-en-e'tis (*metra*, womb, *humen*, membrane). Endometritis.

Metryperæmia, met-rip-er-e'me-ah (*metra*, *hyperæmia*). Plethora or hyperæmia of the uterus.

Metryperæsthesis, met-rip-er-ees-the'sis (*metra*, *hyperæsthesis*). See *Uterus, irritable*.

Metrypercinesis, met-rip-er-sin-a'sis (*metra*, *hyper*, excess, *kinesis*, motion). Excessive activity of labor-pains.

Metryperpathia, met-rip-ur-path-e'ah (*metra*, *hyper*, *pathos*). Uterine disease of a severe type.

Metrypertrophia, met-rip-er-tro'fe-ah. Hypertrophied condition of the womb.

Meu. Æthusa meum.

Me'um (*meion*, small, in allusion to the leaves). Æthusa meum. **M. anethifo'lium**, Æthusa meum. **M. athaman'ticum**, Æthusa meum. **M. fœnic'ulum**, Fœniculum vulgare.

Mevium, mev'e-um. Syphilis.

Mew. Meum athamanticum.

Mexcal, meks'kal. See *Mezcal*.

Mexican, mek'se-kan. Pertaining to Mexico. **M. el'emi**, product said to be obtained from Amyris elemifera. **M. goose'foot**, Chenopodium ambrosioïdes. **M. snake'root**, Asclepiodora decumbens; employed against snake-bite. **M. tea**, herb of Chenopodium ambrosioïdes; tonic and stomachic.

Mey'nert's claus'tral forma'tion. Stratum of cells situate in the lamina corticalis of brain. **M.'s fascic'ulus**, band of white fibres passing from ganglion habenulæ to G. interpeduncularе. **M.'s foun'tain decussa'tion**, formed by crossing of fibres under the posterior longitudinal fasciculus.

Mezcal, mez-kal'. Strong, intoxicating liquor, distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of Agave Americana.

Mez'ea. Genital organs.

Mezerein, mez-e're-in. Active principle of Daphne mezereum.

Mezereon (me-ze're-on) or **Mezereum**, mé-ze're-um. Daphne mezereum. **M. aceta'tum**, see *Daphne mezereum.*

Meziza. Religious practice among the Jews, consisting in the rabbi sucking the wound after circumcision.

Mez'quite gum. Mesquite gum.

Miamma (me-am'mah), **Miansis** (me-an'sis), **Miaria** (me-ah're-ah), **Mi'asm.** Miasma. **M., liv'ing**, microorganism capable of producing disease. **M., shaped**, miasm, living. **M., tellu'ric** or **terres'trial**, miasma from terrestrial emanations.

Miasma, me-az'mah (*miasma*, stain or contaminate). The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely for any emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts (*Marsh poison*), which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. To these terrestrial emanations—*Koinomiasmata* (*koinos*, common)—the Italians give the name *aria cattiva* and *intemperie*, but, more commonly, *malaria* (bad air). Effluvia from decomposition of matter derived from the human body were called *Idiomiasmata* (*idios*, personal). The precise action of microörganisms in the production of malaria has not yet been determined. See *Bacillus malariæ.*

Miasmatic, me-az-mat'ik. Belonging or relating to miasmata. Fever arising from marshy miasms is styled *malarious*, *paludal*, etc., and includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

Miasmocontagious, me-az'mo-kon-taj'yus. Propagated either by miasmatic or contagious influences or a combination of both.

Miasmus, me-az'mus. Miasma. **M., contag'ious**, see *Miasmocontagious.*

Micæ (me'ke) **pa'nis** (crumbs of bread). See *Triticum.*

Micatio, me-ka'she-o (*mico*, to move quickly). Rapid winking. **M. cor'dis**, systole.

Michelia (mik-el'e-ah) **cham'paca** (after P. A. Micheli, a Floretine botanist). *Champaca, Michelia Tsjampaca.* Ord. Magnoliaceæ. Oriental tree, much prized for the odor and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed in the Moluccas in headache. **M. kisopa**, tree, native of the Himalayas, has same properties as Michelia champaca. **M. monta'na**, tree, native of India, has same properties as cascarilla.

Michel'i's diplococ'cus. Micrococcus occurring in conjunctivitis contagiosa. **M.'s paste**, asbestos and concentrated sulphuric acid, in proportion of 1 : 3.

Microchemistry, mik-ro-kem'is-tre. Chemical investigation combined with microscopic examination. Chemistry of minute matter.

Micracoustic, mik-rah-koos'tik. See *Microcoustic.*

Micraine'. See *Migraine.*

Micrallantoid, mik-ral-lan'toid. Provided with a small allantois.

Micranatomy, mik-ran-at'o-me (*micro*, *anatomia*). Minute anatomy; see *Anatomy.*

Micrandra (mik-ran'drah). Ord. Euphorbiaceæ, native of Brazil. Inspissated juice is caoutchouc.

Micrangia, mik-ran'je-ah (*micro*, *angeion*, a vessel). Capillary vessels.

Micrencephalium, mik-ren-sef-al'e-um (*micro*, *enkephalos*, encephalon). Cerebellum.

Micrencephalon, mik-ren-sef'al-on. Cretinism.

Micrenceph'alum. Cerebellum.

Micrencranus, mik-ren-kran'us (*mikros*, small, *en*, *kranion*). Name given to skulls with a cerebellar sector of 8.5° to 15°.

Micristology, mi-kris-tol'o-je (*mikros*, small, *histologia*, histology). Science treating of minutest organic fibres.

Micro, mik'ro (small). In composition, small.

Micro-ætiological, mi-kro-e-te-o-loj'i-kal. Relating to bacteria as morbific factors.

Micro-anatomy, mik-ro-an-at'o-me. Micranatomy. Microscopic anatomy.

Microbacteria, mik-ro-bak-te're-a (*mikros*, small, *bacterium*). Bacteria having elliptical microscopic or short cylindrical cells. See *Bacteria.*

Mi'crobe (*micro*, *bios*, life). Term applied to minute forms of life. Microorganisms, animal or vegetable. The term *Microzoa* distinguishes microscopic animal life from microscopic vegetable forms—*Microphytes.* See *Bacillus*, *Bacteria*, *Micrococci*, *Spirilla*, *Streptococci*, etc.

Mi'crobes (pl. of **Microbe**), **aër'obic.** Microbes requiring oxygen for their development. See *Aërobic.* **M., anaër'obic**, microbes possessing the capability of thriving in a medium devoid of free oxygen. See *Anaërobic.* **M., ni'trifying**, microbes causing decomposition of organic matter. **M., pathogenet'ic** or **pathogen'ic**, microbes which have the property of producing disease.

Micro'bial. Microbic.

Micro'bian or **Microbic**, mi-kro'bic. Relating to microbes.

Microbiohæmia, mik-ro-be-o-he'me-ah (*mikros*, small, *bios*, life, *haima*, blood). Term applied to diseased conditions due to presence of micro-organisms in the blood.

Microbiology, mi-kro-bi-ol'o-je (*microbe*, *logos*, discourse). Science of micro-organisms. Study of the subject of microbes.

Microblast, mi'kro-blast (*mikros*, *blastos*, sprout). Small blood-corpuscle which is in an undeveloped condition.

Microblepha'ria. Microblepharon.

Microblepharon, mik-ro-blef'ar-on (*mikros*, small, *blepharon*, lid). Condition in which the eyelids are unusually small.

Microbrachius, mik-ro-brak'e-us (*mikros*, small, *brachion*, arm). Congenital smallness of the arms. See *Micromelus.*

Microbrachycephalia, mik-ro-brak-e-sef-al'e-ah. Condition in which brachycephalia and microcephalia coexist.

Microcardia, mik-ro-kard'e-ah. Congenital smallness of the heart.

Microcau'lia. Condition in which a very small penis exists.

Microcau'lis (*mikros*, small, *kaulos*, penis). One with a small penis.

Microcephalia, mi-kro-sef-al'e-ah (*micro*, *kephale*, head). Abnormal smallness of the head. See *Microcephalic.*

Microcephalic (mi-kro-sef-al'ik) or **Microceph'alous** (*micro*, *kephale*, head). A monster having a small imperfect head or a small imperfect cranium. The condition is called *Microcephalia, Craniostenosis.* With some it means idiotism.

Microcephalism, mi-kro-sef'al-izm. Microcephalia.

Microcephalon, mik-ro-sef'al-on. Abnormal smallness of head.

Microceph'alous. Microcephalic.

Microceph'alum. Microcephalon.

Microceph'alus. See *Microcephalic.*

Microceph'aly. Microcephalia.

Microchelia, mik-ro-ke'le-ah (*mikros*, small, *cheilos*, lip). Congenital small lips.

Microchemical, mi-kro-kem'ik-al. Relating or appertaining to the character of a substance as viewed by the microscope.

Microchem'istry. Chemical examination of very minute or miscroscopic objects. Investigation of delicate and exact chemical reactions by aid of the microscope.

Microclysma, mik-ro-kliz'mah. Small clyster.

Micrococci, mik-ro-kok'se (*micro*, *coccus*, grain). As already stated under *Bacteria*, Schizomycetes or fission-fungi are divisible into four groups, of which the Coccaceæ form one group, including Streptococcus, Merismopedia, Sarcina, Micrococcus, and Ascococcus. The Micrococci are characterized by division in one direction, the cocci after division remaining aggregated in irregular clusters, or singly, or in pairs, or in chains of three or four elements. The following list embraces the principal micrococci now known

(Crookshank, from whom the information given under *Micrococcus* is chiefly derived):

MICROCOCCI ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE.

In man	Micrococcus pyogenes aureus.	Pyogenic in man (?).
	Micrococcus pyogenes albus.	Pathogenic in animals.
	Micrococcus pyogenes citreus.	
	Micrococcus cereus albus.	Non-pathogenic.
	Micrococcus cereus flavus.	
	Micrococcus in scarlatina.	Possibly only saprophytic.
	Micrococcus in measles.	
	Micrococcus in whooping-cough.	
	Micrococcus in hæmophilia neonatorum.	
	Micrococcus in typhus.	
	Micrococcus in acute yellow atrophy.	
	Micrococcus in dental caries.	
	Micrococcus in gangrene.	
	Micrococcus pyogenes tenuis.	Pathogenic (?).
	Micrococcus in rabies in animals.	
In animals	Micrococcus of septicæmia in rabbits.	Pathogenic.
	Micrococcus of pyæmia in rabbits.	
	Micrococcus of progressive suppuration in rabbits.	
	Micrococcus parvus ovatus.	
	Micrococcus of pyæmia in mice.	
	Micrococcus perniciosus.	Pathogenic (?).
	Micrococcus bombycis.	
	Micrococcus insectorum.	
In plants	Micrococcus amylivorus.	Pathogenic (?).

MICROCOCCI UNASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE.

Micrococcus cyaneus.	Chromogenic saprophytes.
Micrococcus aurantiacus.	
Micrococcus chlorinus.	
Micrococcus violaceus.	
Micrococcus luteus.	
Micrococcus rosaceus.	
Micrococcus hæmatodes.	Simple saprophytes.
Micrococcus candidus.	
Micrococcus candicans.	
Micrococcus fœtidus.	
Micrococcus crepusculum.	
Micrococcus cinnabareus.	
Micrococcus flavus liquefaciens.	
Micrococcus flavus tardigradus.	
Micrococcus versicolor.	
Micrococcus viticulosus.	
Micrococcus lacteus faviformis.	
Micrococcus fulvus.	
Micrococcus viscosus.	
Micrococcus coronatus.	
Micrococcus radiatus.	
Micrococcus flavus desidens.	

Several additional micrococci are included under merismopedia, embracing plate-cocci, in which division occurs in two directions, forming lamellæ or plates. See *Merismopedia* and *Micrococcus*.

Micrococcus, mik-ro-kok'kus. See *Micrococci*. **M. al'bicans amplus** (Bumm), the cocci resemble the gonococci, but are larger; found in the secretions of the vagina. **M. amyliv'orus** (Burrill), oval cells, cause of fire-blight of the pear tree, etc. **M. auranti'acus** (Schröter), oval cocci. **M. bom'bycis** (Béchamp), oval cocci occurring in contents of the alimentary canal, and in gastric juice of silkworms affected with flacherie. **M. can'dicans** (Flügge), cocci in masses, obtained from contaminated plate-cultivations. **M. can'didus**, probably identical with M. candicans. **M. ce'reus al'bus** (Passet), staphylococcus cereus albus. **M. ce'reus fla'vus** (Passet), staphylococcus cereus flavus. **M. chlori'nus** (Cohn), granular zooglœa. **M. chol'eræ gallina'rum** (Zopf), bacterium of fowl-cholera, bacillus choleræ gallinarum. **M. cinnabar'eus** (Flügge), large cocci found contaminating old cultivations. **M. cit'reus conglomera'tus** (Bumm), the cocci resemble gonococci, and have been isolated from blennorrhœic pus and from ordinary atmospheric dust. **M. corona'tus** (Flügge), isolated from the air. **M. crepus'culum** (Cohn), round or short oval cells occurring in various infusions and putrefying fluids; associated with bacterium termo. **M. cyan'eus** (Cohn), elliptical cells. **M. fla'vus des'idens** (Flügge), streptococcus flavus desidens. **M. fla'vus liquefa'ciens** (Flügge), cocci, diplococci, and zooglœa. **M. fla'vus tardigra'dus** (Flügge), isolated from contaminated cultures. **M. fœt'idus** (Rosenbach), small oval cocci isolated from carious teeth. **M. ful'vus** (Cohn), cocci are round and frequently in pairs. **M. hæmato'des** (Zopf), cocci observed in human sweat, particularly from the axilla. **M. in'dicus**, bacillus indicus. **M. insecto'rum** (Burrill), detected in the digestive organs of the chinch-bug. **M. lac'teus favifor'mis** (Bumm and Bockart), isolated from vaginal secretions and from sputa. **M. lu'teus** (Schröter), elliptical cocci with highly refractive cell-contents. **M. par'vus ova'tus**, isolated small ovoid cocci resembling coccus of rabbit septicæmia isolated from a pig with a fatal disease similar to swine erysipelas. **M. pernicio'sus**, *Parrot disease*, cocci described in connection with the fatal disease of the gray parrot, being found in the blood. **M. prodigio'sus**, *Bacillus prodigiosus*, *Blood-rain*, appearing on bread, boiled rice, starch paste, etc. **M. pyocyan'eus** (Gessard), bacterium æruginosum. **M. pyog'enes al'bus** (Rosenbach), obtained from a case of acute suppuration of the knee-joint. **M. pyog'enes aur'eus**, staphylococcus pyogenes aureus (Rosenbach). The coccus of acute infectious osteomyelitis, occurring also in pus of boils and in the abscesses of pyæmia and puerperal fever. **M. pyog'enes cit'reus** (Passet), frequently present in pus. **M. pyog'enes ten'uis** (Rosenbach), occasionally found in the pus of closed abscesses. **M. radia'tus** (Flügge), isolated from contaminated plate-cultivations. **M. rosa'ceus**, found contaminating an old cultivation. **M. subfla'vus** (Bumm), cocci resembling gonococci; derived from lochial discharges and vaginal secretions. **M. tetrago'nus**, cocci found in the sputa of phthisical patients and in the walls of tubercular cavities. **M. ure'æ** (Cohn), isolated from stale urine. **M. versic'olor** (Flügge), small iridescent cocci. **M. viola'ceus** (Schröter), cocci or elliptical cells observed in boiled potatoes exposed to the air. **M. visco'sus** (Pasteur), globular cells, considered the cause of mucoid fermentations in wine and beer. **M. viticulo'sus** (Flügge), oval cocci, isolated from contaminated cultivations.

Microcoria, mik-ro-kor'e-ah (*micro*, *kore*, pupil). Obliteration of the pupil by excessive contraction.

Microcornea, mik-ro-kor'ne-ah (*micro*, *cornea*). Unusually small size of cornea.

Microcosm, mi'kro-kozm (*micro*, *kosmos*, world). Little world. Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of all that is admirable in the world. The world they call *Macrocosm* (*makros*, great).

Microcosmetor, mi-kro-koz-me'tor (*micro*, *kosmetor*, regulator). Vital principle.

Microcosmic (mi-kro-koz'mik) **salt.** Salt composed of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid; originally obtained from human urine.

Microcosmica (mik-ro-koz'me-kah) **mach'ina.** The organism of man. **M. scien'tia**, physiology.

Microcos'micum sal. With the ancients, the salts of the urine—*Sales urinæ*.

Microcosmography, mi-kro-koz-mog'raf-e (*microkosmos*, *graphe*, description). Physiology.

Microcosmus, mik-ro-koz'mus. Microcosm.

Microcou'lomb. Millionth part of a coulomb. See *Coulomb*.

Microcoustic, mi-kro-koos'tik (*micro*, *akouo*, to hear). This word, as well as *Microphonous* (*micros*, small, *phone*, voice), means anything that contributes to increase the intensity of sound—as the speaking-trumpet—by collecting the sonorous rays.

Microcranius, mik-ro-kran'e-us (*micro*, *kranion*, cranium) Microcephalus.

Microcrith, mi'kro-krith (*micro*, *krithe*, barley). Unit of molecular weight, denoting weight of half a molecule of hydrogen.

Microcyst, mi'kro-sist (*micro, kustis,* bladder). Small cyst.

Microcyte, mi'kro-site (*micro, kutos,* cavity). Small cell or corpuscle, often present in large numbers in pernicious anæmia.

Microcythæmia (*mikros,* small, *kutos,* cavity, *haima,* blood). State of blood in which microcytes—red corpuscles diminished in size—are numerous; abnormal diminution in size of blood-corpuscles, from disease or toxic agency.

Microcytosis, mik-ro-se-to'sis. Microcythæmia.

Microdacty'lia (*micro, daktulos,* finger). Smallness of fingers.

Microdont, mik'ro-dont. Having short or small teeth.

Microfarad, mik-ro-far'ad (*mikros,* small, *farad*). Practical unit of electrical capacity, equal to one-millionth of a farad.

Microgaster platypus, mik-ro-gas'ter plat'e-pus (*mikros,* small, *gaster,* stomach). Demodes folliculorum.

Microgenesis, mik-ro-jen'is-is. Term applied to a part when in an undeveloped condition.

Microgenia, mik-ro-jen'e-ah (*micro, geneion,* chin). Very small chin.

Microgerm, mi'kro-jurm. Microbe.

Microglossia, mik-ro-glos'se-ah (*micro, glossa,* tongue). Original smallness of tongue.

Micrognathia, mik-ro-nath'e-ah (*micro, gnathos,* jaw). Unusual small size of jaws.

Microgramme, mi'kro-gram. Millionth part of a gramme.

Micrography, mi-krog'raf-e (*micro, graphe,* description). Description of objects with the aid of the microscope. See *Photomicrography.*

Microgyria, mik-ro-je're-ah (*micro, guros*). Condition of brain in which the gyri are unusually small.

Microhistol'ogy. Histology.

Microhm, mi'krohm. Electrical resistance equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

Microkinesis, mik-ro-kin-a'sis (*micro, kinesis,* motion). Persistent involuntary muscular movements in very young children.

Microlentia, mik-ro-len'she-ah. Unusually small crystalline lens.

Microleuconymphæa, mik-ro-lu-ko-nim-fe'ah (*micro, leukos,* white, *nymphæa*). Nymphæa alba.

Microlitre, mi'kro-le-t'r. Millionth part of a litre.

Micrology, mi-krol'o-je (*micro, logos,* description). See *Microscopy.*

Microma'nia (*micro, mania*). Condition observed in the insane, in which the person affected imagines that some part of his body is becoming smaller.

Micromazia, mik-ro-mah'ze-ah. Unusual smallness of mammæ.

Microme'lia (*micro, melos,* limb). Congenital imperfect development of extremities. **M. chondromala'cia,** congenital rachitis. **M. unilatera'lis,** micromelia confined to only one side of the body.

Micromelus, mik-rom'el-us (*micro, melos,* a limb). *Hemimeles.* Monster having imperfectly developed extremities; the limbs are normal in shape, but abnormally small. If confined to the upper extremity, it is called *Microbrachius;* if to the legs, *Micropus.*

Micromeria (mik-ro-mer'e-ah) **Douglas'sii.** Plant, genus of Labiatæ. Yerba buena, possessing medicinal properties.

Micrometer, mi-krom'e-tur (*micro,* small, *metron,* measure). Instrument for microscopic measurements.

Micrometry, mi-krom'et-re. Measurement of very small bodies with the aid of the micrometer.

Micromil'limetre. Thousandth part of a millimetre or a millionth part of a meter; used in microscopic measurements.

Micrommatus, mik-rom'mat-us (*micro, omma,* eye). Microphthalmus.

Micromycetes, mik-rom-e'set-eez (*micro, mukes,* mushroom). Minute fungi.

Micromyelia, mik-ro-me-el'e-ah (*micro, muelos,* marrow). Condition characterized by unusual smallness of the spinal cord, existing in microcephalia.

Micron, mik'ron. Millionth part of a meter, denoted by Greek letter μ.

Micro-or'ganisms. Minute organized matters or bodies; term used to designate entire order of microscopic life as studied in its relation to disease. See *Bacteria, Bacillus, Coccus,* etc.

Micropanencephalus, mik-ro-pan-en-sef'al-us (*micro, pan,* entire, *enkephalos,* brain). Term given by Lissauer to skulls in which angle between line from hormion to nasion and basion is from 138° to 163°.

Microphages, mik-rof'aj-ees (*micro, phago,* to eat). Name given to wandering cells in lymphatic tissue of alimentary canal; the micro-organisms are supposed to be consumed by them. See *Phagocyte.*

Microphagous, mi-krof'ag-us (same etymon). Phagocyte.

Microphone, mi'kro-fone (*micro,* small, *phone,* sound). Instrument for augmenting sound.

Microphonia, mik-ro-fo'ne-ah (*micro, phone,* voice). Condition in which the voice is weak.

Microphonous, mi-krof'o-nus (*micro, phone,* voice). See *Microcoustic.*

Microphotograph, mi-kro-fo'to-graf. Photographic object so minute as to be only discernible with a microscope.

Microphotography, mi-kro-fo-tog'raf-e. Production of photographs upon a minute scale.

Microphthalmia, mik-rof-thal'me-ah. Condition in which the eye is unusually small or imperfectly developed.

Microphthal'mos or **Microphthalmus,** mik-rof-thal'mus (*micro, ophthalmos,* eye). One who has small eyes. Monster with two small or imperfectly developed eyes.

Microphytes, mi'kro-fites (*micro, phuton,* vegetable). Microscopic spores of plants—*microspores*—sometimes detected in marshy atmospheres.

Micropia, mik-ro'pe-ah (*micro, ops,* eye). Condition usually dependent on retinitis or choroido-retinitis, in which objects appear smaller to the patient than they really are.

Microplasia, mik-ro-plah'ze-ah (*micro, psuche,* soul). Weak mental condition.

Micropodia, mik-ro-pod'e-ah. Micropus.

Microprosopus, mik-ro-pro-so'pus (*micro, prosopon,* face). Monster in which a part of the face is absent.

Micropsia, mik-rop'se-ah. Micropia.

Micropsy. Mycropia. **M., hyster'ical,** delusion in hysterical subjects that distant objects are unnaturally small.

Micropus (mik'ro-pus) or **Microp'odous** (*micro, pous,* foot). One who has small feet. Condition is called *Micropodia.* See *Micromelus.*

Micro'py. Micropia.

Micropyle, mi'kro-pile (*micro, pule,* gate). *Micropyla.* Opening in the episperm of seeds, through which the fecundating pollen enters the ovule to fecundate it; it has been supposed that such a micropyle exists in the human ovule.

Microrchides, mik-ror'kid-ees (pl. of **Microrchis**) (*micro, orchis,* testicle). They who have very small testicles.

Microrrheometer, mi-kror-rhe-om'et-ur (*micro, rheo,* to flow, *metron,* measure). Instrument employed for the purpose of estimating and observing liquids in their passage through tubes of a small diameter.

Microscelous, mi-kros'sel-us (*micro, skelos,* leg). Short-legged.

Mi'croscope (*mikros, skopeo,* to see). Optical instrument for examining minute objects which are not visible to the naked eye.

Microscopic, mi-kro-skop'ik. Relating to microscopy. An eye capable of distinguishing very minute objects is sometimes called a *microscopic eye.*

Microscopist, mi-kros'kop-ist. One who is expert with the microscope or accustomed to its practical use.

Microscopy, mi-kros'ko-pe (*micro, skopeo,* to view). Observation by the microscope; an important agency in the examination of the healthy and morbid tissues. The description of the results of such observation is called *Micrography. Micrology* is often used with the

same signification, and for a treatise on the microscope and the results of microscopy.

Microseme, mi'kro-seem (*mikro*, small, *sema*, mark). Having an orbital index below 84°.

Microsoma, mik-ro-so'mah (*micro*, small, *soma*, body). Little corpuscle; minute granules which are present in the protoplasm.

Microsomatia, mik-ro-so-mat'e-ah (*micro*, *soma*, body). State in which the entire body, with all its parts, is smaller than common.

Microsomia, mik-ro-so'me-ah (*micro*, *soma*, body). Microsomatia.

Microspectroscope, mi-kro-spek'tro-skope. Spectrum arrangement applied to a microscope for spectroscopic examination.

Microspheres, mi'kro-sfeers. Minute bodies having a round shape, occurring in recent lymph from pustules of vaccine and small-pox. According to Cohn, they belong to the Schizomycetes, and are regarded by him as the carriers of contagion.

Microsphyctus, mik-ro-sfik'tus (*micro*, *sphugmos*, pulse). Smallness or weakness of pulse.

Microsphyxia, mik-ro-sfiks'e-ah (*micro*, small, *sphuxis*, pulse). Smallness of pulse.

Microsplanchnus, mik-ro-splank'nus (*micro*, *splanchnon*, viscus). Possessing small viscera.

Microspores, mi'kro-spores. See *Microphytes.*

Microsporon (mik-ros'po-ron) **Audoui'ni** (*micro*, *sporon*, seed, spore). See *Fungus*, *Parasites*, and *Porrigo decalvans.* **M. diphtherit'icum,** a form of micrococcus considered by some observers as the specific cause of diphtheria. **M. fur'fur,** see *Chloasma*, *Fungus*, and *Parasites.* **M. mentagrophy'tes,** mentagraphyte; see *Fungus* and *Parasites.* **M. minutis'simum,** vegetable parasite. It is still *sub judice* whether it belongs to the fungi; it occurs in the axillæ, inguinal and genito-crural regions, cleft of nates, and adjoining parts of trunk or limb, and causes a contagious disease called erythrasma. **M. sep'ticum,** round micrococcus described by Klebs as having been detected in septicæmic blood.

Microsporum, mik-ros'por-um. Microsporon.

Microstat, mik'ro-stat (*micro*, *histemi*, to stand). Stage and finder for microscope.

Microsthenes, mik-ros'then-ees (*micro*, *sthenos*, strength). Group of the mammalia having a small size, in contradistinction to the *Megasthenes*, which are the largest and most powerful of the mammalia.

Microstom'atous. Having a small mouth.

Microstomus, mik-ros'to-mus (*micro*, *stoma*, mouth). One who has a small mouth. Condition is called *Microstomia* or *Microstoma;* usually congenital, and due to some deficiency in the lower jaw.

Microtesia, mik-ro-ta'se-ah (*mikrotes*, smallness). Morbid smallness of organic parts.

Microthlipter, mik-ro-thlip'tur (*micro*, *thlibo*, to squeeze). Instrument for crushing minute objects.

Microtia, mik-ro'te-ah (*micro*, *ous*, ear). Unusual small size of ear.

Mi'crotome (*micro*, *tome*, incision). An instrument for cutting fine sections for microscopical examination.

Microtrapezia, mik-ro-trap-a'ze-ah (*micro*, *trapeza*, table). Leptotrophia.

Microtrichia, mik-ro-trik'e-ah (*micro*, *thrix*, hair). Fineness or shortness of hair.

Microtrophia, mik-ro-trof'e-ah (*micro*, *trophe*, nourishment). Leptotrophia.

Microtrophous, mik-rot'rof-us. Badly nourished.

Microvolt, mik'ro-volt. Millionth part of a volt.

Microzo'a (*micro*, *zoon*, animal). Very minute forms of animal life, interesting pathologically as causation of disease.

Microzoöspore, mik-ro-zo'o-spore (*micro*, *zoon*, animal, *sporos*, seed). Minute zoöspore.

Microzymæ, mik-ro-ze'me (*micro*, *zume*, ferment). Microscopic particles of living matter that secrete a ferment that is active in the production of disease.

Microzy'matous. Relating to microzymæ or microzymes; term used, instead of zymotic, to include a number of diseases caused by action of so-called fermentation, as syphilis, tuberculosis, etc.

Microzymes, mi'kro-zimes. Microzymæ; micrococci.

Mictio, mik'she-o (*mingo*, *mictum*, to pass urine). Micturition. **M. cruen'ta,** hæmaturia. **M. inopportu'na,** enuresis. **M. involunta'ria,** enuresis. **M. sanguin'ea,** hæmaturia.

Miction, mik'shun. Micturition.

Mictolithos (mik-tol'ith-os) or **Miktol'ithus** (*miktos*, mixed, *lithos*, stone). Calculous concretion composed of different parts.

Mictomephitous, mik-to-mef-e'tus. Combination of pernicious exhalations.

Mictopyous, mik-top'e-us. Mixed with pus.

Micturition, mik-tu-rish'un (*micturio*, to make water). Act of passing water; *Urination.* Also morbid frequency of passing water.

Mictus, mik'tus. Micturition. **M. cruen'tus,** hæmaturia.

Mid'brain. Mesencephalon.

Midfacial, mid-fa'she-al. Situated in the middle of the face.

Midfrontal, mid-front'al. Situated in middle of forehead.

Midgut, mid'gut. Term applied to rudimentary embryonic intestinal tract, which at a later period forms the principal part of the intestines.

Midriff, mid'rif. Diaphragm.

Mid'wife. Female practising obstetrics.

Mid'wifery. Obstetrics.

Mig'ma. Mistura.

Mignonette, min-yon-et'. Reseda odorata.

Migraine, me'grain. Abridged from Hemicrania.

Migrana, mig-ran'nah. Hemicrania.

Migration, mi-gra'shun. Act of migrating. **M. of o'vum,** transition of the ovum from the ovary to the Fallopian tube. **M. of the tes'ticle,** the descent of the testes into the scrotum. **M. of white cor'puscles,** occurring in inflammation, in which the white corpuscles pass through the walls of the vessels.

Migratory, mi'gra-to-re. Relating to migration.

Mikania (mik-an'e-ah) **gua'co** (after Prof. J. Mikan, botanist of Prague). Guaco. **M. officina'lis,** Brazilian species; reputed to be a febrifuge and tonic. **M. opif'era,** plant of Brazil; used in snake-bite. **M. scan'dens,** of Eastern and Southern United States; same properties as M. guaco.

Mikrocephalus, mik-ro-sef'al-us. Microcephalus.

Mik'rocryth. Microcrith.

Mikulicz drain'age. Method of draining cysts of the abdomen or peritoneum, consisting in introducing iodoform gauze into the cavity and packing with the same material. **M.'s opera'tion** consists in excision of inferior end of tibia and fibula, astragalus, os calcis, and posterior portion of scaphoid and cuboid bones, which are then brought into position with the tibia and fibula.

Mildew, mil'du. Term including different minute fungi which thrive on plants, animal tissue, or decaying matter. **M., corn,** rust in wheat due to Puccinia graminis. **M., gan'grene,** ergotism.

Mil'foil (*mille*, thousand, *folium*, leaf). Achillea millefolium.

Milia, mil'e-ah. Miliaria.

Miliaria, mil-e-ar'e-ah (*milium*, millet). Miliary fever. **M. crystal'lina,** sudamina. **M. papulo'sa,** lichen tropicus; prickly heat. **M. ru'bra,** miliaria vesiculosa. **M. su'dans,** miliary fever. **M. sudato'ria,** miliary fever. **M. vesiculo'sa,** form of miliaria in which the sweat-glands are greatly distended.

Miliariform, mil-e-ar'e-form. Having a resemblance to a millet-seed.

Miliarine, mil-e-ar'een (*miliaria*). Term proposed by Dr. Wm. Farr for the specific principle by which miliary fever is propagated.

Miliaris, mil-e-ar'is. Miliary. **M. purpura'ta,** fever, typhus. **M. sudato'ria,** sudor Anglicus; sudor Picardicus.

Miliary, mil'e-a-re. Resembling millet-seed; hence miliary fever, miliary glands. **M. an'eurism,** aneurism of smallest arteries of cerebellum. **M. fe'ver,** so called from the eruption resembling the seed of the

milium or millet. Fever, accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white transparent fluid, which quickly dries up and separates in the form of scales. Miliary fever is now rare, in consequence of the cooling practice in fevers and other states of the system. It is almost always brought on by external heat, and hence the prevention is obvious. **M. glands,** sebaceous glands. **M. granulations** or **tu'bercles,** see *Granulation.*

Mil'ii sem'ina (seeds of millet). Panicum Italicum.

Miliolum, mil-e'o-lum (dim. of **Milium,** millet). Small tumor on the eyelids, resembling, in size, a millet-seed.

Militaris herba, mil-e-tah'ris ur-bah. Achillea millefolium.

Military, mil'e-ta-re (*miles,* soldier). Pertaining to a soldier or an army—as military medicine, *Medicina militaris,* and military surgery, *Chirurgia militaris,* medicine and surgery applicable to the soldier. **M. ophthal'mia,** see *Ophthalmia.*

Milium, mil'e-um. See *Grutum, Hydatid,* and *Panicum miliaceum.* **M., am'yloid,** molluscum contagiosum. **M., col'loid,** colloid degeneration of the skin; rare affection, occurring chiefly on the face; lesions consist of flattish elevations imbedded in the skin, containing a mass resembling jelly and a drop of blood. The disease has been attributed to changes in the sebaceous glands. **M. esculen'tum,** panicum miliaceum. **M. In'dicum,** panicum Italicum. **M. pan'icum,** panicum miliaceum. **M. so'lis,** Lithospermum officinale.

Milk. Fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia. Skimmed *milk of the cow* contains water, caseous matter, traces of butter, sugar of milk, chloride of sodium, phosphate and acetate of potassium, lactic acid, lactate of iron, and earthy phosphates. *Cream* is formed of butter, casein, and whey, in which there are sugar of milk and salts. When examined by the microscope, milk is seen to contain a large number of particles, of irregular size and shape, varying from $\frac{1}{12700}$th to $\frac{1}{3040}$th of an inch in diameter, floating in a colorless liquid—liquor lactis. They consist of oily matter surrounded by a delicate pellicle, and are the *milk-globules.*

Cow's milk is employed for the preparation of cream, butter, cheese, whey, sugar of milk, etc. It has been useful in a number of cases of poisoning, either by acting as a demulcent, or by decomposing certain poisons, or by combining with others so as to neutralize them. It is constantly employed as an aliment, and may be regarded as an emulsion in which butter and casein are found in suspension. When taken into the stomach it is coagulated by the gastric fluids, and the coagulum is digested like any other solid; the watery parts are absorbed.

Between milk, flour, and blood there is great similarity of composition. The following table is given by Dr. Robert Dundas Thompson:

Milk.	*Flour.*	*Blood.*
Curd or Casein	Fibrin, Albumen, Casein, Gluten.	Fibrin, Albumen, Casein, Coloring matter.
Butter	Oil.	Fat.
Sugar	Sugar, Starch.	Sugar.
Chloride of potassium, " sodium, Phosphate of sodium, " calcium, " magnesium, " iron.	Starch.	Sugar.

From a considerable number of experiments by other investigators the several kinds of milk which they examined are classed according to the following table, as regards the relative quantity of materials they contain:

Casein.	Butter.	Sugar of Milk.	Serum.
Goat	Sheep	Woman	Ass
Sheep	Cow	Ass	Woman
Cow	Goat	Mare	Mare
Ass	Woman	Cow	Cow
Woman	Ass	Goat	Goat
Mare	Mare	Sheep	Sheep

The following statement by Simon gives the average composition of various kinds of milk in parts; but milk differs often in the same animal, the food taken varying both in quality and quantity:

	Human Milk.		Cow's milk.		Goat.	Sheep.	Ass.	Mare.
	Variations.	Average.	Variations.	Average.				
Water	90.4 to 85.7	88.05	90.2 to 83.7	86.95	86.0	83.3	90.6	90.6
Casein and albumen	1.8 to 3.1	2.45	3.3 to 5.5	4.40	3.8	5.4	2.7	2.2
Fat (butter)	3.0 to 3.8	3.40	2.8 to 4.5	3.65	5.2	5.3	1.0	1.1
Lactose	4.5 to 7.0	5.75	3.0 to 5.5	4.25	4.3	5.2	5.3	5.8
Inorganic salts	0.3 to 0.4	0.35	0.7 to 0.8	0.75	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3

	Skimmed milk.	Condensed milk.	Butter.	Buttermilk.	Curd.	Whey.
Water	89.6	25.0	15.0	91.0	59.4	93.8
Casein and albumen	4.2	14.0	2.2	3.7	27.7	0.8
Fat (butter)	1.0	10.0	82.0	0.8	6.4	0.3
Lactose	4.4	49.0	0.3	3.8	5.0	4.5
Inorganic salts	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.6

Milk ab'scess. Mastodynia apostematosa. **M., acid of,** lactic acid. **M., al'mond,** emulsio amygdalæ. **M. of ammo'niac,** mistura ammoniaci. **M., artific'ial hu'man,** cow's milk prepared for infants to resemble very closely the composition of human milk. **M., asafœ'tida,** mistura asafœtidæ. **M., ass's,** considerably resembles human milk, of which it has the consistence, smell, and taste; but it contains a little less cream, and more soft caseous matter; often used by those laboring under pulmonary affections. *Artificial ass's milk* may be made by taking gelatin, ℥ss, dissolving it by the aid of heat in barley-water, Oij, adding refined sugar, ℥j, pouring into the mixture new milk, Oj, and beating the whole with a whisk. It may also be prepared by dissolving sugar of milk, ℥j, in tepid skimmed cow's milk, Oj. **M. blotch,** porrigo larvalis. **M., blue,** milk deriving its blue color from the presence of bacillus cyanogenes. **M., but'ter,** fluid which remains after butter has been made from cream. **M., con'centrated,** *Preserved milk;* various processes have been employed to obtain milk in a form ready at any time for use. By one of these, milk immediately from the cow is heated in a boiler, sugar being added, and the contents constantly stirred to favor evaporation. When the volume is reduced four-fifths, the concentrated liquid is poured into cans which are hermetically closed, and then exposed to heat in a boiler. **M. crust,** porrigo larvalis. **M. cure,** treatment of disease by means of milk alone or as the principal article of diet employed; see *Milk, skim.*

M., defic'iency of, agalactia. **M., ewe's,** affords more cream than cow's milk, but the butter is softer. The caseum, on the contrary, is fatter and more viscid. It contains less serum than cow's milk. Roquefort cheeses are made from it. **M., exces'sive secre'tion of,** galactorrhœa. **M., ferment'ed,** kumyss. **M. fe'ver,** see *Fever, milk.* **M. fis'tula,** fistula of the mamma. **M. glass,** breast-glass. **M. glob'ules,** see *Milk.* **M., goat's,** resembles cow's milk; the butyraceous matter, however, which enters into its composition is more solid than that of the cow. Artificial goat's milk may be made by taking fresh suet, ℥j, cutting it into small pieces, tying it in a muslin bag large enough to leave the morsels free from compression, and boiling in a quart of cow's milk sweetened with a quarter of an ounce of white sugar candy. Used as diet in scrofulous cases and also in phthisis. **M., green,** colostrum. **M. hedge,** Euphorbia tirucalli. **M., hu'man,** contains more sugar of milk and cream, and less caseum, than cow's milk. Composition differs according to the distance of time from delivery. **M., i'odated,** iodine dissolved in alcohol and intimately mixed with milk until there is no taste, color, or smell of iodine. **M. jel'ly,** prepared by boiling milk with sugar, then adding gelatin, lemons, and wine. **M. knot,** *Galactoganglion,* knots often observed in the breast after inflammation of the organ or for some time after the suppression of the secretion. They generally end by resolution. **M. leg,** phlegmatia dolens. **M., male's,** sperm. **M., mare's,** contains only a small quantity of fluid butyraceous matter, a little caseum, softer than that of cow's milk, and more serum. **M., mock-ass's,** artificial ass's milk. **M. plas'ma,** clear fluid containing milk-globules. **M., preserved,** milk, concentrated. **M. punch,** see *Punch.* **M., red,** milk colored red by the presence of bacillus lactis erythrogenes. **M. scall,** porrigo larvalis. **M. sick'ness,** *Sick stomach, Swamp sickness, Tires, Slows, Stiff joints, Puking fever, River sickness.* Disease occasionally observed in certain States of the South and South-west, which affects both man and cattle, but chiefly the latter. It is attributed in cattle to something eaten or drunk by them, and in man to the eating of the flesh of animals laboring under the disease. Owing to the tremors that characterize it in animals, it is called the *Trembles.* It is endemic. Symptoms of the disease are such as are produced by the acronarcotic class of poisons—vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, etc.; the approved indications of treatment appear to be—gentle emetics and laxatives, with quiet and mucilaginous drinks. **M., skim,** contains not only casein, but also a saccharine assimilable principle—sugar of milk—the fatty matter having been separated by the cream. Its use has been proposed for various morbid conditions, as diabetes and the form of Bright's disease known as fatty degeneration of the kidney, causing the sugar in the former and the albumen in the latter to disappear from the urine. Diet of the patient is restricted to skim milk, the quantity being augmented until several pints are taken daily. **M., snake's,** Euphorbia corollata. **M. and so'da-wa'ter,** agreeable mode of taking milk in cases where it lies heavily on the stomach; heat, nearly to boiling, a teacupful of milk, dissolve in it a teaspoonful of sugar, put into a large tumbler, and pour over it two-thirds of a bottle of soda-water. **M., solid'ified,** milk, to which little less than an equal weight of white sugar has been added, evaporated to dryness. When redissolved in water, it has all the qualities of fresh milk, with the additional quantity of sugar. To milk which has been evaporated to dryness the names *Lactoline* and *Lacteine* have been given. **M. spots,** maculæ albæ; strophulus. **M. stone,** kind of earth applied in intertrigo. **M., su'gar of,** sugar of milk. **M. of sul'phur,** sulphur præcipitatum. **M., sweet,** Galium verum. **M., tar,** petroleum Barbadense. **M. teeth,** see *Dentition.* **M. thistle,** Lilybum marianum. **M. thrush,** aphthæ. **M. tree,** tree yielding a juice bearing resemblance to milk. **M. tu'mor,** galactocele; galactoma. **M., tur'pentine,** rectified benzine. **M., veg'etable,** succus lacteus; the secretion of some varieties of trees resembles a milky juice. **M. vetch,** Astragalus verus. **M. vetch, stem'less,** Astragalus exscapus. **M. wax,** ozokerite. **M. weed,** Apocynum androsæmifolium, Asclepias Syriaca, Euphorbia corollata. **M. weed, long'-leaved green,** Acerates longifolia. **M. weed, smooth,** Asclepias Sullivantii. **M., witch'es',** fluid resembling colostrum, observed to exist in mamma of infants after birth. **M. wort, bit'ter,** Polygala amara. **M. wort, com'mon,** polygala. **M. wort, dwarf,** Polygala paucifolia. **M. wort, rat'tlesnake,** polygala. **M., yellow,** yellow appearance of milk, due to the presence of a specific bacterium.

Milk'ing cramp. See *Cramp, writer's.*

Milk'y. Lactic. **M. stains,** patches, white.

Mill moun'tain. Linum catharticum.

Mil'lar's asth'ma. Laryngismus stridulus; stridulous laryngitis.

Millefo'lium. Achillea millefolium.

Millegrana, mil-le-gran'ah. Herniaria glabra.

Millemorbia scrophularia, mil-le-mor'be-ah skrof-u-lah're-ah (*mille,* thousand, *morbus,* disease). Scrophularia nodosa.

Millepedes, mil-lep'e-dees (pl. of **Millepes**) (*mille,* thousand, *pedes,* feet). Onisci aselli.

Milleperta, mil-le-pur'tah. Hypericum perforatum.

Mil'ler-Lew'is bacillus, bas-il'lus. Bacillus shaped like a comma, met with in the mouth.

Mil'let-seed rash. Miliary fever.

Milliampère, mil-le-am'pare. Electrical unit representing thousandth part of an ampère.

Milliampèremeter, mil-e-am'pare-me-ter. Instrument for measuring minute electricity.

Milligramme, mil'le-gram (*mille,* thousand, *gramma,* gramme). Thousandth part of a gramme—about 0.0154 Troy grain.

Milligrana, mil-e-gran'ah. Herniaria glabra.

Millilitre, mel'le-le-ter. French measure of capacity, the thousandth part of a litre, equal to 0.06102 of a cubic inch.

Millimetre, mil'le-me-ter (*mille,* thousand, *metron,* measure). Thousandth part of the metre, equal to 0.03937 Eng. inch, about two-fifths of a line.

Mil'lon's rea'gent. Solution of mercury and nitric acid; imparts a purple-red color to proteids.

Mill'stone-ma'ker's phthi'sis. Form of severe bronchitis dependent on inhalation of fine particles separated in the manufacture of millstones.

Mil'phæ or **Milpho'sis.** Loss of hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

Milt'like. Epithet for a form of cancer characterized by a soft pale growth containing scarcely any blood; called from resemblance to the milt of a fish. See *Encephaloid.*

Mil'tus. Plumbi oxydum rubrum.

Milt'waste. Asplenium.

Mimetic, mim-et'ik. Relating to imitation. **M. paral'ysis,** facial paralysis.

Mimic (mim'ik) or **Mim'ical.** Mimetic. **M. pal'sy,** see *Paralysis, facial.* **M. spasm,** see *Paralysis, facial.*

Mimicry, mim'ik-re. Imitation.

Mimochasmesis, mim-o-kaz-ma'sis (*mimeomai,* to imitate, *chasmesis,* yawning). Imitative yawning.

Mimography, mim-og'raf-e (*mimeomai,* to imitate, *grapho,* to write). Employment of signs as a means of communication among deaf-mutes.

Mimosa catechu, mim-o'sah kat'e-ku (*mimos,* mimic, the leaves of many species mimicking sensibility). Catechu. **M. cochliacar'pa,** see *Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis.* **M. leucophlœ'a,** see *Spirit (arrack).* **M. Nilot'ica,** see *Acacia.* **M. pudi'ca,** sensitive plant, native of tropical America; root has emetic properties; leaves are employed in baths to relieve pain. **M. scand'ens,** cachang-parang. **M., Sen'egal,** see *Senegal, gum.* **M. virgina'lis,** see *Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis.*

Mimulus moschatus, mim'u-lus mos-kat'us. See *Musk.*

Mimu'sops eleu'gi. An East Indian tree; bark has tonic and astringent properties.

Mind. The seat of the intellectual reasoning

power in man. **M. blind'ness**, loss of power to recognize objects, due to cortical lesions; the sight, however, remains intact. **M. cure**, professed method of curing diseases by influence of healer's mind upon that of the patient. **M. deaf'ness** resembles mind-blindness; the patient loses the power to distinguish nature of sounds due to cortical lesions, the apparatus of hearing, however, remaining intact. **M., unsound**, insanity.

Mindere'rus, spirit of. Solution of ammonium acetate.

Mineral degeneration, min'e-ral de-jen-e-ra'shun. Cretefaction. **M. oil**, petroleum. **M. water**, acidulous water, simple. **M. waters**, see *Waters, mineral.*

Mi'ner's asth'ma. Carbonaceous or black phthisis, miner's consumption. Form of severe bronchitic disease of miners, in consequence of the peculiar atmosphere breathed by them. It is often associated with mitral insufficiency, probably dependent on the great stress on the circulatory and respiratory organs by the difficulties of egress. See *Anchylostomiasis.* **M.'s el'bow**, enlargement of bursa over the olecranon in such as habitually lean upon it; often seen in those who work on the side in low-roofed mines. **M.'s nystag'mus**, see *Nystagmus.*

Min'im (the least part or portion). The sixtieth part of a fluidrachm; measure introduced by the London College of Physicians in consequence of the uncertainty of the size of the drop; see *Drop.* The proportion between the minims and the drops of various fluid preparations is given under *Drop.* **M. meas'ure**, measure for the division of the fluidrachm.

Minimum, min'im-um. Least part or portion. Minim.

Minister gymnastæ, min'is-ter jim-nas'te. In ancient gymnastics, an officer acquainted with the prescribed exercises and who carried them into effect.

Minithosis, min-e-tho'sis (*minutho*, to diminish). Decline or remission of a disease.

Minium, min'e-um. Plumbi oxydum rubrum. **M. Græco'rum**, hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **M. pu'rum**, hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Minor helicis, me'nor hel'is-is (smaller muscle of the helix). Muscle situate on the posterior border of the helix of the ear at its commencement in the fossa of the concha.

Minoration, mi-nor-a'shun. Mild purgation by laxatives.

Minorativus, min-or-at-e'vus (*minor*, less). Laxative.

Mint. Mentha. **M., cat**, nepeta. **M., cock**, Tanacetum balsamita. **M., curled**, Mentha crispa. **M., horse**, Monarda coccinea and M. punctata. **M., horse, hair'y**, Blephilla hirsuta. **M., horse, Ohi'o**, Blephilla hirsuta. **M., horse, sweet**, Cunila mariana. **M., hys'sop-leaved**, Mentha cervina. **M., moun'tain**, Monarda coccinea. **M., moun'tain, com'mon**, Pycnanthemum incanum. **M., pep'per**, Mentha piperita. **M., spear**, Mentha viridis. **M., squaw**, hedeoma. **M., stone**, Cunila mariana. **M. tea**, infusum menthæ viridis. **M., water**, Mentha aquatica.

Min'tha. Mint.

Minute' anat'omy. Histology.

Minuthesis, min-u-tha'sis (*minutho*, to diminish). Decline or remission of a disease.

Minutio, min-u'she-o. Diminution, as of capacity, power, etc. **M. mon'achi** (restriction of the monk), term used in the Middle Ages for treatment lessening the sexual energy.

Minyanthes, min-e-an'thees. Menyanthes.

Miosis, me-o'sis. Decline or remission of a disease.

Mirab'ilis dichot'oma. Four-o'clock flower of W. Indies,; a drastic purgative. **M. jalap'a**, false jalap; has been used as a substitute for officinal jalap. **M. suave'olens**, Mexican plant; leaves are stomachic, astringent, and antiarthritic.

Mirac'ulous plas'ter. See *Plaster.*

Mirocele. Merocele.

Mirror. Mirrors are used extensively in ophthalmoscopy, laryngoscopy, rhinology, etc. for examining and treating cavities.

Mirror-galvanometer, mir'ror-gal-van-om'e-tur. A mirror is fastened to the galvanometer needle, which reflects a beam of light upon a scale and indicates small motions of the needle.

Mirrot, mir'rot. Daucus carota.

Miryachit. Form of neurosis observed in Siberia and other cold countries, in which marked excitability, with imitation of words or movements, is present.

Misanthropy, mis-an'thro-pe (*misos*, hatred, *anthropos*, man). Aversion to man and society; symptom of melancholy and hypochondriasis.

Miscarriage, mis-kar'rij. Expulsion of a human fœtus between the third and seventh months of pregnancy. See *Abortion.*

Miscegenation, mis-se-jen-a'shun (*misceo*, to mix, *genus*, a race). Mixture or amalgamation of races, as of the black with the white.

Misemis'sion. Absence of emission in sexual intercourse.

Miserere (miz-er-air'e) **me'i** (have pity on me). Ileus.

Misery, miz'e-re (*miser*, suffering). See *Pain.*

Mislactation, mis-lak-ta'shun. Vitiated or defective condition of milk.

Mis'mar or **Mese'mar.** Nodus on the toes as the sequel of contusion or inflammation.

Mismenstrua'tion. Any form of disordered menstruation.

Mismicturi'tion. Any form of disordered passage of urine.

Misog'amos or **Misog'amus** (*misos*, hatred, *gamos*, wedlock). Having morbid repugnance to wedlock.

Misogyny, mis-oj'in-e (*misos*, hatred, *gune*, a woman). Hatred of women; repulsion for sexual intercourse.

Misoma'nia (*misos*, hatred or persecution). Delusion of persecution.

Misopæ'dia (*misos*, hatred, *pais*, child). Dislike of children by their parents.

Misopsychia, mis-o-sik'e-ah (*misos*, hatred, *psuche*, life). Weariness of life; melancholy.

Misoptochus, me-sop-to'kus (*misos*, hatred, *ptochos*, poor). Having hatred for the poor. Gout has been so called because commonly affecting the rich.

Misozoïa, mis-o-zo'e-ah (*misos*, hatred, *zoe*, life). Disgust of life, even to the verge of suicide.

Misplace'ment. Displacement; ectopia.

Missed la'bor. Condition in which a dead fœtus remains in the womb for some time after the term of pregnancy has expired.

Missio sanguinis, mish'e-o san'gwin-is. Bloodletting.

Mistio, mis'te-o (*misceo*, *mixtum*, to mix). Mixture.

Mistletoe, mis'il-to. Viscum album. **M., yel'lowish**, Viscum flavescens.

Mistura (mis-tu'rah) or **Mixtu'ra.** *Mixture.* Mingled compound in which different ingredients are contained in the fluid state, or suspended or not by means of mucilaginous or saccharine matter. In this sense synonymous with the French *Potion.* In France, however, the word *mixture* more frequently means a liquid medicine containing very active substances, and only to be administered by drops. When it consists of materials requiring to be shaken up when taken, it is termed *Mistura media.* **M. aca'ciæ**, mucilago acaciæ. **M. ac'idi hydrocyan'ici**, *Mixture of Prussic acid* (medicinal prussic acid, ℥j; distilled water, ℥xiv; pure sugar, ℥jss); dessertspoonful every morning and evening as a pectoral, etc. **M. ammoni'aci** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Mixture of ammoniac* (ammoniac, ℥iij; aquæ, f℥x); dose, f℥ss to f℥j (Ph. U. S.). **M. amyg'dalæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) (sweet almond, gr. ccxl; acacia, gr. xl; sugar, ℥ij; distilled water, f℥ix); dose, f℥ij-vj, in catarrh of stomach and bowels and of urinary organs; emulsio amygdalæ. **M. asafœ'tidæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Mixture of asafœtida* (asafœtidæ, ℥iij; aquæ, f℥x); used where pills cannot be swallowed and as a glyster; dose, f ℥ss to f ℥jss. **M. asafœ'tidæ pro clys'mate**, enema fœtidum. **M.**

bal'sami copai'bæ, see *Chopart's mixture*. **M. cam'phoræ**, *Camphor mixture* or *julep* (camphor., ℥ij; alcohol., ℞xl; magnes. carb., ℥iv; aqua destillat., Oij); virtues like those of camphor. **M. chlorofor'mi** (Ph. U. S.), *Mixture of chloroform* (chloroform. purif., f℥ij; camphor., gr. xlv; vitell. ovi. recent., f℥ss; aquæ, f℥iv); dose, f℥ss–j. **M. contrac'ta** (small mixture), see *Gutta*. **M. cor'nu us'ti**, *Decoction of burnt hartshorn*, *Mixture of burnt hartshorn*, *White decoction* (cornuum ust., ℥ij; acaciæ gum. cont., ℥j; aquæ, Oiij). **M. creaso'ti**, *Creasote mixture* (creasot., acid. acetic. glacial., āā ℞xv; spirit. junip., ℞xxx; syrup., f℥j; aquæ destill., f℥xv) (Ph. Br.); a fluidounce contains a minim of creasote, the usual dose. **M. cre'tæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Chalk* or *Cretaceous mixture*, *Chalk julep* (compound chalk powder, gr. cccc; cinnamon-water, f℥j, f℥vj; water, f℥j, f℥vj) (Ph. U. S.); antacid and absorbent; dose, f℥j to f℥ij. **M. diabol'ica**, mixture under this name is kept in many hospitals for malingerers; made of nauseous ingredients, as aloes, asafœtida, castor, etc., and given to keep up a disagreeable impression on the gustatory nerves. **M. fer'ri et ammo'nii aceta'tis** (Ph. U. S.), Basham's mixture (tinct. of chloride of iron, ℞lxxxiij; diluted acetic acid, f℥ij; solution of acetate of ammonium, f℥xiv; elixir of orange, f℥vj; syrup, f℥j; water, f℥iv, f℥ij); tonic; dose, f℥ss–j. **M. fer'ri aromat'ica**, *Aromatic mixture of iron* (cinchon. rubr. pulv., ℥j; calumb. rad. pulv., ℥ss; caryophyll. cont., ℥ij; ferri fil., ℥ss; tinct. cardamom. comp., f℥iij; tinct. aurant. cort., f℥ss; aquæ menth. piperit., q. s.) (Ph. Br.); tonic; dose, f℥j–ij. **M. fer'ri compos'ita** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Compound mixture of iron*, *Griffith's mixture* (myrrhæ, gr. lxxij; sacchar., gr. lxxij; potass. bicarb., gr. xxxij; aquæ rosæ (Ph. U. S.), f℥viij; ferri sulph. in pulv., gr. xxiv; sp. lavand., f℥ss); tonic and emmenagogue, and useful wherever iron is indicated; dose, f℥j–ij. **M. ferrosali'na**, mixture, ferrosaline. **M. fus'ca** (brown mixture), M. glycyrrhizæ composita. **M. gentia'næ**, see *Infusum gentianæ compositum*. **M. glycyrrhi'zæ compos'ita** (Ph. U. S.) *Compound mixture of licorice*, *Brown mixture* (extract. glycyrrhiz. pur., acaciæ pulv., sacchar., āā ℥ss; tinct. opii camphorat., f℥ij; vin. antimon., f℥j; spirit. æther. nitros., f℥ss; aquæ, f℥xij); popular cough medicine; dose, a tablespoonful for an adult. **M. guai'aci**, *Mixture of guaiac* (guaiac., resin. pulv., sacch. pur., āā ℥ss; acaciæ pulv., ℥ij; aq. cinnam., Oj) (Ph. Br.); dose, f℥ss to f℥ij. **M. gum'mi guai'aci berge'ri**, mistura guaiaci. **M. gummo'sa**, gum mixture. **M. hor'dei**, decoctum hordei compositum. **M. len'iens**, looch ex ovo. **M. magne'sii et asafœ'tidæ**, mixture of magnesia and asafœtida (carbonate of magnesium, gr. ccclx; tinct. of asafœtida, f℥x; tinct. of opium, ℞lxxv; sugar, ℥iss; distilled water, q. s. to make f℥xv); Dewees's carminative; dose, ℞xx. **M. me'dia**, see *Mistura*. **M. mos'chi**, *Musk mixture* (moschi, acaciæ gum., sacch. purif., āā ℥j; aq. rosæ, f℥vj); dose, f℥ss to f℥ij. **M. potas'sæ citra'tis**, liquor potassæ citratis. **M. potas'sii citra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), neutral mixture (fresh lemon-juice, f℥iv; bicarbonate of potassium, q. s. for neutralization); should be always freshly made; given in fevers, etc.; dose, f℥ss. **M. rhe'i et so'dæ** (Ph. U. S.) (bicarbonate of sodium, ℥ss; fluid extract of rhubarb, f℥iiiss; spirit of peppermint, f℥ivss; water, q. s. to make Oj); dose, for children, as carminative, half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful. **M. scammo'nii**, *Scammony mixture* (scammon., gr. vj; lactis, f℥ij) (Ph. Br.); dose, f℥j–ij. **M. sen'næ compos'ita**, *Compound mixture of senna* (magnes. sulph., ℥iv; extract. glycyrrh. liquid., f℥j; tinct. sennæ, f℥iiss; tinct. cardamom. comp., f℥iss; infus. sennæ, f℥xv) (Ph. Br.); dose, f℥j–jss. **M. spir'itûs vi'ni Gal'lici**, *Brandy mixture*, *Mixture of spirit of French wine* (sp. vin. Gallic., aq. cinnam., āā f℥iv; vitel. ovi., ij; sacchar. pur., ℥ss) (Ph. Br.); excitant draught for the low stages of fever; dose, f℥j–ij. **M. strych'niæ**, *Mixture of strychnia* (distilled water, ℥ij; very pure strychnia, 1 gr.; white sugar, ℥ij); dose, a teaspoonful. **M. sulphu'rico-acida**, elixir acidum Halleri. **M. vulnera'ria ac'ida**, eau d' arquebusade.

Mitchella (mitch-el'lah) **re'pens** (after Dr. John Mitchell of Virginia, botanist). *Partridgeberry*, *Checkerberry*, *Winter clover*. Indigenous trailing evergreen, of the family Cinchonaceæ; expectorant, emmenagogue, and diuretic; prescribed in dropsy and gout.

Mite. Small insects, particularly the acarus.

Mitella, mit-el'lah (dim. of **Mitra**, bandage). Sling.

Mithridate, mith-rid-at'e. Compound electuary into which entered myrrh, saffron, agaric, ginger, cinnamon, frankincense, garlic, mustard, birthwort, galbanum, castor, gum arabic, opium, gentian, valerian, acacia, and other substances in Canary wine, honey, etc.; invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, and regarded as alexipharmic.

Mithridaticum medicamentum, mith-rid-at'ik-um med-ik-am-en'tum. Mithridate.

Mith'ridatism. Condition of protection from toxic drugs by taking them in gradually increasing doses. Mithridates was credited with such protection, as a habitual taker of strong drugs.

Mitigans, mit'e-gans (*mitigo*, to assuage). Lenitive.

Mit'igate. To relieve pain or distress, or, at least, to moderate it.

Mitigated caustic, mit'e-ga-ted kaw'stik. Fused nitrate of silver with equal part of potassium nitrate. **M. stick**, M. caustic.

Mitochysis, mit-ok'is-is (*mitos*, thread, *chusis*, liquefaction). Multiplication of cells.

Mito'ma. Portion of nucleus, the chromatin.

Mitos'chisis. Karyokinesis.

Mitosis, mit-o'sis (*mitos*, thread). Starlike division of the chromatin of a nucleus. Karyokinesis.

Mitra Hippocratica, me'trah hip-po-krat'ik-ah (*mitra*, mitre, bandage). Bonnet of Hippocrates; capelline bandage.

Mitral, mi'tral. Having the form of a mitre; resembling a bishop's mitre. **M. regurgita'tion**, see *Regurgitation*. **M. valves**, two triangular valves at the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle; formed by the inner membrane of the left cavities of the heart, and retained on the side of the ventricle by tendinous cords proceeding from the columnæ carneæ. They permit the blood to pass from the auricle into the ventricle, and oppose its return.

Mitrium, mit're-um (*mitrion*, dim. of *mitra*, bandage). Sling.

Miuamaru. See *Arrow-poison*.

Miva, me'vah. Marmelade.

Mixed fe'ver. Inflammatory and typhus fever occurring together.

Mixis, miks'is. Coition. Mistura.

Mixtio, mik'she-o (*misceo*, *mixtum*, to mix). Mistura.

Mixtura, miks-tu'rah. Mistura.

Mixture, miks'ture. Mistura. **M., A. C. E.**, alcohol, p. j; chloroform, p. ij; ether, p. iij; anæsthetic. **M. of ac'etate of i'ron and ammo'nium**, mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis. **M., al'mond**, emulsio amygdalæ. **M. of ammo'niac**, mistura ammoniaci. **M. of asafœt'ida**, mistura asafœtidæ. **M., Ba'sham's**, mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis. **M., brandy**, mistura spiritûs vini Gallici. **M., brown**, mistura glycyrrhizæ composita. **M., cam'phor**, mistura camphoræ. **M., chalk**, mistura cretæ. **M. of ci'trate of potas'sium**, liquor potassii citratis. **M. of cre'asote**, mistura creasoti. **M., creta'ceous**, mistura cretæ. **M., em'etine, emetic**, mistura emetinæ vomitoria. **M., ferrosaline'**, under this name the author has long prescribed the following combination in torpor of the colon: Magnes. sulphat., ℥j; potassæ bitart., ℥j; ferri sulph., gr. x; for a quart of water. Wineglassful every morning, on rising, until the torpor is removed. **M., gen'tian**, see *Infusum gentianæ compositum*. **M., Grif'fith's**, mistura ferri composita. **M. of guai'ac**, mistura guaiaci. **M. of gum ar'abic**, see *Emulsio acaciæ*. **M. of harts'horn, burnt**, mistura cornu usti. **M., Hope's**, recommended by a Mr. Hope in diarrhœa and dysentery; essentially a nitrate of morphia. Although the proposer employed the acidum nitrosum (Ph. Edin.), nitric acid is generally used (acid. nitros.,

f℥j ; aquæ camphor., f ℥viij ; tinct. opii, gtt. xl.—M.) ; dose, a fourth part every three or four hours. **M. of i'ron, aromat'ic,** mistura ferri aromatica. **M. of i'ron, com'pound,** mistura ferri composita. **M., Lafayette,** mixture for gonorrhœa, consisting of copaiba, spirit of nitrous ether, compound tincture of lavender, liquor potassæ, syrup, and mucilage of acacia. **M. of lic'orice, com'pound,** mistura glycyrrhizæ composita. **M. of marsh'mallows,** decoctum althææ. **M., musk,** mistura moschi. **M., neu'tral,** liquor potassæ citratis. **M. of Prus'sic ac'id,** mistura acidi hydrocyanici. **M. of rhu'barb and so'da,** mistura rhei et sodæ. **M. of scam'mony,** mistura scammonii. **M., Scud'amore's,** recommended by Sir C. Scudamore in gouty and rheumatic affections (magnes. sulph., ℥j–℥ij ; aquæ menthæ, f ℥x ; aceti colchic., f ℥j–f ℥jss ; syrup. croci, f ℥j ; magnes., ℈viij.—M.) ; dose, one, two, or three tablespoonfuls, repeated every two hours in a paroxysm of gout, until from four to six evacuations are produced in twenty-four hours. **M. of sen'na, com'pound,** mistura sennæ compositum. **M. of spir'it of French wine,** mistura spiritûs vini Gallici. **M. of strych'nia,** mistura strychniæ.

Mm. Symbol for micromillimetres.

Mne'me. Memory.

Mnemoneutice (ne-mo-nu'tis-e) or **Mnemon'ice.** Mnemonics.

Mnemonics, ne-mon'iks (*mneme,* memory). The art of aiding the memory and of forming artificial memory.

Mnemotechne, ne-mo-tek'ne (*mneme,* memory, *techne,* art). Mnemonics.

Moaning, moan'ing. A plaintive respiration, in which the patient utters audible groans or moans.

Moap'eye. Myopia.

Mo'bile spasm. Term implying movements, slow and irregular in character, following hemiplegia.

Mobility, mo-bil'it-e (*mobilis,* that can be moved). The power of being moved. In physiology, great nervous susceptibility, often joined to a disposition to convulsion. Greatly developed excitability.

Moccasin (mok'a-sin) **flow'er.** Cypripedium acaule, C. luteum. **M. plant,** Cypripedium luteum. **M. root,** Cypripedium pubescens.

Mochleusis, mok-lu'sis (*mochlos,* lever). Reduction of a luxated bone.

Mochlia, mok-le'ah (*mochleuo,* to move). Reduction of a luxated bone.

Mochlicus, mok'le-kus. Relating or appertaining to mochlia ; purgative.

Mochliscus, mok-lis'kus (dim. of **Mochlos,** lever). Lever.

Mochlium, mok'le-um (*mochlion,* dim. of *mochlos,* lever). Instrument employed in obstetrics.

Mochlus, mok'lus. Lever.

Mochthus, mok'thus. Agony.

Mock'knees. Crusta genu equinæ.

Mock'orange. Philadelphus coronarius; leaves are detergent.

Modelling process, mod'el-ing pro'sess. A term proposed by Dr. Macartney of Dublin for the mode in which wounds are healed without inflammation or suppuration by a deposit of plastic matter from the surface of the wound, portion being laid upon portion, without waste, after the manner of clay in the hands of the sculptor.

Moderator (mod'e-ra-tor) **band.** Fibrous or muscular band often existing in man, extending across the right ventricle of the heart.

Mod'ified lin'ear extrac'tion. Von Graefe's method of operating on cataracts.

Modiolus, mod-e'o-lus. (The nave of a wheel). A hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear, forming a nucleus, axis, or central pillar around which the gyri of the cochleæ pass. The modiolus forms the inner and larger portion of the central pillar, and is the cavity seen at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus, lodging a branch of the auditory nerve. The central portion of the modiolus, *Tractus spiralis foraminulosus,* contains a number of minute canals. Into these the nerves of the cochlea enter, and pass out at right angles between the bony plates forming the zona ossea of the lamina spiralis, to be expended on the membranous portion of the lamina. Also the crown of a trepan.

Modus operandi, mo'dus op-er-an'de (mode of operating). Term applied to the general principles upon which remedies act in morbid states of the body.

The following classification will convey some idea of the ways in which different organs may be excited into action :

1. By actual or immediate contact of the remedy, and by absorption or mediate contact.
2. By an impulse conveyed by the nerves, through an impression made on the stomach or elsewhere, or by remote sympathy.
3. By contiguous or continuous sympathy, or by mere proximity or continuity of parts.

Mœnia dentium, me'ne-ah den'she-um (walls of the teeth). See *Alveolus.*

Mœ'ror (sorrow). Despondency ; melancholy.

Mog'ador gum. Barbary gum.

Mogilalia, mo-ge-lal'e-ah (*mogis,* with difficulty, *laleo,* to speak). Difficult or defective articulation. Impediment of speech. See *Balbuties.*

Mogiphonia, mo-ge-fo'ne-ah (*mogis, phone,* voice). Neurotic affection of the larynx with loss of power of voice.

Mogostocia, mo-gos-to'se-ah (*mogos,* difficulty, *tokos,* parturition). Dystocia ; laborious labor.

Mogrigraphia, mog-re-graf'e-ah (*mogis,* with difficulty, *grapho,* to write). Writer's cramp.

Mo'gus. Agony.

Mo'hawk tas'sel. Eupatorium purpureum.

Mohr'enheim's fos'sa. Depression situate below the clavicle, between the pectoralis major and deltoid, serving as a guide for ligating subclavian artery.

Mohria thurifraga, mohr'e-ah thu-rif'ra-gah (after Prof. D. M. H. Mohr, a botanist of Kiel). South African fern, the dry leaves of which, pulverized and made into an ointment with fat, are serviceable in burns and scalds.

Moisture, moist'ure. Simple humidity of the skin. The skin is said to be moist or in a state of moisture when there is slight perspiration.

Mo'ka al'oes. Aloes of poor quality from Arabia.

Mola, mo'lah (a mill). Maxillary bone, molar tooth, mole, patella. **M., u'terine,** mole.

Molalia, mo-lal'e-ah. Mogilalia.

Mo'lar (*mola,* a mill). That which bruises or grinds. **M. glands,** two small bodies formed by a collection of mucous crypts, seated in the substance of the cheeks, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth. **M. teeth,** *Grinders, Jaw teeth, Lag teeth, Wall teeth, Cheek teeth,* occupy the farther part of each alveolar arch. Their coronæ are broader than they are high, unequal, tuberculated, and the roots are more or less subdivided. They are 20 in number, 10 in each jaw. The first two pairs in each jaw are called lesser molars, premolar or bicuspid, dentes bicuspidati or buccales or molares anteriores or molares minores. The coronæ have two tubercles, the outer being more prominent and larger than the inner. The root is commonly simple, sometimes bifurcated. The other three pairs have been termed great molars—dentes molares posteriores or majores. Their coronæ are cubical, rounded, and have at the upper surface four or five tubercles separated by deep furrows. The root is divided into two, three, four, and five fangs, more or less curved. The third great molar appears a long time after the others, and hence has been called dens sapientiæ or wisdom tooth.

Molasses, mo-las'sez. Melasses ; theriaca.

Mole (*moles,* mass). *Vesicular mole, Hydatidiform* or *Myxomatous degeneration of the placenta, Mooncalf.* Fleshy, insensible mass of variable and determinate size forming in the uterus and slightly united by vessels to that organ, from which its feeble vitality is derived. Moles seem to be owing to a morbid process, and are generally connected with conception. At times they contain parts of the fœtus, but com-

monly do not. At different periods in different women the mass is expelled from the uterus with ordinary symptoms of abortion, and the case requires similar management. See also *Nævus* and *Conception, false.* **M., hydat'id,** see *Hydatid.* **M. plant,** Euphorbia lathyris.

Molecular, mo-lek'u-lar. Relating to molecules or minute portions of anything; hence molecular death, in contradistinction to somatic death or death of the whole body. **M. lay'er of cor'tex,** stratum moleculare cerebri; first layer of Meynert. **M. move'ment,** see *Motion.* **M. weight,** see *Atomic weight.*

Molecule, mo'le-kyul (dim. of **Moles,** mass). Minute portion of any body; also the cicatricula, macula, gallatura, gelatinous molecule, tread of the cock, or embryo part of the impregnated ovum, observable by the microscope before the ovum has left the ovarium of the hen. It lies under the epidermic coats of the yolk, and upon its proper coat. If the ovum, according to Valentin, be lacerated and its contents minutely examined, the cicatricula is found like a grayish-white disk, which in its whole periphery is dense, granulous, and opaque, but in the centre presents a clear, non-granulous, and perfectly diaphanous point. Purkinje found that, when he removed the dark granulous mass by suction with a small tube, there remained a perfectly transparent vesicle filled with a pellucid lymph which had a decidedly spherical form, but, being extremely delicate, was easily lacerated, and then its fluid escaped As he found this—which later naturalists have named, after its discoverer, the *Purkinjean vesicle*—in the ova of the ovary, but could not see it in ova which had already entered the oviduct, he named it *germinal vesicle, germ-vesicle,* or *germ-cell, vesicula prolifera* or *germinativa, blastocystinx.* Besides a perfectly colorless fluid this contains one or more dark corpuscles, which appear as a nucleus through the including membrane in the shape of opaque spots—the germinal spot, germ-spot, macula germinativa or germinans, nucleus germinativus, blastocardia, corculum germinis, blastocelis, Wagnerian spot or vesicle. The small dots observed by Valentin in the Wagnerian vesicles, and arising in them, have been termed *Valentinian vesicles.* The granulous membrane—its thickened portion, the so-called "cicatricula"—and the germinal vesicle constitute those parts of the ovum which pass immediately into the original foundation of the embryo, the blastoderm, blastodermic or germinal membrane, vesicula blastodermatica or blastodermica, blastodermic vesicle. In the nomenclature of Professor Agassiz the yolk-membrane is an *ectoblast;* the Purkinjean vesicle, a *mesoblast;* the Wagnerian vesicle, an *entoblast;* and the Valentinian vesicle, an *entosthoblast.* See *Cytoblast.* **M., gelat'inous,** molecule.

Moles gangliformis, mo'lees gan-gle-for'mis (gangliform mass). Ganglion of Gasser.

Molibdus, mo-lib'dus. Lead.

Molilalia, mo-lil-al'e-ah. Mogilalia.

Molimen, mo-le'men (pl. **Moli'mina**) (*molior,* to strive). An attempt, a struggle. **M. apoplec'ticum,** cerebral hemorrhage. **M. crit'icum,** impulsion toward a sudden solution or crisis of a disease. **M. hæmorrhag'icum,** hemorrhagic diathesis or impulsion. **M. hæmorrhoïda'le,** hemorrhoidal diathesis or impulsion; see *Hæmorrhois.* **M. menstrua'le,** menstrual diathesis or impulsion. **M. natu'ræ saluta'rium,** instinct.

Molles'cence (*mollis,* soft). Softening; mollities.

Mol'lin (*mollis,* soft). Soap composed of caustic potash, cocoanut oil, and glycerin; base for ointments in cutaneous affections.

Mollipuffs, mol'e-pufs. Lycoperdon.

Mol'lis ma'ter (tender mother). Pia mater.

Mollities, mol-lish'e-eez (*mollis,* soft). Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ. **M. atroph'ica,** see *Mollities cerebri.* **M. cer'ebri,** *Mollescence* or *softening* or a kind of *liquefaction of the cerebral substance,* the remainder preserving its ordinary consistency. The neurine often contains small clots of blood, giving rise to what has been termed *Capillary apoplexy* (Cruveilhier). Several varieties of softening are now described, as *Red softening,* a result of inflammation; *Yellow softening,* the result of the death of a portion of the cerebral tissue; *White softening, Mollities atrophica,* the result of imperfect nutrition, due to deficient supply of blood. **M. cor'dis,** softening of the heart, caused by inflammation or from some lesion in the function of nutrition. **M. medul'læ spina'lis,** softening of the spinal marrow. **M. os'sium,** *Softening of the bones;* rare affection in which the bones are deprived of their salts, particularly of the phosphate of lime, and consist only, or mainly, of gelatin; hence they acquire a degree of suppleness which renders them unfit for the performance of their functions. The disease generally affects all the bones; but it is especially remarkable during life in the long bones, which assume any curvature that may be wished. Very violent pain is often experienced in them, and the urine frequently contains an enormous proportion of calcareous phosphate. The patient is compelled to remain in the horizontal posture, the bones no longer being fixed points for the muscles to act upon. The disease has almost always terminated fatally, and dissection has exhibited the gelatinous nature of the bones, which, by desiccation, have become transparent, as if they had been macerated in acid. Experience has afforded no means of relief in this dreadful affliction. Alkaline salts, earthy phosphates, etc. are of little or no use, the disease being in the cells of nutrition. **M. un'guium,** unnaturally soft condition of the nails from faulty nutrition of those parts.

Mollitio, mol-lish'e-o. Mollities.

Mollitudo, mol'le-tu-do. Mollities.

Moll's glands. Small glands existing in the margin of the eyelids.

Mollu'go cervia'na. Infusion of the flowers is diaphoretic. **M. sperg'ula** or **verticilla'ta,** carpet weed; Indian chickweed. Laxative, stomachic.

Molluscum, mol-lus'kum (knotty growth on the bark of the maple). Cutaneous affection consisting of numerous tumors, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg, filled with an atheromatous matter, which are developed in the substance of the derma, and are of various shapes, some having a large base, others adherent by a pedicle. The disease is probably seated in the sebaceous follicles. **M. adeno'sum,** M. contagiosum. **M. contagio'sum,** singular variety, characterized by the presence of hard, round tubercles, which are smooth and transparent, and, when pressed, pour out from an orifice in their summits a little opaque or milky fluid. **M. epithelia'le** or **epithelio'ma,** M. contagiosum. **M. fibro'sum,** morbid condition consisting of quite small masses or tumors developed around a hair-follicle, each including an enlarged sebaceous gland belonging to the hair-follicle, and a peripheral mass of nucleated connective tissue, the hair occupying the centre of the tumor. **M. non-contagio'sum** or **pen'dulum,** M. fibrosum. **M. seba'ceum** or **ses'sile,** M. contagiosum. **M. sim'plex,** M. fibrosum. **M. verruco'sum,** a form of M. contagiosum allowing of enucleation *en masse.*

Moloche, mol'o-ke. Malva rotundifolia.

Molopes, mol-o'pees (wheal). Vibices.

Molybdænum magnesii, mol-ib-de'num mag-ne'se-e (*molubdos,* lead). Manganese, black oxide of.

Molybdamauro'sis. Amaurosis from lead-poisoning.

Molybdamblyo'pia. Amblyopia from lead-poisoning.

Molybdate, mo-lib'date. Molybdic acid combined with a base.

Molybdencepha'lia. Affection of the brain from lead-poisoning.

Molybdenepilep'sia (*molubdos,* lead). Epilepsy induced by lead-poisoning.

Molybdocachexia, mo-lib-do-kak-eks'e-ah (*molubdos,* lead, *cachexia*). Lead-poisoning.

Molybdocardial'gia. Cardialgia from lead-poisoning.

Molybdocolica, mo-lib-do-kol'e-kah (*molubdos,* lead, *colica*). Colica metallica.

Molybdoïdes, mo-lib-do-e'dees (*molubdos,* lead, *eidos,* form). Resembling lead.

Molybdonosus, mo-lib-don'o-sus (*molubdos,* lead, *nosos,* disease). Lead-poisoning.

Molybdoparesis, mo-lib-do-par'es-is (*molubdos,* lead, *paresis,* paralysis). Lead-palsy.

Molybdosis, mol-ib-do'sis (*molybdus*). Lead-poisoning.

Molybdospasmus, mo-lib-do-spaz'mus (*molubdos,* lead, *spasmos,* spasm). Cramp or spasm due to lead-poisoning.

Molybdus, mo-lib'dus. Lead.

Molyne, mol-e'ne. Anus.

Molynsis, mo-lin'sis (*moluno,* to taint). Miasma.

Momisci, mo-mis'se. Molar teeth. Also the parts of the molar teeth connected with the gums.

Momordica, mo-mor'de-kah (*mordeo,* to bite). *Balm-apple, Balsam apple,* ord. Cucurbitaceæ; fruit of this oriental tree, *Pomum mirabile* or *Hierosolymitanum,* was formerly considered vulnerary. **M. as'pera,** M. elaterium. **M. bu'chu,** Ecbalium buchu. **M. elate'rium,** *Wild, Squirting,* or *Asses' cucumber,* nat. ord. Cucurbitaceæ. The dried sediment from the juice is the elaterium of the shops. See *Extractum elaterii.* A powerful cathartic, and has been used in dropsies. The active principle is *Elatin, Elaterin,* or *Ecbalin.* Dose, gr. ¼ to gr. j until it operates. The Ph. B. formerly had *Ecbalii fructus, Squirting cucumber fruit,* the very nearly ripe fruit of Ecbalium officinarum.

Momor'dicin. Principle derived from elaterium.

Monad, mo'nad (*monas,* a unit). Simple particle or atom or unit; smallest of all visible animalcules; primary cell or germ.

Monadeno'ma. Adenoma of a single gland.

Monæ, mo'ne. Nates.

Monanæsthe'sia (*monos,* one, *anæsthesia,* loss of sensation). Loss of sensation in one part or limb from lesion of the nerves or of occipital cortex, or it may be from hysteria.

Monarda, mo-nar'dah (after N. Monardes, a Spanish botanist). *Scarlet rose balm, Mountain mint, Oswego tea, Mountain balm, Horsemint, Square stalk, Red balm;* indigenous plant, ord. Labiatæ; has excitant properties of Monarda punctata. **M. allophyl'la,** M. fistulosa. **M. clinopo'dia,** M. fistulosa. **M. coccin'ea,** monarda. **M. did'yma,** monarda. **M. fistulo'sa,** *Wild bergamot, Horsemint;* leaves have a fragrant smell and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste; reputed to be nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent. **M. Kalmia'na,** monarda. **M. oblonga'ta,** M. fistulosa. **M. puncta'ta,** *Horsemint;* indigenous in the United States; stimulant and carminative; *Oleum monardæ, Oil of horsemint,* was formerly officinal in the Ph. U. S. **M. purpu'rea,** monarda. **M. rugo'sa,** M. fistulosa.

Monardin, mo-nar'din. Crystalline solid, isomeric with thymol, from oil of horsemint.

Monarthri'tis. Inflammation of a single joint.

Mo'nas. Monad. **M. crepus'culum,** micrococcus crepusculum. **M. prodigio'sa,** bacillus prodigiosus. **M. termo,** bacterium termo.

Monaster, mon-as'ter (*monos,* single, *aster,* star). Single-star figure in karyokinesis.

Monatomic, mon-ah-tom'ik (*monos,* single, *atomos,* atom). In chemistry, denotes an element of which one atom of hydrogen is saturated by only one atom of the combining element.

Monelithrix, mon-e-lith'riks. Atrophy of the hair in which it resembles beads.

Monemeron (mo-nem'er-on) or **Monoëm'eron** (*mono, hemera,* a day). Name given to several collyria which were supposed to cure diseases of the eyes in a day.

Monenterum, mon-en'ter-um (*mono, enteron,* intestine). Colon.

Monera, mo-ne'rah. Class of protozoans of the lowest forms of life.

Monesia, mo-ne'ze-ah. Vegetable extract imported into Europe from South America in hard, thick cakes. Prepared from the bark of a tree whose botanical name is uncertain—probably *Chrysophyllum glycyphlæum* or *Buranhem, Burunhem, Guaranhem;* ord. Sapotaceæ. Very friable, and its fracture very much resembles that of a well-torrefied cocoanut. Wholly soluble in water, and its taste, which is at first sweet like licorice, sometimes becomes astringent. On account of its astringent properties it has been prescribed in chronic bronchitis, hemoptysis, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, etc. Has been applied locally in the form of ointment (mones., p. 1; adipis, p. 7).

Monesin, mo-ne'sin. Acrid principle obtained from monesia; identical with saponin.

Moneywort, mun'e-wort. Lysimachia nummularia.

Mongolian, mon-go'le-an. Anthropologists give the name *Mongolian race* to a variety of the human species spread over a great part of the north of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, etc. Individuals composing it have the skin of a brown red, forehead flat, nose broad, cheeks prominent, and lips large. See *Man.*

Mongrel, mung'grel. Hybrid.

Monileth'rix (*monile,* necklace, *thrix,* hair). Moniliform or beaded hair.

Moniliform, mo-nil'e-form (*monile,* necklace, *forma,* shape; necklace-like). Term applied to a peculiar change in the form of the blood-vessels, caused by partial dilatations of their walls; often observed in cases of cerebral softening.

Moni'mia polystach'ia. Plant of S. America, recent leaves of which are exepctorant and bark astringent.

Monism, mo'nizm (*monas,* unity). Doctrine that matter and mind are identical.

Monk physic'ians and sur'geons. Class of practitioners of whom Frère Come and Jacques Beaulieu in France, and Pravetz in Germany, were the most distinguished.

Monkey-bread, mung'ke-bred. Fruit of baobab tree.

Monkshood, mungks'hood. Aconitum. **M., com'mon,** Aconitum napellus. **M. ocam'pi,** herb from Mexico; leaves are considered tonic. **M., sal'utary,** Aconitum anthora. **M., wild,** Aconitum uncinatum.

Monni'na polystach'ia (after Monnino, Count de Florida Blanca, Spanish promoter of botany). South American plant, Polygaleæ. The bark of the root is a powerful astringent, much used in South America in bowel diseases; also as a hair-wash.

Mo'no (*monos,* one, alone). In composition, one alone, only one.

Monobasic, mon-o-bas'ik (*monos,* single, *basis,* base). Having one base; term used in chemistry.

Monoblep'sia or **Monoblepsis,** mon-o-blep'sis (*mono, blepsis,* sight). Affection in which vision is confused, imperfect, and indistinct when both eyes are employed, but perfect or nearly so when either eye is used singly.

Monobrachius, mon-o-brak'e-us (*monos,* single, *brachium,* arm). Defective development in the congenital absence of an arm.

Monobromated, mo-no-bro'ma-ted. Containing one bromine atom. **M. cam'phor,** compound of camphor containing bromine in place of one atom of its hydrogen.

Monobrom'ethane. Ethyl bromide.

Monobro'mide of cam'phor. Monobromated camphor.

Monocarpæ, mo-no-kar'pe (*mono, karpos,* fruit). A division of cutaneous affections, of the family Eczematosen of Fuchs, which includes strophulus, psydracia, and ecthyma.

Monocephalus, mo-no-sef'al-us (*mono, kephale,* head). Compound monster having two bodies with a single head.

Monochlormethane, mo-no-klor-meth'ane. Methyl chloride.

Monochromatic (mo-no-kro-mat'ik) **aberra'tion.** Spherical aberration.

Mon'ocle. See *Monoculus.*

Monococcus, mo-no-kok'kus (*monos,* single, *kokkos*). Form of coccus in which each is single and detached.

Monocœlic, mo-no-se'lik (*mono, cœlia,* cavity). Having one cavity.

Monocolon, mo-no-ko'lon. Cæcum; rectum.

Monocranus, mon-ok'ran-us (*mono, kranon, kranion,* cranium). Monster with one cranium, but with the face in part double.

Monocrotous, mon-ok'ro-tus (*mono, kroteo,* to strike). See *Pulse, monocrotous.*

Monocular, mon-ok'u-lar (*mono, oculus,* eye). Belonging or relating to one eye; hybrid term. Variety of figure-of-8 bandage, to be applied to one eye only, is called a monocular bandage. **M. polyo'pia hysterica,** monocular diplopia or triplopia of hysterical subjects, including hysterical macropsy and micropsy.

Monoculum, mon-ok'u-lum. Cæcum.

Monoculus, mon-ok'u-lus (*mono, oculus,* eye). *Monocle.* Bandage employed to maintain topical applications over one of the eyes. This bandage, called by some surgeons *Simplex oculus,* is made of a roller three or four ells long, rolled into a single ball. See *Cyclops.*

Monocyst, mo'no-sist (*mono, kustis,* cyst). Unilocular cyst. See *Oligocyst.*

Monodiplopia, mon-o-dip-lo'pe-ah (*mono, diploos,* double, *ops,* eye). Uniocular diplopia or double vision with one eye. **M. hyster'ica,** monocular polyopia hysterica.

Monœcius, mo-ne'she-us (*mono, oikos,* house). Hermaphrodite.

Monoëm'eron. Monemeron.

Monogastric, mon-o-gas'trik (*mono, gaster,* stomach). Having but one stomach. Man is monogastric; ruminating animals, on the contrary, are polygastric; a muscle that has one belly is monogastric.

Monoge'neous (*mono, genos,* kind). Of one race or family.

Monogeny, mo-noj'en-e (*mono, genos,* kind). See *Generation.*

Monograph, medical, mon'o-graf, med'e-kal (*mono, graphe,* description). An *ex professo* treatise on a single class of diseases or on a single disease or medical subject.

Monohemeron, mon-o-hem'er-on. Monemeron.

Monolocular, mon-o-lok'u-lar (*monos,* single, *oculus,* eye). Having but one cell or cavity; term applied to cystic tumors especially; unilocular.

Monom'achon or **Monom'acum.** Cæcum.

Monomania, mon-o-man'e-ah. Form of insanity in which the aberration is confined to one subject. **M., homici'dal,** homicidal insanity. **M., incen'diary,** pyromania. **M. syphilit'ica,** syphiliphobia.

Monomaniac, mon-o-ma'ne-ak. One laboring under monomania or insanity, chiefly on one subject.

Monommatos, mon-om'mat-os (*mono, omma,* eye). Cyclops.

Monomoria, mon-o-mor'e-ah (*mono, moria,* silliness). Melancholy.

Monomphalus, mon-om'fal-us (*mono, omphalos,* navel). A monster produced by the union of two bodies having a common umbilicus. Such a double monster is called by I. G. St. Hilaire *Monomphalian.*

Mononœa, mon-o-ne'ah (*mono, noos,* thought). Thought on one subject, as in monomania.

Monopagia, mon-o-pah'je-ah (*mono, pagios,* fixed). Clavus hystericus; hemicrania.

Monopathophobia, mon-o-path-o-fo'be-ah (*mono, pathos,* disorder, *phobos,* dread). Hypochondriasis.

Monopathy, mon-op'ath-e (*mono, pathos,* disorder). A state in which one organ or function is disordered. Applied to melancholy or monomania, which is said to be a monopathic affection.

Monopegia, mon-o-pej'e-ah (*mono, pegnumi,* to fix). Clavus hystericus; hemicrania.

Monophasia, mon-o-faz'e-ah (*mono, phasis,* a speech). Difficulty in speaking, consisting of inability to utter more than one syllable, one word, or one sentence.

Monophobia, mon-o-fo'be-ah (*mono, phobos,* fear). Mental affection in which there exists a morbid dread of being left alone.

Monophthalmia, mon-of-thal'me-ah. Cyclopia.

Monophthalmus, mon-of-thal'mus (*mono, ophthalmos,* eye). Cyclops; monoculus.

Monophyodont, mon-o-fe'o-dont (*mono,* single, *phuo,* to produce, *odous,* tooth). An animal having only one set of teeth.

Monoplastic, mon-o-plas'tik (*mono, plasso,* to form). Having one form. A monoplastic element in histology is one which retains its primary form.

Monoplas'tid. An animal formed of one cell; a protozoön.

Monopleg'ia (*mono, plege,* stroke). Paralysis limited to a single organ or part and dependent on circumscribed lesions of the nervous system, as in glossoplegia or paralysis of the tongue, or in hemianopsia or one-sided blindness.

Monopodia, mon-o-pod'e-ah (*mono, pous,* foot). Sympodia.

Monoproso'pus (*mono, prosopon,* face). Double monster having a single face.

Mo'nops (*mono, ops,* eye). Cyclops.

Monopsia, mon-op'se-ah (*mono, opsis,* vision). Cyclopia.

Monopsychosis (*mono, psuche,* mind). Monomania or delusional insanity.

Monopus, mon'o-pus (*mono, pous,* foot). Defective development in the congenital absence of one foot; one who has but one foot; monster in whom a lower extremity is entirely absent. See *Symmeles.*

Monorchia, mon-or'ke-ah. See *Monorchis.*

Monor'chid. One who has apparently a single testicle, the other not having descended into the scrotum.

Monorchidia, mon-or-kid'e-ah. See *Monorchis.*

Monorchis, mon-or'kis (*mono, orchis,* testicle). One who has only one testicle. The condition is *Monorchidia* or *Monorchia, Monorchism, Unilateral anorchism.*

Monorchism, mon-or'kism. See *Monorchis.*

Monorganici, mon-or-gan'is-e (*mono, organon,* organ). See *Local.*

Monoscelus, mon-os'e-lus (*mono, skelos,* leg). One-legged.

Monositia, mon-o-sish'e-ah (*mono, sitos,* food, repast). The habit of taking only one meal in the day.

Monoso'mia (*mono, soma,* body). Double monster with two hands and one body.

Monosomian, mon-o-so'me-an (*mono, soma,* body). An epithet applied to a double monster which seems, in the first instance, to have had but one body.

Monospasm, mon'o-spasm (*mono, spasmos,* spasm). Spasm or convulsion of one part, as a limb or the face.

Monostoma (mon-os'to-mah) **len'tis.** See *Parasites.*

Monotic, mon-ot'ik. Relating to a single ear.

Monotrid'ymus (*mono, tridumos,* threefold). A monster with three bodies or with triplication of some parts.

Monotropa unifiora, mon-ot'ro-pah u-ne-flo'rah (*mono, trepo,* to turn—the solitary flower turned to one side). *Indian pipe, Iceplant, Pipeplant, Nest root, Fit root.* Ord. Ericaceæ. An indigenous plant whose juice, mixed with water, has been extolled by the Indians in ophthalmia. The dried root in powder has been given in epilepsy and nervous diseases.

Monoxide, mo-noks'id. Same as protoxide.

Monro', fora'men of. See *Foramen of Monro.*

Mons cerebel'li. Monticulus. **M. pu'bis** or **ven'eris** (mount of Venus), the more or less projecting eminence situate at the base of the hypogastrium above the vulva and in front of the os pubis. At the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair, formerly called *Tressoria.* At times mons veneris is applied to the corresponding part in the male.

Monsel's salt. See *Ferri sulphas.* **M.'s solu'tion,** see *Ferri sulphas.*

Monsonia ovata, mon-so'ne-ah o-vat'ah (after Lady Ann Monson, aid to Lee in his Introduction to Botany). *Keita* of the Hottentots. Plant, ord. Geraniaceæ, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. The root and herb are very astringent, and are used successfully in dysentery.

Mon'ster (anything strange). Any organized being having an extraordinary vice of conformation or a preternatural perversion of every part or of certain parts only.

The following classification embraces the main va-

rieties of malformations—*Vitia primæ conformationis:* 1. Those in which certain parts of the normal body are absent or defective—monstra deficientia, constituting ectrogeny of Serres—monstrosity by defect. 2. Those produced by fusion or coalition of organs—coalitio partium, symphysis. 3. Those in which parts united in the normal state are separated from each other—clefts, fissures. 4. Those in which normal openings are occluded—atresia. 5. Those by excess or in which certain parts have a disproportionate size—monstra abundantia, monstrosity by excess. 6. Those in which one or more parts have an abnormal position—situs mutatus. 7. Those affecting the sexual organs—hermaphroditism. To these "true malformations" may be added, 8. Diseases of the fœtus and abnormal states of its envelopes.

Among the numerous hypotheses entertained on the origin or causes of monsters or of monstrosity—teratosis, monstrositas—three only are worth mentioning: 1. The influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero; 2. Accidental changes experienced by the fœtus at some period of its uterine existence; and 3. A primitive defect in the germs. The second seems to be the most philosophical.

Cases of supernumerary fingers and toes, which fall under the fifth division of the above classification, are probably owing to an excess of formative action in the part; and it may be a question whether many of the cases of diplogenesis are not due to this rather than to a fusion of two germs.

As a medico-legal question, monsters, if capable of action as individuals, have the same rights as other persons.

Mon'ster, autosit'ic. One capable of independent existence, notwithstanding that it has been arrested in development and its organs fused and displaced.

Mon'sters, com'pound. Class of monsters in which there are complete or incomplete elements of more than one monster. **M., double,** see *Diplogenesis.* **M., trip'let,** see *Triplet.*

Mon'stra abundan'tia, ab-un-dan'she-ah. See *Monster.* **M. deficien'tia,** see *Monster.* **M. trigem'ina,** see *Triplet.* **M. trip'lica,** see *Triplet.*

Monstros'itas, mon-stros'it-as. See *Monster.*

Monstros'ity, mon-stros'it-e. See *Monster.* **M. by defect',** see *Monster.* **M. by excess',** see *Monster.* **M. by inclu'sion,** monster developed under the theory of encasing of germs. **M., parasit'ic,** form of compound monstrosity in which a second part or body is nourished at the expense of the principal body.

Mon'strum. Monster or monstrosity.

Monstruos'itas. Monstrosity.

Monteggia's dislocation, mon-tej'e-ah's dis-lo-ka'shun. Dislocation of the hip-joint in which the limb is turned outward, and the head of the femur can be located near the anterior superior spine of the ilium.

Montgom'ery's glands. See *Mamma.*

Monthlies, munth'lees. Menses.

Monthly (munth'ly) **courses.** Menses. **M. ill'ness,** see *Menses.* **M. pe'riods,** menses.

Mont'icle. Monticulus cerebelli.

Monticulus, mon-tik'u-lus (dim. of **Mons,** mountain). **M. carno'sus ure'thræ,** caput gallinaginis. **M. cerebel'li,** see *Vermiform processes of the cerebellum.* **M. ven'eris,** mons veneris.

Mooltan' sore. Local disease of India, due to the presence of some animal parasite, as the ova of distomata, which are found in foul water. Probably identical with the *Delhi boil.*

Moon. The moon has been supposed to exert considerable influence over the body in health and disease. This theory has been abandoned; such influence has been grossly exaggerated.

Moon'blindness (improperly ascribed to the moon). Hemeralopia.

Moon'calf. Mole. A fœtal monstrosity.

Moon'ed. Lunatic.

Moon'seed. Menispermum Canadense.

Moon'stroke. See *Coup de soleil* and *Insolation.*

Moonstruck, moon'struk. Lunatic.

Moonwort, moon'wort (*moon, wort,* herb, so called from its lunate-shaped pinnæ). Botrychium lunaria; Ophioglossum lunaria.

Moorberry, moor'ber-re. Vaccinium oxycoccos.

Moore's meth'od. Method employed in treating aneurism by means of a fine iron wire. **M.'s test,** test for sugar; an equal quantity of caustic potash or soda is added to urine and boiled, and if sugar is present a yellow or brown color results.

Moor'grass. Potentilla anserina.

Moor'ill. Gastro-enteritis of cattle.

Moors'head. Alembic.

Moor'wort, broad-leaved. Andromeda mariana.

Moose'wood. Dirca palustris.

Mope-eye. Myopia.

Mopheta, mo-fe'tah. See *Mephitism.*

Mopsical, mop'se-kal. Myopic.

Mor'al insan'ity. Affection involving the moral powers rather than those of the intellect.

Morand's foot. Foot with eight toes described by him.

Morbi (mor'be) (pl. of **Morbus**) **acquisi'ti.** Acquired diseases. **M. acu'ti,** see *Acute.* **M. acutis'simi,** see *Acute.* **M. adventi'tii,** acquired diseases. **M. anniversa'rii,** annual diseases. **M. an'nui,** annual diseases. **M. asthen'ici,** adynamiæ. **M. cela'ti,** feigned diseases. **M. chron'ici,** chronic diseases. **M. cogna'ti,** innate diseases. **M. complica'ti,** see *Complication* and *Impliciti morbi.* **M. congen'iti,** innate diseases. **M. conna'ti,** connate diseases. **M. connex'i,** diseases going on together. **M. consequen'tes,** diseases that follow one another. **M. constricto'rii,** see *Spasmoticus.* **M. dermato'des,** see *Dermatoid.* **M. disper'si,** sporadic diseases. **M. dissimula'ti,** feigned diseases. **M. epicte'ti,** acquired diseases. **M. evolutio'nis,** see *Development.* **M. heredita'rii,** hereditary diseases. **M. homoëdri,** see *Homoëdrus.* **M. infitia'ti,** feigned diseases. **M. inter'ni,** internal diseases. **M. melancho'lici,** see *Mercurial.* **M. mercuria'les,** see *Mercurial.* **M. nervo'si,** nervous diseases. **M. occul'ti,** see *Latent.* **M. olfac'tûs,** diseases of olfaction. **M. perplex'i,** see *Complication.* **M. pseuda'lei,** feigned diseases. **M. recidi'va,** relapse. **M. recur'sus,** recurrence of disease. **M. sexua'les,** see *Sexual.* **M. sex'ûs,** sexual diseases. **M. simula'ti,** feigned diseases. **M. spar'si,** sporadic diseases. **M. spasmot'ici,** see *Spasmoticus.* **M. subacu'ti,** see *Acute.* **M. subacutis'simi,** see *Acute.* **M. tac'tûs,** diseases of sense of touch. **M. trop'ici,** tropical diseases.

Mor'bid. Diseased, or relating to disease. **M. anat'omy,** pathological anatomy; see *Anatomy.*

Morbidity, mor-bid'it-e. Morbid condition; also sick-rate. Condition inducing disease.

Morbiferous, mor-bif'er-us (*morbus,* illness, *fero,* to bear). Morbific.

Morbific, mor-bif'ik (*morbus, facio,* to make). Causing or producing disease—as morbific emanations.

Morbility, mor-bil'it-e. Disease.

Morbilli, mor-bil'le (dim. of **Morbus**). Rubeola. **M. confluen'tes,** scarlatina. **M. hemorrhag'ici,** measles accompanied with hemorrhagic manifestations on the skin, as ecchymoses, etc. **M. ig'nei,** scarlatina. **M. malig'ni,** measles with indications of serious blood-poisoning, hemorrhages, etc. **M. petechia'les,** see *Measles.* **M. sep'tici,** malignant measles.

Morbil'liform. Having resemblance to measles.

Morbillous, mor-bil'lus. *Morbillosus, Measly* (*morbilli*). Affected or connected with measles.

Morbosus, mor-bo'sus (*morbus,* disease). Sickly.

Morbulent, mor'bu-lent (*morbus,* disease). Sickly.

Mor'bus. Disease; see *Morbi.* **M. Addiso'ni,** see *Capsule, renal.* **M. ampulla'ceus,** pemphigus. **M. amyloï'des,** see *Lardaceous.* **M. An'glicus,** phthisis; rhachitis. **M. aphrodis'ius,** syphilis. **M. arcua'tus,** icterus. **M. arie'tis,** influenza. **M. arqua'tus,** icterus. **M. articula'ris,** gout. **M. astra'lis,** epilepsy. **M. atton'itus,** apoplexy. **M. Basedo'wii,** goitre, exophthalmic. **M. Bright'ii,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **M. bullo'sus,** pemphigus. **M. cadu'cus,** epilepsy. **M. cæru'leus,** cyanopathy. **M. cal'culi,** lithia. **M. Canaden'sis,** radezyge. **M. cancrifor'mis,**

epithelial cancer. **M. cardi'acus**, cardialgia. **M. catarrha'lis**, influenza. **M. catox'ys**, see *Catoxys.* **M. a Cel'si**, catalepsy. **M. cerea'lis**, ergotism. **M. cerebra'lis Whyttii**, hydrocephalus internus. **M. ce'reus**, see *Lardaceous.* **M. cirrho'rum**, plica. **M. cœli'acus**, cœliac flux. **M. comitia'lis**, epilepsy. **M. cor'dis**, disease of the heart. **M. costa'lis**, pleuritis. **M. cox'æ**, coxarum morbus. **M. cox'æ seni'lis**, see *Coxarum morbus* and *Rheumatism, acute.* **M. coxa'rius**, coxarum morbus. **M. croa'tus**, scherlievo. **M. cucul'lus**, pertussis. **M. cucul'lus**, pertussis. **M. cystophlegmat'icus**, cystorrhœa. **M. dæmoni'acus**, epilepsy. **M. dæmo'nius**, epilepsy. **M. deif'icus**, epilepsy. **M. dissolu'tus**, dysentery. **M. Ditmar'sicus**, syphilis. **M. divi'nus**, epilepsy. **M. domino'rum**, gout. **M. el'ephas**, elephantiasis. **M. ende'mius**, endemic. **M. epidem'icus**, epidemy. **M. epidem'icus gut'turis Foresti**, scarlatina. **M. erudito'rum**, hypochondriasis. **M. extrin'secus**, external disease. **M. farcimino'sus**, see *Equinia.* **M. febri'lis**, febrile affection. **M. felli'fluus**, cholera. **M. flatulen'tus**, hypochondriasis. **M. flatuo'sus**, hypochondriasis. **M. fluminien'sis**, scherlievo. **M. fœ'dus**, epilepsy. **M. fœmina'rum**, disease of the Scythians. **M. frig'idus**, atrophy. **M. Gal'licus**, syphilis. **M. gesticulato'rius**, chorea. **M. granulo'sus re'num**, kidney, Bright's disease of the. **M. gra'vis**, see *Serious.* **M. hæmorrhoï'da'lis**, hemorrhoids. **M. Heracle'us**, epilepsy. **M. Hercule'us**, epilepsy. **M. Hispan'icus**, syphilis. **M. Hungar'icus**, fever, Hungaric. **M. hydrophob'icus**, hydrophobia. **M. hypochondri'acus**, hypochondriasis. **M. hyster'icus**, hysteria. **M. idiopath'icus**, idiopathia. **M. In'dicus**, syphilis. **M. infan'tilis**, epilepsy. **M. interlu'nis**, epilepsy. **M. ischia'dicus**, neuralgia femoro-poplitæa. **M. Ita'licus**, syphilis. **M. jecin'oris**, hepatitis. **M. larda'ceus**, see *Lardaceous.* **M. lasci'vus**, chorea. **M. latera'lis** or **lat'eris**, pleuritis. **M. la'zari**, elephantiasis. **M. lese'oli**, icterus. **M. lunat'icus**, epilepsy. **M. lute'olus**, icterus. **M. maculo'sus hæmorrhag'icus Werlho'fii**, purpura hæmorrhagica. **M. mag'nus**, epilepsy. **M. ma'jor**, epilepsy. **M. marit'imus**, sea-sickness. **M. medico'rum**, disease due to abuse of medicine. **M. Ménière**, Ménière's disease. **M. mensa'lis**, epilepsy. **M. mercuria'lis**, eczema mercuriale; hydrargyriasis. **M. metal'licus**, colic, metallic. **M. milia'ris**, miliaria. **M. mirachia'lis**, hypochondriasis. **M. muco'sus**, form of mucous flux which prevailed in the French army stationed at Göttingen about a century ago, due, it was supposed, to the presence of an entozoon, the trichocephalus; see *Fever, adenomeningeal.* **M. naut'icus**, nausea marina. **M. Neapolita'nus**, syphilis. **M. ni'ger**, melæna. **M. œsoph'agi**, disease of the œsophagus. **M. origina'lis**, idiopathia. **M. ory'zeus**, cholera. **M. pal'idus**, chlorosis. **M. pancœ'nus**, pandemic. **M. pande'mius**, pandemic. **M. parthe'nius**, chlorosis. **M. Paxto'nii**, parasitic disease of the hair of the armpit, named after the first full describer. **M. pedicula'ris**, phtheiriasis. **M. pe'dis entophyt'icus**, disease called Madura foot. **M. peracu'tus**, very acute disease. **M. phlyctenoï'des**, pemphigus. **M. phœni'ceus**, elephantiasis. **M. pila'ris**, trichiasis. **M. pleurit'icus**, pleuritis. **M. plum'beus**, lead-poisoning. **M. popula'ris**, epilepsy. **M. porci'nus**, essera. **M. prima'rius**, idiopathia. **M. pro'prius**, idiopathia. **M. proteifor'mis**, see *Proteiformis.* **M. protopath'icus**, idiopathia. **M. psoad'icus**, lumbar abscess. **M. pub'licus**, epidemy. **M. pueri'lis**, epilepsy. **M. pulicula'ris**, typhus gravior. **M. pustulo'sus Fin'nicus**, see *Anthrax.* **M. recidi'vus**, recurrence of disease, relapse. **M. regiona'lis**, endemic. **M. reg'ius**, icterus. **M. resiccato'rius**, hypochondriasis. **M. ructuo'sus**, hypochondriasis, eructation, morbid eructation. **M. sa'cer**, epilepsy. **M. saltato'rius**, chorea. **M. Sanc'ti Joan'nis**, epilepsy. **M. Sanc'ti Valenti'ni**, epilepsy. **M. scarlatino'sus**, scarlatina. **M. sceles'tus**, epilepsy. **M. scrophulo'sus**, scrofula. **M. secunda'rius**, secondary disease. **M. seleni'acus**, epilepsy. **M. sidera'tus**, epilepsy. **M. silesi'acus**, ergotism. **M. sim'plex**, simple affection. **M. solstitia'lis**, insolation. **M. son'ticus**, epilepsy. **M. spasmod'icus malig'nus** or **popula'ris**, ergotism. **M. strangulato'rius**, cynanche trachealis. **M. sudato'rius**, sudor anglicus. **M. suf'focans**, cynanche maligna. **M. suffocati'vus**, cynanche maligna. **M. testic'uli syphilit'icus**, see *Sarcocele.* **M. testic'uli tuberculo'sus**, see *Sarcocele.* **M. truculen'tus infan'tum**, cynanche trachealis. **M. tuberculo'sus**, see *Tubercle* and *Tubercular cachexia.* **M. tuberculo'sus pe'dis**, podelcoma. **M. vermino'sus**, helminthiasis. **M. vernac'ulus**, endemic disease. **M. verveci'nus**, influenza. **M. vesicula'ris**, pemphigus. **M. virgin'eus**, chlorosis. **M. viridel'lus**, epilepsy. **M. vitriola'tus**, epilepsy. **M. vo'cis**, disease of the voice. **M. vul'pis**, alopecia.

Morchella esculenta, mor-kel'lah es-ku-len'tah. Ord. Fungi. Fungus, esteemed a luxury, entering into ragouts and other dishes, or cooked itself between slices of bacon; has been considered to be aphrodisiac.

Mor'dant (*mordeo*, to take hold). Possessing the property of fixing colors.

Mordex, mor'deks (*mordeo*, to bite). Tooth.

Mordicant, mor'de-kant (*mordeo*, to bite). Morbid heat, causing a disagreeable pungent sensation in the fingers of the physician.

Mordica'tion. Biting sensation on the skin.

Mordices, mor'dis-ees (pl. of **Mordex**). Teeth. See *Tooth.*

Morea, mo're-ah. Morus nigra.

More'æ sisyrin'chium. Spanish nut iris; mucilaginous and pectoral.

Morell, common. Morchella esculenta.

Moretarium, mo-re-tah're-um. Mortar.

Moreto'sia huani'ta. Plant of Michoacan, bark of which is astringent and antiperiodic.

Moretum, mo-re'tum. Kind of salad, with the ancient Romans, made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc.

Moretus, mo-re'tus (*morum*, mulberry). Ancient name of a cordial julep into the composition of which the syrup of mulberries entered.

Morgagni (mor-gan'yee) **colum'næ rec'tæ** (straight columns of Morgagni). Plicæ situated in rectum. **M., hu'mor** or **liq'uor of**, peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid found between the crystalline and its capsule.

Morgag'nian cat'aract. Variety of cataract, with a hard centre suspended in liquid. **M. hydat'id**, see *Hydatid.* **M. si'nuses**, sinuses of Valsalva.

Morgue, morg. *Mortuary.* A dead-house wherein persons, found dead, are exposed with the view of being recognized by their friends.

Mori succus, mo're suk'kus. See *Morus nigra.*

Moria, mo're-ah. Idiotism. **M. de'mens**, idiotism, dementia. **M. de'mens lere'ma**, see *Dementia.* **M. imbeci'lis amne'sia**, amnesia.

Moribund, mor'e-bund (*morior*, to die). Dying; *in articulo mortis.*

Morin'da citrifo'lia. Indian mulberry; emmenagogue, astringent. **M. umbella'ta**, of E. Indies; vermifuge and antidysenteric.

Morin'dar. $C_{28}H_{30}O_{15}$. From Morinda citrifolia.

Moringa aptera, mo-rin'gah ap'ter-ah (*Muringo* in Malabar). See *Guilandina moringa.* **M., nux, ben**, Guilandina moringa. **M. oleïf'era**, Guilandina moringa. **M. pterygosper'ma**, Guilandina moringa. **M. Zeylan'ica**, Guilandina moringa.

Morion, mo're-on (part, member). Genital organ; penis.

Morioplastice, mo-re-o-plas'tis-e (*morion*, *plastikos*, forming). Restoration of lost parts. Plastic surgery.

Mo'rioplasty. Morioplastice; antiplasty; plastic surgery.

Morn'ing sick'ness. See *Pregnancy.*

Morn'ing-glo'ry, blue. Convolvulus nil.

Mo'ro (*morum*, mulberry). *Morum.* Small abscess resembling a mulberry. Small tumor, of a similar appearance, particularly on the genital organs after impure coition.

Morochites, mo-ro-ke'tees. Morochthus.

Morochthus (mo-rok'thus) or **Moroch'tus.** Egyptian stone used by the ancients as an application to the intertrigo of children.

Morocomium, mo-ro-ko'me-um (*moria,* folly, idiocy, *komeo,* to care for). Merotrophium.

Morodochium, mo-ro-dok'e-um (*moria,* folly, idiocy, *dechomai,* to receive). Morotrophium.

Moronobea coccinea, mo-ro-no'be-ah cok-se'ne-ah. Hog gum tree, ord. Clusiaceæ, native of Brazil. Affords a resin which is substituted for balsam of copaiba.

Morosis, mo-ro'sis. Delirium with imbecility; idiotism.

Morositates, mo-ros-it-at'ees (pl. of **Morositas**) (*morosus,* morose, peevish, fretful). Generic name given by Linnæus to an order of Vesaniæ, in which he included bulimia, polydipsia, nostalgia, panophobia, satyriasis, nymphomania, tarentismus, hydrophobia, and other affections.

Morotrophium, mor-o-trof'eum (*moros,* fatuity, *trophe,* support). An insane establishment, lunatic asylum, mad-house, bedlam.

Morphæa, mor-fe'ah. Term vaguely applied to scurfy eruptions on the face. Morphæa was formerly applied to squamous diseases in general, and is now used by some dermatologists for white tubercle of the face. **M. al'ba,** lepra alphoïdes. **M. ni'gra,** lepra nigricans.

Morphew, mor'few. Morphæa.

Morphia, mor'fe-ah (*Morpheus,* god of sleep). Morphium, morphine. Solid colorless alkali, crystallizable in beautiful pyramids, truncated and transparent; soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in boiling water. It exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium. It may be obtained, by decomposing by means of ammonia or calcined magnesia, an aqueous solution of opium made in the cold. Morphia dissolves perfectly in acids, which it saturates; and with which it forms very crystallizable salts, with the exception of the acetate. All these salts have a bitter taste, and act upon the animal economy in the same manner as opium, but more powerfully. The acetate is the salt commonly employed in medicine. It was at one time supposed that morphia is the purely sedative part of opium, divested of its irritating properties; but experience has not confirmed this. On the contrary, it will generally disagree where opium does. One-sixth of a grain has been considered equal to a grain of opium. **M., ac'etate of,** morphiæ acetas. **M. an'isate,** white soluble powder. **M. ben'zoate,** white powder, used, like muriate of morphia, in asthma. **M., bimec'onate of,** morphinæ bimeconas, a preparation of morphia, officinal, in the form of solution, in the Ph. Br. **M., bo'rate,** employed for collyria and for hypodermic injection. **M., bro'mide of,** morphiæ bromidum. **M., ci'trate of,** see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M. habit,** morphinomania. **M., hydri'odate,** morphiæ hydriodas. **M. hydrobro'mate,** bromhydras morphica. **M., hydrochlo'rate of,** see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M., lac'tate of,** see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M. loz'enges,** trochisci morphinæ; each contains gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ of morphine (Ph. Br.). **M., mu'riate of,** see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M., sul'phate of,** morphiæ sulphas. **M. suppos'itories,** each contains gr. ½ of morphine (Ph. Br.). **M. suppos'itories with soap,** suppositoria morphinæ cum sapone (Ph. Br.). **M. and zinc, double i'odide of,** zinc and morphia, double iodide of.

Mor'phiæ ace'tas. Morphinæ acetas (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Acetate of morphine* or *of morphia.* Salt formed by saturating morphia with acetic acid (morphin. hydrochlorat., ℥ij; solution of ammonia, acetic acid, distilled water, āā q. s., and evaporate); dose, gr. ½-½. **M. bro'midum,** *Bromide of morphia* or *morphine.* Compound formed by the action of solution of bromide of potassium on a solution of morphia; given in a syrup, each drachm representing one-eighth of a grain, especially in such cases as require a combination of the sedative action of morphia with the peculiar effects of the bromides. **M. ci'tras,** see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M. hydrochlo'ras,** see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M. mu'rias,** see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M. sul'phas,** *Sulphate of morphia, S. of morphine.* Salt formed like the acetate by saturating morphia with sulphuric acid, evaporating and crystallizing; dose, the same as of the acetate. It is the preparation of morphia usually employed in medicine.

Lactate, Muriate, and *Citrate of morphia* or *morphine, Morphia* or *Morphinæ citras,* have likewise been used; they possess little or no advantages over the other salts. Sulphate and muriate are officinal in the Ph. U. S. The muriate or hydrochlorate—*Morphinæ hydrochloras* (Ph. U. S. and Br.)—is given in dose of from $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain to half a grain.

Morphiated, mor'fe-a-ted. *Morphinated.* Impregnated with morphia or with one of its salts; affected with morphia.

Morphic, mor'fik (*morphe,* shape or form). Relating to the anatomical shape or conformation of a part. Applied also in pharmacy to any composition of morphia.

Morphica, mor'fik-ah (*morphe,* shape). Monstrosities of birth.

Morphina, mor-fe'nah (Ph. U. S.). Morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3H_2O$. See *Morphia.*

Morphi'næ ace'tas (Ph. U. S). Morphiæ acetas. **M. ci'tras,** morphiæ citras. **M. hydrochlo'ras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), see *Morphiæ sulphas.* **M. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), morphiæ sulphas.

Morphinated, mor'fe-na-ted. Morphiated.

Morphine, mor'feen. Morphia.

Morphinism, mor'feen-izm. Diseased condition brought about by abuse of morphine.

Morphinoma'nia or **Morphioma'nia.** Craving for morphine; morphine habit, whether the drug be swallowed or taken hypodermatically; mania from use of morphia or from abstinence from it.

Morphiom'etry (*morphia, metron,* measure). Determination of amount of morphia in opium or other drug.

Morphiophagy, mor-fe-of'aj-e (*morphia, phago,* to eat). Opium or morphia eating.

Morphium, mor'fe-um. Morphina. **M. ace'ticum,** morphinæ acetas.

Morpho, mor'fo (*morphe,* shape or form). In composition, shape or form.

Morphœa, mor-fe'ah (*morphe,* form). Addison's keloid. Circumscribed scleroderma (Wilson's morphœa). Cutaneous affection caused by deposit of a lardaceous substance, which by its pressure obliterates the more highly organized tissues, such as the vessels, glands, and nerves. When very white it is called *Morphœa alba;* when attended with pigmentary deposit, it is called *M. nigra;* with atrophy, *M. atrophica;* when in bands or lines, *Linear atrophy.* **M. flam'mea,** nævus vascularis. **M., Wilson's,** see *Morphœa.*

Morphogenesis, mor-fo-jen'es-is (*morphe,* shape, *genesis,* production). Morphosis.

Morphogeny, mor-foj'en-e. Development of shape.

Morphography, mor-fog'ra-fe (*morphe,* shape, *grapho,* to write). Descriptive morphology.

Morphological, mor-fo-loj'ik-al (*morpho, logos,* a description). That which relates to the anatomical conformation of parts. Applied at times to the alterations in the form of the several parts of the embryo, in contradistinction to histological, which is applied to the transformation by which the tissues are gradually generated. In comparative anatomy it is applied to the history of the modifications of forms which the same organ undergoes in different animals, and more generally to the doctrine of the forms of organized bodies.

Morphology, mor-fol'o-je. Anatomy. See *Morphological.*

Morpholysis, mor-fol'is-is (*morpho, lusis,* solution). Destruction of organization. An agent occasioning such destruction is called a *morpholytic.*

Morpholytic, mor-fo-lit'ik. See *Morpholysis.*

Morphometry, mor-fom'et-re (*morpho,* form, *metron,* measure). Measurement or estimation of the external form.

Morphonomy, mor-fon'o-me (*morpho, nomos,* law).

Law of organic formation. Department of anatomical science which teaches the laws of organic configuration.

Morphonosus, mor-fon'o-sus (*morphe, nosos*, disease). Morbid change of shape or form.

Morphosis, mor-fo'sis (*morphe*, form). Morbid formation; organic disease.

Morphotic, mor-fot'ik (*morphe*, shape). Term applied to organic or anatomical elements in contradistinction to the inorganic.

Morphotomy, mor-fot'o-me (*morpho, tome*, incision). General anatomy. See *Anatomy.*

Morpio, mor'pe-o. See *Pediculus.*

Mor'pion. Crab-louse. See *Pediculus.*

Morrhua Americana, mor'rhu-ah am-er-ik-an'ah. See *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Mor'rhuæ o'leum. See *Oleum.*

Mor'rhuic ac'id. $C_9H_{13}NO_3$. Ptomaïne obtained from brown cod-liver oil. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Morrhuine, mor'rhu-een (*gadus morrhua*, cod-fish). $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$. Ptomaïne from cod-liver oil, from mother liquors of aselline. An alkaline, oily, thick liquid; diuretic and diaphoretic. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Mor'rhuol. Alcoholic extract from oleum morrhuæ, used in phthisis, scrofula, etc., and containing iodine, bromine, and phosphorus, and prescribed instead of cod-liver oil, especially when the latter disagrees with the stomach.

Mors. Death. **M., appar'ent**, apparent death; asphyxia. **M. ni'gra**, black death-plague. **M. pu'tativa**, apparent death; asphyxia. **M. repenti'na**, sudden death.

Mor'sal (*mordeo, morsum*, to bite). Relating to the biting or grinding edge of a tooth.

Morsellus, mor-sel'lus (dim. of **Morsus**, a bite) or **Mor'sulus.** Tablet or lozenge.

Mor'sus (*mordeo, morsum*, to bite). Gnawing sensation about the upper orifice of the stomach. **M. diab'oli**, scabiosa succisa; fimbriæ of oviduct; see *Tube, Fallopian.* **M. Galli'næ**, alsine media. **M. stom'achi**, cardialgia. **M. ventric'uli**, cardialgia.

Mort. Adeps.

Morta, mor'tah. Pemphigus.

Mor'tal (*mors*, death). *Lethal.* That which is subject to death or that which causes death—as, man is mortal, a disease is mortal. Of old it was the custom to have a division of mortal or deadly wounds, which gave rise to many errors in medico-legal investigations, as the mortality—*Lethalitas, Letalitas, Lethality*—of wounds depends upon various circumstances. Results of modern treatment render such a division untenable.

Mortality, mor-tal'it-e. This word, taken in an extended sense, expresses the condition of all organized bodies of being subject to the cessation of life. In the sense in which it is most frequently employed it signifies the death-rate—the proportional number of individuals who, in a certain population, die in a given time. If we assume the population of the earth to be one thousand millions (and it is considerably more than this), and a generation to last thirty-three years, in that space of time the one thousand millions must all die, and, consequently, the number of deaths will be, by approximation—

Each year	30,000,000
Each day	82,191
Each hour	3,424
Each minute	57
Each second	1 nearly.

If, on the other hand, as has been supposed, the number of deaths is to that of births as ten to twelve, there will be born—

Each year	36,000,000
Each day	98,657
Each hour	4,110
Each minute	68
Each second	1⅛

It would not be proper to regard the value of life in different countries, or in different periods in the same country, to be indicated by the average mortality, inasmuch as in one case a greater mortality may occur amongst children, and in another amongst adults. **M., bills of**, *Bills of necrology, Mortuary registers;* tables instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the number of deaths, etc. in a given time. In England they were formerly made out by the parish clerks, and the information was conveyed to them by two old women who were appointed in each parish, and were called *Searchers*, their duty being to see that the deceased had died a natural death.

Mor'tar. Vessel for reducing to powder different solid substances, and for making certain mixtures. Usually made of iron, marble, glass, wedgwood-ware, etc.

Mortariolum, mor-tar-e'o-lum (dim. of **Mortarium**, mortar; or cavity resembling a mortar). Alveolus.

Mortarium, mor-ta're-um. Mortar. The trunk.

Mortifer, mor'te-fer (*mors*, death, *fero*, to carry). Producing death; lethiferous.

Mortificatio, mor-te-fe-kah'she-o (*mors*, death, *fio*, to become). Mortification. **M. pulmo'num**, gangrene of the lungs; necropneumonia.

Mortification, mor-te-fe-ka'shun. *Sphacelation;* loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called *Gangrene;* when totally dead, *Sphacelus.* Mortification of a bone is called necrosis. **M., cold**, sphacelus. **M., er'got**, ergotism. **M., hot**, gangrene. **M., mil'dew**, ergotism. **M. root**, Althæa officinalis.

Mor'tified. Dead, as a part affected with gangrene.

Mortisec'tion. Post-mortem examination.

Mor'ton, plane of. Plane extending through principal points of parietal and occipital eminences.

Morton's painful affection of the foot (from Dr. Thomas G. Morton of Philadelphia, who first described it). A painful affection of the plantar digital nerves, directly caused by pressure upon or pinching of them by certain portions of the metatarso-phalangeal articulations, especially the fourth. **M.'s solu'tion**, potass. iodidi, gr. xxx; iodini, gr. x; glycerini, f ℥j; for injection in treatment of spina bifida. **M.'s toe**, Morton's painful affection of the foot.

Mor'tooth. Cupri sulphas.

Mortuary, mor'tu-a-re (*mortuus*, dead). Relating to the dead. See *Morgue.* **M. reg'isters**, mortality, bills of.

Mor'tuus (*mors*, death). Dead.

Morula, mor'u-lah (*morus*, mulberry). Button scurvy. Period of development of ovum after segmentation; mulberry mass or segmentation spheres. The cells are called blastomeres.

Mo'rum (*moron*). See *Morus nigra.* Condyloma; nævus. **M. pal'pebræ inter'næ**, trachoma caruncu-losum.

Mo'rus al'ba. White mulberry tree of China; diuretic, laxative, antiperiodic, anthelmintic. **M. In'dica**, leaves are galoctagogue. **M. ni'gra**, *Mulberry tree*, ord. Urticaceæ; fruit of the mulberry tree, *Morum sycaminum;* pleasant, sweet, subacid, and abounds with a deep violet-colored juice, *Mori succus* (Ph. Br.). The bark of the root has been regarded as an anthelmintic. **M. ru'bra**, *Red mulberry, Wild mulberry;* indigenous; the root has been used to destroy tænia. **M. tincto'ria**, Maclura tinctoria.

Mor'van's disease. Disease characterized by ulceration and necrosis of the fingers, with progressive anæsthesia, especially of the extremities; analgesic paresis of the extremities.

Morve. Equinia.

Mos. Habit. **M. mor'bi benig'nus** or **malig'nus**, benign or malignant character of a disease.

Mosa'ic. Having shape of a pattern or design, as seen in cross-section of muscular fibres, M. of muscle-compartments, and M. of muscle-prisms.

Moschardina (mos-kar-de'nah) or **Moscer'da** (*moschos*, musk). Lozenge for the mouth, composed of musk, ambergris, and other aromatics. Catechu.

Moschatine, mos'kah-teen. Bitter principle obtained from Achillea moschata. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$.

Moschelæon, mos-kel-e'on (*moschos*, musk, *elaion*, oil). Compound aromatic oil containing musk.

Moschus, mosk'us. See *Musk.* **M. A'rabum,**

Hibiscus abelmoschus. **M., factit'ious,** musk, artificial. **M. tinc'ture,** 10 per cent. in strength. Dose, ʒjss.

Moscolæa, mos-ko-le'ah. Moschelæon.

Moslich, mos'lik. Maslach.

Mosqui'ta. See *Mosquito.*

Mosquito, mos-ke'to (S. dim. of *mosca,* fly). *Musquito, Culex mosquito.* Very troublesome insect in warm, moist situations. Pain and itching from the bites are alleviated by washing them with hartshorn. The idea has been entertained that disease may be conveyed by it. *Mosquita* is a name given by the Portuguese to small red pimples on the skin resembling mosquito-bites.

Moss, Carrageen'. Irish moss. **M., Ceylon',** Fucus amylaceus. **M., Chinese',** agar-agar. **M., club,** lycopodium. **M., Cor'sican,** helminthochorton. **M. cup,** Lichen pyxidatus. **M., ed'ible,** Fucus amylaceus. **M., hair'cap,** Polytrichum juniperinum. **M., Ice'land,** Lichen Islandicus; see *Muscus.* **M., Irish,** Chondrus crispus. **M., Jaff'na,** Fucus amylaceus. **M., pearl,** Chondrus crispus. **M., pec'toral,** see *Muscus.* **M., stone,** lichen of Arctic regions of N. America, used as food. **M., wall, com'mon yel'low,** Parmelia parietina.

Mossberry, moss-ber're. Vaccinium oxycoccos.

Motamen, mo-tam'en (*moveo, motum,* to move). Motion.

Mota'rion. Charpie.

Motatio, mo-tah'she-o. Motion.

Mo'te. Carbasus linteum. **M., mul'lein,** Verbascum blattaria.

Moth freck'le. Chloasma. **M. patch,** chloasma.

Mother, muth'er. Parent of female sex. Hysteria. Phlegm. Residue in a solution. **M. cell,** parent cell. **M. liq'uor,** M. water. **M. of vin'egar,** mycoderma aceti; possesses the power to convert a solution containing sugar into vinegar. **M. water,** fluid remaining after evaporation of solutions containing salts and after removing crystals.

Moth'er's marks. Nævus; pigmentosus; angeioma. **M. spots,** nævus.

Motherwort, muth'er-wurt. Leonurus cardiaca, matricaria.

Motile, mo'til. Motory.

Motility, mo-til'it-e (*moveo, motum,* to move). Faculty of moving; moving power; contractility.

Motion, mo'shun. Movement; act of changing place. The various motions may be divided into—first, the *voluntary,* or those that are executed under the influence of the brain; secondly, the *involuntary,* which may be subdivided into—first, those of the *reflex* kind, as the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapors; of the pharynx on that of the food; a function of the spinal marrow, *reflex spinal act;* and, secondly, those that are executed under the organic and other nerves of involuntary function. It is probable, too, that every living tissue is capable of moving responsive to its appropriate irritant. See *Irritability.* The movements seen whenever very fine particles are disseminated in a liquid and all dust sufficiently divided, and which have been considered phenomena of osmosis, have been called *Brownian movements,* after Dr. Robert Brown, the celebrated phytologist. **M., cil'iary,** see *Cilia.* **M., involuntary,** see *Automatic.* **M. point,** point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle; in applying electricity the electrode is placed over this point. **M. root,** nerve-root serving only to excite motion. **M., vi'bratory,** see *Ciliary.* **M., vol'untary,** motion entirely under control of the will.

Motive, mo'tiv. Motory.

Mo'tor (pl. **Moto'res**). Exciting or inducing motion in a part or organ. Motory. **M. a'rea,** convolutions about upper part of fissure of Rolando. **M. cel'lule,** cell, motor. **M. cen'tre,** M. area. **M. exter'nus,** motor oculi externus. **M. lin'guæ,** hypoglossal nerve. **M. ner'vous cen'tres,** see *Motorium commune* and *Centre.* **M. oc'uli,** motores oculorum. **M. oc'uli exter'nus,** sixth pair of nerves, arises from the furrow which separates the pons Varolii from the medulla oblongata. It enters the cavernous sinus, anastomoses on the outside of the carotid artery with two filaments furnished by the superior cervical ganglion, enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and is lost on the rectus externus oculi. This pair is also called *Abducentes.* **M. oculo'rum,** *Common oculomuscular nerves, Third pair of nerves, Par tertium,* arises from a depression at the inner side of the peduncles of the brain, between the tuber annulare and corpora mammillaria; it enters the outer part of the cavernous sinus and passes into the orbitar cavity. Behind the sphenoidal fissure it divides into two branches, the one superior and the other inferior. The former is lost on the rectus superior oculi and the levator palpebræ superioris; the latter—the larger of the two—divides into three branches, which pass to the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique. The last furnishes a filament which passes to the ophthalmic ganglion. **M. points,** point of entrance of a motor nerve into a muscle. Over this point the application of an electrode produces contraction. **M. root,** spinal root of a nerve producing motion only.

Motorial, mo-to're-al. Motory. **M. end-plates,** termination of minute filaments of nerves in small disks or plates; see *End-plates.*

Motorium commune, mo-to're-um kom-mu'ne. *Motor nervous centre.* Hemispherical and other ganglia whence the motor influence sets out.

Moto'rius. Motor. **M. lin'guæ,** hypoglossal nerve. **M. oc'uli commu'nis,** motor oculorum.

Motorpathy, mo'tor-path-e (*motor, pathos,* affection). Kinesipathy; medical gymnastics.

Motory, mo'to-re. *Motive, Motor, Motorial, Motile, Kinetic* or *Cinetic.* That which moves or causes or possesses movement, as motor nerves, in contradistinction to sensory nerves.

Mo'tos. Lint, charpie, tent.

Motosis, mo-to'sis. Application of lint to a wound.

Motricity, mo-tris'it-e. The power of exciting or conveying motor impulses.

Motrix, mo'triks (*moveo, motum,* to move). Motory.

Mo'tum. Lint, charpie.

Mo'tus (*moveo, motum,* to move). Motion. **M. assimilatio'nis,** plastic force. **M. automat'icus,** see *Automatic.* **M. compresso'rius,** peristole. **M. cor'dis diastal'ticus,** diastole. **M. hæmorrhoida'lis,** hæmorrhois. **M. intestina'lis** or **intestino'rum,** borborygmus. **M. involunta'rius,** see *Autocinesis.* **M. peristal'ticus,** peristole. **M. testudin'eus,** peristole. **M. vermicula'ris,** peristole. **M. voluntar'ius,** autocinesis.

Mould (*modulus,* dim. of *modus,* a measure, or standard of measure). Fontanelle. Fungus.

Mould'ed ni'trate of sil'ver. Argentum nitricum fusum.

Moulting, molt'ing (*muto,* to change). Desquamation.

Mound'ing. Condition observed in latter stages of ataxia, in which the fibres of a muscle rise into a mass when firmly struck.

Mountain (moun'tan) **ash.** Sorbus acuparia. **M. ash, Amer'ican,** Sorbus Americana. **M. balm,** Eriodictyon Californicum. **M. bu'gle,** Ajuga pyramidalis. **M. cure,** kinesipathy; cure of disease by residence in high altitudes. **M. dam'son,** see *Damson.* **M. fe'ver,** fever, mountain. **M. flax,** Linum catharticum or Polygala senega. **M. grape,** Berberis aquifolium. **M. lau'rel,** Kalmia latifolia. **M. mach'ineel,** Rhus metopium. **M. mint,** see *Pycnanthemum.* **M. pine,** see *Pine.* **M. ser'vice,** Sorbus acuparia. **M. sick'ness,** puna; marca. **M. su'mach,** Rhus copallina. **M. tea,** Gaultheria procumbens. **M. tobac'co,** Arnica montana.

Mount'ing fluids. Solutions employed in mounting microscopical specimens, as iodine, gum dammar, glycerine, etc.

Mouse ear. Alsine media, Hieracium pilosella. **M., joint,** floating cartilage in joints. **M. sight,** myopia.

Moussenine, moos'en-een. Alkaloid from bark of Albrizzia anthelmintica.

Moustache. Mystax.

Mouth. This word sometimes signifies the cavity situate between the jaws, and containing the tongue, etc.; at others, the outer orifice of that cavity, *Peristomium*, *Vestibulum oris*. The mouth, in the first acceptation, *Cavitas* or *Cavum* or *Spatium oris*, is the cavity bounded above by the palatine arch; below, by the tongue; before, by the lips; and behind, by the velum palati and pharynx. The sides of the mouth and the organs it contains are lined by a mucous membrane. The anterior aperture of the mouth is sometimes called facial; the posterior, pharyngeal. In the mouth are the teeth, gums, alveolar margins, tongue, the excretory ducts of the salivary glands, and those of a number of mucous follicles, etc. In this cavity the food, is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth, is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a mass or bolus, which is then subjected to the act of deglutition. The mouth contains the organs of taste, and serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, suction, etc. The condition of the mouth requires to be attended to in semeiology. The state of the mucous membrane, like that of the tongue, indicates the condition of the membrane of the alimentary canal generally. Mouth, *Os*, is also applied to the open extremity of vessels or other canals. **M., prim'itive,** blastopore. **M. root,** coptis. **M. sore,** aphthæ.

Mouth-wa'tering. See *Salivation.*

Mov'able kid'ney. Floating kidney. **M. liv'er,** mobile condition of the liver occasionally existing, and depending on exceptional length of the ligaments of that organ.

Move'ment (*moveo, motum*, to move). Dejection; motion. **M., amœ'boid,** see *Amœba.* **M., Brown'ian,** see *Motion.* **M., cil'iary,** see *Cilia.* **M. cure,** kinesipathy. **M., vermic'ular,** peristalsis. **M., vi'bratile,** M., ciliary.

Mow'er's mite. Leptothrix autumnalis.

Moxa, mok'sah. *Moxiburium.* Word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance which they prepare by beating the dried leaves of the Artemisia moxa, a kind of mugwort used as a cautery. In Europe and this country the same kind of cautery is usually practised with a cylinder of cotton-wool or with one formed from the pith of the greater sunflower. This mode of cauterization is employed as a powerful counter-irritant. The term moxa has been extended to any substance which by gradual combustion on or near the skin is employed as a counter-irritant, as the electric or galvanic moxa or cautery, in which voltaic electricity is employed as the cauterizing agent.

Mox'a-bearer. Porte-moxa; instrument for applying the moxa.

Moxiburium, moks-e-bu're-um (*moxa, buro*, for *uro*, to burn). Moxa.

Moxibustion, moks-e-bus'tchun. Mode of cauterization by means of the moxa.

Moxocausis, moks-o-kaw'sis (*moxa, kausis*, burning). Moxibustion.

Moxosphyra, moks-o-sfe'rah (*moxa, sphura*, hammer). Counter-irritation by means of a hammer heated in boiling water and placed on the skin.

Mucago, mu-kah'go (*mucus*). Mucilage. Mucus.

Muccinium, muk-sin'e-um (*mucus*). Mucilage.

Mucedin, mu'se-din. Constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol.

Mucedo, mu-sa'do. Mucilage; mucus.

Mucic acid, mu'sik as'id. Acid obtained when sugar of milk, gum, mucilage, etc. are subjected to the action of nitric acid; white crystalline powder.

Mucific, mu-sif'ik (*mucus, facio*, to make). Producing mucus; blennogenous.

Muciflux'us. Blennorrhagia.

Muciform, mu'se-form (*mucus, forma*, form). Resembling mucus in character or appearance.

Mucigen, mu'se-jen (*mucus, gennao*, to form). Mucus-forming substance. Substance existing in mucous membranes and some glands, which is changed into mucin.

Mucilage, mu'sil-aje (*mucus*). Mixture of gum and a small quantity of matter analogous to mucus, which is found in abundance in linseed, quinceseed, etc.; obtained by heating in water the parts or products of plants which contain it; much used in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and the greater part of the demulcent *tisanes.* See *Liquor sanguinis.* **M., an'imal,** mucus. **M. of bar'ley,** mucilago hordei. **M. of gum aca'cia** or **of gum ara'bic,** mucilago acaciæ. **M. of quince-seeds,** decoctum cydoniæ. **M. of rice,** see *Oryza.* **M. of salep',** mucilago salep. **M. of sas'safras pith,** infusum sassafras medullæ. **M. of slip'pery elm bark,** infusum ulmi. **M., starch,** mucilago amyli. **M. of tra'gacanth,** mucilago astragali tragacanthi.

Mucilaginous, mu-sil-aj'in-us. Gummy; resembling gum; possessing the character of mucilage. **M. glands,** Haversian glands.

Mucilago, mu-se-lah'go. Mucilage; mucilago acaciæ; synovia. **M. aca'ciæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). In 48 fluidounces of this preparation—a solution of gum arabic in water—there are 19 ounces and 130 grains of the gum; *Mucilage of acacia, M. of gum arabic* or *gum acacia* (acaciæ, ℥iv; aquæ, q. s. to make f ℥ix). Demulcent; to allay cough, but chiefly to suspend insoluble matters in water. **M. am'yli,** *Starch mucilage* (amyli, ℥ij; aquæ destill., f ℥x; Ph. Br.). Demulcent; generally given *per anum.* **M. articulo'rum** or **junctura'rum,** synovia. **M. astrag'ali tragacan'thæ,** M. tragacanthæ (Ph. U. S.), *Mucilage of tragacanth* (gr. cxc; glycerin, f ℥j; aquæ, q. s. to make ℥vij). Used for pharmaceutical purposes. **M. cre'tica,** misturæ cretæ. **M. cydo'nii** (Ph. U. S.) (cydon., gr. xxxvj; aquæ destillat., f ℥iv). Used as an external application in conjunctivitis, and as a medium for injections in gonorrhœa. **M. gum'mi Arab'ici,** M. acaciæ. **M. hor'dei,** *Mucilage of barley* (hordei, ℥ss; aquæ, f ℥xvj). Vehicle for substances given in enemata. **M. sas'safras,** see *Infusum sassafras.* **H. sas'safras medul'læ,** mucilage of sassafras pith (sassafras pith, gr. xxxvj; water, f ℥iv). Used as application in conjunctivitis, and as a drink in fevers and inflammation of mucous membranes. **M. sem'inis cydo'nii ma'li,** decoctum cydonii. **M. tragacan'thæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), M. astragali tragacanthæ. **M. ul'mi,** mucilage of elm (elm, gr. cviij; boiling water, f ℥iv). Demulcent and nutritious drink; soothing application externally in erysipelas, boils, etc.; infusum ulmi.

Mucin, mu'sin. Albuminoid substance characteristic of mucus; occurring also in saliva, synovia, etc.

Mucinoid, mu'sin-oid. Resembling mucin. **M. glob'ulin,** proteid existing in lymph-cells.

Mucinous, mu'sin-us. Containing or relating to mucin. **M. cysts,** mucous cysts. **M. exuda'tions,** exudations from mucous inflammation, as characteristic as fibrinous exudations are of inflammation of fibrous structures.

Mucinuria, mu-sin-u're-ah. Condition in which urine contains mucin.

Muciparous, mu-sip'ar-us (*mucus, pario*, to bring forth). Mucus-producing, as muciparous glands or follicles.

Mucitis, mu-se'tis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mucocarneous, mu-ko-kar'ne-us (*mucus, caro, carnis*, flesh). See *Myxosarcoma.*

Mucocele, mu-ko-se'le (Eng. mu'ko-seel) (*mucus, kele*, rupture). Enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lacrymal passages, giving occasion to fistula lacrymalis, the secretion becoming thick and muco-purulent in character; *Blennorrhœa of the sac.* Also dropsy of the lacrymal sac.

Mucoderm, mu'ko-durm (*mucus, derma*, skin). Cordium.

Muco-enteritis, mu'ko-en-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Mucoid, mu'koid (*mucus, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling mucus. **M. degenera'tion,** mucoid softening. **M.** or **Mu'cous soft'ening,** *Mucoid* or *Mucous degeneration;* gradual liquefaction of a part, as of cartilage, by the conversion of its albuminous matters into mucin. It has sometimes, but inaccurate-

ly, been described as *colloid softening*. **M. tu'mor,** myxoma.

Muconic acid, mu-kon'ik as'id. Acid obtained from mucic acid.

Mucopurulent, mu-ko-pur'u-lent (*mucus, pus*). Having the character or appearance of mucus and pus. *Muco-pus.*

Muco-pus, mu'ko-pus. See *Mucopurulent.*

Mucor, mu'kor. Corruption of the humors. Mucus. Genus of mucorinous moulds. **M. corym'bifer,** species occurring on bread made of wheat when kept at temperature of the body, and also observed in the auditory meatus. Pathogenic to rabbits when injected subcutaneously. **M. mu'ado,** see *Rubeola.* **M. muce'do,** see *Fungus.* **M. na'rium,** nasal mucus. **M. phycom'yces,** grease-mould. **M. racemo'sus,** mould occurring on beer-yeast. **M. vulga'ris,** mucor mucedo.

Mucosa (mu-ko'sah) **membra'na.** See *Membrane, mucous.*

Mucosin, mu'ko-sin. Albuminous matter from mucus, having same composition as keratine. See *Mucus.*

Mucositas, mu-kos'it-as. Mucosity; mucus.

Mucosity, mu-kos'it-e. Fluid resembling mucus, or containing a certain quantity of it.

Mucoso-saccharine, mu-ko'so-sak'ar-een. Sugar which cannot be crystallized.

Mucous, mu'kus. Epithet for all bodies containing mucilage or mucus. Also sometimes used synonymously with gummy. In pathology it is occasionally employed to express the seat of a disease, as *Mucous disease, Mucous phlegmasia;* that is, having its seat in the mucous membrane. **M. can'cer,** colloid cancer has been described under this name. **M. cor'puscles,** see *Mucus.* **M. cysts,** *Mucinous cysts;* cystic tumors formed by the closure of the orifice of a mucous gland and the retention of its contents. **M. degenera'tion,** mucoid softening. **M. disease,** morbid condition characterized by the secretion of abnormal mucus on mucous surfaces, which then becomes aggregated into shreds, tubular casts, etc. **M. fe'ver,** disease mentioned by the older writers, but which has since been regarded as abortive typhus. **M. fol'licles,** follicles or small glands situated in mucous membranes; they secrete mucus. **M. layer,** germinal disk. **M. lig'ament,** ligamentum mucosum. **M. mem'branes,** see *Membranes.* **M. pap'ules,** see *Condyloma* and *Papules.* **M. patches,** see *Condyloma.* **M. râle,** râle muqueux. **M. soft'ening,** mucoid softening. **M. tis'sue,** gelatinous connective tissue; occurs in the umbilical cord and in the vitreous humor of the eye. **M. tu'bercle,** see *Condyloma.* **M. tu'mor,** myxoma. **M. web,** corpus mucosum.

Mucro, mu'kro. Sharp point; sword; the point of a sword; apex. **M. cor'dis,** apex or point of the heart. **M. hu'meri,** acromion. **M. ster'ni,** body of sternum; see *Sternum.*

Mucronata cartilago, mu-kro-nat'ah kar-til-ah'go (*mucro*). Xiphoid cartilage.

Mucronatum (mu-kro-nat'um) **os.** Xiphoid cartilage.

Mucroniform, mu-kron'e-form. Resembling a sharp-pointed sword in shape.

Muculent, mu-ku'lent (*mucus*). Slimy, viscid.

Mucuna, mu-ku'nah. See *Dolichos pruriens.* **M. pru'riens,** Dolichos pruriens. **M. pruri'ta,** see *Dolichos pruriens.* **M. u'rens,** cowhage; possesses same virtues as Mucuna pruriens.

Mucus, mu'kus. *Animal mucus, Animal mucilage.* Substance analogous to vegetable mucilage, from which, however, it differs by affording subcarbonate of ammonia on distillation. Mucus exudes through the skin in a state of combination with a peculiar oily matter, and, drying, forms the epidermis. It constitutes, in part, the different epidermeous productions, as the hair, nails, wool, and horn of animals, feathers of birds, and scales of fish. It is found at the surface of the mucous membranes, and presents some difference in its composition and properties according to the particular mucous membrane from which it is obtained. Its chief organic constituent is an albuminoid compound—*mucin, mucosin*—which, in inflammation of mucous membranes, gives to the discharge its tenacious character. Mucus preserves the membranes moist, and in a state best fitted for the performance of their functions. The French give the term *glaire* to the thick, stringy mucus secreted by the mucous membranes when in a state of disease. Mucus examined with the microscope is found to contain numerous epithelial scales or flattened cells, together with round, granular bodies, commonly termed mucous corpuscles or mucous globules, which are contained in a fluid portion—*liquor muci.*

Mucus articulo'rum. Synovia. **M. carpho'des,** see *Carphodes.* **M. cathar'ticus,** Lichen Islandicus. **M. Malpigh'ii,** corpus mucosum. **M. na'rium,** nasal mucus.

Mud fe'ver. Term employed in veterinary practice for a disease generally known as the scratches.

Mudar. *Madar. Calotropis mudarii, Vegetable mercury.* Ord. Asclepiadaceæ. In the Hindoo practice of physic the bark of the root, as well as the concrete juice of the plant, enters into various compound formulæ for the cure of elephantiasis and other disorders. Its properties are like those of ipecacuanha. Bark has been employed in paralysis, epilepsy, worms, etc. Milky juice has been used in leprosy, herpes, dropsy, etc. Active principle, *mudarin,* has been separated. Mixed with oil, it is used for gout in Malabar.

Mu'darin. See *Mudar.*

Mug'get. Asperulo odorata.

Mug'wort. Artemisia vulgaris.

Mulæ, mu'le. Old name for chilbains.

Mulatto, mu-lat'to (*mulus,* a mule) (S. *mulata*). Individual of the human species engendered of a white and black race. The following table exhibits the proportion of white blood in the various castes—arising from the hybridous admixture of white and black—according to the principles sanctioned by usage:

Parents.	*Offspring.*	*Degree of Mixture.*
Negro and White	Mulatto	1–2 White, 1–2 Black.
White and Mulatto	Terceron	3–4 " 1–4 "
Negro and Mulatto	Griffo, Griff or Zambo, or Black Terceron	1–4 " 3–4 "
White and Terceron	Quarteron or Quadroon	7–8 " 1–8 "
Negro and Terceron	Black Quarteron or Quadroon	1–8 " 7–8 "
White and Quarteron	Quinteron	15–16 " 1–16 "
Negro and Black Quarteron	Black Quinteron	1–16 " 15–16 "

The last two were considered to be respectively white and black, in the British West India Islands; and the former, prior to modern changes, were white by law, and consequently free.

Terceron is now scarcely used, and Quarteron or *Quadroon* takes its place. See *Halfcaste.* The Octoroon is the old Quadroon. In other words, at the present day a Quadroon is the offspring of a White and Mulatto; an Octoroon, of the White and Quadroon. See also *Halfcaste.* **M. jack,** fever, yellow.

Mulberry (mul'ber-re) **bod'y** or **mass.** See *Morula* and *Muriform.* **M. cal'culus,** see *Calculi, urinary,* and *Mural.* **M., dyer's,** Merinda tinctoria. **M. juice,** mori succus. **M. rash,** see *Typhus.* **M., red,** Morus rubra. **M. tree,** Morus nigra. **M., white,** Morus alba. **M., wild,** Morus rubra.

Mulgedium acuminatum, mul-jed'e-um ak-u-min-at'um (*mulgeo, mulsum,* to milk), *Blue lettuce,* and **M. Florida'num,** *Lactuca Floridana, False lettuce.* Indigenous plants, ord. Compositæ; have the reputation of curing the bites of rattlesnakes.

Mulieb'ria (*mulier,* woman). Menses; vulva.

Muliebris, mu-le-eb'ris. Relating to a woman.

Muliebrity, mu-le-eb'rit-e. State of puberty in the female.

Muliebrositas, mu-le-e-bros'it-as (*muliebris,* appertaining to woman). Fondness for women. Hence *Muliebrosus, Mulierarius,* and *Mulierosus,* one who is fond of women.

Muliebrosus, mu-le-e-bro'sus. See *Muliebrositas.*

Mulier, mul'le-er. Woman. **M. med'ica,** see *Iatrine.* **M. obstet'rix,** midwife. **M. plena,** a pregnant woman.

Mulierarius, mu-le-er-ar'e-us. See *Muliebrositas.*

Mulier'itas. *Muliebrity, Womanhood.* State of puberty in the female.

Mulierosus, mu-le-er-o'sus. See *Muliebrositas.*

Mull. Thin muslin employed in surgery for dressings.

Mulled wine (*mollio,* to make milder). See *Wine.*

Mullein (mul'len), **black.** Verbascum nigrum. **M., broad-leaved, great,** Verbascum nigrum. **M., yellow,** Verbascum nigrum.

Muller, mul'ler (*molaris,* a millstone, *mola,* a mill). Moulder. Stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal slab. Sometimes called *Mullet.*

Mül'ler, an'nular mus'cle of. See *Annular muscle.* **M., canal' of,** see *Canal of Müller.* **M., duct of,** see *Duct of Müller.* **M., fi'bres of,** fibres of connective tissue extending between limiting membranes of retina. **M.'s fluid,** potass. bichrom., gm. 45; sodii sulphas., gm. 20; aquæ, 2 litres; used for hardening specimens of tissue. **M.'s mus'cle,** smooth muscular fibres in orbital membrane. **M.'s opera'tion,** laparotomy and removal of tumor of uterus which contains a dead fœtus. **M.'s ring,** cicatricial condition of internal os uteri, due to laceration of cervix.

Mulligrubs, mul'le-grubs. Tormina; colic.

Mul'lin. Melizomum.

Mulls's opera'tion. Consists in removal of contents of eyeball and in the introduction of a glass globe as a substitute for the vitreous humor.

Mulomedicina, mu-lo-med-e-se'nah (*mulus,* mule, *medicina*). Veterinary art.

Mulomed'icus. One who attends to diseases of domestic animals.

Mul'sa ac'ida (*mulsus,* mixed with honey). Oxymel.

Mul'sum. Hydromeli. **M. vino'sum,** œnomel.

Multangular, mult-an'gu-lar. Having many angles.

Multangulum (os) **ma'jus,** mult-an'gu-lum mah'jus. Trapezium bone. **M.** (os) **mi'nus,** trapezoid bone.

Multarticulate, mult-art-ik'u-late. Having many articulations.

Multicuspidate, mult-e-kus'pid-ate (*multus,* many, *cuspis,* point). Having several cusps, as the molar teeth.

Multifidus spinæ, mult-if'id-us spe'ne (*multus,* many, *findo,* to divide). Transversalis dorsi.

Multifœtation, mult-e-fe-ta'shun (*multus,* many, *fœtus*). Pregnancy with more than two fœtuses.

Multigrav'ida (*multus, gravidus,* pregnant). One who has been pregnant many times.

Multilobate, mult-e-lo'bate (*multus, lobos,* lobe). Separated into many lobes.

Multilob'ular. Multilobate.

Multilocular, mult-e-lok'u-lar (*multus,* many, *loculus,* small place or cell). Having many cells or small cavities.

Multimammæ, mult-e-mam'me (*multus,* many, *mamma,* breast). Variety of hypergenesis in which there are supernumerary mammæ.

Multinervulate, mult-e-nurv'u-late. Provided with many nerves (applied to the placenta).

Multinodate, mult-e-no'date. Having many nodes.

Multinucleate, mult-e-nu'kle-ate (*multus, nucleus,* kernel). Having several nuclei, as a cell.

Multinucleolate, mult-e-nu-kle'o-late. Cell with many nucleoli.

Multip'ara. Multiparous.

Multiparient, mult-e-par'e-ent. Multiparous.

Multiparity, mult-e-par'it-e. Condition of being multiparous.

Multiparous, mult-ip'ar-us (*multus,* many, *pario,* to bring forth). One that brings forth several young at the same time. Such a birth is called *plural.* Also one who has had many children, *pluripara.* See *Pregnancy, multiple.*

Multiple neuritis, mul'te-p'l nu-re'tis. Neuritis involving several nerves or nerve-trunks simultaneously. **M. preg'nancy,** pregnant condition in which the uterus contains more than one child.

Multiplicator (mult'e-ple-ka-tor) or **Multiplier,** mult'e-pli-er. Instrument intended to determine the strength of an electric current.

Multip'olar (*multus, polus,* pole). See *Neurine.*

Multiseptate, mult-e-sep'tate. Multilocular.

Multitestis, mult-e-tes'tis (*multus, testis,* testicle). One who has several testicles.

Multitudo, mult-e-tu'do (*multus,* many). Plethora.

Multivorantia, mult-e-vo-ran'she-ah (*multus, voro,* to devour)). Voraciousness.

Multivorous, mult-iv'o-rus. Voracious.

Multocular, mult-ok'u-lar. Provided with several eyes.

Mulungù. Inner bark of Erythrina coralloden-dron, native of Brazil; has sedative properties.

Mumia, mu'me-ah. Mummy. **M. medul'læ,** marrow of bones. **M. de medul'lis,** marrow. **M. transmari'na,** manna.

Mumisatio, mum-e-sah'she-o. Mummification.

Mummification, mum-me-fik-a'shun (*mummy, fio,* to be made). Mode of preparing a mummy. See *Gangrene, dry.* **M. of fœ'tus,** see *Fœtus.*

Mummy, mum'me (Arab. *moumya, mum,* wax). Dead body simply dried, or dried after having been embalmed; the latter acceptation is the most common. See *Skeleton.*

Mumps. Cynanche parotidæa. **M. of the lac'rymal glands,** inflammation of the lacrymal gland unaccompanied by suppuration.

Munchat'oe. Mystax.

Munctio, munk'she-o (*mungo, munctum,* to blow the nose). Act of blowing the nose.

Mundia spinosa, mund'e-ah spin-o'sah (*mundus,* clean, neat, from its appearance). Plant, ord. Polygaleæ, growing in Southern Africa, a decoction of whose branches is used in atrophy, phthisis, etc.

Mundificantia, mun-dif-ik-an'she-ah (*mundus,* clean, *facio,* to make). Detergents.

Mundificativa, mun-dif-ik-at-e'vah. Detergents.

Mungos lignum, mun'gos lig'num. Root of Strychnos colubrina. **M. ra'dix,** Ophiorrhiza mungos.

Mun'grel. Hybrid. See *Mongrel.*

Munimentum castitatis, mu-ne-men'tum kas-te-tah'tis (muniment of chastity). Hymen.

Munjeet, mun-jeet'. Rubia cordifolia.

Muntingia (munt-in'je-ah) **Calabara or M. gla'bra.** Calabar tree; possesses mucilaginous properties; fruit can be eaten, and flowers are reputed to be antispasmodic.

Mur. Murr. See *Coryza.*

Mu'res articula'res. *Joint-mice.* Loose bodies growing in joints.

Murexan, mur-eks'an. Substance produced by decomposition of murexide.

Murexide, mur-eks'id. Acid purpurate of ammonium, derived from guano. **M. test,** test for uric acid. Some of the deposit is placed in a watch-glass, nitric acid is added and evaporated to dryness. When cold, a little ammonia or caustic potash is added, and a rich purple color is produced.

Mur'fies. Ephelides, papulæ.

Muria, mu're-ah (*halmuris,* salt water). Brine; formerly used as a clyster in dysentery, in certain inveterate neuralgiæ, etc. Sodium chloride.

Murias, mu're-as. Muriate. **M. ammo'niæ,** ammonium chloride. **M. auricona'tricum,** see *Gold.* **M. fer'ri ad min'imum,** ferrous chloride. **M. hydrar'gyri,** mercury bichloride. **M. hydrargyro'sus mi'tis,** mercury chloride. **M. so'dicus,** sodium chloride. **M. stib'ii,** antimony chloride.

Muriate, mu're-at. Salt of muriatic acid.

Muriated, mu're-a-ted. Combined with chlorine.

Muriatic, mu-re-at'ik. Hydrochloric. **M. acid,** *Hydrochloric acid, Chlorohydric acid, Acidum hydrochloricum* (Ph. U. S.), *A. muriaticum purum, Spirit of salt;* aqueous solution of chlorohydric acid gas of s. g. 1.16. Odor of muriatic acid is suffocating, taste very acid and caustic. Nearly colorless when pure, but commonly of a pale yellow; volatile, the fumes visible. Muriatic acid is possessed of tonic and antiseptic properties; used in typhus, cutaneous eruptions, in gargles for inflammatory and putrid sore throats (gtt. xxx to f℥vj of water), etc. When added to a pediluvium it renders it stimulating. *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum* (Ph. U. S.), *Dilute hydrochloric* or *chlorohydric acid,* contains 5½ fluidounces of muriatic acid to 14 fluidounces of distilled water. Its sp. g. is 1.038. **M. e'ther,** ethyl chloride.

Muriat'icus. Muriatic.

Muriatiferous, mu-re-at-if'er-us. Containing or producing chlorine.

Muriat'ous. Hydrochloric acid (old name).

Muricia (mu-ris'e-ah) **Cochinchinen'sis.** Plant, genus Momordica, native of China and Cochin China; leaves and fruit possess aperient properties.

Muride, mu'rid. Bromine.

Muriform, mu're-form. Mulberry-shaped, as muriform mass or body, collection of vitelline globes proceeding from the segmentation of the vitellus.

Murigene, mu're-jeen (*muria, gennao,* to generate). Chlorine.

Murina, mu'rin-ah (*muria*). Bromine.

Murioxic (mur-e-oks'ik) **ac'id.** Chlorine.

Mur'mur. (Word existing both in the Romanic and Teutonic languages, and probably a variety of onomatopœia, *mur mur* expressing the kind of sound which the word indicates.) Low continued or continuously repeated sound, as that of flame or a stream running over a stony bottom. **M., abdom'inal,** borborygmus. **M., accident'al,** murmur, hæmic. **M., amphor'ic,** see *Cavernous respiration.* **M., anæ'mic,** hæmic murmur due to anæmia. **M., aneuris'mal,** murmur, systolic in character, heard over an aneurism. **M., aor'tic,** murmur occurring with the systole or diastole, or occurring between these two sounds, elicited over the aortic valves. **M., aor'tic, obstruc'tive,** organic murmur heard with and after the systole, having its greatest intensity at base of the heart, and generally transmitted into the carotids. **M., aor'tic, regur'gitant,** organic murmur heard with second sound of the heart, most distinct at base of the heart and transmitted toward the apex. **M., aor'tic, systol'ic,** murmur with and after first sound of heart, with maximum intensity at the base of the heart. **M., arte'rial,** *Hæmic murmur, Blood sound,* sound heard when the ear is applied over a blood-vessel. It varies in disease, becoming, for instance, more musical in oligæmia. **M., auric'ular, systol'ic,** murmur, presystolic in time, due to stenosis of mitral or tricuspid orifice. **M. aur'ium,** tinnitus aurium. **M., bel'lows,** bruit de souffle. **M., blood,** murmur, hæmic. **M., car'diac,** normal or abnormal sound heard in auscultation of the heart. The following table gives a view of the significance of murmurs of valvular origin (Finlayson):

Tabular View of Cardiac Murmurs of Valvular Origin.

Rhythm of murmur.	The various causes of a murmur having such a rhythm.	Diagnosis from rhythm area combined.
Before first sound or auricular-systolic.	Obstruction at the right or left auriculo-ventricular orifice.	If in mitral area = obstruction at mitral orifice. If in tricuspid area = obstruction at tricuspid orifice (very rare).
After first sound or ventricular-systolic.	Obstruction at the orifice of the aorta or the orifice of the pulmonary artery. Regurgitation through mitral orifice or through tricuspid orifice.	If in aortic area = obstruction at aortic orifice. If in pulmonic area = obstruction at orifice of pulmonary artery (very rare). If in mitral area = mitral regurgitation. If in tricuspid area = tricuspid regurgitation.
After second sound or ventricular-diastolic.	Regurgitation through aortal semilunar valves or through semilunar valves of pulmonary artery.	If in aortic area = aortic regurgitation. If in pulmonic area = regurgitation through valves of pulmonary artery (very rare).
After second sound and running up to first.	Obstruction at auriculo-ventricular orifices in an extreme form; or, if complex, a combination of obstruction at one or other auriculo-ventricular orifice, and regurgitation through the aortic or pulmonic valves.	If in mitral area = obstruction of mitral orifice. If in tricuspid area = obstruction at tricuspid orifice. If the two elements of the murmur have separate areas—*e. g.* mitral and aortic—this indicates mitral obstruction combined with aortic regurgitation.

M., diastol'ic, M. occurring directly after the systole, due to mitral stenosis. **M., diastol'ic, aor'tic,** murmur, diastolic in time, heard over aortic area, due to insufficiency of aortic valves. **M., direct',** murmur caused by obstruction to flow of blood-current. **M., Duroz'iez's double,** double arterial murmur occurring in insufficiency of the aorta and when compensation still exists. **M., endocar'dial,** murmur having its seat within the cardiac ventricles. **M., func'tional,** murmur due to changes in the blood. **M., fu'nic,** bellows sound, funic. **M., gas'tric,** borborygmus. **M., hæmic,** murmur, arterial. **M., inorgan'ic,** murmur, functional. **M., interso'nal,** murmur heard between systole and diastole. **M., intes'tinal,** borborygmus. **M. intestina'le** or **intestino'rum** or **ven'tris,** borborygmus. **M., intracar'diac, organ'ic,** murmur, organic. **M., jug'ular,** venous hum heard over jugular veins. **M., mi'tral,** murmur heard over mitral valve, systolic, diastolic, or presystolic in time. **M., mi'tral, regur'gitant,** murmur occurring with the systole, due to insufficiency of mitral valve, thus allowing blood to regurgitate into the left auricle. **M., organ'ic, endocar'dial,** M. due to current of blood pursuing a normal or abnormal course. **M., pu'erile,** see *Puerile.* **M., pul'monary, regur'gitant,** murmur of rare occurrence, due to insufficiency of pulmonary valves, occurring with second sound of heart. **M., regur'gitant,** murmur caused by regurgitation of blood into the cardiac ventricle. **M., res'piratory,** noise heard during inspiration and expiration, especially the former; produced by the passage of air through the bronchial tubes and into the air-cells. Also called *murmur of the expansion of the lungs,* and, when distinctly vesicular, *Respiration of the cells* or *Vesicular respiration.* Vesicular respiration is of course absent when the cells of the lungs have been obliterated from any cause. We may then have the *Respiration nulle, Absence du bruit respiratoire, Silence,* and *Respiration silencieuse* of the French writers. At times it is rude during inspiration or expiration, or both—the *Respiration rude* or *R. râpeuse* of the French. At others there is a blowing sound, as if some one were blowing into the auscultator's ear through a tube. This is heard in the healthy state over the larynx, trachea, *tracheal murmur,* and about the bifurcation of the bronchia, *bronchial murmur;* but when it proceeds from the lungs it denotes disease. It may be tubular or diffused. In the former the whiffing murmurs appear to occur in a space limited to the immediate neighborhood of the part examined. In the latter, they are produced with but moderate intensity, and sometimes at a distance from the ear,

over a tolerably extended space. The respiration perceived over the trachea and bronchia in health is called tracheal or bronchial or tubal, according to the situation in which it is heard. **M., tricus'pid, direct'**, occurs before first sound of heart and immediately after second sound, and is due to stenosis of tricuspid orifice. **M., tricus'pid, regur'gitant**, occurs with first sound of heart, and is due to insufficiency of tricuspid valves, thus allowing the blood to regurgitate into the right auricle. **M., u'terine**, *bruit placentaire*. **M., u'tero-placen'tal**, *bruit placentaire*. **M., ve'nous**, venous murmur. **M., vesic'ular**, murmur, respiratory. **M., whiff'ing**, see *Murmur, respiratory*.

Murr (*mori*, to die). *Murrain, Ovine variola, Tagsore, Rot, Pestilential fever*. Epizootic, perhaps contagious, disease, resembling small-pox, affecting cattle, especially sheep, and said to have been transferred to man. Modification of the disease by inoculation of animals with it has been called *Clavelization*.

Murrain, mur'ran. Murr; coryza.

Murraya, mur-ra'ah. Genus of trees, ord. Rutaceæ. Native of tropical Asia and Australia. Bark and leaves of **M. exotica** are said to be tonic. **M. Kœnig'ii**, curry-leaf tree, native of East Indies; root possesses stimulant and laxative properties, and is employed to control vomiting in cholera. Leaves are edible.

Murrayine, mur'ra-yeen. Bitter extract of Murraya exotica.

Mur'ren. Murr; coryza.

Murri-murri. Form of influenza in the Hebrides. Supposed to be always brought there by strangers; hence called the *Stranger's cold*.

Mur'ton or **Mur'tum.** Clitoris.

Mus articulo'rum. Floating cartilage in joints.

Musa, mu'sah (after Antonius Musa, physician to Augustus). M. paradisiaca. **M. Cliffortia'na**, M. paradisiaca. **M. mensa'ria**, M. paradisiaca. **M. paradisi'aca**, *Plantain tree*, family Musaceæ, of India and South America. The fruit, eaten for bread, consists of a mealy substance, plantain meal, conquin tay. It is clammy, has a sweetish taste, and will dissolve in the mouth without being chewed. Being smooth and soft, it is employed as a dressing for blisters. Water from the soft trunk is astringent, and used in diarrhœa. **M. sapien'tum**, *Banana tree*. The fruit, *Banana*, is shorter, straighter, and rounder, the pulp softer and more luscious. Both varieties are natives of Guinea.

Musada. Strychnos nux vomica.

Musam'bra. Impure aloes.

Musana, mu-sah'nah. See *Mesennah*.

Musanga, mu-san'gah. *Cecropioides*. Genus Ulmaceæ. Species found in Africa; leaves are reputed to possess emmenagogue properties.

Musca Hispanica (mus'kah his-pan'ik-ah) or **Hispanio'la** (Spanish fly). Cantharis. **M. vesicato'ria**, cantharis vesicatoria.

Muscadine, mus-kad-een'. Muscatel.

Muscæ, entohyaloid, mus'se, en-to-hi'al-oid. See *Metamorphopsia*. **M. volitan'tes**, see *Metamorphopsia*.

Mus'cardine. Fungous disease of silkworms.

Musca'ria. See *Amanita muscaria*.

Muscarine, mus-kar'een. $C_5H_{15}NO_3$. Ptomaïne from poisonous mushroom, Agaricus muscarius and haddock. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Muscatel' or **Muscadel'**. Wine made from Muscat grapes, growing in France.

Muscerda, mus-ser'dah. Moschardina. Also dung of mice (*mus*, mouse, *merda*, dung); formerly given in epilepsy.

Muscle, mus'l (*muo*, to close, to contract, etc., a function proper to muscles). *Brawn*. Muscles have been divided into those of animal life or of the life of relation—voluntary muscles—which execute movements under the influence of the will, as the muscles of the limbs, head, trunk, etc.; and into those of organic life—involuntary muscles—which contract under the influence of certain special stimuli, as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, etc. Mixed muscles are those which belong partly to each of these divisions, as the muscles of respiration and the sphincters. Muscles acting in opposition to each other are called antagonists; thus, every extensor has a flexor for an antagonist, and conversely. See *Antagonism*. Muscles that concur in the same action are termed congenerous.

The muscles present numerous varieties in form, size, situation, use, etc., and have been divided by some into long, broad, and short. Each of these divisions comprises simple and compound muscles. Simple or rectilinear muscles have all their fibres in a similar direction, and only one body, as the sartorius, pronator quadratus, etc. Compound muscles have only one belly and several tendons, as the flexors of the fingers and toes; or several bellies and several tendons, as the biceps flexor cubiti, etc. To the compound muscles belong also the radiated muscles. Their fibres set out from a common centre, and are arranged like radii of a circle; as the diaphragm, iliacus, etc. Pennatid or penniform muscles have their fibres arranged in two rows, united at a median line, at greater or less angles, nearly as feathers are inserted into a quill; the palmaris longus is one of these. Semipenniform muscles have their fibres oblique, but are inserted only on one side of the tendon. Hollow muscles are the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, etc. The enumeration of muscles varies, some authors reckon them at upward of 400. The greater part of them are in pairs. Very few are azygous.

Muscles have been variously named: 1. According to their uses, as diaphragm, buccinator, extensors, flexors, adductors, abductors, levators, depressors, etc. 2. According to their position, as interspinales, interossei, etc. 3. According to their shape, as trapezius, splenius, etc. 4. According to their dimensions, as pectoralis major, rectus capitis anticus major, pectoralis minor, glutæus maximus, medius, and minimus. 5. According to their direction, as obliquus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, etc. 6. According to their composition, as semimembranosus, semitendinosus, complexus, etc. 7. According to their attachments or the different points of the skeleton with which they are connected by means of tendons or aponeuroses, as sternocleidomastoideus, sternohyoideus, etc.

The end of the muscle adhering to the most fixed part is usually called *origin* or *head*, and that adhering to the more movable part the *insertion* or *tail*; the intervening part or body of the muscle being called the *venter*, *gaster*, or *belly*. Hence the names gastrocnemii, digastrius, biceps, and triceps, according as they have two bellies, two or three heads, etc.

The following table, founded on the arrangement of Dr. Barclay, gives a comprehensive view of the actions of the various muscles of the human body:

TABLE OF THE MUSCLES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACTIONS.

THE HEAD IS MOVED

Forward by

Platysma myoides,
Sternomastoideus,
Rectus anticus major,
" " minor.

Assisted (when the lower jaw is fixed) by

Mylohyoideus,
Geniohyoideus,
Geniohyoglossus,
Digastrici.

Backward by

Part of trapezius,
Splenius capitis,
Complexus,
Trachelomastoideus,
Rectus posticus major,
" " minor,
Obliquus capitis superior.

To either side by

Platysma myoides,
Sternomastoideus,
Part of trapezius,
Splenius capitis,
" colli,
Trachelomastoideus,
Complexus.

THE NECK IS MOVED

Forward by

Platysma myoides,
Sternomastoideus,
Digastricus,
Mylohyoideus,
Geniohyoideus,
Geniohyoglossus,
Omohyoidei,
Sternohyoidei,
Thyrohyoidei,
Rectus anticus minor,
Longus colli.

Backward by

Part of trapezius,
Rhomboideus minor,
Serratus posticus superior,
Splenius capitis,
" colli,
Complexus,
Trachelomastoideus,
Transversalis colli,
Interspinales colli,
Semispinales colli,
Rectus posticus major,
" " minor,
Obliquus capitis superior,
" " inferior,
Scaleni postici,
Levator scapulæ.

Laterally by

Various combinations of those muscles which separately move it forward and backward, assisted by the scaleni, intertransversales, and recti laterales.

THE TRUNK IS MOVED

Forward by

Rectus abdominis,
Pyramidalis,
Obliquus externus abdominis,
Obliquus internus,
Psoas magnus,
" parvus,

Assisted (when the arms are carried forward) by

Pectoralis major,
" minor,
Serratus magnus.

Backward by

Trapezius,
Rhomboideus major,
Latissimus dorsi,
Serratus posticus superior,
" " inferior,
Sacrolumbalis,
Longissimus dorsi,
Spinales dorsi,
Semispinales dorsi,
Multifidus spinæ,
Intertransversales dorsi et lumborum.

Laterally by

Obliquus externus,
" internus,
Quadratus lumborum,
Longissimus dorsi,
Sacrolumbalis,
Serratus postici,
Latissimus dorsi.

THE SCAPULA IS MOVED

Upward by

Trapezius,
Levator scapulæ,
Rhomboidei.

Downward by

Lower part of trapezius,
Latissimus dorsi,
Pectoralis minor.

Forward by

Pectoralis minor,
Serratus magnus.

Backward by

Part of trapezius,
Rhomboidei,
Latissimus dorsi.

THE HUMERUS IS MOVED

Forward by

Part of deltoid,
Part of pectoralis major,

Assisted in some circumstances by

Biceps,
Coracobrachialis.

Backward by

Part of deltoid,
Teres major,
" minor,
Long head of triceps,
Latissimus dorsi.

Inward by

Part of pectoralis major,
Latissimus dorsi.

Rotated inward by

Subscapularis,

Assisted occasionally by

Pectoralis major,
Latissimus and teres major.

Outward by

Supraspinatus,
Infraspinatus,
Teres minor.

THE FOREARM IS MOVED

Forward by

Biceps,
Brachialis anticus,
Pronator teres,

Assisted by

Flexor carpi radialis,
" sublimis,
" ulnaris,
Supinator longus.

Backward by

Triceps,
Anconeus.

Rotated inward by

Pronator teres,
Flexor carpi radialis,
Palmaris longus,
Flexor sublimis,
Pronator quadratus.

Outward by

Biceps,
Supinator brevis,
Extensor secundi internodii.

THE CARPUS IS MOVED

Forward by

Flexor carpi radialis,
Palmaris longus,
Flexor sublimis,
" carpi ulnaris,
" profundus,
" longus pollicis.

Backward by

Extensor carpi radialis longior,
Extensor carpi radialis brevior,
Extensor secundi internodii,
Indicator,
Extensor communis digitorum,
Extensor proprius pollicis.

Outward by

Flexor carpi radialis,
Extensor carpi radialis longior,
Extensor carpi radialis brevior,
Extensor ossis metacarpi,
" carpi internodii.

Inward by

Flexor sublimis,
" carpi ulnaris,
" profundus,
Extensor communis digitorum,
" minimi digiti,
" carpi ulnaris.

THE THUMB IS MOVED

Inward and forward across the palms by

Opponens pollicis,
Flexor brevis,
" longus.

Outward and backward by

Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis,
Extensor primi internodii,
" secundi internodii.

Upward and forward, away from the other fingers, by

Abductor,

Assisted by part of the

Flexor brevis.

Backward and inward to the other fingers by

Adductor,
Extensor primi internodii,
" secundi internodii.

THE FINGERS ARE MOVED

Forward or flexed by

Flexor sublimis,
" profundus,
Lumbricales,
Interossei,
Flexor brevis digiti minimi,
Abductor digiti minimi.

Backward or extended by

Extensor communis,
" minimi digiti,
Indicator.

Outward to radial border by

Abductor indicis,
" digiti minimi,
Interossei.

Inward by

Abductor digiti minimi,
Interossei.

THE THIGH IS MOVED

Forward by	*Backward by*	*Inward by*	*Outward by*
Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Tensor vaginæ femoris, Pectineus, Adductor longus, " brevis.	Gluteus maximus, Part of gluteus medius, Pyriformis, Obturator internus, Part of adductor magnus, Long head of biceps, Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus.	Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Pectineus, Gracilis, Adductor longus, " brevis, " magnus, Obturator externus, Quadratus femoris.	Tensor vaginæ femoris, Gluteus maximus, " medius, " minimus, Pyriformis.

THE THIGH IS ROTATED

Inward by	*Outward by*
Tensor vaginæ femoris, Part of gluteus medius, *And, when the leg is extended, by* Sartorius, Semitendinosus.	Gluteus maximus, Part of gluteus medius, Pyriformis, Gemellus superior, Obturator internus, Gemellus inferior, Quadratus femoris, Obturator externus, Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Adductor longus, " brevis, " magnus, Biceps cruris, slightly.

THE LEG IS MOVED

Backward or flexed by	*Extended by*
Semitendinosus, Biceps, Semimembranosus, Gracilis, Sartorius, Popliteus.	Rectus, Crureus, Vastus externus, " internus.

THE FOOT IS MOVED

Forward or flexed by	*Backward or extended by*	*Inclined inward by*	*Outward by*
Tibialis anticus, Extensor proprius pollicis, " longus digitorum, Peroneus tertius.	Gastrocnemius, Plantaris, Soleus, Flexor longus digitorum, " longus pollicis, Tibialis posticus, Peroneus longus, " brevis.	Extensor proprius pollicis, Flexor longus digitorum, " longus pollicis, Tibialis posticus.	Peroneus longus, " brevis, Extensor longus digitorum, Peroneus tertius.

THE TOES ARE MOVED

Backward or flexed by	*Forward or extended by*	*Inclined inward by*	*Outward by*
Abductor pollicis, Flexor brevis digitorum, Abductor minimi digiti, Flexor longus pollicis, " digitorum, " accessorius, Lumbricales, Flexor brevis pollicis, Adductor pollicis, Flexor brevis minimi digiti, Interossei.	Extensor longus digitorum, " proprius pollicis, " brevis digitorum.	Abductor pollicis, Interossei.	Abductor pollicis, " digiti minimi, Interossei.

Muscles are formed—1. Essentially of muscular or fleshy fibre (see *Muscular fibre*). 2. Of areolar tissue, which unites the fibres. This areolar tissue is not very visible between the fine and loose fibres, but becomes more so when they unite in more considerable fasciculi. It forms, moreover, to each muscle an external envelope, formerly called *Tunica propria musculorum*, which unites it to the neighboring parts, and admits of its motion. 3. Of arteries. These proceed from neighboring trunks, and are generally very large. Their size and number are always in proportion to the bulk of the muscle. With the exception of some viscera, as the lungs and the kidneys, there are few organs that receive as much blood as the muscles. 4. Of veins. They follow the same course in the muscles as the arteries. 5. Of lymphatics. 6. Of nerves. These are numerous and of different sizes. They almost all proceed from the encephalon; some, however, issue from ganglions, and accompany the arteries. After they have entered the muscle they divide and subdivide until they are lost sight of.

When muscles are subjected to heavy pressure at about 32° F., a fluid, *Muscle-juice*, is obtained, to which the name *Muscle-plasma* has been given. It coagulates spontaneously and separates into serum and clot; the latter, called *Myosin*, corresponding with the clot formed by coagulating blood.

The constituents of muscle may be tabulated as follows:

Water	745
Solids:	
Myosin and insoluble proteids	155
Soluble proteids	20
Gelatin	21
Fats	23
Organic and inorganic salts	36
	1000

Muscle contains various extractive matters, as creatin, creatinin, hypoxanthin or sarkin, xanthin, inosic acid, inosite or muscle-sugar, fatty matters, all embraced in the above summary. **M. beat'ing**, method of massaging muscles with an instrument called a muscle-beater. **M. clot**, see *Muscle*. **M. cor'puscle**, muscle-nucleus. **M. of Gavard'**, oblique muscular fibres of the stomach. **M. of Guth'rie**, compressor urethræ. **M. of Horner**, tensor tarsi. **M. of Hous'ton**, compressor venæ dorsalis penis. **M. jerk**, see *Reflex*. **M. juice**, *Muscular juice*. Fluid surrounding the fibres of striated muscle and the fibre-cells of smooth muscles, which differs from the liquor sanguinis of the blood; containing a considerable amount of casein. It seems to be produced within the sarcolemma, through which it exudes; see *Muscle*. **M., Merkel's**, ceratocricoid. **M. plas'ma**, see *Muscle*. **M. plate**, segment of embryonic mesoderm from which the voluntary muscles of the body are developed. **M. prism**, muscle-rods, prismatic in shape, situate in a muscle compartment. **M. read'ing**, *Body-reading*. Power of detecting, through physical contact, very

slight and delicate muscular tensions and relaxations resulting from unconscious action of mind or body. **M. rod**, muscle-fibre situate between two intermediate disks. **M. se'rum**, see *Muscle*. **M. sug'ar**, inosite. **M. tu'mor**, myoma. **M. of Wil'son**, compressor urethræ.

Muscular, mus'ku-lar. Belonging or relating to muscles; well furnished with muscles. **M. ar'teries**, arteries distributed to the muscles. *Muscular arteries of the eye* are two branches sent off by the ophthalmic artery to the rectus inferior oculi, lacrymal sac, etc., and to the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris. **M. contrac'tion**, exertion of the power possessed by muscles of shortening themselves or of contracting to produce motion; muscular motion being the change in the situation and relation of organs induced by muscular contraction. When a muscle contracts, its fibres assume more the zigzag direction, and the extremities approximate, but the bulk of the whole muscle is not augmented. This contraction takes place, at times, with extreme velocity; a single thrill in the letter R can be pronounced in the 1-30,000th part of a minute. The force of contraction, *Myodynamis*, depends upon the healthy physical condition of the muscle, combined with due energy of the brain. The duration, in voluntary motion, is for a certain time dependent upon the will—contractions excited involuntarily cannot be so long maintained. **M. cur'rent**, current, according to Matteucci, existing in every living muscle whose tendinous extremities are not equally disposed—one, for example, forming a cord; the other broad and ribbon-like—and which circulates in the muscle from the tendinous extremity to the muscular surface. **M. dys'trophy**, myopathic atrophy. **M. fascic'uli**, muscular fibres distributed in bundles. **M. fi'bre**, *fleshy fibres*. Name given to filaments which, by their union, form the muscles. This fibre is flat, soft, downy, linear, but little elastic, and more or less red; firmer in adults than in the young or the aged; of the same size in the great and small muscles; and runs its course without bifurcation or ramification; but slightly resisting in the dead body, tearing readily; during life it supports very great efforts without laceration. It is itself composed of a considerable number of fibrils, similar to each other, and subdividing almost *ad infinitum*, and enclosed in a delicate sheath—the *Sarcolemma*. The ultimate filaments into which the fibre can be decomposed by mechanical means seem to be hollow or tubular. See *Sarcous elements*. Fibre exists under two forms, *striated* or *striped*, and *non-striated, smooth*, or *unstriped;* muscles composed of the former ministering, as a general rule, to the animal functions; the latter always, perhaps, to the organic. The color of the muscular fibres is red in man and white in several animals. A greater or less number of fibres united in fasciculi, *Fasciculi* or *Lacerti musculorum*, approximated to each other, and forming a distinct mass, of very variable size and shape, the extremities being attached to bones by means of tendons, constitutes a muscle. In this are included areolar membrane, vessels, and nerves; see *Muscle*. **M. juice**, see *Muscle*. **M. mo'tion**, movement dependent on action of muscles. **M. nerves**, nerves distributed to the muscles are so named. **M. rheu'matism**, myalgia. **M. sense**, *Sense of muscular activity*. Consciousness of muscular exertion or activity which accompanies and directs muscular movements; sense by which certain properties, as weight and position of bodies and muscular exertion, are estimated; see *Anæsthesia*. **M. sub'stance**, see *Fibrin*. **M. sys'tem**, term given to the aggregate of the muscles of the body. **M. veins**, these bring back the blood which has been carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

Muscularis, mus-ku-lar'is. Corroborant; muscular layer. **M. muco'sæ**, layer of organic muscular fibres which can be traced from one end of the intestinal canal to the other, and from which processes are given off in different directions; they are separated by the submucous tissue from the muscular coat proper. **M. proces'sus**, prominence situate at side of the arytenoid cartilage, which serves as attachment for muscles.

Muscularity, mus-ku-lar'it-e. Muscular contractility, as of the arteries, etc.

Musculation, mus-ku-la'shun. Exertion of muscular action. See *Locomotion*. **M., irresist'ible**, chorea.

Musculi (pl. of **Musculus**, muscle) **accessorii ad sacrolumbalem**, mus'ku-le ak-ses-so're-e ad sak-rolum-bal'em. See *Sacrolumbalis*. **M. amato'rii**, oblique muscles of the eye. **M. bicauda'ti**, muscles with tendon dividing them into two portions with separate insertions. **M. bicip'ites**, muscles arising from two separate points. **M. gemel'li su'ræ**, gastrocnemii. **M. gem'ini**, gemelli. **M. incisi'vi**, accessores orbicularis oris. **M. papilla'res**, papillary muscles; columnæ carneæ. **M. pectina'ti**, pectinated muscles; muscular bands extending from parietes of auricles of the heart. **M. polycauda'ti**, muscles with a tendon dividing into several portions with separate insertions. **M. polycip'ites**, muscles with several heads. **M. prostat'ici supe'rior et infe'rior**, fibres of the ischio-urethralis running transversely above and below the urethra in front of the prostate, to which they were formerly believed to be attached. **M. pterygoï'dei**, pterygoid muscles. **M. pubo-vesica'les**, pubo-vesical muscles. **M. rec'ti labio'rum**, compressor labii. **M. triangula'res**, scaleni muscles.

Musculin, mus'ku-lin. See *Fibrin*.

Musculinteger, mus-kul-in'te-jur. Term applied to union of two or several separate muscles regarded as one.

Musculocutaneous (mus-ku-lo-ku-ta'ne-us) or **Musculocuta'neus** (*musculus cutis*, skin). Appertaining to muscles and skin. **M. nerve**, name especially given to two nerves—the one, *External cutaneous nerve*, furnished by the brachial plexus (see *Cutaneous nerves*), the other given off from the poplitæus externus. It descends on the anterior and outer part of the leg—at first hid among the muscles; becomes superficial about the middle of the leg, and divides into two branches which pass superficially on the back of the foot. Two musculocutaneous nerves—superior and inferior—proceed from the first lumbar, the *superior musculocutaneous—ilioscrotal, iliohypogastricus*—which divides into two branches, abdominal and scrotal. The *inferior musculocutaneous* is smaller than the superior, and is distributed as its name, *ilioinguinal*, indicates. **M. perone'i**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg.

Musculo-elastic, mus'ku-lo-e-las'tik. Relating to muscular and elastic tissue.

Musculo-intestinal, mus'ku-lo-in-tes'tin-al. See *Myenteric*.

Musculomembranous, mus'ku-lo-mem'bran-us. Having the character of muscle and membrane.

Musculophrenic, mus'ku-lo-fren'ik (*musculus, phren*, diaphragm). Belonging to the muscular portion of the diaphragm. Supplying muscles and diaphragm, as the musculophrenic artery.

Musculorhachidæus, mus-ku-lo-rhak-id-e'us. Belonging or relating to muscles and to the spine. Name given to branches furnished behind by the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries, which are distributed to the spine and to the muscles of the neighborhood.

Musculosa, mus-ku-lo'sah. Muscularis. **M. expansio** (muscular expansion), platysma myoides.

Musculospinal, mus-ku-lo-spi'nal. Appertaining to muscles and spine.

Musculospiral (mus-ku-lo-spi'ral) **groove** (*musculus, spira*, spire). Groove situated posteriorly on femur, for the passage of musculospiral nerve and superior profunda artery. **M. nerve**, radial nerve.

Musculosus, mus-ku-lo'sus. Muscular.

Musculotegumentary, mus'ku-lo-teg-u-ment'a-re. Including integument and muscles.

Musculous, mus'ku-lus. Containing muscular fibres.

Musculus, mus'ku-lus. Muscle. **M. accli'vis**, obliquus internus abdominis. **M. admira'tor**, rectus superior oculi. **M. anom'alus**, muscular fasciculus,

attached only to the superior maxillary bone with which the levator labii superioris alæque nasi muscle is related. **M. anom'alus men'ti**, fasciculus from lower maxillary bone near levator labii inferioris, passing outward to be again inserted on the bone. **M. anom'alus transver'sus**, rare muscular mass extending transversely across the orbit in the region of the equator oculi. **M. anon'ymus clavic'ulæ**, muscular slip from sternal to acromial extremity of the clavicle. **M. ap'icis na'si**, levator nasi proprius. **M. aponeurot'icus**, tensor fasciæ latæ. **M. aryvoca'lis**, part of internal thyro-arytenoid muscle to the vocal cord. **M. auxilia'rius**, pyramidalis abdominis. **M. bibitor'ius**, rectus internus oculi. **M. Brueckian'us**, see *Ciliary muscle.* **M. bursa'lis** or **M. bursa'rius**, obturator internus. **M. cani'nus**, levator anguli oris. **M. Casser'ii**, laxator tympani minor. **M. cate'næ**, tibialis anticus. **M. cilia'ris**, ciliary muscle. **M. cilia'ris Riola'ni**, ciliary muscle. **M. cilia'ris, supe'rior** and **infe'rior**, palpebral part of orbicularis palpebrarum. **M. cochlea'ris**, ligamentum spirale. **M. constricto'rius**, sphincter. **M. coracoi'deus**, coracobrachialis. **M. cra'nii cuta'neus**, occipitofrontalis. **M. cuta'neus**, platysma myoides. **M. cuta'neus ma'nûs**, palmaris brevis. **M. Eustach'ii**, laxator tympani. **M. Fallo'pii**, pyramidalis abdominis. **M. fascia'lis**, sartorius. **M. fem'oris membrano'sus**, fascia lata. **M. gracil'limus**, a small occasional muscle of the eye arising near the superior oblique muscle and inserted into the synovial sheath. **M. Hor'neri**, tensor tarsi. **M. hu'milis**, rectus inferior oculi. **M. immer'sus**, subscapularis. **M. im'par pharyn'gis**, azygos pharyngis. **M. incisu'ræ majo'ris auric'ulæ** or **M. incisu'ræ Santori'ni**, intertragicus. **M. in'dicator**, extensor indicis. **M. indignato'rius**, rectus externus. **M. iracun'dus**, rectus externus oculi. **M. la'bii pro'prius**, muscular fibres connecting the skin and mucous membrane around the orifice of the mouth. **M. lacryma'lis poste'rior**, Horner's muscle. **M. læti'tiæ**, rectus internus oculi. **M. liv'idus**, pectineus. **M. longis'simi ten'dini**, plantaris. **M. mal'lei exter'nus**, laxator tympani minor. **M. mal'lei inter'nus**, tensor tympani. **M. membrano'sus**, tensor fasciæ latæ. **M. multif'idus**, multifidus spinæ. **M. nasa'lis la'bii superio'ris**, nasolabialis. **M. naut'icus**, tibialis posticus. **M. orbita'lis**, Müller's muscle. **M. os'sis metacar'pi dig'iti quin'ti**, opponens minimi digiti. **M. patien'tiæ**, levator anguli scapulæ. **M. penicilla'tus**, levator labii inferioris. **M. perfora'tus Cas'seri**, coracobrachialis. **M. phren'icus**, diaphragm. **M. polygas'tricus**, muscle with several bellies. **M. prostat'icus**, sphincter urethræ prostaticus. **M. quadra'tus antibra'chii**, pronator quadratus. **M. quadriceps**, muscle having four heads. **M. rhomboi'deus**, musculus anomalus. **M. Riola'ni**, see *Riolan's muscle.* **M. riso'rius Santorini**, platysma myoides. **M. sac'ci lacryma'lis**, tensor tarsi. **M. scandala'rius**, parathenar. **M. singula'ris col'li**, an aberrant intertransversalis longus muscle. **M. singula'ris splen'ii accesso'rius**, adjutor splenii. **M. sterna'lis**, sternalis muscle. **M. subcuta'neus**, platysma myoides. **M. succenturia'tus**, pyramidalis abdominis. **M. succin'gens**, diaphragm. **M. super'bus**, rectus superior oculi. **M. supercil'ii**, corrugator supercilii. **M. supina'tor**, supinator brevis. **M. supraclavicula'ris**, tensor of superficial cervical fascia. **M. su'ræ**, triceps suræ. **M. te'res antibrach'ii**, pronator teres. **M. testicon'dus** or **testis**, cremaster. **M. tri'ceps**, muscle having three heads. **M. tu'bæ no'væ**, circumflexus. **M. u'vulæ**, azygos muscle. **M. voca'lis**, thyro-arytenoid muscle, internal.

Muscus arboreus, mus'kus ar-bo're-us (tree-moss). Lichen plicatus. **M. cani'nus**, Lichen caninus. **M. cathar'ticus**, Lycopodium selago. **M. clava'tus**, lycopodium. **M. corralli'nus**, Corrallina Corsicana. **M. cra'nii huma'ni**, Lichen saxatilis. **M. erec'tus**, Lycopodium selago. **M. helminthocor'tos**, Corallina Corsicana. **M. Islan'dicus**, Lichen Islandicus. **M. mari'nus**, Corallina Corsicana. **M. marit'imus**, corallina. **M. polyt'richus**, Polytrichum commune. **M. pulmona'rius querci'nus**, Lichen pulmonarius. **M. pyxida'tus**, Lichen pyxidatus. **M. pyxoï'des terres'tris**, Lichen pyxidatus. **M. re'pens**, Lycopodium clavatum. **M. squamo'sus**, Lycopodium clavatum. **M. ursi'nus**, Polytrichum commune. **M. villo'sus**, peristroma.

Musena-bark, mu-se'nah-bark. See *Rottlera Schimperi.*

Musen'in. Acid principle from musenna-bark; it resembles saponin.

Musenna, mu-sen'nah. Mesenna.

Museum anatomicum, mu-ze'um an-at-om'ik-um. Anatomical museum.

Mush'room. A form of fungus; some varieties are edible.

Music, mu'zik (*musa*, a song). Art of producing harmonious and cadenced sounds; has been beneficially used in diseases, particularly in those of the mind or on which the mind could act in a salutary manner.

Musical (mu'ze-kal) **sound.** Rhythmical sound heard on auscultation, resembling at times the humming of insects, noise of spinning-wheel, sounds of animals, etc. Such sound is more generally met with in chlorosis.

Music'ian's cramp. See *Cramp, writer's.*

Musicomania (mu-sik-o-man'e-ah) or **Musoma'nia** (*music, mania*). Variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent as to derange the intellectual faculties.

Musk. *Mosch* (Arab.). Peculiar concrete animal substance, of a very diffusible odor and bitter taste, enclosed in the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus, Musk deer;* it is stimulant and antispasmodic. The volatile oil of certain plants having its characteristic odor has sometimes been substituted for musk; distilled oil of Malva moschata and Mimulus moschatus, for example, have been employed in hysterical disorders and certain forms of nervous diseases. **M., Amer'ican**, musk obtained from musk-rat, Fiber zibethicus. **M. plant**, Mimulus moschatus. **M. root**, sumbul. **M. seed**, see *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* **M. tree**, Olearia argophylla. **M. wood**, thymiama.

Muskeg moss. Plant of the N. W. parts of the U. States, used as absorbent substance for dressings.

Musk'grape flow'er. Bulbus vomitorius.

Muskmallow, musk'mal-ow. Hibischus abelmoschus.

Musk'melon. Cucumis melo.

Mus'lin gauze, antisep'tic. See *Gauze* and *Antiseptic.*

Musomania, mu-so-man'e-ah. Musicomania.

Musquash (mus'kwosh) **root.** Cicuta maculata.

Musquito, mus-ke'to. Mosquito.

Mussænda frondosa, mus-een'dah fron-do'sah. Decoction of this Ceylonese plant has been esteemed refrigerant. **M. gla'bra**, species found in East Indies possessing same properties as Mussænda frondosa. **M. luteo'la**, employed in Arabia in snake-bites.

Mus'sel. Mytilus edulis.

Mussel-poi'soning. See *Mytilus.*

Musselled, mus'l'd. See *Mytilus edulis.*

Mussitatio, mus-se-tah'she-o (*mussito*, to murmur). Condition in which the tongue and lips move as in the act of speaking, but without sounds being produced. Unfavorable sign in disease, as indicating great cerebral debility.

Mussita'tion. See *Mussitatio.*

Must. The recent juice pressed from the grape; after fermenting it becomes wine.

Mus'tard, black (*moût*, must, because the seeds were bruised with vinegar or must). See *Sinapis.* **M., clam'my**, Polanisia graveolens. **M., false**, Polanisia graveolens. **M., flour of**, sinapis. **M., green**, Lepidium sativum. **M., hedge**, erysimum. **M., In'dian**, Brassica juncea. **M. leaves**, charta sinapis. **M. mith'ridate**, Thlaspi campestre. **M. oil**, see *Sinapis alba.* **M. pa'per**, charta sinapis. **M. plas'ter**, cataplasma sinapis. **M., stink'ing hedge**, alliaria. **M., trea'cle**, Thlaspi arvense. **M., white**, Sinapis alba. **M., wild**, Sinapis arvensis.

Mustee, mus-te'. One born of parents one of whom is white, the other a mulatto. See *Mestizo*.

Mustelaneus, mus-tel-an'e-us (*mustela*, weasel). One who has two short arms.

Mus'tum (juice of the grape). Wort.

Mutacism, mu'ta-sizm (*mutakizo*, to use the letter *m*, *μν*, too frequently). Vicious pronunciation, consisting chiefly in the frequent repetition of the letters *m*, *b*, and *p*, which are substituted for others.

Mutatio sexus, mu-tah'she-o seks'us. A change or conversion of sex; ancient theory.

Mutation, mu-ta'shun. Change. Term applied in obstetrics to the operation of version.

Mute. Dumb; affected with mutitas.

Muteosis, mu-te-o'sis (*mutus*, dumb). Every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch.

Mutilation, mu-til-a'shun (*mutilus*, broken). *Maiming*. The removal or privation of a limb or of some other external part of the body; in all countries a crime punished with severity.

Mutinum, mu-te'num. Penis.

Mutisia, mu-tis'e-ah. Genus of shrubs, natives of South America. **M. viciæfo'lia**, native of the Andes; seeds are employed medicinally as a heart tonic; herb has tonic and expectorant properties.

Mutism, mu'tizm. Mutitas.

Mutitas, mu'te-tas (*mutus*, dumb). *Dumbness, Speechlessness, Mutism*. Impossibility of articulating sounds, although they can be elicited. Dumbness is often congenital and united with deafness, of which it is an effect. In some cases it is accidental. **M. aton'ica**, atonic dumbness due to neuroses of the glossal nerves. **M. elin'guium**, dumbness due to loss of the tongue. **M. organ'ica**, dumbness due to disease or traumatism of the tongue. **M. surdo'rum**, *Deafdumbness, Deafmutism*, speechlessness from deafness, congenital or produced during infancy. The subjects of this affection are called *deafdumb*. **M. traumat'ica**, dumbness due to traumatism. **M. vul'neris**, mutitas traumatica.

Mu'to. Penis.

Mutoniatus, mu-to-ne-at'us. Having a large penis.

Mutton (mut'n) **tea**. Prepared from a pound of mutton freed from the fat and cut into thin slices, and a pint and a half of boiling soft water poured over them, as in the case of beef tea, except that it requires to be boiled for half an hour after the maceration before it is strained through a sieve. *Mutton broth* contains a somewhat larger proportion of mutton. *Essence of mutton* is made by a process similar to that for essence of beef.

Mutunnus, mu-tun'nus. Priapus.

Mu'tus. Mute.

Myacantha, me-ak-an'thah. Ruscus.

Myalgia, me-al'je-ah (*myon*, *algos*, pain). Muscular pain; cramp.

Myasis, me-as'is. Presence of worms in the cavities of the nose.

Myasthenia, me-as-then-e'ah (*myon*, *astheneia*, debility). Muscular debility.

Myceliophori, me-sel-e-of'or-e (*mukes*, fungus, *phoreo*, to bear). True fungi.

Mycelium, me-se'le-um (*mukes*, mushroom). Filaments or threads of minute fungi which find a soil on animal bodies. Their contents are cells or granules.

Myces, me'sees. Fungus.

Mycetencanthis, me-set-en-kan'this (*mukes*, *enkanthis*). See *Encanthis fungosa*.

Mycetes, mis-e'tees (pl. of **Myces**). Fungi.

Mycetogen'esis (*mukes*, *genesis*, formation). Formation of fungi.

Mycetography, mi-set-og'raf-e. Mycetology.

Myce'toid. Resembling a fungus in shape.

Mycetology (mi-set-ol'o-je) or **Mycol'ogy** (*mukes*, fungus, *logos*, discourse). Science of fungi.

Mycetoma, me-set-o'mah. *Fungus disease, Podelcoma, Madura foot, Fungus foot, Fungous disease of India*. An affection of the hands and feet prevailing extensively in India and ascribed to the growth of a fungus—*Chionyphe Carteri* (after Dr. H. V. Carter).

Mycetophagous, mi-set-of'ag-us (*mukes*, fungus, *phago*, to eat). Deriving nourishment from fungi.

Mycetozoa, me-set-o-zo'ah (*myces*, *zoon*, animal). Myxomycetes.

Mychmus, mik'mus. A sigh.

Mychthismus, mik-thiz'mus. Moaning; sighing.

Mycocellulose, mi-ko-sel'u-loze. Fungin.

Mycoderma, me-ko-dur'mah (*myces*, *derma*, skin). *Mycoderm*. A cryptogamous growth constituting the crusts of favus. See *Porrigo favosa*. Genus of fungi forming a membranoid surface on fermenting liquors. Also a mucous membrane. See *Membrane*. **M. ace'ti**, mother of vinegar, caused by bacterium aceti. **M. al'bicans**, saccharomyces albicans. **M. cerevis'iæ**, torula cerevisiæ. **M. cyan'eum**, micrococcus cyaneus. **M. pli'cæ**, *Tricomaphyton*, a cryptogamous growth said to be the essence of plica. **M. sac'chari**, **M. vi'ni**, M. of alcholic fermentation.

Mycoder'mis (same etymon). Micro-organisms found in excreta of some cutaneous affections, as favus.

Mycodermitis, me-ko-dur-me'tis (*mycoderma*, *itis*). Mucitis.

Mycodermosphacelus, me-ko-der-mo-sfas'e-lus (*mukes*, fungus, *derma*, skin, *sphacelus*, gangrene). Gangrene of the mucous membrane.

Mycodes, me-ko'dees. Fungoid.

Mycodiarrhœa, me-ko-di-ar-rhe'ah. See *Diarrhœa*.

Mycodysenteria, me-ko-dis-en-ter'e-ah. Mucous dysentery. See *Dysentery*.

Mycodyspnœa, me-ko-dis-ne'ah (*mukos*, mucus, *duspnoia*, difficulty of breathing). Dyspnœa from excessive secretion of mucus.

Mycogastritis, me-ko-gas-tre'tis (*mukos*, mucus, *gaster*, stomach). Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the stomach.

Mycography, mi-kog'raf-e. Mycetology.

Mycohæmia, me-co-he'me-ah (*mukes*, fungus, *haima*, blood). Diseases due to blood containing microorganisms.

Mycol'ogist. One who is versed in the study of mycetology.

Mycology, mi-kol'o-je. Mycetology.

Mycon'ostoc grega'rium. Micro-organism perhaps identical with cladotrix.

Mycophlyzacium, me-ko-fle-zah'she-um (*mukes*, mucus, *phluzakion*, small blister). Pustule situated on a mucous surface.

Mycophthalmia, me-kof-thal'me-ah (*mukes*, fungus, *ophthalmos*, eye). Fungoid ophthalmia.

Mycophthisis, me-ko-te'sis. See *Bronchorrhœa*.

Mycopneumonypostasis, me-ko-nu-mon-ip-ost'asis. Hypostasis of the lungs due to mucus.

Mycoprotein, me-ko-pro'te-in (*mukes*, fungus, *protein*). Albuminoid substance due to the bacteria of putrefaction.

Mycorthopnœa, me-kor-thop-ne'ah (*mycos*, *orthos*, erect, *pneo*, to breathe). Orthopnœa from excessive secretion of mucus in the air-passages—orthopnœa pituitosa.

Mycos, me'kos. Mucus.

Mycose, mi'koze. Peculiar kind of sugar existing in ergot.

Mycosis, me-ko'sis (*myces*, fungus). Frambœsia. See *Fungus*. **M., acute', of the blood**, septic influence of micro-organisms on that fluid. **M. of the brain**, presence of micrococci in the brain from septic poisoning, as from diphtheria, septicæmia, etc. **M., bron'cho-pul'monary**, bronchorrhœa due to presence of micro-organisms. **M., catalyt'ic**, microbiohæmia. **M. circina'ta**, trichophytosis capitis. **M. endocar'dii**, endocarditis, infectious. **M. favosa**, favus. **M. frambœsioï'des**, dermatitis papillaris capillitii. **M. fungoï'des**, cutaneous disease, thought to be parasitic, characterized by the occurrence of soft red, mammillated tumors which may develop into fungous ulcers. **M. furfura'cea**, pityriasis versicolor. **M. intestina'lis**, diarrhœa attended with symptoms of collapse, supposed to be associated with the presence of a fungus in the alimentary canal. **M. lupino'sa**, favus. **M. microspori'na**, dermatomycosis furfuracea. **M. pulmo'num**, pneumonomycosis. **M. pustulo'sa**, sy-

cosis parasitica. **M. syphiloï'des**, scherlievo. **M., tox'ic**, sapræmic poisoning from ptomaïnes. **M. trichophyti'na**, mycosis due to presence of trichophyton. **M., vagi'nal**, term applied to pruritic irritation of the vagina excited, it is supposed, by an oïdial fungus.

Mycothrix, me'ko-thriks (*mukos, thrix*, hair). Leptothrix.

Mycotic, mi-kot'ik. Relating to mycosis.

Mycot'ics. Agents that contract the pupil. See *Mydriatics.*

Mycter, mik'ter. Nose.

Mycteres, mik-te'rees. Myxæ, nares.

Mycter'ic. Relating to nasal cavities.

Mycterophonia, mik-ter-o-fo'ne-ah (*mycter, phone*, voice). Nasal voice; commonly called "speaking through the nose."

Mycteroxerotes (mik-ter-oks-er'o-tees) or **Mycteroxero'sis** (*mycter, xerotes*, dryness). Dryness of the interior of the nose.

Mycus, me'kus. Mucus.

Mydaleine, mid-al'e-een (*mudaleos*, putrid). Poisonous ptomaïne obtained from putrefying liver and other organs. See *Ptomaïnes* (table). It produces intense dilatation of the pupil, increased temperature, intestinal peristalsis, etc.

Mydatoxine, mid-ah-toks'een. $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. Poisonous ptomaïne from gradually decomposing flesh, especially from internal organs.

Mydesis, mid-a'sis (*mudao*, to be abound with moisture, to be putrid). Moisture. In its most general sense it means corruption. By some it is used for a mucous discharge from inflamed eyelids.

Mydine, me'dine (*mudao*, to be damp or to putrefy). $C_8H_{11}NO$. Non-poisonous ptomaïne obtained from the putrefaction of human viscera and from cultures of Eberth bacillus.

My'don. Fungous or putrid flesh in certain fistulous ulcers. Also flesh putrid from mouldiness.

Mydriasis, mid-re'as-is (*mudriasis*, excessive dilatation of the pupil). Preternatural dilatation of the pupil—coromydriasis; noticed in atrophy of the optic nerve, paralysis of the third nerve, epilepsy, etc. Weakness of sight produced by hydrophthalmia, or superabundance of humors. **M. paralyt'ica**, mydriasis dependent on paralysis of the sphincter pupillæ. **M., spi'nal**, dilatation of the pupil from irritation of the spinal centre for such dilatation.

Mydriatic, mid-re-at'ik. Relating to or causing dilatation of the pupil. Certain narcotics, as opium, contract the pupil, while others, as belladonna, dilate it. Owing to this antagonism, the mydriatic belladonna has been given in poisoning from opium.

Mydriat'ics. Drugs acting upon the iris are either mydriatics, which dilate the pupil, or mycotics, which contract it. The most important of these are such drugs as have a local action on the eye, and they alone are used in ophthalmic medicine (Brunton). They are indicated in the following list by an asterisk (*):

Mydriatics.	*Myotics.*
General anæsthetics—chloroform, ether, etc.	General anæsthetics—chloroform, ether, etc.
*Atropine.	*Calabar bean.
*Belladonna.	Gelsemine internally.
Belladonnine.	Jaborandi.
Benzoyltropine.	Lobeline internally.
*Cocaine.	Morphine internally.
Daturine.	Muscarine internally.
*Duboisine.	" locally.
Gelsemine locally.	Nicotine locally.
*Homatropine (oxytoluylic-acid-tropine).	Opium.
Hyoscyamine.	*Physostigmine (eserine).
Muscarine locally (?).	Pilocarpine.
Narcissine.	Thebaine.
Piturine.	
Scopalein.	
Stramonium.	

Myel, me'el. Spinal cord.

Myelæmia, me-el-e'me-ah. Leucocythæmia of osseous marrow tissue.

Myelalgia, me-el-al'je-ah (*myelo, algos*, pain). Pain in the spinal marrow.

Myelanalosis, me-el-an-al-o'sis (*myelo, analosis*, wasting). Tabes dorsalis.

Myelapoplesia, me-el-ap-o-pla'ze-ah. Spinal apoplexy.

Myelapoplexy, me-el-ap'o-pleks-e. Spinal apoplexy.

Myelatelia, me-el-at-el-e'ah (*myelo, a*, privative, *telos*, end; want of end or finish). Incompleteness of the spinal marrow.

Myelatrophy, me-el-at'ro-fe (*myelo, atrophy*). Tabes dorsalis.

Myelauxis, me-el-awks'is (*muelos*, marrow, *auxe*, increase). Condition in which dilatation or hypertrophy of the spinal cord exists.

Myelencephalon, me-el-en-sef'al-on (*muelos*, marrow, *enkephalos*, brain). Cerebrospinal axis. Also after-brain or metencephalon.

Myeleterosis, me-el-et-er-o'sis (*muelos*, marrow, *heterosis*, alteration). Pathological change in the spinal marrow.

Myelin, me'el-in (*myelo*). Mixture of lecithin with cerebric acid and cholesterin, constituting the fatty substance in nerve-tissue, etc. See *Nerve-fibres.*

Myelinic, me-el-in'ik. Relating to myelin.

Myelitis, me-el-e'tis (*myelo, itis*). Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes, indicated by deep-seated burning pain in the spine, with various nervous and vascular irregularities of function. It was proposed at one time to call inflammation of the membranes of the brain meningitis; that of the substance of the brain, myelitis. **M., bul'bar**, inflammation of the medulla oblongata, with softening, attended with cephalic, respiratory, and gastric disturbance, and perhaps paralysis. **M., compres'sion**, see *M., pressure.* **M., concus'sion**, M. caused by concussion of the cord. **M. convulsi've**, chorea, electric. **M., dissem'inated**, M. occurring at several different foci in the cord. **M. exsudati've**, hydrorachis. **M., fo'cal**, M. limited to a circumscribed space. **M., mult'iple**, M., disseminated. **M. parenchymato'sa**, myelitis. **M. petechia'lis**, meningitis, cerebrospinal. **M., pres'sure**, inflammation of the spinal cord, caused by compression from disease of the vertebræ, or from tumors or other growths. **M. spina'lis**, myelitis. **M., trans'verse**, M. in which the inflammation affects a transverse section of the spinal cord.

Myelo, me'el-o (*muelos*, marrow). In composition, marrow.

Myelocele, me-el-o-se'le (Eng. me'el-o-seel) (*muelos*, marrow, *kele*, tumor). Tumor of the spinal cord.

Myelochysis, me-el-ok'is-is (*myelo, chuo*, to pour out). Hydrorachis.

Myeloccœle, me-el-o-se'le. Canal of spinal cord.

Myelocystic, me-el-o-sist'ik (*muelos*, marrow, *kustis*, cyst). Relating to a cyst connected with the spinal marrow.

Myelocystocele, me-el-o-sist-o-se'le (Eng. mi-el-o-sist'o-seel). Condition in which an excess of liquid exists in central canal of spinal cord.

Myelocytes, mi'el-o-sites (*myelo, kutos*, mass, body, or cell). Granules of the brain. Nuclei of the cells of the gray substance.

Myelodiastasis, me-el-o-de-as'tas-is (*muelos*, marrow, *diastasis*, separation). Disintegration of medulla spinalis.

Myelogangliitis, me-el-o-gan-gle-e'tis (*myelo, ganglion, itis*). Cholera (sporadic).

Myelogenic, mi-el-o-jen'ik (*myelo, gennao*, to generate). Myeloid tumors have been so called from their point of departure.

Myeloid, mi'el-oid (*myelo, eidos*, resemblance). Marrow-like. **M. sarco'ma**, medullary sarcoma. **M. tu'mor**, *Fibroplastic tumor, Myelogenic tumor, T. myelodes.* Sarcomatous tumor, the more characteristic constituents of which are peculiar many-nucleated corpuscles, which have been recognized as constituents of the marrow and diploë of bones, especially in the fœtus and in early life. It is more nearly related, therefore, to cartilaginous than to fibrinous tumors. It was so named by Mr. Paget.

Myeloidin, mi-el-oid'in. Substance derived from the brain.

Myeloma, me-el-o'mah. Medullary tumor. See *Encephaloid.*

Myelomalacia, me-el-o-mal-ah'she-ah (*myelo, malakia,* softness). Softening of the medulla spinalis.

Myelomenia, me-el-o-men'e-ah (*muelos,* marrow, *men,* month). Metastasis of menstrual flux to the spinal cord.

Myelomeningitis, me-el-o-men-in-je'tis (*myelo, meninx,* membrane, *itis*). Meningitis, spinal.

Myelomeningocele, me-el-o-men-in-go-se'le (Eng. mi-el-o-men-in'go-seel). Hernia of the spinal cord and its membranes.

Myelomeninx, me-el-o-men'inks (*muelos,* marrow, *meninx,* membrane). Membrane serving as cover for the medulla spinalis.

Myelomyces, me-el-om'e-sees (*myelo, mukes,* fungus). Myeloma. See *Encephaloid.*

Myelomycetes, me-el-o-me-sa'tees (pl. of **Myelomyces**) (*myelo, mukes,* fungus). Order of fungi.

Myelon, me'el-on. Medulla spinalis.

Myeloparalysis, me-el-o-par-al'is-is (*myelo, paralysis*). Paraplegia.

Myelopathia, me-el-o-path-e'ah (*muelos,* marrow, *pathos,* disease). Disease of the spinal cord. **M. tropica,** beriberi.

Myelophthisis, me-el-o-te'sis. Tabes dorsalis. **M. sic'ca,** tabes mesenterica.

Myelophymata, me-el-o-fe'mah-tah (pl. of **Myelophyma**) (*myelo, phuma,* tumor). Tubercles of the spinal marrow.

My'eloplacques or **Myeloplaxes,** me-el-o-plaks'ees (*myelo,* marrow, *plax,* plate or lamella). *Osteophages, Osteoclasts, Giant* or *Colossal cells.* Large many-nucleated masses of protoplasm, most abundant in the external layers of the medullary masses occupying the bone-cavities.

Myeloplaxoma, me-el-o-plaks-o'mah. Tumor of a part in which osteoclasts are numerous.

Myeloplegia, me-el-o-plej'e-ah. Paralysis due to disease of the spinal cord.

Myelorrhagia, me-el-or-rhaj'e-ah (*myelo, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Apoplexy of the spinal cord.

Mye'los. Marrow.

Myelosarcoma, me-el-o-sark-o'mah. Osteosarcoma.

Myelosclerosis, me-el-o-skler-o'sis. Sclerosis of the spinal cord or of medullary matter of bones.

Myelosis, me-el-o'sis. Growth of medullary tumor.

Myelospasm, mi'el-o-spazm. Spasm of spinal cord.

Myelospongus, me-el-o-spon'gus (*myelo, spongus,* sponge, fungus). See *Encephaloid.*

Myelosyringosis, me-el-o-sir-in-go'sis. Syringomyelia.

Myelozoa, me-el-o-zo'ah. Class of Vertebrata provided with a spinal cord, but without brain.

Myelus, me'el-us. Marrow, medulla spinalis. **M. diauche'nius,** medulla spinalis. **M. dorsi'tes,** medulla spinalis. **M. notiæ'us,** medulla spinalis. **M. psoï'tes,** medulla spinalis.

Myelyperæmia, me-el-ip-ur-e'me-ah. Hyperæmic condition of spinal cord.

Myenergia, me-en-ur'je-ah (*myon, energia*). Muscular strength.

Myentasis, me-en'tas-is (*mus,* muscle, *entasis,* a stretching). Stretching or extension of the muscles.

Myentericus, me-en-ter'ik-us (*myon, enteron,* intestine). Relating to the muscular apparatus of the intestines, as *Plexus myentericus, Musculo-intestinal plexus,* a nervous plexus situate between the circular and longitudinal fibres.

Myginda (mij-ind'ah) **rhaco'ma** and **M. uragoy'a.** Two species of shrubs growing in the West Indies; the roots of both are diuretic.

Myg'mus. Sigh.

Myia, me-e'ah. Musca; fly.

Myiasis, me-e'as-is (*muia,* fly). Disease due to larvæ of flies.

Myiocephalum, me-e-o-sef'al-um (*muia,* fly, *kephale,* head, from its resemblance). Ptosis iridis.

Myiodeopsia, me-e-o-de-op'se-ah (*muiodes,* appertaining to flies, *opsis,* vision). See *Metamorphopsia.*

Myiodopsia, me-e-o-dop'se-ah. Metamorphopsia.

Myistos, me-ist'os (*mus,* muscle, *histos,* tissue). Muscular tissue.

Myitis, me-e'tis (*myo, itis*). Inflammation of a muscle; myositis; rheumatism, acute.

Mykos, me'kos. Mucus.

Mylabris cichorii, mil'ab-ris se-ko're-e. See *Cantharis.* **M. puncta'ta,** see *Cantharis.* **M. pustula'ta,** see *Cantharis.*

Mylacephalus, me-lah-sef'al-us (*mule,* mole, *a,* privative, *kephale,* head). Monster with only traces of viscera, and without head or extremities.

Mylacri, mil'ak-re (*mule,* millstone). Molar teeth.

Mylacris, mil'ak-ris. Patella.

My'le (*mule,* millstone). Patella; mole.

Mylic, mil'ik. Molar.

Myllos, mil'los. Vulva; lip.

My'lo (*mule,* mill). In composition, the jaw, especially the lower jaw.

Mylodontes, mil-o-don'tees. Molar teeth.

Mylodus, mil'o-dus (*mule,* mill, *odous,* tooth). Molar tooth.

Myloglossus, me-lo-glos'sus. Winslow has given this name to muscular fibres which pass from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw, and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. These fibres belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis.

Mylohyoid (mi-lo-hi'oid) **ar'tery.** Branch from inferior dental to mylohyoid muscle. **M. furrow** or **groove,** furrow passing from the superior orifice of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw in the same direction as the canal, and lodging the mylohyoid nerve, a branch of the inferior dental. **M. line,** see *Mylohyoïdeus.* **M. nerve,** see *Mylohyoid furrow.*

Mylohyoïdeus, me-lo-he-o-e'de-us. *Mylopharyngeus* of Morgagni and Santorini; situate at the upper and anterior part of the neck, behind the lower jaw; is broad, flat, and has the form of a truncated triangle. Arises from the internal oblique, internal maxillary, or mylohyoid line of the lower jaw-bone, and is inserted at the fore part of the body of the os hyoides. Its innermost fibres unite with those of the opposite side to form a raphe on the median line. The mylohyoïdeus raises the os hyoides and carries it forward, or it depresses the lower jaw.

Mylopharyngeus, me-lo-far-in-ja'us. Constrictor pharyngis; mylohyoïdeus.

Myloydes, me-lo-e'dees. Mylohyoïdeus.

Myo (*muon,* muscle). In composition, muscle.

Myoalbumose, me-o-al'bu-moze. Proteid of muscle-plasma, resembling or associated with myosin ferment.

Myoatrophia lipomatosa, me-o-at-ro'fe-ah lip-o-mat-o'sah. False hypertrophic paralysis.

Myoblasts, mi'o-blasts (*mus,* muscle, *blastos,* germ). Cell-elements which go to form muscular fibres.

Myobroma (me-o-bro'mah) **fragrans.** Vanilla planifolia.

Myocarditis, me-o-kar-de'tis (*myo, carditis*). Inflammation of the muscular structure of the heart; chronic myocarditis may lead to myodegeneration or degeneration of the heart-muscles and induration. Carditis.

Myocardium, me-o-kar'de-um (*myo, kardia,* heart). Muscular structure of the heart. See *Heart.*

Myocele, me-o-se'le (Eng. mi'o-seel) (*myo, kele,* tumor). Muscular tumor.

Myocephalitis, me-o-sef-al-e'tis (*myo, kephale,* head, *itis*). Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Myocephalon me-o-sef'al-on (*muia,* fly, *kephale,* head, from its resemblance). Ptosis iridis.

Myochorditis, me-o-kord-e'tis. Inflammation of muscles of the larynx and vocal bands.

Myochrome, mi'o-krome (*myo, chroma,* color). Pigment contained in muscles. Colored albuminous matter in the serum of red-colored muscles, which is identical with hæmatocrystallin.

Myochronoscope, me-o-kron'o-scope (*myo, chronos,* time, *skopeo,* to view). Instrument for estimating rapidity with which muscles contract or for determining transmission of nerve-stimuli through muscles.

Myoclonia me-o-klon'e-ah (*mus, klonos,* twitching). Disease characterized by the occurrence of myoclonus.

Myoclonus, me-ok'lo-nus (*mus,* muscle, *klonos,* twitching.) Muscle-spasm which attacks the muscles of the upper and lower extremities, and occasionally those of the back. **M. mul'tiplex,** myoclonus.

Myocœlialgia, me-o-se-le-al'je-ah (*myo, koilia,* abdomen, *algeo,* to suffer). Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

Myocœlitis (me-o-se-le'tis) or **Myocœlii'tis** (*myo, koilia,* lower belly). Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Myocolpitis, me-o-kol-pe'tis (*myo, kolpos,* vagina). Inflammation of muscular wall of vagina.

Myocomma, me-o-kom'mah (*myo, komma,* slice). Myotome; muscular metamere.

Myoctonic acid, me-ok-ton'ik as'id. Yellowish oil derived from Palicourea Macrafii; highly poisonous internally and intoxicant when inhaled.

Myoctonine, me-ok'to-neen. Extract obtained from Aconitum lycoctonum; very poisonous, like curare.

Myoctonin'ic ac'id. Myoctonic acid.

Myoctonon, me-ok'ton-on. Aconitum napellus.

Myocystis, me-o-sist'is. Cystic tumor of a muscle.

Myocyte, mi'o-site. Muscle-cell.

Myodemia, me-o-dem'e-ah (*myo, demos,* fat). Fatty degeneration of muscle.

Myodeopsia, me-o-de-op'se-ah (*muiodes,* appertaining to flies, *opsis,* vision). Metamorphopsia.

Myodes, me-o'dees. Like unto muscle; muscular.

Myodesopsia, me-o-des-op'se-ah. Metamorphopsia.

Myodiastasis, me-o-de-as'tas-is (*diastasis*). Separation or rupture of muscle.

Myodynamia, me-o-din-am'e-ah (*myo, dunamis,* power). Force or power of a muscle.

Myodynamic, mi-o-di-nam'ik. Relating to the power or force of muscular contraction.

Myodynam'ics. See *Muscular contraction.*

Myodynamiometer, mi-o-di-nam-e-om'e-tur (*myo, dunamis, metron,* measure). Dynamometer.

Myodynamom'eter. Dynamometer.

Myodynia, me-o-din'e-ah (*myo, odune,* pain). Pain in the muscles—rheumatismal or other. Rheumatism. **M. inflammato'ria,** myositis. **M. puerpera'lis,** myalgia, puerperal.

Myœde'ma. Myoidema.

Myo-endocarditis, me'o-en-do-kard-e'tis. Myocarditis and endocarditis existing at the same time.

Myo-epithe'lial. Relating to myo-epithelium.

Myo-epithelium, me'o-ep-e-the'le-um. Myothelium or muscle-plate.

Myofibroma, me-o-fib-ro'mah (*myo, fibroma*). Fibrous degeneration of the muscular structure.

Myogaster, me-o-gas'ter (*myo, gaster,* belly). Belly or thickened portion of a muscle.

Myogastric, mi-o-gas'tric. Relating to the belly of a muscle.

Myogenesis, me-o-jen'es-is (*myo, genesis,* formation). Development of muscle-tissue.

Myogenic, mi-o-jen'ik (*myo, gennao,* to produce). Muscular in its origin or development. See *Paralysis, myogenic.*

Myoglobulin, mi-o-glob'u-lin. Globulin obtained from muscle; resembles serum-globulin; coagulates by heat at 63° C.

Myogna'thus (*myo, gnathos,* jaw). Monster in which the supernumerary head has only muscular and cutaneous attachment.

Myogram, mi'o-gram (*myo, gramma,* drawing). Tracings obtained by the myograph of muscular contractions and relaxations.

Myogrammata, me-o-gram'mah-tah (pl. of **Myogramma**). See *Inscriptiones tendineæ.*

Myograph, mi'o-graf (*myo, grapho,* to write). Instrument for taking tracings of muscular contraction. See *Myographion.* **M., car'diac,** cardiograph.

Myographion, me-o-graf'e-on (*myo, grapho,* to write). Instrument consisting essentially of three parts—one to hold the muscle having the nerve attached; clockwork to move a revolving cylinder with regular velocity; and an arrangement for stimulating the nerve at the proper moment; the object of the whole being to determine the rapidity of the nerve-current.

Myog'raphy (*myo, grapho,* to describe). Anatomical description of muscles. Employment of the myograph.

Myohæmatin, mi-o-he'mat-in (*myo, haima,* blood). Nitrogenous pigment contained in muscles.

Myoid, mi'oid (*myo, eidos,* resemblance). Epithet given to tumors composed of fibre-cells or muscular fibres of organic life.

Myoidema, me-oi-da'mah (*myo, oidema,* elevation, tumefaction). A symptom of peculiar muscular irritability in phthisis, exhibited in the elevation of nodules at points pressed upon by the fingers while percussing.

Myoides, me-oid'ees. Muscle-like, as platysma myoides of the neck.

Myolemma, me'o-lem-mah (*myo, lemma,* coat). Membranous covering of muscular fibrillæ.

Myolemmatic, me-o-lem-mat'ik. Relating to myolemma.

Myolin, me'o-lin (*myo*). Name given by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to a transparent substance that fills the cells, which, he conceived, by their juxtaposition form the ultimate muscular fibril.

Myolipoma, me-o-lip-o'mah. Tumor consisting of muscular and fatty tissue.

Myology, mi-ol'o-je (*myo, logos,* discourse). Anatomy which treats of the muscles.

Myoma, me-o'mah (*myo, oma*). Myomatous tumor; muscular tumor. This name has also been used synonymously with *Fibro-muscular tumor, Tumor fibro-musculosus,* a fibrous tumor containing involuntary muscle. If the muscular fibres belong to the smooth variety, the tumors are called *Leiomyomata;* if to the striped, *Rhabdomyomata.* **M. caverno'sum,** myoma telangiectodes. **M. lævicellula're** (*lævis,* smooth, *cellula,* cellule). Term applied by Virchow to fibroid tumor of the uterus, under the view that the spindle-shaped cells observed in it are muscle-cells.

Myomalacia, me-o-mal-ah'she-ah (*myo, malakia,* softness). Softening of muscle.

Myomectomy (mi-o-mek'to-me) or **Myomot'omy** (*myoma, ektome,* a cutting out). Operation for removal of myoma of the uterus by abdominal section.

Myomelanosis, me-o-mel-an-o'sis (*myo, melas,* black). Growth of a dark mass inside of a muscle.

Myomere, me'o-mere. Segment of a muscle.

Myometer, mi-om'e-tur (*myo, metron,* measure). Instrument intended to measure a muscle when contracting.

My'on. Muscle.

Myonarcosis, me-o-nar-ko'sis (*myo, narke,* stupor). Numbness of the muscles.

Myoneoplasma, me-o-ne-o-plaz'mah (*myo, neos,* new, *plasma,* formation). Myoma.

Myoneuralgia, me-o-nu-ral'je-ah. Muscular neuralgia, usually of the neck and lumbar region.

Myonine, me'o-neen. Muscle-substance.

Myonitis, me-o-ne'tis (*myo, itis*). Myositis.

Myonosus, me-on'o-sus (*myo, nosos,* disease). Disease of the muscles.

Myopachynsis, me-o-pak-in'sis (*myo, pachunsis*). Hypertrophy affecting muscles.

Myopalmus, me-o-pal'mus. Agitation; twitching of the tendons; subsultus tendinum.

Myoparalysis, me-o-par-al'e-sis. Muscular paralysis.

Myopathic, mi-o-path'ik. Pertaining to myopathy.

Myopathy, mi-op'ath-e (*myo, pathos,* affection). Disease of a muscle or muscles.

Myope, me'o-pe. Myops.

Myophone, mi'o-fon (*myo, phone,* voice). Instrument intended to estimate and detect the intensity of sound due to contraction of muscles.

Myophonia, me-o-fo'ne-ah (same etymon). Sound of muscular contraction, as that of the ventricles of the heart during the systole of that organ.

Myopia, me-o'pe-ah (*muo,* to close, *ops,* eye, from the habit with the myopic of half shutting the eyes; *mus,* mouse, *ops,* eye). *Myopy, Shortsightedness, Nearsightedness, Mousesight, Purblindness.* State of those who can

only see objects very near. The defect is owing to the too great convexity or depth of the eye, or to too great density of the humors, and is palliated by wearing concave glasses.

Myopic, mi-op'ik. *Mope-eyed, Mopsical, Short-sighted, Poreblind, Purblind, Spurblind.* Relating or appertaining to myopia. **M. cres'cent,** whitish crescentic space in the vicinity of the papilla, from exposure of the sclerotic by detachment of the choroid.

Myopodiorthoticon, me-o-po-de-or-tho'tik-on (*myopia, diorthotikon,* having power to correct). Apparatus for the cure of shortsightedness.

Myops, me'ops. *Myope;* one affected with myopia or shortsightedness.

Myopsin, me-op'sin. Ferment of pancreatin; albumen is digested by it.

Myopy, mi-o'pe. Myopia.

Myorcytes (me-or'sit-ees) **Weisman'ni.** Parasitic round-worm of small size occurring in muscles.

Myorrheuma, me-or-rhu'mah (*myo, rheuma,* a flux, rheumatism). The severe pains felt in rheumatism.

Myorrhexis, me-or-rheks'is (*myo, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of a muscle.

Myosarcoma, me-o-sar-ko'mah (*myo, sarcoma*). Sarcomatous tumor in which muscular fibres are found, or which has developed on a myoma.

Myosclerosic (mi-o-skler-o'sik) **palsy** or **paralysis** (*myo, sclerosis*). See *Paralysis, pseudohypertrophic.*

Myosin, me-o'sin. Globulin proteid, after death producing rigor mortis by its coagulation. See *Muscle.*

Myosinizesis, me-o-sin-iz-a'sis. Condition in which muscle-fibres adhere to one another.

Myosinogen, me-o-sin'o-jen (*myosin, gennao,* to beget). Proteid of muscle-plasma; coagulated by heat at 56° C.

Myosinoses, me-o-sin-o'sees. Products obtained when myosin is digested by gastric juice.

Myosis, me-o'sis (*muo,* to close the eyes). Smallness or contraction of the pupil. *Phthisis pupillaris.* Permanent or preternatural contraction of the pupil; usually caused by iritis, and extremely difficult to cure, but it may be associated with locomotor ataxia, disseminated sclerosis, uræmia, opium-poisoning, etc. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil, it is called *Synizesis.* Myopia. **M., spas'tic,** myosis caused by contraction of sphincter pupillæ. **M., spi'nal,** myosis occurring in some affections of the spine.

Myositic, mi-o-sit'ik (*myosis*). Causing contraction of the pupil, as opium.

Myositis, mi-o-se'tis (*myo, itis*). Inflammation of the muscles; also rheumatism. *Ossifying myositis* arises from traumatic congestion, such as is induced by continuous pressure, as in the cavalry and infantry drill; see *Drill-bone.* **M., fi'brous** or **interstit'ial,** myosis in which connective tissue is in a hyperplastic condition and the muscular fibres are atrophied. **M. ossif'icans progressi'va lipomato'sa,** myositis in which muscle-fibres become infiltrated with fat. **M., pyæ'mic,** myositis due to pyæmia. **M., pyret'ic,** myositis caused by fever. **M., specif'ic,** syphilitic myositis. **M. trichino'sa,** myositis due to presence of trichina spiralis in muscles. **M. typho'sa,** myositis characterized by softening and other changes in muscles; this condition occurs sometimes in typhoid fever.

Myosotis, me-o-so'tis (*mus,* mouse, *ous,* ear). Hieracium pilosella. Acute rheumatism (*muon,* muscle).

Myospasis, me-os'pas-is. Muscular contraction.

Myospasm, mi'o-spazm. Spasm of a muscle; cramp.

Myostici (**mor'bi**) me-os'tis-e (*myo, osteon,* bone). Diseases of the bones and muscles.

Myostypses, me-o-stip'sees (*myo, stupsis*). Diseases in which muscular spasm of excreting ducts occurs.

Myosuture, mi'o-su-ture. Muscle-suture.

Myotalgia, me-o-tal'je-ah. Myalgia.

Myotases, me-ot'as-ees. Muscular tensions.

Myotatic, mi-o-tat'ik (*myo, teino,* to stretch). Relating to muscular tension. **M. contrac'tion,** contraction which takes place when muscle-tendons are subjected to blows; also called **tendon reflex** or **tendon jerk.**

Myotenotomy, mi-o-te-not'o-me (*myo, tenon,* tendon, *tome,* incision). The act of dividing or cutting muscles and tendons.

Myothelium, me-o-the'le-um. Muscle-plate.

Myothermic, mi-o-thur'mik (*myo, therme,* heat). Relating to heat generated by muscles.

Myot'ic (*muo,* to close). Causing contraction of the pupil.

Myotics, mi-o'tiks (*muo,* to close). Agents which contract the pupil—the Calabar bean, for instance.

Myotility, mi-o-til'it-e (*myon*). Muscular contractility.

Myotome, mi'o-tome (*myo, tome,* section). The muscular section of the skeleton.

Myotom'ia congen'ita. Thomsen's disease.

Myotomy, mi-ot'o-me (*myo, tome,* section). Practical anatomy treating of the dissection of the muscles; also surgical operation of the division of muscles to remove deformity. **M., in'tra-oc'ular,** operation in which the ciliary muscle is divided. **M., oc'ular,** section of muscles in strabismus.

Myotonus, me-ot'o-nus (*myo, tonos*). Muscular tone.

Myotrichodina, me-o-trik-o-de'nah (*myo, thrix,* hair). Trichina spiralis. **M. pimentoi'des,** Pimenta citrifolia.

Myotyrbe, me-o-tur'be (*myo, turbe,* disorder). Chorea.

Myracopum, mir-ak'o-pum (*muron,* ointment, *a,* privative, *kopos,* fatigue). Ointment used by the ancients in cases of fatigue.

Myrcia acris, mer'se-ah ak'ris. Pimenta acris. See *Spiritus myrciæ.*

Myrepsus, mir-ep'sus (*muron,* ointment). One who makes and sells ointments.

Myriagramme, mir'e-a-gram (*gramma,* gramme). Weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or to 26 pounds 9 ounces and 6 drachms Troy.

Myrialitre, mir'e-ah-le-t'r (*murioi,* ten thousand, *litre*). French measure of capacity containing 10,000 litres, equal to 2642 U. S. gallons.

Myriametre, mir'e-a-me-t'r. Measure of 10,000 metres, equal to 16 miles 1 furlong 156 yards 14 in.

Myrica asplenifolia, mir-e'kah as-plen-e-fo'le-ah (*murike,* tamarisk). Comptonia asplenifolia. **M. cerif'era,** see *Cera flava, C. alba,* and *Wax, myrtle.* **M. ga'le,** *Dutch myrtle, Sweet gale, Sweet willow* (Sc.), ord. Myricaceæ. Leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong fragrant smell and a bitter taste; used for destroying moths and cutaneous insects; infusion is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge. **M. palus'tris,** M. gale.

Myricin, mir'is-in. One of the substances contained in wax; undissolved matter remaining when wax is boiled with alcohol.

Myringa, mir-in'gah. Membrana tympani.

Myringitis, mir-in-je'tis (*myringa,* membrana tympani). Inflammation of the membrana tympani, and also of the tympanum.

Myringodectomy, mir-in-go-dek'to-me (*myringa, ektome,* excision). Excision of a part or the whole of the membrana tympani. See *Sphyrotomy.*

Myringomycosis, mir-in-go-me-ko'sis (*myringa,* membrana tympani, *mukosis,* fungous disease). *Myringomyringitis, Otitis parasitica.* Inflammatory affection of the meatus of the ear caused by parasitic vegetable growths, the Aspergillus nigrescens and A. flavescens.

Myringomyringitis, mir-in-go-mir-in-je'tis (*myringa,* membrana tympani). Myringomycosis.

Myringoplasty, mir-in'go-plas-te (*myringa, plasso,* to form). Plastic operation on membrana tympani.

Myringotome, mir-in'go-tome (*myrinx, tome,* incision). Surgical knife for making incision into membrana tympani.

Myrinx, mir'inks. Membrana tympani.

Myris (*muron,* perfumed oil or ointment). Perfumed oil-jar or ointment-box.

Myristate, mir'ist-ate. Salt of myristic acid.

Myristic acid, mir-is'tik as'id. Acid found in the oil of nutmeg.

Myristica, mir-is'te-kah (*muron,* liquid perfume, *muro,* to flow). Ord. Myristicæ. Tree which produces the nutmeg and mace. The *Nutmeg* (kernel of seed of Myristica fragrans), *Myristica* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is the kernel of the fruit. It has a fragrant, aromatic odor, an agreeable pungent taste, and is much used for culinary purposes. Alcohol extracts its active matter. It has the properties of aromatics in general, being stimulant and stomachic. The oil—*Oleum myristicæ* or *O. nucistæ æthereum, Volatile oil of nutmeg*—possesses the virtues of the nutmeg. Dose of the nutmeg is gr. v to ℈j; of the oil, gtt. iij–vj. *Mace* is the arillus of the fruit; it is membranous, with the odor and taste of the nutmeg, and is possessed of similar qualities. The *Oleum macis* or *macidis* is a fragrant, sebaceous substance expressed in the East Indies; it is only used externally. It is the *Adeps myristicæ, Oleum myristicæ expressum, Oleum* or *Balsamum nucistæ, Butter of nutmegs, Expressed oil of mace* or *nutmegs.* **M. aromat'ica,** myristica. **M. fra'grans,** myristica. **M. moscha'ta,** myristica. **M. officina'lis,** myristica. **M. oto'ba,** tree native of Columbia, said to possess tonic properties. **M. sebif'era,** tree native of Guiana and Brazil; ocuba wax is obtained from the seeds.

Myristicæ nucleus, mir-is'te-se nu'kle-us. See *Myristica moschata.*

Myristicatio hepatis, mir-is-te-kah'she-o hep'at-is. Liver, nutmeg.

Myristicene, mir-is'te-seen. A stearopten of the oil of Caryophyllus aromaticus.

Myristin, mir-is'tin. Glyceride of myristic acid occurring in the oil of nutmeg.

Myrmecia, mir-me'she-ah. Formica; growth on palms or soles producing sensation of formication.

Myrmeciasis, mir-me-se'as-is. Convulsio cerealis; formication.

Myrmeciasmus, mir-me-se-az'mus. Convulsio cerealis; formication.

Myrmecizon, mir-me'se-zon. Formicant.

Myrmex, mir'meks. Formica.

Myrobalanus, mir-o-bal'an-us (*myron, balanos,* nut). *Myrobalan.* Dried Indian fruit of the plum kind, of different species of Terminalia, ord. Combretaceæ. Of this there are several varieties: the *M. bellirica,* or *Belliric myrobalan, Bellegu, Bellerigi, Belnileg;* the *M. chebula* or *Chebule myrobalan;* the *M. citrina* or *Yellow myrobalan, Arara;* the *M. emblica* or *Emblic myrobalan;* and the *M. Indica, Asuar, Indian,* or *Black myrobalan.* All the myrobalans have an unpleasant, bitterish, very austere taste, and strike an inky blackness with a solution of steel. They are said to possess laxative as well as astringent properties.

Myrocarpus (mir-o-karp'us) **fastigiat'us.** Cabriura preta; contains a balsam resembling balsam of Tolu.

Myron, me'ron. Myrum; unguentum.

Myronate, mi'ron-ate. Salt of myronic acid. **M. of potas'sium,** glucoside occurring in black mustard-seeds.

Myron'ic ac'id. Acid which is present in Sinapis nigra combined with potassium.

Myrophorum, mir-of'o-rum (*muron,* ointment, *phero,* to carry). Instrument to facilitate the application of ointments to parts difficult of access.

Myropissoceron, mir-o-pis-so-se'ron (*myron, pissa,* pitch, *keros,* wax). Topical application in alopecia, referred to by Galen.

Myropœus, mir-o-pe'us (*myron, poieo,* to make). One who makes ointments.

Myropoles, mir-o-po'lees (*myron, poleo,* to sell). One who sells ointments.

Myrosin, mi'ro-sin. Nitrogenous ferment contained in black mustard-seed.

Myrospermum (mir-o-spur'mum) **emargina'tum** (*myron, sperma,* seed). Myroxylon frutescens. **M. erythrox'ylon,** Myroxylon Peruiferum. **M. frutescens,** Myroxylon Peruiferum. **M. Perei'ræ,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **M. Peruif'erum,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **M. of Sonsonate,** see *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* **M. Toluif'erum,** see *Toluifera balsamum.*

Myrosyne, mir-os'in-e (sweet-scented juice). Principle closely allied to emulsin found in black mustard-seeds; also in horseradish root.

Myroxocarpin, mir-oks-o-kar'pin (*myroxylon, karpos,* fruit or seed). See *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Myroxylin, mir-oks-il'in. Substance contained in wood and bark of Myroxylon Peruiferum.

Myroxylon, mir-oks'il-on (*myron, xulon,* wood). See *M. Peruiferum.* **M. Perei'ræ,** tree of Central America and the Pacific coast, source of officinal balsam of Peru. **M. Peruif'erum,** *Quinquino, Cabureiba;* ord. Leguminosæ. Tree which affords the *Peruvian balsam, Balsamum Peruvianum* or *Peruvianum nigrum* or *Peruanum* or *Indicum, Putzochill, Myroxyli Peruifera balsamum, Myroxylon, Cabureiciba, Indian, Mexican,* or *American balsam.* Balsamum Peruvianum (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is obtained from Myroxylon Pereiræ. It consists of benzoic acid, resin, and essential oil. The odor is fragrant and aromatic; taste hot and bitter; soluble in alcohol, and miscible in water by the aid of mucilage. Stimulant and tonic, and considered to be expectorant; as such it has been employed in paralysis, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, etc., and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul indolent ulcers. Dose, gtt. v. to xxx. White balsam of Peru, natural balsam, balsamum album, styrax alba, balsamelæon, is obtained by incision from Myrospermum Peruiferum. The Myroxylon of Sonsonate in Central America—*Myrospermum Pereiræ* of Dr. Royle—*M. of Sonsonate,* according to the Ph. Br., furnishes balsam of Peru. From it is obtained a resinous principle called *Myroxocarpin.* **M. of Son'sonate,** see *M. Peruiferum.* **M. Toluif'erum,** Toluifera balsamum.

Myroxytic (mir-oks-it'ik) **ac'id.** Acid prepared from cinnamein.

Myrrha, mir'rah (*muro,* to flow) (Ph. U. S.). Myrrh. Exudation of a plant of Abyssinia or Arabia Felix, or Balsamodendron myrrha. This gum-resin has a fragrant, peculiar odor, and bitter aromatic taste. It is in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water when aided by friction; s. g. 1.360; is stimulant, and has been used in cachectic affections, humoral asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc., and, in the form of tincture, as a mouth-wash. Dose, gr. x to ℈j. **M. imperfec'ta,** bdellium.

Myrrhine, mir'rheen. Myrtus.

Myrrhis (mir'rhis) **an'nua.** Athamanta cretensis. **M. ma'jor,** Chærophyllum odoratum. **M. odora'ta,** Chærophyllum odoratum.

Myrrhol, mir'rhol. Volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from myrrha.

Myrsinat'on. Plaster in which oil of myrtle is contained.

Myrsine, mur-see'ne. Myrtus.

Myrsinelæon, mur-sin-el-e'on (*mursine,* myrtle, *elaion,* oil). Oil of myrtle.

Myrsinites, mur-sin-e'tees. Wine in which branches of myrtle have been macerated.

Myrtacantha, mur-tak-an'thah (*myrtus, akantha,* thorn). Ruscus.

Myrtidanon, mur-tid'an-on (*myrtus,* myrtle). Excrescence growing on the trunk of the myrtle and used as an astringent. Also wine—*Vinum myrtidanum*—made from wild myrtle-berries.

Myrtifolia Belgica, mur-te-fo'le-ah belj'ik-ah (*myrtus, folium,* leaf). Myrica gale.

Myrtiform, mur'te-form (*myrtus, forma,* shape). Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. Name given to a muscle (depressor alæ nasi), to the fossa incisiva, to certain caruncles, etc.

Myrtiformis, mur-te-for'mis. Compressor naris; depressor alæ nasi. See *Myrtiform.*

Myrtillus, mur-til'lus. See *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Myrtites, mur-te'tees (*murton,* the myrtle-berry). Name given to medicine prepared with honey and myrtle-berries.

Myrtle, mur't'l. Myrtus. **M., bas'tard,** Myrica gale. **M. ber'ry,** Vaccinium myrtillus. **M. can'dleberry,** see *Wax, myrtle.* **M., Dutch,** Myrica gale. **M.**

tree, Myrtus communis. **M. wax,** see *Wax, myrtle.* **M., wild,** ruscus.

Myrtocheilides, mur-to-kile'e-dees (sing. **Myrtocheilis**) (*myrton, cheilos,* a small lip). Nymphæ.

Myrtochila, mur-to-ke'lah (*myrton, cheilos,* a lip). Nymphæ.

Myrtodes, mur-to'dees (*myrtus, odes*). Myrtiform.

Myrtol, mur'tol. Oil obtained from leaves of Myrtus communis by distillation; recommended in catarrhal affections; dose, 5 minims.

Myr'ton. Clitoris.

Myr'tus. The myrtle. Ord. Myrtaceæ. Berries of this plant have been recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders of relaxation and debility. Moderately astringent and somewhat aromatic. **M. a'cris,** see *Spiritus myrciæ.* **M. an'glica,** Myrica gale. **M. Braban'tica,** Myrica gale. **M. caryophylla'ta,** tree which is considered to afford the *Clove bark, Cortex caryophyllatus* or *caryophyllata.* Bark is a warm aromatic, resembling clove with an admixture of cinnamon. May be used with the same views as cloves or cinnamon; see *Spiritus myrciæ.* **M. caryophyl'lus,** Eugenia caryophyllata. **M. caulifio'ra,** *Jaboticabeira.* Decoction of the bark is aromatic and astringent, and is employed in sore throat. **M. chekan',** cheken, chekan, chequen; tree or shrub, native of Chili; leaves have been recommended in bronchitis. **M. commu'nis,** myrtle. **M. leucoden'dron,** Melaleuca cajuputi. **M. pimen'ta,** tree which bears the *Jamaica pepper, Pimentæ baccæ, Pimento berries, Pimento, Allspice.* The nearly ripe berries—*Pimenta* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Pimento*—have an aromatic odor, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; the taste is pungent, but mixed like the odor. Like other peppers, this is stimulant and carminative. The oil—*Oleum pimentæ*—possesses the virtues of the berries. The powdered fruit has been called *Four spices.* Dose, gr. v to ℈ij. *Aqua pimentæ, Pimento-water,* was officinal in several pharmacopœias; it is carminative. Dose, f℥j or f℥ij.

My'rum. Perfumed oil or ointment. Liquid perfume. Spontaneously exuding juice of many plants, especially of that from which myrrh is obtained.

Mys. Muscle.

Mysiologia, mis-e-o-loj'e-ah (*mys, logos,* a discourse). Myology.

Mysitis, mis-e'tis (*mys, itis,* inflammation). Myositis.

Mysophobia, mis-o-fo'be-ah (*musos,* uncleanness, *phobos,* fear). Morbid fear of contamination or infection.

Mystachial, mis-tak'e-al. Pertaining to upper lip.

Mystax, mis'taks (*mastax, mustax*). Hair growing on each side of the upper lip in men. *Mustache* or *Mustachio;* also the upper lip.

Mysterion, mis-te're-on (mystery). Arcanum, nostrum, or secret preparation in general.

Mys'tron. A Greek measure which held about three drachms.

Mytilotoxine, mit-il-o-toks'een (*mutilos,* mussel, *toxikon,* poison). $C_6H_{15}NO_2$. Ptomaïne existing in poisonous mussels; is a violent poison resembling curare. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Mytilus edulis, mit'il-us ed-u'lis. Common mussel; bivalve, the flesh of which, when at all in a state of decomposition, is highly poisonous; when fresh it is an agreeable but not very digestible article of diet, producing in some persons all the symptoms of urticaria. One affected with such phenomena is said, occasionally, to be *musselled.*

Myurus (me-u'rus) or **Myur'ous.** The pulse is so called when it sinks progressively and becomes smaller and smaller like a mouse's tail (*mus,* mouse, *oura,* tail). *Pulsus myurus reciprocus,* a pulse which, after having become gradually weaker, resumes by degrees its former character.

Myxa, miks'ah. Mucus; sebestena.

Myxadenitis, miks-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammation of a mucous gland. **M. fibro'sa,** myxadenitis in which the connective tissue is in a hyperplastic condition.

Myxadeno'ma. Myxoadenoma.

Myxæmia, miks-e'me-ah (*muxa,* mucus, *haima,* blood). Condition in which mucus accumulates in the blood, tissues, and secretions.

Myxangeiitis, miks-an-ji-e'tis. Inflamed condition of outlets of mucous glands; that is, of mucous canals.

Myxeurysma, miks-u-riz'mah. Lymphangeioma cavernosum.

Myxiosis, miks-e-o'sis (*muxa,* mucus, *osis*). Gonorrhœa impura.

Myxoadenoma, miks-o-ad-en-o'mah (*myxa, adenoma*). Glandular tumor in the cystic spaces of which gelatinous material has been generated.

Myxochondroma, miks-o-kon-dro'mah (*myxa, chondros,* cartilage). Myxoma containing the honeycomb-like septa, such as are met with in chondroma.

Myxochondrosarcoma, miks-o-kon-dro-sark-o'mah. Variety of myxosarcoma in which cartilage-cells exist.

Myxocolica, miks-o-kol'e-kah (*muxa,* mucus, *colica,* colic). Mucous colic.

Myxocylindroma, miks-o-sil-in-dro'mah. Myxosarcoma.

Myxœdema, miks-e-de'mah (*muxa,* mucus, *oidao,* to swell). Disease characterized by hyperplasia of connective tissue and mucoid infiltration of the cutis and surrounding organs. The thyroid gland also becomes atrophied.

Myxofibroma, miks-o-fib-ro'mah. *Myxomatous fibroma, Fibromyxoma;* fibrous growth containing mucus, the result of softening; sometimes attains a very large size.

Myxoglio'ma. See *Gliomyxoma.*

Myxoïdes, miks-o-e'dees (*myxa,* mucus, *eidos,* resemblance). Muciform; mucous.

Myxolipoma, miks-o-lip-o'mah. Lipomatous myxoma.

Myxoma, miks-o'mah (pl. **Myxo'mata**) (*myxa, oma*). *Myxomatous, Mucous,* or *Mucoid tumor;* elastic, soft tumor, composed of loose tissue with a semifluid matrix, resembling the Whartonian jelly of the umbilical cord or the vitreous humor. One variety is benign, its tissue resembling embryonic tissue; another variety is recurrent after removal, and is allied to sarcoma, or sometimes combined with it, as in myxosarcoma. Originally described by J. Müller as *Collonema.* Types are to be found in gelatinoid polypus of the nose, ear, etc., cystic neuromata, etc. **M., cartilag'inous,** myxoma containing cartilage-like cells. **M., cys'tic,** myxoma containing fluid material, giving it the appearance of cystic. **M., diffuse', of the placen'ta,** vesicular mole. **M., erec'tile,** myxoma rich in vessels. **M., lipo'matous,** myxoma in which a large quantity of fat is contained.

Myxomatodes, miks-o-mat-o'dees. Resembling myxoma; term applied to mucocarneous sarcomata. See *Myxosarcoma.*

Myxomatous (miks-o'mat-us) **degenera'tion of the placen'ta.** Mole. **M. sarco'ma,** myxosarcoma.

Myxomyceles, miks-o-me'se-lees (*muxa,* mucus, *mukes,* fungus). Tribe of parasites usually reckoned among the fungi, but occupying an intermediate position between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Myxomycelous, miks-o-me-se'lus. Belonging or relating to the myxomyceles.

Myxoneuroma, miks-o-nu-ro'mah. Interstitial tissue between the nerve-filaments of neuroma, resembling mucous tissue.

Myxorrheos, miks-or-rhe'os (*muxa,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). One who is subject to mucous discharge. Applied to an infant that discharges a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva.

Myxosarcoma, miks-o-sar-ko'mah (*muxa,* mucus, *sarx,* flesh). *Myxomatous* or *Mucocarneous sarcoma;* mucous transformation of round-celled sarcoma, malignant and of large volume, usually attacking the omentum, skin, etc.

Myxospores, miks'o-spors. Spores originating within a mass containing gelatin.

Myxoter, miks-o'ter (*muxoter,* nostril). Nose.

Myydrocystic, me-e-dro-sis'tic (*mus,* muscle, *hydrocystis,* hydatid). Hydatid existing in the flesh.

Myzesis, miz-a'sis (*muzeo,* to suck). Sucking.

N.

N. This letter, in prescriptions, is an abridgment of *numero*, by number; sign of refraction; also symbol of nitrogen.

Na. Symbol of natrium or sodium.

Nabalus (nab'al-us) **al'bus** (*nabla*, harp, owing to the lyrate leaves). *White lettuce, Lion's foot, Rattlesnake's master, Rattlesnake root, Gall of the earth.* Indigenous plant, ord. Compositæ, which, with several other species of the genus, is reputed to possess the power of curing the bites of serpents. The root has been used in dysentery. Poultice has been employed in ulcers, gangrenous sores, etc. **N. Fraseri** has similar properties.

Na'bot. Saccharum candidum.

Naboth, glands, etc. of. See *Nabothi.*

Nabothi glandulæ, na-bo'thē glan'du-lē. *Glands of Naboth.* Small mucous crypts or follicles situate in the interstices of the duplicatures of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri. Naboth, from noticing them in a morbid condition, mistook them for ova, and hence they received the name *ovula Nabothi.* The term *Nabothian cyst* has been applied to a form of mucous cyst involving the glands just referred to, and in their nature resembling the cystic degeneration of Cowper's gland in the male, *Cowperian cyst.* **N. menorrha'gia**, serous vaginal discharge occurring in pregnant women, first observed by Naboth.

Nacra, nak'rah. *Nakra, Nasa.* Kind of influenza common in the East Indies.

Nacreous, nak're-us. Margaritaceous.

Nacta, nak'tah. Abscess, mammary.

Naegele's (na'ge-le's) **pel'vis.** Oblique distortion of the pelvis described by Naegele, not suspected during life and fatal to mother and child, which depends on arrest of development, fusion of the sacrum with the ilium, or ankylosis after inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.

Nævi, ne've. See *Nævus.* **N. i'ridis**, melanoma iridis. **N., pig'mentary**, see *Nævus.* **N. pila'res**, see *Nævus.* **N. spi'li**, see *Nævus.* **N. vasculo'si**, see *Nævus.*

Nævoid, ne'void (*nævus, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling nævus, as nævoid elephantiasis.

Nævus, ne'vus. *Mother's* or *Fancy* or *Pigment marks, Mother's spots, Port-wine stains.* Spots of various kinds on the skin of children when born, which have been attributed to the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. They are of various appearances, some much better supplied with blood than others. Some are merely superficial or stain-like spots, pigmentary nævi; others are prominent—nævi vasculosi, vascular tumors—and often have long, irregular hairs growing from them. Others are rounded, fatty growths covered with normal skin, nævi lipomatodes. These have been usually called *moles, nævi pilares, N. spili, spili, spilomata, epichroses spili*, etc. See *Telangiectasia.* When nævi are superficial, without any disposition to enlarge or spread, they need not be meddled with, but all those partaking of the character of aneurism by anastomosis had better be removed where practicable. **N. ara'neus**, nævus of a vascular character resembling the shape of spiders' legs. **N., cap'illary**, formed of superficial cutaneous capillaries. Port-wine mark is a variety of this form. **N. caverno'sus**, nævus with new vascular growth, and both erectile and compressible. **N. cuticula'ris**, N., capillary. **N. fibromato'sus**, nævus in which pieces of fibrous tissue exist. **N. flam'mus**, angioma. **N. lipomato'des**, soft and fatty form of nævus. **N. mater'nus**, nævus. **N. pigmento'sus**, nævus; pigmentary mole or birth-mark. **N. sigil'lum**, nævus. **N. spi'lus**, see *Nævus.* **N. vascula'ris** or **vasculo'sus**, nævus. **N., ve'nous**, consists of veins and sinuses adhering to connective tissue. **N. verruco'sus**, pigmented mole with a warty appearance.

Nafda, naf'dah. Naphtha.

Naf'ta. Naphtha.

Nail. Whitish, transparent substance, similar to horn, covering the dorsal extremity of the fingers. Three portions are distinguished in it: the extremity, which is free, at the end of the finger; the body or middle portion, adherent by its inner surface; and the root, *Onychorrhiza, Rhinonychia, Radix* or *Matrix unguis, Intimum unguis.* The last presents two distinct parts: the one, terminated by a thin, serrated edge, is buried in a duplicature of the skin, *Vallecula unguis*, which acts the part of a *Nail-follicle;* the other, called *Lunula* or *Semilunula* or *Selene* or *Arcus* or *Exortus* or *Anatole* or *Albedo unguium*, is whitish and of a semilunar shape, and is situate above the part where the epidermis terminates. The surface covered by the nail is called the *Nail-bed.* The nails are composed of a horny tissue, of the same nature as that forming the hoofs, horns, and scales of different animals. When the nail has been torn off, the papillæ of the skin become covered by a soft, whitish lamina, whose consistence gradually augments. New laminæ are then formed underneath, and give the nail the thickness it ought to possess. The corneous substance being thus constantly produced at the extremity of each of these laminæ, the whole of the nail is pushed forward, and it would grow indefinitely were it not cut or worn by friction. The nails protect and support the extremities of the fingers against the impression of hard bodies; they are also useful in laying hold of small bodies and dividing those that have but little consistence. **N., defœda'tion of**, see *Defœdation.* **N., degenera'tion of**, see *Defœdation.* **N., fa'vus of**, onychomycosis. **N., hang**, see *Hangnail.* **N., ingrow'ing** or **in'grown**, onyxis. **N., inver'sion of**, onyxis. **N., stri'ated**, nail marked with longitudinal furrows.

Nail-bed. See *Nail.*

Nail'er's consump'tion. Variety of siderosis.

Nail-fol'licle. See *Nail.*

Nail'spring. Hangnail.

Nail'wort. Draba incana.

Na'ja tripu'dians. Cobra di capello.

Nak'ra. Nacra.

Namangeiitis, nam-an-ji-e'tis (*nama*, a stream, *angeion*, vessel). Lymphangitis.

Nang'nail. Hangnail.

Nan'ism (*nanos*, dwarf). Dwarfishness.

Nanna'ri. Hemidesmus Indicus.

Nannyberry, nan-ne-ber're. Viburnum lentago.

Nanocephalia, nan-o-sef-al'e-ah (*nanus, kephale*, head). See *Nanocephalus.*

Nanocephalus, nan-o-sef'al-us. *Nanocephalia.* One of a monstrous state, in which the whole head or certain of its parts are too small, whilst the trunk and extremities are normal.

Nanocormia, nan-o-kor'me-ah. See *Nanocormus.*

Nanocormus, nan-o-kor'mus (*nanus, kormos*, trunk). *Nanocormia.* One of a monstrous condition, in which the trunk is too small, whilst the head possesses its normal size.

Nan'oid (*nanos*, dwarf, *eidos*, shape). Dwarfish.

Nanomelia, nan-o-mel'e-ah. See *Nanomelus.*

Nanomelus, nan-om'el-us (*nanus, melos*, limb). One of a monstrous condition, in which some part of an extremity is too small and the whole limb too short; *Nanomelia.*

Nanophyes, nan-of'e-ees (*nanos*, dwarf, *phuo*, to grow). Dwarfish.

Nanosomia, nan-o-so'me-ah (*nanus, soma*, body). *Dwarfishness.* State in which the entire body, with all its parts, is smaller than common.

Nanosomus, nan-o-so'mus. Nanus.

Na'nus (*nanos*, a dwarf). Dwarfish; one much below the usual stature. Term applicable to all organized beings, from man to the vegetable. Trees

have their dwarfs, as has the human species. See *Pigmy*.

Napaconitine, nap-ak-on'it-een. Aconitine.

Nape of the neck. Nucha.

Napellina (nap-el-le'nah) or **Napelline**, nap-el'leen. White alkaloid from root of Aconitum napellus; used subcutaneously in neuralgia.

Napellus (na-pel'us) **ve'rus** (dim. of **Napus**, a turnip). Aconitum napellus.

Naphæ (naf'e) **flo'res.** See *Citrus aurantium*. **N. syru'pus**, syrupus aurantii florum.

Naph'tha. From a Chaldaic and Syriac word signifying *bitumen*. Bituminous substance found in Persia, Calabria, Sicily, etc. Is liquid, limpid, of a yellowish-white color, a smell slightly resembling that of oil of turpentine, and lighter than water. Resembles petroleum in its properties, and has been chiefly used as an external application, although, occasionally, as an anthelmintic, and in inhalation in phthisis pulmonalis. See *Æther* and *Acetone*. **N. ace'ti**, see *Æther sulphuricus*. **N., coal-tar, light**, see *Anæsthetic*. **N. pe'træ, N. petro'lei**, petroleum. **N. sulphu'rica**, æther sulphuricus. **N. vegetab'ilis**, æther aceticus. **N. vitrio'li**, æther sulphuricus. **N. vitrio'li camphora'ta**, tinctura ætherea camphorata. **N. vitrio'li martia'lis**, tinctura or alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri. **N., wood**, acetone.

Naph'thæ o'leum. Oleum æthereum.

Naph'thalene. Naphthalin.

Naph'thalin. $C_{10}H_8$. When coal tar is subjected to distillation, naphthalin passes over after coal naphtha. It is also obtained by action of heat as phenylbutylene. White, shining, concrete, crystalline substance, fusible at 176° and boiling at 423°. Soluble in alcohol, ether, naphtha, and the oils, but insoluble in water. It is antiseptic and disinfectant, anthelmintic, and has been used as an excitant expectorant in the dose of 8 to 15 grains, in emulsion or syrup. When made into an ointment it is used in psoriasis, lepra vulgaris, etc.

Naphthalol, naf'thal-ol. $C_{10}H_7OH$. β-naphthol-salicylic ether or betol. Given internally as an antiseptic. See *Betol*.

Naphthol (naf'thol) or **Naphtho'leum.** Iso-naphthol; beta-naphthol. It has antiseptic properties, and is used locally in cutaneous affections, in ointment and alcoholic solution; in chronic affections of the middle ear attended with suppuration, etc. Internally, in doses of five grains, it is used in intestinal antisepsis, in chronic diarrhœa, etc. It is bactericidal, and in solution of 1 to 1000 it is employed for preserving pathological specimens, etc. *Alpha-naphthol* is isomeric with beta-naphthol; is decidedly antiseptic, and fatal to bacilli of typhoid fever and tuberculosis. Also a test for sugar in urine. **N., cam'phorated**, used antiseptically for furuncles, diphtheritic sore throat, tuberculosis—in the latter disease being administered by injection into the parenchyma of the lung—in tuberculous abscesses, etc.

Naph'thol-ar'istol. Diiodbeta-naphthol.

Naph'thol-py'rine. A phenol compound of antipyrine.

Naphtosalol, naf-to-sal'ol. Betol.

Napiform, na'pe-form (*napus*, turnip, *forma*, shape). Epithet for a form of scirrhous tumor, carcinoma reticulare, whose cut surface presents concentric lines resembling those seen in the interior of a turnip.

Napium, nap'e-um. Lapsana; sinapis.

Napta, nap'tah. Naphtha; nata.

Napus (*napu*, mustard). Sinapis. **N. leucosina'pis**, Sinapis alba. **N. sylves'tris**, Brassica napus.

Na'py. Sinapis.

Nara. Dracunculus.

Na'ram. Dracunculus.

Narca, nar'kah (*narke*, stupor). Narcosis.

Narcaphthon, nar-kaf'thon. Bark of an aromatic tree formerly brought from India; by some supposed to be that of the tree affording the olibanum; used in fumigation in diseases of the lungs. See *Lacaphthon* and *Thymiama*.

Narce, nar'se (*narke*, stupor). Narcosis.

Narceïn, nar'se-in. *Narceïna, Narceia*. $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$. One of the alkaloids of opium, which is in colorless, silky needles, and of bitterish, metallic taste, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in ether, and very soluble in alcohol. Said to exceed all the opium alkaloids in soporific power, without producing the disagreeable secondary effects.

Narcema, nar-se'mah. Narcosis.

Narcephlogia, nar-se-flo'je-ah. State in which small-pox and a typhoid condition coexist.

Narcerysipelas, nars-er-e-sip'el-as (*narke*, stupor, erysipelas). Erysipelas in which stupor exists.

Narcesis, nar-sa'sis. Narcosis.

Narcissine, nar-sis'seen. Alkaloid discovered by Girard in the bulb of the daffodil.

Narcis'sus (*narke*, stupor) **jonquil'la.** Same medicinal properties as N. pseudonarcissus. **N. poet'icus**, bulb is reputed to be emetic and cathartic. **N. pseudonarcis'sus**, *Daffodil, Bellflower, Butter and eggs, Lent rose;* ord. Amaryllidaceæ. Root is emetic and cathartic, in the dose of ʒj; flowers are antispasmodic.

Narcodes, nar-ko'dees. Narcotic.

Narcolepsy, nar'ko-lep-se. Tendency in some affections to frequently fall into deep sleep, but only of short duration.

Narcoma, nar-ko'mah (*narke*, numbness, *oma*). Stupor produced by narcotics.

Narcomatous, nar-kom'at-us. Relating to narcoma.

Narcopepsis, nar-ko-pep'sis. Slow digestion.

Nar'cose. In a state of stupor.

Narcosis, nar-ko'sis. *Torpor, Stupor, Stupefaction*. Aggregate effects produced by narcotic substances. At times narcotism is confined to a state of more or less profound stupor, and constitutes, in certain cases, a useful remedial condition; at others it is a true poisoning, characterized by vertigo, nausea, a state of intoxication or apoplexy, constant delirium, convulsive motions, etc. Emetics in strong doses and not much diluted with water, purgatives, and glysters are the first means to be used in this condition. Stupor may afterward be combated by the use of excitant and stimulating drinks. The production of narcosis or the effects of narcotics have been called *narcotization*. **N. folliculo'rum**, state of the scalp which Mr. Erasmus Wilson conceives to be dependent upon torpid action of the hair-follicles, and in which the scalp and hair are found covered with a yellowish, dirty-looking powder, composed of an admixture of granular particles and furfuraceous scales.

Narcospasmus, nar-ko-spaz'mus (*narce, spasmos*, spasm). Stupor combined with spasm.

Narcotia, nar-ko'she-ah. Narcotin.

Narcotic (nar-kot'ik) **poi'son.** See *Poison*.

Narcotico-acrid, nar-kot'ik-o-ak'rid. See *Poison*.

Narcotics, nar-kot'iks (*narke*, stupor). *Stupefacients*. Substances having property of stupefying; as opium, stramonium, and hyoscyamus. Used in medicine as soothing agents, exerting their special influence on the brain and tubular matter of the spinal marrow. In small doses, as a general rule, narcotics stimulate; in large they act as sedatives. The following is a list of the chief narcotics: aconitum, ætherea, belladonna, cannabis, conium, digitalis, humulus, hyoscyamus, lactucarium, opium and morphia, stramonii folia, stramonii semina; mental narcotics (appropriate music, monotonous sounds, or any succession of monotonous impressions).

Narcotin, nar'ko-tin. Narcotina, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. Solid, white, insipid substance, crystallizable; fusible like the fats; soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and scarcely soluble in water; producing all the unpleasant effects of opium, but objectionable from its throwing the animal into a state of stupor. Its salts, which are very bitter, have been used successfully in India in intermittents.

Narcotism, nar'ko-tizm. Narcosis.

Narcotization, nar-kot-i-za'shun. See *Narcosis*.

Narcotized, nar'ko-tized. Affected with stupor, as from the use of a narcotic.

Narcurethritis (nark-u-reth-re'tis) or **Narcurethrorrhœ'a** (*narke, urethra, rhoia*, a flow). Gleet.

Nard, Cel'tic. Valeriana Celtica; spikenard. **N. In'dica,** Nardus Indica. **N., true,** Nardus Indica. **N., wild,** Asarum Europæum.

Nardostachys (nar-dos'tak-is) **jatamansi.** Nardus Indica. **N. patrin'ia,** Nardus Indica.

Nar'dum Gal'licum. Valeriana Celtica.

Nar'dus America'nus. Aralia nudicaulis. **N. Cel'tica,** Valeriana Celtica. **N. Cel'tica al'tera,** Arnica montana. **N. In'dica,** *India nard, Spikenard;* root of this plant is one of the ingredients in the mithridate and theriaca; moderately warm and pungent, and has a flavor by no means disagreeable; used by the Orientals as a spice. The ointment was formerly used, called *Unguentum nardinum;* it was prepared of *nard, malabathrum leaves, oil of worms, costus, amomum, myrrh,* etc., and was used as a detergent. **N. monta'na,** asarum. **N. rus'tica,** asarum.

Naregamia, nar-eg-am'e-ah. Root of N. alata; has emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue virtues.

Naregamine, nar-eg'am-een. Active principle from root of Naregamia alata, having emetic properties.

Na'res (pl. of **Na'ris**). *Nostrils.* Two elliptical apertures situate beneath the nose, and separated from each other by the cartilaginous septum or columna nasi. These apertures are continually open, and give passage to the air and to the mucous fluids secreted in the nasal fossæ. The anterior portion of the canal surrounded by cartilage is the vestibulum nasi. **N. coal'itæ,** condition characterized by walls of nostrils adhering to each other. **N. exter'næ,** the anterior nares; anterior apertures of nasal cavities. **N. inter'næ,** nasal fossæ. **N., poste'rior,** nares internæ, are the posterior apertures of the nasal cavities, which establish a communication between those cavities and the pharynx; they are bounded above by the body of the sphenoid bone; below by the palate bone and the base of the velum pendulum; and on the outside by the internal ala of the pterygoid process. They are separated from each other by a septum of which the vomer is the bony part.

Narial, nar'e-al. Nasal.

Nariform, nar'e-form. Resembling a nostril in shape.

Narifusoria, nar-e-fu-zo're-ah (*nares,* nostrils, *fundo, fusum,* to pour). Medicines which are dropped or put into the nostrils.

Naringin, nar'inj-in. Substance which crystallizes, obtained from Citrus decumana.

Naris, nah'ris. Nostril; nose.

Narium aditus, nar'e-um ad'it-us (entrance or passage of the nostrils). Nares. **N. sic'citas,** mycteroxerotes.

Nar'row chest. See *Lordosis.*

Narthecia, nar-the'se-ah. Formulary; myris.

Narthecium, nar-the'se-um (dim. of **Narthex,** case of ointments). Formulary; myris.

Narthex, nar'theks. Formulary; myris; splint. **N. asafœ'tida,** see *Asafœtida.*

Nasa, nas'ah. Nacra; nata.

Na'sal (*nasus,* nose). That which relates to the nose. **N. an'gle** is formed by the lower ends of the nasal bones. **N. arch,** transverse venous trunk uniting the frontal veins of opposite sides at the root of the nose. **N. ar'tery,** largest of the two branches in which the ophthalmic artery terminates. Issues from the orbit, above the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, passes above the side of the root of the nose, and anastomoses with the last extremity of the facial. The facial artery gives off the artery of the septum. The internal maxillary gives off the posterior nasal artery. Anterior nasal artery is a small branch from the ethmoidal to the upper meatus. Haller gave the name *nasal* to the spheno-palatine. He also called the dorsales nasi, furnished by the external maxillary, *Nasales laterales.* **N. bones** are situate beneath the nasal notch of the os frontis, and occupy the space between the nasal or angular processes of the superior maxillary bone. Their shape is nearly quadrilateral. They have an external or cutaneous surface, an internal or nasal, and four margins. Each is articulated with its fellow, with the os frontis, ethmoid, and superior maxillary bones. They ossify from a single point. **N. car'tilage,** cartilage formed of three portions, which unite at the dorsum nasi, and are distinguished into the *cartilage of the septum* (*Cartilago septi* or *quadrangularis, Septum narium cartilagineum, Septal cartilage*) and the *Lateral cartilages.* The lateral cartilages are divided into *upper lateral* (*Cartilagines superiores laterales* or *triangulares*), situate immediately below the free margin of the nasal bones; and the *lower lateral* or *alar* (*Cartilagines inferiores* or *alares* or *pinnales* or *minores inferiores*), which are chiefly characterized by the curve they form. Several loose nodules or plates exist in the posterior border of the alæ, *Cartilagines quadratæ, C. alarum minores* or *posteriores* or *minores posteriores;* and some small, flat, irregularly shaped bodies, from two to five in number, which are seen on the upper margin of the lateral cartilage in the neighborhood of the angle, are called *Cartilagines epactiles, C. sesamoïdeæ* or *accessoriæ.* The nasal cartilage is continuous, above, with the ossa nasi, and, inferiorly, with membranous fibrocartilages which form the supple and movable part of the nostrils. **N. catarrh',** coryza. **N. crest,** crista nasalis. **N. douche,** apparatus for cleansing nasal fossæ with water or for applying medicated liquids. **N. duct,** lacrymal duct. **N. em'inence,** mesophryon. **N. fos'sæ,** two large, anfractuous cavities, situate between the orbits below the cranium, and lined by the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. These cavities have no communication with each other, but the various sinuses in the neighboring bones—the ethmoidal, sphenoidal, superior maxillary, etc.—all communicate with them. The general cavity of each nostril is divided by the spongy bones into three *meatuses* or *passages,* which run from before backward. 1. The *Meatus narium superior,* placed at the upper, inner, and back part of the superior spongy bone. 2. The *Meatus medius,* situate between the superior and inferior spongy bones; and 3. The *Meatus inferior,* situate between the inferior spongy bone and the bottom of the nose. The Schneiderian membrane receives the first pair of nerves and various branches from the fifth pair. Arteries are furnished by the branches of the internal maxillary, known under the names of sphenopalatine, infra-orbitar, superior alveolar, palatine, pterygopalatine; by the supra-orbitar and ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery; by the internal carotid, superior labial, and dorsales nasi. Its veins are little known, and generally follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics are almost unknown. The nasal fossæ are the seat of smell; they aid also in respiration and phonation. **N. fur'row,** groove which divides the embryonic external and internal processes. **N. gan'glion,** spheno-palatine ganglion. **N. gleet,** ozæna in the horse. **N. mea'tus,** see *Nasal fossæ.* **N. mu'cus,** mucus secreted by the Schneiderian membrane. **N. nerve,** one of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve of Willis. It enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, passes along the inner paries of that cavity, and divides opposite the internal and anterior orbitar foramen into two branches: 1. The *internal* and *posterior,* which passes into the foramen orbitarium internum anterius, enters the cranium near the dura mater, and passes into the nasal fossæ through an aperture at the side of the crista galli. Afterward it divides into several filaments: one of them—the *Nasolobar* of Chaussier—is very small, and descends on the posterior surface of the os nasi and ramifies on the integuments of the ala nasi. A second terminates near the septum; others descend along the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. 2. The other, *external* and *anterior,* is called the *external nasal nerve,* and is distributed to the outside of the orbit. Before dividing the nasal nerve communicates with the ophthalmic ganglion and gives off two or three ciliary nerves. Sömmering has given the name *Posterior nasal nerves* to the nerves which arise from the internal part of the sphenopalatine ganglion. **N. notch,** semicircular notch situate between the nasal prominences of the frontal bone, and articulated with the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the su-

perior maxillary bones. **N. pas'sages,** meatus narium. **N. pits,** primary embryonic nasal fossæ which appear as depressions on the cerebrovesical surface. **N. point,** nasion. **N. point, infe'rior,** inferior end of nasomaxillary suture. **N. point, supe'rior,** point at which the nasomaxillary and nasofrontal sutures unite. **N. pol'ypi,** see *Polypus.* **N. pro'cess,** maxillary bone, superior. **N. prom'inence,** prominence situate on the median line at the anterior surface of the os frontis, between the two superciliary arches. **N. re'gion,** *Regio nasalis,* region of the nose. **N. sep'tum,** septum narium. **N. spines,** these are three in number: 1. *Superior nasal spine* of the os frontis, occupying the middle of its nasal notch, and articulated before with the nasal bones, behind with the ethmoid; 2. *Inferior* and *anterior nasal spine,* situate at the inferior part of the anterior opening of the nasal fossæ. Is formed by the two superior maxillary bones; and 3. *Inferior* and *posterior nasal spine,* process formed on the mesial line by the two palate-bones at the posterior part of the palatine arch. **N. sur'face,** portion of superior maxillary bone which forms the external wall of the nasal fossæ. **N. veins,** these veins collect blood from side and dorsum of nose and conduct it to the angular vein.

Nasal'e (*nasus,* nose). Errhine; also nasal bone.

Nasalis, nas-al'is. Compressor naris. **N. la'bii superio'ris,** small muscular slip running up from the middle of the orbicularis and the lip to the tip of the nose. Lies exactly in the furrow, and is occasionally a levator of the upper lip or a depressor of the tip of the nose. **N. or'bitæ,** nasal duct.

Nasarium, naz-ar'e-um. Mucus secreted from the nose.

Na'sas. Nata.

Nasatus, naz-at'us (long-nosed, the size of the nose being supposed an index of that of the male organ). Having a long penis.

Nascale, nas-cal'e. Kind of pessary, made of wool or cotton, which was formerly introduced into the vagina after being impregnated with oil, ointment, or some other proper medicament.

Nascapthon, nas-kaf'thon. Narcapthon.

Nascent (nas'sent) **state** (*nascor,* to be born). In chemistry, the state of gases at the instant they are liberated from a combination.

Nasda, nas'dah. Nata.

Naseberry, naz'ber-re. Achras sapota.

Nasen, nas'en. Relating to the nose or nasal aspect.

Nasi, nas'e. See *Oryza.*

Nasilabialis, nas-e-lab-e-al'is. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Nasion, naz'e-on. In craniometry, median point of nasofrontal suture.

Nasitas, nas'it-as (*nasus*). Nasal voice.

Nasitis, naz-e'tis (*nasus, itis*). Inflammation of the nose. **N. posti'ca,** angina nasalis.

Nasmyth's mem'brane. Cuticula dentis.

Na'so (*nasus*). One having a long nose. In composition, the nose.

Naso-alveolar, na'zo-al-ve'o-lar (*nasus, alveolus*). Relating to nasal and alveolar points.

Naso-aural, na'zo-aw'ral. Relating to the nose and ear.

Nasobasilar, na-zo-bas'il-ar. Relating to nasion or nasal point and basion.

Nasobregmatic, na-zo-breg-mat'ik. Relating to nasion and bregma.

Nasobuccal, na-zo-buk'kal. Relating to nose and cheek.

Nasobuccopharyngeal, na-zo-buk-ko-far-in-je'al. Relating to nose, cheek, and pharynx.

Nasociliaris (naz-o-sil-e-ar'is) **nervus.** Nasal nerve.

Naso-ethmoidal, na'zo-eth-moi'dal. Relating to nasal and ethmoidal regions of skull.

Nasofrontal, na-zo-fron'tal. Relating to nasal and frontal bones.

Nasolabial, na-zo-la'be-al (*naso, labium,* lip). Relating to the nose and lip. **N. line,** line or furrow separating the lip from the cheek, and commencing at the ala nasi.

Nasolabialis, naz-o-lab-e-al'is. Muscular fasciculus which arises from the anterior extremity of the septum nasi and terminates in the orbicularis oris.

Nasolacrymal (na-zo-lak're-mal) **duct.** This duct conveys the tears from the eye to the nose.

Nasomalar, na-zo-ma'lar. Pertaining to nose and malar bone, as the nasomalar angle.

Nasomaxillary, na-zo-maks'il-la-re (*nasus, maxilla*). Relating to nasal and superior maxillary bones, as the nasomaxillary suture.

Naso-occipital, na'zo-ok-sip'it-al. Relating to nose and occiput.

Naso-ocular, na'zo-ok'u-lar. Relating to nose and eye.

Nasopalatine, na-zo-pal'a-teen. Belonging to the nose and velum palati. **N. ar'tery,** branch given off by sphenopalatine artery and going to septum of nose. **N. gan'glion** is situate in the foramen palatinum anterius. Its greater extremity receives the two nasopalatine branches, while the smaller gives off two or three filaments, which reach the palatine vault, where they ramify on the membrane of the same name, anastomosing with filaments of the great palatine nerve. **N. groove,** sulcus nasopalatinus on the vomer, which conducts the nasopalatine nerve. **N. nerve,** *Nerve of Cotunnius,* is furnished by the sphenopalatine, which proceeds from the ganglion of Meckel, traverses the vault of the nasal fossæ, and proceeds upon the septum between the two layers of the pituitary membrane. It enters the anterior palatine canal, and terminates at the superior angle of the nasopalatine ganglion, without attaining the mouth.

Nasopalpebral, na-zo-pal'pe-bral. Relating to nose and eyelids.

Nasopharyngeal, na-zo-far-in-je'al. Relating to the nose and pharynx, as nasopharyngeal polypus.

Nasopharynx, na-zo-far'inks. Posterior nasal cavity.

Nasoseptitis, naz-o-sep-te'tis. Inflammation of septum of nose.

Nasosubna'sal line. Distance from nasion to subnasal point.

Nasotransversa'lis. Transversalis nasi muscle.

Nasoturbinal, na-zo-tur'bin-al. Relating to nose and turbinated bones.

Nasta, nas'tah. Nata.

Nasturtium amphibium, nas-tur'she-um am-fib'e-um (*nasus, torqueo,* to twist, owing to the effect of its pungency). See *Sisymbrium.* **N. aquat'icum,** Cardamine pratensis, Sisymbrium nasturtium. **N. bur'sa pasto'ris,** Thlaspi bursa. **N. Hispan'icum,** Tropæolum majus. **N. Horten'se,** Lepidium sativum. **N. In'dicum,** Tropæolum majus. **N. In'dicum mi'nus,** Tropæolum minus. **N. lacus'tre,** Armoracia Americana. **N. officina'le,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **N. palus'tre,** see *Sisymbrium.* **N. Peruvia'num,** Tropæolum majus. **N. praten'se,** Cardamine pratensis. **N. sati'vum,** Lepidium sativum. **N. silves'tre,** Sisymbrium sophia. **N. supi'num,** Nasturtium officinale.

Nasum dilatans, na'zum dil-at'ans (dilating the nose). Pyramidalis nasi.

Na'sus. *Nose.* The nose is a pyramidal eminence, situate above the anterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, which it covers, and occupying the middle and upper part of the face, between the forehead and upper lip, the orbits and the cheeks. Its lateral surfaces form, by uniting angularly, a more or less prominent line, called *Dorsum* or *Rhachis* or *Spina nasi.* This line terminates anteriorly by the lobe—*Lobulus.* The sides are called *Alæ nasi, Pinnæ naris.* The columna is the inferior part of the partition. Its apex or tip has been called *Globulus nasi.* The portion of the nose formed of bone is the nasus osseus; that of cartilage, the nasus cartilagineus. The chief varieties of the nose are the aquiline, the flat nose, and the snub nose. The nose is formed, besides its bones, of fibrocartilage, cartilage, muscles, vessels, and nerves, and its use seems to be to direct odors to the upper part of the nasal fossæ. **N. cartilagin'eus,** see *Nasus.* **N. exter'nus,** that part of

the nose consisting of osseous, cartilaginous, muscular, and cutaneous tissues. **N. inter'nus,** nares. **N. os'seus,** see *Nasus.*

Nasutus (nas-u'tus) or **Nasute,** nas'ute. Naso.

Nata, nat'tah. Fleshy indolent excrescence having the shape of the nates.

Natal' ar'row root. Arrow root obtained from East India. **N. boil** or **sore,** variety of painful ulcer occurring in South Africa, situate on the hands, feet, or legs.

Natality, na-tal'it-e. Ratio of number of births in a certain time to total number of population; birth-rate.

Nataloin, na-tal'oin. Bitter principle of Natal aloes.

Natant, na'tant (*nato,* to swim). Floating or swimming on the surface of a liquid.

Nataron, nat'ar-on. Natron.

Natation, na-ta'shun (*nato, natatum,* to swim). Swimming. Action of swimming or of supporting one's self or moving upon the water. Swimming resembles the horizontal leap in its physiology—the medium being water instead of air. The difference between the specific gravity of the human body and that of water is not great, so that but little exertion is required to keep a part of the body above water.

Na'tes (sing. **Natis,** buttock). *Breech, Buttocks.* Two round projections at the inferior and posterior part of the trunk, on which we sit; the seat. Among the mammalia man alone has the nates prominent and round. They are formed chiefly by the skin and a thick layer of areolar tissue, covering the three glutæi muscles. The cleft between the nates is the rima clunium. **N. cer'ebri,** quadrigemina corpora. **N. and tes'tes,** quadrigemina corpora.

Natiform, nat'e-form. Having shape of buttocks.

Na'tis. See *Nates.*

Native albumins, na'tive al-bu'mins. Animal proteids existing in animal solids and fluids; soluble in water, not precipitated by alkaline carbonates or very dilute acids. Serum and egg albumin constitute the chief varieties of native albumins.

Nativism, na'tiv-izm. Theory of innate ideas; the doctrine that knowledge is not entirely dependent on sensation, but that the mind has innate power of thought and perception.

Nativistic, na-tiv-is'tik. Pertaining to nativism.

Natricofer'ricus. Containing sodium and iron.

Natricus, nat'rik-us. Containing sodium.

Natrium, nat're-um (*Natron,* lake in Judæa). Saline compound, very abundant in Egypt, almost wholly formed of subcarbonate of soda. Natron. Sodium. **N. ace'ticum,** sodic acetate. **N. arsenic'icum,** arseniate of sodium. **N. biborac'icum,** borax. **N. caus'ticum,** sodium hydroxide. **N. chlora'tum liq'uidum,** liquor sodæ chlorinatæ. **N. glacia'le,** selenite. **N. hypochloro'sum solu'tum,** solution of chlorinated soda. **N. muriat'icum,** soda, muriate of. **N. muria'tum,** soda, muriate of. **N. ni'tricum,** soda, nitrate of. **N. oxymuriat'icum,** sodium chloride. **N. oxyphosphoro'des,** sodium phosphate. **N. præpara'tum,** soda, subcarbonatæ of. **N. spi'ricum,** sodium salicylate. **N. subborac'icum,** borax. **N. subsulphuro'sum,** sodium thiosulphate. **N. sulphu'ricum,** sodium sulphate. **N. tartariza'tum,** sodium tartrate. **N. vitriola'tum,** sodium sulphate.

Natrix, nat'riks (water serpent). Penis.

Natrocrenæ, nat-ro-kren'e (*natron, krene,* well). Natropegæ.

Natrokali, nat-rok'al-e. Compound containing sodium and potassium.

Natronatus, nat-ron-at'us. Containing soda.

Natronium, nat-ro'ne-um. Sodium.

Natropegæ, nat-ro-pa'ge (*natron, pege,* spring). Soda springs.

Natta, nat'tah. Nata.

Natulæ, nat'u-le (dim. of **Nates**). Quadrigemina tubercula.

Natura, nat-u'rah (*nascor, natus,* to be born or arise). Nature. Also the genital organs. **N. mor'bi,** essence or condition of a disease.

Nat'ural. According to order; an idiot. **N. order,** an order belonging to a natural system of classification of animals and plants. **N. parts,** genital organs. **N. philos'ophy,** physics.

Nat'uralism. Naturism.

Naturalized, nat'u-ral-ized. Growing in but not a native of a country, as plants. The term *naturalization* is thus applied.

Naturism, na'tu-rizm. *Naturalism.* View attributing everything to nature as a sage, prescient, and sanative entity. See *Expectation* and *Vis medicatrix naturæ.*

Naturist, na'tu-rist. Physician who scrupulously investigates, interprets, and follows the indications presented by nature in the treatment of disease.

Na'tus mor'tuus. Stillborn.

Nauclea (nau'kle-ah) **gam'bir** (*naus,* ship, *kleio,* to enclose, the half capsule being hull-shaped). Plant, ord. Rubiaceæ, native of the Malayan Peninsula and Indian Archipelago; it yields large quantities of catechu, known by the names *Terra Japonica* and *Square catechu,* and which in Indian commerce is called *gambier* or *gambir.* Powerful astringent, much used in tanning and in medicine. See *Catechu.*

Naucleic acid, nau-kle'ik as'id. Catechin.

Naupathia, nau-path-e'a (*naus,* ship, *pathos,* affection). Sea-sickness; nausea marina.

Nausea, nau'she-ah (*naus,* a ship, because those unaccustomed to sailing are so affected). Sickness at the stomach; inclination to vomit. **N. gravida'rum,** nausea caused by pregnancy. **N., kreat'ic,** sickness and vomiting excited, in some nervous patients, by the smallest portion of animal food. **N. mari'na** or **nava'lis,** sea-sickness; sickness, vomiting, etc. experienced at sea by those unaccustomed to sea-life, and from which those who are accustomed are not always exempt. It generally ceases when the person becomes habituated to the motion of the vessel, and not till then.

Nauseabundus, nau-she-ab-un'dus (*nausea*). Nauseant.

Nauseant, nau'she-ant. Agent exciting nausea, which is a state of diminished action; nauseants are, hence, valuable remedies in diseases of excitement.

Nauseating, naw'she-a-ting. Exciting nausea.

Nauseous, naw'she-us. Nauseating; affected with nausea.

Nausia, nau'she-ah. Nausea.

Nausiasis, nau-she'as-is. Nausea.

Nausiosis, nau-she-o'sis (*nausia, osis*). This word, besides being synonymous with nausea, has been used to express the state of venous hemorrhage when blood is discharged by jets.

Nautia, nau'she-ah. Nausea.

Nauticus, nau'te-kus (*nautes,* sailor, *naus,* ship). See *Tibialis anticus.*

Nautomania, nawt-o-man'e-ah (*naus,* ship, *mania*). Mania characterized by a destructive and homicidal tendency, observed to occur in particular among seafaring men.

Na'vel. Umbilicus. **N. ill,** inflammation of the navel, septic in character, occurring among infants. **N., rup'ture of,** exomphalos. **N. string,** funiculus umbilicalis. **N., vas'cular,** condition characterized by a cicatrix in the middle of the navel, occurring sometimes after the cord has entirely fallen off. **N. wort,** Cotyledon umbilicus. **N. wort, Venus's,** Cotyledon umbilicus.

Navew, nav'u. Brassica campestris.

Navicula, nav-ik'u-lah (dim. of **Navis,** a ship). Fourchette.

Navicular, nav-ik'u-lar (*navicula,* little ship). Boat-shaped. **N. bone,** scaphoid bone. **N. fos'sa,** see *Scaphoid.* This name has been given, 1, to a small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia major or fourchette; 2, to a perceptible dilatation presented by the urethra in man near the base of the glans; 3, to the superficial depression separating the two roots of the helix.

Naviculare (nav-ik-u-lar'e) **os.** Scaphoid bone.

Navicularthritis, na-vik-u-lar-thre'tis (*naviculare os, arthron,* joint, *itis*). Inflammatory disease of the navicular joint of domestic animals.

Naviculo-cuboid articulation, na-vik'u-lo-ku'boid ar-tik-u-la'shun. Joint occasionally existing between scaphoid and cuboid bones. **N.-c. ligaments,** bands of ligament between scaphoid and cuboid bones of the foot.

Naviculo-cuneiform articulation, na-vik'u-lo-ku'-ne-e-form ar-tik-u-la'shun. Joint situate between the scaphoid and three cuneiform bones of the foot.

Naviform, na've-form (*navis,* a ship, *forma,* form). Navicular.

Navis (a ship). Vulva.

Near-point. See *Point.*

Nearsight'ed. Myopic.

Nearsight'edness. Myopia.

Nearthrosis, ne-ar-thro'sis (*neos,* young or new, *arthron,* a joint). New joint.

Neat's-foot oil. Oil made from the feet of neat cattle by boiling.

Neb'le. Nipple.

Nebula, neb'u-lah (*nephele,* a cloud). Slight speck or opacity of the cornea; called leucoma when still more cloudy. Mist or cloud suspended in the urine. See *Caligo;* also *Leucoma.*

Nebulization, neb-u-li-za'shun. See *Pulverization.*

Nebulized, neb'u-lized (*nebula,* a cloud or mist). Made nebulous or cloudy, as a nebulized liquid. See *Pulverization.*

Nebulizer, neb'u-li-zer. See *Pulverization.* **N., Eustach'ian,** apparatus for spraying the Eustachian tube.

Nebulous (neb'u-lus) or **Neb'ulose.** Cloudy.

Necessary, nes'es-sa-re (*ne, cesso,* to cease). *Necessaries of life, Vitæ necessitates,* include everything requisite for the maintenance of life, and particularly food.

Neck. Collum. **N., anatom'ical, of hu'merus,** see *Collum humeris.* **N. of blad'der,** see *Collum vesicæ.* **N. of calca'neum,** constricted part of calcaneum anterior to the tuberosity. **N., Der'byshire,** bronchocele. **N. of fe'mur,** collum femoris. **N. of fib'ula,** cervix fibulæ; that part of the fibula situate below the head. **N. of the foot,** instep. **N. of the gall-blad'der,** the superior constricted part. **N. of a hair-fol'licle,** narrowest part of a hair opposite opening of sebaceous gland. **N. of hu'merus,** collum humeri; see *Humerus.* **N. of low'er jaw,** that part or portion of the inferior maxillary bone situate immediately below the condyle. **N. of mal'leus,** narrow part below its head. **N., Nithsdale,** goitre. **N. of rib,** see *Collum costæ.* **N. of scapula,** collum scapulæ. **N. of sta'pes,** narrow part of stapes where it divides into crura. **N., stiff,** torticollis. **N., sur'gical, of hu'merus,** narrow part immediately below the tuberosities; name given to it because fractures of the humerus are apt to occur there. **N., swelled,** bronchocele. **N. of tooth,** cervix dentis. **N. of urinif'erous tu'bule,** that part of uriniferous tubule situate between capsule of Bowman and convoluted tubule. **N. of u'terus,** cervix uteri. **N., wry,** torticollis.

Necklace, anodyne, nek'las, an'o-dine. Formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild licorice vine, to suit the fancy of the prescriber. **N., pop'lar,** Populus monilifera, cotton-wood; bark is tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

Neck'weed. Veronica beccabunga, V. peregrina.

Necræ'mia (*necros, haima,* blood). Death of the blood; death beginning with the blood.

Necrencephalus, nek-ren-sef'al-us (*necros, enkephalos,* encephalon). Mollities cerebri.

Necrobiosis, nek-ro-be-o'sis (*necros, bios,* life). Name given by Virchow to degeneration occurring near the close of the life of any part of the organism; a spontaneous dying out of a living part; a natural death, therefore not a violent one. See *Degeneration.*

Necrobiotic, nek-ro-be-ot'ik. Relating or appertaining to necrobiosis or morbid metamorphosis.

Necrocedia, nek-ro-sa'de-ah (*necros, kedos,* funereal attentions). Embalming.

Necrocomium, nek-ro-ko'me-um (*necros, komeo,* to care for). Morgue.

Necrodes, nek-ro'dees (*necros, odes*). Cadaverous.

Necrodochium, nek-ro-do-ke'um (*necros, dechomai,* to receive). Morgue.

Necrogenous, nek-roj'en-us (*nekros,* dead body, *gennao,* to engender). Existing or living in dead matter.

Necrology (nek-rol'o-je), **bills of** (*necros, logos,* description). Mortality, bills of. Reference to or account of death.

Necromancy, nek'ro-man-se (*necros, manteia,* divination). Divination by the dead; conjuration; the black art, *Nigromantia, Negromantia* (*niger,* black, *manteia,* divination).

Necromania, nek-ro-man'e-ah. Insane desire in which a longing for death or desire to mutilate a dead body exists.

Necromantia, nek-ro-man'she-ah. Necromancy.

Necrometer, nek-rom'et-ur (*necros, metron,* measure). Apparatus for determining weight, volume, and specific gravity of parts of the body at post-mortem examinations.

Necromime'sis (*necros, mimesis,* imitation). Delusion in which a person imagines himself to be dead.

Necronarcema, nek-ro-nar-sa'mah (*necros, narkema,* stiffness). Rigor mortis.

Necronium, nek-ron'e-um. Substance originating in cadavers during process of saponification.

Necropathy, nek-rop'ath-e. Pathological condition in which a tendency to necrosis of the bones exists.

Necrophagous, nek-rof'a-gus (*nekros,* dead body, *phago,* to eat). Eating or feeding on carrion.

Nec'rophile. One affected with necrophilism.

Necrophilism (nek-rof'il-ism) or **Necrophilia,** nek-ro-fil'e-ah (*nekros,* corpse, *phileo,* to love). Insane desire for sexual intercourse with a corpse.

Necrophobia, nek-ro-fo'be-ah (*necros, phobos,* fear). Exaggerated fear of death. It occurs in patients in whom the disease is not mortal, as in hypochondriasis. In fevers it is a bad symptom.

Necropneumonia, nek-ro-nu-mo'ne-ah (*necros, pneumonia*). Gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. This may be diffused or circumscribed. The only pathognomonic symptom is the extraordinary and repulsive odor of the breath and expectoration.

Necropsia, nek-rop'se-ah (*necros, opsis,* seeing). Post-mortem examination.

Necropsy, nek'rop-se. Post-mortem examination.

Necros, nek'ros. Corpse.

Necroscopia, nek-ro-skop'e-ah (*necros, skopeo,* to examine). Post-mortem examination.

Necroscopic, nek-ro-skop'ik (*necros, skopeo,* to view). Relating to necroscopy or examination after death.

Necroscopy, nek-ros'ko-pe. Post-mortem examination.

Necrosed, nek-rozed'. Affected with necrosis.

Necrosemeiotic, nek-ro-sem-e-ot'ik. Relating to the doctrine of the signs of death.

Necrosemeiotice, nek-ro-se-me-ot'is-e (*necros, semeion,* sign). Doctrine of the signs of death.

Necrosial, nek-ro'se-al. Necrotic; relating or appertaining to death or mortification, or to necrosis, as necrosial fever, fever that accompanies necrosis.

Necrosis, nek-ro'sis (*nekroo,* to kill). Death; mortification; especially the state of a bone or of a portion of a bone deprived of life; hence *necrosed.* Necrosis may take place without the surrounding soft parts being affected with gangrene. It is to the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts: the part of the bone affected with necrosis becomes a foreign body, similar to the gangrenous eschar, and its separation must be accomplished by the efforts of nature or by art. When necrosis occurs in the centre of long bones, it never extends to their articular extremities. The exterior layers of bone form a canal around the dead portion or *sequestrum;* between these swollen layers and the sequestrum suppuration takes place; the matter presses against the bony canal, perforates

it, and is discharged by apertures which become fistulous. In the treatment the exit of the sequestrum must be facilitated by proper incisions, by the application of the trephine to the bone, etc. **N., anæmic,** necrosis caused by deficient blood-supply. **N., ca'seous,** caseation. **N. cerea'lis,** ergotism. **N., cir'culatory,** necrosis, anæmic. **N., coag'ulative,** when the cells of a tissue die from atrophy, fibrin may be precipitated, and the part become indurated and swollen. **N., decu'bital,** bed-sores. **N. den'tium,** dental gangrene. **N. dissemina'ta,** necrosis in which a bone is involved in its whole thickness. **N., embol'ic,** necrosis due to embolism. **N. infanti'lis,** stomatitis, gangrenous. **N., jaw, exanthem'atous,** see *Jaw.* **N. maxil'læ ex phos'phoro,** see *Phosphorus.* **N., mercu'rial,** necrosis due to effects of mercury. **N., moist,** *Mephitic gangrene;* necrosis of the cancellated structure of bone especially, which becomes moist and softened, with an offensive odor. It involves the whole thickness of the bone, and is met with in compound fractures, gunshot contusions, etc. **N., phos'phorus,** see *Phosphorus.* **N. of teeth,** caries dentium. **N. ustilagin'ea,** ergotism.

Necrosozoic (nek-ro-so'zo-ik) or **Nekrosozoic,** nek-ro-so'zo-ik (*necros, sozo,* to preserve). Fluids have been so called which are injected into dead bodies in order to preserve them, as in embalming.

Necrosteon, nek-rost'e-on. Necrosis of bone.

Necrostoa, nek-ros'to-ah (*necros, stoa,* gallery). Morgue.

Necrotic, nek-rot'ik. Necrosial.

Necrotocion, nek-ro-to'se-on (*necros, tokos,* child). Dead or stillborn child.

Necrotomic, nek-ro-tom'ik. Relating to necrotomy.

Necrotomy, nek-rot'o-me (*necros, tome,* section). Dissection.

Nectandra, nek-tan'drah. See *Bebeeru.* **N. cinnamomoï'des,** order Lauraceæ; native of New Granada, where it is called *Canela;* has the odor and taste of cinnamon, and is used as such. **N. cymba'rum,** *Ocotea cymbarum* or *amara,* grows in Oronko, where it is called *Sassafras;* bark is aromatic, bitter, and stomachic, and is thought to be an ingredient in the curare poison. **N. mol'lis,** species of Brazil; bark has diuretic, emmenagogue, and carminative properties. **N. puchu'ry,** see *Pichurim beans.* **N. Rodie'i,** see *Bebeeru.*

Nectan'dræ cor'tex. Nectandra; Bebeeru bark; dried bark of Nectandra rodiæi.

Nectandria, nek-tan'dre-ah. See *Bebeeru.*

Nectandrine, nek-tan'dreen. Alkaloid derived from wood of Nectandra rodiæi.

Nectar, nek'tar (*ne,* particle of negation, *ktao,* to kill). Pleasant liquor, feigned by the poets to have been the drink of the gods and to have rendered immortal those who partook of it; name given by the ancients to many drinks, and particularly to one made with wine, evaporated and sweetened with honey.

Nectarine, nek'tar-een. Amygdalus Persica lævis, variety of peach.

Nectarium, nek-tar'e-um. Inula helenium.

Necusia, nek-u'ze-ah (*necus,* corpse). See *Wound.*

Necusine, nek'u-sin (*necus,* corpse). Term proposed by Dr. Wm. Farr for the specific zymotic principle by which infection of the system takes place from a dissecting wound.

Necyomantia, nes-e-o-man-te'ah (*nekus,* dead body, *manteia,* divination). Necromancy.

Nedyia, ne-de'e-ah. Intestines.

Ned'ys. Belly, abdomen, stomach; uterus.

Nedyusa, ned-e-u'sah. Aggravated thirst.

Nee'dle (Teut. *neten,* to sew). Steel instrument used in many professions. In *Surgery* a steel, gold, silver, or platinum instrument, round, flat, or triangular, straight or curved, supported or not by a handle, but having almost always a point, by means of which it can penetrate the textures, and, either near the point or, more commonly, near the other extremity, an aperture or eye for the reception of a thread or tape, which it introduces into the parts. **N., ac'upuncture,** inflexible gold or silver needle, conical, very delicate, four inches long, furnished with a handle, and at times with a canula shorter than it by about half an inch; an ordinary needle, waxed at the head, will answer as a substitute for this; see *Acupuncture.* **N., an'eurism,** needle attached to a handle, of such a shape as will allow a ligature to be passed around a vessel, as in aneurism. **N., cat'aract,** needles of gold, silver, and steel have been used, the latter alone at the present day; the cataract needle is employed to depress or tear the crystalline when opaque. This needle is usually made from 15 to 24 lines long, and is attached to a fine handle; the extremity may be, as in Scarpa's and Langenbeck's, pointed, prismatic, triangular, and curved; in Dupuytren's and Walther's, flat, curved, and sharp-edged; in Hey's, flat, with a semicircular and sharp end; or, as in Beer's, Siebold's, Schmidt's, Himly's, Von Grafe's, etc., straight and spear-pointed. A mark is generally placed upon the handle to inform the operator, when the instrument is engaged in the eye, what side corresponds to the crystalline. **N. for a coun'ter-o'pening,** long, narrow instrument of steel, the point of which is fine and sharp on both sides, the heel having an aperture to receive a thread, tape, etc., provided with a flat silver sheath, shorter than the blade, the point of which it covers when passing through parts that have to be respected. **N., Deschamps',** *Paupe's needle;* the eye is placed near the point. It is employed in the ligature of deep-seated arteries. **N., discis'sion,** needle employed in operating on the eye; it is inserted through the cornea and is used to break the lens-capsule and substance; see *N., stop-discission.* **N., explor'ing,** needle grooved at its extremity, which, when passed into a tumor, abscess, etc., brings away a few drops of the fluid contents, and thus facilitates the diagnosis. **N., extrac'tion,** see *Cataract extraction.* **N., fis'tula,** a long, flat, flexible silver instrument having an aperture near one extremity, blunt at the other; formerly used for passing a seton into fistulous ulcers. On one of its sides is a groove for guiding a bistoury in case of necessity. Also a long steel instrument, terminated by a point like that of a trocar, which Desault employed for penetrating the rectum when operating for fistula that had no internal aperture. **N., Gru'ber's curved paracente'sis,** needle employed in division of tendon of tensor tympani. **N., Hag'edorn's,** needle provided with curved edge and sharp side on convex surface. **N., hare'-lip,** a small silver canula to which is attached a spear-point that can be readily withdrawn. This needle, armed with the point, is introduced at one side of the fissure in the lip and through the other. The twisted suture is then applied and the pin withdrawn. **N., Hays',** needle used in operating for scleronyxis. **N., Hutch'inson's,** needle provided with a handle and an eye, employed in ligating hemorrhoids subcutaneously. **N., hypoderm'ic,** needle with a canal extending through its entire length, and so arranged as to be attachable to a hypodermic syringe. **N., Ja'cob's cat'aract,** needle provided with a curved point, employed in operations for cataract. **N., lig'ature,** a long steel instrument, sharp toward one extremity, with an eye near the other, which was formerly used for suspending the circulation of blood prior to amputation, by being passed through the limb so as to include the principal artery and a part of the muscles and integuments. Also a steel instrument of various dimensions, round toward one of its extremities. At the commencement of the last century it was used to pass ligatures around vessels. Also a steel instrument of various dimensions, flat, regularly curved in the form of a semicircle, with a sharp or lance point and a long eye, used with advantage in place of the last. **N., næ'vus,** needle with sharp point which is heated and introduced into nævi. **N., paracente'sis,** needle used in paracentesis. **N., Paupe's,** needle, Deschamps'. **N., se'ton,** a long, narrow steel blade, pointed and sharp at one extremity, pierced at the other by

an aperture. **N., stop-discis'sion,** needle provided with a shoulder to prevent it being carried too far. **N., su'ture,** for the twisted suture the hare-lip needle is used; for the others the straight or curved needle; the straight needle is preferable for stitching up the abdomen, etc. in dissection. In suturing tendons a curved needle has been used, flat on both sides and cutting only at the concave edge, in order that it may pass between the tendinous fibres without dividing them.

Nee'dle-bear'er, Needle-car'rier, Needle-hold'er. Instrument of steel or silver for accurately laying hold of a needle and giving it greater length, so that it may be readily introduced into the tissues, when it is so fine and small that it cannot be firmly held by the fingers.

Nee'dles and pins. See *Pins.*

Need'ling. Use of needle for discission in cataract.

Neef's hammer. Contrivance which works automatically, intended to regulate the current in a magneto-induction apparatus.

Neel'sen's meth'od. Method of staining tubercle bacilli with hot solution of fuchsin, and then treating with watery solution of sulphuric acid for the purpose of decolorizing. **N.'s solu'tion,** solution for staining in microscopic examinations of micro-organisms; composed of fuchsin, 1 grm.; alcohol absolutus, 10 cc., 5 per cent. sol.; acidi carbolici, 100 cc.

Neem. See *Melia azedarach.*

Neeria, nee're-ah. Dracunculus.

Nefrendes, nef-ren'dees (pl. of **Nefrens**). Properly, sucking pigs. Persons devoid of teeth; young children, for instance, who have not cut them, or aged persons who have lost them. This state is called *Nefrendis, Odontia edentula.*

Neg'ative eye-piece. See *Eye-piece.* **N. pole,** see *Pole.*

Negotium parturitionis, ne-go'she-um par-tu-rish-e-o'nis (affair of parturition). Parturition.

Negretia (neg-re'she-ah) **cachex'ia.** Chthonophagia. **N. pruriens,** dolichos pruriens.

Negro, ne'gro (S. and F. *negro;* [L.] *niger,* black). One of the Æthiopian race. See *Homo* and *Mulatto.* **N. cachex'y,** pica, or depraved appetite. **N. lethargy. N. leth'argy,** nelavan. Disease among negroes in Africa, in which the symptoms are headache, somnolence, and loss of flesh; generally terminates fatally. **N. mouth,** peculiar appearance of the mouth, dependent on projection of the canine and incisor teeth. **N., pied,** see *Achroma.* **N. vine,** Gonolobus hirsutus; root has cathartic and the juice narcotic properties; poisonous.

Negromantia, ne-gro-man'she-ah (*niger,* black, *manteia,* divination). See *Necromancy.*

Neiæ'ra. Abdomen.

Neir'a. Abdomen.

Neis. Nasus.

Neisseria, neis-se're-ah. Genus of Schizomycetes. **N. al'bicans,** species in vaginal secretions, like diplococci. **N. cit'rea,** in gonorrhœal pus and in dust of the air. **N. conglomerat'a,** on endocardial vegetations. **N. decip'iens,** in atmospheric air. **N. Edingto'nii,** in blood and scales of scarlet fever. **N. gonorrhœ'æ,** micrococcus gonorrhœæ or gonococcus. **N. lac'tea,** in vaginal and uterine secretions, etc. **N. lys'sæ,** micrococcus in various organs in rabies. **N. Michel'i,** in Egyptian conjunctivitis. **N. petechial'is,** in typhus fever. **N. rosa'cea,** species of micrococcus in the air. **N. ro'sea,** similar habitat. **N. subfla'va,** in urine of vesical catarrh, the lochial discharge, discharges of simple vaginitis, etc. **N. tardis'sima,** in urethral pus. **N. Weichselbaum'ii,** in effusion attending cerebrospinal meningitis. **N. Wink'leri,** in beriberi.

Neis'ser's gonococ'cus. See *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ.*

Nekroso'zoic. Necrosozoic.

Nélaton's (nel'a-ton's) **fi'bres.** Muscular fibres of the rectum, circular in shape. **N.'s gas caut'ery,** see *Cautery.* **N.'s line,** line drawn from anterior superior spinal process of ilium to tuber ischii. **N.'s meth'od,** method employed in which the patient's head is held downward when the tendency to failure of respiration or of the heart, as the result of anæsthesia, threatens life. **N.'s opera'tion,** enterotomy. **N.'s probe,** sound, porcelain.

Nel'avan. See *Negro lethargy.*

Nelumbium luteum, nel-um'be-um lu'te-um. *Yellow nelumbo, Yellow water-lily, Pond-lily, Water shield, Water nuts, Water chincapin, Rattle nut, Sacred bean.* Water plant common in the United States, and belonging to ord. Nymphaceæ; leaves are cooling and emollient when applied to the surface; the roots, leaves, and nuts are eaten. The last are called by the Indians and others *Water chincapins.*

Nelum'bo, yel'low. Nelumbium luteum.

Nematachom'eter (*nema,* thread, *tachos,* rapidity, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the rapidity of nervous impulses.

Nematelmia, nem-at-el'me-ah (*nema,* thread, *helmins,* worm). Nematelmintha.

Nematelmintha, nem-at-el-min'thah (*nema,* thread, *helmins,* worm). Class of nematoid or round thread-worms embracing numerous varieties, as the ascaris lumbricoïdes, trichina spiralis, trichinocephalus dispar, etc. See *Parasites.*

Nematelminthes, nem-at-el-min'thees. Nematelmintha.

Nematoblast, ne'ma-to-blast (*nema,* thread, *blastos,* germ). Spermatoblast.

Nematoid (ne'ma-toid) **worms** (*nema,* thread, *eidos,* resemblance). Nematelmintha.

Nematoidea, nem-at-oid'e-ah. Nematelmintha.

Nematoïdeum, nem-at-o-id'e-um. See *Pentastoma.*

Nemomena, nem-om'en-ah. Corroding ulcers.

Nen'do. Angelica lucida.

Nen'uphar. Nymphæa alba. **N. lu'tea,** Nymphæa lutea.

Ne'o (*neos,* new). In composition, new.

Neoarthrosis, ne-o-ar-thro'sis (*neo, arthron,* joint). New joint; artificial joint.

Neoblast, ne'o-blast. Parablast.

Neoblastic, ne-o-blas'tik (*neos,* new, *blastos,* germ). Possessing the character of a new growth. **N., inflam'matory fun'goid,** mycosis fungoides.

Neochmosis, ne-ok-mo'sis. Relapse (said of a disease).

Neogala, ne-og'al-ah (*neo, gala,* milk). Milk secreted immediately after the colostrum. Also the colostrum.

Neogenes, ne-oj'en-ees (*neo, geno,* to be born). Newly born.

Neogilus (ne-oj'il-us), **Neognus** (ne-og'nus), or **Neogonus,** ne-og'o-nus. Newly born.

Neolepra, ne-o-lep'rah (lepra). Pellagra.

Neomembrane, ne-o-mem'brane. See *Membrane, false.*

Neomorph, ne'o-morf (*neos,* new, *morphe,* shape). A new formation of an organ.

Neomorphism, ne-o-mor'fizm (*neos,* new, *morphe*). Development of a new form.

Neonatus, ne-o-nat'us (*neo, natus,* born). Newly born.

Neoplasia, ne-o-plaz'e-ah (*neo, plasso,* to form). Formation of neoplasms or new growths.

Neoplasm, ne'o-plazm (*neo, plasso, platto,* to form). New formation or tissue, the product of morbid action. Neoplasms may be classified as follows, based on the derivation of the different organs or tissues (Gibbes), which is one of the most satisfactory methods of arranging them:

CLASSIFICATION OF NEOPLASMS.

Mesoblastic or Connective-tissue growths:

Fibromata.	Myomata.
Myxomata.	Angiomata.
Lipomata.	Neuromata.
Chondromata.	Sarcomata.
Osteomata.	

Epiblastic and Hypoblastic growths:

Papillomata.	Carcinomata.
Adenomata.	

According to Virchow, the connective tissue and its

equivalents are the general source of development of new growths, which arise either from simple division or from endogenous changes set up in the interior of pre-existing cells. See *Tumors*.

Neoplastic, ne-o-plas'tik (same etymon). Belonging or relating to neoplasms or new growths, or to neoplasty. See *Neoplasty*.

Neoplastice, ne-o-plas'tis-e. Neoplasty.

Neoplasty, ne'o-plas-te. General term denoting an operative process for the formation of new parts, including autoplasty, cicatrization of wounds, and the formation of adhesions.

Neoscytechus, ne-o-skit'ek-us (*neo, skutos,* leather, *echos,* sound). See *Craquement de cuir neuf*.

Neosot, ne'o-sot. Product derived from furnacetar. Antiseptic and disinfectant.

Neoteric, ne-o-ter'ik (*neoterikos,* youthful). Relating to youth.

Neotocerysipelas, ne-o-tos-er-e-sip'el-as (*neo, tokos,* birth, *erusipelas*). Erysipelas occurring in infants soon after birth.

Neotocerythriasis, ne-o-tos-er-e-thre'as-is. Erythrosis occurring in infants, especially soon after birth.

Neotocicterus, ne-o-to-sik'ter-us (*neo, tokos,* one born, *icterus*). Icterus infantum. Jaundice occurring soon after birth.

Neotocogalactoze'mia (*neos,* new, *tokos,* birth, *gala,* milk, *zemia,* loss). Condition in which milky fluid exists in the breast of a new-born child.

Neotocophthalmia, ne-o-to-kof-thal'me-ah (*neos,* new, *ophthalmos,* eye, *tokos,* birth). Conjunctivitis in a new-born child, generally described as congenital conjunctivitis.

Neottia, ne-ot'te-ah (nest, from the arrangement of the roots). Goodyera pubescens.

Nep. Nepeta.

Nepaline, nep'al-een. Pseudo-aconite.

Ne'paul ac'onite. See *Aconite*. **N. tumor,** pendulous tumor from the external ear, the contents of which is a thick whitish fluid; it is met with in Nepaul especially.

Nepentha destillatoria, nep-en'thah des-til-lat-o'-re-ah. Ceylonese plant, the root of which is astringent.

Nepenthe, nep-en'the (*ne,* neg., *penthos,* grief). Remedy much extolled by the ancients against sadness and melancholy. The women of Thebes, according to Diodorus Siceliotes, alone possessed the secret of its composition; and, according to Homer, Helen introduced it from Egypt. Some suppose it to have been opium. Cannabis Indica. **N. opia'tum,** pilulæ opiatæ.

Nepeta, nep'e-tah (*Nepete,* a town in Italy). *Nep, Catnep, Catmint,* ord. Labiatæ. The leaves, *Cataria,* have a smell and taste like those of an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, flatulency, etc., like pennyroyal, and is much used in domestic medicine, in flatulence, etc. of children. **N. agres'tis,** Melissa nepeta. **N. glecho'ma,** Glechoma hederacea. **N. vulga'ris,** nepeta.

Nephablep'sia (*nephos,* cloud, *blepo,* to see). Snowblindness.

Nephaliotes, nef-al-e'o-tees (*nepho,* to abstain). Temperance.

Nephalism, nef'al-izm. Temperance.

Nephele, nef'el-e (*nephos,* cloud). Enæorema; nebula; leucoma.

Nephelion, nef-el'e-on (*nephele,* little cloud). Nebula.

Nephelium (nef-el'e-um). Kambutan tree; grows in China and Asia; fruit is edible and is employed in fevers. Nebula.

Nepheloid, nef'e-loid (*nephele,* cloud, *eidos,* resemblance). Nebulous; cloudy. Epithet applied to urine when it is cloudy.

Nephelopia, nef-el-o'pe-ah (*nephele,* cloud, *opsis,* sight). Indistinct or cloudy sight.

Nephos, nef'os (cloud). Nebula.

Nephræmorrhagia, nef-re-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*nephros, hæmorrhagia*). Hemorrhage from the kidney. See *Hæmaturia*.

Nephralgia, nef-ral'je-ah (*nephros, algos,* pain). Pain and neuralgia in the kidney. **N. areno'sa,** see *Gravel*. **N. arthrit'ica,** lumbago of a gouty character. **N. calculo'sa,** see *Gravel*. **N. hæmorrhoïda'lis,** nephralgia due to amenorrhœa; neuralgia due to abscess of the mesentery. **N. plethor'ica,** nephralgia hæmorrhoidalis. **N. rheumat'ica,** lumbago.

Nephranuria, nef-ran-u're-ah (*nephros, a,* priv., *ouron,* urine). See *Ischuria renalis*.

Nephrapostasis, nef-rap-os'tas-is (*nephros, apostasis,* abscess). Renal abscess.

Nephrapragmonia, nef-rap-rag-mon'e-ah. Renal inactivity.

Nephrarctia, nef-rark'te-ah (*nephros, arctus,* narrow). Contracted condition of kidney.

Nephratony, nef-rat'o-ne (*nephros, atonia,* want of tone). Atony of the kidney, sometimes eventuating in renal paralysis.

Nephrauxe (nef-rauks'e) or **Nephraux'is** (*nephros, auxo,* to increase). Enlargement of the kidney.

Nephrectasia, nef-rek-taz'e-ah (*nephros, ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the kidney.

Nephrectomy, nef-rek'to-me (*nephros, ektemno,* to cut out). Excision of the kidney.

Nephrelcosis, nef-rel-ko'sis (*nephros, helkosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the kidney.

Nephrelcus, nef-rel'kus (*nephros, helkos,* ulcer). Ulcer of the kidney.

Nephrelmintic, nef-rel-min'tik (*nephros, helmins,* worm). That which is owing to the presence of worms in the kidney.

Nephremphraxis, nef-rem-fraks'is (*nephros, emphrasso,* to obstruct). Obstruction of the kidneys.

Nephretic, nef-ret'ik (*nephros*). Relating to the kidney; applied especially to pain, etc. seated in the kidney.

Nephreticum, nef-ret'ik-um. Medicine employed for the cure of kidney disease. **N. lig'num,** Guilandina moringa.

Nephreticus (nef-ret'ik-us) **la'pis.** Green fatty kind of stone once used as an amulet against calculus and epilepsy.

Nephria, nef're-ah (*nephros,* kidney). Bright's disease of the kidney.

Nephric, nef'rik. Relating to the kidney.

Nephridion, nef-rid'e-on (*nephridios,* pertaining to the kidney). Fat surrounding the kidney.

Nephridium, nef-rid'e-um. Renal capsule.

Nephridius, nef-rid'e-us. Nephretic.

Nephrine, nef'reen (*nephros*). Cystic oxide; urea.

Nephrism, nef'rizm. State in which patients are suffering from serious affections of the kidneys.

Nephrites, nef-re'tees (*nephros*). Asphaltites.

Nephritic, nef-rit'ik. Nephretic. Relating to inflammation of the kidney.

Nephritici (nef-rit'is-e) **mor'bi.** Renal diseases.

Nephriticum (nef-rit'ik-um) **lig'num.** Guilandina moringa.

Nephritidocolica, nef-rit-id-o-kol'ik-ah. Colic, renal.

Nephritis, nef-re'tis (*nephros, itis*). Inflammation of the kidney. Several varieties have been described, according to the seat of the inflammation, its progress, etc., under the names *Acute* or *Suppurative nephritis, Desquamative* and *Non-desquamative nephritis, Acute tubal nephritis, Parenchymatous nephritis, Interstitial nephritis,* or *Nephritis vera,* etc. Most of these varieties have already been referred to as different stages of acute and chronic Bright's disease. (See *Kidney, Bright's disease of the*). When the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney is inflamed, the affection is called *pyelitis. Acute nephritis*—or, as it is sometimes called, from its tendency to suppuration, *suppurative nephritis*—is characterized by acute pain; burning heat and a sensation of weight in the region of one or both kidneys; suppression or diminution of urine; fever; dysuria; ischuria; constipation, more or less obstinate; retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the thigh of the same side. In *calculous nephritis—lithonephritis*—the urine often contains small particles of uric acid or of urate of ammonia. The most com-

mon causes of nephritis are excess in irritating and alcoholic drinks; abuse of diuretics; blows or falls on the region of the kidneys; the presence of renal calculi, etc. It may be distinguished from lumbago by the pain which attends the latter on the slightest motion, etc. It usually terminates by resolution in from one week to two or three; it may, however, end in suppuration, when it is called *pyonephritis;* or it may become chronic, *chronic nephritis. Lymphomatous nephritis* may occur in typhoid fever, numerous small areas being infiltrated with round cells, having the appearance of lymphomata. See *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* Nephritis occurring in the childbed state has been called *puerperal nephritis.* Asphaltites. **N., acute diffuse',** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **N., acute exu'dative,** a form of acute Bright's disease; see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **N., acute produc'tive,** form of acute Bright's disease in which there is proliferation of the stroma of the connective tissue and of the cells of the Malpighian tufts. **N. albuminen'sis,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N. albumino'sa,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N., albu'minous,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N., am'yloid,** amyloid degeneration of the kidneys. **N., arte'rial,** nephritis due to arterial atheroma. **N. arthrit'ica,** nephritis, gouty. **N., ascend'ing,** nephritis caused by diseased condition of the inferior urinary organs, or introduction of a catheter, or operative interference on the urethra and bladder. **N., asso'ciated,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N., blennorrhag'ic,** nephritis due to gonorrhœa. **N., cachec'tic,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N., cal'culous,** see *Nephritis.* **N. chirur'gica,** nephritis, surgical. **N., chron'ic degen'erative,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **N., chron'ic diffuse' with exuda'tion,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **N., chron'ic intersti'tial,** contracted or granular or gouty kidney; see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **N., chron'ic parenchym'atous,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **N., chron'ic tu'bal,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **N., consec'utive,** inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. **N., croup'ous,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N., des'quamative,** condition of Bright's disease in which epithelial cells are seen by the microscope in the urine; see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **N., diffuse' hemorrhag'ic,** acute parenchymatous nephritis in which the urine contains blood-corpuscles. **N., diphtherit'ic,** parenchymatous or glomerular nephritis caused by diphtheritic micro-organisms. **N., epithe'lial,** nephritis, parenchymatous. **N., gout'y,** interstitial or parenchymatous nephritis in which deposits of sodium urate are found in the renal pyramids. **N. gravida'rum,** nephritis, puerperal. **N., hemorrhag'ic,** nephritis, acute parenchymatous. **N., in'durative,** nephritis, chronic interstitial. **N., metastat'ic,** N. associated with disease of other organs, as of the heart. **N., non-des'quamative,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **N., parasit'ic,** nephritis due to presence of micro-organisms. **N., parenchym'atous,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **N., pur'ulent,** nephritis, suppurative. **N. rheumat'ica,** nephritis caused by rheumatism. **N. saturni'na,** nephritis due to chronic plumbism. **N., scarlati'nal,** nephritis occurring during an attack of or following scarlet fever. **N. socia'ta,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N., sup'purative,** see *Nephritis.* **N., sur'gical,** *Surgical kidney;* chronic inflammation of the kidney, the result of local lesions, as calculus in the kidney or bladder, stricture of the urethra, etc. **N., tu'bal,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **N., tuber'cular,** tuberculosis, renal. **N. urat'ica,** nephritis, gouty.

Nephro-abdominal, nef'ro-ab-dom'in-al. Commencing at the kidney and terminating at the wall of the abdomen; a term applied to fistulas so constituted.

Nephrocele, nef-ro-se'le (Eng. nef'ro-seel) (*nephros, kele,* tumor). Hernia of the kidney.

Nephrochalazosis, nef-ro-kal-az-o'sis (*nephros, chalaza,* hail, granulation). Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

Nephrococcosis, nef-ro-kok-ko'sis (*nephros, kokkos,* grain or berry). Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

Nephrocolica, nef-ro-kol'ik-ah. Colica nephritica.

Nephrocystitis, nef-ro-sis-te'tis (*nephros, kustis,* bladder, *itis*). Inflammation of the kidney and bladder.

Nephrocystosis, nef-ro-sis-to'sis (*nephros, kustis,* cyst or bladder, *osis*). Morbid condition consisting in the formation of cysts in the bladder.

Nephrodes, nef-ro'dees. Nephroid.

Nephrodium filix (nef-ro'de-um fe'liks) **mas** (*nephros*). Polypodium filix mas. **N. margina'le,** Aspidium marginale.

Nephrodysneuria, nef-ro-dis-nu're-ah. Condition in which the nerves of the kidney are diseased.

Nephrœdema, nef-re-de'mah (*nephros,* kidney, *oidema,* œdema). Renal œdema.

Nephrogenous, nef-roj'en-us (*nephros,* kidney, *gennao,* to beget). Producing a morbid condition of the kiduey.

Nephrography, nef-rog'ra-fe (*nephros, graphe,* description). Anatomical description of the kidney.

Nephrohæmia, nef-ro-he'me-ah (*nephros, haima,* blood). Hyperæmia or congestion of the kidney.

Nephroid, nef'roid (*nephros, eidos,* form, resemblance). Reniform; having a resemblance to a kidney, as nephroid cancer, so called because the morbid growth resembles the kidney in structure.

Nephrolith, nef'ro-lith (*nephros, lithos,* stone). Renal calculus, or stone in the kidney.

Nephrolithiasis, nef-ro-lith-e'as-is (*nephros, lithos,* stone). Formation of calculus in the kidney; *Lithia renalis, Lithiasis nephritica, L. renalis.* See *Gravel.*

Nephrolithic, nef-ro-lith'ik. Belonging to calculi in the kidneys; epithet applied to ischuria occasioned by calculi formed in the kidneys.

Nephrolithocolica, nef-ro-lith-o-kol'ik-ah (*nephros,* kidney, *lithos,* stone, *kolikos*). Renal colic from presence of calculus.

Nephrolithotomy, nef-ro-lith-ot'o-me. Nephrotomy. Operation for removal of calculus in the kidney.

Nephrolithus, nef-rol'ith-us. Renal calculus.

Nephrology, nef-rol'o-je (*nephros, logos,* treatise). Treatise on the kidneys; description of the kidneys and their functions.

Nephromalacia, nef-ro-mal-ash'e-ah (*nephros, malakia,* softness). Softening of the kidney.

Nephromere, nef'ro-mere (*nephros,* kidney, *meros,* a part). Part of mesoblast from which the kidney is formed.

Nephrometræ, nef-ro-met're. Muscles of the loins.

Nephromiosis, nef-ro-me-o'sis. Atrophy of the kidneys.

Nephroncus, nef-ron'kus (*nephros, onkos,* tumor). Tumefaction of the kidney. Tumor in that region.

Nephroparalysis, nef-ro-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of the kidneys.

Nephroparesis, nef-ro-par'es-is (*nephros, paresis,* loss of tone). Nephroparalysis.

Nephropathy, nef-rop'ath-e (*nephros, pathos,* disease). Disease of the kidneys.

Nephrophlegmasia, nef-ro-fleg-maz'e-ah (*nephros, phlegmasia*). Nephritis.

Nephrophlegmatic, nef-ro-fleg-mat'ik (*nephros, phlegma,* phlegm). Name given by some authors to ischuria produced by mucus contained in the urine.

Nephrophlegmone, nef-ro-fleg'mo-ne (*nephros, phlegmone,* inflammation). Nephritis.

Nephrophthisis, nef-ro-te'sis (*nephros, phthisis,* consumption). Phthisis from suppuration or wasting disease of the kidney.

Nephroplegia, nef-ro-plej'e-ah (*nephros, plege,* stroke). Nephroparalysis.

Nephroplethoric, nef-ro-ple-thor'ik (*nephros, plethora,* plethora). Belonging to plethora of the kidneys; epithet given to ischuria so caused.

Nephroptosis, nef-ro-to'sis (*nephros, ptosis*). Condition in which the kidney is prolapsed, or has slipped away from its natural position.

Nephropyelitis, nef-ro-pe-el-e'tis (*nephros, puelos*, pelvis). Inflammation of parenchyma and pelvis of kidney.

Nephropyic, nef-ro-pi'ik (*nephros, puon*, pus). Belonging to suppuration of the kidney.

Nephropyosis, nef-ro-pe-o'sis (*nephron, puon*, pus). Suppuration of the kidney; nephrapostasis. Nephrelcosis, or ulceration of the kidney, may sometimes be accompanied with suppuration.

Nephrorrhagia, nef-ror-rhaj'e-ah (*nephros, rhage*, rupture). Hemorrhage from the kidney.

Nephrorrhaphy, nef-ror'rha-fe (*nephros, rhaphe*, suture). Suture of kidney to the abdominal wall, as in case of floating kidney.

Nephros, nef'ros. Kidney.

Nephroscleria (nef-ro-skler'e-ah) or **Nephrosclero'sis** (*nephros, skleria*, hardness). Induration of the kidneys.

Nephrospastic, nef-ro-spas'tik (*nephros, spao*, to draw). That which depends upon spasm of the kidney; epithet given to a variety of ischuria.

Nephrostegnosis, nef-ro-steg-no'sis (*nephros, stegnosis*, occlusion). Condition of kidney in which contraction is associated with induration.

Nephrostome, nef'ro-stome (*nephros, stoma*, mouth). An infundibular opening of a primitive kidney.

Nephrothromboid, nef-ro-throm'boid (*nephros, thrombos*, clot). Depending upon clots of blood in the kidneys or their ducts, a species of ischuria.

Nephrotomy, nef-rot'o-me (*nephros, tome*, section). Dissection of the kidney. Also operation for extracting calculi or a tumor from the kidney, by incision into the tissue of that organ.

Nephrotyphus, nef-ro-ti'fus. Typhus fever associated with hemorrhagic nephritis.

Nephrozymose, nef-ro-zi'moze (*nephros, zumosis*, fermentation). Diastatic ferment found in urine.

Nephrus, nef'rus. Kidney.

Nepios, nep'e-os. Infant.

Nepiotes, nep-e'o-tees. Infancy.

Nepta, nep'tah. Asphaltum.

Nep'tune's gir'dle. Name given to an abdominal bandage resorted to for applying cold to the waist and upper part of the abdomen.

Nera, ne'rah. Toddy.

Ne'reum. Nerium.

Neriatin, ne're-at-in. Active principle of Nerium odorum or oleander; employed as a cardiac tonic.

Nerium, ne're-um (*neros*, humid, because growing in moist places). N. oleander. **N. antidysenter'icum**, tree which affords the *Codagapala bark*. Bark, *Koorchee*, of this Malabar tree has been recommended as an astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. The seeds, *Semina indagee, Indrojolare*, are used as a vermifuge by the natives. **N. odo'rum**, *Kunaree*, of India, is a well-known poison, and extensively used as such. **N. olean'der**, leaves are narcotic. Infusion is employed internally in herpetic affections, and the powder, incorporated with lard, in itch.

Neroli, ner'o-le. See *Citrus aurantium*.

Neroniana (ne-ro-ne-an'ah) or **Neronica phlebotomia**, ne-ro'ne-kah fle-bo-tom'e-ah. Epithet given to phlebotomy when more than one vein was opened on the same day, or to bleeding *coup sur coup* (termed *Neroniana* because the philosopher Seneca was bled to death under Nero).

Neruah. Dracunculus.

Nerve (*neuron*, cord or string). (*Neuron* and *Nervus* meant also, with the ancients a tendon and a ligament, *Partes nervosæ;* and hence the different acceptations of "nervous"—"a man of nerve—a strong, *nervous* man; and a weak, *nervous* woman"). Nerves are tubular cords of the same substance as that composing the encephalon and spinal marrow. They extend from the nervous centres to every part of the body, communicating frequently with each other; forming *plexuses*, and occasionally *ganglions;* and being at length lost in the parenchyma of organs.

There are 42 pairs, and according to their origin they are termed *Cranial* or *Encephalic* and *Spinal*. Each nerve is composed of several filaments or cords placed alongside each other, and is surrounded by a neurilemma. Encephalic nerves, in general, have only one root in the brain, whilst the spinal arise from the marrow by two roots: the one from an anterior fasciculus of filaments, the other from a posterior, separated from each other by the ligamentum denticulatum, uniting outside this ligament and presenting near the intervertebral foramen a ganglion formed only by the posterior root. The two roots make, afterward, but one nerve; and, like the encephalic nerves, proceed to their destination, subdividing into rami and ramusculi until they are finally lost in the texture of the organs. Trunks first formed are commonly round, and proceed alone or accompany the great vessels, being placed in the areolar spaces which separate the organs, and are thus protected from injury. Their manner of termination has admitted of much discussion. See *Corpuscles, Pacinian, Corpuscula tactûs*, etc. Some organs have numerous nerves; others seem to have none—a circumstance influencing considerably the sensibility of parts. Observation has shown that certain motor fibres cross the median line and affect muscles on the side opposite to that from which they originate; but the influence is very limited. Some important facts as to the more important nerves, their number, measurements, etc., have been tabulated as follows (Krause):

Number of nerve-fibres. In the 3d–12th cephalic nerves, about 100,000 on each side, as follows:

Oculomotorius		15000
Trochlearis		1100– 2000
Trigeminus (portio minor)		9000–10000
Abducens		2000– 3600
Facialis		4000– 4500
Glossopharyngeus		3500– 4000
Vagus	finer	4000
"	coarser	5000
Accessorius	finer	1300– 1400
"	coarser	2000– 2500
Hypoglossus	coarse	4000– 4500

Thickness of nerve-fibres. On an average, 0.0072 mm. (Krause).

Dimensions of some of the more important nerves (mm.) (Krause):

Olfactorius: Vertical diameter at commencement	about 4
Bulbus olfactorius	8–9 long, about 4 broad.
Opticus: Thickness at commencement	4.5 (Krause).
Thickness at greatest constriction in lamina cribrosa	1.35 (Flemming).
Oculomotorius	3
Trochlearis	at most 1
Trigeminus:	
Portio major at commencement	6
Portio major at exit from pons	3.8
Portio minor	2
	the whole trunk (with both roots), 8 broad, 4 thick.
Ganglion Gasseri	16 broad, 3 thick.
N. ophthalmicus (ramus primus nervi trigemini)	3
N. ethmoidalis posterior (or spheno-ethmoidalis)	0.1
N. maxillaris superior (ramus secundus, N. trigemini)	5 broad, 1.7 thick.
N. maxillaris inferior (ramus tertius, N. trigemini)	6 " 3 "
N. lingualis	2 (Luschka).
N. abducens	1.7
N. facialis at entrance into facial canal	2
Ganglion geniculi	2 at base.
Chorda tympani	0.5

The *Encephalic nerves* arise from the encephalon or are inserted into it (according as we consider the brain the origin or termination of the nerves), and make their exit by foramina at the base of the skull. They are 12 in number. The *spinal nerves* are 31—8 *cervical*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 6 *sacral*, the four inferior cervical being larger than the superior, because they furnish the nerves of the upper extremities.

The following table gives a synoptical arrangement of the principal nerves and their distribution:

Synoptical Table of the Nerves.

I. *Cranial* or *Encephalic Nerves.*

1. *Olfactory.* (1st pair.) — Divided into internal, external, and middle branches, which are distributed on the Schneiderian membrane.

2. *Optic.* (2d pair.) — Terminate in the retina.

3. *Motores oculorum.* (3d pair.)
- *Superior Branch.* To the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.
- *Inferior Branch.* To the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique muscles; a filament which goes to the ophthalmic ganglion.

4. *Pathetici.* (4th pair.) — To the greater oblique muscle of the eye.

5. *Par trigeminum.* (5th pair.)
- *Ophthalmic Branch.* Divided into three branches: 1. *Lacrymal branch*, to the lacrymal gland and upper eyelid. 2. *Frontal branch*, to the forehead and upper eyelid. 3. *Nasal branch*, to the eyelids, nasal fossæ, and nose.
- *Superior Maxillary Branch.* 1. *Orbital branch*, to the orbit. 2. *Posterior* and *superior dental*, to the last three molar teeth and gums. 3. *Anterior dental*, to the incisor, canine, and two lesser molares. 4. *Infra-orbitar*, to the upper lip, cheek, and nose.
- *Inferior Maxillary Branch.* 1. *Temporal* profound branches, to the temporal muscle. 2. *Masseterine* branch, to the masseter muscle. 3. *Buccal*, to the inner surface of the cheek. 4. *Pterygoid*, to the internal pterygoid muscle. 5. *Lingual*, to the mucous membrane of the tongue. 6. *Inferior dental*, to the teeth of the lower jaw and to the lower lip. 7. *Auricular branch*, to the pavilion of the ear and forehead.

6. *Abducentes.* (6th pair.) — To the rectus externus oculi.

7. *Facial.* (Portio dura of the 7th pair.)
1. At its exit from the cranium, the *posterior auricular*, *stylohyoid*, and *inframastoid*, to the pavilion of the ear, the mastoid process, the digastricus, and the muscles attached to the styloid process.
2. Near the parotid gland, the *temporal*, *malar*, *buccal*, *supramaxillary*, and *inframaxillary* to the whole superficies of the face.

8. *Auditory.* (Portio mollis of the 7th pair.) — To the vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea.

9. *Glossopharyngeal.* (Portion of the 8th pair.)
- To the base of the tongue and pharynx.
- 1. In the Neck—*pharyngeal* branch to the pharynx; *superior laryngeal* branch to the larynx, and to some of the muscles of the inferior hyoid region. *Cardiac* branches to the cardiac plexus.
- 2. In the Chest—*inferior laryngeal* branch to the larynx, *pulmonary* branches, which form the plexus of the same name; *œsophageal* branches to the œsophagus.
- 3. In the Abdomen—*gastric* branches to the parietes of the stomach; filaments which go to the neighboring plexuses.

10. *Par vagum.* (8th pair.)

11. *Spinal* or *Accessory of Willis.* — At its exit from the cranium—the *accessory of the pneumogastric nerve* anastomosing with this nerve. In the neck, filaments to the trapezius muscles.

12. *Hypoglossal.* (9th pair.) — *Cervicalis descendens*, to the muscles of the inferior hyoid region and to the cervical nerves. Filaments to the muscles of the tongue.

II. *Spinal* or *Vertebral Nerves.*

1. *Cervical Nerves.*

1st Cervical Pair. — *Anterior Branch.* Anastomosing *par arcade* with the second pair.

2d Cervical Pair. — *Anterior Branch.* Branch anastomosing with the first pair; a branch which goes to the cervical plexus.

3d and *4th Cervical Pairs.* — *Anterior Branch.* Concurring in the cervical plexus.

Posterior Branch of these four pairs ramifies on the occiput and muscles of the superficial and deep-seated cervico-occipital regions.

Cervical Plexus.
- Descending Branches.—1. *Internal descending*, anastomosing with a branch of the hypoglossus. 2. *Phrenic branch*, to the diaphragm. 3. *External descending branches*, dividing into supraclavicular, supra-acromial, infraclavicular, and cervicales profundi, to the muscles and integuments of the upper part of the chest and shoulder, to the trapezius, levator scapulæ, rhomboideus, etc.
- Ascending Branches.—1. *Mastoid*, to the posterior and lateral part of the head and the inner surface of the pavilion of the ear. 2. *Auricular*, to the parotid gland and pavilion of the ear.
- *Superficial Cervical Branches.* (2.) To the platysma myoides, diagastricus, the integuments of the neck, etc.

5th, *6th*, and *7th Cervical Pairs.*
- *Anterior Branches.* Assisting in the formation of the brachial plexus.
- *Posterior Branches.* To the muscles and integuments of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back.

Brachial Plexus.
- 1. *Thoracic Branches.* To the anterior and lateral parts of the chest. 2. *Suprascapulary* branch to the muscles of the posterior scapular region. 3. *Infrascapulary* branches (3) to the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, and latissimus dorsi. 4. *Brachial internal cutaneous*, to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the ulnar margin. 5. *Brachial external cutaneous*, principally to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the radial margin. 6. *Median nerve*, to the forearm, hand, and palmar surface of all the fingers. 7. *Cubital nerve*, to the last two fingers. 8. *Radial*, to the first three. 9. *Axillary*, around the shoulder-joint, and to the neighboring muscles.

2. *Dorsal Nerves* (*Nervi dorsales*).

1st Dorsal Pair. — *Anterior Branch.* To the brachial plexus.

2d and *3d Dorsal Pairs.* — *Anterior Branches.* Intercostal and brachial branch.

4th, *5th*, *6th*, and *7th Dorsal Pairs.* — *Anterior Branches.* *Internal* branches to the intercostals, triangularis sterni, pectoralis major, and to the skin. *External* branches to the integuments of the chest, the obliquus externus abdominis, and the skin of the abdomen.

8th, *9th*, *10th*, and *11th Dorsal Pairs.* — *Anterior Branches.* *Internal* branches to the transversalis, obliquus internus, and rectus muscles, and to the skin of the abdomen. *External* branches to the integuments of the chest and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen.

12th Dorsal Pair. — *Anterior Branch.* To the first lumbar nerve, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen as far as the iliac crest.

Posterior Branches of the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles and integuments of the back and loins.

3. *Lumbar Nerves.*

1st, *2d*, *3d*, and *4th Lumbar Pairs.* — *Anterior Branches.* Concurring to form the lumbar plexus.

5th Pair. — *Anterior Branch.* Aiding in forming the sciatic plexus.

Posterior Branches of the lumbar nerves are distributed to the loins, sacrum, and nates.

Lumbar Plexus.
1. *Musculo-cutaneous Branches* number three. One, *superior*, to the muscles of the abdomen, to the fold of the groin, and the scrotum; a *middle*, to the integuments and muscles of the abdomen; and an *inferior*, to the skin of the thigh. 2. *Genito-crural* branch to the integuments of the scrotum, the groin, and the thigh. 3. *Crural* nerve, to the integuments and muscles of the thigh, skin of the leg, and foot. 4. *Obturator* nerve, to the muscles at the inner part of the thigh. 5. *Lumbo-sacral*, to the sciatic plexus. Gives off the *gluteal* nerve to the glutæi muscles.

4. *Sacral Nerves.*

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Sacral Pairs. — *Anterior Branches.* Form by their union the sciatic plexus.

5th and 6th Pairs. — *Anterior Branches.* To the parts in the vicinity of the coccyx.

Posterior Branches ramify on the muscles and integuments of the nates.

Sciatic Plexus.
1. *Hemorrhoidal nerves*, to the rectum. 2. *Vesical*, to the bladder. 3. *Uterine* and *vaginal*, to the vagina and uterus. 4. *Inferior gluteal*, to the gluteal muscles, perineum, and integuments of the posterior part of the thigh. 5. *Pudic*, to the perineum, penis, or vulva. 6. *Sciatic*, divided into the *external popliteal*, which ramifies on the integuments and muscles of the external side of the leg, on the dorsum of the foot, and the dorsal surface of the toes; and into the *internal popliteal*, distributed on the dorsal surface of the last two toes, to the muscles of the foot, and on the plantar surface of all the toes.

Classifications of the nerves have been recommended according to their uses, in preference to the ordinary anatomical arrangement. It has been remarked that the encephalic nerves have generally one root; the spinal two. Experiments and pathological facts have proved that the anterior column of the marrow — *Funiculus anterior* — and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are inservient to volition or voluntary motion; and that the posterior column —*Funiculus posterior*—and roots are destined for sensibility. Hence the spinal nerves, which have two roots, must be the conductors both of motion and feeling, while the encephalic, which, with but few exceptions, have but one, can possess but one of these properties: they must be either *sensitive* or *motor* according as they arise from the posterior or anterior column of the medulla, and, consequently, three classes of nerves may be distinguished:

1. *Sensory.* — Arising, by a single root, from the posterior column of the medulla oblongata or spinal marrow.
2. *Motor.* — Arising, by a single root, from the anterior column of the same parts.
3. *Sensory and Motor.* — Which have two roots: one from the anterior and one from the posterior column.

Dr. Marshall Hall's division of the nervous system is calculated to explain many of the anomalous circumstances so frequently witnessed. He proposed to divide all nerves into—1. *Cerebral*, or sentient and voluntary; 2. *True spinal* or excitomotory; 3. *Ganglionic* or *cycloganglionic*, the nutrient and secretory. If the sentient and voluntary functions be destroyed by a blow upon the head, the sphincter muscles will still contract when irritated, because the irritation is conveyed to the spine and the reflex action takes place to the muscle so as to throw it into contraction. But if the spinal marrow be now destroyed, the sphincters remain entirely motionless, because the centre of the system is destroyed. Dr. Hall maintained that a peculiar set of nerves constitutes, with the vesicular centre of the marrow as their axis, the second subdivision of the nervous system; and as those of the first subdivision are distinguished into sentient and voluntary, these may be distinguished into the *excitor* and *motory*. The first, or the excitor nerves, pursue their course principally from internal surfaces, characterized by peculiar excitabilities, to the centre of the medulla oblongata and medulla spinalis; the second, or the motor nerves, pursue a reflex course from the medulla to the muscles, having peculiar actions, concerned principally in ingestion and egestion. The motions connected with the first or cerebral subdivisions are sometimes, indeed frequently, spontaneous; those connected with the true spinal are, he believes, always excited. He thought, too, that there is good reason for viewing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves as constituting an external ganglionic system for the nutrition of the external organs; and he proposed to divide the *ganglionic* subdivision of the nervous system into—1. *Internal* ganglionic, which includes that usually denominated the sympathetic, and probably filaments of the pneumogastric; and, 2. *External* ganglionic, embracing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves. To the *cerebral* system he assigned all diseases of sensation, perception, judgment, and volition—therefore all painful, mental, and comatose, and some paralytic diseases. To the true *spinal, excitomotory, reflex*, or *diastaltic nervous system* he referred all spasmodic and certain paralytic diseases. He properly added that these two parts of the nervous system influence each other both in health and disease, as they both influence the ganglionic system.

Nerves are sheathed and are united to the neighboring parts by an abundant layer of fatty areolar texture, which sends inward prolongations that separate the nervous cords and filaments from each other. The arterial trunks distributed to them transmit branches into their interior. The veins follow the same course as the arteries. Absorbents are not easily traced even on the greatest trunks. The term *regeneration of nerves* has been applied to the process of reproduction of nerves after severe lesions of the nerves, as in gunshot injuries, etc. **N., abdu'cent,** motor oculi externus. **N., acces'sory, of Wil'lis,** spinal nerve. **N., af'ferent,** see *Afferent.* **N. of Ar'nold,** Arnold's nerve. **N., artic'ular,** branches so called are given off to various joints from the axillary, ulnar, obturator, great sciatic, and other nerves. **N., artic'ulo-tem'poral,** see *Auricular.* **N., augmen'tor,** cardiac sympathetic nerves. **N., buccina'tor,** buccal nerve. **N. bulb,** see *End-bulbs.* **N., catabol'ic,** nerve assisting in causing chemical changes of a destructive character. **N. cells,** see *Neurine.* **N., cerebrospi'nal,** nerves connected with the cerebro-spinal centre, are, in number, forty-three pairs; twelve are cerebral and thirty-one spinal. **N. of Cotun'nius,** nasopalatine nerve. **N. em'inence,** elevation of the sarcolemma over the seat of the end-plate, and of the end-plate itself; see *End-plate.* **N., fa'cial,** see *Facial nerve.* **N., fem'oral cuta'neous,** see *Genitocrural nerve.* **N., fem'oro-poplite'al, lesser,** sciatic nerve, lesser. **N. fi'bres,** in the nerves of the higher animals two forms of nerve-fibre exist—the *tubular* and the *gelatinous.* In the minute fibrils or tubules, *tubuli nervei*, full of nervous matter, which constitute the former, there is a difference between the central and peripheral portion; the former has been called the *axis-cylinder* and *primitive* and *flattened band, band of Remak;* the latter, the *medullary* or *white substance of Schwann—nerve medulla, sheath of Schwann, medullary sheath* or *matter, myelin*—being that to which the peculiarly white aspect of cerebrospinal nerves is principally due. In the gelatinous fibre no tubular envelope can be distinguished, and the white substance of Schwann seems to be wanting. It contains numerous cell-nuclei. The white substance of Schwann and the tubular sheath generally disappear as the nerve approaches its terminal distribution, the axis-cylinder invested by its basement-membrane being left; see *Neurine.* **N., gen'ital,** see *Genitocrural nerve.* **N., genitocru'-**

ral, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **N. glands**, name given by Remak to the suprarenal bodies. **N., glu'teal, of the sa'cral plex'us**, sciatic nerve, lesser. **N., gus'tatory**, hypoglossal nerve. **N., hypoglos'sal**, see *Hypoglossal*. **N., in'guinal, inter'nal**, genitocrural nerve. **N. of Ja'cobson**, see *Petrosal ganglion*. **N. of Lanci'si**, see *Corpus callosum*. **N., lat'eral na'sal**, sphenopalatine nerve. **N., lin'gual**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. medul'la**, see *Nerve-fibres*. **N., na'so-ocula'ris**, nasal nerve. **N., nasopal'atine**, see *Nasopalatine*. **N., nasopal'pebral**, nasal nerve. **N., oc'ular**, optic nerve. **N., op'tic**, see *Optic*. **N., orbitofron'tal**, ophthalmic nerve. **N. of organ'ic life**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N., palpebrofron'tal**, frontal nerve. **N. pang**, neuralgia. **N., phren'ic**, diaphragmatic nerve. **N., poplite'al, inter'nal**, tibial nerve, posterior. **N. pow'er**, nervous power. **N., re'nal**, see *Splanchnic nerve*. **N., res'piratory, exter'nal**, see *Thoracic nerves*. **N., res'piratory, of the face**, facial nerve. **N., res'piratory, supe'rior**, spinal nerve. **N., scapulohu'meral**, axillary nerve. **N., scro'tal**, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **N., sheath of**, neurilemma. **N., spi'ral**, radial nerve. **N., spi'ral, mus'cular**, radial nerve. **N. storm**, paroxysmal attack of nervous disturbance. **N. stretch'ing**, operation consisting in cutting down on and forcibly stretching a nerve for the purpose of relieving neuralgic affections, spasmodic contraction, etc., or more superficially in flexion of the part, massage, etc. **N., suboccip'ital**, occipital nerve. **N., subpu'bian**, genitocrural nerve. **N., superfic'ial tem'poral**, auricular nerve. **N., sympathet'ic**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N., tem'poral cuta'neous**, auricular nerve. **N. tire**, neurasthenia. **N. track**, path along which nerve-fibres convey nervous impulses. **N., trigem'inal**, see *Trigemini*. **N. tu'mor**, neuroma. **N., ul'nar**, cubital nerve. **N., vasomo'tor**, see *Vasomotor*. **N., Vid'ian**, pterygoid nerve. **N., vo'cal**, see *Spinal nerve*. **N. wounds**, see *Wounds of nerves*. **N. of Wris'berg**, see *Cutaneous nerves*. **N., zygo'mato-auric'ular**, auricular nerve.

(For other nerves that may not have received distinct mention under *Nerve*, *Nerves*, *Nervi*, or *Nervus*, see table on preceding page, or refer to them by name under the alphabetical head. Optic nerve, for example, will be found described under *Optic;* genitocrural nerve, under *Genitocrural*, etc.)

Nerves, com'pound. Nerves, motor-sensory. **N., costal**, intercostal nerves. **N., dor'sal**, intercostal nerves. **N., eighth pair of**, pneumogastric. **N., encephal'ic, elev'enth pair**, spinal nerve. **N., encephal'ic, first pair**, olfactory nerves. **N., ethmoi'dal**, olfactory nerves. **N., fifth pair**, trigemini. **N., fourth pair of**, patheticus nervus. **N., infraor'bitar**, suborbitar nerves. **N., mo'tor** or **mo'tory**, see *Nerve*. **N., mo'tor-sen'sory**, *Compound nerves;* nerves possessing both afferent and efferent fibres, and concerned both in motion and sensation. **N., mo'tor-spi'nal**, see *Trophic*. **N., ninth pair of**, hypoglossal nerve. **N., oculomus'cular, com'mon**, motores oculorum. **N., phren'ic**, diaphragmatic nerves. **N., plex'us of**, see *Plexus*. **N., recur'rent**, laryngeal inferior nerves. **N., regenera'tion of**, see *Nerve-regeneration*. **N., roots of**, see *Nerve*. **N., saphe'nous**, see *Saphenous*. **N., sixth pair of**, motor oculi externus. **N., spi'nal**, vertebral nerves. **N., tenth pair of**, pneumogastric. **N., third pair of**, motores oculorum. **N., trifa'cial**, trigemini. **N., trigem'inal**, trigemini. **N., troph'ic**, see *Trophic*. **N., vasomo'tor**, see *Vasomotor*.

Nervi, nur've (pl. of **Ner'vus**). Nerves. **N. acromia'les**, acromial nerves. **N. alveola'res superio'res**, superior dental nerves. **N. ampulla'res**, branches of vestibular nerve distributed to ampullæ of semicircular canals. **N. anococcyge'i**, branches from coccygeal plexus supplying skin about tip of coccyx. **N. anon'ymi**, innominati nervi. **N. articula'res ge'nu, supe'rior** and **infe'rior**, branches from peroneal nerve distributed to the knee-joint. **N. carot'ici exter'ni** or **carot'ici mol'les**, branches from superior cervical ganglion supplying walls of external carotid artery. **N. caverno'si**, branches from cavernous plexus distributed to posterior part of penis or clitoris. **N. clavicula'res**, clavicular nerves. **N. clu'nium posterio'res**, lateral branches from posterior part of the three upper sacral nerves distributed to posterior and upper gluteal region. **N. cuta'nei abdomina'les latera'les**, lateral branches of the five lower intercostal nerves. **N. cuta'nei abdom'inis anterio'res**, branches from lower six anterior branches of the intercostal nerves. **N. cuta'nei anterio'res fem'oris**, middle cutaneous nerves of thigh. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium inferio'res**, see *Sciatic nerve, lesser*. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium lumba'les**, nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium posterio'res**, nervi clunium posteriores. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium sacra'les**, nervi clunium posteriores. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium superio'res**, lateral branches from posterior branches of the three superior lumbar nerves; they perforate the lumbar fascia, and are distributed to the skin over crest of ilium and upper gluteal region. **N. cuta'nei cox'æ posterio'res**, nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. cuta'nei cru'ris media'les**, branches of long saphenous nerve, supplying inner side of leg. **N. cuta'nei inferio'res posterio'res**, nervi clunium posteriores. **N. cuta'nei media'les fem'oris**, internal cutaneous nerves of thigh. **N. cuta'nei pec'toris anterio'res**, superior six anterior branches of the intercostal nerves. **N. cuta'nei pec'toris latera'les**, lateral branches of intercostal nerves from 2d to 6th or 7th. **N. divi'si**, trigemini. **N. entobænon'tes**, afferent nerves. **N. erigen'tes** (*erigo, erectum*, to erect), nerves concerned in erection, which proceed from the sacral nerves and enter the hypogastric plexus, branches from which are distributed to the prostate, bladder, urethra, etc. **N. facia'les inferio'res**, branches from facial nerve to lower jaw and chin. **N. facia'les me'dii**, buccal nerves from facial. **N. facia'les superio'res**, zygomatic nerves. **N. facia'les tempora'les**, branches from facial nerve to temporal region. **N. gustato'rii**, trigemini. **N. hepat'ici posterio'res**, plexus venæ portæ. **N. labia'les anterio'res**, branches from ilio-inguinal nerve to labia pudendi. **N. labia'les posterio'res**, superficial internal perineal nerves. **N. latera'les abdom'inis**, nervi cutanei abdominales laterales. **N. mea'tus audito'rii exter'ni**, branches from auriculo-temporal nerve to auditory canal. **N. mol'les** (soft nerves), anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, which accompany the carotid artery and its branches, around which they form intricate plexuses and here and there small ganglia. They are called *molles* from their softness, and *subrufi* from their reddish hue. **N. nasa'les exter'ni**, nasal nerves, external. **N. nasa'les latera'les**, branches of infra-orbital nerve supplying side of nose. **N. nervo'rum**, nervous filaments in the neurilemma, which are thought to be in the same relation to the nerves as the vasa vasorum to the vessels. **N. odorato'rii**, olfactory nerves. **N. pectora'les anterio'res**, anterior thoracic nerves. **N. pectora'les exter'ni**, anterior intercostal nerves. **N. pectora'les latera'les**, nervi cutanei pectoris laterales. **N. pectora'les profun'di**, anterior intercostal nerves. **N. perforan'tes anterio'res**, anterior cutaneous nerves of thorax and abdomen. **N. perforan'tes latera'les**, lateral cutaneous nerves of thorax and abdomen. **N. phren'ici intercosta'les**, branches from intercostal nerves to diaphragm. **N. phren'ico-abdomina'les**, branches of phrenic nerve passing through diaphragm and supplying the crura. **N. pterygopalati'ni**, palatine nerves. **N. pulmona'les**, bronchial nerves. **N. reversi'vi**, laryngeal inferior nerves. **N. scrota'les anterio'res**, branches from ilio-inguinal nerve to scrotum. **N. sinuvertebra'les**, nerves given off by a spinal nerve, which pass through the intervertebral foramina to spinal canal and its walls. **N. spina'les thorac'ici**, dorsal nerves. **N. subcosta'les**, intercostal nerves. **N. subcuta'nei glute'i**, nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. subcuta'nei glute'i inferio'res**, gluteal cutaneous nerves. **N. subcuta'nei maxil'læ inferio'res**, nervi faciales inferiores. **N. subcuta'nei na'si**, nervi nasales laterales. **N. subru'fi**,

nervi molles. **N. superficia'les na'si,** nervi nasales laterales. **N. vulnera'tio,** neurotrosis.

Nerviduct, nurv'e-dukt. Aperture in a bone through which a nerve passes. **N., Fallo'pian,** aquæductus Fallopii.

Nervimotion, ner-ve-mo'shun (*nervus, motio,* motion). Movement which is caused in the organs of the senses by external agents, and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

Nervimotor, nur-ve-mo'tor. Epithet given to external agents capable of causing nervimotion.

Nervine, nur'veen. *Neurotic, Neuritic, Antineurotic, Antineuropathic;* medicine which acts on the nervous system. Also nerve-substance. Cypripedium pubescens.

Nervopathic, nur-vo-path'ik. Neuropathic.

Nervo-sanguine, nur'vo-san'gwin. Possessing an excitable and sanguine disposition.

Ner'vosism. Doctrine which maintains that all morbid phenomena are owing to variations in the nerve-force. Neurasthenia.

Nervous, nur'vus. Relating or belonging to the nerves; strong; also weak, irritable. **N. attack',** affection accompanied with spasm, pain, and different nervous symptoms to which impressible individuals are liable. **N. cen'tres,** see *Centres, nervous.* **N. deaf'ness,** deafness due to diseased condition of the auditory nerve or brain-centres. **N. diath'esis,** termed nervousness. Medically, nervousness means unusual impressibility of the nervous system. Formerly it signified strength, force, and vigor. Recently it has been applied to a hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those in whom the brain has been unduly tasked—a condition termed by some cerebropathy; by others, brain fag. **N. diseases,** affections seated in the nervous system. To purely functional disease of the nerves the name neuræmia has been given, and to the class of diseases the epithet neuræmic. **N. exhaus'tion,** neurasthenia. **N. fe'ver,** enteric fever of the Germans. **N. flu'id,** nervous principle; fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. Of this fluid we know nothing except that it resembles, in many respects, the electric or galvanic. It was formerly called animal spirits, spiritus animales. **N. head'ache,** megrim. **N. in'fluence,** see *Nervous power.* **N. pain,** neuralgia. **N. pow'er,** nerve power, nervous influence; power of the nerves as exhibited in the living organism. **N. prin'ciple,** nervous fluid. **N. sys'tem,** nerves and nervous centres considered collectively; see *Nerves, Cerebro-spinal axis,* etc. **N. sys'tem of the automat'ic func'tions,** trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sys'tem, ganglionic,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **N. sys'tem of the senses,** medulla oblongata. **N. sys'tem, sympathet'ic,** trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sys'tem of vol'untary mo'tion,** etc., medulla spinalis.

Nervousness, nur'vus-ness. Nervous diathesis.

Nervule, nurv'ule. Small nerve.

Ner'vuli gingiva'les. Small branches given off by alveolar nerves to the gums.

Ner'vus. Nerve. See *Penis.* **N. abdom'ino-genita'lis supe'rior,** ilio-hypogastric nerve. **N. abdu'cens,** motor oculi externus. **N. accesso'rius cuta'nei inter'ni,** lesser internal cutaneous nerve. **N. accesso'rius saphe'ni exter'ni,** communicans peronei. **N. acus'ticus,** auditory nerve. **N. adscen'dens,** recurrent laryngeal nerve. **N. alveola'ris ante'rior ma'jor,** anterior superior dental nerve. **N. alveola'ris ante'rior mi'nor,** middle superior dental nerve. **N. alveola'ris infe'rior,** inferior dental nerve. **N. alveola'ris maxil'læ inferio'ris,** inferior dental nerve. **N. alveola'ris poste'rior ma'jor** and **mi'nor,** posterior superior dental nerves. **N. ambulato'rius,** pneumogastric nerve. **N. anastomot'icus,** Vidian nerve. **N. Andersch'ii,** tympanic nerve. **N. anon'ymus,** trigemini. **N. ante'rior sep'ti na'rium,** branch of ethmoidal nerve to mucous membrane of septum of nose. **N. ap'icis na'si,** nervus nasalis externus. **N. arte'riæ femora'lis pro'prius,** nerve of the femoral artery. **N. articula'ris,** circumflex nerve. **N. Aschia'nus,** first cervical nerve. **N. audito'rius,** auditory nerve. **N. auricula'ris cervica'lis,** great auricular nerve. **N. auricula'ris mag'nus,** great auricular nerve. **N. auricula'ris posterior,** nervus auricularis magnus. **N. auricula'ris profun'dus,** posterior auricular nerve. **N. auricula'ris va'gi,** auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. **N. auric'ulo-occipita'lis,** posterior auricular nerve. **N. axilla'ris,** circumflex nerve. **N. bigem'inus,** nervus biradiatus. **N. biradia'tus,** second sacral nerve, giving off the sciatic and the pudic nerve. **N. biven'tricus,** digastric nerve. **N. buccinato'rio-labia'lis,** buccal nerve. **N. buccinato'rius,** buccal nerve. **N. buccolabia'lis,** buccal nerve. **N. bul'bo-urethra'lis,** deep branch of the perineal nerve. **N. calcaneoplanta'ris cuta'neus,** plantar cutaneous nerve. **N. cardi'acus mag'nus** or **profun'dus,** see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus mi'nor** or **par'vus,** see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus quar'tus,** fourth cardiac nerve; branch of superior thoracic ganglion. **N. cardi'acus superficia'lis,** see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus ter'tius,** inferior cardiac nerve. **N. caroticotympan'icus,** nervus caroticotympanicus inferior. **N. caroticotympan'icus infe'rior,** branch from the tympanic plexus to the carotid plexus. **N. caroticotympan'icus supe'rior,** small deep petrosal nerve. **N. carot'icus,** carotid nerve. **N. carot'icus ascen'dens,** or **cerebra'lis,** or **inter'nus,** carotid nerve. **N. carot'icus Vidia'ni,** great deep petrosal nerve. **N. cerebra'lis,** carotid nerve. **N. cervica'lis descen'dens infe'rior,** communicans noni. **N. cervica'lis descen'dens supe'rior,** descendens noni. **N. cervicofacia'lis,** cervicofacial nerve. **N. clitor'idis,** dorsal nerve of clitoris. **N. coccyge'us infe'rior,** second coccygeal nerve, sometimes existing. **N. commu'nicans facia'lis,** branch from auriculo-temporal to facial nerve. **N. commu'nicans faciei,** facial nerve. **N. commu'nicans fibula'ris** or **perone'i,** communicans peronei. **N. commu'nicans tibia'lis,** external saphenous nerve. **N. coracobrachia'lis,** musculo-cutaneous nerve. **N. crotaphit'ico-buccinato'rius,** ramus superior nervi inframaxillaris. **N. crura'lis,** anterior crural nerve. **N. crura'lis inter'nus,** obturator nerve. **N. crura'lis poste'rior,** obturator nerve. **N. cubita'lis,** ulnar nerve. **N. cuta'neus ante'rior,** musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. cuta'neus bra'chii exter'nus,** musculocutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus bra'chii latera'lis,** musculocutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus bra'chii poste'rior,** cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. **N. cuta'neus cal'cis,** calcaneoplantar cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus clu'nium inter'nus supe'rior,** nervus perforans ligamenti tuberososacri. **N. cuta'neus cru'ris poste'rior latera'lis,** communicans peronei. **N. cuta'neus cru'ris poste'rior me'dius,** branch from sciatic or external popliteal distributed to the skin over the calf. **N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis commu'nis,** musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis latera'lis,** formed by external saphenous nerve uniting with peroneal communicating. **N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis media'lis,** internal branch of musculocutaneous nerve of leg, supplying inner side of great toe and second interdigital space. **N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis me'dius,** external branch of musculocutaneous nerve of leg, distributed to third and fourth interdigital spaces. **N. cuta'neus fem'oris circumflex'us,** inferior pudendal nerve. **N. cuta'neus fem'oris inter'nus ma'jor,** internal saphenous nerve. **N. cuta'neus fem'oris inter'nus mi'nor,** internal cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. cuta'neus fem'oris latera'lis,** external cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. cuta'neus fem'oris poste'rior,** small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta'neus glute'us infe'rior,** small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta'neus hu'meri,** cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. **N. cuta'neus inter'nus,** internal cutaneous nerve; see *Saphenous nerves.* **N. cuta'neus inter'nus lon'gus,** see *Saphenous nerves.* **N. cuta'neus inter'nus ma'jor,** internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus inter'nus mi'nor,** lesser internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus lon'gus cru'ris et pe'dis,** external

saphenous nerve. **N. cuta'neus media'lis**, lesser internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus me'dius**, internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus palma'ris**, palmar cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus perine'i**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. cuta'neus perone'i**, musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg. **N. cuta'neus planta'ris pro'prius**, calcaneoplantar cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta'neus poste'rior exter'nus**, communicans peronei. **N. cuta'neus poste'rior, infe'rior** and **supe'rior**, inferior and superior external cutaneous nerves. **N. cuta'neus poste'rior mag'nus**, small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta'neus poste'rior me'dius**, small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta'neus supe'rior**, cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. **N. de'cimus**, pneumogastric. **N. diaphragmat'icus**, phrenic nerve. **N. digita'lis planta'ris inter'nus**, internal terminal branch of the internal plantar nerve. **N. digita'lis planta'ris me'dius**, external terminal branch of internal popliteal nerve. **N. divi'sus**, trigeminus nerve. **N. dorsa'lis pol'licis radia'lis**, branch from radial nerve to back of thumb. **N. dorsa'lis scap'ulæ**, branch from brachial plexus (fifth cervical nerve) distributed to rhomboid muscle. **N. ethmoida'lis posti'cus**, spheno-ethmoidal nerve. **N. femora'lis**, anterior crural nerve. **N. femorocuta'neus**, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. femoroperinea'lis**, superficial external perineal nerve. **N. fibula'ris**, external popliteal nerve. **N. fos'sæ jugula'ris**, Arnold's nerve. **N. frontonasa'lis**, supratrochlear nerve. **N. fusca'lis**, nervus triradiatus. **N. ganglion'icus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. ganglio'sus**, sympathetic nerve. **N. genitocrura'lis**, genitocrural nerve. **N. hypoglos'sus**, hypoglossus. **N. im'par**, prolongation of the neurilemma below the lower extremity of the spinal cord, as a fibrous filament, inserted into the base of the coccyx; formerly regarded as a nerve; hence its name. **N. incisi'vus**, incisive nerve. **N. inframaxilla'ris**, inferior maxillary nerve. **N. infra-occipita'lis**, first cervical nerve. **N. inguina'lis exter'nus**, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. inguina'lis inter'nus** or **inguinocuta'neus inter'nus**, genitocrural nerve. **N. innomina'tus**, trigemini. **N. intercosta'lis**, intercostal nerve; sympathetic nerve. **N. intercosta'lis mag'nus** or **intercosta'lis max'imus**, sympathetic nerve. **N. intercosta'lis Willis'ii**, sympathetic nerve. **N. intercostobrachia'lis**, intercostohumeral nerve. **N. interme'dius Wrisberg'ii**, intermediary nerve. **N. interos'seus ante'rior** or **inter'nus**, anterior interosseous nerve of arm. **N. interos'seus cru'ris**, interosseous nerve of leg. **N. interos'seus externus**, posterior interosseous nerve of arm. **N. ischiad'icus**, sciatic nerve. **N. jugula'ris**, branch connecting superior cervical ganglion with jugular ganglion. **N. juveni'lis**, penis. **N. larynge'us ascen'dens**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **N. larynge'us recur'rens**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **N. latis'simi dor'si**, long subscapular nerve. **N. la'tus**, Achilles tendo. **N. ligamen'ti interos'sei cru'ris**, interosseous nerve of leg. **N. lingua'lis latera'lis**, pharyngoglossal nerve. **N. lingua'lis me'dius**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. lingua'lis par'is octa'vi**, glossopharyngeal nerve. **N. lo'quens**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. lumbodorsa'lis**, trunk of anterior branch of first lumbar nerve, dividing into iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal. **N. lumbo-inguina'lis**, genitocrural nerve. **N. lumbosacra'lis**, lumbosacral cord. **N. malleola'ris externus**, branch of musculocutaneous nerve of leg to external malleolus. **N. mandibula'ris**, inferior dental nerve. **N. margina'lis scapu'læ**, long subscapular nerve. **N. masticato'rius**, superior branch of the inframaxillary nerve. **N. mastoï'deus poste'rior**, digastric nerve. **N. membran'æ interos'seæ antibra'chii**, branch from anterior interosseous nerve distributed to interosseous membrane and bones of forearm. **N. membran'æ tym'pani**, branch from the auricular nerve that extends to the auditory canal and membrana tympani. **N. menin'geus poste'rior**, meningeal nerve; branch from hypoglossal and superior cervical ganglion distributed to the blood-vessels around the anterior condyloid foramen. **N. mix'tus**, trigemini. **N. mo'tor oc'uli exter'nus**, motor oculi externus. **N. moto'rius lin'guæ**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. moto'rius oc'uli**, see *Motores oculorum*. **N. mus'culi mal'lei exter'ni**, small branch from otic ganglion extending to laxator tympani. **N. mus'culi mal'lei (interni)**, branch from otic ganglion or from internal pterygoid nerve to tensor tympani. **N. mus'culi pterygoï'dei**, pterygoid nerve. **N. mus'culi tenso'ris ve'li palati'ni**, branch from otic ganglion to the tensor tympani. **N. musculocuta'neus pe'dis**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. mus'culo-urethra'lis**, deep perineal nerve. **N. nasa'lis ante'rior**, nasal nerve. **N. nasa'lis exter'nus**, branch of ethmoidal nerve passing down on posterior surface of nasal bone; pierces wall of nose between nasal bone and triangular cartilage, and supplies skin of apex. **N. nasocilia'ris**, nasal nerve. **N. nasodenta'lis**, anterior one of the superior dental nerves. **N. nasopalati'nus**, nasopalatine nerve. **N. nasopharynge'us**, pharyngeal nerve. **N. obturato'rius accesso'rius**, accessory obturator nerve. **N. occipita'lis ante'rior**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis exter'nus**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis inter'nus**, great occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis mag'nus**, or **ma'jor**, or **max'imus**, great occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis mi'nor** or **par'vus**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis mi'nor secun'dus**, second small occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis ter'tius**, third occipital nerve. **N. oculomoto'rius commu'nis**, oculomotor nerve. **N. oculomuscula'ris** or **commu'nis**, oculomotor nerve. **N. oculomuscula'ris exter'nus**, abducent nerve. **N. oculomuscula'ris supe'rior**, trochlear nerve. **N. oculonasa'lis**, nasal nerve. **N. op'ticus**, optic nerve. **N. orbita'lis**, ophthalmic nerve. **N. pathet'icus**, pathetic nerve. **N. pectora'lis poste'rior**, dorsalis scapulæ nerve. **N. peda'lis ante'rior**, nervus cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis. **N. pe'nis**, dorsal nerve of penis. **N. per'forans bra'chii**, musculo-cutaneous nerve. **N. per'forans Casse'rii**, musculo-cutaneous nerve. **N. per'forans ligamen'ti tuberososa'cri**, perforating cutaneous nerve. **N. perine'i**, perineal nerve. **N. perine'i latera'lis**, superficial external perineal nerve. **N. perine'i media'lis**, superficial internal perineal nerve. **N. perone'us**, external popliteal nerve. **N. perone'us inter'nus**, nervus cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis. **N. perone'us profun'dus**, anterior tibial nerve. **N. perone'us superficia'lis**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. petro'sus**, petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus infi'mus**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus profun'dus ma'jor**, great deep petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus profun'dus mi'nor**, small deep petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis infi'mus**, external superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis ma'jor**, great superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis me'dius**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis mi'nor**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis ter'tius**, external superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis vascula'ris**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. phren'icus accesso'rius**, filament from phrenic nerve occasionally detached from third cervical nerve, and running separate for some distance. **N. phren'icus secunda'rius**, accessory phrenic nerve. **N. planta'ris digita'lis commu'nis IV.**, branch of external plantar supplying fourth digital interspace. **N. planta'ris hallu'cis media'lis**, branch of internal plantar to inner side of great toe. **N. planta'ris latera'lis**, external plantar nerve. **N. planta'ris latera'lis dig'iti min'imi**, branch of external plantar to outer side of little toe. **N. planta'ris media'lis**, internal plantar nerve. **N. pneumogas'tricus**, pneumogastric. **N. poplite'us inter'nus**, internal popliteal nerve. **N. poste'rior commu'nis**, small sciatic nerve. **N. pro'prius dec'imi ner'vi**, separated filament of the vagus which leaves the trunk below the jugular foramen, sends twigs to the spinal accessory and hypoglossal, and rejoins the parent stem near the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra. **N. pudendohæmorrhoïda'lis**, common trunk which gives off pudic and inferior

hæmorrhoidal nerves. **N. puden'dus**, pudic nerve. **N. puden'dus commu'nis**, nervus pudendohæmorrhoidalis. **N. puden'dus exter'nus**, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **N. puden'dus infe'rior** or **inter'nus**, perineal nerve. **N. puden'dus inguina'lis**, genitocrural nerve. **N. puden'dus lon'gus infe'rior**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. puden'dus supe'rior**, dorsal nerve of penis. **N. quin'ti recur'rens**, Vidian nerve. **N. quin'tus**, trigemini. **N. radia'lis**, musculospiral nerve. **N. radia'lis profun'dus**, posterior interosseous nerve of arm; see *Interosseous nerves*. **N. radia'lis superficia'lis**, radial nerve. **N. recur'rens**, spinal accessory nerve. **N. recur'rens inframaxilla'ris**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. recur'rens inter'nus**, Vidian nerve. **N. recur'rens ra'mi pri'mi**, nervus tentorii. **N. recur'rens ra'mi secun'di**, recurrent branch of superior maxillary. **N. recur'rens ra'mi ter'tii**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. recur'rens supramaxilla'ris**, recurrent branch of superior maxillary. **N. respirato'rius inter'nus**, phrenic nerve. **N. saccula'ris ma'jor**, branch from vestigial nerve to the saccule. **N. saccula'ris mi'nor**, branch from cochlear nerve to saccule. **N. saphe'nus bre'vis** or **infe'rior**, external saphenous nerve. **N. saphe'nus ma'jor**, internal saphenous nerve. **N. saphe'nus mi'nor**, internal cutaneous nerve of thigh; external saphenous nerve. **N. saphe'nus perone'us**, communicans peronei. **N. saphe'nus supe'rior**, internal cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. scapula'ris** or **supe'rior**, suprascapular nerve. **N. scrota'lis infe'rior**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. scrota'lis poste'rior**, superficial internal perineal nerve. **N. sep'ti na'rium**, nasopalatine nerve. **N. sinua'lis**, nervus tentorii. **N. spermat'icus**, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **N. spermat'icus commu'nis**, pudic nerve. **N. spermat'icus exter'nus**, genital branch of genitocrural nerve. **N. sphenoethmoida'lis**, ethmoidal nerve, posterior. **N. spino'sus**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. splanch'nicus i'mus**, smallest splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus infe'rior**, or **me'dius**, or **secun'dus**, small splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus sup'erior**, great splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus supre'mus**, great splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus ter'tius**, smallest splanchnic nerve. **N. stape'dii**, branch from facial to stapedius muscle. **N. styloi'deus**, branch of facial which divides into stylohyoid, digastric, and communicating nerves. **N. subcuta'neus col'li**, cervical nerve, superficial. **N. subcuta'neus col'li facia'lis**, superior superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta'neus col'li infe'rior**, inferior branch of superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta'neus col'li me'dius** or **supe'rior**, superior superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta'neus ma'læ**, orbital nerve. **N. subcuta'neus mandib'ulæ**, branch of facial running along border of lower jaw. **N. subcuta'neus maxil'læ inferio'ris**, nervus subcutaneus mandibulæ. **N. sublingua'lis**, sublingual nerve. **N. superficia'lis col'li**, cervical nerve, superficial. **N. superficia'lis scap'ulæ**, one of the supra-acromial nerves. **N. supramaxilla'ris**, superior maxillary nerve. **N. sura'lis** or **mag'nus**, external saphenous nerve. **N. sympathet'icus mag'nus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sympathet'icus me'dius**, trigemini; pneumogastric nerve. **N. sympathet'icus mi'nor**, facial nerve. **N. sympath'icus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sympath'icus me'dius**, trigemini. **N. tempora'lis cuta'neus** or **superficia'lis**, auriculotemporal nerve. **N. temporofacia'lis**, temporofacial nerve. **N. tenso'ris tym'pani**, formed by branch from internal pterygoid nerve and one from otic ganglion; supplies tensor tympani muscle. **N. tenso'ris ve'li palati'ni**, formed by branch from internal pterygoid nerve and one from otic ganglion; supplies tensor palati muscle. **N. tento'rii**, recurrent branch from ophthalmic nerve, supplying tentorium. **N. thoracicobrachia'lis**, intercostohumeral nerve. **N. thoracicodorsa'lis**, nervus dorsalis scapulæ. **N. thorac'icus ante'rior** or **ma'jor**, external anterior thoracic nerve; see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. thorac'icus ante'rior mi'nor**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thorac'icus ante'rior pri'mus** or **exter'nus**, external anterior thoracic nerve; see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. thorac'icus inter'nus**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thorac'icus poste'rior**, see *Thoracic nerve, posterior*. **N. thorac'icus secun'dus**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thyrohyoi'deus**, thyrohyoid nerve. **N. tibia'lis**, internal popliteal nerve. **N. tibia'lis anti'cus**, tibial nerve, anterior. **N. tibia'lis exter'nus**, calcaneoplantar cutaneous nerve. **N. tim'idus**, motor oculi externus. **N. tremel'lus**, trigemini. **N. trigem'inus**, see *Trigemini*. **N. triradia'tus**, fourth lumbar nerve. **N. trisplanch'nicus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. trochlea'ris**, pathetic nerve. **N. tu'bæ Eustachian'æ**, branch from tympanic plexus to mucous lining of Eustachian tube. **N. tym'pani**, Jacobson's nerve; branch from facial, or from one of the branches supplying external auditory meatus, which is distributed to the membrana tympani. **N. tympan'ico-lingua'lis**, chorda tympani nerve. **N. tympan'icus supe'rior**, tympanic nerve. **N. ulna'ris dorsa'lis**, dorsal branch of ulnar nerve. **N. ulna'ris vola'ris**, ulnar nerve before it divides into deep and superficial palmar branches. **N. ulna'ris vola'ris profun'dus**, branch of ulnar nerve distributed to deep muscles of the palm. **N. va'gus**, pneumogastric nerve. **N. va'gus cum accesso'rio**, spinal nerve. **N. vasomoto'rius**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. voca'lis**, pneumogastric nerve. **N. zygomat'icus**, orbital nerve.

Nes. Nasus.

Nesis, na'sis. Suture.

Nes'pite. Melissa calamintha.

Ness'ler's rea'gent. Very delicate test for ammonia. It consists of an alkaline solution of potassium iodide and mercuric chloride. If ammonia is present even in only a very small quantity in water, a slight reddish-yellow tinge ensues upon addition of the test.

Nest, ed'ible. Nest of some birds regarded by the Chinese as a delicacy.

Nestia, nes-te'ah. Fasting; jejunum.

Nestiatria, nes-te-at-re'ah (*nestis*, *iatreia*, medical treatment). Hunger-cure; cure by fasting.

Nes'tis (a faster). Jejunum.

Nestitherapeia (nes-te-ther-ap-e'ah) or **Nestotherapeia**, nes-to-ther-ap-e'ah (*nestis*, fasting, *therapeia*, treatment). Hunger-cure; cure by fasting.

Nestoposia, nest-o-po'ze-ah (*nestis*, fasting, *posis*, drinking). The act of drinking on an empty stomach.

Nest'root. Monotropa uniflora.

Net'leaf. Goodyera pubescens.

Netraneurysma, net-ran-u-riz'mah (*netron*, spindle, *aneurusma*). Aneurism of the first form in variety.

Net'ting. Urine.

Nettle (net'l), **archan'gel, white.** Lamium album. **N., day**, Lamium album. **N., dead**, Lamium album, L. amplexicaule. **N., dwarf**, Urtica urens. **N., hedge**, galeopsis. **N., horse**, Solanum Carolinense. **N., lich'en**, see *Lichen*. **N., pill'-bearing**, Urticaria pilulifera. **N., sting'ing, common**, urtica. **N. tree**, Celtis occidentalis.

Nettlerash, net'l-rash. Urticaria.

Net'wort. Goodyera pubescens.

Neubauer's test. Test for sugar. Solution of indigo-carmine alkalized by sodium carbonate. If a drop of saccharine urine is added to a hot solution, the color changes to purple, red, and pale yellow.

Neu'ber's tubes. Drainage-tubes of bone.

Neurad, nu'rad. Toward the cerebro-spinal axis.

Neuradynamia, nu-rad-in-am'e-ah (*neuron*, *dunamis*, power). Neurasthenia.

Neuræmia, nu-re'me-ah (*neuron*, nerve, *haima*, blood). See *Nervous diseases*.

Neuræmic, nu-re'mik. See *Nervous diseases*.

Neural, nu'ral (*neuron*). Relating to a nerve or to the nervous system or centres. **N. a'læ**, see *Neural arch*. **N. arch**, formed by the posterior projections connected with the body of the vertebra, which protect the medulla. Each arch, with the pedicle—*neural pedicle*—and body, forms a segment of the *neural tube*. The alæ of the arches are the *neural alæ*. **N. ax'is**, spinal cord; see *Encephalon*. **N. canal'**, spinal canal. **N. cav'ity**, one of the two great cavities which may

be said to be enclosed in the arrangement of the segments of the skeleton, including the cranium and the vertebral canal. **N. crest**, projection of ectodermal cells on superior margin of the medullary groove, from which the dorsal nerves in embryo originate. **N. fora'men**, foramen vertebrale. **N. ped'icle**, see *Neural arch.* **N. sep'tum**, row of processes of deep fascia existing on median line posteriorly. **N. spines**, spinous processes. **N. tube**, tube formed by closure of the medullary groove of the epiblast; see *Neural arch.*

Neuralgia, nu-ral'je-ah (*neuron, algos*, pain). *Nervous pain* or *pang, Spasmodic tic.* Generic name for a number of diseases, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems, therefore, to be seated in the nerve. The principal neuralgiæ have been distinguished by the names *facial* (of which the *infra-orbitar, maxillary*, and *frontal* are but divisions), the *ilioscrotal, intercostal, femoropopliteal, femoropretibial, plantar*, and *cubitodigital.* A division of *anomalous* neuralgiæ has likewise been admitted. **N., anom'alous**, neuroses, some of which are characterized by acute pains circumscribed within a short compass or extending by irradiations, but not having their seat in the course of a nerve, and others which are occasioned by tumors in the course of a nerve or which succeed contusions or incomplete divisions of nerves. **N., artic'ular**, arthralgia. **N. brachia'lis**, brachialgia. **N. brachiothorac'ica**, angina pectoris. **N. cardi'aca**, angina pectoris. **N. cerebra'lis**, hemicrania. **N. cœli'aca**, neuralgia of the solar plexus. **N. cor'dis**, angina pectoris. **N. crura'lis**, N. femorotibialis. **N. cubitodigita'lis.** In this variety the pain extends from the part where the nerve passes under the inner condyle to the back of the hand and to its cubital edge. **N. denta'lis**, odontalgia nervosa. **N., epilep'tiform**, variety of neuralgia characterized by very sudden and exceedingly painful attacks of pain following course of fifth nerve. **N., fa'cial**, *Tic douloureux, Face-ague, Fothergill's face-ache*, is characterized by acute lancinating pains, returning at intervals, and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing twitches in the corresponding muscles; it may be seated in the frontal nerve, in the infraorbitar, or in the maxillary branch of the fifth pair. *Metopodynia, Brow-ague, Brow-pang, Tic douloureux*, commences at the superciliary foramen and extends along the ramifications of the frontal nerve that are distributed on the forehead, upper eyelid, caruncula lacrymalis, and nasal angle of the eyelids. *N. infra-orbitaria, Infra-orbitar neuralgia, Tic douloureux*, is chiefly felt in the infra-orbital foramen, whence it passes to the cheeks, upper lip, ala nasi, lower eyelid, etc. In *N. maxillaris, Tic douloureux*, the pain usually sets out from the mental foramen and passes to the chin, lips, temple, teeth, and tongue. **N., false**, term assigned to pains along a nerve or its ramifications produced by some body compressing it—those pains terminating with the removal of the compressing cause. **N. femoropoplitæ'a**, *Hip-gout*, pain following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot. Often considered to be a form of rheumatism, *Rheumatism of the hip.* **N. femoroprætibia'lis**, *Crural neuralgia;* the pain, setting out from the groin, spreads along the fore part of the thigh, and passes down, chiefly on the inner side of the leg, to the inner ankle and back of the foot. **N. fronta'lis**, see *N., facial.* **N., gen'eral**, form of neuralgia in which pain is experienced in various parts of the body. **N. of the heart**, angina pectoris. **N. hepat'ica**, hepatalgia. **N., hyster'ical**, neuralgia coexisting with hysteria. **N., ilioscro'tal**, is rare; characterized by a very acute pain in the course of the branches of the first lumbar pair; pain follows the crista ilia and accompanies the spermatic vessels to the testicle, which is often painfully retracted. **N., infra-or'bitar**, see *N., facial.* **N. ischiad'ica**, N., femoropopliteal. **N., lead**, N. caused by poisonous effects of lead; see *Lead rheumatism.* **N. lie'nis**, splenalgia. **N. mam'mæ**, *Irritable breast;* exceedingly painful affection of the female mamma, unaccompanied by inflammation. **N. maxilla'ris**, see *N., facial.* **N. planta'ris**, erythomelalgia; neuritis of the plantar nerves; a rare disease, in which pain is confined chiefly to the course of the plantar nerves, and is usually met with in the male. **N. re'num**, nephralgia. **N. spina'lis**, spinal irritation. **N. tes'tis**, orchidalgia. **N. tympan'ica**, otalgia caused by an inflamed condition of the tympanic plexus. **N. u'teri**, hysteralgia. **N. ventric'uli**, cardialgia.

Neuralgic, nu-ral'jik. Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neuralward, nu'ral-ward. Neurad.

Neuranagenesis (nu-ran-ah-jen-e'sis) or **Neuranagene'ma** (*neuron, anagennao*, to regenerate). Regeneration or renewal of a nerve.

Neuranaphysis, nu-ran-af'is-is (*neuron, ana*, again, *phuo*, to grow). Neuranagenesis.

Neurapophysis, nu-rap-of'is-is. See *Vertebræ.* **N., gas'tric**, dyspepsia, nervous. **N. ret'inæ**, asthenopia.

Neurarteria, nu-rar-te're-ah (*neuron*, nerve, *arteria*, artery). Close connection existing between small nerves and small arteries.

Neurasthenia, nu-ras-then-e'ah (*vulg.* nu-ras-the'ne-ah) (*neuron, astheneia*, debility). Debility or impaired activity of the nerves or of the nervous system generally; nervous exhaustion. **N. gas'trica**, weak digestive action from nervous debility or exhaustion.

Neuratrophia, nu-rat-rof'e-ah (*neuron*, nerve, *atrophia*, wasting). Atrophy of nerves.

Neuratrophic, nu-rat-rof'ik. Relating to imperfect supply of nerve-food.

Neuraxis, nu-raks'is. See *Axis, cerebro-spinal.*

Neurec'tasis. Neurectasy.

Neurectasy, nu-rek'ta-se (*neuron*, nerve, *ekteino*, to stretch). Nerve-stretching.

Neurectomy, nu-rek'to-me (*neuron, ektome*, excision). Excision of a nerve, in whole or in part. **N., op'tico-cil'iary**, operation consisting of exsection of ciliary part of nerves and optic nerves.

Neurectopia, nu-rek-to'pe-ah (*neuron, ektopos*, out of place). Condition in which displacement of a nerve exists.

Neurempodism, nu-rem'pod-izm. Condition in which hindrance to nervous action exists.

Neurenteric (nu-ren-ter'ik) **canal'** (*neuron, enteron*, intestine). Temporary passageway existing between neural and enteric tubes in the embryo.

Neuria, nu're-ah. Delicate nervous tissue.

Neuriasis, nu-re'as-is. Condition in which hysteria and hypochondriasis coexist.

Neuriatria, nu-re-at-re'ah (*neuron*, nerve, *iatriea*, treatment). Neurotherapeutics.

Neuric, nu'rik (*neuron*). Nervous.

Neuricity, nu-ris'it-e. Nerve-force.

Neuridine, nu'rid-een. $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Ptomaïne produced in the putrefaction of albuminous substances, as horse-flesh, beef, human muscle, cheese, etc.; non-poisonous. It is usually associated with choline; it is isomeric with cadaverine. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Neurilemma, nu-ril-em'mah (*neuron, lemma*, coat). Fine, transparent, and apparently fibrous membrane surrounding the nerves, consisting of connective tissue having a distinctly lamellar arrangement. The pia mater of the spinal cord forms its neurilemma.

Neurilemmatitis (nu-re-lem-mat-e'tis) or **Neurilemmitis**, nu-re-lem-me'tis (*neurilemma, itis*). Inflammation of the neurilemma.

Neurility, nu-ril'it-e (*neuron*). Property possessed by nerve-fibre of exciting contraction in a muscle, secretion in a gland, and sensation in a ganglionic centre.

Neurilyma, nu-re-le'mah (*neuron, eiluma*, covering). Neurilemma.

Neurine, nu'reen (*neuron*). Substance of which the nervous system is composed. It consists chiefly of albumen and a peculiar fatty matter, associated with phosphorus. There are two kinds of neurine—the one *vesicular*, or consisting essentially of *nerve-vesicles*

or *nerve-cells* or *corpuscles*, or, as they are sometimes called from their prevailing in the ganglia, *ganglion corpuscles* and *ganglion globules;* the other, *tubular*, formed—as the word imports—of tubules. The former is the *cineritious* or *cortical* nervous matter of older anatomists; the latter, the *white* or *medullary*. The vesicular neurine has appeared to be restricted to the production and distribution of nerve-power; the tubular, to its conduction. Most of the nerve-cells are furnished with one process, hence termed *unipolar;* others have two processes—*bipolar;* and others again have several—*multipolar;* while others are devoid of processes—*apolar*.

Also a poisonous ptomaïne, $C_5H_{13}NO$, of the choline group, found in decomposing cadavers, brain-matter, horse-flesh, etc.; as a poison it resembles muscarine; atropine is a direct antagonist to it. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Neuriorrhabdia, nu-re-or-rhab'de-ah (pl. of **Neuriorrhabdeum**) (*neuron*, little nerve, *rhabdion*, little rod). Corpora virgæformia retinæ; rod-like bodies of the retina.

Neurischias, nu-ris'ke-as. Neuralgia femoropoplitæa.

Neurism, nu'rizm. Nervosism.

Neuristos, nu-rist'os. Nervous tissue.

Neuritic, nu-rit'ik. Relating to neuritis; nervine.

Neuritis, nu-re'tis (*neuron, itis*). Inflammation of a nerve. **N., alcohol'ic,** neuritis due to excess in alcoholic drinks. **N., can'cerous,** neuritis due to nerve being affected by cancer. **N., mult'iple,** see *Multiple*. **N., op'tic,** neuroretinitis. **N., op'tic, ascend'ing,** see *Neuroretinitis*. **N., optic, descend'ing,** see *Neuroretinitis*. **N., periph'eral,** inflammation of terminal extremities of nerves on the surface of the body. **N., re'tro-oc'ular,** see *Neuroretinitis*.

Neuro-anatomy, nu'ro-an-at'om-e. Anatomy relating to the nervous system.

Neuroblacia, nu-ro-blah'se-ah (*neuron, blakeia*, stupor). Insensibility of the nerves.

Neuroblasts, nu'ro-blasts. Component elements of nervous system.

Neurocanal, nu-ro-kan-al'. Myelocœle.

Neurocele, nu-ro-se'le (Eng. nu'ro-seel) (*neuron*, nerve, *koile*, cavity). Cavity in which the central nervous system is contained.

Neurochondrodes, nu-ro-kon-dro'dees (*neuron, chondros*, a cartilage, *odes*). Hard substance between a sinew and cartilage.

Neurochondrous (nu-ro-kon'drus) or **Neurochon'droid.** Fibro-cartilaginous.

Neurocyte, nu'ro-site (*neuron, kutos*, cell). Nerve-cell.

Neurodealgia, nu-ro-de-al'je-ah (*neurodes, tunica*, retina, *algos*, pain). Pains occurring in the retina.

Neurodeatrophy, nu-ro-de-at'ro-fe (*neurodes, tunica*, retina, *atrophy*). Atrophy of the retina.

Neurodermatosis, nu-ro-durm-at-o'sis. Cutaneous neurosis.

Neurodermatrophia, nu-ro-durm-at-ro'fe-ah. Condition due to perverted innervation, in which the skin is thin in spots, generally very white, and atrophy and anæsthesia are present.

Neurodes, nu-ro'dees (*neuron, odes*). Nervous.

Neurodiastasis, nu-ro-de-ast'as-is. Stretching of a nerve.

Neurodictyitis, nu-ro-dik-te-e'tis. Neuroretinitis.

Neurodynamia, nu-ro-din-am'e-ah (*neuron, dunamis*, power). Nervous power.

Neurodynamis, nu-ro-din'am-is. Nervous power.

Neurodynia, nu-ro-din'e-ah (*neuron, odune*, pain). Neuralgia.

Neurodysentery, nu-ro-dis'en-ter-e. Dysentery, typhoid.

Neu'ro-epithe'lium. Layer of rods and cones in the retina.

Neurofibroma, nu-ro-fib-ro'mah. Condition in which nerve-tissue is in a hyperplastic stage, but the nerve-fibres are not increased.

Neurofrontal, nu-ro-frun'tal. Relating to brain and frontal bone.

Neurogamia, nu-ro-gam'e-ah (*neuron, gamos*, marriage). Magnetism, animal.

Neurogangliitis, nu-ro-gan-gle-e'tis (*neuron*, nerve, *ganglion*, tumor). Inflammation of a nervous ganglion.

Neurogeny, nu-roj'en-e (*neuron, genesis*, production). Production of nerves.

Neuroglia, nu-rog'le-ah (*neuron, glia*, glue). *Perineurium of the brain.* Term proposed by Virchow for a delicate stroma of retiform tissue in the brain and spinal cord, constituting an investing and supporting framework. See *Glioma*.

Neuroglioma, nu-ro-gle-o'mah. Tumor containing nervous and gliomatous elements.

Neurography, nu-rog'ra-fe (*neuron, graphe*, description). The part of anatomy describing the nerves.

Neurohypnology, nu-ro-hip-nol'o-je (*neuron, hupnos*, sleep, *logos*, treatise). Magnetic sleep. See *Magnetism, animal*.

Neurohypnotism, nu-ro-hip'no-tizm. See *Magnetism, animal*.

Neuroid, nu'roid (*neuron, eidos*, form). Resembling a nerve or nerve-substance.

Neurokeratin, nu-ro-ker'at-in (*neuron*, nerve, *keras*, horn). Substance entering into composition of gray brain-matter.

Neurokinesis, nu-ro-kin-a'sis. Stretching of a nerve.

Neurolemmatitis, nu-ro-lem-mat-e'tis. Neurilemmitis.

Neurologist, nu-rol'o-jist. One versed in neurology and nervous affections.

Neurology, nu-rol'o-je (*neuron, logos*, discourse). The part of anatomy treating of the nerves.

Neurolymph, nu'ro-limf. Cerebrospinal fluid.

Neurolysis, nu-rol'is-is (*neuron, lusis*, solution). Exhausted condition of a nerve, due to excessive stimulation.

Neuroma, nu-ro'mah (*neuron*). Nerve-tumor; morbid enlargement of a nerve. Applied to subcutaneous, circumscribed, and highly painful tumors formed on the tissue of the nerves; and likewise to a small, hard, grayish tumor, *Neuromation, Nervous ganglion, Painful tubercle, Tubercula dolorosa*, the size of a pea, observed in the course of nerves and formed from the neurilemma. As a general rule, a neuroma is a small fibrous tumor embedded in the nerve or enveloped in the neurilemma; growth of nerve-fibres mixed with connective-tissue formation; *true neuroma*. When the end of a divided nerve becomes enlarged from fibrinous effusion, and consequently bulbous, a *traumatic neuroma* is formed. Such a neuroma—*amputation neuroma*, as it is then called—may occur after amputation. **N., amputa'tion,** see *Neuroma*. **N. amyelin'icum,** in this form of neuroma the fibres are non-medullated. **N. cu'tis,** cutaneous tumor of connective tissue originating from the neurilemma. **N. cys'ticum,** myxoma in nerves containing cysts. **N., false,** form of tumor in which there is no formation of nerve-fibres, as fibroma, myxoma, glioma, sarcoma, carcinoma, etc. when occurring in nerves. **N. myelin'icum,** neuroma in which the fibres are medullated. **N., true,** see *Neuroma*.

Neuromalacia (nu-ro-mal-ah'se-ah) or **Neuromalax'is** (*neuron, malakia*, softening). Softening of nerves.

Neuromantia, nu-ro-man-te'ah (*neuron, manteia*, prophecy). Subcutaneous tubercle.

Neuromation, nu-ro-mat'e-on. Neuroma.

Neuromatoid, nu-ro'mat-oid (*neuroma, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling neuroma, as a neuromatoid tumor.

Neuro'matous. Resembling neuroma; having character of neuroma.

Neuromere, nu'ro-mere. Part of cerebro-spinal axis.

Neurometadrasis, nu-ro-met-ah-dra'sis. Magnetism, animal.

Neurometastasis, nu-ro-met-ast'as-is. Metastasis to the nervous system.

Neurometræ (nu-ro-me'tre) or **Neuromet'ores.** Psoæ.

Neuromimesis, nu-ro-mim-a'sis. Nervous affection in which patient simulates disease.

Neuromus'cular, nu-ro-mus'ku-lar. Said of medicine acting simultaneously on nerves and muscles.

Neuromyalgia, nu-ro-me-al'je-ah (*neuron,* nerve, *mus,* muscle, *algos,* pain). Rheumatism, articular.

Neuromyelitis, nu-ro-me-el-e'tis (*neuron, muelos,* marrow, *itis*). Inflammation of the medullary matter of the nerves.

Neuromyelous (nu-ro-mi'el-us), **Neuromyelo'des,** or **Neuromyeloï'des.** Resembling nerve or medullary tissue.

Neuromyol'ogy. System of classifying and naming muscles with reference to the nerves; myology based upon neurology.

Neuromyopathic, nu-ro-mi-o-path'ik. Relating to disease involving nerves and muscles.

Neuromyxoma, nu-ro-miks-o'ma (*neuron,* nerve, *muxa,* mucus). Myxoneuroma.

Neu'ron. See *Nerve.*

Neurona'sal arch. Rhinencephalic arch.

Neuroneoplas'ma (*neuron, neos,* new, *plasma,* formation). See *Neuroma.*

Neuronephric, nu-ro-nef'rik (*neuron, nephros,* kidney). Relating to the nerves and kidneys.

Neuron'osi of the skin. Division in classification of skin diseases, denoting diseases of the nerves of the skin.

Neuron'osos or **Neuron'osus** (*neuron, nosos,* disease). Disease of the nerves.

Neuronygme (nu-ro-nig'me) or **Neuronyg'mus** (*neuron, nugme,* puncture). Puncture of a nerve.

Neuronyx'is. Neuronygme.

Neuro-occip'ital arch. Epencephalic arch.

Neuroparal'ysis. Nervous shock.

Neuroparietal, nu-ro-par-i'et-al. Relating to neural arch and to parietal bone. **N. arch,** mesencephalic arch.

Neu'ropath (*neuron, pathos,* disease). A physician who ascribes diseases, etc. to nervous influence rather than to the blood, etc. Also a person of nervous organization liable to or exhibiting nerve diseases.

Neuropathi'a. See *Neuropathic.*

Neuropath'ic (*neuron, pathos,* affection). *Nervopathic.* Belonging to disease of the nerves, neuropathia, neuronosus, neuropathy. See *Neuroses.*

Neuropatholog'ical (*neuron, pathos,* disease, *logos,* description). Belonging or related to neuropathology.

Neuropathol'ogy (same etymon). Doctrine of the influence of the nerves in causing diseased conditions, as inflammation, etc. Also pathology of the nervous system.

Neurop'athy. Disease of the nervous system. **N., cer'ebro-car'diac,** nervous cardiac disease due to pathological condition of medulla oblongata and cortex cerebri.

Neurophlegmone, nu-ro-fleg'mo-ne (*neuron, phlegmone,* inflammation). Neuritis.

Neurophlogosis, nu-ro-flog-o'sis (*neuron, phlogosis,* inflammation). Neuritis.

Neurophonia, nu-ro-fon'e-ah. Form of hysteria in which patients utter sounds resembling the barking of dogs.

Neurophysiol'ogy. Physiology of nervous system.

Neuroplasia, nu-ro-plaz'e-ah (*neuron,* nerve, *plasso,* to mould). Neuromatous diathesis.

Neuroplas'tice. Neuroplasty.

Neuroplasty, nu'ro-plas-te (*neuron, plastikos,* forming). Ganglionary alteration of the peripheral nerves. Also plastic surgery of nerves.

Neuroploca, nu-rop'lok-ah. Nervous ganglion.

Neuroploconarcosis, nu-ro-plok-o-nark-o'sis. Loss of sensibility of nervous ganglion.

Neu'ropore. An orifice of communication between the neural canal and the exterior in embryos of some animals.

Neuroprosopalgia, nu-ro-pros-op-al'je-ah (*neuron, prosopon,* face, *algos,* pain). Trigeminal neuralgia.

Neuropsychology, nu-ro-si-kol'o-ge. Neurology including psychology.

Neuropsychopathic, nu-ro-si-ko-path'ik. Pertaining to diseases of the nervous system, including those parts of it subserving psychic functions. **N. constitu'tion,** permanent condition of irritable weakness of the nerve-centres, especially the higher psychical ones.

Neuropurpuric (nu-ro-pur'pu-ric) **fe'ver** (*neuron, porphura,* purple). Fever, purpuric malignant, cerebrospinal.

Neuropyra (nu-rop'ir-ah) or **Neuropyr'etus** (*neuron, pur,* fire, fever). Nervous fever; typhus mitior.

Neuropyret'ic. Pertaining to fever of nervous origin.

Neuroretinitis, nu-ro-ret-in-e'tis (*neuron, retina*). *Optic neuritis.* Inflammation of the optic nerve and retina. Two forms are described: *ascending,* sometimes called *engorged papilla,* the inflammation commencing in the papilla or optic disk, and extending upward along the trunk of the nerve; and *descending,* in which the inflammation commences externally and travels downward to the optic disk. In *retro-ocular neuritis* the structural changes do not extend to the papilla, and do not implicate the whole trunk of the optic nerve continuously.

Neurorrhaphy, nu-ror'rhaf-e (*neuron, rhaphe,* suture). Suture of a nerve that has been divided.

Neuro'sal. Of the nature of or pertaining to a neurosis; originating in the nervous system.

Neurosclerosis, nu-ro-skler-o'sis (*neuron, skleros,* hard). Sclerosis affecting the tissue of nerves.

Neuroses, nu-ro'sees (pl. of **Neurosis**). Diseases of the nervous system. See *Neurosis.*

Neuro'sis (*neuron, osis*). Generic name for diseases of the nervous system, indicated by disordered sensation, volition, or mental manifestation, without any evident lesion in the structure of the parts, and without any material agent producing them. **N., alcohol'ic,** neurosis caused by over-indulgence in alcohol. **N., epilep'tic,** neurosis caused by epilepsy. **N., re'flex,** a functional disease originating in a part or organ distinct from that to which it is referred; may result in organic lesions. **N., restraint',** see *Inhibitory.* **N. traumat'ica,** railway spine. **N., vas'cular,** angeioneurosis.

Neuroskel'eton. See *Skeleton.*

Neurospas'mi. See *Spasm.*

Neurospongium, nu-ro-spon'je-um. Inner granular layer of retina.

Neurostear'ic ac'id. A glycero-phosphoric acid in which the H of the alcoholic hydroxyl is replaced by a radical of stearic acid, and one atom of phosphoric acid by the base, neurine. **N. e'ther,** derived from phrenosin by action of sulphuric acid and alcohol.

Neurostheni'a (*vulg.* nu-ros-the'ne-ah) (*neuron, stheneia,* strength). Excess of nervous irritation; nervous irritability.

Neurostremma, nu-ro-strem'ma (*stremma,* twist). Nerve-ganglion.

Neurotabes, nu-rot-ab'ees. Condition in which the sensory and motor apparatus are affected, caused by inflammation of the periphery of the nerves.

Neurothe'le (*neuron, thele,* nipple). Nervous papilla.

Neurotheleitis, nu-ro-thel-e-e'tis. Inflammation of nerve-papilla.

Neurothe'lic appara'tus. Corpus papillare.

Neurothelion, nu-ro-the'le-on. Small nerve-papilla.

Neurotherapeu'tics or **Neurotherapy,** nu-ro-ther'a-pe. Therapeutics of nervous diseases.

Neurothlipsis, nu-ro-thlip'sis (*thlipsis,* irritation). Irritation of a nerve.

Neurot'ic. Relating to neurosis; nervine. See *Neurotics.*

Neurot'ica. Diseases of the nervous function.

Neurot'ics. Remedies, drugs, or poisons especially affecting the nervous system. Three classes—*Cerebral neurotics,* as morphia; *Spinal neurotics,* as strychnia; and *Cerebrospinal neurotics,* as conia and aconitia—are described.

Neu'rotome (*neuro, tome,* dissection). An instru-

ment used by anatomists to dissect the nerves; a long, very narrow scalpel, having two edges. Also applied by Goodsir to the section of the skeleton embraced in the nervous system.

Neurotom'ical. Pertaining to neurotomy.

Neurot'omy (*neuron, tome,* incision). Dissection of nerves. An incised wound and section of a nerve.

Neuroton'ic. Medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

Neurotraumat'ic (*neuron, trauma,* wound). Relating to or connected with injuries of nerves, as neurotraumatic eruptions.

Neu'rotripsy (*tribo,* to crush). Nerve-crushing.

Neurotroma, nu-ro-tro'mah. *Neurotrauma.* Nerve wound.

Neurotrophasthenia, nu-ro-trof-as-then-e'ah (*neuron, trophe,* nourishment, *astheneia,* loss of strength). Malnutrition of the nervous system.

Neurotrophic, nu-ro-trof'ik. Relating to nutrition of the nervous system. Pertaining to or dependent upon trophic influence coming through the nerves.

Neurotro'sis (*neuron, trosis,* wounding). Wound or wounding of a nerve.

Neurotros'mus. Neurotrosis.

Neurotrotous, nu-ro-trot'us. Suffering from neurotrosis.

Neurovarico'sis. Formation of varicose swellings on nerve-fibres. It is termed filovaricosis when affecting the axis-cylinder only; myelovaricosis when affecting the myelin sheath.

Neu'rymen (*neuron, humen,* membrane). Neurilemma.

Neurymenitis, nu-ri-men-e'tis. Neurilemmitis.

Neurypnol'ogist, Neurypnol'ogy. See *Neurohypnologist, Neurohypnology.*

Neu'ta or **Neuth'a.** A membrane, according to Paracelsus, covering the eyes and ears of the fœtus in utero.

Neuter, nu'ter. Hermaphrodite.

Neu'tral (*neuter,* neither). Belonging to neither in particular. **N. mix'ture,** liquor potassii citratis. **N. salts,** *Secondary salts;* salts composed of two primitive saline substances combined together, and not possessing the characters of acid or of base.

Neutraline, nu'tral-een. A commercial form of petroleum.

Neutraliza'tion. The rendering inactive of peculiar properties; complete counteraction of the effect of morbid agents.

Neutrophile, nu'tro-file. Readily stained by neutral reagents.

Nevus. Nævus.

Newbould'ia læ'ris. Tree, native of Africa, possessing astringent, tonic, and oxytocic properties.

New-forma'tion. Neoplasm.

New Grana'da bark. Variety of cinchona.

New Jer'sey tea. Red root; small indigenous shrub, ord. Rhamnaceæ, found in most parts of U. S. Root astringent, imparts red color to water. During the Revolutionary War the leaves were used as a substitute for tea. Infusion of dried leaves and seeds has been recommended in aphthous stomatitis and scarlatinous angina.

New Zealand flax. Phormium tenax; used in place of sarsaparilla.

Nex'us nervo'rum optico'rum. Chiasm. **N. stamin'eus oc'uli** (stamineous connection of the eye), ciliary body.

Ngai cam'phor. $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Variety obtained in China and Burmah by distillation of Blumea balsamifera; same composition as Sumatran.

Ngerengere. *Lepra gangrænosa.* Singular disease in New Zealand, a variety of such diseases as elephantiasis Græcorum, lepra of the Cossacks, etc. Similar affection in Jamaica is called *Cacubay.*

Nican'dra anom'ala (after Nicander, a physician of Colophon). Anisodus luridus. **N. physaloi'des,** Peruvian apple, naturalized in U. S.; berries are diuretic.

Nicara'gua wood. See *Cæsalpinia.*

Nic'colate. Compound of niccolic oxide, which is basic or acid.

Nic'coli sa'les. *Salts of nickel.* These salts are gentle tonics, and have been given with advantage in periodic headache and neuralgia, chlorosis and amenorrhœa. Dose of the sulphate, *Niccoli sulphas,* is gr. ss or gr. j three times a day. The other salts are **N. ac'etate, N. bro'mide,** $NiBr_2$; green odorless crystals of acrid, burning taste, sparingly soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by action of bromine upon heated metallic nickel; used in epilepsy, melancholia, and hysteria. **N. chlo'ride,** $NiCl_2$; yellow crystalline unctuous salt, formed by heating nickel in a current of dry chlorine; hydrated salt green and very deliquescent; recommended as a tonic in anæmia. *N. benzoate, N. carbonate, N. citrate, N. cyanide, N. hydroxide, —hydrated oxydulate—N. iodide, N. nitrate, N. oxalate, N. oxide,* black (sesquioxide), green, *N. protoxide,* niccolous hydroxide, *N. phosphate, N. tartrate,* have also been used. **N. sul'phate,** $NiSO_47H_2O$; green crystalline, efflorescent; sweet, styptic taste; readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by dissolving the carbonate in dilute sulphuric acid, concentrating, and crystallizing; recommended by Simpson (1852) as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Niccolicus, nik-kol'ik-us. Niccolic; belonging to nickel.

Nic'colite. A mineral compound of arsenic and nickel, containing 44 per cent. of latter.

Nic'colum. Nickel.

Nick'ar tree. Gymnoclaudus Canadensis.

Nick'el (from [G.] *nickel,* prostitute). A term of detraction applied by the old German writers to what was regarded as a kind of false copper ore. A white malleable metal, s. g. 8.8; less oxidizable than iron. Several preparations of nickel have been employed medicinally; see *Niccoli sales.* **N. and ammo'nium** chloride, citrate, nitrate, and sulphate have been employed, as has also nickel and potassium sulphate. **N. carb'onyl,** volatile liquid obtained by passing a stream of carbonic oxide over finely-divided nickel; but not of therapeutic value at present, as its vapor causes intense headache. **N., salts of,** niccoli sales.

Nick'er-seed oil. Derived from bonduc seed; used as embrocation.

Nick'ing. Myotomy of caudal depressor muscles in horses.

Nicol's prism. Prism of Iceland spar, used for polarizing light.

Nicolum, nik'ol-um. Nickel.

Nico'tia. See *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Nicotia'na (after Jean Nicot, who first introduced it into Europe about 1560). N. tabacum. **N. a'qua,** preparation of tobacco made by adding alcohol and water to the cut fresh green leaves, and distilling. Said to be sedative and diaphoretic without possessing the dangerous qualities of other preparations of tobacco. **N. Mexica'na, N. mi'nor, N. pilo'ra, N. pusil'la, N. rus'tica,** or **N. trigonophyl'la,** *English* or *Wild tobacco;* leaves possess the properties of tobacco, but are milder. **N. tab'acum,** *Tabacum* (Ph. U. S), *Tabaci folia* (Ph. B.), *Tobacco, Virginia tobacco, Drunkwort.* Tobacco is a violent acronarcotic, its properties seeming to depend upon a peculiar principle, *Nicotin, Nicotia, Nicotina, Nicotylia,* or *Nicotianin.* It is narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, and errhine. In incarcerated hernia it is injected in the form of smoke or infusion, but requires great caution. Extensively and habitually used as an errhine and sialagogue. Infusion is used to kill vermin and in some cutaneous eruptions. The crude oil, *Nicotianin,* is supposed to be the juice of "the cursed *hebenon*" described by Shakespeare as "the lep'rous distilment" poured into the ear of Hamlet's father.

Nicotianin, nik-o-she-an'in. Tobacco camphor; white, neutral, crystalline compound which separates from aqueous distillate of tobacco.

Nicotianismus, nik-o-she-an-iz'mus. Nicotinism.

Nicotianomania, nik-o-she-an-o-man'e-ah. Inordinate craving for tobacco.

Nicotianus, nik-o-she-an'us. Relating to tobacco, or due to effect of tobacco.

Nicotin or **Nicotine,** nik'o-teen. An active, color-

less, volatile, strongly alkaline, very soluble alkaloid; a depressant, neurotic, and rapidly fatal poison, producing symptoms known as nicotinism or nicotism. **N. bitar'trate,** white, soluble salt, from nicotine; a convenient form of administering it in tetanus, poisoning from strychnine, etc.

Nic'otinism. Condition arising from excessive use of tobacco; in addition to profound depression of the nervo-muscular system there are at times severe organic lesions, which have given rise to such terms as "tobacco heart," "tobacco amblyopia," etc.

Nicotyl'ia. See *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Nicta'tio. Hippus; nictation.

Nicta'tion or **Nictita'tion** (*nicto,* to wink). *Twinkling of the eye;* rapid and repeated motion of the eyelids, which open and shut alternately; if repeatedly performed, it is a disease. It seems to be executed chiefly by the motor 7th pair of nerves, but the excitor 5th pair must likewise be in a state of integrity.

Nic'titating mem'brane. See *Membrana nictitans.*

Nidamen'tum (*nidus,* nest). Decidua.

Nidation, ni-da'shun (*nidus*). Periodical development of epithelial lining of body of uterus during the intermenstrual period.

Nidor, nid'or. Putrefactive change which food undergoes in certain forms of dyspepsia.

Ni'dorous (*nidor, cnissa,* smell of anything burnt, etc.). Iridose. Having the smell of rotten eggs.

Nidularion, nid-u-lar'e-on. Mycelium of fungi.

Ni'dus, (nest). Focus or point of infection; nucleus; collection of nerve-cells; nerve-centre. **N. edulen'tus,** see *Nest, edible.* **N. hirun'dinis,** *Swallow's nest;* deep fossa in the cerebellum—so called from its fancied resemblance—situate between the velum medullare posterius in front and the nodulus and uvula behind.

Niepa bark. See *Samadera Indica.*

Nigel'la (*niger,* black, in allusion to seed). Coptis. **N. arven'sis,** wild fennel flower, has properties like those of Nigella sativa. **N. sati'va,** ord. Ranunculaceæ; *Fennel flower, Nutmeg flower, Devil in a bush.* This small European and Syrian plant was formerly used medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, errhine, sialagogue, etc.

Nigellin, nij-el'lin. Extract from seeds of Nigella sativa.

Nightblind'ness. Hemeralopia; nyctamblyopia.

Night-bloom'ing ce'reus. Cactus glandiflora; flowers are used in functional cardiac troubles, angina pectoris, etc.

Night'eyes. Crusta genu equinæ.

Night'mare. Incubus.

Night-palsy. A nocturnal numbness of the extremities occurring usually in women about the climacteric.

Night'shade, Amer'ican. Phytolacca decandra. **N., bittersweet,** Solanum dulcamara. **N., com'mon,** solanum. **N., dead'ly,** Atropa belladonna. **N., enchant'er's,** Circæa Lutetiana. **N., gar'den,** solanum. **N., Pal'estine,** Solanum sanctum. **N., red,** Phytolacca decandra. **N., stink'ing,** Hyoscyamus niger. **N., vine,** Solanum dulcamara. **N., wood'y,** Solanum dulcamara.

Night'-sight. Nyctalopia.

Night'-soil. Contents of privy vaults. **N.-s. fe'ver,** typhoid fever.

Night'-sweat. Nocturnal hyperidrosis, especially in phthisis and hectic fever.

Night'-terrors. An affection of childhood in which the child awakes screaming in a great fright, as if it had dreamt of some impending danger. A kind of nightmare.

Nigranilin, nig-ran'il-in (*aniline black, blue-black*). A stain having especial affinity for ganglion-cells; much used in study of central nervous system.

Nigre'do acquisita universa'lis. Melasma, universal. **N. cu'tis,** melasma. **N. ab ic'tero nigro,** jaundice, black. **N. scorbu'tica,** melasma caused by scurvy. **N. à so'le** (blackness from the sun), ephelides; melasma.

Nigres'cent. Becoming blackish.

Nigricans, nig'rik-anz. Nigrescent.

Ni'grism. Nigrismus; melanopathia.

Nigris'mus. *Nigrism.* Pigment accumulation; chloasma; melanoderma; the reverse of albinismus; see *Melanopathy.*

Nig'rita. Negro.

Nigrit'ies (blackness). Melanopathy. **N. cu'tis,** see *Melanopathy.* **N. os'sium,** caries.

Ni'gritism. Melanopathia.

Nigritu'do (blackness). Melanosis. **N. pulmo'num,** melanosis pulmonum.

Nigritus, nig-re'tus. Partially black.

Nigromantia, nig-ro-man'she-ah (*niger,* black, *manteia,* divination). Necromancy.

Ni'gror (blackness). Melasma.

Nigrosin, nig'ro-sin. *Bengalin, Indulin, Anilin blue-black, Blackless blue, Artificial indigo.* A peculiar stain, never affecting nuclei. See *Nigranilin.*

Ni'grum oc'uli (black of eye). Pupil.

Nigua. Chigue or chigoe.

Ni'hil al'bum. Zinci oxidum. **N. gris'eum,** zinci oxidum.

Nihilis'mus (*nihil,* nothing). See *Expectation.*

Nilgue. Plant found in Chile, employed as a febrifuge.

Nili'acum (*Nilus,* Nile). Mel.

Nim bark. Bark of *Azadirachta Indica* (P. Ind.); astringent, tonic, antiperiodic. **N. leaves,** stimulant, used locally in ulcers and obstinate skin diseases.

Ni'ma quassioï'des. *Simaba quassioïdes,* a native of Nepal and the Himalaya mountains; as bitter as quassia and used like it.

Nind'sin, Nin'si, or **Nin'zin.** Sium ninsi.

Nine'bark. Spiræa opulifolia; astringent, tonic, vulnerary.

Nine-day fits. Trismus nascentium.

Nin'sing. Panax quinquefolium.

Ninth nerve. Hypoglossal of Willis, glossopharyngeal of Sömmering and majority of anatomists.

Nio'po tree. *Piptadenia peregrina* of tropical America. The natives prepare an intoxicating snuff from the seeds.

Nio'ta bark. Bark of Samadera Indica.

Niphablepsia, nif-ah-blep'se-ah (*niphas,* snow, *ablepsia,* blindness). Snow-blindness. As a preventive Esquimaux wear goggles, "snow-eyes."

Niphotyphlosis, nif-o-tif-lo'sis (*tuphloo,* to make blind). Production of niphablepsia.

Nip'pers, bone. Nippers used for removing particles of bone.

Nip'ple. *Teat, Tit, Tete, Dug, Pap.* The conical tubercle situate at the centre of the breast. Toward the central part of each breast the skin changes color and assumes a rosy tint in young females, or a reddish-brown in those who have suckled several children. The circle is called the *Areola* or *Aureola of the nipple.* It is capable of erection on being excited, and is rudimentary in males. **N., artific'ial,** an arrangement of rubber or ivory to place over the nipple when the infant sucks, soon after delivery, or when the nipple is in a morbid condition. **N., cracked,** fissure of the nipple. **N. line,** reference line drawn vertically through the nipple; used in physical diagnosis.

Nip'plewort. Lapsana, plant used for sore nipples.

Nirles. Herpes phlyctænodes.

Nirlus, nirl'us. Papular eruption sometimes following measles or scarlet fever.

Nirmallees. Strychnos potatorum.

Nirmillies. Strychnos potatorum.

Ni'sus (*nitor,* to endeavor). Straining. A voluntary retention of the breath so as to force down the diaphragm, the abdominal muscles being at the same time contracted forcibly. In this manner the contents of the abdomen are compressed, and the evacuation of the fæces, urine, etc. is effected. Also vernal generative impulse in birds, etc. **N. formati'vus,** plastic force. **N. parturien'tium,** efforts or forcing during parturition.

Nit. See *Nits.*

Nited'ula (*niteo,* to shine). Cicindela.

Nitor, ne'tor. Enamel.

Nitraria (nit-rah're-a) **tridenta'ta.** Supposed to be lotus tree of ancients. Ord. Malpighiaceæ, native of Central Asia and Northern Africa.

Ni'tras. Nitrate. **N. amidohydrargyro'sus,** mercurous ammonium nitrate. **N. ammo'nicus,** ammonium nitrate. **N. argen'ticus,** silver nitrate. **N. argen'ticus fu'sus,** fused nitrate of silver. **N. argen'ticus mitiga'tus,** dilute fused nitrate of silver. **N. bihydrargyro'sus,** basic mercurous nitrate. **N. fer'ricus,** ferric nitrate. **N. hydrargyr'icus,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **N. hydrargyr'icus ac'ido-ni'trico solu'tis,** solution of mercuric nitrate. **N. hydrargyro'sus,** hydrargyri nitras. **N. kal'icus,** potassii nitras. **N. lixiv'iæ,** potassii nitras. **N. na'tricum,** sodium nitrate. **N. plum'bicus,** plumbi nitras. **N. potas'sæ cum sulphu're fu'sus,** potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus. **N. strych'nicus** or **strychni'nus,** nitrate of strychnine. **N. sub-bismu'thicum,** bismuth subnitrate.

Nitratation, ni-tra-ta'shun. Staining of tissues with silver nitrate.

Ni'trate. *Azotate.* A salt formed of a base and nitric acid. Several nitrates are employed in medicine. **N. of potas'sium pa'per,** paper impregnated with nitrate of potassium, fumes of which afford relief to asthmatics. **N. of so'dium,** *Cubic nitre* or *Nitratine;* salt found in immense quantities in Chile, extensively used in manufacture of nitric acid, and commended as a remedy in dysentery. **N. test,** reagent; see *Acid phenyl sulphate.*

Nitrated, ni'tra-ted. Combined with nitric acid or with nitre.

Nitration, ni-tra'shun. Process or act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the radical NO_2.

Ni'tre. Potassii nitras. **N., ammoni'acal,** ammonium nitrate. **N., sweet spirits of,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi.

Ni'tric (*nitrum,* nitre). Appertaining or relating to nitre and its compounds. **N. ac'id,** *Nitrous acid, Azotic acid, Dephlogisticated nitrous acid, Oxyseptonic acid, Nitric hydrate* (HNO_3). Nitric acid is obtained from nitre—nitrate of potassium or sodium. Its odor is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic; the acid is fuming, corrosive, liquid, colorless, and transparent. S. g. 1.42, Ph. U. S. Strong nitric acid is rarely used except as an application to foul, indolent ulcers or to warts. When given internally, it is in the form of the *Acidum nitricum dilutum*—diluted nitric acid—which, in U. S. Ph., consists in nitric acid 1½ fluidounces, water 12½ fluidounces. S. g. 1.068; tonic, antiseptic, astringent. In the Ph. Br. it is much stronger. Diluted largely with water, used, as a drink, in fevers of the typhoid kind, in chronic affections of the liver, syphilis, etc., but in the latter affections not to be depended upon. **N. anhy'dride,** N_2O_5, colorless, shining, deliquescent, prismatic crystals, obtained by decomposing pure silver nitrate by absolutely dry chlorine. **N. e'ther,** erroneously used for nitrous ether. **N. magne'sian rea'gent,** *Robert's reagent.* **N. ox'ide,** nitrogen pentoxide.

Ni'tric-ac'id test. *Heller's test.* Contact method of determining presence of albumen in urine.

Nitricus, nit'rik-us. Nitric.

Nitrifiable, nit-ri-fi'a-b'l. Capable of nitrification or nitration.

Nitrifica'tion. Decomposition of organic matters with formation of nitrites and nitrates, a process taken advantage of in water analysis.

Nitrigenium, nit-re-jen'e-um. Nitrogen monoxide.

Ni'trite. Salt of nitrous acid (HNO_2). **N. of am'yl,** see *Amyl nitrite.* **N. of eth'yl** or **Ni'trous e'ther,** volatile liquid characteristic of sweet spirits of nitre.

Nitrobenzi'nic ac'id. *Benzoinitric acid.* Formed by action of strong nitric acid upon benzoic acid.

Nitroben'zol. *Nitrobenzide.* A substitute for oil of bitter almonds, from which it differs in containing no prussic acid. Used as perfume and flavor, and in manufacture of aniline; active poison.

Nitroben'zole. See *Oleum amygdalæ amaræ,*

Nitrocel'lulose. A cellulose ether, compound of nitric acid and cellulose. Name given to both guncotton and substance from which collodion is made.

Nitrochlo'roform. Same as chloropicrin.

Nitrocom'pound. Compound of carbon by substitution of monatonic radical NO_2 for H.

Ni'trogen (*nitre, gennao,* to generate). Azote. Colorless, tasteless, inodorous gas, incombustible and a non-supporter of combustion. Exists free in atmosphere, forming four-fifths of its bulk. **N., gas'eous ox'ide of,** *Nitrous monoxide, Nitrous oxide, Protoxide of nitrogen* or *of azote, Paradise, Intoxicating,* or *Laughing gas, Dephlogisticated nitrous gas;* also *N. monoxide.* When respired it produces great mental and corporeal excitement, and generally so much exhilaration as to render the appellation "laughing gas" by no means inappropriate. A safe and reliable anæsthetic in dental and minor surgical operations; action very fugacious. **N. perox'ide,** liquid of variable color, having marked antiseptic properties. **N., protox'ide of,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

Nitrogen'ium. Azote.

Nitrogenized, ni-troj'en-ized. *Azoted, Azotized.* Containing nitrogen or azote, as a nitrogenized, azoted, or azotized aliment—animal food, for example—in contradistinction to the non-nitrogenized, non-azoted, or non-azotized, or those not containing nitrogen—saccharine and oleaginous aliments, for example.

Nitrog'enous, ni-troj'en-us. Containing nitrogen. **N. organ'ic bod'ies,** see *Organic bodies* (table).

Nitroglycerin, ni-tro-glis'er-in. *Trinitroglycerin, Trinitrin, Glonoin.* Colorless or yellowish, oily, odorless, highly explosive, liquid, having a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, slightly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol and ether; a powerful poison. Used in angina pectoris, Bright's disease, etc. It is administered in gradually increasing doses, beginning with one minim of a one per cent. solution.

Nitroglyceri'num. Nitroglycerin.

Nitrohydrochloric (ni-tro-hy-dro-klo'rik) **acid.** Nitromuriatic acid.

Nitro'leum. Nitroglycerin.

Nitrom'eter. Apparatus for measuring nitrous oxide gas during process of nitrification.

Nitromethane, nit-ro-meth'ane. Liquid compound of methane, possessing analgesic properties.

Nitromuriat'ic ac'id. *Nitrohydrochloric* or *Hydrochloronitric acid, Aqua regia.* Mixture of nitric and muriatic acids in proportion of four parts to fifteen. Freshly prepared, a reddish yellow, fuming, corrosive, poisonous liquid, having strong odor of chlorine. Upon standing and when exposed to light becomes golden-yellow, then lemon-yellow, when it is therapeutically almost inert. Used as a tonic, astringent, and digestant; of special service in hepatic torpor, both internally and in form of bath. The officinal dilute acid is an ineligible preparation, *Acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum,* Ph. U. S.

Nitronaphthalene, ni-tro-naf'thal-een. Compound of nitric acid and naphthalene.

Nitropen'tane. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. Liquid isomeric with amyl nitrite, formed by action of amyl iodide upon silver nitrate.

Nitrophenis'ic ac'id. Picric or carbazotic acid.

Nitrophe'nol. Three substances have been obtained by the action of nitric acid on carbolic acid. Carbazotic acid—*Nitrophenisic acid*—is the only one having any therapeutic value.

Nitropic'ric ac'id. Carbazotic acid.

Nitroprus'sic ac'id. *Nitroprusside of hydrogen,* formed by the action of nitric acid on ferrocyanide of potassium. Its therapeutic value is undetermined.

Nitroprus'sides. Salts formed by the action of nitric acid upon ferrocyanides and ferricyanides.

Ni'trous. Belonging to nitre. **N. ac'id,** unstable acid derived from nitrogen trioxide. **N. e'ther,** ethyl trioxide nitrite. **N. ox'ide,** nitrogen, gaseous oxide of. **N. powder,** see *Potassii nitras.*

Ni'trum (*nitron*). Natron; potassii nitras. **N. antiquo'rum,** soda. **N. cu'bicum,** soda nitrate. **N. factit'ium,** borax. **N. flam'mans,** ammonii nitras. **N.**

lunar'e, argenti nitras. **N. prismat'icum,** potassii nitras. **N. rhomboida'le,** soda nitrate. **N. saturni'num,** plumbi nitras. **N. tabula'tum,** potassii nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus. **N. vitriola'tum,** potassii sulphas. **N. vitriola'tum Schroed'eri,** potassii sulphas.

Nitryl, ni'tril. Nitric peroxide (NO_2). Univalent radical assumed to exist in nitric acid and so called nitro-compounds.

Nits. See *Pediculus.*

Nit'ta tree. *Parkia biglandulosa, African locust.* Clustered pods contain an edible mealy pulp.

Nix. Snow. **N. fu'mans,** calx viva. **N. zin'ci,** zinci oxidum.

Nix'us. Nisus (effort or struggle). **N. parturien'tium,** the efforts or forcing during parturition.

No'ah's ark. Cypripedium luteum.

Noasthenia, no-as-then-e'ah (*noos,* mind, *astheneia,* weakness). Mental weakness.

No'ble. Principal, essential. **N. parts,** *Partes nobiles* or *essentiales.* Some anatomists have given this name to parts without which life cannot exist, such as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc. Organs of generation have likewise been so called.

No'car (*nokar*). Lethargic tumor.

Nocarodes, nok-ar-o'dees. Affected with nocar.

Noctambula'tio or **Noctambulis'mus** (*nox,* night, *ambulo,* to walk). Somnambulism.

Noctam'bulus. Somnambulist.

Noctidial, nok-tid'e-al. Lasting through a night and a day.

Noctisurg'ium (*nox, surgo,* to arise). Somnambulism.

Noctui'ni oc'uli (owl's eyes) (*noctua,* owl). Gray or blue eyes.

Noctur'na bel'la (nocturnal wars). Coitus.

Noctur'nal (*nox,* night). Relating to night, as *Febris nocturna,* fever occurring at night. **N. blind'ness,** hemeralopia, nyctamblyopia. **N. emis'sion** or **pollu'tion,** ejaculation of semen during sleep; see *Spermatorrhœa.* **N. ver'tigo,** sensation of falling after going to sleep.

No'dal points. Two points on the principal axis of a refracting system, so situated that every ray that before refraction is directed to the first nodal point is after refraction directed to the second, and the incident and refracted rays are parallel. The point of intersection of convergent rays of light with the visual axis of the eye. In optics two points in the visual axis at which converging rays meet after passing through a refracting medium. Conjugate foci.

Nod'ding. Forward and downward movement or dropping of the head, as from somnolency; nutatio. **N. spasm,** spasmus nutans.

Nod'dlepox. Syphilomania.

Node. *Gumma.* A hard concretion or incrustation which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout. Some include, under this name, exostoses, articular calculi, ganglions, and even the chronic swellings of the joints known under the name of white swellings. The oblong swellings in the course of the bones in syphilis—*syphilitic nodes*—due to periostitis, are either hard and indolent or fluctuating, from the deposit of gummatous material. **N., lymphat'ic,** gland, lymphatic.

No'des (*ne,* priv., *odous,* tooth). Without teeth.

No'di digito'rum ma'nûs. Phalanges of the fingers. **N. hæmorrhoïda'les,** see *Hæmorrhois.* **N. lac'tea,** milky tumefaction of the breast. **N. nervo'rum,** nervous ganglions.

No'doi. Nefrendes.

Nodose. Characterized by nodes or nodosities.

Nodo'sis (*nodus, osis*). Formation or existence of nodes.

Nodosity, no-dos'it-e. Small knot-like swelling or tumor.

Nodos'ities, Heb'erden's. Deposits of hard nodules at the phalanges of the fingers, occurring in middle life, due to gout, etc., or to changes in cartilages of articulation and bone.

Nodous, no'dus. Nodose.

Nod'ular. Pertaining to or having nodes.

Nod'ule. Nodulus. **N. enam'el,** see *Tooth.*

Nod'uli Albi'ni. Nodules of connective tissue found upon free edge of auriculo-ventricular valves. **N. Aran'tii,** *Noduli Morgagnii, Corpora Arantii;* small sesamoid bodies situate on the periphery of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery for the better occlusion of the artery. **N. Morgagn'ii,** noduli Arantii. **N. nervo'rum,** ganglions, nervous.

Nod'ulus (dim of **Nodus,** a knot). Nodule. A small prominence or lobule in the portion of the cerebellum which forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle; the nodulus is on the median line and before the uvula. See *Vermiform process, inferior.* **N. uteri'nus,** pessary.

No'dum rel'igo (to fasten a knot or tie). To prevent by enchantment the venereal act or to render impotent.

No'dus (a knot or tie). Articulation, edentulus, encystis, hamma. **N. cer'ebri,** pons Varolii. **N. chirur'gicus,** knot, surgeon's. **N. enceph'ali,** pons Varolii. **N. extenso'rius** or **exter'nus hu'meri,** epicondyle. **N. flexo'rius,** epitrochlea. **N. guttura'lis,** Adam's apple. **N. hyster'icus,** angone. **N. inter'nus hu'meri,** epitrochlea. **N. val'vulæ at'rio-ventricula'ris,** a cartilaginous thickening in the wall of the heart at either side of the anterior segment of the mitral valve; also called *N. valvulæ mitralis.* **N. vi'tæ,** centrum vitale.

Noë'ma (*noeo,* to think). Thought.

Noëmatachograph, no-e-mah-tak'o-graf (*noema, tachus,* quick, *grapho,* to write). An instrument devised by Donders to determine the duration of more or less complex operations of the mind; consisting of a cylinder on which the time is registered by a vibrating tuning-fork.

Noematachometer, no-e-mah-tak-om'et-ur (*metron,* measure). An instrument devised by Donders to define the shortest possible time for a simple sensation or idea to be recorded,

Noë'sis (*noesis*). See *Intellect.*

No'li me tan'gere (do not touch me). Applied to various eroding ulcers, such as lupus, epithelioma, etc. of the face.

No'ma (*nemo,* to corrode). Cancer aquaticus. See *Gangrenous stomatitis, Cancrum oris.* **N. pudendo'rum,** gangrene or putrescency of the vagina and genitals in young children.

No'mad (*nomas,* pasturage). An epithet given to people who, having no fixed habitation, travel with their flocks from country to country for pasturage. Such are the Tartars. By analogy the word *nomadic* has been applied to a spreading ulcer.

No'me. Cancer aquaticus; phagedenic ulcer.

No'menclature (*nomen,* name, *calo,* to call). *Termonology, Terminology, Glossology, Orismology.* A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art. In all sciences nomenclature is an object of importance, and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. The Lavoisierian nomenclature was a valuable gift to chemistry, and anatomy has derived advantage from the labors of Barclay, Dumas, and Chaussier, who have given names to parts indicative of their situation. See *Muscle.* The nomenclature of pathology has required the greatest attention; and although repeated attempts have been made to improve it, the barbarous terms that disgrace it are still frequently adopted. It consists of Hebrew and Arabic terms, Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and even Indian, African, and Mexican, often barbarously and illegitimately compounded. A want of principle in forming the technical terms of medicine is everywhere observable. They have been formed, for example—1. From *Color;* as Melæna, Melas, Atrabilis, Leuce, Alphos, Chlorosis, Rubeola, Scarlatina, Purpura, etc. 2. From *Duration;* as ephemeral, quotidian, tertian, and quartan, continued and intermittent, etc. 3. From *Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects,* and *Plants;* as Rabies canina, Cynanche, Boulimia, Pica, Hippanthropia, Elephantiasis, Urticaria, Lichen, Ichthyosis, etc. 4. From *Persons* or *Places;* as Morbus Herculeus, Facies Hippocritica,

Lepra Arabum, Plica Polonica, Sudor Anglicus, Morbus Gallicus, Ignis Sancti Antonii, Chorea Sancti Viti, etc. The Royal College of Physicians of England has a system of nomenclature of diseases which is generally recognized as authoritative. See *Nosology.*

Nomocacostomia, nom-o-kak-ost-o'me-ah (*nome,* corroding ulcer, *kakos,* evil, *stoma,* mouth). Cancer aquaticus.

Nomogeny, no-moj'en-e (*nomos,* law, *gennao,* to produce). Origination of life under operation of existing natural law, and not by miracles.

No'mus. Cancer aquaticus.

No'nan. Said of fever in which an exacerbation occurs every ninth day.

Nonatelia (non-ah-tel'e-ah) **officina'lis.** Asthma plant growing in Cayenne; leaves are employed in asthmatic attacks.

Nona'zoted. See *Nitrogenized.*

Non com'pos. Lunatic.

Non com'pos men'tis. Not possessing a mind; lunatic.

Non-nat'urals. Under this term the ancient physicians comprehended air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind. They were so called because they affect man without entering into his composition or constituting his nature, but yet are so necessary that he cannot live without them.

Non-nitrogenized, non-ni-troj'en-ized. See *Nitrogenized.*

Non-nitrogenous, non-ni-troj'en-us. Not containing nitrogen. **N.-n. organ'ic bod'ies,** see *Organic bodies.*

Non-pedun'culated hydat'id. See *Morgagni's hydatid.*

Non-placen'tal. Not having a placenta; aplacental, as marsupials and monotremes. See *Aplacental.*

Non'sane. Insane.

Non-sex'ual. Having no sex; sexless; asexual. Done by or characteristic of sexless animals, as the nonsexual conjugation of protozoans.

Non-stri'ated mus'cular fi'bre. See *Muscular fibre.*

No'nus hu'meri placenti'ni (*nonus,* ninth). Teres minor. **N. lin'guæ mus'culus,** genioglossus. **N. Vesa'lii,** peronæus tertius.

Non-vi'able. Not viable. Applied to a fœtus too young to maintain independent existence.

Noo'dles. See *Turundæ Italicæ.*

Noos. Intellect.

Noosphales, no-os'fal-ees. Insane.

Noosteresis, no-o-ster-a'sis (*noos,* intellect, *steresis,* privation). Dementia.

Nopal, no'pal. Opuntia vulgaris.

Nordhausen acid. *N. oil of vitriol.* Fuming sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 1.860 to 1.900.

Nor'ma. Rule, model, line. **N. facia'lis** or **N. fronta'lis,** line drawn from in front perpendicular to frontal plane of skull. **N. infe'rior,** line from below to vertical plane of skull. **N. latera'lis,** line perpendicular to sagittal plane of skull. **N. occipita'lis,** line from behind perpendicular to frontal plane of skull. **N. parieta'lis,** N. verticalis. **N. poste'rior,** N. occipitalis. **N. sagitta'lis,** aspect of skull seen on a mesial sagittal section. **N. tempora'lis,** N. lateralis. **N. vertica'lis,** line from above vertical to horizontal plane of skull. All of these are used in comparative study of crania. See *Normal.*

Nor'mal (*norma,* a perpendicular, a rule). According to rule; perpendicular. **N. con'jugate diam'eter,** see *Pelvic diameters.* **N. solu'tion,** one containing in 100.0 cc. sufficient of the active constituent to combine with or replace 1 gramme of hydrogen.

Norm'oblast. See *Corpuscle.*

Nor'ris's col'orless cor'puscles. Blood-red corpuscles from which coloring matter has been dissolved out.

Nor'ton's drops. Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

Norwe'gian itch. See *Radzyge.*

Nosac'erus (*nosakeros*). Sickly.

Nosætiologia, no-ze-te-o-loj'e-ah (*nosos,* disease, *aitia,* cause, *logos,* discourse). Etiology of disease.

Nosanthropochemia, no-zan-thro-po-kem-e'ah (*nosos,* disease, *anthropos,* man, *chemia,* chemistry). Chemistry applied to human physiology.

Nosazontology, no-zaz-ont-ol'o-je. Pathology relating to etiology of disease.

Nose. Nasus. **N. bleed,** epistaxis; Achillea millefolium. **N., bridge of,** see *Bridge.* **N., running at the,** coryza. **N., Tench's,** external os uteri.

Nosegay (noze'ga), **Ri'olan's.** Name given to muscles extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Noselia (no-ze'le-ah) or **Noselei'a.** Care of the sick.

Nosema, no-za'ma. Disease. **N. bom'bycis,** parasite of pébrine.

Nosemat'ic. Pertaining to disease.

Nosenceph'alus (*nosos, enkephalos,* brain). A monster whose skull is open only on the frontal and parietal regions, the posterior fontanelle being distinctly present—the brain being more or less replaced by vascular tissue.

Noseph'erous (*nosos, phero,* to bear). Bringing disease.

Noseræsthesia, no-zer-ees-the'ze-ah (*noserus, aisthesis,* sensation). Disordered sensation.

Noseropheretrum, no-zer-o-fer'et-rum (*nosos, pheretron*). Litter.

Nose'rus (*noseros*). Insalubrious; sick.

Noseu'ma. Disease.

Nosistoria, no-zist-o're-ah (*nosos, historia,* history). History of disease.

Nosocarya, no-zo-kar'e-ah. Secale cornutum; ergot of rye.

Nosocephalous, no-zo-sef'al-us. Nosencephalus.

Nosoche'ma (*nosos, ochema,* carriage). Ambulance.

Nosochorologia, nos-o-kor-o-lo'je-ah (*nosos,* disease, *choros,* piece of ground, *logos,* treatise). Nosochthonographia.

Nosochthonographia, no-zok-thon-o-graf'e-ah (*nosos, chthon,* the earth, *grapho,* to describe). Medical topography in relation to endemic disease.

Nosochthonolog'ia (*nosos, chthon,* the earth, *logos,* a description). Geographical nosology.

Nosocomesis, no-zo-ko-ma'sis (*nosokomesis,* from *nosos, komeo,* to care for). Noselia.

Nosocomi'a. Noselia.

Nosoco'mial (*nosocomium,* hospital). Relating to a hospital, as nosocomial or hospital fever. **N. at'mosphere,** see *Hospitalism.*

Nosocomi'um (*nosokomeion*). Hospital. **N. psychiat'ricum,** hospital for the insane.

Nosoc'omus. Male hospital nurse.

Nosocratic, no-zo-krat'ik (*nosos, kratos,* power). Specific.

Nosocrinies, no-zo-krin'ees (*krino,* to separate). Diacrises.

No'sode. Isopathic remedy.

Noso'des (*nosos,* disease). Insalubrious, sick, sickly.

Nosodochium, no-zo-do'ke-um (*nosos, dechomai,* to receive). Hospital.

Nosogenesis, no-zo-jen'es-is (*nosos, genesis,* generation). Generation of disease; pathogeny.

Nosogen'ia (*nosos, gennao,* to engender). Pathogeny.

Nosog'eny. Pathogeny.

Nosogeog'raphy. Medical geography.

Nosog'raphy (*nosos, grapho,* to describe). A description of diseases.

Nosohæmia, no-zo-he'me-ah (*nosos, haima,* blood). Disease of the blood.

Nosological, no-zo-loj'ik-al. Pertaining to nosology.

Nosologism, no-zol'o-jism. Abuse of nosological arrangements in pathology.

Nosol'ogy (*nosos, logos,* a discourse). The classification of diseases. Pathology.

Nosomania, no-zo-man'e-ah. Mania in regard to disease; a species of hypochondriasis.

Nosomycosis, no-zo-me-ko'sis. Disease produced by fungi.

Nosonomy, no-zon'o-me (*nosos, onoma,* name). Nomenclature of diseases.

Nosophobia, no-zo-fo'be-ah. Intense dread of disease.

Nosophyta, no-zof'it-ah (*nosos, phuton,* plant). Diseases supposed to be produced by, or to consist in, the development of parasitic plants, as porrigo, mentagra, etc.

Nosophytodermata, no-zo-fe-to-dur'mat-ah (*nosophyta, derma,* skin). Nosophyta affecting the skin, as favus, trichosis, mentagra, alopecia areata, and chloasma.

Nosopœus, no-zo-pe'us (*nosos, poieo,* to make). That which causes disease.

Nosopoiet'ic or **Nosopoetic,** no-zo-po-et'ik. Nosopœus.

Nosos, no'sos. Disease.

Nosotaxy, no-zo-taks'e (*nosos, taxis,* arrangement). Distribution and classification of diseases.

Nosotheoria, no-zo-the-o're-ah (*nosos, theoria,* doctrine). Doctrine or theory of disease.

Nosotroph'ic (*nosos, trophe,* nourishment). Supplying material for disease. Nourishing to the sick.

Nosotrophy, no-zot'ro-fe. Proper care of the sick.

Nostalgia, nost-al'je-ah (*nostos,* a journey home, *algos,* pain). Homesickness; an affection produced by the desire of returning to one's country, characterized by melancholia and wasting, sometimes followed by death. **N. complica'ta,** nostalgia accompanied by intermittent fever.

Nostalgic, nos-tal'jik. Pertaining to, or affected with, nostalgia.

Nostomania, nos-to-man'e-ah. Nostalgia.

Nostosite, nos'to-site. Parasite situated in or on a part.

Nostrassia, nos-tras'se-ah (*nostras,* of our country). Nostralgia.

Nostrate, nos'trate. Endemic.

Nostrils, nos'trils. Nares.

Nos'trum (*noster,* our own). Arcanum; a secret or quack medicine.

Nota materna, no'tah mat-ur'nah (mother's mark). Nævus. **N. primiti'va,** primitive groove.

Notæ infantum, no'te in-fan'tum (infant's marks). Nævi.

No'tal (*notos,* the back). Dorsal.

Notalgia, no-tal'je-ah (*notos,* back, *algos,* pain). *Notialgia* (*Nostalgia,* improperly, of Köchlin and others). Pain in the back; spinal irritation.

Notanencephalia, not-an-en-sef-al'e-ah (*notos, anencephalia*). See *Notencephalus.*

Notch. A depression or indentation of differing shape and size, observed on the circumference or edges of certain bones, as the sacrosciatic, sphenopalatine, and pterygoid notches. Notches in soft parts are generally called fissures. **N., acetab'ular,** situate in border of acetabulum near the obturator foramen. **N., ante'rior, of cerebel'lum,** see *Incisura cerebelli.* **N., aor'tic,** an undulation, as indicated by the sphygmograph, synchronous with the reflux of blood closing the aortic valves. **N., clavic'ular,** depressed part at superior end of sternum, articulating with clavicle. **N. of the con'cha,** incisura intertragica. **N., cot'yloid,** see *Cotyloid cavity.* **N., ethmoid'al,** is situate on the frontal bone and joins the ethmoid. **N., great sciat'ic,** see *Incisura ischiadica major.* **N., interclavic'ular,** semilunar notch of sternum. **N., intercon'dylar,** intercondylar fossa. **N., na'sal,** cavity at internal edge of facial portion of the upper maxillary bone. **N., parot'id,** the triangular space comprised between the parotid edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, so called because it lodges the parotid gland. **N. of Rivi'nus,** small gap in bony ring to which membrana tympani is attached. **N., scap'ular,** the notch on the superior edge or costa of the scapula, which is converted into a foramen by means of a ligament, and gives passage to the suprascapular nerve. **N., semilu'nar, of the ster'num,** fourchette. **N., supraor'bital,** supraorbital foramen. **N., supraster'nal,** N., interclavicular. **N., ver'tebral,** concavity above and below the pedicle.

Notches of the cerebel'lum. Intervals separating the hemispheres, anterior and posterior. **N., ischiat'ic,** two in number: greater, situate at inferior part of the pelvis, is formed by the sacrum and ilium, and gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and superior gluteal vessels and nerves; the lesser is much the smaller, and is separated from the greater by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus and internal pudic vessels and nerves.

Notencephalia, no-ten-sef-al'e-ah. See *Notencephalus.*

Notencephalocele, no-ten-sef-al-o-se'le (Eng. no-ten-sef'al-o-seel). Congenital encephalocele at back of head; congenital absence of back part of cranium.

Notencephalus, no-ten-sef'al-us (*notos,* back, *enkephalos,* brain). Form of exencephalus in which the encephalic mass projects through a fissure in the occipital bone; usually, the contents being fluid or semifluid, the tumor is a hydrencephalocele. The condition is termed *Notencephalia* or *Notanencephalia.*

Notheus'is or **Nothi'a.** Degeneration.

No'throtes. Torpor.

Nothrous, no'thrus. Torpid.

No'thus. False.

Notiæus, no-te-e'us. Dorsal. **N. my'elus,** medulla spinalis.

Notial'gia. Notalgia.

No'tis. Humidity.

No'tochord (*notos, chorde,* a string). Chorda dorsalis. Embryonic condition of spinal cord; also spinal cord itself.

Notoglossus, no-to-glos'sus (*notos,* a ridge, *glossa,* tongue). Longitudinal muscular fibres on the upper surface of the tongue, immediately beneath the mucous membrane—*Lingualis superficialis.*

Notomelus, no-to-me'lus. Monster with supernumerary limbs attached to the back.

Notomyelitis, no-to-me-el-e'tis (*notos, myelitis*). Myelitis.

Notomyelus, no-to-me'el-us (*notos, muelos,* marrow). Medulla spinalis.

Notonia (no-ton'e-ah) **corymbo'sa.** Shrub growing in south of India; juice of recent stems has been employed in rabies.

Notophore, no'to-for. Monster with spina bifida.

No'tos or **No'tus.** Dorsum or back; vertebral column.

Nourishment, nur'ish-ment. Aliment.

Nous. Intellect.

Novacula, no-vak'u-lah. Razor.

Nox'ious (*noceo,* to injure). Deleterious.

Noy'ris. Nurse.

Nubecula, nu-bek'u-lah (dim. of **Nubes**). Enæorema; nebula.

Nu'bes (cloud). Enæorema; nebula.

Nubile, nu'bil. Marriageable; marriable; fit to marry. Generally, the period of puberty is considered to be the age at which both sexes are nubile. They are truly nubile, however, only when fitted to procreate healthy and vigorous children, and competent to discharge their duties as parents. Menstruation alone does not indicate nubility, which is the complement of puberty. See *Puberty.*

Nubil'ity. State of being nubile or marriageable.

Nubilosus, nu-bil-o'sus (*nubes,* a cloud). Nepheloid.

Nuces (nu'sees) (pl. of **Nux,** nut) **aquat'icæ** (water nuts). See *Trapa natans.* **N. quer'cûs,** see *Quercus alba.*

Nucha, nu'kah. The nuke, hinder part or nape of the neck. Part where the spinal marrow begins. The *Ligamentum nuchæ* is a strong ligament from the neck, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted into the occipital bone. It is very strong in quadrupeds. It is called in them *Paxywaxy, Paxwax, Packwax;* formerly, *Faxwax* and *Taxwax.*

Nuchal, nu'kal (*nucha*). Relating or appertaining to the nucha or nape of the neck. **N. fas'cia,** cervical fascia enveloping the trapezius. **N. fos'sa,** triangular depression on the median line at the back of the neck just below occipital bone. **N. re'gion,** region of the nucha or nape of the neck. **N. tu'bercle,** prominence caused by spine of seventh cervical vertebra.

Nu'cin. A crystalline substance in the pericarp and leaves of *Juglans regia.*

Nucista, nu-sis'tah (*nux,* a nut). See *Myristica moschata.*

Nu'cit. A crystallizable, non-fermentable sugar found in the leaves of *Juglans regia,* probably identical with inosit.

Nuck, canal' of. See *Canal of Nuck.*

Nu'clear. Pertaining to a nucleus, or to a central group of nerve-cells. **N. fis'sion,** increase of nuclei by fission or division of the original solitary nucleus. **N. lay'ers,** strata of central layers of retina. **N. lay'ers, inner,** layers between inner and outer molecular layers, subdivided into layer of spongioblasts and layer of ganglion retinæ. **N. lay'ers, out'er,** inner portion of visual cell-layer, composed of cone- and rod-granules. **N. paral'ysis,** paralysis from central causes. **N. spin'dle,** spindle-shaped arrangement of fibres and chromatin fragments into which the nucleus is transformed during karyokinesis. **N. zone,** uniform arrangement of nuclei or superficial fibres formed around the crystalline lens.

Nucleated, nu'kle-a-ted (*nucleus,* kernel). Having a nucleus or central particle. Applied to the elementary cells of organized tissues, the vital properties of which are seated in the nucleus. See *Cytoblast.* **N. cell,** see *Cytoblast.*

Nu'clei cem'bræ. See *Pinus cembra.* **N. cerebel'li secunda'rii,** N. fastigii, N. globosus, and N. emboliformis. **N. colliculo'rum,** gray masses found within the corpora quadrigemina. **N. os'sei,** ossification, points of. **N. pin'eæ,** see *Pinus pinea.* **N. trigem'ini,** trigeminal nuclei.

Nuclein, nu'kle-in. Albuminoid substance like mucin in nuclei of globules of the blood, pus, milk, the brain, etc. See *Globules of the blood.*

Nucleochylema, nu-kle-o-kil-a'mah. Substance occupying meshes of reticulum of nucleus.

Nucleochyme, nu'kle-o-kime. Fluid-like hyaline substance contained in a cell-nucleus.

Nucleohyaloplasm, nu-kle-o-hi'al-o-plazm. Nucleoplasm; karyoplasm. See *Chromatin.*

Nucleo-idioplasma, nu'kle-o-id-e-o-plaz'mah (*nucleus, idios,* special, *plasma*). Idioplasm of nucleus in particular.

Nucleolar, nu-kle'o-lar. Resembling a nucleolus.

Nucleolid, nu-kle'o-lid. Body resembling a nucleolus.

Nucleoli'nus or **Nucleol'ulus.** Small part of a cell-nucleus.

Nucleolus, nu-kle'ol-us (dim. of **Nucleus**). See *Cytoblast.* **N. prick'le,** nucleolus attached to nucleus, which surrounds it, by delicate fibrils.

Nucleoplasm, nu'kle-o-plazm (*nucleus,* small nut, *plasso,* to form). Substance from which the fibrils of germinal vesicles are formed. Also substance from which nuclear reticulum and envelope are formed.

Nucleoplasmatic (nu-kle-o-plaz-mat'ik) or **Nucleoplas'mic.** Relating to nucleoplasm.

Nucleoplastic, nu-kle-o-plas'tik. Nucleoplasmatic.

Nu'cleus. Kernel, central differentiated part. Applied principally to differentiated body in protoplasm of a cell containing chromatin—may or may not be separated from protoplasm by a membrane; also group of cells forming central termination of a nerve or bundle of nerve-fibres. Motor centre of a muscle; centre of functional activity of an organ. **N. abducen'tis,** abducens nucleus. **N. accesso'rii,** spinal accessory nucleus. **N. accesso'rius acus'tici,** see *Auditory nuclei, N. acustici.* **N. ambig'uus,** in medulla oblongata a nuclear mass in form of a gray cord directed dorso-ventrally along fibres of origin of vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves. **N. amyg'dalæ,** amygdaloid tubercle. **N. amygdalifor'mis,** nucleus of Luys. **N. angula'ris,** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. ante'rior,** N. ambiguus. **N. of ante'rior root-zone,** detached group of nerve-cells found in medulla oblongata, ventrally and radially from lowest fibres of origin of hypoglossal nerves. **N. ante'rior thal'ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. anterolatera'lis,** nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. arcifor'mis,** small mass of gray matter among superficial arcuate fibres of medulla. **N. arcua'tus triangula'ris, N. of Balbia'ni,** Balbiani's nucleus. **N. basa'lis,** olivary nucleus. **N. of Beck'terew,** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. blastoder'matis,** germinal spot. **N. bul'bi forn'icis,** gray matter within the corpora mammillaria. **N. cauda'tus,** caudate nucleus. **N. centra'lis infe'rior,** mass of gray cells in pons, rather diffusely scattered, situated near raphe and posterior border. **N. centra'lis supe'rior,** similar mass near dorsal and anterior surface. **N. cerebel'li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. cine'reus,** posterior gray commissure; see *Spinal commissures.* **N. cochlea'ris,** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. cunea'tus exter'nus,** small detached nucleus of gray matter lying superficially to nucleus cuneatus of medulla oblongata. **N. cursa'rius,** portion of gray matter in head of corpus striatum, irritation of which in animals produces an irresistible tendency to run or jump. **N. denta'tus cerebel'li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. denta'tus oli'væ,** olivary nucleus. **N. denta'tus par'tis commissura'lis,** nucleus olivaris superior. **N. denticula'tus,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. den'tis,** pulp of tooth. **N. of Die'ters,** outer or superior auditory nucleus; see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. embolifor'mis,** nucleus of gray matter in cerebellum lying close to corpus dentatum, toward median line. **N. exter'nus thal'ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. fas'ciæ denta'tæ,** irregularly arranged pyramidal cells in centre of fascia dentata. **N. fascia'lis,** fascial nucleus. **N. fasti'gii,** roof nucleus. **N. fibro'sus lin'guæ,** septum fibrosum linguæ. **N. fimbria'tus,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. funic'uli anterio'ris,** nucleus of anterior root-zone. **N. funic'uli cunea'ti,** cuneate nucleus. **N. funic'uli grac'ilis,** clavate nucleus. **N. funic'uli latera'lis,** in medulla oblongata, portion of continuation of anterior horn of spinal cord, which has become separated by fibres crossing from lateral column to opposite anterior pyramid. **N. funic'uli ter'etis,** a nucleus lying in funiculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle, mesially and dorsally from hypoglossal nucleus. **N. gelatino'so-cartilagin'eus** or **N. gelatino'sus,** nucleus pulposus. **N. globo'sus,** nucleus of gray matter in cerebellum, near corpus dentatum, to median and under side of nucleus emboliformis. **N. glossopharynge'i,** glossopharyngeal nucleus. **N. hypoglos'si,** hypoglossal nucleus. **M. hypoglos'si accesso'rius** or **ant'ero-exter'nus,** nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. infe'rior acus'tici,** accessory auditory nucleus; see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. inter'nus thal'ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. jux'ta-oliva'ris,** nucleus of pyramid. **N. latera'lis,** claustrum. **N. latera'lis ante'rior,** anterior division of nuclei funiculi lateralis. **N. latera'lis me'dius,** nucleus ambiguus. **N. latera'lis poste'rior,** posterior division of nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. latera'lis thal'ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. lemnis'ci latera'lis,** collection of cells in lateral lemniscus tract, about on level of upper termination of fourth ventricle. **N. lenticula'ris,** lenticular nucleus; gray centre of the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum. **N. lenticula'tus,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. lentifor'mis,** nucleus lenticularis. **N. len'tis,** inner harder portion of crystalline lens. **N. of Luys,** lens-shaped collection of nerve-cells, of a clear brown color, under optic thalamus, extending from red nucleus behind nearly to corpus albicans. **N. media'lis thal'ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. medulla'ris** or **N. medulla'ris cerebel'li,** medullary nucleus. **N. oculomoto'rii,** oculomotor nucleus. **N. oli'væ,** olivary nucleus. **N. oli'væ accesso'rius,** accessory olivary nucleus. **N. oli'væ accesso'rius exter'nus** or **N. oli'væ accesso'rius latera'lis,** collection of gray matter in medulla, dorsally from olive; also, **N. oli'væ accesso'rius supe'rior** and **N. oliva'ris supe'rior,** situate in pons behind trapezium and between roots of sixth and seventh nerves; also applied by Luys to red nucleus. **N. oli'væ accesso'rius media'lis,** pyramidal nucleus. **N. of Pan'der,** upper enlarged extremity of the white part of yolk of the hen's egg. **N. pedun'culi cer'ebri,** nucleus of Luys. **N. pedun'culi cona'rii,** ganglion habenulæ. **N. pon'tis,** scattered

multipolar cells in pons. **N. pulpo'sus,** jelly-like mass at centre of intervertebral disks—vestige of notochord. **N. of pyr'amid,** collection of gray matter found in anterior area of medulla, just behind pyramid and ventrally from olive; lesser N. of pyramid is nucleus arciformis. **N. quadrigem'ini,** masses of gray matter occupying central portions of corpora quadrigemini, anterior and posterior. **N. reticula'ris,** situate dorsally in pons, widest about region of root of trigeminus. **N. ru'ber,** red nucleus. **N. supe'rior thal'ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. tænifor'mis,** claustrum. **N. tec'ti,** roof nucleus. **N. tegmen'ti,** red nucleus. **N. trape'zius,** collection of cells in pons among fibres of trapezius. **N. trochlea'ris,** see *Trochlearis nuclei.* **N. va'gi,** vagus nucleus. **N. vestibula'ris,** see *Auditory nuclei.*

Nucula terrestris, nu'ku-lah ter-res'tris (*nux,* a nut). Bunium bulbocastanum.

Nudipes, nu'de-pees. Having naked feet, as in some animals.

Nuel's space. Intercellular space between outer rods of Corti and outer hair-cells.

Nuhn, glands of. Glands of Blaudin. Two glands at the apex of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane and the longitudinal muscular fibres, formed by the styloglossus and longitudinalis inferior muscles.

Nui'sance. In common law, that which causes hurt, inconvenience, or damage to any one; in public health legislation, that which is injurious to health.

Nuke. Nucha.

Nulekneed. Entogonyancon.

Nullip'ara or **Nulliparous,** nul-lip'ar-us (*nullus,* none, *pario,* to bring forth). One that has not brought forth any young, though not a virgin.

Nullipar'ity. State or condition of a nullipara.

Numb. Torpid.

Numb'ness. State of being torpid.

Numer'ical meth'od. See *Method.*

Num'miform. Coin-shaped.

Nummular, num'mu-lar (*nummus,* money). *Nummulated.* Relating to money. Coin-shaped, as the sputa in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel, like a piece of money; and to the mode of aggregation of the red corpuscles of the blood—nummular rolls.

Nummularia, num-mu-lah're-ah. Lysimachia nummularia.

Nummulated, num'mu-la-ted. Coin-shaped.

Nummulation, num-mu-la'shun. Aggregation of red blood-corpuscles into rolls, resembling rolls of money.

Num'post. Abscess.

Nuphar (nu'far) **ad'vena.** *Yellow pond-lily, Spatterdock,* ord. Nympheaceæ; indigenous in Canada and the U. S. Root is a popular tonic, and the fresh root bruised is applied as a cataplasm. **N. lu'teum,** Nymphæa lutea.

Nuptiality, nup-she-al'it-e. Proportion of number of marriages to number of people in a given locality.

Nurse. One who suckles her own child or another's. One that has the care of a sick person; caretaker. A *dry nurse* is one who gives every care to a child, but does not suckle it. A *monthly nurse* is one who attends a woman during the month of her parturient state; a *wet nurse* (Sc.), *milkwoman,* a female who suckles the child of another. A *hospital nurse* is one whose field of occupation is in a hospital; a *trained nurse,* one who has received systematic instruction and discipline to fit him or her for duty in the sick-room; a *professional nurse* is one whose sole occupation is the care of the sick, in contradistinction to the voluntary nursing of family or friends. To *nurse artificially* is to bring up a child by the hand.

Nurses' contrac'ture. Tetany.

Nurs'ing. Lactation. Also care of the sick.

Nursling, nurs'ling. An infant nursed by its mother or by another.

Nus. Intellect.

Nuss'baum's narco'sis. Condition produced by a full dose of morphia, followed by inhalation of chloroform.

Nu'sus. Disease.

Nut ([L.] *nux*). Glans. **N., Barba'does,** see *Jatropha curcas, Ben, Betel, Bonduc.* **N., Brazil'ian,** see *Pichurim beans.* **N., but'ter,** Juglans cinerea; see *Cashew, Cream.* **N., cem'bros,** see *Pinus cembra.* **N., clear'ing,** Strychnos potatorum. **N., French,** Juglans regia. **N., ground,** Apios tuberosa, Arachis hypogea; see *Guru, Indian gum, Kola, Malacca, Marking, Oil, Oriental cashew.* **N. oil,** a drying fluid oil obtained from kernels of English walnuts. **N., Para,** see *Pichurim beans, Pecan.* **N., phys'ic,** Jatropha curcas. **N., pine,** Pinus sabiniana; see *Pinus picea.* **N., pistach'io,** see *Pistacia vera.* **N., poi'son,** see *Strychnos nux vomica.* **N., purg'ing,** see *Jatropha* and *Croton tiglium.* **N., rat'tle,** Nelumbium luteum. **N., sas'safras,** see *Pichurim beans.* **N., soap,** see *Sapindus saponaria.* **N. tree, Mal'abar,** adhatoda. **N., vom'ic,** see *Strychnos nux vomica.* **N., zir'bel,** see *Pinus picea.*

Nutation, nu-ta'shun (*nuto,* to nod). Nodding. Also a constant oscillation of the head, by which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions.

Nutator capitis, nu-ta'tor kap'it-is (nodder of the head). Sternocleidomastoideus.

Nut'gall. See *Quercus infectoria,* also *American nutgalls.* **N. oint'ment,** powdered nutgalls 1, benzoinated lard 9 (U. S. Ph.). **N., tinc'ture of,** see *Tinctura gallarum.*

Nut'grass. Indigenous; root aromatic; used in cholera.

Nut'meg. See *Myristica moschata.* **N. but'ter,** see *Myristica.* **N. ce'rate,** yellow wax 1, olive oil 2, expressed oil of nutmeg 6; melt together. **N. flow'er,** nigella. **N. liver,** cirrhosis of the liver, or condition of that organ dependent on imperfect circulation, from local obstruction or from heart trouble. **N., oil of,** see *Myristica.* **N. tree,** Myristica fragrans.

Nut'megs. Testes.

Nu'triant (*nutrio,* to nourish). Medicine modifying or improving local or general nutrition.

Nutricatio, nu-tre-kah'she-o (*nutrio,* to nourish). Nutrition.

Nutric'ius. Nutritious.

Nutriens, nu'tre-ens. Aliment; nurse.

Nu'trient. Giving nourishment. Food or other nourishing material. **N. ar'tery,** medullary artery. **N. canal',** passage by which medullary artery enters a bone. **N. foram'ina,** openings by which nutrient arteries penetrate bones.

Nutrility, nu-tril'it-e. Metabolism. Ability to perform a nutritive function.

Nutrimen, nu-tre'men. Aliment.

Nu'triment. Aliment. Anything that nourishes.

Nutrimental, nu-tre-men'tal. *Alimental, Alimentary;* having qualities of food or nutriment.

Nutrimentum, nu-tre-men'tum. Aliment; pabulum.

Nutrition, nu-trish'un (*nutrio,* to nourish). Nutrition is that function by which the alimentary matter already elaborated by the various organic actions loses its own nature and assumes that of the different living tissues, to repair their losses and maintain their strength. Sometimes used in a more extended signification to express the whole series of actions by which the two constant movements of composition and decomposition are accomplished in organized bodies. Nutrition would then comprehend digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation; the latter being nutrition properly so called, and being effected in the intermediate system over the whole of the body, the cells of the tissues attracting from the blood the elements necessary for their reparation. **N., anor'mal,** term proposed as a substitute for inflammation. **N., force of,** plastic force. **N. treat'ment,** restorative treatment in pneumonia, etc., consisting in judicious stimulation and nourishing diet.

Nutritional, nu-trish'un-al. Relating or appertaining to nutrition.

Nutritious, nu-trish'us. Nutritive; having the quality of nourishing, as nutritious food, nutritious lymph, etc. **N.** or **Nu'tritive ar'teries,** arterial

branches which enter the *foramina nutricia* of long bones and penetrate to the medullary membrane.

Nutritive, nu'tri-tiv. Nutritious; also relating to nutrition; hence the nutritive functions, or those concerned in nutrition. **N. yolk**, portion of ovum containing most yolk-granules, and serving principally as a food reservoir in distinction from the formative yolk.

Nutritus, nu-tre'tus. Aliment, nutrition.

Nutrix, nu'triks. Mamma; nurse.

Nuts, wa'ter. Nelumbium luteum.

Nux (a nut) **aromat'ica.** See *Myristica moschata.* **N. avella'na**, Corylus avellana (nut). **N. Barbaden'sis**, Jatropha curcas. **N. becui'ba**, ibicuiba. **N. castan'ea Brasilien'sis**, Brazil nuts. **N. cathar'tica America'na**, Jatropha curcas. **N. gal'læ**, see *Quercus cerris.* **N. jug'lans**, Juglans regia. **N. med'ica**, coco of the Maldives. **N. metel'la**, Strychnos nux vomica. **N. meth'el**, Datura stramonium. **N. moscha'ta**, see *Myristica moschata.* **N. myris'tica**, see *Myristica moschata.* **N. pista'cia**, see *Pistacia vera.* **N. unguenta'ria**, see *Myristica moschata.* **N. vom'ica**, Strychnos nux vomica.

Nyade'lia. Tree growing in Malabar, where it is used in pulmonary affections; seeds have purgative prorerties.

Nychthemerus, nik-them'er-us (*nux*, night, *hemera*, day). Of the duration of a night and a day.

Nyc'talope. See *Nyctalopia.*

Nyctalopex, nik-tal-o'peks. See *Nyctalopia.*

Nyctalopia, nik-tal-o'pe-ah (*nux*, night, *optomai*, to see). Now used to signify day-blindness, as by Hippocrates; other old authorities used it in sense of night-blindness, now called nyctamblyopia. See *Hemeralopia.* Disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual nerve in particular.

Nyctalopiasis, nik-tal-o-pe-as'is. Nyctalopia.

Nyctalopy, nik'tal-o-pe. Nyctalopia.

Nyctamblyopia, nik-tam-ble-o'pe-ah (*nycto*, *amblusso*, to be blind). Night-blindness.

Nyctanthes, nik-tanth'ees (*nycto*, *anthos*, flower). *Arbor tritis; Indian mourner.* Plant growing in India, where the seeds and flowers are employed as a cardiac tonic.

Nycterinus, nik-ter-e'nus. Nocturnal.

Nycthemeron, nik-the'mer-on. See *Dies.*

Nycthe'merum (*nycto*, *hemera*, day). The space of 24 hours, or of a day and night. Certain complaints continue only so long.

Nyctiplauc'tos, Nyctiplauc'tus, Nyctip'olos, Nyctip'olus, or **Nyctip'orus** (*nycto*, *poleo* or *poreuo*, to go about). A somnambulist.

Nycto, nik'to (night). In composition, night.

Nyctobadia, nik-to-bad'e-ah (*nycto*, *baino*, to walk or mount), **Nyctobasis** (nik-tob'as-is), **Nyctobatesis** (nik-to-bat-a'sis), or **Nyctobatia**, nik-to-bat'e-ah. Somnambulism.

Nyctophobia, nik-to-fo'be-ah (*nycto*, *phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of night.

Nyctophonia, nik-to-fo'ne-ah (*nycto*, *phone*, voice). Ability to speak only at night.

Nyctotyphlosis, nik-to-tif-lo'sis (*nycto*, *tuphlos*, blind). Hermeralopia.

Nyg'ma (*nugma*, a prick). Punctured wound.

Nygmat'icum emplas'trum (wound plaster). Emplastrum resinæ.

Nygmaticus, nig-mat'ik-us. Pertaining to a puncture or stab.

Nympha, nim'fah. Clitoris. See *Nymphæ.*

Nymphæ, nim'fe. *Labia minora* or *interna; Pudenda minora.* Two membranous folds arising from the lateral parts of the prepuce of the clitoris and descending on the inner surface of the labia majora; terminating by becoming gradually thinner about the middle of the circumference of the vaginal orifice; formed each of two folds of mucous membrane of the vulva, and containing in their substance a thin layer of spongy, erectile tissue. Their use seems to be—not as was once supposed, to direct the course of the urine, which notion gave rise to their name (after the fabulous water nymphs), but to favor the elongation and dilatation of the vagina in pregnancy and labor. The word *Nymphe* has also been used synonymously with clitoris. **N. pen'dulæ**, pendulous labia majora.

Nymphæa (nim-fe'ah) **ad'vena.** Nuphar advena. **N. al'ba**, *White water lily*, ord. Ranunculaceæ. Demulcent, antaphrodisiac, emollient, and slightly anodyne remedy. **N. In'dica**, N. nelumbo. **N. lu'tea**, *Yellow water lily*, used for the same purposes as *Nymphæa alba.* In Norfolk, England, the flowers are called *Brandybottles.* **N. nelum'bo**, *Ægyptian bean.* The fruit is eaten raw in Egypt and some neighboring countries; considered to be tonic and astringent. **N. ma'jor lu'tea**, N. lutea. **N. odora'ta**, *Sweet-scented water lily, Sweet water*, or *White pond*, or *Toad lily, Cow* or *Water cabbage.* An indigenous plant, growing in most parts of the U. S. in fresh-water ponds and along streams, having large white, beautiful, sweet-scented flowers. Root is very astringent and bitter. Sometimes made into a poultice and used as a discutient. **N. umbilica'lis**, N. lutea.

Nymphar, nim'far. Nymphæa alba.

Nymphe, nim'fe. Clitoris. See *Nymphæ.*

Nymphitis, nim-fe'tis (*nympha*, *itis*). Inflammation of the nymphæ or clitoris.

Nympholepsy, nim'fo-lep-sy (*nympholepsia*,). State of one rapt or entranced. See *Catalepsy.*

Nymphomania, nim-fo-man'e-ah (*nympha*, *mania*, fury). An irresistible and insatiable desire in females for the venereal act. It occurs in those particularly who possess a nervous temperament and vivid imagination, especially if excited by improper language, masturbation, etc. In the commencement the sufferer is a prey to perpetual contests between feelings of modesty and impetuous desires. At an after period she abandons herself to the latter, seeking no longer to restrain them. In the last stage the obscenity is disgusting, and the mental alienation, for such it is, becomes complete.

Nymphoncus, nimf-on'kus (*nympha*, *onkos*, tumor). A morbid tumefaction of the nymphæ.

Nymphotomy, nimf-ot'o-me (*nympha*, *tome*, section). An operation, known and practised for a long time, consisting in the excision of the nymphæ. The operation is had recourse to when the seat of scirrhus, cancer, fungus, or gangrene, or when so large as to interfere with walking or coition. Nymphotomy is the circumcision of the female. Some authors have used the term for amputation of the clitoris.

Nys'sa. Genus of *Cornaceæ.* **N. can'dicans**, Ogeechee lime, grows in swamps of Georgia and Florida; also **N. capita'ta, N. grandidenta'ta**, or **N. uniflo'ra**, large tupelo, cotton gum, grows in southern U. S. The spongy roots of these species are used for corks and surgical tents.

Nystagmus (nist-ag'mus) or **Nystax'is** (*nustagmos*, sleep). A partial, involuntary, rotatory, or oscillatory movement of the eyeball. *Nystagmus rotatorius* (rotatory nystagmus) or *oscillatorius* is a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the eye, generally appearing in infancy, sometimes in conjunction with congenital cataract. Also coma vigil. **N., mi'ner's**, variety of nystagmus occurring among coal-miners. **N. mis'tus**, nystagmus in which oscillatory and rotary nystagmus exist.

Nysta'leus. Somnolent, sleepy.

Nyxis, niks'is (*nusso*, to pierce). Puncture; paracentesis.

O.

O. Abb. of *octarius*, a pint. Symbol for oxygen.

Oak balls. See *California oak balls.* **O. bark,** dried bark of smaller branches and young stems of *Quercus robur;* astringent. **O., black,** Quercus tinctoria. **O., com'mon,** Quercus robur. **O. galls,** see *Nutgall.* **O., Jeru'salem,** Chenopodium botrys; see also *Chestnut, Cork, Dyer's, Live, Poison, Spanish,* and *White.* **O. lungs,** Lichen pulmonarius. **O. man'na,** Diabekir and Armenian manna, obtained from leaves of Quercus vallonea and Q. Persica; consists chiefly of grape-sugar. **O. poi'son,** Rhus toxicodendron. **O., red,** Quercus rubra montana. **O., sea,** Fucus vesiculosus. **O., Spanish,** Quercus rubra montana. **O., white,** Quercus alba.

Oak'um. See *Linteum.*

Oämma, o-am'mah. Audition; also the ear.

Oärialgia, o-ar-e-al'je-ah. Ovarian neuralgia.

Oäric, o-ar'ik (*oarion*). Relating or appertaining to the ovary.

Oäricele, o-ar-e-se'le (Eng. o-ar'i-seel). Ovarian hernia.

Oäriocye'sis (*oarion, kuesis,* pregnancy). Ovarian pregnancy.

Oärion, o-ar'e-on (*oarion,* an egg). Ovary.

Oärioncus, o-ar-e-on'kus (*oarion, onkos,* swelling). Ovarian tumor.

Oärioparectama, o-ar-e-o-par-ek'tam-ah (*oarion, parekteino,* to extend). Enlargement of the ovary.

Oäriopathy, o-ar-e-op'ath-e (*oarion, pathos,* affection). Disease of the ovary.

Oäriophyma, o-ar-e-o-fe'mah (*oarion, phuma,* a swelling). Oarioncus.

Oäriorrhexia, o-ar-e-or-rheks'e-ah (*oarion, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the ovary.

Oärioscirrhus, o-ar-e-o-skir'rhus (*oarion, scirrhus*). Scirrhus of the ovary.

Oäriosteresis, o-ar-e-o-ster-a'sis (*oarion, steresis,* privation). Oariotomy.

Oäriotomy, o-ar-e-ot'o-me (*oarion, tome,* incision). Ovariotomy.

Oäritis, o-ar-e'tis. *Ovaritis.* Inflammation of the ovarium. When occurring in childhood it is the *Lochoöphoritis* of some.

Oäriule, o-ar'e-ule (*oarion, ule,* cicatrix). Corpus luteum.

Oärium, o-ar'e-um. Ovary.

Oäriydrops, o-ar-e-e'drops (*oarion, hudrops,* dropsy). Hydroarion.

Oärthrocace, o-ar-throk'as-e. *Omoärthrocace.* Inflammation of the scapulohumeral articular surfaces.

Oat'meal. See *Avena.*

Oats. Avena. **O., water,** Zizania aquatica.

Ob (L.). In composition, on, before, over, against, toward. At times only intensive; at others it means inversely. Before *c* and *f* it is often changed into *oc, of,* and before *p* always into *op.*

Obauditio, ob-aw-dish'e-o (*ob, audio,* to hear). Hardness of hearing; incomplete deafness.

Obauditus, ob-aw-de'tus. Hardness of hearing.

Obcæcatio, ob-se-kah'she-o (*ob, cæco,* to blind). Blindness.

Obdormition, ob-dor-mish'un (*ob, dormio,* to sleep). The state of being asleep; also of the limbs being asleep.

Obductio legalis, ob-duk'she-o leg-al'is. Legal post-mortem examination.

Obduc'tion. Examination of cadaver previous to medico-legal autopsy.

O'Beirne's tube. A long, flexible tube for high injection in cases of obstinate constipation.

Obelæa raphe, ob-el-e'ah raf'e (*obelos,* a spit or arrow). Sagittal suture.

Obe'lion. Point on median line in sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina, used in craniometry.

Obesitas, o-bes'it-as (fatness). Excessive corpulency. **O. col'li,** prominence of the neck from obesity. **O. cordis,** fatty degeneration of the heart. **O. nim'ia,** conversion into, or formation of, fat. **O. vis'cerum,** accumulation of fat in the intestines. The principal systems of treatment for reduction of obesity or for its prevention are those of Banting, Ebstein, and Oertel, all of whom enjoin exercise and abstention from carbohydrates. Ebstein advises the use of fats. Oertel restricts the quantity of fluids used.

Obesity, o-bes'it-e. Polysarcia. See *Obesitas, treatment for.*

Obesus, o-ba'sus (fat). Corpulent.

O'bex. Thin layer of white matter crossing posterior median fissure of medulla at calamus scriptorius.

Obfuscatio, ob-fus-kah'she-o (*ob, fusco,* to make dark). Amaurosis.

Obitus, ob'it-us (*ob, eo,* to go). Death; dead.

Objective, ob-jek'tiv. An object-glass; combination of lenses used next to the object in a compound microscope. Also applied to symptoms, as objective symptoms, in contradistinction to subjective symptoms. **O. cone,** cone of light proceeding from an object, the apex of which is on the object and the base on the cornea. **O. lig'ament,** thin fibrous band, apparently a detached portion of interosseous membrane, extending from coronoid process of ulna to radius just below the tubercle. **O. line of clav'icle,** trapezoid line. **O. line of fib'ula,** postero-internal border, from inner side of head to interosseous crest at lower fourth, giving attachment to fascia separating tibialis posticus from superficial muscles. **O. line of lower jaw, exter'nal,** impression for depressor muscles, extending downward and forward from anterior border of ramus. **O. line of lower jaw, inter'nal,** mylohyoid ridge. **O. line of ra'dius,** upper part of anterior border, downward and outward from tuberosity, affording attachment to supinator brevis, flexor sublimis digitorum, and flexor longus pollicis muscles. **O. line of thy'roid,** line for insertion of sternothyroid and thyrohyoid muscles on great wing of thyroid cartilage. **O. line of tib'ia,** popliteal line. **O. line of ul'na,** ridge from posterior extremity of lesser sigmoid cavity to posterior border, giving attachment to supinator brevis. **O. sensa'tions,** see *Sensations.*

Oblesion, ob-le'zhun. Absence or deficiency of some functions.

Obligatio, ob-lig-ah'she-o. Dressing.

Oblinition, ob-lin-ish'un (*ob, lino,* to besmear). Inunction.

Oblique, ob-leek'. Anything inclined or which deviates from the vertical line. Anatomists have given this name to certain muscles which have a unique direction as regards the plane that divides the body into two equal and symmetrical halves. **O. muscles of the abdo'men,** two in number: 1. *Obliquus externus abdominis, Grand* or *External oblique.* One of the broadest muscles of the body; situate at the lateral and anterior part of the abdomen, flat and quadrilateral. Attached above to the outer surface and lower edge of the last seven or eight ribs; below, to the anterior third of the external lip of the crista ilii; before, it terminates at the linea alba, a broad and strong aponeurosis which covers the rectus and presents toward the inferior parts two very solid fibrous fasciculi, which are inserted—the one at the symphysis, the other at the spine of the pubis—under the name of *Pillars of the abdominal ring.* These pillars leave between them an opening which forms the inferior orifice of the inguinal canal. The obliquus externus abdominis depresses the ribs and carries them backward during a strong expiration. It impresses on the chest a movement of rotation, and bends the thorax upon the pelvis, and conversely. It also contracts the abdominal cavity. 2. *Obliquus in-*

ternus abdominis, *Internal oblique*, is broad, especially before; thin, and irregularly quadrilateral, like the preceding, beneath which it is situate. Attached, above, to the inferior edge of the cartilages of the fifth, fourth, third, and second ribs; below, to the anterior two-thirds of the interstices of the crista ilii, to the posterior part of the crural arch, and to the pubis; behind, to the spinous processes of the last two lumbar vertebræ, and to those of the first two portions of the sacrum; before, to the linea alba. Its upper fibres run obliquely upward and forward; the middle are horizontal; and the lower pass obliquely downward and forward. These last, in the male, are dragged down through the inguinal ring when the testicle descends, and form the two fasciculi of the cremaster. The *Obliquus internus* resembles the O. externus in function. **O. muscles of the eye** are two in number: 1. *Obliquus superior oculi*, *Trochlearis*, situate at the inner and upper part of the orbit; is small, round, fusiform, and reflected upon itself in the middle of its course. Behind, it is attached to the inside of the foramen opticum; opposite the internal orbital process it becomes a small, round tendon, which slides in a cartilaginous pulley fixed to the os frontis, and is reflected at an acute angle to proceed downward and outward, to attach itself to the outer and back part of the globe. This muscle carries the globe forward and inward, producing a movement of rotation, which directs the pupil downward and inward. This is conceived to be an involuntary muscle, as well as the next. In sleep, when power over the straight or voluntary muscles of the organ is nearly lost, the eye is given up to the oblique muscles, which lodge the transparent cornea under the upper eyelid. At the approach of death the same thing is observable; hence the turning up of the eye at such time is not an evidence of agony or suffering, but of insensibility. 2. *Obliquus inferior*, situate at the anterior and inferior part of the orbit. It is flat and attached to the inner and anterior part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, on the outside of the lacrymal gutter; from thence it passes outward and backward, and terminates by an aponeurosis at the posterior and inner part of the globe of the eye. It carries the globe of the eye inward and forward, and directs the pupil upward and outward. **O. mus'cles of the head**, two in number: 1. *Obliquus superior*, situate at the sides of and behind the articulation of the head; it is flat and attached, on the one hand, to the top of the transverse process of the atlas, and on the other terminates at the occipital bone beneath the inferior curved line, and sometimes also at the mastoid region of the temporal bone. It extends the head, inclining it to one side. 2. *Obliquus inferior capitis*, situate at the posterior part of the neck and head. It is round, fusiform, attached to the spinous processes of the axis, and proceeds to terminate behind and below the summit of the transverse process of the atlas. It impresses on the first vertebra and the head a movement of rotation, which turns the face to one side. **O. pro'cesses**, articular process. **O. ridge of molar tooth**, thick ridge of enamel connecting the anterior internal cusp with the posterior external cusp in upper molars. **O. ridge of trape'zium**, eminence on palmar surface of trapezium, giving attachment to the ligamentum carpi volare proprium. **O. vein of heart**, small vein in vestigial fold of pericardium, remains of fœtal left superior cava.

Obliquitas, ob-lik'we-tas. Obliquity.

Obliquity, ob-lik'we-te. State of being oblique, as o. of the fœtal head, o. of the pelvis, o. of the uterus, etc.

Obli'quus (*ob*, *liquis*, slanting). Oblique. **O. abdom'inis exter'na mi'nor** or **abdom'inis secun'dus**, rare muscle arising from the 10th or 11th rib, and passing to Poupart's ligament, sheath of rectus, or middle of crest of ilium (rectus lateralis abdominis). **O. acces-so'rius oc'uli**, gracillimus oculi. **O. ascen'dens**, O. internus abdominis. **O. auric'ulæ**, a few muscular fibres on medial surface of external ear, from eminentia conchæ to eminentia fossæ triangularis. **O. au'ris**, laxator tympani. **O. cap'itis infe'rior** or **ma'jor**, small muscle arising from spinous process of axis, inserted into transverse process of atlas. **O. cap'itis supe'rior** or **mi'nor**, small muscle arising from transverse process of atlas, passing up and back to be inserted between curved lines of occipital bone. **O. col'li supe'rior**, see *Longus colli*. **O. descen'dens exter'nus**, see *Oblique muscles of abdomen*. **O. inter'nus abdom'inis**, see *Oblique muscles of abdomen*. **O. ma'jor**, O. externus abdominis, O. inferior capitis, O. superior oculi. **O. mi'nor**, O. internus abdominis. **O. mi'nor cap'itis**, O. superior capitis. **O. mi'nor oc'uli**, O. inferior oculi.

Obliterated, ob-lit'er-a-ted (*oblitero*, to efface). A vessel or duct is said to be obliterated when its parietes have approximated and contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

Obliteratio completa, ob-lit-er-ah'she-o kom-ple'tah. Matting or growing together of organic parts.

Oblivio, ob-liv'e-o (forgetfulness). Amnesia. **O. iners'**, lethargy.

Oblobium, ob-lo'be-um (*ob*, *lobos*, a lobe). Antilobium; antitragus.

Obmutescence, ob-mu-tes'sence. Aphonia.

Obnubilation, ob-nu-bil-a'shun (*ob*, *nubilo*, to be cloudy). Giddiness; dazzling.

Obolus, ob'ol-us. An ancient weight of 9 or 10 grains.

Obrang. Plant of Guinea, employed in decoction in orchitis.

Obscœnæ (ob-se'ne) **par'tes.** Obscene parts. Genital organs.

Observation, ob-ser-va'shun (*ob*, *servo*, to keep—*e. g.* in sight). Act of examining a thing by means of the external senses. Employed in several acceptations. It expresses—1. The action of observing. 2. The aggregate of knowledge afforded by observation. In French—but not in English—it means the case or history of the phenomena presented by a patient in the course of a disease. **O., meth'od of**, numerical method.

Obsession, ob-sesh'un. Disordered condition of intellect, in which the patient imagines himself possessed of demons.

Obsoles'cence. State of becoming old and useless; cessation of normal growth and action.

Obsolete, ob'so-lete. Out of use; also deficient in development.

Obstetric, ob-stet'rik (*obsto*, to stand before). Relating or appertaining to obstetrics, as obstetric auscultation, obstetric exploration, etc. **O. chair**, labor chair.

Obstet'rical. Obstetric. **O. con'jugate**, see *Pelvic diameters*.

Obstetricans, ob-stet'rik-ans. Accoucheur.

Obstetricatio, ob-stet-rik-ah'she-o. Obstetrics.

Obstetricius, ob-stet-ris'e-us. Accoucheur.

Obstetrics, ob-stet'riks. *Tocology*, *Tokology*. Art of midwifery; midwifery in general.

Obstetricy, ob-stet'ris-e. Obstetrics.

Obstetrist, ob-stet'rist. Accoucheur.

Obstetrix, ob-stet'riks. Midwife.

Obstipa'tio. See *Hump*.

Obstipation, ob-stip-a'shun (*ob*, *stipo*, to cram close). Constipation. Lateral curvature of the spine. **O. alvi'na**, constipation. **O. tenes'mus**, tenesmus.

Obstipitas capitis (ob-stip'it-as kap'it-is) or **col'li** (*obstipo*, to lean to one side). Torticollis.

Obstructio, ob-struk'she-o (*obstruo*, to stop up by building against). Constriction; detention in a cavity or canal of any substance which is morbid from either quantity or quality. **O. al'vi**, constipation. **O. duc'tûs alimenta'rii**, constipation. **O. duc'tûs Stenonia'ni**, constriction of Steno's duct. **O. intestina'lis**, constipation. **O. pulmo'num pituito'sa febri'lis**, peripneumonia notha. **O. rec'ti spas'tica**, spasmodic stricture of the rectum.

Obstruction, ob-struk'shun (same etymon). In pathology applied to various forms of obstruction, such as the valvular, mitral, and aortic, to obstruc-

tion of the bowels, pancreatic duct, etc. **O., albu'minous,** amyloid degeneration. **O. of the intes'tines,** condition usually dependent upon excessive accumulation of fæces.

Obstruent, ob'stru-ent. A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

Obstupefacientia, ob-stu-pe-fash-e-en'she-ah (*ob, stupefacio,* to be numb). Narcotics.

Obstupescence, ob-stu-pes'sence. Stupefied condition resulting from consternation or from traumatism.

Obsuturalis, ob-su-tu-ral'is. Applied to placenta when situate against or opposed to a suture.

Obtruncatio, ob-trun-kah'she-o (*ob, trunco,* to cut off). Decollation.

Obtundens, ob-tun'dens (*obtundo,* to beat against, and therefore to blunt the edge). An epithet applied to remedies supposed, according to an erroneous theory, to be possessed of the power of blunting the acrimony of the humors—*e. g.* a demulcent.

Obturamentum, ob-tu-rah-men'tum (*obturo,* to stop). Anything that obstructs, as fæcal accumulations. Any obstacle to delivery of fœtus in preternatural or other presentations.

Obturatio, ob-tu-rah'she-o. Infarction; obstruction; detention in canals or cavities of any substance that is morbid either from quantity or quality. Plugging. **O. of teeth,** plugging of teeth.

Obturatococcyge'us. Portion of levator ani arising from spine of ischium.

Obturator, ob-tu-ra'tor. An instrument adapted for closing an opening caused by a wound or disease, as *obturator of the palate;* see *Palate, artificial.* Also a name given in anatomy to several parts connected with the obturator foramen. **O. ar'tery** arises most commonly from the hypogastric. It is, however, frequently given off from the epigastric; a matter of importance to be determined in cases of femoral hernia. Of 500 obturator arteries examined by M. J. Cloquet, 340 were furnished by the hypogastric, and 152 by the epigastric or crural. When it arises from the hypogastric, it passes forward and outward, and then turns horizontally into the cavity of the pelvis, to issue from this cavity by the opening left at the upper part of the obturator membrane. When, on the contrary, the obturator artery arises from the epigastric or the crural, it descends obliquely inward behind the os pubis to the obturator foramen. At its exit from the pelvis the artery divides into two branches, a posterior and an anterior, which are distributed to the muscles of the anterior and superior part of the thigh. **O. canal',** passage for obturator vessels and nerves through upper part of obturator foramen. **O. exter'nus,** muscle of hip arising from outer surface of obturator membrane and rami of ischium and pubes, inserted into digital fossa of great trochanter. **O. fas'cia** covers deep surface of O. internus muscle, constituting its perimysium; upper part, a portion of pelvic fascia. **O. fora'men,** a large opening of oval or triangular form in the anterior part of the os innominatum, on the outside of the symphysis pubis and beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis. This foramen is closed by a membranous ligament. **O. groove,** deep oblique furrow on under surfaces of horizontal ramus of pubis for O. vessels and nerves. **O. her'nia,** hernia through O. foramen. **O. lig'ament** or **mem'brane,** *Subpubic membrane,* a fibrous membrane fixed to the whole circumference of the obturator foramen, except above, where an opening remains for the passage of the vessels and nerves of the same name. **O. mus'cles,** two in number: 1. *O. externus,* situate at the anterior and inner part of the thigh. It is broad, flat, and triangular; attached on the one hand to the anterior surface of the os pubis, to that of the ischium, and to the anterior surface of the obturator ligament. Its fleshy fibres converge to the tendon inserted at the inferior part of the cavity of the great trochanter; it rotates the thigh outward. 2. *O. Internus,* situate almost entirely in the pelvis, arises from the inner surface of the obturator ligament, and from the posterior part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, inserted by means of a strong tendon running between the two portions of the gemini into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter, after having turned upon the ischium, which forms for it a kind of pulley; it also rotates the thigh outward. **O. nerve** proceeds principally from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves, descends into the pelvis, gains the obturator foramen, gives branches to the obturator muscles, and divides, behind the abductor primus and pectinalis, into two branches: *anterior,* whose branches are distributed to the first two adductors, gracilis, and integuments; *posterior,* distributing its ramifications to the obturator externus and third adductor. **O. nerve, acces'sory,** see *Accessory obturator nerve.* **O. plex'us,** formed by veins surrounding O. foramen; discharges through O. vein. **O. tu'bercles,** eminences on either side of the obturator groove when the O. membrane expands over it. The posterior or superior is where the edge of the acetabulum meets the O. foramen; the anterior or inferior is on the descending ramus of the pubis. **O. vein** has, ordinarily, the same arrangement as the artery. It is common, however, to find it arising from the epigastric; while the corresponding artery proceeds from the hypogastric, and conversely.

Obturatores, ob-tu-rah-to'rees. Obturator muscles.

Ob'turatory bur'sa. Bursa under tendon of internal obturator.

Obtusion, ob-tu'zhun (*obtundo, obtusum,* to blunt). Blunting of acuteness of sensation, as by disease.

Obvolventia, ob-vol-ven'she-ah (*obvolvo,* to cover over). Demulcents.

Oc, as a prefix. See *Ob.*

O'ca. Oxalis tuberosa.

Ocab. Sal ammoniac.

Occæcatio, ok-se-kah'she-o (*oc, cæcus,* blind). Blindness.

Occasional cuta'neous nerve. An occasional branch of obturator nerve, descending along border of sartorius to inner side of knee, communicating with internal saphenous nerve. Many other nerves, arteries, and veins are *occasional,* but do not receive that distinctive name.

Occipital, ok-sip'it-al (*occiput*). Belonging to the occiput. **O. angle,** one indicating inclination of plane of foramen magnum, either with reference to line from opisthion to lower border of orbit (Daubenton), from opisthion to nasion or basion to nasion (Broca), or with reference to basicranial axis; see *Angles of Deschamps, Orbito-occipital angle, Basilar angles.* That between lines drawn from inion to lambda and to opisthion (Lissauer). Also posterosuperior angle of parietal bone. **O. arc,** arc measured on the surface from lambda to opisthion. **O. a'rea,** see *Areas of skull.* **O. ar'tery** arises from the posterior part of the external carotid, beneath the parotid; proceeds backward, passes between the mastoid process and the transverse process of the atlas; reaches the occipital bone, and divides into two branches, ascending posterior and anterior, distributed to the neighboring muscles and ligaments. **O. ar'tery of the brain,** branch of posterior cerebral supplying occipital lobe. **O. bone,** situate at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming. It is flat, symmetrical, and curved upon itself. It presents—1. An *occipital* or *posterior surface,* which is convex, and has, upon the median line, the basilary surface, the foramen magnum—through which passes the spinal marrow with its membranes and vessels—the external occipital crest, the external occipital protuberance; and, at the sides, the upper curved line, large rough arched ridge, or transverse arch, the lower curved line, the posterior condyloid fossæ, the condyles for the articulation of this bone with the atlas, and the anterior condyloid fossæ, pierced by a foramen for the passage of the ninth pair of nerves. 2. A *cerebral* or *anterior surface.* On the median line are the basilary fossæ, the inner orifice of the foramen magnum, the internal occipital crest, the internal occipital protuberance, the cruciform spine, a channel which lodges the termination of the straight sinus, and, on each side, the occipital

fossæ—superior or cerebral and inferior or cerebellous, and separated by a groove which lodges the lateral sinus. 3. The surfaces of the occipital bone are separated by four ridges and four angles. Two superior edges articulate with the parietal bones; the two lower join the temporal; and the anterior angle, the basilary process, is united to the sphenoid. In extremely rare cases Hyrtl found a flat eminence, about the size of a hazelnut, at the occipital insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis, containing cells which communicated with those of the mastoid process, termed *pneumatic occipital bone.* **O. convolu'tions,** situate upon occipital lobe of brain. On the convex surface are three, the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third. The *cuneate lobule,* a triangular lobule seen on median aspect, belongs to the first. These connect, by small annectant convolutions, with convolutions of the frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes; they are united posteriorly by the *descending* convolution, which is C-shaped and embraces the forked extremity of the calcarine fissure. Upon the tentorial surface the following convolutions pass without notable change into those of the lobes lying in front: *Superior occipito-temporal,* lying between calcarine and collateral fissures, and continuous in front with the uncinate convolution; the *inferior occipito-temporal* lies between the collateral fissure and inferior temporal sulcus, and extends from posterior extremity of the hemisphere to near the anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. **O. diam'eter, max'imum,** diameter of skull from asterion to asterion. **O. em'issary vein,** small branch occasionally originating from torcular Herophili, passing through a foramen in occipital protuberance to one of the occipital veins. **O. font'anelle,** see *Fontanelle.* **O. fora'men,** foramen magnum. **O. fos'sæ,** concavities on cerebral surface of O. bone; superior or cerebral and inferior or cerebellar. **O. glands,** suboccipital glands. **O. groove,** depression on mastoid portion of temporal bone for O. artery. **O. line of Daub'enton,** see *Daubenton, line of.* **O. lobe,** postero-inferior portion of hemispheres; pyramidal in shape, with convex, medial, and tentorial surfaces; upon the medial surface, bounded by the parieto-occipital sulcus; on the convex surface, less distinctly by the transverse occipital, or, according to some, anterior occipital sulcus; upon the tentorial surface it passes into the temporal lobe. **O. lob'ule,** cuneate lobule. **O. mus'cle,** many anatomists have given this name to the posterior fasciculus of the occipitofrontalis. **O. nerves.** The great occipital nerve, internal branch of posterior division of second cervical, supplies complexus and skin of O. region. The small occipital nerve, branch of cervical plexus, derived from second and third cervicals, ascending along posterior border of sterno-mastoid to region behind the ear, supplying the integument. A portion sometimes arises separately from the plexus, and is distributed to the region of the mastoid process, sometimes called the second small occipital nerve. The internal branch of the posterior division of the third cervical sometimes pierces the trapezius and ramifies in the integument over the occipital protuberance; is then known as the third small occipital nerve. **O. point,** point on occipital bone and in mesial plane farthest removed from the glabella. Also point of spherical field of regard behind the head, diametrically opposed to the principal fixation point. **O. pole,** rounded end of occipital lobe of cerebrum. **O. protu'berances,** two prominent elevations on O. bone: *external,* at junction of superior curved lines and O. crest, gives attachment to ligamentum nuchæ; *internal,* on inner surface in nearly corresponding situation, at intersection of the internal O. crest with the transverse ridge, to which the tentorium is attached. **O. re'gion,** occiput. **O. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to lambda and inion (Lissauer). **O. si'nus,** passage for venous blood within falx cerebelli, extending from posterior spinal veins to torcular Herophili; sometimes double. **O. sul'ci,** furrows on convex surface of O. lobes of brain. *Anterior o. s.,* running obliquely upward and backward from præoccipital notch; placed by some in parietal lobe. *Inferior o. s.,* near lateral edge of O. lobe. *Middle o. s.,* slight and inconstant, about midway between the other two. *Transverse o. s.,* directed outwardly from a little behind parieto-occipital fissure; believed to be homologous with external perpendicular fissure of ape's brain. **O. tri'angles,** measurements of O. region proposed by Welcker. *Superior o. t.,* base, biparietal diameter, apex at inion. *Inferior o. t.,* base, bimastoid diameter, apex at inion. Lateral o. triangles are triangles between these. **O. vein,** its roots follow exactly the course of the branches of the artery, and unite into a single trunk which opens into the internal jugular vein, and sometimes into the external. **O. ver'tebra,** O. bone, so called with reference to vertebral theory of the skull. See *Cranial vertebræ.*

Occipita'lis. Subcutaneous muscle of occipital region, rising from superior curved line of O. bone, inserted into the epicranial aponeurosis. **O. ma'jor nerve,** see *Occipital nerves.* **O. mi'nor, O. transver'sus,** muscle frequently found arising from inner portion of superior curved line of O. bone, proceeding outward to be inserted upon tendon of the sternomastoid muscle or upon the bone.

Occipitium, ok-sip-ish'e-um. Occiput.

Occipito-atloid, ok-sip'it-o-at'loid. Having reference to the occiput and atlas. **O.-a.** or **Occip'ito-atlan'tal articula'tion** is the articulation of the condyles of the occipital bone with the superior articular cavities of the atlas. It is strengthened by two ligaments, the one anterior, the other posterior, called occipito-atloid or occipito-atlantal ligaments; the one extends from the anterior, the other from the posterior, arch of the atlas to the corresponding portion of the circumference of the foramen magnum.

Occipito-axoid (ok-sip-it-o-aks'oid) or **Occipito-ax'ial.** Relating to the occipital bone and the axis or second vertebra. **O.-a. articula'tion,** the connection of the occipital bone with the axis or second vertebra, although these bones are not really articulated, but are merely retained in apposition by three strong ligaments, the posterior of which is called occipito-axoid or occipito-axial, and the two others odontoid. Some describe two layers—superficial or posterior common ligament; deep, occipito-cervical, or cervicobasilar.

Occipitobregmatic, ok-sip-it-o-breg-mat'ik. Relating to the occiput and bregma.

Occipitocervical, ok-sip-it-o-surv'i-kal. Relating to the occiput and neck.

Occipitocotyloid, ok-sip-it-o-kot'il-oid. With the occiput directed toward the acetabulum of the mother; said of position assumed by the fœtus.

Occipitofrontal, ok-sip-it-o-fron'tal. Relating to occipital and frontal regions. **O. aponeuro'sis,** epicranial aponeurosis. **O. diam'eter,** distance between the occipital and frontal protuberances; about 4½ inches in fœtus at term.

Occipitofrontalis, ok-sip-it-o-fron-tal'is. *Occipital muscle.* The majority of anatomists call by this name the whole of the fleshy plane, with the epicranial or coronal aponeurosis which covers the head from the occiput to the forehead; attached by its posterior fasciculus to the two outer thirds of the upper curved line of the occipital bone, and to the outer surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal; and by its anterior fasciculus terminates at the eyebrow, where it becomes confounded with the superciliaris, pyramidalis nasi, and orbicularis palpebrarum. By the contraction of its anterior fasciculus it draws forward a part of the integuments of the cranium. It wrinkles the skin of the forehead transversely, and may also contribute to open the eye by its decussation with the orbicularis palpebrarum. The posterior fasciculus draws backward a part of the skin of the cranium, and assists in stretching the common aponeurosis.

Occipitohæmal (ok-sip-it-o-he'mal) **arch.** Pectoral arch.

Occipitohy'oid mus'cle. An anomalous muscle, apparently an appendage to the digastric and stylo-

hyoid, arising from the O. bone; passing over the sterno-cleido-mastoid to insertion upon the hyoid bone.

Occipitolateral, ok-sip-it-o-lat'er-al. Occipitocotyloid.

Occipitomastoid, ok-sip-it-o-mas'toid. Relating to the occipital bone and the mastoid process; as the *Occipitomastoid suture*, situate between the occipital bone and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Occipitomeningeal, ok-sip-it-o-men-in'je-al. Belonging to the occipital bone and to the dura mater. **O. ar'tery,** a branch of the vertebral given off to the dura mater at its entrance into the cranium.

Occipitomen'tal diam'eter. Distance from posterior fontanelle to the chin; about 5¼ inches in fœtus at term.

Occipito-odontoid, ok-sip'it-o-o-don'toid. Relating to the occipital bone and odontoid process of atlas.

Occipitoparietal, ok-sip-it-o-par-i'e-tal. Relating to the occipital and parietal bones. See *Lambdoid.*

Occipitopetrosal, ok-sip-it-o-pe-tro'sal. Relating to the occipital bone and petrous portion of temporal bone.

Occipitopharyngeus, ok-sip-it-o-far-in-je'us. Supernumerary muscle arising from basilar process of O. bone, inserted into the pharyngeal wall.

Occipitoposterior, ok-sip-it-o-pos-te're-or. With the occiput directed toward the sacrum of the mother; said of position assumed by the fœtus.

Occipitoscapula'ris. Rhombo-occipitalis.

Occipitostaphylinus, ok-sip-it-o-staf-il-e'nus. Portion of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from pterygoid process, palate-bone, or soft palate, passing backward to be inserted upon the occipital bone.

Occipitotem'poral. Relating to occipital and temporal regions. **O. convolu'tions,** those common to occipital and temporal lobes. Two, situate on the ventral surface, known as medial, internal, or superior o. c., also as fifth temporal c., inferior internal temporal c., lobulus lingualis, and lateral, external, or inferior o. c.; also the fourth temporal c., middle internal c., lobulus fusiformis. **O. sul'cus,** collateral fissure.

Occiput, ok'sip-ut (*oc, caput,* the head). Back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone. **O., soft,** softening, and consequent thinness, of the occipital bone.

Occlusion, ok-klu'zhun (*occludo,* to shut up). Sometimes signifies simply the transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening, *occlusion of the eyelids,* for example; at others synonymous with imperforation, as *occlusion of the pupil, vagina,* etc. **O. of the intes'tines,** any modification in the calibre of the intestinal canal which may be sufficient to arrest the progress of alimentary and fecal matters. See *Ileus, Imperforation,* etc.

Occult (ok-kult') **diseases.** See *Latent.*

Occupa'tion neuro'ses. Nervous disorders characterized by spasmodic symptoms upon attempting the movements peculiar to an habitual occupation; see *Milker's, Telegrapher's, Writer's cramp,* etc.

Oc'ellated. Having eyes (ocelli being the eyes of insects).

Ochema, ok-a'mah. Vehicle.

Ocheteumata, ok-e-tu-mat'ah (*ocheteuma,* canal). Nares.

Ochetos, ok'et-os. Canal.

Ocheuma, ok-u'mah (*ocheuma*). Coition; fecundation.

Ocheus, ok'us (*echo,* to hold). Scrotum.

Ochlesis, ok-la'sis (*ochlos,* a crowd). *Crowd-poisoning.* A morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof or in the same apartment.

Ochlodes, ok-lo'dees. Keratoconus.

Ochre, o'ker. See *Hæmatites.*

Ochrea, ok're-ah (*ochros,* pale). Ochre; also Abelmoschus esculentus. **O. fer'ri ru'brica,** chalk, red. **O. ru'bra,** red ochre; hæmatites. **O. ru'bra creta'cea,** chalk, red.

Ochriasis, ok-re'as-is. Paleness.

Ochroma, ok-ro'mah. Paleness. **O. lagopus,** corkwood tree, native of tropical America, possessing mucilaginous and antisyphilitic properties.

Ochronosis, ok-ron'os-is. Yellow staining of tissues.

Ochropyra, ok-rop'ir-ah (*ochros,* pale, *pur,* fever). Yellow fever.

Och'rotes. Paleness.

Ochrotyphus, ok-ro-ti'fus (*typhus*). Yellow fever.

Ochrozia (ok-ro'ze-ah) **Bourbon'ica.** Isle of Bourbon yellow wood; tree whose wood is extremely bitter; leaves possess tonic and febrifuge properties.

Ochthe, ok'the. Margin of an ulcer.

Ochthiasis, ok-the'as-is (*ochthos,* a hill, a protuberance). Molluscum.

Ochthodes, ok-tho'des. Callous.

Ocimum (o'sim-um) **adscen'dens** (*okus,* swift, owing to its swift growth). O. basilicum. **O. basil'icum,** *Common* or *Citron basil,* ord. Labiatæ. This herb has a fragrant odor and aromatic taste; used as a condiment; supposed to possess nervine properties. **O. caryophylla'tum,** *Small* or *Bush basil;* possesses properties similar to the former; sometimes used as snuff. **O. citra'tum,** O. basilicum. **O. pilo'sum,** O. basilicum. **O. racemo'sum,** O. basilicum.

Ocotea (ok-o-te'ah) **ama'ra.** Nectandra cymbarum. **O. cym'barum,** Nectandra cymbarum. **O. pichu'rim,** see *Pichurim beans.* **O. puchu'ry,** see *Pichurim beans.*

Ocrea, o'kre-ah. Hippocampus minor; shin.

Octana, ok-tan'ah (*octo,* eight). *Hebdomadaria;* a fever with weekly paroxysms, a suppositious case.

Octarius, ok-tah're-us (*octo,* eight). A pint, the eighth part of a wine-gallon; contains sixteen fluidounces (Ph. U. S.), twenty fluidounces imperial measure. See *Weights.* The symbol of a pint is O.

Oc'topus (*octo, pous,* foot). Monster with eight extremities. **O. synapheocephalus,** hemipages.

Octoroon, ok-to-roon'. Offspring of the white and quadroon. See *Mulatto.*

Octunx, ok'tunks (*octo,* eight, *uncia,* an ounce). A weight of eight ounces.

Ocu'ba wax. Vegetable wax obtained by boiling the berries of myristica.

Ocular, ok'u-lar (*oculus,* eye). Of or belonging to the eye. **O. cone,** cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. **O. mus'cles,** see *Oblique muscles of the eye, Recti muscles of the eye,* etc. **O. sheath,** loose tissue from apex of orbit to diameter of eyeball. **O. spec'trum,** see *Spectrum.*

Oculares communes, ok-u-lar'ees kom-mu'nees. Motores oculorum. **O. den'tes,** canine teeth.

Ocularia, ok-u-lar'e-ah (*oculus*). Euphrasia officinalis.

Ocularis, ok-u-lar'is. Ocular. **O. commu'nis,** motor oculi communis.

Oc'uli cancrorum, kank-ro'rum. Crabs' eyes. **O. marmarygo'des,** metamorphopsia. **O. palpebra'rum scab'ies prurigino'sa,** see *Ophthalmia tarsi.*

Oculi'na virgin'ea. White coral. See *Coral.*

Oc'ulist. One who devotes himself to the treatment of diseases of the eyes.

Oculofrontal rugæ, ok-u-lo-fron'tal ru'ge. Wrinkles above the root of the nose, caused by the corrugator supercilii, said to be expressive of internal pain or mental anguish.

Oculomotor, ok-u-lo-mo'tor. Effecting movement of the eye. **O. nerve,** third cranial; motor nerve for all muscles of the eye save superior oblique and external rectus. It arises from nucleus under floor of Sylvian aqueduct, emerging on inner side of crus cerebri just in front of the pons, and leaves the cranium through the sphenoidal fissure. **O. nerve, exter'nal,** abducent nerve. **O. nu'cleus,** origin of O. nerve, extends from nucleus of fourth, with which it is continuous, to posterior cerebral commissure. **O. sul'cus,** see *Pendicular sulcus.*

Oculomotorius, ok-u-lo-mo-to're-us. Motor oculi.

Oculomuscular (ok-u-lo-mus'ku-lar) **nerves, com'mon.** Motores oculorum.

Oculona'sal nerve. Nasal nerve.

Oculopupillary, ok-u-lo-pu'pil-lah-re. Relating to the pupil of the eye.

Oculospinal, ok-u-lo-spi'nal. Belonging to the eye and the spine, as the oculospinal axis, ciliospinal axis, a portion of the spinal cord—probably from the fifth cervical to the twelfth dorsal vertebræ—partial division of which affects the size of the pupils, the vascularization of the eyes, etc.

Oculozymot'ic line. Furrow extending from internal angle of the eye to below the malar eminence. See *Jadelot's lines.*

Oculum movens primus, ok'u-lum mo'vens pre'mus. Rectus internus oculi. **O. mo'vens quar'tus**, rectus inferior oculi. **O. mo'vens secun'dus**, rectus externus oculi. **O. mo'vens ter'tius**, rectus superior oculi.

Oculus, ok'u-lus. Eye. **O. bovi'nus** or **bu'bulus**, hydrophthalmia. **O. bo'vis**, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **O. bu'bulus**, O bovinus. **O. cæs'ius**, glaucoma. **O. du'plex**, binoculus. **O. elephanti'nus**, hydrophthalmia, **O. ge'nu**, patella. **O. lac'rymans**, epiphora. **O. lepori'nus**, lagophthalmia. **O. o'vi**, cicatricula. **O. purulen'tus**, hypopyon. **O. sim'plex**, see *Monoculus.* **O. typho'nis**, scilla.

O'cy (*okus*, quick). In composition, quick.

Ocymum, o'sim-um. See *Ocimum.* **O. sylves'tre**, Clinopodium vulgare.

Ocyodinic, o-se-o-din'ik (*ocy*, *odin*, labor-pain). Ocytocic; oxytocic.

Ocyphonous, o-sif'o-nus (*phonos*, murder). An agent that kills speedily.

Ocytoceus, os-it-o'se-us. Ocytocic.

Ocytocic, os-it-os'ik (*ocy*, *tokos*, labor). Ocyodinic. Anything that expedites parturition.

Ocytocious, os-it-os'e-ous (*ocutokios*). Ocytocic.

Ocytocus, os-it'ok-us. A quick or easy labor.

O. D. Abbv. for oculus dexter, right eye. Also abbv. for optic disk.

Od. A term applied by Reichenbach to designate an effective force which, according to him, not only manifests itself in contact with man, as in the case of magnets, crystals, the hands, etc., but also at distances, as from the sun, moon, and stars; indeed, from all matter. Such a force he termed *Odic.*

O. D. A. Abbv. for occipito-dexter-anterior—*i. e.* right occipito-anterior position of fœtus in labor.

Odaxesmus, o-daks-ez'mus. Odaxismus.

Odaxetic, o-daks-et'ik. Biting; gnawing.

Odaxismus, o-daks-iz'mus (*odaxo*, to bite). A sensation of biting or pricking, as that in the gums preceding the appearance of the teeth. Biting of the tongue during an attack of epilepsy.

Odes, o'dees. A suffix, at times having the signification of *oid*, but generally indicating, like *osus* in Latin terms, "consisting of" or "full of."

Od'ic. See *Od.*

O'din. Pain.

Odinagogue, o-din'a-gog (*odin*, *ago*, to lead). See *Ocytocic.*

Odinolyontous, o-din-o-le-on'tus. Anodyne.

Odinolysis, o-din-ol'is-is (*odin*, *lusis*, solution). Mitigation of labor-pains.

Odinopœia, o-din-o-pe'e-ah (*odin*, *poieo*, to make). Agents that excite or encourage labor-pains.

O'dis. Pain; labor.

Od'me. Odor.

Odontaganactesis, o-don-tag-an-ak-ta'sis. Odontochesis.

Odontagma, o-don-tag'mah. Odontoclasis.

Odontagogon, o-dont-ag-o'gon (*odonto*, *ago*, to draw). Dentagra.

Odontagra, o-don'tag-rah (*odonto*, *agra*, a seizure). A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth. Tooth forceps.

Odontalgia, o-don-tal'je-ah (*odontalgia*, *odonto*, *algos*, pain). *Toothache, Odontia.* A disease dependent upon a variety of causes affecting the cavity of the tooth, generally owing to caries, which exposes the cavity to the action of the air and to extraneous matters in general. Hence the treatment consists in plugging the tooth or destroying the sensibility of the nerve by powerful stimulants, and, if these means fail, in extracting the tooth. **O. cario'sa**, dental gangrene. **O. dentitio'nis**, dentition. **O. hæmo'dia**, great sensibility of the teeth; toothedge. **O. nervo'sa**, neuralgia of the teeth, characterized by periodical pain, shooting with the utmost violence along the branches of the fifth pair distributed to the affected jaw. **O. remit'tens et intermit'tens**, infra-orbitar neuralgia.

Odontalgic, o-don-tal'jik. Antiodontalgic; pertaining to toothache.

Odontamblyogmus, o-don-tam-ble-og'mus (*odonto*, *amblus*, blunt). Great sensibility of the teeth; toothedge.

Odontapotribe (o-dont-ap-ot'rib-e) or **Odontapotripsis**, o-dont-ap-o-trip'sis. Condition in which teeth are worn superficially.

Odontatrophy, o-dont-at'ro-fe (*odonto*, *atrophia*, atrophy). Atrophy of the teeth.

Odontelephas, o-dont-el'ef-as. Dentine.

Odonterismus, o-dont-er-iz'mus. Chattering of the teeth.

Odonteuros, o-dont-u'ros. Caries of the teeth.

Odonthæmodia, o-dont-he-mo'de-ah. Great sensibility of the teeth; toothedge.

Odontharpaga, o-dont-har'pag-ah (*odonto*, *harpazo*, to lay hold of). Toothache.

Odonthercos, o-dont-hur'kus. Set of teeth.

Odonthyalophthora, o-dont-he-al-o-tho'rah (*odonto*, *hualos*, enamel, *phthora*, corruption). Destruction of the enamel of the teeth.

Odonthyperæsthesis, o-dont-hip-er-ees-the'sis. Hæmodia.

Odontia, o-don'she-ah. Odontalgia. **O. defor'mis**, deformity of the teeth from error of shape, position, or number. **O. dentitio'nis lactan'tium**, see *Dentition* (*first*). **O. dentitio'nis pueril'is**, see *Dentition* (*second*). **O. edent'ula**, see *Nefrendes.* **O. excres'cens**, epulis. **O. incrus'tans**, tartar of the teeth. **O. stupo'ris**, hæmodia.

Odontiasis, o-don-te'as-is. Dentition.

Odontiater, o-dont-e-at'ur (*odonto*, *iatros*, physician). Dentist.

Odontiatria, o-dont-e-at-re'ah. Dentistry.

Odontic, o-don'tik. Antiodontalgic.

Odontitis, o-don-te'tis (*odonto*, *itis*). Inflammation of the teeth. **O. infan'tum**, inflammatory condition of the teeth and gums attending the first appearance of teeth in the young child.

Odonto, o-don'to (*odous*, tooth). In composition, tooth.

Odon'to-atlan'tal articula'tion. Pivot-joint between odontoid process of axis and anterior arch of atlas.

Odontoblasts, o-don'to-blasts (*odonto*, *blastema*). A layer of large cells, of elongated form, constituting the external layer of the dental pulp, and forming a kind of columnar epithelium. See *Membrana eboris* and *M. præformativa.*

Odontobothritis, o-don-to-both-re'tis (*odontobothrium*, *itis*). Inflammation of the alveoli.

Odontobothrium, o-don-to-both're-um (*odonto*, *bothrion*, a small pit). Alveolus.

Odontoceramic, o-don-to-se-ram'ik (*odonto*, *keramos*, potter's earth). Relating or appertaining to porcelain teeth, as the odontoceramic art, *odontoceramotechny*, the art of making porcelain teeth.

Odontoceramotechny, o-don-to-se-ram-o-tek'ne. See *Odontoceramic.*

Odontochalix, o-don-tok'al-iks. Dental cement.

Odontochirurgical, o-don-to-ki-rur'gik-al. Relating or appertaining to the surgery of the teeth.

Odontoclasis, o-don-to-kla'sis (*odonto*, *klasis*, fracture). Fracture of a tooth.

Odontocnesis, o-don-to-na'sis (*odonto*, *knesis*, itching). Sensation preceding cutting of teeth. Odaxismus.

Odontocnesmus, o-don-to-nez'mus. Odaxismus.

Odontocomium, o-don-to-ko'me-um. Dental hospital.

Odontodes, o-don-to'dees. Odontoid.

Odontodiarrhœa, o-don-to-di-ar-rhe'ah. Diarrhœa caused by dentition.

Odontodynia, o-don-to-din'e-ah (*odonto*, *odune*, pain). Odontalgia.

Odontogeny, o-don-toj'en-e (*odonto*, *genesis*, generation). Generation or mode of development of the teeth.

Odontoglyphon (o-dont-og'lif-on) or **Odontog'lyphum** (*odonto*, *glupho*, to hollow). Gum lancet.

Odontography, o-dont-og'ra-fe (*odonto*, *graphe*, a description). Description of the teeth.

Odontoid, o-dont'oid (*odonto*, *eidos*, shape, resemblance). Having the shape or appearance of a tooth. An epithet given to the processus dentatus of the second vertebra or axis; a separate bone in amphibia. **O. lig'aments**, *Check ligaments*, two strong and short conical fasciculi whose truncated summits embrace the sides of the odontoid process, and whose bases are fixed in the fossæ at the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. Their direction is obliquely outward and slightly upward. They enter into the composition of the occipito-axoid articulation, strengthen the junction of the head with the vertebral column, and limit the movement of rotation of the atlas on the axis. Other ligamentous fibres pass from the highest portion of the processus dentatus to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, constituting the *Ligamentum suspensorium dentis*. **O. pro'cess**, see *Axis*.

Odontolith, o-don'to-lith (*odonto*, *lithos*, a stone). A sort of incrustation of a yellowish color which forms at the coronæ of the teeth, and is called *Tartar*. It consists of seventy-nine parts of phosphate of lime, twelve and a half of mucus, one of a particular salivary matter, and seven and a half of animal substance, soluble in chlorohydric acid. A species of infusoria, *Denticoli hominis*, has been found in it.

Odontolithus, o-don-tol'ith-us. Odontolith.

Odontology, o-don-tol'o-je (*odonto*, *logos*, a discourse). *Odontologia*. A treatise on the teeth.

Odontoloxia, o-dont-o-loks'e-ah (*odonto*, *loxos*, oblique). Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

Odontol'oxy. Odontoloxia.

Odontoma, o-don-to'mah (*odonto*, *oma*). *Odontome*. Ivory exostoses of the teeth, the molars especially, composed of hypertrophied dentine, and resulting from morbid conditions of the pulp. Broca divides them into *Odontomata embryoplastica*, *O. odontoplastica*, *O. coronaria*, and *O. radicularia*. Tumor connected with the teeth, or composed of the same tissue as the teeth.

Odontomerion, o-dont-o-mer'e-on. Tænia dentata.

Odontomys, o-dont'om-is. Tooth pulp.

Odontonecrosis, o-dont-o-ne-kro'sis. Dental gangrene.

Odontonosology. Treatise on diseases of the teeth.

Odontoparallax'is (*odonto*, *parallaxis*, deviation). Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

Odontop'athy. Abnormal or pathological condition of the teeth.

Odontoperios'teum. Periodontium.

Odontophatne, o-dont-o-fat'ne (*odonto*, *phatne*, a crib, a stall). Alveolus.

Odontophatnitis (*odontophatne*). Odontobothritis.

Odontophlegmone, o-dont-o-fleg'mon-e. Odontitis.

Odontophyia, o-dont-o-fe'e-ah (*odonto*, *phuo*, to grow). Dentition.

Odontopiester, o-dont-o-pe-est'ur. Instrument designed for relief of toothache by pressure.

Odontoplerosis, o-dont-o-ple-ro'sis (*odonto*, *pleroö*, to fill). See *Filling*.

Odontoprisis, o-dont-o-pre'sis (*odonto*, *prisis*, gnashing of teeth). Grinding of the teeth, noticed especially in children, but not necessarily a symptom of gastric derangement.

Odontorrhage, o-dont-or'rhaj-e. Hemorrhage from the teeth.

Odontorrheumalgy, o-dont-or-rhume-al'je. Rheumatic toothache.

Odontorrhine, o-dont-or-rhin'e. Tooth rasp, lancet, or pick.

Odontorrhiza, o-dont-or-rhe'zah (*odonto*, *rhiza*, root). See *Tooth*.

Odontorrhizophthisis, o-dont-or-riz-o-te'sis. Caries of dental root.

Odontoschisis, o-dont-os'kis-is. Splitting of tooth.

Odontoschisma, o-dont-o-siz'mah. Fissured condition of a tooth.

Odontosei'sis or **Odontoseismus**, o-dont-o-size'mus (*odonto*, *seisis*, shaking). Looseness of the teeth.

Odontosis, o-dont-o'sis. Dentition; odontogeny.

Odontosmegma, o-dont-o-smeg'mah (*odonto*, *smegma*, a detersive substance). Dentifrice.

Odontospasmus, o-dont-o-spaz'mus (*odous*, tooth, *spasmos*, spasm). Convulsions caused by difficult dentition.

Odontosphacelisis (o-dont-o-sfas-el'is-is) or **Odontosphacelis'mus** (*odonto*, *sphakelos*, gangrene). Dental gangrene.

Odontosteophyton, o-dont-ost-e-of'it-on (*odous*, *osteon*, bone, *phuo*, to grow). Excrescence on a tooth of an osseous character.

Odontosteresis, o-dont-o-ster-a'sis (*odonto*, *steresis*, privation). Loss of the teeth.

Odontosynerismus, o-dont-o-sin-er-iz'mus (*odonto*, *sunerizo*, to strike together). Chattering or gnashing of the teeth.

Odontotechny, o-dont-o-tek'ne (*odonto*, *techne*, art). Dentistry.

Odontotheca, o-dont-o-the'kah (*odonto*, *theke*, a sheath). Dental follicle.

Odontotherapia, o-dont-o-ther-ap-e'ah (*odonto*, *therapeia*, healing). Dentistry; care and treatment of the teeth.

Odontother'apy. Odontotherapia.

Odontothryp'sis or **Odontotrimma**, od-ont-o-trim'mah (*odonto*, *tribo*, to rub). Dentirice.

Odontotripsis, o-dont-o-trip'sis (*odonto*, *tripsis*, friction). Abrasion or wearing away of the teeth.

Odontrypy, o-don'tre-pe (*odonto*, *trupao*, to perforate). *Odontotrypy*, *Odontotrypia*. Operation of perforating a tooth to evacuate purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

O'dor. *Odour*, *Odme*, *Osme;* a smell. Odors are subtle particles constantly escaping from the surface of certain bodies, hence called odorous. They act in some manner by actual contact with the nerves of the Schneiderian membrane, and give occasion to the sense of smell or olfaction.

Odoramen'tum (from *odor*). Scent; perfume.

Odoratio, o-dor-ah'she-o. Olfaction.

Odora'tus. Olfaction. **O. deperd'itus**, anosmia. **O. perver'tus**, anosmia.

Odorif'erous. Carrying or bearing an odor. **O. glands**, see *Sebaceous glands*.

Odorif'erum (*odor*, *fero*, to carry). Medicine that gives odor or flavor; scent, perfume.

Odoroscope, o'dor-o-skope (*odor*, *skopeo*, to view). Device for testing odors.

O'dorous. See *Odor*.

O'dos. Way.

O'dour. Odor.

O'dous. See *Teeth*.

O. D. P. Abbv. for occipito-dextra-posterior—*i. e.* right occipitoposterior position of fœtus in labor.

O'Dyer's method. Intubation of the larynx.

Odyle, o'dil. See *Od*.

Odyne, od'in-e (pain). A very common suffix to words, as in *Pleurodyne*.

Odyne'ma. Odyne.

Odynephatous, o-din-ef'at-us (verbally, pain-killer). Anodyne.

Odynephobia, o-din-e-fo'be-ah (*odyne*, *phobeo*, to fear). Fear or dread of pain.

Odynephorous, o-din-ef'or-us. Giving rise to pain.

Odyno'des. Painful.

Odynphagia, o-din-faj'e-ah (*odyne*, *phago*, to eat). Pain in swallowing.

Odynopoetic, o-din-o-po-et'ik (*odyne*, *poieo*, to make). Dolorific; causing pain.

Œciomania, e-se-o-man'e-ah (*oikeios*, belonging to a household or family, and *mania*). *Oikeiomania;* a form of moral insanity characterized by domestic perversity; shrewishness.

Œcoid, e'koid. *Oikoid.* Term applied to red blood-corpuscles the hæmoglobin of which has been lost.

Œconomia, e-ko-nom'e-ah (*oikos,* a house, *nomos,* law). Economy. **Œ. anima'lis,** physiology.

Œdal'icus (*oideo,* to swell). Œdematous.

Œdal'ius. Œdematous.

Œdema, e-de'ma (*oidema,* a swelling). Swelling produced by the accumulation of serous fluid in the interstices of the areolar texture. This swelling is soft, yields under the finger, preserves the impression for some time, and is pale and without pain. It presents the same character as anasarca, which is general œdema. Its etiology and treatment are also the same. See *Anasarca.* **Œ. acu'tum,** see *Anasarca.* **Œ. al'gidum,** sclerema neonatorum. **Œ. arsenica'lis,** swelling of the eyelids and face, induced by continued use of the preparations of arsenic. **Œ. articular'e,** hydrarthrosis. **Œ. cal'idum,** see *Anasarca.* **Œ. cap'itis,** hydrocephalus externus. **Œ. carbuncu'lo'sum,** œdema malignum. **Œ. cer'ebri,** œdema of the brain; a condition of the cerebral pulp in which there is an infiltration of serous fluid into it, so that it appears more moist or watery than common, and, when sliced or pressed, small drops of water are seen to ooze out. **Œ. compac'tum,** induration of the cellular tissue. **Œ., cre'tinoid,** myxœdema. **Œ. cruen'tum,** suggillation. **Œ. febri'le,** see *Anasarca.* **Œ. frig'idum,** œdema, chronic in character, devoid of pain and cold to the touch. **Œ. fu'gax,** transient swelling or inflation, as in some nervous and hysterical cases. **Œ. of the glot'tis,** œdematous laryngitis or angina, a disease consisting of serous or seropurulent infiltration into the submucous tissue of the glottis. The symptoms resemble those of croup, but the disease attacks the adult rather than the child. Age is, indeed, a principal means of diagnosis between the two affections. The disease is almost always fatal. Treatment varies according to the accompanying general symptoms. **Œ., hypostat'ic,** œdema due to hypostasis. **Œ. hyster'icum,** transient swelling or inflation occurring in hysteria. **Œ. indurati'vum,** œdema accompanied by induration. **Œ., infec'tious,** œdema malignum. **Œ., inflam'matory,** exudation of a serous character into inflamed tissue. **Œ., laryngе'al,** œdema having its origin in the larynx or in an inflammation of the laryngeal region. **Œ. of the lungs,** infiltration of serum into the tissue of the lung, carried to such an extent as to diminish its permeability to air. Not an uncommon sequela of pneumonia and the major exanthemata. Respiration is laborious; the respiratory murmur scarcely perceptible, although the thorax is largely expanded, and there is a slight *râle crépitant,* particularly at the base and inferior part of the lung. Percussion note is clear, and on both sides equally so. Cough is attended with aqueous expectoration. In some cases the respiration becomes puerile in a small portion of the summit of the lung. **Œ. malig'num,** variety of anthrax. **Œ. neonato'rum,** induration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue occurring within a few days after birth and always fatal. **Œ. oc'uli,** hydrophthalmia. **Œ. œdemato'des,** œdema frigidum. **Œ. palpebra'rum,** hydroblepharon. **Œ. puerpera'rum,** phlegmasia dolens. **Œ., pul'monary,** œdema of the lungs. **Œ. pulmo'num chron'icum,** hydropneumonia. **Œ., pur'ulent,** purulent infiltration. **Œ., ret'inal,** presence of liquid in periphery of retina, occurring in old people. **Œ. rheumat'ica,** œdema caused by rheumatism. **Œ. scro'ti aquo'sum,** watery œdema of the scrotum. **Œ. scro'ti cruen'tum,** effusion of blood into the scrotum. **Œ. scro'ti purulen'tum,** purulent tumefaction of the scrotum. **Œ. scro'ti urino'sum,** urocele. **Œ. sim'plex du'rius,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **Œ. spasticum,** spasmodic transient swelling or inflation. **Œ. of trichini'asis,** œdema of different parts of the body due to presence of trichinæ in the muscles, which destroy the capillaries. **Œ. u'vulæ,** staphylœdema. **Œ. of the womb,** œdematous infiltration of cell-tissue of cervix, occurring in pregnancy.

Œdemat'ia. Œdema.

Œdematis'chesis. Checking of œdema.

Œdematosarca, e-dem-at-o-sar'kah. Œdemosarca.

Œdematoscheocele, e-dem-at-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. e-de-mat-os'ke-o-seel). Oscheocele with œdema of scrotum.

Œdematostrophe, e-dem-at-ost'ro-fe. Doctrine of œdema.

Œdem'atous. Afflicted with œdema; of the nature of œdema.

Œdemerysipelas, e-dem-er-e-sip'el-as. Erysipelas characterized by marked œdema.

Œdemosar'ca (*œdema, sarx,* flesh). *Œdematosarca.* Species of tumor holding a middle place between œdema and sarcoma.

Œdemosarcoma, e-dem-o-sark-o'mah (*œdema, sarx,* flesh). Tumor of an œdematous and sarcomatous character.

Œdemoscheocele, e-dem-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. e-dem-os'ke-o-seel). Œdematoscheocele.

Œnanthaldehyde, en-anth-al'de-hide. Œnanthol.

Œnan'the (*oinos,* wine, *anthos,* a flower, its flowers smelling like the vine). *Hemlock dropwort, Hemlock water dropwort.* Ord. Umbelliferæ. A violent poison of the acronarcotic class. Its juice has been recommended in certain cutaneous diseases, but it is rarely used. Employed in fomentations. **Œ. aquat'ica,** Phellandrium aquaticum. **Œ. chærophyl'li fo'liis,** œnanthe. **Œ. croca'ta,** œnanthe. **Œ. phellan'drium,** Phellandrium aquaticum. **Œ. stria'ta rig'ida,** Seseli tortuosum.

Œnan'thic e'ther. Ethereal liquid, odorous principle of wine.

Œnanthilic (e-nan'thil-ik) or **Œnan'thylic ac'id.** Oily, acrid, fishy acid, found in rice and corn spirits, product of oxidation of œnanthol. **Œ. al'dehyde,** œnanthol.

Œnanthin, e-nan'thin. Acrid emetic principle obtained from *Œnanthe fistulosa.*

Œnanthol, e-nan'thol. Volatile liquid product of distillation of castor oil.

Œnas (e'nas) **ofer.** Insect belonging to the oil-beetles, said to possess vesicant properties similar to cantharis.

Œnelæon, e-nel-e'on (*œnos, elaion,* oil). A mixture of oil and wine. Also rectified spirit or alcohol.

Œnocarpus, e-no-karp'us (*oinos,* wine, *karpos,* fruit). *Bacaba.* Tree of South America from which an oil having a sweet taste is obtained. It is mixed with olive oil for purposes of adulteration.

Œno'des (*œnos, odes*). Vinous; wine-like.

Œnoflavin, e-no-flav'in. Matter which gives white wines their color.

Œnogala, e-nog'al-ah (*œnos, gala,* milk, a mixture of wine and milk). According to some, wine as warm as new milk.

Œnog'aron. Wine mixed with garum.

Œnoïdes, e-no-e'dees (*œnos, eidos,* resemblance). Vinous; wine-like.

Œnokrine, e'no-kreen (*oinos,* wine, *krino,* to test). Prepared paper for testing purity of red wines.

Œnolature, en-ol'a-ture (*œnos*). See *Vinum.*

Œnolin, e'nol-in. Substance which constitutes coloring matter of grapes and red wine.

Œnomania, e-no-man'e-ah (*œnos, mania*). *Oinomania.* Delirium tremens. Properly, wine-mania. An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors, *Dipsomania, Methomania.*

Œnomel, e'no-mel (*œnos, mel,* honey). Honey wine; wine mead. See *Hydromel.*

Œnophlygia (e-no-flij'e-ah) or **Œnophlyx'is** (*œnos, phluo,* to overflow). Temulence; drunkenness.

Œnorganin, en-org'an-in. Œnolin.

Œnos. Wine.

Œnostag'ma (*œnos, stagma,* drop). Spiritus vini rectificatus.

Œnotannin, e-no-tan'nin. Tannin in red wine.

Œnothera biennis, e-no-tha'rah be-en'nis. *Evening primrose, Tree primrose, Primrose tree, Cureall, Scabish.* An indigenous plant common on the borders of fields and in natural hedges. Ord. Onograceæ. Mucilaginous and slightly acrid. A decoction has been used in cases of infantile and other eruptions. **Œ. guaroï'-**

des, Œ. biennis. **Œ. murica'ta,** Œ. biennis. **Œ. pumila,** dwarf evening primrose of Mexico; resolvent.

Œnyl iodide, e'nil i'od-id. Methyl iodide.

Œ'sipus. Old name for lanolin.

Œsophagalgia (e-sof-ag-al'je-ah) or **Œsophagial'gia.** Pain in the œsophagus.

Œsophageal, e-sof-a-je'al. Relating or belonging to the œsophagus. **Œ. ap'erture of the di'aphragm,** *Foramen œsophageum;* an opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the œsophagus. **Œ. ap'erture of the stom'ach,** a name given to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach, to distinguish it from the inferior or pyloric; see *Cardia.* **Œ. ar'teries,** branches of thoracic to œsophagus, from 3 to 6 in number. **Œ. cords,** applied to pneumogastrics from their position at the side of the œsophagus. **Œ. fora'men,** hiatus œsophageus. **Œ. glands,** compound racemose glands in mucous and submucous tissue of œsophagus, especially at its lower end. **Œ. lymphat'ic glands,** few in number and on the outer side. **Œ. mus'cle,** *Œsophagæus.* Some anatomists have given this name to the transverse muscular fibres which surround the œsophagus at its upper extremity. **Œ. nerves,** branches of pneumogastric lying in front of and behind the œsophagus. **Œ. opening,** hiatus œsophageus. **Œ. or'ifice,** cardiac orifice of the stomach. **Œ. plex'us,** formed by branches of Œ. nerves from pneumogastric. **Œ. tube,** see *Tube, œsophageal.* **Œ. veins,** number of veins returning blood from œsophagus to the azygos veins.

Œsophagecpiesmus, e-sof-aj-ek-pe-ez'mus. Condition in which the œsophagus is displaced.

Œsophagectomy, e-sof-ag-ek'to-me (*ektome,* cutting out). Excision of a portion of the œsophagus.

Œsophagectopy, es-of-aj-ek'to-pe. Condition in which the œsophagus is displaced.

Œsophagemesis, es-of-aj-em'es-is (*œsophagus, emesis,* vomiting). Condition in which food regurgitates from the œsophagus.

Œsophageurysma, e-sof-ag-u-riz'mah (*œsophagus, eurusma,* dilatation). Dilatation of the œsophagus.

Œsophageus, es-of-a-je'us. See *Œsophageal muscle.*

Œsophagialgia, e-sof-a-je-al'ge-ah (*œsophagus, algos,* pain). Œsophagismus.

Œsophagiarctia, e-sof-aj-e-ark'te-ah (*œsophagus, arcto,* to make narrow). Dysphagia constricta; stricture of the œsophagus.

Œsophagism, e-sof'a-jism. Œsophagismus.

Œsophagismus, e-sof-aj-iz'mus. *Dysphagia.* Spasm of the œsophagus. By some used synonymously with œsophagitis, dysphagia, and contraction of the œsophagus. Globus hystericus. **Œ. arthrit'icus,** œsophagismus due to arthritic œsophagitis.

Œsophagitis, e-sof-aj-e'tis (*œsophagus, itis*). Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Œsophagocele, e-sof-ag-o-se'le (Eng. e-sof'ag-o-seel). Hernia of œsophageal mucous membrane through an opening in its walls.

Œsophagodynia, e-sof-ag-o-din'e-ah (*œsophagus, odune,* pain). Pain in the œsophagus.

Œsophagomalacia, e-sof-ag-o-mal-ah'se-ah. Softening of the œsophagus.

Œsophagomycosis, e-sof-ag-o-me-ko'sis. Disease of a mycotic character affecting the œsophagus.

Œsophagop'athy (*œsophagus, pathos,* affection). A morbid condition of the œsophagus.

Œsophagoplegia, e-sof-ag-o-plej'e-ah (*œsophagus, plege,* a stroke). Paralysis of the œsophagus.

Œsophagorrhagia, e-sof-ag-o-rhaj'e-ah (*œsophagus, rhage,* rupture). Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

Œsophagorrhœa, e-sof-ag-o-rhe'ah (*œsophagus, rheo,* to flow). Discharge of blood or mucus from the œsophagus.

Œsophagoscope, e-sof'a-go-skope (*œsophagus, skopeo,* to view). An endoscopic instrument for viewing the interior of the œsophagus throughout its whole extent.

Œsoph'agospasm. Œsophagospasmus.

Œsophagospas'mus (*œsophagus, spasmos,* spasm). Spasm of the œsophagus.

Œsophagostenoma (e-sof-ag-o-sten-o'mah) (*œsophagus, stenos,* narrow, *oma*) or **Œsophagosteno'sis.** Stricture of the œsophagus.

Œsophagostomy, e-sof-a-gos'to-me. Operation for establishing a fistula or artificial opening in the œsophagus.

Œsoph'agotome (*œsophagus, tome,* section). An instrument devised for the performance of œsophagotomy.

Œsophagotomy, e-sof-a-got'o-me (*œsophagus, tome,* incision). An incision made into the œsophagus for the purpose of extracting foreign bodies from it; external, when the incision is made from the exterior; internal, when the stricture of the œsophagus is divided by a knife introduced through the mouth.

Œsophagus (*oio,* to carry, *phago,* to eat). The gullet. A musculomembranous canal, cylindrical, and depressed from before to behind, which extends from the inferior extremity of the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. At its origin situate in the median line, but beneath the larynx it deviates to the left, and in the chest experiences different reflections. The cervical portion corresponds, behind, with the spine; before, with the larynx and trachea; and at the sides it is close to the primitive carotids, internal jugular veins, par vagum, recurrent nerves, etc. The inferior or thoracic portion is entirely contained in the posterior mediastinum, and enters the abdomen through the œsophageal aperture, *Foramen œsophageum,* of the diaphragm. The œsophagus is composed of a very strong muscular layer, sometimes called *Tunica vaginalis gulæ,* formed, itself, of two sets of fibres—the external, generally longitudinal; the internal, transverse or annular—and of the mucous membrane, which is soft, fine, thin, and white, especially at its lower part, continuous above with the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The mucous follicles found beneath it are not numerous, and have been called *Œsophageal glands.* The arteries of the œsophagus proceed in the neck from the thyroid; in the chest, from the bronchial arteries and directly from the aorta; in the abdomen, from the inferior phrenic and coronaria ventriculi. Its veins empty into the inferior thyroid, the vena cava superior, the internal mammary, azygos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its lymphatics pass into the ganglia surrounding it. Its nerves are afforded by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexuses; by the cardiac nerves, the thoracic ganglia, and especially by the pneumogastrics and recurrent branches. The following statistical facts concerning the œsophagus are of interest (Vierordt):

Weight 51 g. (Dursy); specific weight (lower end)	1040 g.	
Length, 216–244 . . . (in round figures),	250 mm.	
of which the neck part amounts to	50	
the chest part to	170	
the abdominal part to	30	
Distance from the teeth to the cardia	400	
" " margin of the gums to the stomach in new-born children	170	
Commencement of œsophagus distant from the incisor teeth in the adult	150	
Breadth	18	
Depth, anteriorly to posteriorly (when stretched up to 25).	9	
When filled with gypsum at its widest place (where it is crossed by the left bronchus)	*Dilated.* 35	*Not dilated.* 17
4 cm. higher	19	14
4 cm. lower	35	21
At lowest end (commencement of cardia)	25	14
In the new-born	—	4
When muscular coat is contracted, thick	1.8	

Œ. succenturia'tus, pharyngocele.

Œstriasis, e-stre'as-is. Effects produced by larvæ of œstrus.

Œstridæ, e'strid-e (*oistros,* gad-fly). Genus of dipterous insects, the gad-fly or breeze.

Œstromania, e-stro-man'e-ah (*oistros,* imperious erotic impulse, *mania*). Nymphomania.

Œstro-menstruation, e'stro-men-stru-a'shun (*oistros,* frenzy, *menstruo,* to menstruate). Menstruation as compared to rut of animals.

Œstrual, e'stru-al (*œstrum*). Appertaining or re-

lating to œstruation; also to an orgasm, especially the venereal orgasm.

Œstrua'tion. See *Œstrum* and *Heat.*

Œs'trum. Clitoris; orgasm. **Œ. ven'eris** (*œstrus*), imperious erotic impulse. Vehement desire for sexual intercourse; orgasm; *Œstruation.*

Œs'trus. Clitoris; orgasm. See *Œstridæ* and *Ectozoa.* **Œ. bo'vis,** commonest species of Œstridæ. **Œ. e'qui,** Gastrophilus equi. **Œ. hom'inis,** bot-fly, dipterous insect depositing its eggs in the skin; see *Parasites.* **Œ. o'vis,** bot-fly of sheep. **Œ. vene'reus,** œstrum venereum.

Œsypus (e'sip-us) or **Œs'ipum** (a sheep). Greasy matter of unwashed wool; formerly employed in friction in diseased joints; lanolin.

Offic'ial. Preparations designated by pharmacopœia or other proper authority.

Offici'na (for **Opificina**) (*opifex,* a workman, a shop). Workshop; office; apothecary's shop.

Offic'inal or **Offic'ial.** An epithet for medicines found in the apothecary shop ready prepared, in opposition to *magistral* or *extemporaneous*—those prepared after the prescription of the physician. Those recognized as authoritative by the National Pharmacopœia or other proper authority.

Of'fium. Affion; opium.

Off'spring. Epigone.

Offusca'tio (*ob, fusco,* to make dark). **Amaurosis;** amblyopia.

Ogee'chee lime. Nyssa candicans.

Og'la. Oogala.

Ogmomele, og-mo-me'le (*ogmos,* furrow, *mele,* probe). Probe furnished with a groove.

Og'ston's opera'tion. For flat foot: excision of wedged-shaped portions of tarsal bones to restore the arch. For knock-knee: sawing or chiselling off obliquely the inner condyle of the femur and forcible straightening of the limb.

Ohio buckeye. Æsculus glabra. **O. scratches,** pruritus; scabies or eczema.

Ohm. Practical electro-magnetic unit of resistance. The legal O (Paris Congress of 1884) is the resistance offered by a column of mercury 106 centimetres high and one square millimetre in cross section, at 0° C.; about the resistance of 100 metres of telegraph wire; 10,000,000 times the absolute unit.

Ohm's law. The strength of the current varies directly as the electro-motive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit; or current = electro-motive force divided by the resistance.

Oicoid. Oikoid.

Oid (*eidos,* form, resemblance). A suffix denoting resemblance, as in ethmoid, sphenoid, etc.

Oid'ium (*oon,* egg, *eidos,* resemblance). Parasitic disease of the vine. **O. abortifa'ciens,** claviceps purpurea; see *Ergot.* **O. al'bicans,** see *Aphthaphyte* and *Parasites.* **O. lac'tis,** white, fungus-like membrane on milk, etc. **O. Schoenlein'i,** see *Porrigo favosa.*

Oig'non. Onion; an irritated bursa mucosa; bunion.

Oikeiomania, oi-ki-o-man'e-ah. Moral insanity characterized by domestic perversity.

Oikiomiasmata, oi-ke-o-mi-as'mat-ah (*oikeios,* belonging to a household, *miasmata*). Morbific emanations from domestic sources.

Oi'koid. According to Brücke, the hyaline, unstainable stroma of red blood-corpuscles; the substance containing hæmoglobin he calls *zooid.*

Oikopho'bia (*oikeios,* belonging to a household, *phobos,* fear). Morbid dislike or fear of home.

Oikosite, oik'o-site. Animal parasite attached to its host.

Oil (*elaia,* olive). A collective name under which two classes of fluids are included, very different from each other; those belonging to the one class are viscid, mawkish, or almost insipid; those of the other are nearly devoid of viscidity, and are caustic and very volatile. The former are called *fat* or *fixed oils;* the latter *volatile* or *essential oils* or *essences.* They are all compounds of carbon and hydrogen, principally or exclusively, are readily inflammable, and mostly insoluble in water. See also *Almond, Animal, Apple, Banked, Beech, Belen, Belgraum walnut, Ben, Benné, Bone, British, Camphor, Camphorated, Canauga, Candlefish, Candle-nut, Carap, Carron, Castor, Chabert's, Chaulmugra, Citronella, Coal, Cocoanut, Cod, Cod-liver, Colza, Cotton-seed, Crab, Croton, Dead, Deelina, Dippel's animal, Distilled, Doli, Drying, Dugong, Earth-nut, Empyreumatic, Essential, Ethereal, Eulachon, Expressed, Firwool, Fixed, Fusel, Grain, Groogroo, Ground-nut, Hazel-nut, Horse-chestnut, Ilupai, Iodized, Jatropha, Kekune, Kukui, Kundah, Lard, Light, Linseed, Neat's-foot, Nickerseed, Olive, Oulachon, Palm, Paraffin, Peanut, Phosphorated, Poonga, Poppyseed, Rape, Ray, Red, Rock, Rubsen, Sesame, Shark, Skate, Sulphurated, Sweet, Tallicoonah, Tambor, Teel, Tucum, Virgin, Volatile, Walnut, Wood,* and *Ylang-ylang oil.* **O. of absinth'ium,** limpid oil consisting mainly of absinthinol; obtained by distillation. **O. of aj'wain,** oil of omum; volatile; obtained by distillation from fruit of *Carum ajowan;* odor of thyme; contains thymol. **O. of am'ber,** volatile oil obtained by destructive distillation of amber, purified by subsequent rectification; rubefacient, stimulant, antispasmodic. **O. of Amer'ican worm'seed,** oil of chenopodium. **O. of an'da,** fixed oil expressed from seeds of Anda Gomesii, said to resemble castor oil in physiological action; nearly free from taste or odor. **O. of an'ise,** volatile oil distilled from anise (P. G.), from anise and from illicium (U. S. P. and B. P.); represents medicinal properties of anise. **O. of bay,** oil of myrcia. **O. of ben,** see *Ben oil.* **O. of ber'gamot,** volatile oil extracted by mechanical means from rind of fresh fruit of Citrus bergamia vulgaris; used as perfume. **O. of birch,** volatile oil identical with oil of gaultheria, aqueous distillate from bark and leaves of Betula lenta; sweet or cherry birch. **O. of bit'ter al'monds,** volatile oil, distillate from bitter almonds after maceration in water; colorless or yellowish, limpid; peculiar aromatic odor and bitter, burning taste; contains nearly 13 per cent. hydrocyanic acid, to which its medicinal properties are due; 20 drops have proved fatal. A few drops on porcelain, with addition of a drop of strong sulphuric acid, become deep crimson (distinguishing it from nitrobenzole). **O. of bit'ter al'monds, artifi'cial,** see *Benzaldehyd;* see also *Poisons and Antidotes.* **O. of cade,** juniper tar, obtained by destructive distillation of wood of Juniperus oxycedrus; used in treatment of skin diseases. **O. of caj'eput** or **caj'uput,** pale bluish-green, transparent, volatile; strong, agreeable odor, warm, aromatic taste; distilled from leaves of Melaleuca cajuputi; stimulant antispasmodic. **O. of cal'amus,** volatile distillate from calamus rhizome. **O. of cam'phor,** volatile; see *Camphor oil of Formosa* and *of Borneo.* **O. of canthar'ides,** prepared by digesting cantharides in rape oil (P. G. 30 per cent.), (Cod. 10 per cent.) in olive oil. **O. of car'away,** volatile distillate from fruit of Carum carui. **O. of cas'sia,** distillate from Chinese cinnamon; less delicate in odor and taste and of higher sp. gr. than that of Ceylon. **O. of ce'dar,** volatile oil from Cupressus thyoides, formerly oil of Lebanon cedar; see *Oil of red cedar.* **O. of cham'omile,** volatile distillate from flowers of Anthemis nobilis; stimulant, antispasmodic. **O. of chenopo'dium,** oil of American wormseed; volatile distillate from chenopodium; anthelmintic. **O. of Chinese' cin'namon,** oil of cassia. **O. of cin'namon,** volatile distillate from cinnamon bark. **O. of cit'ron,** from outer rind of citron. **O. of citronel'la,** commercial name of volatile oil of Andropogon nardus; resembles oil of lemon-grass in character and properties. **O. of cloves,** volatile distillate from cloves, consists of light and heavy oil, latter principally eugenol. **O. of copai'ba,** volatile distillate from copaiba. **O. of corian'der,** volatile distillate from coriander. **O. of cu'bebs,** volatile distillate from cubebs. **O. of cu'min,** volatile distillate from fruit of Cuminum cyminum. **O. of dill,** volatile distillate from fruit of Anethum graveolens; see *Dill fruit.* **O. of egg,** obtained by expressing between warm iron plates coagulated yolk of eggs. **O. of er'got,** fixed oil in ergot, forming 30 per cent. or more of its weight. **O. of erig'eron,** volatile distillate from fresh

flowering herb of Erigeron Canadense. **O. of eucalyp'tus,** aromatic volatile distillate from fresh leaves of Eucalyptus globulus and other species; powerful antiseptic. **O. of fen'nel,** volatile distillate from fruit of Fœniculum vulgare. **O. of flax'seed,** fixed oil, expressed without heat; solidifies on exposure; used as application to burns. **O. of gar'lic,** volatile distillate, principally sulphide of allyl. **O. of gaulthe'ria,** oil of wintergreen, volatile distillate from leaves of Gaultheria procumbens, consists principally of methylsalicylic acid. **O. of gera'nium, Turk'ish, O. of ginger-grass,** roslé or rosé oil, distilled from Andropogon Schœnanthus; used in Turkey as hair-oil and adulterant of oil of rose. **O. of hedeo'ma,** oil of pennyroal, distilled from fresh herb, Hedeoma pulegioides **O. of hem'lock,** oil of spruce; volatile, aqueous distillate of branches of Abies Canadensis. **O. of horse-mint,** volatile distillate of fresh herb, Monarda punctata. **O. of hyoscy'amus,** fresh or dried leaves moistened with alcohol, boiled or digested in olive oil, expressed and filtered; for external use. **O. of jas'mine,** fragrant, volatile, from flowers of Jasminum officinale and other species. **O. of ju'niper,** volatile distillate from berries. **O. of lau'rel,** concrete aromatic fixed oil, expressed from fruit of Laurus nobilis; also volatile distillate from leaves or fruit. **O. of lav'ender,** volatile distillate from flowering tops or whole herb, Lavandula vera; less agreeable odor than **O. of lav'ender flow'ers,** volatile distillate from fresh flowers; possesses medicinal properties of lavender. **O. of lem'on,** very volatile, pungent, aromatic, and neutral; extracted by mechanical means from fresh lemon-peel; used for flavoring. **O. of lem'on-grass,** volatile distillate from Andropogon citratum; carminative, diaphoretic, rubefacient, stimulant. **O. of Levant' worm'seed,** volatile, from santonica. **O. of mace,** volatile distillate, active principle of mace; see *Expressed oil of nutmeg.* **O. of mir'bane,** nitrobenzole. **O. of mus'tard,** bland, fixed, expressed from seeds; consists of glycerin compounds of oleic, stearic, and erucic or brassic acids. Ol. sinapis of B. P. is the volatile oil; see *Volatile oil of mustard.* **O. of myrcia,** oil of bay, volatile distillate from leaves of Myrcia acris. **O. of myrtle,** volatile, from leaves of Myrtus communis; antiseptic and rubefacient. **O. of nero'li,** O. of orange-flowers. **O. of nutmeg,** ol. myristicæ, volatile aqueous distillate. **O. of o'mum,** oil of agwain. **O. of or'ange-flow'ers,** oil of neroli, volatile distillate from fresh flowers; a perfume. **O. of or'ange-peel,** volatile, mechanically extracted from fresh peel. **O. of orig'anum,** volatile distillate from wild marjoram, Origanum vulgare; in commerce, oil of thyme is said to be often substituted. **O. of or'ris root,** solid, crystallizable substance obtained by distillation with steam; consists of myristic acid with a little volatile oil. **O. of pars'ley,** volatile, from fruit of Petroselinum sativum. **O. of pen'nyroyal,** oil of hedeoma. **O. of pep'permint,** volatile distillate from Mentha piperita; carminative and anodyne; see also *Chinese O. of P.* **O. of pimen'ta,** volatile distillate from fruit of Eugenia pimenta; resembles, in taste and clinical properties, oil of cloves. **O. of red ce'dar,** volatile, from leaves of Juniperus Virginiana; perfume. **O. of ro'dium,** volatile distillate from root of Convolvulus scoparius and C. floridus; sometimes used as adulterant of **O. of rose,** volatile distillate from fresh flowers of Rosa damascena, and probably other species; perfume. **O. of rose-gera'nium,** volatile distillate from cultivated rose-geranium, Pelargonium roseum. **O. of rose'mary,** volatile distillate from Rosmarinus officinalis. **O. of rue,** volatile distillate from Ruta graveolens. **O. of san'dal-wood** or **O. of santal',** volatile distillate from wood of Santal album; used as perfume, and in gonorrhœa and bronchitis. **O. of santon'ica,** pale yellow, volatile distillate. **O. of sas'safras,** volatile distillate from root of Sassafras officinalis. **O. of sav'ine,** volatile distillate from tops of Juniperus sabina; active principle. **O. of ses'amum,** benné, gingelly or gingli, or tael oil; bland, fixed, non-drying, expressed from seeds of Sesamum Indicum; substitute for olive oil. **O. of spear'mint,** volatile distillate from Mentha viridis. **O. of spruce,** oil of hemlock. **O. of star-an'ise,** volatile distillate from fruit of Illicium anisatum. **O. of tan'sy,** volatile distillate from leaves and tops of Tanacetum vulgare; active principle. **O. of tar,** volatile distillate. **O. of theobro'ma,** cacao butter; concrete fixed oil expressed from seeds of Theobroma cacao; yellowish-white, bland, neutral, agreeable odor and taste; melts between 30° and 35° C.; used in making suppositories and ointments. **O. of thyme,** volatile distillate from Thymus vulgaris; source of thymol. **O. of tobac'co,** black, tarry product of dry distillation; virulent poison. **O. of tur'pentine,** thin, colorless, volatile distillate; strong odor and taste; very slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; anthelmintic, diuretic, rubefacient, and stimulant; see *Rectified oil of turpentine.* **O. of vale'rian,** volatile distillate; active principle. **O. of verbe'na,** oil of lemon-grass. **O. of vit'riol,** sulphuric acid; see *Nordhausen's oil of vitriol.* **O. of wheat,** fixed, expressed between hot iron plates. **O. of wine,** ethereal oil. **O. of win'tergreen,** O. of gaultheria.

Oil-cake. Mass remaining after expression of oil from flax and cottonseed.

Oil-emulsion. Ol. amygdalæ expressum, 15 p; acaciæ, 15; syr. acaciæ, 20; aq. aurantii flor., 15; aquæ, 100; make an emulsion, sec. art.

Oil-nut. See *Juglans cinerea.*

Oil-plant. See *Sesamum Indicum.*

Oils, an'imal. Olea animalia. **O., distilled,** olea volatilia. **O., empyreumat'ic,** olea empyreumatica. **O., essen'tial,** olea volatilia. **O., ethe'real,** olea volatilia. **O., expressed,** olea fixa. **O., fat'ty,** olea fixa. **O., fixed,** olea fixa. **O., fuga'cious,** olea fugacia. **O., medic'inal,** olea medicinalia. **O., vol'atile,** olea volatilia.

Oil-sugar. Pharmaceutical preparation of volatile oil triturated with sugar. **O.-s. of anise, O.-s. of caraway,** each, one part of oil to twenty of sugar. **O.-s. of lemon, O.-s. of orange,** rub surface of one lemon or orange with ten grammes of sugar, then triturate the sugar in a mortar.

Oil'y. Oleaginous. **O. cysts,** cysts containing oil or fatty matter, a result of degeneration of other substances occurring in the breast, skin, etc. **O. grain,** Sesamum orientale.

Oinomania, oin-o-man'e-ah. Passion for wine; œnomania.

Oin'os kri'thes (barley wine). Cerevisia.

Ointment. Topical application of such consistence that it may be easily rubbed on the skin, becoming gradually liquefied; lard, 80; yellow wax, 20 parts; mixed with aid of heat (U. S. P.); white wax, 2; benzoinated lard, 3; expressed oil of almonds, 3 parts (B. P.); see also *Ammonia, Antimonial, Basilicon, Belladonna, Blue, Chaulmugra, Compound, Diachylon, Hebra's, Hellmund's, Helmerich's, Iodine, Iodoform, Jarich's, Kentish, Mercurial, Mezereon, Nervine, Nutgall, Paraffin, Petroleum, Regent's, Simple, Stramonium, Tar, Veratrine,* and *Wilkinson's ointment.* **O. of ac'etate of lead,** lead acetate, 2; benzoinated lard, 73 parts (B. P.). **O. of acon'itine,** 1 to 55 (B. P.). **O. of ammo'niated mer'cury,** 10 per cent. with lard (U. S. P.); simple ointment (B. P.); petroleum (P. G). **O. of at'ropine,** atropine, 8; alcohol, 23; benzoinated lard, 440 (B. P.). **O. of belladon'na,** extract 1 to 10 (U. S. P.); 1 to 7.5 (Cod.). **O. of ben'zoin,** benzoinated lard. **O. of bo'ric acid,** boric acid, 1; soft paraffin, 4; hard paraffin, 2 parts (B. P.). **O. of cal'amine,** Turner's cerate, 20 per cent. (B. P.). **O. of canthar'ides,** infusion of cantharides in olive oil (lard, Cod.), strained, filtered, with addition of yellow wax, 12 per cent. (B. P.); 20 per cent. (P. G.); 60 per cent. (Cod.). French preparation is colored with turmeric and aromatized with oil of lemon. **O. of carbol'ic acid,** 10 per cent. (U. S. P.), carbolic acid 60; soft paraffin, 720; hard paraffin, 360 (B. P.). **Oil of car'bonate of lead,** 1 to 9 (U. S. P.); 1 to 7 (B. P.); 1 to 5 (Cod.); 4 to 7 (P. G.). **O. of cevadil'la,** cevadilla in powder, 50; simple ointment, 200; oil of lavender, 2 (P. Aust.). **O. of chrysaro'bin,** 1 to 9 (U. S. P.); 1 to 24 (B. P.). **O. of creasote,** creasote, f℥j;

simple ointment, ℥j; mix thoroughly (B. P.). **O. of el'emi**, elemi, 1; simple ointment, 4 parts (B. P.); elemi, 150; Venice turpentine, 150; mutton suet, 200; lard, 100 (Cod.); mix. **O. of eucalyp'tus** (B. P.), oil of eucalyptus, 1; hard paraffin, 2; soft paraffin, 2 (B. P). **O. of gal'lic acid**, 10 per cent. (U. S. P.). **O. of galls** (B. P.), see *Nutgall ointment.* **O. of galls and o'pium**, powdered opium, 1; ointment of galls, 13.7 (B. P). **O. of glyc'erin**, glycerite of tragacanth, 1 to 50 of glycerin (P. G.). **O. of glyc'erin and subac'etate of lead**, glycerin of subacetate of lead, 3; soft paraffin, 12; hard paraffin, 4 (B. P.). **O. of i'odide of lead**, 10 per cent. (U. S. P.). **O. of i'odide of potas'sium**, potassium iodide, 12; sodium hyposulphite, 1; water, 6; benzoinated lard, 81 (U. S. P.); potassium iodide, 16; potassium carbonate, 1; water, 4; lard, 110 (B. P.); potassium iodide, 10; water, 5; paraffin ointment, 85 (P. G.); salts dissolved in water and thoroughly mixed with lard. **O. of i'odide of sul'phur**, iodide of sulphur, 5; hard paraffin, 18; soft paraffin, 55; triturate iodide of sulphur with melted mixture of paraffins (B. P.). **O. of mer'cury**, mercurial ointment. **O. of ni'trate of mer'cury**, citrine ointment; ointment of mercuric nitrate; prepared by mixing, with aid of gentle heat, mercury, nitric acid, and lard oil (U. S. P.), or lard and olive oil (B. P.). **O. of o'leate of zinc**, equal parts of zinc oleate and soft paraffin (B. P.). **O. of ox'ide of zinc**, 1 to 4 (U. S. P.); 1 to 5.5 (B. P.); 1 to 9 (Cod., P. G.). **O. of red i'odide of mer'cury**, mercuric iodide, 1; simple ointment, 27.3 (B. P.). **O. of red ox'ide of mer'cury**, 1 to 9 of simple ointment (Ph. U. S.); or paraffin ointment (P. G.); 167 of lard and 5.3 of soft paraffin (B. P.). **O. of rose-water**, rose-water, white wax, spermaceti, and oil of almonds; agreeable, soothing, protective; everywhere known as cold cream. **O. of sav'in** (B. P.), see *Savin cerate.* **O. of spermace'ti**, spermaceti, 5; white wax, 2; expressed oil of almond, 18.5; benzoin, 0.5; mix with aid of heat (B. P.). **O. of staves'acre**, stavesacre seeds, 1; benzoated lard, 2; crush seeds, macerate in melted lard, and strain (B. P.). **O. of sto'rax**, storax, 100; olive oil, 150; white wax, 100; colophony, 180; elemi, 100. **O. of subchlo'ride of mer'cury**, 1 to 55 (B. P.); **O. of sul'phur** (B. P.), see *Sulphur ointment.* **O. of sul'phurated pot'ash**, sulphurated potassa, 5; hard paraffin, 18; soft, 56; triturate the potash with the melted paraffins (B. P.). **O. of tan'nate of lead**, tannic acid, 1; solution subacetate of lead, 2; lard, 7 (P. G.). **O. of tannic acid**, 10 per cent. (U. S. P.). **O. of tar** (B. P.), see *Tar ointment.* **O. of tar'tarated an'timony**, antimony and potassium tartrate and simple ointment, 1 to 4 (B. P., P. G.); counter-irritant, produces characteristic pustular eruption. **O. of tur'pentine**, oil of turpentine, 7; resin, 1; white wax, 4; lard, 4 (B. P.); turpentine, 1; oil of turpentine, 1; white wax, 1 (P. G.). **O. of ver'atrine** (B. P.), see *Veratrine ointment.* **O. of yel'low ox'ide of mer'cury**, with simple ointment, 1 to 9 (U. S. P.). **O. of zinc** (B. P.), ointment of oxide of zinc.

Oint'ment-pos'itor. Instrument for applying ointments to the vagina and rectum, consisting of tube and piston.

Oiocalymma, o-e-o-kal-im'mah (*oion*, egg, *kalupto*, to cover). Membrane of the egg-shell.

O'ken's bod'y. Corpus Wolffianum.

O'kra or **O'kro.** Hibiscus esculentus.

Olanine, o'lan-een. Base derived from bone oil.

Olax (o'laks) **Zeylan'ica.** Malla tree of Ceylon; the leaves are eaten by the natives, and the wood, which has an odor resembling human excrement, is employed in fevers.

Ol. Abbv. for *oleum*, oil.

O. L. A. Abbv. for occipito-læva-anterior, left occipito-anterior position of fœtus in labor.

Old age. See *Senectus.* **O. field pine**, Pinus tæda. **O. man**, Artemisia abrotanum; southernwood. **O. man's beard**, fringe tree; Chiananthus Virginica. **O. wife's shirt**, liriodendron.

O'lea. Oils. Olive tree. See *Olea Europæa.* **O. anima'lia**, *Animal oils.* Fixed oils holding in solution the mucilaginous and gelatinous principles of certain animals, as the oil of frogs, oil of scorpions, oil of spiders, etc. Sometimes also empyreumatic oils produced during the decomposition of animal substances by heat. **O. coc'ta**, medicinal oils. **O. destillat'a**, O. volatilia. **O. dioi'ca**, Indian olive. **O. empyreumat'ica**, *Empyreumatic oils.* Oils having an empyreumatic or burnt smell. Obtained by treating vegetable or animal matters by heat in close vessels. They do not exist in organized bodies, but are formed during their decomposition by fire. The animal oil of Dippel is an empyreumatic oil. **O. ethe'rea**, volatile oils. **O. Europæ'a**, *Olive tree;* (fruit) *Olive;* ord. Jasmineæ. Leaves are bitter; extract prepared from them, and a substance called *olivina*, the bitter principle of the leaves, have been given in Italy as antiperiodics. Fruit, when pickled, is extremely grateful to some stomachs. Olives, as met with in the shops, are prepared from the green, unripe fruit, repeatedly steeped in water. To this some quicklime or alkaline salt is added, and afterward they are washed and preserved in a pickle of common salt and water. From the natural olive is prepared the *Olive oil* or *Salad oil* of the pharmacopœias, obtained by grinding and pressing the olives when thoroughly ripe. The finer and purer oil issues first by gentle pressure, and the inferior sort on heating what is left and pressing it more strongly. See *Oleum olivæ.* In Calabria an odorous resin exudes from its trunk, which is employed as a perfume by the Neapolitans. A gum flows from certain wild olives in warm countries, which consists, according to Pelletier, of a resin, a little benzoic acid, and a peculiar substance called *Olivile.* It is in yellow masses, of a slightly acrid taste and of a vanilla smell. It is called *O. gummi*, *O. resina*, and *O. balsamum*, an esteemed astringent and detersive. **O. fix'a**, *Expressed, Fixed,* or *Fatty oils.* Oils obtained from the seeds or pericarps of vegetables without distillation, and which are viscid, but slightly odorous and sapid; lighter than water and insoluble in alcohol. The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, and therefore they should be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow-necked bottles. All the fixed oils are emollient, and, in a certain dose, they act as purgatives and emetics. They are prepared by expressing the fruit or seed containing them. **O. fra'grans**, Osmanthus fragrans, fragrant olive, Chinese shrub; the leaves are added to tea for purposes of adulteration. **O. fuga'cia**, *Fugacious oils*, oils which are so volatile that, in order to obtain them, recourse must be had to a different process from that employed for other essential oils. Such are the oils of jessamine, lily, violet, etc. **O. Gal'lica**, O. Europæa. **O. infu'sa**, medicinal oils. **O. lancifo'lia**, O. Europæa. **O. latifo'lia**, broad-leaved olive, variety of Olea Europæa growing in Spain; yields an inferior sort of olive oil. **O. Malabar'ica**, species growing in Malabar; the juice of the leaves is emetic. **O. medicina'lia**, *Medicinal oils.* Oils prepared by macerating, infusing, or boiling medicinal substances in olive or any other fixed oil. These oils may then be regarded as oily solutions of certain medicinal substances, whence they can never be simple. They have, however, been divided into simple and compound medicinal oils. To the former belong the *Oils of St. John's wort*, of the *Solanum nigrum*, etc.; to the other—which have often been called *oily balsams*—the *Balsams of Fioraventi, Metz*, etc. Medicinal oils are almost always employed externally. **O. microcar'pa**, species growing in Cochin China; leaves have diuretic and discutient properties. **O. oleas'ter**, oleaster; wild olive. **O. pin'guia**, fixed oils. **O. polymor'pha**, O. Europæa. **O. sati'va**, O. Europæa. **O. volatil'ia**, *Volatile, Ethereal, Essential,* or *Distilled oils; Essences.* Oils found in aromatic vegetables, and in every part of them except in the interior of the seeds. The majority are obtained by distillation, but some by expression. Most of them are prepared by putting the substance from which

the oil is to be extracted into a retort or other vessel suitable for distillation, and adding enough water to cover it; then distilling by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory, and separating the distilled oil from the water which comes over with it. They possess unctuosity, inflammability, and viscidity, like the fixed oils, but are generally odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The greater part are lighter than water; some are heavier, and congeal at a moderate temperature. They dissolve in small quantity in distilled water by simple agitation. Almost all are soluble in alcohol. The odor and taste are the usual tests of their goodness. To preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place in small bottles, quite full and well corked. Volatile oils are possessed of the aromatic properties of the plants whence they are obtained. All, when applied externally, are stimulant and rubefacient. Pharmaceutical preparations in which the substances are dissolved in volatile oils are termed by the French *Myrolés*.

Oleaceous, ol-e-a'shus. Relating to the olive.

Oleaginous, o-le-aj'in-us (*oleum,* oil). Oily; containing oil, as an oleaginous or oily mixture.

Olea'men (*oleum*). Any soft ointment prepared of oil.

Oleander (*olea,* the olive). Rhododendron chrysanthemum. See *Nerium oleander.*

Olean'drine. Poisonous alkaloid obtained from Nerium oleander, a glucoside having action of digitalin.

Oleaster, o-le-as'tur. Wild olive. Olea oleaster. **O., Bohe'mian,** Elæagnus angustifolia.

Olea'ta. Oleates.

O'leate. Combinations of oleic acid with oxides of zinc, mercury, lead, etc., and with aconitine, atropia, morphia, etc., have been employed externally; the medical properties of course depend on those of the base. The chief oleates thus far used (generally diluted) are *Aconite oleate,* in neuralgia; *Atropine oleate; Aluminium oleate,* in intertrigo, dermatitis, bromidrosis, burns, foul ulcers, etc.; *Arsenic oleate,* used in lupus, scrofulous ulcers, seborrhœa, chronic eczema, warts, corns, etc.; *Bismuth oleate,* in pustular eruptions, erysipelas, acne, eczema, etc.; *Cadmium oleate,* in chronic eczema, hypertrophied glands, etc.; *Cocaine oleate,* in some forms of eczema and pruritus; *Copper oleate,* antiseptic and astringent, in ringworm, chronic ulcers, freckles, tinea, etc., in various degrees of dilution of the oleate; *Iron oleate,* astringent and styptic, in some forms of eczema, sycosis, scrofulous ulcers, acne rosacea, etc.; *Lead oleate,* in eczema, indurated acne, etc.; *Mercuric oleate* (see *Oleatum hydrargyri*), glandular resolvent, not easily absorbed so as to affect the general system; useful in chronic indurated eczema, papular and tubercular eruptions, sycosis, scrofulous cutaneous diseases, phtheiriasis, etc.; *Mercurous oleate,* in syphilis, chronic psoriasis, chronic eczema, etc.; *Morphine oleate,* not much employed; *Nickel oleate,* in chronic ulcerations and abrasions, chronic eczema, etc.; *Quinine oleate,* antiseptic, but not a desirable method of getting either the local or constitutional effects of the drug; *Silver oleate,* as a stimulant to granulating surfaces in erysipelas, lupus, boils, carbuncles, etc.; *Strychnine oleate; Tin oleate,* astringent and tonic; *Veratrine oleate,* much diluted, in localized neuralgia; see *Oleatum veratrinæ; Zinc oleate,* astringent, in various forms of abnormal sweating, cancer of the cervix uteri, etc.; see *Oleatum zinci.*

Olea'tum. Oleate. **O. hydrar'gyri** (Ph. U. S.), mercury oleate: yellow oxide of mercury, gr. xl; oleic acid, f℥j; used as a substitute for mercurial ointment; also in arthritis, indurations, syphilis, skin diseases, etc. See *Oleate, mercuric.* **O. veratri'næ** (Ph. U. S.), oleate of veratrine: veratrine, gr. viij; oleic acid, f℥j; used as a substitute for veratrine ointment. **O. zin'ci** (Ph. Br.) (zinc oxide, ℥j; oleic acid, ℥ix); zinc oleate.

Olecranarthritis, o-lek-ran-ar-thre'tis (*olecranon, arthron,* joint, *itis*). Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olecranarthrocace, o-lek-ran-ar-throk'as-e (*olecranon, arthron,* articulation, *kakia,* vice or disease). Inflammation of the articular surfaces of the elbow.

Olecran'ial or **Olec'ranal.** Relating or belonging to the olecranon.

Olecranocace, ol-ek-ran-ok'as-e (*olecranon, kakos,* bad). Gout affecting the elbow; pain in the elbow.

Olec'ranoid cav'ity. See *Ulna.*

Olec'ranon. Properly *Olecranum* (*olene,* elbow, *kranon,* head). *Top of the cubit.* Head or protection of the elbow. Large process at the upper extremity of the ulna, on which we lean. When fractured it is apt to be drawn up by the triceps, and much care is required to keep the parts in apposition. **O. fos'sa,** depression on posterior surface of lower end of humerus for reception of olecranon. **O. pro'cess,** olecranon.

Olef'iant gas. *Ethylene, Ethene;* chief illuminating constituent of coal-gas; heavy carburetted hydrogen. **O. g., chlo'ride of,** *Dutch liquid, Bichloride of ethylene;* this liquid has been exhibited as an anæsthetic.

Oleic, o-le'ik. Relating to, obtained from, or existing in oil. **O. ac'id,** $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. Odorless, tasteless, neutral, yellowish, oily liquid, becoming brown, rancid, and acid on exposure to air, crystallizing at 4° C.; product of saponification of olein; used in preparation of oleates.

Oleiferous, ol-e-if'er-us. Yielding oil.

Olefines, o'le-feens. Members of series of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}.

O'lein or **O'leine** (*oleum,* oil). Trioleate of glyceryl, triolein; fluid portion of non-drying oils or fats. **O., cod-liv'er,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.* **O. hypophos'phite,** compound of olive oil, beef extract, and phosphorus; the phosphorus is oxidized with hydrogen; often combined with cod-liver oil and given in tuberculosis.

Oleineous, o-le-in'e-us. Oleaceous.

Olenarthrocace, o-len-ar-throk'as-e (*olene,* ulna, *arthron,* joint, *kakos,* bad). Inflammation, especially of a scrofulous kind, of the elbow-joint.

Olene, o'len-e. Ulna.

Oleoceratum, o-le-o-ser'at-um. Cerate. **O. aquâ subace'tum,** ceratum Galeni.

Oleo-infu'sions. Medicinal oils; oleols.

Oleomargarin (o-le-o-mar'gar-in) or **Oleomargarine,** o-le-o-marg'ar-een. Artificial butter made from animal fat by melting at a temperature not exceeding 110°; on cooling, excess of stearin crystallizes out; when pure, it is less liable to become rancid than ordinary butter, and is free from bacteria.

Oleophosphoric acid, ol-e-o-fos-for'ik as'id. Phosphoretted fatty substance contained in the brain.

Oleoresin, o-le-o-rez'in. A resin dissolved in volatile oil. Oleoresins are made by passing ether through the powdered drug by displacement, and evaporating the ether until the liquid is of an oily consistence, an ethereal extract. They not only contain resin, but the essential oil of the drug. **O. of aspid'ium,** thick, liquid, ethereal extract of male fern. **O. of cap'sicum,** liquid oleoresin extracted from capsicum. **O. of cu'beb,** percolation of cubeb with ether (U. S. P.); maceration in equal parts of ether and alcohol (P. G.). **O. of fern,** O. of aspidium. **O. of gin'ger,** concentrated ethereal tincture of ginger. **O. of lu'pulin,** semifluid, possesses all medicinal properties of lupulin. **O. of male fern,** see *O. of aspidium.* **O. of pep'per,** an ethereal extract from which crystals of piperine have been removed.

Oleoresi'na. Oleoresin. **O. aspid'ii** (Ph. U. S.), aspidium, ℥xvj; stronger ether, q. s. to make Oij, and evaporate. **O. cap'sici** (Ph. U. S.), *Oleoresin of capsicum;* capsicum, ℥xvj; stronger ether, q. s. to make Oij, and evaporate; dose, ♏¼–j in strangury and irritation of the bladder; externally, diluted, a rubefacient. **O. cube'bæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Oleoresin of cubeb;* cubeb, ℥xvj; stronger ether, q. s. to make Oij, and evaporate; dose, ♏v–xxx, in water or in powdered sugar. **O. fil'icis,** *Oleoresin of fern.* **O. lupuli'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Oleoresin of lupulin;* lupulin, ℥xvj; stronger ether, q. s. to make Oij; dose, gr. ij–v. **O. pip'eris** (Ph. U. S.), *Oleoresin of pepper;* pepper, ℥xvj; stronger ether, q. s. to make Oij; dose,

m¼–j. **O. zingib'eris** (Ph. U. S.), *Oleoresin* or *Piperoid of ginger;* ginger, ʒxvj; stronger ether, q. s. to make Oij; dose, mss–j.

Oleosaccharose, o-le-o-sak'ar-oze. Saccharose combined with a volatile oil.

Oleosaccharure'tum ani'si. Oil-sugar of anise.

Oleosaccharum, o-le-o-sak'ar-um. Elæosaccharum; oil-sugar.

Oleosac'charure. Preparation of sugar ʒj, saturated with a volatile oil, gtt. j.

Oleo'sus. Oleaginous.

Ol'era (*olus,* potherb). See *Lachanon.*

O'leum (*olea,* olive). Oil. **O. abie'tis,** see *Pinus picea.* **O. absin'thii,** *Artemisia absinthium* (*oil of*). **O. ad'ipis,** lard oil; used for pharmaceutical purposes. **O. æthe'reum,** *Ethereal oil* (formed in the distillation of ether), *Etherol, Oil of wine, Heavy oil of wine, Sweet oil of vitriol,* a peculiar oleaginous matter obtained by continuing the distillation after the whole of the sulphuric ether has passed over in the process for the preparation of the latter; used only as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether. It is officinal in the Ph. U. S. Its s. g. is 0.91. **O. amyg'dalæ ama'ræ,** O. of bitter almond; also **O. amygdalarum æthe'reum, O. amyg'dalæ dul'cis, O. a. expres'sum,** and **O. amygdala'rum,** almond oil. **O. androp'agi citra'ti,** O. of lemon-grass. **O. ane'thi,** O. of dill. **O. anima'lis æthe'reum,** animal o.; also **O. a. Dippel'ii** and **O. a. empyreumat'icum. O. an'isi** or **O. anisi æthe'reum,** O. of anise. **O. ano'næ,** ylang-ylang o. **O. anthelmin'ticum Chaberti,** Chabert's anthelmintic o. **O. anthem'idis,** O. of chamomile. **O. an'thos,** O. of rosemary. **O. ar'achis,** ground-nut o. **O. auran'tii cor'ticis,** O. of orange-peel. **O. a. flo'rum,** O. of orange-flowers. **O. bac'cæ junip'eri,** O. of juniper. **O. Badia'ni,** O. of star-anise. **O. bal'sami copaibæ,** O. of copaiba. **O. berga'mii** or **O. bergamot'tæ,** O. of bergamot. **O. bet'ulæ empyreumat'icum,** birch tar. **O. betuli'num,** oleum rusci. **O. bu'bulum,** neat's-foot o. **O. caca'o,** O. of theobroma. **O. cadi'ni,** O. of cade. **O. cajupu'ti,** O. of cajuput. **O. cal'ami,** O. of calamus. **O. cam'phoræ,** O. of camphor. **O. camphora'tum** (P. G., Cod.), camphor liniment, **O. cantharida'tum** (P. G.), oil of cantharides. **O. cari** or **O. carui** (B. P.), oil of caraway. **O. caryi'ni,** walnut oil. **O. caryophyl'li** or **caryophyllo'rum** (P. G.), O. of cloves. **O. cas'siæ,** oil of Chinese cinnamon. **O. cas'toris,** castor o. **O. ce'ti,** sperm o. **O. Chaber'ti,** Chabert's anthelmintic oil. **O. chamomil'læ,** chamomile o. **O. c. æthe'reum,** volatile O. of matricaria. **O. c. Roman'æ,** O. of chamomile. **O. chemico'rum Hollandico'rum,** ethylene bichloride. **O. chenopo'dii,** O. of chenopodium. **O. chlorina'tum,** chlorinated o. **O. cinnamo'mi,** O. of cinnamon. **O. cit'ri** (P. G.), O. of lemon. **O. co'cos** (P. G.), cocoanut o. **O. contra-tæ'niam Chaber'ti,** Chabert's anthelmintic o. **O. copai'bæ,** O. of copaiba. **O. corian'dri,** coriander o. **O. croto'nis,** croton o. **O. cube'bæ,** O. of cubebs. **O. destilla'tum,** volatile oil. **O. erigeron'tis Canaden'sis,** O. of Canada erigeron. **O. eucalyp'ti,** O. of eucalyptus. **O. fa'gi,** beech o. **O. f. pyrolig'neum,** beech tar. **O. fil'icis,** oleoresin of aspidium. **O. flo'rum na'phæ,** O. of orange-flowers. **O. fœnic'uli,** O. of fennel. **O. fruc'tus junip'eri,** O. of juniper. **O. garcin'eæ purpu'reæ,** kokum butter. **O. gaulthe'riæ,** O. of gaultheria. **O. gossyp'ii sem'inis,** cotton-seed o. **O. gynocar'diæ,** chaulmugra o. **O. Harleman'se,** sulphurated o. of turpentine. **O. hedeo'mæ,** O. of hedeoma. **O. hepatis mor'rhuæ,** cod-liver o. **O. hippocas'tani,** oil of horse-chestnut. **O. hyoscy'ami** or **O. h. ace'tum,** O. of hyoscyamus. **O. hype'rici,** red oil; prepared by digesting in olive o. fresh herb Hypericum perforatum. **O. illi'cii anisa'ti,** O. of star-anise. **O. jec'oris asel'li,** cod-liver o. **O. j. a. ferra'tum,** ferrated cod-liver o. **O. j. a. fla'vum,** obtained by simple exudation from fresh livers below 85° C. **O. junip'eri,** O. of juniper. **O. junip'eri empyreumaticum** or **O. junip'eri nigrum,** O. of cade. **O. la'næ,** lanolin. **O. lau'ri** (P. G.) or **O. l. unguino'sum,** expressed oil of laurel. **O. lauri'ni,** O. of laurel. **O. lavan'dulæ,** O. of lavender. **O. lavan'dulæ flo'rum,** O. of lavender-flowers. **O. lig'ni sant'ali,** O. of santal. **O. limo'nis,** O. of lemon. **O. li'ni,** O. of flaxseed. **O. mac'idis,** O. of mace. **O. mar'tis,** solution of ferric chloride. **O. mar'tis per deliq'uium,** deliquescent ferric chloride. **O. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** O. of peppermint. **O. m. vir'idis,** O. of spearmint. **O. monar'dæ,** O. of horsemint. **O. mor'rhuæ,** cod-liver o. **O. mun'dubi,** ground-nut o. **O. Muscovit'icum,** O. rusci. **O. myr'ciæ,** O. of myrcia. **O. myris'ticæ,** O. of nutmeg. **O. m. expres'sum,** expressed O. of nutmeg. **O. na'phæ** or **O. neroli,** O. of orange-flowers. **O. nucis'tæ** (P. G.), expressed oil of nutmeg. **O. oli'væ** or **oliva'rum,** olive oil. **O. oliva'rum commu'ne,** inferior quality of olive oil, obtained from marc after expression of virgin oil; also called **O. o. provincia'le. O. orig'ani,** O. of origanum. **O. ovo'rum,** O. of eggs. **O. pal'mæ,** palm o. **O. pal'mæ christ'i,** castor o. **O. papav'eris,** poppy-seed o. **O. pe'dum tau'ri,** neat's-foot oil. **O. pe'træ,** petroleum. **O. p. cru'dum** or **O. p. Ital'icum,** crude petroleum. **O. petroseli'ni,** O. of parsley. **O. phosphora'tum,** phosphorated o. **O. pi'cis liq'uidæ,** O. of tar. **O. pimen'tæ,** O. of pimenta. **O. pin'gue,** fixed o. **O. pi'ni æthe'reum,** O. of turpentine. **O. pi'ni sylves'tris,** fir-wool o. **O. provincia'le,** virgin o. **O. ptycho'tis,** O. of agwain. **O. pyrogena'tum suc'cini,** O. of amber. **O. ra'jæ,** ray oil. **O. ra'pæ,** rape oil. **O. ric'ini,** castor oil. **O. ro'sæ,** O. of rose. **O. rosa'rum,** also an infusion of rose-petals in olive o. **O. rosmari'ni,** O. of rosemary. **O. rus'ci,** empyreumatic volatile oil from birch tar; used externally in skin diseases, and in curing Russian leather, to which it gives its peculiar odor. **O. ru'tæ,** O. of rue. **O. sabi'næ,** O. of savine. **O. san'tali,** O. of santal. **O. sassafra'tis,** O. of sassafras. **O. ses'ami,** O. of sesamum. **O. sina'pis,** O. of mustard. **O. s. æthe'reum** or **O. s. vola'tile,** volatile O. of mustard. **O. squa'li,** shark o. **O. suc'cini** or **O. s. empyreumat'icum** or **O. s. pyrogena'tum,** O. of amber. **O. sulphura'tum,** balsam of sulphur. **O. tab'aci,** O. of tobacco. **O, tanace'ti,** O. of tansy. **O. tar'tari per deliq'uium,** liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. **O. temp'linum,** volatile o. from tops of Prunus punilis, or young cones of Abies rectinata, by distillation. **O. terebin'thinæ,** O. of turpentine. **O. t. rectifica'tum,** rectified oil of turpentine. **O. ter'ræ,** petroleum. **O. theobro'mæ,** O. of theobroma. **O. thy'mi,** O. of thyme. **O. tig'lii,** croton oil. **O. trit'ici,** O. of wheat. **O. uno'næ,** ylang-ylang o. **O. valeria'næ,** O. of valerian. **O. vi'ni,** ethereal o. **O. e vitel'lis ovo'rum,** O. of eggs. **O. vitrio'li,** sulphuric acid. **O. vola'tile,** volatile o. **O. v. amygdala'rum,** O. of bitter almond.

Olfaction, ol-fak'shun (*oleo,* to smell, *facio,* to make). Sense of smell; smelling; sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve, or first pair, has usually been considered the great nerve of smell, and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the fifth pair distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and sinuses.

Olfactive, ol-fak'tiv. Olfactory.

Olfactory, ol-fak'to-re. That which belongs or relates to the sense of smell, as olfactory cells, olfactory nerves, etc. **O. an'gle,** ethno-cranial angle. **O. bulb,** an extension from the cerebral hemispheres, gray oval matter lying upon the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, sending down through its foramina filaments constituting the end-organs of the olfactory nerve. **O. cen'tre,** part of cerebral cortex that appreciates smell; located by Ferrier in subiculum cornu ammonis; by Munk in hippocampal gyrus. **O. chi'asm,** applied by Meynert to connection believed to exist between olfactory lobe of one side and gyrus uncinatus of the other, through the anterior commissure of the brain. **O. fil'aments,** fibres of olfactory nerve proper—those arising from the bulb. **O. foram'ina,** in cribriform plate of ethmoid,

through which pass filaments of the olfactory nerve. **O. gan'glion,** olfactory bulb. **O. glom'erules,** rounded ganglionic masses near surface of olfactory bulb, from which olfactory filaments arise; considered by Krause homologous with spinal ganglia. **O. groove,** see *Olfactory sulcus.* **O. lobe,** olfactory tubercle, tract, and bulb, considered together as an outgrowth from the hemispheres. **O. mem'brane,** portion of Schneiderian membrane covering olfactory region. **O. nerve,** special nerve of smell; often applied to olfactory tract and bulb, more properly to collection of filaments passing down from the bulb through cribriform plate of ethmoid, and distributed to the Schneiderian membrane of nose. The nerves of both sides constitute the first pair of cranials. **O. pit,** primitive invagination of ectoderm to form cavity of nose. **O. re'gion,** area of distribution of olfactory nerve, embracing upper part of septum and upper part of middle turbinated bone. **O. roots** connect olfactory tract with the hemispheres. A *lateral* or *outer root* (stria lateralis) passes to uncinate convolution; a *medial* or *inner* (stria medialis) to convolution of corpus callosum. A dorsal root is also described (Broca), connecting with frontal lobe. The *middle* or *gray root* of older authors appears to be merely gray substance intercepted between the lateral and medial roots. **O. sul'cus,** furrow for olfactory tract and bulb on orbital surface of the hemispheres; also grooves for same on cribriform plate of ethmoid. In the plural, grooves in which filaments of the olfactory nerve lie on the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. **O. tract,** nerve-like process joining olfactory tubercle with bulb. **O. tri'gone,** triangular area of gray matter between outer and inner roots of tract and forming base of tubercle. **O. tu'bercle,** small pyramidal lobule at apparent origin of tract, in front of anterior perforated space. **O. ven'tricle,** prolongation of cavity of lateral ventricle into olfactory lobe, constant in fœtus and many lower animals; sometimes found in adults.

Olfactus, ol-fak'tus. Olfaction. **O. acu'tus,** hyperosphresia. **O. amis'sio,** defective sense of smell; loss of smell; anosmia. **O. defic'iens,** defect of sense of smell; anosmia. **O. depravat'us,** depraved sense of smell; parosmia.

Olibanum, ol-ib'an-um (*libanos,* frankincense tree). See *Juniperus lycia.* **O. Arab'icum,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **O. In'dicum,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **O. sylves'tre,** see *Pinus abies.* **O. vulga're,** see *Pinus abies.*

Olibene, ol-ib'een. Hydrocarbon, chief constituent of volatile oil of olibanum.

Oligæmia, ol-ig-e'me-ah (*oligo, haima,* blood). Poverty of the blood; paucity of red globules; anæmia, hæmaporia, hypæmia. **O. sero'sa,** watery or thin condition of the blood; hydræmia. **O. sic'ca,** oligæmia caused by a thickened condition of the blood.

Oligæmydria, ol-ig-em-id're-ah (*oligo, haima,* blood, *hudor,* water). Hydræmia.

Oligidria, ol-ig-id're-ah (*oligo, hidros,* sweat). Ischidrosis. Diminution in quantity of sweat. Suppression of perspiration.

Oligo, ol'ig-o (*oligos,* few, little). In composition has these significations.

Oligoblennia, ol-ig-o-blen'ne-ah (*oligo, blenna,* mucus). Deficiency of mucus.

Oligocatantes, ol-ig-o-kat-an'tees (*oligo, katantes,* down hill). Applied to skulls in which line joining hormion and staphylion makes an angle of 20° to 23° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Oligocholia, ol-ig-o-kol'e-ah (bile). Paucity of bile.

Oligochromæmia, ol-ig-o-kro-me'me-ah (*oligo, chroma,* color). Deficiency of hæmoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

Oligochrosis, ol-ig-o-kro'sis (*oligo, chrosis,* coloring). Deficiency of hæmoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

Oligochylia, ol-ig-o-kil'e-ah (*oligo, chulos*). Deficiency of chyle.

Oligochy'lus. An epithet for food which is but little nutritive, furnishing but little chyle.

Oligochym'ia (*oligo, chuma,* juice, chyme). Deficiency of chyme.

Oligocopria, ol-ig-o-kop're-ah (*oligo, kopros,* excrement). Scantiness of alvine evacuations.

Oligocystic, ol-ig-o-sis'tik. Term applied to cystic tumors which contain a few cysts, a monocystic tumor including one cyst.

Oligocythæmia, ol-ig-o-si-the'me-ah (*oligo, kutos,* a cell). Paucity of red corpuscles.

Oligodacrya, ol-ig-o-dak're-ah (*oligo, dakru,* a tear). Paucity of the lacrymal secretion.

Oligogalac'tia or **Oligoga'lia** (*oligo, gala,* milk). Deficient lactation. Agalactia.

Oligohæ'mia. Oligæmia.

Oligohydram'nios (*oligo, hudor,* water, *amnion*). Deficiency of amniotic fluid.

Oligohy'dria. Deficiency of fluids or humors.

Oligoma'nia. See *Melancholy.* Proposed as a substitute for monomania, to signify a form of insanity affecting only a part of the mental faculties, having well-defined and systematic manifestations. **O., abou'lic,** aboulomania. **O., agorapho'bic,** agoraphobia. **O., claustropho'bic,** claustrophobia. **O., mysopho'bic,** mysophobia.

Oligomenorrhœa, ol-ig-o-men-or-rhe'ah (*oligo, men,* month, *rheo,* to flow). Deficient menstrual flow.

Oligopepsia (*oligo, pepto,* to digest). Weak digestion.

Oligopionia, ol-ig-o-pe-o'ne-ah (*oligos, pion,* fat). Loss of flesh.

Oligopo'sia (*oligo, posis,* drink). Diminution in the quantity of drinks.

Oligopsychia, ol-ig-o-sik'e-ah (*oligo, psuche,* mind). Imbecility.

Oligoria, ol-e-go're-ah. Condition, characterized by apathy, occurring in some varieties of mental afflictions, in which the patients lose interest in their surroundings.

Oligosialia, ol-ig-o-se-al'e-ah (*oligo, sialon,* saliva). Paucity of saliva.

Oligospermat'ic. Relating to oligospermia.

Oligospermia, ol-ig-o-spur'me-ah (*oligo, sperma,* sperm). Paucity of spermatic secretion.

Oligospondylous, ol-ig-o-spon'dil-us. Possessing few vertebræ.

Oligospon'dylus (*oligo, spondulos,* a vertebra). Possessing few vertebræ; monster with defective vertebræ.

Oligosteatosis, ol-ig-o-ste-at-o'sis (*oligo, stear,* tallow). Defective secretion of sebum.

Oligotrichia, ol-ig-o-trik'e-ah (*oligo, thrix,* hair). Want of hair; paucity of hair; poorly-developed hair.

Oligotrophia, ol-ig-o-trof'e-ah (*oligo, trepho,* to nourish). Deficient nourishment.

Oligotrophous, ol-ig-ot'rof-us (*oligos, trepho,* to nourish). Deficient in nourishment.

Oligozoospermia, ol-ig-o-zo-o-spurm'e-ah (*oligo, zoon,* animal, *eidos,* shape). Condition of sterility existing in the male in which the spermatozoa are few in number and inactive.

Oliguresia, ol-ig-ur-a'ze-ah, **Oligure'sis, Oligoure'sis, Oligoure'sia, Oligu'ria** (*oligo, oureo,* to pass urine). Morbidly diminished urinary secretion.

Oligydria, ol-ig-id're-ah (*oligo, hidros,* sweat). Deficiency of sweat; ischidrosis.

Olinic (o-lin'ik) **acid.** Acid contained in the form of a glyceride in oils when drying.

Olisthe'ma (*olisthaino.* to slip). Luxation.

Oli'va (olive). See *Olea.* Olive; olivary body. **O. infe'rior,** olivary body. **O. supe'rior,** nucleus olivaris superior.

Oli'væ. Corpora olivaria.

Oliva'ris. Olive-shaped.

Ol'ivary. Olive-shaped. Relating to the olive. **O. body,** oval protuberance containing a large nucleus found on lateral surface of medulla just below the pons. **O. body, supe'rior,** nucleus olivaris superior. **O. em'inence,** olivary process. **O. fascic'ulus,** lateral column of medulla. **O. nu'cleus,** collection of gray matter folded like an empty pocket within the olivary body. **O. ped'uncle,** fibres which, after surrounding gray nucleus of olivary body within and without, are collected into a bundle; they end in the deep

arcuate fibres. **O. pro'cess,** rounded prominence on upper surface of body of sphenoid in front of pituitary fossa. **O. sul'ci,** grooves which separate olive from neighboring portions of medulla; the lateral (sulcus olivæ lateralis) separates it from lateral tract; the medial (sulcus olivæ medialis) is a continuation upward of posterior lateral sulcus of the medulla.

Ol'ive. Fruit of *Olea Europæa*; also olivary body. **O., infe'rior,** olivary body. **O. oil,** fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit; bland, nearly odorless, pale yellow or greenish yellow, oily liquid, sp. gr. .915 to .918; sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely so in ether; nutritious and mildly laxative; principally used in pharmacy as a constituent of liniments, ointments, cerates, and plasters. **O., supe'rior,** nucleus olivaris superior.

Olivella, ol-iv-el'lah. Cneorum tricoccum.

Oliverin, ol-iv'er-in. Product obtained from bark of Olea Europæa; has been employed in place of quinine.

Ol'iver's test. For bile in urine. Pulverized peptone, gr. xxx; salicylic acid, gr. iv; acetic acid, ♏xxx; enough distilled water to make fʒviij; filtered until perfectly transparent; ♏xx of urine added to fʒj of this solution will cause an opalescence proportionate to the amount of bile present.

Ol'ive-shaped. *Olivary.* Resembling an olive. See *Corpora olivaria.*

Olivifor'mis (*oliva, forma,* shape). Olive-shaped.

Olivile, ol'iv-ile. Crystalline principle obtained from exudation from bark of olive tree.

Olivi'na. See *Olea Europæa.*

Olivine, ol'iv-een. See *Rutilin.*

Olivite, ol'iv-ite. Product derived from leaves or green fruit of olive tree.

Ol'la (*olla,* a pot) **cap'itis.** Cranium.

Ol'lier's meth'od or **opera'tion.** A rhinoplastic operation in which an inverted flap, including periosteum, is taken from the forehead, and side flaps by preference from stump of the nose.

Olophlyc'tis (*holos,* entire, *phluktis,* a vesicle). Herpes. **O. hydro'ica,** miliaria rubra and miliaria crystallina. **O. labia'lis,** herpes facialis. **O. progenita'lis,** herpes progenitalis. **O. prolabia'lis,** herpes facialis. **O. volat'ica,** strophulus volaticus.

Olopho'nia (*ollumi.* to lose, *phone,* voice). Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs. **O. la'bii loba'ta,** hare-lip. **O. lin'guæ fræna'ta,** see *Ankyloglossum.*

O. L. P. Abbv. for occipito-læva-posterior, left occipitoposterior position of fœtus in labor.

Olsnit'ium. Peucedanum palustre.

Olshau'sen's opera'tion. Ventrifixation of uterus for retroflexion.

Olulano'sis. Disease of cats due to presence of *Olulanus tricuspis* in the lungs and stomach.

Olula'nus tricus'pis. Nematode worm found in the stomach and lungs of cats.

O'lus (a potherb). Lachanon.

Olut kumbool. A remedy used in India in cases of neuralgic and congestive dysmenorrhœa.

Oma (*oma*). In the termination of many pathological words signifies morbid condition, as in sarc*oma,* ather*oma,* etc.

Omacephalia, o-mah-sef-al'e-ah. State of being an omacephalus.

Omacephalus, o-mah-sef'al-us (*omo, akephalos,* devoid of head). A genus of paracephalous monsters without any neck—a slight depression indicating the limits of the head and body. The organs of special sense are rudimentary, and thoracic extremities absent.

O'magra (*omo, agra,* seizure). Gout in the shoulder.

Omal'gia (*omo, algos,* pain). Pain in the shoulder.

Omarthritis, o-mar-thre'tis (*omo, arthron,* a joint). Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Omarthrocace, o-mar-throk'as-e (*omo, arthron,* joint, *kakos,* bad). Arthrocace of the shoulder-joint. Caries or suppuration of the shoulder-joint.

Oma'sum or **Oma'sus.** *Manyplies.* Third stomach of ruminant animals.

Omatocia, o-mat-o'se-ah (*omo, tokos,* birth). Shoulder presentation; abortion; premature birth.

Omeire. A vinous and acetous fermented milk used in Africa.

Omen'ta (pl. of **Omentum**). Meninges.

Omen'tal. Relating to the omentum.

Omenta'sis. Epiploitis.

Omenti'tis. Epiploitis.

Omentocele, o-men-to-se'le (Eng. o-men'to-seel). Epiplocele.

Omen'tula (dim. of **Omentum**). Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ.

Omen'tulum. Lesser omentum.

Omen'tum. Epiploon. **O. col'icum,** epiploon, colic. **O., gas'tric,** omentum majus. **O. gastrocol'icum,** epiploon, gastrocolic. **O., gastrohepat'ic,** omentum minus. **O., gastrosplen'ic,** epiploon, gastrocolic. **O. hepatogas'tricum,** epiploon, gastrohepatic. **O., less'er,** epiploon, gastrohepatic. **O. ma'jus,** epiploon, gastrocolic. **O. mi'nus,** epiploon, gastrohepatic. **O. os'sium,** periosteum. **O., sac of the,** see *Epiploon, gastrohepatic.* **O., third,** epiploon, colic.

Omichesis, o-mik-a'sis (*omicheo,* to pass urine). Micturition.

Omichma, o-mik'mah. Urine.

Omichol'ic ac'id. Acid of red color in decomposing urine.

Omicholin, om-ik'o-lin. Matter of a red color contained in decomposing urine.

Omitis, o-me'tis. Inflammation in or about the shoulder-joint.

Om'ma. Eye; vision.

Om'ne o'vum ex o'vo (every living being from an egg). The maxim that every living body must be produced from a parent.

Omniph'agus (*omnis,* all, *phago,* to eat). Omnivorous.

Om'nis cel'lula e cel'lulâ (every cell from a cell). An expression of the doctrine that every living cell originates from a parent cell.

Omniv'orous (*omnis,* all, *voro,* to eat). *Omnivorus.* An epithet for animals which eat every kind of food, animal or vegetable—*Pantophagists.*

Omnubilation, om-nu-bi-la'shun. A making or becoming obscure or confused.

O'mo (shoulder). In the composition of anatomical terms, the scapula or shoulder-blade; in other cases, the shoulder.

Omo-ankoneus, o'mo-an-ko-ne'us. Dorso-epitrochlearis.

Omo-atlan'ticus. Levator claviculæ.

Omobrachialis, o-mo-brak-e-al'is. Coraco-brachialis.

Omocace, o-mok'as-e. Diseased condition of the shoulder-joint.

Omocervicalis, o-mo-sur-vik-al'is. Levator anguli scapulæ.

Omoclavicular, o-mo-klav-ik'u-lar. See *Coracoclavicular.*

Omocleido-hyoideus, o-mo-kli'do-he-o-id-a'us. Accessory head of omohyoid, arising from the clavicle, apparently an extension of muscular fibres into a process of cervical fascia, confining posterior belly and intermuscular tendon.

Omocot'yle. See *Glene.*

Omodyn'ia (*omo, odune,* pain). Pain in the shoulder. **O. rheumat'ica,** rheumatism of the back, particularly of the shoulders.

Omohyoid, o-mo-hi'oid. Relating or attached to hyoid bone and scapula.

Omohyoïd'eus. This muscle is situate obliquely at the sides and front of the neck; slender, long, and flat. Arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it, and is inserted at the sides of the inferior margin of the body of the os hyoides. It consists of two fasciculi united by a common tendon, and is a true digastric muscle. Depresses the os hyoides, carrying it a little backward and to one side, except when it acts with its fellow, when the bone is depressed and drawn obliquely backward.

Omolita, om-o-le'tah. Suprascapular bone.

Omophagia, o-mo-faj'e-ah. Fondness for raw food; eating of raw food.

Omophagus, o-mof'ag-us (*omos*, crude, *phago*, to eat). One who eats raw flesh.

Omoplata, o-mo-plat'ah (*platus*, flat). Scapula.

Omoplatohyoïdeus, om-o-plat-o-he-o-id'e-us. Omohyoideus.

O'mos. Crude. Humerus. Shoulder.

Omositia, o-mo-sish'e-ah (*omos*, crude, *sitos*, food). Omophagia.

Omosternal, o-mo-sturn'al. Relating to omosternum.

Omoster'num. Interarticular fibrocartilage of sternoclavicular joint.

Omostrophosis, o-mo-strof-o'sis (*omo*, *strepho*, to wrest). Dislocation of the shoulder.

Omotar'ichos (pickled). Properly, the neck or shoulder-piece of a salted animal; once recommended against bites of vipers and hydrophobia.

O'motes. Crudity.

Omothy'roid. Aberrant form of omohyoid muscle, in which it sends fasciculi to be inserted upon superior horn of thyroid cartilage.

Omotocia, o-mo-to'se-ah (*omo*, *tokos*, birth). Abortion; omatocia.

Omotrapezal, o-mo-trap-e'zal. Relating to trapezius and omohyoideus.

Omotribes, o-mo'tri-bees (*omos*, crude, *tribo*, to bruise). Oil expressed from unripe olives.

Omoyodes, om-o-e-o'dees. Omohyoideus.

Omphace, om'fas-e (*omphax*, an unripe grape). Verjuice.

Omphac'inum o'leum. Omotribes.

Omphac'ion. The juice of unripe grapes; also verjuice.

Om'phacis. An unripe gallnut.

Omphaci'tes (**vi'num**). A name given to wine prepared from the unripe grape.

Ompha'cium. Omphacion; verjuice.

Omphacomeli, om-fak-om'el-e (*omphax*, unripe fruit, *mel*, honey). A sort of oxymel, made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

Omphalea (om-fal-e'ah) **corda'ta.** Ouabe oil-plant, growing in Guiana and the West Indies. The seeds can be eaten and have purgative properties; leaves are employed in dressing wounds; plant furnishes caoutchouc.

Omphalectomy, om-fal-ek'to-me (*omphalo*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the umbilicus.

Omphalelcosis, om-fal-el-ko'sis (*omphalo*, *helkos*, an ulcer). Ulceration of the navel or of the umbilical cord.

Omphalexoche, om-fal-ex'o-ke (*omphalo*, *exoche*, standing out). Umbilical hernia; exomphalus.

Omphal'ic. Umbilical.

Omphalister, om-fal-is'tur. Knife for cutting the umbilical cord.

Omphali'tis. Inflammation of the umbilicus.

Om'phalo (*omphalos*, navel). In composition, navel.

Omphalobium (om-fal-o'be-um) **pinna'tum.** Tree of the East Indies; fruit, oil of fruit, and leaves have resolvent properties.

Omphalocar'pus (*omphalo*, *karpos*, fruit). Galium aparine.

Omphalocele, om-fal-o-se'le (Eng. om'fal-o-seel) (*omphalo*, *kele*, rupture). Umbilical hernia; exomphalos.

Omphalocraniodid'ymus (*omphalo*, *kranion*, cranium, *didumos*, twin). Double monster in which the umbilical cord or the rudiment of one fœtus is rooted in the cranium of another.

Omphalodes, om-fal-o'dees. Omphaloid.

Omphalo-enteric, om'fal-o-en-ter'ik. Belonging to the umbilicus and intestine, as the *omphalo-enteric canal*. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

Om'phaloid. Navel-like; umbilicated.

Omphalolysis, om-fal-ol'is-is (*omphalo*, *lusis*, separation). Omphalotomy.

Omphalomantia, om-fal-o-man-te'ah (*omphalo*, *manteia*, prophecy). *Omphalomancy*. A species of divination practised by credulous matrons, who pretend to be able to know the number of children a female will have by the number of knots in the funis.

Omphalomesenteric (om-fal-o-mes-en-ter'ik) or **Omphalomesera'ic** (*omphalo*, *mesenterion*, mesentery). Relating to the umbilicus and mesentery. **O. duct**, passage in fœtus connecting small intestine with umbilical vesicle; vestige often found in the adult as a small diverticulum. **O. vein**, main venous stem returning blood from yolk-sac to embryo. **O. ves'sels**, two very fine vessels on parietes of umbilical vesicle.

Omphalomonodidymi, om-fal-o-mon-o-did'im-e (*omphalos*, *monos*, alone, *didumos*, navel). Condition in which union of twins at the navel exists.

Omphaloncus, om-fal-on'kus (*omphalo*, *onkos*, swelling). Omphalophyma; umbilical tumor.

Omphaloneuron, om-fal-o-nu'ron (*omphalo*, *neuron*, sinew, ligament). Funiculus umbilicalis; umbilical cord.

Omphaloneurorrhexis, om-fal-o-nu-ro-reks'is (*omphalo*, *rhexis*, rupture). Omphalorrhexis.

Omphaloneurostrepsis, om-fal-o-nu-ro-strep'sis. Twisted condition of umbilical cord.

Omphalop'agus (*omphalo*, *pegnumi*, to fasten together). Double monster united by anterior aspects of bodies, having single umbilicus at lower point of fusion. For species, see *Gastrodidymus*, *Prosopodidymus*, *Sternodidymus*, *Xiphodidymus*.

Omphalophlebitis, om-fal-o-fleb-e'tis (*omphalo*, *phlebitis*, inflammation of vein). Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Omphalophlegmone, om-fal-o-fleg'mo-ne. Omphalitis.

Omphalophyma, om-fal-o-fe'ma (*omphalo*, *phuma*, tumor). Tumor of the navel.

Omphalopropto'sis (*proptosis*, falling foward). Exomphalus; protrusion of navel.

Omphalorrhagia (om-fal-or-rhaj'e-ah) or **Omphalor'rhage** (*rhage*, rupture or discharge). Hemorrhage from the umbilicus, in the new-born in particular.

Omphalorrhexis, om-fal-or-rheks'is (*omphalo*, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the funis.

Omphalorrhœa, om-fal-or-rhe'ah (*omphalo*, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge from the umbilicus.

Om'phalos. Umbilicus.

Om'phalosite (*omphalo*, *sitos*, nourishment). Monster possessing an imperfect kind of life, which ceases when the umbilical cord is divided.

Omphalosoter, om-fal-o-so'ter (*omphalo*, *soter*, preserver). Instrument devised for the reduction of a prolapsed umbilical cord.

Omphalotacterium, om-fal-o-tak-ta're-um. Instrument for placing umbilical cord in position.

Omphalotaxis, om-fal-o-taks'is. Manipulation of replacing umbilical cord when prolapsed.

Omphalot'omy (*omphalo*, *tome*, section). Division of the funis or umbilical cord.

Om'phalus. Umbilicus.

O'mum oil. Ajowan oil; derived from fruit of Carum ajowan, containing thymol.

O'mus. Crude. Humerus. Shoulder.

Onage. Poison contained in strophanthus seeds; used by natives of Africa for poisoning arrows.

On'agra. Œnothera biennis.

Ona'nia. See *Onanism*.

O'nanism (after *Onan*, Gen. xxxviii. 9). Generally but improperly confounded with masturbation; now usually applied to incomplete coitus, when the male organ is withdrawn in time to prevent the semen from entering the female organs of generation; sometimes called *Conjugal onanism*.

Onanis'tic. Relating or appertaining to onanism.

O'nar. Somnium.

Onco'ba spino'sa. Tree of order Flacourtiaceæ or Tiliaceæ, native of Egypt and Senegal; fruit is edible.

Oncocarpus (on-ko-karp'us) **Fitien'sis.** Itch-tree growing in the Fiji Islands; so called because any part of the tree gives rise to severe cutaneous irritation. Caustic juice of the fruit is employed by the islanders in leprosy.

Oncograph, onk'o-graf (*onkos*, *grapho*, to write). In-

strument for recording variations in volume of a body, such as the spleen.

Oncol'ogy (*onkos*, tumor, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on tumors.

On'come. Scotch term, according to Sir Walter Scott, for "mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician."

Oncometer, onk-om'e-ter (*onkos*, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring variations in volume of bodies, the dimensions of tumors, etc.

On'cos or **On'cus.** Tumor.

Onco'ses. Tumors, as diseases.

Onco'sis. Intumescence.

Oncothlipsis, onk-o-thlip'sis (*onkos*, tumor, *thlipsis*, pressure). Pressure due to presence of a tumor.

Oncot'omy (*onkos*, *tome*, incision). *Onkotomy.* Excision of a tumor. Opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument.

One'berry. Paris.

Oneirocriticus, on-i-ro-krit'ik-us (*oneiron*, dream, *krisis*, judgment). One who judges according to dreams.

Oneirodynia (*oneiron*, *odune*, pain). Painful dream. Incubus and somnambulism are oneirodyniæ. **O. acti'va,** depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming; somnambulism. **O. gra'vans,** incubus.

Oneirogmus, on-i-rog'mus (*oneiron*, dream). A lascivious dream; pollution; nocturnal pollution.

Oneirog'one. Oneirogmus.

Oneirogonorrhœ'a. Pollution, nocturnal.

Oneirog'onos (*oneiron*, dream, *gonos*, seed). Pollution.

Oneirogyne, on-i-rog'in-e (*oneiron*, a dream, *gune*, woman). Lascivious dream.

Oneirol'ogy (*oneiron*, dream, *logos*, description). Doctrine of dreams.

Oneiromantia, on-i-ro-man-te'ah (*oneiron*, *manteia*, divination). The art of divining by dreams or of interpreting dreams.

Onei'ron. A dream.

Oneiron'osus (*oneiron*, dream, *nosos*, a disease). Morbid, uneasy dreaming.

Oneiropole'sis or **Oneiropol'ia.** A dream.

Onei'ros. A dream.

On'era al'vi (load of the bowels). Excrement. **O. ven'tris** (load of the belly), excrement.

On'ion (L. *unio*), **bog.** Asmunda regalis. **O., com'mon,** bulb of Allium cepa. Diuretic, expectorant, rubefacient, stimulant. Old English term for *bunion.* **O., pota'to,** Allium cepa. **O., sea,** see *Scilla maritima.*

Onis, on'is. Dung of the ass; once employed in medicine.

Onis'ci asel'li. *Woodlice, Slaters, Hoglice;* had at one time a place in the pharmacopœias; they were considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

Onis'cus (dim. of **Onos,** an ass). A genus of insects, class Crustaceæ, very common in cellars and dark and moist places.

Oni'tis. Origanum dictamnus.

Onkinocele, onk-in-o-se'le (Eng. onk'in-o-seel). Swelling accompanying inflammation of sheaths of tendons.

Onkot'omy. Oncotomy.

Onobai'o. Arrow-poison used by natives of Obock.

Onomatol'ogy (*onoma*, a name, *logos*, a discourse). Nomenclature.

Onomatomania, on-o-mat-o-man'e-ah. Mental distress at inability to recall names, or irresistible impulse to repeat, or morbid dream of, some particular word.

Ono'nin. Crystallizable, tasteless glucoside obtained from root of *Ononis spinosa.*

Ono'nis antiquo'rum. O. spinosa. **O. arven'sis** has properties like the next. **O. spino'sa,** ord. Leguminosæ. Root is used as a diuretic.

Onopor'don or **Onopor'dum acan'thium** (*onos*, ass, *perdo*, to break wind). Cotton thistle, ord. Compositæ; expressed juice has been recommended as a cure for cancer, applied externally.

Onosmo'dium Virginia'num. False gromwell, ord. Borragineæ; indigenous; root and seeds are diuretic and tonic; said to dissolve calculi.

On'thus. Excrement.

Ontogen'esis or **Ontog'eny** (*on*, a being, *gennao*, to produce). Development or genesis of the individual. Embryology.

Ontol'ogy (*on*, *ontos*, a being, *logos*, a discourse). Term used sometimes for metaphysics generally, but more frequently for that portion of it which deals in generalities, and which embraces, therefore, the speculative and chimerical. Medical ontology treats of diseases of distinct entities, without reference to the part or parts affected.

On'ycha. See *Bdellium* and *Cistus creticus.*

Onychatrophia, on-ik-at-rof'e-ah (*onycho*, *atrophia*, want of nourishment). Atrophy of the nails.

Onychauxe (on-ik-aux'e) or **Onychaux'is** (*onycho*, *auxe*, increase). Unusual increase of the size and thickness of the nails.

Onychexallaxis, on-ik-ex-al-laks'is (*onycho*, *exallaxis*, change). Degeneration of the nails.

Onychia, o-nik'e-ah. Paronychia. Inflammation and suppuration at the side or root of the nail. **O. malig'na,** malignant variety of onychia, generally due to traumatism, characterized by the presence of ulceration and granular condition and foul-smelling discharge. **O. parasit'ica,** onychomycosis. **O. periungua'lis,** perionychia. **O. scrofulo'sa,** onychia caused by scrofulosis.

Onychisterion, on-ik-ist-a're-on. Instrument employed for trimming the nails.

Onychitis, on-ik-e'tis. Inflammation of a nail. See *Paronychia.*

On'ycho. In composition, a nail.

Onychocampe, on-ik-o-kam'pe (*onycho*, *kampe*, curvature). Onychogryphosis.

Onychoclasis, on-ik-o-klah'sis (*onycho*, *klasis*, fracture). Fracture of a nail.

Onychocline, on-ik-o-kle'ne (*onycho*, *kline*, bed). The sensitive bed or stroma under the nail.

Onychocrypto'sis (*onycho*, *kruptus*, concealed). Disease of nail-follicles.

Onychogryphosis (on-ik-o-grif-o'sis) **Onychogrypo'sis,** or **Onychogrypto'sis** (*onycho*, *gryposis*, crookedness). Hypertrophy with curvature of the nails, *Ungues aduncı*, such as occurs in hectic individuals. Also growing-in of the nails.

Onychohelcosis, on-ik-o-hel-ko'sis. Ulcerated condition of nail.

On'ychoid. Resembling a nail.

Onycholepra, on-ik-ol'ep-rah. Leprosy involving the nails.

Onycholysis, on-ik-ol'is-is. Atrophy of the nails.

Onychomantia, on-ik-o-man-te'ah (*onycho*, *manteia*, divination). Divination from the appearance of the nails.

Onychomyco'sis or **Onychomykosis,** on-ik-o-mi-ko'sis (*onycho*, *mycosis*, fungous growth). *Onychia parasitica.* A parasitic disease, tinea trichophytina, of the substance of the nail, commencing at the root and extending downward, the nail becoming claw-shaped, thickened, rough, and fissured—*Favus of the nail.* It is dependent on a fungus, Achorion keratophagus, and attacks also the hoofs of the horse, mule, etc. **O. circina'ta,** onychomycosis trichophytina. **O. ton'surans** or **trichophyti'na,** ringworm affecting the nails, due to trichophyton tonsurans.

Onychon'osi (*onycho*, *nosos*, disease). Diseases of the nails.

Onychon'osus. Disease of the nails.

Onychopath'ic (*onycho*, *pathos*, disease). Relating to affections of the nails.

Onychophosis, on-ik-o-fo'sis. Disease of the toenails, consisting of induration of the corneous layers of epidermis beneath the nail.

Onychophthora (on-ik-of'tho-rah), **Onychophtho'ria, Onycoph'thora,** or **Onycophtho'ria** (*onycho*, *phthora*, degeneration). Degenerate condition or destruction of the nails.

Onychophyma, on-ik-o-fe'mah (*onycho*, *phuma*, tumor). A painful degeneration of the nails, which be-

come thick, rough, and crooked; occurring as a symptom of syphilis and lepra.

Onychophyton, on-ik-of'it-on (*onux, phuton,* plant). Onychomycosis.

Onychopto'sis (*onycho, ptosis,* falling). Falling off of the nails.

Onychorrhiza, on-ik-or-rhe'zah (*onycho, rhiza,* root). Root of the nail.

Onychosarcoma, on-ik-o-sark-o'mah (*onux, sarx,* flesh). Fleshy outgrowth on a nail.

Onycho'ses (pl. of **Onychosis**). Generic term for diseases of the nails.

Onycho'sis. Disease of the nails. **O. arctu'ra,** ingrowing nail; see *Arctura.* **O. grypho'sis,** onychogryphosis. **O. lap'sus,** onycholysis. **O. molli'ties,** soft condition of nails. **O. tin'ea,** onychomycosis.

Onychostro'ma (*onycho, stroma,* bed). The sensitive bed or stroma under the nail.

Onychostromelcosis, on-ik-o-strom-elk-o'sis. Ulcerated condition of the bed of the nail.

Onychothlasis, on-ik-oth'las-is. Crusting of the nails.

Onyclein, on-ik'le-in. Brownish granules found in matrix of nails, resembling keratohyaline.

Onygosis, on-ig-o'sis. Onychosis.

O'nyx. Hook (blunt); nail; pterygion. Collection of purulent matter between the laminæ of the cornea having the shape of a nail.

Onyx'is. Ingrowing nail; see *Onychogryphosis.* **O., re'tro-un'gueal,** onychia commencing at root of nail. **O. syphilit'ica,** onychia syphilitica.

Onyxi'tis. See *Paronychia.*

O'öblast (*oon,* egg, *blastano,* to grow). Cell which develops into an ovule; primordial ovule.

Oöboo-waloo. Beriberi.

Oöcalymma, o-o-kal-im'mah. Oiocalymma.

Oöcye'sis (*oon, kuesis,* pregnancy). Ovarian pregnancy.

Oödeocele, o-o-de-o-se'le (Eng. o-o'de-o-seel). Hernia foraminis ovalis.

Oö'des. Oval. Aqueous humor.

Oög'ala or **Oög'la** (*oon, gala,* milk). Milk of eggs, a preparation of eggs and milk.

Oög'amous (*oon, gamos,* marriage). Applied to beings reproduced through an ovum.

Oögenesis, o-o-jen'es-is. Origin and development of ova.

Oöid, o'oid (*oon, eidos,* resemblance). Oval. Aqueous humor

Oökine'sis (*oon, kinesis,* movement). Series of movements and form-changes of ovum during maturation, fecundation, and first segmentation.

Oölecithymen, o-o-les-ith'im-en. Vitelline membrane.

Oölemma (o-o-lem'mah) **pellu'cidum** (*oon, lemma,* sheath). Zona pellucida.

Oöleucon, o-o-lu'kon (*oon, leukos,* white). Albumen ovi.

Oölogy, o-ol'o-je (*oon, logos,* discourse). *Ovology.* Description of the ovum.

Oömycetes, o-o-me-sa'tees (*oon, mukes,* fungus). Subdivision of fungi.

O'ön. Ovum.

Oönine, o'on-een. Albumen.

Oöphagous, o-of'ag-us (*oon, phago,* to eat). Feeding on eggs.

Oöphoralgia, o-of-o-ral'je-ah (*oophoron, algos,* pain). Neuralgia of the ovary; ovarian irritation.

Oöphoraux'e or **Oöphoraux'is** (*oophoron, auxe,* increase). Enlargement of the ovary.

Oöphorectom'ia or **Oöphorectomy,** o-of-o-rek'to-me (*oophoron, ektome,* excision). Ovariotomy.

Oöphor'ia (*oophoron,* ovary). Hysteria.

Oöphori'tis. Oaritis; ovaritis. **O., follic'ular,** inflamed condition of Graafian follicles. **O., peritone'al,** inflammation of the peritoneum around the ovary.

Oöph'oro-ep'ilepsy. Epilepsy dependent upon ovarian disease.

Oöphoromalacia, o-of-or-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*oophoron, malakia,* softening). Softened condition of the ovary.

Oöphoroma'nia. Insanity resulting from ovarian disease.

Oöph'oron. Ovary. Region of ovary in which ova are developed.

Oöphoropathi'a (*oophoron, pathos,* affection). Disease of the ovary.

Oöph'oro-salpingec'tomy (*oophoron, salpinx,* tube). Excision of ovary and Fallopian tube.

Oöphor'rhaphy (*oophoron, rhapto,* to stitch together). Operation for displaced ovary; suture of hilus of ovary to relaxed infundibulo-pelvic ligament.

Oöph'orum (*oon, phero,* to bear). Ovary.

Oöplasma, o-o-plaz'mah. Vitellus.

Oöri'tis. Inflammation of the ovary.

O'öskope (*oon, skopeo,* to observe). Apparatus for observing the development of the egg.

O'ösperm (*oon, sperma,* germ). Fertilized ovum.

O'öspore (*oon, sporos,* seed). Ovum; egg-cell.

Oötoc'ia (*ootokeo,* to lay eggs). Ovulation.

Op, as a prefix. See *Ob.*

Opacity, o-pas'it-e (*opacus,* obscure). *Opaqueness.* Incapability of transmitting light; reverse of transparency. *Opacity of the cornea* constitutes *albugo* or *leucoma.* See *Ceratitis suppurans.* **O. of lens,** see *Cataract.*

Opales'cent or **Opaline,** o'pal-een. That which resembles the opal. A fluid is said to be opaline when milky, and when it presents an appearance more or less like that of the opal. **O. patch,** see *Patch, opaline,* and *Condyloma.* **O. plaques of the mouth,** leucoplasia buccalis.

Opaque, o-pake'. An epithet given to bodies which do not permit the passage of rays of light. The opaque cornea is the sclerotica, in contradistinction to the transparent cornea or true cornea. **O. nervefi'bres,** continuance of medullary sheaths of fibres of optic nerves beyond lamina cribrosa, exhibiting bright white patches upon the nervous coat of the eye.

Opaqueness, o-pake'ness. Opacity.

O'pe. Foramen.

O'pening. Orificium; os; ostium; apertura. **O., abdom'inal, of o'viduct,** ostium abdominale tubæ Fallopii. **O., aor'tic,** opening in diaphragm for passage of aorta. **O., œsophage'al,** opening in diaphragm through which the aorta passes. **O., saphe'nous,** foramen saphenæ, opening below Poupart's ligament, through which saphenous vein passes.

Opeocele, o-pe-o-se'le (Eng. o'pe-o-seel) (*ope,* foramen, *kele,* rupture). Obturator hernia. See *Tube, Fallopian.*

Operable, op'er-a-b'l. Admitting of operation; allowing an operation to be performed, as new growths, etc.

Opera'tio (*opus,* work). Action; operation. **O. chem'ica** or **pharmaceu'tica,** operation, chemical or pharmaceutical. **O. chirur'gica,** see *Operation.* **O. ma'jor,** operation, major. **O. mi'nor,** see *Operation, major.* **O. sim'plex,** a simple incision or operation.

Opera'tion. The application of instruments to the human body with the view of removing diseases. The object of an operation, *operatio chirurgica,* is generally to divide or reunite parts, to extract extraneous or noxious bodies, and to replace organs that are wanting, by different instruments or artificial means. The principal operatory methods have been called *Synthesis, Diæresis, Exæresis,* and *Prothesis.* Frequently the most difficult subject connected with an operation is to decide when it is absolutely called for or advisable, and when improper. Many surgical operations have been named after their proposers; these will be found under their respective alphabetical heads, as *Adams's operation, Buchanan's operation,* etc. **O., bilat'eral,** see *Lithotomy.* **O., chem'ical** or **pharmaceu'tical,** is any process whose object is the preparation of medicines, their combinations with each other, analysis, and decomposition; such are solution, distillation, sublimation, evaporation, digestion, maceration, infusion, decoction, calcination, etc. Some of these operations are mechanical; others, really chemical. **O., high,** see *Lithotomy.* **O., lat'eral,** see *Lithotomy.* **O., ma'jor,** an important opera-

tion requiring a high degree of surgical skill and efficiency, as amputation at the hip-joint, etc. Ovariotomy performed with a long incision is so called, as the same operation with a short incision is called the *Minor operation*. **O., mi'nor**, one of the operations of minor surgery; see *Operation, major*. **O., plas'tic**, see *Surgery*. **O., Sigaul'tian**, symphyseotomy.

Opera'tions, cap'ital. See *Surgery, operative*. **O., ma'jor**, see *Surgery, operative*. **O., mi'nor**, see *Surgery, operative*.

Operative, op'er-a-tiv. Effective; relating to operations, as operative surgery. See *Surgery, operative*.

Op'erator. A surgeon who is in the habit of practising the greater operations. To be a successful operator the surgeon must be well acquainted with anatomy and be possessed of decision, good judgment, and strong nerve. See *Surgeon*.

Opercula, o-pur'ku-lah. Small membranous processes from the margins of the dental follicles, which unite and form a lid to the follicles after they are closed in the development of the teeth.

Oper'cular. Relating to the operculum. In the nature of a lid or cover.

Oper'culum (*operio*, to cover). A cover or lid. In fishes, the gill-cover. **O. as'peræ arte'riæ**, larynx. **O. cu'tis**, epidermis. **O. ilei**, ileocæcal valve; valve of Bauhin. **O. in'sulæ**, triangular eminence between ascending and posterior branches of Sylvian fissure, formed by portion of inferior frontal and of precentral convolutions, and covering a considerable portion of the island of Reil. **O. laryn'gis**, epiglottis. **O. oc'uli**, eyelid. **O. papilla'rum**, a nipple-shield. **O. sel'læ**, sheet of dura mater passing over pituitary fossa of sphenoid, binding down the pituitary body.

Operimen'tum (*operio*, to cover). Operculum. **O. intestino'rum**, epiploon. **O. præten'sum abdom'inis**, peritoneum.

Opertor'ium. Operculum.

Oph. Abbv. for ophthalmoscope, ophthalmoscopy, or ophthalmia.

Ophe'lia chira'ta. Gentiana chirayta. See *Chirata*.

Ophelic (of-el'ik) **acid.** Bitter acid principle isolated from chirata.

Ophiasis, of-e-as'is (*ophis*, a serpent). Calvities; porrigo decalvans. Lepra. **O. sor'dida**, see *Lepra nigricans*.

Ophid'ia. Order of reptiles including snakes.

Ophid'ian. Belonging to or resembling serpents.

Ophidomonas, of-id-om'on-as (*ophis*, serpent, *monos*, single). Genus of Schizomycetes.

Ophioglos'sum luna'ria. Moonwort. Leaves are astringent, and have been used in domestic practice in fluxes. **O. vulgat'um** (*ophis*, a serpent, *glossa*, tongue), *Adder's tongue*, ord. Filices. This plant was formerly considered to be vulnerary.

Ophiography, of-e-og'raf-e. See *Herpetography*.

Ophiophagous, of-e-of'ag-us (*ophis*, a serpent, *phago*, to eat). Epithet for animals which feed on serpents. Certain African tribes have been called by this name.

Ophiorrhi'za (*ophis*, serpent, *rhiza*, root). *O. mungos*, fam. Gentianaceæ. Root has been called *Radix serpentum*, *Mungos radix*. The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, etc. for preventing the effects that usually follow the bite of the naja, a venomous serpent; with which view it is eaten by the natives. It is also a reputed anthelmintic.

Ophiosis, of-e-o'sis (*ophis*, serpent). Variety of alopecia circumscripta in which desquamation occurs.

Ophiostaphylon, of-e-o-staf'il-on (*ophis*, a serpent, *staphule*, grape). Bryonia alba.

Ophioxyline, of-e-oks'il-een. Alkaloid from Ophioxylon serpentinum.

Ophiox'ylon. Ophioxylum.

Ophiox'ylum (*ophis*, a serpent, *xulon*, wood). Acaweria, ord. Apocynaceæ. Has been recommended in the bites of serpents and in intermittents; said to be very bitter.

O'phis. Serpent.

Ophi'tes. Serpentine or black porphyry; formerly worn as an amulet to cure diseases of the head.

Ophlyctis, of-lik'tis. Aphthæ.

Ophritis, of-re'tis. Inflammation of the eyebrow.

Ophrya, of're-ah. Eyebrow.

Oph'ryo-alve'olo-auric'ular angle. Facial angle measured by two lines drawn from ophryon and auricular point which meet at alveolar point.

Oph'ryo-in'iac arc. Arc measured on cranial surface from ophryon to inion.

Oph'ryon. In craniometry, point where the supraorbital line cuts the medial line; the glabella.

Oph'ryo-opis'thiac arc. Arc measured on cranial surface from ophryon to opisthion.

Ophryospi'nal angle. Jacquart's angle. See *Facial angle*.

Ophryptheiriasis, of-rip-thi-ri-as'is. Phtheiriasis of eyebrows and eyelashes.

Oph'rys. Eyebrow.

Ophryt'ic. Pertaining to the eyebrow.

Ophthal'magra (*ophthalmos*, *agra*, a seizure). A sudden gouty or other pain of the eye.

Ophthalmal'gia (*ophthalmos*, eye, *algos*, pain). Pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eye.

Ophthalmatro'phia, Ophthal'matrophy (*ophthalmos*, eye, *atrophia*, atrophy). Atrophy of the eyeball.

Ophthalmemicrania, of-thal-mem-e-kran'e-ah. Epileptoid amaurosis. Sudden attack of blindness, thought to be of the same character as epilepsy.

Ophthalmempas'ma (*empasso*, to strew upon). Dry collyrium.

Ophthalmenceph'alon (*enkephalos*, brain). Portion of the eye developed from the brain.

Ophthalmentozoon, of-thal-men-to-zo'on. Parasite existing in the eye.

Ophthalmia (of-thal'me-ah), *Ophthalmitis*. Three great varieties of ophthalmia, independently of the acute and chronic (which conditions occur in all inflammations), may be reckoned: *Ophthalmia membranarum*, *O. purulenta*, and *O. tarsi*. The first is characterized by the general symptoms of ophthalmia—pain and redness of the eye or its appendages, with intolerance of light and unusual flow of tears, the inflammation being seated chiefly in the coats of the eyeball. It is called also *Conjunctivitis*, *Catarrhal ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmoconjunctivitis*, *Conjunctival* or *Lacrymose ophthalmia*. Simple conjunctivitis, hyperæmia with catarrhal or muco-purulent secretion.

In *Purulent ophthalmia* the internal surface of the palpebræ associates in the inflammation of the eyeball, and there is a copious secretion of a purulent fluid. An epidemic and contagious variety of this is the *Egyptian ophthalmia*, *Military ophthalmia*, *Suppurative* or *Granulous ophthalmia*, *Epidemic contagious ophthalmia*—called *Egyptian* from its prevalence in Egypt during the British expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Inflammation is rapid and destructive; granulations shoot from the tunica conjunctiva, and occasionally there is intolerable pain, often succeeded by delirium; a contagious form, probably due to microorganisms tending to become chronic, with granular lids; see *Trachoma*. In new-born children a species of purulent ophthalmia, usually gonorrhœal, *O. neonatorum*, in which the palpebræ are florid and peculiarly tumid, is by no means uncommon. It seems to be caused by acrid discharges from the mother, applied to the eye of the infant during its exit, or to the stimulus of the light when the child first opens its eyes. An acute and severe form of purulent ophthalmia is produced by the infection of urethral discharges, *Gonorrhœal ophthalmia*, *Gonorrhœal conjunctivitis*.

Ophthalmia is likewise modified by the condition of the constitution, and hence we have *strumous*, *variolous*, *exanthematous*, and other inflammations of the conjunctiva.

The *third* variety, *Tarsal ophthalmia*, is seated chiefly in the tarsus or eyelid; the sebaceous crypts secreting a viscid and acrid fluid that glues and ulcerates its edges and irritates the eye. When accompanied with ulceration and much itching it constitutes *Psorophthalmia*, *Tinea of the eyelids*.

Different forms of inflammation of the conjunctiva may be thus classed:

Conjunctivitis
- 1. Pure or phlegmonous.
- 2. Pustular.
- 3. Granular or catarrhal
  - Contagious.
  - Non-contagious.
  - Miasmatic.
  - Exanthematic
    - Erysipelatous.
    - Variolous.
    - Morbillous.
    - Scarlatinous.
- 4. Purulent
  - Of new-born infants.
  - Gonorrhœal.
  - Egyptian.

Another rare form of ophthalmia is met with, *Diphtheritic conjunctivitis*, in which the discharge often assumes the form of thin, yellowish patches, sometimes of thick, opaque membrane. It is complicated with corneal affections, and the prognosis is unfavorable. In *Phlyctenular ophthalmia*, *Scrofulous corneitis*, *Herpes of the conjunctiva and cornea*, there is generally seen a triangular bundle of conjunctival vessels, at the apex of which one or more small herpetic vesicles or pustules appear, especially at the outer side of the cornea. When the pustules are very numerous, it has been termed *Pannus herpeticus*.

Exanthematous or *Exanthematic ophthalmia* is called *O. morbillosa*, *O. scarlatinosa*, *O. variolosa*, *O. erysipelatosa*, according to the disease with which it is associated, whether measles, scarlatina, smallpox, or erysipelas.

Conjunctivitis, when slight, requires little treatment, mild astringent and antiseptic applications, etc., and particularly avoiding exposure to light, being all that is necessary. When more severe, the treatment must be more vigorous and adapted to the special circumstances of the case. In purulent ophthalmia measures must be employed to prevent disorganization. In ophthalmia tarsi the eyelids must be prevented from being glued together during the night, and the irritation caused by attempts at separating them in the morning thus avoided.

Ophthal'mia Ægypti'aca. O., Egyptian; see *Ophthalmia*. **O. Asiat'ica,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. bel'lica,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. bilio'sa,** ophthalmia from biliary derangement. **O., catar'rhal,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. catarrhal'is bel'lica,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. chron'ica,** lippitudo. **O., conjuncti'val,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. contagio'sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., Egyp'tian,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. epidem'ica,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. erysipelato'sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., exanthem'atous,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. glutino'sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., gonorrhœ'al,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. gonorrho'ica,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., gran'ular,** trachoma. **O. hu'mida,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., lac'rymose,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. membrana'rum,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., mil'itary,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. morbillo'sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. neonato'rum,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., neuroparalyt'ic,** occurring in paralysis of sensation of the cornea, resulting from perforation. **O., phlycten'ular,** characterized by formation of blebs, phlyctenulæ, or pustules upon bulbar conjunctivæ; see *Ophthalmia*. **O. psor'ica,** see *Ophthalmia tarsi*. **O. purifor'mis,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. puromucosa,** Egyptian ophthalmia; see *Ophthalmia*. **O. purulen'ta,** O. characterized by purulent discharge; see *Ophthalmia*. **O. purulen'ta contagio'sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. purulen'ta epidem'ica,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. purulen'ta infan'tum,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., pus'tular,** O., phlyctenular. **O., rheumat'ic,** sclerotitis. **O. scarlatino'sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., scrof'ulous** or **stru'mous,** see *Ophthalmia* and *Phlyctenular*. **O. sic'ca,** inflammation of the eye without discharge. **O., sup'purative,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O., sympathet'ic,** inflammation of one eye caused by disease or injury of the other. **O., syphilit'ic,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. tarax'is,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. tar'si,** blepharitis; see *Ophthalmia*. **O. ulcero'sa,** ophthalmia with ulceration. **O., var'icose,** cirsophthalmia. **O. variolo'sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. ve're,** see *Ophthalmia*. **O. virulen'ta,** purulent conjunctivitis.

Ophthalmia'ter (*ophthalmos*, *iatros*, a physician). Oculist.

Ophthalmiatri'a. *Ophthalmiatrotechnia*, *Ophthalmotherapia*. Art of the oculist; treatment of diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmiat'ric. Relating or appertaining to the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmiatrics, of-thal-me-at'riks (*ophthalmos*, *iatrike*, surgery). Ophthalmology.

Ophthalmiatrotechnica, of-thal-me-at-ro-tek'nik-ah (*ophthalmiater*, *techne*, art). Art of the oculist; treatment of diseases of the eye.

Ophthal'mic. Relating or belonging to the eye. **O. ar'tery** arises from the internal carotid, and issues from the cranium by the foramen opticum. At first it is situate at the outer and lower side of the optic nerve, but ascends above the nerve and passes toward the inner angle of the orbit. It furnishes in its course the lacrymal, centralis retinæ, infra-orbitars, anterior ciliaries, inferior and superior musculars, anterior and posterior ethmoidals, and superior and inferior palpebrals. After having given off these it divides into two branches, the frontal and nasal, which furnish a number of ramifications, some superficial, others deep-seated. **O. gan'glion,** *Lenticular* or *Ciliary ganglion*, is one of the smallest ganglions of the body, and formed by the fifth and third pairs of the cranial nerves. It is situate at the outer side of the optic nerve near the bottom of the orbit; is irregularly quadrilateral and flat; its color is a reddish-gray. It is supplied by three roots—motor from oculomotor, sensory from nasal, and sympathetic (trophic) from carotid plexus, ciliary nerves from anterior angles. **O. nerve,** *Ophthalmic nerve*, *Orbitofrontal*, is the smallest and first of the three branches given off by the fifth pair; it is purely sensory. It proceeds along the external paries of the cavernous sinus, enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and divides into three branches: external—the lacrymal nerve; superior—frontal nerve; internal—the nasal nerve. See *Lacrymal*, *Frontal*, and *Nasal*. **O. plex'us,** filaments of the cavernous plexus, extending to the ophthalmic artery. **O. si'nus,** see *Cavernous sinus*. **O. stone,** see *Copper, aluminated*. **O. veins,** usually two, superior and inferior; they collect blood from the orbit, communicating with the angular and supraorbital veins, and discharge into the cavernous sinus. The name *Facial ophthalmic* has been given to the branch by which the facial vein communicates with the ophthalmic.

Ophthal'mica. Emphrasia officinalis.

Ophthal'mici exter'ni. Motores oculorum muscle.

Ophthalmid'ium. Smallness of an eye or of the eyes.

Ophthalmine, of-thal'meen. A term proposed by Dr. William Farr for the specific principle by which ophthalmia is propagated.

Ophthalmit'ic. Pertaining to ophthalmitis.

Ophthalmi'tis. Ophthalmia. Latterly restricted to inflammation of the globe of the eye, in which both the external and internal structures are involved; see *Panophthalmitis*. By some it is restricted to sympathetic ophthalmia.

Ophthal'mium. Smallness of an eye or of the eyes.

Ophthal'mo (*ophthalmos*, eye). In composition, eye.

Ophthalmobiotic, of-thal-mo-be-ot'ik. Relating to the development and physiology of the eye.

Ophthalmoblennorrhœa. Ophthalmia (purulent).

O. neonato'rum, see *Ophthalmia*.

Ophthalmobrachytes, of-thal-mo-brak'it-ees (*ophthalmos*, *brachutes*, shortness). Condition in which the eye axis is short.

Ophthalmocace, of-thal-mok'as-e. Gangrene of the eye.

Ophthalmocarcinoma, of-thal-mo-car-sin-o'mah. Cancer of the eye.

Ophthalmocele, of-thal-mo-se'le (Eng. of-thal'mo-seel) (*ophthalmos*, *kele*, tumor). Exophthalmia.

Ophthalmocentesis, of-thal-mo-sen-ta'sis (*ophthal-*

mos, kentesis, piercing). Paracentesis or puncture of the eyeball.

Ophthalmocholosis, of-thal-mo-kol-o'sis (*ophthalmos, chole,* bile). Ophthalmia from biliary derangement (?).

Ophthalmochroites, of-thal-mo-kro'it-ees (*ophthalmos, chroizo,* to color). See *Choroidea tunica.*

Ophthalmoconjunctivi'tis. See *Ophthalmia.*

Ophthalmocopia, of-thal-mo-kop'e-ah (*ophthalmos, kopos,* fatigue). Fatigue of vision.

Ophthalmodesmitis, of-thal-mo-dez-me'tis. See *Ophthalmia.*

Ophthalmodesmoxerosis, of-thal-mo-des-mo-zer-o'sis (*ophthalmos, desmos,* band, *xeros,* dry). Xerophthalmia; condition in which the conjunctiva is very dry.

Ophthalmodes'mum (*ophthalmos, desmos,* band). Conjunctiva tunica.

Ophthalmoduli'a (*ophthalmos, doulia,* servitude). Eye-service.

Ophthalmodynamometer, of-thal-mo-di-nam-om'e-tur (*ophthalmos, dunamis,* power, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the power of convergence.

Ophthalmodynia, of-thal-mo-din'e-ah (*ophthalmos, odune,* pain). Pain, and especially rheumatic pain, of the eye. Plenck has given this name to neuralgia of the frontal nerve, in which the pain radiates particularly toward the bottom of the orbit. See *Neuralgia, frontal.* **O. period'ica,** facial neuralgia.

Ophthalmœdema, of-thal-me-de'mah (*ophthalmos, oidema,* œdema). Œdema of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmography, of-thal-mog'raf-e (*ophthalmos, graphe,* description). An anatomical description of the eye.

Ophthalmohydrorrhœa, of-thal-mo-hid-ror-rhe'ah. Watery discharge from the eyes.

Ophthal'molith (*ophthalmos, lithos,* stone). Calculus of the eye.

Ophthalmol'ogist. One who devotes special attention to the eye and its care and treatment.

Ophthalmol'ogy (*ophthalmos, logos,* discourse). Science of affections of the eye and their treatment.

Ophthalmolyma, of-thal-mo-le'mah (*ophthalmos, lume,* destruction). Condition in which the eyeball has deteriorated or is destroyed.

Ophthalmomacrosis, of-thal-mo-mak-ro'sis (*ophthalmos, makros,* large). Enlargement of the eyeball.

Ophthalmomalacia, of-thal-mo-mal-ah'se-ah (*ophthalmos, malakia,* softness). Morbid softness of tissues and globe of the eye.

Ophthalmomelano'ma or **Ophthalmomelano'sis.** Melanoma of the eyeball.

Ophthalmom'eter (*ophthalmos, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the eye, more particularly the radius of curvature of the cornea.

Ophthalmom'etry. Measurement of the eye, usually limited in application to radius of corneal curvature.

Ophthalmomi'croscope. A microscope devised for the purpose of appreciating exactly the condition of the cornea, crystalline lens, etc.

Ophthalmomyi'tis or **Ophthalmomyosi'tis** (*ophthalmos, mus,* muscle). Inflammation of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthalmomyotomy, of-thal-mo-me-ot'om-e (*ophthalmos, mus,* muscle, *tome,* incision). Operation of dividing the eye-muscles.

Ophthalmoncus, of-thal-mon'kus. Tumor of the eye.

Ophthalmoneuri'tis. Neuritis of the ophthalmic nerve, a branch of the fifth pair. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus is a form of ophthalmoneuritis.

Ophthalmoneuromeninx (of-thal-mo-nu-ro-men'inks) or **Ophthalmoneurymen,** of-thal-mo-nur-e'men (*ophthalmos, neuron,* nerve, *meninx* or *hymen,* membrane). Retina.

Ophthalmonosology, of-thal-mo-noze-ol'o-je (*ophthalmos, nosos,* disease, *logos,* discourse). Discourse on or description of diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmoparacentesis, of-thal-mo-par-a-sent-e'sis. Paracentesis of cornea or sclera; also incision of conjunctiva.

Ophthalmoparal'ysis. Ophthalmoplegia.

Ophthalmoperipheritis, of-thal-mo-per-if-er-e'tis (*ophthalmos, periphereia*). Inflammation of neighborhood of eye.

Ophthalmophantum, of-thal-mo-fan'tum. Mask in which eyes of animals may be inserted on which to practise ophthalmic operations.

Ophthalmophlebotomy, of-thal-mo-fleb-ot'om-e (*ophthalmos, phleps,* vein, *tome,* incision). Bleeding from the vessels of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmophtharsis (of-thal-mo-thar'sis) or **Ophthalmophthisis,** of-thal-mo-te'sis (*ophthalmos, phtharsis, phthisis,* wasting, corruption). Destruction of the eyeball; atrophy of the eyeball.

Ophthalmophyma, of-thal-mo-fe'mah (*ophthalmos, phuma,* growth). Condition in which a tumor of the eyeball exists.

Ophthalmoplasty, of-thal'mo-plas-te (*ophthalmos, plasso,* to form). Plastic operation on the eye or in its immediate vicinity.

Ophthalmoplegia, of-thal-mo-plej'e-ah (*ophthalmos, plesso,* to strike). *Ophthalmoparalysis.* Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. **O. exter'na,** progressive paralysis of extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. **O. inter'na,** paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle. **O. partia'lis,** ophthalmoplegia in which one or two of the muscles of the eye are involved. **O. progressi've,** form of ophthalmoplegia in which several or all of the muscles of both eyes are liable to be involved.

Ophthalmopon'ia (*ophthalmos, ponos,* suffering). Ophthalmia; neuralgia of the eye.

Ophthalmoprosopsis, of-thal-mo-pros-op'sis (*ophthalmos, prosopis,* appearance). Ability of the eye to adjust itself so as to distinguish near and far objects.

Ophthalmopto'ma or **Ophthalmoptosis,** of-thal-mop-to'sis (*ophthalmos, ptosis,* prolapse). Employed by some authors in the sense of exophthalmia, by others in that of hydrophthalmia.

Ophthalmopyorrhœa, of-thal-mo-pe-or-rhe'ah (*ophthalmos, puon,* pus, *rheo,* to flow). Purulent conjunctivitis.

Ophthalmopyra, of-thal-mop'ir-ah (*ophthalmos, pur,* fever). Conjunctivitis occurring in epidemic form.

Ophthalmorrhagia, of-thal-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*ophthalmos, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the tunica conjunctiva; more generally hemorrhage from the eye.

Ophthalmorrhexis, of-thal-mor-rhex'is (*ophthalmos, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the eyeball.

Ophthalmorrhœa, of-thal-mor-rhe'ah (*ophthalmos, rheo,* to flow). Discharge from the eyeball, especially oozing of bloody fluid. **O. exter'na,** extravasation of blood beneath the eyelids. **O. inter'na,** extravasation within the eyeball.

Ophthal'mos. Eye.

Ophthal'moscope (*ophthalmos, skopeo,* to see). Instrument invented by Helmholtz, in 1851, for examining the interior of the eye, consisting essentially of a mirror with a hole in it, through which the observer looks at the artificially illuminated fundus. An *auto-ophthalmoscope* is so constructed that the observer may examine details of his own eye-ground. *Refraction O.* is used in testing the degree of ametropia; especially fitted with lenses, revolving in front of the observer's eye, by which the ametropia, whether on the part of observer or of observed, is neutralized.

Ophthalmoscop'ia or **Ophthal'moscopy** (*ophthalmos, skopeo,* to regard attentively). Examination of the eye by means of an ophthalmoscope.

Ophthalmoscop'ic. Relating to ophthalmoscopy.

Ophthalmoscoptometer, of-thal-mo-skop-tom'e-tur. Arrangement of ophthalmoscope for determining amount of refraction of the eye.

Ophthalmospasmus, of-thal-mo-spaz'mus (*ophthalmos, spasmos,* spasm). Ocular spasm.

Ophthalmospintherism, of-thal-mo-spinth'er-izm (*ophthalmos, spinther,* spark). Ocular condition in which shining spots or sparks seem to appear before the eyes.

Ophthalmostasis, of-thal-mos'tas-is. See *Ophthalmostatum.*

Ophthal'mostat or **Ophthalmosta'tum** (*ophthalmos, stasis,* station). Instrument for fixing the eye, rendering it immovable during operation. The action of fixing the eye is termed *Ophthalmostasis.*

Ophthalmostatometer, of-thal-mo-stat-om'et-ur (*ophthalmos, histemi, metron,* measure). Apparatus for measuring the position of the eyes.

Ophthalmostatom'etry. Measurement of position of the eyes.

Ophthalmosteresis, of-thal-mo-ster-a'sis (*ophthalmos, steresis,* loss). Deprivation or absence of the eye.

Ophthalmosynchysis, of-thal-mo-sin'kis-is (*ophthalmos, sunchusis,* a mixing). Condition in which an effusion into interior of the eye exists.

Ophthalmotherapeutics, of-thal-mo-ther-ap-u'tiks (*ophthalmos, therapeia,* medical treatment). Treatment of diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmotherapi'a (*ophthalmo, therapeia,* treatment). Treatment of diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmot'omy (*ophthalmos, tome,* section). Dissection of, cutting into, or extirpation of the eye.

Ophthalmotonometer, of-thal-mo-to-nom'e-tur (*ophthalmos, tonos,* tension). Instrument for determining tension of the eyeball.

Ophthalmotonom'etry. Measurement of tension of the eyeball.

Ophthal'motrope (*ophthalmos, trepo,* to turn). A movable ball, attached to which are elastic cords representing the various muscles of the eyeball, for demonstrating different movements of the eyes.

Ophthalmotropometer, of-thal-mo-tro-pom'e-ter. Instrument for measuring movements of the eyeballs. This procedure is termed *Ophthalmotropometry.*

Ophthalmotyphus, of-thal-mo-ti'fus. Contagious ophthalmia occurring in epidemic form.

Ophthalmoxero'sis (*ophthalmos, xerosis,* dryness). Xerophthalmia; dryness of conjunctiva. Also termed *Ophthalmoxenosis.*

Ophthalmoxysis, of-thal-mox'is-is (*ophthalmos, xuo,* to scrape). Scarification of the conjunctiva in cases of ophthalmia.

Ophthalmoxystrum (of-thal-mox-is'trum) or **Ophthalmoxys'ter.** Instrument for scraping the eye. Name given to a small brush, with barbs like an ear of barley or rye, intended to scarify the eyelids in certain cases of ophthalmia.

Ophthalmozo'a (*ophthalmos, zoon,* animal). Entozoa or parasites in the globe of the eye and its appendages.

Ophthalmozygomatogramma, of-thal-mo-ze-go-mat-o-gram'mah (*ophthalmos, zugoma, gramma,* mark). Line extending from the eye to the zygoma.

Ophthalmula, of-thal'mu-lah. Cicatrix of the eye.

Ophthal'mus. Eye.

Ophthalmydrorrhœa, of-thal-mid-ror-rhe'ah (*ophthalmos, hudor,* water, *rheo,* to flow). Watery flux from the eyes.

Ophthalmymenitis, of-thal-mim-en-e'tis (*ophthalmos, humen,* membrane). *Ophthalmohymenitis.* Inflammation of one or more membranes of the eye; conjunctivitis.

Opia'cum. Opiatum.

O'piane. Narcotine.

Opian'ic acid. Oxidation product from narcotine; bitter, prismatic crystals, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether.

O'pianine. *Opianina, Opiana.* Alkaloid discovered in opium, resembling morphia in its properties and doses; insoluble in water, sparingly so in alcohol.

Opia'num. Narcotine.

O'piate (*opion,* juice, opium). Medicine containing opium; a medicine that procures sleep; an electuary. Formerly *Opiat* was an electuary which contained opium.

O'piated. Impregnated with opium or laudanum. Affected by opium or laudanum.

Opia'tum. Opiate. **O. cum copa'hu compos'itum,** electuary of copaiba. **O. febrif'ugum,** *Electuary of cinchona* (pulv. cinch., ℥xviij; ammon. muriat., ℥j; mellis, syrup. absinth., āā ℥ij; make into an electuary; Ph. P.); given when cinchona is indicated. **O. mesenter'icum** (gum ammon., ℥ss; sennæ, ℥vj; hydrargyri submuriat., rad. ari., aloës socotrin., āā ℥ij; pulv. scammon. comp. (vulg. de tribus), rhei rad., āā ℥iij; ferri limatur. porphyrisat., ℥ss; bruise and mix together, add of compound syrup of apples double the weight of the other matters, and make into an electuary; Ph. P.); dose, ℥ss to ℥ij, in obstructions of the liver, mesentery, etc.

Opia'tus. Opiated.

Opifex (op'e-feks) **circumductio'nis.** Obliquus acutus superior. See *Oblique muscles of the eye.*

O'pii pul'vis (Ph. U. S.). Powdered opium; opium dried at a temperature not exceeding 185° F., and reduced to a moderately fine powder.

Opiokapnism, o-pe-o-kap'nizm (*opion,* opium, *kapnos,* smoke). Opium-smoking habit.

Opiologia, o-pe-o-loj'e-ah. Treatise on or description of opium.

O'pion (*opion,* juice). Opium.

Opionin (o'pe-on-in). Product derived from opium, occurring in colorless crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, nearly insoluble in boiling water.

Opiophagism, o-pe-of'aj-izm (*opion,* opium, *phago,* to eat). Opium-eating habit.

O'piophil, Opioph'iler, Opioph'ilus (*opium, phileo,* to love). A lover of opium. There was in Paris a club of opium-smokers who called themselves *Opiophiles.*

Opis'ma. Juice.

Opisthantrus, op-is-than'trus (*opistho, antron,* cavern). Applied to skulls in which a vertical let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of torus frontalis falls behind that drawn from nasion by from 1 to 6 mm. (Lissauer).

Opis'thenar (*opistho, thenar,* the palm of the hand). Back of the hand.

Opis'thion. Point where median line meets posterior border of foramen magnum (Broca). The lambda or posterior end of the sagittal suture (Lissauer).

Opis'tho (*opisthe,* behind, backward). In composition, behind, backward.

Opisthobreg'mus (*opistho, bregma,* top of head). Applied to skulls in which line drawn from hormion to bregma makes, with radius fixus, an angle of from 55.5° to 68° (Lissauer).

Opisthochasmus, op-is-tho-kaz'mus. Applied to skulls in which line forming staphylion and basion looks forward when referred to radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 13° to 26°.

Opisthocephalon, op-is-tho-sef'al-on (*opistho, kephale,* the head). Occiput.

Opisthocœlus, op-is-tho-se'lus (*opisthe,* behind, *koilos,* hollow). Having concavity posteriorly and convex anteriorly. Applied to the middle of a vertebra.

Opisthocranium, op-is-tho-kran'e-um (*opistho, kranion,* skull). Occiput.

Opisthocyphosis, op-is-tho-sif-o'sis (*opistho, cyphosis*). Cyphoma. Backward curvature of spine, convexity being forward.

Opisthogas'tric (*opistho, gaster,* stomach). Behind the stomach.

Opisthognathism, op-isth-og'nath-izm (*opisthe,* behind, *gnathos,* jaw). State of being opisthognathous or having teeth that slope backward.

Opisthognathous, op-is-thog-na'thus (*opistho, gnathos,* mouth). Having teeth that slope backward.

Opistholo'bium or **Opistho'tium** (*opistho, lobion,* lobe of the ear). Any agent applied behind the ear.

Opisthomeloph'orus, op-is-tho-mel-oph'o-rus (*opistho, melos,* limb, *phero,* to bear). Monster with superfluous flesh on the back.

Opisthophalacro'sis (*opistho, phalakros,* bald). Baldness of the occipital region.

Opisthopo'ria (*opistho, poreuo,* to walk). Involuntary going backward in attempting to walk.

Opisthosynechia, op-is-tho-sin-ek-e'ah (*opistho, sunecheia*). Posterior synechia.

Opisthotenar, op-is-thot'en-ar (*opistho, teino,* to stretch). See *Erector spinæ.*

Opistho'tic. Behind the ear. **O. bone,** posterior part of petrous portion of temporal bone. **O. cen'tre,** separate ossific centre for temporal bone, forming part of petrosal seen at base of skull (Huxley).

Opistho'tium (*opistho, ous, otos,* ear). Opistholobium.

Opisthot'onus (*opistho, teino,* to stretch). Species of tetanus in which the body is bent backward. **O., hyster'ical,** see *Crucifixion attitude.*

O'pium (*opion,* juice). Concrete, milky exudate obtained in Asia Minor by incising unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). In normal moist condition it should contain not less than 9 per cent. of morphine. The principal commercial varieties are from Turkey, Smyrna, or Constantinople; the Egyptian, Persian, Indian, Mozambique or Zambesi, and European. A large number of alkaloids and other substances have been derived from opium, in addition to water, resin, fatty matter, gum, extractive matter, etc.: morphine, narcotine, codeine, thebaine or paromorphine, meconine, papaverine, narceine, hydrocotarnine, pseudomorphine, protopine, laudanine, codamine, rhœadine, meconidine, cryptopine, meconoiosin, opianine, metamorphine, laudanosine, lanthopine, and gnoscopine; two neutral principles, meconin and meconosin; thebolactic acid, and a peculiar acid called meconic. Opium is a stimulant in small doses; in larger doses a sedative narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system; locally it is anodyne; a powerful narcotic poison; its effects are characterized especially by contraction of the pupils. Two grains have proved fatal. Children are particularly susceptible. Morphia and meconic acid (q. v.) are of especial medico-legal importance. It is a valuable drug to allay many forms of irritation or inflammation and to produce sleep. Dose, gr. ¼–j, according to the effect desired. See *Papaver;* also *Constantinople, Denarcotized, Egyptian, India, Malva, Mozambique, Persian, Smyrna,* and *Turkey opium;* and *Poisons* (table).

The important constituents may be tabulated as follows, so as to exhibit their chemical composition and characteristics (after J. Mitchell Bruce):

	Parts in 100 parts.	Constitution.	Reaction.	Characters.
1. Morphine	5 to 12	$C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$	Alkaline.	White needles.
2. Codeine	up to 0.6	$C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$	Alkaline.	Nearly colorless octahedra.
3. Thebaine or Paramorphine.	up to 0.3	$C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$	Alkaline.	White plates, with acrid styptic taste.
4. Opianine	0.5 to 1	$C_{23}H_{25}NO_5$	Alkaline.	
5. Cryptopine				
6. Metamorphine				
7. Papaverine				
8. Narcotine	4 to 6	$C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$	Alkaline.	White needles.
9. Narcein	up to 0.02	$C_{23}H_{23}NO_7$	Alkaline.	Shining prisms; tasteless, odorless.
10. Porphyroxin		$C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$	Neutral.	Fine white needles; odorless, bitter.
11. Laudanin				
12. Meconin	0.08 to 0.3	$C_{20}H_{20}NO_4$	Neutral.	White needles; odorless, acrid.
13. Meconic acid	4 to 8	$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$	Acid.	Nearly colorless micaceous crystals.
14. Theobolactic acid		$C_7H_4O_7$	Acid.	
		Lactic acid.		

O. cru'dum, commercial opium. **O. denarcotiza'tum** (Ph. U. S.), denarcotized opium. **O. depura'tum,** O. extract of some pharmacopœias. **O. ex'tract, a'queous,** contains glycerin. **O. et glycyrrhi'zæ trochisci,** each contains gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ of opium. **O. hab'it,** habitual use of morphia or opium as a stimulant; such users are termed *opium habitués.* **O. et ipecacuan'hæ,** Dover's powder. **O. and ip'ecac. tinc'ture,** liquid Dover's powder. **O. pill,** gr. j each. **O. tinc'ture,** laudanum. **O. tinc'ture, cam'phorated,** paregoric. **O. tinc'ture, compound,** Squibb's diarrhœa mixture. **O. tinc'ture, deo'dorated,** McMunn's elixir. **O., wine of,** vinum opii.

Opobal'samum (*opos,* juice, *balsamon,* balsam). See *Amyris opobalsamum.*

Opocar'pason, Carpasium (juice).

Opocephalous, op-o-sef'al-us (*ops,* the face, *kephale,* head). Monster having two ears approximated or united under the head, the jaws atrophied, and no mouth or nose. Synotus.

Opodel'doc, Opodel'doch, or **Opodel'toch.** A soft solid composition resembling in its properties extractum saponis (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Formerly a plaster for all external injuries, and generically, like *Saponula,* union of soap with volatile oils. See *Liquid opodeldoc* and *Linimentum saponis compositum.*

Opodeocele, op-o-de-o-se'le (Eng. op-o'de-o-seel) (*ope,* foramen, *eidos,* resemblance, *kele,* a rupture). Subpubic or obturator hernia.

Opodid'ymus or **Opod'ymus** (*ops,* eye, *didumos,* double). Diprosopus.

Opoï'dia galbanif'era (*opodes,* juicy). See *Bubon galbanum.*

Opopana'cum. Pastinaca opopanax.

Opop'anax. Gum resin formerly esteemed as antispasmodic and emmenagogue. See *Pastinaca opopanax.* **O. chiro'nium,** Pastinaca opopanax.

Opop'anaxwort. Pastinaca opopanax.

Opo'pios. Optic.

Opo'ra. See *Autumn.*

Opo'rice. Medicine of autumnal fruits and wine; given in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, etc.

O'pos. Expressed juice. **O. sil'phion,** laserpitium.

Opos'sum tree. Sweet gum. See *Liquidambar.*

Opotomocatheter, op-ot-om-o-kath'et-ur (*ope,* opening, *tome,* incision, *catheter*). Catheter of elastic material provided with a stylet.

Oppid'ulum (a little town). Vulva.

Oppila'tio (*oppilo,* to shut up). Obstruction, as of a canal or cavity. **O. te'læ cellulo'sæ,** induration of the cellular tissue.

Oppila'tion. Obstruction; constipation.

Oppilative, op'pil-a-tiv. Closing an orifice, as of a duct or vessel.

Oppo'nens (*ob, pono,* to place). That which faces or is put in opposition to something. **O. hallu'cis,** supernumerary muscle associated with adductor hallucis, but inserted into first metatarsal bone. **O. min'imi dig'iti,** situate in the hypothenar eminence; fibres are inserted into anterior annular ligament of carpus, and terminate on whole inner edge of fifth metacarpal. It carries the fifth metacarpal forward and outward, and thus augments the concavity of the palm. **O. min'imi dig'iti pe'dis,** supernumerary muscle associated with flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis, but inserted separately into fifth metatarsal. **O. pol'licis,** small, flat, triangular muscle, situate in the thenar eminence; attached to anterior annular ligament of carpus and to trapezium, and to whole outer margin of first metacarpal. It rotates the first bone of the metacarpus, opposing the thumb to the fingers.

Opposi'tion. Angular motion.

Oppres'sio (*opprimo, oppressum,* to press against). Catalepsy; oppression. **O. noctur'na,** incubus.

Oppres'sion. Sensation of weight in the part affected, as the stomach, chest, etc. When employed abstractly, it means, particularly, oppression of the chest. Condition, at commencement of fevers, etc., in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated, and where the vascular action rises as the obstruction to free circulation is relieved.

Ops. Eye.

Opseonusi, op-se-on-u'se. Diseases of vision.

Opsialgia, op-se-al'je-ah (*opsis,* countenance, *algos,* pain). Facial neuralgia.

Opsig'onus (dens) (*opsigonos*, born late). Wisdom tooth; see *Dentition.*

Opsiodontes, op-se-o-don'tees (pl. of **Opsiodons**). Eye teeth.

Opsiodous, op'se-o-dus (*opse*, late, *odous*, tooth). See *Dentition.*

Opsiom'eter (*opsis*, vision, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision.

Opsionu'si (*opsis*, vision, *nousos*, disease). Diseases of vision.

Opsiotoc'ia (*opse*, late, *tokos*, birth). Parturition after the usual period. See *Pregnancy.*

Op'sis (countenance). Pupil; vision.

Opsomania, op-so-man'e-ah (*opson*, aliment, *mania*). Morbid daintiness as to food.

Opsomaniac, op-so-ma'ne-ak (*opson*, aliment). One who loves some peculiar aliment to madness.

Optactin, opt-act'in (*optomai*, to see). Axis of vision.

Opte'sis (roasting or broiling). Preparation of food or medicines in their own juice, without the addition of any liquid. Cooking by heat.

Op'tic or **Op'tical** (*optomai*, to see). Relating to vision or to the eye. **O. an'gle,** see *Visual angles.* **O. arteries,** small branches supplying optic thalamus: external, from striate arteries; inferior, twigs from posterior cerebral, passing through posterior perforated space. **O. at'rophy,** atrophy of optic nerve. **O. cen'tre** of crystalline, point at which various rays proceeding from an object cross on their way to the retina; see *Optical centre.* **O. chi'asm** or **com'missure,** junction and decussation of the optic nerves at base of brain upon body of sphenoid. **O. cup,** formed by involution of distal extremity of primary optic vesicle. **O. disk,** nearly circular pinkish area at back of retina where optic nerve pierces it and expands to form its inner layer. **O. fora'men,** a round opening in the sphenoid bone, near the base of its lesser ala, through which the optic nerve passes. **O. gan'glia,** quadrigemina corpora. **O. gan'glion,** basal collection of cells in tuber cinereum, near optic tract, with which it is said to communicate. **O. groove,** transverse groove on the superior surface of the sphenoid, in front of olivary eminence, on which the optic commissure rests; continuous on each side with the optic foramen. **O. lobes,** quadrigemina corpora. **O. nerve,** *Nerve of the second pair, Ocular nerve.* The optic nerves are remarkable for their size, for their running a longer course within than without the cranium, and for their furnishing no branch from their origin to their termination. It arises through the optic tract from the optic thalami and corpora quadrigemina. The fibres are believed to be traceable to occipital lobe of cerebrum and upper portion of cord. Immediately after their origin the optic tracts proceed forward; at first broad and flat, but afterward narrower and round. In front of the fossa pituitaria they unite and decussate, each nerve proceeding through the optic foramen of the sphenoid bone with the ophthalmic artery, and through the foramen opticum choroïdeæ to form the retina. The nerve passes to the back part of the globe of the eye, becomes narrower, and enters that organ at a flattened circular papilla—the optic papilla—to give rise to the nervous expansion called the retina. The circle which surrounds the point of entrance, and which, seen by the ophthalmoscope, is of a lighter hue than the rest of the retina, is called the *optic disk,* but the term is usually employed synonymously with *optic papilla.* See *Optic papilla.* Between the colliculus and the yellow spot of Sömmering a small projection or fold of the retina passes—plica centralis retinæ. Besides its neurilemma, the optic nerve is surrounded by a sheath, furnished by the dura mater. This accompanies it as far as the eye. It is the nerve of special sensibility of the eye. In the centre of the nerve there is a *punctum cæcum, macula,* where the central artery enters the eye and the corresponding vein passes out. If a ray of light falls on this spot it is not appreciated. **O. neuri'tis,** papillitis. **O. neurot'omy,** division of optic nerve. **O. papil'la,** *Optic disk, Papilla of the optic nerve.* A yellowish-white spot situate about one-tenth of an inch internal to the antero-posterior axis of the eye, through which the optic nerve enters that organ, the central artery and vein of the retina being either at or near the middle of this spot. Its color, which varies in different individuals, is due to the reflected light from the vessels, nerve-tubercles, etc. which compose the papilla. The optic disk may become excavated, as in glaucoma—the glaucomatous cup—or as a result of congenital malformation, or from atrophy and retraction of the optic nerve. The papilla is also liable to venous congestion, ischæmia, hyperæmia of its capillaries, apoplexy, inflammation, atrophy, anæmia, etc. **O. radia'tions,** portion of corona radiata of optic thalamus passing to occipital lobes. **O. thal'amus,** one of the principal collections of gray matter at base of brain; appears on either side of third ventricle as a club-shaped mass, bent from before backward, and continuous from behind downward and forward with the optic tract; see *Tract.* **O. tu'bercles,** corpora quadrigemina.

Op'tical. Optic. **O. ax'is,** line passing through centre of cornea and posterior pole of eye. **O. cen'tre,** point situate on principal axis of an optical system characterized by the property that every incident ray which, after refraction by first surface, passes through it, emerges in a parallel direction after refraction by second surface.

Op'tici. Anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

Optician, op-tish''n. Maker of optical instruments.

Opticist, op'ti-sist. One skilled in the theory and practice of optics.

Opticociliary, op-tik-o-sil'e-ar-e. Relating to optic and ciliary nerves. **O. neurot'omy,** division of the nerves, leaving the globe intact.

Opticocinerea, op-tik-o-sin-e're-ah (*opticus, cinereus*, resembling ashes). Gray matter of optic tract.

Optics, physiolog'ical. Part of optical science treating of optical properties of the eye, comprehending various phenomena of vision, color-perception, single vision with two eyes, visual field, etc.

Op'ticus ellip'soid. Strongly refracting ellipsoidal body found in basal portion of retinal cones.

Op'ticum. Ophthalmic remedy.

Op'ticus. Optic; optic nerve.

Op'tilos. Eye.

Op'togram (*optomai*, to see, *gramma*, drawing). Image formed on the retina by action of light on retinal purple.

Optograph, op'to-graf (*optos*, visible, *grapho*, to write). Optogram reproduced in a photograph.

Optography, op-tog'ra-fe (*optomai*, to see, *grapho*, to write). Fixation of images on the retina.

Optomeninx, op-to-men'inks (*optos*, visible, *meninx*, membrane). Retina.

Optom'eter (*optomai*, to see, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision.

Optoscope, op'to-skope (*optomai*, to see, *skopeo*, to observe). Instrument for testing alleged unilateral amblyopia.

Optotypi, op-to-ti'pe. Test letters for determining visual acuteness.

Opun'tia (*Opus*, town of Locris). Cactus opuntia. **O. cochinillif'era,** cultivated in Mexico and Central America as food for cochineal insects. **O. vulga'ris,** Cactus opuntia; prickly pear; native of tropical and subtropical America; fruit edible, leaves mucilaginous and demulcent; powdered, an excellent material for poultices.

O'pus mag'num. See *Alchemy.*

O'ra. An edge or seam (pl. of **Os**, mouth). **O., dog's,** Chenopodium vulvaria. **O. fenes'tra ova'lis,** slight raised process surrounding oval window. **O. serra'ta** (serrated edge), wavy edge indicating sensitive nerve portion of the retina a little behind the outer edge of the ciliary processes.

Or'ache, spread'ing. Atriplex patula. **O., stink'ing,** Chenopodium vulvaria.

O'ral (*os, oris*, mouth). *Vocal.* Relating to the mouth or to speech. **O., whiff,** Drummond's whiff.

Intermittent sound on expiration, supposed to be a symptom of intrathoracic aneurism.

Or'ange (*aurum*, gold, the color of the fruit). Fruit of several species of *Citrus*, ord. Aurantiaceæ; see also *Bitter*, *Portugal*, *Seville*, and *Sweet orange*. **O. ber'ries**, small, unripe fruit of bitter orange, *Citrus vulgaris;* the volatile oil obtained by aqueous distillation is called *essence de petit grain*. **O. flow'ers**, partially expanded, fresh flowers of *Citrus vulgaris* and *C. aurantium.;* in infusion, a gentle nerve stimulant. **O. flower water**, aqueous distillate of fresh flowers; a fragrant vehicle for other medicines. **O. juice**, expressed from sweet orange; agreeable beverage, used in febrile and scorbutic affections. **O. peel**, see *Bitter-orange peel*. **O. wine**, made in Britain by fermentation of saccharine solution to which has been added fresh peel of bitter orange (Br. Ph.); used for flavoring and as an excipient.

Orangeade, or-anj-ade'. A drink made with orange-juice diluted with water, often recommended in acute diseases.

Or'ange-grass. *Hypericum sarothra.* The tops are used for the same purpose as St. John's wort.

Or'ange-root. Golden seal. See *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

Or'bes cartilagino'si trache'æ (*orbis*, circle). See *Trachea.*

Orbic'ular (*orbis*, circle). Spherical; circular. See *Orbicularis.* **O. bone**, the smallest of the four bones of the ear; scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and situate between the long ramus of the incus and the head of the stapes. **O. lig'ament**, annular ligament of radius.

Orbicularis, or-bik-u-lar'is. Orbicular. The O. palpebrarum. **O. a'ni**, sphincter ani externus. **O. exter'nus**, orbicular part of O. palpebrarum. **O. inter'nus**, palpebral part of same. **O. la'tus**, orbital part of same. **O. mala'ris**, malaris. **O. oc'uli**, orbicularis palpebrarum; according to Henle, O. palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and tensor tarsi, all taken as one muscle. **O. or'bital** or **orbita'lis**, orbital part of O. palpebrarum. **O. o'ris**, muscle situate in the substance of the lips, and extending from one commissure to the other; formed of two very distinct portions, of a semi-oval shape; one belonging to the upper lip, the other to the lower. Their extremities cross at the commissures, and are confounded with the other muscles of the parts; bring the lips together and close the aperture of the mouth by making it represent a sort of *bourrelet* with radiated wrinkles. An antagonist to every other muscle of the lips. **O. palpebra'rum**, sphincter muscle of eyelids. It consists of a palpebral portion, thin and pale, situate upon the lids, and an orbital portion, surrounding the orbit, arising from the internal tarsal ligament and adjacent portions of frontal and superior maxillary bones; a slip arises from the lacrymal crest; see *Tensor tarsi*. **O. p., infe'rior** and **supe'rior**, orbital part of O. palpebrarum.

Orbiculostapedial, or-bik-u-lo-stap-e'de-al. Relating to the orbicular process of incus and to the stapes.

Orbic'ulus (*orbis*, circle). Small circle or disk. **O. capsulocilia'ris**, zonule of Zinn; see *Ciliary zone*. **O. cilia'ris**, region of choroid coat of eye, between ora serrata and ciliary processes. **O. ganglio'sus**, deeper, softer layer of ciliary body of choroid, containing many nerves. **O. ligamento'sus**, external stronger layer of same.

Or'bis ge'nu. Patella.

Or'bit (*orbis*, circle). *Eye-socket.* The circular cavities are so called which lodge the organs of sight; situate at the upper part of the face, and composed of seven bones—viz. the frontal, above; the palate and superior maxillary, below; the sphenoid and malar, externally; the ethmoid and lacrymal, internally. The orbit is filled by the globe of the eye, with its different accessory parts—muscles, nerves, vessels, the lacrymal gland, etc. Its margin is termed *Margo orbitalis.*

Or'bita. Orbit. **O. oc'uli**, orbit.

Or'bital or **Or'bitar.** Relating to or belonging to the orbit. **O. an'gle**, biorbital angle. **O. apoph'yses** or **pro'cesses** terminate the two extremities of the orbital arch. The external is much more prominent, and is articulated with the cheek-bone; the internal is thinner, and joins the os unguis. **O. arch**, the projecting round margin separating the frontal and orbital surfaces of the os frontis, and forming a part of the circumference of the orbit. **O. ar'tery**, branch of middle temporal, running above the zygoma to the external angle of the eye. **O. canals, inter'nal**, ethmoidal foramina. **O. convolu'tions**, situate on orbital surface of frontal lobe of brain; usually considered as continuation of frontal convolutions, and distinguished as *inner* (straight, medial, gyrus rectus), *middle* (intermediate), *external* (lateral). Since the last two are frequently cut by a cross-furrow, the portions in front and behind are sometimes called *anterior* and *posterior* orbital convolutions. A *pre-Sylvian* or *transverse* convolution sometimes runs in front of the Sylvian fissure. **O. fas'cia**, capsule of Tenon; sheaths of ocular muscles with their dependencies and the palpebral fascia. **O. fis'sures**, situate in the orbit, two in number: one superior, the sphenoidal; the other inferior, the sphenomaxillary. **O. foram'ina**, there are several: 1. Foramen orbitarium superius, situate at the junction of the inner third of the orbital arch with its two outer thirds, and giving passage to the frontal nerve; 2. Foramina orbitaria interiora, situate at the upper part of the internal paries of the orbit, formed by the union of the two notches of the os frontis with two similar ones of the ethmoid, and distinguished into anterior and posterior. The former gives passage to the ethmoidal filament of the nasal nerve and to a small artery. **O. fos'sa**, excavation in orbital plate of frontal bone, forming upper part of frontal cavity. **O. frontoma'lar diam'eter**, distance between opposite external orbital points. **O. in'dex**, in craniometry, ratio of vertical height of the orbit to its transverse width, taken as 100. **O. nerve**, a branch of the superior maxillary. It enters the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into two filaments: malar, which passes over the cheek-bone, distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, and anastomosing with the facial nerve; temporal, which passes to the temporal fossæ, and anastomoses with the inferior maxillary and facial, to become afterward subcutaneous. **O. plane**, Broca, visual plane of. **O. plate**, thin bony partition, part of ethmoid, contributing to inner wall of orbit; also part of frontal bone roofing the orbit. **O. point**, lowest point of inferior border of orbit. **O. point, external**, point at which outer edge of orbit meets frontozygomatic suture. **O. pro'cess**, pyramidal portion of palate-bone contributing, by one of its surfaces, to form the orbit; also orbital portion of malar bone. **O. sul'ci**, furrows on orbital surface of frontal lobe of brain. Three are usually described: *medial* or *internal* o., usually called *Olfactory sulcus;* *intermediate* o., beginning behind at side of olfactory tubercle, running forward with a slight outward convexity; *lateral* or *external* o., commencing a little to median side of Sylvian fissure, running forward with slight convexity inward. The last two are connected by a cross furrow. See also *Triradiate sulcus.* **O. sur'face**, part of superior maxilla forming floor of orbit. **O. vein** gathers blood from the eyelids, accompanies O. artery, and discharges into middle temporal.

Orbita'lis. Orbital; used substantially for orbital portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.

Or'bito-alve'olo-con'dylar angle. Angle between orbital axis and alveolocondylar plane.

Orbitobas'ilar angle. Angle between lower border of inferior maxilla produced and orbital axis.

Orbitocele (or-bit-o-se'le (Eng. or'bit-o-seel). Exophthalmus.

Orbitoma'lar in'dex. Ratio of superior facial and bizygomatic diameters of skull, the latter being taken as 100.

Or'bito-occip'ital angle. In craniometry expresses inclination of plane of foramen magnum to axis of vision.

Orbito-ocular, or'bit-o-ok'u-lar. Relating to the orbit and the eye.

Orbitopalpebra'lis. Middle sheet of expansion by which levator palpebræ is inserted, composed of smooth muscular fibres.

Orbitosphenoid, or-bit-o-sfe'noid. One of lesser wings of sphenoid considered as a separate ossific integer; it constitutes a separate bone in many animals.

Orchalgia, or-kal'je-ah (*orchis,* testicle, *algos,* pain). Pain in the testicle. See *Orchidalgia.*

Or'chanet. Anchusa tinctoria.

Or'chea. Scrotum.

Orchei'tis (*orchea,* scrotum), **Oschi'tis,** or **Oscheitis,** os-ke-e'tis. Inflammation of the scrotum; also hernia humoralis.

Orchella, ork-el'lah. See *Orchilla weed.*

Orchellin, ork-el'lin. Coloring matter of purple; red color derived from Roccella tinctoria.

Orchemphraxis, ork-em-fraks'is. Obstruction of the vessels of the testicles.

Orcheocatab'asis. Descent of testes into scrotum.

Orcheocele, or-ke-o-se'le (Eng. or'ke-o-seel). Orchiocele.

Orcheœdemosarcoma, ork-e-e-de-mo-sar-ko'mah. Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

Orcheoplasty, or'ke-o-plas-te (*orchis,* testicle, *plasso,* to form). Reparative surgery of the scrotum by procuring flaps of normal tissue from adjacent part.

Orcheot'omy (*orchis, tome,* incision). Castration.

Orchestroma'nia (*orchester,* dancer, *mania*). Chorea.

Orch'ic. Relating to the testicles.

Orchichore'a (*orchis, chorea*). An alternate rising or sinking of one or both of the testicles, produced by onanism.

Or'chida (*orchis,* testicle). Spirocolon.

Orchidal'gia, Orchial'gia, Orchidodyn'ia, or **Orchiodyn'ia** (*orchis,* testicle, *algos,* pain). Pain in the testicle. Neuralgia of the testicle. Irritable testicle; a form of neuralgia.

Orchidatonia, or-kid-at-o'ne-ah (*orchis,* testicle, *atonia,* want of tone). Relaxation of the testicles.

Orchidatroph'ia (*orchis, atrophia,* atrophy). Atrophy or wasting of the testicle.

Orchidauxe, or-kid-awks'e (*orchis, auxe,* growth). Pathological increase in size of testicles.

Orchidectomy, or-kid-ek'to-me (*orchis, ektome,* excision). Castration.

Orchidemphraxis, or-kid-em-fraks'is (*orchis, emphraxis,* obstruction). Condition in which the vessels of the testicles are obstructed.

Orchidencephaloma, or-kid-en-sef-al-o'mah (*orchis, enkephalos,* brain). Medullary fungus of the brain.

Orchidion, or-kid'e-on (dim. of **Orchis**). Small testicle.

Orchidi'tis (*orchis, itis*). Inflammation of the testicle; hernia humoralis.

Orchidocar'pum arieti'num (*orchis, karpos,* fruit). See *Carica papaya.*

Orchidocatab'asis or **Orcheocatab'asis** (*orchis, katabasis,* descent). The descent of the testes into the scrotum.

Orchidocele, or-kid-o-se'le (Eng. or'kid-o-seel (*orchis, kele,* tumor). Hernia humoralis. Tumor of the testicle.

Orchidodynia (*orchis, odune,* pain). Orchidalgia.

Orchidomyeloma, or-kid-o-me-el-o'mah (*orchis, muelos,* marrow, *oma*). Medullary fungus of the testicle.

Orchidoncus, or-kid-on'kus (*orchis, onkos,* swelling). Hernia humoralis.

Orchidopexia, or-kid-o-peks'e-ah (*orchis, pegnumi,* to adjust). *Orchidopexy.* Operation of fastening the testicle to adjacent part by suture.

Orchidorrhaphy, or-kid-or'haf-e (*orchis, rhaphe,* suture). Orchidopexia.

Orchidoscheocele, or-kid-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. or-kid-os'ke-o-seel). Hernia of scrotum coexisting with hernia humoralis.

Orchidoscirrhus, or-kid-o-skir'rus. See *Orchiocele.*

Orchidospongioma, or-kid-o-spon-je-o'mah (*orchis, spongia,* sponge). Growth of testicles tuberculous in character.

Orchidot'omy (*orchis, tome,* incision). Castration.

Orchidotubercula, or-kid-o-tu-burk'u-lah. Orchidospongiomata.

Orchidotyloma, or-kid-o-til-o'mah (*orchis, tulos,* callus). Tubercle of testicles callous in character.

Orchiepididymitis, or-ke-ep-e-did-im-e'tis. Orchitis accompanied with epididymitis.

Or'chill. Deep reddish-purple semi-liquid coloring matter obtained from different species of *Roccella* and other lichens.

Orchil'la weed. Species of *Roccella* yielding orchil.

Orchiocele, or-ke-o-se'le (Eng. or'ke-o-seel) (*orchis,* testicle, *kele,* a rupture). Tumor of the testicle. Scrotal hernia. Hernia humoralis. A name given to several affections of the testicles and their coverings, essentially differing from each other. **O. scirrho'sa,** scirrhous tumor of the testis.

Orchiodyn'ia (*orchis, odune,* pain). Orchidalgia.

Orchiomyeloma, or-ke-o-me-el-o'mah. Medullary fungus of the testicle.

Orchioneuralgia, or-ke-o-nu-ral'je-ah (*orchis, neuron,* nerve, *algos,* pain). Orchidalgia.

Orchioscheocele, or-ke-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. or-ke-os'ke-o-seel) (*orchis, osche,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Hernia of scrotum coexisting with orchidoncus.

Orchioscirrhus, or-ke-o-skir'rhus. Scirrhous tumor of the testicle.

Orchiostosis, or-ke-ost-o'sis (*orchis, osteon,* bone). Bony indurated condition of testicle.

Orchiotomy, or-ke-ot'o-me (*orchis, tome,* section). Castration.

Orchipeda (or-kip'ed-ah) **fœ'tida.** Javanese tree; juice is employed in some cutaneous affections.

Orchirrhaphy, ork-ir'rhaf-e (*orchis, rhaphe,* suture). Operation of fastening the testicle to adjacent part by suture.

Orchis, or'kis. Testicle. **O. bifo'lia,** see *Salep.* **O., but'terfly,** Orchis bifolia. **O. latifo'lia,** see *Salep.* **O. macula'ta,** see *Salep.* **O. mas'cula,** *Dogs' stones, Male orchis, Ballockgrass, Male Fools' Stones, Twinroot,* ord. Orchidaceæ. This root had a place in some pharmacopœias on account of the glutinous, slimy juice it contains. Root of the *Orchis bifolia* or *Butterfly orchis* has been used as a demulcent. Its fancied aphrodisiac virtues seem to be owing to its resemblance to orchis, testicle, whence its name. *Salep* is obtained from this variety of the orchis and from the Orchis morio, etc.; see *Salep.* **O. milita'ris,** see *Salep.* **O., round-leaved, large,** Platanthera orbiculata.

Orchitidocolica, or-kit-id-o-kol'ik-ah (*orchis, kolikos*). Colic due to orchitis.

Orchitis, or-ke'tis (*orchis, itis*). Inflammation of the testicle. Hernia humoralis. **O. acu'ta urethral'is,** acute orchitis following inflammation of urethra. **O. apostemato'sa,** orchitis, suppurative. **O., blennorrhag'ic,** see *Hernia humoralis.* **O. blennorrhag'ica urethra'lis,** epididymitis. **O. caseo'sa,** orchitis, tubercular. **O., dissem'inated tuber'cular,** orchitis occurring in diffuse miliary tuberculosis. **O. epidem'ica,** the name of parotitic orchitis has been given to this form because it has been observed to exist more frequently during an attack of mumps occurring in epidemic form. **O., gonorrhœ'al,** see *Hernia humoralis.* **O., gout'y,** orchitis preceding a gouty attack. **O. gummato'sa,** gummatous orchitis, a variety of syphilitic orchitis. **O., interstit'ial,** orchitis in which the interstitial connective tissue is in a hyperplastic condition and the testicle atrophied. **O., mala'rial,** orchitis occurring in individuals suffering from malaria. **O. parotit'ic,** orchitis due to metastasis observed in an attack of mumps. **O. rheumat'ica,** orchitis caused by rheumatism. **O. syphilit'ica,** orchitis due to syphilis attacking both testicles, either at the same time or consecutively. This disease is characterized by almost entire absence of pain and marked insensibility to pressure. **O., tuber'cular,** disease of a scrofulous character, in which caseation and suppuration are apt to occur, and the spermatic cord and seminal vesicles to increase in size. **O. urethra'lis,** orchitis following urethritis,

Orchitomia (or-kit-om'e-ah) or **Orchot'omy** (*orchis, tome*, incision). Castration.

Orchocele, ork-o-se'le (Eng. ork'o-seel). Orchiocele.

Or'choi (*orchos*, a row). See *Tarsus.*

Orchotom'ia or **Orchotomy**, or-kot'o-me (*orchis, tome*, section). Castration. Also removal of the tarsi.

Or'chus or **Or'chos** (*orchos*, a row). See *Tarsus.*

Orcin, or'sin. A dihydroxyltoluol found in lichens; local anæsthetic; used externally in skin diseases.

Orde'al nut. *Calabar bean, Physostigmatis faba, Calabar;* called *Esere* by the natives of Calabar; ord. Leguminosæ; the *Physostigma venenosum*, closely resembling a Dolichos. Possessed of virulent acronarcotic properties. The bean is officinal under the name *Physostigma.* It appears to be a direct sedative to the spinal cord. Internally given in the form of tincture and alcoholic extract in epilepsy, etc. Its active alkaloids are termed *Physostigmine* and *Eserine* or *Eseria.* **O. tree**, Erythrophlœum Guineense.

Orde'olum. Hordeolum.

Or'deum. Hordeum.

Or'do medicina'lis. Police, medical.

Orectic, o-rek'tik (*oregomai*, to desire). Exciting appetite.

Or'egon grape. Berberis aquifolium and other species. **O. tobac'co**, used as food by the Indians.

Ore'lia grandiflo'ra. Allamanda.

Orella'na. See *Terra Orleana.* Anotta.

Orellin, o-rel'lin. Yellow coloring matter in anotta.

Oreoselin, o-re-os'el-in. Crystalline principle from partial decomposition of imperatorin or peucedanin.

Oreoseli'num (*oros*, mountain, *selinon*, parsley). Athamanta aureoselinum. **O. Africa'num**, Bubon galbanum. **O. legit'imum**, Athamanta aureoselinum. **O. ni'grum**, Athamanta aureoselinum.

Orex'ine hydrochlo'ride. Derivation of chinoline; in colorless, odorless, bitter crystals. Used medicinally as a stomachic and digestive tonic in form of wafer. It is given in cases of loss of appetite, anæmia, tuberculosis, chronic gastric catarrh, etc.

Orex'is (*oregomai*, to desire). Appetite; pyrosis. **O. cyno'des**, boulimia.

Or'gan (*ergon*, work, instrument). Part of an organized being, destined to exercise a particular function; as the eyes are organs of sight, etc. The collection of organs which concur in any function is called an *apparatus.* Mentha pulegium. **O. albu'min**, albumin forming integral part of tissues. **O. of Cor'ti**, see *Corti.* **O., enam'el**, see *Tooth.* **O. of Giral'dès**, *Parepdidyimis, Paradidymis.* A small linear body at the upper end of the testicle in the spermatic cord, regarded by Giraldès as the remains of the Wolffian body, and analogous to the 'appendage to the ovary' of the female. **O., gus'tatory**, that part of the mouth and tongue which instructs us as to the savors of bodies. **O. of Ro'senmüller**, parovarium.

Or'gana (pl. of **Organum**) **generatio'ni inservien'tia.** Genital organs. **O. genita'lia**, genital organs. **O. sexua'lia**, genital organs. **O. sudorip'ara**, see *Perspiration.* **O. urogenita'lia**, urogenital organs. **O. uropoet'ica**, urinary organs.

Organ'ic. Relating to an organ or organs and to beings possessed of organs; to structure as opposed to function. **O. bod'ies**, the various proximate principles of the body, nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous; the former, occurring in all the tissues and fluids, and active in formation of solid constituents of the body, being chemically CHO and N; the non-nitrogenous being fats and carbohydrates.

Organic bodies may be thus classified (Manning):

Classification of Organic Bodies.

I. Nitrogenous Organic Bodies.

Proteids.	1. Native albumins found in nature,	Egg albumin, Serum albumin,	Soluble in water and coagulable by heat.
	2. Globulins found in nature,	Globulin, Paraglobulin, Fibrinogen, Myosin, Vitellin, Globin,	Soluble in sol. NaCl., 1 per cent.; coagulable by heat; nearly all precipitated by alcohol.
	3. Derived albumins, derived from Class 1 by action of acids, alkalies, or ferments,	Acid albumin, Alkali albumin, Casein,	Soluble in weak (1 per cent.) HCl sol.; not coagulable by heat; precipitated by neutralizing solution.
	4. Fibrin, from Class 1 by action of "fibrin ferment,"	Fibrin,	Insoluble in cold HCl (1 per cent.) sol., but soluble at 60° C.
	5. Coagulated albumin, by heat, etc., from Class 1,	Coagulated albumin,	Soluble in gastric juice, becoming peptones, and also in strong acids, becoming acid albumin.
	6. Peptones, by action of digestive ferments on Class 1,	Peptones,	Very soluble in water; not precipitated by heat, acids, alkalies, or alcohol. Peculiar in dialyzing freely.
Gelatins.	Gelatin, soluble in hot water. Mucin, soluble in weak alkaline solutions. Elastin, insoluble. Chondrin, soluble in hot water. Keratin, insoluble; probably a complex compound.		
Products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.	Crystallizable acids—*e. g.* glycin, lucin, taurin, etc. Urea and its allies—*e. g.* kreatin, uric acid, xanthin, etc. Pigments—*e. g.* bile-pigments, melanin, hæmatin, etc.		
Nitrogenous, but of uncertain composition.	Ferments—*e. g.* amylolytic, proteolytic, milk-curdling, etc.		

II. Non-nitrogenous Organic Bodies.

Fats.	Olein, liquid at ordinary temperatures. Palmatin, solid " " Stearin, " " "	(melts at 113° F.) (" 140° F.) United in fatty tissues.	Insoluble in water. Soluble in ether. " " chloroform. " " hot water. Saponify.
	Cholesterin, chemically an alcohol, but closely allied to the fats.		
Carbohydrates.	Starch, soluble in hot water, not in cold.	Not found in unchanged state in body, except as food.	Iodine test (blue color).
	Glycogen, soluble in cold water.	In liver, by dehydration, glucose.	Iodine test (red color).
	Dextrin, " " " "	Not found in body except as food.	
	Glucose, " " " "	Derived from saccharose and starch by ferment action.	All respond more or less readily to fermentation and copper tests.
	Lactose, " " " "	Found in milk.	
	Maltose, " " " "	From starch by ferments, ptyalin.	
	Inosite, " " " "	Found in muscles and in heart.	Non-fermentable with yeast.
Fatty acids.	Formic acid, Acetic " Lactic "	Found only in perspiration. " " muscle-plasma.	

O. chem'istry, see *Chemistry.* **O. com'pound,** product of vital action (sometimes of synthetic chemistry) possessing definite composition, often exhibiting crystalline structure; thus distinguished from an organized body, which exhibits no tendency to crystalline arrangement and is not invariable in composition. **O. diseases** or **le'sions,** such as concern the organ itself, in contradistinction to functional, rational, or dynamic diseases or lesions, which merely concern the function. Of course, organic diseases of a part are always more serious than functional. **O. func'tions** are those possessed by both animals and vegetables. The word organic, as well as *teleorganic,* is also used synonymously with *vital,* in contradistinction to *physical.* **O. life,** Bichat's term for some of the functions common to living animals and vegetables, as opposed to those he supposed peculiar to animals. **O. ner'vous sys'tem,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **O. re'flexes,** those connected with organic actions, as defecation, erection, digestion, etc.

Organ'icism. Doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. It is the antithesis of *vitalism.* The great principle of the supporters of the former doctrine is that life is the result of organization.

Organisa'tio. Organization.

Organisa'tus. Organized.

Or'ganism. The living economy. Many physiologists have used this word synonymously with organization; but it more especially designates the aggregate of vital actions in organized beings, animal as well as vegetable. The collection of parts composing an organized body and the laws which govern it.

Or'ganite. An elementary organ—a blood-corpuscle, for example.

Organizabil'ity (*organisatio, habilis,* suitable). Capability of organization or of being formed into living tissue. Substances possessed of such capability —as fibrin—are said to be *organizable.*

Organiza'tion. The manner of structure proper to different beings. Also employed in the sense of the structure of a part; as the organization of the heart, etc. **O., com'pounds of,** principles, immediate.

Or'ganized. That which is composed of organs. **O. bod'ies,** those endowed with life—*i. e.* animals and vegetables—in contradistinction to inorganic bodies, which comprise the mineral kingdom. See *Corpus.*

Organochemia, or-gan-o-kem-e'ah. Organic chemistry.

Organogen'esis (*organ, genesis,* generation). Doctrine of the formation and growth of organs.

Organogenetic, or-gan-o-jen-et'ik. Relating to organogenesis.

Organogenic, or-gan-o-jen'ik. Relating or appertaing to organogeny.

Organogeny, or-gan-oj'en-e (*organ, genesis,* generation). Doctrine of the formation of different organs.

Organognosia, or-gan-og-no'ze-ah (*organ, gnosis,* knowledge). Knowledge and discrimination of organized bodies.

Organog'raphy (*organ, graphe,* description). A description of the organs of the living body.

Organoid, or'gan-oid. Virchow's term for tumors consisting of a number of tissues.

Organolep'tic (*organ, lepsis,* action of receiving). Plastic.

Organol'ogy (*organ, logos,* description). Anatomy; craniology. Description of the various organs of the body.

Or'ganon. Organ. **O. adamanti'næ,** enamel organ. **O. audi'tûs,** the ear. **O. gus'tûs,** organ, gustatory. **O. innomina'tum,** pancreas. **O. Köllikeri,** cylindrical epithelial cells lining sulcus spiralis internus. **O. olfacto'rium,** organs, olfactory. **O. pneuma'ticum,** pedunculus. **O. tac'tûs,** organ or sense of taste, one of the five senses, which makes known to us the palatable qualities of bodies. **O. vi'sûs,** the eye.

Organonomia (or-gan-o-nom'e-ah) or **Organon'omy** (*organ, nomos,* law). Doctrine of the laws of organic life.

Organopalinclasis, or-gan-o-pal-in'klas-is (*organon, palin,* again, *klasis,* a breaking). See *Refracture.*

Organopathia, or-gan-o-path-e'ah. Morbid condition in which a structural change in the affected part exists.

Organop'athism (*organ, pathos,* affection). *Organopathology.* Doctrine of organopathies or of organopathic states of Piorry, which consists essentially in studying the pathological condition of the organs in each individual case.

Organopathy, or-gan-op'ath-e. Organopathism. Local action of drugs.

Organoscopy, or-gan-os'ko-pe (*organ, skopeo,* to examine). See *Craniology.*

Organotrophic, or-gan-o-tro'fik (*organ, trepho,* to feed). Relating or appertaining to the organization, nutrition, or creation of living parts.

Organozoönomia, or-gan-o-zo-on-o'me-ah (*organ, zoön,* animal, *nomos,* law). Zoönomia.

Or'gans of genera'tion. Parts concerned in reproduction. In mammals the male organs are the testicles and penis, with connecting and included ducts and glands; the female organs are the ovaries, oviducts, uterus, vagina, and vulva. **O., ac'cessory,** organs whose functions are less important than those of the main organs. **O., ac'cessory, in the fe'male,** glands, mammary. **O., ex'cretory,** organs whose function it is to eliminate excrementitious matter. **O., lac'rymal,** see *Apparatus, lacrymal.* **O. of locomo'tion,** see *Locomotive.* **O., olfac'tory,** cavities of nose and ends of olfactory nerves.

Or'ganum. Instrument; organ.

Or'gany. Origanum vulgare.

Orgasm, or'gazm (*orgao,* to desire ardently, to be excited). A strong impulse or desire for something. State of excitement and turgescence of any organ whatever. Erethism. Applied particularly to the height of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

Orgas'mus. Orgasm; turgescence.

Orgas'tica. Diseases affecting the orgasm; organic or constitutional infirmity disordering the power or desire of procreating.

Or'ge. Rage.

Or'geat (*orge,* because formerly made with barley-water). Syrupus amygdalæ.

Orgo'sis. Orgasm.

Orichal'cum (*oros,* mountain, *chalkos,* brass). Brass.

Oric'ular. Auricular.

Orien'tal. Pertaining to or coming from the Orient. **O. boil,** see *Furunculus Orientalis.* **O. cashew' nut,** marking-nut, Malacca bean, marsh nut; fruit of Semicarpus anacardium; the hard shell contains a corrosive juice; kernel is used for food. **O. el'emi,** see *African elemi.* **O. ring'worm,** tinea circinata tropica. **O. salep',** tubers of various species of Eulophia growing in India. **O. sore,** see *Ulcers, endemic.* **O. ty'phus,** *Plague.*

Orienta'tion. Recognition of points of the compass; optical recognition of horizontal and vertical lines as such, and of stability of objects when their images shift on the retina through the motion of the eye. The O. of a building is the point of the compass to which it faces.

Orifacial, or-e-fa'se-al. Relating to the face and mouth. **O. an'gle,** in craniometry, angle between facial line of Camper (see *Facial angle*) and a plane drawn through masticating surfaces of upper teeth.

Orifice, or'if-iss (*os,* mouth, *facio,* to make). Entrance to a canal or cavity; variously called opening, aperture, foramen, meatus, ostium, mouth, etc.

Orificial, or-if-ish'e-al. Relating to an orifice, as *orificial surgery,* surgery applied to any orifice, as the anus, vulva, etc.

Orificium, or-if-is'e-um (*os,* mouth, *facio,* to make). Ostium; opening; mouth. **O. cuta'neum,** external opening of urethra. **O. dex'trum ventric'uli,** pylorus. **O. epiplo'icum,** foramen of Monro. **O. hyme'nis,** see *Vagina.* **O. infundib'uli,** helicotrema. **O. supe'rius**

laryn'gis, see *Larynx*. **O. u'teri**, os uteri. **O. uteri'num**, see *Uterus*. **O. vagi'næ**, see *Vagina*. **O. vagina'le**, see *Uterus*. **O. vagina'le cana'lis cervi'cis**, os uteri. **O. ventric'uli sinis'trum**, cardiac extremity of stomach. **O. vesica'le**, vesical opening of urethra.

Orig'anum (Ph. U. S.) (*oros*, mountain, *ganos*, delight). *Wild* or *Common marjoram*, *Mancurana*, ord. Labiatæ. Resembles marjoram in smell, and has a pungent taste much like thyme. It is aromatic and stimulant, diaphoretic and emmenagogue, and its oil possesses the properties of the essential oils in general. The *oil of origanum* is very pungent; it is rarely given internally. Used in toothache. **O. aquat'icum**, Eupatorium cannabinum. **O. cre'ticum**, O. dictamnus. **O. dictam'nus**, leaves were recommended as emmenagogue and alexipharmic. **O. heracleot'icum**, origanum. **O. majora'na**, *Sweet marjoram;* odor is strong and fragrant, taste aromatic and bitterish; properties those of a stomachic and errhine; chiefly used, however, for culinary purposes and as a snuff in headache. **O. Syri'acum**, Teucrium marum. **O. vul'gare**, origanum.

Or'igin. Beginning or source. More fixed or central termination of a muscle. Connection of a nerve with the cerebro-spinal axis. **O., appar'ent**, O., superficial. **O., deep**, nucleus of cells to which its fibres penetrate. **O., superfic'ial**, place of appearance on surface.

Orig'inal. Male deer with undescended testicles.

Ori'go (*orior*, to arise). Origin. First attack or onset of a disease.

Orismol'ogy (*orismos*, definition, *logos*, discourse). Terminology; nomenclature.

Oristry, or'ist-re. Surgery relating to the teeth and mouth.

Oriza, or-e'zah. Oryza.

Oriza'ba root. Male jalap.

Orizabin, or-iz-ab'in. Jalapin.

Orlea'na. See *Terra orleana*. Annotta.

Or'me. Appetite.

Ormocarpum (or-mo-karp'um) **lennoï'des.** Species of East India. Root possesses tonic and stimulant properties; bark of the root is employed externally in rheumatism.

Ormosine, or'mo-seen. Crystalline alkaloid from seed of Ormosia dasycarpa; white substance resembling opium in its action.

Ormus, orm'us. Ulmus.

Ornamen'tum folia'ceum. See *Tube, Fallopian*.

Ornithog'alum altis'simum (fanciful name, from *ornis*, bird, *gala*, milk). A South African plant, ord. Asphodeleæ, the fleshy bulb of which is diuretic. An oxymel is prepared of it, which is given in catarrh, asthma, phthisis, and hydrothorax. Resembles squill in its medical properties. **O. marit'imum**, scilla. **O. squil'la**, scilla.

Ornithoglos'sa (*ornis*, bird, *glossa*, tongue). See *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Ornithography, or-nith-og'raf-e (*ornis*, bird, *grapho*, to write). Description of birds.

Ornithol'ogy. Treatise on birds.

Or'nus Europæ'a. See *Fraxinus ornus*. **O. manif'era**, Fraxinus ornus. **O. rotundifo'lia**, Fraxinus ornus. **O. sylves'tris**, Fraxinus excelsior.

Oroban'che America'na and **O. uniflo'ra** (*orobus*, *ancho*, to strangle). *Cancer-root*, *Earthclub*, and *Clapwort*. Same properties as O. Virginiana. **O. Virginia'na**, *Virginia broomrape*, *Beechdrops*, *Cancer-root;* fam. Orobanchoïdeæ. This parasitic plant is astringent, and a peculiar and extremely nauseous bitter. It is most powerful when fresh; has been used in dysentery, and, externally, to obstinate ulcers.

Orobechos (or-ob-ek'os) or **Orebech'us** (*orobos*, *echos*, sound). Sound, crackling in character, elicited occasionally when the inner angle of the eye is subjected to marked pressure.

Orob'ion. See *Ervum ervilia*.

Oroboï'des (*orobus*, *eidos*, form). *Orobodes*. Having the shape of the orobus. A name given to urine when depositing a substance of a fawn color, like the meal of the orobus.

Or'obus. Ervum ervilia. **O. fa'ba**, Vicia faba.

Orognosia, or-og-no'se-ah (*oros*, mountain, *gnosis*, knowledge). Science of mountains, their origin, structure, etc., and, medically, their influence on human health.

Orog'raphy or **Orol'ogy** (*oros*, mountain, *grapho*, to write, *logos*, discourse). Description of mountains, viewed physically or hygienically.

Oron'osus (*oros*, mountain, *nosos*, a disease). Puna; mountain fever.

Orophallus, or-o-fal'lus (*oros*, rump, *phallos*, the male organ). Monster having a second male organ originating from the region of the nates.

O'ros. Crupion; serum.

Orox'ylum Indicum. Ord. Bigoniaceæ. Root employed externally and in form of bath, in acute articular rheumatism. Dose, internally, 3–15 grains, combined with opium; its diaphoretic action is more energetic than that of ipecac. In dysentery a tonic astringent.

Or'piment. Native yellow trisulphide of arsenic. Poisonous, but less so than the oxide. It is also called *King's yellow*, *Adarigo*, *Adarnech*, *Ahusal*, *Althanacha*, *Azarnet*. The Turks prepare a depilatory with it which they call *Rusma*.

Or'pine. Sedum telephium.

Orrhagogus, or-rhag-o'gus (*orrhos*, serum, *ago*, to lead). Hydragogue.

Orrhochezia, or-ro-ke'ze-ah (*orrhos*, serum, *chezo*, to go to stool). Serous diarrhœa.

Orrhocystis, or-ro-sis'tis (*orrhos*, serum, *kustis*, a bladder). An encysted tumor containing a serous fluid.

Orrhohymeni'tis (*orrhos*, serum, *humen*, membrane, *itis*). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Orrhohymenes, or-ro-hi'men-ees (*orrhos*, serum, *humen*, membrane). See *Membrane, serous*.

Or'rhoid. Serous.

Orrhoposia, or-rho-po'se-ah (*orrhos*, whey, *posis*, drink). Milk-drinking; milk diet.

Orrhopygion, or-rho-pij'e-on (*orrhos*, extremity, *puge*, nates). Inferior extremity of the vertebral column. Os coccygis. Also the raphe extending from the penis to the anus, and separating the scrotum into two parts.

Orrhorrhagia, or-rhor-rhaj'e-ah (*orrhos*, serum, *rhegnumi*, to burst forth). Sudden discharge of serum, as from the bowels in Asiatic cholera.

Orrhosis, or-rho'sis (*orrhos*, serum). Formation of serum.

Orrhoso'len (*orrhos*, serum, *solen*, pipe or tube). Lymphatic vessel.

Orrhosolenitis, or-rho-so-len-e'tis (*orrhos*, serum, *solen*, channel). Inflammation of lymphatic vessel.

Orrhymenitis, or-rim-en-e'tis (*orrhumenes*, serous membrane, *itis*). Inflammation of a serous membrane. **O. thorac'ica**, pleurisy.

Or'ris. Iris Florentina. **O., common**, Iris Germanica.

Orrorrhœ'a (*orrhos*, serum, *rheo*, to flow). A morbidly increased secretion of a serous fluid; watery discharge.

Ortharthragra, or-thar'thrag-rah (*orthos*, true, *arthron*, joint, *agra*, seizure). True gout.

Orthentrop'ia (*ortho*, *entrepo*, to convert). Orthopædia.

Orthiauchenus, or-the-au'ken-us (*orthos*, upright, *auchen*, neck). Applied to skulls in which line joining inion and basion makes an angle of from 49° to 38° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthio (*orthios*, straight). In composition, straight.

Orthiochordus, or-the-o-kor'dus (*orthios*, straight, *chorde*, chord). Applied to skulls in which line joining hormion and basion makes an angle of 33° to 52° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthiocoryphus, or-the-o-kor'if-us (*orthios*, straight, *koruphe*, peak). Applied to skulls in which line connecting bregma and lambda makes an angle of 29° to 41° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthiodontus, or-the-o-don'tus (*orthio*, *odous*, tooth). Applied to skulls in which line joining subnasal and

alveolar points makes an angle of 88° to 121° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthiodoxyben'zine or **-ben'zol.** Pyrocatechin.

Orthiometopus, or-the-o-met-o'pus (*orthio, metopon,* forehead). Applied to skulls in which line joining bregma and nasal point makes an angle of 47° to 60° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthiopisthius, or-the-o-pis'the-us (*orthio, opisthios,* hinder). Applied to skulls in which line joining lambda and inion makes an angle of 84° to 95° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthiopisthocranios, or-the-o-pis-tho-kran'e-us (*orthio, kranion,* cranium). Applied to skulls in which line joining lambda and opisthion makes an angle of 107° to 119° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthioprosopus, or-the-o-pros-o'pus (*orthio, prosopon,* face). Applied to skulls in which line drawn from nasion to alveolar point makes an angle of 89.5° to 100° with radius fixus (Lissauer).

Orthiopylus, or-the-o-pe'lus (*orthio, pule,* inlet). Applied to skulls in which foramen magnum looks markedly forward (15.5° to 24°) when referred to radius fixus as a horizontal (Lissauer).

Orthiorhinus, or-the-o-re'nus (*orthio, rhis,* nose). Applied to skulls in which line joining nasion and subnasal point makes an angle of 87.5° to 98° (Lissauer).

Orthiuraniskus, or-the-u-ran-is'kus (*orthio, ouraniskos,* heavenly). Applied to skulls in which line connecting posterior border of incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to radius fixus as a horizontal, making an angle of 40° to 60° (Lissauer).

Or'tho (*orthos*). In composition, straight, right, upright.

Orthocephaly, or-tho-sef'al-e (*ortho, kephale,* head). Having vertical index of 70.1° to 75° (Frankfort agreement).

Orthochorea, or-tho-kor-e'ah (*orthos,* straight, *choreia,* a dance). Chorea in which the patient assumes a straight attitude.

Orthoco'lum (*ortho, kolon,* limb). Stiffness of the limb so that it is kept quite straight.

Orthocyllosis, or-tho-sil-lo'sis (*orthos, kullosis,* mutilation). Ankylosis in which the limb is straight.

Orthodon'tia (*ortho, odous,* tooth). Part of dentistry concerned in treatment of irregularity of the teeth.

Orthodo'ron (*ortho, doron,* palm). A measure with the Greeks equal to eleven finger-breadths.

Orthognath'ic or **Orthog'nathous** (*ortho, gnathos,* jaw). Having a gnathic index less than 98°. Having profile line inclined to auriculo-infraorbital plane from 63° to 90° (Frankfort agreement).

Orthognathism, or-thog'na-thism. State of being orthognathous; distinguished from prognathism and opisthognathism.

Orthokre'sol. See *Kresol.*

Orthometer, or-thom'et-ur (*ortho, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the degree of ocular protrusion.

Orthomor'phia (*ortho, morphe,* shape). Orthopædia; plastic surgery for correction of faulty shape or conformation.

Orthomorpho'sis. Orthopædia.

Orthopædi'a (*ortho, pais,* a child). *Orthopedics.* The part of medicine whose object is to prevent and correct deformities in the bodies of children. Often used, however, with a more extensive signification, to embrace the correction or prevention of deformities at all ages. *Orthosomatics* (from *orthos,* right, *soma,* body) has been proposed as a preferable term.

Orthopæ'dic. *Orthopedic.* Relating to orthopædia, as orthopedic institution, an institution for the correction or prevention of deformities in children.

Orthopædy, orth'o-pe-de. Orthopedics.

Orthope'dic. Orthopædic.

Orthope'dics. Orthopædia.

Orthope'dist. One who practises orthopædia.

Orthophe'nol-sulphon'ic acid. Aseptol.

Orthophony, orth-of'on-e (*ortho, phone,* voice). A good pronunciation. Normal voice.

Orthophoria, or-tho-for'e-ah (*ortho, phero,* to carry). Normal tendency to parallelism of visual axes.

Orthophospho'ric acid. Common phosphoric acid as distinguished from pyro- and metaphosphoric acids.

Orthophrenic, or-tho-fren'ik (*ortho, phren,* mind). Relating to sound mind and to the cure of insanity.

Orthophreny, or'tho-fren-e (*orthos, phren,* mind). Treatment of insanity.

Orthophthalmic, orth-of-thal'mik (*ortho, ophthalmos,* eye). Relating to or belonging to the correction of deviations of the eyeball, as of strabismus.

Orthopneumaticus, orth-o-nu-mat'ik-us. Relating to orthopnœa.

Orthopnœa, orth-op-ne'ah (*ortho, pneo,* to respire). *Apnœa.* Impracticability of breathing in the horizontal posture. Necessity of being in the erect posture in order to respire. **O. cardi'aca,** angina pectoris. **O. convulsi'va,** asthma. **O. cynanch'ica,** cynanche trachealis. **O. hydrothorac'ica,** hydrothorax. **O. hyster'ica,** angone. **O. pituito'sa,** orthopnœa from excessive secretion of mucus in the air-passages. **O. tussiculo'sa,** whooping-cough.

Orthopnoicus, orth-o-no'ik-us. Orthopneumaticus.

Orthoprax'is (*ortho, praxis,* action). *Orthopraxy.* Treatment of deformities by mechanical apparatus.

Or'thopraxy. Orthopraxis.

Orthop'tic (*ortho, optomai,* to see). Relating to normal vision with both eyes. **O. train'ing,** mode of correction of defective vision by special ocular exercise of the eye or eyes.

Orthopygium, orth-o-pij'e-um. Coccyx.

Orthorrhachia, orth-or-rhak'e-ah (*ortho, rhachis,* spine). Art of overcoming deformities of the spine.

Orthoscope, or'tho-skope (*ortho, skopeo,* to see). An instrument devised by Czermak to exhibit, on application to the eye, the condition of the superficial portions of that organ.

Orthoscopic, or-tho-skop'ic (*ortho, skopeo,* to see). Relating to the orthoscope or orthoscopy.

Orthos'copy (*ortho, skopeo,* to see). Examination of the eye by means of an orthoscope.

Orthosiphon, orth-o-se'fon (*ortho, siphon,* tube). Stamineus. Plant growing in Japan and the East Indies. The leaves when dried are employed in gout and urinary affections.

Orthosis, or-tho'sis (*orthoö,* to make straight). Process of making or becoming straight.

Orthosomat'ice (*ortho, soma,* body). Orthopædia.

Orthospo'rum anthelmin'ticum. Chenopodium ambrosioides, var. Anthelminticum.

Orthosyne, orth-os'in-e (*ortho*). Capability of erection.

Orthotast, orth'o-tast (*ortho, tasso,* to order). Apparatus for overcoming faulty conformation of the long bones; also employed for compression of the aorta.

Orthotenes, orth-ot'en-ees. Possessing capability of erection.

Ortho'ter. Orthopedist.

Orthoterion, orth-o-ta're-on. Apparatus used to straighten deformed limbs.

Orthot'onos or **Orthotonus,** or-thot'on-us (*ortho, tonos,* stretching). Rigid extension of trunk and neck in a straight line in tetanic spasm.

Orthrine, orth'reen. Product derived from phenylhydrazine.

Orthysteropto'ma (*ortho, hustera,* uterus, *ptoma,* fall). Prolapsus uteri.

Ortil'lus (*articulus,* joint). Digitus pedis.

Or'tyx. Tetrao coturnix.

O'rus. Crupion; serum.

Orvieta'num (from the Italian quack Hieronymus Ferrantes of Orvieto). An electuary regarded as an invaluable antidote. Its medical properties resembled, in some respects, those of the theriac.

Ory'za, O. sati'va. Rice, fam. Gramineæ. A plant, almost aquatic, indigenous in China, one of the richest productions of Egypt, and which prospers in the warmer regions of the four quarters of the globe. Grain enclosed in the husk is called by the Malays *Paddy, Padi,* or *Paddie;* when deprived of the husk, *Bras;* and when boiled, *Nasi.* Its amylaceous seeds

nourish more men than those of wheat and rye together. Besides being alimentary, they are demulcent and emollient.

Mucilage of rice, Rice-water, may be formed by taking one ounce of rice, and, having washed it, macerating it for three hours in a quart of tepid soft water, in a pan placed upon a stove, then boiling the whole slowly for another hour and straining through a sieve. It may be sweetened and acidulated, or be prepared with milk, like arrow root, and be used as a demulcent.

Rice jelly is made by macerating a sufficient quantity of clean rice in as much water as will cover it; boiling slowly, adding water as it evaporates until the rice is reduced to a pap, sweetening and flavoring with *lemon-juice* or *vanilla*, and passing through a fine sieve into a form or mould. It may be eaten alone or with milk, and is a good dietetic preparation for those of weak digestive powers.

Ground rice. Take a teaspoonful of *ground rice*, a pint and a half of *milk*, and half an ounce of *candied lemon-peel*. Rub the rice smooth with the milk, then add the lemon-peel cut into small pieces; boil for half an hour, and strain while hot; used in the same cases as rice jelly.

Ory'zum. Oryza.

Os (gen. ossis) (dim. **Ossiculum**). Bone. **Os** (gen. oris). Mouth. **O. acetab'uli**, acetabulum. **O. acromia'le**, distinct bone sometimes formed by failure of acromion process to unite with rest of scapula. **O. acro'mii**, acromion. **O. adjuto'rium**, humerus. **O. Æthi'opum**, *Negro mouth;* peculiar appearance of the mouth, dependent on projection of the canine and incisor teeth. **O. alæfor'me**, sphenoid. **O. al'agas**, coccyx, sacrum. **O. ala'tum**, sphenoid bone. **O. amphid'eon**, os uteri. **O. anon'ymum**, innominatum os. **O. anti'cum**, mouth, especially portion between the lips and teeth. **O. antiepilep'ticum**, Wormian bone formed in anterior fontanelle. **O. ap'icis squa'mæ** (occipitalis), triangular Wormian bone formed from upper angle of occipital; interparietal bone. **O. arcua'le**, temporal bone. **O. arma'le**, temporal bone. **O. as'ser**, sternum. **O. az'ygos**, sphenoid. **O. balis'tæ**, astragalus. **O. basila're**, occipital bone; palate-bone; sacrum; sphenoid. **O. baxilla're**, sphenoid. **O. bicor'ne**, hyoides os. **O. brachia'le**, humeri os. **O. bra'chii**, humeri os. **O. breg'matis**, parietal bone. **O. cal'cis**, calcaneum. **O. cana'lis naso-lacryma'lis**, os lacrymalis externum. **O. capita'tum**, magnum os. **O. cau'dæ**, occipital bone. **O. centra'le**, centrale. **O. clu'nium**, sacrum. **O. coccy'gis**, coccyx. **O. cogitatio'nis**, parietal bone. **O. colato'rii**, sphenoid bone. **O. colato'rium**, ethmoid bone. **O. colifor'me**, ethmoid bone. **O. convolu'tum supe'rius**, turbinated bone, middle. **O. coracoï'deum**, coracoid bone; in man, element forming coracoid process, distinct until 17th year. **O. cor'dis**, bone found in fibro-cartilaginous tissue at base of ventricles of heart in some animals. **O. corona'le**, frontal bone. **O. cox'æ**, innominatum os. **O. coxen'dicis**, ischium. **O. cribrifor'me**, ethmoid. **O. cribro'sum**, ethmoid. **O. crista'tum**, ethmoid. **O. crotaphit'icum**, temporal bone. **O. cu'bicum**, ethmoid bone. **O. ad cubita'le**, radius. **O. cu'biti infe'rius**, ulna. **O. cuneifor'me**, cuneiform bone of wrist; sphenoid. **O. cu'neo-compara'tum**, sphenoid. **O. cymbifor'me**, scaphoid bone. **O. discifor'me**, patella. **O. du'rum**, temporal bone. **O. ensifor'me**, sternum. **O. epac'tale pro'prium**, interparietal bone. **O. exter'num**, the entrance into the vagina, in contradistinction to the *os internum* or *os uteri*. **O. ex'tra or'dinem car'pi**, os pisiforme. **O. fem'oris**, femur. **O. fibro'sum**, occipital bone. **O. fonticula're poste'rius** or **quadra'tum**, lambdoid bone. **O. foraminulen'tum**, ethmoid. **O. fron'tis**, frontal bone. **O. ge'næ**, malæ os. **O. gladi'oli**, sternum. **O. grandino'sum**, cuboid. **O. gut'turis**, hyoides os. **O. hamat'um**, os unciforme. **O. hu'meri**, humerus. **O. hyoï'des**, hyoides os. **O. hypo'pium**, malar bone. **O. hyseloï'des**, hyoides os. **O. il'ei**, ileum. **O. in'cæ**, interparietal bone. **O. incisi'vum**, intermaxillary bone. **O. inconjuga'tum**, sphenoid. **O. in'cudi sim'ilis**, incus. **O. infe'rius ventric'uli**, pylorus. **O. innomina'tum**, hip-bone. **O. interme'dium**, element of primitive carpus and tarsus, lying between distal extremities of radius and ulna or tibia and fibula; becomes in carpus semilunar, in tarsus unites with tibiale to form astragalus. **O. inter'num**, see *Uterus*. **O. interpariet'ale**, interparietal bone. **O. invercun'dum**, frontal bone. **O. is'chii**, ischion. **O. japon'icum**, superior zygomatic. **O. juga'le**, malæ os. **O. jugamen'tum**, malæ os. **O. jug'uli**, clavicle. **O. lacryma'le**, unguis os. **O. lacryma'le accesso'rium** or **ante'rius**, independent bone sometimes found at extremity of superior maxilla by persistence of sutura imperfecta of Weber. **O. lacryma'le exter'num**, small bone sometimes found in the lacrymal notch and groove of superior maxilla in young subjects; later, unites with superior maxilla or palate-bone; also called *O. lacrymale laterale*. **O. l. poste'rius**, separate ossification of orbital plate of ethmoid. **O. lamb'dæ**, occipital bone. **O. lambdoï'des**, hyoides os, occipital bone. **O. lapid'eum**, temporal bone. **O. lapido'sum**, temporal bone. **O. lat'um**, sacrum. **O. lat'um hu'meri**, scapula. **O. lenticular'e**, os orbiculare, os pisiforme. **O. lepidoï'des**, temporal bone. **O. lin'guæ**, hyoides os. **O. lingua'le**, hyoides os. **O. lithoï'des**, temporal bone. **O. luna'tum**, semilunar bone. **O. mag'num**, magnum os. **O. mag'num, neck of the**, collum ossus magni. **O. mala're**, malæ os. **O. maxil'læ**, superior maxilla. **O. maxil'læ superio'ris undec'imum**, vomer. **O. maxil'lo-tempora'le**, inferior zygomatic. **O. memen'to mo'ri**, temporal bone. **O. memo'riæ**, occipital bone. **O. mendo'sum**, temporal bone. **O. mor'sus Adam'i**, thyroid cartilage. **O. mucronat'um**, xiphoid cartilage. **O. multan'gulum ma'jus**, trapezium os. **O. multan'gulum mi'nus**, trapezoides os. **O. multifor'me**, ethmoid, sphenoid. **O. navicular'e**, scaphoid bone. **O. nerva'le**, temporal bone. **O. nervo'sum**, occipital bone. **O. occip'iti**, occipital bone. **O. odontoï'deum** odontoid process of axis, considered as a separate bone. **O. orbicular'e**, os pisiforme; also small spherical bone, separate in fœtal life, but united after birth to long process of incus. **O. orbita'le**, superior zygomatic. **O. palat'i**, palate-bone. **O. papilla're**, sesamoid bone sometimes found at tip of olecranon. **O. parieta'le infe'rius**, temporal bone. **O. paxilla're**, sphenoid. **O. pec'tinis**, pubis os. **O. pec'toris**, sternum. **O. pelvicephal'icum**, occipital bone **O. pel'vis latera'le**, innominatum os. **O. pero'ne**, fibula. **O. petro'sum**, temporal bone. **O. pisifor'me**, pisiforme os. **O. plan'um**, planum os. **O. polygo'num ma'jus**, trapezium os. **O. polygo'num mi'nus**, trapezoides os. **O. polymor'phon**, sphenoid. **O. pos'terum**, pharynx. **O. premaxilla're**, intermaxillary bone. **O. prærup'tæ ru'pi assimulat'um**, temporal bone. **O. pri'api**, penis-bone. **O. procubita'le**, ulna. **O. pro'ræ**, frontal bone, occipital bone. **O. pterygoï'deum**, sphenoid. **O. pu'bis**, see *Pubis, os*. **O. pubo-ischiad'icum**, pubo-ischiatic bone. **O. pudi'cum**, malæ os. **O. pup'pis**, frontal bone, occipital bone. **O. pyramida'le car'pi**, trapezoides os. **O. pyx'idis**, occipital bone. **O. quadra'tum**, see *Palate bone*. **O. raplogem'mans os'sis petro'si** or **O. Riola'ni**, ossiculum Riolani. **O. ratio'nis**, frontal bone. **O. rhomboï'des**, trapezium. **O. rotun'dum**, pisiform os. **O. sac'rum**, sacrum. **O. sagittal'æ**, interparietal bone. **O. sax'eum**, temporal bone. **O. scutifor'me**, patella. **O. sedenta'rium**, see *Ischiatic*. **O. semiluna're**, lunare os. **O. seni'le**, *Senile mouth*; a peculiar appearance of the mouth, resembling that seen in old persons, in which the chin projects very much and the lips are retracted. **O. se'piæ**, cuttle-fish bone. **O. sex'tum cra'nii**, occipital bone. **O. sincip'itis**, frontal bone. **O. Sömmerin'gii**, processus marginalis; malar bone. **O. sphænobasila're**, occipital bone. **O. sphecoï'deum**, sphenoid. **O. sphenoïda'le**, sphenoid. **O. sphenoï'des**, sphenoid. **O. s. ante'rior**, presphenoid. **O. s. poste'rior**, basisphenoid. **O. spongio'sum**, ethmoid. **O. spongio'sum infe'rius**, turbinated bone, inferior. **O. spongio'sum me'dium**, turbinated bone, middle. **O. spongio'sum supe'rius**, turbinated bone, superior.

O. spongoï'des, ethmoid. **O. squamo'sum**, temporal bone. **O. subocula're**, malæ os. **O. subrotun'dum**, pisiform. **O. Syl'vii**, os orbiculare. **O. syncip'itis**, frontal bone. **O. ta'li**, calcaneum. **O. tem'poris**, temporal bone. **O. tes'seræ**, astragalus; cuboid. **O. tetrago'num**, parietal bone. **O. thyreoï'des**, patella. **O. tib'iæ mi'nus**, fibula. **O. tin'cæ**, os uteri. **O. trape'zium mi'nus**, trapezoid. **O. trapezoï'des**, trapezoid; trapezium. **O. triangula're** or **trique'trum**, cuneiform bone of wrist. **O. tribasila're**, spheno-occipital bone. **O. trique'trum squa'mæ (parietalis)**, os apicis squamæ. **O. turbina'tum**, turbinated bone, middle. **O. turbina'tum infe'rius**, turbinated bone, inferior. **O. tympan'icum**, tympanic portion of temporal. **O. uncina'tum**, os unciforme. **O. un'guis**, see *Unguis os.* **O. un'guis mi'nor**, external lacrymal. **O. upsiloï'des**, hyoides os. **O. us'tum**, bone-ash. **O. u'teri**, the mouth of the womb; see *Uterus.* **O. u'teri exter'num**, see *Uterus.* **O. u'teri inter'num**, see *Uterus.* **O. va'rium**, cuboid. **O. ver'ticis**, parietal bone. **O. vespertilio'nis** or **vespifor'me**, sphenoid. **O. vo'meris**, vomer. **O. xiphoï'des**, sternum. **O. ypseloï'des**, hyoides os. **O. zygomat'icum**, malæ os. **O. zygomat'icum accesso'rium**, superior zygomatic os. **O. zygomat'icum infe'rius** and **supe'rius**, two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture.

Osbeckia (os-bek'e-ah) **octan'dra.** Possessing astringent properties. **O. Wrightia'na**, leaves of this shrub are employed in stomatitis and inflammation of the intestines.

Osce'do (*os*, mouth, *cio*, to move). Yawning.

Oschæmatœde'ma or **Oschæmœde'ma** (*osche*, *haima*, blood, *oidema*, œdema). Effusion of blood into the scrotum.

Os'che. Scrotum.

Oscheal, os'ke-al. Pertaining to the scrotum.

Oschei'tis (*osche*, *itis*). Orcheitis; oschitis; inflammation of the scrotum.

Oschelephantiasis, osk-el-e-fant-e-as'is (*osche*, scrotum, *elephantiasis*). Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

Oscheocarcinoma, os-ke-o-kar-sin-o'mah. Cancer, chimney-sweeper's; epithelioma of scrotum.

Oscheocele, os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. os'ke-o-seel) (*oscheon*, *kele*, tumor). *Oschocele*, *Scrotocele*, *Scrotal hernia.* See *Bubonocele.* Dropsy of the scrotum; see *Hydrocele.* **O. aquo'sa**, collection of water in the scrotum; hydroscheocele. **O. cruen'ta**, tumor formed by blood; hæmatocele. **O. flatulen'ta**, emphysematous tumor of the scrotum; physocele. **O. hydatido'sa**, hydatidocele. **O. œdemat'ica**, oscheocele with œdema of the scrotum. **O. sanguin'ea**, hæmatocele. **O. semina'lis**, spermatocele. **O. urina'lis**, urocele. **O. varico'sa**, varicocele.

Oscheochalasis, osk-e-o-kal'as-is (*oscheon*, *chalasis*, relaxation). Tumor resulting from hypertrophy of the areolar tissue of the scrotum and the excessive extension of the skin of the part—an affection which has been confounded with sarcocele.

Oscheohy'drocele. Hernial hydrocele.

Oscheolith, os'ke-o-lith (*oscheon*, *lithos*, stone). Calculus of the scrotum.

Oscheolithos, os-ke-ol'ith-os (*oscheon*, *lithos*, stone). Condition in which a stony deposit is present in or on the scrotum.

Os'cheon. Scrotum.

Oscheoncus, os-ke-onk'us (*oscheon*, *onkos*, a tumor). Preternatural swelling or tumor of the scrotum.

Oscheophyma, os-ke-o-fe'ma (*oscheon*, *phuma*, swelling). Preternatural swelling or tumor of the scrotum.

Oscheoplas'tic (*oscheon*, *plasso*, to form). An epithet given to the operation for restoring the scrotum when lost—*Oscheoplasty*—or for plastic operations upon the scrotum.

Oscheopyœdema, os-ke-o-pe-e-de'mah (*oscheon*, *pus*, *œdema*). Purulent tumefaction of the scrotum.

Os'cheus or **Os'cheos.** Scrotum.

Os'chio-amor'phus (*osche*, *a*, priv., *morphe*, form). Term applied to an amorphous tumor of scrotum containing fœtal organs.

Os'chion. Raised margin of the os uteri; excrescence from the os uteri.

Oschitis, os-ke'tis (*osche*, *itis*). Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oschocarcinoma, os-ko-kar-sin-o'mah. Chimney-sweeper's cancer.

Oschocele, os-ko-se'le (Eng. os'ko-seel). Oscheocele; scrotocele.

Oschon'cus. Preternatural swelling or tumor of the scrotum.

Oschophy'ma (*osche*, *phuma*, swelling). Oschoncus.

Oschopyœde'ma. Oscheopyœdema.

Oschurœdema, os-ku-re-de'mah (*osche*, *ouron*, urine, *oidema*, œdema). Œdema from effusion of urine into the scrotum.

Os'chus. Scrotum.

Oschydrœdema, osk-hid-re-de'mah (*osche*, *hudor*, water, *oidema*, œdema). Watery œdema of the scrotum.

Oscillatio, os-sil-lah'she-o. Irritability; oscillation.

Oscillation, os-sil-la'shun (*oscillo*, to swing). Vibration. Also a partial rotatory movement of the eyeball to and from its antero-posterior axis.

Os'citancy (*oscito*, to yawn). Tendency to yawn.

Os'citant fe'ver (*oscito*, to yawn). A fever in which the patient is continually yawning.

Oscitation, os-sit-a'shun. Yawning.

Oscula're (*osculum*, little mouth; kiss). Kiss.

Os'culate. Having little mouths or suckers, as *tænia osculata.*

Oscula'tion. Kissing; anastomosis of vessels.

Osculatorius, os-ku-lat-o're-us (*osculum*, little mouth). Orbicularis oris.

Os'culum deli'bans (*osculum*, little mouth). See *Kiss.* **O. u'teri**, os uteri.

Os'cus. Scrotum.

Ose. Latin suffix signifying full of.

Osier. Salix alba. **O., red**, Cornus sericea.

O'sis. Greek suffix signifying condition in general, and in pathological terms the morbid condition.

Osman'thus fra'grans. Ord. Oleaceæ, native of China and Japan; used by Chinese to flavor tea.

Osmate, oz'mate. Salt of osmic acid.

Osmatics (*osme*, smell). Animals in whom the sense of smell is strongly developed (Broca).

Os'mazome (*osme*, *zomos*, soup). *Osmozome; Extractive* or *Saponaceous extract of meat.* Extractive matter in muscular flesh and in the blood of animals,. A mixture of different crystallizable and uncrystallizable principles with empyreumatic products. It has an agreeable smell and taste, and is found in *bouillons* of meat in the proportion of one part to seven of gelatin. Vauquelin discovered it in some fungi. It gives the flavor of meat to soups.

Osmazome has been prescribed in the dose of ℥ss to ℥j, in broth or in powder, with aromatics, as a stimulant to the digestive actions and a restorer of appetite in convalescence. An *Osmazome chocolate* is used as an analeptic article of diet. It consists of *chocolate*, lb. j, to *osmazome*, ℥j.

Os'me. Odor.

Osme'sis. Olfaction.

Osmiate, oz'me-ate. Osmate.

Os'mic acid. OsO_4. Osmium tetroxide, perosmic or hyperosmic acid; crystalline, volatile substance, subliming at ordinary temperatures, slowly soluble in about 50 parts of water; obtained by heating metallic osmium in a current of oxygen. The vapor is exceedingly pungent and poisonous. Used for hardening tissues for microscopical investigation; has been injected subcutaneously for neuralgia, sciatica, and sarcomatous tumors.

Osmidro'sis (*osme*, *hidros*, sweat). Perspiration of an unusual odor.

Osmitop'sis asteriscoï'des (*osme*, odor). A plant of the Cape of Good Hope which, from its smell and taste, seems to contain camphor, hence its antispasmodic virtues. In infusion said to be beneficially employed in cough, hoarseness, and diseases of the chest generally, and to be serviceable in flatulent

colic. Infused in spiritus bellidis, it has been used successfully as an external remedy in paralysis.

Os'mium. Rare metal, sp. gr. 21.4, infusible; occurs associated with platinum. **O. tetroxide,** osmic acid.

Osmodysphoria, os-mo-dis-fo're-ah (*osme,* odor, *dusphoreo,* to bear ill). Condition of being intolerant of certain odors.

Osmology, os-mol'o-je (*osme,* odor, *logos,* treatise). Treatise on olfaction and odors.

Osmom'eter (*osmose, metron,* measure). Instrument, consisting of a long glass tube over which a membrane is firmly tied, to measure the extent of osmosis in different fluids. Also apparatus to measure acuteness of sense of smell (*osme,* odor).

Osmomet'ricus sen'sus (*osme, metron,* measure). Olfaction; power of appreciating different odors.

Osmonosi, os-mon'o-se (*osme, nosos,* disease). Diseases of olfaction.

Osmonosology, os-mo-no-zol'o-je (*osme, nosos,* disease, *logos,* description). Doctrine of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

Osmorrhi'za longis'tylis (*osme, rhiza,* root). *Sweet Cicely.* An indigenous plant, ord. Umbelliferæ, which flowers in May and June. An agreeable aromatic, carminative, and expectorant, having much of the flavor of anise.

Os'mose or **Osmo'sis** (*osmos,* impulse). Force by which fluids are impelled through moist membrane and other porous septa in endosmotic and exosmotic actions. Passage of crystalloids in solution through organic membranes, whereby they may be separated from colloid bodies.

Osmot'ic. Relating or belonging to osmosis, as osmotic force, the force which induces osmose.

Os'mozome. Osmazome.

Os'mund roy'al. Osmunda regalis.

Osmun'da cinnamo'mea (*Osmunder,* one of the names of Thor, a Scandinavian deity). *Cinnamon fern.* Indigenous; ord. Filices. Is reported to be demulcent, subastringent, and tonic. Boiled in milk, it yields a fine mucilage, which is used in diarrhœa. **O. luna'ria,** Ophioglossum lunaria. **O. rega'lis,** *Flowering fern, Osmund royal.* Once thought to possess astringent and emmenagogue virtues. **O. spectab'ilis,** O. regalis.

Osoror. Opium.

Osphrante'rius. Olfactory.

Osphranticos, os-fran'ti-kos (*osphrainomai,* to scent). Olfactory.

Osphrasia, os-frah'ze-ah. Olfaction.

Osphresiology, os-frez-e-ol'o-je (*osphresis, logos,* a discourse). Treatise on olfaction and odors.

Osphre'sis. Olfaction.

Ophresom'eter (*osphresis,* olfaction, *metron,* measure). Instrument to determine the acuteness of the sense of smell.

Osphret'icus. Olfactory.

Osphris'tice (*osphresis,* olfaction). The doctrine of the phenomena of odors.

Osphristics, os-fris'tiks. Osphristice.

Osphyalgema, os-fe-al-ga'mah (*osphus,* hip or loins, *algema,* pain). Coxalgia.

Osphyal'gia (*osphys, algos,* pain). Coxalgia. Pain in the loins.

Osphyarthritis, os-fe-ar-thre'tis (*osphys, arthritis*). Inflammation of the parts about the hip.

Osphyarthrocace, os-fe-ar-throk'as-e (*osphys, arthrocace,* disease of a joint). Hip-joint disease; coxarum morbus.

Osphyitis, os-fe-e'tis (*osphys, itis*). Inflammation of the parts about the hip.

Osphyomyelitis, os-fe-o-me-el-e'tis (*osphus,* haunch, *muelos,* marrow). Lumbar myelitis.

Osphyorrheu'ma (*osphys, rheuma,* rheumatism). Lumbago.

Os'phys. Haunch; loins.

Osphy'tis. Osphyitis.

Os'sa (pl. of **Os,** bone) **anon'yma.** Innominate bones. **O. breg'matis,** parietal bones. **O. carpa'lia,** bones of wrist. **O. convolu'ta inferio'ra,** turbinated bones, inferior. **O. costa'lia,** ribs. **O. digito'rum ma'nûs,** phalanges of the fingers. **O. digito'rum pe'dis,** phalanges of the toes. **O. epacta'lia,** Wormiana ossa. **O. episterna'lia,** suprasternal bones. **O. innomina'ta,** irregular bones forming sides and anterior wall of pelvis. **O. internasa'lia** or **prenasa'lia,** independent bones sometimes found at anterior superior angle of perpendicular plates of ethmoid. **O. la'ta,** broad or flat bones, in distinction from **O. lon'ga,** long bones. **O. nasa'lia,** nasal bones. **O. na'si,** nasal bones. **O. nerva'lia,** parietal bones. **O. pisifor'mia lingua'lia,** see *Hyoides os.* **O. raphogeminan'tia,** Wormiana ossa. **O. sesamoï'dea,** sesamoid bones. **O. sincip'itis,** parietal bones. **O. sphenoï'dea tar'si,** cuneiform bones of tarsus. **O. spongio'sa,** turbinated bones. **O. sutura'rum,** Wormiana ossa. **O. ter'tia maxil'læ superio'ris,** turbinated bones. **O. tetrago'na,** parietal bones. **O. triangula'ria,** sphenoidal cornua. **O. triangula'ria Bla'sii,** Wormiana ossa. **O. trique'tra,** Wormiana ossa. **O. tritic'ea,** see *Hyoides os.* **O. turbina'ta,** turbinated bones. **O. vertica'lia,** parietal bones.

Osseine, os'se-een (*os,* bone). Ostein. Albuminoid of bone connective tissue.

Os'seous (*os,* bone). *Ostoid.* Bony; resembling bone. **O. lab'yrinth,** series of cavities within petrous portion of temporal bone, containing parts to which auditory nerve is distributed. It comprises vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea. **O. tu'mors,** see *Osteoma.*

Os'sicles. Ossicula. See *Ossiculum.* **O. of ear,** ossicula auditûs. **O. of tym'panum,** ossicula auditûs.

Ossic'ula (pl. of **Ossic'ulum**) **audi'tûs.** Small bones or ossicles situate in the cavity of the tympanum, and forming an uninterrupted chain from the membrane of the tympanum to that of the fenestra ovalis; four in number—from without to within: malleus, incus, os orbiculare, stapes. **O. Berti'ni,** sphenoidal cornua. **O. epacta'lia,** Wormian bones. **O. episterna'lia,** episternal bones. **O. innomina'ta,** innominata minora ossa. **O. intercala'ria,** or **raphogeminan'tia,** or **sutura'rum,** or **trique'tra,** or **Wormia'na,** Wormian bones. **O. n'asi,** nasal bones. **O. sesamoï'dea,** sesamoid bones. **O. tritic'ea,** see *Hyoides os.*

Ossic'ulum. A small bone. **O. cochlea're,** orbicular bone. **O. foram'inis lac'eri posterio'ris,** O. jugulare. **O in'cudi compar'atum,** incus. **O. jugula're,** small bone, rarely found in jugular foramen; probably result of separate ossification of intrajugular process. **O. lenticula're,** os orbiculare. **O. malle'oloassimila'tum,** malleus. **O. mola'ri den'ti compara'tum,** incus. **O. orbicula're,** orbicular bone. **O. quar'tum,** orbicular bone. **O. Riola'ni,** small bone occasionally found lying free in Glaserian fissure; also called *O. sesamoideum Cortesii.* **O. squamo'sum,** orbicular bone. **O. subrotun'dum,** orbicular bone. **O. Syl'vii,** orbicular bone. **O. tegmen'ti tym'pani cuneifor'me,** small bone occasionally found on anterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, being a separate ossification of cuneiform portion of the tegmen tympani. **O. termina'le,** separate ossification of tip of odontoid process of axis, considered as an epiphysis of body of first cervical vertebra.

Ossif'erous (*os,* bone, *phero,* to bear). Bearing or producing bone-tissue.

Ossif'ic. Bone-forming.

Ossificatio, os-sif-ik-ah'she-o. Ossification. **O. testic'uli,** induration of the testicle with osseous matter.

Ossifica'tion (*os,* bone, *facio,* to make). Formation of bone; development or increase of the osseous system. Ossification takes place in the same manner as the nutrition of other parts. Bones are at first mucous, and afterward cartilaginous; the cartilage at length receives the phosphate of lime, and is at the same time replaced by a gelatinous parenchyma, when the bone has acquired the whole of its development. **O., points of,** points where the ossification of a bone commences, whence it extends to other parts. Almost all the bones present a greater or less number of points of ossification. Besides the natural ossification which we observe in the fœtus and in the first periods of life, there are also *accidental ossifications,* such as those frequently remarked after the in-

flammation of serous membranes in the parietes of the arteries, and to which the terms *Osthexia, Incrustation,* and *Petrifaction* have sometimes been applied.

Ossified, os'si-fied (*os, facio,* to make). Changed into bone.

Ossif'raga (*os,* bone, *frango,* to break). Osteocolla.

Ossifying, os'se-fi-ing. Ossific.

Os'sis sac'ri acu'men. Point of the sacrum bone; coccyx.

Ossisa'na (*os,* bone, *sano,* to heal). Osteocolla.

Ossiv'orous (*os,* bone, *voro,* to devour). Species of tumor destructive of bone.

Ostæmia, os-te'me-ah (*osteon,* bone, *haima,* blood). Morbid fulness of blood in a bone.

Ostagra, os-tag'rah (*osteon, agra,* seizure). Forceps to cut or remove portions of bone.

Ostalgia, os-tal'je-ah (*osteon, algos,* pain). Pain in a bone. See *Osteocopus.*

Ostalgitis, os-tal-je'tis (*osteon,* bone, *algos,* pain). Painful inflammation of bone.

Osta'rium (*ostarion,* bone). Ossiculum.

Ostarthri'tis. Arthrophlogosis.

Ostarthroca'ce. Spina ventosa.

Osteæmia, ost-e-a'me-ah. Ostæmia.

Os'teagra. Ostagra.

Osteal'gia. Pain in the bones. See *Osteocopus.*

Osteallœosis, os-te-al-le'o-sis (*osteon,* bone, *alloiosis,* alteration). Metamorphosis of substance of bone, as in the progress of osteosarcoma.

Osteanagenesis, ost-e-an-ah-jen'es-is (*osteon, genesis,* production). New growth of bone.

Osteanaphysis, ost-e-an-af'is-is (*osteon, phusis,* growth). Growth or regeneration of osseous tissue.

Ostearthrocace, os-te-ar-throk'as-e (*osteon, arthron,* joint, *kakos,* bad). Cancer or caries of bones of a joint.

Osteauxe, ost-e-awks'e (*osteon, auxe,* growth). Pathological enlarged condition of a bone.

Osteche (ost-ek'e) or **Ostechema,** ost-ek-a'mah (*osteon, eche,* sound). Sound which is elicited when the frontal bone is percussed.

Ostectopy, ost-ek'to-pe. Bony displacement.

Oste-ectomy, ost-e-ek'to-me (*osteon, ektome,* excision). Operation of osteotomy in which part of a bone is removed.

Ostein, os'te-in (*osteon,* bone). *Osteine, Osseine.* Animal matter of bone.

Ostei'tes (*osteon,* bone). Osteocolla.

Osteïtis, os-te-e'tis (*osteon, itis*). *Ostitis.* Inflammation of bone, characterized by violent shooting and lancinating pains in a bone. *Osteïtis interna* or *Caries centralis* is a form of the disease occurring deep in the bone. When accompanied with deposit of bony matter in the medullary cavity, it is generally described as *Sclerosis ossium, Condensing* or *Ossifying osteitis,* or *Diffuse hypertrophy of bone, O. deformans.* In *osteitis fungosa* interstitial granulations cause the bone to be entirely absorbed. Those forms of osteitis which are attended with softening of the bone-substance have been called *rarefying osteitis.* **O., artic'ular,** see *Rheumatism.* **O. defor'mans,** O. in which the bones become twisted and deformed. **O. fungo'sa,** see *Osteitis.* **O. inter'na,** see *Osteitis.* **O. inter'na osteoplas'tica,** see *Osteitis.* **O. os'sificans,** see *Osteitis.* **O., rar'efying,** see *Osteitis.*

Ostem'bryon (*osteon, embruon,* embryo). See *Lithopædion.*

Ostempyesis (ost-em-pe-a'sis), **Oste-empye'sis,** or **Ostempyo'sis** (*osteon, empuesis,* effusion of pus). Abscess in the interior of a bone.

Osteo-anabro'sis. See *Osteonabrosis.*

Osteo-aneurism, os-te-o-an'u-rism. Expansion of a bone from aneurysmal dilatation of its vessels; may be sarcomatous or erectile.

Osteo-arthritis (os'te-o-ar-thre'tis), **chron'ic.** Affection of joints resulting in destruction of cartilage, roughening of articulating surfaces, thickening of ligaments, and deformity. See *Rheumatism.* **O.-a. lon'ga,** see *Rheumatism.*

Osteo-arthrotomy, os-te-o-arth-rot'o-me (*osteon, arthron,* joint, *tome,* incision). Osteotomy in which the section of bone is performed entirely or partially inside a joint.

Os'teoblast (*osteon, blastano,* to bud). Applied to the young cells, *Osteal cells,* in the development of bone which aid in the formation of the osseous tissue, whether in cartilage, membrane, or periosteum.

Osteoblastic, os-te-o-blas'tik. Relating to osteoblasts.

Osteocachexia, os-te-o-kak-eks'e-ah (*osteon, cachexia*). Cachectic state of the bones.

Osteocampsia, os-te-o-kamp'se-ah (*osteon, kampto,* to bend). Curvature of bones caused by osteomalacia.

Osteocan'cer. Osteocephaloma.

Osteocarcino'ma. Carcinoma which has undergone ossification; carcinoma of bone.

Osteocartilag'inous tu'mor. Osteochondroma.

Osteocele, os-te-o-se'le (Eng. os'te-o-seel) (*osteon, kele,* rupture). Hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony—a rare case; also osseous induration of one or both testicles.

Osteocephaloma, os-te-o-sef-al-o'ma (*osteon, kephaloma,* encephaloid). *Osteocancer, Malignant ostoid.* Malignant disease of bone, including two varieties, one arising from the medullary canal, the other attached to the compact substance; chiefly encephaloid; usually attacks the head of the tibia and the lower extremity of the thigh-bone.

Osteochondritis, os-te-o-kon-dre'tis (*osteon,* bone, *chondros,* cartilage, *itis*). Chondritis involving adjacent bone.

Osteochondro'ma (*osteon, chondros,* cartilage, *oma*). *Osteocartilaginous tumor.* A variety of enchondroma resembling bone rather than cartilage, being made up of an osteoid tissue, composed of trabeculæ and medullary spaces, with a small proportion of cartilage; commonly attacks the ends of the long bones.

Osteochondrophyte, os-te-o-kon'dro-fite (*osteon, chondros,* cartilage, *phuo,* to grow). Chondroma.

Osteoclasis, os-te-o-klah'sis (*osteon, klasis,* a fracture). Fracture of bone for the purpose of correcting deformity.

Os'teoclast. Myeloplaxes; giant cell of bone-marrow; large multinucleate granular body, supposed to effect resorption of growing bone. Also apparatus for performance of osteoclasis.

Osteocol'la (*osteon, kolla,* glue). *Glue-bone, Stone* or *Bone binder.* Name given to petrified carbonate of lime, found in some parts of Germany and other portions of the globe; so called because it has been supposed to possess the power of favoring the formation of *callus* in fractures.

Osteocopic, os-te-o-kop'ik. Pertaining to osteocopus.

Osteocopus, os-te-ok'o-pus (*osteon, kopos,* fatigue). *Osteocope, Bone-ache, Bone-ague.* Pain in the bones, as in syphilis. Such pains are said to be *Osteocopic* (bone-tiring).

Osteocystis, os-te-o-sis'tis (*osteon, kustis,* bladder). Osteocystoid.

Osteocys'toid (*osteon, kustis,* sac or cyst, *eidos,* appearance). Morbid growth in bone, consisting of the formation of cysts filled with puriform or other fluid.

Osteocystoma, os-te-o-sist-o'mah. Cystic tumor of bone containing cysts filled with puriform or other fluid.

Osteocystosarcoma, os-te-o-sist-o-sark-o'mah. Cystosarcoma commencing on a bone.

Osteoden'tine. Hard substance sometimes found in pulp-cavity of tooth, resembling bone in structure, but having branched tubules like dentine. See *Tooth.*

Osteodermatoplastic, os-te-o-durm-at-o-plas'tik (*osteon, derma,* skin, *plasso,* to form). Term applied to partial amputation of foot in which bone and skin are utilized.

Osteodermia, os-te-o-dur'me-ah (*osteon, derma,* skin). Osseous formation in the outer integument, normal in some animals.

Osteo'des (*osteon*). Osseous.

Osteodias'tasis (*osteon, diastasis,* standing apart). Separation of bones, as of epiphyses of long bone.

Osteodiclis, os-te-od'ik-lis. Ossification occurring in valves of veins.

Osteodyn'ia. Pain in the bones; ostalgia. See *Osteocopus.*

Osteo-epiphysis, os'te-o-ep-if'is-is (*osteon, epiphysis*). Bony epiphysis. **O.-e., ante'rior,** epiphysis which forms point of acromion. **O.-e. me'dia,** epiphysis supporting acromial surface, which connects with the clavicle by an articulation, and later on forms a union with the scapula. **O.-e., poste'rior,** epiphysis situated between spine of scapula and acromion, and later on forming a union with the spine.

Osteofibrolipoma, os-te-o-fib-ro-lip-o'mah (*osteon, fibrin, lipos,* fat). Tumor consisting of bony, fibrous, and fatty elements.

Osteogangræ'na. Necrosis.

Os'teogen (*osteon, gennao,* to beget). Soft transparent substance in the formation of bone, which afterward becomes ossified, *Osteogenic substance* or *tissue.* See *Ossification.*

Osteogenesis, os-te-o-jen'es-is (*osteon, genesis,* formation). Original formation of bone.

Osteogenet'ic or **Osteogen'ic** (*osteon,* formation). Pertaining to osteogeny; producing bone.

Osteogen'ia (same etymon). Ossification.

Osteogen'ic sub'stance or **tis'sue.** Osteogen.

Osteogeny, os-te-oj'en-e (*osteon, gennao,* to produce). Bone genesis or growth.

Osteog'raphy (*osteon, grapho,* to describe). Description of the bones; the part of anatomy which describes the bones.

Osteohalisteresis, os-te-o-hal-is-ter-a'sis (*osteon, hals,* salt, *stereo,* to deprive). Deprivation of mineral constituents of osseous tissue, with consequent curvature.

Osteohelcosis, os-te-o-hel-ko'sis (*osteon, helcos,* an ulcer). Caries.

Os'teoid (*osteon, eidos,* appearance). Resembling bone, as the osteoid cartilage, as callus has been called. An accidental bony production, or more frequently a morbid production, which is a calcareous incrustation of the normal tissue or of fibrous tumors. **O. can'cer,** ossified fibrous or medullary cancer, most frequent about the femur.

Osteolithos, os-te-ol'ith-os (*osteon, lithos,* stone). Osteocolla.

Osteol'ogy (*osteon, logos,* discourse). Part of anatomy treating of bones.

Osteolysis, os-te-ol'is-is (*osteon, luo,* to dissolve). Necrosis or death of bone, as in hospital gangrene, in which the dead parts are of soft consistence. Dissolution and absorption of bone.

Osteo'ma (*osteon,* bone). Tumor consisting of osseous tissue, *Osseous tumors.* They are formed of newly-developed connective tissue. Several forms have been described, the *eburnated, compact,* and *cancellous,* according to the nature of the structure composing them. Osteomata include *exostoses* and *osteophytes,* the former being outgrowths from pre-existing bone, the latter growing from the cartilage or the connective tissue. See *Exostoses* and *Osteophyton.*

Osteomalacia, os-te-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*osteon, malakia,* softness). Mollities ossium; the softening being dependent on loss of earthy matter. **O. apsathyros,** osteomalacia characterized by exceedingly flexible condition of bones, resembling wax. **O. carcinomato'sa,** in this form of osteomalacia the osseous marrow is infiltrated with cancer, and softening takes place. **O. infan'tum,** rachitis.

Osteomalacic (os-te-o-mal-as'ik) **pel'vis.** Distortion causing lessening of transverse and oblique diameters, with great increase of antero-posterior diameter. See *Pelvis.*

Osteomalaco'sis. Mollities ossium.

Osteo'mata cu'tis. Osseous tumors of the skin.

Osteomeiosis, os-te-o-mi-o'sis. Condition in which osseous tissue becomes affected.

Osteometabole, os-te-o-met-ab'o-le (*osteon, metabole,* change). See *Osteallœosis.*

Osteomyeli'tis (*osteomyelon,* marrow, *itis*). Medullitis or inflammation of the marow of bone, usually traumatic. **O. gummo'sa,** syphilitic o. with formation of gummata. **O. infectio'sa,** suppurative infectious o. **O. malleo'sa,** O. due to presence of bacillus malleus.

Osteomy'elon or **Ostomy'elum** (*osteon, muelos,* marrow). Marrow.

Os'teon. Bone. **O. hi'eron,** sacrum.

Osteonabro'sis or **Osteoanabro'sis** (*osteon, a,* priv., *brosis,* nutriment). Atrophy of the osseous texture marked by diminution of volume.

Osteonagenesis, os-te-on-ah-jen'es-is. Regeneration of bone.

Osteoncosis, os-te-onk-o'sis (*osteon, onkos,* tumor). See *Exostosis.*

Osteon'cus (*osteon, onkos,* tumor). Bony tumor. Exostosis.

Osteonecrosis, os-te-o-nek-ro'sis (*osteon, nekros,* dead). Necrosis; death of a mass of bone.

Osteoneuralgia, os-te-o-nu-ral'ge-ah. Neuralgia or severe pain of the bones.

Osteon'osi or **Osteonu'si** (*osteon, nosos* or *nousos,* disease). Diseases of the bones.

Osteopædion, os-te-o-pe'de-on (*osteon, paidion,* small child). Lithopædion.

Osteopalinclasis, os-te-o-pal-in-kla'sis (*osteon, palin,* again, *klasis,* fracture). Breaking again of a bone which has united unfavorably; *Refracture.*

Osteoparectasis (os-te-o-par-ek'tas-is) or **Osteoparect'ama** (*osteon, parektasis,* lengthening). Abnormal lengthening of bone.

Osteop'athy (*osteon, pathos,* disease). Bone disease.

Osteoperiosteal, os-te-o-per-e-os'te-al (*osteon, periosteum*). Involving osseous tissue and periosteum.

Osteoperiostitis, os-te-o-per-e-os-te'tis (*peri,* around, *osteon*). Periostitis involving bone.

Osteopha'ges (*osteon, phago,* to eat). Myeloplaxes.

Osteophlebi'tis (*osteon, phleps,* vein, *itis*). Inflammation of the veins of bone.

Osteophone, os'te-o-fone (*osteon, phone,* voice). Audiphone.

Osteophony, os-te-of'o-ne (*osteon, phone,* voice). Hearing through the dermatophone sounds supposed to be produced by vibration of long bones when percussed.

Osteophor, os'te-o-for. Forceps used to crush and separate bone.

Osteophthisis, os-te-o-te'sis (*osteon,* bone, *phthisis,* wasting). Wasting of the bones.

Osteophthonge, os-te-o-thon'ge (*osteon, phthonge,* voice). Ostechema.

Osteophthoria, os-te-o-tho're-ah (*osteon, phthora,* corruption). Bone caries.

Osteophyma, os-te-o-fe'mah (*osteon, phuma,* swelling). Bony tumor or swelling; sometimes used in the sense of exostosis. Also a bony production originating in the deep-seated layers of the periosteum in the vicinity of a carious bone, and which seems to be intended to obviate the weakness resulting from the destruction of the bone.

Os'teophyte (*osteon, phuo,* to grow). Exostosis; osteophyton; circumscribed hyperostosis. Tumor of bone.

Osteophyton (os-te-of'it-on). Deposition of bony matter on the inner surface of the parietes of the skulls of pregnant women. See *Osteoma.*

Os'teoplaque. Bony plate formed in muscle or other abnormal situation; flat osteoma.

Osteoplas'tic. See *Osteoplasty.*

Os'teoplasts (*osteon, plasso,* to form). Cells concerned in the formation and growth of bone. Those which form cartilaginous structures are called *Chondroplasts.*

Os'teoplasty (*osteon, plasso,* to form). An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied by transplantation of bone covered with periosteum. Also restoration to original site of bone temporarily removed, with or without complete severance of periosteum. The filling of a cavity of a tooth with some appropriate substance; hence termed *Osteoplastic.*

Osteopleura, os-te-o-plu'rah (*osteon, pleuron,* rib). Ossification of the cartilages of the ribs.

Osteoporoma, os-te-o-por-o'mah (*osteon, poros*, passage). Condition due to osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis, os-te-o-por-o'sis (*osteon, porosis*, induration). Interstitial absorption, producing spongy condition or *rarefaction* in bones. **O., fat'ty,** in which there is abundance of adipose cells in medullary spaces and Haversian canals.

Osteopsathyro'sis (*osteon, psathuros*, friable). Fragilitas ossium. **O., arthrit'ic,** chronic rheumatic arthritis.

Osteopyr, os-te-o'pir (*osteon, pur*, fever). Gangrene of bone.

Osteorrhagia, os-te-or-rhaj'e-ah. Hemorrhage from bones.

Osteorrhaphy, os-te-or'rha-fe (*osteon, rhaphe*, suture). Operation of suturing bone, as for fractured patella.

Osteosarcoma, os-te-o-sar-ko'mah (*osteon, sarcoma*). Disease of the bony tissue, consisting in softening of its laminæ and their transformation into a fleshy substance analogous to that of cancer, accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous affection. Often also used synonymously with spina ventosa. **O., benign',** chondroma.

Osteosarcosis, os-te-o-sar-ko'sis (*osteon, sarx*, flesh, *osis*). Osteosarcoma. Ossification of sarcoma.

Osteoscenographia, os-te-o-sce-no-graf'e-ah (*osteon, skenographia*, scene-painting). Representation of bones or skeleton.

Osteoscirrhus, os-te-o-skir'rhus (*osteon, scirrhus*, hard tumor). Loosely applied to scirrhus of bone.

Osteosclerosis, os-te-o-skler-o'sis (*osteon, skleros*, hard). Induration of bone. Osteoporosis.

Osteo'sis (*osteon*). Ossification.

Osteospongioma (os-te-o-spon-je-o'mah), **Osteospongio'sis** (*osteon, spongus*, sponge or fungus). Fungous condition of bone. See *Spina ventosa.*

Osteosteato'ma (*osteon, stear*, suet or fat). Name given to bony tumors or degenerations which sometimes belong to sarcoma; at others, to spina ventosa, exostosis, etc.

Osteoteleangiectasis, os-te-o-tel-e-an-je-ek'tas-is (*osteon, telos*, end, *angeion*, vessel, *ektasis*, stretching). Teleangiectasis of osseous capillaries. Also an osteosarcoma in which numerous blood-vessels of large size are present.

Osteotenor'rhaphy (*osteon*, tendon, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for healing a ruptured tendon by suture introduced through a bone.

Osteotome, os'te-o-tome (same etymon as **Osteotomy**). A bone-saw which has the form of a chain. Also any bone-saw.

Osteotom'icum. Osteotome.

Osteot'omist. Instrument for cutting the bones of the fœtal cranium where it becomes necessary to greatly reduce the size of the head in parturition.

Osteotom'ium or **Osteot'omus.** Osteotome.

Osteotomy, os-te-ot'o-me (*osteon, tome*, incision). Part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones. Also surgical term for operations of section of bones, in particular cutting of bone for the purpose of improving deformed conditions.

Osteot'ophus. Tophus.

Osteotrite, os'te-o-trite (*osteon, tribo*, to rub, or L. *tero*, to rub). An instrument for removing carious bone, consisting of a shank having a conical head with spiral cutting edges.

Osteotylus, os-te-ot'il-us (*osteon, tulos*, callus). Callus.

Osteul'cum (*osteon, helko*, to draw). Bone-nippers.

Osteule, ost-u'le (*osteon, hule*, substance). Osseous cicatrix.

Os'teum. Bone.

Osthelcus, os-thel'kus (*osteon, helkos*, ulcer). Caries.

Osthex'ia (*osteon, hexis*, habit). See *Ossification.*

Osthistos, os-this'tos (*osteon, histos*, tissue). Bony tissue.

Ostia'rius (*ostium*, door). Doorkeeper. Pylorus.

Osti'ola (pl. of **Ostiolum**) **cor'dis.** Valves of the heart.

Osti'olum (dim. of **Ostium**). Small door or gate. See *Ostiola.*

Osti'tis. Osteitis.

Os'tium (*os*, mouth). Orifice; a door or gate—of the heart, for example; the opening—*Ostium atrioventriculare* or *ventriculi venosum*—between the auricle and ventricle of each side. *Ostium ventriculi arteriosum* is the opening at the origin of the pulmonary artery and aorta. **O. abdomina'le,** see *Tube, Fallopian.* **O. arterio'sum,** see *Ostium.* **O. arterio'sum aort'icum,** aortic opening of heart. **O. arterio'sum pulmona'le,** opening of pulmonary artery; right ventricle. **O. atrioventricula're,** see *Ostium.* **O. cuta'neum,** see *Urethra.* **O. duodena'le ventric'uli,** pylorus. **O. fronta'le,** opening from middle meatus of nose into infundibulum. **O. inter'num,** minute orifice at beginning of oviduct; see *O. uteri.* **O. maxilla're,** opening from middle meatus of nose into antrum of Highmore. **O. maxilla're accesso'rium,** second opening into antrum found in about 10 per cent. of subjects. **O. oa'ricum,** see *Tube, Fallopian.* **O. œsophage'um,** cardia. **O. pharynge'um,** pharyngeal orifice of Eustachian tube. **O. pharynge'um laryn'gis,** see *Larynx.* **O. si'nûs,** ampullæ of inner ear, opening toward utricle. **O. tu'buli,** ampullæ of inner ear, opening toward semicircular canal. **O. tympan'icum,** tympanic orifice of Eustachian tube. **O. u'rachi,** small opening often found at vertex of bladder leading into urachus. **O. ureter'icum,** opening of ureter into bladder. **O. urethra'le,** opening of urethra into bladder. **O. u'teri,** vulva; vagina. The term *Ostium internum* has been applied to the inferior opening of the uterus, which establishes a free communication between the cavities of the body and neck, and which is often obliterated in old women. Neck of the uterus; mouth of the uterus; see *Uterus.* **O. uteri'num,** see *Tube, Fallopian.* **O. vagi'næ,** see *Vagina.* **O. vagina'le ure'thræ,** see *Urethra.* **O. veno'sum,** see *Ostium.* **O. veno'sum cor'dis,** left auriculo-ventricular opening. **O. ventric'uli dex'trum** or **duodena'le** or **infe'rius** or **pylor'icum,** pylorus. **O. vesica'le,** see *Urethra.*

Ostocopus, os-tok'op-us. Osteocopus.

Osto'des (*osteon, odes*). Osseous.

Os'toid (*osteon, eidos*, resemblance). Osseous. **O., malig'nant,** osteocephaloma.

Ostoï'dea substan'tia. See *Tooth.*

Osto'ma (*osteon, oma*). Exostosis.

Osto'sis (*osteon, osis*). Ossification.

Ostraco'sis (*ostrakon*, shell). Desiccation and conversion of parts of bone, especially of the cranium, into a substance like oyster-shell.

Os'trea. Class Acephala. Oyster. A wholesome article of diet, often advised as an analeptic, and easy of digestion. **O. edu'lis,** edible oyster of Europe. **O. Virginia'na,** common oyster of Atlantic coast of U. S. Oyster-shells, *Testæ ostreæ*, have been received into the pharmacopœias and used medicinally. Their virtues are similar to those of the carbonate of lime. See *Creta.*

Ostreine, os'tre-een (*ostrea*). Substance containing nitrogen derived from fleshy part of oysters.

Ostrei'on. Ostrea.

Ostreios, os-tri'os (*ostrea, ios*, poison). Poisonous substance existing in certain oysters and mussels.

Ostreodermato'rum. Lime-water prepared from oyster-shell lime.

Ostreodermatum, os-tre-o-dur'mat-um. Oyster-shell.

Ostreotoxicum, os-tre-o-toks'ik-um (*ostræa, toxikon*, poison). Ostreios.

Os'treum. Ostrea.

Ostruthin, ost-ruth'in. Substance derived from root of Imperatoria ostruthium.

Ostru'thium. Imperatoria.

Oswe'go tea. Monarda coccinea.

Osy'ris. Antirhinum linaria.

Otacous'tian or **Otacoustic,** o-tak-oo'stik (*oto, akouo*, to listen). Instrument which improves the sense of hearing, as the different species of ear-trumpets.

O'tagra (*oto, agra*, seizure). Otalgia.

Otalgia, o-tal'je-ah (*oto, algos*, pain). *Otalgy.* Pain in the ear; earache. See *Otitis.*

Otalgic, o-tal'jik. An epithet for remedies used in otalgia.

Otanthera (o-tanth-a'rah) (*ous,* ear, *antheros,* flowery) **Moluc'ca.** Shrub growing in the Moluccas. Root is antiabortifacient, and berries are used in nocturnal enuresis.

Otaphone, o'ta-fone (*oto, phone,* voice). Small clamp fastened behind the auricle, causing it to project from the head, thus increasing its power of collecting soundwaves.

Ote'chus (*oto, echos,* sound). Tinnitus aurium.

Otemplas'trum (*oto, emplastron,* plaster). Plaster put behind the ears.

Oten'chytes (*oto, en,* into, *chuo,* to pour). Species of syringe used for injecting the ear.

Othæmatoma, o-the-mat-o'mah (*oto, hæmatoma*). Effusion of blood or sanguineous fluid under the perichondrium of the auricle; it may result from perichondritis. Occurring in the insane, it indicates disease at the base of the brain; has been called the *Insane ear.*

Othæmorrhœa, o-the-mor-rhe'ah (*oto, haima,* blood, *rheo,* to flow). Discharge of blood from the ear.

Othæmorrhois, o-the-mor'rho-is (*ous,* ear, *hæmorrhois,* hemorrhoid). Hemorrhoidal discharge of blood in the ears, due to metastasis.

Othelcosis, o-thel-ko'sis (*oto, helkosis,* ulceration). Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

Oth'one or **Othon'ion.** Linteum.

Othydrops, o'the-drops (*oto, hudrops,* dropsy). Dropsical condition of middle ear.

Othyg'rotes (*oto, hugrotes,* moisture). Otirrhœa.

Othypersarcoma, o-thip-ur-sar-ko'mah (*oto, huper, sarkoma*). Excrescence in the ear of a fungous character.

Otia'ter (*oto, iatros,* physician). Aurist.

Otiatri'a (*oto, iatreia,* medicine). *Otiatry.* Occupation of the aurist; management of diseases of the ear; aural medicine and surgery; ear surgery.

Otiatric, o-te-at'rik. Relating to otiatrics.

Otia'trice. Otiatria.

Otiatrics, o-te-at'riks. Otiatria.

Otia'trus. Aurist.

Oti'atry. Otiatria.

O'tic (*ous, otos,* ear). Belonging or relating to the ear; medicine employed in diseases of the ear. **O. gan'glion,** *Auricular ganglion, Ganglion of Arnold.* A small oval body, more than double the size of the ophthalmic ganglion, containing multipolar ganglion cells, ash-colored and pulpy like the ganglions of the sympathetic; situate in advance of the ganglion of Gasser, on the lower surface of the inferior maxillary nerve, at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. See *Petrous ganglion.*

Oticodinia, o-tik-o-din'e-ah (*oto, dine,* vertigo). Vertigo consequent upon disease of the ear.

Otion, o'she-on (*otion,* dim. of **Ous,** ear). External ear.

Otirrhœ'a (*oto, rheo,* to flow). *Otorrhœa.* Purulent or puriform discharge from the meatus auditorius externus; a symptom of chronic otitis. Some authors have, indeed, used the term synonymously with chronic otitis. When it extends to the brain it is termed *cerebral otirrhœa* or *otorrhœa;* and when from the middle or internal ear, it is termed *internal otirrhœa* or *otorrhœa, O. interna,* and *entotorrhœa.* **O., cer'ebral,** see *Otorrhœa.*

Oti'tes (appertaining or relating to the ear). See *Digitus.*

Otitic, o-tit'ik. Relating to otitis.

Otitis, o-te'tis (*oto, itis*). *Inflammation of the ear.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear, characterized by excruciating pain, intolerable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the Eustachian tube. When the inflammation is restricted to the lining membrane of the meatus, it is termed *catarrhal otitis.* Otitis is divided into *external, medial,* and *internal,* according as it affects the meatus auditorius, etc., internal ear or labyrinth, or the cavity of the tympanum, including the mastoid cells. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute otitis* commonly terminates in a few days in a favorable manner by the aid of antiphlogistics. *Chronic otitis, otirrhœa,* is almost always accompanied by a purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius; often incurable, and may ultimately give occasion to disease of the internal ear and even of the brain. **O. catarrha'lis,** see *Otitis.* **O. parasit'ica,** myringomycosis.

O'tium (*otion,* little ear). A small ear. Auricle or pavilion of the ear.

Otiyndim'ba. Painful pustular skin disease, endemic in Damara land during hot weather.

Oto (*ous,* ear). In composition, ear.

Oto'ba but'ter. Concrete oil expressed from seeds of Myristica otoba.

Otoblennorrhœa, o-to-blen-nor-rhe'ah (*oto, blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Abnormal flow of mucus from the ear.

Otocatarrh, o-to-kat-arrh' (*ous, katarrhos,* discharge). Catarrhal condition of the ear.

Otocephalus, o-to-sef'al-us (*oto, kephale,* head). Monster whose ears are in contact or united into one beneath the chin, with very rudimentary condition or absence of the lower jaw—synotus.

Otocleisis, o-to-kleis'is (*oto, kleio,* to close). Closure or obstruction of the ear.

Otoco'nia (*oto, konia,* dust). Small collections of carbonate and phosphate of lime, finer than otoliths, and amorphous, found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.

Otocrane, o'to-krane (*oto, kranion,* skull). Cavity in petrosal bone for reception of osseo-cartilaginous capsule of aural labyrinth.

Otocyst, o'to-sist. Embryonic epithelial sac which develops into the membranous labyrinth of the adult.

Otod'yne or **Otodyn'ia** (*oto, odune,* pain). Otalgia.

Otogan'glium. Otic ganglion.

Otoglyphis (o-tog'lif-is) or **Otog'lyphum** (*otogluphon,* ear-pick). Ear-pick.

Otog'raphy (*oto, graphe,* description). Description, or descriptive anatomy, of the ear.

Otoiatri'a. Otiatria.

O'toliths (*oto, lithos,* stone). *Otolites, Ear stones.* White crystalline particles of calcium carbonate and phosphate found in the membranous vestibule, and seeming to be suspended in the fluid of the vestibule by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. Their universal presence in the ear of the mammalia would seem to show that they are inservient to audition. When the substance is of a looser consistence it is called *Otoconia, Otoconite, Ear powder, Ear sand* (*oto, conia,* sand).

Otology, o-tol'o-je (*oto, logos,* discourse). Treatise on structure and affections of the ear.

Otomyces, o-to-mi'sees (*oto, mukes*). Fungus growing in the ear. **O. purpu'reus,** form characterized by presence of coloring matter resembling blood.

Otomycosis, o-to-mik-o'sis. Presence of fungus, usually *Aspergillus nigricans,* in the auditory meatus.

Otoncus, o-ton'kus (*ous, onkos,* swelling). Tumor of the ear.

Otoneuralgia, o-to-nu-ral'je-ah (*oto, neuron,* nerve, *algos,* pain). Neuralgia of the ear.

Otopathe'ma. Otopathy.

Otop'athy (*oto, pathos,* affection). Diseased condition of the ear.

Otopharyngeal, o-to-far-in-je'al. Pertaining to the ear and pharynx. **O. tube,** Eustachian tube.

Otophlegmone, o-to-fleg'mo-ne. Otitis.

O'tophone (*oto, phone,* sound). Ear-trumpet.

Otopiesis, o-to-pe'es-is (*oto, piesis,* a squeezing). Depression of the tympanic membrane by air pressure, due to a partial or complete vacuum being created within the tympanum. Compression of the labyrinth, producing deafness.

Otoplas'ta (*oto, plasso,* to cover over). Plaster for the ear.

Otoplas'tice or **O'toplasty** (*oto, plastikos,* forming). Operation for restoring a lost ear or a portion of it.

Otoplas'trum. Plaster for the ear.

Otoplexiometer, o-to-pleks-e-om'et-ur (*oto, plexis,* blow, *metron,* measure). Instrument for making an examination of the internal ear by percussion.

Otopyorrhœa, o-to-pi-or-rhe'ah (*oto, puon,* pus, *rheo,* to flow). Otirrhœa; discharge of pus from the ear.

Otopyosis, o-to-pi-o'sis (*ous, puon,* pus). Suppuration in the ear.

Otorrhagia, o-tor-rhaj'e-ah (*oto, rhage,* rupture). Bleeding or other discharge from the ear.

Otorrheumatismus, o-tor-ru-mat-iz'mus. Rheumatic earache.

Otorrhœ'a. Otirrhœa. **O., cer'ebral,** see *Otirrhœa.* **O. inter'na,** see *Otirrhœa.* **O. purulen'ta,** otirrhœa.

Otosal'pinx. Eustachian tube.

Otoscope, o'to-skope (*oto, skopeo,* to examine). Instrument for examining the condition of the ear. An elastic stethoscope, the ends of which are tipped with ivory, one to be inserted into the meatus of the patient and the other applied to the ear of the examiner, has been so called, as well as one formed on the principle of the ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, etc.

Otoscopy, o-tos'ko-pe. Examination by means of the otoscope.

Otos'teal (*oto, osteon,* bone). Relating to the bones of the ear. Applied by Owen to homologue of the aural ossicles.

Otostylic, o-to-stil'ik (*oto, stulos,* process). Relating to the ear and styloid process.

Ototech'us or **Ototechnos,** o-to-tek'nus (*oto, techne,* art). Sensation of hammering felt in the inner ear.

Otot'omy (*oto, tome,* incision). Part of practical anatomy which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear. Dissection of the ear.

Ot'to or **Ot'tar of ro'ses.** See *Rosa centifolia.*

Ot'toway disease'. Mal de la Baie de Saint Paul, a syphilitic affection which prevailed in Canada from 1760 to 1780 and upward.

Oture, o-tu're (*oto, ouron,* urine). Condition in which a metastasis of urine to the ear is supposed to occur.

Ouabain. $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$. Crystallized glucoside from ouabaio tree; aqueous extract from root forms arrow-poison of East-African Comalis; hypodermically a heart-poison; acts on medulla, slowing both respiratory and heart action; no influence on sensation or mobility; a cardiac stimulant.

Ou'la. The gum.

Oula'chan oil. Amber-colored oil obtained from the oulachan, a small fish of British Columbia, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil; said to have the properties of the latter without its nauseous taste.

Ou'le. Cicatrix.

Ouli'tis (*oula, itis*). Inflammation of the gums.

Ou'loid (*oule,* a scar). Resembling a scar. **O. cica'trix,** a cicatrix described by Erasmus Wilson, without any open sore or ulcer or lesion of continuity, met with in lupus, syphilis, elephantiasis, etc., and dependent on disorganization and destruction of the skin beneath the epidermis.

Oulorrhagia, ou-lor-rhaj'e-ah (*oula, rhage,* breaking forth). Bleeding from the gums.

Ounce. *Uncia;* a weight equal to the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, the 12th of a pound troy; composed of 8 drachms. See *Weights and Measures.*

Ourari, ou-rah're. Curare.

Oure'ma. Urine.

Ourol'ogy (*ouron, logos,* discourse). That part of medicine which treats of the urine.

Our'on. Urine.

Ouroscopy, u-ros'ko-pe (*ouron, skopeo,* to examine). Examination of urine for clinical purposes. See *Uromantia.*

Ous. Ear.

Outh'ar. See *Mamma.*

Out-kneed. Cnemoscoliosis; bow-leg.

Out'let of pel'vis. See *Pelvis.*

Out'scooping. Process of removing substance with the aid of a scoop.

Ou'vi-las'sa. Purgative plant of Madagascar, from which scammony is obtained.

Ov. Abbrev. for ovum, egg.

O'va Graafia'na. Folliculi Graafiani. **O. Nabo'thi,** Nabothi glandulæ.

O'val (*ovum,* egg). Egg-shaped; elliptic; that which is round and oblong like an egg. **O. fora'men,** obturator foramen. Also foramen in the inner paries of the middle ear, opening into the vestibule; the foramen in the sphenoid bone, through which the third branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium; and the aperture in the fœtus between the auricles of the heart. See *Botal foramen.* **O. fos'sa,** a depression observed in the right auricle of the heart in the septum which separates it from the left auricle. It has thick and strong edges at its upper and fore part called *Columnæ foraminis ovalis*; in the fœtus called *Annulus foraminis.* The fossa ovalis in the adult replaces the interauricular aperture in the septum auricularum of the fœtus.

Ovalbu'men. Albumen ovi.

Ovaral'gia or **Ovarial'gia** (*ovum, algos,* pain). Pain in the ovary or ovaries.

Ova'rian (*ovarium,* ovary). *Ovarial.* Relating or belonging to the ovary—as ovarian pregnancy, ovarian tumors, etc. **O. ap'oplexy,** hemorrhage into substance of an ovary through rupture of a follicle. **O. ar'tery,** spermatic artery. **O. drop'sy,** hydroarion. **O. lig'ament,** L. of the ovary. **O. nerves,** spermatic plexus of nerves. **O. plex'us,** bulb of the ovary. **O. preg'nancy,** see *Pregnancy, ovarian.* **O. tubes,** tube-like groups of egg-germs imbedded within stroma of ovary by infolding of the general epithelium. **O. tu'mors,** ovary, tumors of. **O. veins,** spermatic veins. **O. ves'icles,** folliculi Graafiani.

Ovaric, o-var'ik. Relating to the ovaries.

Ovariectomy, o-var-e-ek'to-me (*ovarion, ektome,* excision). Excision of the ovary.

Ovariocele, o-var-e-o-se'le (Eng. o-var'e-o-seel) (*ovarion, kele,* tumor). Hernia of ovary. **O., vagi'nal,** inversion of vaginal wall produced by the ovary or ovaries.

Ovariocentesis, o-var-e-o-sen-ta'sis (*ovarion, kenteo,* to pierce). Puncture of the ovary.

Ovariocyesis, o-var-e-o-se-a'sis (*ovarion, kuesis,* pregnancy). Pregnancy, ovarian.

Ovariomania, o-var-e-o-man'e-ah (*ovarion, mania*). Insanity associated with disorder of the genital organs, the ovaries especially.

Ovarion, o-var'e-on (dim. of **Oon,** egg). Ovum; ovule; ovary.

Ovarioncus, o-var-e-on'kus (*ovarion, onkos,* tumor). Ovarian tumor.

Ovarioparectama, o-var-e-o-par-ek'tam-ah (*ovarion, parektama,* over-extension). Pathological enlarged condition of ovary.

Ovariophyma, o-var-e-o-fe'mah (*ovarion, phuma,* growth). Ovarian tumor.

Ovariorrhexis, o-var-e-or-rheks'is (*ovarion, rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of ovary.

Ovariosteresis, o-var-e-o-ster-a'sis (*ovarion, steresis,* deprivation). Ovariotomy.

Ovariostomy, o-var-e-os'to-me (*ovarion, stoma,* mouth). Operation for the purpose of draining cyst of ovary by means of puncture, allowing the contents to escape, and cauterizing the parietes of the opening.

Ovariot'omy (*ovarion, tome,* section). *Oöphorectomy, Oäriotomy.* Operation for removing the ovary was first performed in 1809 by Dr. Ephraim McDowell of Kentucky. As now practised it includes incision into the peritoneal cavity, exploration for adhesions, evacuation of the cyst, and the treatment of the pedicle, the latter including the employment of the ligature, torsion, acupressure, écraseur, clamp, etc. **O., abdom'inal,** ovariotomy in which the abdominal wall is incised. **O., vagi'nal,** ovariotomy in which the wall of the vagina is incised.

O'varism. See *Ovarists.*

O'varists. *Ovists.* Those physiologists who think that the phenomena of generation in the human species and in every species of animal result from the development of the ova or ovula of the female,

merely incited by the male; the doctrine is called *Ovarism* and *Ovism*.

Ovaritis, o-var-e'tis (*ovarium, itis*). Oaritis.

Ova'rium (*ovarius*, egg-keeper). *Ovary, Egg-bed.* Ovaries are organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. By analogy, the name has been given to the organs which the ancients called the testicles of the females. There are two ovoid bodies, almost as large as the testicles in man, placed on each side of the uterus, between the Fallopian tube and round ligament, and in the substance of the broad ligament. Their outer extremity gives attachment to one of the projections of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, and the internal is fixed to the uterus by a small ligamentous cord called *Ligament of the ovary*. Henle calls a ligament passing between the lateral top of the ovary and the ostium abdominale of the Fallopian tube, *Ligamentum infundibulo-ovaricum, Tubo-ovarian ligament.* The *Ligamentum infundibulo-pelvicum* passes between the infundibulum of the tube and the pelvis. The ovaries are composed of a very close, spongy texture—*stroma*—and of small vesicles—*Folliculi Graafiani*—filled with a clear fluid. These vesicles contain ovules, which detach themselves from the ovarium before and after fecundation, and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the Fallopian tube. The ovary may be affected with apoplexy or sanguineous pelvic effusion, atrophy, dropsy, tumors, inflammation, neuralgia, cancer, cystic tumors of various kinds, as the multiple, proliferous, cysto-sarcomatous, dermoid, tubo-ovarian, etc. **O. luxa'tum**, dislocation of the ovary. **O. masculi'num**, non-pedunculated hydatid; see *Morgagni's hydatid.* **O. Nabo'thi**, Nabothi glandulæ. **O. secunda'rium**, Nabothi glandulæ. **O. tu'midum**, swelling or tumor of the ovary.

Ovariydrectasis (o-var-e-id-rek'tas-is) or **Ovariydrops**, o-var-e-e'drops. Cystoma of ovary.

Ovariypertrophy, o-var-e-ip-ur'tro-fe (*huper, trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy of the ovary.

Ovarohysterectomy, o-var-o-his-to-rek'to-me (*ovarion, hustere*, womb, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the uterus and ovaries.

O'vary. Ovarium. **O., bulb of,** *Spongy portion of ovary*, collection of vessels communicating with uterine plexus. **O., bul'bous por'tion of,** principal part of ovary; see *O., bulb of.* **O., hernia of,** hernia ovarii. **O., prolap'sus of,** painful displacement of the organ between the rectum and uterus from increase of bulk and weight due to inflammation or other disease. **O., tu'mors of the,** these are either solid or cystic; the former including fibroma, carcinoma, enchondroma, etc.; the latter—*ovarian cysts*—simple cysts, or hydrops vesicularum, cystoma ovarii, and stroma ovarii. These cysts vary in color, size, and contents, the solid ingredients including fat-granules, epithelial cells, blood, pus, and, in dermoid cysts, hair, bones, sebaceous matter, etc. Treatment includes tapping, injection of iodine, ovariotomy, etc.

Ova'tion. Laying of eggs by animals. See *Parturition.*

Ova'tus (*ovum*, egg). Egg-shaped; oval.

Oven. Apparatus employed in bacteriological investigations for sterilization of culture media, and keeping them at a constant temperature by a self-working mechanism.

Ovenchyma, o-ven'ke-mah (*ovum*, egg, *enchuma*, infusion). Oval cellular tissue.

Overo butua. Pareira brava.

Overcrowd'ing. The crowding of a number of people together in an apartment, causing diseases peculiar to such faulty hygienic surroundings.

Overfeed'ing. Treatment by giving large amount of food in excess of patient's appetite.

Overly'ing. Said of child when laid upon in bed and smothered.

Overpres'sure. Demand for excessive exertion, particularly mental.

O'verreach. *Tread.* A disease of the feet and ankles of horses and cattle, produced by the animal pressing one foot over the other.

Overri'ding. Overlapping of fractured extremities of a bone.

Oversight'ed. Hypermetropic.

O'vi albu'men. White of egg. **O. vitel'lus,** see *Ovum.*

O'vic. Of or pertaining to the ovum.

Ovicap'sule (*ovum, capsule*). See *Folliculi Graafiani.*

Ovicel, o've-sel (*ovum, cella*, cell). Ovisac.

Oviducal, o-ve-du'k'l (*ovum, duco*, to lead). Relating to an oviduct.

O'viduct (*ovum, ductus*, duct). Tube, Fallopian. **O., ampul'la or pavil'ion of,** enlarged portion of abdominal extremity of oviduct, the fringed end of which is called the fimbriated extremity or fimbria.

Oviduc'tus mulie'bris. Tuba Fallopiana.

Oviferous, o-vif'er-us. Ovigerous.

Ovification (*ovum, facio*, to make). Generation of ova.

Oviform, o've-form. Ovoid.

Oviger, o'vij-ur. Ovigerm.

Ovigerm, o've-germ. Ovum, primitive.

Ovigerous, o-vij'er-us (*ovum, gero*, to bear). *Oviger.* Containing or producing ova or eggs.

Ovination, o-vin-a'shun. Inoculation of sheep with sheep-pox virus.

Ovip'arous (*ovum, pario*, to bring forth). Epithet applied to animals hatched from eggs outside of the body. The condition may be termed *Oviparousness.* See *Generation.*

Ovip'arousness. See *Oviparous.*

O'vipont (*ovum, pono, positum*, to lay). Escape of the ovum from the ovary; while *ovulation* includes also the process of its maturation.

Oviposi'tion (*ovum, pono, positum*, to place). Act or process of depositing ovum.

Ovipos'itor (*ovum, pono, positum*, to place). Projecting apparatus formed by last annuli of the abdomen in certain insects for depositing their ova.

O'vis a'ries. The sheep.

O'visac (*ovum, sac*). See *Folliculi Graafiani.* **O., tu'nic of the,** see *Folliculi Graafiani.*

O'vism. See *Ovarists.*

O'vists. Ovarists.

Ovogenous, o-voj'en-us (*ovum, gennao*, to engender). Relating to development of ova.

O'void (*ovum, eidos*, like). Egg-shaped.

Ovolemma, o-vo-lem'mah. Membrane surrounding vitellus of ovum in man.

Ovol'ogy (*ovum, logos*, a discourse). Description of the ovum.

Ovovivip'arous (*ovum, vivus*, living, *pario*, to bring forth). Oviparous animals whose ova are hatched within the mother—vipers, for example. See *Generation.*

O'vula (pl. of **Ovulum**) **Graafia'na.** Ovules of De Graaf, folliculi Graafiani. **O. Nabo'thi,** Nabothi glandulæ.

O'vular. Relating or belonging to the ovule. **O. abor'tion,** see *Abortion.*

Ovulate, o'vu-late. Containing ovules.

Ovula'tion. Formation of ova in the ovary and the discharge of the same. Also the development of the embryo from the egg. See *Ovipont.* **O., sponta'neous,** spontaneous formation and discharge of ova which takes place in the female of the mammalia. See *Heat* and *Menses.*

O'vule. Ovulum; unimpregnated ovum. **O., exter'nal migra'tion of,** passage of ovisac from ovary of one side to oviduct of opposite side. **O., migra'tion of,** passage of ovisac to oviduct. **O. of Naboth,** obstruction of ducts of glands of neck of uterus. **O., po'lar cells of,** cells upon exterior of yolk of ovule. **O., primor'dial,** primitive ovule in internal structure of ovary.

Ovuliferous, o-vu-lif'er-us. Ovulate.

O'vuline (*ovulum*). Decidua reflexa.

Ovulist, o'vu-list. See *Ovarists.*

O'vulum. *Ovule.* A small egg; that which has the appearance of a small egg. See *Ovum.*

O'vum. (*Oon*, egg). The egg of *Phasianus Gallus*, the common hen, is chiefly used as food. The different

parts are likewise employed in medicine. The shell, *Aurancum, Aurantum*, calcined, is esteemed an absorbent. *Oil of egg* is emollient, used externally to burns and chaps. *Yolk* or *Yelk of the egg—Vitellum*—renders oils, etc. miscible with water. Eggs when light-boiled are easy of digestion, but when very hard-boiled or fried they are more rebellious.

Egg brandy is made by taking of brandy, f℥iv, cinnamon-water, f℥iv, the yolk of two eggs, sugar, ℥ss, and oil of cinnamon, gtt. ij; mix the yolks of the eggs first with the water, the oil, and the sugar, stirring constantly; then add the brandy little by little until a smooth fluid is formed. An agreeable mode of giving brandy in adynamic states.

Egg broth is made by beating the yolk of one egg with a spoonful of white sugar to a cream, and pouring on it in a bowl, stirring it, half a pint of boiling new milk or water, adding a spoonful of good brandy and grated nutmeg.

Eggnog is a drink made of eggs, rum or brandy, milk, and sugar beaten up together.

In pharmacy *white of egg*, which consists chiefly of albumen, is used for clarifying syrups, etc.; see *Albumen ovi*. *Yolk of egg* beaten up with warm water and sugar, and aromatized with orange-flower water, forms an emulsion which is emollient, and known under the name *chicken's milk*.

Anatomists give the name *Ova, Ovula, Ovules* to round vesicles containing a humor similar to the yolk of egg, which are situate in the ovaries of the female, and when fecundated constitute the rudiments of the fœtus. During gestation the embryo and its enveloping membranes retain the name *Ovum*. Changes induced in the mammalia after impregnation greatly resemble those in the bird. Egg-cell is a term designating the female generative element; egg-cell after extrusion of polar globules. Oosperm is the female element after impregnation; impregnated ovum in various stages of after-development. Ovum also signifies a testicle. **O., apoplec'tic,** ovum in which blood extravasates between the membranes; usually the ovum perishes or is aborted. **O., blight'ed,** ovum devoid of power of developing after it has been fecundated; generally it is aborted or is transformed into a mole. **O., fe'male,** cells in the female in an embryonic condition which at a later period form ova. **O. gemellif'erum,** ovum in which two embryos are contained. **O. Graafia'num,** see *Graafian vesicles*. **O. hyster'icum,** see *Clavus hystericus*. **O., male,** cells occurring in certain parts of tubuli seminiferi, thought to develop into spermatozoa. **O., ova'rian,** name given to ovum when in Graafian vesicle. **O., prim'itive** or **primor'dial,** see *Cell*.

Ox (abbr. for **Oxymel,** honey and vinegar). In composition, acute, sharp, quick, pointed, acid, oxygen. The chemical symbol and abbreviation of oxygen. See *Oxy*.

Oxac'id. Acid containing oxygen, as distinguished from one formed with chlorine, etc.

Oxalæmia, oks-al-e'me-ah (*oxalic acid, haima,* blood). An excess of oxalic acid in the system.

Ox'alas ce'ricus. Cerium oxalate. **O. ferro'sus,** ferrous oxalate. **O. subpotas'sicus,** potassium oxalate.

Ox'alate of cal'cium. Salt frequently found in the urine.

Oxalat'ic. Relating to oxalates; hence oxalatic or oxalic-acid diathesis. The habit of body which favors the formation and deposition of oxalates from the urine is called *Oxaluria*.

Oxal'ic ac'id (*oxalis,* sorrel). *Acid of sugar* or *of sorrel, Carbonous acid.* An acid found in sorrel—Oxalis—and several other vegetable substances; usually obtained by decomposing sugar with nitric acid; may also be obtained from molasses, rice, gum, etc. Crystallizes in long, transparent, colorless quadrangular prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and is generally found in nature united with lime or potassa. It has been proposed in a diluted state as a refrigerant, but it is unnecessary, and besides in quantity it is a virulently acrid poison. It strongly resembles magnesium sulphate, and has often been mistaken for it; see *Poisons* (table). **O. a. diath'esis,** See *Oxalatic*.

Ox'alis aceto'sa (*oxus,* acid, owing to the sharpness of its juice). Rumex acetosus. **O. acetosel'la,** systematic name of the *Woodsorrel, Cuckoobread, Sour trefoil, White sorrel, Mountain sorrel, Alleluia;* ord. Oxalidaceæ. This plant has a gratefully acid taste, and is used in salads. It has been esteemed astringent, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. **O. America'na,** O. acetosella. **O. stric'ta,** *Yellow woodsorrel;* indigenous; has similar virtues to O. acetosella. **O. tubero'sa,** *Oca.* A tuberous plant whose oval-shaped root is used as a food by the Peruvians. It is watery, has a sweetish taste, and is much liked.

Oxal'ium. Potassium oxalate.

Oxal'me (*oxus, hals,* salt). Mixture of vinegar and salt.

Oxalmethylin, oks-al-meth'il-in. Derived from dimethyloxamide; increases reflex irritability in animals.

Oxalu'ria. Condition in which urine contains calcium oxalate. See *Oxalatic* and *Urine, oxalitic*.

Oxalu'ric acid. Acid present in normal urine, combined with ammonia; closely related to uric acid, xanthin, guanin, and urea.

Oxazotic, oks-az-ot'ik. Nitric.

Oxazotite, oks-az'o-tite. Nitrite.

Ox'-bile. Ox-gall.

Oxelæ'on (*oxy, elaion,* oil). Mixture of vinegar and oil; used as a condiment.

Oxeolé (F.), oks-a-o-la'. Medicated vinegar.

Oxeronosus, oks-er-on'o-sus (*oxeros,* vinegar, *nosos,* disease). Morbid condition due to excess of acid forming in the body.

Ox'-eye. Helenium autumnale. Buphthalmus.

Ox'-gall. Bile of the ox. Fresh gall of *Bos taurus* (U. S. Ph.); supposed to be laxative and stomachic.

Oxhydryl, oks-hi'dril. Hydroxyl.

Oxichlorate, oks-e-klo'rate. Combination of oxicloric acid with a base.

Oxichlo'ride. Carbonic oxychloride; phosgene gas.

Ox'id. Oxide.

Ox'idated. Combined with oxygen.

Oxida'tion. *Oxydation, Oxygenation.* Action of oxidizing a body; that is, of combining it with oxygen, a combination from which results an oxide.

Ox'ide. *Oxyd, Oxid, Oxyde.* Combination, not acid, of a simple body with oxygen. **O., cal'culous,** oxide, cystic.

Oxidized, oks'id-ized. Combined with oxygen.

Ox'idum. Oxide. **O. antimo'nii cum phos'phate cal'cis,** antimonial powder. **O. fer'ri ni'grum,** *Black oxide of iron, Ferro-ferric hydrate;* scales which fall from iron when heated; consist of iron combined with oxygen; have been used like the chalybeates in general. *Ferri oxidum nigrum,* made by precipitating, by ammonia, a solution of the mixed sulphate of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron, and an analogous preparation under the name *Ferri oxidum magneticum, Magnetic oxide of iron, Martial Ethiops,* have been officinal in some pharmacopœias. **O. fer'ricum crystalliza'tum nati'vum,** hæmatites. **O. fer'roso-fer'ricum,** Æthiops martialis. **O. hydrar'gyri comple'tum,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **O. hydrargyr'icum,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **O. hydrargyr'icum præpara'tum,** hydrargyri oxidum cinereum. **O. hydrargyro'sum,** hydrargyri oxidum cinereum. **O. magne'sium,** magnesia. **O. stib'ii sulphurat'um,** formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers; now rarely employed. **O. u'ricum,** uric oxide.

Oxim'eter (*metron,* measure). Measurer of oxygen.

Ox'ines (*oxus,* sharp). Wine already sour, but not yet vinegar.

Oxi'odine. Iodic acid; white, transparent, solid; obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid.

Oxisalt, oks'e-salt. Salt, basic.

Oxitriphyl'lum (*oxy, triphullon,* trefoil). Oxalis acesotella.

Oxo'des. Acidulous.

Oxoï'des (*oxy, eidos,* resemblance). Acidulous.

Oxonic acid, oks-on'ik as'id. Acid, formula $C_4H_5N_3O_4$, which forms when uric acid oxidizes.

Ox'ter. Axilla.

Ox-tongue. Anchusa officinalis.

Ox'urate. Combination of oxuric acid with a base.

Oxu'ric acid. Superoxygenated uric acid of Vauquelin.

Ox'us. Aceticum acidum; acetum.

Ox'y (*oxus*, acute). In composition, acute, quick, pointed, sharp, acid. In the composition of chemical terms oxy and ox mean oxygen.

Ox'ya. Fagus sylvatica.

Oxyacan'tha (*oxy*, *akantha*, thorn). Mespilus oxyacantha. **O. Gale'ni**, *Berberis*, fam. Berberideæ. The fruit of the berries, *Barberries*, is gratefully acid and moderately astringent. By preparing an alcoholic extract of the root, *Berberis* (Ph. U. S.), and adding water to it, a pulverulent brown substance is thrown down which, when dissolved in alcohol and evaporated, yields the bitter principle *Berberin*, *Berberina*, which is an excellent stomachic in the dose of 2 to 10 grains. *Oxyacanthin*, *Berbina*, and *Vinetina* have also been extracted from it. The hydrochlorate of berberin has been employed in splenic enlargement from malaria. An extract from the wood or roots of Berberis is used in India in affections of the eye under the name of Rusot or Ruswut. The American Barberry, *Berberis Canadensis*, *Pipperidge bush*, *Sowberry*, differs slightly from the European; it flourishes on mountains and hilly districts from Canada to Virginia.

Oxyacan'thin. See *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

Oxyacusis, oks-e-ak-u'sis. Oxyakoia.

Oxyæsthe'sia (*oxy*, *æsthesia*). Exaggerated sensibility.

Oxyakoia, oks-e-ak-oi'ah (*oxy*, *akoue*, hearing). Exaggeration of sense of hearing.

Oxyamygdalic acid, oks-e-am-ig'dal-ik as'id. Acid, formula $C_8H_8O_4$, existing in urine in individuals suffering from acute atrophy of the liver.

Oxyaph'e (*oxy*, *haphe*, touch). Abnormal acuteness of touch.

Oxyaph'ia (*oxy*, *haphe*, touch). Abnormal acuteness of touch.

Oxyarteritis, oks-e-ar-ter-e'tis (*oxus*, sharp, *arteria*). Acute inflammation of an artery.

Oxyarthritis, oks-e-ar-thre'tis (*oxus*, *arthron*, joint). Acute arthritis.

Oxybaphus, oks-ib'af-us. Umbrella-wort, herb growing in America and India; roots are reputed to possess purgative properties.

Oxybenzoic (oks-e-ben-zo'ic) **acid.** Hydroxybenzoic acid.

Oxyben'zol. Phenol.

Oxyblepsia, oks-e-blep'se-ah (*oxy*, *blepo*, to see). Acuteness of sight.

Oxybolia, oks-e-bo'le-ah (*oxy*, *bole*, ejection). Too rapid emission of sperm.

Oxybuturia, oks-e-but-u're-ah. Presence of oxybutyric acid in abnormal urine, as in diabetes.

Oxycannabin, oks-e-kan'na-bin. Oxidation product of cannabin by hot nitric acid.

Oxycedrus, oks-e'sed-rus. Juniperus oxycedrus.

Oxycephalia, oks-e-sef-al'e-ah (*oxy*, *kephale*, head). Sugar-loaf head. Condition of oxycephalus.

Oxycephalus, oks-e-sef'al-us (*oxy*, *kephale*). Monster with head in which there is synostosis of the parietal with occipital and temporal bones, with compensatory development of the skull in the region of anterior fontanelle, giving appearance of a sugar-loaf.

Oxychlorure'tum antimonii. Antimony oxychloride.

Oxycinchonine, oks-e-sin'kon-een. Substance, formula $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_3$, having the same composition as quinine.

Oxycinesis, oks-e-sin-a'sis (*oxy*, *kinesis*, motion). Rapidity of motion.

Oxycoc'cos (*oxy*, *kokkos*, berry). Vaccinium oxycoccos. **O. macrocar'pus**, see *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. **O. palus'tris**, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

Oxycopaivic (oks-e-ko-pa'vic) **acid.** Acid obtained from resin of copaiba.

Ox'ycrate (*oxy*, *kerao*, to mix). A mixture of vinegar and water; frequently used in medicine as a refrigerant and antiseptic.

Oxycre'osol. Guaiacol.

Oxycro'ceum emplas'trum (*oxy*, *krokos*, saffron). A plaster, composed of various ingredients, formerly employed as a strengthening plaster.

Oxycterus, oks-ik'ter-us. Acute icterus or jaundice.

Ox'ycum. Oxygen.

Ox'yd. Oxide.

Oxyda'tion. Oxidation.

Oxyda'tus. Oxidized.

Oxyden'dron arbo'reum. Sorrel tree, sour-wood; indigenous tree with pleasantly acid leaves; used in decoction as a refrigerant drink.

Oxyderces, oks-id-ur'sees (*oxy*, *derko*, to see). A medicine which sharpens the sight.

Oxydercia, oks-id-ur'se-ah. Sharpness of vision.

Oxydercicus, oks-id-ur'sik-us. A medicine which sharpens the sight.

Oxydiabrosis, oks-e-de-ah-bro'sis (*oxy*, *diabrosis*). Rapid corrosion.

Oxydimorphine, oks-e-di-mor'fine. Pseudomorphine.

Oxydoid, oks'id-oid. Resembling an oxide.

Oxydor'cia. Oxydercia.

Oxydulated, oks-id'u-la-ted. Slightly oxidized.

Oxydula'tus. Oxydulated.

Oxyd'ulum. Body in an inferior degree of oxidation.

Ox'ydum. Oxide. **O. antimo'nii**, antimony oxide. **O. argen'ticum**, silver oxide. **O. azoto'sum**, nitrogen monoxide. **O. cal'cicum**, lime. **O. c. a'quâ solu'tum**, lime-water. **O. cu'pricum**, copper oxide. **O. fer'ri nigrum** or **ferro'so-fer'ricum**, ferroso-ferric oxide. **O. fer'ricum ig'ne para'tum**, ferric oxide. **O. hydrargyr'icum**, mercuric oxide. **O. magne'sicum ig'ne para'tum**, magnesia. **O. magne'sicum le've**, magnesia. **O. magne'sicum pondero'sum**, heavy magnesia. **O. manga'nicum**, manganese dioxide. **O. plum'bicum**, lead monoxide; litharge. **O. plum'bicum fu'sum**, lead monoxide; litharge. **O. plum'bicum ru'brum**, minium; red lead. **O. potas'sicum**, potassa. **O. stib'icum**, antimony oxide. **O. zin'cicum**, zinc oxide.

Oxyecoi'a (*oxy*, *akoue*, hearing). Intense or exaggerated sense of hearing.

Oxyg'ala (*oxy*, *gala*, milk). Sour milk. The *Oxygala equinum*, *Caracosmos*, is reckoned among the delicacies by the Tartars.

Oxygaron, oks-ig'ar-on (*oxy*, *garon*, garum). Composition of garum and vinegar.

Ox'ygen (*oxus*, acid, *gennao*, to engender, that is, *generator of acids;* and such it was believed to be exclusively when the name was given to it; now known not to be the case). *Empyreal*, *Pure*, *Vital*, or *Dephlogisticated air.* Colorless, invisible, tasteless, inodorous gas, sp. gr. 1.1056; slightly soluble in water; enters into combination with all other elements save fluorine, forming oxides. Oxygen is an elementary principle largely distributed in nature. It exists in the air, water, several acids, all the oxides, and in vegetable and animal substances. Obtained by decomposing the peroxide of manganese or potassium chlorate by heat in close vessels. Although oxygen, in the state of admixture in which it is found in the atmosphere, is of vital importance, it cannot be respired in a pure state with impunity. Animals die in it long before all the oxygen is consumed. Its properties are markedly stimulant; it increases the force and velocity of the pulse, and has, accordingly, been used in cases of chronic debility, chlorosis, asthma, scrofula, dropsy, paralysis, etc. It requires to be diluted with from 10 to 20 parts of atmospheric air, one to two quarts being used during the day. **O., neu'tral**, see *Ozone*. **O., po'larized**, ozone. **O., res'piratory**, oxygen in combination with hæmoglobin, which can be respired.

Oxygenated, oks'e-jen-a-ted. Furnished with oxygen. **O. wa'ter**, hydrogen peroxide.

Oxygena'tion. Oxidation.

Oxygenic, oks-e-jen'ik (*oxus*, acid, *gennao*, to engender). Producing acids.

Oxygenized, oks'e-jen-ized. Oxygenated.

Oxygeus'ia (*oxy*, *geusis*, taste). Excessive or exaggerated sense of taste.

Oxyglu'cus (*oxy*, *glukus*, sweet). *Oxyglyces.* Prepared by macerating and boiling honeycomb (from which the greater part of the honey has been taken) in water, and adding vinegar. Oxymel.

Oxyglycy, oks'ig-le-se. Oxyglucus.

Oxyguanine, oks-e-gwan'een. Product obtained by adding soda to solution of guanine and treating with permanganate of potassium.

Oxyhæmoglobin, oks-e-he-mo-glo'bin. Peculiar combination of hæmoglobin with oxygen in proportion of 1 gramme to 1.59 c.cm. when saturated. Combination easily made or disassociated. By this means, largely, oxygen is conveyed from the lungs to the tissues.

Oxyhydrate, oks-e-hi'drate. Substance in which oxygen and hydroxyl are contained.

Oxyhydrocarbure'tum ex o'leo pyroxyl'ico-para'tum. Creasote.

Oxyigasurine, oks-e-ig-as-u'reen. Substance obtained by treating igasurine with potassium nitrate; its physiological action is identical with that of igasurine.

Oxyiodide, oks-e-i'o-dide. Compound in which oxygen and iodine are contained in combination with an element or radical.

Oxylap'athum (*oxy*, *lapathon*, dock). Rumex acutus.

Oxyleucotin, oks-e-lu-ko'tin. A proximate principle of paracoto-bark.

Ox'ymel (*oxy*, *mel*, honey). *Oxymel simple.* Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrupy consistence. Clarified honey, 4℥; acetic acid and distilled water, each, 5 f℥ (B. P.). Honey, 200; vinegar, 50; mix; evaporate to sp. gr. 1.26, clarify, and strain. **O. æru'ginis,** linimentum æruginis. **O. col'chici,** *O. of meadow saffron,* (rad. colch. recent. in laminas tenues sectæ, ℥j; aceti destillati, ℔j; mellis despumat. pond., ℔ij. Macerate in a gentle heat for forty-eight hours. Press and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of a syrup, stirring with a wooden spoon; expectorant and diuretic; dose, f℥j in gruel. **O. scil'læ,** *O. of squills;* vinegar of squill, 5; clarified honey, 8; mix and evaporate to sp. gr. 1.32 (B. P.); vinegar of squill, 5; clarified honey, 10; mix and evaporate to 10 parts (P. G.); vinegar of squill, 5; clarified honey, 20; mix and evaporate to sp. gr. 1.26 (Cod.). **O. sim'plex,** oxymel.

Oxymellitum, oks-e-mel-le'tum. Oxymel.

Oxymercu'ric sul'phate. Basic sulphate of mercury.

Oxymetrum, oks-im'et-rum. Acidimeter.

Oxymor'phine or **Oxymor'phia.** Pseudomorphia.

Oxymu'riate. Chloride. **O. of mer'cury,** corrosive sublimate.

Oxymuriat'ic ac'id. Applied by Lavoisier to substance supposed to be compound of muriatic acid and oxygen; discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy to be an elementary body which he termed *Chlorine*, a name it has since retained.

Oxymyelitis, oks-e-me-el-e'tis. Acute myelitis.

Oxymyr'rhine (*oxy*, *murrine*, myrtle). Ruscus.

Oxymyr'sine. Ruscus.

Oxynaphthoic acid, oks-e-naf'tho-ik as'id. Obtained by action of carbonic acid gas on sodium and naphthol; in colorless crystals; antiseptic and disinfectant; employed in skin diseases, applied externally with collodion or lanolin.

Oxynaphthol, oks-e-naf'thol. Dioxynaphthol, substance with the formula $C_{10}H_5(OH)_3$, occurring in yellow needles, possessing active reducing properties.

Oxynarco'tia or **Oxynar'cotine.** $C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$. Alkaloid accompanying narceine in opium, but not medicinally important.

Oxyneu'rin. Betaine.

Oxyn'gium. Adeps suillus.

Oxyni'tron (*oxy*, *nitron*, nitre). Name of a plaster composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre.

Oxynose'ma (*oxy*, *nosema*, disease), **Oxyn'osos** (*oxy*, *nosos*, disease), or **Oxynu'sos.** Acute disease.

Oxyn'tic. Term applied to glands secreting acid principle in the gastric juice. **O. cells,** parietal cells of cardiac glands of stomach, believed by Heidenhain to produce hydrochloric acid of gastric juice. See *Delomorphous.*

Oxynucleus, oks-e-nu'kle-us. Nucleus containing oxygen.

Oxyokoia, ox-e-o-koi'ah (*oxy*, *akoue*, hearing). Production of peculiar disagreeable sensations in the ear when loud sounds are heard.

Oxyoöphoritis, ox-e-o-of-or-e'tis. Acute oöphoritis.

Oxyo'pia (*oxy*, *ops*, sight). Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. Instances have occurred where persons could see the stars in the day-time. Cause seated in great sensibility of the retina. Term also used synonymously with nyctalopia.

Oxyosphresis, ox-e-os-fra'sis (*oxy*, *osphresis*, smell). Excessive acuteness of the sense of smell.

Oxyphenic acid, oks-e-fen'ik as'id. Pyrocatechin.

Oxyphenyl, oks-e-fen'il. Combination containing phenyl and oxygen.

Oxyphlegmasia, oks-e-fleg-mah'zhe-ah (*oxy*, *phlegmasia*). A violent inflammation.

Oxyphœnicon, ox-e-fe'nik-on (*oxy*, *phoinikos*, deep red). Tamarindus.

Oxyphonia, ox-e-fo'ne-ah (*oxy*, *phone*, voice). *Clangor.* Shrill and squalling voice—frequently a symptom of morbid affection of the larynx.

Oxyphon'ic. Possessed of or relating to oxyphonia.

Oxyphosphide, oks-e-fos'fide. Compound containing an element or radicle in combination with oxygen and phosphorus.

Oxyphyl'lon (*oxy*, *phullon*, a leaf). Oxalis acetosella.

Oxypod'ia (*oxy*, *pous*, foot). Club-foot. See *Kyllosis.*

Oxypropylendiisoamyl'amine. Synthetic alkaloid; colorless, oily liquid, having disagreeable odor. Causes epileptiform convulsions in animals; appears to paralyze the inhibitory fibres of the pneumogastric.

Oxyprotein, oks-e-pro'te-in. Proteid rich in oxygen.

Oxyqui'nia (*oxy*, *quinia*). A substance obtained from boiling sulphate of quinia and solution of potassium nitrate together, differing from quinia in containing two additional equivalents of oxygen.

Oxyreg'mia (*oxy*, *ereugo*, to belch). Acid eructation.

Oxyr'ia renifor'mis (*oxus*, sharp, acid). *Boreal sourdock, Mountain sorrel, Welsh sorrel,* ord. Polygonaceæ. Grows in the northern parts of America and Europe. Possesses the same properties as Oxalis acetosella.

Oxyr'rhinus (*oxy*, *rhis*, nose). Sharp-nosed.

Oxyrrhod'inon (*oxy*, *rhodon*, rose). Composition of vinegar and roses. (Ol. rosat., ℥ij; acet. rosat., ℥j.) Used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

Oxys. Acid, acute. **O. al'ba,** Oxalis acetosella.

Oxysaccharum, ox-e-sak'kar-um (*oxy*, *saccharon*, sugar). Mixture of sugar and vinegar; termed *Oxysaccharum vomitivum* when it held in solution the glass of antimony, and *Oxysaccharum scilliticum* when it contained squills.

Ox'ysal. Oxysalt.

Ox'ysalt. Salt containing oxygen in combination with acid and base.

Oxysepsis, oks-e-sep'sis (*oxus*, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Putrefaction in which acid is developed.

Oxysitia, oks-e-sish'e-ah (*oxus*, *sition*, food). A condition of the stomach in which acidity is apt to occur.

Oxystelma (oks-e-stel'mah) **Ægypti'acum.** Herb growing in Egypt and south of Africa. Juice possesses purgative properties, and in a dried condition furnishes a kind of scammony.

Oxystrychnine, oks-e-strik'neen. Product, formula

$C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_7$, produced by treating strychnine sulphate with boiling potassium nitrite.

Oxysul'phide. Compound of sulphur with metallic oxide, or mixture of oxide and sulphide of same metal.

Oxysulphosal, oks-e-sulf'o-sal. Combination of oxy- and sulpho-salts.

Oxysulphura'tus. Containing oxygen and sulphur.

Oxysul'phuret. Oxysulphide.

Oxysul'phurum. Oxysulphuret. **O. antimon'icum semivitrifac'tum,** liver of antimony. **O. a. s. lo'tum,** crocus of antimony.

Oxytar'tarus. Potassii acetas.

Ox'ytes. Acidity.

Oxytocia, oks-e-to'se-ah (*oxy, tokos,* bringing forth). Rapidity of parturition.

Oxytocic, oks-e-to'sik. A medicine promoting delivery.

Oxytolu'ic acids. Cresotic acids.

Oxyto'luyl-tro'pine. Homatropine.

Oxytox'ic (*oxy, toxicon,* poison). A rapid and decided toxic agent.

Oxytriphyl'lon (*oxy, triphullon,* trefoil). Oxalis acetosella.

Oxytropis (oks-it'ro-pis) **campes'tris** (*oxus, tropis,* ship's keel). Plant growing in Europe and California, reputed to cause loco.

Oxyu'ricide (*oxyuris, cædo,* to kill). An anthelmintic, fatal more especially to oxyuris vermicularis.

Oxyu'ris vermicula'ris (*oxy, oura,* tail). See *Ascaris* and *Parasites.*

Oys'ter, green. Ulva latissima. **O. plant,** tragopogon; root diuretic; cultivated for food. **O., veg'etable,** tragopogon.

Oys'ter-shell. Ostrea testa. **O.-s., prepared,** testa præparata.

Oz. Abbreviation for *uncia,* an ounce.

Ozæna, o-ze'na (*oze,* fetid smell). Ulceration of the nasal cavities with fetid discharge, symptom of atrophic rhinitis; supposed by Löwenberg to be due to ozænococcus—more probably to germs of putrefaction which find here suitable conditions for their development. An affection of the pituitary membrane, giving occasion to a disagreeable odor similar to that of a crushed bed-bug; hence the name *punais,* by which the French designate one laboring under ozæna. It is sometimes due to caries of the bones, but is perhaps most frequently dependent upon syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane, with or without caries of the nose. **O. benig'na,** see *Coryza.* **O., trache'al,** inflammation of the trachea in which crusts are formed, due to nasal ozæna invading this region.

Ozænacoccus, o-ze-nah-kok'kus (*ozaina, kokkos,* grain). Micrococcus Löwenbergii. See *Micrococci.*

O'ze. Offensive breath.

Oze'mum. Albumen.

Ozo'cerite. Ozokerit.

Ozochrotous, o-zo-krot'us. Possessing a bad-smelling skin.

Ozokerine, o-zo'ker-een. Commercial name for a variety of petroleum.

Ozo'kerit. *Ozocerite, Vegetable wax, Fossil wax.* A hydrocarbon found in a layer of bituminous slate in Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.; snowy white; when refined, acting like tar; when mixed with linseed oil, stimulating the diseased skin, as in chronic eczema.

O'zon or **O'zone** (*ozo,* to smell of something). Powerfully odorous matter produced when a current of ordinary electricity passes from pointed bodies into the air, or by placing phosphorus in a flask filled with atmospheric air and partly covered with water, occasionally agitating the flask. Generally presumed to be a peculiar modification of oxygen, and in varying quantity in the atmosphere supposed to affect the health of man. Schönbein considers that oxygen exists in three different allotropic conditions, two of which are active and in opposition to each other. These are *ozone* and *antozone,* equal quantities of which neutralize each other and form inactive or *neutral oxygen.* Ozone is considered by some to be oxygen condensed to two-thirds its bulk, when it possesses remarkable oxidizing properties. Air containing ozone is said to be *ozonized.* **O. car'rier,** red blood-corpuscle.

Ozo'nic e'ther. Solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether; has been used internally in diabetes and other diseases; locally antiseptic.

Ozonized, o'zon-ized. Containing ozone. **O. e'ther,** solution of hydrogen peroxide in ether containing a little alcohol; used in form of spray as disinfectant.

Ozonometer, o-zon-om'et-ur (*ozo,* to smell, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the presence of, and quality of, ozone.

Ozostomia, o-zo-stom'e-ah (*oze,* stench, *stoma,* mouth). Offensive breath.

P.

P. A contraction of phosphorus; optic papilla; pars, part; pilula, pill; pondere, by weight; pugillus, handful; pulvis, powder; pupil. See *Abbreviations.*

Pabulin, pab'u-lin. Substance present in blood, usually immediately following digestion, containing fat in emulsion with albumen.

Pab'ulum. Food; aliment. Animal heat and animal spirits—unmeaning terms—were formerly considered the pabulum vitæ, as oxygen is eminently so regarded by many.

Pac'ay. Prosopis dulcis.

Pacchio'ni, cor'puscles or **glands of.** *Pacchionian bodies* or *granulations* (after Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist). Small whitish or yellowish bodies, sometimes separate, at others united like a bunch of grapes, observed in several parts of the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels, but apparently no nerves; their texture and uses are unknown. A considerable number is observed in the longitudinal sinus covered by the internal membrane.

Pacchionian (pak-ke-o'ne-an) **depres'sions** or **fos'sæ.** Small pit-like depressions for Pacchionian bodies found on the cerebral surface of the cranium near the longitudinal sinus.

Pachæmia, pak-e'me-ah (*pachy, haima,* blood). Too great thickness of the blood.

Pacheableph'ara or **Pacheablepharosis,** pak-e-ah-blef-ar-o'sis (*pachy, blepharon,* eyelid). Thickening and hardening of the eyelids produced by tubercles or excrescences formed on their margins.

Pach'etos. See *Laqueus.*

Pachira (pak'ir-ah) **insig'nis.** Plant of Guiana; an infusion of the bark of the root is applied in toothache and in ulceration of the gums; the flowers and leaves possess emollient properties; the kernels of the fruit are edible.

Pachismus, pak-iz'mus (*pachus,* thick). Thickening. Obesity.

Pachulo'sis (*pachulos,* thick). Pachylosis.

Pachu'na. Coccus cordifolia.

Pach'y (*pachus,* thick). In composition, thick.

Pachyacria, pak-e-ak're-ah. Condition in which hypertrophy of a part exists.

Pachyæ'mia. Pachæmia.

Pachybleph'aron. Pacheablepharosis.

Pachycephalia, pak-e-sef-al'e-ah (*pachy, kephale,* head). Condition of skull in which the walls are unusually thickened.

Pachycephal'ic. Having an unusually thickened skull.

Pachycephalus, pak-e-sef'al-us (*pachy, kephale*). Thick head, due to synostosis of parietal and occipital bones.

Pachychol'ia (*pachy, chole,* bile). Morbid thickness of the bile.

Pachychymia, pak-e-kim'e-ah. State in which the fluids of the body are thickened.

Pachydactylous, pak-e-dak'til-us (*pachus,* thick, *daktulos,* finger). Thick-fingered.

Pachyder'ma vul'væ. Elephantiasis of the vulva.

Pachydermatocele, pak-e-dur-mat-o-se'le (Eng. pak-e-dur'mat-o-seel) (*pachy, derma,* skin, *kele,* tumor). Disease of the dermoid tissue, apparently congenital, which increases at times from a small mole or spot to the size and appearance of a relaxed and very emaciated mamma.

Pachydermatous, pak-e-dur'mat-us. Having a thick skin.

Pachyder'mia. Thickening of the skin. Elephantiasis; myxœdema. **P. lactif'lua,** elephantiasis with discharge of lymph. **P. l. scro'ti,** lymph-scrotum. **P. laryn'gis,** papillary growth in larynx. **P. lympangiectat'ica,** lymph-scrotum. **P. verruco'sa,** thickened, warty growth.

Pachylo'sis (*pachus,* thick). An inordinate production of the epidermis dependent upon hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin. *Pachylosis epidermica* is a form of the disease attacking the palms and soles of the feet.

Pach'yma co'cos. Lycoperdon solidum.

Pachymenia, pak-e-men'e-ah (*pachy, humen,* membrane). Thickening of the skin.

Pachymen'ic. Thick-skinned.

Pachymeningitis, pak-e-men-in-je'tis (*pachymeninx,* dura mater, *itis,* inflammation). *Perimeningitis.* Inflammation of the dura mater. *Hæmatoma of the dura mater* is a blood-sac, resulting from chronic pachymeningitis, with hemorrhagic exudation. **P. acu'ta,** acute, usually suppurative, form. **P. chron'ica** or **inter'na,** chronic form, causing thickening of membrane by new formation of connective tissue. **P. c. hæmorrhag'ica,** chronic form with hemorrhage from newly-formed blood-vessels. **P. exter'na,** fibrous thickening of dura mater with adhesion to the skull. **P. hypertroph'ica,** chronic thickening of the dura mater, usually in the cervical portion of the spinal cord; hypertrophic cervical pachymeningitis. **P. inter'na,** P. chronica.

Pachymen'inx (*pachy, meninx,* membrane). Dura mater.

Pachyn'sis (*pachuno,* to make thick). Thickening. Obesity.

Pachyn'tic. Relating to unnatural induration or thickening of a part or organ.

Pachyn'tica. Agents that produce abnormal thickening of a part.

Pachypelviperitoni'tis. Pelvic peritonitis with membranous deposits over the uterus.

Pachyperitonitis, pak-e-per-e-ton-e'tis (*pachus,* thick, *peritonaion,* peritoneum). Peritonitis in which new membranes are formed and the peritoneum becomes thickened. **P., hemorrhag'ic,** peritonitis in which vessels form in new membrane which rupture readily, thus giving rise to circumscribed hemorrhage.

Pachypodous (pak-ip'od-us) or **Pach'ypous** (*pachus, pous,* foot). Thick-footed or having a thick stipes.

Pachyrrhizus (pak-ir-rhiz'us) (*pachus, rhiza,* root) **angula'tus.** Yaka or wayaka of the Fiji Islanders; roots are edible and employed in the East Indies as refrigerant in febrile affections.

Pachys'mus (*pachus,* thick). Polysarcia adiposa.

Pach'ytes (*pachutes,* thickness). Pacheblepharosis.

Pachytic, pak-it'ik. Thick; obese.

Pacinian (pa-sin'e-an) **cor'puscles** (after Pacini). See *Corpuscles.* Terminal nerve-organs found in many situations, especially hands, feet, and mesentery; oval in form, composed of lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding a soft core where the axis-cylinder of the nerve ends in a bulbar enlargement.

Paci'ni's meth'od. See *Artificial respiration.* Means of reducing bodily temperature by closely enveloping the body in wet cloths with dry sheets or blankets outside of them.

Pack. Packing.

Pack'ing. Wrapping or packing in dry or wet sheets—dry packing or wet packing—practised by the hydropathists to induce sweating.

Pack'thread stric'ture. See *Stricture.*

Pack'wax. See *Nucha,*

Pacquelin's (pak'lan's) **caut'ery.** See *Cautery.*

Paculosis, pak-u-lo'sis. Pachylosis. **P. epider'mica,** see *Pachylosis.*

Pad. A cushion, a little cushion, a junk. Small bag filled with feathers, wool, hair, bran, chaff, etc., used to compress or support parts. In the treatment of certain fractures, soft pads or cushions are placed between the splint and the fractured limb, in order that the prominent parts may not be chafed by the

splints. See *Truss.* **P. of cor'pus callo'sum,** posterior flexure of corpus callosum.

Pad'noon. Bitnoben.

Pa'dus (*pados,* oar). Prunus padus. **P. a'vium,** Prunus padus. **P. laurocer'asus,** Prunus laurocerasus.

P. Æ. A contraction of *partes æquales.* See *Abbreviations.*

Pædanchone, pe-dank'o-ne (*pædo, ancho,* to strangle). Fatal species of cynanche, probably cynanche trachealis or cynanche maligna.

Pædarthrocace, pe-dar-throk'as-e (*pædo, arthrocace*). Fungous inflammation of joints in children; necrotic ulceration or scrofulous necrosis. See *Spina ventosa.*

Pædatrophia, pe-dat-ro'fe-ah (*pædo, a,* priv., *trophe,* nourishment). Atrophy of children; tabes mesenterica. **P. glandulo'sa,** scrofula.

Pæderastia, pe-der-as'te-ah (*pædo, eros,* love). Pederasty; love of boys; a disgraceful passion common in ancient times particularly. Term likewise applied to the crime of sodomy.

Pæderas'tic. Relating or appertaining to pæderastia.

Pæde'ria fœ'tida. Climbing shrub, ord. Cinchonaceæ, native of India, China, and Japan; fruit of an offensive odor when bruised; root is said to be emetic.

Pædero'ta Virgin'ica. Leptandra Virginica.

Pædia, pe-de'ah. Bringing up or education—physical as well as moral—of children.

Pædiatria, pe-de-at-re'ah (*pædo, iatreia,* medical management). *Pædiatrics.* Treatment of the diseases and preservation of the health of children.

Pædiat'rics. Pædiatria.

Pædiat'rophy. Part of hygiene which treats of the rearing of children.

Pædica'tio (*pædico,* to commit pæderastia). Pæderastia.

Pæ'dici (morbi). Developmental affections of children, as malformations and teething.

Pædicterus, pe-dik'ter-us (*pædo, icterus,* jaundice). Jaundice of very young children.

Pædiom'eter or **Pædom'eter** (*pædo, metron,* measure). Baromacrometer.

Pæ'dion or **Pæ'dium.** Young child.

Pædiop'athy. Pathology of children.

Pæ'do (*pais,* child). In composition, child, boy.

Pædobaromacrometer, pe-do-bar-o-mak-rom'e-tur (*pædo, baros,* weight, *makros,* large, *metron,* measure). Baromacrometer.

Pædogen'esis (*pædo, genesis,* production). Sexual reproduction during larval state of parent.

Pædonosology, pe-do-no-zol'o-je (*pædo, nosos,* disease, *logos,* discourse). Treatise on or discussion of the diseases of children.

Pædon'osus (*pædo, nosos,* disease). A disease of childhood.

Pædop'athy (*pædo, pathos,* disease). Pathology of children.

Pædophlebotomia, pe-do-fleb-o-tom'e-ah (*pædo, phleps,* vein, *tome,* incision). Bleeding performed on children.

Pædoph'lysis (*pædo, phlusis,* boiling over). Pemphigus in infants.

Pædophthisis, pe-do-te'sis (*pædo, phthisis,* wasting). Marasamus or tabes in children.

Pædop'yra America'na. Cholera infantum.

Pædostathmion, pe-do-stath'me-on (*pædo, stathmion,* measure). Scale for weighing infants.

Pædot'ribes (*pædo, tribo,* to train). *Minister gymnastæ.* In ancient gymnastics the officer acquainted with all the prescribed exercises, and who carried them into effect according to the direction of a superior.

Pædotrophium, pe-do-trof'e-um (*pædo, trepho,* to nourish). Infant asylum; foundling hospital.

Pædotrophy, pe-dot'rof-e (*pædo, trophe,* nourishment). *Pædiotrophy.* The part of hygiene which concerns the rearing of children.

Pæos'yne. Medicine.

Pæon (*Paion,* the god of physic). Physician.

Pæo'nia (*Paion,* the god of physic). *Peony* or *Piony, male* and *female,* ord. Ranunculaceæ. **P. moutan,** Chinese species, used for congestions, hæmorrhage, and menstrual disorders; believed to be abortifacient. **P. officina'lis,** common peony of Europe, cultivated for ornament; root, flower, and seeds are officinal in Cod.; ancient antispasmodic and emmenagogue remedy; used as a charm in epilepsy.

Pæo'nice (*Paionike techne,* medical art). Medicine.

Pæo'nicus. Medical; healing.

Pæo'nis. Medicine.

Pæo'nius. Medical.

Pæony, pe'on-e. Pæonia.

Pagapoplex'ia (*pagos,* icy coldness, *apoplexia,* apoplexy). Apoplexy from cold.

Pagenstecher's ointment. Yellow oxide of mercury, gr. j–iij, to vaseline, ℥j. Employed in ophthalmic practice.

Paget's (paj'et's) **disease.** Psorospermiasis of the nipple; parasitic disease resembling eczema, having a tendency to terminate in cancer of the breast. Hypertrophic deformative osteitis.

Pagiorrheumatism, pag-e-or-rhu'mat-izm (*pagios,* firm). Rheumatism, chronic.

Paglia'ri's hæmostat'ic or **styp'tic.** See *Hæmostatic, Pagliari's.*

Pagoplexia, pag-o-pleks'e-ah (*pagos,* ice, *plege,* a stroke). Frost-bite; pernio.

Pa'gos. Peritoneum; pellicle. Icy coldness.

Paica. Chenopodium ambrosioïdes.

Paid'ia. Infancy.

Paidiaph'tha (*paidion,* little child, *aphthai*). Aphthæ or thrush of infants.

Paid'ici. Pædici.

Paid'ion. A young child.

Paidonosology (*pais,* child, *nosos,* disease, *logos,* discourse). Discourse on or discussion of diseases of children.

Paigil. Primula veris.

Pail system. Goux system, for collection and removal of night-soil.

Pain. *Ache, Misery* (especially a constant annoying pain or suffering). Disagreeable sensation, difficult to define; generally symptomatic; called *acute* when sharp and violent; when short and sudden, a *twinge;* and when more violent, a *pang; pungent* when it resembles that which would be produced by a sharp instrument run into the part; *heavy* when attended with a sensation of weight; *tensive,* when the part seems distended; *lancinating,* when occurring in shoots; *lacerating* or *tearing,* when the part seems to be tearing; *burning,* when resembling that produced by a burn, etc., *causalgia,* of which most distressing cases have been observed after gunshot wounds. **P., sun,** hemicrania.

Pain'ful. Full of pain. **P. point,** point or points on a neuralgic surface, at various points in the course of the affected nerves, especially sensitive to pressure. **P. subcuta'neous tu'mor,** small and very painful, allied to neuromata.

Pains. *Labor-pains.* Uneasy sensations accompanying labor, and owing to uterine contraction. Pains that precede actual delivery, and are simply employed in dilating the os uteri, are called *grinding;* those which extrude the child, *forcing.* Those which take place in the first days after delivery, and are employed in forcing away coagula, etc., are termed *after-pains.* "To take a pain," "To try a pain," is to make an examination *per vaginam,* during labor, to discover its progress, character, etc. **P., af'ter,** see *Pains.* **P., false,** pains that take place before delivery, and are not caused by parturient contractions of the uterus. **P., gnaw'ing,** pains resembling what might be produced by the gnawing of an animal.

Paint (*pingo,* to paint). Name given to different substances employed for embellishing the complexion or rendering the skin softer. The substances most commonly used for this purpose are: *Subnitrate of bismuth;* a spirituous solution of benzoin, precipitated by water and forming *Virgin's milk;* the red or *rouge*

of the carthamus, *Spanish white;* the oxides of lead, tin, and mercury, vermilion, red saunders, etc. All paints may be said to be noxious; they injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. See *Cosmetic.* *To paint* a surface is to cover it with some topical application, as with iodine to an inflamed part. **P., In'dian,** Hydrastis Canadensis, Sanguinaria Canadensis. **P., i'odine,** see *Iodine.* **P., yel'low,** Hydrastis Canadensis.

Paint'ed tril'lium. Trillium erythrocarpum.

Paint'er's col'ic. Lead colic in painters.

Pairs of nerves. Two nerves of opposite sides arising from homologous areas of the cerebrospinal axis.

Pais. Boy.

Pajanelia (pah-jan-el'e-ah) **Rheed'ii.** Tree of south of India; leaves and bark of root and stem are used externally in abscesses and œdematous conditions.

Pa'la. Name given to syphilis in the Hawaiian Islands.

Pal'ad. Vertex.

Pala'da. Alopecia, especially that due to syphilis.

Palæontol'ogy. Paleontology.

Palæs'tra (*palæstra*, a place for wrestling). Gymnasium.

Pal'ame. Palm.

Palamosyphilolepsia, pal-am-o-sif-il-o-lep'se-ah (*palame, syphilis, lepis,* scale). Syphiloderm of palm of hand.

Palampissa, pal-am-pis'sah. Black pitch.

Pa'las ki'no. Bengal kino.

Pal'atal. Palatine. **P. in'dex,** relation between maximum breadth and maximum length of hard palate, latter taken as 100. **P. pro'cess,** ingrowth from maxillary plate of embryo, meeting its fellow on median line to form the palate.

Pal'ate. *Roof of the mouth; Hard palate.* Upper part of the cavity of the mouth; a kind of parabolic vault formed by the two superior maxillæ and the two palate-bones, covered with a thick and dense mucous membrane; bounded before and at the sides by the superior dental arch, and behind by the velum palati. A whitish line runs along the middle from before backward, at the anterior extremity of which is a tubercle corresponding to the inferior orifice of the anterior palatine canal. The arteries of the palate and corresponding gums proceed from the palatine, alveolar, infraorbitar, labial, and buccal branches. Veins follow a similar course. Nerves are given off from the palatine, facial, infraorbitar, superior dental, and from the naso-palatine ganglion. **P., artific'ial,** *Obturator for the palate.* A plate of tortoise-shell, silver, vulcanite, etc. used to close a deficiency of the palate. **P. bone,** small bone of an irregular shape, situate at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate. It seems formed by the union of two bony plates joined at right angles to each other, so that one is inferior and horizontal, the other superior and vertical. The horizontal or palatine portion or plate, arch of the palate, os quadratum of the ancients, is quadrilateral. Upper surface forms part of the nasal fossæ; the lower forms part of the palatine arch and contains the inferior orifice of the posterior palatine canal. Its anterior edge is articulated with the palatine process of the superior maxilla; the posterior is free and sharp, gives attachment to the velum palati, and presents an eminence which, when joined with one on the opposite side, forms the posterior nasal spine. Inner edge is articulated with the corresponding bone; its outer is confounded with the vertical portion. The vertical or ascending portion has the form of a long square. The inner surface forms part of the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. The outer surface is unequal, and is articulated with the superior maxilla; behind it presents a vertical groove, which forms part of the posterior palatine canal, and, above all, a small free surface which looks into the zygomatic fossa. Its anterior edge is united with the superior maxilla; the posterior is unequal, and rests on the internal ala of the pterygoid process. The angle which it forms by uniting with the posterior edge of the horizontal portion presents a very prominent pyramidal eminence, called the tuberosity of the palate-bone. Its upper margin is surmounted by two eminences: the one, anterior, orbitar process; the other, posterior, sphenoid process. These two processes are separated by an almost circular notch, which the sphenoid bone forms into a foramen, the sphenopalatine. This bone appears to be developed from a single point of ossification. It is articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, the cornua sphenoidalia, superior maxilla, the inferior spongy bone, the vomer, and its fellow. **P., cleft,** see *Hare-lip.* **P., fall'ing down of the,** inflammation of the uvula. **P., false,** see *Palate, artificial.* **P., fis'sured,** see *Hare-lip.* **P., hard,** palate. **P. pro'cess,** part of superior maxilla forming anterior portion of hard palate. **P., soft,** velum pendulum palati. **P., split,** see *Hare-lip.*

Pal'atine. *Palatal, Palatic.* Relating to the palate. **P. arches,** see *Arches of the palate.* **P.** or **Pal'atal ar'teries,** two in number: 1. Superior palatal, palatine, or palatomaxillary artery, which leaves the internal maxillary behind the top of the orbit, descends into the pterygomaxillary fissure, and enters the posterior maxillary canal. Its branches are distributed to the velum palati and the nasal fossæ. 2. The inferior or ascending palatine or palatal, which is very small, and separates from the facial near its origin, passes along the lateral and superior part of the pharynx, between the pillars of the velum palati, and divides into a number of ramusculi, which are distributed to the pharynx, the corresponding tonsil, the Eustachian tube, and the velum palati. **P. but'tonhole,** an opening made in the soft palate for the removal of nasopharyngeal polypus. **P. canals'** or **ducts,** two in number: the anterior *Incisive canal,* situate at the anterior part of the palatine arch, and formed by the two superior maxillæ. It is single beneath, but opens above by two apertures, one into each nasal fossa (canals of Stenson). The foramen is called *Foramen incisivum.* The posterior palatine canal, situate at the posterior part of the palate, is formed by the palate and superior maxilla, ascends between these two bones, and in its course gives rise to two or three small accessory palatine canals, which open above the tuberosity of the palate-bone, the outer being sometimes called external palatine canal. It transmits the nerves and vessels which bear its name. The foramen is called *F. palatinum posterius.* **P. cells,** ethmoid cells formed by union with the palate-bone. **P. fos'sæ,** inferior palatine canal. **P. glands,** numerous small racemose glands, which abound especially on the upper surface of the palate and also in the uvula. **P. mem'brane,** the fibro-mucous membrane lining the palate or roof of the mouth. **P.** or **Pal'atal nerves,** three in number, arise from the inferior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion: 1. *Great palatine,* situate anteriorly to the two others, descends into the posterior palatine canal; gives a *Nasal* filament and a *Staphyline* filament, and is distributed on the palate. 2. *Middle palatine,* arising behind the preceding, enters one of the accessory palatine canals and is distributed to the tonsils and velum palati. 3. *Little palatine nerve,* situate still farther back than the last, which loses itself by several filaments in the uvula, tonsils, and follicles of the palatine membrane. **P. pro'cess of supe'rior maxil'la,** palate process. **P. ridges,** tense eminences of mucous membrane of hard palate, less marked in adult than in fœtus and lower animals, being in the latter important masticating organs; a median ridge is the raphe; others run obliquely backward from incisor teeth. **P. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to staphylion and to alveolar point (Lissauer). **P. spine,** nasal spine, posterior; see *Nasal spine.* **P. ster'tor,** see *Stertor.* **P. su'ture,** suture formed by union in median line of palate-bones behind and palate processes of superior maxillary in front. **P. s., trans'verse,** between horizontal plates of palate-bones behind and palate processes of supe-

rior maxilla in front. **P. trigone,** small triangular space at the junction of the zygomatic surface of the superior maxillary bone with the nasal and orbital surfaces, on which the orbital plate of the palate rests. **P. veins,** those supplying soft palate; *inferior* p. v. is tributary to the facial; *superior,* to internal maxillary.

Palatinus, pal-at-e'nus. Palatine.

Palatitis, pal-at-e'tis. Inflammation of the palate.

Palatoglos'sal fold. Anterior pillar of fauces.

Palatoglos'sus. Glossostaphylinus.

Palatognathus, pal-at-o-nath'us (*palato, gnathos,* jaw). One having congenital cleft palate.

Palatola'bial. Relating to palate and lips.

Palatomax'illary arch. Maxillary arch. **P. ar'tery,** superior palatine artery.

Palatopharynge'al. Relating to palate and pharynx. **P. fold,** posterior pillar of fauces.

Palatopharyngeus (pal-at-o-far-in-je'us) or **Pala'to-pharyn'go-larynge'us.** Membranous muscle, broader at its middle than at its extremities, situate vertically in the lateral paries of the pharynx and velum palati. It includes the peristaphylopharyngeus, pharyngostaphylinus, and thyrostaphylinus of Winslow. When the palatopharyngei contract together they depress the velum, elevate and shorten the pharynx, and act principally in deglutition.

Pal'atoplasty (*palato, plasso,* to form). Operation for closing the palatine vault.

Palatoplegia, pal-at-o-plej'e-ah (*palatum,* palate, *plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the palate.

Palator'rhaphy (*palato, rhaphe,* suture). Operation for uniting a cleft palate.

Palatosalpingeus, pal-at-o-sal-pin'je-us. Circumflexus.

Palatos'chisis (*palato, schisis,* cleft). Cleft palate.

Palatostaphyli'ni. See *Azygos muscle.*

Pal'ato-uvula'ris. Azygos uvulæ.

Pala'tum. Palate. **P. du'rum,** see *Palate.* **P. fis'sum,** fissure of the palate; see *Hare-lip.* **P. mo'bile,** velum pendulum palati. **P. mol'le,** velum pendulum palati. **P. os'seum,** see *Palate.* **P. pen'dulum,** velum pendulum palati.

Pale. Pallid, whitish. **P. bark,** pale cinchona. **P. cat'echu,** see *Gambier.* **P. cincho'na,** term applied on account of color of powder to several commercial varieties of cinchona bark, principally *Cinchona officinalis, C. nitida,* and *C. micrantha.* It contains much larger proportion of cinchonine and quinidine or cinchonidine than of quinine. **P. lau'rel,** *Kalmia glauca.* **P. rose,** petals of Rosa centifolia, used in various forms as a fragrant vehicle.

Pa'le (*pale,* dust). Pollen.

Pa'lea Cabot'ii. A fern of Java, the delicate filaments of which, derived from the stipes, act as mechanical styptics.

Pale'ness. Whiteness of complexion; it appears to be owing to a diminution or alteration of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels; often a sign of disease.

Paleontology, pa-le-on-tol'o-je (*palaios,* old, *onta,* beings, *logos,* discourse). Discussion on ancient organisms or fossils.

Pa'li plague. See *Plague.*

Palicour'ea cro'cea. Ord. Cinchonaceæ, a native of the West Indies; emetic. **P. diuret'ica,** native of Brazil; leaves are employed in dropsy and erysipelas; fruits are poisonous. **P. Marcgrav'ii,** native of Brazil; poisonous, and employed there to kill rats and mice. **P. officina'lis,** native of Brazil; reputed to be a powerful diuretic in small doses. **P. specio'sa,** *Goldshrub,* native of New Granada and Brazil; leaves are considered to be antisyphilitic; decoction in large doses is poisonous. **P. stre'pens,** native of Brazil; fruit is poisonous, and has diuretic properties; leaves are employed similar to those of Palicourea officinalis. **P. tincto'ria,** Psychotria tinctoria.

Palicoureatannic (pal-e-koo-re-ah-tan'nik) **ac'id.** Acid derived from Palicourea Marcgravii.

Palicouric (pal-e-koo'rik) **acid.** Acid derived from Palicourea Marcgravii, with an acid taste, and occurring in needle shape; soluble in water, and non-toxic.

Palicourine, pal-e-koor'een. Substance derived from Palicourea Marcgravii.

Palil'lo. Campomanesia lineatifolia.

Palim'bolus (*palim,* again, *ballo,* to throw). Very changeable.

Palimpis'sa (*palimpissa,* pitch reboiled, *palim,* again, *pissa,* pitch). Pinus sylvestris.

Palincote'sis (*palin,* again, *kotos,* animosity). Increase of a disease after temporary remission.

Palindrome (pal-in'drom-e) or **Palindrom'ia** (*palin,* again, *dromos,* course). Reflux of fluids from the exterior toward the interior. Relapse of an affection—the recurrence of a paroxysm or disease.

Palingenesis, pal-in-gen'es-is (*palin,* again, *genesis,* generation). Regeneration.

Palinod'ia (*palin,* again, *hodos,* way). Bending backward; relapse.

Palirrhœa, pal-ir-rhe'ah (*palin,* again, *rhoia,* discharge). Recurrence of a mucous flux.

Paliuri baccæ, pal-e-u're bak'ke. Fruits of Rhamnus catharticus.

Pal'la. Mortar and pestle.

Palla'dium. Rare metal, the chloride of which, when given internally for a long time, is said to produce albuminuria and renal disease.

Pal'lat. Vertex.

Pallia'tion (*pallium,* cover or mask, garment, mantle). Act of palliating; that is, of causing the symptoms of a disease to mitigate, without curing it. The medical art can frequently only moderate the symptoms of a disease, prevent it from making progress, prolong the days of the patient, and diminish his suffering. This is palliative treatment.

Pal'liative. *Antipathic, Enantiopathic.* Remedy or mode of treatment which only relieves a disease, without curing it. Placed in antithesis to the radical treatment. See *Palliation* and *Radical.*

Pal'lid. Pale.

Pallid'ulus (dim. of **Pallidus,** pale). Albino. Paleness of the skin or of a wound.

Pal'lidus mor'bus. Chlorosis.

Pal'lium cer'ebri. Mantle (of the brain). See *Mantle.*

Pal'lor. Paleness. **P. cu'tis,** pallor of the skin. **P. defec'tu san'guinis,** pallor resulting from loss of blood. **P. lu'teus,** chlorosis. **P. morbo'sus,** pallor caused by disease. **P. vir'ginum,** chlorosis.

Palm. *Thenar.* The hollow or inside of the hand; limited without by the thenar eminence, which answers for the thumb; within, by the hypothenar eminence, which answers to the little finger; above, by the wrist-joint; and below, by the four fingers. **P. but'ter** or **P. oil,** bland, butter-like fixed oil; orange-yellow, agreeable odor; from outer coating of fruit of *Elais Guineensis;* see *P. butter* and *Cocos butyracea.* **P. gomuto,** see *Toddy.* **P. sugar,** jaggery, made from juice of various species of palm. **P. wax,** vegetable wax from bark of *Ceroxylon andicola,* a South American palm.

Pal'ma. Palm. **P. Chris'ti** (palm of Christ), Ricinus communis. **P. Co'cos,** Cocos nucifera. **P. dactylif'era,** date tree. **P. hu'milis,** Musa paradisiaca. **P. In'dica vina'ria secun'da,** see *Toddy.* **P. ma'nûs,** palm of hand. **P. unguentario'rum,** myrobalanus.

Pal'mæ u'teri plicat'æ (*palma,* branch of a tree). Arborescent striæ in the interior of the cervix uteri.

Pal'mar (*palma,* palm). Concerning the palm of the hand. The palm has sometimes been divided into three regions called palmar: External, corresponding to the thenar eminence; Internal, formed by the hypothenar eminence; and Middle, the hollow of the hand. **P. aponeuro'sis,** *Palmar fascia,* strong triangular aponeurosis arising from the inferior tendon of the palmaris brevis and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus; covering the whole palm of the hand, and adhering somewhat strongly to the skin of the part. It divides into processes which pass to the bases of all the digits; see *Sulcus digitalis anterior, Sulcus digitalis posterior, Sulcus longitudinalis,* and *Sulcus pollicis.* The *palmar ligaments* are small, very numerous fibrous fasciæ which unite the different

bones of the carpus and metacarpus. **P. arch'es,** curved extremities of the radial and cubital arteries in the palm of the hand. There are two: the cubital or superficial furnishes at its convexity toward the fingers the collateral arteries of the fingers and the internal collateral of the thumb; the radial, profound or deep-seated, is deep in the palm of the hand, beneath the tendons of the flexor muscles of the finger, and gives some small branches only to the surrounding parts. The palmar veins accompany the corresponding arteries. **P. ar'teries,** see *Palmar arches.* **P. cuta'neous nerve,** branch from median, arising above the wrist, supplies the integument of the palm. **P. dig'ital ar'teries,** branches from superficial palmar arch, the inner supplying the ulnar side of the little fingers, three others passing in intermetacarpal spaces to the roots of the fingers, where they divide into collateral digital arteries. **P. fas'cia,** palmar aponeurosis. **P. folds,** lines upon skin of palm shaped like capital *M*, caused by movement of muscles of hand. **P. interos'seous ar'teries,** branches of deep palmar arch in interosseous spaces, joining palmar digital arteries. **P. interos'seous mus'cles,** see *Interosseous muscles.* **P. lig'aments,** see *Palmar aponeurosis* and *Digital fibro-cartilages.* **P. mus'cles,** three in number: 1. *Palmaris magnus,* long fusiform muscle which passes obliquely from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the upper extremity of the second metacarpal bone; it bends the hand; 2. *Palmaris longus,* situate on the inner side of the last; very slender, and passes from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the palmar aponeurosis, which it seems to form by the vanishing of its fibres; stretches the palmar aponeurosis and bends the hand; 3. *Palmaris brevis,* small, thin, quadrilateral muscle, situate before the thenar eminence; passes from the annular ligament of the carpus to the integuments of the palm of the hand, which wrinkles by its contraction. **P. nerves,** branches of ulnar, accompanying deep palmar arch. **P. veins,** see *Palmar arches.*

Palma'res interos'sei. See *Interosseous muscles.*

Palma'ris anti'cus. See *Palmar muscles.* **P. bre'vis** or **P. cuta'neus,** see *Palmar muscles.* **P. inter'nus,** see *Palmar muscles.* **P. lon'gus,** see *Palmar muscles.* **P. lon'gus bicauda'tus,** variation of P. longus, having two tendons of insertion. **P. mag'nus,** see *Palmar muscles.*

Palmarosa (pal-mar-o'sah) **oil.** Oil derived from Andropogon Schœnanthus; is added to attar of roses for purposes of adulteration.

Palmata, pal-mat'ah. Palma Christi.

Pal'matin or **Pal'mitin.** Solid, crystallizable fat occurring in medullary sheath of nerves.

Pal'mature. Condition in which the fingers are united, either as a congenital deformity or the result of burns or injuries.

Palmella, pal-mel'lah. Algæ division of the Cyanophyceæ. **P. cruen'ta,** gory dew; alga occurring on sides of wells or on water. **P. febri'lis,** alga occurring on marshes; spores are reputed to give rise to intermittent fever. **P. prodigio'sa,** bacillus prodigiosus.

Palmellin, pal-mel'lin. Substance giving red color to palmella cruenta, resembling hæmoglobin.

Palmet'to. Genus of palms. Palmæ. **P. saw,** Chamærops serratula.

Pal'micus. Pertaining to palpitation or pulsation.

Palmil'la. Palmella.

Pal'mipede (*palma, pes,* foot). Web-footed.

Pal'mistry (*palma,* palm of hand). Chiromancy.

Palmit'ic ac'id. Colorless, odorless, tasteless solid, existing in free state in old palm oil, sometimes in pus from gangrenous parts, and in combination with glyceryl of palmitin.

Pal'mitin. Tripalmitate of glyceryl; occurs in palm oil and other liquid oils, as well as in butter and human fat.

Pal'moscopy (*palmos,* palpitation, *skopeo,* to view). Investigation of the beating of the heart and pulse. Prognosis from the beating of the heart and pulse.

Palmospasmus, pal-mo-spaz'mus (*palmos, spasmos*). Violent clonic spasm. **P., elec'tric,** palmospasmus following electrical stimulation, occurring in progressive muscular atrophy.

Palmos'sei. Palmar interosseous muscles. See *Interosseous muscles.*

Pal'mus. Palpitation; twitching; convulsive tic. Pulsation; subsultus. **P. cor'dis,** palpitation. **P. plumba'rius,** metallic colic. **P. vom'itus,** vomiting.

Pa'lo armago'za. *Bitter tree of Texas.* Roots and stems have been employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. **P. de calentu'ras** (S.), fever wood, calenturas, cinchona. **P. de campe'che,** hæmatoxylon. **P. del muer'to,** Ipomœa muricoides. **P. san'to,** Guaiacum officinale. **P. de vac'ca,** galactodendron. **P. de ve'las,** Parmentiera cerifera.

Palpate, pal'pate. To explore diseases by palpation.

Palpa'tion (*palpo,* to feel). Sense of touch. Also the mode of exploring diseases by feeling or pressing upon the diseased organ with the fingers of one hand or of both hands. A delicate and discriminating touch —*tactus eruditus*—is important in the diagnosis of many morbid conditions. **P., abdom'ino-vagi'nal,** palpation of the pelvic organs by introducing the finger into the vagina and placing the hand over the abdominal region. **P., biman'ual,** see *Examination, bimanual.*

Palpatom'etry (*palpo,* to feel, *metron,* measure). Estimation of degree of tenderness over particular areas by means of an instrument giving graduated pressure.

Pal'pebra. *The Eyelid.* Two movable vela situate in front of the eye, which, by their separation, permit the organ to receive the impression of light, or by their greater or less occlusion protect it from the influence of too great light or from the action of extraneous bodies; separated above from the forehead by the eyebrows, and confounded below with the cheeks. The upper eyelid is much broader and more movable than the lower. They are separated by a transverse cleft, *Fissura* or *Rima palpebrarum,* and their edges are thick and furnished with the cilia or eyelashes. Supported by the tarsal cartilages, they unite at the extremities of the transverse diameter of the orbit, forming two angles, the innermost being called the *greater angle of the eye* or *inner* or *greater canthus;* the other, the *lesser* or *external angle* or *canthus.* When brought together a triangular space is left between their posterior surfaces and the conjunctiva, which has been called *Rivus lacrymalis.* They are formed—1, of a thin dermoid texture; 2, of a muscular membrane—a portion of the orbicularis; 3, of a particular fibrous membrane; 4, of the tarsi; 5, of a mucous membrane—a part of the tunica conjunctiva. Their vessels and nerves are called palpebral. **P. fico'sa,** old name for trachoma. **P. infe'rior extror'sum flex'a,** ectropion. **P. ter'tia,** valvula semilunaris.

Pal'pebræ superio'ris pri'mus (first muscle of the upper eyelid). Levator palpebræ superioris.

Pal'pebral. Belonging or relating to the eyelid. **P. ar'teries,** those distributed to the eyelids, two in number, an upper and a lower. The former arises from the ophthalmic, a little beyond the cartilaginous pulley of the greater oblique muscle, and descends toward the upper eyelid, over which it is distributed. The latter arises at the side of, or a little behind, the preceding, and sends its ramifications to the lower eyelid and the neighboring parts. Palpebral veins have a similar arrangement, except that some of them open into the temporal and labial veins. **P. car'tilages,** tarsal cartilages. **P. conjuncti'va,** c. lining the eyelids. **P. fas'cia** limits the orbit in front, arises from the periorbital membrane, passes to the tarsi. **P. fis'sure,** slit separating the eyelids from each other. **P. flux, pu'riform,** a puriform discharge furnished by the glands of Meibomius when inflamed, and to which Scarpa attributes fistula lacrymalis in many cases. **P. folds,** formed by reflection of the conjunctiva from the lids to the eyeball. **P. lig'aments,** superior and inferior. Some anato-

mists, with Winslow, have described under this name the fibrous layer which is attached, on the one hand, to the outer part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages; see *Orbicular muscles, P. fascia.* **P. mus'cles,** thin sheets of non-striated muscle inserted upon the tarsi. *P. m., inferior,* muscle connected behind with facial process of inferior rectus. *P. m., superior,* muscle better known as *Orbito-palpebralis.* **P. nerves,** *Nerves of the eyelids,* arise particularly from the frontal and lacrymal branches, from the ophthalmic nerve of Willis, and from the facial, nasal, and infra-orbital branches of the superior maxillary nerve.

Palpebra'lis. Orbicularis palpebrarum; orbito-palpebralis; levator palpebræ superioris. **P. infe'rior** and **supe'rior,** see *Palpebral muscles.*

Palpebra'rum ape'riens rec'tus, Levator palpebræ superioris. **P. duo mus'culi,** orbiculares palpebrarum.

Palpebra'tio (*palpebra,* eyelid). Winking. Nictation.

Palpebritis, pal-pe-bre'tis. Inflammation of the eyelid.

Pal'pebrum. Palpebra.

Pal'pitate (*palpito,* to quiver). To beat rapidly or flutter. See *Palpitation.*

Palpita'tio. Palpitation. **P. arteria'rum,** see *Palpitation.* **P. cor'dis trep'idans,** rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart. **P. membro'rum,** involuntary shaking of the legs.

Palpita'tion (*palpito,* to throb). A name given to the pulsations of the heart when they become stronger, more extensive, or more sensible to the individual than ordinarily. Palpitations occur in a number of affections; sometimes owing to organic diseases of the heart—hypertrophy, inflammation, etc.; at others, to a disease in some other viscus; while frequently they are merely nervous. Palpitation is sometimes felt in the arteries, constituting *Palpitatio arteriosa,* arterial palpitation. **P., cœ'liac,** palpitation of abdominal aorta. **P. of the heart,** palpitation. **P., idiopath'ic,** palpitation, nervous; see *Palpitation.* **P., symptomat'ic,** palpitation as a symptom of disease, not of the heart only, but of other conditions—tænia in the intestines, for example.

Pal'sied. Paralytic.

Pal'sy. Paralysis. **P., Bell's,** paralysis, Bell's. **P., birth,** spastic diplegia; spasm of all the extremities at birth or soon afterward. **P., creep'ing,** atrophy, progressive muscular. **P., crossed,** see *Hemiplegia.* **P., crutch,** see *Crutch.* **P. of the extremities,** paralysis of the upper or lower extremities. **P., fa'cial,** paralysis, Bell's. **P., fa'cial, mim'ic,** paralysis, Bell's. **P., ham'mer,** see *Hammer.* **P., histrion'ic,** paralysis, Bell's. **P., hyster'ical,** paralysis, hysterical. **P., lead,** *Metallic palsy, Painter's paralysis* or *palsy, Lead tremor;* paralysis of the upper extremities especially, induced by poison of lead. **P., mercu'rial,** *Mercurial tremor, Mercurial shaking palsy, Mercurial trade disease;* paralysis induced by the poison of mercury. **P. metal'lic,** see *Palsy, lead,* and *Tremor.* **P., paint'er's,** P., lead. **P., pen,** writer's cramp. **P., psych'ical,** hysterical paralysis. **P., scribe,** writer's cramp. **P., semp'stress's,** *Sempstress's cramp;* an affection analogous to writer's cramp; usually consists in an entire or partial loss of sensation at the end of the right thumb and index finger, with inability to hold the needle. **P., shak'ing,** paralysis agitans. **P., shak'ing, mercu'rial,** palsy, mercurial. **P., shak'ing, metal'lic,** see *Tremor.* **P., trans'verse,** see *Hemiplegia.* **P., trem'bling,** paralysis agitans. **P., ves'ical,** paralysis of the bladder. **P., wast'ing,** progressive muscular atrophy.

Pal'sywort. Primula veris.

Pal'ta. Persea gratissima.

Palu'dal or **Palus'tral** (*palus,* marsh). Relating to a marsh or to emanations from it. **P. fe'ver,** malarial fever.

Paludapium (marsh apium). Apium graveolens.

Pal'udism. Morbid condition produced by exposure to marsh malaria.

Palu'dose or **Palu'dous.** Relating to a marsh or to emanations from it.

Pa'lus. Marsh. Penis. **P. sanc'tus,** guaiacum.

Palus'ter (*palus,* marsh). Paludose.

Palustrine, pa-lus'treen. Paludose.

Pambio'ma. Original animating principle. General principle of life.

Pambota'no. Native name of Mexican tree, Colliandra Houstoni; used in decoction and alcoholic elixir in malarial poisoning.

Pamphagus, pam-fag'us (*pan,* all, *phago,* to eat). Omnivorous.

Pamphilus, pam'fil-us. Plaster.

Pampho'bia. Panophobia.

Pampin'iform plex'us (*pampinus,* tendril, *forma,* form). Corpus pampiniforme; much-convoluted portion of spermatic and ovarian veins, where they lie in the spermatic cord or broad ligament.

Pampinifor'me cor'pus. See *Corpus pampiniforme.*

Pampinocele, pam-pin-o-se'le (Eng. pam-pin'o-seel) (*pampinus,* vine, tendril, *kele,* tumor). Varicose condition of plexus pampiniformis.

Pample'gia or **Panplegia** (*pan,* all, *plege,* a stroke). General paralysis. Palsy of the whole body. Also bilateral hemiplegia, in which the upper and lower extremities on both sides are paralyzed from cerebral lesion.

Pan, Pan'to (*pan,* all). In composition, all.

Pan, brain. Parts in which the brain is contained. **P., knee,** patella.

Panacea, pan-a-se'ah (*pan, akeomai,* to cure). A pretended universal remedy. There is no such thing in existence. **P. An'glica,** magnesia. **P. du'cis Holsa'tiæ,** potassii sulphas. **P. duplica'ta,** potassii sulphas. **P. lapso'rum,** Arnica montana. **P. mercuria'lis,** hydrargyri submurias. **P. mercu'rii ru'bri,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **P. pec'toris,** Glechoma hederacea. **P. universa'lis,** kermes mineral. **P. vegetab'ilis,** crocus.

Pan'acon. White, tasteless substance, obtained by action of sulphuric acid upon panaquilon.

Pana'da (*panis,* bread). *Panado, Panata, Panatella.* Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pap, sometimes administered to the sick. **P., sim'ple bread,** may be made by putting any quantity of grated stale bread into enough water to form a moderately thick pulp, covering it up, leaving it to soak for an hour, then beating it up with two tablespoonfuls of milk and a small portion of refined sugar, and boiling the whole for ten minutes, stirring all the time.

Pan'ais. Pastinaca sativa.

Pan'ama fever. Malarial fever of that region. Sometimes applied to yellow fever.

Pana'quilon. Amorphous sweet principle found in ginseng.

Pan'aris. Paronychia. **P. cuta'neum,** onychia. **P. gangræno'sum,** panaris septicum. **P. sep'ticum,** paronychia of septic origin. **P. subungua'le,** onychia.

Panarit'ium. Felon, whitlow—*i. e.* periphalangeal cellulitis. **P. tendino'sum,** acute infective inflammation of the sheath of a tendon, generally of a finger, more rarely of a toe.

Pana'rium. Paronychia.

Panarthri'tis (*pan, arthron,* joint). Inflammation of all the tissues of a joint. General inflammation of a joint. **P. u'rica,** arthritis uratica.

Pan'a's solution. Mild, antiseptic collyrium used in conjunctivitis, blepharitis, etc Hydrarg. biniodide, 1; absolute alcohol, 400; distilled water to 20,000 parts.

Pana'ta. Panada.

Panatel'la. Panada.

Pan'ax (*pan, akeomai,* to cure). See *Panax quinquefolium.* **P. cochlea'tus,** shrub growing in the Moluccas and Java; root is diuretic and diaphoretic; the young leaves are edible, and are applied externally as an application in mastitis. Gum-resin is obtained from the stem, resembling opoponax. **P. costi'num,** Pastinaca opoponax. **P. fructico'sum,** native of the Molucca Islands and certain parts of Asia; has diuretic

and emmenagogue virtues. **P. heracle'um,** Pastinaca opoponax. **P. pastina'ca,** Pastinaca opoponax. **P. quinquefo'lium** (same etymon as panacea), *Ginseng, Ninsing, Gensang, Schinseng, Sang, Redberry, Five fingers;* ord. Araliaceæ; grows in North America. The root, *Radix ginseng,* is about the thickness of the little finger; an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches, of a whitish-yellow color, wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny, texture. It has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness. Much esteemed by the Chinese, who pay a high price for it. It is a gentle and agreeable stimulant. **P. shin'seng,** *Asiatic ginseng,* a native of Asia, has been usually confounded with the last. Root, *Radix ninsi,* has like virtues.

Panbio'ma (pan-be-o'mah) or **Pambio'ma** (*pan, bios,* life). Original animating principle. General principle of life.

Panblas'tic (*pan, blastos,* germ). Originating from all the germinal layers.

Panchres'ton or **Panchres'tos** (*pan, chrestos,* useful). Panacea.

Panchres'tum chi'næ. See *Quinium.*

Panchym'agogue. Panchymagogum.

Panchymagogum, pank-im-ag-o'gum (*pan, chuma,* juice, *ago,* to drive away). *Panchymagogue.* A medicine which the ancients believed capable of purging away all sorts of humors **P. minera'le,** hydrargyri submurias.

Pancœnon'osus, Pancœnonu'sus, or **Pancœnosus,** pan-se-no'sus (*pancœnus, nosos,* disease). Pandemic.

Pancœ'nus mor'bus (*pan, koinos,* common). Pandemic.

Pancrat'ic (*pan, kratos,* power). All-powerful; very potent.

Pancra'tium (*pan, kratos,* strength). A Grecian athletic exercise. Applied also to a plant which was considered all-powerful. **P. marit'imum,** bulbous plant, native of Europe; medicinal properties resemble those of squills; grows wild in Southern U. S., near the sea-coast. **P. ve'rum,** Scilla maritima.

Pan'creas (*pan, kreas,* flesh, *i.e.* quite fleshy). *Sweetbread.* Gland, deeply seated in the abdomen and lying transversely on the vertical column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen. Its left extremity, the tail, is smaller than the right, the head. The body and the tail are described under the name *Portio gastrica.* At its right portion it has, almost always, a greater or less prolongation, called by Winslow and some others the lesser pancreas, *Pancreas of Aselli, Pancreas minus* or *parvum.* It resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has been called the *Abdominal salivary gland;* composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct, and united by areolar tissue. From each of the granulations of these lobes arise the radicles of its excretory duct, which are very delicate and united like veins. The duct itself, *Pancreatic duct, Canal* or *Duct of Wirsun* or *Wirsung,* proceeds in a serpentine course through the substance of the organ; behind the second portion of the duodenum it becomes free, and is of the size of a crow's quill. It opens at an acute angle into the choledoch duct, or proceeds close to it, opening separately into the duodenum. At times there is another pancreatic duct, smaller, proceeding from the summit of the head of the gland, and opening separately into the duodenum above the choledoch duct in man. This has been named *Ductus pancreaticus superior.*

The following are some of the measurements of this organ:

Weight, 66–102 g. (Krause).	
Volume	66–103 cm.
Length	190–220
Thickness (in the middle)	15
Breadth	40 (a little more at the head).
Diameter of pancreatic duct at the head	2.3

The pancreatic arteries are very numerous and small. They proceed from the cœliac, splenic, superior mesenteric, right gastro-epiploic, coronaria ventriculi, and left capsular. The veins open into the radicles of the vena porta, and particularly into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. Its nerves emanate from the solar plexus, and its lymphatics pass into the ganglions to which it gives its name. The pancreas secretes the *Pancreatic juice,* which resembles the saliva and converts starch into dextrin and glucose. The quantity of pancreatic juice secreted is difficult to determine; it has been estimated at 200-350 grammes; in a woman æt. 78, suffering from a fistula, 80–125 g. fluid were collected daily. **P. accesso'rium,** pancreatic lobules detached from the main gland; have been found between the membranes of the stomach near the greater curvature in the wall of the jejunum, and even as far as the diverticulum ilei. **P. of Asel'li,** see *Pancreas.* **P. divis'um,** name given to pancreas consisting of two divisions, which are united by Wirsung's canal. **P. mi'nus,** see *Pancreas.* **P. par'vum,** see *Pancreas.* **P., sec'ond,** Brunner's glands. **P., small,** see *Pancreas.* **P. succenturia'tum,** pancreas accessorium. **P. of Wins'low,** see *Pancreas.* Its great use appears to be to emulsify fatty matters by virtue of a peculiar albuminoid principle—*pancreatin,* coagulable by heat or alcohol—which it contains. It also dissolves albuminous substances. The pancreatic juice of the pig has been given in the form of emulsion—*Pancreatic emulsion*—with the fat of beef, stirred in milk, to consumptive patients. An emulsion with cod-liver oil is similarly prescribed.

Pancreatalgia, pan-kre-at-al'je-ah (*pancreas, algos,* pain). Neuralgic pain of the pancreas.

Pancreatec'tomy (*pancreas, ektome,* excision). Excision of a portion or all of the pancreas.

Pacreatemphraxis, pan-kre-at-em-fraks'is (*pancreas, emphrasso,* to obstruct). Engorgement or obstruction of the pancreas.

Pancreathelco'sis (*pancreas, helkos,* ulcer). Ulceration of the pancreas.

Pancreat'ic. Relating to or affecting the pancreas. **P. ar'teries,** see *Pancreas.* **P. di'astase,** amylopsin. **P. duct,** see *Pancreas.* **P. duct, ac'cessory,** see *Accessory pancreatic duct.* **P. emul'sion,** see *Pancreas.* **P. juice,** see *Pancreas.* **P. nerves,** see *Pancreas.* **P. plex'us,** offshoot from splenic plexus of sympathetic lying about the pancreatic vessels. **P. sarco'ma of Ab'ernethy,** tumor, in irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like the irregular masses of the pancreas; found in the areolar substance, but usually in the lymphatic glands, chiefly in the female breast. **P. veins,** see *Pancreas.*

Pancreaticoduode'nal. Relating to pancreas and duodenum. **P. ar'teries,** those supplying the pancreas and duodenum: *superior,* a branch of gastroduodenal; *inferior,* from superior mesenteric. **P. plex'us,** branches of hepatic plexus extending to P. artery. **P. vein,** tributary of portal, which gathers blood from pancreas and duodenum.

Pancreaticosplen'ic lig'ament. Fold of peritoneum extending from tail of pancreas to spleen, connecting with gastrosplenic omentum.

Pan'creatin. The combined ferments of the pancreatic juice. Soluble ferment, prepared from the pancreas of some animals, having property of emulsifying and decomposing fats and of converting starch into sugar, and aiding the digestion of starchy, fatty, and albuminoid matters. See also *Amylopsin, Myopsin, Trypsin,* and *Steapsin.*

Pancreati'tis (*pancreas, itis*). Inflammation of the pancreas—an affection the phenomena of which are not well known. **P., acute,** acute inflammation of the pancreas, characterized by severe pains in the abdominal region, vomiting, and fatal termination. **P., acute hemorrhag'ic,** acute pancreatitis in which hemorrhages occur into the tissue between the acini.

Pan'creatoid (*pancreas, eidos,* appearance). Like the pancreas. A tumor resembling the pancreas in structure.

Pancreat'omy or **Pancreatot'omy** (*pancreas, tome,* incision). Incision of the pancreas.

Pancreatoncus, pan-kre-at-on'kus (*pancreas*, *onkos*, swelling). Tumor of the pancreas.

Pancreatoptyalin, pan-kre-at-op-ti'al-in. Substance in pancreatic juice resembling ptyalin, but acting more energetically on starch.

Pancreatorrhagia, pan-kre-at-or-rha'je-ah (*rhegnumi*, to flow). Pancreatic hemorrhage.

Pancreatot'omy (*pancreas*, *tome*, incision). Incision of the pancreas.

Pancreazymase, pan-kre-ah-zim'aze (*pancreas*, *zume*, leaven). Ferment existing in the pancreas.

Pancreëctomy, pan-kre-ek'to-me (*pancreas*, *ektome*, excision). Pancreatectomy.

Pancre'ne (*pan*, *krene*, spring). Pancreas.

Pancreopathia, pan-kre-o-path-e'ah (*pancreas*, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the pancreas.

Pan'creum. Pancreas.

Pandalit'ium (corrupted from **Panaritium**). Paronychia.

Pandanus, pan-dan'us. Screw-pine of the Moluccas; leaves are used as an antidote in poisoning resulting from eating poisonous fish. **P. odoratis'simus**, screw-pine, fragrant Eastern species. Oil—keora oil—is obtained from the leaves; the fruit while still unripe is reputed to be used by the Chinese as an abortifacient; juice of the leaves is used in India in diarrhœa and dysenteric affections, and applied externally to wounds.

Pande'mia. Pandemic.

Pandem'ic (*pan*, *demos*, people). *Pandemy.* An epidemic which attacks the whole or a great part of the population.

Pan'demy. Pandemic.

Pandicula'tion (*pandiculo*, *pando*, to stretch out, to stretch, as one awakening from sleep). Stretching; an action which consists in elevating the upper limbs and throwing the head and trunk backward at the same time that the lower limbs are extended. This series of motions of the extensor muscles is in some measure independent of the will, and is accompanied by yawning, which is equally involuntary. In health, stretching occurs before and after sleep, especially when we are fatigued. It is also observed at the onset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, etc.

Pandoce'um (*pan*, *dechomai*, to receive). A house or hotel that receives all classes. A general hospital, or one that admits all cases.

Pandochi'um or **Pandoci'um.** Pandoceum.

Pang (like **Pain**). Brief but intense pain. See *Pain.* **P., breast, suf'focative**, see *Angina pectoris.* **P., brow**, frontal neuralgia.

Pangenesis, pan-jen'es-is (*pan*, *genesis*, generation). A "provisional hypothesis" on which Mr. Darwin has assumed that the whole organization, in the sense of every atom or unit, reproduces itself.

Pangens, pan'jens. Active particles regarded as vehicles of hereditary characters in Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis.

Pangium (pan'je-um) **edu'le** or **P. Rum'phii.** Tree of East Indian Islands, known as the pangi. The whole tree has anthelmintic virtues and is narcotic.

Panhidro'sis (*pan*, *hidrosis*, sweating). Sweating over the whole body.

Panhistoph'ytum ova'tum. Parasite of pebrine.

Panhyperæ'mia (*pan*, *hyperæmia*). Plethora.

Panhysterec'tomy (*pan*, *hystera*, womb, *ektome*, excision). Total extirpation of the uterus.

Pan'ic grass, Ital'ian. Panicum Italicum.

Panicula, pan-ik'u-lah. Furuncle.

Pan'icum dac'tylon. Cynedon dactylon. **P. Ital'icum** (*panis*, bread), *Italian panic grass*, *Indian millet*, *Guinea corn*, *Barbadoes millet*, *Sorghum*, nat. ord. Gramineæ. The seeds—*Milii semina*—are much esteemed in Italy, being a constant ingredient in soups and made into a variety of forms for the table. **P. milia'ceum**, *Common millet;* millet-seeds are esteemed a nutritious article of diet, and are often made into puddings. **P. mil'ium**, P. miliaceum.

Panidro'sis (*pan*, *hidros*, sweat). General or universal perspiration.

Pa'nis. Bread; see *Triticum æstivum.* **P. canica'ceus**, see *Canicæ.* **P. ciba'rius**, syncomistos. **P. cucu'li**, Oxalis acetosella. **P. lax'ans**, biscuit prepared with jalap-resin in solution. **P. porci'nus**, cyclamen.

Paniv'orous (*panis*, bread, *voro*, to devour). Subsisting on bread.

Panmixia, pan-miks'e-ah. Term applied to careless intercrossing, as in breeding of animals, or even in the human race.

Pan'na. Aspidium athamanticum. **P. root**, the rhizome used by natives of South Africa as a vermifuge.

Pannecrotomy, pan-nek-rot'om-e (*pan*, all, *nekros*, dead body, *tome*, cutting). Plan proposed to prevent burying alive, consisting in dissecting all dead bodies.

Panneuritis, pan-nu-re'tis. Multiple neuritis. **P. epidem'ica**, beri-beri.

Pan'ni. Swathing clothes.

Pan'nicle (dim. of **Pannus**, a web). Membrane.

Pannic'ulus (dim. of **Pannus**, a web). A small membrane; pterygion. **P. adipo'sus**, cellular membrane. **P. carno'sus**, *Muscular web*, *Mantle;* a general covering found in the quadruped, and formed by a thin subcutaneous muscle which serves to move the skin. It exists only in certain parts of the human body, as in the forehead, where it is formed by the occipitofrontalis; in the neck, by the platysma myoides; and in the scrotum, by the cremaster muscle. **P. cor'dis**, pericardium. **P. hymenæ'us**, hymen. **P. sub'tilis**, pia mater. **P. transver'sus**, diaphragm. **P. virgina'lis**, hymen.

Pan'nikell. Cranium.

Pannodic, pan-no'dic. Panthodic.

Pan'nus. A piece of cloth; a web. This word has several other meanings, many of which are equivocal. It means a tent for a wound, and also an irregular nævus or mark on the skin. Modern ophthalmologists apply it to an opaque and vascular condition of the anterior membrane of the cornea, almost invariably produced by the continuance of purulent or strumous ophthalmia or by chronic inflammation of the cornea. This part becomes nebulous, covered with red vessels, and opaque. At times the sclerotic conjunctiva undergoes a similar change to that which occurs in the corneal portion. When the cornea is extremely vascular and opaque, it is called *Pannus crassus;* if the blood-vessels are few and scattered and the cloudiness inconsiderable, it is called *Pannus tenuis.* When the disease is produced by external irritants, as by friction and irritation of the cornea, etc., the term *Traumatic pannus* is applied to it. When pannus is attended with an extremely bloodshot condition of the eye, it is called *Pannus trachomatosus.* **P. cara'tus**, name applied to carate and mal del pinto. **P. carno'sus**, P. crassus. **P. cras'sus**, see *Pannus.* **P. hepat'icus**, chloasma. **P. herpet'icus**, see *Ophthalmia.* **P. lenticula'ris**, ephelides. **P. lepro'sus**, pannus due to leprosy, affecting the palpebral conjunctiva. **P. lymphat'icus**, pannus phlyctænulosus. **P. phlyctænulo'sus**, opaque and vascular condition of the cornea due to inflammation of a phlyctenular type. **P. sarcomato'sus**, pannus crassus. **P. scrofulo'sus**, see *Herpes corneæ.* **P. sic'cus**, pannus associated with xerosis. **P. ten'uis**, see *Pannus.* **P. trachomato'sus**, see *Pannus.* **P., traumat'ic**, see *Pannus.* **P. vesicato'rius**, blistering cloth; prepared by digesting powdered cantharides in sulphurous ether, evaporating, and spreading the oily mass remaining, melted, with twice its weight of wax, on a cloth prepared with waxed plaster.

Pano'chia. Bubo.

Panopho'bia (*pan*, the god Pan, *phobos*, fear. A panic or fear inspired by the god Pan, according to the ancients. Others derive it, and with more probability, from *pan*, all, *phobos*, fear. This universal and groundless fear is morbid, and is a symptom of melancholy.

Panophthal'mia or **Panophthalmi'tis** (*pan*, *ophthalmitis*). Inflammation of the whole eye, frequently producing loss of that organ. So many structures of the eye are involved in the suppurative form of cho-

roiditis that by some the latter is considered synonymous with *panophthalmitis*.

Panosteitis, pan-os-te-e'tis (*pan*, *osteon*, bone). Inflammation of the entire tissue of a bone.

Panotitis, pan-o-te'tis (*pan*, *ous*, ear). Inflammation of the whole ear, particularly the middle and internal portions. **P. diphtherit'ica**, panotitis due to attack of scarlatinal diphtheritis, accompanied by entire loss of hearing power.

Panpharmacon, pan-far'mak-on. Panacea.

Panphlegmon, pan-fleg'mon. Gangrene characterized by great rapidity of development and termination, and thought to be due to presence of a germ.

Panphobia, pan-fo'be-ah. Panophobia.

Panplegia, pan-plej'e-ah. General paralysis; paralysis of the whole body.

Pansclerosis, pan-skler-o'sis (*pan*, *sklerosis*, hardness). Complete induration of a part.

Pansper'mia (*pan*, *sperma*, sperm). *Panspermy*. Theory of *dissemination of germs*, according to which ova or germs are disseminated over all space, undergoing development under favorable circumstances.

Pansperm'ism (*pan*, *sperma*, sperm). Spontaneous generation.

Pansperm'y. Panspermia.

Pansphyg'mograph (*pan*, *sphugmos*, pulse, *grapho*, to write). Cardiograph.

Pan'sy. Viola tricolor.

Pantadenodes, pan-tad-en-o'dees (*pan*, *aden*, gland, *eidos*, resemblance). Consisting throughout of glandular tissue, the pancreas for example.

Pantago'gon (*panta*, all, *ago*, to drive out). Medicine that purges away all deleterious humors.

Pantamorphia, pan-ta-mor'fe-ah. General deformity.

Pantamor'phic. Generally amorphous or deformed.

Pantancyloblepha'ron (*panta*, *ankule*, string, *blepharon*, eyelid). Complete adhesion of eyelids to the eyeball and to each other.

Pantanencepha'lia (*panto*, *anencephalia*). Entire absence of brain—the same as anencephalia; such a monster is said to be *Pantanencephalic*.

Pan'tas. Dysentery in cattle.

Pantatroph'ia (*panto*, *atrophia*, atrophy). Universal atrophy.

Panthod'ic (*panto*, *hodos*, way). An epithet applied to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point in all directions to every other point.

Pan'tices. Ingluvies; intestines.

Pant'ing. Short and rapid breathing, as in asthma.

Pan'to. In composition, all. See *Pan*.

Pantæoperittosis, pan-te-o-per-it-to'sis. Universal hypertrophy.

Pantogamy, pan-tog'am-e. Sexual connection in disregard of all laws pertaining thereto.

Pantoganglii'tis (*panto*, *ganglion*, *itis*). Cholera.

Pantophagists, pan-tof'a-jists (*panto*, *phago*, to eat). See *Omnivorous*.

Pantoph'agous. Omnivorous.

Pantopho'bia (*panto*, *phobos*, fear). Hydrophobia; panophobia.

Pantoplethora, pan-to-pleth-or'ah. Universal plethora.

Pantoscopic, pan-to-skop'ik (*pan*, *skopeo*, to observe). Applying to all forms of vision, near and far, as a bifocal lens, so-called, arranged for distance or for reading.

Pantozoö'tia. Panzoötia.

Panulatus, pan-u-lat'us. Resembling a weaver's shuttle; term applied to furunculoid cutaneous lesion.

Pa'nus. Non-suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic glands. See *Pannus*. **P. fau'cium**, tumefaction of the glands of the mouth. **P. inguina'lis**, bubo.

Panygrous, pan-ig'rus (*pan*, *hugros*, moist). Wholly fluid.

Panzoö'tia (*pan*, *zoon*, animal). An endemic or epidemic disease affecting animals generally.

Pa'o perei'ra. Geissospermum læve.

Pap (*papilla*). Mamma; nipple; also a soft food made of bread boiled or softened with water. *Breadberry*. **P. of the throat**, uvula.

Papain, pap'a-in. Albuminoid ferment from juice of half-ripe fruit of Carica papaya, papaw tree; digests fibrin and albumen more readily than pepsin; recommended as solvent of membrane in croup and diphtheria, also as a digestive in dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach and intestines, and as a galactagogue and anthelmintic.

Pa'pas America'nus. Solanum tuberosum.

Papa'ver. *White poppy*, ord. Papaveraceæ. The nearly ripe *Capsule of White poppy*, *Papaveris Capsulæ* (Ph. Br.), *Mecon poppyhead*, is used in fomentation as an anodyne and relaxant to inflamed or ulcerated parts. It is from the poppy that *opium*—called also *Laudanum*, *Mecon*—is procured. It is the concrete juice obtained, after the flowering of the plant, by making longitudinal incisions in the unripe capsules, and is commonly obtained from the Levant or India, where the poppy grows abundantly. See *Opium*. **P. cerea'le**, P. rhœas. **P. cornicula'tum**, Chelidonium majus. **P. errat'icum**, P. rhœas. **P. lu'teum**, Chelidonium majus. **P. ni'grum**, variety of the white poppy producing black seeds. **P. rhœ'as**, systematic and pharmacopœial name of the *Red corupoppy*, *Cornrose*, *Copper rose*, *Red mailkes*. Heads of this species contain a milky juice of a narcotic quality. A syrup, *Syrupus rhœados*, of its flowers has been directed, which has been esteemed diaphoretic and slightly soothing, but it is more admired for its color than for any other property.

Papaveraceous, pa-pav-er-a'she-us. Resembling the poppy.

Papavera'ceum (*papaver*). Opiate.

Papaveraldine, pa-pav-er-al'deen. Yellow powder in crystals (formula, $C_{20}H_{18}NO_5$), derived from papaverine by oxidation.

Papaver'culum (*papaver*, inspissated juice of which it resembles). Meconium.

Papav'eric ac'id. Coloring principle in red poppy-petals.

Papav'erine (*papaver*). An alkaloid contained in opium. See *Opium*.

Papav'eris cap'ita or **cap'sulæ**. Poppy-capsules. See *Papaver* and *Opium*.

Papavero'sine. Crystallizable alkaloid found in poppy-capsules.

Papaw' tree or **Papa'ya vulga'ris**. Carica papaya; fruit edible; juice of unripe fruit yields digestive ferment, papain. Papaw is also seed of Asmina triloba, having emetic properties.

Papa'yotin. Dried juice of half-ripe fruit of papaw, Carica papaya. Used as a digestive, like pepsin.

Pa'per. Charta. See *Antirheumatic*, *Blistering*, *Cantharides*, *Congo*, *Litmus*, *Medicated*, and *Turmeric paper*. **P. birch**, Betula papyracea. **P., mus'tard**, Charta sinapis. **P., sin'apized**, see *Sinapism* and *Charta sinapis*.

Papil'la. End of the breast, the nipple. See *Nipple*. An eminence similar to a nipple. Name given to small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, in which latter situation they are also called villi. See *Villous*. They contain the ultimate expansions of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible in some cases of a kind of erection. They are also called *Nervous papillæ*. **P. acus'tica basila'ris**, patch of nerve-endings on wall of cochlea. In amphibia and reptiles a small rounded eminence; in man, lengthened out to the organ of Corti. **P. basila'ris**, organ of Corti. **P., conges'tion**, papilla, engorged. **P., den'tinal**, see *Tooth*. **P., engorged**, *Congestion papilla*; a swollen, prominent, and even bulging condition of the papilla of the optic nerve, seen in optic neuritis; see *Neuroretinitis*. **P. of the eye**, see *P., optic*. **P., hair**, matrix pili. **P. of kid'ney**, conical projection of apex of pyramid of Malphigi into a calyx of the ureter; uriniferous tubules open upon it from the surface. **P. lacryma'lis**, see *Lacrymal puncta*. **P. mam'mæ**, nipple. **P. ner'vi op'tici**, see *Optic nerve*. **P., op'tic**, see *Optic papilla*. **P. palati'na**,

eminence on anterior portion of palate, just behind anterior palatine foramen. **P. pi'li**, see *Hair*. **P. ret'inæ**, optic disk. **P. saliva'lis bucca'lis**, eminence in mouth opposite second molar tooth of upper jaw, where Stenon's duct discharges. **P. s. infe'rior**, sublingual caruncle. **P. s. supe'rior**, P. s. buccalis. **P. semiluna'ris**, crista acustica. **P. spira'lis**, projection made by organ of Corti in preparation, showing cross-section of ductus cochlearis. **P. sublingua'lis**, sublingual caruncle. **P. umbilica'lis**, rounded cicatricial stump remaining at the bottom of the umbilicus.

Papil'læ. See *Corpuscles, Pacinian*. **P. arcuat'æ, P. calycifor'mes, P. capitat'æ, P. circumvallat'æ, P. clavat'æ, P. con'icæ, P., con'ical, P., conoi'dal, P. conoï'deæ**, see *Papillæ of the tongue*. **P. corallifor'mes**, filiform papillæ. **P. co'rii**, papillæ of skin. **P. cuta'neo-acust'icæ**, papilliform eminences. **P. cu'tis**, see *Cutis*. **P., fil'iform, P., fun'giform, P., fun'goid**, see *Papillæ of the tongue*. **P. gustûs**, papillæ of tongue. **P. of kid'ney**, see *Papilla of kidney*. **P., lentic'ular, P. max'imæ, P. me'diæ, P. min'imæ, P. minor'es, P. muco'sæ**, see *Papillæ of the tongue*. **P., med'ullary**, small prominences on medulla oblongata. **P. ner'veæ**, corpuscles, Pacinian; see *Papilla*. **P. obtu'sæ, P. petiolat'æ, P., pyram'idal**, see *Papillæ of the tongue*. **P. pyramidal'es**, see *Papilla*. **P. re'num** or **renal'es**, see *Papillæ of the kidney*. **P. semilenticula'res**, see *Papillæ of the tongue*. **P. tactûs**, see *Cutis*. **P. of the tongue** are very numerous and marked. They are observed particularly at the upper surface of the organ, and are—1. *Lenticular papillæ*, arranged at the base of the tongue in two oblique lines, having the shape of the letter V, and united angularly at the foramen cæcum. They have, in general, an ovoid or spherical shape, and have seemed to be mucous follicles similar to those of the palate, lips, etc. 2. *Fungiform* or *Fungoid papillæ* are of indeterminate number, but always more numerous than the preceding. They are irregularly disseminated near the edge and the point of the tongue; have a rounded and flattened head, supported by a short and narrow footstalk. Their tint is whitish. *Conical, Conoidal*, or *Pyramidal papillæ* are the most numerous of all. Their arrangement is more regular in the fore part of the tongue than behind. They resemble small cones, the base being toward the tongue and the apex free. The anterior are very small, and have been called *Filiform papillæ*. They appear to be produced by the terminations of the filaments of the lingual nerve, and are surrounded by an evident vascular network. See *Cutis*. **P., trun'cate, P. vallat'æ, P. villo'sæ**, see *Papillæ of the tongue*.

Papillar, pap'il-lar. Papillary.

Pap'illary (*papilla*). *Papillous*. Of or belonging to the nipple or to the papillæ. **P. ar'teries**, main branches of central artery of retina; superior rises upward; inferior passes downward over optic disk. **P. bod'y**, papillary layer of corium. **P. lay'er of co'rium** or **skin**, external layer, containing papillæ. **P. mus'cles**, columnæ carneæ of heart, attached only at their base to the wall. **P. tu'bercle of liv'er**, rounded projection from Spigelian lobe opposite transverse fissure. **P. tu'mor**, papilloma.

Pap'illated. Consisting of papillæ, as the outer surface of the tongue.

Papil'liform (*papilla, forma*, form). Having the appearance or shape of a papilla. **P. em'inences**, projections from walls of membranous semicircular canals, appearing to be of a nature similar to papillæ of skin.

Papillifor'mis. Mastoid; papilliform.

Papillitis, pap-il-le'tis. Inflammation of optic nerve entrance, not necessarily involving the rest of the nerve-trunk; usually symptomatic of lesions, particularly morbid growths in the brain; then commonly affects both eyes at once. See *Neuroretinitis*.

Papilloma, pap-il-lo'mah (*papilla, oma*). *Papillary* or *Villous tumor*. Tumor whose specific elements are those of the papillæ of the normal skin, and which, consequently, is composed of a stem of fibrous or homogeneous connective tissue; is club-shaped, cylindrical, or acuminated, and covered with a layer of epithelial cells similar to those of the normal papillæ. **P. a'reo-eleva'tum**, mycosis fungoides. **P., cys'tic**, see *Cystopapilloma*. **P. diffu'sum**, small tumors generally seen on the legs and buttocks, varying in diameter from 5 mm. to 2 cm. **P. mol'le**, P. mucosum. **P. muco'sum**, condyloma acuminatum. **P. neuropathi'cum** or **neurot'icum**, unilateral papilloma along the course of a nerve. **P. papill'a**, Strychnos Ignatii. **P. of the skin**, corneous growths and even nævi are sometimes included under this head. **P., ure'thral**, urethral caruncle or hemorrhoid. **P., zymot'ic**, yaws.

Papillomatosis, pap-il-lo-mat-o'sis. Condition characterized by formation of papillomata. **P. universa'lis**, disease of the skin, occurring after an attack of variola, in which nearly the whole of the body is affected with papillomatous or verrucous lesions.

Papillomatous, pap-il-lo'mat-us. Relating to, or having shape of, a papilla.

Papilloretinitis, pap-il-lo-ret-in-e'tis. Inflammation involving optic disk and retina.

Papillose, pap'il-loze. Having shape of papillæ or possessing papillæ.

Papil'lous. Papillary.

Papoose' root. Caulophyllum thalictroïdes.

Pappe. Mamma.

Pap'pea Capen'sis (after Karl W. L. Pappe, a botanist of Leipzig). Small tree of ord. Sapindaceæ, common in Cafferland; the fruit is called *Wild plum*. Furnishes a vinous beverage and excellent vinegar. Its kernel contains an oil which, although eatable, is somewhat cathartic, and is recommended as an external application in tinea capitis, alopecia, etc.

Pappoose' root. Caulophyllum thalictroïdes.

Pap'pus. Down on the chin and cheeks. **P. America'nus**, Solanum tuberosum.

Pap'ula (akin to **Papilla**, a pimple). Small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation. An eruption of pimples is called in Devonshire *Murfles*. *Papulæ* is the first order of Willan and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases. **P. a'gria**, lichen agrius. **P. fe'ra**, lupus vulgaris, lichen agrius. **P. lenticula'ris**, lenticula. **P. mad'idans**, condyloma latum. **P. milia'ris**, miliary fever. **P., moist**, condyloma latum. **P. muco'sa**, syphilide. **P. typho'sa**, spots, red.

Pap'ulæ. Lichen. **P. sic'cæ**, lichen. **P. sudoral'es**, sudamina. **P. sudo'ris**, miliary fever. **P. syphilit'ica hu'mida**, condyloma latum.

Pap'ule. Papula.

Papulose, pap'u-loze. *Papulous, Pimpled, Papular*. Of or belonging to, resembling, or covered with papulæ or pimples.

Papyra'ceous. Paper-like or parchment-like; thin and dry. **P. fœ'tus**, fœtus papyraceus.

Paquelin's cautery. Thermo-cautery in which the hollow, cauterized point is of platinum and contains spongy platinum. In use the point is first heated in the flame of a lamp, and heat is then maintained by forcing through spongy platinum vapor of benzol by means of hand spray-apparatus.

Par balnea're. Trigeminal nerve. **P. facia'le**, P. septimum. **P. gustato'rium**, trigeminal nerve. **P. medul'læ pri'mum**, glosso-pharyngeal nerve. **P. medul'læ secun'dum**, pneumogastric nerve. **P. nervo'rum**, pair of nerves. **P. no'num**, hypoglossus. **P. op'ticum nervo'rum**, optic nerve. **P. pri'mum nervo'rum cer'ebri**, olfactory nerves. **P. quar'tum**, pathetic nerve. **P. quin'tum nervo'rum cerebra'lium**, trigemini. **P. secun'dum nervo'rum**, optic nerve. **P. sep'timum**, facial or seventh nerve. **P. ter'tium**, motores oculorum. **P. trigem'inum**, trigemini. **P. tri'um funiculo'rum**, trigemini. **P. va'gum**, pneumogastric. **P. visor'ium**, optic nerve.

Pa'ra. Common prefix; by, near, contrary to, through (*per*); above and beyond (*ultra*); besides (*præter*). In certain terms, as in *Para*cusis, *Para*psis, *Para*bysma, etc., *para* means a defective or morbid

condition. II-para, III-para, etc. indicate the number of children borne by a woman. **P. cress,** Spilanthes oleracea. **P. nut,** see *Pichurim beans.*

Para-acetphenet'idin. Phenacetin; colorless, inodorous, insipid crystals, readily soluble in alcohol, less so in water; melting-point 135.5° C.; antipyretic and analgesic in tuberculosis, peritonitis, typhoid fever, neuralgia, migraine, whooping cough, epidemic influenza, etc.

Para-anæsthesia, par'ah-an-ees-the'ze-ah (*a,* priv., *an, aisthesis,* feeling). Anæsthesia of lower part of both sides of the body.

Para-analgesia, par'ah-an-al-ge'ze-ah (*para,* beside, *analgesia,* insensibility). Analgesia in a circumscribed form or involving the inferior half of the body.

Parabal'anus (*para, ballo,* to cast, to expose one's self). Name given by the ancients to a person who devoted himself to the service of the sick in hospitals, and particularly during epidemics and the plague.

Paraban'ic acid. Artificial derivative of uric acid by treatment with nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.3) at 70° C. Thin, colorless, sexagonal prisms.

Parabin, par'ab-in. See *Pararabin.*

Par'ablast (*para, blaste,* a bud). Nucleated layer of yolk immediately underlying peripheral portions of germinal area in mesoblastic vertebrate ova.

Parablas'tic. Pertaining to or derived from the parablast; archiblastic.

Parablep'sis (*para, blepo,* to see). False vision.

Parabu'lia (*para, boule,* will). Disorder of the will.

Parabux'ine. Alkaloid found in bark of Buxus sempervirens.

Parabuxinide, par-ah-buks'in-eed. Crystallized alkaloid occurring in Buxus sempervirens.

Parabysma, par-ah-biz'mah (*para, buo,* to stuff). Infarction or engorgement of an organ, as *Parabysma lienis*; engorgement of the spleen. **P. mesenter'icum,** tabes mesenterica.

Parabys'tia (same etymon). Engorgement or infarction of an organ with blood.

Paracanthoma, par-ak-an-tho'mah (*para, akantha,* thorn). Growth of prickle-cell layer of skin. **P. verruco'sum,** molluscum contagiosum.

Paracantho'ses (*para, akantha,* thorn). Diseases characterized by anomalies of growth of prickle layer of skin.

Par'acary. Peltodon radicans.

Paracelsian, par-ah-sel'se-an. Relating to, originating with, or called after Paracelsus.

Paracelsis'ta. *Paracelsist, Paracelsian.* Follower of Paracelsus.

Paracelsis'tica medici'na. See *Spagyrists.*

Paracentesis, par-ah-sen-ta'sis (*para, kenteo,* to pierce through). Puncturing. Operation of tapping to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarial dropsy, etc., receiving the names *Paracentesis capitis, P. abdominis, P. corneæ, P. vesicæ,* etc. according to the part selected for the operation. **P. thora'cis,** puncturing the thorax; thoracocentesis. **P. vesi'cæ,** see *Cystotomy.*

Paracentete'rion or **Paracentete'rium.** Small trocar employed by Nuck for puncturing the eye in cases of dropsy of that organ.

Paracentic'ion. Trocar.

Paracen'tral lob'ule. Area between calloso-marginal and paracentral sulci on median surface of cerebral hemispheres. **P. sul'cus,** shallow furrow on median surface of cerebral hemispheres running upward from the calloso-marginal sulcus.

Paracephalus, par-ah-sef'al-us (*para, kephale,* head). Monster with the head badly formed, but voluminous; face distinct, with a mouth, rudimental sensorial organs, and thoracic members. **P. a'pus,** variety of paracephalus in which the trunk and rudiments of head are present, but limbs are absent. **P. di'pus,** paracephalus in which limbs of the thorax may be lacking, but in which limbs of the abdomen are present. **P. pseu'do-acor'mus,** paracephalus with rudimentary trunk.

Parachordal, par-ah-kor'dal (*para, chorde,* cord). Applied to the cartilaginous mass investing anterior extremity of notochord in the embryo, subsequently forming part of the chondrocranium.

Parachroe'a (*para, chroa,* color). Morbid change of color of the surface, especially of the face. **P. cærulo'sis,** cyanosis. **P. lap'idis inferna'lis,** argyria. **P. leuco'sis,** albinism. **P. melano'sis,** melanosis.

Parachro'ma (*para, chroma,* color). Faulty perception or incapability of distinguishing colors; achromatopsia.

Parachromatin, par-ah-kro'mat-in. See *Nucleohyaloplasm.*

Parachromatoblep'sia or **Parachromoblep'sia** (*parachroma, blepo,* to see). False vision of colors.

Parachromato'ses (pl. of **Parachromatosis**). Name given to a group of pigmentary cutaneous affections.

Parachromato'sis. Pigmentary cutaneous affection.

Parachro'sis. Decoloration. Production of parachroma.

Parachymo'sis (*para, chumos,* juice). Disorder of secretion.

Paracinema, par-ah-sin-a'mah. Luxation.

Paracineses, par-ah-sin-a'sees (*para, kinesis,* motion). Diseases of the motor nerves; morbid movements of voluntary muscles; displacements.

Paracit'ric acid. Aconitic acid.

Paraclonus, par-a-klo'nus. Paramyoclonus.

Parac'masis. Decline, remission.

Paracmas'tic (*parakmazo,* to decrease). Epithet for a distemper which gradually decreases, or for the period of life when a person is said to grow old, which Galen places at from thirty-five to forty-nine, a definition that would not suit us at the present day. Preserving an equal degree of intensity throughout its course, as a fever.

Parac'me. Decline.

Paracnemion par-ak-na'me-on. Fibula.

Parac'oe (*para, akoe,* hearing). Perversion of hearing. See *Cophosis, Paracusis.*

Paracœle, par-ah-se'le. Lateral ventricle of the brain.

Paracolpitis, par-ah-kol-pe'tis (*para, kolpos,* womb). Inflammation of external coat of vagina or of parts around the vagina. **P. dis'secans,** variety of p. ending in suppuration and dissecting out of the entire vaginal tube.

Paracol'pium. Connective tissue about the vagina.

Paracon'dyloid pro'cess. Sometimes seen as a continuation, outward and downward, from condyles of occipital bone, articulating with transverse process of atlas.

Paracone, par'ak-one. Anterior outside cusp of a superior molar tooth.

Paraconid, par-ah-ko'nid. Anterior inside cusp of an inferior molar tooth.

Paraconine, par-ak-o'neen. Artificial alkaloid isomeric with natural conine and having its physiological properties.

Parac'ope (*para, kopto,* to strike falsely). Delirium. Slight delirium sometimes occurring in febrile diseases. Insanity.

Paracop'ic (*para, kopto,* to strike falsely). Slightly delirious.

Paracop'ticus. Insane; pertaining to insanity.

Paraco'to-bark. Bolivian bark; botanical origin undetermined; resembles coto-bark in appearance and properties.

Paracotoïn, par-ah-ko'to-in ($C_{19}H_{12}O_6$). Crystallizable, tasteless, proximate principle obtained from paracoto-bark; gr. 1–3 in diarrhœa and night-sweats.

Paracoumaric (par-ak-oo-mar'ik) **ac'id.** Acid prepared by treating aloes with sulphuric acid.

Paracou'sia or **Paracou'sis** (*para, akouo,* to hear). Confused or disturbed hearing.

Paracreaso'tic ac'id. Impurity in salicylic acid; by some thought to be cause of toxic action of the latter.

Parac'rises (*para, krisis,* secretion). Diseases of the secretory function.

Paracru'sis (*para, krouo,* to strike). Paracope. Slight delirium.

Paracrus'tic. Slightly delirious.

Paracusis (par-ah-ku'sis) or **Paracu'sia** (*para, akousis*, act of hearing). Confusion or perversion of hearing. Also perverted audition. **P. a'cris**, painfully acute hearing and intolerance of the lowest sounds; symptom in otalgia, epilepsy, cephalitis, and febrile affections. **P. duplica'ta**, double hearing, **P. imagina'ria**, tinnitus aurium. **P. imperfec'ta**, double hearing. **P. lo'ci**, inability to tell whence sound proceeds. **P. obtu'sa**, hardness of hearing. **P. oxycoi'a**, P. acris. **P. perver'sa**, *Perverse hearing;* the ear being sensible to articulate sounds only when excited by other and louder sounds intermixed with them. **P. sur'ditas**, see *Confusion* or *Perversion of hearing*. **P. Willisia'na**, paracusis perversa.

Paracus'ma. Paracusis.

Paracyan'ic ac'id. Palurinic acid.

Paracycle'ses (*para, kuklesis*, circulation). Diseases of the blood as regards its distribution and motion.

Paracyesis, par-ah-se-a'sis (*para, kuesis*, pregnancy). Morbid, preternatural, or extra-uterine pregnancy. **P. abor'tus**, abortion. **P. tuba'ria**, tubal pregnancy.

Paracynanche, par-ah-sin-an'ke (*para, cynanche*). Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. According to others, a slight or unilateral cynanche.

Paracystis, par-ah-sis'tis (*para, kustis*, bladder). Connective tissue about the urinary bladder.

Paracystitis, par-ah-sis-te'tis (*para, kustis*, bladder). Inflammation of tissues about the bladder.

Paracys'tium. Connective tissue about the bladder.

Paracytic, par-ah-sit'ik (*para, kutos*, cell). Situated between cells.

Paradenitis, par-ad-en-e'tis (*para, aden*, gland). Inflammation of tissue around lymphatic glands.

Paradesmo'ses (pl. of **Paradesmosis**). Order of cutaneous affections.

Paradesmosis, par-ah-des-mo'sis (*para*, beside, *desmos*, band). Irregular growth of connective tissue.

Paradid'ymis. Organ of Giraldès.

Paradigital'ein. Digitaliretin, dehydrated.

Paradioxyben'zene. Hydroquinone.

Paradioxyben'zol. Hydroquinone.

Paradox'ia sexua'lis. Appearance of sexual instincts, indulgence in masturbation, etc. before the genital organs are developed.

Paradox'ical contrac'tion. Contraction of muscle caused by passive approximation of its extremities.

Para-epidid'ymis. Organ of Giraldès.

Paræsthe'sia. Abnormal or perverted sensation. **P. olfacto'ria**, parosmia. **P. sexua'lis**, disordered sexual instincts.

Paræsthe'sis. See *Paresthesis*. **P. audi'tûs flac'ca**, broad, loose, and pendent lobe of the ear, congenital.

Paræsthetic, par-ees-thet'ik. Having abnormal sensations.

Paræ'thenar. Parathenar.

Par'affin (*parum*, little, *affinis*, affinity). *Paraffine;* solid or liquid product of destructive distillation of many organic substances, and a natural constituent of petroleum, from which it is commercially prepared. It is a microcrystalline, inodorous mass, melting at 74° to 80° C. In chemistry, petroleum is a term applied to a series of hydrocarbons homologous with methane, having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}. See also *Hard* and *Soft paraffin*. **P. jel'ly**, petrolatum. **P. oil**, limpid, oily liquid prepared from petroleum, sp. gr. not less than .84, boiling not below 360° (P. G.). **P. oint'ment**, solid paraffin. **P. wax**, see *Hard paraffin*.

Paraffi'num. Paraffin. **P. du'rum**, hard or solid paraffin. **P. liq'uidum**, paraffin oil. **P. mol'le** (Ph. Br.), petrolatum. **P. sol'idum**, solid paraffin.

Paraffoste'arine. See *Splint*.

Paragammacismus, par-ah-gam-mah-siz'mus (*para*, beside, *gamma*, letter γ). Defect in speech, characterized by inability to pronounce *g*, and the use of other letters in place of it.

Paragenesia, par-ah-gen-ez'e-ah (*para, genesis*, production). *Paragenesis.* Defective fecundity of hybrid sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile when crossed with one of its parent race (Broca).

Parageu'sis (*para, geusis*, taste). Depravation or perversion of taste.

Parageus'tia. Parageusis.

Parag'lin. Smilacin.

Paraglo'bin or **Paraglob'ulin.** Form of globulin obtained from blood-serum, supposed to exist in white blood-corpuscles, and to be one constituent of plasmine; also called fibrino-plastin and seroglobulin.

Paraglobulinuria, par-ah-glob-u-lin-u're-ah. Condition in which urine contains paraglobulin.

Paraglos'sa (*para, glossa*, tongue). Swelling of the tongue; also condition of hypertrophy of the tongue, usually congenital. **P. deglutito'ria**, pretended doubling of the tongue into the pharynx. See *Glossocele*.

Paragnathus, par-ag-nath'us. Double monster with a supernumerary inferior jaw situate on the side. Epignathus.

Parago'ge (*para, ago*, to lead). Adduction; coaptation.

Paragompho'sis (*para, gomphosis*, nailing). Incomplete wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during labor.

Paragraphia, par-ah-graf'e-ah (*para, grapho*, to write). Manifestation of cerebral disorder by making mistakes in writing, as writing one word when another is intended.

Par'aguay tea. Maté, Jesuits' tea, St. Bartholomew's tea; leaves of Ilex Paraguayensis; decoction of the roasted leaves is a habitual drink of certain South Americans; it contains caffeine.

Parahepatic, par-ah-hep-at'ik. About or in the vicinity of the hepatic region.

Parahypnosis, par-ah-hip-no'sis (*para, hupnos*, sleep). Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotism or somnambulism.

Parakantho'ma. Paracanthoma.

Parakantho'sis. Paracanthosis.

Parakerato'sis (*para, keras*, horn). Disease of skin characterized by development of horny tissue.

Parakinesia, par-ah-kin-a'ze-ah (*para, kinesis*, motion). Irregular movement.

Parakre'sol. Hydroxytoluol, found in urine. See *Kresol*.

Paralac'tic ac'id. Sarcolactic acid.

Parala'lia (*para, lalia*, speech). Defective or difficult articulation; impediment of speech. **P. nasa'lis**, nasal voice.

Paralambdacismus, par-ah-lamb-dah-siz'mus (*para*, beside, *lambda*, letter λ). Defect in speech with inability to pronounce *l* distinctly, or in which other letters are substituted.

Paralamp'sis (*paralampo*, to shine at the side of). Cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.

Paralbu'min (*para, albumen*). Albuminous substance found only in ovarian cysts, and rarely alone.

Paral'dehyd (*para, al*[cohol]*dehyd*[rogenatus]). $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Colorless liquid; below 50° F. crystalline solid, obtained by treating aldehyd with sulphuric or gaseous hydrochloric acid; hypnotic, anodyne, and sedative, and used as a substitute for chloral.

Paraleipsis, par-ah-leip'sis. Steatosis.

Paralere'ma or **Paralere'sis** (*para, leros*, foolish talk). Delirium.

Paralex'ia (*para, lego*, to read). Difficulty in reading, though patient may be able to write readily from dictation; aphasia with word-blindness.

Paralge'sia (*para, algos*, pain). Abnormal or perverted sensation of pain; complete abolition of pain; anæsthesia.

Paralgia, par-al'je-ah (*para, algos*, pain). Disagreeable cutaneous sensations, such as formication, cold, burning, etc.

Parallactic, par-al-lak'tik. Relating to or produced by parallax.

Parallage, par-al'lah-ge. Insanity.

Parallag'ma. Riding of one bone over another after fracture.

Parallax, par'al-laks (*parallasso*, to alter). Apparent

displacement or difference of position of an object as seen from two points of view.

Parallax'is (*parallaxis*, aberration). Insanity; mental confusion.

Par'allel fis'sure. Parallel sulcus. **P. law,** announced by Dechner as parallel to Weber's law: when sensibility is equally altered for two stimuli, perceptibility of their difference remains unchanged —*i. e.* the sensory surface may have become more or less sensitive, but this will not influence differential sensibility. This is a disputed question. **P. sul'cus,** superior temporal sulcus which is parallel to the Sylvian fissure; see *Temporal sulci*.

Paralle'la. A kind of scurfy cutaneous eruption affecting the palms of the hands in parallel lines, and thought to be symptomatic of venereal disease.

Par'allelism of diseases. See *Isopathia*.

Paralogia, par-al-o'je-ah (*para, logos*, discourse). Delirium.

Paralophia (*para, lophia*, first vertebra of the back). The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebræ.

Paral'ysis (*para, lusis*, solution). *Palsy*. Abolition or great diminution of the voluntary or involuntary motions, and sometimes of sensation in one or more parts of the body. Palsy is said to be local when it affects only a few muscles. When it extends to half the body, vertically or horizontally, it is called *hemiplegia* or *paraplegia*. It is commonly symptomatic of disease of the brain or of the nerves themselves, and is a frequent accompaniment, precursor, or successor of apoplexy—*phrenoparalysis*. The immediate cause is generally pressure, either by blood effused or by serum or by vascular turgescence. It generally admits only of palliation, and is extremely apt to recur.

The various forms of paralyses have been thus classified (Ross), arranged separately from the standpoint of clinical and of topographical diagnosis, including neuropathic paralyses and paralyses of the nervous system:

Table I.—Neuropathic Paralyses.

A. ORGANIC PARALYSES.

I. Spinoneural or Atrophic Paralyses.

I. NEURAL OR PERIPHERAL PARALYSIS.
II. REFLEX ATROPHIC PARALYSIS.
III. SPINAL ATROPHIC PARALYSES . . .
1. Acute atrophic spinal paralysis of infants.
2. Acute atrophic spinal paralysis of adults.
3. Acute ascending paralysis.
4. Chronic atrophic spinal paralysis.
5. Peri-ependymal myelitis—syringomyelia.
6. Progressive muscular atrophy.
7. Primary labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis.
8. Ophthalmoplegia externa.
9. (Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.)

II. Cerebrospinal or Spasmodic Paralyses.

I. SPINAL SPASMODIC PARALYSES (PARAPLEGIÆ) . . . . . .
1. Primary lateral sclerosis.
2. Compound lateral sclerosis.
a. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
b. Combined posterior and lateral sclerosis.
3. Secondary lateral sclerosis.
a. Compression myelitis.
b. Transverse myelitis.

II. CEREBRAL PARALYSES (HEMIPLEGIÆ) .
1. Tonic spasm . . . . . *a.* Early rigidity. *b.* Late rigidity.
2. Tonic and clonic spasm . . *a.* Intermittent tremor. *b.* Choreiform movements. i. Pre-hemiplegic chorea. ii. Post-hemiplegic chorea. iii. Spastic hemiplegia of infancy.
3. Clonic spasm . . . . . *a.* Continuous or remittent tremors. *b.* Athetosis. *c.* Post-hemiplegic hemiataxia.

III. Mixed Paralysis.

B. FUNCTIONAL PARALYSES.

(1) Toxic paralysis.
(2) Febrile and post-febrile paralysis.
(3) Reflex paralysis.
(4) Post-epileptic paralysis.
(5) Hysterical paralysis.

Table II.—Paralyses from Organic Disease of the Nervous System.

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.	TOPOGRAPHICAL DIAGNOSIS.
I. Atrophic Paralyses.	**I. Spinoneural Lesions.**
I. NEURAL OR PERIPHERAL PARALYSES.	I. LESIONS OF EFFERENT NERVE-FIBRES.
II. REFLEX ATROPHIC PARALYSIS.	II. LESIONS OF AFFERENT NERVE-FIBRES.
III. SPINAL ATROPHIC PAPALYSES.	III. LESIONS OF THE ANTERIOR GRAY HORNS (POLIOMYELOPATHIES).
1. Acute atrophic spinal paralysis of infants.	Poliomyelitis anterior acuta infantium.
2. Acute atrophic spinal paralysis of adults.	Poliomyelitis anterior acuta adultorum.
3. Acute ascending paralysis.	Poliomyelitis acuta.
4. Chronic atrophic spinal paralysis.	Poliomyelitis anterior chronica.
5. Peri-ependymal myelitis. 6. Progressive muscular atrophy. 7. Primary labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis.	Degeneration of the ganglion cells of the anterior horns of the spinal cord and motor cells of the medulla oblongata.
8. Ophthalmoplegia externa. 9. (Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.)	(Primary muscular disease.)
II. Spasmodic Paralyses.	**II. Cerebro-spinal Lesions.** (PYRAMIDAL TRACT.)
I. SPINAL SPASMODIC PARALYSES.	I. LESIONS OF THE LATERAL COLUMNS.
1. Primary spinal spasmodic paralysis.	Primary lateral sclerosis.
2. Compound spinal spasmodic paralysis.	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Combined posterior and lateral sclerosis.
3. Secondary spinal spasmodic paralysis.	Compression myelitis. Transverse myelitis.

II. CEREBRAL PARALYSES.

1. Ordinary hemiplegia.
2. Alternate hemiplegia.
3. Hemiplegia and hemianæsthesia.
4. Hemiplegia, hemianæsthesia, and hemianopsia.
5. Pre-hemiplegic chorea.
6. Post-hemiplegic chorea.
7. Athetosis.
8. Post-hemiplegic continuous tremor and hemiataxia.
9. Spastic hemiplegia of infancy.
10. Unilateral convulsions and hemiplegia.

II. LESIONS OF THE CEREBRAL PYRAMIDAL TRACT AND MOTOR AREA OF CORTEX.

Lesions of lenticular nucleus.
Area of lenticulo-striate artery.
Lesions of crura and pons.
Lesions in area of optostriate artery.

Lesions in the area of the posterior external optic artery.

Unilateral atrophy of the motor area of cortex.
Porencephalus.
Lesions of motor area of cortex.

P., acute' ascend'ing, *Landry's p.* An obscure variety of spinal disease, which is most frequent in males between 20 and 40 years of age; characterized by rapid, progressive paraplegia and by absence of any appreciable organic change in the cord. **P., acute' spi'nal,** *Infantile p.; Anterior poliomyelitis* or *Anterior cornual myelitis;* disease chiefly of young children, characterized by suddenness of attack and by total or nearly total absence of reflexes. **P. ag'itans,** *Shaking palsy, Trembling palsy;* variety of tremor in which the muscles are in a perpetual alternation of contraction and relaxation, often accompanied by inco-ordination. **P. ag'itans mercuria'lis,** mercurial palsy. **P. ag'itans metal'lica,** see *Tremor.* **P. ag'itans saturni'na,** lead palsy. **P., alter'nate** or **crossed,** paralysis of motion on one side and of sensation on the other. **P., atroph'ic spi'nal,** poliomyelitis, acute anterior. **P. atroph'ica,** progressive muscular atrophy. **P., Bell's,** *Bell's palsy, P. of the portio dura, Histrionic paralysis* or *palsy, Prosopoparalysis* or *palsy;* paralysis of the face induced by a lesion of the portio dura, called Bell's palsy, owing to the fact that Sir Charles Bell was one of the first to investigate it minutely. **P. beribe'ria,** beriberi. **P., Brown-Séquard's,** see *Brown-Séquard.* **P., bul'bar,** see *Bulbar.* **P., cer'ebral,** P. due to lesion situate in the brain. **P., cer'ebral in'fantile,** form of spastic hemiplegia occurring in children. **P., cer'ebro-spi'nal,** P. in which the lesion is situate in the motor centres of the cortex of the brain or in the pyramidal tracts. **P. of conver'gence,** paralysis of internal recti, so far as associated movements to produce convergence are concerned, while they act normally when visual axes are parallel. **P., cross,** hemiplegia, alternate. **P., diphtherit'ic,** singular consequence at times of diphtheria supervening when the patient is convalescing or apparently well. It may affect only the palate or pharynx, or be more general. **P., direct,** P. affecting the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion. **P., diver's,** see *Caisson disease.* **P., Duchenne's,** P., pseudo-hypertrophic. **P. extremita'tum,** acroparalysis. **P. facia'lis,** paralysis, Bell's. **P. facie'i,** paralysis, Bell's. **P., feb'rile,** P. occurring in the course of fever. **P., essen'tial,** acute spinal p. **P., func'tional,** paralysis not seemingly due to organic lesion, and usually disappearing in time. This includes those occurring from poisons, during and after fevers, after epilepsy or hysteria, and those of a reflex character. **P., gen'eral, of the insane',** paralysis of the insane. **P., glos'so-la'bio-larynge'al,** see *Bulbar.* **P., glossopharynge'al,** paralysis affecting the muscles of speech and deglutition. **P., hemipleg'ic,** see *Hemiplegia.* **P., histrion'ic,** paralysis, Bell's. **P., hyster'ical,** P., psychical. **P., in'fantile, P., myogen'ic,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. **P. of in'fants, essen'tial,** paralysis, myogenic. **P. of the insane',** *P., general, of insane, General paresis, Progressive paralysis of the insane;* insanity combined with progressive paralysis of the muscular system; an incurable affection, which seems to increase as the powers of the mind diminish. Said by Weidl to depend on hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the minute vessels of the pia mater and cortical substance of the brain. **P. insano'rum,** P. of the insane. **P. intesti'ni rec'ti,** paralysis of the rectum. **P. intestino'rum,** paralysis of the intestines. **P., Lan'dry's,** paralysis, acute ascending. **P. lin'guæ,** paralysis of the tongue. **P. medulla'ris,** paraplegia. **P., metal'lica,** palsy, lead. **P., mus'cular, progres'sive,** atrophy, progressive muscular. **P., myogen'ic,** *Infantile paralysis, Essential paralysis of infants;* partial muscular paralysis dating from very early life; probably due to some defect of conformation, and arising independently of any appreciable lesion of the nervous system. **P., myopath'ic,** P. in which the primary disease is situate in the muscle or muscles affected. **P., myoscle-ro'sic,** P., pseudohypertrophic. **P., myosclero'tic,** P., pseudohypertrophic. **P. ner'vi hypoglos'si,** paralysis of the tongue. **P. ner'vi thora'cis,** paralysis of the muscles of the chest. **P., neuropath'ic,** P. in which the primary disease is seated in some part of the nervous system. **P., neu'ral,** P. in which the lesion is situated in the peripheral nerves. **P. notario'rum,** cramp, writer's. **P., obstet'rical,** paralysis of the infant due to injury received in its birth. **P., organ'ic,** paralysis dependent upon organic lesion. **P., parapleg'ic,** paraplegia. **P., periph'eric,** atrophy, progressive. **P., phonet'ic,** paralytic aphonia or dysphonia. **P. ex plum'bo,** lead palsy. **P. from poi'sons,** paralysis from action of lead, mercury, etc. **P. of the portio dura,** paralysis, Bell's. **P., postepilep'tic,** P. occurring as a sequence of epilepsy. **P., postfeb'rile,** P. as a sequence of an attack of fever. **P., progres'sive, of the insane,** P. of the insane. **P., pseudohypertroph'ic,** *Myosclerosic* or *Myosclerotic paralysis* or *Palsy, Duchenne's paralysis;* a condition characterized by diminution of the powers of motion, with augmentation of the volume of the paralyzed muscles. **P., psych'ical,** *Hysterical paralysis* or *palsy, Psychical palsy;* paralysis associated with or dependent on hysteria; probably unconnected with organic disease of the nerve-centres or the motor nerves. **P. rachial'gica,** colica metallica. **P., re'flex,** palsy occasioned by irritation reflected through the excitomotory nerve system to parts in themselves healthy, as in the case of palsy from dentition, etc. Reflex paralysis would seem at times to assume the paraplegic form—reflex paraplegia. **P., regres'sive,** acute spinal p. **P. re'num,** paralysis of the kidneys. **P., sat'urnine,** palsy, lead. **P. scorbu'tica,** pellagra. **P., scriv'ener's,** cramp, writer's. **P., sen'sory,** anæsthesia. **P., spas'tic spi'nal,** in which there is progressive motor paresis, with increase of reflexes and rigidity of muscles; often connected with sclerosis of lateral columns of the cord. **P., spi'nal,** paraplegia. **P., spinoneu'ral,** P. due to lesion of the anterior gray horns of the spinal cord and their upward prolongations, or of the fibres of the peripheral nerves connecting the ganglion cells of these horns with the muscles. **P. ex to'to,** paralysis of the insane. **P., tox'ic,** P. from effect of poisons. **P., trans'verse,** alternate hemiplegia. **P. trem'ula,** paralysis agitans. **P. vac'illans,** chorea. **P. venena'ta,** *Paralysis from poisons;* paralysis the result of poisonous substances, as of lead, mercury, etc. **P. e vene'nis,** P. venenata. **P. ventricu'li,** paralysis of the stomach. **P., writer's,** cramp, writer's.

Paralyt'ic. *Paralyzed, Palsied.* Affected with or causing paralysis. **P. stroke,** invasion or attack of paralysis; see *Stroke, paralytic.*

Paralyt'icus. Paralytic.

Par'alyzed. Affected with paralysis; paralytic.

Paramastitis, par-ah-mas-te'tis (*para, mastos,* breast). Inflammation of connective tissue around the mammary gland.

Paramas'toid. Jugular process of occipital bone; separate in some cases. Around the mastoid process.

Paramecia, par-ah-me'se-ah (*para, mekos,* length). Longitudinal fissures.

Paramedian, par-ah-me'de-an. Near or in the vicinity of the median line. **P. sul'cus,** furrow on cervical spinal cord near posterior median fissure, separating column of Goll from funiculus cuneatus. An *anterior p. s.* is sometimes found near the anterior median fissure.

Paramen'ia (*para, men,* month). *Mismenstruation.* Difficult menstruation. Disordered menstruation. **P. diffic'ilis,** dysmenorrhœa. **P. error'is,** menstruation, vicarious. **P. obstructio'nis,** amenorrhœa. **P. profu'sa,** menorrhagia. **P. super'flua,** menorrhagia.

Paramenisper'min. Neutral principle, having the same composition as menispermin, derived from Cocculus Indicus.

Parame'ria (*para, meros,* thigh). Internal parts of the thigh. Eastern shrub, reputed to yield pagularay balsam. *Vulneraria.*

Paramerid'ius. Pertaining to the femur or thigh.

Param'esos (*para, mesos,* middle). Annular finger. See *Digitus.*

Paramet'ric (*metra,* womb). Near the uterus.

Parametritis, par-ah-met-re'tis (*para, metra,* uterus). Literally, inflammation of tissues in the immediate vicinity of the uterus; generally considered to denote an inflammation of the cellular tissue between the uterus and the peritoneum, although extended to include inflammation of any other portion of that tissue within the pelvis—as *Parasalpingitis* and *Paroophoritis,* inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the Fallopian tube and ovary respectively. *Periuterine phlegmon, Pelvic cellulitis, Subperitoneal inflammation,* and *Inflammation of the uterine appendages* may be regarded as synonymous with parametritis. When the disease terminates in suppuration, it is called *Pelviperitonitis* and *Metroperitonitis,* though not strictly synonymous with them; it implies an inflammation of the uterine peritoneum, including also *Perisalpingitis* and *Perioöphoritis*—inflammation of the peritoneum in relation with the Fallopian tube and ovary respectively. **P. puerperal'is,** parametritis during the puerperal state.

Paramet'rium. Subserous tissue on lateral surface of uterus and vagina and at origin of broad ligaments.

Paramimia, par-ah-mim'e-ah (*para, mimeomai,* to mimic). Disordered expression; use of tone or gesture not in accord with words employed.

Paramitom, par-ah-mit'om (*para, mitos,* web). Fluid substance enveloping the mitom, hyaloplasm, or euchylema. Heteroplasm.

Paramnesia, par-am-na'ze-ah (*para, a,* priv., *mnesis,* memory). Defective or false memory.

Paramœ'cium (*para, moichos,* adulterer). Form of parasitic infusoria sometimes met with in the cæcum and colon.

Paramonobromoacetan'ilid. Antisepsin; obtained by action of bromine on solution of acetanilid in glacial acetic acid; crystallizes in large pearl-colored prisms, insoluble in cold water, odorless and tasteless; recommended as an antiseptic.

Paramor'phia (*para, morphe,* form). Morbid form or structure.

Paramor'phine. *Paramorphia, Thebaïna, Thebaïne.* Principle discovered in the precipitate thrown down from infusion of opium, treated with milk of lime; resembles narcotine.

Param'ylum (*para, amulon,* starch). Starch-like granules found in some infusoria.

Paramyoclo'nus mul'tiplex. Convulsive tremor characterized by clonic spasms in a number of symmetrical muscles. Spasms cease during sleep, and do not interfere with voluntary movements.

Paramyosinogen, par-ah-mi-o-sin'o-jen. Proteid of muscle-plasma, coagulating at 47° C.; precipitated by magnesium sulphate or sodium chloride.

Paramyoton'ia, congen'ital. Curious and unusual family affection, similar to Thomsen's disease in its symptoms, generally affecting the facial muscles, but also those of the extremities.

Paramyotonus, par-ah-me-o-to'nus (*para, mus,* muscle, *tonos,* tone). Disordered muscular tonicity, causing liability to spasm on slight provocation.

Paranæsthe'sia (*para,* excess, *anaisthesia,* loss of sensation). Loss of sensation in all lower parts of the body, including the lower part of the abdomen.

Paranephri'tis. Inflammation of the renal capsules.

Paraneph'rus (*para, nephros,* kidney). Renal capsule.

Paraneurys'mus (*para, neuron,* nerve). Nerve disorder.

Paran'gi. Epidemic skin disease of Ceylon, perhaps identical with yaws.

Paranœ'a or **Paranoi'a** (*para, nous,* understanding). Unsoundness of mind; hereditary or acquired chronic mental instability; protopathic insanity; monomania with delusions.

Paranœ'ic. Pertaining to or affected with paranoia.

Paranoi'ac. Person affected by paranoia.

Paranucleus, par-ah-nu'kle-us. Name given to smaller nucleus of two contained in a cell.

Paranym'phus (*paranumphos, para, numphe,* a young spouse, a bride). A name given by the ancients to him who led the bride to the house of her husband. In ancient schools of medicine, the discourse pronounced at the end of the prescribed period of study for licentiate, in which the qualifications, etc. of the candidate were described.

Paraoxymethylacetanilide, par-ah-ox-e-meth-il-as-et-an'il-eed. Methacetine.

Paraparesis, par-ah-par'es-is (*para. pariemi,* to relax). Partial paraplegia.

Parapathi'a (*para, pathos,* affection). Pathomania; moral insanity.

Parapechyon, par-ah-pek'e-on (*para, pechus,* elbow). Radius.

Parapectin, par-ah-pek'tin. Substance found in fleshy fruits.

Parapep'tone. Body formed by digestion of albumin with an insufficiency of pepsin, or with dilute hydrochloric acid alone at 40° C.; insoluble in water, soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and convertible into peptone only through tryptic digestion; identical with antialbumate.

Paraphasia, par-ah-faz'e-ah (*para, aphasia.* speechlessness). Speaking one word when another is intended, or mispronunciation of words, due to cerebral disorder.

Paraphenylendiamine, par-ah-fen-il-en'de-am-een. Isomer of metaphenylendiamine; produces marked exophthalmus when injected into some animals.

Paraph'ia (*para, haphe,* touch). Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost.

Paraphimosis, par-ah-fim-o'sis (*para, phimoo,* to bridle). Strangulation of the glans penis by the prepuce withdrawn behind it.

Paraphobia, par-ah-fo'be-ah (*para, phobos,* dread). Hydrophobia.

Paraphonia, par-ah-fo'ne-ah (*para, phone,* voice). Affection of the voice when its character or *timbre* is less agreeable; morbid alteration of the voice. **P. clan'gens,** sharp tone of voice. **P. guttura'lis,** defective articulation from diseased palate. **P. nasa'lis,** nasal voice. **P. palati'na,** abnormal voice due to malformation of palate. **P. pu'berum,** egophony. **P. rauca,** roughness of voice. **P. ulcero'sa,** shrill voice from ulceration of the larynx.

Paraphora, par-af'o-rah (*para, phero,* to carry). Delirium; paracope.

Paraphrasia, par-ah-frah'ze-ah (*para, phrasis,* telling). Disordered or incoherent speech.

Paraphrenesis, par-ah-fren-a'sis (*para, phren,* mind). Paraphrenitis. **P. diaphragmat'ica,** inflammation of the diaphragm.

Paraphre'nia, Paraphrenitis (par-ah-fren-e'tis), or **Paraphrene'sis** (*para, phren,* mind, or *phrenes,* diaphragm). Name given to inflammation of the

diaphragm, which was supposed always to produce delirium—as well as to the delirium itself accompanying that affection. See *Phrenitis.*

Paraphrodiasis, par-af-ro-de'as-is (*para, Aphrodite,* Venus). Morbid or perverted sexual desire.

Paraphronesis (par-ah-fron-a'sis) or **Paraphros'yne** (*para, phronesis,* mental derangement). Delirium; mental disorder of mild or transitory type.

Paraphymata, par-ah-fim'at-ah (*para,* beside, *phuma,* growth). Organic diseases with local manifestations.

Paraphyte, par'a-fite. Diseased condition due to, or associated with, proliferation.

Par'aplasm or **Paraplas'ma** (*para, plasso,* to form). Abnormal or heteroplastic growth; malformation. Substance filling meshes of reticulum of protoplasm.

Paraplas'tic (*para, plastikos,* formative). Possessed of depraved formative powers, as carcinoma, encephaloma, melanosis, etc.

Paraplectic, par-a-plek'tik (*para, plesso,* to strike). Paraplegic; tending to produce paraplegia; paralyzed.

Paraplegia, par-ah-ple'je-ah (*para, plesso,* to strike). Palsy of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum; generally owing to disease of some part of the cerebrospinal axis, especially of the spinal portion. Incomplete apoplexy. Some authors have also made a distinction between *paraplegia* and *paraplexia,* using the former for partial apoplexy, the latter for general or complete apoplexy. **P., alcohol'ic,** P. from chronic alcoholism, probably peripheral neuritis rather than a morbid condition of the spinal cord itself. **P., atax'ic,** sclerosis of posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord, with symptoms of locomotor ataxia and spastic paraplegia. **P., cer'vical,** paralysis of upper and lower extremities on both sides, due to spinal disease. **P., congen'ital spas'tic,** P. due to meningeal hemorrhage at time of birth. **P. doloro'sa,** paraplegia attended with intense paroxysmal pain along the course of nerves, generally caused by tumor of the cord. **P., hys'tero-traumat'ic,** hysterical variety of p., dependent on injury. **P., organ'ic,** P. from lesion of the great nervous centres. **P., pain'ful,** P. dolorosa. **P., pri'mary spas'tic,** lateral sclerosis, due to lesion of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement, tonic spasm being a chief symptom. **P., re'flex,** see *Paralysis, reflex.* **P., spasmod'ic, spas'tic,** or **tet'anoid,** P. from lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.

Paraple'gic. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia.

Parapleuritis, par-ah-plu-re'tis. Pleurodynia; slight pleuritis.

Paraplex'ia. Paraplegia; slight apoplexy.

Parapoïë'sis or **Parapoë'sis** (*para, poieo,* to do). Disturbance of function.

Parapophyses, par-ap-of'is-ees. See *Vertebra* and *Capitular process.*

Parapoph'ysis. Process in other animals than man corresponding with lower transverse process of the vertebræ.

Parap'oplexy (*para, apoplexia*). Slight apoplexy; a soporous state resembling apoplexy, and especially that which occurs in pernicious intermittents.

Paraprocti'tis. Phlegmonous inflammation of connective tissue surrounding the rectum.

Paraproc'tium (*para, proktos,* anus). Connective tissue surrounding the rectum.

Parap'sis (*para, haptomai,* to touch). Sense of touch or general feeling injured or destroyed. **P. a'cris, teneritu'do,** soreness. **P. ex'pers,** torpor; anæsthesia. **P. illuso'ria,** pseudæsthesia. **P. pruri'tus,** itching.

Parapyram'idal sulcus. Furrow in medulla oblongata running obliquely from anterior median fissure, upward and outward, to sulcus lateralis ventralis.

Pararabin, par-ar'ab-in. Constituent of sugar-beet, converted by boiling with alkalies into arabic acid.

Pararec'tal pouch. Depression in the peritoneum behind the broad ligament and at the sides of the rectum.

Parareducine, par-ah-red-u'seen. Alkaloid found in urine.

Pararhotacismus, par-ah-rho-tah-siz'mus. Defect in speech from substitution of some other sound for that of *r.*

Parar'ma. Fimbria.

Pararrhyth'micus or **Pararrhyth'mus** (*para, rhuthmos,* rhythm). An epithet applied to the pulse when it has not the rhythm proper to the age and constitution of the individual.

Pararthre'ma (*para, arthron,* joint). Incomplete luxation; subluxation.

Pararthria, par-ar'thre-ah (*para, arthroo,* to articulate). Disordered and difficult articulation. **P. litera'lis paret'ica,** stammering. **P. syllaba'ris spas'tica,** stuttering.

Pararthrosis, par-ar-thro'sis. Production of incomplete luxation or subluxation.

Parasalpingi'tis (*para, salpinx,* a tube). Inflammation of the cellular tissue in immediate relation with the Fallopian tube. See *Parametritis.*

Parascepas'tra (*para, skepastron,* bandage). A cap or bandage which covers the whole head.

Parasceu'e (*para, skeue,* equipment). Apparatus.

Paras'chides (*para, schizo,* to cleave). Fragments or splinters of a broken bone.

Parasecre'tion. Abnormal secretion as to quality, quantity, etc.

Parasemia, par-ah-sa'me-ah. Feigned asemia.

Parasigmatismus, par-ah-sig-mat-iz'mus (*para,* beside, *sigma,* Greek letter *σ*). Defective speech in which other letters are used in place of *s* or *sh.*

Parasinoidal (par-a-si-noi'dal) **spaces.** Hollow spaces in the dura mater near the superior longitudinal sinus, into which the cerebral veins discharge before reaching the sinus; Pacchionian bodies lie therein.

Parasi'tæ. Diseases of the skin in which parasites are invariably present, as tinea tonsurans.

Par'asite (*parasiteo, para, sitos,* corn, food, to eat by the side of). Organism, animal or vegetable, living during the whole or part of its existence in or on the body of some other organism. A fœtus or part of a fœtus living by means of the circulation of another fœtus.

Human parasites are both animal and vegetable. The former include *Entozoa* (animals living in the interior of the human body) and *Ectozoa* (those which infest the exterior). Vegetables parasites are the *Entophyta* and *Epiphyta,* the former existing in the interior of the body, the latter on the exterior. The simplest arrangement of entozoa includes *Cœlmintha* (*koilos,* hollow, *helmins,* worm), hollow worms; *Sterelmintha* (*stereos,* solid), solid worms; and *Accidental parasites.*

The following table, made up from various sources, probably includes most of the human parasites worthy of mention, as well as the locality usually inhabited by them (Aitken). A few additional forms of fungous and other parasitic vegetations might be added. See *Fungus.*

TABLE OF HUMAN PARASITES.

I. ENTOZOA.

Acephalocystis endogena	Liver.
" multifida	Brain.
Anchylostoma	Intestines.
Anthomyia canicularis	"
Ascaris alata	"
" lumbricoïdes	"
" mystax	"
Bilharzia hæmatobia	Portal and venous system.
Bothriocephalus cordatus	Intestines.
" latus	"
Cysticercus cellulosæ or telæ cellulosæ (C. of tænia solium)	Muscles.
Cysticercus of tænia marginata (C. tenuicollis)	Intestines.
Dactylius aculeatus	Urinary bladder.
Diplosoma crenatus	" "
Distoma or Distomum crassum	Duodenum.
" hæmatobia	Portal and venous system.
" hepaticum	Gall-bladder.
" heterophyes	Intestines.
" lanceolatum	Hepatic duct.
" oculi humani or ophthalmobium	Capsule of crystalline.

Ditrachyceras rudus	Intestines.
Dracunculus medinensis	Skin and areolar tissue.
Echinococcus hominis (hydatid of tænia echinococcus)	Liver, spleen, and omentum.
Eustrongylus bronchialis	Bronchial tubes.
" gigas	Kidney, intestines.
Fasciola hepatica	Gall-bladder.
Filaria bronchialis or trachealis	Bronchial glands.
" medinensis	Skin and areolar tissue.
" oculi or lentis	Eye.
Hexathrydium pinguicola	Ovary.
" venarum	Venous system.
Monostoma lentis	Crystalline.
Œstrus hominis	Intestines.
Oxyuris vermicularis	"
Pentastoma constrictum	" and liver.
" denticulatum	" "
Polystoma pinguicola	Ovary.
" sanguicola or venarum	Venous system.
Sclerostoma duodenale	Intestines.
Spiroptera hominis	Urinary bladder.
Strongylus bronchialis	Bronchial tubes.
" gigas (Ascaris renalis)	Kidney, intestines.
Tænia acanthotrias	Intestines.
" elliptica	"
" flavapuncta	"
" lophosoma	"
" medio-canellata	"
" nana	" and liver.
" solium	" "
Tetrastoma renale	Kidney.
Trichina spiralis	Muscles.
Trichocephalus dispar	Intestines.

II. Ectozoa.

Acarus folliculorum	Sebaceous substance of cutaneous follicles.
" scabiei (itch-insect)	Scabies.
Demodex folliculorum	Sebaceous substance of cutaneous follicles.
Pediculus capitis (head-louse);	
" corporis or vestimenti (body-louse);	
" palpebrarum (brow-louse);	
" pubis, phthirius inguinalis (crab-louse);	
" tabescentium	Phtheiriasis (lousy disease).
Pulex penetrans (chigoe)	Skin, cellular tissue.
Sarcoptes scabiei (itch-insect)	Scabies.

III. Entophyta and Epiphyta.

Achorion Lebertii (trichophyton tonsurans)	Tinea tonsurans.
Achorion Schonleinii	" favosa.
Chionyphe Carteri (fungus of mycetoma)	Deep tissue, bones of hand and feet.
Leptothrix buccalis (alga of the mouth).	
Microsporon Audouini	Tinea decalvans.
" furfur	" versicolor.
" mentagrophytes	Follicles of hair in sycosis or mentagra.
Oïdium albicans (thrush fungus)	Mouth, mucous and cutaneous surfaces.
Puccinia favi	Tinea favosa.
Sarcina ventriculi	Stomach.
Torula cerevisiæ (Cryptococcus cerevisiæ, yeast-plant)	Stomach, bladder, etc.
Trichophyton sporuloïdes	Tinea polonica.

To this table may be added the various micro-organisms, including bacteria, bacilli, micrococci, etc., which have been revealed by modern investigations as parasitic in the human system.

Parasitia, par-as-it'e-ah. Parasitism.

Parasit'ic. Having the nature of, or resembling, a parasite—as parasitic growths, p. tubercles, p. cancer, p. monster, etc. **P. diseases,** such as are induced by or connected with animal or vegetable parasites; see *Porrigo favosa, Psora,* etc.

Parasiticide, par-a-sit'i-side (*parasite, cædo,* to kill). Destructive to parasites; antiparasitic.

Par'asitism. Condition of a parasite or of an organized structure or body living on another organized body. **P., intes'tinal,** helminthiasis. **P., superfic'ial,** see *Malis.*

Parasitogeny, par-a-si-toj'en-e (*parasite, gennao,* to beget). *Parasitogenesis.* Corporeal condition which favors the development of parasites. The generation of parasites.

Parasi'toid (*parasite, eidos,* resemblance). Parasitic.

Parasi'tus. Parasite.

Parasor'bic ac'id. Aromatic, oily liquid acid from mountain-ash berries.

Paraspa'dia (*para, spao,* to draw). Preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis. One whose urethra opens in this manner is called *Paraspadiæus* and *Paraspadias.*

Paraspadiæus, par-as-pad-e-e'us. See *Paraspadia.*

Parasphagis, par-as-fag'is (*para, sphage,* throat). Part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

Paras'tata (*para,* near, *istemi,* to stand). Prostate; epididymis. The epididymes were called *Varicosæ parastatæ,* to distinguish them from *Glandulosæ parastatæ* or prostate. The tubæ Fallopianæ were also called *Parastatæ varicosæ.* **P. adenoï'des,** prostate. **P. cirsoï'des,** epididymis. **P. glandula,** prostate. **P. glandulo'sa,** prostate.

Parastatadenitis, par-as-tat-ad-en-e'tis. Prostatitis.

Paras'tates. Parastata.

Parastati'tis (*parastata,* epididymis). *Epididymitis.* Inflammation of the epididymis. Prostatitis.

Parasteato'ses. Class of cutaneous diseases in which secretion is altered.

Parasteatosis. par-ah-ste-at-o'sis (*para,* beside, *stear,* fat). Steatosis characterized by altered secretion.

Paraster'nal line. Line drawn from the clavicle to the costal arch, parallel to the edge of the sternum and about 8 cm. from it. **P. re'gion,** region between margin of sternum and parasternal line.

Parastrem'ma (*para, strepho,* to turn). *Parastrophe.* Distortion. Convulsive distortion, especially of the face, the soft parts being drawn laterally.

Parastrep'sis (same etymon). Parasthrema.

Paras'trophe. Parastremma.

Parasynan'che. Cynanche parotidæa.

Parasynovitis, par-ah-sin-o-ve'tis (*para, synovia*). Inflammation of tissue about joint.

Parasyphilitic, par-a-sif-il-it'ik. Caused by syphilis, but not having its symptoms.

Parasystole, par-ah-sis'to-le (*para, sustole,* contraction). Interval between systole and diastole. Acinesia.

Paratar'sia (*para, tarsos,* tarsus). Dislocation of the tarsal bones.

Paratarta'ric acid. Racemic acid.

Parath'enar (*para, thenar,* sole of the foot). *Parathenar.* Winslow called parathenar major a portion of the abductor of the little toe, musculus scandularius; and parathenar minor the short flexor of that toe. **P. ma'jor,** abductor minimi digiti pedis. **P. mi'nor,** flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

Parathioformaldehyde, par-ah-the-o-form-al'dehid. Crystalline substance, formula $C_3H_6S_3$, identical with paraformaldehyde.

Parathionic (par-a-the-on'ik) **acid.** Acid ethyl sulphate.

Parathymia, par-ah-thim'e-ah (*para, thumos,* mind). Mental overwork.

Parat'oloid. Koch's tuberculin or lymph employed in tuberculosis; so named by him.

Paratolyl, par-ah-tol'il. *Phosphine.* Liquid with a very strong odor, which gives rise to headache and bleeding of the nose.

Paraton'ia (*para, tonos,* tension). See *Spasm.* Overstraining; excitement.

Paratop'ia (*para, topos,* place). Luxation.

Paratop'iæ. Diseases in which organs are removed from their proper position. See *Ectopia.*

Paratremma, par-ah-trem'mah. Paratrimma.

Paratricho'ses (pl. of **Paratrichosis**). Class of skin diseases, embracing trichorrhesis nodosa and trichoptilosis.

Paratrichosis, par-ah-trik-o'sis (*para,* beside, *thrix,*

hair). Variety of trichosis in which growth of hair is of abnormal quality.

Paratrim'ma (*para, tribo*, to rub). Chafing. Intertrigo.

Paratrip'tic. Tending to produce paratrimma.

Parat'rope (*para, trepo*, to turn). Atrophy.

Parat'rophy (*para, trophe*, nourishment). Misnutrition; hypertrophy.

Paratu'do. See *Gomphrena.*

Paratu'ra. Plant, native of Brazil; root has tonic properties.

Paratyphlitis, par-ah-tif-le'tis (*para, typhlitis*, inflammation of the cæcum). Inflammation of the connective tissue behind or in the vicinity of the cæcum.

Paratypicus, par-ah-tip'ik-us. Not corresponding to a regular type; said of diseases.

Parau'terine. In the vicinity of the uterus. **P. celluli'tis,** parametritis.

Paravagini'tis. Paracolpitis or inflammation of the connective tissue behind or in the vicinity of the vagina.

Paravertebral, par-ah-vur'te-bral. Situate beside or in the vicinity of the vertebral column.

Paraves'ical pouch. Peritoneal pocket on either side of the bladder.

Paraxanthine, par-ah-zan'theen. $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. Leucomaïne found in minute quantity in normal urine. See *Leucomaïnes* (table of).

Paraxial, par-aks'e-al. Situate along the vertical axis. **P. mus'cles,** those along the vertebral axis, consisting of outer part of erector spinæ and its continuations and intercostal group (scaleni, abdominal muscles, etc.).

Parazoön, par-ah-zo'on (*para, zoön*, animal). Animal parasite.

Parazygo'sis (*para, zugoö*, to join together). Condition or formation of monster by union of trunks above the umbilicus. It includes xiphopagus, thoracopagus, and pleuropagus.

Parch'ment skin. Hard, dry, wrinkled condition of skin, result of diffuse idiopathic atrophy. Xeroderma of Hebra and Kaposi. It sometimes occurs in several children of the same family, and is fatal.

Pardalian'ches (*pardalis*, a panther, *ancho*, to strangle). Aconitum.

Pardalian'chum. Aconitum.

Pardanthus (par-dan'thus) **Chinen'sis.** Leopard-flower, native of China, where decoction of root is applied externally to poisoned wounds, and the pulp to bites of snakes.

Pareccœloma, par-ek-se-lo'mah (*para, ek*, out, *koiloo*, to make hollow). Diverticulum; abnormal accessory cavity.

Parec'crises (pl. of **Pareccrisis**). Diseases involving the secretions.

Parec'tama (*para, ek*, out, *teino*, to stretch). Immoderate extension, distension, or dilatation of a part, as of the heart.

Parec'tasis. Abnormal extension or dilatation of a part. See *Pararthrema* and *Parectama.*

Paredria, par-ed're-ah (*para*, beside, *hedra*, seat). Complications existing in a disease.

Paregor'ic (*paregoreo*, to soothe, to calm). That which soothes or assuages, as paregoric elixir. An anodyne. **P. elix'ir,** tinctura opii camphorata. **P. root,** Myrrhis odorata. **P. tinc'ture,** tinctura opii camphorata.

Parei'a. Cheek.

Parei'ra. See *Pareira brava.* Preparations: *Extractum pareira fluidum;* infusum pareiræ (unofficinal). **P. bra'va,** *Wild Vine, Velvet leaf;* fam. Menispermeæ. *Pareira* (Ph. U. S.), the root of Chondodendron tomentosum, a tree of South America and the West Indies, has a sweet taste, with considerable bitterness and slight roughness. It has been recommended in nephritic and calculous affections. Tonic stimulant to genito-urinary mucous membrane. **P. rad'ix** (B. Ph.), pareira.

Pareirine, par-i'reen. Alkaloid, active principle of pareira; motor and respiratory paralyzant. **P. hydrochlo'rate,** salt of pareirine employed as an antiperiodic in malaria.

Parekkrisis, par-ek'kris-is (*para, ekkrisis*, secretion). Disordered secretion.

Parelectron'omy. Condition of diminished force of muscular electrical current when natural section of muscle is preserved.

Parempto'sis (*paremptosis*, intrusion). See *Coincidentia.* Also form of amaurosis.

Parencephalis, par-en-sef'al-is (*para, enkephalos*, the brain). Cerebellum.

Parencephali'tis (*parencephalis, itis*). Cerebellitis.

Parencephalocele, par-en-sef-al-o-se'le (Eng. par-en-sef'al-o-seel) (*parencephalis, kele*, rupture). Hernia of the cerebellum. A rare disease, which occurs under the form of a soft, indolent, or slightly painful tumor, without change in the color of the skin, and is situate in the occipital region. It is constituted of the cerebellum, which escapes through an aperture in the occipital bone. Great attention must be paid not to mistake it for an ordinary tumor, as its extirpation would be attended with fatal consequences.

Parenceph'alum. Cerebellum.

Parenceph'alus. One with defective or unsymmetrical development of the encephalon or of the cerebellum.

Parenchyma, par-en'kim-ah. Texture of glandular and other organs, composed of agglomerated globules united by areolar tissue, and tearing with more or less facility. Such is the texture of the liver, kidneys, etc. According to Virchow, it includes the peculiar constituents of an organ which give it its specific character, its proper parenchyma, in contradistinction to its merely interstitial tissue. *Parenchyma* signifies, in Greek, effusion (*para, en, chuo*, to pour), and it was believed that this tissue consisted of effused blood or other fluid. **P., gland'ular,** gland-substance, **P. tes'tis,** pulpa testis.

Paren'chymal. *Parenchymatous, Parenchymous.* Belonging or relating to the parenchyma of an organ.

Parenchymatitis, par-en-kim-at-e'tis (*parenchyma, itis*). Inflammation of the substance of an organ.

Parenchy'matous. Parenchymal. **P. degenera'tion,** cloudy swelling. **P. neuri'tis,** neuritis in which nerve-elements are primarily involved.

Parenchymepatitis, par-en-kim-ep-at-e'tis (*parenchyma, hepatitis*, inflammation of the liver). Parenchymatous hepatitis.

Parencranis, par-en-kran'is. Cerebellum.

Pa'rent cell. See *Cell.*

Parepidid'ymis (*para, epididymis*). Organ of Giraldès.

Parepithymia, par-ep-e-thim'e-ah (*para, epithumia*, lust). Morbid desire.

Parerethesis (par-er-eth'es-is) or **Parerethis'mus** (*para, erithrizo*, to excite). Morbid excitement.

Par'esifying (*paresis, facio*, to make). Producing paralysis, as paresifying mental disease, the paralysis of the insane.

Paresis, par'es-is (*pariemi*, to relax). Diminution of motor power; slight, incomplete paralysis, affecting motion, but not sensation; but by some regarded as synonymous with paralysis. **P., can'tatory,** inability to use the voice by singers, due to over-exertion of muscles of larynx. **P., gen'eral,** paralysis, general. **P., sat'urnine,** lead palsy.

Paresthesis, par-es-the'sis (*para, aisthesis*, sensation). *Paræsthesis, Paresthesia.* Congenital misconstruction of the external organs of sense; perversion of sensibility.

Paretic, par-et'ik. Pertaining to or affected with paresis. One affected with paresis. **P. demen'tia,** general paralysis.

Paret'ica exarthro'sis. Luxation from relaxation of the ligaments of a joint.

Paret'icus (*paretos*, relaxed). Relaxant.

Pareunia, par-u'ne-ah (*para, eune*, bed). Coitus.

Parey'ra. Pareira brava.

Parhæmasiæ, par-he-mah'ze-e (*para, haima*, blood). Diseases of the sanguineous system.

Parhidro'sis. Paridrosis.

Paricine, par'is-een. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O$. Alkaloid associated with quinamine in bark of Cinchona siccirubra.

Paridin, par'id-in. Glucoside, $C_{16}H_{28}O_7$, obtained from herb and root of Paris quadrifolia.

Paridol, par'id-ol. Decomposition product, $C_{28}H_{14}O_9$, of paridin.

Paridro'ses (pl. of **Paridrosis**). Affections of the sweat apparatus.

Paridrosis, par-id-ro'sis (*para*, beside, *hidrosis*, perspiration). Disordered condition of perspiration.

Pari'era. Pareira brava.

Pa'ries (wall). Table. See *Parietes.*

Parietal, par-i'e-tal. Appertaining to the parietes or walls of an organ or to the parietal bones. **P. an'gle of Bro'ca,** angle between lines from auricular point to bregma and lambda. **P. an'gle of Lis'sauer,** angle between lines drawn in median plane of skull from parietal eminence to bregma and lambda. **P. an'gle of Qua'trefages,** angle expressive of projection of points on parietal bone with reference to zygomatic arch; *anterior,* lines drawn from most prominent part of arch through stephanion; *posterior,* from same point through the parietal protuberance. **P. arc,** on surface from bregma to lambda. **P. arch'es,** formed by convolutions of convex surface of cerebral hemisphere curving around end of Sylvian fissure; more apparent in lower animals than in man. **P. a'rea,** see *Areas of skull.* **P. ar'teries,** branches from middle cerebral supplying central convolutions, parietal lobe, and outer surface of temporal lobe. **P. bend** or **flex'ure,** flexure occurring at most projecting portion of mesencephalon in course of development of cerebro-spinal axis. **P. bones** are two fellow-bones occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, in the formation of which they assist. They have a quadrilateral shape; their external surface is convex, and presents at its middle part an eminence called the *Parietal protuberance.* Their inner or cerebral surface, which is concave, has a depression that corresponds with the preceding eminence, and which is called the *Parietal fossa.* Above and behind, near the superior edge of these bones, is a foramen, which does not always exist, called the *Parietal foramen,* through which passes a vein—*parietal vein*—that opens into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater; and an artery—*parietal artery.* Each parietal bone is articulated above with its fellow; below, with the temporal; before, with the frontal; behind, with the occipital; and by the anterior and inferior angle with the great ala of the sphenoid; and is developed from a single point of ossification. **P. convolu'tions,** situate upon parietal lobe, three: *ascending,* passing up and back along central sulcus; *superior* and *inferior,* separated by intraparietal sulcus, and from ascending by post-central. The superior appears on the median surface as the *quadrate lobule,* also called præcuneus; inferior borders upon posterior branch of Sylvian fissure, and is there called *supramarginal gyrus;* posteriorly it winds around the end of the parallel sulcus connecting with middle temporal convolution, and is there known as *angular gyrus.* **P. diam'eters** relate to the parietal regions of the skull, usually *biparietal d.* or distance between the parietal protuberances. The maximum p. d. does not necessarily coincide with this. The inferior p. d., between points upon posterior root of zygoma, vertically, over upper edge of auricular foramen; see also *Bi-auricular diameter.* **P. em'inence,** most prominent part of external surface of P. bone. **P. em'issary vein,** communication between superior longitudinal sinus and veins of the scalp through the parietal foramen. **P. eye,** eye-like extension of pineal gland, found betweenthe parietal bones in certain lower vertebrates. **P. fora'men, P. fos'sa,** see *Parietal bone.* **P. lobe,** posterior upper portion of the two hemispheres; convex surface bounded in front by central sulcus, below by posterior branches of Sylvian fissure and temporal lobe, behind by parieto-occipital fissure, transverse occipital sulcus, and occipital lobe; median surface bounded in front by ascending part of calloso-marginal sulcus, below by subparietal sulcus and falciform lobe, behind by parieto-occipital sulcus. **P. lob'ules,** portions of parietal lobe situate behind ascending parietal convolution; the *superior* and *inferior* are separated by the intraparietal sulcus. **P. nerves,** branches from auriculo-temporal to parotid gland. **P. notch,** indentation between squamous and mastoid portions of temporal bone, into which fits the postero-inferior angle of the parietal. **P. perito'neum,** see *Peritoneum.* **P. pleu'ra,** see *Pleura.* **P. por'tion of pericar'dium,** outer portion separated from the heart by the pericardial cavity. **P. protu'berance,** parietal eminence. **P. quad'rangle,** formed by lines connecting two sphenia and two entomia. **P. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to bregma and lambda. **P. seg'ment,** posterior segment of mitral valve. **P. sul'cus,** intraparietal sulcus. **P. ver'tebra,** in vertebral theory of skull, the complex formed by basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; some include also the temporals. See *Cranial vertebræ.*

Parieta'ria (*paries,* wall, because found on old walls). *Wall pellitory;* ord. Urticeæ. This plant contains much nitrate of potassium, and was formerly largely employed as a diuretic and also as an emollient. **P. Pennsylva'nica,** *American pellitory;* small weed, flowering from June to August; has been used, in juice or decoction, as a diuretic, deobstruent, and emmenagogue.

Pari'etes. Name given to parts which form the enclosures or limits of different cavities of the body, as the *Parietes of the cranium, chest,* etc.

Parietic acid, par-e-et'ik as'id. Chrysophanic acid.

Parietin'ic ac'id. Chrysophanic acid.

Parieti'nus. Parietal.

Parieto-hæmal (par-i'e-to-he'mal) **arch.** Hyoidean arch.

Pari'eto-ju'gal in'dex. Ratio of greatest transverse and bizygomatic diameters of skull, latter being taken as 100.

Pari'eto-mas'toid. Belonging to the parietal bone and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, as the parieto-mastoid suture.

Pari'eto-occip'ital fis'sure. Deep cleft appearing mainly on median surface of cerebral hemispheres, where its upper end corresponds nearly to vertex of lambdoidal suture, whence it descends downward and a little forward and ends in the calcarine fissure. The small part continued upon the convex surface is sometimes called *External p. o. fissure.*

Pari'eto-sphenoi'dal ar'tery. Inferior parietal artery. **P.-s. notch,** slight indentation of upper margin of squamous portion of temporal bone between the part which articulates with the parietal and that which articulates with the great wing of the sphenoid.

Parieto-splanchnic, par-i'e-to-splank'nik. Belonging to parietal walls and viscera.

Pari'eto-tem'poral su'ture. Suture between parietal and temporal bones, composed of squamo-parietal and parieto-mastoid sutures.

Parig'lin or **Paril'lin.** Smilacin; salseparin; crystallizable glucoside, active principle of sarsaparilla.

Parilia (par-il'e-ah) **Malabar'ica.** Species of Malabar; bark and leaves are used in decoction in hemorrhoids; root and leaves possess alterative properties.

Paril'la yel'low. Menispermum Canadense.

Par'in. Paridin.

Par'is. *Oneberry, Truelove.* Possesses narcotic properties, and was formerly considered a powerful philter; it is emetic, and is sometimes used externally as a resolvent and anodyne. The leaves are narcotic and diuretic. **P. blue,** Prussian blue; ferric ferrocyanide. **P. green,** *Scheele's green;* aceto-arsenite of copper; used as an insecticide. **P. red,** red sulphide of mercury; red lead; minium **P. white,** very white and soft chalk reduced to fine powder by elutriation. **P. yel'low,** lead chromate.

Parisac'ticus. Intussuscepted.

Parisagog'ge intestino'rum (*pareisago,* to introduce improperly). Intussusception of the bowels. See *Intussusception.*

Paristh'mia (*para, isthmos*, throat). Word employed to designate the tonsils, and likewise inflammation of the tonsils—cynanche tonsillaris—and cynanche in general.

Paristh'mic (*para, isthmos*, throat). Pertaining to the tonsils.

Paristhmion, par-isth'me-on. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Paristhmiot'omus (*paristhmia, tome*, incision). An instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

Paristhmi'tis (*paristhmia, itis*). Cynanche; C. tonsillaris; tonsillitis; Ludwig's angina.

Paristh'mium. Tonsil.

Paristyphnine, par-is-tif'neen. Glucoside, $C_{38}H_{64}O_{18}$, occurring as a yellowish-white powder; obtained from root of Paris quadrifolia.

Par'iswort. Trillium latifolium.

Par'ity. Equality; ability to bear children.

Parkinso'nia aculea'ta. Shrub; ord. Leguminosæ; South American and Mexican; Mexicans employ it as a febrifuge and sudorific.

Park'inson's disease. Paralysis agitans.

Parmac'ity (corr. from **Spermaceti**). Cetaceum.

P., poor man's, Thlaspi bursa.

Parme'lia furfura'cea (*parme*, light shield, shape of the receptacle). Lichen growing on trees; employed as a febrifuge. **P. Island'ica,** Lichen Islandicus. **P. parieti'na,** *Yellow wall lichen, Common yellow wall moss,* which grows abundantly on trees and walls; order Lichenaceæ; is used in intermittent fever on account of its bitterness. **P. plica'ta,** Lichen plicatus. **P. pulmona'cea,** Lichen pulmonarius. **P. roccel'la,** Lichen roccella. **P. saxat'ilis,** Lichen saxatilis.

Parmentie'ra cerif'era (after Parmentier). *Candle tree;* forest tree in the valley of the Chagres; ord. Crescentiaceæ, the long cylindrical fruit of which, resembling candles, serves for food for cattle.

Paroarion, par-o-ar'e-on (*para, oärion*, ovarium). Parovarium.

Paroccip'ital. Jugular process of occipital bone; separate in some apes. Mastoid apophysis. **P. fis'sure,** posterior part of interparietal fissure.

Parocheteusis, par-o-ke-tu'sis (*para, ocheteuo*, to divert water from). Derivation.

Parodin'ia or **Parodyn'ia** (*para, odune*, labor-pains). Dystocia. **P. perver'sa,** preternatural presentation.

Parodon'tides (pl. of **Parodontis**) (*para, odous*, tooth). Tumors on the gums; parulis, etc.

Parodyn, par'o-din. Name suggested for antipyrine.

Parœnia, par-e'ne-ah (*para*, beside, *oinos*, wine). Legal term denoting a tendency to crime caused by alcoholism.

Parol'ivary body. Nucleus of anterior root-zone.

Paromphalocele, par-om-fal-o-se'le (Eng. par-om'-fal-o-seel) (*para, omphalos*, navel, *kele*, rupture). Hernia near the navel.

Paroniria, par-on-ir'e-ah (*para, oneiron*, dream). Depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming. The voluntary organs connected with the passing train of ideas are overpowered by the force of the imagination during dreaming, and involuntarily excited to their natural or accustomed actions, while the other organs remain asleep. **P. am'bulans,** somnambulism. **P. sa'lax,** pollution.

Paronychia, par-o-nik'e-ah (*para, onux*, nail). Inflammation about the nail; periphalangeal cellulitis; panaritium. The ancients gave this name to an inflammatory tumor—*Onychitis, Onyxitis*—seated near the nail, and involving the pulp or matrix. Some moderns have extended it to inflammation of the hand, and even of the forearm. It usually means every phlegmonous tumor of the fingers or toes, and especially of the first phalanx. Four kinds of paronychia are commonly pointed out: 1. That seated between the epidermis and skin, called, vulgarly, in this country, *Runround;* 2. That seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue; 3. That occupying the sheath of a tendon; and 4. That considered to be seated between the periosteum and bone. The last three are only different degrees of the same disease, constituting *Whitlow.* Also Asplenium ruta muraria. **P. digi'tium,** desiccation or atrophy of the fingers. **P. lateral'is,** onychogryphosis. **P. syphilit'ica,** syphilitic dactylitis. **P. tendino'sa,** panaritium tendinosum. **P. ungula'ris o'vium malig'na,** foot-rot. The worst kinds in English are called *Felon.* The inflammation generally commences in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and spreads to other parts, occasioning excessive lancinating pain, owing to the parts being put upon the stretch; hence the necessity of dividing them freely—even down to the bone when there is reason to believe that the affection belongs to the fourth division—making use of emollient applications, the antiphlogistic treatment, and opiates to relieve pain.

Paron'ychis or **Paronychitis,** par-on-ik-e'tis. Paronychia.

Paronycho'ses (pl. of **Paronychosis**). Diseases belonging to the onychoses.

Paronychosis, par-on-ik-o'sis. Abnormal nail growth.

Paroöphori'tis. Inflammation near the ovary. See *Parametritis.*

Paroöph'oron. Parovarium.

Paropho'bia (*para, phobos*, dread). Hydrophobia.

Parophrenitis, par-o-fren-e'tis (*para*, beside, *phren*, diaphragm). Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Parophthal'mia (*para, ophthalmos*, eye). Binocular inflammation.

Parophthalmoncus, par-of-thal-mon'kus (*para*, beside, *ophthalmos*, eye, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling around the eye.

Paro'pia (*para, ops*, eye). Lesser canthus.

Paro'pium (*para, ops*, eye). Eye-shade.

Paroplex'ia (*para, plesso*, to strike). Paraplegia.

Parop'sis (*para, opsis*, sight). Sense of sight vitiated or lost. **P. amauro'sis,** amaurosis. **P. catarac'ta,** cataract. **P. glauco'sis,** glaucoma. **P. illuso'ria,** pseudoblepsia. **P. latera'lis,** dysopia lateralis. **P. longin'qua,** presbytia. **P. lucifuga,** nyctalopia. **P. noctifuga,** hemeralopia. **P. propin'qua,** myopia. **P. staphylo'ma,** staphyloma. **P. staphylo'ma purulen'tum,** hypopyon. **P. staphylo'ma simp'lex,** hydrophthalmia. **P. strabis'mus,** strabismus. **P. synezi'sis,** synezisis.

Paroptesis, par-op-ta'sis (*para, optao*, to roast). Forcing a sweat by placing a patient before the fire or putting him in a dry bath.

Parora'sis (*para, orao*, to see). Perversion of sight which prevents the person from judging accurately of the color of objects; achromatopsia; hallucination.

Parorchido-enterocele, par-or'kid-o-en-ter-o-se'le (Eng. en'ter-o-seel). Internal hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle.

Parorganum, par-or'gan-um (*para*, beside, *organon*, instrument). Growth of tissue bearing a resemblance to that of some organ.

Paros'mia (*para, osme*, odor). Anosmia; also perversion of smell. Peculiarity of sense of smell.

Parosphre'sis (*para, osphresis*, smell). Disordered sense of smell.

Parosteitis, par-os-te-e'tis (*para*, beside, *osteon*, bone). Inflammation around the periosteum.

Paros'tia (*para, osteon*, bone). Bones untempered in their substance, and incapable of affording proper support. **P. flex'ilis,** mollities ossium. **P. frag'ilis,** fragilitas ossium.

Parosti'tis. Inflammation on surface of periosteum.

Parosto'sis (*para, osteon*, bone). Formation of bone outside the periosteum, as in the connective tissue, sheaths of the vessels, etc.

Parotia, par-o'te-ah (*para, ous, otos*, ear). Cynanche parotidæa.

Paro'tic. Near the ear; relating to the parotid gland.

Parotid, par-ot'id. Largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear, and near the angle of the lower jaw; composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory ducts which unite to form one canal, called

the parotid duct, Steno's or Stenon's canal or duct—the ductus superior or superior salivary canal of some; see *Ductus salivalis superior*. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through an opening in the buccinator muscle, and terminates in the mouth opposite the second upper molar. About the middle of its course it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body situate in its vicinity and called the *Accessory gland of the parotid*. In the substance of the parotid are found a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face, and the posterior auricular; it receives also some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve, and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat numerous, and pass into ganglions situate at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw. The parotid secretes saliva and pours it copiously into the mouth. **P., ac'cessory gland of,** see *Parotid*. **P. aponeuro'sis,** a sheath of great thickness, continuous below with the cervical fascia; forms a framework to the parotid by means of fibrous prolongations from its deep surface. Its density accounts for the pain of parotitis and for the difficulty with which pus makes its way to the surface. **P. ar'teries,** see *Parotid*. **P. bu'bo,** cynanche parotidæa. **P. duct,** see *Parotid*. **P. veins,** see *Parotid*.

Parotide'an. Belonging or relating to the parotid. **P. plex'us,** see *Pes anserinus*.

Parotidectomy, par-ot-id-ek'to-me (*parotis, ektome,* excision). Operation for excision of parotid gland.

Parotideo-masseteric, par-ot-id-e'o-mas-se-ter'ik. Relating to vicinity of parotid gland and masseter muscle.

Parotiditis, par-ot-id-e'tis (*parotid, itis*). Cynanche parotidæa or mumps; parotis.

Parotidoncus, par-ot-id-onk'us (*parotid, onkos,* a tumor). Swelling of the parotid. Mumps.

Parotidoscirrhus (par-ot-id-o-skir'rhus). Scirrhus of parotid gland.

Parotine, par'o-tene (*parotis,* parotid). Term applied to the specific principle by which mumps is propagated.

Paro'tis (*para, ous, otos,* ear). Near the ear; parotid gland. **P. accesso'ria,** accessory parotid gland. The name of a tumor seated under the ear, which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pain, the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult. Sometimes it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted. Also the parotid. **P. contagio'sa,** cynanche parotidæa. **P. epidem'ica,** cynanche parotidæa. **P., idiopath'ic,** mumps occurring without being connected with another disease. **P. sero'so glu'tine tumens,** cynanche parotidæa. **P. spu'ria,** cynanche parotidæa.

Paroti'tis (*parotis, itis*). Inflammation of the parotid; mumps; cynanche parotidæa; parotis. **P., du'plex,** parotitis involving parotid glands on both sides. **P. epidem'ica,** cynanche parotidæa. **P. erysipelato'sa,** cynanche parotidæa. **P., metastat'ic,** attack of mumps in which metastasis to the testicles occurs. **P. polymor'pha,** cynanche parotidæa. **P. specif'ica,** cynanche parotidæa. **P. symptomat'ica,** parotitis, metastatic.

Parou'lis. See *Parulis*.

Parova'rian cysts. Cysts in vicinity of the ovary.

Parovar'ium (*para, oarion,* ovary). Properly *Paroarion, Paroöphoron, Organ* or *Body of Rosenmüller, Appendage to the ovary*. Body closely analogous in structure to the epididymis, which is seated between the Fallopian tube and the ovary in the broad ligament. The corpus Wolffianum concurs in its formation. The portion of the ovary in relation with the hilum of that organ is sometimes called the *Paroöphoron*, and the excretory tubules and ducts attached to the ovary are known as the parovarium. The parovarium existing also in the adult female has been called *Proövarium*.

Paroxyntic, par-ox-in'tic (*paroxuno,* to excite). Relating to a paroxysm.

Paroxyquinoline (pa-roks-e-kwin'o-leen) **hydrochlorate.** Powder, soluble in water, devoid of taste or smell; formula, C_9H_7NO,HCl; possessing antipyretic properties.

Par'oxysm (*paroxuno,* to irritate). Augmentation which supervenes at equal or unequal intervals in the symptoms of acute diseases. Also a periodical exacerbation or fit of a disease.

Paroxys'mal. Of or belonging to a paroxysm, as a paroxysmal day; a day on which a paroxysm of disease occurs.

Paroxys'mus febri'lis. Febrile paroxysm; pyrexia.

Par'rot's disease. Syphilitic pseudoparalysis. Exophthalmic goitre. **P.'s nodes,** syphilitic osteophytes of skull. **P.'s sign,** dilatation of the pupil when the skin is pinched; a symptom of meningitis.

Par'ry's disease. See *Exophthalmic goitre*.

Pars (part). Genital organ. **P. acetabula'ris,** acetabular bone. **P. ascen'dens,** vertical plate of palate-bone. **P. basila'ris os'sis occip'itis,** basilar process of occipital bone. **P. bulbo'sa ure'thræ,** bulbous urethra. **P. carno'sa ure'thræ,** membranous urethra. **P. cartilagin'ea tu'bæ,** cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube, about two-thirds its length. **P. caverno'sa ure'thræ,** spongy urethra. **P. chorda'lis,** portion of base of skull occupied originally by chorda dorsalis, extending from foramen magnum in body of occipital and sphenoid bones as far forward as sella turcica. **P. cilia'ris,** see *Retina*. **P. cilia'ris hyaloi'dea,** ciliary zone. **P. conjunctiva'lis cor'neæ,** epithelial layer of cornea. **P. cor'poris,** genital organs. **P. cuneifor'mis tegmen'ti tym'pani,** anterior portion of tegmen. **P. descen'dens substan'tiæ perfora'tæ anti'cæ me'diæ,** lamina terminalis. **P. fronta'lis,** squama frontalis. **P. horizonta'lis,** horizontal plate of palate-bone. **P. horizonta'lis duode'ni,** horizontal portion of duodenum. **P. h. d. infe'rior,** transverse portion of duodenum. **P. h. d. supe'rior,** horizontal portion of duodenum. **P. infe'rior pe'dis,** sole. **P. interfascia'lis ure'thræ,** membranous urethra. **P. interme'dia,** intermediary nerve. **P. irid'ica ret'inæ,** P. retinalis iridis. **P. i. u'veæ,** P. uvealis iridis. **P. mala'ris,** portion of malar bone forming prominence of cheek. **P. mastoi'dea of tem'poral bone,** mastoid process. **P. membra'na sep'ti,** area at upper part of interventricular septum of heart that remains thin and membranous. **P. membra'no-ure'thræ,** membranous urethra. **P. muscular'is,** see *Urethra*. **P. nasa'lis,** horizontal part of frontal bone between two orbital plates; vertical plate of ethmoid. **P. natura'lis medici'næ,** physiology. **P. nu'da,** see *Urethra*. **P. obli'qua ascen'dens duode'ni,** transverse duodenum. **P. obscœ'na,** genital organs. **P. occipita'lis,** supraoccipital bone. **P. os'sea tu'bæ,** osseous portion of Eustachian tube, about one-third its length. **P. palati'na,** horizontal plate of palate-bone. **P. papilla'ris,** papillary layer of skin. **P. pelvi'na,** see *Urethra*. **P. perinea'lis ure'thræ,** spongy urethra. **P. perpendicula'ris,** vertical plate of palate-bone. **P. petro'sa,** see *Temporal bone*. **P. pri'ma as'peræ arte'riæ,** larynx. **P. prostat'ica,** prostatic portion of the urethra. **P. pylor'ica,** pyloric end of stomach. **P. pyramida'lis os'sis tem'poris,** see *Temporal bone*. **P. reticula'ris,** reticular layer of skin. **P. retina'lis ir'idis,** epithelial portion of iris, formed originally from secondary optic vesicle. **P. sclera'lis cor'neæ,** Bowman's membrane. **P. spongio'sa,** see *Urethra*. **P. squamo'sa,** see *Temporal bone*. **P. transver'sa duode'ni,** transverse duodenum. **P. triangula'ris,** anterior portion of third frontal convolution. **P. tympan'ica,** tympanic portion of temporal bone. **P. ure'thræ membrana'ceæ,** see *Urethra*. **P. urethra'lis levato'ris a'ni,** erroneous designation of fibres of inferior sheet of ischio-rectalis, which loop around the urethra. **P. uvea'lis cor'neæ,** Descemet's membrane. **P. uvea'lis ir'idis,** connective-tissue portion of iris forming its external layer. **P. va'ga,** pneumogastric. **P. vir'ilis,** penis.

Pars'ley camphor (corr. from **Petroselinum**). Stearopten obtained from volatile oil of parsley. **P., com'mon,** Apium petroselinum. **P., fool's,** Æthusa

cynapium. **P. fruit,** *Petroselinum sativum,* contains volatile oil and apiol; carminative, antiperiodic. **P., hem'lock,** Conioselenium Canadense. **P., Macedo'nian,** Bubon Macedonicum. **P., mountain, black,** Athamanta aureoselinum. **P., piert** (corr. from Fr. *perrer la pierre,* to pierce the stone), Alchemella arvensis. **P., poi'son,** Conium maculatum. **P. root,** carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue. **P., water,** Cicuta maculata.

Par'snep or **Par'snip, cow.** Ord. Umbelliferæ; Heracleum spondylium; Heracleum lanatum. **P., crow,** Leontodon taraxacum. **P., gar'den,** Pastinaca sativa. **P., mead'ow,** thaspium. **P., water, common,** Sium latifolium.

Par'sons' disease. Exophthalmic goitre.

Part. Member or organ of the body.

Part. æq. (abbr. for partes æquales). Equal parts.

Part. aff. (abbr. for partes affectæ). Parts affected.

Part. dolent. (abbr. for partes dolentes). Parts in pain.

Part. vic. (abbr. for partitis vicibus). In divided doses.

Par'tes (pl. of **Pars**). Genital organs. **P. generatio'ni inservien'tes,** genital organs. **P. genita'les,** genital organs. **P. jugula'res** or **latera'les os'sis occip'itis,** exoccipital bones. **P. latera'les na'si,** lateral portions of the nose. **P. nervo'sæ,** see *Nerve.* **P. obscœ'næ,** genital organs. **P. orbita'les,** orbital plates.

Partheni'a. Virginity.

Parthenicine, par-then'is-een. Parthenine.

Parthen'ii ra'dix. Root of Artemisia vulgaris.

Parthenine, par'then-een. Alkaloid from Parthenium hysterophorum, said to be a substitute for quinine as a febrifuge.

Partheni'um febrif'ugum (*parthenos,* virgin; used in diseases of virgins). Matricaria. **P. hysteroph'orum,** broombrush, West Indian mugwort; has febrifuge properties, and is employed externally in cutaneous affections. **P. integrifo'lium,** *Prairie dock;* an herbaceous perennial of the south-western portions of the U. S., an infusion of the flowering tops of which is used as an antiperiodic. **P. mas,** tanacetum.

Partheni'us (morbus) (*partheneios,* relating or appertaining to a virgin). Disease in a young female.

Parthenochloro'sis (*parthenos, chloros,* green). Chlorosis of girls.

Parthenogalactozemia, par-then-o-gal-ak-to-ze'me-ah (*parthenos,* virgin, *gala,* milk, *zemia,* loss). Discharge of milk from the breast occurring in young girls.

Parthenogenesis, par-then-o-jen'es-is (virgin birth, *parthenos,* virgin, *genesis,* generation). *Virginal generation; Parthenogenetic reproduction.* Successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum, without any renewal of fertilization.

Parthenogenet'ic. Relating or appertaining to parthenogenesis.

Parthenol'ogy (*partheneia,* virginity, *logos,* description). Description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

Parthenonosus, par-then-on'o-sus (*parthenos, nosos,* disease). Chlorosis.

Par'thenus. Virgin.

Par'tial (*pars,* part). Comprising or affecting a part only, not total or general; as partial paralysis, etc. **P. aponeuro'sis,** aponeurosis of intersection. See *Aponeurosis.* **P. re'flexes,** movements in one muscle or one limited group of muscles from reflex irritation.

Partia'lis (*pars,* part). Local.

Par'ticles, prim'itive, of mus'cles. Sarcous elements. **P-s, red, of the blood,** blood-corpuscles, red.

Partic'ula femora'lis. Nates.

Partic'ulæ (dim. of **Pars,** part) **san'guinis.** Globules of the blood.

Par'tio (*pario,* to bring forth). Parturition.

Par'tite. Divided nearly to the base.

Part'ridge ber'ry. Gaultheria; Mitchella repens. **P. pea,** Cassia chamæchrista.

Parts, pri'vate. External genitals. **P., the,** genital organs.

Partu'ra (*parturio,* to bring forth). Parturition.

Partu'rient. Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, or having recently brought forth, young. The *Parturient, Puerperous, Childing, Child-bed,* or *Lying-in* or *Lying-down state, Confinement, Puerperium,* generally comprises the period from parturition to perfect recovery, which is usually a month. It requires careful management, and is subject to various diseases. A *parturient* or *parturifacient* is a medicine which induces or promotes labor, as ergot; see *Abortive.* **P. ap'oplexy,** puerperal disease of cows, characterized by arrest of lactation, fever, delirium, and brain congestion.

Parturien'tes dolo'res. Labor-pains.

Parturifa'cient (*parturio,* to bring forth, *facio,* to make). Parturient; abortive.

Parturiom'eter. Instrument which, applied to the presenting part of the fœtus during labor, indicates the expulsive contractile force of the uterus.

Parturit'ion. *Delivery, Labor, Childbearing, Childbirth, Birth, Travail;* expulsion of fœtus at term. Act of delivery of the fœtus and its appendages; also the state during and immediately after delivery—*Childbed;* see *Parturient.* Labor is the necessary consequence of conception, pregnancy, and the completion of gestation. It does not take place, at the full time, until after nine months of uterogestation, the causes producing it being the contraction of the uterus and abdominal muscles. By different authors the stages of labor have been variously divided. We may, perhaps, admit of four. The *first stage* comprises the precursory signs. One, two, or three days before labor, a mucous discharge, streaked with blood, takes place from the vagina, which is called *Laborshow* or *Show,* and along with this, trifling grinding pains, called by the French *Mouches,* are felt in the loins and abdomen. The *second stage:* peculiar pains which extend from the lumbar region toward the uterus; tension and dilatation of the neck and orifice of that organ; protrusion into the vagina of the envelopes of the fœtus, forming the *bag of waters;* and rupture or breaking of the waters. *Third stage:* contractions of the uterus and abdominal muscles; forcing pains; the head of the fœtus becomes engaged in the pelvis; the occiput, being commonly situate above the left acetabulum, passes beneath the arch of the pubis. *Fourth stage:* the head now presents at the vulva, the perineum being considerably distended; at length it clears the external parts, and the rest of the body is easily disengaged. The child still continues attached to the mother by the umbilical cord, which has to be divided. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes trifling pains occur, and the secundines are expelled. This completes delivery—the *birth* of the child. In by far the majority of cases the head is the presenting part, the occiput directed anteriorly, and the face posteriorly. Of 12,633 children born at *La Maternité,* in Paris, from the 10th of December, 1797, to the 31st of July, 1806, the following were the presentations:

The head, with the face posteriorly	12,120
The head, anteriorly	63
The breech	198
The feet	147
The knees	3
Other positions	102
	12,633

Labor has received different names according to the period of pregnancy at which it occurs and the mode in which it takes place. It is called *miscarriage* or *abortion* prior to the seventh month; *premature labor* or *parturition* between this and eight months and a half; and *labor at the full period* when it happens at the end of nine months. Labors have likewise been variously divided by different authors. Perhaps the one into *natural* and *preternatural* is as good as any—natural labor meaning that which would occur without manual assistance; and preternatural, requiring the assistance of art, either by the hand solely, or with the aid of instruments—*instrumental labor.*

Powerless labor is that in which the muscular powers, from exhaustion, cannot accomplish delivery. *Precipitate labor* is one hastened by circumstances usually beyond control. *Forced labor* is labor or abortion produced by art. When accompanied with phenomena of a deranging character, it is *complicated*. When the child cannot pass, it is termed *impracticable*, etc.

The following table, from data furnished by Velpeau, gives an approximate view of the nature of the presentations in 1000 cases in the experience of each of the individuals mentioned. A second table presents a comprehensive sketch of the course and management of the different kinds of labor, natural and preternatural:

	According to							
	Merriman.	Bland.	Madame Boivin.	Madame Lachapelle.	Naegele.	Lovati.	Hospital of the Faculté.	Boer.
Regular, or of the vertex . . .	.924	944	969	933	933	911	980	
1. Occipito-anterior	908	. . .	944	910	. . .	895		
a. Occipitocotyloid (left) . .	. . .	. . .	760	717	. . .	537		
" (right) .	. . .	. . .	179	209				
b. Occipitopubian	. . .	. . .	0.29					
2. Occipito-posterior	. . .	. . .	9.4	9				
a. Frontocotyloid (left) . .	. . .	. . .	5.3	7.3				
b. " (right) .	. . .	. . .	4.4	2.9				
Face presentation	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.6	. . .	. . .	. . . .	8.8
Mentoïliac (right)	. . .	. . .	. . . .	2.6				
Of the pelvis	36	28	29	36	47	. . .	. . . .	29
Of the foot	12.7	9.4	. . . .	14	. . .	. . .	. . . .	10.3
Of the knees	. . .	. . .	0.19	0.40				
Of the breech	23	13	18	22	. . .	. . .	. . . .	19
Of the trunk	. . .	. . .	4.6	5.3	4.8			
Requiring forceps	6.6	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.6	. . .	. . . .	5.7
" turning	16	4.7	. . . .	7.8	7.2	. . .	. . . .	5.9
" cephalotomy	3.3	5.2	4.77	0.53	2.4	. . .	. . . .	1.5

Table of the Course and Management of Different Kinds of Labor.

I. Natural Labors,

Or those in which Delivery can be effected without Assistance.

Head Presenting. (*Four Positions.*)

1. *Occiput toward the left acetabulum.* — The head with the chin bent upon the breast clears the brim of the pelvis. Movement of rotation produced by the inclined planes of the pelvis; the occipital protuberance is carried behind the symphysis pubis, and the face toward the hollow of the sacrum.
2. *Occiput toward the right acetabulum.* — The head attains the outlet; clears it; the occiput being first disengaged, and the face afterward, which passes successively along the whole of the hollow of the sacrum. The shoulders enter the brim diagonally and execute the movement of rotation. The one behind first clears the outlet. The same thing occurs with the nates.
3. *Occiput toward the right sacro-iliac symphysis.* — The same course is here followed, except that after the rotary movement the face passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the occiput into the hollow of the sacrum. The occiput is first extruded, the face next.
4. *Occiput toward the left sacro-iliac symphysis.* — When the chin presents and is turned forward the face is first expelled; the head is thrown backward. This presentation is uncommon. If the chin present and be thrown backward, natural delivery cannot be effected.

Lower Extremity Presenting. (*Four Positions of the Feet, Knees, and Breech.*)

1. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the left acetabulum.* — The nates enter the brim diagonally; movement of rotation; the one passes behind the symphysis pubis; the other toward the hollow of the sacrum. The one behind is first extruded.
2. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the right acetabulum.* — The same thing happens to the shoulders. The chin is bent upon the chest to clear the brim; movement of rotation; the occiput passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the face toward the hollow of the sacrum. The face clears the outlet first; the occiput last.
3. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the right sacro-iliac symphysis.*
4. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the left sacro-iliac symphysis.* — The same progress, except that after the movement of rotation the face is toward the pubis, and the occiput toward the sacrum. The face is here again delivered first.

II. Preternatural Labors.

1. *Those which require Manual Assistance only.*

Presentation of the Head, Upper Extremities, Back, Abdomen, etc.

1. When the labor is without any serious complication, and the head is not in a good position at the brim of the pelvis, endeavors are to be made to place it in its natural position: the hand to be introduced with the fingers united, and the long diameter of the head to be placed diagonally in the brim, if possible. Or the lever may be fixed over the occiput, and, by drawing it down, a closer approximation of the chin and chest may be effected; the position of the head to the pelvis being at the same time attended to.
2. If complicated with syncope, convulsions, hemorrhage, want of uterine action, etc., the feet must be laid hold of and the child *turned*. For this purpose, empty the rectum and bladder, and turn, if possible, prior to the escape of the liquor amnii. The female may be placed on her back or left side, with the breech over the edge of the bed. Use the right or left hand, according as the feet of the child are to the right or left side of the pelvis; always so introducing the hand that the child shall be in its palm, and the back of the hand opposed to the inner surface of the uterus. The hand and arm to be introduced during an interval of pain; and they must be flattened and tranquil while the uterus is contracting forcibly. If both feet cannot be readily brought down, seize one, and tie a fillet around it.

PRESENTATION OF THE HEAD, etc. (*Cont'd.*).

3. If the toes point to the vertebral column or to the abdomen of the mother, the head, in its descent, will not enter the pelvis: the chin and occiput will be hitched on the pubis and promontory of the sacrum. In such case, grasp the nates as soon as they have passed the os externum; and, during a pain, endeavor to direct the toes toward either sacro-iliac synchondrosis. When the fingers are passed along the body of the child and over the shoulders to the bend of the elbows, draw down the arms successively. When the body is expelled, and the head filling up the brim, the termination of labor must be accelerated by passing two fingers over the shoulder of the child, using moderate and steady extracting power, while one finger of the other hand, passed into the mouth, depresses the chin on the sternum. In this way the head may be extracted.

2. *Those requiring the Assistance of Appropriate Instruments.*

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS . . . . . If the pains become feeble, or inadequate from any cause, or if the presenting part be firmly wedged in the pelvis, or the woman be becoming exhausted, instrumental assistance may be required. In all such cases place the female on the back or left side, empty the bladder and rectum; wait till the os uteri is in a fit state; afford assistance during the pains; introduce the instrument during the intervals between the pains; have the patient on her left side (generally), and extract according to the axes of brim and outlet, as the case may be.

USE OF FORCEPS, ETC.

1. *Short Forceps* . . . . . Apply these to the sides of the head of the child, so that the ears and parietal protuberances may be within the fenestræ. Introduce the left-hand blade first, the index and middle fingers of the right hand guiding it to the ear. With the right hand pass the other in an opposite line, corresponding with the course of the first blade, guided by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand, the third and little fingers being employed to retain the left-hand blade in place; humor the instrument so as to allow the blades to lock. The handles may now be tied gently together. The force used must be from blade to blade, with a gentle, tractile effort.

2. *Long forceps* . . . . . Applicable where the head has not entered the brim. The long forceps must be applied, in most cases, over the occiput and face of the child, so that the convex edges of the blades may be toward the hollow of the sacrum. When used, the power may be exerted from side to side, with moderate traction.

3. *Lever* or *Vectis* . . . . . The lever is applicable to the same cases as the forceps. It must not be used strictly as a lever, but as a hook with which to draw downward. It may be applied to any part of the head, but is generally hitched on the occiput.

4. *Fillet* and *Blunt Hook* . . . . In certain cases of breech and knee presentation, where the hand is sufficient, it may be necessary to pass over the joint a fillet, or the blunt hook, with which to exert some force of traction. The operation is very simple.

EMBRYULCIA . . . . . Disproportionate size of head or distorted or deformed pelvis may require the child to be destroyed and its bulk lessened; or the Cæsarean section or symphyseotomy, or the induction of premature labor, may be called for.

The instruments here are the *Perforator*, *Crotchet*, and *Craniotomy forceps*. Make a steady pressure on the abdomen; pass two fingers of the left hand up to the head; feel for a suture or fontanel; introduce the perforator, and bore through until the progress of the instrument is arrested by its *shoulders*. Open the handles, and turn the instrument in different directions, so that the opening may be large enough to admit the perforator, with which the brain must be broken down.

If, after, this, delivery cannot be accomplished without further aid, pass up the craniotomy forceps; open the handles slightly, and introduce the blade without teeth within the cranium. On closing the forceps, a hold is obtained, and a tractile force can now be exerted during the pains, and the extrusion of the child be effected.

Should great difficulty exist at the brim, the bones at the top of the head may have to be removed, until the base alone remains. The chin must then be brought through first.

The guarded crotchet is sometimes used instead of the craniotomy forceps, being passed into the opening made by the perforator, and hooked upon some bony projection in the interior of the skull; but it is not a good instrument. In presentations of the face demanding perforation of the cranium the perforator should be introduced just above the nose, in the sagittal suture.

When it is necessary to open the head after the lower extremities have been expelled, the perforation must be made behind the ear.

SYMPHYSEOTOMY AND CÆSAREAN SECTION. In cases of great narrowness of the pelvis, the operation of *Symphyseotomy* has been adopted by the Italian and French practitioners—rarely by the British, much more frequently by the American; and, in extreme cases, recourse has been had to the *Cæsarean section*.

SEPARATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FŒTUS FROM THE BODY. If the body of the fœtus has been forcibly separated and the head left in the uterus, it must be laid hold of with one hand and the forceps be applied; or the head be opened and delivered, as under Embryulcia. Should the head have been brought away and the body left behind, the feet must be brought down.

INDUCTION OF PREMATURE LABOR. In cases of narrowness of the pelvis, where the fœtus, at the full term, cannot be born alive, delivery may be brought about at an earlier period, or as soon as the child is capable of carrying on its functions independently of the mother.

One plan for accomplishing this object is merely to pass the finger round and round within the os and cervix uteri, so as to detach the decidua, the membranes being thus left entire and the life of the child not as much endangered as where the membranes are punctured and the waters evacuated. Parturition usually follows within forty-eight hours. At the present day the introduction of a flexible bougie between the uterine wall and the membranes is the plan generally adopted.

The laying of eggs by animals is called *Ovation*, a term applied to periodical discharge of ova supposed to take place at each menstrual period.

Parturit'ion, dry. See *Partus siccus.*

Partu'rium va'num. Abortion. Expulsion of products of false conceptions, as hydatids, clots, etc.

Par'tus (*pario*, to bring forth). Parturition. As an adjective, born. **P. abac'tio**, abortion. **P. abac'tus**, abortion. **P. æ'gre**, partus Agrippinus. **P. Agrippi'nus**, labor in which the breech presents. **P. Cæsa'reus**, see *Cæsarean section*. **P. cap'ite præ'vio**, delivery, head. **P. clu'nibus præ'viis**, delivery in which the breech presents. **P. diffic'ilis**, dystocia. **P. emor'tuus**, stillborn. **P. immatu'rus**, parturition, premature. **P. imperfec'tus**, delivery, incomplete. **P. intempesti'vus**, see *Parturition*. **P. laborio'sus**, dystocia; laborious labor. **P. le'ge ar'tis procuran'dus**, premature artificial parturition. **P. matu'rus**, parturition at full term. **P. præcipita'tus**, labor, precipitate. **P. præ'cox**, premature parturition. **P. præmatu'rus**, premature parturition. **P. seroti'nus**, labor succeeding a pregnancy that has been extended beyond the usual period. **P. sic'cus**, *Dry labor* or *Parturition:* labor which is neither preceded nor attended by a discharge of the liquor amnii. **P. per vias natura'les**, natural parturition, in contradistinction to delivery by operation.

Paru'lis (*para*, *oulon*, gum). *Gumboil*, *Alveolar abscess.* Small abscesses are so called which generally form in the alveoli and involve the gums, sometimes without

any known cause, but which often depend upon carious teeth.

Parumbilical, par-um-bil'ik-al. Near the umbilicus. **P. veins,** small vessels running from the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver to the umbilicus, and there connecting with the epigastric veins.

Paru'ria (*para, oureo,* to pass urine). Morbid secretion or discharge of urine. **P. incon'tinens,** enuresis. **P. incon'tinens aquo'sa,** see *Diabetes.* **P. inops,** ischuria, false. **P. melli'ta,** diabetes. **P. retentio'nis,** ischuria. **P. retentio'nis rena'lis,** ischuria. **P. retentio'nis vesica'lis,** retention of urine. **P. stillati'tia,** strangury. **P. stillati'tia muco'sa,** cystirrhœa.

Paruroseptis, par-u-ro-sep'tis (*para, ouron,* urine, *kustis,* bladder). Appendage or sacculus of urinary bladder.

Parvipsoas, par-ve-so'as. Psoas parvus.

Par'vitas morbo'sa par'tium organica'rum. Morbid smallness of organic parts.

Parvoline, par'vo-leen. First ptomaïne analyzed and chemically defined; discovered by Gautier and Etard in 1881; oily liquid, amber-colored, odor of hawthorn, boiling slightly below 200° C.; obtained from putrefying mackerel and horseflesh. Compound obtained from bituminous schists rich in animal fossils.

Par'ygron (*para, hugros,* humid). Liquid or moist preparation for allaying topical inflammation.

Pas'ma (*passo,* to sprinkle). Catapasm.

Pas'palum longiflo'rum. Millet grass, the juice of which, added to rice and cocoanut oil, is employed locally as an anæsthetic.

Pasque flower (from flowering about Easter). Anemone pulsatilla.

Pas'sa (*patior,* to suffer). Paronychia.

Pas'sæ (*passus,* dried) **Corinthi'acæ.** See *Vitus Corinthiaca.*

Pas'sage. Dejection from the bowels. Canal.

Pas'sages, alve'olar. Passages which originally were bronchioles, and which receive openings of the infundibula. **P., diges'tive,** portion of alimentary canal and its accessory parts concerned in digestion. **P., lac'rymal,** lacrymal passages. **P., lob'ular, of lung,** passages, alveolar. **P., lymph,** lymph-sinus. **P., sec'ond,** chyliferous vessels, lymphatics, and blood-vessels.

Passeri'na tartonraira (*passer,* a sparrow, alluding to the beaked seed). Plant whose bark is possessed of epispastic properties. An ointment, prepared like that of mezereon, is said to possess more activity than the latter. **P. tincto'ria,** shrub employed in dyeing wool in South of Europe; bark possesses purgative properties.

Passerva. Name given in the East Indies to sediment found in vessels in which opium-juice is stored.

Passibil'ity, great (*patior,* to suffer, *habilis,* able). Hyperæsthesis.

Passiflo'ra laurifo'lia (*passio,* passion, *flos,* flower). *Bayleaved passion flower,* ord. Passifloreæ; a native of Surinam; fruit has a delicious smell and flavor, and quenches thirst, abates heat of the stomach, increases the appetite, etc. **P. malifor'mis,** *Apple-shaped granadilla;* fruit of this species is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies, where it is served up at table in desserts. Some of the genus are said to possess narcotic and emetic properties.

Passiflorine, pas-se-flo'reen. Alkaloid from Passiflora quadrangularis, possessing virtues similar to morphine.

Passio, pas'se-o (*patior,* to suffer). Disease; passion. **P. æmopto'ica,** hæmoptysis. **P. cadi'va,** epilepsy. **P. cardi'aca,** cardialgia. **P. choler'ica,** cholera. **P. cœli'aca,** cœliac flux. **P. fellif'lua,** cholera. **P. hæmopto'ica,** hæmoptysis. **P. hypochondri'aca,** hypochondriasis. **P. hyster'ica,** hysteria. **P. ili'aca,** ileus. **P. ischiad'ica,** neuralgia femoropoplitæa. **P. pleurit'ica,** pleuritis. **P. stomach'ica,** dyspepsia. **P. ventriculo'sa,** cœliac flux. **P. vomico'flua,** phthisis pulmonalis.

Pas'sion. An active affection or emotion of the mind, as rage, terror, love, hatred, etc.; also suffering from disease; ardent sexual desire. **P., cœ'liac,** see *Cœliac flux.* **P. flow'er, bay'leaved,** Passiflora laurifolia. **P., hæmatocœ'liac,** dysentery in which bloody evacuations occur. **P., hyster'ic,** hysteria. **P., il'iac,** ileus.

Passio'nes (pl. of **Passio**) **an'imi.** Affections of the mind.

Pas'sive. Epithet for diseases which seem, owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength, or which are, without apparent reaction. Thus, passive hemorrhages are such as supervene in debilitated individuals or under conditions in which increased action of the arteries can scarcely be presumed. Term has also been given to aneurisms of the heart with the extenuation of the parietes; in opposition to *active* aneurisms with thickness of the parietes—hypertrophy. *P. processes* are those which exhibit little cellular activity, with tendency to degeneration. **P. insuffi'ciency of mus'cles,** see *Insufficiency.* **P. mo'tion,** motion caused by external force, not by muscular efforts of the patient.

Pas'sulæ majo'res (dim. of **Passæ** [*uvæ*]). See *Vitis vinifera.* **P. mino'res,** see *Vitis Corinthiaca.*

Passula'tum. A medicine in which the pulp of raisins or currants is a chief ingredient.

Passum, pas'sum. Wine made from raisins.

Pas'ta. Paste. **P. althæ'a,** paste, marshmallow. **P. amygdali'na,** confection (almond). **P. caus'tica Viennen'sis,** see *Powder, Vienna.* **P. de dac'tylis,** paste, date. **P. emulsi'va,** confection (almond). **P. glycyrrhi'zæ gum'mata et anisa'ta,** a compound of *Extract of licorice, Gum Senegal, Sugar, Florence orris root,* and *Volatile oil of aniseed;* demulcent. **P. guarana** (gwar-an-ah'), guarana. **P. gummo'sa,** gum paste. **P. de juju'bis,** paste of jujubes. **P. re'gia,** confection (almond). **P. zin'ci chlo'ridi,** *Paste of chloride of zinc, Canquoin's caustic paste, Canquoin's paste* (zinc chloride 32, water 4 parts; dissolve and add zinc oxide 8, wheat flour 24 parts; dry thoroughly); escharotic. This caustic destroys the part in a direct ratio with the thickness of the layer applied. A cancer composition of which the effective ingredient is chloride of zinc was introduced into England by an American of the name of Fell. The external application or paste was composed of decoction of sanguinaria and chloride of zinc, of each two ounces; flour, a sufficient quantity to form a glutinous paste. The decoction of sanguinaria was also given internally, but was probably of no effect.

Paste. A viscid, tenacious mixture; also a compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. Pastes of opium, etc. are used by the dentist in dental caries to relieve pain; and similar preparations of astringents and aromatics are applied to the gums to give tone to them and improve the breath. See *Canquoin's, Coster's, Dupuytren's, Jujube, Licorice, London, Marshmallow, Michel's,* and *Vienna paste.* A convenient paste for attaching labels to glass or for other services is made of gum tragacanth and water, to which alum is added. Another form is to make a solution of gum arabic, ℥j, boiling water, f℥ij, and glycerin, f℥ij; and another is made by mixing powdered gum arabic and powdered tragacanth, of each ʒss, water, f℥jss, acetic acid, ♏xx. **P., Caglia'ri,** see *Turundæ Italicæ.* **P., Can'quoin's,** pasta zinci chloridi. **P. of chlo'ride of zinc,** pasta zinci chloridi. **P., Cos'ter's,** see *Coster's paste.* **P., date,** composed of dates, sugar, gum arabic, water, and orange-flower water (Ph. P.); demulcent. **P. of Ice'land moss,** a paste made by boiling Lichen Islandicus to a proper consistence and adding gum arabic and sugar. **P., Ital'ian,** see *Turundæ Italicæ.* **P. of ju'jubes,** composed of jujubes, gum Senegal, sugar, water, and tincture of lemon-peel; demulcent. **P., Llandolf'i's,** see *Bromine.* **P., Lon'don,** a paste made of equal parts of caustic soda and unslaked lime in powder, prepared as a paste with water when required for use; it is applied to growths in the larynx, enlarged tonsils, etc. **P., Manec''s,** a powerful paste employed

for the removal of epithelial growths, composed of white arsenic, gr. xv, cinnabar, gr. lxxv, burnt sponge, gr. xxxv, made into a thick paste with a few drops of water. **P., marsh'mallow,** a compound of gum arabic, sugar, white of egg, and orange-flower water; it is demulcent. **P., sen'na,** a paste prepared by beating figs and powdered senna thoroughly together to the consistence of a confection and covering with sugar. **P., tooth,** see *Dentifricium.* **P., Vien'na,** see *Powder, Vienna.* **P., Ward's,** confectio piperis nigra.

Pastel' (dim. of **Pasta**). Isatis tinctoria.

Pas'tern. Part between fetlock joint and hoof in the horse; homologue of phalanges.

Pasteurization, pas-tur-i-za'shun. Prevention of decomposition, as in milk or wine, by destroying the micro-organisms contained therein.

Pasteur's (pas-ter's) **fluid.** Cane-sugar, 108 gm.; ammonium tartrate, 10 gm.; ashes of yeast, 0.75 gm.; distilled water, 1000 cc. Used as a culture-medium.

Pastil, pas-teel' (dim. of **Pasta**). A compound of aromatic substances with nitre; used as a fumigating material when set fire to. See *Fumigation.* The French use the term *pastille* for a solid, dry, round, oblong, square, or triangular compound whose base is essential oil, and sugar the excipient. These pastilles are in fact small lozenges, and only differ from the *tablette* in their lesser size.

Pastil'li digesti'vi Darcet'ii. See *Trochisci sodæ bicarbonatis.* **P. emeti'næ pectora'les,** trochisci emetinæ pectorales. **P. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** *Peppermint drops* (sacch. alb., aquæ menthæ pip., aq. destillat., āā ℥ij; boil to the consistence of an electuary; take of fine white sugar in powder, ℥iv, volatile oil of peppermint, ℥ss; mix, and add the electuary while warm; drop it then on marble, and dry the drops; Ph. P.). **P. nat'rii bicarbon'ici** or **P. de Vich'y,** troches of bicarbonate of sodium.

Pastil'lus. Pastil.

Pastina'ca altiss'ima (dim. of **Pasta,** from *pastus,* food). P. opoponax. **P. ane'thum,** Anethum graveolens. **P. grave'olens,** Anethum graveolens. **P. opa'ca,** P. sativa. **P. opop'anax,** ord. Umbelliferæ; furnishes the opoponax; *Opopanax, Opoponax, Gezir, Popanax,* exudes from the roots when wounded; odor is strong and peculiar; taste bitter and acrid; met with in the shops in lumps of a reddish-yellow color without, white within; has been recommended as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. **P. praten'sis** or **P. sati'va,** *Garden parsnip;* root sweet and nutritious, in esteem as an article of food; has been used as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous affections, etc. **P. sylves'tris,** P. sativa. **P. sylves'tris tenuifo'lia officina'rum,** Caucus carota.

Pas'ture-evil. See *Milk sickness.*

Pata'te. Convolvulus batatas.

Patch. Discoloration of the skin. **P., moth,** chloasma. **P., mu'cous,** see *Condyloma.* **P., o'paline,** an appearance seen in the second stage of syphilis on mucous surfaces; if the patch be detached, a red, raw, bleeding surface results.

Patch'es, Pey'er's. See *Peyeri glandulæ.* **P., white,** *Milky stains;* smooth patches, seen in the third stage of syphilis, resulting from the peeling off of opaque epithelium over a deposit of syphilitic lymph.

Patchou'li. Pogostemon patchouli. **P. oil,** see *Pogostemon patchouli.*

Patella, pat-el'lah (diminutive of **Patera,** a bowl, so called from its shape). Knee-pan. A sort of sesamoid, flat, short, thick, rounded bone, situate in front of the knee, and enveloped in the substance of the tendon common to the extensor muscles of the leg. The posterior surface of the patella is divided into two facettes, united angularly, which are encrusted with cartilages, and each of which is articulated with one of the condyles of the femur. When fractured it is difficult to produce bony union. This can only be accomplished by keeping the fractured extremities closely in apposition. The ligamentum patellæ is a strong flat tendon attached to the lower extremity of the patella and the anterior tubercle of the tibia. It may be considered a part of the tendon of the rectus femoris, the patella being regarded as a sesamoid bone. **P. brachia'lis,** patella. **P. fix'a,** olecranon.

Patel'lar. Relating to the patella. **P. fos'sa,** depression on trochlea of femur for reception of patella. **P. plex'us,** formed in front of the knee by branches of the internal saphenous and internal and middle cutaneous nerves. **P. re'flex** or **P. ten'don,** knee-jerk.

Patellaria, pa-tel-lar'e-ah. Genus of fungi. **P. geograph'ica,** species of Europe having febrifuge properties.

Patella'tus. Applied to polypus forming an almost orbicular expansion.

Patel'liform. Shaped like a patella or small dish.

Pa'tency of the fora'men ova'le (*pateo,* to open). See *Cyanopathy.*

Pat'ent med'icine. Medicinal compound for the sale of which the proposer obtains from the government an exclusive privilege. A specification of his invention must be registered in the Patent Office, and hence it differs from a secret medicine.

Pa'ter om'nium viven'tium (father of all living). Penis.

Pate'ra (*patera,* a flat dish) **Diog'enis.** Palm.

Pathe'ma. Affection; disease.

Pathematol'ogy (*pathema, logos,* discourse). Pathology.

Pathengenetic, path-en-jen-et'ik (*pathos,* disease, *engignomai,* to produce). Produced by disease.

Pathet'ic (*pathos,* passion). That which moves the passions. Name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and also to the fourth pair of nerves. **P. mus'cle,** superior oblique of the eye. **P. nerve,** *Trochlear nerve,* the smallest encephalic nerve. Arises behind the inferior part of the tubercula quadrigemina (testes) at the lateral parts of the valvula Vieussenii. Its roots unite into one thin round cord, which makes a turn upon the peduncles of the brain, and passes into a canal of the dura mater near the posterior clinoid process. It enters the orbit by the broadest part of the sphenoidal fissure, and terminates in the superior oblique muscle of the eye by dividing into several filaments.

Patheticus, path-et'ik-us. Muscle, superior oblique, of the eye.

Path'etism. Animal magnetism. Doctrine of mental influences, including hypnotism, telepathy, etc.

Path'ic. Morbid. See *Buggery.* **P. re'flexes,** movements due to stimulation of sensory fibres.

Path'ical. Morbid.

Path'icus. Morbid. See *Buggery.*

Pathisotherapi'a. See *Isopathia.*

Path'ne. Alveolus.

Patho-anatomical, path'o-an-at-om'i-kal. Relating to pathological anatomy.

Path'ogenes. Micro-organisms which give rise to morbid processes in man and the lower animals.

Pathogenesis, path-o-jen'es-is (*pathos, genesis,* generation). Pathogeny.

Pathogenet'ic or **Pathogen'ic** (same etymon). Relating to pathogeny. Having the power to produce disease; a term applied to a number of micro-organisms. **P. physiol'ogy,** that part of physiology relating to the origin of disease.

Pathogen'icus. Pathogenetic.

Pathogeny, path-oj'en-e. Branch of pathology relating to the generation, production, and development of disease.

Pathognomonic, path-o-no-mon'ik (*pathos, gignosko,* to know). Characteristic of a disease, so that it may be readily differentiated from other diseases.

Pathog'raphy (*pathos, grapho,* to describe). Description of disease.

Patholog'ia. Pathology. **P. humora'lis,** humorism. **P. solida'ris,** solidism.

Patholog'ical. Relating to pathology. Often used in the sense of pathic. **P. anat'omy,** see *Anatomy.*

Patholog'ically. Considered from a pathological standpoint.

Pathol'ogist (*pathos, logos,* discourse). One versed in pathology.

Pathol'ogy. *Pathematology.* Doctrine of disease, its nature and results; *general*, with reference to diseases in common; *special*, to particular history of each. **P., cel'lular,** view advanced by Virchow, assuming that every vital process originates from cellular form, and that all cells take their origin from a previous cell. **P., compar'ative,** pathology in relation to the animal or the vegetable. **P., experiment'al,** pathology in relation to diseases produced in animals for purposes of pathological research. **P., exter'nal,** pathology relating to surgical diseases. **P., hu'moral,** humorism. **P., inter'nal,** pathology, medical. **P., med'ical,** pathology in relation to internal treatment.

Pathol'ysis, path-ol'is-is (*pathos, luo*, to dissolve). Decomposition of substances in the living body under the influence of disease.

Pathomania, path-o-man'e-ah. Moral insanity.

Pathomyotom'ia (*pathos, mus*, muscle, *tome*, incision). Title of a work by Dr. John Bulwer (1649), being "a dissection of the significative muscles of the affections of the mind."

Pathonomia, path-o-no'me-ah (*pathos, nomos*, law). Classification of pathological conditions; study of laws of disease.

Pathopatridalgia, path-o-pat-rid-al'je-ah (*pathos, patris*, one's fatherland, *algos*, pain). Nostalgia.

Pathopatridomania, path-o-pat-rid-o-man'e-ah. Nostalgia.

Pathopho'bia (*pathos, phobos*, dread). Term proposed as a substitute for hypochondriasis, on account of the individual's impression that he is sick or going to be sick. Morbid dread or fear, including such forms as agoraphobia, claustrophobia, etc.

Pathopoëtic, path-o-po-et'ik (*pathos, poieo*, to make). Producing disease.

Pathopoiesis, path-o-poi-e'sis (*pathos, poieo*, to make). Production of disease.

Path'os (suffering). Affection; disease.

Pa'tience dock. Rumex patientia; root used as an alterative.

Pa'tient (*patior*, to suffer). One who is affected with disease, especially if under medical treatment. See *Sick*. **P. of death,** agony.

Patientia, pash-e-en'she-ah. Rumex patientia.

Patien'tiæ mus'culus. Levator scapulæ.

Pat'ne. Alveolus.

Pa'tor na'rium (opening of the nostrils—*pateo*, to be open). Cavity or opening of the nostrils.

Patratio, pat-rah'she-o (*patro*, to accomplish). Coition; ejaculation of sperm.

Patrin'ia jataman'si (after E. L. M. Patrin, a naturalist and traveller of Lyons). Nardus Indica. **P. scabiosæfo'lia,** root of this species yields Japanese valerian.

Pat'ulous. Open.

Patur'sa. Syphilis.

Paullin'ia (after S. Pauli, professor of botany at Copenhagen). Extract of Paullinia sorbilis, known as guarana. **P. pinna'ta,** of Brazil, acronarcotic and poisonous; root-bark used as an anodyne externally and internally. **P. sor'bilis,** of Brazil, climbing shrub, source of guarana.

Paullinitannic (pawl-in-e-tan'nik) **ac'id.** Kind of tannic acid derived from Paullinia sorbitis.

Paul's bet'ony. *Veronica officinalis.* Common speedwell.

Paunch. Cavity of the abdomen; ingluvies.

Pauonta (*pauo*, to allay). Sedatives.

Pausemenia, paw-se-men'e-ah (*pausis*, cessation, *menes*, menses). Cessation of menses.

Pau'sis. Sedation.

Pava'na wood. Croton tiglium.

Pave'ment epithe'lium. Flattened, scaly, irregularly shaped nucleated cells, arranged in several superposed layers, lining mucous (in part) and dermal tissues.

Pavetta Indica, pa-vet'tah in'dik-ah. The root of this shrub is stomachic and diuretic. The leaves are employed in cutaneous affections and applied to hemorrhoids.

Pavietin, pav'e-et-in. Prasetin.

Paviin, pav'e-in. Prasin.

Pavil'ion. The French gave the name *pavillon* (*papilio*, a canopy) to the expanded extremity of a canal or cavity—for example, of a catheter, sound, etc. **P. of the ear** is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple, and anterior to the mastoid process; its size varies in individuals; it is free above, behind, and below; anteriorly and within it is continuous with the neighboring parts. Its outer surface has several prominences—the *Helix, Anthelix, Tragus, Antitragus*, and *Lobe*—and several cavities—the *Groove of the Helix*, the *Fossa navicularis*, and the *Concha*. The skin covering the pavilion is very fine, and studded with a number of sebaceous follicles. The auricle is fixed to the head by three fibro-areolar ligaments—a superior, anterior, and posterior. **P. of Fallo'pian tube,** its free expanded extremity.

Pavimen'tum cer'ebri (pavement of the brain). Base of the brain. **P. or'bitæ,** floor of orbit. **P. tym'pani,** floor of tympanic cavity. **P. ventric'uli,** floor of ventricle.

Pavi'na. Æsculus hippocastanum.

Pavita'tio (*pavito*, to tremble from fear). *Tremor.* Trembling from fright.

Pavonia coccinea, pav-o'ne-ah kok-sin'e-ah. Scarlet mallow; plant growing in the Antilles. The flowers are applied externally in inflammations of the eye, and given internally as demulcent.

Pavor (L.). Dread; great fright. Panophobia. Old term for scabies. **P. noctur'nus,** fear during sleep; night-terrors.

Pa'vy's disease'. Intermittent cyclic albuminuria. **P.'s solu'tion or test,** copper sulphate 16 gr., neutral potassic tartrate 32 gr., caustic potash 64 gr., water 1 oz.; 100 ♏ represent half a grain of grape-sugar; test for sugar in the urine.

Paw ([W.] *pawen*, a foot). Manus.

Paw'paw. See *Carica papaya.*

Pax'wax or **Paxywax'y.** See *Nucha.*

Pay'ta bark. Variety of pale cinchona-bark from Payta, Peru.

Pay'tamine. Amorphous alkaloid in white Payta bark.

Paytine, pa'teen. $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O,H_2O$. Natural crystallizable alkaloid in white Payta bark.

Pb. Abbv. for plumbum, lead.

P. B. or **Br.** Abbv. for Pharmacopœia Britannica, British Pharmacopœia.

P. Bor. Abbv. for Pharmacopœia Borussica, Prussian Pharmacopœia.

P. D. Abbv. for Pharmacopœia Dublinensis, Dublin Pharmacopœia.

P. E. Abbv. for Pharmacopœia Edinensis, Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

Pea. Pisum; see *Peas.* **P., gar'den,** pisum. **P., ground squir'rel,** Jeffersoniana Bartoni. **P., hoar'y,** Galega Virginiana. **P., love,** Abrus precatorius. **P. nut,** Arachis hypogea. **P., part'ridge,** Cassia chamæcristi. **P., tur'key,** Galega Virginiana.

Peach (*pessicum*, corr. from *persicum*, Persian). See *Amygdalus Persica.* **P. bran'dy,** see *Amygdalus Persica.* **P. tree,** Amygdalus Persica. **P. wood,** see *Cæsalpinia.*

Peach'wort. Polygonum persicaria.

Pea'gle. Primula veris.

Péan's opera'tion. Laparotomy for removal of uterine fibroids.

Pea'-nut. Ground-nut. Arachis hypogea. **P.-n. oil,** ground-nut oil; oleum arachis.

Pear. See *Pyrus malus.* **P., al'ligator,** Persea gratissima. **P., an'chovy,** Grias cauliflora. **P., avoca'do,** Persea gratissima.

Pearl. Roundish concretion, of a silvery white color and brilliant polish, found in several shells, and especially in the *Avicula margaritifera*, which has hence been called *Mother of pearl*, and is much used in the fabrication of handles for surgical instruments, etc. Pearls were formerly given in powder as astringents and antacids. They consist of lime and an animal matter. **P. ash,** potash of commerce. **P. bar'ley,** barley deprived of all its investments and afterward rounded and polished in a mill. **P. dis-**

ease, tuberculosis in cattle. **P., medic'inal**, capsules containing medicine for internal use; also capsules of thin glass containing liquid for inhalation. **P., moth'er of**, see *Pearl*. **P. plant**, Lithospermum officinale; seed diuretic; lithontryptic. **P. sa'go**, sago in small grains, prepared by passing moistened sago through a sieve and drying small fragments by constant stirring over a fire. **P. tu'mor**, cholesteatoma. **P. white**, bismuth subnitrate.

Pearl-like tu'mor. Cholesteatoma; tuberculosis in cattle.

Pearl'y bod'ies. Collections of concentrically laminated, flattened, fibre-like cells seen in epitheliomata; known also as bird's-nest bodies or epidermic spheres. **P. everlast'ing**, Antennaria margaritacea. **P. tu'mor**, cholesteatoma; tuberculosis in cattle.

Pear'son's arsen'ical solu'tion. Aqueous solution of sodium arseniate, about 0.1 per cent.

Peas, is'sue. Round bodies of wood of the size of a pea, which are placed in issues for the purpose of hastening suppuration.

Peas'lee's opera'tion. Superficial tracheotomy.

Peat, pete. Brown or black unctuous substance, composed of decomposing vegetable matter found in bogs beneath surface of turf. Contains humic, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids; used for baths and poultices and for antiseptic surgical dressing.

Pebrine, peb'reen. See *Muscardine*.

Pecan' or **Peccan' nut.** See *Hickory*.

Peccant, pek'kant (*pecco*, to sin). Morbid; not healthy; epithet given by humorists to the humors when erring in quality or quantity. Pathogenic. See *Materia morbosa*.

Pechedion, pek-e'de-on. Perineum.

Pechi'agra. Gout in the elbows.

Pechu'rim or **Pichu'rim cor'tex.** A highly aromatic bark, the produce of a species of Laurus; extremely fragrant, like cinnamon, which it greatly resembles in its properties. In Portugal used in the cure of dysentery, etc. See *Pichurim beans*.

Pechy'agra (*pechus*, elbow, *agra*, seizure). Gout affecting the elbow.

Pe'chys. Elbow.

Pechytyr'be. Porphyra nautica; scurvy.

Pecquet (pek'ka), **cis'tern** or **res'ervoir** or **duct of.** Receptaculum chyli; thoracic duct.

Pectase, pek'taze. Albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruit, roots, etc.

Pectate, pek'tate. Salt of pectic acid.

Pec'ten (border, row). Pubes; also a comb. **P. commissu'ræ anterio'ris**, bundles of fibres running transversely, existing in velum of anterior commissure of brain. **P. den'tium**, see *Sepes*. **P. ven'eris**, Scandix cerefolium.

Pec'tic ac'id. Substance obtained from pectin.

Pec'tin (*pektos*, coagulated, curdled). A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly. Extensively diffused in the juices of pulpy fruits and roots, especially when mature, and occasions the coagulation of these juices when they are mixed with alcohol or boiled with sugar. Basis of one of the classes of elementary principles called the *pectinaceous*.

Pectina'ceous. Pectinous.

Pectinæ'us or **Pectina'lis** (*pecten*, pubes). Muscle situate at the inner and upper part of the thigh; it is long, flat, and triangular; attached, above, to the space which separates the iliopectineal eminence from the spine of the pubis, and below, by a flat tendon, to the oblique line which descends from the lesser trochanter to the linea aspera. It bends the thigh on the pelvis, and carries it outward in adduction and rotation; may also bend pelvis on thigh.

Pec'tinate lig'ament of the i'ris. Peculiar spongelike, tubercular connective tissue filling up the angle at the juncture of the cornea and iris.

Pec'tinated (*pecten*, comb). Having the shape of the teeth of a comb. **P. mus'cles**, *Pectinati musculi*; the fascicular texture observed in the right auricle of the heart—*Musculi auriculæ pectinati*. Their main use probably is to prevent the over-dilatation of the auricles.

Pectina'tus. Pectinalis.

Pectine'al bursa. Bursa under the tendon of the pectineus muscle. **P. fas'cia**, part of fascia lata covering pectineus and adductor longus, attached above to crest of pubis.

Pectineofem'oral band. Pubofemoral ligament.

Pectine'us. Pectinalis.

Pectiniductor pek-tin-e-duk'tor. Pectinalis.

Pectin'iform (*pecten*, comb, *forma*, shape). Pectinated; fimbriated. **P. sep'tum**, median septum of connective tissue between corpora cavernosa.

Pec'tinous. *Pectinaceous.* Of or belonging to pectin or vegetable jelly, as a pectinous or pectinaceous vegetable principle.

Pectization, pek-ti-za'shun. Process of being converted into a gelatinous state.

Pectoic acid, pek-to'ik as'id. Product of transformation of pectose occurring in ripe fruit.

Pec'toral (*pectus*, breast). Relating to the breast; see *Pectoralis* and *Pectorals*. **P. aor'ta**, thoracic aorta; see *Aorta*. **P. arch**, bony apparatus by which the pectoral limb is attached to the axial skeleton; in man it consists of clavicle and scapula. **P. drops, Bate'man's**, consist chiefly of tincture of castor, with some camphor and opium, flavored by aniseed. Gray gives the following formula: Castor, ℥j; ol. anisi, ℥j; camph., ℥v; cocci, ℥jss; opii., ℥vj; proof spirit, a gallon. A form advised by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy is the following: Alcohol. dil., cong. iv; santal. rubr. ras., ℥j; digere per horas xxiv; cola et adde pulv. opii, pulv. catechu., camphoræ, āā ℥ij; ol. anisi, ℥iv; digest for ten days. **P. frem'itus**, vibration of chest-walls on speaking. **P. fruits**, dates, figs, jujubes, Corinthian raisins, equal parts; cut and mix. **P. glands**, lymphatics accompanying the long thoracic artery. **P. intercos'tal nerves**, upper six, supplying thorax only. **P. limb**, that attached to the trunk by the pectoral arch, in man upper extremity, in quadrupeds anterior extremity. **P. nerves**, see *Thoracic nerves*. **P. ridge**, external lip of bicipital groove, to which is attached pectoralis major. **P. syr'up, Jack'son's**, see *Jackson*. **P. tea**, mixture of althea, glycyrrhiza, mullein flowers, orris root, colt's foot, and anise (P. G.); of flowers of althea, mallow, mullein, mouse-ear, violet, colt's foot, and poppy (Cod.); used in preparation of a demulcent infusion or tisane. **P. tu'bercle**, impression for pectoralis major on anterior surface of the clavicle near its external end.

Pectora'le. Corset; also medicine for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

Pectora'lis inter'nus. Triangularis sterni. **P. ma'jor**, *Pectoralis*. A large, flat, triangular muscle, situate at the anterior part of the chest before the axilla. Attached, on the one hand, by means of aponeurotic fibres, to the inner half of the anterior edge of the clavicle, the anterior surface of the sternum, and to the cartilages of the first six true ribs; on the other, by a strong tendon which is inserted at the anterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm in various directions. If it be hanging by the side of the body, it carries it inward and a little forward. When the arm is raised, it depresses it and carries it inward. It can also move it in rotation inward. If the humerus be raised and fixed, the pectoralis major draws the trunk toward the upper extremity. **P. min'imus**, supernumerary muscle sometimes found arising from first rib and inserted into coracoid process. **P. mi'nor**, situate beneath the preceding, at the anterior and upper part of the chest. It is flat and triangular; attached by its base, which appears digitated, to the upper edge and outer surface of the third, fourth, and fifth true ribs, and is inserted at the interior part of the coracoid process. It draws the scapula forward and downward, and makes it execute a rotatory motion, by virtue of which its inferior angle is carried backward and the anterior depressed. When the shoulder is fixed, it elevates the ribs to which it is attached and aids in the dilatation of the chest.

Connected with the upper edge of the pectoralis minor and inserted into the first rib and the coracoid process, and the clavicle between these points, is a thick fascia called the *costocoracoid membrane*.

Pec'torals. Medicines considered proper for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

Pectoril'oquous bronchoph'ony. See *Pectoriloquy.*

Pectoril'oquy. *Pectoriloquism, Cavernous voice.* Speech or voice coming from the chest. Laënnec has designated by this name the phenomenon often presented by consumptive individuals when their chests are examined with the stethoscope. The voice seems to issue *directly* from the chest and to pass through the central canal of the cylinder—a phenomenon owing to the voice resounding in the anfractuous cavities produced in the lungs by the suppuration or breaking down of tubercles, which constitute *abscesses* or *ulcers of the lungs.* By some it is not separated from bronchophony, having been termed, at times, *strong bronchophony* and *pectoriloquous bronchophony.* See *Laryngophony. Whispering pectoriloquy* is that produced by the whispering of the patient.

Pectoro'sus (*pectus*, chest). One who has a broad chest.

Pec'tose. Neutral amorphous principle, insoluble in all neutral solvents, found in unripe fruits and some fleshy roots; by action of acids, etc. convertible into pectin.

Pec'tous. Gelatinous.

Pectun'culus. Series of fine longitudinal furrows, seen with slightly magnifying power on the wall of the Sylvian aqueduct.

Pec'tus. Sternum; thorax. **P. carina'tum,** see *Carina* and *Lordosis.* **P. excava'tum,** condition in which the chest has a sunken appearance.

Pectusculum, pek-tus'ku-lum. Metatarsus.

Pecu'lium (private property). Penis.

Ped'agra. Potassii supertartras impurus.

Pe'dal (*pes*, foot). Relating to the foot; **as P. aponeuro'sis,** a thin aponeurotic layer which invests the extensor brevis digitorum pedis and separates the tendons of the foot from each other.

Peda'lium mu'rex. Gokhru, large, succulent East Indian herb, ord. Pedalineæ; leaves and seeds are very mucilaginous, and in high repute in urinary disorders.

Ped'erasty or **Pæd'erasty.** See *Pæderastia.*

Pedesis, ped-a'sis (*pedao*, to leap). Pulsation.

Pedeth'mos. Pulsation; subsultus.

Pediæ'us exter'nus. Extensor brevis digitorum pedis. **P. inter'nus,** flexor brevis digitorum pedis.

Pedialgia, ped-i-al'je-ah (*pedion, algos*, pain). *Pedionalgia, Pedioneuralgia.* Pain in the side of the foot. Neuralgia of the foot in general. An affection of this kind, under the name *Pédionalgie,* prevailed in 1672 at Savigliano in Piedmont, and in 1806 among the military at Padua.

Pediat'rics. Treatment of the diseases and preservation of the health of children.

Pediatry, ped-e-at're. Pædiatrics.

Ped'icellated. Pediculated.

Ped'icle (dim. of **Pes,** foot). A slender stalk. Narrow portion of a tumor, from which it has been developed and by which it is supported. See *Ovariotomy.* **P., neu'ral,** see *Neural arch.* **P-s of op'tic thal'ami,** peduncles of optic thalami. **P. of ver'tebra,** narrowed portion connecting the lamina with the body. **P., vitel'line,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.*

Pedic'ular. Relating to a pedicle.

Pedicula'ria (*pediculus*). Delphinium staphisagria; pediculosis.

Pedicularis, ped-ik-u-lar'is (*pediculus*, louse). Lousy; relating to lice. **P. palus'tris,** marsh lousewort; herb is used externally to kill vermin on horses and cattle.

Pedic'ulated. *Pedicellated.* Supported by a pedicle.

Pedicula'tio (*pediculus*). Phtheiriasis.

Pediculation, ped-ik-u-la'shun. Formation of a pedicle. Condition of lousiness.

Pediculodermata, ped-ik-u-lo-dur'mat-ah. Cutaneous affections due to presence of pediculi.

Pediculopho'bia (*pediculus, phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of phtheiriasis, with erroneous belief that one is affected with it.

Pediculo'sis (*pediculus*). Phtheiriasis.

Pedic'ulus (dim. of **Pes,** foot, from its having many feet). Louse. A genus of wingless, non-metamorphosing, parasitic insects. The human body is infested by several kinds: The *Body-louse* or *Clothes-louse, Pediculus vestimenti* or *vestimentorum* or *corporis;* the *Head-louse, Pediculus capitis,* which lives in the hair; the *Brow-louse, Pediculus palpebrarum;* the *Crab-louse, Pediculus pubis,* which infests the hair of the pubes. Infusion of tobacco or mercurial ointment, or ointment of white precipitate or of red precipitate of mercury, readily destroys them. Solution of the bichloride, also extractum staphisagriæ fluidum (℥j) to acidum aceticum dilutum (℥iij), are very useful applications. The louse occurring in phtheiriasis, *Pediculus tabescentium, Distemper louse,* is said to differ from the common louse. The eggs are called *nits.* See *Parasites.* Also a pedicle. **P. cap'itis,** see *Pediculus.* **P. cor'poris** or **vestimen'ti,** see *Pediculus.* **P. inguina'lis** or **pu'bis,** crab-louse. **P. palpebra'rum,** see *Pediculus.* **P. tabescen'tium,** see *Pediculus.*

Ped'icure (*pes*, foot, *curo*, to cure). Chiropodist.

Ped'icus (*pes*). Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Pedigam'bra. Ysambra.

Pedilan'thus padifo'lius (*pedilon*, shoe, *anthos*, flower). Plant of South America and Antilles, employed in syphilis; root is used like ipecac. **P. pavo'nis,** plant, milk of which is drastic; root possesses emetic qualities, and leaves are said to be emmenagogue and antisyphilitic. **P. tithymaloï'des,** *Euphorbia tithymaloïdes, Jewbush,* ord. Euphorbiaceæ, grows in various parts of the West Indies. The practitioners of Curaçoa give a decoction in venereal cases. It is also used in domestic practice in amenorrhœa. It is, moreover, known and used like ipecacuanha.

Pedilu'vium (*pedes*, feet, *lavo*, to wash). Bath for the feet. See *Bath.*

Pedimana, ped-im'an-ah. Marsupial animals having the feet in shape of hands, as monkeys.

Pediococ'cus. Genus of Schizomycetes. **P. cerevis'iæ,** species found on beer. **P. Koch'ii,** species occurring in discharges from wounds. **P. maggio'ræ,** found in skin of foot and region of nose and thorax in man; non-pathogenic organism.

Pedi'olus (dim. of **Pes,** foot). Petiolus.

Ped'ion. Sole.

Pedional'gia or **Pedioneural'gia.** Pedialgia.

Peditis, ped-e'tis. Laminitis.

Ped'ium. Tarsus.

Pedometer, ped-om'e-tur (*pes, metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the distance covered in walking.

Pedora. Sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

Ped'uncle (dim. of **Pes,** foot, flower-stalk). Term applied to different supporting parts, or, more specifically, to certain prolongations or appendices of the encephalon. **P-s of the brain,** two white cords, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, on the outside of the corpora albicantia. They arise from the medullary substance of the brain, and gradually approach till they join the tuber annulare. They are formed, internally, of a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter, the former of which, being of a darker color at one point than in any other part of the brain, has been called *Locus niger, Substantia nigra, Gray substance of Sömmering.* It separates the main body of peduncular fibres into two parts. The lower or superficial consists almost wholly of white fibres collected into coarse fasciculi, and is called the crust or basis or fasciculated portion of the peduncle. The upper portion is named tegmentum. **P. of the cerebel'lum,** six in number, three on each side—superior, middle, and inferior. The superior peduncles are generally known as the *Processus cerebelli ad testes, Crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina, Brachia copulativa;* the inferior, the *Processus cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam;* and the middle are called also *Cerebellar peduncles —Processus* or *Crura cerebelli ad pontem, Processus ad*

pontem, Brachia pontis. **P. of cor'pus callo'sum,** two white bands continuous with longitudinal striæ above, diverging below to anterior perforated space of either side. **P., infe'rior, of the cerebel'lum,** corpora restiformia. **P. of the medul'la oblonga'ta,** corpora restiformia. **P. of op'tic thal'amus,** bundles of white fibre connecting it with other parts of the brain: *anterior,* from frontal end and external nucleus of ganglion to frontal lobes; *inferior* or *internal,* downward and outward from zonal stratum and internal nucleus to near Sylvian fissure under the optic tract. A *superior* is constituted by anterior pillars of fornix and bundle of Vicq d'Azyr, taken together; *posterior,* by optic radiations. **P. of the pin'eal gland,** two medullary bands or strips which seem to issue from the pineal gland, and proceed on each side upon the upper and inner region of the optic thalami. See *Pineal gland.* **P. of sep'tum lu'cidum,** white fibres running upon either side in front of septum lucidum to corpus callosum.

Pedun'cular. Relating to a peduncle. **P. ar'teries,** twigs supplying crura cerebri: *median,* arising from posterior communicating; *lateral,* from posterior cerebral or choroid arteries. **P. lam'inæ,** portion of pineal gland above processus pinealis. **P. sul'ci,** on either side of crus cerebri, separating crusta from tegmentum; the inner is also known as oculomotor sulcus; outer as lateral sulcus of mesencephalon.

Pedun'culate or **Pedun'culated.** Having a peduncle or fruit-stalk. **P. fi'broid,** myoma of uterus attached to mucous membrane by a pedicle. **P. hydat'id,** see *Morgagni's hydatids.*

Pedun'culi cerebel'li. Peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. cer'ebri,** peduncles of the brain. **P. cona'rii,** peduncles of the pineal gland; see *Pineal gland.* **P. medul'læ oblongat'æ,** corpora restiformia.

Pedun'culus. Peduncle. **P. cerebel'li infe'rior,** restiform body. **P. cona'rii,** P. of pineal gland. **P. cor'poris mammilla'ris,** superficial bundle of fibres in trigonum interpedunculare, connected with mammillary tubercles. **P. floc'culi,** commissure of flocculus. **P. gan'glii haben'ulæ,** fasciculus retroflexus. **P. hypophys'eos,** infundibulum of brain. **P. medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** restiform body. **P. nu'clei globo'si,** stem-like process of nucleus globosus directed forward. **P. oli'væ,** olivary peduncle. **P. pulmo'nis** or **pulmo'num,** root of lung. **P. sep'ti pellu'cidi,** P. of septum lucidum. **P. substan'tiæ ni'græ,** fibres of crusta between pyramidal tract and substantia nigra passing up to caudate nucleus; degenerate downward.

Pee'nash. Maggots in the nasal passages (India).

Pe'ga. Lesser canthus of the eye.

Peganelæ'on (*peganon,* rue, *elaion,* oil). Oil of rue.

Peganerum, peg-an-a'rum. Plaster into composition of which rue enters.

Peg'anum. Ruta. **P. harmala,** plant of the Rue family, growing in S. Europe and N. Africa; seeds are emmenagogue and intoxicant; two alkaloids have been extracted—harmaline and harmine.

Peg'leg. Simplest form of artificial leg, consisting of socket for stump with straight rod for support.

Peg'ma (*pegnumi,* to stick on). Concretion.

Pegmaticus, peg-mat'ik-us. Producing coagulation or concretion.

Peg'min (*pegma,* coagulation). Buffy coat; corium phlogisticum.

Pegology, peg-ol'o-je (*pege,* fountain, *logos,* doctrine). Balneology.

Pegu cat'echu. Black catechu; officinal catechu of U. S. Ph.

Peg'wood. Euonymus atropurpurea.

Pei'na. Hunger.

Peinotherape'ia (*peina, therapeia,* treatment). Hunger cure.

Peinother'apy. Peinotherapeia.

Pe'ira. Effort; experience; nisus.

Pela'da. A word of uncertain origin, applied to alopecia, especially to that resulting from syphilis, caused by a parasite, the microsporon Audouini. See *Alopecia* and *Porrigo decalvans.* It is thought that pelada is the same as pellagra and rose sickness.

Pelage, pel'ag-e (*pella,* hair). The whole hairy system of the body.

Pelagia, pel-aj'e-ah. A kind of scaly erysipelas of the hands, sometimes of the legs, at others of the face; pellagra.

Pelagra, pel'ag-rah. Pellagra.

Pelargo'nic ac'id. Fatty acid obtained by action of nitric acid upon oil of rue.

Pelargo'nium an'ceps (*pelargos,* crane, from the shape of the capsules). A South African plant, ord. Geraniaceæ, the decoction of which is used by the Malays in amenorrhœa and to promote parturition and abortion. **P. antidysenter'icum,** South African plant used by the natives in dysentery. It is boiled in milk. **P. cuculla'tum,** common on the Table Mountain, Africa. It has been recommended in decoction as an enema in colic, nephritis, and suppression of urine; an excellent emollient, formerly exported to Holland under the name Herba althææ. **P. ro'seum,** rose-geranium, ord. Aristolochiaceæ; yields oil of rose-geranium. **P. tris'te,** root which grows at the Cape of Good Hope; is somewhat astringent, and is used there in diarrhœa and dysentery and as an anthelmintic.

Pelarium, pel-ar'e-um. Ancient collyrium.

Pel'ican (*pelekao,* to cleave). Instrument curved at the end like the beak of a pelican; used to extract teeth. **P. flow'er,** Virginia snake-root; Aristolochia serpentaria.

Peli'cide. Boiled honey.

Pelicol'ogy (*pelix,* basin, *logos,* discourse). Discourse or discussion on the pelvis.

Pelicom'eter (*pelix,* basin, pelvis, *metron,* measure). Pelvimeter.

Pelidno'ma or **Pelioma,** pel-e-o'mah (*pelidnos,* livid, *oma*). A livid ecchymosis; see *Ecchymoma.* **P. typho'sum,** condition in which spots of a bluish-red color appear on the body and extremities.

Pelio'sis (*pelos,* livid). Purpura hæmorrhagica. **P. rheumat'ica,** see *Purpura rheumatica.*

Pel'la (*pella,* skin). Cutis; prepuce.

Pella'cia. Pica.

Pel'lagra (*pella,* skin, *agra,* seizure). *Pelagra, Ichthyosis, Italian leprosy, Scurvy of the Alps.* Endemic disease of Italy, of toxic origin, characterized by chronic, erythematous, desquamative inflammation of the skin, with digestive and neurotic derangement. Italian leprosy. It has been ascribed to a diseased condition of Indian corn, in which it is affected by a parasitic fungus, sporisorium maidis. An affection endemic in the Asturias is said to be a variety of pellagra; it is the rosa or lepra Asturica, mal de la rosa.

Pellagroceine, pel-lag-ro'se-een. Poisonous material obtained from decomposed corn-meal, a mixture of toxical ptomaïnes.

Pel'lagrous. Relating to or affected with pellagra.

Pellar'sis. Pellagra.

Pel'lens (*pello,* to drive). Driving, impelling.

Pellen'tia (pl. of **Pellens**) **medicamen'ta.** Medicines that promote the occurrence of the menstrual or hemorrhoidal flux.

Pel'let (*pila,* ball). See *Globule.*

Pelletierine, pel-la'te-er-een. $C_8H_{15}NO$. Oily, aromatic alkaloid, the active principle of pomegranate-bark. **P. tan'nate,** amorphous salt of pelletierine; efficient tæniafuge in dose of gr. v–xx, taken on an empty stomach, and followed in fifteen minutes by an active purgative. The sulphate, hydrobromide, and hydrochloride are also anthelmintic.

Pel'licle. Pellicula.

Pellic'ula (dim. of **Pellis,** skin). *Pellicle;* a thin skin or membrane; a film. **P. angi'na,** amnion. **P. o'vi,** membrana putaminis. **P. sub'tilis,** pia mater. **P. sum'ma,** epidermis. **P. supe'rior,** epidermis.

Pellic'ulæ cor'dis. Valves of the heart.

Pellic'ular. Resembling or relating to a pellicle.

Pel'lis. Skin. **P. æ'gra,** pellagra. **P. sum'ma,** epidermis.

Pel'litory. Xanthoxylum fraxineum. **P., Amer'ican,** Parietaria Pennsylvanica. **P., bas'tard,** Achil-

lea ptarmica. **P. of Spain,** Anthemis pyrethrum. **P., wall,** parietaria.

Pel'lous. Dusky, dark-colored.

Pellu'cid zone. Zona pellucida.

Pel'ma. Sole.

Pel'matogram (*pelma*, sole, *grapho*, to write). Imprint of the foot.

Pelohæmia, pel-o-he'me-ah (*pellos*, dark, *haima*, blood). Viscidity of blood.

Pelopic (pel-o'pik) **ac'id.** Niobic acid.

Pelopium, pel-o'pe-um. Niobium.

Pe'lor, Pelo'ria, Pelo'rium, or **Pelo'rum.** Large monster, or one with some part of excessive size.

Peloricus, pel-or'ik-us. Monstrous; abnormally large.

Pelo'sia or **Pel'sine.** See *Pareira brava.* Cissampeline.

Pelta'lis or **Pelta'tus cartila'go** (*pelte*, small shield). Thyroid cartilage; xiphoid cartilage.

Peltan'dra Virgin'ica (*pelte*, small shield, from shield-shaped stamens). *Arum Virginicum, Arrow arum, Taraho, Wampee;* indigenous, ord. Araceæ; fresh roots and seeds are active stimulants, diuretic and diaphoretic.

Peltid'ea amplis'sima (*pelte*, small shield). Lichen caninus. **P. aphtho'sa,** Lichen aphthosus. **P. cani'na,** Lichen caninus. **P. leucorrhi'za,** Lichen caninus. **P. mala'cea,** Lichen caninus. **P. spu'ria,** Lichen caninus.

Peltig'era cani'na. Lichen caninus.

Pel'todon radi'cans. Paracary; Brazilian herb, used in asthma and as antidote to snake-poison.

Pelu'de. Pelicide.

Pelvangustia, pel-van-gus'te-ah. Contraction of the pelvis.

Pelveoperitoni'tis. Pelvic peritonitis.

Pelviarium, pel-ve-ar'e-um. Artificial pelvis used for demonstrations.

Pel'vic. Belonging or relating to the pelvis. **P. aponeuro'sis,** a tendinous lamina given off from the sides of the pelvis and from the entire circumference of the brim, which passes into and lines the pelvis, and is soon divided into two distinct layers: one, external, the *lateral pelvic* or *obturator fascia*, which is continued to line the sides of the pelvis, and covers the obturator internus muscle; the other, internal or superior, which passes inward upon the side of the prostate, bladder, and rectum in the male, and of the bladder, vagina, and rectum in the female, in order to form the floor of the pelvis. **P. arch,** bony apparatus by which the pelvic limb is attached to the axial skeleton; in man, the hip-bone. **P. ax'is,** line drawn from centre of conjugate diameter of inlet parallel to face of sacrum and coccyx to centre of conjugate diameter of outlet. **P. brim, in'dex of,** see *Index of pelvic brim.* **P. canal',** cavity of true pelvis considered as passage through which the child passes at birth. **P. cav'ity,** cavity of the pelvis. **P. cellul'itis,** see *Parametritis.* **P. diam'eters,** measurements expressing dimensions of pelvic cavity. At inlet, *anteroposterior* or *conjugate d.* is taken in median line from promontory of sacrum to symphysis pubis; *transverse* or *basiliac d.*, at widest part; *oblique d.*, from sacro-iliac joint to iliopectineal eminence; *obstetrical conjugate d.* (conjugate vera), from promontory to about 1 cm. below upper border of symphysis; *diagonal conjugate*, from same to lower border of symphysis. In the middle of the cavity conjugate is taken from second and third sacrovertebral junction to middle of symphysis pubis. Meyer's *normal conjugate* is from the most retreating portion of the third sacral vertebra to the upper border of the symphysis. At the outlet, conjugate is from tip of coccyx (lower end of sacrum if coccyx is absent) to lower border of symphysis; transverse or bi-ischiatic, between tuberosities of ischia. **P. di'aphragm,** rectal diaphragm. **P. fas'cia,** see *Pelvic aponeurosis.* **P. floor,** see *Pelvis.* **P. gir'dle,** pelvic arch. **P. hæmat'ocele,** see *Hæmatocele, pelvic.* **P. hæmato'ma,** see *Hæmatocele, pelvic.* **P. in'dex,** relation of antero-posterior to transverse diameter, the latter being taken as 100. **P. limb,** attached to the trunk by the pelvic arch; lower extremity in man, hinder in quadrupeds. **P. mem'bers,** the lower extremities. **P. out'let,** inferior strait. **P. peritoni'tis,** pelviperitonitis. **P. plex'us,** continuation of hypogastric plexus of sympathetic down along internal iliac arteries. **P. re'gion, ante'rior,** that in front of the pelvis, limited laterally on either side by anterior edge of tensor fasciæ latæ. **P. sur'face of il'eum,** that which faces the pelvic cavity. **P. throm'bus,** see *Hæmatocele, pelvic.* **P. tu'mor, sanguin'eous,** see *Hæmatocele, pelvic.*

Pelvicellulitis, pel-ve-sel-u-le'tis. Pelvic cellulitis.

Pelvicliseometer, pel-ve-klis-e-om'et-ur (*pelvis, klisis*, a bending, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring pelvic inclination and pelvic diameters.

Pelvicol'ogy (*pelvis, logos*, discourse). Treatise on, or description of, the pelvis.

Pelvic'ula (dim. of **Pel'vis**, basin) **oc'uli.** Orbit.

Pelvid'ymus (*pelvis, duo*, to mingle). A monster united at the pelvis and double above; dipygus.

Pel'viform. Basin-shaped.

Pelvigraph, pel've-graf (*pelvis, grapho*, to write). Instrument for noting anatomic measurements of the pelvis when in a dry condition.

Pelvig'raphy (*pelvis, grapho*, to write). Measurement of the contour of the pelvis.

Pelvimensuratio, pel-ve-men-su-rah'she-o. Pelvimetry.

Pelvim'eter (*pelvis, metron*, measure). *Pelycometer, Pelicometer, Pelyometer, Pyelometer.* A barbarous hybrid. This name has been given to different instruments invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, and particularly the antero-posterior or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim—*Pelvimetry.* The finger is, decidedly, the best pelvimeter, and by it we can judge whether the base of the sacrum be unusually prominent. Measurement of the pelvis by the hand has been called *Pelycochirometresis* (*pelux*, pelvis, *cheir*, hand, *metron*, measure).

Pelvim'etry. See *Pelvimeter.*

Pelviot'omy (*pelvis, tome*, incision). Division of any pelvic bone, especially of the pubes in pubeotomy or symphyseotomy.

Pelviperitonitis, pel-ve-per-i-to-ne'tis. *Pelvic peritonitis.* Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum. See *Parametritis.*

Pel'vis (*pelux*, basin, because fancied to be shaped like an ancient basin). Part of the trunk which bounds the abdomen below. It is a large, bony, irregular, conoidal cavity, open above and below, which supports and contains a part of the intestines and the urinary and genital organs, and serves at the same time as a fixed point for the articulation of the lower limbs, the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. It supports, behind, the vertebral column, and is sustained, before, by the ossa femorum. It is situate, in the adult, near the middle part of the body, and is composed of four broad, flat, unequally thick bones, differing much in their shape, size, and arrangement, which touch, are articulated at some part of their surface, and intimately united by means of a number of ligamentous fasciæ. Of these bones, two are behind on the median line—the sacrum and the coccyx; the two others are before and at the sides—the ilia. They are fellows, and unite, before, with each other. The most important parts of the pelvis, in an obstetrical point of view, are the *brim* and the *outlet.* The brim, *Upper opening* or *Strait of the cavity of the pelvis*, is the narrow part which separates the greater pelvis from the less—the false from the true. The *true pelvis* forms a girdle proper, and is below the promontory of the sacrum and iliopectineal line; the *false pelvis* is the expanded portion of the pelvis above that line. In the well-formed woman it is elliptical and slightly inclined forward. Its antero-posterior, sacro-pubic, or conjugate diameter in a standard pelvis measures 4½ inches, but with the soft parts 3⅝ inches; its transverse, or iliac, or lateral, 5¼ inches, but with the soft parts 4 inches; and its oblique, *Diameter of Deventer*, with the soft parts, 4⅝ inches. The outlet, *Exitus, Inferior opening* or *strait,*

forms the lower aperture of the pelvis. The antero-posterior diameter is here, on account of the mobility of the coccyx, 5 inches; the lateral, 4 inches. The *Axis of the pelvis* is important to be known in obstetrics. The *Axis of the brim* is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the apex of the coccyx; the *Axis of the outlet*, by a line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the entrance of the vagina. An imaginary curved line which indicates the direction of the canal of the pelvis has occasionally been termed the *curve of Carus*, in consequence of its having been pointedly described by that German obstetrician. **P. æquabil'iter justo-ma'jor**, one equally enlarged in all directions, with natural proportions maintained. **P. æquabil'iter justo-mi'nor**, naturally proportioned pelvis with diminution of the several diameters. **P., anatom'ical**, bony pelvis. **P. au'ris**, tympanum. **P. aur'ium**, cochlea. **P., beaked**, pelvis triradiata. **P., car'dinal points of**, four points of the pelvis: two ilio-pectineal eminences anteriorly, and two sacro-iliac articulations posteriorly. **P. cere'bri**, infundibulum of the brain. **P., diam'eters of**, see *Pelvis*. **P., dynam'ic**, P. of the parturient female. **P. fal'sa**, false pelvis; see *Pelvis*. **P., flat**, P. with antero-posterior diameters diminished, others about normal. **P., floor of**, inferior portion of the pelvis, composed of integument, muscles, fasciæ, etc. **P., fun'nel-shaped**, narrowed from above; also called *masculine p.* **P., inferior**, true pelvis; see *Pelvis*. **P. of the kid'ney**, small, membranous pouch occupying the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney; placed behind the renal artery and vein; is elongated from above to below; flattened from before to behind; irregularly oval in figure; and below contracts considerably to be continuous with the ureter. Receives the orifices of the infundibula, which pour the urine secreted in the kidney into its cavity. **P., kyphot'ic**, see *Kyphosis*. **P., lordot'ic**, see *Lordosis*. **P. ma'jor**, false pelvis; see *Ante*. **P. mi'nor**, true pelvis; see *ante*. **P., Naegele's**, see *Naegele*. **P. obtec'ta**, kyphotic pelvis. **P. ocular'is**, glass used for applying lotions to the eye. **P., osteomalac'ic**, see *Osteomalacia*. **P., out'let of**, lower opening of pelvic canal. **P. ovalis**, elliptical fossa above promontory on inner wall of tympanum, in bottom of which appears the fenestra ovalis. **P., rachit'ic**, see *Rachitis*. **P. rena'lis**, pelvis of the kidney. **P. re'num**, pelvis of the kidney. **P., Rob'erts's**, uncommon deformity of the pelvis, the oblique and transverse diameters being much diminished. **P., ros'trated**, mollities ossium. **P., scoliot'ic**, see *Scoliosis*. **P., spondylolisthet'ic**, see *Spondylolisthesis*. **P., stat'ic**, bony pelvis. **P., straits of**, see *Pelvis*. **P., superior**, false pelvis; see *Pelvis*. **P., thorny**, see *Acanthopelis pelvis*. **P. triloba**, pseudo-osteomalic p., deformity produced by rachitis, resembling osteomalacic p. **P. triradia'ta**, sacrum and lumbar vertebra project inward toward the centre of the pelvic canal. **P., true** or **ve'ra**, part of pelvis below the ileo-pectineal line; see *Pelvis*.

Pelvitrochante'rian. Relating to the pelvis and great trochanter. The pelvitrochanterian region is formed by the pyramidalis, two obturators, gemini, and quadratus femoris muscles, which pass from the pelvis to the digital cavity of the great trochanter.

Pelycochirometre'sis (*pelux*, pelvis, *cheir*, hand, *metron*, measure). Pelvimetry with the hand.

Pelycom'eter (*pelux*, pelvis, *metron*, measure). Pelvimeter.

Pelycometresis, pel-i-ko-met-ra'sis. Pelvimetry.

Pelycotomia, pel-ik-o-to'me-ah. Pubiotomy.

Pelyom'eter. Pelvimeter.

Pem'mican or **Pem'ican.** Meat cured, pounded, and mixed with fat. It has been much used as nutriment on long overland journeys.

Pemphigodes, pem-fig-o'dees. Epithet given to the fever accompanying pemphigus.

Pemphigoid, pem'fig-oid. Resembling pemphigus.

Pem'phigus (*pemphix*, blister). *Vesicular fever*, *Bladdery fever*, *Waterblebs*. Skin disease characterized by successive formation of variously-sized bullæ, usually seated on slightly inflamed base, with fever. **P. apyret'icus**, form of p. without fever. **P. chron'icus mor'ta**, pompholyx. **P. circina'tus**, form in which new bullæ rise in a circle around the older one. **P. diphtherit'icus**, exposed cutis at base of bullæ, covered with whitish-yellow layer. **P. diu'tinus**, P. vulgaris; attack prolonged, eruption following in quick succession. **P. folia'ceus**, flaccid bullæ only partly filled with fluid. **P. hæmorrhag'icus**, blebs contain bloody fluid. **P. Hungar'icus**, anthrax. **P. lepro'sus**, prodromic vesicles of lepra nervorum. **P. malig'nus**, blebs large, form rapidly, and ulcerate. **P. mor'ta**, pemphigus. **P. prurigino'sus** (Hardy), dermatitis circumscripta herpetiformis (Duhring). **P. veg'etans** first appears as a few blebs which break, and are followed by warty growths resembling condylomata; fatal. **P. vulga'ris**, pemphigus.

Pem'phix or **Pem'phyx.** Pemphigus.

Pemptæ'a febris (*pemptas*, five). Quintan.

Penæ'a mucrona'ta (after P. Pena, a French botanist). See *Sarcocolla*. **P. sarcocol'la**, sarcocolla.

Pencil flower. Stylosanthes elatior.

Pencil-like pro'cesses. Styloid processes.

Pencil wood. Juniperus communis.

Pendin'ski ulcer or **Pend'jet sore.** Aleppo button. See *Ulcers, endemic*.

Pen'dulous abdo'men. Physconia.

Pen'dulum pala'ti (*pendo*, to hang). Velum pendulum palati.

Pen'etrating (*penetro*, to go into). A wound is so called which penetrates below the surface or into one of the great splanchnic cavities. A medicine is also so called which is supposed to pass through the pores and stimulate. Also used in the sense of pungent.

Penetra'tion. Power of an objective to give good definition of several planes of an object at once. Entrance of male organ within the labia majora; proof of penetration is necessary to establishment of crime of rape; not essential that the hymen should have been ruptured.

Penghawar. Drug derived from certain tree-ferns in Java, which has had a reputation in Holland, especially as a styptic.

Pe'nial (penis). Relating to the penis.

Penicil'li lie'nis. Tufts of fine twigs into which the small arteries of the spleen suddenly break up.

Penicil'liform. Arranged in tuft-like or radiate manner.

Penicil'lium glau'cum. A common fungus which gives to decaying organic matter its mildewed appearance; generated also in urine after standing a few days, or in acid urine containing mucus, albumen, etc.; also tuft arising from radiation of a number of vessels or fibrous structures from a single point. **P. ro'seum**, species, thought to be a variety of Penicillium glaucum, occurring on bread.

Penicil'lum or **Penicil'lus** (a painter's brush, dim. of **Penis**, tail). Tent or pledget; pessary. The secreting glandiform extremities of the venæ portæ have been so termed, as well as the villous textures; a group or pencil of arterioles.

Penic'ulum. Compress.

Penic'ulus. Penicillus; tent.

Peni'des. Saccharum hordeatum.

Penid'ium (*penis*, tail, from the shape [?]). Clarified sugar made up into rolls. *Barley-sugar*. It is demulcent. See *Saccharum hordeatum*.

Pe'nile. Relating to the penis, as penile fistula. See *Urethral fistula*.

Pe'nis (a tail, *pendo*, to hang down). This organ, the main use of which is to carry the seminal fluid into the female organs of generation, is cylindroid, long, and erectile, and situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis. In the ordinary state it is soft and pendent in front of the scrotum. During erection it becomes elongated, upright, and assumes a triangular shape. Its upper surface is called the *Dorsum penis*, and at its anterior surface there is a longitudinal projection formed by the canal of the urethra. Two sides of the penis are round, and its posterior extrem-

ity or root is attached to the pelvis. Its anterior extremity is free, and presents the glans, prepuce, and orifice of the urethra; formed of the corpora cavernosa, the principal seat of erection, the corpus spongiosum of the urethra for the conveyance of the urine and sperm, and the glans which terminates the canal. The arteries of the penis are branches of the internal pudic. The veins correspond with the arteries. The nerves are from the internal pudic. **P. bone,** ossification found in the corpora cavernosa in many animals, traces of it being occasionally seen in man. **P. capti'vus,** said of the penis when held fast during coition by contraction of muscles of the perineum in the female. **P. cer'ebri,** pineal gland. **P., club or clubbed,** a permanent incurvation or bending of the penis backward toward the scrotum, which is remedied by the removal of a V-shaped piece from the corpora cavernosa; see *Kyllosis.* **P., factit'ious,** dildoo. **P. femine'us,** clitoris. **P. lipoder'mus,** paraphimosis. **P. luna'tus,** curved shape of penis caused by formation of bands. **P. mulie'bris,** clitoris. **P. palma'tus,** said of penis when enclosed by skin of scrotum. **P. succeda'neus,** dildoo. **P., suspen'sory lig'ament of,** see *Suspensory.*

Penischisis, pe-nis'kis-is (*penis, schizo,* to cleave). Fissure of penis producing epi- or hypo-spadias.

Peni'tis (*penis, itis*). A hybrid word denoting inflammation of the penis.

Penj'deh sore. See *Ulcers, endemic.*

Penna'tus. Penniform.

Pen'niform (*penna,* pen, *forma,* form). Epithet for muscles whose fleshy fibres are inserted at the side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen on their common stalk. When on one side of the tendon they are called *simple* or *single penniform;* when on both sides, *double penniform.*

Pennisetum, pen-ne-sa'tum (*penna,* feather, *seta,* bristle). Plant growing in the East Indies, Cochin China, and the Molucca Islands; root possesses diuretic and slightly astringent properties. **P. spica'tum,** gero corn; grass growing in certain parts of Asia and North Africa; grain is edible.

Pen'nycress. Thlaspi; used like mustard.

Pennyroy'al. Mentha pulegium, Hedeoma pulegioides. **P., hart's,** Mentha cervina.

Pen'nyweight. Weight consisting of 24 grains troy.

Pen'nywort. Cotyledon umbilicus. **P., Asiat'ic,** Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

Pen-palsy. Writer's palsy or cramp. See *Cramp, writer's.*

Pen'sile (*pendo,* to hang). Applied to tumors which hang by small roots.

Pensil'ia (*pendo,* to hang). Pudibilia; male genitals.

Pen'sy. Viola tricolor.

Pen'ta (*pente,* five). In composition, five.

Pentabro'mide of i'odine. See *Iodine bromide.*

Pentachloride, pen-tah-klo'rid. Compound of chlorine in which five atoms of chlorine are combined with one of another element.

Pen'tal. Colorless, inflammable liquid obtained from amylene hydrate by action of acids; recently introduced as an anæsthetic, two or three drachms being usually sufficient.

Pentamethylenediamine, pen-ta-meth-il-ene-de'ameen. Pentamethylendiamin. Cadaverine.

Pentamyron, pen-tam'ir-on (*penta, muron,* ointment). Ancient ointment consisting of five ingredients—storax, mastich, wax, opobalsamum, and unguentum nardinum.

Pen'tane. See *Amyl hydride.*

Pentapharmacon, pen-tah-far'mak-on (*penta, pharmakon,* remedy). Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

Pentaphyl'lum (*penta, phullon,* leaf). Potentilla reptans.

Pentas'toma coarcta'tum. Tænia solium. **P. constric'tum,** see *Parasites.* **P. denticula'tum,** see *Parasites.* **P. emargina'tum,** pentastoma tænioides. **P. fe'rum,** pentastoma denticulatum. **P. serra'tum,** pentastoma denticulatum.

Pentateuch (pen'tah-tuke), **surg'ical** (*penta, teuchos,* book, which signifies the five books of Moses—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy). By analogy some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes—wounds, ulcers, tumors, luxations, and fractures.

Pentath'etum (*penta, tithemi,* to place). An ancient plaster consisting of five ingredients.

Pen'tene. Amylene.

Pentho'rum sedoï'des. Virginia or ditch stonecrop, ord. Crassulaceæ; common N. A. plant; used as astringent in catarrhal affections.

Pen'tyl ac'etate. Amyl acetate. **P. al'cohol,** amylic alcohol.

Pentylic, pen-til'ik. Relating to or containing pentyl or amyl.

Pen'ula (a cover). Ingluvies.

Pen'ydeh ulcer. See *Ulcer, endemic.*

Pe'ony. Pæonia.

Pe'os. Penis.

Peot'omy (*peos, tome,* incision). Amputation of the penis.

Pepan'sis (*pepairo,* to maturate). Coction, maturation.

Pepan'ticus. Maturative.

Pepas'mus. Coction, maturation.

Pepas'tic. Medicine supposed to have the power of favoring the concoction of diseases. Maturative.

Pepei'rus. Concocted.

Pep'eri. Piper.

Peperomia (pep-er-o'me-ah) **rotundifo'lia** (*peperi,* pepper). The leaves of this plant, which is a native of the West Indies and South America, are diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and applied externally to wounds. **P. umbella'ta,** plant of South America; the Brazilians use an infusion of the root as a diuretic; oil derived from the seeds is used as a stomachic and in scurvy; leaves are applied externally in glandular affections.

Pep'lus. Peritoneum.

Pe'po. Cucurbita pepo. **P. lagena'rius,** Cucurbita lagenaria. **P. vulga'ris,** Cucurbita pepo.

Pep'per. Piper. Black pepper; unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.); a warm carminative stimulant; see also *African, Ashantee, Bird, Black, Bell, Bonnet, Bush, Cayenne, Cherry, Goat, Guinea, Jamaica, Japan, Japanese, Long, Malaguetta, Pot, Red, Spur, Sweet, Wall, Water, West African,* and *White pepper.* **P., Af'rican,** Capsicum annuum. **P., black,** Piper nigrum. **P. bush, sweet,** Clethra alnifolia. **P., Cayenne',** Capsicum annuum. **P., chil'ly,** Capsicum annuum. **P., cu'beb,** Piper cubeba. **P., decor'ticated,** see *Piper nigrum.* **P., Guin'ea,** Capsicum annuum. **P., Jamaica,** Myrtus pimento. **P., Japanese,** Fagara piperita. **P., long,** Piper longum. **P., malaguet'ta,** applied to the fruit or seeds of several zingiberaceous plants, as well as to the pimento; usually considered to be synonymous with grains of paradise and Guinea grains.

Pep'permint. Mentha piperita. Carminative and stimulant. **P. cam'phor,** menthol. **P. drops,** sugar drops flavored with oil of peppermint. **P. test,** use of oil of peppermint, poured down a soil-pipe and followed by a dash of hot water, to detect leaks in pipe or fixtures by peculiar odor of the drug. **P. tree,** Eucalyptus amygdalina. **P. water,** aqua menthæ piperitæ. Solution of oil of peppermint in water to 500 (Ph. U. S.); prepared by aqueous distillation from the herb (P. G., Cod.); from the oil (Ph. Br.).

Pep'perpod. Capsicum annuum. **P., poor'man's,** Polygonum hydropiper. **P., tailed,** Piper cubeba. **P., turnip,** Arum triphyllum. **P., wall,** sedum. **P., water,** Polygonum hydropiper. **P., water, of Amer'ica,** Polygonum punctatum. **P., white,** Piper album.

Pep'per-root. Dentaria.

Pep'perwort. Lepidium.

Pep'sin (*pepsis,* coction, digestion). *Digestive principle.* Characteristic nitrogenous enzyme found in the gastric juice. Preparation of mucous lining of fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf (Br. Ph.); used to assist gastric digestion. Also applied locally in form of ointment to ulceration covered with a slough or membrane, and as a solvent of false membranes in

diphtheria. Saccharated pepsin, pepsinum saccharatum (Ph. U. S.), is pepsin mixed with sugar of milk. Usual dose is gr. x–xv.

Pepsi'na por'ci. Pepsin.

Pepsinogen, pep-sin'o-jen. Substance in gastric glands which develops into pepsin.

Pepsi'num. Pepsin. **P. saccharа'tum,** saccharated pepsin. See *Pepsin.*

Pep'sis. Coction, digestion.

Pep'tic (*pepto,* to digest). An agent that promotes digestion or is digestive. See *Oxyntic.* **P. glands,** tubular glands in cardiac end of stomach, which secrete gastric juice. **P. persua'der,** see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ.*

Peptogen, pep'to-jen (*pepto,* to digest, *gennao,* to beget). Substance favoring production of pepsin.

Peptonæmia, pep-ton-e'me-ah (*pepto,* to digest, *haima,* blood). Presence of artificially produced peptone in the blood.

Peptonate, pep'ton-ate (*pepto,* to digest). Product of action of peptone upon metallic salts, as upon iron —peptonate of iron.

Pep'tone (*pepto,* to digest). Product of action of gastric juice upon albuminoids. Whitish, pale, brown powder, free from saline matter, soluble in water; prepared by artificial digestion of beef and subsequent desiccation.

Pep'tones. Products of digestion of proteids with gastric or pancreatic juice or its equivalent, soluble in water, diffusible, not precipitated by acids, alkalies, heat, or saturation with ammonium sulphate, but precipitated by alcohol and phosphotungstic acid. See also *Antipeptone, Hemipeptone,* and *Amphopeptone.*

Peptonization, pep-ton-i-za'shun. Conversion into peptones.

Pep'tonized food. Food partially converted into peptones by artificial digestive ferments before being swallowed or injected.

Peptonuria, pep-ton-u're-ah (*pepto, ouron,* urine). Production or passage of urine containing peptones.

Peptotoxine, pep-to-toks'een (*pepto, toxikon,* poison). Poisonous alkaloid or ptomaïne extracted from peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Pequet's reservoir, pek-a's rez'er-vwor. Receptaculum chyli.

Per. By or through, in composition. Often, also, gives intensity to the signification. In chemical terms it implies the highest known or possible combining proportion, as perchloric acid, perbromide, etc.

Per sal'tum. By jump or jerk, applied to flow of arterial blood.

Pera, pe'rah. Scrotum.

Peracephalus, per-ah-sef'al-us (*per, akephalos,* without a head). A genus of monsters, comprising one of the most extensive groups of the teratological series, characterized by a sufficiently regular form of the body, by the absence of upper extremities, and by the thorax being more imperfect than in acephali, or even completely null. The essential conditions, consequently, in their degree of anomaly pass beyond the true type of the acephalous monster.

Peracu'tus. Very acute.

Peragua, per-ag'wah. Ilex vomitoria.

Perarticulatio, per-ar-tik-u-lah'she-o. Diarthrosis.

Peratodynia, per-at-o-din'e-ah (*pera,* a pouch for provisions, stomach, *odune,* pain). Cardialgia.

Percep'ta (*percipio,* to perceive, to receive). The effects of nervous action on the animal economy; in other words, the sensations, the functions of the mind, and their deterioration or privation.

Perceptibil'ity. See *Sensibility.*

Percep'tion. Appreciation which the brain has of an impression made upon an organ of sense.

Perceptiv'ity. Power of perception.

Per'cha lamella'ta. Gutta-percha in thin, translucent sheets.

Perchlore'thane. Carbon trichloride.

Perchlo'ric acid. Colorless, oily, very acid liquid; distillate of potassium perchlorate with sulphuric acid.

Perchlo'ride. Compound of perchloric acid and a base. **P. of mer'cury,** mercuric chloride.

Perchlo'ridum. Perchloride.

Perchlormethane, per-klor-me'thane. Carbon tetrachloride.

Perclu'sion (*per, claudo,* to shut). State dependent upon peripheral lesion of a part, in contradistinction to that associated with lesion of the central nervous system or some remote organ.

Per'colate. See *Percolation.*

Percola'tio (*percolo,* to strain through). Filtration, percolation.

Percola'tion. The terms *percolation* and *displacement* are applied, in pharmacy, to an operation of filtration which consists in placing any substance, the virtues of which have to be extracted by a menstruum, in a funnel-shaped instrument having a septum perforated with holes, or its tube stuffed with cotton or tow, and pouring fresh portions of the menstruum upon it until all its virtues have been extracted. The first portion of the filtered liquor is called *percolate.* Used in the formation of certain infusions, extracts, tinctures, etc. An instrument used for this purpose is called a *displacer* or *percolator.*

Per'colator. See *Percolation.*

Percuss' (*per, quatio,* to strike). To strike upon with the view of appreciating the resulting sound. To practise percussion.

Percus'sion. When *immediate* or direct percussion is made on the chest or abdomen, the more or less perfect resonance is an index of the state of the contained organs, and the physician is thus aided in his diagnosis. For this purpose the part may be struck with the fingers gathered into a bundle and their tips placed upon a level. Frequently, however, resort is had to *mediate* percussion, which consists in interposing between the point of the fingers and the part the finger of the other hand, or a pleximeter, and striking this instead of the naked chest. **P., auscult'atory,** see *Acouophonia.*

Percusso-punctator, per-kus'so-punk-ta'tor. Instrument provided with needles for puncturing the skin in rheumatic affections.

Percussor, per-kus'sor. Hammer employed in percussing.

Perditio, per-dish'e-o. Abortion.

Perdo'nium. A medicated wine of herbs.

Perei'ra. Geissospermum Vellosii; pereiria.

Perei'ria or **Perei'ra med'ica** (after Dr. Jonathan Pereira, an eminent English pharmacologist). *Womival, Venivel, Bangwellgetta,* ord. Menispermaceæ; Ceylonese plant. An infusion of the root is considered by the Cingalese to be an excellent stomachic.

Perei'rine. Amorphous alkaloid found in bark of Geissospermum læve. Tonic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic. The valerianate and hydrochloride are also employed.

Pereskia (per-es'ke-ah) **aculea'ta.** Gooseberry of the West Indies; fruits have expectorant and antisyphilitic virtues.

Perete'rium (*perao,* to bore). Trepan.

Pereto'rium. Trepan.

Pere'zia adna'ta. Mexican herb, genus of Compositæ; root is an active purgative; see *Pipitzahoa.* **P. mictico'sa,** P. adnata. **P. na'na** and **P. Wright'ii** also contain pipitzahoic acid and are purgative.

Perfla'tion (*perflo,* to blow through). Act of blowing through a tube or canal to effect expulsion of its contents.

Perfoliata, per-fo-le-at'ah. Bupleurum rotundifolium.

Per'forans (*perforo,* to bore through). Name given to different muscles whose tendons pass through intervals between the fibres or tendons of other muscles, thence called *perforated.* See *Flexor longus digitorum,* etc. Under the name *Perforating arteries* are included—1. In the hand—arterial branches, given off by the profound palmar arch, which traverse the muscles and interosseous spaces; 2. In the thigh—three or four arteries, furnished by the profunda, which pass through the openings of the abductor magnus;

3. In the foot—the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch. **P. Casse'rii,** musculo-cutaneous nerve. **P. manûs,** flexor profundus perforans. **P. profun'dus,** flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

Perforata, per-for-at'ah. Perforated space.

Per'forated mem'brane. See *Artery.* **P. space or spot,** locus perforatus. Grayish depressions at base of brain presenting numerous orifices for blood-vessels: anterior, two in number, situate laterally at beginning of Sylvian fissure; posterior, single, in trigonum interpedunculare on median line.

Per'forating ar'teries. See *Perforans.* **P. cuta'neous nerve,** branch from fourth sacral or pubic nerve, perforates great sciatic ligament; is distributed to skin over inner and lower border of gluteus maximus. **P. disease of foot,** trophoneurotic affection beginning as a cutaneous disorder of the sole of the foot, followed by ulceration and destruction of soft parts and bones. **P. fi'bres,** Sharpey's fibres. **P. ul'cers of foot,** ulcers with sharp edges which occur on the soles of the feet or between the toes in locomotor ataxy; probably analogous to bed-sores. **P. ves'sels of bone,** found in Volkman's canals in the cortical substance.

Perforatio, per-for-ah'she-o. Perforation. **P. cran'ii,** see *Perforator.* **P. intestino'rum,** perforation of the intestines. **P. ventric'uli,** gastrobrosis.

Perforation, per-for-a'shun (*perforo,* to bore through). An accidental opening in the continuity of parts or organs.

Per'forator. Instrument for perforating osseous structures, or for opening the head of the fœtus in utero when it is necessary to diminish its size. The operation is called *Cephalotomia; Perforatio cranii.*

Perforato'rium. Perforator.

Perfora'tus. That which is pierced. Anatomists have given this name to muscles whose fibres or tendons separate to suffer other parts to pass through them. Such are the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, F. sublimis perforatus, and coracobrachialis. Also to parts that are perforated for any purpose—as the substantia perforata of the brain. **P. Casse'rii,** coracobrachialis.

Perfrica'tion (*per, frico,* to rub). Inunction.

Perfrictio, per-frik'she-o (*per, frigeo,* to shiver with cold). Considerable refrigeration; great sense of cold; shivering.

Perfrigeratio, per-frij-er-ah'she-o. See *Rigor.*

Perfrigerium, per-frij-a're-um. Perfriction.

Perfumed' spir'it. Alcoholic solution of volatile oils, principally of orange-flowers, bergamot, lemon, rosemary, and lavender, with sometimes cinnamon, cloves, and orange-peel; commonly called cologne water.

Perfu'sio (*per, fundo, fusum,* to pour over). Fomentation. **P. frig'ida,** see *Affusion.*

Perfu'sion can'ula. Two-way canula.

Per'i. Prefix signifying about, on all sides, round about; also an augmentative prefix.

Periadenitis, per-e-ad-en-e'tis (*peri, aden,* gland). Inflammation of the surroundings of a gland, as the cellular tissue, etc.

Periære'sis (*peri, aireo,* to take away). A sort of circular incision made in the neighborhood of large abscesses; now only practised in some forms of tumor.

Perial'ges (*peri, algos,* pain). Very painful; melancholic.

Perialgia, per-e-al'je-ah (*peri, algos,* pain). A very violent pain.

Periam'ma (*peri, hapto,* to hang). Amuletum.

Perianal, per-e-an'al (*peri, anus*). Periproctic.

Periangeiocholitis, per-e-an-ji-o-ko-le'tis (*peri,* around, *angeion,* vessel, *chole,* bile). Inflammation of tissue around biliary canals, of both large and small size.

Periangeio'ma (*peri, angeion,* vessel). A new growth around a vessel, occupying its outermost structures.

Perianthopodus (per-e-an-thop'od-us) **diffu'sus** (*peri,* around, *anthos,* flower, *pous,* foot). Plant of Brazil used internally in diseases of the skin and as an emmenagogue.

Periap'ton (*periaptos,* hung around). Amuletum.

Periarteritis, per-e-ar-ter-e'tis (*peri, arteritis,* inflammation of an artery). Inflammation of the sheath of an artery. **P., gum'matous,** see *Gummatous.*

Periarthritis, per-e-ar-thre'tis (*peri, arthron,* joint, *itis*). Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a joint.

Periarticular, per-e-ar-tik'u-lar (*peri, articulo,* to join). Around a joint. **P. car'tilages,** circumferential cartilages.

Per'iblast (*peri, blastos,* germ). *Periplast.* Amorphous matter which surrounds the endoblast, endoplast, or cell-nucleus, and undergoes segmentation.

Periblastula, per-e-blas'tu-lah (*peri,* around, *blastos,* sprout). Ovum in a more developed condition than when in the morula.

Periblema, per-e-bla'mah (*peri, ballo,* to throw). Outer coating.

Periblep'sia or **Periblep'sis** (*peri, blepo,* to look). Wild look accompanying delirium.

Peribole, per-ib'o-la (*peri, ballo,* to throw). The dress of a person. Pericardium. Translation of morbific matter toward the surface of the body.

Peribol'ic (*peribole*). Surrounding, encasing.

Peribronchial, per-e-bron'ke-al (*peri,* around, *bronchos,* bronchus). Situated around a bronchus.

Peribronchitis, per-e-bron-ke'tis (*peri, bronchos,* bronchus). Inflammation of cellular tissue around the bronchi. **P. fibro'sa,** in this variety fibrous hyperplasia around the bronchi occurs. **P. nodo'sa,** in this form miliary tubercles exist in the tissue surrounding the bronchi.

Peribro'sis (*peri, brosko,* to eat around). Ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.

Pericæ'cal (*peri, cæcum*). That which surrounds the cæcum; hence pericæcal abscess.

Pericæes, per-is'e-ees. Feverish (old term).

Perical. Elephantiasis; also Madura foot.

Pericar'diac. Pericardial; relating to the pericardium. **P. ar'teries,** small branches from the internal mammary and aorta. **P. pleu'ra,** mediastinal pleura. **P. veins,** small branches collecting blood from the pericardium, emptying into the superior cava.

Pericardiacophren'ic ar'teries. Branches of internal mammary supplying diaphragm and pericardium.

Pericar'dial. Pericardiac.

Pericardiopleu'ral cav'ity. Part of embryonic body-cavity extending into the neck.

Pericardiopneumato'sis. Effusion of air into the pericardium.

Pericardiothyroï'deus. Muscular bundle extending from outer surface of the pericardium to the body of the thyroid; regarded as an independent fascicle of the sternothyroid.

Pericardit'ic. Relating to pericarditis.

Pericardi'tis (*pericardium, itis*). Inflammation of the pericardium. This is probably the proper appellation for most of those cases which have received the names carditis, cardiopericarditis, cardopericarditis, and cardipericarditis. Along with signs of pyrexia, the local symptoms resemble those of pneumonia. Those which point out that the pericardium is the seat of disease are the following: pain referred to the region of the heart or the scorbiculus cordis, sometimes pungent, at others dull and heavy; palpitation, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings in the neighborhood of the heart, shooting up to the left shoulder; pulsation and sometimes soreness of the carotids, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo. The breathing is by catches; dyspnœa considerable; pulse jarring, jerking, peculiar; the tongue white, covered with a mucous coat; and the skin often bathed in sweat, as in acute rheumatism. The physical signs during the first period are as follows: The action of the heart is generally evident to the eye, and may be felt by the hand. There is soreness to the touch over the intercostal spaces and over a small surface in the epigastric region when the pressure is directed

toward the pericardium. Percussion is usually natural, but at times there is dulness. On auscultation the cardiac movements are found to be frequent, abrupt, jerking, and tumultuous; often irregular and intermittent. The pulse presents corresponding characters. When effusion of lymph has occurred, percussion may be negative or be but slightly affected. On auscultation, in addition to the preceding signs, there may be one or more of the rubbing or friction sounds resembling the rustling of parchment, or of a sawing or rasping character. In some cases the sound is like the creaking of new leather. This has been supposed to be pathognomonic of effused lymph. The most important point in the pathology of pericarditis is its connection with acute rheumatism, and it forms one of the most dangerous occurrences in the latter disease. It may be acute or chronic; in either case it is, of course, formidable. **P., can'cerous,** carcinoma of pericardium. **P., dry,** pericarditis in which there is no effusion. **P. exsudato'ria sanguinolen'ta,** effusion of blood in the pericardium. **P. gummato'sa,** syphilitic pericarditis accompanied by formation of gummata. **P. inter'na,** inflammation involving inner pericardial layer. **P., moist,** pericarditis with effusion. **P. oblit'erans,** in this form of pericarditis the cardiac muscle atrophies. **P., rheumat'ic,** pericarditis due to rheumatism.

Pericardium, per-e-kar'de-um (*peri, kardia,* heart). *Sac* or *Capsule of the heart.* The pericardium is a membranous sac which envelops the heart and the arterial and venous trunks passing from or into it. It is situate in the separation of the mediastinum, above the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm, to which it strongly adheres. Its shape is triangular like that of the heart, to which it is fitted; composed of two membranes: external, fibrous; internal, serous. The latter, having lined the inner surface of the external layer, is reflected over the heart and covers it entirely—*epicardium*—without, however, having the heart within it; in which arrangement it resembles other serous membranes. It retains the heart in position and facilitates its movement by means of the serous fluid contained in its cavity and secreted by the membrane. The arteries of the pericardium are small and derived from the superior phrenic, anterior mediastinal, and bronchial. The veins accompany them and open into the brachiocephalic. The lymphatics enter the lymphatic glands that surround the vena cava superior. **P. exter'num,** parietal portion. **P. inter'num** or **viscera'le,** visceral portion of pericardium.

Pericar'pium (*peri, karpos,* fruit). Epicarpium.

Pericellular, per-e-sel'u-lar. Situate around a cell.

Pericementitis, per-e-sem-en-te'tis. Inflammation of the pericementum. Periodontitis.

Pericemen'tum. Osseous layer over the fangs of the teeth and under the periodontal membrane.

Pericephalic (per-e-sef-al'ik) **ar'tery.** External carotid.

Pericholecystitis, per-e-kol-e-sis-te'tis (*peri,* around, *chole,* bile, *kustis,* bladder). Inflammation involving tissue surrounding the gall-bladder.

Perichol'ia (*peri, chole,* bile). Superabundance of bile.

Pericholus, per-ik'o-lus (*peri, chole,* bile). Very bilious.

Perichondral, per-e-kon'dral. Relating to the perichondrium.

Periochondriodynia, per-e-kon-dre-o-din'e-ah (*peri,* around, *chondros,* cartilage, *odune,* pain). Pain in the perichondrium.

Perichondritis, per-e-kon-dre'tis (*perichondrium, itis*). Inflammation of the perichondrium; hence perichondritis laryngea, inflammation of the perichondrium covering the larynx. See *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **P. auric'ulæ,** hæmatoma auris.

Perichon'drium (*peri, chondros,* cartilage). Fibrovascular membrane surrounding the cartilage and serving for its nutrition.

Perichondrome, per-e-kon'drome. Tumor of the perichondrium.

Perichoroi'dal or **Pericho'roid.** *Perichoroideal.* Surrounding the choroid, as perichoroidal space, lymph-space between choroid and sclerotic.

Perichrisis, per-ik'ris-is (*peri, chrio,* to anoint). Liniment.

Perichris'ton. Liniment.

Periclasis, per-ik-las'is (*peri, klao,* to break). A comminuted fracture, with denudation of the bone.

Pericly'menum. Lonicera periclymenum. **P. vulga're,** Lonicera periclymenum.

Pericnemia, per-ik-na'me-ah (*peri, knemè,* the leg). Parts surrounding the tibia; the tibia itself.

Pericnemious, per-ik-ne'me-us (*peri,* around, *kneme,* leg). Relating to the tibia and to parts surrounding it.

Pericolonitis, per-e-ko-lon-e'tis (*peri, colonitis*). *Pericolitis.* Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the colon.

Pericolpitis, per-e-kol-pe'tis (*peri, kolpos,* vagina, *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the vagina.

Periconchal, per-e-kon'kal (*peri, concha,* shell). Surrounding the concha of the ear. **P. sul'cus,** groove between the helix and convex posterior surface of the concha.

Periconchitis, per-e-kon-ke'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of orbit.

Pericorneal, per-e-kor'ne-al. Surrounding the cornea.

Pericowperitis, per-e-kow-per-e'tis. Inflammation around Cowper's gland.

Pericraniœdema, per-i-kran-i-e-de'mah (*pericranium, œdema,* swelling). Œdema of the head, owing to fluid effused under the pericranium.

Pericranitis, per-e-kran-e'tis (*peri, kranion,* cranium). Inflammation of the pericranium.

Pericranium (*peri, kranion,* cranium). Periosteum covering the cranium externally. **P. inter'nus,** endocranium.

Pericysti'tis (*peri, cystitis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue separating the bladder from the neighboring parts.

Pericystomatitis, per-e-sis-to-mat-e'tis. Inflammation of surrounding coat or membrane of ovarian cystoma.

Pericytula, per-e-sit'u-lah (*peri,* around, *kutos,* cavity). Ovum in an impregnated state prior to superficial segmentation.

Peridectomia, per-e-dek-to'me-ah. Removal of band of conjunctiva from around base of cornea. Peritomy.

Peridenti'tis. Periodentitis.

Peridentium, per-e-den'she-um (*peri,* around, *dens,* tooth). Periodontium.

Perideria, per-e-da're-ah (*peri, dere,* neck). Twisting of the cord around the neck of the child.

Perides'mic (*peri, desmos,* ligament). Some nosologists have given this name to ischuria caused by a ligature round the penis or by stricture of the urethra.

Peridesmi'tis. Inflammation of the peridesmium.

Perides'mium (*peri, desmos,* ligament). Delicate areolar tissue covering a ligament.

Peridiastole, per-e-de-as'to-le. See *Diastole.*

Perididymis, per-e-did'im-is (*peri, didumos,* testicle). Tunica albuginea.

Perididymitis, per-e-did-im-e'tis (*peri, didumos,* testicle, *itis*). Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis or areolar tissue surrounding the testis.

Perididymium, per-e-did-im'e-um. Peridídymis.

Peridiodynia, per-id-e-o-din'e-ah. Perodynia; cardialgia.

Perid'romus (*peri, dromos,* a course). The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

Periencephali'tis (*peri, enkephalos*). Inflammation of the pia mater and superficial layers of the brain.

Perienteri'tis (*peri, enteron,* intestine). Inflammation of subperitoneal cellular tissue around the intestines.

Perienteron, per-i-en'ter-on (*peri, enteron,* intestine). Primitive perivisceral cavity.

Per'ier's opera'tion. Removal of inverted uterus by elastic ligature.

Perifolliculitis, per-e-fol-lik-u-le'tis. Inflammation around a follicle.

Perifolliculo'ses. Follicular affections of the skin.

Periangliïtis, per-e-gan-gle-e'tis. Inflammation of cyst-wall of ganglion.

Perigastric, per-e-gas'trik. In immediate vicinity of the stomach.

Perigastri'tis (*peri, gaster,* stomach). Inflammation of peritoneal coat of stomach.

Perigastrula, per-i-gas'tru-lah. Bladder gastrula.

Periglot'tis (*peri, glotta,* tongue). Mucous membrane of the tongue. Epiglottic gland. See *Tongue.*

Perignathic, per-e-nath'ik (*peri,* around, *gnathos,* jaw). In the immediate vicinity of the jaws.

Perigraphe, per-ig'raf-a (*peri, grapho,* to write). Circumscription. Aponeurotic intersections of the rectus abdominis are so called.

Perihepati'tis (*peri, hepatitis*). Inflammation of peritoneum covering the liver.

Perihyster'ic (*peri, hustera,* uterus). Around the uterus; periuteriue.

Perikardi'tis. Pericarditis.

Perilaryngeal, per-e-lar-in-je'al. Situate around the larynx.

Perilaryngi'tis (*peri, laryngitis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the larynx, which not unfrequently ends in perilaryngeal abscess.

Per'ilymph. Liquor of Cotunnius; fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth. Aqua labyrinthi.

Perilymphangeal, per-e-limf-an-je'al. Situate around lymphatic vessel. **P. nod'ules,** lymphoid cells developed around lymphatic vessels.

Perilymphangeïtis, per-e-limf-an-je-e'tis (*peri, lymphangia,* a lymphatiç vessel, *itis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel.

Perimad'arous (*peri, madao,* to melt away). Applied to spreading ulceration of the skin.

Perimenia, per-e-men'e-ah. Hemorrhage about the uterus and its appendages, usually about the time of the catamenia.

Perimeningitis, per-e-men-in-je'tis (*peri, meningitis*). Pachymeningitis or inflammation of the dura mater.

Perimenin'go-encephali'tis (*peri,* around, *meninx,* membrane, *enkephalos,* brain). Periencephalitis.

Perimen'inx (*peri, meninx,* a membrane). Dura mater.

Perim'eter (*peri, metron,* measure). Circumference. Instrument for measuring the visual field.

Perimet'ric. Pertaining to perimetry.

Perimetrit'ic. Relating or appertaining to perimetritis.

Perimetri'tis (*peri, metritis*). Inflammation of the peritoneum connected with the uterus. See *Parametritis.*

Perimetrium, per-e-met're-um (*peri,* around, *metra,* womb). Peritoneal covering of the womb.

Perim'etry. Measuring of visual field.

Perimyelis, per-e-me'el-is (*peri, muelos,* marrow). Medullary membrane.

Perimyelitis, per-e-me-el-e'tis (*peri, myelitis*). Spinal meningitis.

Perimysiïtis, per-e-mis-e-e'tis (*peri, mus,* muscle). Inflammation of the perimysium.

Perimys'ium (*peri, mus,* muscle). Fascia. Areolar membrane or sheath surrounding a muscle or its fasciculi. The sheath of the whole muscle is termed P. externum; of the fasciculi, P. internum.

Pe'rin (sac or pouch). Scrotum; testicle; vagina; peritoneum; the anus.

Perinæauxe'sis. Perineauxesis.

Perinæocele, per-in-e-o-se'le (Eng. per-in-e'o-seel) (*perinæum, kele,* rupture). Perineal hernia.

Perinæoplasty, per-in-e'o-plas-te (*perinæum, plasso,* to mould). Plastic operation on the peritoneum.

Perinæorrhaph'ia or **Perinæorrhaphy,** per-in-e-or'rhaf-e (*perinæum, rhaphe,* suture). Suture of the perineum, in cases of laceration of the same. **P., Em'met's opera'tion for,** see *Emmet's operation.* **P., flap,** perinæorrhaphy in which flaps are obtained from the region around the cicatrices.

Perinæosynthesis, per-in-e-o-sin'thes-is. Langenbeck's operation for restoring limited loss of perineal tissue by perinæorrhaphy.

Perinæ'um. Perineum.

Perine'al. Relating or belonging to the perineum, as perineal artery, P. hernia, etc. **P. aponeuro'sis,** P. fascia. **P. ar'tery,** branches of the internal pudic distributed to the perineum, superficial and transverse perineal arteries. **P. bod'y,** term applied to designate a sort of fusing together of perineal structures by a great accession of elastic tissue, at a point midway between the posterior vulvar commissure and the anus, thus forming a highly elastic and resistant structure or body. **P. cuta'neous nerve,** see *Sciatic nerve, lesser.* **P. cystot'omy,** cystotomy by incision through the perineum. **P. fas'cia,** *Perineal aponeurosis.* The fasciæ, superficial and deep-seated—*Perineal ligament, Camper's ligament, Triangular ligament*—which belong to the perineum. In the anterior half of the perineum, beneath the subcutaneous fat, is a special layer of fascia continuous with the dartos. It is the proper superficial perineal fascia, sometimes called *Fascia of Colles.* It closes in the urogenital outlet of the pelvis. The inferior (superficial, deep layer of superficial) perineal fascia lies below the inferior muscular sheet, composed of transversus perinei, bulbo- and ischio-cavernosus. Middle perineal fascia lies between the inferior muscular sheet and superior, composed of ischio-urethralis. The inferior perineal fasciæ are between the superior muscular layer and urogenital viscera; middle and superior layers are often classed together as deep perineal fascia, also known as triangular ligament of urethra. **P. flex'ure,** short turn which the rectum makes just above the anus. **P. fos'sa,** *Ischiorectal fossa;* conical fossa, the base of which corresponds with the skin; formed anteriorly by the transversus perinæi muscle, behind by the inferior border of the gluteus maximus, internally by the levator ani, and externally by the tuber ischii. It is filled up with fat and fibrous striæ, and usually described as the superficial portion of the ischio-rectal fossa. **P. ischu'ria,** retention of urine caused by a tumor seated in the perineum. **P. lig'ament,** triangular ligament; see *P. fascia.* **P. nerve,** branch of the internal pudic, mainly distributed to the perineum and scrotum of the male, and to the vulva and perineum of the female. **P. nerves, deep,** branches of the perineal supplying muscles of the perineum. **P. nerves, superfic'ial,** branches of perineal supplying perineum, scrotum (labia, female), and inner part of the thigh; two in number, internal or posterior and external or anterior. **P. re'gion,** perineum. **P. sec'tion,** incision through the perineum for the cure of stricture of the urethra.

Perineauxesis, per-in-e-aux-a'sis (*perineum, auxesis,* growth). Reparatory operation for fissured or lacerated perineum; colpoperinæorrhaphy.

Perineoce'le (Eng. per-in-e'o-seel). See *Hernia, perineal.*

Perineo-cheilorrhaphy, per-in-e'o-ki-lor'rhaf-e. Operation of uniting by suture the freshly-cut surfaces of the labia majora and a small section of perineum for relief of prolapsed uterus.

Perineoplasty, per-in-e'o-plas-te (*perineum, plasso,* to repair). Operation for repair of ruptured perineum when performed after involution has taken place and surfaces must be freshened or denuded before sewing.

Perineor'rhaphy. Perinæorrhaphia.

Perineosynthesis, per-in-e-o-sin'the-sis (*perineum, sunthesis,* placing together). Operation devised by Langenbeck for relief of ruptured perineum by making a graft from the mucous membrane of the vagina.

Perineovagi'nal. Relating to the perineum and vagina, as perineovaginal fistula.

Perinephric, per-e-nef'rik (*peri, nephros,* kidney). Relating to the surroundings of the kidney, as perinephric abscess, which is not necessarily dependent on perinephritis.

Perinephrit'ic (*peri, nephros,* kidney, *itis*). Relat-

ing or appertaining to perinephritis, as perinephritic abscess, an abscess dependent especially on inflammation of the tissues surrounding the kidney.

Perinephritis, per-e-nef-re'tis (*peri, nephritis*). Inflammation of the areolar and fibrous membranes of the kidney, or of their investing adipose areolar tissue.

Perinephrium, per-e-nef're-um. Membrane enveloping or surrounding the kidney.

Perineph'ros or **Perinephrus** (*peri, nephros,* kidney). See *Kidney.*

Perineum, per-in-e'um (*perinaios*). The space at the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs. It is smaller in the female than in the male, has a triangular shape, and is divided into two equal parts by a median line called the *raphe.* It is occasionally ruptured during labor. At times it has been made to extend posteriorly as far as the os coccygis. The part between the pudendum and anus is sometimes called *anterior perineum,* to distinguish it from that which extends from the anus to the coccyx, called *posterior perineum.*

Perineurion, per-e-nu're-on (*peri, neuron,* nerve). Neurilemma.

Perineuri'tis. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

Perineu'rium. Neurilemma. **P. of the brain,** neuroglia. **P. inter'num,** neuroglia.

Perine'us. Perineal.

Perinuclear, per-e-nu'kle-ar. Situated around a nucleus.

Perinyc'tides (pl. of **Perinyctis**) (*peri, nux,* night). Eruption appearing at night and disappearing by day.

Periocular, per-e-ok'u-lar. Situate around the eye or region of the eye. **P. space,** space between the eyeball and orbit.

Pe'riod (*peri, hodos,* way). *Circuit.* Periods are the different phases or revolutions of a disease, or the epochs which are distinguishable in the course of it. Three periods are commonly enumerated: *Augmentation, increase,* or *progress; Acme,* or height; *Decline.* Some authors reckon only the invasion and termination. Period is used, in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of a paroxysm and that of the next, including the fit as well as the interval. **P., child'bearing,** period of life in woman when she may give birth to children, commencing at puberty and ceasing with the menopause. **P., incuba'tion of disease,** see *Incubation.* **P., intermen'strual,** time elapsing between occurrences of menstruation. **P., month'ly,** menses. **P., puer'peral,** period following and extending from delivery to reappearance of menstruation.

Periodei'a or **Periodeu'sis.** Period; also quackery.

Periodeu'tes or **Periodeu'ta** (*peri, hodeuo,* to travel). Charlatan.

Period'ic or **Period'ical.** See *Periodicity.* **P. fe'ver,** malarial fever.

Periodic'ity. *Rhythm.* Aptitude of certain physiological or pathological phenomena in health or disease to recur at particular periods after longer or shorter intervals, during which they cease completely. Diseases thus recurring are called periodical or rhythmical.

Periodol'ogy (*periodos,* period, *logos,* discourse). Doctrine of periodicity in health and disease.

Periodon'tal (*peri, odous,* tooth). Surrounding a tooth. **P. mem'brane,** *Dental periosteum;* fibro-vascular membrane, analogous to periosteum, and itself united to the periosteal membrane lining the sockets.

Periodonti'tis (*peri, odous,* tooth, *itis.*) Inflammation of the membrane lining the socket of a tooth. **P. gingiva'rum,** inflammation of the gums and their surroundings.

Periodon'tium. Periodontal membrane.

Periodoscope, per-i-od'o-skope (*periodos,* period, *skopeo,* to view). Instrument for ready calculation of the periodical functions of the female sex. It consists of a movable circular dial, upon which the months and days are engraved, fixed on a pivot in the centre of a large plate on which are numbered the different conditions of the reproductive system, as conception, abortion, premature labor, hemorrhage, labor, etc.

Pe'riods. Menses.

Peri'odus luna'ris. A lunar period. See *Menses.* **P. mor'bi,** type of disease. **P. san'guinis,** circulation.

Periodynia, per-e-o-din'e-ah (*peri, odune,* pain). A violent and extensive pain. Cardialgia.

Periœsophagitis, per-e-e-sof-aj-e'tis. Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the œsophagus.

Per'ion (*peri, ovum*). Decidua.

Perionyxis, per-e-on-iks'is (*peri,* around, *onux,* nail). Inflammation involving the fold of skin adjoining the nail.

Perioöph'oric. Surrounding the ovary.

Perioophori'tis. See *Parametritis.*

Periophthalmitis, per-e-of-thal-me'tis (*peri,* around, *ophthalmos,* eye). Inflammation of periorbital tissues.

Perioptometry, per-e-op-tom'et-re (*peri,* around, *optos,* visible, *metron*). Measurement or estimation of visual power in parts situate at the periphery of the retina.

Perior'bita (*peri, orbita,* the orbit). Periosteum lining the orbit, a continuation of the dura mater.

Perior'bital mem'brane. Periorbita.

Periorbi'tis or **Periorbiti'tis.** Inflammation of the periosteum lining the orbit.

Periorchi'tis (*peri, orchis,* testicle). Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis or cellular tissue around the testicle. **P. adhæsi'va,** in this form the tunica vaginalis and testis adhere.

Perios'teal. Relating to the periosteum.

Periosteï'tis. Periostitis.

Periosteoma, per-e-os-te-o'mah (*peri, osteon,* bone). *Osteoid chondroma, Periostosis.* Periosteal tumor, or a tissue resembling its deep layer, which becomes transformed into bone by the cells taking the shape of bone-cells, and the matrix calcifying. These tumors are more rapidly developed, have a less degree of consistence, and sooner disperse than exostoses, which they resemble greatly.

Periosteomyeletis, per-e-os-te-o-me-el-e'tis (*peri,* around, *osteon,* bone, *muelos,* marrow). Periostitis accompanied with increase of bone.

Periosteophyma, per-e-os-te-o-fe'mah (*phuma,* swelling). Periosteal swelling; periosteophyte.

Perios'teophyte (*periosteum, phuo,* to grow). Osseous formation commencing in the periosteum.

Periosteosis, per-e-os-te-o'sis (*peri,* around, *osteon,* bone). Periostitis; also periosteoma.

Periosteotome, per-e-os'te-o-tome (*peri,* around, *osteon,* bone, *tome,* incision). Instrument for cutting and lifting the periosteum from a bone.

Periosteot'omy (*periosteum, tome,* incision). Incision of the periosteum.

Perios'teum (*peri, osteon,* a bone). Fibrovascular membrane surrounding the bones everywhere, except the teeth at their coronæ and the parts of the bones covered with cartilage. The external surface is united in a more or less intimate manner to the neighboring parts by areolar tissue. Its inner surface covers the bone, whose depressions it accurately follows. It is united to the bone by small fibrous prolongations, and especially by a prodigious quantity of vessels which penetrate their substance. It unites the bones to the neighboring parts, and assists in their growth, either by furnishing at its inner surface an albuminous exudation, which becomes cartilaginous and at length ossifies, or by supporting the vessels which penetrate them to carry the materials of their nutrition. See *Medullary membrane.* **P., alveoloden'tal,** see *Alveolar.* **P., den'tal,** see *Alveolar membrane* and *Periodontal.* **P. inter'num,** medullary membrane. **P. or'bitæ,** periorbita.

Perios'tic. Relating or appertaining to the periosteum, or to parts surrounding a bone.

Periosti'tis (*periosteum, itis*). *Periosteitis.* Inflammation of the periosteum. When of a different nature, accompanied by suppuration, it is called acute subperiosteal abscess. **P. au'ris me'diæ,** inflammation of middle ear, acute and purulent in character. **P. caseo'sa,** tubercular periostitis. **P. gummato'sa,**

periostitis of syphilitic origin in which gummata exist under the periosteum. **P. inter'na cra'nii**, pachymeningitis of exterior part of dura mater. **P. malig'na**, suppurative periostitis due to presence of microbes. **P. mastoï'dea**, inflammation of periosteum of mastoid process. **P. phlegmono'sa**, malignant periostitis.

Periosto'ma. Bony growth around a bone.

Periostomedullitis, per-e-os-to-med-ul-le'tis (*periosteum, medulla*, marrow, *itis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and medulla.

Periosto'sis (*peri, osteon, osis*). Tumor of the periosteum. Enlargement of a bone from inflammation. See *Periosteoma.*

Periostosteï'tis (*periosteum, osteon*, bone, *itis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and bone.

Periostotomy, per-e-os-tot'om-e (*peri*, around, *osteon*, bone, *tome*, incision). Operation of cutting into the periosteum.

Periotic, per-e-o'tik (*peri, ous, otos*, ear). Surrounding the ear. **P. por'tion**, petromastoid portion of temporal bone.

Periovular, per-e-o'vu-lar (*peri*, around, *ovum*). Surrounding the ovum.

Peripachymeningitis, per-e-pak-e-men-in-je'tis (*peri, pachus*, thick, *meningitis*). Purulent inflammation of connective tissue between the dura mater and vertebræ.

Peripancreatitis, per-e-pan-kre-at-e'tis. Inflammation involving the external tissue of the peritoneum around the pancreas.

Peripe'nial mus'cle. Dartos-like envelope of smooth muscular fibres around the penis.

Peripetasma, per-e-pet-az'mah. Sick-bed.

Periphacitis, per-e-fas-e'tis (*peri, phakos*, lens). Inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

Periphacus, per-if'ak-us (*peri, phakos*, lens). See *Crystalline.*

Periph'eral (*peri, phero*, to bear). *Peripheric, Periipherical.* Relating or appertaining to the periphery or circumference. **P. anæsthe'sia**, anæsthesia of the cutaneous nerves. **P. as'pect**, aspect toward the circumference of an organ. *Peripherad* is used adverbially to signify "toward the peripheral aspect." **P. lay'er**, outer portion of molecular cortex of brain, composed entirely of medullated nerve-fibres. **P. neuri'tis**, a condition having the symptoms of neuritis, with paralysis, dependent usually on chronic alcoholism. **P. vas'cular sys'tem**, capillary system. **P. veins**, interlobular veins.

Periph'eric im'pulses. Influence transmitted by nerves from periphery to nerve-centres. **P. lin'ear extrac'tion.** Modified linear extraction.

Peripheritis, per-e-fer-e'tis. Periophthalmitis.

Periph'ery (same etymon). External surface or its boundary-line.

Periphimo'sis. Paraphimosis.

Periphlebitis, per-e-fleb-e'tis (*peri, phlebitis*). Inflammation of the sheath of a vein.

Periphracterythema, per-e-frak-ter-ith-e'mah. Circumscribed erythema.

Periphractolichen, per-e-frac-to-le'ken. Circumscribed herpes.

Periplasm, per'e-plazm. Ectoplasm.

Per'iplast (*peri, plasso*, to form). Periblast.

Peripleumo'nia. Peripneumonia.

Peripleuritis, per-e-plu-re'tis (*peri, pleuritis*). Inflammation of the subserous areolar tissue of the costal pleura; in many cases due to actinomycosis.

Perip'loca In'dica (*peri, pleko*, to twine). Hemidesmus Indicus. **P. Mauri'tia'na**, Bourbon scammony.

Periplysis, per-ip'lis-is (*peri, plusis*, the act of washing). A copious discharge from any part, especially from the bowels.

Peripneumonia (per-e-nu-mo'ne-ah) or **Peripneumoni'tis** (*peri, pneumon*, lung). *True peripneumony.* Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. See *Pneumonia.* **P. bilio'sa**, inflammation of the lungs accompanied with bilious fever. **P. catarrha'lis**, bronchitis or pulmonary catarrh with pain in some part of the chest; peripneumonia notha. **P. no'tha**, *False* or *Bastard peripneumony.* An inexact name under which some affections are comprised that resemble pneumonia, and especially chronic bronchitis with pleurodynia; see *Bronchitis, chronic.* **P. pituito'sa**, P. notha.

Peripneumonitis, per-e-nu-mon-e'tis. Peripneumonia.

Peripneu'mony. Pneumonia. **P., bas'tard**, peripneumonia notha. **P., la'tent**, peripneumony whose symptoms are so obscure as to be recognized with difficulty.

Peripolar, per-ip'o-lar. Surrounding poles; term applied to parts around the negative and positive poles of minute portions which are thought to form muscles and nerves.

Periproctic, per-e-prok'tik (*peri, proktos*, anus). Applied to organs or lesions around the anus.

Periprocti'tis (*peri, proktos*, anus, *itis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the rectum or in the anal region.

Periprokti'tis. Periproctitis.

Periprostatic, per-e-pros-tat'ik (*peri, prostate*). A term especially applied to abscesses situate around the prostate gland—periprostatic abscesses.

Periprostatitis, per-e-pros-tat-e'tis. Inflammation of periprostatic tissue.

Peripsoitis, per-e-so-e'tis (*peri, psoas*). Inflammation of connective tissue surrounding the psoas muscle.

Peripsyxis, per-e-six'is (*peri, psuxis*, becoming cold). Refrigeration; sense of cold; shivering.

Peripyema, per-e-pe-a'mah (*peri, puon*, pus). Suppuration around an organ—a tooth, for example.

Peripylephlebitis, per-e-pe-la-fleb-e'tis (*peri, pylephlebitis*, inflammation of the vena porta). Inflammation of the connective tissue in immediate relation with the portal vein.

Perirrhepsis, per-ir-rhep'sis. Term applied to a bandage when not in proper place.

Perirrhexis, per-ir-rheks'is. Term applied to a muscle when completely ruptured, or to a bone when fractured.

Perirrhœa, per-ir-rhe'ah (*peri, rheo*, to flow). Afflux of fluids from every point of the body toward an organ which has to remove them from the economy. Also enuresis.

Pe'ris. Perin.

Perisalpingi'tis (*peri, salpinx*, tube). Inflammation of the connective tissue around the Fallopian tube.

Perisceles, per-is'sel-ees (*peri, skello*, to dry). Irritating; said of drugs.

Peris'celis (*peri, skelos*, leg). Herpetic eruption at the place at which the garter is worn.

Periscop'ic glasses. Concavo-convex lenses, arranged with the view of obviating spherical aberration and allowing a greater degree of oblique vision. See *Lens* and *Meniscus.*

Periscyphis'mus or **Periscythismus**, per-is-se-thiz'mus (*peri, skuthes*, Scythian—that is, scalping after the manner of the Scythians). Scalping; an operation described by Paulus of Ægina; it consisted of an incision made around the cranium, and was employed in habitual weakness of the eyes, pains of the head, etc.

Perisialdochitis, per-is-e-al-dok-e'tis (*peri, sialon*, saliva, *docheion*, holder). Inflammation involving connective tissue around duct of Steno.

Perispermatitis, per-e-spur-mah-te'tis (*peri, sperma*, sperm). Hydrocele of the spermatic cord.

Perisphalsis, per-e-sfal'sis (*peri, sphallo*, to move). Circular motion impressed on a luxated bone for the purpose of reducing it.

Perisphinx'is (*peri, sphingo*, to compress). Ligation.

Perisplenitis, per-e-splen-e'tis. See *Splenitis.*

Perisporium, per-e-spo're-um. Genus of Fungi which are destructive to paper and tissue of vegetables.

Perissarte'ria (*perissos*, superabundant, *arteria*). Excessive development of arteries or of arterial tissue.

Perissodac'tylus (*perissos*, superabundant, *daktulos*, finger). Having supernumerary fingers or toes.

Perissoma, per-is-so'mah (*perissos*, superabundant). Excreted matter.

Perissopracticus, per-is-so-prak'tik-us (*perissos*, *prasso*, to do). Physician who uses more medicine than necessary, or who orders excessive doses.

Peristalsis, per-e-stal'sis (*peri*, *stello*, to contract). Peculiar, rhythmic, vermicular motion of a muscular tube, as the alimentary canal, by which its contents are forced onward.

Peristal'tic (*peri*, *stello*, to contract). Relating or appertaining to peristole, as peristaltic action. A medicine that promotes peristalsis. See *Systaltic*. **P. ac'tion**, peristole.

Peristaph'yline (*peri*, *staphule*, uvula). Relating to the parts immediately around the uvula.

Peristaphyli'nus exter'nus (*peri*, *staphule*, uvula). Circumflexus muscle. **P. infe'rior**, circumflexus musculus. **P. inter'nus**, levator palati.

Peristaphylopharynge'us. First or upper portion of palatopharyngeus muscle; second or middle is pharyngostaphylinus; third or lower, thyrostaphylinus.

Peris'tera an'ceps (*peristera*, pigeon, *anceps*, double). Pelargonium anceps.

Perister'ium. Verbena officinalis.

Peristerna, per-e-stur'nah (*peri*, *sternon*, the sternum). Lateral parts of the chest.

Peristole, per-is'to-le (*peri*, *stello*, to contract). A kind of undulation or vermicular movement, in appearance irregular, but in which the circular fibres of the muscular membrane of the intestine contract successively, from above downward, in proportion as the chyme advances in the alimentary canal; so that, being compressed above, it is pushed into the next portion of the intestine, whose fibres are in a state of relaxation. When the fibres contract inversely they occasion an antiperistaltic action. Peristaltic action is involuntary, and is not under the immediate influence of either brain or spinal marrow. It continues for some time after death. See *Peristalsis*.

Peris'toma (*peri*, *stoma*, mouth). Part immediately around the mouth or a similar opening.

Peristom'ium (*peri*, *stoma*, mouth). See *Mouth*.

Peristro'ma (*peri*, *stroma*, bed). Villous or mucous coat of the intestines.

Perisystole, per-e-sis'to-le (*peri*, *sustole*, contraction). Interval between the systole and diastole of the heart; only perceptible in the dying.

Perit'asis (*periteino*, to stretch all around). Extension or swelling in all directions.

Peritendineum, per-e-ten-din-e'um. Loose, connective-tissue sheath surrounding tendons and containing blood-vessels.

Periterion, per-e-ter'e-on (*peri*, *tero*, to rub, to drill). Perforating trepan.

Perites'tis (*peri*, *testis*). Tunica albuginea.

Peritexis, per-e-teks'is. Dissolution of an abscess.

Perithe'lium. Sheath of a small blood-vessel. **P., vas'cular**, external vascular epithelium. Nucleated membrane forming the outer covering of the larger-sized capillaries.

Perithoracic, per-e-tho-ras'ik. Around the thorax.

Peritome, per-it'o-me (*peri*, *tome*, incision). Circumcision.

Perit'omy. Circumcision of the cornea. Excision of the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue for pannus. See *Syndectomy*.

Peritonæalgia, per-it-o-ne-al'je-ah (*peritonæum*, *algos*, pain). Peritoneal pain or neuralgia.

Peritonærhexis, per-it-o-ne-rheks'is (*peritonæum*, *rhegnumi*, to break out). *Peritonæorexis*. Hernia formed by the rupture of the perineum.

Peritonæ'um. Peritoneum.

Peritone'al. Appertaining or relating to the peritoneum. **P. cav'ity**, space included by layers of peritoneum; see also *Sacs of peritoneum*. **P. fe'ver**, peritonitis. **P. fos'sæ**, see *Abdomino-vesical pouch*, *Cæcal fossa*, *Duodeno-jejunal recess*, *Ileo-cæcal fossa*, *Inguinal fossa*, *Intersigmoid fossa*, *Pararectal pouch*, *Paravesical pouch*, *Recto-vaginal pouch*, *Recto-vesical pouch*, *Subcæcal fossa*, and *Vesico-uterine pouch*.

Peritoneoc'lysis (*peritoneum*, *kluzo*, to wash). Injection of fluids into the peritoneal cavity.

Peritoneotomy, per-it-o-ne-ot'om-e. Operation of incising the peritoneum.

Peritoneovagi'nal. Relating to the peritoneum and vagina, as peritoneovaginal fistula.

Perito'neum (*peri*, *teino*, to stretch). *Peritonæum*. Serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity. *P. parietale* extends over the greater part of the organs contained therein. *P. intestinale* or *viscerale* envelops them wholly or in part, and maintains their respective relations by means of different prolongations and ligamentous folds—the mesentery, epiploon, mesocolon, etc. Like all the serous membranes, the peritoneum, except in the female, is a sort of sac without aperture, which covers the abdominal organs, without containing them within it, and the internal surface of which is smooth and lubricated by a serous fluid. In the male fœtus the peritoneum furnishes a prolongation which accompanies the testicle at the time of its descent, and, in the female fœtus, forms the canal of Nuck. Below the neck of the gall-bladder the peritoneum has a triangular opening, called the foramen or hiatus of Winslow, through which it proceeds behind the stomach, to form a sort of secondary cavity, called the *posterior cavity of the peritoneum*. **P. duplica'tum**, gastrocolic epiploon.

Peritonism, per'it-on-izm. Spurious peritonitis; this term also denotes a complication of serious symptoms occurring in peritonitis, or in diseased structures which are supplied by the peritoneum.

Peritoni'tis (*peritonæum*, *itis*). Inflammation of the peritoneum. The characteristic signs of acute inflammation of the peritoneum are violent pain in the abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, often by simple weight of the bed-clothes. It may involve only a part or the entire membrane. It frequently occurs in the parturient state, *Lochoperitonitis*, and begins on the second or third day after delivery. At times a malignant epidemic and perhaps contagious variety has made its appearance and destroyed numbers of females. This has been described under the name *Puerperal fever*, *Erythematic* or *Non-plastic puerperal peritonitis*, *Typhohæmic peritonitis*, *Malignant puerperal fever*, *Low fever of childbed*. It is, according to some, a malignant inflammation of the peritoneum and uterus; according to others, a uterine phlebitis. In any form it requires active treatment, early employed. The appearances on dissection are such as occur whenever a serous membrane has been inflamed and such inflammation has produced death: effusion of fluid with flakes of coagulable lymph in it; appearances of vascularity, etc. in the membrane. Subdivisions of the subject have been made, as general or partial peritonitis, hypochondriac, epiploic, iliac, intrapelvic, etc., according to the nature of the region involved. **P., adhe'sive**, in this form adhesions between the two peritoneal layers are formed. **P., appendic'ular**, perityphlitis; appendicitis. **P., diaphragmat'ic**, inflammation involving the peritoneum of the diaphragm. **P., dry**, peritonitis before the occurrence of effusion. **P., erythemat'ic**, see *Peritonitis*. **P. hepat'ica**, inflammation of peritoneal covering of the liver; see *Hepatitis*. **P., non-plas'tic**, see *Peritonitis*. **P., omen'tal**, epiploitis. **P., pel'vic**, pelviperitonitis. **P., puer'peral**, see *Peritonitis*. **P., pyæ'mic** or **sep'tic**, P. from septic poison in the cavity of the peritonæum. **P., se'rous**, P. attended with exudation of serum. **P., tuber'cular**, form of peritonitis often met with in children or in early adult life, associated with tubercular deposit or the symptoms of tuberculosis. **P., typhohæ'mic**, see *Peritonitis*. **P., u'terine**, perimetritis.

Peritonsillitis, per-e-ton-sil-le'tis. Inflammation of tissues surrounding the tonsils. **P. absce'dens**, peritonsillitis in which an abscess forms.

Peritracheitis, per-e-trak-e-e'tis (*peri*, *trachea*). Inflammation of connective tissue around the trachea.

Peritrope, per-it'ro-pe. Circulation.

Peritto'ma (*perissos*, over and above). Excrement.

Perityphlitic, per-e-tif-lit'ic (*peri*, *tuphlos*, blind). Relating to inflammation around the cæcum, as perityphlitic abscess.

Perityphli'tis (*peri*, *typhlitis*, inflammation of the cæcum). Inflammation of the areolar substance surrounding the cæcum and vermiform appendix. See *Typhlo-enteritis*.

Periurethritis, per-e-u-reth-re'tis. Inflammation of connective tissue around the urethra.

Periuterine, per-e-u'ter-in (*peri*, *uterus*). *Perihysteric*. Situate around the uterus; hence periuterine inflammation or periuterine phlegmon, inflammation of areolar tissue around the uterus.

Perivaginitis, per-e-vaj-in-e'tis. Paracolpitis. **P. phlegmono'sa dis'secans**, paracolpitis with suppuration.

Perivascular, per-e-vas'ku-lar (*peri*, *vasculum*, vessel). Situate around a vessel, as the perivascular canals or grooves, which have been said to surround the minute cerebral vessels, having an epithelial lining and communicating with the lymphatic system. **P. lymphat'ics**, lymphatic vessels or plexuses ensheathing blood-vessels. **P. sheath**, sheath of pia mater forming a perivascular canal.

Perivasculi'tis. Inflammation of perivascular sheaths, especially of retinal vessels. **P. nodo'sa**, in this form indurated tubercles exist around the vessels. **P. specif'ica**, form due to specific bacteria or their products, as in tuberculosis, glanders, or leprosy.

Perivesical, per-e-ves'ik-al (*peri*, *vesica*, bladder). Situate around the bladder.

Perivis'ceral. Surrounding the viscera.

Perivitel'line space. Space between zona pellucida and vitellus when the latter shrinks.

Per'iwinkle, les'ser. Vinca minor.

Perizo'ma (*peri*, *zonnumi*, to gird). Bandage; girdle; a truss. Herpes zoster. Diaphragm.

Perizostra, per-e-zos'trah (*peri*, *zoster*, a belt). Bandage for different parts of the body, especially the waist.

Per'kinism. A therapeutical means first employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins of Norwich, Connecticut, toward the termination of the last century, and named after him. It consisted in drawing over the affected or other parts the pointed extremities of two metallic rods, called metallic tractors, each made of a different metal. The success obtained was through the influence of the imagination; as a remedial agent it ranks as high as animal magnetism, but no higher. The operation was also called *tractoration*.

Per'kinist. A believer in, and practiser of, Perkinism.

Perkinis'tic. Relating or belonging to Perkinism.

Per'la. Pearl. Cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.

Per'manent car'tilage. That which remains, without ossifying, throughout life. **P. teeth**, those not replaced by others, but replacing milk or temporary teeth.

Perman'ganas. Permanganate. **P. potas'sicus**, potassium permanganate.

Perman'ganate. Salt formed by combination of permanganic acid with a base. **P. of potas'sium**, see *Potassium*.

Per'meable. Capable of affording passage to fluids. Term also applied to strictures through which an instrument can be passed.

Permis'sus (*per*, *mitto*, to pass). Licentiate.

Permis'tio (*per*, *misceo*, to mix). Coition.

Permix'tio. Coition.

Permo'tio (*per*, *moveo*, to move). Motion.

Pernicious, per-nish'us (*per*, *neco*, to destroy). Deleterious. **P. anæ'mia**, progressive, fatal form of anæmia. See *Anæmia*. **P. fe'ver**, fatal form of malarial fever with great prostration.

Per'nio. Chilblain. **P. sim'plex**, pernio with unbroken skin.

Pernocta'tion (*per*, *nox*, night). Insomnia.

Per'o (*peros*, deficient). In composition, deficient. Also external layer of olfactory lobe giving rise to olfactory nerve.

Perobrachius, per-o-brak'e-us (*pero*, *brachion*, arm). Wanting arms or with greatly malformed arms. Condition of monstrosity in which the lower extremity of one of the upper limbs is either absent or badly developed.

Peroceph'alus (*pero*, *kephale*, head). Monster with a defective head.

Perochirus, per-o-ki'rus (*pero*, *cheir*, hand). Having a malformed hand.

Perocormus, per-o-kor'mus (*pero*, *kormos*, trunk). Malformation in which the trunk is defective, and too short, from the absence of one or more vertebræ —the head and limbs being normal.

Perodactyl'eus (*pero*, *daktulos*, finger or toe). Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

Perodactyly, per-o-dak'til-e. Deficient or defective fingers.

Perodynia, per-o-din'e-ah (*pera*, a sac, stomach, *odune*, pain). Cardialgia.

Peroma, per-o'mah (*peroo*, to disable). Paralysis.

Peromel'ia (*pero*, *melos*, limb). Congenital misconstruction or mutilation of the limbs.

Perom'elus (*pero*, *melos*, a limb). Monster having deformed limbs, or in which the inferior extremity of one limb is absent or badly developed.

Peronæ'us or **Perone'us** (*perone*, fibula). Relating to the fibula, as the Peronæi muscles, etc. **P. anti'cus, P. bre'vis**, etc., see *Peroneal muscles*.

Peronarthrosis, per-on-ar-thro'sis (*pero*, *arthron*, joint). Saddle-joint.

Perone, per'o-na (*peiro*, to transfix). Fibula.

Perone'al (*perone*). *Peronæus*, *Fibular*. Belonging or relating to the fibula. **P. ar'tery**, *Fibular artery*; arises from the popliteal, situate deeply in the posterior and outer part of the leg It gives off branches of little importance; near the outer ankle it divides into two branches: posterior peroneal, which descends behind the lower joint of the fibula, on the outer surface of the calcaneum; anterior peroneal, which crosses the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament, to be distributed on the dorsal surface of the foot. **P. bone**, fibula. **P. commu'nicating nerves**, branches from external popliteal joining short saphenous. **P. groove**, on outer and under surface of cuboid bone, for tendon of peroneus longus. **P. mus'cles**, three in number: *Peronæus brevis*, situate beneath the peronæus longus; attached above to the outer surface of the fibula, and terminating below at the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, after having been reflected beneath the malleolus externus. It extends the foot upon the leg, at the same time raising a little the outer edge; may also act upon the leg and extend it upon the foot. 2. *Peronæus longus*, situate at the outer part of the leg. It is long, thick, and triangular above; thin, narrow, and flat below; attached above to the outer edge of the upper extremity of the fibula and to the upper third of the outer surface of that bone; below, it terminates at the outer part of the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone; extends the foot on the leg, turning its point outward and raising its outer edge; it acts also upon the leg, which it extends on the foot. 3. *Peronæus tertius*, situate at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg. It is long and flat, attached above to the inferior third of the anterior margin and inner surface of the fibula, terminating below at the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone; bends the foot on the leg by raising its outer edge. It can also bend the leg on the foot. **P. nerve**, external popliteal nerve. **P. ridge** or **spine**, ridge separating grooves for tendons of peroneal muscles on outer surface of calcaneum. **P. veins** follow the same course as the artery; they discharge into the posterior tibial.

Peronedactylius, per-o-ne-dak-til'e-us (*perone*, *daktulos*). Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

Perone'o. In combination, denotes relation with the fibula.

Peroneocalca'neus inter'nus. Accessorius ad accessorium.

Peroneosupraphalanget'tian. Extensor digitorum pedis longus.

Peroneosupraphalanginia'nus. Relating to or connected with the fibula and upper phalangeal surfaces.

Peroneotibia'lis. Pronator tibiæ.

Perone'um (*perone*). Fibula.

Perone'us. Peronæus. **P. accesso'rius,** apparently a form of peroneus quinti digiti. **P. ante'rior** or **anti'cus,** or **P. bre'vis,** see *Peroneal muscles.* **P. lon'gus, posti'cus,** or **pri'mus,** or **posti'cus lon'gus,** see *Peroneal muscles.* **P. me'dius** or **P. posti'cus bre'vis,** see *Peroneal muscles.* **P. quar'tus,** form of P. quinti digiti. **P. quin'tus** or **P. dig'iti,** muscle formed in many mammals, arising from the fibula between the peroneus longus and brevis, inserted upon proximal phalanx of little toe. In man it appears to be represented by a tendinous slip passing from P. brevis to extensor tendon of little toe. In about one-third of human subjects there appears a more or less complete restoration of the muscle. **P. secun'dus,** P. brevis; see *Peroneal muscles.* **P. sex'tus,** apparently a form of P. quinti digiti. **P. ter'tius,** see *Peroneal muscles.*

Peronodactyliæ'us or **Peronodactyl'ius** (*perone, daktulos,* finger or toe). Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundis perforans.

Feronospora, per-on-os'po-rah. Genus of Fungi; mildew is an example. **P. Barcino'næ** or **Ferra'ni,** supposed by Ferran to be a cholera micro-organism; but it is a fungus.

Pero-olfacto'rius (Wilder). Softer outside portion of olfactory bulb, from which olfactory filaments arise.

Per. op. emet. Abbv. for peractâ operatione emeticâ, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

Peropla'sia (*pero, plasso,* to form). Malformation by defect.

Per'opus (*pero, pous,* foot). Having deformed feet; monstrosity in which the lower extremity of one of the lower limbs is either absent or badly deformed.

Pero'sis (*peroö,* to maim). Defective formation; condition of being malformed or maimed.

Peros'mic acid. Osmic acid.

Peroso'mus (*pero, soma,* body). Monster whose whole body is imperfectly developed.

Perosplanchnica, per-o-splank'nik-ah (*pero, splanchnon,* viscus). Congenital misconstruction of the viscera.

Perotis (per-o'tis) **latifo'lia.** The root of this grass is diuretic and slightly astringent.

Perox'ide. One of a series of oxides containing highest quantivalence of oxygen. **P. of hy'drogen,** hydrogen peroxide. **P. of i'ron** (B. P.), ferric oxyhydrate. **P. of man'ganese,** manganese dioxide. **P. of mer'cury,** mercuric oxide.

Perox'idum. Peroxide.

Peroxyhydrate, per-oks-e-hi'drate. Hydrate of a peroxide.

Perpendicular line of ulna. Ridge on posterior surface separating attachment of extensor carpi ulnaris from that of supinator brevis and extensors of thumb and index finger. **P. plate,** central, vertical portion of ethmoid, thin lamina of bone in median line separating the nasal fossæ, ossified separately.

Perpendicularis, per-pen-dik-u-lar'is. Perpendicular. **P. extre'mus lin'guæ,** intrinsic muscle of tongue; vertical fibres passing downward forming curves with concavity outward.

Perpendic'ulum hep'atis (*perpendiculum,* plumb-line, *hepar,* liver). Suspensory ligament of the liver.

Perperacu'tus (extremely acute). An epithet applied to very violent and rapid diseases.

Perplex'i mor'bi (*per, plecto, plexum,* to interweave). See *Complication.*

Perplica'tion (*per, plico,* to fold). Method of tying arteries, which consists in making a small incision in the side of the artery near its bleeding orifice, introducing a small pair of forceps, seizing the open extremity, and drawing it backward through the aperture made in the side of the vessel, so as to form a kind of knot.

Perrosin. See *Pinus abies.*

Per'ry. See *Cider.*

Per'sea cam'fora. See *Camphor.* **P. cas'sia,** Laurus cassia. **P. cinnamo'mum,** Laurus cinnamomum. **P. cube'ba,** Piper cubeba. **P. gratis'sima,** *Laurus persea, Palta tree, Avocado* or *Alligator pear.* Slender, very high tree of Peru, with a small dome-like top, which grows on the eastern declivity of the Andes, and rises at times to the height of more than 60 feet. Its fruit —(S.) *Palta*—which is pear-shaped, is generally much liked. It dissolves like butter on the tongue. The leaves are reckoned balsamic, pectoral, and vulnerary; seeds are very astringent. **P. In'dica,** bay tree of the East Indies. Bark has stomachic and leaves antidysenteric properties. **P. pichu'rim,** see *Pichurim beans.* **P. sas'safras,** Laurus sassafras.

Persecu'tion, ma'nia of. Form of chronic mental disorder in which the patient ascribes all his morbid sensations to persecution of which he is the supposed victim.

Perseite, per'se-ite. Substance, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, derived from Persea gratissima.

Per'sian. Pertaining to or coming from Persia. **P. bal'sam,** compound tincture of benzoin. **P. ber'ries,** fruit of *Rhamnus amygdalina* and other species of R.; furnishes a yellow dye. **P. fire,** anthrax. **P. in'sect pow'der,** powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum* and *Pyrethrum carneum;* used for killing insects. **P. man'na,** saccharine exudate from *Hedysarum alhagi,* resembling manna; used in India and Persia. **P. o'pium,** obtained from poppy grown in Persia; variable in quality, and used only by manufacturing chemists in preparation of opium alkaloids. **P. pel'litory,** *Pyrethrum roseum;* see *P. insect powder.* **P. ul'cer,** see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Per'sica vulga'ris. Amygdalus Persica; peach tree, native of China, cultivated in temperate climates. Leaves and flowers have been officinal; young branches, leaves, flowers, and seed yield, after maceration in water, a volatile oil identical with oil of bitter almonds.

Persica'ria (*persica,* peach tree, the blossoms being similar). Polygonum Persicaria. **P. mi'nor,** Polygonum Persicaria. **P. mi'tis,** Polygonum Persicaria. **P. u'rens,** Polygonum hydropiper. **P., wand'spiked,** Polygonum Virginianum. **P., wa'ter,** Polygonum amphibium.

Per'sicus ig'nis. Anthrax.

Persim'mon. Dyospyros Virginiana. See also *Chinese* and *Japanese persimmon.*

Persist'ent. Continued, permanent; not undergoing the usual development or change.

Persola'ta, Persolla'ta, or **Persolu'ta.** Arctium lappa.

Per'sonal equa'tion. Special reaction time or capability of each individual. See *Reaction time.* **P. er'ror,** time lost—the fraction of a second—in personal observation of execution of a voluntary movement.

Perspecillum, per-spes-il'lum (*per, specio,* to behold). See *Spectacles.*

Perspira'bile Sanctoria'num (after Sanctorius). Perspiration.

Perspira'tion (*per, spiro,* to breathe, to exhale). Insensible transpiration or exhalation is continually going on at the surface of the skin and membranes. Sensible perspiration is called *sweat.* The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed sudoriparous glands, sweat-glands, consisting of a convoluted tube situate beneath the true skin, and of spiral ducts which open obliquely under the scales of the epidermis. A certain portion of the perspired fluid is thrown off by ordinary physical exertion. The following estimates have been made of the number, size, etc. of sweat-glands in the human body: The body of a gland averages 0.17–0.35 mm. in diameter; in the axilla, 0.75–1.25, up to 3.9.

The total number of glands is about two millions (Krause); their volume about 80 cm. On 1 cm. of surface (Moleschott) there are: In the hand (volar surface), 373 of these glands; in the foot (plantar surface), 366; hand (back part), 103; neck, 178; forehead, 172; forearm (flexor side), 157; breast and abdomen, 155; forearm (extensor side), 149; foot (back part), 126; thigh and leg (median side), 79; cheeks, 75; nucha and back, 54. Pulmonary exudation or transpiration is that which takes place into the bronchia and is sent out with the expired air. See *Diaphoresis*, *Hidrosis*, *Sudation*, and *Sudor*. **P., dimin'ished** or **obstruct'ed**, see *Adiaphoresis*, *Adiapneustia*, and *Anidrosis*. **P., insen'sible**, see *Perspiration*. **P., mor'bid**, see *Ephidrosis*.

Perspirator, per'spir-a-tor. Respirator.

Perspiratory, per'spir-a-to-re. *Transpiratory*. Relating or belonging to, or the product of, perspiration.

Perstric'tion (*per*, *stringo*, to bind). Operation to arrest the flow of blood, as by compression or ligation.

Persudatio, per-su-dah'she-o (*per*, *sudo*, to sweat). Diapedesis. Bloody sweating.

Persul'phate of mer'cury. Mercuric sulphate.

Persulphuric (per-sulf-u'rik) **ac'id**. Acid prepared by adding hydrogen peroxide to diluted sulphuric acid.

Persulta'tion (*persulto*, to leap through). Sweating of blood. Profuse perspiration.

Per'tica (pole) **per se**. Penis.

Pertroph'ic (*per*, *trophe*, nourishment). Relating or pertaining to excess of nourishment or nutrition.

Pertru'sio mu'tua (*per*, *trudo*, to thrust). Endosmose.

Perturbatio, per-tur-bah'she-o. Mental disturbance. Malaise. Functional loss of equilibrium. **P. al'vi**, diarrhœa.

Perturbatio'nes (pl. of **Perturba'tio**) **an'imæ** (*per*, *turbo*, to disturb). Affections or disturbed conditions of the mind.

Perturba'trix medici'na. *Perturbating treatment*. Mode of treatment in which very active means are employed, and such as impress upon diseases a different course from that natural to them. It is the antithesis of *Medicina expectans*. Much evil has resulted from such treatment, especially in febrile diseases.

Pertusorium, per-tu-so're-um (*pertundo*, to pierce). Instrument for rupturing membranes of the fœtus and facilitating discharge of liquor amnii.

Pertus'sal. Relating or appertaining to pertussis.

Pertus'sine. A term proposed for the specific zymotic principle by which whooping cough, or pertussis, is propagated.

Pertus'sis (*per*, *tussis*, cough). A violent cough. *Hooping cough*, *Whooping cough*, *Chin cough*, *Kin cough*, *Kind cough* (Ger. *Kind*, a child). A violent convulsive cough, returning by fits at longer or shorter intervals, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop. Fits of coughing generally recur more frequently during the night, morning, and evening than in the day. It is esteemed to be contagious, and attacks the young more particularly. It is rare for it to affect an individual the second time. The duration is various—six or eight weeks or more. Although the paroxysms are very violent, it is not a dangerous disease. It may, however, give rise to other affections, as convulsions, pneumonia, etc., when the complication is very dangerous, as the cause cannot be removed. Those children suffer the least who evacuate the contents of the stomach during the fit. In the treatment all that can be done is to palliate. It must be borne in mind that the disease will in time wear itself out. After the disease has continued for some weeks, and persists in part from habit, change of air is essential.

Peru'. See *Lima*. **P., bal'sam of**, see *Balsam of Peru*.

Perunc'tio (*per*, *ungo*, to anoint). Inunction.

Peru'vian bal'sam. See *Balsam*. **P. bark**, cinchona. **P. ipecacuan'ha**, striated or black ipecacuanha; root of Psychotria emetica; contains emetine; occasionally appears in commerce as substitute for official ipecac. **P. wart**, verrugo Peruana.

Peruvin, per-u'vin. Cinnamin alcohol, obtained from Peruvian balsam.

Perver'sion (*per*, *verto*, to turn). One of the four modifications of function in disease, the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. Also disorder or morbid change in fluids.

Pervigilium, per-vij-il'e-um (*per*, *vigilo*, to watch). Insomnia; coma vigil.

Pervious, pur've-us. Open; penetrable.

Pes. Foot. Inferior extremity of the abdominal member, representing a bony arch, an elastic vault, which transmits the weight of the body to the ground. It is divided into three parts—the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges or toes. **P. accesso'rius**, eminence of white matter situate between the hippocampus major and minor, at the junction of the posterior with the descending cornu ammonis. **P. Alexandri'nus**, Anthemis pyrethrum. **P. anseri'nus**, Chenopodium bonus Henricus. **P. anseri'nus fasc'iæ lat'æ**, radiating bands formed by insertion of sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus on inner side of the knee. **P. a. ma'jor**, plexus formed by interlacing of branches of facial nerve in substance of parotid gland and on side of the face. **P. a. mi'nor**, infraorbital plexus. **P. a. ner'vi media'ni**, plexus anserinus of the median nerve. **P. calca'neus**, talipes calcaneus. **P. ca'ti**, Antennaria dioica. **P. ca'vus**, talipes cavus. **P. coro'næ radiat'æ**, foot of corona radiata. **P. equi'nus**, talipes equinus. **P. fabric'itans**, elephantiasis cruris. **P. hippocam'pi ma'jor**, cornu ammonis. **P. hippocam'pi mi'nor**, hippocampus minor. **P. hippopot'ami ma'jor**, cornu ammonis. **P. hippopot'ami mi'nor**, cornu ammonis. **P. leo'nis**, alchemilla. **P. olfacto'rius**, inner fibrous layer of olfactory lobe. **P. pedun'culi**, crusta. **P. plan'us**, see *Kyllosis*. **P. val'gus**, talipes valgus. **P. va'rus**, talipes varus.

Pes'sary (*pessos*, small stone or other substance for playing at draughts). Solid instrument, made of cork, ivory, or elastic gum, which is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus in cases of prolapsus of that organ or relaxation of the vagina, to keep vaginal hernia reduced, etc. The ancients made use of medicated pessaries, which they distinguished into emollient, astringent, aperient, etc., and they are still used, although generally called vaginal suppositories. An anal pessary is sometimes employed for the compression of hemorrhoids. The form of pessaries is very variable—round, oval, etc., according to fancy and circumstances. Some of them have an external support from a stem, the intra-uterine pessary, for example. Some forms of pessary are referred to according to their shape, as the ring pessary, the horseshoe pessary, etc., and the various modifications of shape are also named after their proposers, as Hodge's pessary, etc. **P., a'nal**, see *Pessary*. **P., intra-u'terine**, *Stem pessary*; an instrument for rectifying uterine displacements, as anteversion and retroversion, consisting of a stem which is introduced into the uterus; this stem is attached to a flattened ovoid bulb or ball, on which the cervix uteri rests. Connected with this is sometimes an external part or wire frame, which is attached at one extremity to a flat tubular portion passing into the vagina, to be fixed to the intra-uterine portion. The wire frame is made to press upon the pubis, so that the pessary can be kept in position *in utero*. This is essentially the intra-uterine pessary of Professor Simpson of Edinburgh. See *Uterine elevator*. **P., med'icated**, see *Pessary*. **P., stem**, pessary, intra-uterine.

Pesse'ma or **Pessi'ma**. Mycosis fungoïdes. Skin disease characterized by hard, brownish-yellow pustules, surrounded by inflammatory areolæ, covering the entire body and producing a checker-board appearance; a variety of papilloma.

Pes'simism (*pessimus*, worst). Viewing everything in the worst light, a common symptom of melancholy and hypochondriasis.

Pes'sulus (dim. of **Pessus**). Pessary; penis.

Pes'sum or **Pes'sus**. Pessary.

Pest. Plague or endemic contagious disease.

Pestich'iæ or **Pesticiæ**, pes-tik'e-e. Petechiæ.

Pestif'erous (*pestis*, pest, *fero*, to bear). Tending to produce pestilence.

Pest'ilence (*pestis*, pestilence). Malignant spreading disease; applied especially to plague. **P., chol'eric**, spasmodic cholera. **P., gland'ular**, plague. **P., hæmagas'tric**, yellow fever. **P., sep'tic**, plague. **P. weed**, Petasites vulgaris; leaves are detergent, flowers diaphoretic; root is vermifuge.

Pestilen'tia (*pestis*). Pestilence; plague. **P. hæmagas'trica**, yellow fever.

Pestilen'tial. Relating or appertaining to a pest or plague. Pestilential diseases are those that bear some resemblance to the plague in respect to the mode of propagation, symptoms, danger, etc. **P. fe'ver**, malignant fever, generally typhus.

Pes'tilentwort. Tussilago petasites.

Pestil'itas (*pestis*). Plague.

Pest'ine (*pestis*, plague). Term for the specific zymotic principle by which plague is propagated.

Pes'tis. Pest. **P. acutis'sima**, plague. **P. adenosep'tica**, plague. **P. American'a**, yellow fever. **P. Antoninia'na**, plague of Antoninus. **P. bel'lica**, typhus. **P. bovil'la**, rinderpest. **P. Britan'nica**, sudor Anglicus. **P. bubona'ria orienta'lis**, plague. **P. contagio'sa**, plague. **P. glandulo'sa**, plague. **P. glossan'thrax**, glossanthrax. **P. inguina'ria**, plague. **P. intertrop'ica**, yellow fever. **P. marrano'rum**, syphilis. **P. ni'gra**, black death. **P. occidenta'lis**, yellow fever. **P. orienta'lis**, plague. **P. sep'tica**, plague. **P. variolo'sa**, variola.

Pes'tle (*pistillum*). See *Pilum*. **P., spring**, see *Pilum*.

Peta'la. Petals. **P. rhœ'ades**, red-poppy petals. **P. ro'sæ**, pale rose. **P. r. Gal'licæ**, red rose.

Peta'le. Phtheiriasis.

Pet'als. Leaves of corolla of flower.

Petasi'tes (*petasos*, a sun-hat). Tussilago petasites. **P. hy'brida**, Tussilago petasites. **P. ma'jor**, Tussilago petasites. **P. officina'lis**, Tussilago petasites. **P. ru'bens**, Tussilago petasites. **P. vulga'ris**, Tussilago petasites.

Petaur'um. A seat suspended by ropes, in which a person taking exercise sat and was tossed about by assistants.

Petechiæ, pet-ek'e-e (pl. of **Petechia**) ([I.] *pedechio*, flea-bite). Small spots, similar in shape and color to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin in the course of severe fevers, etc. They are, under such circumstances, signs of great prostration. The smallest spots—mere specks or dots—are often termed *stigmata*. **P. ex ic'tu pu'licum**, purpura pulicosa. **P. sine feb're**, purpura simplex.

Petechial, pet-e'ke-al. Resembling or accompanied by petechiæ. **P. fe'ver**, cerebrospinal meningitis; typhus fever. **P. scur'vy**, purpura simplex.

Petechian'osus (*petechia*, *nosos*). Purpura hæmorrhagica. Typhus. Formation of petechiæ.

Petersen's bag. Rubber bag to be introduced into the rectum and distended during suprapubic lithotomy.

Petic'ulæ. Petechiæ.

Peti'go. Impetigo.

Peti'na (*peto*, to go). Sole.

Peti'olus (dim. of **Pes**, foot). *Pediolus*. A footstalk or leaf-stalk of a plant. A petiole. **P. epiglot'tidis**, the root of the epiglottis. **P. glan'dulæ pinea'lis**, peduncle of pineal gland. **P. mal'lei**, manubrium mallei. **P. tetran'dra**, root of this plant is employed by the Brazilians as a sudorific.

Petit, canal of. *Godronné canal*. Sacculated passage encircling lens of the eye, lying within two layers of suspensory ligament.

Petit mal (F.). Mild form of epilepsy.

Petit's her'nia. Lumbar hernia. **P.'s opera'tion**, herniotomy without opening the sac.

Petiveria (pet-iv-er'e-ah) **allia'cea.** Guinea-hen-weed. The plant is febrifuge, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.

Petræ'leum (*petra*, rock, *elaion*, oil). Petroleum.

Petræ'um (*petraios*, living among rocks). Solidago virgaurea.

Petrap'ium (*petro*, *apium*, parsley). Bubon Macedonicum.

Petrifaction, pet-re-fak'shun (*petra*, rock, *facio*, to make). Process of changing into stone. Obstetrical term denoting the condition of a fœtus being converted into a lithopædion. Hardening of a tissue by deposit of saline material from the blood.

Petrissage (F.), pet-ris-sazh'. A form of massage in which the part is gathered up in the hand and firmly pressed and rolled.

Pe'tro (*petros*, rock). In composition, rock, and the petrous or rocky portion of the temporal bone.

Petrobas'ilar fis'sure. Narrow irregular space at base of skull between petrous portion of temporal bone, the basilar process of occipital, and the body of the sphenoid, filled during life by basilar fibrocartilage.

Petrohy'oid mus'cle. Aberrant form of stylohyoid, arising from petrous portion of temporal bone.

Petrolar'ium or **Petrolari'num.** Petrolatum.

Petrolat'um (Ph. U. S.). Petroleum ointment; purified residue after distilling off lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum; yellowish, fluorescent, amorphous, tasteless, odorless, neutral, fat-like mass, melting at 40° to 51° C., insoluble in water, soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, oil of turpentine, benzin, benzol, and in fixed and volatile oils; protective; used in pharmacy as a substitute for lard. For various purposes of external application it is well known under the names Cosmoline and Vaseline.

Petro'leum (*petro*, *elaion*, oil). *Rock oil*, *Earth oil*, *Barbadoes tar*. Bituminous substance flowing spontaneously from the earth in various parts of the world, and abounding on this continent over a large area. It has a fetid odor, bitter, acrid taste; is semiliquid, tenacious, semitransparent, of a reddish-brown color; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils and sulphur, and is partially soluble in ether. The petroleum found at Gabian, near Béziers, in France, has been called *Oleum Gabianum*, *Petroleum rubrum*. Petroleum has been given as an excitant expectorant and anthelmintic, and mixed with tincture of asafœtida in tapeworm; also used externally in chilblains, chronic rheumatism, affections of the joints and skin, and paralysis, and is a disinfectant and parasiticide. *New York petroleum*, called *Seneca oil*, is used externally in similar cases. **P. Barbaden'se**, petroleum. **P. ben'zin**, benzin. **P., crude**, limpid, iridescent, yellowish or reddish liquid, of peculiar bituminous odor, sp. gr. 0.75 to 0.85; soluble in fixed and volatile oils, ether, and absolute alcohol. Native petroleum partially purified by fractional distillation. **P. e'ther**, benzin. **P. oint'ment**, petroleum. **P. spirit** (Ph. U. S.), benzin. **P. sulphura'tum** (composed of petrol. Barbad., ℥xvj; flor. sulph., ℥iv) has been used as a pectoral, and as a detergent to ulcers. It has been accounted antispasmodic and sudorific; dose, gtt. x to xxx; externally it is used as a stimulant and discutient.

Pet'rolin. Commercial name given to a combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.

Petromas'toid canal'. Short passage from back part of tympanum to mastoid antrum. **P. fora'men**, tympanic orifice of petromastoid canal. **P. por'tion**, united petrous and mastoid portions of temporal bone considered as an ossific integer.

Pe'tro-occip'ital. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone. **P.-o. si'nus, infe'rior**, vein running on external surface of base of skull between middle lacerate and jugular foramina. **P.-o. si'nus, supe'rior**, inferior petrosal sinus. **P.-o. su'ture**, formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal with the occipital bone; a deep groove separating the bones, which have between them a thin layer of cartilage.

Petropharyngeus, pe-tro-far-in-ja'us. Small muscle occasionally found arising from the under surface of

the petrous bone and inserted into the pharynx with stylopharyngeus.

Petro'sal. Petrous; relating to petrous portion of temporal bone. **P. bone,** petrous bone. **P. crest,** lower edge of vaginal process of temporal bone. **P. gan'glion,** petrous ganglion. **P. nerves,** small nerves passing through foramina in the petrous portion. The *great superficial p. n.* arises from geniculate ganglion, passes out through hiatus Fallopii, joins *great deep p. n.*, which arises from filaments of the carotid plexus; the two united constitute the Vidian. *Small superficial p. n.* and *small deep p. n.*, branches from tympanic plexus, first to the otic ganglion through the canaliculus tympanicus, later along tensor tympani to carotid plexus; *external superficial p. n.*, inconstant filament uniting the geniculate ganglion with the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery. **P. si'nuses,** venous channels of dura mater in relation with petrous portion; *superior*, running along its upper border from the cavernous to the lateral sinus; *inferior*, along the lower border of the bulb of the internal jugular vein. *External p. s.* is an emissary of the carotid canal.

Petrosalpingopharyngeus, pet-ro-sal-pin-go-far-in-ja'us. Fleshy fasciculus which extends from the sphenoid bone, from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and from the Eustachian tube to the upper part of the pharynx. See *Constrictor.*

Petrosalpingostaphylinus, pet-ro-sal-pin-go-staf-il-e'nus. Circumflexus; levator palati.

Petroselinites, pet-ro-sel-in-e'tees. Wine made from parsley.

Petroseli'num (*petro, selinon,* parsley). Apium petroselinum. **P. Macedon'icum,** Bubon Macedonicum. **P. sati'vum,** fruit and root are official; see *Parsley.*

Petrosphe'noid. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone. **P. lig'ament, ante'rior,** connective tissue and fibro-cartilage filling up the middle lacerate foramen at the base of the skull. **P. l., poste'rior,** band stretching from apex of petrous portion of temporal bone to posterior clinoid process over the sixth nerve. **P. su'ture,** small suture formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

Petrosphenoi'dal. Petrosphenoid.

Petrosquamo'sal fis'sure or **su'ture.** Seam which at birth separates the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone; traces of it are usually visible in the adult skull, limiting the anterior surface of the petrous portion within the cranium.

Petrosqua'mous si'nus. Venous passage of dura mater sometimes found at junction of petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone, discharging into lateral sinus.

Petrostaphyli'nus. Levator palati.

Petro'sum, os. Petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Pe'trous. *Petrosus, Petrosal.* Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone; relating or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. bone,** petrous portion of temporal bone. **P. gan'glion,** *Petrosal ganglion, Ganglion of Andersch,* formed by the glossopharyngeal nerve shortly after it emerges from the jugular fossa. From this ganglion M. Jacobson, of Copenhagen, traced an anastomosing loop through the cavity of the tympanum, which left branches there, and was thence reflected downward to join the Vidian nerve. See *Otic ganglion.* This has been called the *nerve of Jacobson, tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal;* and the inosculation, *Jacobson's anastomosis.* **P. por'tion of tem'poral bone,** see *Temporal bone.* **P. pro'cess,** see *Temporal bone.* **P. si'nuses,** *Petrosal sinuses,* two venous sinuses of the dura mater connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The superior petrosal sinus arises from the cavernous sinus; follows the upper edge of the petrous portion, which affords it a gutter; passes into the great circumference of the tentorium cerebelli; and opens into the lateral sinus, where the latter experiences a bend near the base of the pars petrosa; it is triangular. The inferior petrosal sinus arises from the cavernous sinus at the same point as the last, with which it communicates at the moment of its origin; descends between the inferior edge of the pars petrosa and the basilary process; and terminates in the lateral sinus at the sinus or gulf of the internal jugular vein. It is triangular, and broader at its extremities than at the middle.

Pet'tenkoffer's test. Test for the presence of bile-acids, as in the urine, by dropping any solution containing bile into a mixture of sulphuric acid and sugar, a purplish-crimson color being produced.

Pet'tymorrel. Aralia racemosa.

Pe'tum or **Pe'tun.** Nicotiana tabacum.

Peuce, pu'se. Pinus sylvestris.

Peucea (pu'se-ah) **balsame'a.** See *Pinus abies.*

Peucedanine, pu-sed'an-een. Crystallizable substance ($C_{12}H_{12}O_3$) obtained from root of Peucedanum ostruthium and Peucedanum officinale.

Peuced'anum (*peuke,* pine tree, its leaves resembling those of the pine). *Hog's fennel, Sulphurwort.* Ord. Umbelliferæ. The root has a strong fetid smell, somewhat resembling that of sulphureous solutions, and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as antihysteric and nervine. **P. Alsat'icum,** peucedanum. **P. altis'simum,** peucedanum. **P. Austri'acum,** see *P. palustre.* **P. grave'olens,** dill-seed; see *Anethum graveolens.* **P. officina'le,** peucedanum. **P. oreoseli'num,** Athamanta aureoselinum. **P. ostruth'ium,** Imperatoria ostruthium. **P. palus'tre,** *Marsh selinum,* a European plant, has been recommended as an antiepileptic. In Courland it has been a famous remedy in epilepsy. Peucedanum Austriacum is possessed of the same virtues. **P. panicula'tum,** peucedanum. **P. praten'se,** P. silaüs. **P. sati'vum,** Pastinaca sativa. **P. sil'aüs,** *English* or *Meadow saxifrage;* roots, leaves, and seeds were once recommended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives. **P. terra'tum,** peucedanum.

Peu'mus. Ord. Monimiaceæ. **P. bol'dus,** Chilian evergreen shrub; leaves are called boldo; reputed to be of value in genito-urinary inflammations, and employed in France in inflammation of the liver. The bark is used for tanning, and the wood for charcoal-making. **P. fra'grans,** P. boldus.

Pex'is. Concretion.

Pey'eri glan'dulæ. *Peyer's glands* or *patches, Agminated* or *Aggregate glands.* Small glands situated beneath the villous coat of the intestines (called after Peyer, who well described them). They are clustered together, having a honeycomb appearance, and are extremely numerous. They occur mostly in the lower portion of the ileum, and resemble, in their morphology and functions, the lymphatic ganglions. When scattered singly, they are called *glandulæ solitariæ.* They are evidently concerned in the great functions of lymphosis and hæmatosis.

Pe'za. Foot. According to some, the sole of the foot; and to others, the astragalus, the ankle.

Pezi'za (or **Peze'za**) **acetab'ulum.** Species growing in France, which is edible and reputed to be purgative. **P. auric'ula,** *Jew's ear,* ord. Fungi. This fungus is said to be astringent, but has chiefly been used in decoction or infusion as a gargle in relaxed sore throat.

Pflüger's (pflig'er's) **gas-pump.** Mercurial pump used to extract gases from the blood and to collect them for chemical analysis. **P.'s sacs,** tubular passages observed in the ovary in very early fœtal development. **P.'s sal'ivary tubes,** intralobular ducts of the salivary glands. **P.'s tubes** or **tu'bules,** ovarian tubes.

Pha'ce (*phake,* a grain of the lentil; a lens). Chloasma; lens; crystalline lens; and a flask for the application of heat, so called owing to its flattened, lens-like shape.

Phacecphlogiscon, fas-ek-flo-jis'kon. Varicella lentiformis.

Phacellus (fas-el'lus) or **Phace'lus.** Fasciculus.

Phacentocele, fas-en-to-se'le (Eng. fas-en'to-seel) (*phace, entos,* within, *kele,* swelling). Dislocation of the lens into the anterior chamber.

Phachymenitis, fak-him-en-e'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline.

Pha'ci or **Pha'cia.** Ephelides.

Phacicus, fas'ik-us (*phake*). Lens-shaped, lenticular.

Phacitis, fas-e'tis (*phake,* lens, *itis*). Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phacium, fas'e-um. A drink or poultice of lentils.

Phacocatapiesis, fak-o-kat-ap-e-a'sis (*phace, katapiesis,* downward pressure). Depression of the lens.

Phaco'copis (*phace, kopis,* knife). Lens-shaped knife.

Phacocyste, fak-o-sis'te (*phace, kustis,* cyst or bladder). Capsule of the lens. See *Crystalline.*

Phacocystectom'ia (*phacocyste, ektome,* cutting out). Operation for cataract, which consists in cutting out a part of the capsule of the lens.

Phacocysti'tis (*phacocyste,* capsule of the lens, *itis*). Inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

Phaco'des (*phace, odes*). Lens-shaped.

Phacohydropsia, fak-o-hid-rop'se-ah (*phace, hudrops,* dropsy). Dropsy of capsule of lens.

Phacohymenitis, fak-o-him-en-e'tis (*phace, humen,* membrane, *itis*). Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline.

Pha'coid (*phace, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a lens. See *Crystalline.*

Phacoideï'tis (*phacoid, itis*). Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phacoid'oscope (*phace, skopeo,* to view). Modification of what was formerly called the ophthalmoscope, for the observation and measurement of reflected images.

Phacomalacia, fak-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*phace, malakos,* soft). Soft cataract.

Phacometachoresis (fak-o-met-ak-o-ra'sis) or **Phacometœce'sis** (*phace, metachoreo,* to change place). Dislocation of the crystalline.

Phacometer, fak-om'et-ur (*phace, metron*). Instrument for determining the refractive power of lenses.

Phacopalingen'esis (*phace, palin,* again, *genesis,* generation). Regeneration of the crystalline.

Phac'opis (*phace, kopis,* knife). Lens-shaped knife.

Phacoplane'sis (*phace, planesis,* wandering). Mobility of the lens.

Phacoplas'ma (*phace, plasso,* to mould). Linseed-meal poultice.

Phacoptis'ana (*phace, ptisane,* drink). A drink of lentils; a poultice of lentils.

Phacopyosis, fak-o-pe-o'sis (*phace, puosis,* suppuration). Name given formerly to suppuration imagined to occur in crystalline lens.

Pha'cos. Ervum lens.

Phacosclero'ma or **Phacosclero'sis** (*phace, skleros,* hard, *oma*). Induration of the crystalline.

Phacosclerosis, fak-o-skler-o'sis (*phace, skleroo,* to harden). Hardening of crystalline lens.

Phacoscope, fak'o-skope (*phace, skopeo,* to see). Instrument for measuring the crystalline lens during accommodation.

Phacoscotasmus, fak-o-sko-taz'mus. Condition in which the crystalline lens is obscured.

Phacoscoto'ma (*phace, skotoma,* darkness). Opacity of crystalline lens.

Phacoscotome, fak-os'ko-tome (*phace, skotoma,* darkness). Opacity of crystalline lens.

Phaco'sis (*phace*). Production of freckles.

Phaco'tus (*phakotos,* lens-shaped). Lenticular; having chloasma or freckles.

Pha'cus. Ervum lens.

Phacydropsia (fak-e-drop'se-ah) or **Phac'ydrops** (*phace, hudrops,* dropsy). Fluid cataract.

Phacymeni'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phænicis'mus. Rubeola.

Phænomenogenia, fen-om-en-o-jen'e-ah. Genesis of phenomena occurring in disease.

Phænomenolo'gia (*logos,* description). Description of phenomena; symptomatology; semeiology.

Phænom'enon (*phaino,* to manifest). Phenomenon.

Phænomenoscop'ia (*phænomenon, skopeo,* to examine). See *Symptomatology.*

Phænophthalmotropia, fe-nof-thal-mo-tro'pe-ah (*phaino,* to manifest, *ophthalmos, trepo,* to turn). Apparatus designed by Donders to illustrate the movements of the eye by movable globe, rings, and axes.

Phænozygous, fe-noz'ig-us. Term applied to skulls having zygomatic arches visible when viewed directly from above.

Phæochlorophyll, fe-o-klo'ro-fil. Coloring matter obtained from chlorophyll.

Phæomyelitis, fe-o-me-el-e'tis (*phaios,* gray, *muelos,* marrow). Inflammation, acute in character, of gray matter of spinal cord.

Phæore'tin. Brown resinous matter contained in rhubarb, but not of therapeutic value.

Phagæna, faj-e'nah (*phago,* to eat). Boulimia.

Phagedæna, faj-e-de'nah (*phagedaina,* ravenous hunger). Boulimia. Phagedenic ulcer. **P. gangræno'sa,** hospital gangrene. **P. nosocomia'lis,** hospital gangrene. **P. pu'tris,** see *Phagedenic ulcer* and *Hospital gangrene.*

Phageden'ic. *Phagedenous, Rodent.* That which rapidly eats away; gangrenous. **P. chan'cre,** destructive form of primary syphilitic sore. A virulent variety has been long known in London hospitals under the name "Swan-alley sore," from the miserable locality inhabited by prostitutes in which it formerly prevailed. **P. slough'ing of the mouth,** cancer aquaticus. **P. ul'cer,** *Phagedenic sore, Nome, Phagedæna,* one which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighboring parts. Where the slough extends deeper than the surface, the term *Sloughing phagedæna* is applied to it. The morbid condition which gives occasion to this destruction of parts is called *Phagedenism.* A *Phagedenic* in the materia medica is a substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, etc.

Phagedenism, faj'e-den-izm. See *Phagedenic ulcer.*

Phagede'nous. Phagedenic.

Phagocytes, fag'o-sites (*phago,* to eat, *kutos,* hollow). Leucocytes which destroy bacteria by enclosing and absorbing them.

Phagocytoblast, fag-o-si'to-blast. Mesoderm.

Phagocyto'sis. Condition in which phagocytes have an existence. Destruction of bacteria by phagocytes. Development of phagocytes.

Phagomania, fag-o-man'e-ah (*phago,* to eat, *mania,* insanity). Paroxysmal craving for food, leading to theft.

Phakitis, fak-e'tis. Phacitis.

Phakohydrops'ia. Dropsy of capsule of lens.

Phakohymeni'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

Phakom'eter (*phake,* lens, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the power of lenses.

Phakosclerema, fak-o-skler-a'mah (*phace, skleros,* hard). Induration of the crystalline lens. Hard cataract.

Phakosclero'sis. Induration of the crystalline lens. Hard cataract.

Phakoscope, fak'o-skope (*phace, skopeo,* to observe). Instrument for observing changes in form of the lens during accommodation by doubling the reflected image with prisms.

Pha'lacra, Phalacro'ma, or **Phalacro'sis.** Calvities; baldness.

Phalac'rotes. Alopecia.

Phalæ'na pinguina'lis (*phalaina,* moth). See *Ectozoa.*

Phalangagra, fal-an'gag-rah (*phalanx, agra,* seizure). Phalangarthritis.

Phalan'gal (*phalanx*). *Phalangial, Phalangian.* Having relation to a phalanx.

Phalangarthritis, fal-an-gar-thre'tis (*phalanx, arthron,* joint, *itis*). *Phalangagra.* Gout in the fingers. Inflammation of the joints of the fingers or toes.

Phalange, fal-an'je. Phalanx.

Phalangeal, fal-an'ge-al. Like or relating to a phalanx. **P. pro'cess,** process of head-plate of outer rod of Corti, which joins with outer hair-cells; slen-

der prolongation of cells of Deiters of organ of Corti, attached above to phalanges of reticular lamina.

Phalan'ges (pl. of **Phalanx**). Bones of fingers and toes, fourteen in each member, arranged in three rows: proximal or basilar p., middle p., and distal or ungual p. Chaussier used the term only for the proximal p. **P. basila'res**, basilar p. **P. of Deiters**, see *Deiters, phalanges of.* **P. of the ear**, minute fibres in the organ of Corti. **P., me'dial**, second row of phalanges. **P. unguicula'res**, ungual phalanges.

Phalan'gial, Phalan'gian, or **Phalangia'nus.** Phalangal.

Phalangitis, fal-an-je'tis. Inflammation of a phalanx.

Phalan'gium esculen'tum (*phalangion*, venomous spider, whose poison it was supposed to neutralize). Scilla esculenta.

Phalango'sis (*phalanx*, row of soldiers, *osis*). An affection of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in two or three rows. See *Trichiasis.* Also dropping of the upper eyelid, from paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

Pha'lanx (*phalanx*, row of soldiers). A name which has been given to the small bones which form the fingers and toes, because placed alongside each other like a phalanx. They are the phalanges of the fingers and the phalanges of the toes. I. *Phalanges of the fingers*, in each hand fourteen—three to each finger, and two to the thumb; situate one above the other. They are distinguished numerically, reckoning from the base toward the tip of the finger. 1. The first or metacarpal; 2. The second or middle phalanges; 3. The third phalanges, which terminate each finger and support the nail. II. *Phalanges of the toes*, the same in number as those of the fingers, but much smaller and of a very different shape. The phalanges of a finger or toe are united with each other, and the first with the metacarpal or metatarsal bone. They are developed from two points of ossification, one for the superior extremity and the other for the body and inferior extremity.

Phal'aris Canarien'sis (*phalaros*, brilliant, white, shining, in application to the seed). *P. ovata. Cultivated Canary grass*, ord. Gramineæ. Seed of this grass, *Canary seed*, afford a nourishing meal. The ancients recommended them for allaying pains in the kidney and bladder. **P. zizanoï'des**, Andropogon muricatus.

Phallal'gia (*phallo, algos*, pain). Pain in the male organ.

Phallanastrophe, fal-lan-as'tro-fe (*phallo, anastrophe*, turning back). Distortion of the male organ backward.

Phallancylosis, fal-lan-kil-o'sis (*phallo, ankulosis*, bending). Chordee.

Phallaneurism, fal-lan'u-rizm. Aneurism of the penis.

Phal'lic (*phallos*, penis). Pertaining to the penis.

Phalli'tis (*phallo, itis*). Inflammation of the male organ.

Phal'lo (*phallos*, male organ). In composition, the male organ.

Phalloblennorrhœa, fal-lo-blen-nor-rhe'ah. Gleet.

Phallocamp'sis (*phallo, kampsis*, bending). Chordee.

Phallocarcinoma, fal-lo-kar-sin-o'mah (*phallo, karkinoma*, cancer). Carcinoma or cancer of the penis.

Phallocrypsis, fal-lo-krip'sis (*phallo, krupto*, to cover). Retraction of the penis; abnormal smallness of the penis.

Phallodyn'ia (*phallo, odune*, pain). Phallalgia.

Phal'loid (*phallo, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling the penis.

Phalloïdeæ (fal-lo-id'e-e) or **Phalloïd'ei** (*phallos*, penis, *eidos*, resemblance). Division of Fungi, the most important of which, medically, is phallus; see *Phallus.*

Phalloncus, fal-lon'kus (*phallo, onkos*, swelling). Tumefaction or tumor of the male organ.

Phalloplasty, fal'lo-plas-te (*phallo, plasso*, to form). Plastic surgery of the penis.

Phallopsoph'ia (*phallo, psophos*, noise). Discharge of wind from the male urethra.

Phallorrhag'ia (*phallos, rhegnumi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage from the male urethra.

Phallorrhœ'a (*phallos, rheo*, to flow). Gonorrhœa in the male.

Phallorrhoïschesis, fal-lor-rho-is-kes'is (*phallos, rheo*, to discharge, *ischo* to withhold). Sudden arrest of a gonorrhœal discharge.

Phal'lus. Penis; dildoo. **P. esculen'tus**, Morchella esculenta. **P. impudi'cus**, the thick, glutinous liquid in the sporules of this fungus, which grows largely in the Ukraine, is applied popularly to painful limbs. Infusion of the powdered plant is given in arthritic affections.

Phanakis'toscope. See *Zoetrope.*

Phanerobiotic, fan-er-o-be-ot'ik (*phaneros*, visible, *bios*, life). Having some clear evidence of life or existence.

Phanerog'amous (*phaneros*, evident, *gamos*, marriage), **Phanerogam'ic.** Epithet used by botanists for plants whose sexual organs are apparent. It is, consequently, the opposite to *cryptogamous.*

Phanerogenous (fan-er-oj'en-us) **tis'sue** (*phaneros*, visible, *gennao*, to beget). *Phanerophorous tissue.* Special substance forming the pulp of the tooth (Robin).

Phaneroph'orous tis'sue (*phaneros*, visible, *phoreo*, to bear). Phanerogenous tissue.

Phanerozoous, fan-er-o-zo'us (*phaneros*, visible, *zoon*, animal). Giving manifestations of life.

Phanta'sia (*phaino*, to bring to light, to make appear). Delirium. Imagination.

Phantasm, fan'tazm. A phantom, false appearance, apparition, hallucination. Derangement of the sense of sight or of the intellectual faculties, causing objects to be perceived which are not before the eyes.

Phantas'ma. Phantasm. Pseudoblepsia.

Phantasmat'icus (*phantasma*). Phantasticus.

Phantasmatoscop'ia (*phantasma, skopeo*, to view). Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects.

Phantasmophrenosis, fan-taz-mo-fren-o'sis (*phantasma, phren*, mind). Condition of dreaming in a waking state.

Phantasmos'copy. Phantasmatoscopia.

Phantas'ticus. Inebriant. Creating phantoms.

Phan'tom (*phaino*, to cause to appear). Fantom; apparition; manikin. **P. stric'ture**, imaginary stricture of the urethra or rectum, based on supposed symptoms. **P. tu'mor**, tumor that forms, in the abdomen for example, simulating organic disease, and sometimes very deceptive.

Phanto'ma. Phantasm. **P. obstetric'ium**, fantom.

Pharbet'isin. Resin of kaladana (P. Ind.).

Pharbitine, far'bit-een. Pharbetisin.

Pharbit'is nil. See *Kaladana.* **P. sem'ina**, kaladana.

Pharcidous, far-sid'us. Wrinkled.

Pharicum, far'ik-um. Ancient poison of vegetable origin.

Pharm'acal. Relating to pharmacy.

Pharmaceial, far-ma-se'al. Pharmacy. Poisoning.

Pharmaceum, far-ma-se'um. Drug-store or apothecary shop.

Pharmaceuma, far-ma-su'mah. Medicament.

Pharmaceus far-mas'e-us. Apothecary. Also poisoner or sorcerer.

Pharmaceu'ta. Apothecary.

Pharmaceutic (far-ma-su'tik) or **Pharmaceu'tical.** Epithet for everything belonging to pharmacy. Thus, we say pharmaceutical preparations, etc. **P. chem'istry**, chemistry relating to medicinal substances and compounds.

Pharmaceu'tice. Pharmacy.

Pharmaceutics, far-ma-su'tiks. Pharmacy.

Pharmaceutist, far-ma-su'tist. Apothecary.

Pharmaceu'tria. A woman who prepares or deals in drugs or poisons.

Pharma'cia. Pharmacy; poisoning.

Pharmacic, fahr'mas-ik. Pharmaceutic, poisonous.

Pharmacion, far-mah'se-on. Purgative; mild remedy.

Phar'macist. Apothecary; one skilled in pharmacy.

Pharmacites, fahr-ma-se'tees. Medicated; drugged.

Phar'maco (*pharmakon*, a medicine, a poison). In composition, generally medicine, at times poison.

Pharmacocatagraphology, far-ma-ko-kat-a-graf-ol'-o-je (*pharmaco*, *kata*, beneath, *graphe*, a writing, *logos*, a description). Art of writing prescriptions.

Pharmacochymia, far-mah-ko-kim-e'ah (*pharmaco*, *chymia*). Pharmaceutical chemistry.

Pharmacocollocyst, fahr-ma-ko-kol'o-sist (*pharmakon*, drug, *kolla*, glue, *kustis*, cyst). Capsule made of gelatin for administering medicine.

Pharmacodynam'ic. Relating to pharmacodynamics.

Pharmacodynamics, far-ma-ko-di-nam'iks (*pharmaco*, *dunamis*, power). *Dynamical materia medica.* Division of pharmacology considering the effects and uses of medicines.

Pharmacodynamolog'ia (same etymon, and *logos*, discourse). Pharmacodynamics.

Pharmacogno'sia (*pharmaco*, *gnosis*, knowledge). Division of pharmacology treating of simples or unprepared medicines. It is variously called pharmacognosis, pharmacognostics, pharmacography, and pharmacology.

Pharmaco-koniantron, far'mah-ko-kon-e-an'tron (*pharmakon*, *konia*, powder, *antron*, opening). Instrument for introducing liquids in spray form into the Eustachian tube and cavity of the tympanum.

Pharmacol'ogy (*pharmacon*, *logos*, discourse). Materia medica. Division of materia medica treating of the action of drugs upon the living body.

Pharmacoma'nia (*pharmaco*, *mania*). Mania for prescribing or for taking or giving medicine or for drugging.

Pharmacometry, far-ma-kom'et-re (*pharmacon*, *metron*, measure). Art relating to measuring and weighing of drugs.

Pharmacomor'phic. Pertaining to form or appearance of drugs.

Phar'macon. Medicament; poison.

Pharmacopœ'ia (*pharmaco*, *poieo*, to make). *Pharmacopœa.* A work containing a collection of formulæ for the preparation, etc. of medicines, generally published by official authority. Formerly a chemical laboratory.

Pharmacopœial, far-ma-ko-pe'al. Pertaining to, or contained in, a pharmacopœia.

Pharmacopœ'us. Apothecary, druggist.

Pharmacopo'la (*pharmaco*, *poleo*, to sell). *Pharmacopole.* Apothecary; druggist.

Pharmacopolist, far-ma-kop'o-list (*pharmakon*, drug, *poles*, seller). Apothecary.

Pharmacopo'lium. Drug-store; apothecary shop.

Pharmacopo'sia (*pharmaco*, *posis*, potion). A liquid medicine, especially one that is cathartic.

Pharmaco'sa medicamen'ta (*pharmacon*). Medicines that contain poisonous substances.

Pharmacothe'ca (*pharmaco*, *theke*, sheath). A case for medicines. A medicine-chest.

Pharmacotherapeutic, far-ma-ko-ther-ah-pu'tik. Relating to therapeutics in connection with pharmacy.

Pharmacotherapi'a (*pharmaco*, *therapeia*, treatment). Cure of diseases by medicine.

Pharmac'ter. Apothecary.

Phar'macum. Medicament; poison. **P. Ægypti'acum,** Ægyptiacum. **P. amator'ium,** philter. **P. ad aur'es,** medicine composed of bitter almonds, white pepper, saffron, myrrh, opium, frankincense, castor, verjuice, sulphate of iron, vinegar, pomegranate-bark, unguentum nardinum, etc., believed to be useful for cleansing fetid ulcers in the ears.

Pharmacurgicus, far-mah-kur'jik-us (*pharmaco*, *ergon*, work). Apothecary.

Pharmacur'gus. Apothecary.

Phar'macy (*pharmacon*). Art which teaches the knowledge, choice, preservation, preparation, and combination of medicines. It was formerly divided into *Galenical* and *Chymical.* The former, called after Galen, embraced the operations to which medicines were subjected without chemistry; the latter, *Chymical pharmacy* or *Pharmaceutic chymistry*, *Pharmacochymia*, comprised the preparation of medicines founded on chemical action of their principles. Pharmacy is also used in the sense of apothecary shop or drug-store.

Pharmax'is. Pharmacotherapia; pharmacy.

Pharmianum, far-me-an'um. Preparation resembling a cataplasm.

Pharna'ceum linea're (called after Pharnaces, king of Pontus). A South African plant, ord. Paronychiaceæ, employed at the Cape in pulmonary affections, generally in infusion. **P. Malabar'icum,** plant of Malabar, employed as an antiemetic and to prevent purging; juice is slightly diuretic. **P. spathula'tum,** South American and West Indian plant; externally applied, it possesses emollient and discutient properties; given internally in phthisis and menorrhagia.

Pha'rus, Phary'athron, or **Pharyg'ethrum.** Pharynx. **P. sappula'ceus,** plant of Guiana, used by the natives for making a pectoral; seeds are eaten as gruel.

Pharyngæ'a ascen'dens. Inferior ascending pharyngeal artery.

Pharyngæ'um (sal) (*pharynx*). Compound of cream of tartar, potassium nitrate, burnt alum, and distilled vinegar; formerly employed, united with honey and plantain-water, to make gargles, which were advised in quinsy.

Pharyngal'gia (*pharyngo*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngea, far-in-je'ah. Pharyngeal artery.

Pharyngeal, far-in-je'al (*pharynx*). *Faucial.* Relating to the pharynx or fauces. Name given to the muscles, vessels, and nerves connected with the pharynx. **P. aponeuro'sis,** fibrous tissue forming walls of the pharynx; strong above, where attached to base of skull; weak below, where covered with muscles. **P. ar'teries** are two in number. The *superior* or *pterygo-palatine* arises from the internal maxillary at the base of the zygomatic fossa, passes through the pterygo-palatine canal, and proceeds to be distributed to the pharynx and the corresponding part of the Eustachian tube. The *inferior* or *ascending pharyngeal artery* arises from the external carotid on a level with the facial, ascends along the lateral and posterior part of the pharynx, and divides into two branches: the one—the pharyngeal, properly so called—distributed to the pharynx; the other—the meningeal—gives its branches particularly to the dura mater. **P. bur'sa,** pouch in mucous membrane of back part of pharynx. **P. cav'ity,** that part of the alimentary canal and respiratory passages extending from the mouth and nasal cavities above to the œsophagus and larynx below. **P. gan'glion,** minute sympathetic ganglion on the ascending pharyngeal artery near its origin; see *Pharyngeal plexus.* **P. glands,** numerous mucous glands which are found especially in the posterior wall of the pharynx. **P. nerves,** branches from the trifacial, glossopharyngeal, and pneumogastric; name especially applied to the branch passing through Meckel's ganglion backward through the pterygopalatine canal to the mucous membrane of the pharynx. **P. plex'us,** formed by pharyngeal branches of the pneumogastrics, with contributions from the glossopharyngeal and sympathetic; contains small ganglia; a rich network of veins covering the outer surface of the pharynx. **P. spine,** pharyngeal tubercle. **P. ton'sil,** considerable collection of adenoid tissue and lymph-follicles found in the pharynx at the upper end of the posterior wall on the median line. **P. tu'bercle,** that to which the pharyngeal raphe is attached on the under surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone. **P. veins** collect from the pharyngeal plexus and discharge into the internal jugular. **P. voice,** see *Voice.*

Pharyngectomy, far-in-gek'to-me (*pharyngo*, *ektome*). Excision of the pharynx.

Pharyngemphrax'is (*pharyngo, emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction of the pharynx.

Pharyn'gethron. Pharynx.

Pharyngeurys'ma (*pharyngo, eurusma,* dilatation). Pharyngocele.

Pharynge'us. Pharyngeal.

Pharyn'gicus. Pharyngeal.

Pharyngis'mus. Spasm or cramp of the pharynx.

Pharyngi'tis (*pharyngo, itis*). Inflammation of the pharynx; cynanche pharyngea. **P. apostemato'sa,** abscess of the pharynx. **P. atroph'ica,** pharyngitis characterized by atrophy of the mucous membrane and of the glandular structures of the pharynx. **P., catar'rhal,** catarrhal angina. **P., diphtherit'ic,** *Pseudomembranous inflammation of the throat, Diphtheritis* or *Diphtheria of the throat, Hog-skin angina;* diphtheritic inflammation of the pharynx; see *Diphtheritis.* When *diphtheria* is spoken of, it is usually this affection that is meant; although the local phenomena are rather expressions of the peculiar adynamic condition termed diphtheritic, which may destroy without much or any evidence of the pharyngeal affection. It is this adynamic condition which demands the main attention, the pharyngeal exudation requiring but little. During convalescence peculiar paralytic phenomena supervene at times. See *Paralysis, diphtheritic.* Diphtheritic pharyngitis is not new. It is manifestly the malignant sore throat which is described as having been so fatal—in the time of Horace Walpole, for example. See *Cynanche maligna.* **P., erythem'atous,** simple pharyngitis without complications. **P., follic'ular,** *Follicular inflammation of the pharynx, Acne of the throat;* inflammation and enlargement of the follicles of the pharynx, occasionally extending to the larynx; sometimes termed *Clergyman's sore throat, Tubercles of the larynx* and *fauces,* and *Tubercular sore throat;* see *Clergyman's sore throat.* **P. gangræno'sa,** cynanche maligna. **P., gran'ular,** pharyngitis, follicular. **P. hypertroph'ica,** in this form the mucous membrane of the pharynx becomes hypertrophied. **P. latera'lis hypertroph'ica,** inflammatory thickening of lateral pharyngeal bands. **P. leucæ'mica,** inflammation of the pharynx, involving also the lymphatic glands, and attended with an increase of the white corpuscles of the blood. **P. malig'na,** cynanche maligna. **P., mem'branous,** pharyngitis in which membrane forms on the wall of the pharynx. **P., phlegmo'nous,** angina, phlegmonous. **P. ulcero'sa,** *Ulcerative pharyngitis;* inflammation of the pharynx attended with ulceration; see *Cynanche maligna.* **P. villo'sa,** in this variety papillomata are present on the posterior wall of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go. In composition, the pharynx.

Pharyngoc'ace (*pharyngo, kakos,* evil). Cynanche maligna.

Pharyngocele, far-in-go-se'le (Eng. far-in'go-seel) (*pharyngo, kele,* tumor). An enlargement at the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes rests in considerable quantity.

Pharyngocenterium, far-in-go-sen-ta're-um (*pharynx, kenteo,* to prick). Trocar used to puncture the thorax.

Pharyngocephale, far-in-go-sef'al-e. Pharynx.

Pharyngocynan'che (*kunanche,* cynanche). Pharyngitis.

Pharyngodynia, far-in-go-din'e-ah (*pharyngo, odune,* pain). Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-epiglot'tic fold. Concave plication of mucous membrane on either side of the epiglottis, passing to the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-epiglot'ticus. Fibres of stylopharyngeus inserted into side of epiglottis and pharyngo-epiglottic ligament.

Pharyngoglos'sal. *Glossopharyngeal.* Belonging to the pharynx and tongue. **P. nerve,** *Glossopharyngeal nerve;* a portion of the eighth pair, arising from the superior and lateral parts of the spinal marrow, between the facial and pneumogastric nerves, by several filaments, which soon unite into a single cord that passes out of the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius, goes downward and forward, and gains the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. Immediately after its exit from the cranium it gives a branch to the meatus auditorius externus, and receives a filament from the facial and another from the pneumogastric nerve. It then furnishes two other filaments, which descend upon the carotid artery and unite at the bottom of the neck with branches from the cervical ganglions and cardiac nerves, and give two filaments to the stylopharyngeus muscle. After sending a twig or two to the tonsil, to the upper part of the pharynx and membrane of the epiglottis, it divides into many branches, which run partly to the margin and partly to the middle of the root of the tongue, supplying especially the papillæ majores and the parts in their neighborhood. By some this nerve is regarded as the controller of the associated motions of the tongue and pharynx. By others it is esteemed to be the specific nerve of gustation.

Pharyngog'raphy (*pharyngo, graphe,* description). An anatomical description of the pharynx.

Pharyngolaryngeal, far-in-go-lar-in-je'al. Relating to pharynx and larynx. **P. cav'ity,** pharyngeal cavity below the soft palate during deglutition. **P. si'nus,** pyramidal or pyriform sinus.

Pharyngolaryngi'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.

Pharyngolith, far-in'go-lith (*pharynx, lithos,* stone). Calcareous deposit under mucous membrane of pharynx near the tonsil.

Pharyngol'ogy (*pharyngo, logos,* discourse). The part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

Pharyngol'ysis (*pharyngo, lusis,* solution). Paralysis of the pharynx.

Pharyngomastoï'deus. Supernumerary muscle arising from the mastoid process, inserted into the pharyngeal wall.

Pharyngomyco'sis (*pharyngo, mukes,* fungus). Growth of fungi, usually leptothrix, in the pharynx.

Pharyngona'sal cav'ity. Pharyngeal cavity above the soft palate during deglutition; nasopharynx.

Pharyngopalati'nus. Palatopharyngeus; also that part thereof inserted into the pharynx only.

Pharyngoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the pharynx.

Pharyngop'athy (*pharyngo, pathos,* disease). Disease of the pharynx.

Pharyngoperis'tole (*pharyngo, peristello,* to contract). Stricture or contraction of the pharynx.

Pharyngople'gia (*pharyngo, plesso,* to strike). Paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus; commonly a symptom of general paralysis or of approaching dissolution.

Pharyngoplethora, far-in-go-pleth-o'rah (*pharyngo, plethora,* fulness). Plethoric condition of the pharynx.

Pharyngorhinitis, far-in-go-rhin-e'tis (*rhis,* nose). Inflammation of nasopharynx.

Pharyngorhinos'copy (*rhis, skopeo,* to observe). Examination of the nasopharynx by the rhinoscope.

Pharyngorrhagia, far-in-gor-rhaj'e-ah (*pharyngo, rhage,* rupture). Hemorrhage from the vessels of the pharynx.

Pharyngorrhœa, far-in-gor-rhe'ah (*pharynx, rheo,* to flow). Discharge of mucus from the membrane of the pharynx.

Pharyngoscope, far-in'go-skope (*pharyngo, skopeo,* to observe). Modified laryngoscope for examination of the pharynx.

Pharyngos'copy (*pharyngo, skopeo,* to view). Inspection of the pharynx.

Pharyn'gospasm (*pharyngo, spasmos,* spasm). Spasm or cramp of the pharynx.

Pharyngostaphyli'nus or Pharyngostaphyle'us (*pharyngo, staphule,* uvula). Palatopharyngeus.

Pharyngosten'ia (*pharyngo, stenos,* narrow). Stricture or contraction of the pharynx.

Pharyn'gotome (*pharyngo, tome,* incision). An instrument used to scarify inflamed tonsils and to open abscesses which form in the parietes of the pharynx.

Pharyngot'omy. Some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy. It means,

also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision made in them for opening an abscess, etc.

Pharyngotonsillitis, far-in-go-ton-sil-le'tis (*pharyngo, tonsilla,* tonsil). Inflammation involving the pharynx and tonsil. **P. lacuna'ris,** infectious tonsillitis due to micro-organisms.

Phar'ynx (*pharunx; pharo,* to cut or divide). *Fauces, Isthmus.* A musculomembranous, symmetrical canal on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped and extending between the base of the cranium and the œsophagus, in front of the vertebral column, to the cricoid cartilage. It is very narrow above, dilates in the middle, and again contracts below, at its junction with the œsophagus. Into the interior paries of the pharynx open, successively, from above downward, the posterior orifices of the nasal fossæ, the Eustachian tubes, the posterior aperture of the mouth, and the top of the larynx. The pharynx is formed externally of a muscular coat, and internally of a mucous membrane which is continuous above with the Schneiderian membrane, and in the middle with that of the mouth; below with that of the œsophagus; and at the sides with that of the Eustachian tubes. This membrane has no villi, and presents only a few inequalities, which are owing to the presence of muciparous follicles. The muscular coat is composed of the constrictor muscles, stylopharyngei, and pharyngostaphylini. The vessels and nerves are called pharyngeal. It serves as a common origin for the digestive and respiratory organs. It gives passage to the air during respiration, and to the food at the time of deglutition. **P., follic'ular inflamma'tion of,** pharyngitis, follicular.

The following are some of the measurements of the pharynx (Luschka):

Length (from the pars basilaris of the occiput to the fifth cervical vertebra)	140 mm.
Breadth of posterior wall at upper end	44
Depth of pharynx at upper end (from the tuberculum pharyngeum to posterior margin of the vomer) in man	20
Thickness of wall of pharynx	2½
Constrictor inferior muscle in the median line, high	70–80
Acinous mucous papillæ, large	1–2

Phar'yx. Pharynx.

Phase. Condition or stage of disease or physiological function at a given time.

Phase'lus or **Phase'olus** (*phaselos,* a small boat). *Kidney bean, French bean, Bush bean, String bean, Snap bean, Snaps;* ord. Leguminosæ. When young and well boiled the unripe pods are used as a legume. They are easy of digestion and delicately flavored. The sweet taste of the juice is owing to the presence of mannite—phaseomannite. The ripe beans—haricot beans—dried, are used in soups, etc. **P. albiflo'rus,** white runner, plant of Mexico; root is poisonous. **P. cre'ticus,** *Cajan, Cayan;* a decoction of the leaves has been used to restrain the hemorrhoidal flux when excessive. **P. multiflo'rus,** scarlet runner. **P. vulga'ris,** phaseolus.

Phaseoman'nite. Inosite. See *Phaselus.*

Phasia'nus gal'lus (from the river *Phasis,* in Colchis, near the Black Sea). *Cock.* Parts of generation of the cock, dried and pulverized, were formerly regarded as proper for increasing the quantity of semen. The fat was used as an emollient and resolvent; the brain in diarrhœa; the gall in freckles and diseases of the eyes.

Phasi'olus. Phaseolus.

Phas'ma (*phao,* to cause to appear). Phantasm.

Phat'ne (*phatne,* crib with divisions). Alveolus.

Phat'nion (dim. of **Phatne**). Alveolus.

Phatnorrhagia, fat-nor-rha'je-ah (*phatne, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the alveoli.

Phausin'ges (*phauzo,* to roast). Spots or blisters on the legs, produced by heat, and, in a more extensive signification, by any other cause. Also a pustule.

Phaustianus, faws-te-an'us. Ancient cautery for removing tumors.

Phaylopsis (fa-lop'sis) **longifo'lia.** Plant of Malabar and East Indies; root has aperient and hydragogue virtues.

Pheas'ant's eye. *Adonis autumnalis.* Indigenous; plant is astringent and bitter.

Phellan'drium aquat'icum. *Water fennel, Fine-leaved water hemlock;* ord. Umbelliferæ. This plant is stimulant and narcotic. Has been used in intermittents and dyspepsia; also in phthisis pulmonalis and in cases of scrofulous atonic ulcers.

Phelps's opera'tion. Section of tendo Achillis and of resisting tissues, just in front of and below the inner malleolus, down to the bone, for relief of talipes valgus.

Phenacethydrazine, fen-as-et-hid'rah-zeen. Hydracetin.

Phenac'etin. Para-acetphenetidin.

Phenaceturic acid, fen-as-et-u'rik as'id. Acid found in urine of dogs after taking phenylacetic acid and phenylacetonitril.

Phenakis'toscope (*phenakistes,* trickster, *skopeo,* to observe). Disk provided with radial openings, regularly placed near the edge, carrying on its face a second smaller disk on which are drawn at regular distances, in a circle, successive phases of a periodic movement, equal in number to the number of slits. When the instrument is held before a mirror and revolved, one sees, through the slits, the drawings apparently in motion.

Phenamid, fen-am'id. Suilin.

Phe'nas so'dicus aq'ua solu'tus. Aqueous solution of carbolate of sodium.

Phenate, fe'nate. Carbolate.

Phenazone, fen'a-zone. Antipyrine.

Phe'ne. Benzole.

Phenetidene, fen-et'id-een. Substance from which phenacetin is obtained by process of substitution.

Phengopho'bia (*phengos,* light, *phobos,* dread). Photophobia.

Phe'nic. Obtained from or containing phenyl. **P. ac'id,** carbolic acid.

Phen'icated. Containing phenic acid.

Phenicin, fen-is'in. Indigo carmine.

Phenig'mus (*phoinix,* purple or red). *Phœnigmus, Red jaundice.* Cutaneous affection consisting of redness diffused over the skin without fever. Also the act of irritating a part by a stimulating application.

Phe'nion. Anemone pulsatilla.

Phenocoll hydrochlorate (fe'no-col hy-dro-klo'rate) or **hydrochlo'ride.** White powder, closely allied to phenacetin; antipyretic in affections of the lungs, acute rheumatism, or neuralgia, in powder, capsules, or solution. Acetate, carbonate, and salicylate of phenocoll exist, but are not as yet therapeutically important.

Phe'nol. Carbolic acid. See also *Iodized phenol.* **P. cam'phor,** camphorated carbolic acid. **P. sulphon'ic acid,** unimportant constituent of normal urine, much increased by vegetable diet or ingestion of phenol or benzol, and by peritonitis resulting from ileus or lymphosarcomatous tissue.

Phenoliodat'um. Iodized phenol.

Phenoloxyhy'drate. Carbolic acid.

Phenolphthal'ine or **thal'ein.** Nearly colorless crystalline substance, readily soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water; produced by action of phenol upon phthalic anhydride; a delicate test in alkalimetry.

Phenom'enon (*phainomai,* to appear). *Phænomenon.* An extraordinary and unexpected event. In medicine it means any change, appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function, as the phenomena of the circulation, respiration, etc. It is used in pathology synonymously with symptom. **P., Cheyne-Stokes,** see *Cheyne-Stokes.* **P., knee,** see *Reflex, patellar.*

Phenopyrin, fe-no-py'rin. Oily, colorless liquid, composed of equal parts of carbolic acid and antipyrine.

Phenoqui'none. Substance produced by oxidation of phenol, or by combining quinone and phenol.

Phenoreson'cin. Mixture containing carbolic acid 67 per cent., resorcin 33 per cent.

Phenoxycaffeine, fe-noks-e-kaf'fe-een. White powder, derivative of caffeine; mild narcotic in neuralgia, migraine, etc. Also locally anæsthetic.

Phenyl, fen'il. Diphenyl. **P. acet'anide,** acetanilid. **P. al'cohol** or **P. hy'drate,** carbolic acid. **P. glucosa'zon,** yellow crystalline material obtained in the phenyl-hydrazin test for sugar in urine. **P., hy'drated ox'ide of,** carbolic acid. **P. hydra'zin,** colorless oil, soluble in water; the hydrochloride is used in the phenyl-hydrazin test for sugar in the urine. **P.-h. test,** test for sugar dependent upon formation of crystals of phenyl-glucosazon in presence of phenyl-hydrazin hydrochloride and sodium acetate. **P. hy'dride,** benzol. **P., hy'druret of,** benzol. **P. sal'icylate,** salol.

Phenylan'iline. Aniline.

Phenylate, fen'il-ate. Carbolate.

Phenylben'zene. Diphenyl.

Phenyldihydrochinazoline (fen-il-di-hy-dro-chin-az'o-leen) **hydrochlo'ride.** Orexine hydrochloride.

Phenyl'ic ac'id. Carbolic acid. **P. al'cohol,** carbolic acid.

Phenylmethylace'tone or **Phenylmethylke'tone.** Hypnone.

Phenylsulphu'ric ac'id. Sulphocarbolic acid.

Phenylure'thane. Euphorin. White crystalline powder resembling in composition carabaminic acid and acetanilid; antipyretic, antiarthritic, and analgesic. Applied also externally in venereal ulcers, wounds, skin diseases, etc.

Pheomyelitis, fa-o-me-el-e'tis. Disseminated inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

Phere'a. Swollen condition of parotid glands.

Pheug'ydron (*pheugo,* to flee, *hudor,* water). Hydrophobia.

Phi'ala (*phiale,* a broad drinking-cup, a saucer). *Phial* or *Vial.* Small bottle in which apothecaries are in the habit of sending out their mixtures, draughts, etc., hence called *Medicine vials.*

Philadel'phia flea'bane. Erigeron Philadelphicum.

Philadynamica, fil-ad-in-am'ik-ah (*philo, a,* priv., *dunamis,* power). Debilitants.

Philanthro'pus (*philo, anthropos,* man). Galium aparine.

Philermum, fil-ur'mum. Mercaptan.

Philetron, fil-et'ron. Groove of the upper lip.

Philia'ter (*philo, iatrike,* medicine). An amateur of medicine. One who studies medicine.

Phi'lo (*phileo,* to love). In composition, love.

Philobio'sis (*philo, bios,* life). Love of life.

Philœn'ia (*philo, oinos,* wine). Love of wine. Addiction to wine.

Philogynia, fil-o-gin'e-ah (*philo, gune,* a woman). Fondness for women.

Philomedica, fil-o-med'ik-ah. Ancient cooling draught given in fevers.

Philomime'sia (*philo, mimeomai,* to imitate). Morbid tendency to mimic.

Philoneism, fil-o-ne'izm (*philo, neos,* new). Morbid desire for new things.

Philo'nium Londinen'se (after its proposer, Philo). Confectio opii.

Philopatridal'gia (*philo, patris,* one's country, *algos,* pain). Nostalgia.

Philopatridoma'nia (*philo, patris,* one's country, *mania*). Nostalgia.

Philos'opher's stone. See *Alchemy.*

Philosophia (fil-o-sof'e-ah) **adep'ta.** Alchemy. **P. cor'poris vi'vi,** physiology. **P. hermet'ica,** alchemy. **P. per ig'nem,** chemistry.

Phil'ter (*phileo,* to love). Medicine or drink considered capable of causing love.

Phil'trum. Groove of the upper lip.

Philypostrophous, fil-ip-os'tro-fus. Likely to recur (said of disease).

Phily'ra. The lime or linden tree. See *Tilia.*

Philyrea latifo'lia (after Philyra, mother of Chiron). Shrub of the south of France and Spain, ord. Oleaceæ, whose leaves have been used as an astringent in ulcers of the mouth and throat. The flowers, steeped in vinegar, have been applied to the head in headache. Decoction of the leaves is said to be diuretic.

Philyrine, fil'ir-een. Alkaloid obtained from Philyrea latifolia.

Phi'mos. Form of bandage for the head.

Phimo'sicus. Relating to phimosis.

Phimosientomy, fe-mo-ze-en'to-me (*phimosis, entome,* incision). Incision for relieving contraction of the prepuce.

Phimosis, fim-o'sis, improperly **Phymo'sis** (*phimoö,* to bind tight). Preternatural narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be carried behind the corona glandis; most commonly congenital. Sometimes it is accidental, and dependent upon tumefaction of the glans or of the prepuce, as occurs in syphilis. To remedy this state the prepuce may be divided by means of a bistoury and director, or circumcision may be practised. **P. adna'ta,** congenital phimosis. **P. circumliga'ta,** paraphimosis. **P. congen'ita,** P. adnata. **P. œdemato'des,** *Hydrophimosis;* phimosis with œdematous swelling of the prepuce. **P. o'ris,** congenital condition of smallness of mouth. **P. palpebra'rum,** congenital diminution of space between the eyelids. **P. pueri'lis,** P. adnata. **P. vagina'lis,** atresia vaginæ.

Phimotic, fi-mot'ik. Pertaining to phimosis.

Phlas'ma (*phlao,* to bruise). Contusion.

Phleb (*phleps,* vein). Prefix signifying a vein or relation to a vein.

Phlebangioma (fleb-an-je-o'mah) **caverno'sum.** Acquired angioma cavernosum.

Phlebarteriectasia, fleb-ar-te-re-ek-tah'ze-ah (*phleb, arteria,* artery, *ektasis,* dilatation). Varicose aneurism.

Phlebarteriodialysis, fleb-ar-te-re-o-de-al'is-is (*phleb, arteria,* artery, *dialusis,* a loosing or separating). Arterio-venous aneurism.

Phlebec'tases (*phleb, ektasis,* dilatation). Varicose veins.

Phlebecta'sia (*phleb, ektasis,* dilatation). *Phlebectasis, Phlebectasy.* Dilatation of a vein or portion of a vein.

Phlebec'tasis. Phlebectasia. **P. hæmorrhoïda'lis,** hæmorrhois.

Phlebec'tasy. Dilatation of a vein or portion of a vein.

Phlebectopia, fleb-ek-to'pe-ah (*phleb, ektopos,* misplaced). Abnormal position of a vein.

Phlebemphrax'is (*phleb, emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction or plugging of a vein.

Phleb'es (pl. of **Phleps**). See *Artery.*

Phlebepati'tis (*phleb, hepatitis*). Hepatic phlebitis.

Phlebeurys'ma (*phleb, eurusma,* dilatation). Varix.

Phleb'icus. Relating or appertaining to a vein.

Phleb'ion (dim. of **Phleps**). Vein; small vein—*Venula.*

Phlebis'mus (*phleps,* a vein). Turgescence of veins produced by impeded return of the blood. See *Trachelismus.*

Phlebitis, fleb-e'tis (*phlebo, itis*). Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein, *Endophlebitis,* which sometimes follows bloodletting, and extends from the small wound made in that operation to the neighboring parts of the venous system. The symptoms are, first, inflammation in the punctured part, and afterward a knotty, tense, painful cord, following the direction of the vessel, and accompanied with more or less fever, according to the extent of the inflammation, the nervous symptoms, etc. Phlebitis also sometimes supervenes on the ligation or excision of varices, after amputation, gunshot wounds, delivery (*uterine phlebitis*), the ligation of the umbilical cord, etc. It may terminate by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene. Sometimes, when a clot forms in a vein and the vessel becomes permanently obliterated, the clot and vein ultimately contracting so as to form a firm cord, it constitutes *adhesive phlebitis.* **P., adhe'sive,** see *Phlebitis.* **P., cru'ral,** phlegmatia dolens. **P., gout'y,** phlebitis due to gout. **P., por'tal,** inflammation of the portal vein. **P., puer'peral,** phlebitis uterina. **P., suppura'tive,** phlebitis in which suppu-

ration occurs. **P. umbilica'lis**, inflammation of the umbilical vein. **P. uteri'na**, see *Peritonitis* and *Phlebitis*. **P., var'icose**, inflammation involving a varicose vein.

Phleb'o (*phleps*, a vein). In composition, a vein.

Phlebocarcino'ma. Cancer of a vein.

Phlebodes, fleb-o'dees (*phlebo*, *eidos*, resemblance). Having resemblance to a vein; well supplied with veins.

Phlebodiastasis, fleb-o-de-as'tas-is (*phlebo*, *diastasis*, separation). Separation of ends of vein after division.

Phlebog'enous (*phlebo*, vein, *gennao*, to generate). Term applied to angiomatous tumors—*phlebogenous angiomata*—which are in communication with large venous trunks.

Phlebogram, fleb'o-gram. Sphygmographic tracing of movements of a vein.

Phlebog'raphy (*phlebo*, *graphe*, description). Description or anatomy of the veins.

Phleboid, fleb'oid. Relating to a vein.

Phlebolith, fleb'o-lith (*phlebo*, *lithos*, stone). *Vein-stone.* Loose concretion, varying in size from that of a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins; it would seem to be formed in the blood.

Phlebolithiasis, fleb-o-lith-e'as-is. Formation of phleboliths.

Phlebol'ithus. Phlebolith.

Phlebol'ogy (*phlebo*, *logos*, discourse). The part of anatomy treating of the veins.

Phlebometritis, fleb-o-met-re'tis (*phlebo*, *metritis*). Metrophlebitis.

Phlebopalia, fleb-o-pal'e-ah (*phlebo*, *pallo*, to palpitate). With the ancients, pulsation, which they conceived to be produced by the veins. See *Pulsus venarum.*

Phlebophlogosis, fleb-o-flog-o'sis (*phlebo*, *phlogosis*, burning heat). Phlebitis.

Phlebophthalmotom'ia (*phlebo*, *ophthalmos*, eye, *tome*, incision). Bloodletting in the eye.

Phleboplero'sis (*phlebo*, *plerosis*, fulness). Distension or fulness of the veins. **P. ecphrac'tica**, inflammation.

Phleborrhagia, fleb-or-rhaj'e-ah (*phlebo*, *rhegnumi*, to break out). Rupture of the veins, and, in a more extensive sense, venous hemorrhage.

Phleborrhex'is (*phlebo*, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a vein; also hemorrhage from a vein, *Phleborrhagia.*

Phlebosclero'sis (*phlebo*, *skleros*, hard). Thickening and calcification of a vein.

Phlebosteno'sis (*phlebo*, *stenosis*, contraction). Constriction or contraction of a vein.

Phlebostrep'sis (*phlebo*, *strepsis*, twist). Torsion of a vein.

Phlebothrombo'sis (*phlebo*, *thrombosis*). Coagulation of blood in a vein. **P. puerpera'lis**, phlegmatia dolens.

Phlebotome, fle'bo-tome. Instrument employed for bloodletting.

Phlebot'omist (*phlebo*, *tome*, incision). A bleeder. One who practises particularly the art of phlebotomy. See *Bloodletting.*

Phlebotomomania, fleb-o-to-mo-man'e-ah (*phlebotomy*, *mania*). *Phlebotomania.* An extravagant estimate of the value of bloodletting as a curative agent.

Phlebot'omum. Fleam; lancet.

Phlebot'omy. Venesection. See *Bloodletting.*

Phlebs. Vein.

Phlebyperectasia (fleb-ip-ur-ek-taz'e-ah) or **Phlebyperec'tasis** (*phleps*, *huper*, *ektasis*, stretching). Condition in which the veins are over-distended.

Phlebypostenosis, fleb-ip-o-sten-o'sis (*phleps*, *hupo*, *stenosis*, constriction). Moderately constricted condition of a vein.

Phledo'nia (*phleo*, to talk idly). Delirium.

Phlegm, flem. *Phlegma*, *Mucus*, *Mother.* One of the four natural humors of the ancients, which, according to them, was cold and moist, as atrabilis was cold and dry. It predominated especially in winter. The term *pituita* or *phlegm* was afterward applied to every aqueous or excrementitious humor, such as the saliva, nasal and intestinal mucus, serum, etc. These terms are no longer employed in physiology, but the vulgar still use phlegm to designate a stringy mucus expectorated or rejected by vomiting. Phlegm was also formerly an aqueous, insipid, and inodorous product obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matters to heat.

Phleg'ma. Phlegm. **P. na'rium cras'sum**, nasal mucus. **P. vit'riol**, sulphuric acid (very dilute).

Phleg'magogue (*phlegma*, *ago*, to expel). Medicine formerly believed capable of cutting or removing phlegm.

Phlegmap'yra (*phlegma*, *pur*, fire, fever). Adenomeningeal fever.

Phlegmasia, fleg-maz'e-ah (*phlego*, to inflame). Inflammation; phlegmon. **P. adeno'sa**, adenitis; phlegmatia alba. **P. Æthi'opum**, phlegmatia or chlorosis of negroes. **P. al'ba do'lens puerpera'rum**, phlegmatia dolens. **P. cellula'ris**, induration of the cellular tissue. **P. do'lens**, phlegmatia alba dolens. **P. glandulo'sa**, adenitis. **P. lac'tea**, phlegmatia alba dolens. **P. myoi'ca**, myositis. **P. of the peritone'um**, peritonitis.

Plegmatia, fleg-mah'she-ah (*phlegma*). Œdema; anasarca; dropsy. **P. do'lens**, *Crural phlebitis*, *White leg*, *Swelled leg*, *Milk leg*, *White swelling of lying-in women.* Acute painful œdema, due to venous obstruction from thrombosis, most frequent in the lower extremity in women in labor. It occurs, for the most part, in the second or third week after delivery, is limited to the lower extremity, and chiefly to one side, exhibiting to the touch a feeling of numerous irregular prominences under the skin. It is accompanied, sooner or later, with febrile excitement. After a few days the heat, hardness, and sensibility diminish, and the limb remains œdematous for a longer or shorter period. **P. lac'tea**, P. dolens.

Phlegma'tiæ. Inflammations. **P. membrano'sæ et parenchymato'sæ**, internal inflammations.

Phlegmat'ic. Abounding in phlegm, as the phlegmatic or lymphatic temperament.

Phlegmatoch'emy (*phlegma*, *chemia*, chemistry). Chemistry of the animal humors.

Phlegmatoid, fleg'mat-oid (*phlegma*, *odes*). Full of inflammation or phlegm.

Phlegmatop'yra (*phlegma*, *pur*, fire, fever). Fever, adenomeningeal.

Phlegmatorrhagia, fleg-mat-or-rhaj'e-ah (*phlegma*, *rhage*, a breaking forth). *Phlegmatorrhœa*, *Catarrh.* Copious secretion, by the nostrils, of a limpid and thin mucus, without inflammation. See *Coryza.*

Phlegmatorrhœa, fleg-mat-or-rhe'ah (*phlegma*, *rheo*, to flow). Catarrh.

Phleg'matous. Relating to or resembling phlegm.

Phlegmhymenitis, flem-him-en-e'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane.

Phlegmon, fleg'mon (*phlego*, to burn). *Beal.* Inflammation of the areolar texture accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat, and pain which is at first tensive and lancinating, afterward pulsatory and heavy. It is apt to terminate in suppuration; it requires knife treatment. **P., sim'ple**, in this form of phlegmon the inflammation is not extensive and is non-malignant.

Phlegmonaposteme, fleg-mon-ap-os'tem-e (*phlegmone*, inflammation, *apostema*, abscess). Abscess.

Phleg'mone. Inflammation; phlegmon. **P. mam'mæ**, inflammation and abscess of the breast. **P. mastodyn'ia**, inflammation and abscess of the breast. **P. musculo'rum**, myositis. **P. parotidæ'a**, parotis. **P. paru'lis**, parulis. **P. pel'vica**, see *Parametritis.* **P. peritonæ'i**, peritonitis. **P. ventric'uli**, gastritis.

Phlegmono'des. Phlegmonous.

Phleg'monoid (*phlegmon*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling phlegmon.

Phleg'monous (*phlegmon*). *Phlegmonoid.* Relating or belonging to phlegmon. Inflammatory. **P. inflamma'tion** is the active inflammation of the areolar

membrane, in contradistinction to erysipelatous inflammation, or that of the skin.

Phlegmop'yra (*phlegma, pur*, fire, fever). Fever, adenomeningeal.

Phlegmorrhagia, fleg-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*phlegma, rhage*, a breaking forth). Blennorrhœa.

Phlegmorrhœa, fleg-mor-rhe'ah (*phlegma, rheo*, to flow). Blennorrhœa.

Phlegmymen, fleg'me-men (*phlegma, humen*, membrane). Muscular membrane.

Phlegmymeni'tis (*phlegma, humen*, membrane, *itis*). Inflammation of mucous membrane. **P. enter'ica,** inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels; see *Enteritis*.

Phleme. Lancet.

Phleps. Vein.

Phlobaphene, flo-baf'een. Amorphous principle obtained from hops.

Phlœum, fle'um. Bark.

Phlogæmia, flog-e'me-ah (*phlogia, haima*, blood). See *Hæmitis*.

Phlo'gia. Inflammation.

Phlo'gicus (*phlogia*, inflammation). Inflammatory.

Phlogistic, flo-jis'tik (*phlogia*, inflammation). Inflammatory; heat-producing.

Phlogisticated, flo-jis'tik-a-ted. Containing phlogiston or hydrogen.

Phlogis'ton (*phlogizo*, to burn). Hydrogen. Term formerly used which recognized fire as an essential element of the composition of many substances, being set free from them during combustion.

Phlogmocausus, flog-mo-kaw'sus (*phlogmos*, intense heat, *kausos*, burning). Inflammatory fever.

Phlog'mus. Verbascum thapsus.

Phlogochroma, flog-o-kro'mah (*phlogia*, a flame, *chroma*, color). Inflammatory color or tint.

Phlogochymia, flog-o-kim-e'ah (*phlox*, flame, *chumeia*, chemistry). Chemistry pertaining to changes occurring in the tissues due to inflammatory processes.

Phlogo'des (*phlogia, odes*). Inflamed. Inflammatory. Epithet employed particularly to express the red color of the face.

Phlo'gogene(*phlox*, flame, *gennao*, to beget). Hydrogen.

Phlogogenic (flog-o-jen'ik) or **Phlogogenet'ic.** Having the symptoms of acute gonorrhœa.

Phlogogenous, flog-oj'en-us (*phlogia*, inflammation, *gennao*, to produce). Exciting inflammation, as the action of pus after wounds.

Phlogogonorrhœa, flog-o-gon-or-rhe'ah. Acute gonorrhœa.

Phlogop'yra (*phlox*, flame, *pur*, fever). Continued fever.

Phlogosed'. Inflamed.

Phlogosin, flog-o'sin. Product of cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus* which produces intense inflammation and suppuration.

Phlogosis, flog-o'sis (*phlogia*). Inflammation. Some writers use this word exclusively for external inflammation—phlegmon; others, for that which is superficial or erysipelatous.

Phlogot'ica. Inflammations.

Phlogozelotism, flog-o-zel'ot-izm (*phlox, zeloo*, to admire warmly). Propensity to regard all morbid conditions as inflammatory, and to employ antiphlogistic treatment.

Phlogurgia, flog-ur'je-ah. Phlogochymia.

Phlomis, flo'mis. *Lychnitis*. Lamp-wick, European plant; flowers and leaves have stimulant and emmenagogue virtues, and are used externally in hæmorrhoids. **P. tubero'sa,** Jerusalem sage; leaves are employed in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Phlo'os. Cortex.

Phloret'ic ac'id. Crystalline product of action of potassa upon phlorizin.

Phloretin, flo'ret-in. Decomposition product of action of dilute acids upon the glucoside phlorizin.

Phloridzin, flo'rid-zin. Phlorizin.

Phlorizein, flo-riz'e-in. Product of action of ammonia upon phlorizin.

Phlori'zin (*phloos, rhiza*, root). $C_{21}H_{24}O_{20}$. Bitter or active principle of the root and trunk of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree, deposited from the decoction on cooling; crystallizes in silky spicula or in long slender prisms or tables. It has been administered successfully in intermittents. It produces artificial diabetes, and is employed in physiological investigations.

Phloroglucin, flo-ro-glu'sin. Derivative of resorcin or phlorizin; used in solution with vanilla as test for free hydrochloric acid in the contents of the stomach, producing a deep-red color.

Phlorol, flo'rol. One of the constituents of creasote; existing also in crude carbolic acid.

Phlo'rose. Dextrose.

Phlorrhi'zin. Phlorizin.

Phlox. Verbascum thapsus. Flame. **P., Caroli'na,** indigenous southern herb, ord. Polemoniaceæ; roots said to furnish portion of commercial spigelia, and to be equally efficacious.

Phlyctænoi'des. Phlyctenoid.

Phlyctænophthal'mia. See *Phlyctenular*.

Phlyctænosis, flik-te-no'sis. Formation of phlyctenæ. Under Phlyctænosis, Hebra includes herpes, miliaria, and pemphigus acutus. **P. aggrega'ta,** skin disease characterized by eruption of pin-head vesicles, thickly set on an intensely red base, appearing in succession on different parts of the body, with intense itching. **P. labia'lis,** herpes labialis. **P. spar'sa,** herpes.

Phlyctænula, flik-te'nu-lah (dim. of **Phlyctæna**). Small vesicle or blister. Presence of serous fluids under the epidermis, conjunctiva, or cornea. See *Hydatid* and *Phlyctenular*.

Phlyctena, flik-te'nah (*phluo*, to bubble up). Small vesicle containing serum.

Phlyc'tenoid (*phlyctæna, eidos*, resemblance). Resembling phlyctæna. A variety of herpes is so called.

Phlycten'ular (*phlyctænula*). Of or belonging to phlyctænula, as phlyctenular ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye accompanied with phlyctænulæ on the cornea (phlyctænophthalmia, phlyctenular corneitis, scrofulous ophthalmia of writers).

Phlyctenule, flik'ten-ule. Phlyctænula.

Phlyc'tides (pl. of **Phlyctis**). Phlyctænæ.

Phlyctidium, flik-tid'e-um (dim. of **Phlyctis**). A circular or annular spot of inflammation of the corium, encircled by a red ring or zone, within which suppuration takes place. Genuine small-pox pustule and that produced by the application of tartar-emetic ointment are examples of it.

Phlyc'tis. Phlyctæna.

Phlyktæ'na. Phlyctæna.

Phlysis, fle'sis (*phluo*, to bubble up). Cutaneous eruption. An ulcerative, subcutaneous tumor; flat, tensive, glabrous; diffused, hot, throbbing; at length fluctuating, with an acrid ichor. Phlyctæna. **P. ecthy'ma,** ecthyma. **P. impeti'go,** impetigo. **P. porri'go,** porrigo. **P. scab'ies,** psora.

Phlyza'cia. Ecthyma.

Phlyza'cion (*phluzo*, to bubble up). Phlyctæna. **P. acu'tum,** acute ecthyma. **P. chron'icum,** chronic ecthyma.

Phobodip'sia or **Phobodipson,** fo-bo-dip'son (*phobos*, dread, *dipsa*, thirst). Hydrophobia.

Phoce'nia. Trivalerin.

Phocenic (fo-se'nik) **ac'id.** Delphinic acid.

Phocomelus, fo-kom'el-us (*phoke*, seal, *melos*, limb). Monster in which the hands and fect appear to be inserted immediately on the trunk, as in the seal and the herbiverous Cetacea. Condition is called *Phocomelia*.

Phœnicine, fe'nis-een (*phoinix*, red). Hæmatin. Indigo carmine.

Phœnicismus, fe-nis-iz'mus (*phoinix*, red). Rubeola; measles; rötheln.

Phœnicius (fe-nis'e-us) **mor'bus.** Leprosy.

Phœnig'mus. Phenigmus. **P. petechia'lis,** purpura simplex.

Phœ'nix dactylif'era. Date tree. **P. excel'sa,** date tree.

Phœnodine, fe'no-deen (*phoinodes*, blood-red). Hæmatin.

Phois, fo'is. Burn; blister.

Pholidata (fol-id-at'ah) **imbrica'ta.** Plant of Malabar; natives apply the bulb externally to ulcers, etc.

Pho'lis. Scale, horny in character.

Phonas'cia (*phone*, voice, *askeo*, to exercise). Art of exercising the voice.

Phonation, fo-na'shun (*phone*, voice). Voice-production.

Phonautograph, fo-naut'o-graf (*phone*, *autos*, self, *grapho*, to write). Apparatus for recording vibrations of air set in motion by the voice.

Pho'ne. Voice.

Phonesis, fo-na'sis. Phonation.

Phonet'ic or **Pho'nic** (*phone*, voice). Relating or appertaining to sound or to the voice. See *Paralysis, phonetic.*

Pho'nica (*phone*, voice). Diseases affecting the vocal avenues, the passage of the voice being impeded or its power suppressed or depraved.

Pho'nics. See *Acoustics.*

Phonocamptic, fo-no-kamp'tik (*phone*, sound, *kampto*, to break). Echoing. Reflecting sound.

Phonocamp'tics. Branch of science treating of reflection of sound.

Phonochordæ, fo-no-kor'da (*phone*, *chordæ*, cords). Vocal cords.

Pho'nograph (*phone*, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for making graphic record of sounds, which may be reproduced by reversing the action of the apparatus.

Phonol'ogy (*phone*, *logos*, discourse). Science treating of modifications of the voice.

Phonometer, fo-nom'et-ur (*phone*, *metron*, measure). Instrument for estimating the intensity of the human voice.

Phonom'etry (*phone*, *metron*, measure). Measurement of intensity of sound emitted by a vibrating tuning-fork, to determine presence or absence of a cavity beneath the surface.

Phonon'osi or **Phononu'si** (*phone*, *nosos* or *nousos*, a disease). Disorders of the voice.

Phonopathiæ, fo-no-path-e'e (*phone*, *pathos*, affection). Diseases of the vocal organs.

Phonop'athy (*phone*, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the vocal organs.

Phonophobia, fo-no-fo'be-ah (*phone*, *phobos*, dread). Morbid dread of sound.

Phono'sis. Phonation.

Pho'nospasm. Spasm of the vocal organs.

Pho'ra. Gestation.

Phoradendron, for-ah-den'dron. *Flavescens.* American mistletoe, growing on oaks, etc. Berries of this parasitic shrub have produced catharsis and vomiting, and have even proved fatal in young subjects. It is reputed to resemble digitalis in its action; has been employed in affections of the heart, dropsies, etc.; also to produce abortion.

Phor'be. Pabulum.

Phor'mia. Pseudomorphia.

Phormi'um te'nax. New Zealand flax; decoction of root and leaf bases used as a lotion for wounds. Ord. Liliaceæ.

Phorometer, for-om'e-tur (*phoreo*, to carry away, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining insufficiencies of the external ocular muscles, as shown by a tendency to deviation of the visual axes from their normal relations. Instrument for measuring degree of intensity of light (*phos*, light).

Phoromet'ria. Measurement of movement.

Phoron'omy (*phoreo*, to carry forward, *nomos*, law). Doctrine of muscular motion.

Phor'ous (*phoreo*, to move or carry). Suffix denoting conveyance; hence galactophorous, etc.

Phos. Light.

Phosgene, fos'jeen (*phos*, *gennao*, to produce). Producing light. **P. gas**, carbonyl chloride.

Phos'phas. *Phosphate.* Salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base. **P. ammonicoso'dicus**, microcosmic salt. **P. ammo'nicus**, ammonium phosphate. **P. bical'cicus**, neutral calcium phosphate. **P. cal'cicum stibia'tum**, antimonial powder. **P. cal'cicus**, calcium phosphate. **P. cal'cis stibia'tus**, antimonial powder. **P. ferrosofer'ricus**, ferrosoferric phosphate. **P. nat'ricum**, sodium phosphate. **P. nat'ricus** or **so'dicus**, sodium phosphate.

Phos'phate. Phosphas. **P. of i'ron**, see *Ferrosoferric phosphate, Ferric phosphate*, and *Sodioferric citrophosphate.* **P., trip'le**, phosphate of ammonium and magnesium; normal urinary deposit during alkaline fermentation, sometimes pathologically present in fresh urine.

Phos'phates, wheat. See *Wheat.*

Phosphat'ic (*phosphorus*). Relating to the phosphates; hence the *Phosphatic diathesis* is the habit of body which favors or occasions the deposition of the phosphates from the urine. **P. ac'id**, name given to union of phosphoric and phosphorous acids produced by gradual combustion of phosphorus.

Phosphaturia, fos-fat-u're-ah (*phosphas*, *ouron*, urine). Condition in which urine contains a large quantity of phosphates.

Phosphene, fos'feen (*phos*, *phaino*, to become manifest). Photopsia.

Phos'phenes (*phos*, *phaino*, to appear). Subjective sensations of light produced by pressure upon the eyeball. **P. of accommoda'tion**, similar affection caused by contraction of the ciliary muscle during the act of accommodation.

Phosphen'yl. Compound formed by combining phosphorus and phenyl.

Phosphide, fos'fide. Compound of phosphorus with another element.

Phosphine, fos'feen. Hydrogen phosphide (PH_3), produced by boiling phosphorus with solution of caustic alkali.

Phos'phite. A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos'phorated. *Phosphuretted.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus. **P. oil**, one per cent. solution of phosphorus in expressed oil of almonds; Ph. U. S. directs subsequent addition of a small quantity of ether; convenient form for administration of phosphorus. Officinal as oleum phosphoratum.

Phosphores'cence. *Luminosity.* Property possessed by certain bodies of being luminous in obscurity or under particular circumstances. It is noticed in some forms of putrefying organic matter, in excreta of some animals, etc. This phosphorescence has been occasionally witnessed in man when suffering from some wasting disease, as phthisis, and especially when near death.

Phosphoretted, fos'for-et-ted. Containing or united with phosphorus.

Phosphoretum, fos-for-e'tum. Phosphide.

Phosphorhidro'sis. Phosphoridrosis.

Phosphoric, fos-for'ik. Relating to phosphorus. **P. ac'id**, colorless, odorless, strongly acid liquid, sp. gr. 1.347, composed of 50 per cent. of orthophosphoric acid and 50 per cent. of water (Ph. U. S.); sp. gr. 1.50–66, 3 per cent. of acid (Ph. Br.); sp. gr. 1.12, 20 per cent. of acid (Ph. G.); tonic, refrigerant, caustic. Dilute phosphoric acid is officinal in the Ph. U. S. and Br. under the name acidum phosphoricum dilutum. See also *Dilute* and *Glacial phosphoric acid.*

Phosphoridro'sis (*phosphorus*, *hidros*, sweat). Phosphorescent sweat, making the body luminous in the dark; reported in malaria, phthisis, and after digestion of certain fish.

Phos'phorism. Condition produced by long-continued or excessive doses of phosphorus.

Phosphornecro'sis (*phosphorus*, *necrosis*). Necrosis, especially of the maxillary bones, from chronic phosphorus-poisoning, as in those engaged in the manufacture of matches.

Phos'phorous ac'id. Crystalline, deliquescent substance formed by slow oxidation of phosphorus in moist air or by action of water on phosphorus trioxide. It forms with bases salts called phosphites.

Phosphoru'ria (*phosphorus*, *ouron*, urine). Phosphorescent urine. Also urine containing an excess of phosphates. See *Urine.*

Phos'phorus (*phos*, light, *phero*, to carry). Translucent, nearly colorless, wax-like, non-metallic element. Sp. gr. 1.83. Soft and flexible at ordinary

temperatures; melts at 440° C.; emits white fumes when exposed to air; ignites at temperature slightly above melting-point; insoluble in water, soluble in absolute ether, fatty oils, and abundantly in carbon bisulphide. It is a nerve tonic and stimulant; also an active, irritant poison. In acute phosphorus-poisoning the vomited matters and tissues are luminous in the dark. Lipowitz's test is to acidulate the suspected liquid with sulphuric acid and boil with sulphur, which abstracts and combines with the phosphorus, which may be recognized by its luminosity or as phosphoric acid. See *Poisons and antidotes;* also, *Amorphous* and *Red phosphorus.* **P. necro'sis,** phosphornecrosis. **P. pills** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), pills of phosphorus.

Phosphuret'ted. Phosphorated.

Phosphure'tum zin'cicum. Zinc phosphide.

Phosphu'ria (*phosphorus, ouron,* urine). Phosphorescent urine. Also, urine containing an excess of phosphates. See *Urine.*

Phosphypostasis, fos-fip-os'tas-is (*phosphas, hupostasis,* sediment). Deposition of phosphates in the organism.

Photal'gia (*phos, algos,* pain). Pain caused by light.

Pho'tic (*phos,* light). Relating or appertaining to light and to the acts concerned in its production in the lower animals.

Photocamp'sis (*phos, kampsis,* bending). Refraction.

Photochronography, fo-to-kro-nog'raf-e. Process of successively photographing objects while moving.

Photodysphoria, fo-to-dis-for'e-ah (*phos, dusphoreo,* to bear ill). Intolerance of light.

Photogenic, fo-to-jen'ik (*phos, gennao,* to produce). Light-producing.

Photography, fo-tog'raf-e. Process of producing pictures of objects by action of light on chemically prepared substances. It is valuable as an auxiliary in medical practice.

Photohæmatachometer, fo-to-he-mat-ak-om'e-tur (*phos, haima,* blood, *tachus,* swift, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring, photographically, the velocity of the blood-current.

Photokinetic, fo-to-kin-et'ik. Producing movement with bright rays of light.

Photol'ogy (*phos, logos,* discourse). Treatise on light and its laws and influences.

Photomania, fo-to-man'e-ah (*phos, mania*). Insane delirium induced by light.

Photomechanical, fo-to-me-kan'ik-al. Mechanical, and due to influence of light.

Photometer, fo-tom'e-tur (*phos, metron,* measure). Apparatus for comparing intensity of the sources of light; see *Unit, photometric.*

Photomet'ric. Pertaining to photometry. **P. u'nit,** see *Unit.*

Photom'etry. Measurement of intensity of light.

Photomicrograph, fo-to-mik'ro-graf (*phos, mikros,* small, *grapho,* to write). Photograph of a microscopic object.

Photon'osus (*phos, nosos,* disease). Disease due to exposure to sunlight.

Photopho'bia (*phos, phobos,* fear). Aversion to light, intolerance of light; a symptom in several affections of the eye.

Photophob'icus. Having a dread of the light.

Photophobophthalmia, fo-to-fob-of-thal'me-ah (*phos, phobos,* dread, *ophthalmia*). Ophthalmia with great intolerance of light.

Photoph'obus. Having a dread of the light.

Photophone, fo'to-fone (*phos, phone,* sound). Apparatus in which the transmitting substance—*e. g.* selenium—is so affected by sound-waves that there is a change in transmitted light for each alteration in sound-wave lengths.

Photophore, fo'to-for (*phos, phero,* to carry). Electric lamp for illuminating the interior of canals or cavities of the body.

Photopsia, fo-top'se-ah (*phos, ops,* eye). False perception of light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, etc. occasioned by certain conditions of the retina and brain and by pressure of the eyeball. When pressure does not induce the luminous appearance, the existence of amaurosis may be inferred. See *Metamorphopsia.*

Photoptom'eter (*phos, ops,* eye, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring acuteness of vision for homogeneous light.

Photoptometry, fo-top-tom'et-re. Measurement of acuteness of vision for homogeneous light.

Photorrhexis, fo-tor-rheks'is (*phos, rhexis,* breaking). Refraction of rays of light.

Photoxylin, fo-toks'il-in. Kind of pyroxylin made by nitrating wood-pulp; recommended for use in preparation of collodion. When itself applied to a surface, as in plastic surgery, it leaves on evaporation a firmer film than collodion does. Used also in mounting specimens for the microscope.

Photu'ria (*phos, ouron,* urine). Luminous condition of the urine.

Phoxos, foks'os. One with a peaked head.

Phragmidiothrix, frag-mid-e'o-thriks. Genus of Schizomycetes, similar to the Beggiatoa.

Phragmites (frag-me'tees) **commu'nis.** Common reed; in Utah the leaves are eaten by the Indians.

Phrag'mus (*phragmos,* fence). A row of teeth.

Phrasis, frah'sis. Articulated voice.

Phra'sum. Marrubium.

Phren (*phren,* mind). The mind or organ of the mind. Also the diaphragm and scrobiculus cordis.

Phrenalgia, fren-al'je-ah (*phren, algos,* pain). Melancholia; psychalgia. **P. si'ne delir'io,** melancholy.

Phrenasthenia, fren-as-then-e'ah (*phren, asthenes,* weak). Diaphragmatic paresis; also congenital mental disease, consisting in cretinism, idiocy, imbecility, etc.

Phrenatrophia, fren-at-ro'fe-ah (*phren, a,* priv., *trophe,* nourishment). Wasting or atrophy of the brain.

Phrenaux'e (*phren, auxe,* increase). Hypertrophy of the brain.

Phrenes, fren'ees. Diaphragm.

Phrene'sia, Phrene'sis, or **Phreneti'asis** (*phren*). Phrenitis.

Phrenet'ic. Relating or appertaining to phrenitis; frantic; mad.

Phrenetis'mus. Phrenitis.

Phreniatric, fren-e-at'rik (*phren, iatros,* physician). Relating to phreniatrics.

Phreniat'rics. Therapeutics of mental disorders.

Phren'ic (*phren,* diaphragm). Diaphragmatic. **P. ar'teries,** those supplying the diaphragm: *superior,* from internal mammary; *inferior,* from abdominal aorta. **P. cen'tre,** central tendon of diaphragm; see *Diaphragm* and *Centre, phrenic.* **P. gan'glion,** small ganglion in diaphragm connected with right phrenic nerve and with solar plexus. **P. nerve,** principal motor nerve of diaphragm, derived from cervical plexus, mainly from fourth cervical; passes across scalenus anticus, in front of subclavian artery and root of lung, between pericardium and pleura (to which it gives filaments) to the diaphragm. **P. plex'us,** division of solar plexus accompanying inferior phrenic artery. **P. veins** correspond to arteries of same name; empty into inferior cava.

Phren'ica (*phren,* mind). Diseases affecting the intellect, characterized by error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the mental faculties (*Phrenopathia*). Also remedies that affect the mental faculties.

Phrenicol'ic. Relating to diaphragm and colon. **P. lig'ament,** phrenocolic ligament.

Phren'ics. Phrenica.

Phrenic'ula (or **Phrenetic'ula**) **hydrocephal'ica.** Hydrocephalus internus.

Phrenicus, fren'ik-us. Phrenic.

Phrenis'mus. Phrenitis.

Phrenit'icus. Phrenetic.

Phrenitis, fren-e'tis (*phren, itis*). *Phrensy, Frenzy, Delirium, Brain fever, Encephalitis, Acute delirium.* Disease characterized by violent pyrexia, pain in the head, redness of the face and eyes, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, and delirium, either

furious or muttering. Its causes are the same as those of other inflammations; sometimes, however, it is induced by a coup-de-soleil, by inebriation, violent mental emotions, etc. Some authors have given the name phrenitis and meningitis to inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and that of cephalitis, encephalitis, or cerebritis to inflammation of the substance of the brain; but there are no pathognomonic symptoms which can lead us to refer the seat of the disease to any of those parts exclusively. When the brain and meninges were affected only symptomatically, as in inflammation of the diaphragm, the disease was formerly called *Paraphrenitis*. Hydrocephalus acutus is a variety of phrenitis. **P. aphrodisi'aca,** erotomania. **P. calentu'ra,** insolation; sunstroke. **P. la'trans,** hydrophobia. **P. potato'rum,** delirium tremens. **P. vermino'sa,** a form of phrenitis supposed to be dependent on the presence of a worm in the brain.

Phrenob'labes or **Phrenoblabia,** fren-o-blab'e-ah (*phren, blapto,* to hinder). Mental impairment; dementia.

Phrenocolic, fren-o-kol'ik. Relating to the diaphragm and colon. **P. lig'ament,** fold of peritoneum passing from diaphragm opposite tenth or eleventh rib to splenic flexure of colon. It assists in supporting the spleen, forming the splenic recess.

Phrenocos'tal. Relating to diaphragm and ribs.

Phrenogas'tric. Relating to the diaphragm and stomach; gastrophrenic.

Phrenoglot'tism. Asthma thymicum.

Phrenoglottismus, fren-o-glot-tiz'mus (*phren,* diaphragm, *glotta,* tongue). Spasmodic condition of the glottis considered to originate from the diaphragm.

Phren'ograph (*phren,* diaphragm, *grapho,* to write). Apparatus for noting the arrest of respiration in galvanization of the pneumogastric nerve after section.

Phrenography, fren-og'raf-e. Science of the mind; psychology.

Phrenolepsia, fren-o-lep'se-ah (*phren, lepsis*). Loss of mind. **P. erotomat'ica** (relating to interrogation), doubting insanity.

Phrenolin, fren'o-lin. Phrenosia.

Phrenolog'ical (*phren, logos,* discourse). Relating or pertaining to phrenology.

Phrenology, fren-ol'o-je (*phren, logos,* discourse). Craniology.

Phrenomag'netism. *Phrenomesmerism, Mesmerophrenology.* Condition of a mesmerized person, in which, when any phrenological organ (so called) is touched, its functions are manifested. It has been established that no such phenomena can be elicited in children or in those who have never seen a phrenological cast or picture.

Phrenonarcosis, fren-o-nar-ko'sis. Stupefaction; dulling of the senses or intellect.

Phrenoparal'ysis (*phren,* mind, *paralysis*). Paralysis of the brain. See *Paralysis.*

Phrenopath, fren'o-path. Psychiater; one who treats diseases of the mind.

Phrenopathi'a. Mental disease. **P. æthe'rea,** encephalic phenomena induced by inhalation of ether.

Phrenopathic, fren-o-path'ik. One who is insane.

Phrenop'athy (*phren,* mind, *pathos,* affection). Mental alienation. See *Phrenica.*

Phrenoplegia, fren-o-ple'je-ah (*phren, plesso,* to stun). Sudden mental failure; paralysis of the brain.

Phrenoplexia, fren-o-pleks'e-ah. Ecstatic condition.

Phrenorthosis, fren-or-tho'sis. Right condition of mind; orthophreny.

Phrenosin, fren'os-in. Nitrogenized substance obtained from white cerebral matter.

Phreno'sis. Phrenopathy.

Phrenosplen'ic. Relating to the diaphragm and spleen; splenophrenic.

Phrenotherapy, fren-o-ther'ap-e. Psychiatry or treatment of mental diseases.

Phren'sy. Phrenitis, or delirium associated with it.

Phricas'mus, Phri'ce, Phri'cia, or **Phriciasis,** frik-e'as-is. Shivering from emotion; horripilation.

Phrico'des (fe'bris) (*phrike,* shivering, *odes*). Fever in which the chill is very intense and prolonged.

Phricogen, frik'o-gen. Material producing cold.

Phronemophobia, fro-ne-mo-fo'be-ah (*phroneo,* to think, *phobos,* fear). Morbid dread of thought.

Phronesis, fron-a'sis (*phroneo,* to think). Reason.

Phron'tis. Thought or reason.

Phryg'ius (la'pis). An earthy matter found in Phrygia and Cappadocia, and formerly employed as an astringent.

Phthar'ma cali'go (*phtharma,* anything spoiled). Caligo. **P. catarac'ta,** cataract. **P. glauco'ma,** glaucoma.

Phtharsis, thar'sis. Decomposition; corruption.

Phthar'ticus (*phtheiro,* to destroy). Deleterious; deadly.

Phtheir, thire. Pediculus or louse.

Phtheiræmia, thire-e'me-ah (*phtheiro,* to corrupt, *haima,* blood). State in which the plastic powers of the blood are deteriorated.

Phtheiriacus, thire-e'ak-us. Lousy or relating to phtheiriasis.

Phtheiriasic, thire-e-as'ik. Phtheiriacus.

Phtheiri'asis or **Phthiri'asis** (*phtheir,* a louse). *Lousiness, Lousy disease.* A disease which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice, *Pediculi tabescentium,* on the human body, under conditions in which it does not ordinarily take place, and in spite of cleanliness. Simple and medicated baths have been recommended for its removal; lotions of decoction or infusion of tobacco and stavesacre, mercurial frictions, etc. **P. cilio'rum,** lousiness of the eyelashes. **P. palpebra'rum,** P. of the eyelashes; P. ciliorum. **P. supercilio'rum,** lousiness of the eyebrows.

Phtheir'ium. Delphinium staphisagria.

Phtheirius, thire'e-us. Crab louse. See *Pediculus.* **P. inguina'lis** or **P. pu'bis,** the favorite habitats of this louse are the hairy parts of the genitals; it is met with, however, on the hairy part of the chest, in the axillæ, and on the eyebrows.

Phtheiroc'tonum (*phtheir, kteino,* to kill). Delphinium staphisagria.

Phthi'nas. Phthisis.

Phthino'des. Phthisicus.

Phthinoplasm, te'no-plasm (*phthino,* to waste, *plasso,* to form). Degradation of the natural bioplasm or germinal matter, chiefly in the lungs and lymphatic system, with a low-lived but proliferating matter, which clogs and irritates the tissues and involves them in its disintegration and destruction. It is thus a substitute for the word tubercle, which is inapplicable to all the forms of degeneration causing phthisis.

Phthinoporinous, te-no-por-e'nus. Autumnal.

Phthinopo'ron (*phthino,* to decay, *opora,* beginning of autumn). See *Autumn.*

Phthinosis, te-no'sis (*phthino,* to waste). Decay or waste, as the phthinosis of plasms in phthisis pulmonalis.

Phthiri'asis. Malis; phtheiriasis.

Phthir'ium scab'iei. See *Psora.*

Phthir'ius. Antiparasitic. **P. inguina'lis,** pediculus pubis.

Phthiroc'tonus (*phtheiro,* to destroy, *teknon,* child). Abortive.

Phthises, te'sees (*phthio,* to waste away). Diseases attended with ulceration, hectic fever, and emaciation.

Phthisic, tiz'ik. Phthisis; also a slight tickling cough.

Phthisical, tiz'ik-al. Phthisicus.

Phthis'ici (mor'bi). Tubercular diseases.

Phthis'icus. *Phthisical, Tisical.* Belonging to phthisis; also one laboring under phthisis or who is consumptive. **P. sa'lax,** individual with strong sexual passion caused by phthisis.

Phthisinoid, tiz'in-oid. Form of long and flat chest, associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, having a short antero-posterior diameter, prominent scapulæ, depression of spaces above and below the clavicles, etc.

Phthisiol'ogy (*phthisis, logos,* discourse). Treatise on phthisis.

Phthisiophobia, tiz-e-o-fo'be-ah. Morbid fear of phthisis.

Phthisio'sus. Affected with phthisis.

Phthisiotherapy, tiz-e-o-ther'ap-e. Therapeutic treatment of phthisis pulmonalis.

Phthisipneumonia, tiz-e-nu-mo'ne-ah. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Phthisis, te'sis (*phthio*, to waste away). *Consumption, Decline, Phthisic, Tisic.* In a general sense, progressive emaciation; it is usually, however, restricted to phthisis pulmonalis. Tuberculosis; pulmonary tuberculosis. **P. acu'ta,** galloping consumption; see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P., albu'minous,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P., black,** miner's asthma; see *Anthracosis* and *P., carbonaceous.* **P., bronch'ial,** phthisis occasioned by the pressure of enlarged tuberculous bronchial glands, which not infrequently communicate with caverns in the lungs or with the bronchia. **P. bul'bi,** wasting of the eyeball, the result of inflammation of the internal membranes of the eye, usually a purulent irido-choroiditis. Von Graefe described a form of essential wasting of the ball under the name *essential phthisis bulbi*, in which there is sudden and marked reduction in tension without any pathological change in the interior of the eye, the ball gradually returning to the normal pressure. **P. calculo'sa,** lithiasis pulmonum; formation of calculous concretions in the lungs. **P., can'cerous,** *Medullary* or *Encephaloid tumor of the lung;* cancer of the lung, which gives rise to carcinomatous phthisis. **P., carbona'ceous,** miner's asthma; anthracosis. **P., catar'rhal,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P., coal-mi'ner's,** anthracosis. **P. consummat'a,** see *P. pulmonalis.* **P., cot'ton,** see *Pneumonia, cotton.* **P. dorsa'lis,** tabes dorsalis. **P., dyspep'tic,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P. exulcera'ta,** P. pulmonalis. **P. fa'brum molario'rum,** millstone-maker's phthisis. **P., fi'broid,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis* and *Cirrhosis of the lung.* **P. flor'ida,** see *Phthisis, acute.* **P., gas'tric,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P. ab hæmop'töe,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P., hemorrhag'ic,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P. hepat'ica,** hepatophthisis. **P. ischiad'ica,** wasting from suppuration of the hip-joint. **P. larynge'a,** *Laryngeal phthisis* or *Consumption;* tuberculosis of the larynx, a similar affection seated in the trachea. **P., mam'mary,** atrophy of the mammary gland, usually the result of suppuration after inflammation. **P. mesera'ica,** tabes mesenterica. **P., mill'stone-mak'er's,** see *Millstone-maker's.* **P. muco'sa,** see *Bronchorrhœa.* **P. nodo'sa,** P. pulmonalis. **P. no'tias,** tabes dorsalis. **P. pituito'sa,** see *Bronchorrhœa.* **P., placen'tal,** see *Placental.* **P., pneumon'ic,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **P. pulmona'lis** or **P. pulmo'num,** *Tuberculous* or *Tubercular disease of the lungs, Pulmonary consumption, Consumption, C. of the lungs, Decline, Phthisic.* Pulmonary tuberculosis, an infective disease of the lungs caused by the bacillus tuberculosis. See *Bacillus tuberculosis.* The lesions are characterized by nodular bodies called tubercles, or diffuse infiltration of tuberculous tissue, which undergo caseation or sclerosis, and may finally ulcerate or in some situations calcify (Osler). Three chief clinical groups may be recognized: (1) *Tuberculo-pneumonic p.*, acute phthisis; (2) *chronic ulcerative p.;* (3) *fibroid p.* According to the mode of infection there are two distinct types of lesions: (*a*) when the bacilli reach the lungs through the blood-vessels, the primary lesion is usually in the tissues of the alveolar walls, in the capillaries, epithelium of air-cells, and connective-tissue framework of septa; (*b*) when through the bronchi—inhalation tuberculosis—the smaller bronchi and bronchioles are more extensively affected; the process is not confined to single groups of alveoli, but has a more lobular arrangement, and tuberculous masses from the outset are large, more diffuse, and may in some cases involve an entire lobe or greater part of a lung. Until recently the view has been universal that pulmonary phthisis consists in the formation of tubercles in the lungs, which sooner or later soften and break down. According to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians of London, phthisis now includes two general varieties: 1. As allied to scrofula: general constitutional disease with or without scrofula, *Tuberculo-pneumonia* and *Tubercular phthisis*; 2. Destructive disintegration of pulmonary tissue, having its source in chronic or acute pneumonia, *Acute* and *Chronic pneumonic phthisis.* According to the most recent theories of the nature of phthisis pulmonalis, the affection may occur in non-tuberculous persons, who may never become tuberculous; it may be caused by chronic inflammatory processes in the lungs, such as bronchial catarrh, and especially chronic catarrhal pneumonia, etc., which is preceded by bronchitis, the air-cells and smaller air-cells being next involved and filled with the products of the inflammatory processes. The solid structures may gradually undergo a cheesy or caseous degeneration (see *Tyrosis*) and become softened. Phthisis may be also excited by hæmoptysis, *Phthisis ab hæmoptöe*, inducing lobular pneumonia. The yellow cheesy tuberculous matter is frequently not tubercle, but merely a product of disintegration.

The following table (Aitken) affords an exposition of some of the views on this subject, and of the variety of diverse affections productive of ulceration and destruction of the tissue of the lungs included under the generic name of phthisis:

1. Tubercular, specific, or granular phthisis.	The true gray granulation. Pigmentary tubercle. Fibrous tubercle. Cellular tubercle.
2. Scrofulous or epithelial phthisis.	Primitive yellow tubercle; accumulation, cheesy degeneration, and disintegration of epithelium-like cells.
3. Catarrhal or bronchial phthisis.	Ulceration of bronchi, with adjacent fibroid and cellular deposits, and cheesy degeneration of the same.
4. Pneumonic phthisis.	Disintegration of recent or old deposits, occurring in vesicular, lobular, or lobar pneumonia, primary or secondary, common or scrofulous.
5. Fibrous phthisis (cirrhosis, chronic or interstitial pneumonia).	Fibroid deposits, with cheesy degeneration of imprisoned portion of lung, due to: 1. Mechanical irritation (as in grinders, miners, masons, etc.); 2. Rheumatic inflammation of interlobular tissue; 3. Chronic pleurisy; 4. Constitutional states, as in granular kidney and liver.
6. Lardaceous phthisis.	Circumscribed or diffuse cellular formations composed of lardaceous material.
7. Syphilitic phthisis.	Cheesy disintegration of nodules of nucleo-fibrous tissue, and diffuse infiltration of the same.
8. Hemorrhagic phthisis.	Cheesy degeneration and disintegration of nodules of extravasated blood.
9. Embolic phthisis (including pyæmic deposits and suppurations).	Cheesy degeneration and disintegration of gray or yellow deposits, arising directly or indirectly from pulmonary emboli coming from the liver, lymphatics, or veins.

The chief symptoms of *Tubercular phthisis* or *Phthisis pulmonalis* are the following: A sense of uneasiness in the chest, severe fits of coughing, or short and dry cough with dyspnœa, becoming troublesome, especially in the morning, and dyspnœa increased on exertion. The expectoration is evidently purulent, with fever in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, wasting and colliquative sweats early in the morning—*Phthisis consummata, Pneumophthisis.* In the third stage the hectic is constant, with small pulse, pungent heat, colliquative sweats, diarrhœa, and exhaustion. In some cases the symptoms run their course so rapidly as to constitute what is popularly known as *Galloping consumption, Phthisis florida. Physical signs:* 1. In the first stage, whilst there are yet scattered miliary tubercles, there is sometimes a want of freedom in the movements under one or both clavicles. Percussion will generally discover a slight diminution of sound corresponding to the summit of one lung; auscultation shows that the inspiratory murmur is weaker, rougher, or confused. The sound of expiration is more distinct. The voice and cough are rather more resonant, and wheezing or mucous *râles* are occasionally heard in the same region. 2. When the tubercular deposition has become

more abundant, the motion of the chest is more markedly diminished. Loss of sound on percussion is more distinct, inspiration on auscultation is bronchial, expiration louder and more superficial, and the resonance of the voice and cough is increased. The rest of the lung is perhaps healthy, or the respiration may be puerile. 3. When the tubercles are undergoing softening, in addition to the preceding signs, auscultation exhibits a subcrepitant *râle* around the apex of the lung, decreasing from above downward. It is most distinct during or after the cough and at the close of a deep inspiration. Soon the bubbling becomes successively larger, and ultimately gurgling is heard. The inspiration and expiration are cavernous or tracheal. The voice and cough indicate unusual resonance and pectoriloquy. The intercostal spaces are often depressed locally, and percussion may become gradually clearer and even tympanitic as the cavern increases. Usually tubercular phthisis is inherited. It is more a disease of the temperate regions, where its pathology is often intimately allied with that of scrofula; ulceration of the lungs does not then readily heal, and hectic fever is established, ending in death.

If removal to a climate in which air and exercise can be daily enjoyed during the autumnal, winter, and spring months be impracticable, the patient must be kept in a regulated temperature, the chamber being duly ventilated, and proper exercise in the open air used whenever the atmosphere, although cold, is dry. The other palliative indications will be to moderate inflammatory action, support the strength, and palliate urgent symptoms.

Phthisis which is characterized in the early stages by various deranged states of the digestive organs, the epigastric region more or less full and tender on pressure, etc., is called *Dyspeptic phthisis* or *consumption, Gastric phthisis.* Writers have also described albuminous, catarrhal, and hemorrhagic phthisis, febrile phthisis, senile phthisis or consumption, etc. **Phthis'is pulmona'lis purulen'ta exulcera'ta,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. pulmona'lis scrofulo'sa,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. pulmona'lis tuberculo'sa,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. pulmona'lis tuber'culoulcera'ta,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. pulmona'lis ve'ra,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. pupil'læ,** synezisis. **P. pupillar'is,** smallness of the pupil, often permanent, and the result of iritis. **P., re'nal,** wasting of the kidney from inflammation, etc. **P. scrophulo'sa,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. sic'ca,** tabes dorsalis. **P. tuberculo'sa,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. uteri'na,** wasting from ulceration of the uterus. **P. vesica'lis,** wasting from ulceration of the bladder.

Phthisis-weed. Ludwigia palustris.

Phthisu'ria (*phthisis, ouron,* urine). Diabetes.

Phtho'e. Phthisis.

Phthoicus, tho'ik-us. Phthisical.

Phthois, tho'is. Pastil; trochiscus.

Phthois'cus. Pastil; trochiscus.

Phthongodysphoria, thon-go-dis-for'e-ah (*phthongos,* a cry, *dusphoria,* impatience). Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.

Phthora, tho'ra (*phthora,* destruction). Abortion; corruption; plague.

Phtho'ric. Causing corruption. **P. acid,** hydrofluoric acid.

Phtho'rius (*phthora,* destruction). Abortive.

Phthoroc'tonus (*phthora,* destruction, *teknon,* child). Abortive; fœticide.

Phu. Valeriana phu.

Phucagos'tris mi'nor. Pila marina.

Phus'ca. Mixture of vinegar and water.

Phy'cit. Kind of sugar obtained from alga Protococcus vulgaris.

Phycocystitis, fik-o-sis-te'tis. Capsulitis.

Phycoërythrin, fik-o-er'ith-rin. Red coloring matter contained in certain algæ.

Phycology, fi-kol'o-je. Botany relating to algæ.

Phycomyces, fik-om'e-seez. Genus of Mucorini.

Phyganthro'pia (*phugo,* to flee, *anthropos,* man). Misanthropia.

Phygantrus, fig-an'trus (*phugo,* to flee, *antrum,* antrum of Highmore). Applied to skulls in which line let fall upon radius fixus from most projecting point of torus frontalis falls behind that let fall from nasion by from 6 to 10 mm. (Lissauer).

Phygeth'lon. Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands, especially of the axilla, not ending in suppuration. A boil.

Phygœdema, fig-e-de'ma (*phuge,* flight, *œdema*). Transient swelling or inflation met with in nervous or hysterical persons; wandering œdema.

Phygogalac'tics (*phuge,* flight, *gala,* milk). Dispersers of the milk. Medicines that arrest its secretion.

Phygometopus, fig-o-met-o'pus (*phugo, metopon,* forehead). Applied to skulls in which line drawn from bregma to nasal point makes with radius fixus an angle of 8° to 33.5° (Lissauer).

Phygopisthius, fig-o-pis'the-us (*phugo, opisthe,* behind). Applied to skulls in which line drawn through lambda and inion makes with radius fixus an angle of 106° to 127° (Lissauer).

Phygoprosopus, fig-o-pros-o'pus (*phugo, prosopon,* face). Applied to skulls in which line drawn from nasion to alveolar point makes with radius fixus an angle of 38° to 66.5° (Lissauer).

Phygorrhinus, fig-or-rhe'nus (*phugo, rhis,* nose). Applied to skulls in which line drawn between nasion and subnasal point makes with radius fixus an angle of 36° to 66.5° (Lissauer).

Phylact. An amulet; a prophylactic.

Phylacterion, fil-ak-ta're-on (*phulax,* a guard). Amulet; prophylactic.

Phylacte'rium (*phulax,* a guard). Phylactery.

Phylaxins, fil-aks'inz. See *Proteids.*

Phyllactis coarctata, fil-lak'tis ko-ark-tat'ah. Plant of Peru possessing antispasmodic and vulnerary properties.

Phyllan'thus dis'ticha (*phullon,* leaf, *anthos,* flower). Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Country gooseberry; East Indian tree; leaves are sudorific; root has active cathartic virtues, and seeds are purgative. **P. multiflo'rus,** plant of East India, having root with alterative properties. **P. urina'ria,** *Binkohumba,* plant employed in Ceylon as a diuretic.

Phyllax'is. Conservation.

Phyllerythrin, fil-er'ith-rin. Phylerythrin.

Phyllon, fil'lon. Medicinal aromatic leaf.

Phyllosteophytum, fil-os-te-o-fe'tum (*phullon,* leaf, *osteon,* bone, *phuo,* to grow). Laminated osteophyte.

Phylloxanthin, fil-loks-an'thin. Yellow coloring principle united with phyllocyanin to make up chlorophyll.

Phylloxera, fil-oks'er-ah. Species of Aphidæ which produce excrescences known as galls by puncturing the under side of leaves to deposit their ova. **P. vasta'trix,** grapevine louse, which inflicts much damage on vineyards.

Phylogen'esis. Philogeny.

Phylogenetic, fil-o-jen-et'ik. Pertaining to phylogeny.

Phylogeny, fil-oj'en-e (*phulon,* a race, *gennao,* to produce). Evolutionary history, genesis of race, as opposed to ontogeny, development of the individual.

Phy'ma (*phuo,* to grow). By the ancients this word was used with great latitude; sometimes in the sense of phlegmon, for tumors larger than a boil, and perfectly suppurative; also at a later day to include erysipelas, œdema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, etc., and even hordeolum, furunculus, sycosis, and anthrax. Tubercle. **P. an'thrax,** anthrax. **P. an'thrax termin'thus,** terminthus. **P., fi'cous,** sycosis. **P. hordeo'lum,** hordeolum. **P. lu'pus,** lupia cancrosa. **P. per'nio,** frost-bite. **P. syco'sis,** sycosis. **P. verruco'sa,** verruca.

Phymato'des. Affected with phymata.

Phy'matoid (*phyma, eidos,* resemblance). State of cancerous tissue in which the dull yellow hue and the consistence are like those of tubercle. Tubercular.

Phymatorrhisin, fe-mat-or'rhis-in. Black granular pigment obtained from melanotic sarcoma.

Phymato'ses (*phyma, osis*). Scrofulous or tuberculous diseases.

Phymatosis, fe-mat-o'sis. Excrescence; elephantiasis. **P. ac'ne,** gutta rosea. **P. cer'ebri,** encephalophyma. **P. elephanti'asis,** elephantiasis. **P. lu'pus,** lupus. **P. pulmo'num,** see *Tubercle.* **P. verruco'sa,** verruca.

Phymocnidosis, fe-mok-ne-do'sis (*phyma, knidosis,* itching). Urticaria.

Phymolepra, fe-mo-lep'rah. Tubercular leprosy.

Phymo'sis. Phimosis.

Phypel'la. Phygethlon.

Phyrama, fir-am'ah. Ancient gum resembling gum ammoniac.

Physa, fe'zah (*phusa,* wind). Crepitation; flatulence; bulla.

Physago'ga (*phusa,* wind, *ago,* to carry off). Carminatives.

Physaliderysipelas, fis-al-id-er-e-sip'el-as (*phusalis,* bladder or vesicle, *erusipelas*). Form of erysipelas in which bullæ occur.

Physal'ides (pl. of **Phusalis,** bladder). See *Physaliphores.*

Physalidocnidosis, fis-al-id-ok-nid-o'sis (*phusalis, knidosis,* itching). Urticaria bullosa.

Phy'salin. Amorphous bitter principle of physalis alkekengi (*phusalis,* bladder, referring to the inflated calyx).

Physal'iphores (*phusalis,* bladder, *phoreo,* to carry). In endogenous new formations there are cells containing vesicles, the vesicular cavities being called *physalides* or *brood-cavities,* and in the interior of the cellular elements which they contain elements of a similar kind are developed.

Phy'salis alkeken'gi. Strawberry tomato; winter-cherry; European; naturalized in U. S. **P. halicacabum,** physalis. **P. obscu'ra,** P. viscosa. **P. Pennsylvan'ica,** P. viscosa. **P. pubes'cens,** P. viscosa. **P. stramo'nium,** Anisodus luridus. **P. visco'sa,** ground cherry; indigenous; berries are diuretic.

Physasth'ma. Asthma with emphysema.

Phys'ce. Abdomen; colon.

Phys'cia Islan'dica. Lichen Islandicus. **P. niva'lis,** Lichen caninus.

Physconia, fis-ko'ne-ah (*phuskon,* the paunch). *Potbelly, Pendulous abdomen, Swagbelly.* A generic term comprising every large solid tumor developed in the abdomen. Hyposarca; excessive corpulency. **P. adipo'sa,** accumulation of fat in the intestines. **P. bilio'sa,** distension of the gall-bladder with bile. **P. emphysemat'ica,** accumulation of air in the areolar tissue or between the coats of particular viscera. **P. lie'nis,** tumor of the spleen. **P. mesenter'ica,** tabes mesenterica. **P. splen'ica,** ague-cake. **P. strumo'sa,** tumid abdomen from scrofulous enlargement of the glands.

Physeche'ma (*phusa,* wind, *echema,* sound). Bruit de soufflet.

Physech'os or **Physechus,** fis-ek'us (*phusa,* echo). Vesicular murmur.

Physe'ma. Tympanites. Emphysematous tumor.

Physe'sis (*phusao,* to inflate). An emphysematous tumor. Tympanites.

Physe'ter macroceph'alus (*phuseter,* one that blows, *makros,* large, *kephale,* head). Spermaceti whale. See *Cetaceum.*

Physiasiologia, fiz-e-az-e-o-loj'e-ah (*phusis,* nature, *Asia,* Asia, *logos,* description). The vis medicatrix naturæ in the treatment of Asiatic cholera.

Physiatreusiologia, fiz-e-at-ru-se-o-loj'e-ah (*phusis,* nature, *iatreusis,* medical treatment, *logos,* doctrine). Doctrine of powers of medicine.

Physiatrice, fiz-e-at'ris-e (*physis, iatreia,* treatment). Vis medicatrix naturæ.

Physiatrics, fiz-e-at'riks. Part of medicine relating to therapeutical application of physical forces, such as heat, light, electricity, etc.

Physiautocrasy, fis-e-aw-tok'ra-se (*physis, autos,* self, *kratos,* power). Vis medicatrix naturæ.

Physiautother'apy (*physis, autos,* self, *therapeia,* treatment). Vis medicatrix naturæ. Expectant treatment.

Phys'ic (*physis*). Medicament. Medicina. To *physic* is to administer medicine, and, at times, to purge. Also science and art of medicine. **P., In'dian,** Euphorbia corollata, Gillenia trifoliata. **P. nut,** Jatropha curcas. **P. root,** Leptandra purpurea.

Phys'ical. Pertaining to physics, to matter in mass, and forces acting on it. **P. educa'tion,** training of the body by means of gymnastic exercises, etc. **P. examina'tion,** examination of appearances, dimensions, sounds, etc. presented by a patient. **P. signs,** those derived from physical examination.

Physician, fiz-ish'an (*phusikos,* an investigator of nature). Properly, one who has received his degree from an incorporated institution as doctor of medicine or has been licensed to practise medicine; but often applied in the United States to any one who practises physic. The French formerly used the word *physicien* in the same sense. It is now appropriated by them to the natural philosopher. *Physicist* has the latter signification. **P. accoucheur',** accoucheur. **P., a'lienist,** one who treats mental diseases. **P., botan'ical,** herb doctor. **P., fam'ily,** one regarded as the regular attendant on a family. **P. priest,** see *Asclepiadæ.*

Phys'icist (*physis*). See *Physician.*

Physico-chemical, fiz'ik-o-kem'i-kal. Physical and chemical at the same time.

Phys'ics, med'ical. *Iatrophysics.* Physics directly applied to medicine—to the explanation of the vital phenomena, the preservation of the individual, or the treatment of disease.

Physicus, fiz'ik-us. Physician.

Physiogeny, fiz-e-oj'en-e (*phusis,* nature, *gennao,* to produce).

Physiog'nomist. One who busies himself especially with, or pretends to be versed in, physiognomy.

Physiognomon'ic (*physis, gnome,* knowledge). Relating to physiognomy.

Physiognomy, fiz-e-og'no-me (*physis, gnome,* knowledge). *Physiognomony, Metoposcopy.* The art of knowing the dispositions of men from their external appearance, especially from the features. Every inference of this kind must necessarily be extremely fallacious, and cannot be reduced to rule, as was attempted by Lavater and others. In infantile diseases numerous shades of expression are evident which experience teaches us to appreciate, and which afford guides in understanding the pathology of that period of life.

Physiolog'ia pathogenet'ica. See *Pathogenetic.*

Physiolog'ical. Relating or belonging to physiology. **P. anat'omy,** see *Anatomy.* **P. an'tidote,** one which when administered to a healthy person produces effects opposite to those produced by the poison for which it is administered. **P. doc'trine,** Broussaism. **P. salt solu'tion,** see *Salt solution.* **P. test,** trial by its physiological action upon animals of a substance suspected of being poisonous; see *Atropia, Strychnia,* etc.

Physiologice, fiz-e-o-loj'is-e. Physiology.

Physiologico-histological, fiz-e-o-loj'ik-o-his-to-loj'ik-al. Relating to physiological and histological structure of parts.

Physiol'ogism. Abuse of physiology. The improper application of physiological data to the theory of disease.

Physiol'ogist. One who occupies himself specially, or is well acquainted, with physiology.

Physiology, fiz-e-ol'o-je (*phusis,* nature, *logos,* description). Science of vital phenomena of organisms and their relations to chemical and physical laws. *General p.* treats of the general laws of life; *Special,* of the nature and functions of particular organs, as heart, lungs, etc. It is called zoöphysiology or zoöbiology, animal physiology, and phytophysiology or phytobiology, vegetable physiology, according as it considers the life of animals or of vegetables singly. *Comparative physiology* comprises both. To the latter belongs the physiology of man, human physiology, called also hygienic physiology, to distinguish it from pathological physiology or pathology. **P., cell'ular,** physiology treating of anatomical elements. **P., pathogenet'ic,** see *Pathogenetic.*

Physiolysis, fiz-e-ol'is-is (*physis, luo,* to dissolve). Process of natural decomposition of organic matter by oxidation, putrefaction, etc.

Physio-medicalism, fiz'e-o-med'e-kal-izm. Eclectic and Thomsonian doctrines combined.

Physion'omy. Physiognomy. Natural philosophy.

Physiophilosophia, fiz-e-o-fil-o-sof'e-ah. Physics.

Physiotherapia, fiz-e-o-ther-ap-e'ah. Expectant treatment.

Physique, fiz-eek'. Natural constitution; corporeal form; personal endowments.

Phy'sis. Nature.

Phy'so (*phusa,* air). In composition, air.

Physocele, fiz-o-se'le (Eng. fiz'o-seel) (*physo, kele,* tumor). *Pneumatocele.* Emphysematous tumor of the scrotum; probably a case of intestinal hernia containing much flatus. See *Pneumocele.*

Physocephalus, fiz-o-sef'al-us (*physo, kephale,* head). Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

Physocœl'ia (*physo, koilia,* intestines). Tympanites.

Physocolica, fiz-o-kol'ik-ah. Flatulent colic.

Physo'des (*phusa,* air, *odes*). Full of air; apparently full of air—applied to tumors, etc.

Physodyspnœa, fiz-o-dis-ne'ah. Dyspnœa from emphysema.

Physohæmatometra, fiz-o-he-mat-om-e'trah (*physo, haima,* blood, *metra,* womb). Accumulation of sanguineous fluid and gas in the womb.

Physohydrome'tra (*physo, hudor,* water, *metra,* uterus). Discharge of watery fluid, mixed with air, from the cavity of the uterus.

Physol'ogy (*phusa,* flatus, *logos,* doctrine). Treatise on flatulency.

Physometer, fiz-om'e-tur (*phusao,* to inflate, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining variations in volume of the confined body of air.

Physome'tra (*physo, metra,* the womb). *Tympany of the womb; Uterine tympanites.* A light, tense, circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, obscurely sonorous, with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri with noise.

Physoncus, fis-on'kus (*physo, onkos,* swelling). Tumefaction from air; emphysema.

Physopsoph'ia (*physo, psophos,* noise). Discharge of air with noise.

Physoscheocele, fis-os-ke-o-se'le (Eng. fiz-os'ke-o-seel) (*physo, osche,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Flatulent oscheocele.

Physospas'mus. Flatulent colic.

Physos'terin. Substance allied to cholesterin, found in physostigma.

Physostigma (fis-o-stig'mah) **veneno'sum** (*physo, stigma,* in botany, top of the style). Leguminous, woody, climbing plant of West Africa. The seed, physostigma (Ph. U. S.), is the Calabar bean, ordeal bean or nut. It contains alkaloids physostigmine or eserine and calabarine; used by the natives in trial by ordeal. See *Physostigmine.*

Physostig'matine. Eserine.

Physostig'mia. Physostigmine.

Physostigmi'na. Physostigmine.

Physostigmi'næ sal'icylas (Ph. U. S.). Salicylate of physostigmine, See *Physostigmine.*

Physostig'mine. $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. Eserine. Amorphous alkaloid, principle of Calabar bean, used to produce contraction of the pupil, internally in paralysis, and as an antidote to strychnine and atropine. Powerful depressant, nerve-poison; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol. Bromine in potassium bromide gives a red color (very delicate); most satisfactory test-application to the pupil; see *Calabar bean,* also *Poisons and Antidotes* (table). **P. sal'icylate,** combination with pure salicylic acid. $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2C_7H_6O_3$. It is said to be less liable to decomposition than other salts of physostigmine; chiefly used externally in ophthalmic practice as a mydriatic, gr. i-ij to f℥j; internally, in doses gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$, in spasmodic nervous affections, atonic dyspepsia, and as an antidote to strychnia. **P. sul'phate,** eserine sulphate; used particularly by veterinary surgeons in colic.

Physotho'rax. Pneumothorax.

Phytal'bumoses. Vegetable albumoses.

Phytanat'omy (*phyton, anatomia*). Vegetable anatomy. See *Anatomy.*

Phytelephas (fit-el'e-fas) **macrocar'pa** (*phyton, elephas,* elephant). Tree of South America, elephantasia, the dense albumen of whose nut is the vegetable ivory, which is as durable and nearly as hard as the ivory of the elephant.

Phytelminthus, fit-el-min'thus (*phuton,* plant, *helmins,* worm). Bothriocephalus.

Phyterythrin, fit-er'ith-rin. Coloring matter which gives to plants and leaves their red color in the fall of the year.

Phyteuma spicatum, fit-u'mah spik-at'um. European herb, the juice of which is narcotic.

Phytiatrica, fit-e-at'rik-ah *phyton, iatrike,* medicine). Botanic or herb medication.

Phy'ticus. Vegetative.

Phy'tiform. Phytoid

Phytiv'orous (*phyto, voro,* to devour). Feeding or subsisting on vegetables.

Phy'to. Greek prefix signifying connection with, or relation to, vegetable organisms.

Phytoalopecia, fit-o-al-o-pe'she-ah (*phyto, alopecia*). Porrigo decalvans.

Phytobiol'ogy (*phyto, bios,* life, *logos,* a discourse). See *Physiology.*

Phytoblast, fi'to-blast (*phyto, blastos,* sprout). Living body containing protoplasm, and of which the cell-unit is composed.

Phytocerosium, fit-o-ser-o'se-um (*phyto, keros,* wax). Wax contained in vegetables.

Phytochem'istry. See *Chemistry.*

Phytocol'la (*phyto, kolla,* glue). Extractive matter obtained from belladonna

Phytocyst, fi'to-sist (*phyto, kustis,* cyst). Cyst in which the phytoblast is contained.

Phytodermata, fit-o-dur'mat-ah (*phyto, derma,* skin). Cutaneous diseases dependent on parasitic vegetable organisms.

Phytodermat'ic affec'tions. Phytodermata.

Phytogenesis, fi-to-jen'es-is. Germination.

Phytogeography, fi-to-je-og'ra-fe. Geographical botany.

Phytog'raphy (*phyto, grapho,* to write). Description of plants.

Phy'toid (*phyto, eidos,* appearance). *Phytiform.* Having the form or appearance of a vegetable growth.

Phytolac'ca decan'dra (*phyto, lacca,* because the color of the juice of the berries resembles that of lacca). *P. vulgaris, Pokeweed, American nightshade, Cancer root, Poke, Skoke, Jucato calleloe, Jalap, Pigeon berry, Jalap cancer root, Red weed, Red nightshade, Coakum.* Ord. Chenopodeaceæ. The berries—Phytolaccæ baccæ (Ph. U. S.)—and root—Phytolaccæ radix (Ph. U. S.)—are employed. The young stems, when boiled, are sometimes eaten; but, when old, they must be cautiously used, as the plant is emetic and cathartic. Pokeweed is employed in chronic rheumatism, and is given in the form of tincture of the ripe berries. It is also used in cutaneous eruptions, tinea capitis, itch, cancerous ulcers, etc.

Phytolaccic (fi-to-las'ik) **ac'id.** Amorphous principle separated from phytolacca-berries.

Phytolaccin, fi-to-lak'kin. Name improperly given to powdered alcoholic extract of poke-root; more correctly a neutral principle found in it. **P. dras'tica,** species possessing a root with active purgative properties.

Phytology, fi-tol'o-je (*phyton, logos,* a discourse). See *Vegetable.* **P., med'ical,** botany, medical.

Phytomen'tagra (*phyton, mentagra*). Sycosis, so called on account of the disease of the chin being caused by a vegetable micro-organism.

Phytomyce'tes (*phyto, mukes,* fungus). Moulds, as in putrid urine.

Phy'ton. Vegetable.

Phytonomy, fi-ton'om-e. Vegetable physiology.

Phytopar'asite. A parasite from the vegetable kingdom. *Epiphyte.*

Phytopathol'ogy (*phyton, pathologia*). Properly, the pathology of vegetables; but occasionally applied to the knowledge of morbid states induced by vegetable growths.

Phytophagous, fit-of'ag-us (*phyton, phago,* to eat). *Phytivorous.* Feeding or subsisting upon vegetables.

Phytophthora, fi-tof'thor-ah (*phyton, phthora,* destruction, corruption). Genus of Fungi. **P. infes'tans,** fungus causing potato disease.

Phytophysiology, fi-to-fiz-e-ol'o-je (*phyton, physiologia*). Vegetable physiology. See *Physiology.*

Phy'toplasm (*phyton, plasso,* to form). Substance in vegetable matters analogous to protoplasm.

Phytorgan'ica (*phyton, organon,* an organ). Vegetable growths on the living body.

Phyto'sis (*phyton, osis*). Porrigo, impetigo. **P. annula'ta,** tinea circinata. **P. circina'ta,** a term employed by Mr. E. Wilson for ringworm of the hairless skin. **P. favo'sa,** porrigo favosa. **P. ton'surans,** porriga decalvans. **P. versic'olor,** tinea versicolor.

Phytosperm'ata (*phyton, sperma,* sperm). Particles similar to the spermatozoids of animals, observed in vegetables, and presumed to possess a similar agency in reproduction.

Phytos'terin. Neutral principle obtained from physostigmine.

Phytotomy fi-tot'o-me (*phyton, tome,* section). Vegetable anatomy. See *Anatomy.*

Phytovitellin, fi-to-vit-el'lin. Vegetable vitellin; globulin-like body resembling animal vitellin, found in seeds of many plants, as in the pumpkin.

Phytozo'on (*phyton, zoon,* animal). Lowest class of animals, seeming to form a transition between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *Zoophyte.*

Phytozooria, fi-to-zo-o're-ah). Protozoa.

Pia mater (delicate mother), pe'ah mat'er. A very delicate membrane which covers the brain immediately, penetrates into its anfractuosities, and envelops also the cerebellum and the spinal prolongation, etc. The exterior pia mater is the portion of membrane which covers the exterior of the encephalon and faces the arachnoid externally; the interior pia mater is that which lines the cerebral fossa, into which it penetrates by a cleft situate beween the posterior part of the corpus callosum and the fornix, and by two other fissures, situate between the corpora fimbriata and the thalami nervorum opticorum. It contains a number of granulations similar to the glandulæ Pacchioni. **P. m. tes'tis,** tunica vasculosa. **P. men'inx,** pia mater. **P. spina'lis,** pia of spinal cord.

Pial, pe'al. Relating to the pia mater. **P. sheath,** sheath of optic nerve.

Pi'an. Frambœsia; yaws.

Pian'oforte-play'er's cramp. Painful spasm of muscles of forearm due to excessive piano practice.

Pi'ans, moth'er of. Mama pian.

Pi'ar. Fatness.

Piarhæ'mia (*piar, haima,* blood). Fat in the blood.

Piarolytic, pe-ar-o-lit'ik (*piar,* fat, *luo,* to dissolve). Fat decomposing or emulsifying.

Piarrhæ'mia. Piarhæmia.

Pica, pe'ka. Morbid appetite for unusual articles of food. Malacia. **P. Africano'rum,** Chthonophagia.

Pic'ac. Euphorbia corollata.

Picacismus pik-as-iz'mus (*pix,* pitch). Depilation by means of a pitch plaster.

Pic'amar. Bitter, oily compound found in heavy oil of tar.

Picatio, pik-ah'she-o. Picacismus.

Picea, pis-e'ah (*pix,* pitch). Pinus abies.

Picealis, pis-e-al'is. Produced by tar.

Piceous, pis'e-us. Having the nature of pitch. Thick; viscous.

Pice'rion. Butter.

Pi'chi. Terebinthinate wood of Fabiana imbricata of Chili; has been used in lithiasis, cystitis, and other diseases of the bladder, in decoction or in fluid extract; dose of the latter, ♏xv-xxx.

Pichu'rim beans. The seed—Para nut, sassafras nut, puxiri, Brazilian nutmeg—of a tree supposed to be Nectandra puchury, puchury, or puchyry of the Brazilians, ord. Lauraceæ, which grows in Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, and other parts of South America. They are of an elliptical shape, flat on one side, convex on the other; of an aromatic odor between that of nutmeg and sassafras; and of a spicy, pungent taste. The medical properties are the same as those of other aromatics. For the bark, see *Pechurim cortex.* **P. cam'phor,** body contained in fat of pichurim analogous to laurel camphor. **P. fat,** matter resembling butter occurring in pichurim beans, consisting of laurin and pichurim camphor.

Pick'erelweed, shov'el. Unisema deltifolia.

Pi'cra (*pikros,* bitter). Pulvis aloës et canellæ.

Picraconine, pik-rak'o-neen. Derivative of picraconitine by saponification with an alkali.

Picraconitine, pik-rak-on'it-een. Alkaloid from Aconitum napellus, either pre-existing in the plant or an accidental product due to method of preparation.

Picræ'na excel'sa (*pikraino,* to be bitter). Quassia.

Picram'nia antides'ma. Shrub of Mexico and West Indies; genus of Simarubæ; bark—cascara amagra, Honduras bark—recommended as an alterative in syphilis. **P. cilia'ta,** native of Brazil; bark used as a substitute for cascarilla.

Picranisic (pik-ran-is'ik) **ac'id.** Picric acid.

Pic'ras. Picrate. **P. ammo'nicus,** ammonium picrate. **P. Javan'ica,** species of Japan, possessing tonic, antidysenteric, and febrifuge properties. **P. potas'sicus,** potassium picrate.

Picras'ma excel'sa. Picræna excelsa.

Pic'rate. Salt of picric acid. **P. of ammo'nium,** carbazotate of ammonium.

Pic'ria. Bitterness.

Pic'ric ac'id. Carbazotic acid; trinitrophenic, nitrophenisic acid; bright-yellow, inodorous, crystalline substance, having an acid and extremely bitter taste, staining organic matter permanently yellow. It is obtained by heating a mixture of carbolic and strong nitric acids, evaporating, and crystallizing. It is used for hardening tissues for microscopic examination, as a test for albuminuria, and internally as an antiperiodic. **P.-a. test,** for glycosuria, deepred coloration of picric-acid solution in presence of liquor potassæ.

Pic'rin. Bitter substance from Digitalis purpurea, said to be identical with digitalin.

Pic'ris (*pikros,* bitter). Cichorium intybus.

Pic'rium spica'tum. Coutoubea alba.

Picrocar'mine. Staining fluid employed in microscopical examinations, made by adding picric acid to an ammoniacal solution of carmine.

Picroch'olos (*picros, chole,* bile). Bilious.

Picrogly'cion. Peculiar principle isolated from dulcamara, having bitter-sweet taste.

Pic'romel (*picros, meli,* honey). *Bilin.* Colorless, soft substance, of acrid, bitter, saccharine taste, nauseous smell, and very soluble in water, considered to be a bilate of soda. It is not an immediate principle, but a mixture of different substances. It forms part of the bile, and is generally classed among the animal immediate principles.

Picrope'gæ (*picros, pege,* spring). Bitter mineral waters from the presence of chloride of magnesium.

Picropodophyl'lin. A principle found in Podophyllum peltatum.

Picropodophyl'lon. Intensely bitter, crystallizable compound produced by action of ammonia on podophyllotoxin; cholagogue, cathartic.

Pic'ros (*pikros,* bitter). Bitter. See *Amarus.*

Picrotin, pik'ro-tin. One of the constituent principles of picrotoxin.

Picrotoxin, pik-ro-toks'in (*picros, toxikon,* poison). *Picrotoxine.* A vegetable alkali discovered in Menispermum cocculus. Crystallizes in quadrangular, white, brilliant, semitransparent prisms, which are excessively bitter. It is said to be a mixture of picrotoxinin, picrotin, anamirtin, and cocculin. A motor stimulant, bitter tonic, remedy for night-sweats, and parasiticide. Sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and chloroform. Acts like grape-sugar in Trommer's test. See *Poisons.* Cocculus Indicus owes

its poisonous properties to this principle. A physiological antidote to opium.

Picrotox'inin. See *Picrotoxin.*

Picrotoxin'um. Picrotoxin.

Pie'bald skin. Achroma vitiligo; acquired achroma. See *Pied* and *Vitiligo.*

Pied ne'gro. Dappling of negroes from partial discoloration after enervating diseases.

Piedosa, pe-a-do'sah. Disease similar to dengue existing in Spain in the 18th century.

Piedra, pe-a'drah. Form of trichorrhexis nodosa.

Pie'plant. Rheum rhaponticum. **P., rhu'barb,** Rheum rhaponticum.

Piestron, pe-es'tron (*piezo,* to press). Instrument recommended by Hippocrates for breaking the bones of the fœtal head when too large to be extracted otherwise.

Piezometer, pe-ez-om'et-ur (*piezo,* to press, *metron*). Apparatus for estimating compression of gases.

Pig-back'ed kid'ney. Form of alcoholic renal cyanosis from venous congestion.

Pig'eon ber'ry. Phytolacca decandra. **P. lice,** Dermanyssus avium. **P. tree,** Aralia spinosa.

Pig'eon-breast'ed. See *Lordosis.*

Pig'ment. See *Pigmentation* and *Cells, pigment.* **P., blood,** see *Globules, red.* **P. cells,** see *Cell, pigment.* **P. embol'ia,** pigmentary embolism. **P. liv'er,** blackish appearance of the liver after remittent, intermittent, or cutaneous fevers, from the accumulation of pigment matter in its vascular apparatus. **P., res'piratory,** histohæmatin. **P. sarco'ma,** see *Sarcoma.* **P. spot,** nævus. **P., u'veal,** pigment on posterior part of iris, on ciliary processes, and choroid.

Pigmen'tal (*pigmentum*). *Pigmentary.* Having relation to pigment or coloring matter. **P. appara'tus,** apparatus concerned in the coloration of the skin of the colored varieties of man.

Pigmenta'rius. One who makes and sells pigments or ointments.

Pig'mentary. Pigmental. **P. degenera'tion,** pigmentation. **P.** or **Pigmen'tal em'bolism,** condition met with in bad cases of malarial fever. Pigment is formed in the spleen, whence it is carried to the liver, the smaller flakes thence passing into the general circulation, and when deposited in the cutaneous capillaries giving a peculiar malarious tint to the skin. **P. lay'er,** outer stratum of the retina, composed of pavement epithelium, thickly filled on the inner surface with pigment. **P. mole,** nævus pigmentosum. **P. næ'vi,** see *Nævus.*

Pigmenta'tion. *Pigmentary degeneration.* Degeneration of tissues in which pigment takes the place of their minute elements.

Pig'ments, bil'iary. See *Bile.* **P., fæ'cal,** see *Excrement.* **P., u'rinary,** see *Urine.*

Pigmen'tum (*pingo,* to paint). Paint pigment. **P. In'dicum,** indigo. **P. i'odi et o'lei pi'cis,** Coster's paste. **P. ni'grum,** see *Choroïdea tunica.* **P. uracu,** terra Orleana.

Pig'my. Pygmy.

Pig'nut. *Earth-nut, Ground-nut.* The bulbous root of Bunium bulbocastanum, ord. Umbelliferæ. (Called *pignuts,* from the fondness of the pig for them.) They have been considered styptic, and serviceable in atonic affections of the kidney. See *Bunium bulbocastanum, Broom hickory, Carya porcina.*

Pigodidymus, pig-o-did'im-us (*puge,* buttock, *didumos,* double). Monster consisting of two bodies connected about the buttocks.

Pig's flare. Adeps.

Pig-ty'phoid. Swine-plague.

Pig'weed. Chenopodium album; said to be sedative and antihemorrhoidal.

Piitis, pe-e'tis. Inflammation of the pia mater.

Pikrope'gæ. Picropegæ.

Pikropodophyllin, pik-ro-po-do-fil'lin. Picropodophyllin.

Pikrotox'in. Picrotoxin.

Pi'kry (*pikros,* bitter). Pulvis aloës et canellæ.

Pila, pe'lah. A ball. Mortar and pestle. **P. dama'rum,** ægagropila. **P. mari'na,** certain light, round, depressed, or oblong masses, inodorous and insipid, in which rushes, hairs, and the *débris* of shells are met with. These are found on the seashore, and consist chiefly of the roots of *Big tangles, Ware, Wair, Seaware, Seawrack, Eel grass.* Iodine is detected in the ashes, which accounts for their success in goitre. They have also been given as a vermifuge. **P. rupicapra'rum,** ægagropila.

Pi'lar. Pileous; pertaining to or covered with hair. **P. mus'cles,** arrectores pilorum.

Pila're ma'lum. Trichosis.

Pilaris, pil-ar'is. Pilar.

Pilastered, pil-as'tur'd. In anatomy, having a fluted appearance. **P. fe'mur,** condition found in some races, in which the backward concavity of the shaft of the femur is intensified and the linea aspera prominent.

Pilatio, pil-ah'she-o (*pilus,* a hair). Fracture of the cranium in which the fissure is narrow and has the appearance of a hair—a *capillary fissure.*

Pile (*pilus*). Hair; hemorrhoid; also battery. **P., prostat'ic,** state in which the prostate is enlarged and hemorrhages take place.

Pi'lea pu'mila (*pilus,* a hair). *Richweed, Clearweed, Coolweed;* indigenous; ord. Urticaceæ; has been used as a wash in poisoning by rhus; it has a strong grateful smell.

Pile'olum (dim. of **Pileus**). Aponeurosis of occipitofrontalis muscle.

Pile'olus (*pilus,* a hair). *Pilose, Pilous, Pilar.* That which relates to hair; hairy. **P. sys'tem** of Bichat is that formed by the hair; it comprises the different species of hair of the human body.

Piles. See *Hæmorrhois.* **P., bleed'ing,** see *Hæmorrhois.* **P., blind,** cæcæ hæmorrhoïdes; see *Hæmorrhois.* **P., o'pen,** see *Hæmorrhois.*

Pil'eus (*pileos,* a hat, cap, or bonnet for the head). *Pileolus.* A shield; a nipple-like instrument formed of various materials, and used by females for protecting the nipple during the child's sucking, when the part is painful; also a caul; cucupha. **P. Hippocrat'icus,** capeline bandage.

Pile'wort. Ranunculus acris and R. ficaria.

Pi'li (pl. of **Pilus**) **ana'les.** See *Anal.* **P. cap'itis,** see *Capillus.* **P. cibo'tii,** hairs of fern, Cibotium Barometz; used as styptic in hæmorrhage from wounds. **P. cu'tis,** lanugo. **P. gossyp'ii,** cotton. **P. palpebra'rum,** cilia. **P. pudendo'rum,** hair of the pubes. **P. subaxillar'es,** hair under the axillæ.

Piliferous, pi-lif'er-us (*pili,* hairs, *fero,* to bear). Pile- or hair-bearing, as a piliferous cyst—one containing hair.

Piliform, pi'le-form (*pilus,* hair, *forma,* form). Having the form of a hair.

Pilimictio, pil-e-mik'she-o (*pili,* hairs, *mingo, mictum,* to urinate). See *Trichiasis.*

Pill. Pilula; medicine in small globular mass that may be swallowed without mastication. **P., Ab'ernethy's,** see *Pilulæ hydrargyri.* **P. of aloes and camboge,** pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ. **P. of aloes and cincho'na,** pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ. **P. of aloes and col'ocynth,** pilulæ aloës et colocynthidis. **P. of aloes and fetid gums,** pilulæ de aloë et fœtidis. **P. of aloes and gin'ger,** pilulæ aloës et zingiberis. **P. of aloes and iron,** pilulæ aloës et ferri. **P. of aloes and mas'tich,** pilulæ aloës et mastiches. **P., aloes and myrrh,** pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ. **P., aloet'ic,** pilulæ aloëticæ. **P., aloet'ic and asafœ'tida,** pilulæ aloës et asafœtida. **P., aloet'ic, com'pound,** pilulæ aloës compositæ. **P. of ammo'niuret of cop'per,** pilulæ ammoniureti cupri. **P., analept'ic, James',** see *Analeptica.* **P., An'derson's,** see *Pilulæ aloës et jalapæ.* **P., an'odyne,** pilulæ opiatæ. **P., antibil'ious,** pilulæ antibiliosæ. **P., antibil'ious, Barclay's,** pilulæ antibiliosæ. **P., asafœ'tida,** pilulæ asafœtida. **P., Asiat'ic,** pilulæ Asiaticæ. **P., Bacher's,** pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ. **P. of Barbadoes aloes,** see *Pilulæ aloes.* **P., Barbaros'sa's,** Barbarossæ pilulæ. **P., Barthez's,** see *Aloës et myrrha.* **P., Bec'querel's,** *Gout pills of Becquerel,* are formed of quiniæ sulph., ʒij; ext. digit., gr. xv; semin. colchic. pulv., ℈ij; made into fifty pills; dose, one to three pills. *Debout's pills* are said to have a like composition. **P., Belloste's,** in the

French Codex, are made of pure mercury, white honey, Cape aloes, black pepper, rhubarb, and scammony. **P., Blair's**, an empirical preparation of colchicum, much used in England in cases of gout. **P., Blaud's**, proposed as antichlorotic, are made of gum tragacanth, sulphate of iron, and subcarbonate of potassium. **P., blue**, pilulæ hydrargyri. **P. of Bon'tius**, in the French Codex, are made of Barbadoes aloes, gamboge, gum ammoniac, and white vinegar. **P., Brandreth's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ*. **P., cal'omel**, pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi mitis. **P., cal'omel, com'pound**, pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P., cal'omel and o'pium**, pilulæ calomelanos et opii. **P., camboge**, pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ. **P., camboge, com'pound**, pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ. **P. of car'bonate of iron** (B. P.), pilulæ ferri carbonatis. **P., cathar'tic, com'pound**, pilulæ catharticæ compositæ. **P., Cham'berlain's restor'ative**, see *Chamberlain's restorative pills*. **P., co'chy**, pilulæ aloës et colocynthidis. **P. of col'ocynth, com'pound**, pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ. **P. of col'ocynth and hen'bane**, pilulæ colocynthidis et hyoscyami. **P., com'mon**, pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ. **P. of cop'per, ammo'niated**, pilulæ cupri ammoniati. **P., Debout's**, see *Pill, Becquerel's*. **P. of digita'lis and squill**, pilulæ digitalis et scillæ. **P., din'ner**, see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ, Pilulæ rhei*, and *Pilulæ aloës et mastiches*. **P. ,din'ner, of May'o**, is composed of pulv. rhei, gr. iv; sodæ carb., gr. j. **P., Du'puy'tren's**, in the French Codex; these are made of *bichloride of mercury, extract of opium*, and *extract of guaiac*. **P., everlast'ing**, a pill once in vogue, and said to be composed of metallic antimony. It was believed to have the property of purging as often as it was swallowed. **P., fe'male**, pilulæ de aloë et fœtidis. **P., ferru'ginous, of Vallet**, see *Ferri protocarbonas*. **P., Foth'ergill's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et colocynthidis*. **P., Frank's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ*. **P., Ful'ler's**, see *Pilulæ de aloë et fœtidis*. **P., gal'banum, com'pound**, pilulæ galbani compositæ. **P., Grif'fith's**, pilulæ ferri compositæ. **P., Griffitt's**, see *Pilulæ rhei compositæ*. **P., gum**, pilulæ galbani compositæ. **P., Har'vey's**, pilulæ aloës et colocynthidis. **P. of hel'lebore and myrrh**, pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ. **P. of Helve'tius**, the French Codex has a formula for their preparation, consisting of *alum, sandragon*, and *honey of roses*. **P. of hem'lock, com'pound**, pilulæ conii compositæ. **P., Hol'loway's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et jalapæ*. **P., Hoop'er's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ*. **P. of i'odide of i'ron**, pilulæ ferri iodidi. **P. of ipecacuan'ha and o'pium**, pilulæ ipecacuanhæ et opii. **P. of ipecacuan'ha and squill**, pilulæ ipecacuanhæ cum scillâ. **P. of iron sulphate**, pilulæ ferri sulphatis. **P., James's analep'tic**, see *Analeptica*. **P., Key'ser's**, see *Hydrargyrus acetatus*. **P., Lady Crespigny's**, pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ. **P., Lady Hes'keth's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ*. **P., Lady Web'ster's**, pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ; pilulæ aloës et mastiches. **P., Lartigue's** (their composition is not definitely known) (ext. coloc. comp., ℥ss; ext. sem. colchic. alcoholic., extract. digital. alcoholic., ää gr. jss; fiat massa in pilul. x. dividend.); dose, two, three, or more in the 24 hours, in gout, until purging is induced. As a substitute M. Bouchardat recommends a combination of extractum colocynthidis compositum, extractum colchici, and extractum opii, which is almost identical with pills prescribed by Sir Henry Halford for the gout; the latter substituting Dover's powder for the extractum opii. The composition of Lartigue's pills is also said to be *powdered colchicum*, two grains; *sugar* and *mucilage*, each half a grain. **P., Laville's**, said to consist of *physalin, silicate of soda*, and *powdered chamædrys*. One is taken before a meal, for several weeks, in a case of gout. **P. of lead o'piate**, pilulæ plumbi opiatæ. **P., Lee's New Lon'don**, is composed of scammony, gamboge, calomel, jalap, aloes, soap, and syrup of buckthorn. **P., Lee's Wind'ham**, consists of gamboge, aloes, soap, and nitrate of potassium. **P. machine'**, instrument for rolling and dividing pills. **P., Mat'thew's**, see *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*. **P., Meg'lin's**, in the French Codex, made of alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of valerian, and sublimed oxide of zinc. **P., mercu'rial**, pilulæ hydrargyri. **P. of mer'cury**, pilulæ hydrargyri. **P. of mild chlo'ride of mer'cury**, pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi mitis. **P., Moffat's**, pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ. **P., Mor'rison's**, pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ; see *Pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ*. **P., Mose'ley's**, pilulæ rhei compositæ. **P., night, common**, pilulæ opiatæ. **P., o'piate**, pilulæ opiatæ. **P., Pe'ter's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ*. **P., Plum'mer's**, pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P. of qui'nia sul'phate**, pilulæ quiniæ sulphatis. **P., red**, pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P., red, Boer'haave's**, see *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*. **P. of rhu'barb**, pilulæ rhei. **P. of rhu'barb, com'pound**, pilulæ rhei compositæ. **P., Ricord's**, see *Ricord*. **P., Ru'dius's**, pilulæ aloës et colocynthidis. **P., Rufus's**, pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ. **P., Rush's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ*. **P., Scotch**, pilulæ de aloë et fœtidis. **P. of Sédillot**, in the French Codex these are made of mercurial ointment, medicinal soap, and licorice powder. **P. of soap, com'pound**, pilulæ saponis cum opio. **P., soap and opium**, pilulæ saponis cum opio. **P. of Soc'otrine al'oes**, see *Pilulæ aloës*. **P., Speediman's**, see *Pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ*. **P., squat'ting**, pilulæ opiatæ. **P., squill, com'pound**, pillulæ scillæ compositæ. **P., Stahl's**, see *Pilulæ de aloë et fœtidis*. **P., Stark'ey's**, see *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*. **P., stomach'ic**, see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ* and *Pilulæ rhei*. **P., sto'rax**, pilulæ e styrace. **P. of strych'nia**, pilulæ strychniæ. **P. of submu'riate of mer'cury, com'pound**, pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P., Tanjore**, pilulæ Asiaticæ. **P. tile**, see *Pilula*. **P., tur'pentine**, pilulæ de terebinthinâ. **P., Vallet's**, see *Ferri protocarbonas* and *Pilulæ ferri carbonatis*. **P., Web'ster's**, pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ. **P., Whytt's**, see *Pilulæ de aloë et fœtidis*.

Pil'lar. In anatomy, structure of columnar form serving as an appendage to a vaulted organ. **P-s of Cor'ti**, rods of Corti. **P-s of di'aphragm**, see *Diaphragm*. **P-s of exter'nal abdom'inal ring**, two diverging bundles of fibres implanted on either side, the inner to the anterior surface of symphysis pubis, the outer with Poupart's ligament upon spine of pubis. **P-s of fauces**, curved arches at sides of passage from mouth to pharynx, formed by prominence of muscles; anterior occupied by the palatoglossus, posterior by the palatopharyngeus. **P-s of for'nix**, continuation of fornix downward toward base of brain; anterior pass down in front of foramina of Monro, and can be traced as *radices ascendentes fornicis* to the maxillary tubercles, thence reflected upward as *radices descendentes fornicis*, or bundles of Vicq d'Azyr, to basis of anterior nucleus of optic thalamus; posterior usually called crura of fornix. **P-s of ve'lum palat'i**, pillars of the fauces.

Pill-bearing spurge. Euphorbia pilulifera.

Pill'box hydat'id. See *Acephalocyst*.

Pillicosh'y or **Pilliocausia.** Hiera picra.

Pills. See *Pill, Pilula*, and *Pilulæ*.

Pil'ula. Pilula.

Pilocarpidine, pi-lo-karp'id-een. Alkaline base from pilocarpus.

Pilocarpina, pil-o-kar-pe'nah. Pilocarpine.

Pilocarp'inæ hydrochlo'ras (Ph. U. S.). White crystals, soluble. Usually given hypodermically in dose of gr. ½ as a diaphoretic in dropsy, diseases of the chest, diphtheria, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. Externally applied as a hair-invigorator in washes, pomades, etc., and in solution as a mydriatic.

Pilocarpine, pi-lo-kar'peen. $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid from Pilocarpus pennatifolius. Soft mass, used principally in the hydrochloride or hydrochlorate.

Pilocar'pus (Ph. U. S.). Leaflets of Pilocarpus pennatifolius, jaborandi. Active diaphoretic; also sialagogue. See *Pilocarpine* and *Pilocarpinæ hydrochloras*. Jaborine is another alkaloid separated from it, but resembling atropine in action.

Pilocys'tic tu'mors (*pilus*, hair). Encysted tumors containing hair and fatty matters—dermoid cysts.

Pilosel'la (*pilosus*). Hieracium pilosella. **P. alpi'na**, Hieracium pilosella.

Pilo'sus (*pilus*, hair). Pileous.

Pi'lous. Pileous.

Pil'ula (pl. **Pil'ulæ**) (dim. of **Pila**, a ball). A pill. Simple or compound medicine, weighing from one to five grains, of a firm consistence and spherical form, intended to be swallowed at once without chewing. The pill differs from the bolus, the latter being softer and larger. Medicines are often given in the form of pill on account of their disagreeable taste and odor, and for the like reason pills are now sugar-coated or gelatin-coated. Pilula also means a pilular mass, or the mass formed by the amalgamation of the different articles that enter into the composition of the pill. To form the mass into pills, it is rolled out and divided by the spatula on a pill tile or by a pill machine. The British Pharmacopœia has directions for various forms of pilula, or pill in mass, but, unlike the Ph. U. S., has no pilulæ or separate pills. See the various *Pilulæ*, also *Asiatic, Bontius's, Belloste's, Blaucard's, Blaud's, Blue, Compound, Compound cathartic, Dinner, Dupuytren's, Frank's, Fuller's, Griffith's, Hooper's, Lady Webster's, Lartigue's, Meglin's, Morrison's, Mercurial, Plummer's, Phosphorus, Rufus's, Ricord's, Tanjore pills*, etc.

Pil'ulæ. See *Pilula*. **P. æter'næ**, pill, everlasting. **P. ex al'oë**, P. aloës compositæ. **P. de al'oë et cambo'giâ**, P. aloës et cambogiæ. **P. de al'oë et fœ'tidis**, *Pills of aloes and fetid gums, Female pills* (aloës Socotr., sennæ, asafœtidæ, galbani, āā ℥ij; myrrh., ℥iv; croci, macis, āā ℥j; ferri sulphat., ℥iss; ol. succin., gtt. viij; syrup. artemisiæ, q. s.); purgative, and given in hysteria; dose, gr. xv–xx. **P. de al'oë et sapo'ne**, P. aloëticæ. **P. al'oës**, *Aloetic pill* (Ph. U. S.); each pill contains aloes, gr. ij, and soap, gr. ij. **P. al'oës et asafœ'tidæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Aloëtic and asafœtida pills* (each pill contains aloes, asafœtida, and soap, gr. j½ of each); purgative and stomachic. **P. al'oës Barbaden'sis**, *Pill of Barbadoes aloes* (aloes Barbad. pulv., ℥ij; saponis dur. pulv., ℈j; ol. carui, f℥j; confect. ros., ℥j); dose, gr. v–x. **P. al'oës et cambo'giæ**, *Pill of aloes and camboge* (aloës, cambog., gum ammoniac., āā p. æ.); purgative; used in dropsy; dose, gr. xij–xxx. **P. al'oës et colocyn'thidis**, *Pill of aloes and colocynth*, vulg. *Pill cochy* and *Pill a coshy* (colocynth. pulp., ℈j; aloës Barbad., scammon., āā ℥ij; potass. sulph., ℥ij; ol. caryophyl., f℥ij; aquæ destillat., q. s.; Ph. Br.); cathartic; dose, gr. v–x or more. **P. al'oës compos'itæ**, *Compound aloëtic pills* (aloës spic. extract., ℈j; ext. gentianæ, ℥ss; olei carui, gtt. xl; syrup., q. s.). These are sometimes also called *Family pills, Antibilious pills*, etc. **P. al'oës et fer'ri**, *Pill of aloes and iron;* aloes, 100 grs.; dried sulphate of iron, 100 grs.; aromatic powder, 100 grs.; confect. rosæ, q. s. ft. 100 pills (Ph. U. S.). **P. al'oës et jalap'æ**, *Scot's* or *Scotch pills* (aloes Barbad., ℔j; rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapæ, potassæ subcarb., āā ℥j; ol. anisi, ℥iv; syrup. simpl., q. s.—M.); dose, gr. x to xxx. A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommended the following: Aloës Barbadens., ℥xxiv; saponis., ℥iv; colocynthidis, ℥j; cambogiæ, ℥j; ol. anis., f ℥ss. **P. al'oës et ki'næ ki'næ**, *Pill of aloes and cinchona* (aloes Socotr., ℥vj; ext. cinchon., ℥iij; cinnam., ℥j; syrup absinth., q. s.); stomachic and laxative; dose, gr. x to xx. *Lady Crespigny's pills, Lady Webster's pills, Lady Hesketh's pills*, resemble these; see *Pilulæ aloës et mastiches*. **P. al'oës martia'les**, P. de aloë et fœtidis. **P. al'oës mas'tiches**, *Pills of aloes and mastich* (aloës Socotrin. pulv., gr. 100; mastich. pulv., ros. gallic., āā gr. 50; aquæ, q. s. to form 100 pills; Ph. U. S.). Mastich is added to prevent the too ready solution of the aloes in the gastric and intestinal fluids, so that it is long in operating as a laxative. One is usually taken before dinner as a dinner pill. It was introduced into the Ph. U. S. as a form for Lady Webster's pills. **P. al'oës et myr'rhæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Rufus's* or *Ruffus's pills, Common pills, Pills of aloes and myrrh* (aloës pulv., gr. 200; pulv. aromat., gr. 50; myrrh., gr. 100; syrup., q. s. to form 100 pills; Ph. U. S.); cathartic and emmenagogue; dose, gr. x–xx. **P. al'oës Socotri'næ**, *Pill of Socotrine aloes* (aloës Socotrin., ℈j; sapon. dur., ℈j; ol. myrist., f℥j; confect. ros., ℥j; or aloës Socot., ℈ij; sapon. dur., ℈j; ol. myrist. volatil., f℥j; confect. rosæ, ℈j); made into pills about same strength as pilulæ aloës (Ph. U. S.). **P. al'oës cum zingib'ere**, *Pills of aloes and ginger* (aloës hepat., ℈j; rad. zingib., ℥j; sapon. Hispan., ℥ss; ol. ess. menthæ pip., ℥ss); in habitual costiveness; dose, gr. x to xx. **P. aloët'icæ cum myr'rhâ**, pilulæ rhei compositæ. **P. aloët'icæ cum sapo'ne**, pilulæ aloës. **P. amarocathar'ticæ**, pilulæ ecphracticæ. **P. ammoniure'ti cu'pri**, *Pills of ammoniuret of copper* (ammoniur. cupri, gr. xvj; micæ panis, ℈iv; aquæ carbonatis ammoniæ, q. s.; beat into a mass and divide into 32 pills); tonic and antispasmodic in epilepsy, etc.; dose, one pill twice daily, and gradually increased. **P. An'glicæ**, pills containing opium, 1 part; aloes and gum arabic, 6 parts; syrup of saffron, q. s. **P. an'te ci'bum** (pills before food), P. aloës et kinæ kinæ. **P. antibilio'sæ** (extract of colocynth, ℥ij; resin of jalap, ℥j; almond soap, ℥iss; guaiac, ℥iij; emetic tart., gr. viij; oils of juniper, caraway, and rosemary, āā iv drops; syrup of buckthorn, q. s. to form 64 pills); dose, two or three. **P. antiherpet'icæ**, pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis comp. **P. antihyster'icæ**, P. galbani compositæ. **P. antimo'nii compos'itæ** (Ph. U. S.), P. hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P. antiscrophulo'sæ**, (scammon. pulv., hydrarg. sulphur. nigr., āā ℈ij; antimonii oxidi albi, milleped., sapon. amygdalin., āā ℥iij; extract. glycyrrh., ℈v; make into a mass); dose, gr. iv. to xx. **P. antispas'ticæ**, P. galbani compositæ. **P. asafœ'tidæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Asafœtida pills* (assafœtid., gr. ccc; saponis., gr. c; beat with water so as to form a mass, to be divided into 100 pills). **P. asafœ'tidæ compos'itæ**, P. galbani compositæ. **P. Asiat'icæ**, *Asiatic* or *Tanjore pills* (acid. arsenios., gr. lv; piper. nigr. pulv., ℥ix; acaciæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. 800). Each pill contains about one-fifteenth of a grain of arsenious acid. Employed in India for the cure of syphilis and elephantiasis. **P. balsam'icæ** (milleped., ℥xviij; gum ammon., ℥xj; acid. benzoic., ℥vj; croci, balsami Peruv., āā ℥j; balsam. sulph. anisat., ℥vj); tonic, expectorant, and balsamic. **P. Barbaros'æ**, see *Barbarossæ pilulæ*. **P. benedic'tæ Fulleri**, P. de aloë et fœtidis. **P. calomel'anos compos'itæ**, P. hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P. calomel'anos et o'pii**, *Pills of calomel and opium* (hydrarg. chlorid. mit., p. iij; opii, p. j; confect. ros., q. s.; to be divided into pills each containing two grains of calomel). **P. cambo'giæ compos'itæ**, *Pilula cambogiæ compositæ* (Ph. Br.), *Gamboge pills, Compound pills* (cambogiæ, aloes Barbad., pulv. cinnam. comp., āā ℈j; saponis dur., ℈ij; syrup, q. s.; Ph. B.); cathartic; dose, gr. v–x. **P. cathar'ticæ compos'itæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound cathartic pills* (ext. colocynth. comp., gr. cxxx; abstract. jalapæ, hydrarg., chlorid. mit., āā gr. c; gambog., gr. xxv; to make 100 pills); two or three for a dose. **P. coc'chii**, P. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. coc'ciæ mino'res**, P. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. coc'cinæ**, P. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. col'chici et digita'lis**, P., Lartigue's. **P. ex colocyn'thide cum al'oë**, P. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. colocyn'thidis compos'itæ**, P. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. colocyn'thidis et hyoscy'ami**, *Pill* or *Pills of colocynth and henbane* (pil. colocynth. comp., ℥ij; ext. hyoscyam., ℈j; Ph. B.); dose, gr. v to gr. xx. **P. commu'nes**, P. aloës et myrrhæ. **P. coni'i compos'itæ**, *Pilula conii composita* (Ph. B.), *Compound pill of hemlock* (ext. conii, ℈iiss; ipecac., ℈ss; theriac, q. s.; Ph. B.); dose, gr. v-x. **P. copai'bæ**, *Pills of copaiba* (copaib., ℈ij; magnesiæ, recenter præpar., ℈j; to be divided into 200 pills); each pill contains nearly five grains of copaiba; two to six for a dose. **P. cu'pri ammonia'ti**, *Pills of ammoniated copper* (cupri ammon., p. j.; micæ panis, p. vj; liq. ammon. carbonat., q. s.); dose, one to six pills. **P. de cynoglos'so** (pulv. rad. cynogloss., semin. hyoscyam. alb., extract. opii vinos., āā ℥iv; pulv. myrrh., ℥vj; olibanı., ℥v; croci, castor., āā ℥iss; syrup. opii, q. s.); anodyne, in

cough, etc.; dose, gr. iv–viij. **P. depuran'tes,** depurative pills; P. hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P. digita'lis et scil'læ,** *Pills of digitalis and squill* (digital., scillæ, āā p. j.; elect. aromat., p. ij); one or two pills for a dose. **P. ecphrac'ticæ,** P. de aloë et fœtidis. **P de extrac'to o'pii,** P. de cynoglosso. **P. fer'ri carbona'tis,** pilula ferri carbonatis (Ph. Br.), *Pill* or *Pills of carbonate of iron, Vallet's pills, Vallet's ferruginous pills* (ferri carbonat. saccharat., ℥j; confect. rosar., ℥ij); dose, gr. v to xv or more. **P. fer'ri compos'itæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound pills of iron* (myrrh., gr. cl; sodii carb., ferri sulph., āā gr. lxxv; syrup., q. s. to form 100 pills); tonic; dose, gr. x–xx. **P. fer'ri io'didi,** *Pills of iodide of iron, Blaucard's pills* (ferri redact., ℥j; iodi., gr. lxxx; glycyrrhiz., gr. l; sacchar., gr. l; extract. glycyrrhiz., gr. xij; acaciæ, gr. xij; aquæ, æther. fortior., balsam tolu, q. s. to make 100 pills); each pill contains of ferrous iodide 0.063 gm. or gr. j (Ph. U. S.). **P. fer'ri cum myr'rhâ,** P. ferri compositæ. **P. fer'ri sulpha'tis,** *Pills of sulphate of iron* (ferri sulph. exsicc., p. ij; ext. taraxac., p. v; conserv. rosæ, p. ij; glycyrrhiz., p. iij); dose, gr. v–xx. **P. fœ'tidæ,** P. galbani compositæ. **P. gal'bani compos'itæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound galbanum pill, Gum pill* (galban., myrrh., āā gr. cl; asafœtidæ, gr. l; syrup., q. s. to make 100 pills); dose, two to four pills; antispasmodic and emmenagogue. The Ph. Br. has a formula for pilula asafœtidæ composita, compound pill of asafœtida, which was formerly called *Pilula galbani composita.* **P. gum'mi,** P. galbani compositæ. **P. gum'mi gut'tæ aloët'icæ,** P. cambogiæ compositæ. **P. gummo'sæ,** P. galbani compositæ. **P. de gut'tâ gaman'drâ,** P. cambogiæ compositæ. **P. ex helleb'oro et myr'rhâ,** *Pills of hellebore and myrrh* (ext. helleb. nig., myrrh., āā ℥j; fol. cardui Benedict., ℥iij); tonic and emmenagogue. In dropsical, cutaneous, and verminous affections; dose, gr. iv–viij. **P. hydrago'gæ,** P. cambogiæ compositæ. **P. hydrago'gæ Bon'tii,** pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ. **P. hydrar'gyri,** *Mercurial* or *Blue pill, Blue mass, Pills of mercury;* for formula, see *Massa hydrargyri.* Antisyphilitic; mercurial; in large doses, purgative. The Ph. B. has a similar formula for pilula hydrargyri. A purgative pill, much prescribed by Mr. Abernethy, and called *Abernethy's pill,* consisted of pil. hydrarg., gr. x; jalap., gr. xx; syrup. rhamni., q. s. ut fiant pil. vj. Two were given at night, and the next morning a wineglassful of infusum sennæ. **P. hydrar'gyri chlo'ridi mi'tis,** *Pills of mild chloride of mercury, Calomel pills* (hydrarg. chlorid. mit., ℥ss; acaciæ, ℥j; syrup., q. s. ut fiant pil. 240); each pill contains one grain. **P. hydrar'gyri chlo'ridi et o'pii,** P. calomelanos et opii. **P. hydrar'gyri submuria'tis compos'itæ,** *Pilulæ antimonii compositæ* (Ph. U. S.), *Compound calomel pill, Compound pills of submuriate of mercury, Calomel pills, Red pill* (antimonii sulphurat., hydrarg. chlorid. mit., āā gr. xij; guaiac., syrup. fusc., āā gr. xxiv; divide into 24 pills); mercurial, diaphoretic, and alterative; dose, g. v to x. The Ph. B. has a formula for *Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi compositæ, Compound pill of subchoride of mercury.* **P. hydrar'gyri submuria'tis et o'pii,** P. calomelanos et opii. **P. de hydrar'gyro, scammo'nio, et al'oë,** vulgo **mercuria'les,** *Mercurial pills* (hydrarg. purif., ℥j; mellis, ℥xj; aloës Socot., scammon., āā ℥ij; macis, cinnam., āā ℥ij); uses same as the last, but they are more active; dose, gr. viij to xxx. **P. de hydrar'gyro muriat'ico mi'ti cum sul'phure stibia'to auranti'aco,** pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P. ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii,** *Pills of ipecacuanha and opium* (pulv. ipecac. et opii, p. iij; conserv. rosæ, p. j); one grain of opium in about thirteen grains. **P. ipecacuan'hæ cum scil'lâ,** *Pills* (or *Pill*) *of ipecacuanha with squill* (pulv. ipecac. comp., ℥iij; scillæ pulv., ammoniac. in pulv., āā ℥j; theriac., q. s.; Ph. B.); dose, gr. v to x. **P. mercuria'les,** P. hydrargyri; P. de hydrargyro, scammonio, et aloë. **P. myrrh'æ compos'itæ,** P. galbani compositæ. **P. opia'tæ,** P. opii (Ph. U. S.), *Opiate pills, Common night pills, Anodyne pills* (opii, gr. c.; sapon, gr. xxv; to be made into 100 pills); each pill contains a grain of opium. **P. ex ox'ido stib'ii et hydrar'gyri sulphure'to ni'gro compos'itæ,** pilulæ antiscrophulosæ. **P. phos'phori** (Ph. U. S.) (phosphorus, 0.06 gm.; althæa, 5.20 gm.; acacia, 1.30 gm.; glycerin, 2.60 gm.; water, 1.30 gm.; chloroform, 3.20; balsam of Tolu, q. s.; ether, q. s., 100 pills). **P. plum'bi opia'tæ, P. plum'bi cum o'pio** (Ph. Br.), *Opiate pills of lead, Pill of lead and opium* (plumb. acetat., gr. xxxvj; opii, gr. vj; conserv. rosæ, gr. vj; to be made into four-grain pills); dose, gr. ij–iv. **P. qui'niæ sulpha'tis,** *Pills of sulphate of quinia* (quin. sulph., gr. xxiv; mel. despumati, gr. xiv; to be made into 24 pills; Ph. U. S); each contains a grain of the sulphate of quinia. The Ph. Br. has a formula for *Pilula quiniæ, Pill of quinine.* **P. resolven'tes cum mercu'rio,** P. hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P. de rhabar'baro,** pilulæ rhei compositæ. **P. rhe'i** (Ph. U. S.), *Pills of rhubarb* (rhei pulv., gr. ccc; saponis pulv., gr. c; to be made into 100 pills). A good *dinner* or *stomachic pill* is made of rhubarb, gr. ij; capsicum, gr. j; dose, two or three before dinner. **P. rhe'i compos'itæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound rhubarb pills* (rhei, gr. cc; aloës purificat., gr. cl; myrrh, gr. c; ol. menthæ pip., gr. x; to make 100 pills); laxative and stomachic; dose, gr. x to xx. The Ph. Br. has a formula for *Pilula rhei composita,* compound rhubarb pill. **P. rhe'i et fer'ri,** *Pills of rhubarb and iron* (ferri sulph. exsiccat., p. iv; ext. rhei, p. x; conserv. rosæ, p. v; make into five-grain pills); dose, as tonic and laxative, two or three pills. *Griffitts' pills,* so called after Dr. S. P. Griffitts of Philadelphia, who prescribed them as a tonic aperient, were formed as follows: rhei pulv., ℥iss; ferri sulphat., ℥ss; saponis, ℈ij; aquæ, q. s. to make 40 pills; dose, three or four at bedtime. **P. Ru'fi,** p. aloës et myrrhæ. **P. saluta'riæ,** see *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ.* **P. sapona'ceæ,** P. saponis cum opio. **P. sapo'nis compos'itæ,** P. saponis cum opio. **P. sapo'nis cum o'pio,** *P. saponaceæ* or *saponis compositæ, Pilula saponis composita* (Ph. U. S.), *Pills of soap and opium, Compound pill of soap* (opii, ℥ss; sapon. dur., ℥ss; glycerin, q. s.); five grains contain one of opium. The Ph. Br. has a formula for *Pilula saponis composita,* compound pill of soap. **P. scammo'nii compos'ita,** *Resin of scammony* (resin of jalap, curd of soap, āā ℥j; strong tincture of ginger, f℥j; rectified spirit, f℥ij; evaporate); dose, gr. v–xv. **P. scil'læ,** P. scillæ compositæ. **P. scil'læ compos'itæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound squill pills, Compound pills of squill* (scillæ, gr. xij; zingib. pulv., ammoniac pulv., āā gr. xxiv; saponis pulv., gr. xxxvj; syrup, q. s.; divide into 24 pills; Ph. U. S.); expectorant and diuretic; dose, gr. x to xx. The Ph. Br. has a formula for *Pilula scillæ composita,* compound squill pill. **P. scil'læ cum zingib'ere,** P. scillæ compositæ. **P. scillit'icæ,** P. scillæ compositæ. **P. ex stib'io et hydrar'gyro,** P. hydrargyri submur. compos. **P. stomach'icæ,** P. aloës et kinæ kinæ. **P. strych'niæ,** *Pills of strychnia* (very pure strychnia, gr. ij; conserve of roses, gr. xxx; make into 24 pills). Each pill contains one-twelfth of a grain of strychnia. **P. sty'racis or sty'racis compos'itæ,** *Storax pills* (styracis pur., ℥vj; opii, croci, āā ℥ij). Five grains contain one of opium. **P. sublingua'les,** hypoglottides. **P. de terebin'thinæ,** *Turpentine pills,* made of turpentine boiled in three times its weight of water, until, when thrown into cold water, it forms a soft paste having the properties of turpentine and administered in gleet, etc. **P. Theba'icæ,** P. opiatæ. **P. ton'icæ,** P. ex helleboro et myrrhâ.

Pil'ular (*pilula,* pill). Relating or appertaining to pills, as a pilular mass, a pilular form, etc.

Pilum, pe'lum. Pestle. Wooden, iron, bell-metal, marble, agate, porcelain, or glass instrument for beating or dividing substances in a mortar.

Pi'lus. Capillus; caul; hair.

Pimeladenes, pim-el-ad'en-ees (*pimele,* fat, *aden,* gland). Sebaceous glands.

Pim'ele. Fat.

Pimelecchysis, pim-el-ek'kis-is (*pimele, ekchusis,* pouring out). Pimelorrhœa.

Pimelicus, pim-el'ik-us. Fatty.

Pimelitis, pim-el-e'tis. Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pimelodes, pim-el-o'dees. Fatty.

Pimeloma, pim-el-o'mah. Fatty swelling.

Pimelopterygium, pim-el-o-ter-ij'e-um (*pimele, pterugion*, small wing). Fatty outgrowth or tissue of conjunctiva.

Pimelorrhœa, pim-el-or-rhe'ah (*pimele, rheo*, to flow). Morbid discharge or disappearance of fat.

Pimelorthopnœa, pim-el-or-thop-ne'ah (*pimele, orthos*, upright, *pneo*, to breathe). Dyspnœa, practicable only in the erect attitude, owing to fat.

Pimelosis, pim-el-o'sis. Conversion into or formation of fat, as fatty degeneration of the liver. **P. hepat'ica**, adiposa hepatica; see *Pimelosis*. **P. nim'ia**, see *Polysarcia*.

Pimeluria, pim-el-u're-ah (*pimele, ouron*, urine). Fatty urine.

Pimenta, pim-en'tah. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

Pimen'tæ bac'cæ. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

Pimentelia, pim-en-tel'e-ah. Tree, species of Cinchoneæ, bark of which is astringent.

Pimen'to (S. *pimienta*, pepper). See *Myrtus pimenta*.

Pimiacula, pim-e-ak'u-lah. Lips of the vulva.

Pimpernel (pim'per-nel), **blue** (see *Pimpinel*). Scutellaria laterifolia. **P., red**, Anagallis arvensis. **P., scarlet**, Anagallis arvensis. **P., water**, Veronica beccabunga.

Pimpilim, pim'pil-im. Piper longum.

Pimpinel, pim'pin-el (*bipinella* or *bipinula*, from the double pennate order of its leaves). See *Pimpinella*. **P., Ital'ian**, Sanguisorba officinalis.

Pimpinel'la al'ba. P. saxifraga. **P. angelicæfo'lia**, Ligusticum podagraria. **P. ani'sum**, *Anise plant, Water anise*, ord. Umbelliferæ. Native of Egypt. Fruit, *Anisum* (Ph. U. S.), *Semina anisi, Aniseed*, have an aromatic odor and a sweetish, warm, grateful taste; are carminative; used in dyspepsia and in tormina of infants. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj, bruised. The oil—*Oleum anisi*—is officinal; dose, gtt. v to xv. Most of the oil used in this country under the name of *Oil of anise* is said to be obtained from *Illicium anisatum* in China. **P., great'er**, P. magna. **P. hirci'na**, P. saxifraga. **P. laterifo'lia**, Sion ammi. **P. mag'na**, *Greater pimpinella;* root has been extolled as diuretic and resolvent, as well as in erysipelatous ulceration, tinea capitis, rheumatism, etc. **P. ma'jor**, P. magna. **P. ni'gra**, P. magna. **P. nos'tras**, P. saxifraga. **P. officina'lis**, Sanguisorba officinalis. **P. ru'bra**, P. magna. **P. saxif'raga**, *Saxifrage, Burnet saxifrage;* root has an unpleasant smell, and hot, pungent, bitterish taste; is used in medicine.

Pimpinellin, pim-pin-el'lin. Crystalline acid principle contained in Pimpinella saxifraga.

Pim'ple. Papula. **P., Amboy'na**, disease resembling syphilis, epidemic in the island of Amboyna in the early part of the 18th century. **P., goose**, see *Horrida cutis*. **P. mi'te**, steatozoon folliculorum.

Pim'pled. Papulose.

Pim'ples, mag'got. Term given by the laity to comedones and acne punctata.

Pin (perhaps from *pinnum*, low Latin, or from *spina*, or from Gael. *pin*). Steel or brass instrument, pointed at one extremity and having a head at the other; used in surgery to fix rollers and dressings, and occasionally in sutures. **P. bone**, ischion. **P. and web**, caligo; pterygion. **P. worm**, oxyuris vermicularis.

Pinacoline, pin-ak'ol-een. Liquid derived from pinacone.

Pinacone, pin'ak-own. Alcohol or glycol with two atoms.

Pinalik (pin-al'ik) **ac'id.** Valeric acid.

Pinastellum, pin-as-tel'lum (*pinus*). Peucedanum.

Pinaster, pin-as'ter (*pinus*). Pinus sylvestris.

Pince-cystitome (F.), pans-sis'te-tom. Instrument employed in operations on the eye for removing flap of capsule of lens.

Pincers, pin'sers. Forceps.

Pincette, pin-set'. Forceps.

Pinched. Epithet applied to the face when the features are contracted or shrunken, as in violent abdominal affections or during intense pain.

Pinckneya pubens (pink-ne'a pu'bens) or **pubes'cens.** *Georgia bark, Bitter bark, Florida bark, Fever tree.* Used in intermittents; a powerful bitter.

Pin'dars. Arachis hypogea.

Pine. Pinus. **P., aphernous'li**, Pinus cembra. **P. ap'ple**, Bromelia ananas. **P., ground**, Lycopodium complanatum. **P., ground, stink'ing**, Camphorosma Monspeliaca. **P., loblol'ly**, Pinus tæda. **P., moun'tain**, see *Pinus mughos*. **P., mug'ho**, see *Pinus mughos*. **P., prince's**, Pyrola umbellata. **P., sap, Amer'ican**, Hypopitys lanuginosa. **P., stone**, Pinus pinea. **P. su'gar**, see *Arrow root*. **P., yel'low**, Pinus palustris.

Pinea, pin'e-ah. Pinus pinea.

Pineal, pin'e-al (*pinea*, a pine cone). Resembling a pine cone. **P. gland**, *Cerebral epiphysis*. Small body of conical shape, pale red or grayish color, and soft consistency, situate between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina. It almost always contains sabulous particles, sabulum conarii, brain-sand, pineal sand. When these are grouped together over the base of the gland, they form the acervulus cerebri of Sömmering, acervuli or lapilli glandulæ pinealis. From its anterior parts arise two medullary striæ, which proceed over the posterior commissure, coast along the optic thalami, and unite at the anterior pillar of the fornix, habenæ, habenulæ, or reins of the pineal gland—pedunculi conarii; see *Peduncles of the pineal gland*. The uses of the pineal gland are unknown; some comparative anatomists have regarded it as a rudimentary eye. Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul. **P. sand**, see *Pineal gland*.

Pine'apple. Ananas sativa.

Pinei (pin'a-e) or **Pineoli**, pin-a'o-le. Nuts of Pinus pinea, eaten raw.

Pinellia (pin-el'le-ah) **wawræ.** Herb used by the Chinese in obstruction of the bowels.

Pinenchyma, pin-en'kim-ah (*pinax*, tablet, *enchuma*, infusion). Tissue consisting of cells of tabular shape.

Pine-needle oil. Oil distilled from the needles of Pinus sylvestris, resembling turpentine in medicinal effects, and used by inhalation in bronchial affections. A pine-needle bath is made from the branches and leaves of the pine or spruce tree. See *Pinus pinea*.

Pineum, pin'e-um. Pinea.

Pineus (pin'e-us) **pur'gans.** Jatropha curcas.

Pine'weed. Hypericum sarothra.

Pinguecula (pin-gwek'u-lah) or **Pinguic'ula** (*pinguis*, fat). Small, whitish-yellow tumor in the sclerotic conjunctiva and subjacent areolar tissue, close to the margin of the cornea on its nasal or temporal side; supposed, erroneously, to be of a fatty nature.

Pinguedinous, pin-gwed'in-us. Fatty.

Pinguedo, pin-gwa'do. Fat; adeps. **P. rena'lis**, nephridion.

Pinguefaction, pin-gwe-fak'shun (*pinguefacio*, to make fat). Process of being converted into fat.

Pinguicula vulgaris, pin-gwik'u-lah vul-gar'is (*pinguis*, fat). *Yorkshire sanicle*, ord. Lentibulaceæ. The unctuosity of this plant has caused it to be applied to chaps and as pomatum to the hair. Decoctions of the leaves are cathartic.

Pin'guid. Fatty.

Pin'guin. Bromelia pinguin.

Pinguitudo, pin-gwe-tu'do. Polysarcia adiposa. **P. cor'dis**, steatosis cordis.

Pinguoleum theobromatum, pin-gwo'le-um the-o-bro-mat'um (*theos*, god, *broma*, food). Oil of theobroma.

Pin'hole pu'pil. Condition of the pupil in typhus, in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pinhole. It indicates a dangerous brain complication.

Pinhones Indici, pin-ho'nees in'dis-e. Jatropha curcas.

Pinic (pi'nik) **acid.** Substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, contained in pine resin.

Pinidecussatio, pin-e-dek-us-sah'she-o. Piniform decussation.

Piniform decussation, pi'ne-form de-kus-sa'shun. Decussation of the pyramids. See *Corpora pyramidalia.*

Pinipicria, pin-e-pik're-ah. *Pinipicrin.* Amorphous powder with bitter taste; glucoside contained in Pinus sylvestris and Thuja occidentalis.

Pinitannic (pi-ne-tan'nik) **acid.** Powder of a yellowish-red color derived from Pinus sylvestris and Thuja occidentalis.

Pinite, pi'nite. Substance, crystalline and having very sweet taste and laxative properties, existing in exudation of Pinus Lambertiana.

Pink, Caroli'na. Spigelia Marilandica. **P., clove,** Dianthus caryophyllus and Pinguis oleum. **P., ground,** Silene Virginica. **P., In'dian,** Spigelia Marilandica. **P., wild,** Silene Virginica.

Pink-eye. Contagious epidemic of muco-purulent conjunctivitis in horses; exists also in man.

Pink'root. Spigelia Marilandica. **P., Demera'ra,** Spigelia anthelmia.

Pin'na (wing). Ala; pavilion of the ear. **P. mari'na,** see *Byssus.*

Pinnaculum (pin-nak'u-lum) (dim. of **Pinna**) **for'nicis guttura'lis** (pinnacle of the arch of the throat). Uvula.

Pinnæ (pin'næ) (pl. of **Pinna**) **hep'atis.** Lobes of the liver. **P. na'ris,** see *Nasus.*

Pinnula (pin'u-lah) (dim. of **Pinna**). Extremity of the wing of a bird.

Pin'nulæ hep'atis. Lobes of the liver.

Pinodes, pin-o'dees. Dirty.

Pins and Needles. Obtunding of local sensation from pressure on an important nerve, as of the leg. As the nerve-fibres gradually recover from the effect of the pressure, a pricking sensation is experienced, familiarly known as "pins and needles."

Pint. Octarius, symbol of which is O.

Pin'ta ([S.] *pintar,* to paint). *Blue stain.* Disease prevailing in Mexico, a variety of pityriasis versicolor or chloasma.

Pinus abies, pe'nus ab'e-ees. *Norway spruce fir, Yew-leaved fir;* ord. Coniferæ. Tops are used in making *Spruce beer. Essence of spruce, Essentia abietis,* a fluid extract prepared by decoction from the twigs of this species of fir, is used for this purpose. This fir affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense. 1. *Burgundy* or *White pitch, Pix Burgundica* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Prepared concrete juice of close consistency, rather soft, of reddish-brown color, and not unpleasant smell. It is very adhesive to the skin, and consequently forms excellent plasters. 2. *Abietis resina, Common frankincense, Resin of the spruce fir.* It is solid, dry, brittle; externally, brownish-yellow; internally, whitish. Used in plasters like the last. See *P. picea.* **P. al'ba,** P. picea. **P. austra'lis,** yellow pine, native of the Southern United States; used for ship timber, and furnishes rosin and turpentine. **P. balsame'a,** balsam fir, the tree which affords the Canada balsam, Canada turpentine or balsam, balsam of fir. It is one of the purest turpentines, and has the common properties of those substances, and is employed by microscopists. **P. Canaden'sis,** *Abies Canadensis, Hemlock, Hemlock spruce;* abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of New England, and found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States. The pitch obtained from it—*Pix Canadensis* (Ph. U. S.), *Canada pitch, Hemlock pitch*—is commonly known under the name hemlock gum. **P. can'dicans,** P. picea. **P. cem'bra,** *P. montana, Apherncusli pine,* yields an agreeably scented turpentine—the *Carpathian balsam, Balsamum carpathicum, Briançon turpentine.* The nuts, *Cembro nuts, Nuclei cembræ,* have an eatable kernel and yield oil. The shoots yield Riga balsam by distillation. **P. damar'ra,** *Agathis damarra,* grows in the East India Islands. The juice speedily concentrates into very hard resin, the damarra turpentine, which is used for fine microscopic preparations. Cowrie or cowdie resin is procured, by incision, from Damarra australis in New Zealand. **P. excel'sa,** P. abies. **P. Gal'lica,** P. picea. **P. Lambertia'na,** of Oregon and California. The exudation from this tree, pinit, a crystallizable sugar resembling manna, is eaten. **P. la'rix** or **La'rix Europæ'a,** *Abies larix, Larix, L. communis, Larch.* From this tree exudes *Oremberg gum, Briançon manna.* It also yields, by boring, *Common Venice turpentine.* It is usually thinner than the other sorts of turpentine. **P. Monta'na,** P. cembra. **P. mu'ghos,** *Mountain* or *Mugho pine, Pinus pumilio.* From the extremities of the branches exudes the *Resina strobilina* of the Germans, or *Hungarian balsam.* It is also obtained by expression from the cones. By distillation the Hungarian balsam affords the Krumholz oil. **P. palus'tris,** P. Australis; see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. pic'ea,** *European silver fir tree.* Strasburg turpentine is obtained from this tree. **P. pinas'ter,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. pi'nea,** *Stone pine.* The nuts, *Zirbel nuts, Pine nuts,* are eaten raw or preserved like almonds, and are also used in emulsions. **P. pumil'io,** see *Pinus mughos.* **P. religio'sa,** of Mexico, yields turpentine. **P. sabinia'na,** native of California and Oregon; the seeds are eaten by the Indians. **P. sati'va,** P. pinea. **P. stro'bus,** white pine of the North-western United States. **P. sylves'tris,** *Scotch fir.* This pine, as well as *P. maritima* (P. pinaster) and other species of Pinus, affords common turpentine and its oil, resin, tar, and pitch. 1. *Common turpentine of Europe, Terebinthina, Horse turpentine, Bordeaux turpentine,* is obtained by wounding the tree in hot weather. Is used chiefly as dressing for wounds, etc. in horses, and for the distillation of oil (see *Oleum terebinthinæ*). White turpentine or common turpentine of America, terebinthina (Ph. U. S.), is produced chiefly from pinus palustris, yellow pine, and P. tæda, loblolly pine, and perhaps from other species inhabiting the Southern States. When the oil is distilled with water, yellow resin, *Rosin,* resina (Ph. U. S.), resina flava, is left, which is only used in the formation of ointments and plasters. If without the addition of water, the residuum is common resin or colophony. 2. When the cold begins to check the exudation of the common turpentine, part of it concretes in the wounds, called *White* rosin, *Resina alba,* when hardened after long exposure to the air. 3. When the old trees are subjected to distillation in a coarse manner, tar is obtained—*Hygropissos, Pissa, Pix cedria* or *liquida, Pix liquida,* used in skin diseases; *Resina pini empyreumatica liquida, Terebinthina empyreumatica, Alchitram, Alchitura, Cedria, Tarwater,* infusion of tar, infusum picis (Ph. U. S.), made by mixing a pint of tar with four pints of water, shaking the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours. Then pour off the infusion and filter through paper. It is employed chiefly in pulmonary and bronchial affections, and the vapor has been used in pthisis and other diseases of the lungs; externally detergent. 4. Common pitch, black pitch, stone pitch, is obtained by inspissating tar, and is used only as a resolvent in plasters. **P. tæ'da,** see *P. sylvestris.* **P. uber'rima,** Pinus picea. **P. vulga'ris,** P. picea.

Pin-worm. Ascaris vermicularis.

Pi'ony. Pæonia.

Piorthopnœa, pe-or-thop-ne'a (*pion,* fat, *orthos,* straight, *pneo,* to breathe). Dyspnœa from impracticability of breathing except in the erect attitude, from excess of fat.

Pioscope, pe'o-skope (*pion,* fat, *skopeo,* to see). Shallow disk on which are strips of differently colored oil-paint from white to dark gray, to determine the quality of cream and milk.

Pioxæmia, pe-ox-e'me-ah (*pion,* fat, *haima,* blood). Piarhæmia.

Pipe'plant. Monotropa uniflora.

Piper, pe'per (pepper). See *Piper nigrum* and other varieties. **P. adun'cum,** species of tropical America. **P. al'bum,** *White pepper;* black pepper freed from its cuticle. **P. angustifo'lium,** matico. **P. aromat'icum,** P. nigrum. **P. be'tel,** betel. **P. Brazilia'num,** Capsicum annuum. **P. calecut'icum,** Capsicum annuum; P. siriboa. **P. Capen'se,** a South African species, has properties of the peppers, and in appearance and taste resembles cubebs, possessing similar virtues. **P. carpun'ya,** small tree of Chili

and Peru; leaves are used in disorders of digestion. **P. caryophylla'tum**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. cauda'tum**, P. cubeba. **P. Chi'apæ**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. Clu'sii**, species of tropical Africa yielding Ashantee pepper. **P. cube'bæ**, *Cubeba* (Ph. U. S.), is the unripe fruit of Cubeba officinalis, called Piper cubebæ (Ph. Br.); native of Java and Guinea. The odor of these berries, *Cubeb* or *Tailed pepper*, is aromatic; taste at first cooling, afterward pungent. The active principle is an essential oil—oleum cubebæ, oil of cubebs—officinal in the Ph. U. S. and Br. The properties of the cubeb are stimulant and purgative. Used chiefly in gonorrhœa. Dose, gr. x to ʒj, in powder, three or four times a day; of the volatile oil, 10 to 20 drops. Turkey-yellow berries—the dried fruit of Rhamnus catharticus—are often substituted for cubebs. **P. elonga'tum**, matico. **P. Guineen'se**, Capsicum annuum. **P. Hispan'icum**, capsicum. **P. In'dicum**, Capsicum annuum. **P. Jamaicen'se**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. lon'gum**, *Long pepper;* berries consist of the unripe fruit dried in the sun; small round grains; stimulant, carminative, and tonic, like the other peppers; dose, gr. v to ʒj. **P. Lusitan'icum**, Capsicum annuum. **P. methys'ticum**, see *Ava*. **P. mura'le**, sedum. **P. ni'grum**, *Black pepper*, *Piper* (Ph. U. S.), is the unripe fruit dried in the sun; virtues same as the other peppers. The active principle is piperia, piperina, or piperine; see *Piperina*. **P. odora'tum Jamaicen'se**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. officina'rum**, native of the Indian Archipelago. **P. Tabas'cum**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. Tur'cicum**, Capsicum annuum.

Piperaz'idine. Piperazine.

Piperazine, pi-per-a'zeen. $C_4H_{10}N_2$. Substance formed by the action of ammonia on ethylene bromide or chloride; very soluble. It is said to dissolve uric acid with great facility; hence has been employed in gouty diseases, gouty concretions, etc. It has been proposed to inject a solution into the bladder for dissolution of calculi. Piperazine is a diethylenediamine. Dose, gr. v-viij.

Pi'percoorn. Form of epidemic typhus fever was so called which prevailed in Holland during a portion of the sixteenth century.

Pipe'ria. Piperina.

Piperidine, pip-er'id-een. Volatile alkaloid produced by action of alkali on piperine.

Piperina, pip-er-e'nah (Ph. U. S.). $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. Resinous substance obtained from the Piper nigrum, in which a part of the virtues of the pepper reside. Employed, like quinine, in intermittents; also laxative.

Piperine, pi'per-een. Piperina.

Piperis, pip'er-is. Piper.

Piperoid, pip'er-oid (*piper*, *eidos*, resemblance). A yellow syrupy mass obtained by exhausting ginger root by ether. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, and oils, and given in tincture, sugar, lozenge, or syrup where ginger is indicated. **P. of gin'ger**, oleoresina zingiberis.

Pi'peronal. $C_8H_6O_3$. Derivative of piperine, piperic acid being first obtained and oxidized. Antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose, 15 grains.

Piperopastus, pip-er-o-pas'tus (*piper*, *passo*, to strew). Strewed with pepper—socks, for example, where it is desirable to excite the surface of the feet.

Piperyluria, pip-er-il-u-re'ah. Alkaloid made artificially.

Pipette, pip-et' (a small pipe). In pharmacy, a small tube terminating in a perforated point, which is passed into a liquid to be removed. The liquid is drawn into the tube by applying the mouth to the free extremity.

Pipinna, pip-in'nah. Small penis.

Pipitzahoic acid, pip-its-a-ho'ic as'id. Hydroxyquinone derived from root of Trixis fruticosa.

Pipmenthol, pip'men-thol. Menthol derived from oil of peppermint.

Pip'peridge bush. See *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

Pipsissewa, pip-sis'e-wa. Pyrola umbellata. **P., spot'ted**, Pyrola maculata. **P., white**, Pyrola maculata.

Piptadenia (pip-tad-en'e-ah) **peregri'na** (*pipto*, to fall, *aden*, gland). South American niopo tree, where the natives utilize the seeds for making a highly intoxicating snuff. **P. rig'ida**, tree of South America from which gum is obtained.

Piptonychia, pip-to-nik'e-ah (*pipto*, to fall, *onux*, nail). Falling off of the nails.

Piptostegia (pip-to-stej'e-ah) **opercula'ta.** See *Batata de purga*. **P. piso'nis**, Convolvulus Mechoacan.

Piqueria (pik-a're-ah) **triner'va.** Eupatorium febrifugum, shrub of Mexico possessing stimulant and febrifuge virtues.

Pirennia Abyssinica, pir-en'ne-ah ab-is-sin'ik-ah. Order Phytolaccaceæ; native of Abyssinia; root is purgative and emetic; fruits are used as tæniafuge.

Piriformis, pir-e-for'mis. Pyramidalis.

Pirogoff's (pir'o-goff's) **opera'tion.** Mode of amputating at the ankle, proposed by Pirogoff of Russia, which retains a portion of the calcaneum to impart greater length and rotundity to the stump.

Pirus, pir'us. See *Pyrus malus*.

Pisciculus, pis-sik'u-lus (dim. of **Piscis**, fish), Biceps flexor brachii.

Piscidia erythrina, pis-cid'e-ah er-e-thre'nah (*piscis*, fish, *cædo*, to kill). *Jamaica dogwood;* ord. Leguminosæ. Small branching tree, common in most of the West India Islands; Diadelphia decandria of Linnæus; used in the West Indies to poison fish. It appears to be an acronarcotic. The fluid extract has been used as an application in hemorrhoids, burns and scalds, in painful conditions of tooth-structures, etc.; and internally in neuralgias of various kinds, as a substitute for opium.

Piscidin, pis'sid-in. Resinoid derivative from Piscidia erythrina, but not fully recognized as its active principle.

Pisci'na (fish-pond). Place for bathing.

Piscivorous, pis-siv'o-rus (*piscis*, fish, *voro*, to eat). *Ichthyophagous*. Feeding or subsisting on fish.

Pisiform, pis'e-form (*pisum*, pea, *forma*, shape). Pea-like; pea-shaped. See *Pisiforme*.

Pisiforme (pis-e-form'e) **os.** *Os lenticulare*. Fourth bone of the first row of the carpus; is round, and gives attachment to the tendon of the cubitalis anterior and to the anterior transverse ligament of the carpus; is articulated, behind, with the os cuneiforme.

Pi'so. Mortar.

Piso-hama'tus. Piso-uncinatus.

Pisonia (pis-o'ne-ah) **fra'grans.** Plant of the West Indies possessing emetic properties. **P. morindifo'lia**, Indian lettuce tree; leaves are employed in elephantiasis.

Piso-uncinatus, pe'so-un-sin-at'us (*pisum*, pea, *uncinatus*, barbed). Muscle (very rare) replacing the ligamentum piso-hamatum.

Pis'sa. Pitch. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

Pissasphaltus, pis-as-fal'tus (*pissa*, *asphaltos*, bitumen). *Pissasphaltum*, *Mineral pitch*. Thicker kind of petroleum or rock oil; synonymous with glutinous bitumen, Malta bitumen, and mineral tar.

Pisselæum, pis-sel-e'um (*pissa*, *elaion*, oil). *Oleum picinum*. Oily matter obtained from boiling pitch, and used for the same purposes as tar. **P. In'dicum**, petroleum.

Pisseros, pis-sa'ros (*pisseros*, made of pitch). Ancient name of a cerate prepared of olive oil, oil of roses, and dried pitch. It was also called Ceratum picatum and C. tetrapharmacum.

Pissites, pis-se'tees (*pissites*). Wine prepared from tar and the must of the grape.

Pissocopy, pis-sok'o-pe (*pissa*, *kopto*, to strike). Depilation with plaster made of pitch.

Pissosis, pis-so'sis (*pissa*, pitch). See *Depilatory*.

Piss'weed. Anthemis cotula.

Pistachio (pis-tah'she-o) **nuts** (*pistakia*). Pistacia vera. See *Arachis hypogea*.

Pista'cia Chi'a. P. lentiscus. **P. lentis'cus**, *Mastich tree;* ord. Terebinthaceæ. The wood of this tree abounds with the resinous principles of mastich. It yields by incision the resin *Mastich*, *Mastiche* (Ph. U. S.

and Br.), *Mastix*, which has an agreeable smell when heated; soluble in ether, partly so in alcohol; is stimulant. It is sometimes also employed to stop holes in carious teeth. **P. Narbonen'sis**, P. lentiscus. **P. reticula'ta**, P. lentiscus. **P. terebin'thus**, *P. Narbonensis, Turpentine tree, Hab-el-ka-limbat;* tree which affords the Cyprus turpentine, resina terebinthi, terebinthina vera or Chia or Cypria. This substance is classed among the resins; it is procured by wounding the bark of the trunk. The best Chio turpentine is of about the consistence of honey, very tenacious, clear, and almost transparent; of a white color, inclining to yellow, and of a fragrant smell; moderately warm to the taste, but free from acrimony and bitterness, resembling in virtues the other turpentines. **P. ve'ra** (*pistake*), name of the tree which affords the *Pistachio nuts.* These have a sweetish, unctuous taste, resembling that of sweet almonds. Like these, they afford an oil and are used in emulsions.

Pistation, pis-ta'shun (*pisto*, to pound). Act of bruising in a mortar soft and parenchymatous substances.

Pistia, pis'te-ah. Water-lettuce; tropical herb, leaves possessing demulcent and refrigerant, and the root emollient and laxative, properties.

Pistillum, pis-til'lum (*pisto*, to pound). Mortar.

Pistolochia, pis-to-lok-e'ah (*pistos*, faithful, *locheia*, parturition). Aristolochia pistolochia.

Pistoriensis (pis-tor-e-en'sis) **glad'ius** (*Pistoria*, now *Pistoia*, in Tuscany). Bistoury.

Pisum, pe'sum (*pison*). *P. sativum, Pea, Garden pea.* Seeds of the pea, ord. Leguminosæ, are farinaceous, and, when dried, not easy of digestion.

Pit. Depression remaining in œdematous tissue after pressure by the finger has ceased; pock-mark. **P., na'sal**, two indentations on anterior vesicle of cerebrum, giving rise to nasal fossæ. **P. of the stom'ach**, depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage. **P., tear**, see *Sinus, lacrymal.*

Pitaya (pit-a'yah) **bark.** Bark of Cinchona pitaya, ord. Cinchonaceæ. Preferred in Colombia to any other. It contains a new vegetable alkali, to which the name *Pitayine* has been given.

Pitayine, pit-a'yin. See *Pitaya bark.*

Pitch (L. *pix*). Colophonia pissa. **P., birch**, see *Betula alba.* **P., black**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P., Bur'gundy**, see *Pinus abies.* **P., Can'ada**, see *Pinus Canadensis.* **P. cap**, see *Depilatory.* **P., com'mon**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P., hem'lock**, see *Pinus Canadensis.* **P., Jews'**, asphaltum. **P., min'eral**, pissasphaltum. **P. plas'ter**, see *Depilatory, Emplastrum picis.* **P., stone**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P., white**, see *Pinus abies.*

Pitch'er plant. Sarracenia purpurea.

Pith. Spinal cord or marrow; the marrow of bones. As a verb, to introduce an instrument into the cranial or spinal cavity of an animal and destroy the cerebrospinal axis.

Pithecolobium, pith-ek-o-lo'be-um (*pithekos*, ape, *lobion*, small lobe). Soap-bark tree of Malabar. Bark is employed in leprosy and cutaneous affections.

Pithyrinus, pith-ir-e'nus (*pituron*, bran). Term applied to a coarse bread made of flour not separated from the chaff.

Pittacium, pit-tah'se-um (*pitta*, pitch). Pitch plaster.

Pit'ting. Indentation or marking from disease, as small-pox; pock-mark.

Pittosis, pit-to'sis (*pitta*, pitch). See *Depilatory.*

Pittota, pit-to'tah. Medicines in which pitch is the chief ingredient.

Pituita, pit-u-it'ah. Mucus; phlegm. **P. na'rium**, nasal mucus. **P. unguis cati**, cat's-claw tree of tropical America, having an edible fruit; bark is applied externally in powders to ulcers, and given internally in fevers.

Pituitary, pit-u'it-a-re (*pituita*, phlegm). Concerned in the secretion of mucus or phlegm. A name given to several parts. **P. bod'y**, P. gland. **P. fos'sa**, sella turcica. **P. gland**, *Pituitary body;* a small, round body; the anterior portion is of a cineritious yellow hue, and the posterior, which is smaller, is whitish and pulpy. It occupies the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. **P. mem'brane**, mucous membrane lining the nasal fossæ, and extending to the different cavities communicating with the nose. In the nasal fossæ the membrane appears formed of two layers, intimately united; the one in contact with the bone is fibrous, the other is free at one surface. The latter is a mucous membrane in which papillæ are not easily distinguishable, but which contains them, as well as a number of very small mucous follicles that open into the cavity of the nares. On penetrating the maxillary, frontal, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal sinuses the membrane becomes very thin, transparent, less vascular, and seems reduced to its mucous layer. The pituitary membrane receives the impression of odors by means of the expansion of the olfactory nerves upon it. This portion of it is at times alone called the olfactory membrane. It is the seat of smell.

Pituitous, pit-u'it-us. Consisting of, or resembling, or full of, mucus or phlegm. **P. fe'ver**, enteric fever.

Piturine, pit'u-reen. Alkaloid contained in Duboisia Hopwoodii, similar to, if not identical with, nicotine.

Pityre'nus (*piturenos*). See *Pithyrinus.*

Pityriasis, pit-e-re'as-is (*pituron*, bran). *Tetter, Dandruff, Dander.* Very superficial affection, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, but never form crusts or are accompanied with excoriations. It occurs under three or four varieties of form. See *Porrigo.* **P. al'ba**, same as pityriasis simplex. **P. cap'itis**, an erythematous desquamation of the head in infants and old persons. When accompanied with clots of sebaceous matter, as in infants, it is called *Seborrhœa furfuracea.* **P. lin'guæ**, partial coating of the tongue with white circular or semicircular spots, due to accumulation of epithelial cells. **P. macula'ta et circina'ta**, identical with pityriasis rosea. **P. ni'gra**, melasma. **P. ni'gricans**, dark discoloration of the skin, a form of chromidrosis. **P. pila'ris**, hypertrophied condition of epidermis about the orifice of the hair-follicles. Synonym of keratosis pilaris and lichen pilaris. **P. ro'sea**, herpes tonsurans (Hebra), form of dermatitis with pale-reddish, scaly, irregular or circular patches. **P. ru'bra**, synonym of dermatitis exfoliativa and pityriasis rubra essentialis; rare affection, usually chronic. **P. sim'plex**, scurfy condition of epidermis. **P. tabescen'tium**, seborrhœa. **P. versic'olor**, tinea versicolor.

Pityrisma, pit-e-riz'mah. Pityriasis.

Pityroïdes, pit-e-ro-e'dees (*pituron*, bran, *eidos*, resemblance). Furfuraceous.

Pityron, pit-e'ron (*pituron*, bran). Furfur.

Piv'oting. Operation of fastening a new crown upon the root of a tooth with a piece of gold wire called a pivot.

Pix (*pissa*, pitch). See *Pinus sylvestris; Sperm.* **P. abieti'na**, see *Pinus abies.* **P. abi'etis**, see *Pinus abies.* **P. al'ba**, see *Pinus abies.* **P. ar'ida**, see *Pinus abies* and *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. at'ra**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. bru'tia**, brutia. **P. Burgun'dica**, see *Pinus abies.* **P. Canaden'sis**, see *Pinus Canadensis.* **P. ce'dria**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. Græ'ca**, colophonia. **P. liq'uida**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. nava'lis**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. ni'gra**, see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. sic'ca**, see *Pinus sylvestris.*

Placebo, plas-e'bo (*placebo*, 'I will please'). A medicine prescribed rather to satisfy the patient than with any expectation of its effecting a cure.

Placenta, plah-sen'ta (*plakous*, a cake). *P. uteri.* Soft, spongy, vascular body, adherent to the uterus, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord. It is not in existence during the first period of the embryo state, but its formation commences perhaps with the arrival of the embryo in the uterus. It is generally considered to have two portions, one fœtal and the other maternal. The fœtal portion consists of highly vascular villi and tufts, containing the inosculating loops of the umbilical arteries and umbilical vein of

the fœtus. The maternal portion consists essentially of a large sac formed by the inner coat of the vascular system of the mother, into which the maternal blood is poured by the curling arteries of the uterus, and from which it is returned by the uteroplacental veins. The tufts and villi of the fœtal placenta are ensheathed by this inner coat of the maternal vascular system. The placenta is formed of several lobes or cotyledons, which can be readily distinguished from each other on the uterine surface, but toward the fœtal surface are confounded into one mass. When a lobe is so distinct from the rest as to form, as it were, a supplementary placenta, it is termed *placenta succenturiata*. The placenta is composed of the umbilical vessels, areolar tissue, and whitish, resisting filaments, which are vascular ramifications obliterated. Lymphatic vessels have also been presumed to exist in it; and nerves have been traced, proceeding from the great sympathetic of the fœtus. The veins of the placenta anastomose freely with one another, and give rise at its edge to a venous channel which runs around the whole circumference—the *placental sinus*. The umbilical cord usually arises from the centre of the placenta, but occasionally from its edge, when it is called *battledore placenta*. The placenta admits of the fœtal blood being shown, as it were, to that of the mother and undergoing requisite changes, and serves as the organ of circulation, respiration, and nutrition of the fœtus. The placenta is liable to inflammation, and also to fatty and calcareous degeneration. Animals which have no placenta—as the Marsupialia—are called *implacental* and *non-placental*. **Placen'ta, adhe'rent,** which is due to inflammation during pregnancy, adheres abnormally to the uterus. **P., bat'tledore,** see *Placenta*. **P. cruo'ris,** see *Blood*. **P., decid'uate,** P. in which the maternal part comes away entire at birth. **P., dis'coid** or **discoi'dal,** P. of defined and circular shape, as in woman. **P. febri'lis,** ague-cake. **P., fœ'tal,** portion of the placenta in which the umbilical vessels ramify. **P., incar'cerated,** see *Incarceration*. **P. margina'ta,** P. in which the chorion is so connected with its fœtal aspect that the edges of the placenta are left free. **P., non-decid'uate,** P. in which the maternal portion does not come away at delivery. **P. obla'ta,** P. prævia. **P. ob'via,** P. prævia. **P., polycotyl'edonary,** P. in which fœtal villi are arranged in distinct tufts. **P. præ'via** (*præ*, before, *via*, way), presentation of the placenta which gives rise to *unavoidable hemorrhage* from the uterus. The safety of the mother depends upon speedy delivery. **P. san'guinis,** blood-clot. **P. sple'nica,** see *Ague-cake*. **P. succenturia'ta,** see *Placenta*. **P. u'teri succenturia'ta,** decidua. **P., u'terine,** maternal portion of the placenta.

Placental, pla-sen'tal. *Placentalis*. Relating or appertaining to the placenta; possessed of a placenta, as a placental mammal. **P. dysto'cia** (*dus*, *tokos*, accouchement), difficult birth of placenta. **P. mur'mur** or **souffle,** a sound heard on auscultation of the uterus in pregnancy, supposed to be due to placental circulation. **P. phthi'sis,** wasting of the placenta from inflammation, gangrene, degeneration, etc. **P. si'nus,** see *Placenta*. **P. souffle,** sound heard on auscultation over the placenta, but due to pressure of the uterine tumor on the large vessels of the mother.

Placenta'lia. Mammals having a placenta.

Placentary, plah-sen'ta-re. Placental.

Placenta'tion. Formation of a placenta.

Placentitis, plah-sen-te'tis (*placenta*, *itis*). Inflammation of the placenta.

Placentula, plas-en'tu-lah (a little cake) (dim. of **Placenta**, a cake). Rudimental placenta; placenta of an abortion.

Placoid, plak'oid. Resembling a plate.

Placoïtis, plak-o-e'tis (*plakous*, placenta). Placentitis.

Placountitis or **Placuntitis,** plak-oun-te'tis (*plakous*, placenta, *itis*). Placentitis.

Placous, plak'us. A cake; hence the placenta.

Placuntechos, plak-unt-ek'os (*plakous*, placenta, *echos*, echo). See *Placental murmur*.

Placus (plak'us) **Chinen'sis.** Plant employed by the Chinese in applications to ulcers and in diseases involving skin provided with hair; the root is given in coughs.

Pladaroma, plad-ar-o'mah (*pladaroma*). Pladarosis.

Pladarosis, plad-ar-o'sis (*pladaros*, humid). Soft tumor on the eyelid, unaccompanied with redness or pain; thickening of the palbebral conjunctiva; trachoma.

Pladarotes, plad-ar-o'tees. Pladarosis.

Plaga, plag'ah. Wound; formerly any kind of wound or disease caused by violence. **P. ig'nis,** anthrax.

Plagiobolia, plag-e-o-bol'e-ah (*plagios*, to one side, *ballo*, to throw). Imperfect emission of sperm into the vagina; emission to one side, sometimes practised to render impregnation less probable.

Plagiocephalia, plag-e-o-sef-al'e-ah. See *Plagiocephalic*.

Plagiocephalic, plag-e-o-sef-al'ik (*plagios*, to one side, *kephale*, head). Having the skull twisted to one side; this oblique asymmetrical condition being called *plagiocephalia*.

Plague, plaig (*plege*, a blow, a stroke). *Pestis, P. Orientalis, Pest, Levant plague, Adeno-nervous fever, Septic* or *Glandular pestilence, The sickness*. Eminently malignant disease endemic in the Levant; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two-thirds of those it attacks. A fever of the most aggravating kind, with affection of the lymphatic glands of the groins or axillæ and carbuncles. Its miasmata—it has been conceived—adhere to different organic textures, to woollen goods, clothing, and furniture, and may thus be transported to a considerable distance; but this is disputed. Period of incubation, two to seven days; typical attack begins with sudden prostration, headache, dizziness, and occasionally vomiting and diarrhœa; mean duration of the disease, six or seven days; some die in twenty-four hours, others not till ten or twelve days. Pathological anatomy has afforded little light with respect to it. Various means have been used for arresting it, but none have seemed to be pre-eminently distinguished. The great point is to watch the indications as they develop themselves, and to treat the case, in general, like one of typhus gravior. For preventing the importation and spread of the plague the quarantine laws were instituted; and when the disease has actually appeared a *cordon sanitaire* has been drawn around the infected district so as to prevent all communication. **P. of Antoni'nus,** severe febrile disease which prevailed in the Roman empire during the reign of Antoninus. **P. of Ath'ens,** febrile disease which raged at Athens during the Peloponnesian war, in the fifth century before the Christian era, a description of which is given in Thucydides. It was characterized by a cutaneous eruption, accompanied by small ulcerations, vomiting, affection of the respiratory organs, and diarrhœa. **P., black,** death, black. **P., cold,** severe form of congestive fever, seen in the Southern States. Bilious pneumonia, in which there is no reaction, has been also so called. **P. cross,** cross formerly affixed by the authorities to the door of a house in which there was plague. **P., great, of London,** last visitation, in London, of the plague, in 1665, the year before the great fire, which gave occasion to the rebuilding of a large portion of the city and to improved sanitary arrangements. On the 15th of September, Evelyn records the deaths of the preceding week at 5000, and in another week of September they reached nearly 10,000. **P., hunger,** fever, relapsing. **P., Pa'li,** malignant fever, greatly resembling plague, which prevailed in Rajpootana in 1836. **P. spot,** plague token. **P., swine,** hog cholera. **P. to'ken,** *Plague mark, Plague spot;* mark by which one struck with the plague was known. Perhaps the early stage of carbuncle in unfavorable cases.

Plagula, plag'u-lah (dim. of **Plaga**). Compress, pledget, splint.

Plain'tive. Lamenting; complaining.

Plaister, plas'tur. Plaster.

Plakous, plak'us. A cake; hence the placenta.

Planæa, plan-e'ah (*planus*, flat). Fourth stage of development in embryo.

Plananthus (plan-an'thus) **fastiga'tus.** Lycopodium selago. **P. sela'go**, Lycopodium selago.

Planaria (plan-ar'e-ah) **latius'cula** (*planus*, flat). Distoma hepaticum.

Planarthragra, plan-arth'rag-rah (*plane*, wandering, *arthron*, joint, *agra*, seizure). Gout (wandering).

Plancus, plan'kus (*planea*, plane, table). One the soles of whose feet are flat and devoid of the usual concavity.

Plan'e (*plane*, wandering). Plexus.

Plane of mastica'tion. Plane tangent to masticating surface of teeth of upper jaw. **P., me'sial**, see *Mesial*. **P. of regard'**, plane which contains lines of regard, and also point of fixation.

Planes of mo'tion. Planes in which the visual line is moved in motions of the eye.

Planesis, plan-a'sis. Wandering, as of the mind. Anxiety.

Planetes, plan-e'tees (*plane*, wandering). *Erratic.* Epithet given to diseases whose returns are irregular; especially intermittent fever.

Planetica (pla-net'e-kah) **arthri'tis.** Gout (wandering).

Planet-struck, plan'et-struk. The state of one suddenly stricken, without apparent cause, as if by the influence of the stars or planets, with apoplexy, paralysis, phrenitis, etc.

Planicus, plan'ik-us. Planetes.

Planipedes, plan-ip'e-dees (*planus*, flat, *pes*, foot). Steganopodes.

Planities (plan-ish'e-ees) **pe'dis** (*planus*, flat). Sole.

Planobolia, plan-o-bol'e-ah (*plane*, wandering, *ballo*, to throw). Imperfect emission of sperm into the vagina; emission to one side, sometimes practised to render impregnation less probable. See *Plagiobolia.*

Plano-concave, pla'no-kon'kave (*planus*, plane, *concavus*, concave). Plane on one side and concave on the other.

Plano-conical, pla'no-kon'e-kal (*planus*, *conicus*, conical). Plane on one side and conical on the other. In optics, a lens.

Plano-convex, pla'no-kon'veks. Plane on one side and convex on the other.

Planodia, plan-o'de-ah (*plane*, wandering, *hodos*, way). False passage, as from introducing the catheter.

Planomania, plan-o-man'e-ah. Insane desire to leave home and wander about.

Plant, aërial. Plant which is nourished solely by air. **P., dys'entery**, Oldenlandia globosa. **P., for'cible**, Bupleurum rotundifolium. **P., hu'mus**, saprophyte. **P., lit'mus**, Chrozophora tinctoria.

Plan'ta. Sole. **P. noc'tis**, hydroa, sudamina. **P. pe'dis**, sole. **P. pri'ma pe'dis**, tarsus.

Plantago, plan-tah'go (*planta*, sole, from resemblance of the leaves). *P. major, Great plantain, Waybread*, ord. Plantaginaceæ. The leaves have been said to be refrigerant, attenuant, substyptic, and diuretic. **P. aquat'ica**, Alisma plantago. **P. arena'ria**, European species. **P. corda'ta**, *Heartleaved plantain.* **P. coron'opus**, *Coronopodium, Plantago, Buckshorn plantain*, has similar properties. **P. isphaghu'la**, India; seeds are demulcent and astringent. **P. lanceola'ta**, *Ribgrass.* **P. ma'jor**, plantago. **P. nit'ida**, P. psyllium. **P. psyl'lium**, *P. nitida, Branching plantain, Fleawort;* seeds have a nauseous, mucilaginous taste. The decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and roughness of the fauces. **P. Virgin'ica**, *White plantain* or *Ribwort*, indigenous, have properties like Plantago major. **P. vulga'ris**, plantago.

Plantain (plan'tan), **branch'ing.** Plantago psyllium. **P., bucks'horn**, Plantago coronopus. **P., com'mon**, plantago. **P., great**, Plantago major. **P., heartleaved**, Plantago cordata. **P. meal**, see *Musa paradisiaca.* **P., rat'tlesnake**, Goodyera pubescens. **P., rob'in's**, Erigeron bellifolium. **P., true**, Musa paradisiaca. **P., wa'ter**, Alisma plantago; Unisema deltifolia. **P., white**, Plantago Virginica.

Plantar, plan'tar (*planta*). *Plantaris.* Relating or belonging to the sole of the foot. This epithet has been given to several parts. **P. aponeuro'sis**, *P. fascia*, a thick, dense, resisting aponeurosis, of a triangular shape and superficially situate, occupying the middle and sides of the sole of the foot, and furnishing insertions to several of the muscles of the region, either directly or through the medium of septa which it sends between them. **P. arch**, see *Plantar arteries.* **P. ar'teries**, two in number, arising from the extremity of the posterior tibial artery. They are distinguished into: The internal plantar artery, situate above the abductor pollicis pedis. It extends from the termination of the posterior tibial to the trunk of one of the collaterals of that toe. The external plantar artery is larger than the preceding, and ought to be considered as the termination of the posterior tibial. Situate above the flexor communis digitorum pedis, it extends from beneath the calcaneum to the posterior extremity of the last metatarsal space. When it has reached this part it turns from without inward, advances toward the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and anastomoses with the perforating branch of the dorsalis tarsi. In the first part of its course it furnishes calcaneal, articular, muscular, and adipous branches. The second portion of the artery is called the plantar arch or cross. It gives branches in all directions. The inferior and posterior have received no name. The superior—three in number—are the posterior perforating arteries. The anterior branches are larger, and there are commonly four. They furnish the *anterior perforating* and the *collaterals* of the last four toes. **P. cross**, see *Plantar arteries.* **P. fas'cia**, P. aponeurosis. **P. interos'seous mus'cles**, interosseous muscles. **P. lig'aments**, name given to the inferior ligaments which unite the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, to distinguish them from the superior, called *dorsal.* **P. metatar'sal ar'teries**, plantar interosseous arteries. **P. mus'cle**, muscle situate at the posterior part of the leg; is long, thin, and narrow. Above, it is attached to the posterior part of the external condyle of the os femoris; below, it terminates by a long tendon which is attached to the posterior and inner part of the calcaneum. This muscle extends the leg on the foot, and conversely; it can also assist in the flexion of the leg on the thigh. **P. nerves** are two in number, and are furnished by the termination of the posterior tibial nerve; they are distinguished into—1. The *internal plantar nerve*, which extends from the inferior part of the tibial nerve to both sides of the first three toes and the inner side of the fourth. It furnishes branches to the abductor of the great toe, to the short flexor of the toes, to the accessory, to the short flexor of the great toe, the lumbricales, etc. 2. The *external plantar nerve* proceeds from the termination of the posterior tibial to the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and gives branches to the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, the accessory, and the abductor of the little toe. This trunk subsequently divides into two branches: the one—*profunda*—is distributed to the short flexor of the great toe, the interosseous and abductor pollicis pedis; the other—*superficialis*—sends filaments to the short flexor of the little toe, the two sides of that toe, the outer side of the fourth, and the last lumbricalis. **P. re'gions** or **sur'faces** are different regions or surfaces of the sole of the foot. Three are generally reckoned—the internal, middle, and external. **P. tu'bercle**, tubercle on plantar surface of first metatarsal bone, to which tendon of peroneus longus muscle attaches. **P. veins** follow an arrangement similar to that of the arteries.

Planta'ria. Dengue.

Planta'ris. Plantar; P. muscle. **P. superfic'ies pe'dis**, sole. **P. ve'rus**, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*).

Plantarium, plan-tar'e-um (nursery ground; *planta*, a plant). Pubes.

Planula, plan'u-lah. Embryo of Cœlenterata provided with cilia.

Planum aponeuroticum diaphragmatis, plan'um

ap-on-u-rot'ik-um de-ah-frag'mat-is (*planus*, flat, level, smooth). Tendinous expansion of the diaphragm. **P. auricula're**, auricular surface of ilium. **P. circula're elas'ticum**, sphincter of bladder. **P. fibro'sum dorsa'le transver'sum**, transverse ligament on dorsum of wrist. **P. infraorbita'le**, portion of orbital surface of superior maxillary bone on external side of sutura infraorbitalis. **P. is'chii**, inner surface of ischium. **P. nucha'le**, surface between superior curved line of os occipitis and foramen magnum. **P. occipita'le**, surface above upper curved line of occipital bone. **P. orbita'le**, see *Maxillary bone* (*superior*). **P. os**, papyraceous or orbital plate of the ethmoid—*Lamina papyracea*, *Lamella plana*. **P. os'sis isch'ii**, inner surface of ischium. **P. pe'dis**, sole. **P. poplite'um**, popliteal surface. **P. semiluna'tum**, half-moon shaped surface by which ends of crista acustica are connected to ampulla of semicircular canal. **P. sphenoïda'le**, flat surface anterior to optic groove on superior region of sphenoid bone. **P. sterna'le**, anterior portion of thorax. **P. supe'rius lin'guæ**, upper surface of the tongue. **P. tempora'le**, a somewhat flattened portion of the temporal fossa.

Planuria, plan-u're-ah (*plane*, a wandering, *ouron*, urine). Discharge of urine through unwonted ways.

Plaques (plaks) **of Peyer.** See *Peyeri glandulæ*.

Plas'ma (*plasma*, thing formed). Liquor sanguinis. Pharmaceutical preparation from glycerin and starch heated together. It constitutes the basis of different ointments. Called also *Glycamil*. **P., histiogenet'ic**, body protoplasm from which tissue is regenerated. **P., lymph**, see *Lymph*. **P., mus'cle**, see *Muscle*. **P., somat'ic**, plasma, histiogenetic.

Plasmasome, plaz'ma-some (*plasma*, thing formed, *soma*, body). Separate particle of plasma.

Plasmatic (plaz-mat'ik) or **Plasmat'ical** (*plasso*, to form). Having the power to form; plastic. **P. cur'rent**, external colorless space, devoid of red corpuscles, noticed in blood-vessels, with the aid of a microscope, in contradistinction to axial current.

Plasmexhidrosis, plaz-meks-hid-ro'sis (*plasma*, *ex*, out of, *hidrosis*, perspiration). Exudation of the plasma of the blood from the vessels.

Plasmic, plaz'mik. Relating or appertaining to the plasma of the blood.

Plasmin, plaz'min. Matter contained in blood thought to produce fibres.

Plasmochyma, plaz-mok'im-ah. Heteroplasia; paraplasm.

Plasmodiæresis, plaz-mo-de-air'es-is (*plasma*, *diairesis*, division). Division of cellular body.

Plasmo'dium mala'riæ (*plasma*, thing formed, *eidos*, form). Organism found in malarial blood, probably a changed or modified condition of the red corpuscles, perhaps due to the action of a bacillus.

Plasmogen, plaz'mo-jen (*plasma*, thing formed, *gennao*, to produce). True protoplasm.

Plasmology, plaz-mol'o-je (*plasma*, thing formed, *logos*, description). Histology.

Plasmolysis, plaz-mol'is-is (*plasma*, *lusis*, loosing). Contraction of protoplasm in active cells, due to action of reagents.

Plasmoma, plaz-mo'mah (*plasma*, *oma*). Fibroplastic growth.

Plasson, plas'son (*plasso*, to form). Protoplasm.

Plas'ter (*emplastron*, *plasso*, to smear). Emplastrum. **P., ac'onite**, emplastrum aconiti. **P., adhe'sive**, emplastrum resinæ; sparadrapum adhæsivum. **P., adhe'sive, Baynton's**, see *Emplastrum resinæ*. **P., adhe'sive, of pitch and resins**, emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans. **P., ammo'niac**, emplastrum ammoniaci. **P., ammo'niac, with mercury**, emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro. **P. of an'timony**, emplastrum antimonii. **P., antisep'tic**, plaster made by dipping ordinary adhesive plaster in a hot solution of carbolic acid (1 to 60). **P., antisep'tic lac**, plaster made, according to Professor Lister, by heating shellac, three parts, with crystallized carbolic acid, one part. **P. of ar'nica**, emplastrum arnicæ. **P., aro'mat'ic**, emplastrum aromaticum. **P., asafœ'tida**, emplastrum asafœtidæ. **P. of belladon'na**, emplastrum belladonnæ. **P., black**, see *Emplastrum plumbi*. **P., blis'ter**, blister. **P., blis'tering**, emplastrum lyttæ. **P. of blis'tering fly**, emplastrum lyttæ. **P., Bur'gundy pitch**, emplastrum picis Burgundicæ. **P., calefa'cient**, emplastrum calefaciens. **P. of Can'ada pitch**, emplastrum picis Canadensis. **P. of canthar'ides, compound**, emplastrum lyttæ compositum. **P., cephal'ic**, emplastrum picis compositum. **P., chalyb'eate**, emplastrum ferri. **P., corn**, sparadrapum viride. **P., corn, Ken'nedy's**, sparadrapum viride. **P., court, English**, see *Ichthyocolla*, *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **P., cum'min**, emplastrum cumini. **P., defen'sive**, sparadrapum Galteri. **P., diach'ylon**, emplastrum plumbi. **P., fly**, emplastrum lyttæ. **P., frank'incense**, emplastrum thuris. **P., gal'banum**, emplastrum galbani. **P., gal'banum, com'pound**, emplastrum galbani compositum. **P., gum**, emplastrum gummosum. **P. of gum-res'ins**, emplastrum cum gum-resinis. **P., hem'lock**, emplastrum cicutæ. **P., hemlock pitch**, emplastrum picis Canadensis. **P. of i'odide of lead**, see *Emplastrum plumbi*. **P. of i'odide of potas'sium**, emplastrum potassii iodidi. **P. of i'ron**, emplastrum ferri. **P., i'singlass**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **P., is'sue**, sparadrapum profonticulus. **P., lead**, emplastrum plumbi. **P. machine**, machine for spreading plasters, used by the pharmacist. **P., mercu'rial**, or **P. of mer'cury, compound**, emplastrum hydrargyri compositum. **P., mus'tard**, cataplasma sinapis. **P., Nu'remberg**, emplastrum Norimbergense. **P., o'pium**, emplastrum opii. **P. of Paris**, calcii sulphas. **P., pitch**, see *Depilatory* and *Emplastrum picis Burgundicæ*. **P. of pitch with canthar'ides**, emplastrum calefaciens. **P., pitch, com'pound**, emplastrum picis compositum. **P., poor man's**, see *Poor man's plaster*. **P. of potas'sium i'odide**, emplastrum potassii iodidi. **P. of red lead**, see *Emplastrum plumbi*. **P. of red ox'ide of i'ron**, emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri. **P., res'in**, emplastrum resinæ. **P., soap ce'rate**, emplastrum cerati saponis. **P. of Span'ish flies**, emplastrum lyttæ. **P. of Span'ish flies, com'pound**, emplastrum lyttæ compositum. **P., spice**, see *Emplastrum aromaticum*. **P., stick'ing**, emplastrum resinæ. **P., strength'ening**, emplastrum ferri; emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri. **P. of Vi'go**, see *Emplastrum hydrargyri compositum*. **P., warm**, emplastrum calefaciens. **P., warm'ing**, emplastrum calefaciens. **P., wax**, emplastrum ceræ.

Plas'ter-of-Par'is jack'et. Sayre's method of applying plaster bandage in orthopædic surgery.

Plas'tic (*plastikos*, formative). That which forms or serves to form. **P. bronchi'tis**, pseudomembranous bronchitis. **P. el'ement**, one which bears within it the germs of a higher form. Plastic, histogenic, or organoleptic elements of nutrition are those elements of food which go to the formation of organized tissue. Agents—hygienical or curative—which take part in such formations may be termed histotrophic or constructive. See *Aliment*. **P. force**, *Plasticity*, *Force of nutrition*, *F. of assimilation*, *F. of formation*, *F. of vegetation*, generative or formative power in organized bodies. **P. lymph**, liquor sanguinis. **P. sur'gery**, anaplastic or autoplastic surgery, autoplasty; operation for restoration of lost parts. Operations for this purpose have various names according to the part concerned, as cheiloplasty (plastic operation on the cheek), rhinoplasty (plastic operation on the nose), etc. The following table gives a modern view of the methods used in plastic surgery (J. B. Roberts):

METHODS USED IN PLASTIC SURGERY.

DISPLACEMENT—stretching or sliding of tissues.

I. *Simple approximation after fastening the edges*, as in harelip, vesico-vaginal fistule, and notches caused by tearing out ear-rings.

II. *Sliding into position after transferring tension to adjoining localities*, as in v-shaped incision for ectropium and cicatricial contraction of joints after burns, and in linear incisions to allow stretching of skin to cover large wounds and to relax contracted parts.

INTERPOLATION—borrowing material from adjacent regions, from a limb, or from another person.

I. *Transferring flap with a pedicle.*

[When a flap is borrowed from the arm or hand there is less necessity for rotating and twisting than when it is taken from the neighborhood of the organ to be constructed. The latter is generally the preferred method, however, because less irksome to the patient than the former with its constrained posture.]

A. Putting it in place at once:

1. By rotating flap on the pedicle in its own plane through one-fourth or one-half a circle, as in making upper eyelid or nose from forehead.
2. By twisting flap on its pedicle, as in making side of nose from lip.
3. By everting flap entirely so that raw surface is uppermost, as in covering exstrophy of bladder by a scrotal flap.
4. Superimposing one flap on another which has been everted. This is done where a thick wall is desirable, as in closing the front of an exstrophy of the bladder.
5. By jumping or carrying flap across a bridge of skin, and fixing only its end to the part to be repaired. When the flap has become attached the pedicle is severed. This manœuvre is rarely employed.

B. Putting in place gradually by successive migrations, by same manœuvres as when the flap is placed at once in its permanent position.

This method is not very commonly needed, but may be valuable when there is nothing but cicatricial material in the immediate vicinity of the part to be repaired.

II. *Transplanting without a pedicle.*

a. By carefully suturing or fixing in the gap areas of tissue recently dissected from distant regions or taken from the lower animals; such as replacing the bone button after trephining, inserting portions of nerve-trunks in wounded nerves, etc.

b. By skin-grafting with small pieces of large shavings of skin. This is the manœuvre of this class that has been followed by the greatest success. As it lessens cicatricial contraction it may be advantageously used at times in plastic operations that necessarily leave surfaces to heal by granulation. Skin from the frog's abdomen may answer well.

c. By readjusting finger-tips, ears, and noses recently completely severed by injuries.

RETRENCHMENT—removing superfluous material and causing cicatricial contraction.

I. By cutting out elliptical or semi-elliptical pieces of tissue, as in ptosis, cystocele, and prolapse of the rectum.

II. By cutting out triangular or wedge-shaped portions of tissue, as in closing the vaginal aperture, decreasing the size of a lip, ear, or nose, and separating webbed fingers.

Plasticismus (plas-te-sis'mus), or **Plasticitas** (plas-tis'it-as), or **Plasticity,** plas-tis'it-e (*plasso*, to form). Plastic force.

Plas'ticule. Plastidule.

Plastidules, plas'tid-ules. Smallest particles constituting matter imbued with life.

Plastilytic, plas-til-it'ik (*plasso*, to form, *luo*, to loose). Diminishing the quantity of plastic matter in the blood.

Plastilyticum (plas-til-it'ik-um) **hæmatolyt'icum.** Having a diminution of red corpuscles or of plastic matter in the blood.

Plastin, plas'tin. One of the important proteids occurring in protoplasm.

Plastinx, plas'tinks. Ancient apparatus for reducing dislocations.

Plastocolysis, plas-to-kol'is-is. Defective growth.

Plastodynamia, plas-to-din-am'e-ah (*plasso*, to form, *dunamis*, force). Manifestation of nutritive activity or power.

Plastodynam'ic (*plasso*, to form, *dunamis*, force). Relating to nutritive activity or power.

Plastoprolepsis, plas-to-pro-lep'sis (*plasso*, to form, *prolambano*, to preoccupy). Very rapid development of a part.

Plas'tron. Sternum with costal cartilages attached, which is removed in post-mortems.

Pla'ta (*platus*, broad). Scapula.

Platano. Musa sapientum.

Platanthera orbiculata, plat-an-tha'rah or-bik-u-lat'ah (*platus*, wide, *anthe*, flower). Large round-leaved orchid; indigenous; ord. Orchidaceæ. The leaves are large, soft, and fleshy, and are used for dressing blisters.

Platanus, plat'an-us (*platus*, broad). Musa paradisiaca. **P. acerifo'lia,** plane tree of North America. Like the eucalyptus, when grown in low marshy ground it exerts a beneficial influence in checking malarious emanations.

Platea, plat'e-ah (*platus*, broad). Bothriocephalus latus.

Plate, ambulac'ral. See *Ambulacrum.* **P. approxima'tion,** see *Anastomosis, intestinal.* **P., ax'ial,** primitive streak of blastoderm. **P., blood,** see *Blood.* **P., crib'riform,** see *Ethmoid.* **P., elec'trical,** see *Electricity.* **P., end,** see *End-plate.* **P., gray,** lamina cinerea. **P., me'sial,** see *Visceral.* **P., moto'rial,** see *Motorial end-plate.* **P., or'bital,** os planum. **P., Senn's,** see *Anastomosis, intestinal.* **P., spi'ral,** lamina spiralis. **P., vis'ceral,** see *Visceral.*

Plate'bone. Scapula.

Plate-cul'ture. Culture of microbes on gelatin on a plate. See *Culture* and *Bacteria.*

Plateias'ma. Platiasmus.

Plate'let. Small plate.

Plates, Mans'ford's. See *Galvanism.*

Platetrope, plat'e-trope (*platus*, *trepo*, to turn). Term applied, in bodies which have the same shape on both sides, to part which corresponds on the other side of the body.

Platias'mus (*platus*, broad). Excessive development of the lips, causing articulation to be imperfect.

Platinibromide, plat-in-e-bro'mide. Salt hæmatoblasts or blood-plaques of bromoplatinic acid.

Platinichloride, plat-in-e-klor'ide. Chlorplatinate.

Platini-iodide, plat-in-e-i'od-ide. Salt in which platinum tetraiodide is combined with an iodide.

Platinithiocyanate, plat-in-ith-e-o-si'an-ate. Platinic thiocyanate in combination with base of a thiocyanate.

Platinobromide, plat-in-o-bro'mide. Compound consisting of platinum dibromide with bromide of an element.

Platinochloride, plat-in-o-klor'ide. Compound consisting of platinum dichloride with chloride of an element.

Platinocyanide, plat-in-o-si'an-ide. Salt of hydroplatinocyanic acid.

Platinode, plat'in-ode. Cathode.

Platinum, plat'in-um (*plata*, silver). *Platina.* The preparations of platinum resemble in therapeutical properties those of gold. The *bichloride,* platini bichloridum, made by dissolving platinum in aquæ regia, and the *double chloride of platinum* and *sodium,* sodii chloroplatinas, chloroplatinate of sodium, prepared by dissolving bichloride of platinum and pure chloride of sodium, in proper proportions, in water, evaporating and crystallizing, are the preparations used. They are not much prescribed.

Platula, plat'u-lah (*platus*, broad). See *Pediculus.*

Plat'y (*platus*, broad), In composition, broad.

Platybregmate, plat-e-breg'mate (*platy*, *bregma*). See *Cranium.*

Platycephalic (plat-e-sef-al'ik) or **Platyceph'alous** (*platy*, *kephale*, head). Having a broad skull.

Platycnemia, plat-ik-na'me-ah. Breadth and flatness of a bone of the leg, especially the tibia.

Platycnemic, plat-ik-ne'mic (*platus*, broad, *kneme*, a leg). Appearance of a bone of the leg, especially the tibia, when broad and flattened on the sides. Some African tribes have the femur so constituted.

Platycnemism, plat-ik-ne'mizm. Breadth and flatness of tibiæ.

Platycœlian, plat-e-se'le-an. Opisthocœtous.

Platycoria (plat-e-kor'e-ah) or **Platycoriasis,** plat-e-kor-e'as-is (*platukoria*, *platy*, *kore*, pupil). Mydriasis.

Platydolichocephalic, plat-e-dol-e-ko-sef-al'ik (*platus*, broad, *dolichos*, long, *kephale*, head). Relating to a flat and narrow skull.

Platyelmia, plat-e-el'me-a (*platy*, *helmins*, worm). Variety of worms, long and flat, including, among others, tapeworms, tæniadæ, etc.

Platyelmins, plat-e-el'mins (*platy*, *helmins*, worm). Bothriocephalus.

Platyglossus, plat-e-glos'sus (*platus*, broad, *glossa*, tongue). Having a broad tongue.

Platyhieric, plat-e-hi'er-ik (*platy*, *hieros*, sacred or sacrum). Having the sacrum in breadth greater than its length.

Platylobus, plat-il'o-bus (*platus*, broad, *lobos*, lobe). Having broad lobes.

Platymesaticephalic (plat-e-mes-at-e-sef-al'ik) or **Platymesocephal'ic** (*platys*, broad). Term applied to skull when platycephalic and mesaticephalic at the same time.

Platynosis, plat-e-no'sis (*platus*, *nosos*, disease). Enlargement due to disease. Morbid extension of parts.

Platyophthalmus, plat-e-of-thal'mus (*platy*, *ophthalmos*, eye). One who has broad eyes.

Platypel'lic or **Platypelvic**, plat-e-pel'vik (*platus*, *pelus*, pelvis). Having a broad pelvis.

Platypodia, plat-e-po'de-ah (*platy*, *pous*, foot). Condition of flat-footedness. See *Kyllosis*.

Platypus, plat'e-pus (*platupous*). See *Kyllosis*.

Platypygous, plat-ip'i-gus (*platus*, broad, *puge*, buttock). Having broad buttocks.

Plat'yrrhine or **Platyrhine**, plat'ir-rheen (*platus*, broad, *rhis*, nose). Having a flat nose; term used in craniometry.

Plat'yrrhiny or **Platyrhiny**, plat'ir-rhin-e. Condition in which there is a platyrrhine skull.

Platysma, plat-iz'mah (*platus*, broad). Anything broadly extended; spread plaster. **P. myoï'des** or **myo'des**, muscle situate superficially on the lateral parts of the neck; flat, broad, and quadrilateral. Its fibres, which are all parallel to each other, pass obliquely upward and from without inward. They arise from the areolar tissue, which covers the anterior and superior part of the chest, pass before the clavicle, and proceed to attach themselves at the interior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and at the commissure of the lips. The fibres of this last insertion form a distinct fasciculus, called by some anatomists *Musculus risorius Santorini*. The platysma myoides depresses the commissure of the lips and carries it outward; contributes, also, to the depression of the lower jaw. When it contracts, it wrinkles the skin of the neck transversely.

Platysternus, plat-e-ster'nus (*platy*, *sternon*, sternum). Broad, well-developed chest.

Platystomus, plat-is'to-mus (*platy*, *stoma*, mouth). Having a broad mouth.

Plau'tus. One the soles of whose feet are flat and devoid of the usual concavity.

Plax (plaks). Genus of Schizomycetes. **P. scin'dens**, organism met with in blood and urine of individuals suffering with scarlet fever.

Ple'chas. Perineum.

Plec'tanæ. Cornua uteri.

Plectane, plek'tan-a (*pleko*, to twine). Fold; plexus; also cornu of the uterus.

Plectrum, plek'trum. Styloid process of the temporal bone; uvula; tongue.

Pledget, plej'et. A small compress of lint, applied over wounds, ulcers, etc., to preserve them from the contact of air, to retain dressings *in situ*, and to absorb discharges.

Plegaphonia (pleg-ah-fo'ne-ah) or **Plegaphony**, pleg-ah'fo-ne (*plege*, blow, *phone*, sound). Sound elicited in percussion of the larynx when the glottis is open at the same time.

Plege, pla'ge. Blow; stroke.

Pleg'ma. Plectane; plege; plexus.

Plegometer, pleg-om'e-tur (*plege*, stroke, *metron*, measure). Pleximeter.

Pleiomasthus, pli-o-mas'thus (*pleion*, more, *masthos*, breast). A monster having several breasts.

Pleiomazia, pli-o-maz'e-ah (*pleion*, *mazos*, breast). See *Polymasthus*.

Plemmyria, plem-mir'e-ah. Plethora.

Ple'na mu'lier (a full woman). Pregnant.

Plenalvia, plen-al've-ah (*plenus*, full, *alvus*, abdomen). *Grain-sick*, *Mawbound*. Impaction of the paunch or rumen of cattle.

Plen'itude or **Plenitu'do** (*plenus*, full). Plethora; fulness.

Ple'no ri'vo (in full stream). Term applied to the blood when it flows freely from the vein in venesection.

Pleocatantes, ple-o-kat-an'tees (*pleon*, *katantes*, downward). Said of skulls in which angle is formed by line uniting with radius between 45° and 67°.

Pleochromat'ic (*pleon*, *chroma*, color). Highly colored; of intense color.

Pleo-epignathus, ple'o-ep-ig-nath'us (*pleon*, *epi*, *gnathos*, jaw). A double monster in which an incomplete fœtus is rooted, with its vessels, in the palate of one more complete.

Pleomastia, ple-o-mas'te-ah (*pleon*, more, *mastos*, nipple). Condition of having several nipples developed on one breast. See *Polymasthus*.

Pleomazia, ple-o-maz'e-ah (*pleon*, more, *mazos*, breast). Condition in which there are more than the normal number of breasts. See *Polymasthus*.

Pleomorphism, ple-o-mor'fizm (*pleon*, *morphe*, shape). Polymorphism.

Pleon. Additional.

Pleonasm, ple'o-nazm. Pleonasmus.

Pleonasmus, ple-o-naz'mus (*pleonazo*, to abound). Abnormal or defective formation by excesssive abundance or size.

Pleonectica (ple-o-nek'tik-ah) **athym'ia** or **melanchol'ia.** Form of insanity characterized by a desire for gain or by covetousness.

Pleonecticus, ple-o-nek'tik-us (*pleon*, more, *echo*, to have). Covetous; desirous to acquire; hence, mania pleonectica.

Pleonexia, ple-o-neks'e-ah. Greediness or selfishness indicating diseased mental condition.

Plerocercus, pler-o-sur'kus. Term applied to tapeworm when in larval state.

Plerosis, pler-o'sis (*pleres*, full). *Repletion*. Restoration of flesh after sickness; plethora.

Plerot'ica. Medicines which were fancied to promote the regeneration of the flesh.

Pleroticus, pler-ot'ik-us (*pleroo*, to fill up). Promoting the regeneration of the flesh.

Plesmone, ples'mo-ne. Intemperance; condition opposite to that of hunger.

Ples'ser (*plesso*, to strike). Plexor.

Plessigraph, ples'se-graf (*plesso*, to strike, *grapho*, to write). Instrument not only intended for the purposes of percussion, but also to indicate a change in the nature of the sound elicited.

Plessimeter, ples-sim'e-ter. Pleximeter.

Plethomeria, pleth-o-mer'e-ah (*plethos*, great number, *meros*, part). Superabundance of parts, as in the case of six fingers to one hand.

Pletho'ra. *Plethory*, *Repletion*, *Sanguineness*, *Fulness*. Superabundance of blood in the general system or in some part of it; hence the division of plethora into general and local, the latter being called, according to its seat, cerebral, pulmonary, uterine, etc. The principal symptoms of plethora exist in the circulatory system: redness of the surface, swelling of the veins, increase in the fulness of the pulse, in the strength of the heart's pulsations, etc., with spontaneous hemorrhages occasionally. With these are usually united general heaviness, torpor, lassitude, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, flushes of heat, etc. The blood of plethoric persons differs from healthy blood in the smaller ratio of water which it contains, and especially in the augmentation of the red corpuscles. **P. arterio'sa**, form in which the blood is rich in fibrin and red corpuscles, the *arterial constitution*. **P., hydræ'mic**, hydræmia. **P. hyperalbumino'sa**, increased quantity of albumin in the blood. **P., lo'cal**, hyperæmia. **P. partia'lis**, hyperæmia. **P. polycythæ'mia**, condition of the blood in which there is an increase of the red corpuscles. **P., se'rous**, condition in which an excessive amount of serum is contained in the blood.

Plethoric, pleth-or'ik. *Polyæmic, Sanguine, Sanguineous.* Full of blood. Relating to or affected with plethora.

Pleth'ory. Plethora.

Ple'thos. Satiety.

Plethysmograph, pleth-is'mo-graf (*plethos,* fulness, *grapho,* to write). Instrument for determining the difference in the size of parts of the body.

Plethysmographic, pleth-iz-mo-graf'ik. Relating to the plethysmograph.

Pleumon, plu'mon. The lung.

Pleumo'nia. Pneumonia.

Pleura, plu'rah (*pleura*). The pleuræ are two thin, diaphanous, perspirable membranes lining each side of the chest, and are reflected thence upon each lung. Like other serous membranes—to which class they belong—each represents a sac without aperture. From the junction of the pleura of each side the mediastina are formed. That portion of the pleura which lines the parietes of the chest is called *Pleura costalis* or *parietalis;* the portion that covers the lungs, *Pleura pulmonalis.* The arteries of the pleuræ are from the intercostals, internal mammaries, phrenic, inferior thyroid, etc. The veins correspond with the arteries. They are also supplied with lymphatics. A fold of the pleura, reaching from the lower edge of the root of the lung to the diaphragm, is called ligamentum latum pulmonis, broad ligament of the lung. Pleura is also used for cavity of the pleura, saccus pleuræ. **P., diaphragmat'ic,** that portion of the pleura which lines the superficial part of the diaphragm. **P. pericardi'aca,** pleura of the mediastinum. **P. phren'ica,** pleura of the diaphragm.

Pleuræ, plu're (pl. of **Pleura**). Sides of the chest.

Pleur'al. That which concerns the pleura.

Pleuralgia, plu-ral'je-ah (*pleura,* side, *algos,* pain). See *Pleurodynia.*

Pleurapophyses, plu-rap-of'is-ees (*pleura,* side, *apophyses,* processes). Costæ veræ, or true ribs. See *Costa.*

Pleurapostema, plu-rap-os-ta'mah (*pleura, apostema,* abscess.) Empyema.

Pleurarthrocace, plu-rar-throk'as-e (*pleura,* rib, *arthron,* joint, *kakos,* bad). Caries of the ribs.

Pleurarthron, plu-rar'thron (*pleura,* rib, *arthron,* joint). Articulation of a rib.

Pleuresia, plu-ra'se-ah. Pleuritis.

Pleuresis, plu-ra'sis. Pleuritis.

Pleurisy, plu'ris-e. See *Pleuritis.* **P., bil'ious,** pleurisy accompanied with bilious symptoms; the effect of duodenitis or duodenohepatitis. **P., dry,** see *Pleuritis.* **P., false,** pleurodynia. **P., pneumat'ic,** pleurodynia. **P., hemorrhag'ic,** hæmatothorax. **P., la'tent,** see *Pleuritis.* **P. root,** Asclepias tuberosa. **P., ty'phoid,** pleurisy accompanied with adynamic symptoms.

Pleurites, plu-re'tees. Pleural.

Pleuritic, plu-rit'ik (*pleuritikos*). Relating or appertaining to pleuritis.

Pleuritis, plu-re'tis. Pleurisy; inflammation of the pleura. It may be acute, subacute, or chronic. Perhaps the most violent of all internal inflammations is the active form; known by acute, lancinating pain on one side of the chest, increased by inspiration, by coughing, and often by pressure; dyspnœa, the inspirations short and frequent; cough dry or with little expectoration; and difficulty of lying on the affected side, with symptoms attending the phlegmasiæ in general strongly marked. There are four varieties of pleurisy: acute, exudation mainly fibrous; subacute, exudation mainly serous; chronic or empyema, exudation mainly cells and pus; hydropneumothorax, air and fluid in the pleuræ. Acute pleurisy may be primary or secondary. The pleura becomes thickened and rough, fibrous exudation occurs. Acute pleurisy can be divided into four stages: dry stage, or hyperæmia; plastic stage; stage of liquid effusion; and stage of absorption and adhesion. *First stage.* Inspection, diminished movement of affected side; percussion, negative; palpation, negative; auscultation, friction sound, grating or creaking. *Second stage.* Inspection, movements of affected side more diminished; palpation, diminished vocal fremitus; percussion, marked dulness; auscultation, crepitating friction sound at end of inspiration. *Third stage.* Inspection, no visible motion; palpation, vocal fremitus absolutely suppressed; percussion, flatness on percussion; auscultation, respiratory sounds below the level of the fluid are suppressed, above they are exaggerated. *Fourth stage.* Normality reappears; friction sound; all signs diminished until they become normal. Physical signs: Seldom any perceptible alteration in the exterior of the chest. When effusion has taken place to a great extent, the signs will be similar to those of chronic pleurisy. Motion of the affected side is diminished, and the vibrations of the voice cannot be detected by the hand. More or less dulness of sound on percussion, the dulness diminishing or disappearing by change of position. On auscultation the inspiration is feeble, distant, or inaudible, but change of position modifies it. Egophony is usually present when the effusion is in moderate quantity, and is best heard over a portion of the thoracic parietes represented by a band of three inches running from below the inferior margins of the scapula in the direction of the ribs to the sternum. Simple pleurisy rarely attacks both sides at once. When such is the case the presence of tubercles may be suspected. Formerly, a *true pleurisy* meant one seated in the pleura; a *mediastinal pleurisy,* one situated in the anterior mediastinum; and *false pleurisy* or *rheumatic pleurisy,* that which occupied the intercostal muscles. The last has received the name pleurodynia, that of pleurisy being exclusively appropriated to inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy has also been distinguished into *dry* or *humid,* according as it is or is not accompanied by expectoration. Humid or moist pleurisy is now properly regarded as a complication of pleurisy with pulmonary catarrh. It is the catarrhal pleurisy of some. In *Latent pleurisy* pain, cough, and dyspnœa may all be absent, and yet a serious amount of effusion occur. The term *Dry pleurisy, Pleuritis sicca,* has been given by Niemeyer to a form of the disease without any effusion except a merely nutritive exudation.

The causes of pleurisy are like those of other internal inflammations. It may terminate by resolution, effusion, or suppuration. Chronic pleurisy may form slowly, without evident symptoms, or may succeed acute pleurisy. In the former case vague pains are felt in the chest, with small dry cough, oppression at intervals, shivering, irregular febrile symptoms, and hardness of pulse. It most frequently terminates by a serous or purulent effusion, which sometimes simulates hydrothorax; at others, phthisis pulmonalis. Physical signs: Affected side is smoother, more rounded, and motionless; the intercostal spaces are dilated and filled up, or may even protrude slightly. In very chronic cases, however, the affected side may be smaller. The triangular space above the clavicle and the depression immediately above the sternum are often drawn downward on the diseased side. No vibration is experienced by the hand when the patient speaks. The parietes of the thorax are sometimes œdematous, and fluctuation may occasionally be felt between the ribs. On percussion the sound is dull, or, if clear, only so in the upper portions of the chest. On auscultation an absence of the usual sounds over the affected parts, excepting occasionally transmitted sounds. On dissection of those who have died of pleurisy the pleura is found thickened, red, inflamed, and covered with membranous exudations or false membranes. Sometimes it seems cartilaginous and ossified. Its cavity frequently contains serous or seropurulent effusions. The acute form of the disease requires most active treatment. To remove effusion, acetate of potash and infusum digitalis; flying blisters to affected side; also large doses of concentrated saline cathartics for removing the effusion. In pleuritic effusion on both sides an aspirator should be used as soon as possible. Potassium iodide and blisters, changing to mistura Basham and counter-irritation, are indicated

in chronic pleurisy. The name *Pleuritis ventosa* or *Pleurodynia ventosa* is given to a pain behind the false ribs, attributed to the presence of air in the intestines. **P. bilio'sa**, bilious pleurisy. **P. bronchia'lis**, bronchitis. **P. costa'lis**, pleuritis. **P. defor'mans**, form of pleurisy in which the pleura becomes thickened like fibro-cartilage, occurring in cirrhosis of the lungs. **P. diaphragmat'ica**, diaphragmitis. **P. duplica'ta**, bilateral pleurisy. **P. hu'mida**, bronchitis. **P. idiopath'ica**, pleuritis. **P. legit'ima**, pleuritis. **P. muscula'ris**, pleurodynia. **P. notha**, pleurodynia. **P. pericar'dii**, pericarditis. **P. pulmo'nis**, pleuro-pneumonia. **P. pul'sans**, pulsating empyema. **P. rheumat'ica**, pleurodynia. **P. sic'ca**, see *Pleuritis*. **P. spu'ria**, pleurodynia. **P. spu'ria simula'ta**, pleurodynia. **P. typhoï'des**, typhoid pleurisy. **P. vento'sa**, see *Pleuritis*. **P. vera**, pleuritis.

Pleurocele, plu-ro-se'le (Eng. plu'ro-seel) (*pleura*, *kele*, tumor). *Hernia of the pleura*. An inaccurate term, as the pleura never protrudes alone. It only forms a hernia when it serves as an envelope to the lung, to tumors, or to purulent collections which have protruded from the thoracic parietes.

Pleurocholecystitis, plu-ro-kol-e-sis-te'tis (*pleura*, *chole*, bile, *kustis*, bladder). Inflammation involving the pleura and gall-bladder.

Pleurococcus (plu-ro-kok'kus) **Beigel'ii**. Vegetable fungus developed in human hair, improperly named *Gregarine*.

Pleurocœnadelphus, plu-ro-se-nad-el'fus (*pleura*, *koinos*, common, *adelphos*, brother). Monster possessing two bodies which are connected by the trunks at the side.

Pleurocol'ic lig'ament (*pleuron*, rib, *colon*). Identical with costo-colic ligament.

Pleurocollesis, plu-ro-kol-la'sis (*pleura*, *kollao*, to glue). Adhesion between the pleura costalis and pleura pulmonalis.

Pleurocutaneous, plu-ro-ku-ta'ne-us. Extending through the pleura and skin; said of a fistula.

Pleurodiplosyrinx, plu-ro-dip-lo-sir'inks (*pleura*, *diploos*, double, *surinx*, syringe). Double syringe used for washing out the pleura.

Pleurodont, plu'ro-dont (*pleura*, *odous*, tooth). Possessing teeth attached laterally to the lower jaw.

Pleurodyn'ia (*pleura*, side, *odune*, pain). *Pseudopleurisy*, *Pain in the side*, *Stitch in the side*, *False*, *Rheumatic*, or *Rheumatismal pleurisy*. Spasmodic or rheumatic affection, generally in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals. It is usually augmented by outward pressure, inspiration, coughing, exertion, moving the thorax, and sometimes even the corresponding arm. It is unaccompanied by fever, cough, or dyspnœa, excepting under the form of a *stitch*, when dyspnœa exists; is generally by no means obstinate, and yields promptly to the proper external applications. If it still resists, a blister will almost always remove it. **P. vento'sa**, see *Pleuritis*.

Pleurodynic, plu-ro-din'ik. *Pleurodynical*. Relating or belonging to pleurodynia.

Pleurogenous, plu-roj'en-us (better **Pleuritog'enous**). Producing pleuritis, as P. pneumonia.

Pleurohepatitis, plu-ro-hep-at-e'tis (*pleura*, *hepar*, liver). Inflammation of the liver and neighboring pleura.

Pleuroma, plu-ro'mah (*pleura*, *oma*). Costa or rib; pleura.

Pleuromelus, plu-rom'el-us (*pleura*, *melos*, limb). Monster with accessory members of the thorax in which the scapulæ connect with normal members of the body.

Pleu'ron. Rib.

Pleuro-œsophageus, plu'ro-e-sof-aj-e'us (*pleura*, *œsophagus*). Band of smooth muscle-fibres connecting the left pleura posteriorly with the œsophagus.

Pleuropathy, plu-rop'ath-e (*pleura*, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the pleura.

Pleuropericarditis, plu-ro-per-e-kar-de'tis. Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

Pleuroperipneumony (plu-ro-per-e-nu'mon-e) or **Pleuropneumonia**, plu-ro-nu-mo'ne-ah (*pleura*, *peripneumonia*). Pleuroperipneumony. Pleurisy and peripneumony existing simultaneously. *Physical signs:* Full sound is yielded by percussion for a variable extent over the more dependent portions of the affected side. Loss of sound is partially modified by change of position. Respiratory murmur on auscultation is very feeble or absent inferiorly; higher up the crepitation or bronchial respiration of pneumonia may be detected; around the root of the lung and near the inferior angle of the scapula egophony is generally present. There is seldom much enlargement of the affected side or displacement of the adjacent organs, as in the case of simple chronic pleurisy. **P., hypostat'ic**, pneumonia in which a hypostatic condition and pleurisy exist.

Pleuroperitoneal, plu-ro-per-e-to-ne'al. Belonging to the pleura and peritoneum, as P. cavity, a space in the early development of the embryo, which afterward becomes separated into the pleural and peritoneal cavities.

Pleuroperitonitis, plu-ro-per-e-to-ne'tis. Condition in which pleurisy and peritonitis coexist.

Pleuropneuma, plu-ro-nu'mah (*pleura*, *pneuma*, wind). Pneumothorax.

Pleuropneumo'nia or **Pleuropneumonitis**, plu-ro-nu-mon-e'tis. See *Pleuroperipneumony*. Also specific contagious disease among cattle.

Pleuropyesis, plu-ro-pe-a'sis (*pleura*, *puesis*, suppuration). Empyema.

Pleurorrhagia, plu-ror-rhaj'e-ah (*pleura*, *rhage*, breaking forth). Hæmatothorax.

Pleurorrhœa, plu-ror-rhe'ah (*pleura*, *rheo*, to flow). Accumulation of fluid in the pleura. **P. chylo'sa**, effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyliferous vessel. **P. lymphat'ica**, hydrothorax. **P. purulen'ta**, empyema. **P. sanguin'ea**, hæmatothorax. **P. sero'sa**, hydrothorax.

Pleurorthopnœa, plu-ror-thop-ne'ah (*pleura*, *orthos*, erect, *pneo*, to respire). Pain of the side which does not permit the patient to breathe except when in the vertical position.

Pleurosomus, plu-ro-so'mus (*pleura*, *soma*, body). Malformation in which the fissure is somewhat lateral, with eventration extending chiefly upon the upper part of the abdomen and upon the chest; the upper extremity of the fissured side being more or less atrophied. The condition is called *Pleurosomia*. See *Celosoma*.

Pleurospasm, plu'ro-spasm (*pleura*, *spasmos*, spasm). Cramp in the side.

Pleurostosis, plu-ros-to'sis (*pleura*, *osteon*, bone). Ossification of the pleura or in the cavity of the pleura, *Osteopleuria*.

Pleurotetanus, plu-ro-tet'an-us (*pleura*, side, *tetanus*). Pleurothotonus.

Pleurothotonus, plu-ro-thot'o-nus (*pleurothen*, laterally, *tonos*, tension). Variety of tetanus in which the body is curved laterally by the stronger contraction of the muscles of one side of the body.

Pleurotomy, plu-rot'o-me (*pleura*, *tome*, incision). Incision of the pleura.

Pleurotonus, plu-rot'o-nus (*pleura*, side, *teino*, to stretch). Pleurothotonus.

Pleurotransversalis, plu-ro-trans-vur-sal'is. Muscular strip arising from transverse process of seventh cervical vertebra, inserted upon apex of pleural sac.

Pleu'rum (*pleuron*). Costa or rib; pleura.

Plexiform, pleks'e-form. Resembling a plexus, as plexus of nerves.

Pleximeter, pleks-im'e-tur (*plesso*, to strike, *metron*, measure; measure of percussion). Ivory plate of a circular or ovoid shape, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and about one-sixth of an inch in thickness. Has either a raised rim or edge, or projecting handles on the upper side, to permit its being held between the finger and thumb of the left hand whilst it is struck with the right. It is used in percussion of the chest. A piece of metal, a coin, or the finger of the left hand may be used with equal advantage. See *Percussion, mediate*.

Plexor, pleks'or (*plesso*, to strike). *Plesser*. Any in-

strument employed in percussion. The ends of the fingers of the right hand brought together are the best *plexor;* the finger of the left is the best *plexim-eter.*

Plexus, pleks'us (*plecto, plexum,* to interlace). Network of blood-vessels or nerves. The nervous plexuses, *Implicationes reticulares,* belong, some, to the system of encephalic nerves; others, to that of the great sympathetic; whilst some, as the pharyngeal, seem to be formed of the two sets. The plexuses represent complex networks, with more or less loose meshes, formed by the numerous and diversified anastomoses of the nervous filaments, from which proceed other branches that are distributed to organs or to other plexuses. **P., aor'tic,** *Intermesenteric plexus;* plexus of the sympathetic placed along the abdominal aorta, and occupying the interval between the origin of the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries. **P. brachia'lis,** brachial plexus. **P., car'diac,** see *Cardiac plexus.* **P., carot'id,** see *Carotid nerve.* **P. caverno'sus,** bulb of the vestibule. **P., cer'vical,** see *Cervical plexus.* **P. choroï'des,** see *Choroid.* **P. choroï'deus me'dius,** choroïdea tela. **P. cilia'ris,** ciliary ligament. **P. coccyge'us,** coccygeal plexus, same as caudal plexus. **P., cœ'liac,** see *Cœliac plexus.* **P. col'icus,** colic plexus. **P. corona'rius ventric'uli,** gastric plexus. **P., cor'onary,** see *Cardiac plexus* and *Coronary plexus.* **P. crura'lis,** crural plexus. **P. cys'ticus,** plexus to the gall-bladder, formed by filaments from the hepatic plexus of the sympathetic. **P. deferentia'lis,** continuation of vesical plexus upon vasa deferentia and seminal vesicles. **P., diaphragmat'ic,** see *Diaphragmatic plexus.* **P. dorsa'lis spi'næ,** dorsi-spinal plexus of veins. **P. epigas'tricus,** solar plexus. **P. ganglifor'mes,** nervous ganglions. **P. ganglifor'mis semiluna'ris,** cœliac plexus. **P. ganglio'sus,** plexus formed at the places of union of the spinal branches of the pelvic plexus and elsewhere in the plexus. **P., gastroduode'nal,** secondary plexus, derived from the hepatic plexus. **P., gas'tro-epiplo'ic,** secondary plexus, derived from the hepatic plexus. **P. glandifor'mes,** nervous ganglions. **P. glandulo'si Pey'eri,** Peyeri glandulæ. **P. hæmorrhoïda'lis,** hæmorrhoidal plexus. **P. hedera'ceus,** corpus pampiniforme. **P., hepat'ic,** see *Hepatic plexus.* **P. hepat'icus,** hepatic plexus. **P., hypogas'tric,** see *Hypogastric plexus.* **P. ili'acus exter'nus,** external iliac lymphatic plexus. **P., infraor'bital,** formed by the union of infraorbital branches of the superior maxillary nerve with branches of the facial. **P., infrathyroid'eal,** see *Thyroideal veins.* **P., interlam'inar,** see *Interlaminar.* **P., intermesenter'ic,** aortic plexus. **P. intestina'les,** Peyeri glandulæ. **P., lum'bar,** see *Lumbar plexus.* **P., lum'bo-abdom'inal,** lumbar plexus. **P., me'dian,** cœliac plexus. **P. mesenter'ii pro'prius,** see *Myentericus.* **P. nervo'rum anseri'nus,** facial nerve. **P., œsophage'al,** formed by connecting cords between the right and left pneumogastric nerves while in contact with the œsophagus. **P., pancreat'ic,** plexus of the sympathetic, derived from the splenic plexus. **P., pel'vic,** the inferior hypogastric plexus has been so called by some anatomists. **P., pharynge'al,** see *Pharyngeal nerve.* **P. pneumogas'tricus,** see *Pneumogastric nerve.* **P., pre-aor'tic,** see *Pre-aortic.* **P., prever'tebral,** see *Prevertebral.* **P., pul'monary,** see *Pulmonary plexus.* **P., pylo'ric,** is derived from the hepatic plexus of the sympathetic. **P., re'nal,** see *Renal plexus.* **P. reticula'ris,** bulbus vestibuli; choroïdes plexus. **P. retifor'mis,** corpus cavernosum vaginæ. **P., sa'cral,** see *Sacral plexus.* **P. semina'lis,** rete testis. **P., so'lar,** cœliac plexus. **P., spermat'ic,** see *Spermatic.* **P., suprare'nal,** plexus formed by branches from the solar plexus, semilunar ganglion, and splanchnic and phrenic nerves. **P., tympan'ic,** formed by communication between the nerve of Jacobson, a filament from the carotid plexus, a branch from the Vidian, and the small superficial petrosal nerve. **P., vagi'nal,** see *Vaginal branches of the vena porta.* **P. vasculo'sus coccyge'us,** coccygeal gland. **P. vasculo'sus funic'uli spermat'ici pampinifor'mis,** corpus pampiniforme.

Plica (ple'kah) or **Pli'ca Polonica,** po-lon'ik-ah (*plico,* to fold). *Matted hair, Plaited hair, Trichomatose hair.* Disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe, so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. By some it has been regarded as a real disease, by others as the want of attention to cleanliness. It generally appears upon the hair of the head, but sometimes on that of other parts, as the beard, the hair in the axilla, pubes, etc. Three chief species of plica are: 1. *P. multiformis,* in which the hairs are mixed and agglutinated in greater or less masses; if the meshes are almost straight, it is called *Plica caput Medusæ laciniata.* 2. *Plica longicauda:* the hair is united into a single long mass. 3. *Plica cespitosa:* the hairs are matted into one large, shapeless mass. See also *Plectane.* **P. cachec'tica,** plica. **P. ca'put Medu'sæ,** plica. **P. centra'lis ret'inæ,** see *Optic nerve.* **P. glosso-epiglot'tica,** fold of mucous membrane of the tongue and epiglottis, caused by the lifting up of the longitudinal fibres. **P. guberna'trix,** see *Gubernaculum testis.* **P. longicau'da latera'lis,** plica. **P. longitudina'lis Vateri,** *Diverticulum Vateri;* vertical projection, about an inch in length, formed at the posterior part of the duodenum by the mucous membrane raised up by the common choledoch duct before it opens into the intestine. **P. luna'ta,** small doubling of the conjunctiva which lies between the caruncula lacrymalis and the ball of the eye. **P. Polon'ica,** plica. **P. Polon'ica Juda'ica,** plica. **P. Saxon'ica,** plica. **P. semiluna'ris,** P. lunata.

Plicæ (ple'ke) **adipo'sæ.** Synovial ligaments. **P. adipo'sæ pericardi'acæ,** processes due to formation of adipose tissue under the pericardium. **P. alifor'mes,** alar ligaments of the knee. **P. cilia'res,** folds of ciliary body situate between ciliary processes; also ciliary process. **P. conniven'tes,** valvulæ conniventes. **P. membra'næ muco'sæ tym'pani,** folds of mucous membrane of tympanum. **P. palma'tæ,** arborescent striæ in the interior of the cervix uteri. **P. rec'ti,** semilunar folds of the rectum. **P. retrovesica'les,** lines which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. **P. semiluna'res,** see *Urinary bladder* and *Uterus.* **P. semiluna'res Douglas'sii,** lines which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. **P. synovia'les patella'res,** alar ligaments. **P. vagi'næ,** folds of the vagina. **P. villo'sæ,** folds of mucous membrane of the stomach.

Plicaria, plik-a're-ah. Lycopodium clavatum.

Pli'cate. Folded.

Plicatio, plik-ah'she-o. Fold or plica.

Plicatu'ra. Fold or plica.

Plicatu'ræ cer'ebri. Cerebral convolutions or gyri.

Pli'chos (*plichos*). Perineum.

Pli'ers. Small pincers or scissors with long jaws.

Plin'thium (*plinthion*). Machine formerly employed in the reduction of fractures and luxations.

Plocaria candida, plo-kar'e-ah kan'did-ah. Fucus amylaceus. **P. helminthochor'ton,** Corallina Corsicana.

Ploess'lea floribun'da (after Ploessl, an optician of Vienna). See *Juniperus lycia.*

Ploratio, plo-rah'she-o (*ploro,* to weep). Lacrymation.

Ploratus, plo-rat'us. Lacrymation.

Plotus, plo'tus (flat). Having a flat foot, devoid of the usual concavity.

Ploucquet's stat'ic test. See *Docimasia.*

Ploughshare (plow'share) **bone.** Vomer.

Pluchea (ploo'ke-ah) **camphora'ta.** Salt-marsh fleabane; North American plant possessing stimulant and aromatic properties. **P. odora'ta,** plant growing in West Indies; leaves and flowers are reputed to have tonic and stomachic virtues; plant is also used externally to wounds.

Plug. Material employed to close an opening; also anything obstructing a hollow tube. **P., kite-tail,** tampon, kite-tail. **P., mu'cous,** collection of secretion

from cervix uteri in canal of cervix during pregnant state.

Plug'ger. Dental instrument for plugging cavities in teeth.

Plug'ging. Act of stopping a hole. Introduction of a plug or dossil of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity—as the nostrils, uterus, or vagina—to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache; see *Filling*. **P. for'ceps,** dental instrument for compressing the filling in teeth.

Plum. Prunum; Prunus domestica. **P., Assyr'ian,** sebestina. **P., wild,** Pappea Capensis.

Plu'ma (down). Lanugo.

Plumaceolus, plu-mas-e'o-lus (*pluma*). Pad; pledget.

Plumaria lancifolia, plu-mar'e-ah lan-se-fo'le-ah. Plumifera lancifolia.

Plumbagin, plum'ba-jin. Substance derived from Plumbago Europæa.

Plumbago, plum-ba'go (*plumbum*, leaves having lead-colored spots). Persicaria graphites. **P. Europæ'a,** *Leadwort, Toothwort*, ord. Plumbaginaceæ. Formerly employed as a remedy for toothache. **P. ro'sea,** used in India for blistering. **P. scan'dens,** *Devil's herb;* climbing plant of West Indies and South America; plant possesses irritant properties applied externally; leaves are actively emetic; root is purgative. **P. Zeylan'ica,** *Chittramoolum* of India; said to possess powerful emmenagogue and parturifacient properties. The bark of the root is applied internally and given locally.

Plum'bi ace'tas (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Acetate of lead. **P. ace'tas dilu'tum alcohol'icum,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **P. acid'ulus suc'cus,** plumbi superacetas. **P. azo'tas,** P. nitras. **P. carbo'nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), P. subcarbonas. **P. chlo'ridum,** *Chloride of lead;* lead chloride; not used now. **P. deutox'idum ru'brum,** P. oxidum rubrum. **P. hydri'odas,** P. iodidum. **P. io'didum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), PbI_2, *Iodide* or *Ioduret of lead;* lead iodide. This salt is formed by the double decomposition of iodide of potassium and nitrate of lead; used in scrofulous affections internally and externally; dose, gr. ss-iij or iv. **P. iodure'tum,** P. iodidum. **P. iohy'dras,** P. iodidum. **P. ni'tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Nitrate of lead* (salt formed by the action of diluted nitric acid on litharge); has the same medical action as the other soluble salts of lead, and is a valuable antibromic and an excitant antiseptic to wounds, ulcers, etc.; it is the basis of Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid. **P. nitrosac'charas,** *Nitrosaccharate of lead* (sugar, nitric acid, chalk, acetate of lead); has been used as a solvent of phosphatic calculi. **P. ox'idum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), plumbi oxidum semivitreum. **P. ox'idum al'bum, P. ox'idum carbonat'um per ac'idum aceto'sum,** plumbi subcarbonas. **P. ox'idum fu'sum,** plumbi oxidum semivitreum. **P. ox'idum ru'brum,** *Minium, Red lead,* is sometimes used to kill vermin. **P. ox'idum semivit'reum,** *P. oxidum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Semivitrified oxide of lead* or *litharge* (a yellow protoxide of lead prepared by heat, combined with carbonic acid gas); employed for pharmaceutical purposes, as in the liquor plumbi acetatis, emplastrum plumbi, etc. **P. sac'charas,** *Saccharate of lead, Oxalhydrate of lead* (a salt of saccharic acid and protoxide of lead); employed as a solvent of urinary calculi. **P. subcarbo'nas,** *Plumbi carbonas* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Subcarbonate of lead, Cerusse, White lead, Flake white* (prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar in vessels placed in manure); it is astringent and sedative, and is sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation or to prevent chafing in children; also used in the formation of ointments and plasters. **P. superace'tas,** *Cerussa acetata, P. acetas* (Ph. U. S.), *Sugar of lead, Acetate* or *Superacetate of lead, Protoacetate of lead;* astringent, and in weak solution cooling and sedative; in strong solution stimulant. It is given internally in visceral and other hemorrhages, combined with opium, and used externally, in solution, in inflammation, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, etc.; dose, gr. ss to iss. In overdoses it is an irritant poison. **P. tan'nas,** tannite of lead; used as an external application to white swelling, gangrenous ulcers, excoriations, etc.

Plumbic, plum'bik. Containing or relating to lead. **P. ac'id,** acid obtained when salts of lead are electrolyzed.

Plumbicum acetas crystallisatum, plum'be-kum as-e'tas krys-tal-lis-at'um. Plumbi superacetas.

Plumbism, plum'bizm (*plumbum*, lead). Lead-poisoning; disease affecting persons employed in the manufacture of lead paints, and also painters.

Plumbosum superoxydum, plum-bo'sum su-per-ox'id-um. Plumbi oxidum rubrum.

Plum'bum. Lead. Solid metal of a bluish-white color. Very fusible and oxidizable when heated in the air, and existing in nature under a number of different shapes, the principal of which are those of sulphuret and oxide. S. g. 11.352. It is used to form oxides and salts. In its metallic state it has no action upon the body, but when oxidized or united with an acid it acts, in large doses, as a powerfully astringent poison. **P. ace'ticum,** plumbi superacetas. **P. al'bum,** tin. **P. can'didum,** tin. **P. carbo'nicum,** plumbi subcarbonas. **P. cine'reum,** bismuth subnitrate. **P. hydroiod'icum,** plumbi iodidum. **P. iodat'um,** plumbi iodidum. **P. ni'grum,** graphites. **P. nit'ricum,** plumbi nitras. **P. oxyda'tum carbo'nicum,** plumbi subcarbonas. **P. oxyda'tum ru'brum,** plumbi oxidum rubrum. **P. superoxyda'tum,** plumbi oxidum semivitreum.

Plumie'ra or **Plumieria alba,** plu-me-a're-ah al'bah (after Plumier, a French botanist). Native of tropical America; has a milky juice which is cathartic. **P. dras'tica** is given in Brazil in jaundice and chronic obstructions, mixed with milk of almonds. **P. phagedæ'nica** is in repute in Brazil as an anthelmintic. **P. ru'bra,** jasmine mango, native of tropical America; fruit is edible; therapeutic properties like those of Plumiera alba.

Plumifera (plu-mif'er-ah) or **Pluma'ria lancifo'lia.** *Aguomeda.* The bark of this tree, indigenous to the Brazils, is employed under the name of *Agonia bark* as a febrifuge.

Plum'mer's pills. Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ.

Plums, seed'ed. See *Diospyros Virginiana.* **P., win'ter,** see *Diospyros Virginiana.* **P., yel'low,** see *Diospyros Virginiana.*

Plumula, plu'mu-lah. Row of furrows on superior wall or aqueduct of Sylvius.

Plunge (plunj) **bath.** See *Bath.*

Plunging (plun'jing) **si'phon.** See *Siphon.*

Plu'ral birth. See *Multiparous.*

Pluricellular, plu-re-sel'u-lar. Having many cells.

Plurilocular, plu-re-lok'u-lar (*loculus*, a small space). Provided with numerous small spaces or compartments.

Pluripara, plu-rip'ar-ah (*plus*, many, *pario*, to bring forth). Multipara.

Pluriparity, plu-re-par'it-e. The condition of being a pluripara.

Plurip'arous. Multiparous.

Plu'risy (*plus*, more). Plethora. Pleurisy.

Plutea, plu'te-ah. Duplicatures of the dura mater, such as the falx cerebri.

Plutomania, plu-to-man'e-ah (*ploutos*, wealth, *mania*). Insane delusion in which the patient imagines himself to be very rich.

Plutonium, plu-to'ne-um (after *Pluto*). Barium.

Plyntriopsora, plin-tre-o-so'rah (*pluntria*, washerwoman, *psora*). Form of psoriasis occurring in washerwomen.

Pneobiomantia (ne-o-be-o-man'she-ah) or **Pneobiognosis,** ne-be-og-no'sis (*pneo*, to breathe, *bios*, life, *manteia*, divination). Docimasia pulmonum.

Pneobioman'tica. Docimasia pulmonum.

Pneodynamics, ne-o-di-nam'iks (*pneo, dunamis*, power). Science of mechanics of respiration.

Pneogaster, ne-o-gas'ter (*pneo, gaster*, stomach). Respiratory tract.

Pneograph, ne'o-graf (*pneo, grapho*, to write).

Instrument for testing and indicating force and duration of respiration.

Pneometer, ne-om'e-tur (*pneo,* to breathe, *metron,* measure). Spirometer.

Pneometry, ne-om'et-re (*pneo, metron,* measure). Measurement of inspired and expired air.

Pneophore, ne'o-for (*pneo, phoreo,* to carry). Instrument intended, by artificial means, to overcome asphyxia.

Pneoscope, ne'o-skope (*pneo, skopeo,* to view). Instrument to measure the extent of movement of the thorax in respiration.

Pneuma, nu'mah (*pneuma*). Air; life. See *Pneumatic physicians.*

Pneumapostema, nu-map-os-ta'mah (*pneuma, apostema,* abscess). Abscess of the lung.

Pneumapyothorax, nu-map-e-o-tho'raks (*pneuma,* air, *puon,* pus, *thorax,* chest). Pyopneumothorax.

Pneumarthrosis, nu-mar-thro'sis (*pneuma, arthron,* articulation). Secretion or effusion of air into an articular cavity.

Pneumatelectasis, nu-mat-el-ek'tas-is (*pneumon, atelectasis*). Atelectasis pulmonum.

Pneumathæmia, nu-math-e'me-ah (*pneuma, haima,* blood). *Pneumatæmia.* Morbid condition in which air is developed in the blood-vessels.

Pneumathorax, nu-mah-tho'raks. Pneumothorax.

Pneumatic, nu-mat'ik (*pneumatikos*). *Pneumatical.* Relating to air or life. **P. as'pirator,** see *Aspirator.* **P. cab'inet,** air-tight cabinet in which patients are treated by compressed air. **P. differentia'tion,** causing patients to inhale air more rarefied than that which surrounds the body. **P. med'icine,** treatment of diseases by fumigation or inhalation. **P. occip'ital bones,** see *Occipital bone.* **P. physic'ians,** *Pneumatists;* name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called *Pneuma*—to those of the other elementary principles. Pneuma was a fancied spiritual principle which the Stoics regarded as an element different from water, air, earth, and fire. The doctrine was called *Pneumatism.* The epithet *pneumatic* is sometimes applied to those who treat diseases chiefly by the inhalation of gases. **P. pro'cess,** continuation, occasionally found, of air-cells of processus mastoideus to lateral regions of os occipitis. **P. repos'itor,** globe dilated with air and introduced into the vagina with the view of replacing the uterus.

Pneumat'ica (*pneuma,* air). Appertaining to the breathing; diseases of the respiratory function; agents that act on the respiratory organs.

Pneumat'ical. Pneumatic.

Pneumaticity, nu-mah-tis'it-e. Condition of containing air.

Pneumatics, nu-mat'iks. Division of science relating to properties of air, etc.

Pneumatocardia, nu-mat-o-kar'de-ah. Condition in which gas collects in the cardiac cavities.

Pneumatocele, nu-mat-o-se'le (Eng. nu'mat-o-seel) (*pneuma, kele,* tumor). See *Pneumocele* and *Physocele.*

Pneumatoceph'alus. Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

Pneumatochemia, nu-mat-o-kem-e'ah. Chemistry of gases.

Pneumatodes, nu-mat-o'dees (*pneuma, odes*). One distended with air or who breathes with difficulty, owing to accumulation of flatus in the digestive tube or from emphysema.

Pneumatodic, nu-mat-o'dik. Filled with air.

Pneumatodyspnœa, nu-mat-o-dis-ne'ah (*pneuma, dus,* difficult, *pneo,* to breathe). Dyspnœa due to emphysema.

Pneumatogram, nu'mat-o-gram (*pneuma, grapho,* to write). Tracing of respiratory movements.

Pneumatograph, nu'mat-o-graf. Instrument designed to exhibit the movements of the chest in respiration.

Pneumatology, nu-mat-ol'o-je (*pneuma, logos,* discourse). Treatise on air and other gases.

Pneumatometer, nu-mat-om'e-tur (*pneuma, metron,* measure). Spirometer.

Pneumatometry, nu-mat-om'et-re. Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. Treatment of diseases affecting organs of respiration and circulation with pneumatic apparatus.

Pneumatomphalocele, nu-mat-om-fal-o-se'le (Eng. nu-mat-om'fal-o-seel) (*pneuma, omphalos,* navel, *kele,* hernia). Pneumatomphalus.

Pneumatomphalus, nu-mat-om'fal-us (*pneuma, omphalos,* umbilicus). *Pneumatomphalocele.* Umbilical intestinal hernia containing a considerable quantity of flatus.

Pneumatopathy, nu-mat-op'ath-e (*pneuma, pathos,* disease). Mind cure.

Pneumator'rhachis (*pneuma, rhachis,* spine). Accumulation of air in the vertebral canal.

Pneumatosis, nu-mat-o'sis. Flatulence; flatulent distension of the stomach or bowels, or both; emphysema; abnormal collection of gaseous matters in any part of the body. **P. abdom'inis,** tympanites. **P. enter'ica,** colica flatulenta. **P. pericar'dii,** pneumopericardium. **P. pulmo'num,** emphysema of the lung. **P. ventric'uli et enter'ica,** flatulence of the stomach and bowels.

Pneumatotherapy, nu-mat-o-ther'ap-e (*pneuma, therapeia,* therapeutics). Treatment of disease by means of compressed air.

Pneumatothermanter, nu-mat-o-thur-man'ter (*pneuma, thermaino,* to warm). Respirator.

Pneumatothorax, nu-mat-o-tho'raks. Pneumothorax.

Pneumatotomy, nu-mat-ot'o-me. Pneumotomy.

Pneumaturia, nu-mat-u're-ah (*pneuma, ouron,* urine). Escape of gas from the urethra.

Pneumectasis, nu-mek'tas-is (*pneumon, ektasis,* dilatation). Emphysema of the lungs.

Pneumectomy, nu-mek'to-me (*pneumon, ektome,* excision). Excision of a portion of the lung.

Pneumic (nu'mik) **acid.** See *Acid, pneumic.*

Pneumoactinomycosis, nu-mo-ak-tin-o-mik-o'sis. Actinomycosis of the lung.

Pneumobacillus, nu-mo-bas-il'lus. Bacillus pneumoniæ. **P. liquefa'ciens bo'vis,** bacillus met with in pleuro-pneumonia affecting cattle.

Pneumocace, nu-mok'as-e (*pneumon, kakos,* evil). Necropneumonia.

Pneumocarcinoma, nu-mo-kar-sin-o'mah (*pneumon, karkinoma,* cancer). Carcinoma of the lungs.

Pneumocele, nu-mo-se'le (Eng. nu'mo-seel) (*pneumon, kele,* rupture). Hernia of the lung through one of the intercostal spaces; neumatocele.

Pneumocholosis, nu-mo-kol-o'sis (*pneumon, cholosis,* biliary disease). Bilious pneumonia.

Pneumochysis, nu-mok'is-is (*pneumon, chuo,* to pour out). Œdema of the lungs.

Pneumococcus, nu-mo-kok'kus (*pneumon, kokkos,* kernel). Micrococcus of the lung. See *Bacillus pneumoniæ.* **P. of Fränk'el,** micrococcus Pasteuri. **P. of Fried'länder,** bacillus pneumoniæ.

Pneumoconiosis (nu-mo-ko-ne-o'sis) or **Pneumonoconio'sis** (*pneumon, konis,* dust). Disease of the lungs due to inhalation of dust or irritating particles.

Pneumodynamics, nu-mo-di-nam'iks (*pneumon, dunamis,* power). Medical physics treating of respiration.

Pneumoenteritis, nu-mo-en-ter-e'tis (*pneumon,* lung, *enteron,* intestine). Hog cholera.

Pneumogastric, nu-mo-gas'trik (*pneumon, gaster,* stomach). Belonging to the lungs and stomach. **P. nerve,** eighth pair of nerves—tenth pair of some; middle sympathetic, so called because distributed especially to the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. It arises from behind the eminentiæ olivariæ and near the corpora restiformia by one or two rows of filaments regularly arranged. These filaments unite to form a flat cord, which issues from the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius, behind the glossopharyngeal nerve. At its exit from the cranium the pneumogastric nerve has the appearance of a very compact plexus—plexus gangliformis,

ganglion of the superior laryngeal branch of Sir Astley Cooper. It descends along the neck, deeply seated on the outside of the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. When it has attained the lower part of the neck it enters the chest, gliding behind the subclavian vein, and passing on the right side in front of the subclavian artery, and on the left before the arch of the aorta. It proceeds at first backward, increasing in size; afterward it passes from behind the bronchia to the œsophagus, which it accompanies through the diaphragm, and terminates on the stomach. In the neck the pneumogastric nerve anastomoses with the spinal, glossopharyngeal, great hypoglossal, and great sympathetic nerves, and furnishes the following branches: pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, and cardiac. In the chest it gives off the inferior laryngeal or recurrent, the pulmonary plexus, and the œsophageal branches. On entering the abdomen the œsophageal branches which terminate the pneumogastric are distributed upon the stomach, and give numerous filaments to that viscus, to the hepatic, cœliac, gastro-epiploic, and solar plexuses; some go also to the pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, etc. The pneumogastric nerve is interested in most important functions, being excito-motory, excito-secretory, and excito-nutrient. Some of its branches are wholly motor, others sensory-motor, while one of its branches—the superior laryngeal—is the sensitive nerve of the larynx.

Pneumogram, nu'mo-gram. See *Pneumatogram.*

Pneumograph, nu'mo-graf (*pneumon, grapho,* to write). Pneumatograph.

Pneumography, nu-mog'raf-e (*pneumon, graphe,* description). The part of anatomy describing the lungs.

Pneumohæmothorax, nu-mo-he-mo-tho'raks (*pneuma,* air, *haima,* blood, *thorax,* chest). Collection of gas or air and blood in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydrometra, nu-mo-hid-ro-me'trah (*pneuma, hudor,* water, *metra,* uterus). Condition in which gas is generated in the uterus by the decomposition of fluid.

Pneumohydrothorax, nu-mo-hid-ro-tho'raks (*pneuma, hudor,* water, *thorax,* chest). Collection of air and water in the pleural cavity.

Pneumokoniosis, nu-mo-ko-ne-o'sis. See *Pneumoconiosis.*

Pneumolith, nu'mo-lith (*pneumon, lithos,* stone). Calculus in the lungs.

Pneumolithiasis, nu-mo-lith-e'as-is (*pneumon, lithiasis,* formation of stone). Morbid state in which calculi form in the lungs.

Pneumology, nu-mol'o-je (*pneumon, logos,* discourse). Anatomical treatise on the lungs; anatomical description of the lungs.

Pneumomalacia, nu-mo-mal-ak'e-ah (*pneumon, malakia,* softening). Softening of the lungs.

Pneumometer, nu-mom'e-tur (*pneumon, metron,* measure). Spirometer.

Pneumometry, nu-mom'et-re. Pneumatometry. See *Spirometer.*

Pneumomycosis, nu-mo-me-ko'sis (*pneumon, mukes,* fungus, *osis*). Growth of fungi in the lungs.

Pneu'mon. Lung.

Pneumonæmia, nu-mon-e'me-ah (*pneumon, haima,* blood). Congestion of the lungs.

Pneumonal'gia (*pneumon, algos,* pain). Pain in the lung; angina pectoris.

Pneumonatelec'tasis (*pneumon, atelectasis,* imperfect expansion or dilatation). Imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth, giving rise to cyanosis.

Pneumonec'tasis (*pneumon, ektasis,* dilatation). Emphysema of the lungs.

Pneumonemphrax'is (*pneumon, emphraxis,* obstruction). Congestion and infarction of the lungs.

Pneumonia, nu-mo'ne-ah (*pneumon,* lung). Of old it meant a disease of the lungs. Inflammation of the vesicular structure of the lungs. There are three chief varieties of pneumonia: 1. P., *croupous,* which is always acute. 2. P., *catarrhal,* either acute or chronic. 3. P., *interstitial,* or fibrous induration of the lung. Croupous pneumonia is most common in adults; it usually involves the whole of the affected lobe (hence called lobar pneumonia).

There are three stages of pneumonia: *Stage of Engorgement or Congestion:* The affected lung is distended; firmer, of a red color; crepitates less than normal lung tissue. *Red Hepatization or Consolidation:* The affected portion becomes solid, brownish in color, resembling normal liver tissues; alveoli and smaller bronchi are filled with solid exudation. *Gray Hepatization and Resolution or Purulent Infiltration:* Affected portion becomes gray by the discoloration of the blood-globules (fatty degeneration); infiltration or absorption takes place; gangrene or calcareous encapsulation may occur. *Predisposing Causes:* Age mostly under five years, then between 20 and 40, and after 60; poverty, intemperance, and changes of temperature. *Exciting Causes:* Exposure to changes of temperature; atmospheric conditions.

Symptoms.—Distinct chills (violent for one-half or two hours); these are only absent in old people after 70; prostration; pain underneath the nippie of affected side; increased respirations, more than thirty per minute; dyspnœa, cough, mucous expectoration at first; after this it becomes gelatinous, viscid, tenacious, yellow or brick-dust color; countenance is flushed; temperature, 102°–105°. Catarrhal pneumonia has in general the same stages and symptoms as croupous: restrained movement, normal vocal fremitus, slight dulness, crackling sounds heard at end of inspiration. Crepitant râles heard in the first twelve or twenty-four hours. Crepitant râle characteristic sign of first stage of pneumonia. *Second Stage:* Inspection—Expansive movements are diminished on the affected and increased on healthy side. Palpation —As a rule, increased vocal fremitus. Percussion—Marked dulness. Auscultation—Bronchial breathing; bronchophony. *Third Stage:* Physical signs in early part of this stage are the same as those of second stage. Rude (or broncho-vesicular) respiration, subcrepitant and crepitant râles.

Prognosis.—In young children and old persons almost always fatal. Double pneumonia generally fatal.

Treatment.—In vigorous and undoubtedly healthy individuals, with elevated temperature and high pulse, flushed surface and marked dyspnœa, bleeding has been resorted to by some advocates; rest in bed; liquid food, milk, eggs; for pain and cough, opium; for high temperature, quinia. If the heart is feeble, stimulants, alcohol or carbonate of ammonium, digitalis; nutritious diet, and, when the violence of the inflammation has been subdued, counter-irritants, etc. Chronic pneumonia sometimes succeeds the acute form, or it may occur accidentally; must be managed on general principles, and counter-irritants of all kinds are indicated.

Pneumo'nia, adynam'ic. See *P., bilious.* **P. bilio'sa,** P., bilious. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever, and not uncommonly by typhoid symptoms; *Pneumotyphus, Putrid, Typhoid, Adynamic,* or *Erysipelatous pneumonia.* **P., catar'rhal,** bronchopneumonia. **P., cer'ebral,** pneumonia with serious brain complications. **P., cot'ton,** mechanical form of pneumonia occurring in operatives employed in cotton-mills. *Cotton phthisis* is similarly produced. **P., croup'ous,** P., fibrinous. **P. dis'secans,** acute purulent pneumonia following destructive suppurative inflammation of the bronchi and surrounding tissues and blood-vessels. **P., embol'ic,** from introduction of solid particles into the pulmonary circulation. **P., erysipel'atous,** see *P., bilious.* **P., fi'brinous,** pneumonia characterized by coagulable fibrinous exudation; the form of the affection generally described under the single word pneumonia. **P. gangræno'sa,** necropneumonia. **P. hypostat'ica,** P. in a depending portion of the lung, caused by lying on the back. **P. intermit'tens,** P. characterized by periodicity. **P., interstit'ial,** form of pneumonia affecting the connective tissue of the lungs. Sclerosis of the lung. **P., lo'bar,** pneumonia characterized by deposit of plastic ma-

terial in the air-cells, and involving a lobe of a lung or the whole lung, or even the lobes of both lungs; see *Pneumonia*. **P., lob'ular**, see *Lobular*. **P. mi'grans**, insidious attack of pneumonia which wanders from one lung to the other. **P. no'tha**, peripneumonia notha. **P., pleuri'tis**, pleuropneumonia. **P., pu'trid**, P., bilious. **P. typho'des**, P., bilious. **P., ty'phoid**, P., bilious. **P. typho'sa**, P., bilious; necropneumonia. **P., vesic'ular**, vesicular bronchitis.

Pneumonic, nu-mon'ik. Pulmonic.

Pneumonica, nu-mon'ik-ah (*pneumon*). Diseases affecting the lungs, their membranes or motive power; characterized by irregular, impeded, or painful respiration.

Pneumonici (nu-mon'is-e) (**mor'bi**). Lung diseases.

Pneumonicula, nu-mon-ik'u-lah (dim. of **Pneumonia**). Slight inflammation of the lung.

Pneumonitic, nu-mon-it'ik. Of or belonging to pneumonitis.

Pneumonitis, nu-mon-e'tis (*pneumon, itis*). Pneumonia.

Pneumonocarcinoma, nu-mon-o-kar-sin-o'mah (*pneumon, karkinoma*). Cancer of the lungs.

Pneumonocele, nu-mon-o-se'le (Eng. nu'mon-o-seel) (*pneumon, kele*, hernia). Hernia of the lung. **P. diaphragmat'ica inter'na**, hernia of the lung through the diaphragm. **P. exter'na** or **thorac'ica**, hernia through the parietes of the chest.

Pneumonocirrhosis, nu-mon-o-sir-rho'sis. Cirrhosis of the lungs.

Pneumonococ'cus. See *Pneumococcus*.

Pneumonodynia, nu-mon-o-din'e-ah (*pneumon, odune*, pain). Pain in the lungs.

Pneumonœdema, nu-mon-e-de'mah. Œdema of the lungs.

Pneumonokoniosis, nu-mon-o-kon-e-o'sis (*pneumo, konia*, dust). Disease arising from the inhalation of dust, as of coal, iron, etc. See *Anthracosis, Siderosis*.

Pneumonolith, nu-mon'o-lith. See *Pneumolith*.

Pneumonomalacia, nu-mon-o-mal-ak'e-ah. See *Pneumomalacia*.

Pneumonomelanosis, nu-mon-o-mel-an-o'sis. See *Melanosis*.

Pneumonom'eter (*pneumon, metron*, measure). Spirometer.

Pneumonomycosis, nu-mon-o-mik-o'sis (*pneumon, mukes*, fungus). Vegetable parasitic growth in the lungs.

Pneumonoparalysis, nu-mon-o-par-al'is-is. Paralysis of the lungs.

Pneumonopathia, nu-mon-o-path-e'ah. Disease of the lungs.

Pneumonopericardi'tis. See *Pneumopericarditis*.

Pneumonopericardium. See *Pneumopericardium*.

Pneumonophlebitis, nu-mon-o-fleb-e'tis. Inflammation of pulmonary veins.

Pneumonophthisis, nu-mon-o-te'sis. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Pneumonophthoe, nu-mon-of'tho-e (*pneumon, phthoe*, wasting away). Phthisis pulmonalis.

Pneumonophyseter, nu-mon-o-fis-e'tur (*pneumon, phuseter*, blowpipe). Apparatus for making insufflation into the lungs.

Pneumonopleuresis (nu-mon-o-plu-ra'sis) or **Pneumonopleuritis**, nu-mon-o-plu-re'tis. Pleuroperipneumony.

Pneumonoptysis, nu-mon-o-te'sis (*pneumon, ptusis*). Hæmoptysis.

Pneumonorrhagia, nu-mon-or-rhaj'e-ah (*pneumon, rhage*, breaking forth). Hæmoptysis.

Pneumonorrhœ'a (*pneumon, rheo*, to flow). Hæmoptysis.

Pneumonosaprosis, nu-mon-o-sap-ro'sis (*pneumon, sapros*, putrescent). Gangrene of lung.

Pneumonoscirrhus, nu-mon-o-skir'rhus (*pneumon, skirrhos*, induration). Induration of the lungs.

Pneumonoscope, nu-mon'o-skope (*pneumon, skopeo*, to see). Stethoscope.

Pneumonosepsis, nu-mon-o-sep'sis. Pneumosepsis; necropneumonia.

Pneumono'sis. Disease of the lungs, of whatever character it may be.

Pneumonospasmus, nu-mon-o-spaz'mus (*pneumon, spasmos*, spasm). Asthma.

Pneumonostenosis, nu-mon-o-sten-o'sis. Contracted condition of lung.

Pneumonosyrinx, nu-mon-o-sir'inks. Syringe for injecting the lungs; pulmonary fistula. Also apparatus for insufflating the lungs.

Pneumonotelectasis, nu-mon-o-tel-ek'tas-is (*pneumon, telos*, completion, *ektasis*, dilatation). Aggravated emphysema of lungs.

Pneum'ony. Pneumonia.

Pneumonyperpathia, nu-mon-ip-ur-path-e'ah (*pneumon, huper, pathos*). Aggravated diseased condition of lungs.

Pneumonypostasis, nu-mon-ip-os'tas-is (*pneumon, hupostasis*, settling down). *Pneumonia hypostatica*. Pneumonia in a depending portion of the lung, caused by lying on the back.

Pneumoparesis, nu-mo-par'es-is. Paralysis of the lung from sudden failure of nervous stimulus.

Pneumopericarditis (nu-mo-per-e-kar-de'tis) or **Pneumopericar'dium** (*pneumon, pericardium*). Effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

Pneumoperitonitis, nu-mo-per-e-ton-e'tis (*pneumon, peritonaion*, peritoneum). Collection of gas in cavity of peritoneum occurring in peritonitis.

Pneumophthalmos, nu-mof-thal'mos (*pneumon, ophthalmos*). Air contained within the eye.

Pneumophthisis, nu-mo-te'sis. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Pneumophthoe, nu-mof'tho-e (*pneumon, phthoe*, a wasting away). Phthisis pulmonalis.

Pneumophymata, nu-mo-fe'mat-ah (*pneumon, phuma*, a growth). Tubercles of the lungs.

Pneumophymia, nu-mo-fim'e-ah. Tuberculosis of the lungs.

Pneumopleuresis, nu-mo-plu-re'sis. Pleuroperipneumony.

Pneumoproteins, nu-mo-pro'te-inz. Proteins produced by pneumococcus during life.

Pneumopyopericardium, nu-mo-pe-o-per-e-kar'de-um (*pneumon, puon*, pus). Collection of pus and gas in the pericardium.

Pneumopyothorax, nu-mo-pe-o-tho'raks. See *Pneumothorax*.

Pneumorrhagia, nu-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*pneumon, rhage*, a breaking forth). Hæmoptysis. **P. inter'na**, hæmatothorax.

Pneumorrhœa, nu-mor-rhe'ah (*pneumon, rheo*, to flow). Bronchorrhœa.

Pneumoscope, nu'mo-skope. Pneumograph.

Pneumosepsis, nu-mo-sep'sis (*pneumon, sepsis*, putrefaction). Necropneumonia.

Pneumoserothorax, nu-mo-se-ro-tho'raks (*pneumon, serum, thorax*). Pneumothorax in which effusion of serum is present.

Pneumoses, nu-mo'sees (*pneumon, osis*). Morbid affections of the lungs.

Pneumotherapeutical, nu-mo-ther-ap-u'tik'l (*pneumon, therapeutikos*). Relating to pneumotherapeutics.

Pneumotherapy, nu-mo-ther'a-pe. Medical treatment of lung diseases. Also pneumatotherapy, or treatment of disease by compressed or rarefied air, or by introduction of air into a cavity, as in Politzer's plan of injecting air through the Eustachian tube into the cavity of the tympanum.

Pneumothorax, nu-mo-tho'raks (*pneuma, thorax*). Accumulation of air in the pleural cavity; generally sudden in invasion and fatal in character. In many instances along with the air a liquid is effused, consisting of a serous fluid constituting *Hydropneumothorax*, or of one that is purulent, *Pneumopyothorax*. The disease may be spontaneous and simple, but in a large proportion of cases it is complicated with pleurisy and pulmonary tubercles; signs vary according as there is or is not a communication between the pleura and the bronchia; the affected side gives a hollow, tympanitic sound, even where the thickness of the parietes of the thorax is great. When the effusion is considerable the affected side is dilated, but there is no râle

of any kind. When a gaseous and a liquid effusion are present at the same time, the sound on percussion is found to be clear at the superior part of the thorax, but dull inferiorly; hence, by changing the position of the patient, and by consequence that of the contained fluids, the seats of the clear and the dull sound will be varied. When the gaseous effusion is owing to a fistulous communication between the pleura and bronchia, the metallic respiration and resonance are heard; and if there be both gaseous and liquid effusion, with a fistulous communication, in addition to these signs there is the *tintement métallique*. Presence of liquid may be ascertained by succussion. See *Emphysema*.

Pneumot'omy (*pneumon, tome*, incision). Dissection of the lungs; opening into a cavity in the substance of the lung by incision or cautery, and drainage.

Pneumotoxin, nu-mo-toks'in (*pneumon, toxikos*, poisonous). Poisonous substance produced by the pneumococcus. *Antipneumotoxin* is a substance existing in animals after inoculation with pneumotoxin, which confers immunity against the formation of the pneumococcus in animals thus treated.

Pneumotuberculum, nu-mo-tu-bur'ku-lum. Tubercle in the lung.

Pneumoty'phus. Typhoid pneumonia.

Pneumotypo'sis (*pneumon, tupos*, a stamp, a type). Pneumonia characterized by periodicity.

Pneuobiomantia, nu-o-be-o-man'she-ah (*pneo*, to breathe, *bios*, life, *manteia*, divination), or **Pneusiobiognosis**, nu-se-o-be-og-no'sis (*pneusis, bios*, life, *gnosis*, knowledge). Docimasia pulmonum.

Pneusiobioscope, nu-se-o-be-os'ko-pe (*pneusis, bios*, life, *skopeo*, to examine). Docimasia pulmonum.

Pneusis, nu'sis. Respiration. **P. pertus'sis**, pertussis. **P. singul'tus**, singultus. **P. tus'sis**, tussis.

Pneusometer, nu-som'et-ur (*pneusis, metron*, measure). Spirometer.

Pnigalion, ne-gal'e-on (*pnigo*, to suffocate). Incubus.

Pnigma, nig'mah. Orthopnœa; strangulation.

Pnigophobia, nig-o-fo'be-ah (*pnigos, phobos*, dread). Angina pectoris; suffocation.

Pnigos, nig'os. Orthopnœa; strangulation.

Pnix, niks (*pnix*, strangulation). Orthopnœa; strangulation.

Pnixis, niks'is (*pnixis*, strangulation). Orthopnœa; strangulation.

Pno'e (*pnoe*) or **Pnœ'a** (*pnoë*). Aura; breath.

Pnoöcolyticus, no-o-kol-it'ik-us (*pnoos*, breath, *koluo*, to hinder). Asthmatic.

Pnous, noos. Aura; breath.

Po'a Abyssin'ica. The grain of this plant is used in Abyssinia for bread.

Poad'milk. Colostrum.

Poaya bran'ca. White ipecac.

Po-baia. Powder resembling chrysarobin, used in Cochin China in diseases of the skin.

Pock (Teut. *pocca*, a pock or a little pouch). Pustule of small-pox. **P., black**, see *Variola*. **P., crys'talline**, variola verrucosa. **P., horn**, variola verrucosa. **P., kine**, vaccina. **P., stone**, old name given to acne pustule.

Pock'broken. See *Pockmark*.

Pock'eting. Treatment of the pedicle in ovariotomy by bringing its extremity between the inner lips of the wound at its lower angle, the raw surface of the pedicle being thus attached directly to the raw surface of the abdominal wall.

Pock'hole. Pockmark.

Pock'mark. Mark or *pit* or *pitting* left from a small-pox pustule. One pitted with small-pox is said to be pockmarked or pockbroken.

Pock'wood. Lignum vitæ; Guaiacum officinale.

Pock'y. Infected with or appertaining to or resembling small-pox or syphilis.

Poculum (pok'u-lum) **amato'rum**. Philter. **P. Dio'genis**, palm. **P. emet'icum**, emetic goblet. **P. vomito'rium**, emetic goblet.

Podagra, pod-og'rah (*podo, agra*, seizure). Pain which attacks the feet. Gout situate in the articulations of the foot. It has also been used in a more extensive signification synonymously with gout. **P. aber'rans**, gout (wandering). **P. arthri'tis**, gout. **P. aton'ica**, gout (atonic). **P. regula'ris**, gout (regular). **P. retroce'dens**, gout (retrograde). **P. retrogra'da**, gout (retrograde).

Podagraria, pod-a-gra're-ah. Ligusticum podagraria. **P. ægopo'dium**, Ligusticum podagraria.

Podagric (pod-ag'rik) or **Pod'agrous**. *Arthritic, Gouty*. Relating or belonging to gout; affected with or liable to gout.

Podagrism, pod'a-grism. See *Diathesis*.

Podalgia, po-dal'je-ah (*podo, algos*, pain). Pain in the foot; gout; podagra.

Podalic, po-dal'ik. Pedal. **P. ver'sion**, see *Turning*.

Podaliria (pod-al-ir'e-ah) **austra'lis** (after Podalirius, son of Æsculapius). Baptisia australis. **P. tincto'ria**, sophoria tinctoria.

Podanencephalia, pod-an-en-sef-al'e-ah. See *Podencephalus*.

Podarthritis, pod-ar-thre'tis. Podagra. Gout of the feet.

Podarthrocace, pod-ar-throk'as-e (*podo, arthron*, an articulation, *kakos*, bad). Caries of the articulation of the foot.

Podarthrum, pod-ar'thrum (*pous*, foot, *arthron*, joint). Joint of the foot.

Podaxis (pod-aks'is) or **Podaxon**. Genus of fungi.

Podelcoma, pod-el-ko'mah (*podo, helkoma*, ulcer). Peculiar ulceration of the foot but little amenable to treatment, and which has been likewise called *Morbus tuberculosis pedis, Tumor albus articuli pedis*. See *Mycetoma*.

Podencephalia, pod-en-sef-al'e-ah. See *Podencephalus*.

Podencephalus, pod-en-sef'al-us (*podo, kephale*, head). *Podanencephalus*. Monster whose brain is placed outside the skull, and seems to be supported on a pedicle which traverses the summit of the skull. This state of monstrosity is termed podancephalia, or, more properly, podencephalia.

Podex, po'deks. Anus; nates.

Podismus, po-diz'mus. Spasm of the feet.

Podisoma, pod-is-o'mah. Genus of fungi. **P. macro'pus**, fungus reputed to cause outgrowths on Juniperus Virginiana; among the laity employed as an anthelmintic.

Pod'ium. Foot.

Po'do (*pous*, foot). In composition, foot.

Podobromhidrosis, pod-o-brom-hid-ro'sis (*pous, broma*, stench, *hidros*, perspiration). Bromidrosis.

Podocace, pod-ok'as-e (*pous, kakos*, evil). Podarthrocace.

Podocarpinic (pod-o-kahr-pin'ik) **ac'id**. $C_{17}H_{22}O_3$, contained in resin of Podocarpus cupressina.

Pododynia, pod-o-din'e-ah (*podo, odune*, pain). Pain in the soles of the feet induced by long standing, as in cutters of garments, etc. Podalgia.

Podœdema, pod-e-de'mah (*podo, oidema*, swelling). Œdema of the foot.

Podology, po-dol'o-je (*podo, logos*, discourse). Description of the foot; treatise on the foot.

Podomancy, po'do-man-se (*podo, manteia*, divination). Art of divining by inspection of the feet.

Podometer, po-dom'e-tur (*pous, metron*, measure). Pedometer.

Podophyllic (po-do-fil'lik) **ac'id**. *Podophyllinic acid*. Acid derived from podophyllin of commerce; devoid of active properties.

Podophyllin, pod-o-fil'lin. See *Podophyllum peltatum* and *Resina podophylli*.

Podophyllitis, pod-o-fil-le'tis. Condition in which podophyllous tissue is inflamed.

Podophylloquercitin, pod-o-fil-lo-kwur'sit-in. Coloring principle of Podophyllum peltatum.

Podophyllotoxin, pod-o-fil-o-toks'in. Highly poisonous white powder, amorphous and acid, derived from podophyllin of commerce. It is a combination of picropodophyllin and picropodophyllic acid.

Podophyl'lous (*podo, phullon*, leaf). Relating to the foot and lamellar tissue of hoof of animals.

Podophyllum (pod-o-fil'lum) **monta'num** (*podo, phullon*, leaf, in reference to the shape of the leaf). *Mountain May apple, Mandrake, Wild lemon, Duck's foot, Raccoon berry, Yellow berry, Ground lemon;* ord. Berberidaceæ; native of India. It has the same properties as **P. pelta'tum**, *May apple, Mandrake*, a common plant throughout North America; fruit is edible, and esteemed by many; leaves are said to be poisonous; the rhizome and rootlets, *Podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), *Podophylli radix* (Ph. Br.), are purgative in the dose of twenty grains. *Podophyllin*, obtained by evaporating an alcoholic solution of the root or by displacement by alcohol, throwing down the precipitate by water, and drying—*Resina podophylli*—is an excellent purgative and a laxative in small doses. See *Resina*.

Podorrheuma, pod-or-rhu'mah (*podo, rheuma*, defluxion). Podagra.

Podotheca, pod-o-the'kah (*podo, theke*, sheath). Cuticle of the foot. Anatomical preparation. *Chirotheca* has been used for the cuticle of the hand.

Podotrochilitis, pod-o-trok-il-e'tis (*podo, trochilia*, pulley). Navicular disease in the horse, frequently causing lameness.

Pod'pepper. Capsicum.

Podyperidrosis, pod-ip-er-id-ro'sis (*podo, hyper*, over, *hidrosis*, perspiration). Excessive sweating of the feet.

Pœcilia, pe-sil'e-ah (*poikilia*, variegated appearance). See *Achroma*.

Pœcilocyte, pe'sil-o-site (*poikilos, kutos*, hollow). See *Poikilocyte*.

Pœcilocytosis, pe-sil-o-sit-o'sis. See *Poikilocytosis*.

Pœcilomelasma, pe-sil-o-mel-as'mah (*poikilos*, various, *melas*, black). Gangræna senilis.

Pœciloperissoma, pe-sil-o-per-is-so'mah (*poikilos, perissoma*, excretory matter). Excessive development of heterogeneous tissue.

Pœcilothermal, pe-cil-o-thur'mal (*poikilos, therme*, heat). Term applied to cold-blooded animals whose bodily temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium.

Pœ'onin. Coralline.

Poë'phagus (*poe* or *poa*, plant, *phago*, to eat). One who subsists on plants or vegetables. The act of subsisting or feeding on herbs or vegetables is called *Poëphagia*.

Pœtium (Brazil). Nicotiana tabacum.

Po'gon. Beard.

Pogoniasis, po-gon-e'as-is (*pogon*). Female beard. Also great strength or quantity of beard. Term also applied to a woman having a beard—*Virago*.

Pogonium, po-gon'e-um (dim. of **Pogon**). Weak or small beard.

Pogonology, po-gon-ol'o-je (*pogon, logos*, description). Description of, or treatise on, the beard.

Pogonopus (po-gon'o-pus) **febrif'ugus.** Tree of South America with tonic bark, in which an alkaloid called howardine and a bitter substance is contained.

Pogonotrophy, po-gon-ot'ro-fe (*pogon, trophe*, nourishment). Growth and nutrition of the beard.

Pogostemon (po-go-sta'mon) **interme'dius** (*pogon, stemon*, stamen). P. patchouli. **P. patchou'li**, native of Penang and the Malayan peninsula. Distilled oil is used as a perfume. **P. sua'vis**, P. patchouli.

Pohon antiar, po'hon an'te-ar. Upas. **P. u'pas**, upas.

Poi, po'e. Paste made from root of Arum esculentum; used in Sandwich Islands.

Poi'kiloblasts (*poikilos*, varied, *blastos*, germ). Blood-corpuscles of irregular shape and size.

Poikilocyte, poi'kil-o-site (*poikilos*, varied, *kutos*, cell. Red blood-corpuscle of irregular shape.

Poikilocyto'sis. Irregularity of shape of the red corpuscles, as in pernicious or other form of anæmia.

Poikilothermal, poi-kil-o-thur'mal. See *Pœcilothermal*.

Point (*pungo, punctum*, to prick). Punctum; stitch; see *Punctum*. To come to a head—said of an abscess; see *Suppuration*. **P., apoph'ysary** or **spi'nous**, see *Apophysary*. **P., blis'tering**, name given by Dr. Rush to an indeterminate period in a continued fever, intermediate between the stages of high excitement and collapse, in which blisters will usually produce unequivocally good effects. **P., pain'ful**, tender or painful spot along an inflamed nerve; see *Painful*. **P., pres'sure, pres'sure-arrest'ing**, and **pres'sure-excit'ing**, see *Pressure*. **P., spi'nous**, see *Apophysary*. **P., vi'tal**, see *Centrum vitale*.

Point'ing of an ab'scess. See *Suppuration*.

Poiseuille, space of. Lateral current in the capillaries. **P., still lay'er of**, see *Still layer*.

Poison, poi'zn. *Venenation*. Generic name for all substances which, when introduced into the animal economy, either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal, act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the textures of an organ. Hence we speak of *fever poison, cholera poison*, etc. Poisons exist in the three kingdoms of nature; poisons from animals are called venoms, as the venom of the viper, scorpion, tarantula, etc., whilst those that are the products of disease have the name *virus*. In common parlance, therefore, poison is restricted to deleterious articles furnished by the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Orfila has divided poisons into four classes: 1. *Acrid, Irritating, Corrosive*, or *Escharotic*, as the concentrated acids and alkalies—mercurial, arsenical, cupreous, and antimonial compounds, cantharides, etc. 2. *Narcotic*, those that act particularly upon the brain—as hyoscyamus, opium, etc.—but without inflaming the organ with which they come in contact. 3. *Narcotico-acrid* or *Acro-narcotic*, those that act on the brain or spinal marrow, or both, but at the same time irritate the parts to which they are applied, as aconite, belladonna, etc. 4. *Septic* or *Putrescent*, those furnished by the animal kingdom; see *Venom* and *Virus*. Various classifications of a similar character have been recommended by different toxicologists, but they are liable to the objection that they throw substances together whose physiological action on the system is very different. The classification of Dr. A. S. Taylor is as follows:

- **Irritants**
  - **Mineral**
    - Non-metallic — Acids, Alkalies, and their Salts.
    - Metallic. — Metalloids.
  - **Vegetable.**
  - **Animal.**
- **Neurotics**
  - **Cerebral.**
  - **Spinal.**
  - **Cerebrospinal.**

Arsenic may be cited as an example of the metallic irritants, savin of the vegetable, and cantharides of the animal irritants. Of the neurotics, morphia is a cerebral and strychnia a spinal neurotic, and conia and aconitia are cerebrospinal neurotics. *Irritants* produce speedy vomiting and purging, with pain in the stomach and bowels, which organs are irritated and inflamed. Some of this class are also *corrosive*, as the strong mineral acids, corrosive sublimate, etc. Others, as arsenic and carbonate of lead, are not chemically destructive, being pure irritants only. *Neurotics* act upon the nervous system, producing headache, giddiness, numbness, etc. They include *narcotics*, or *cerebral poisons*, which do not irritate the abdominal organs, and *narcotico-irritants*, as nux vomica and aconite, which do exert such an action. Spectrum analysis, in certain cases, is capable of detecting the most inconceivably minute portions of a metal, as the 195,000,000th part of a grain. See *Spectrum analysis*.

The following table exhibits a *coup d'œil* of the chief poisons and of the circumstances of importance connected with them:

TABLE OF THE CHIEF POISONS.

N. B.—In all cases the Stomach-pump should be used as soon as possible.

I. INORGANIC POISONS.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
ACIDS.	Acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons. Sour, acrid taste; burning in the throat, increased by pressure, swallowing, or coughing; eructation and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and alimentary canal; excoriation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The countenance becomes glazed, extremities cold and clammy; convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains, and sulphuric acid, black.	The carbonates of sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium are all antidotes to the acids; chalk and calcined magnesia also are to be used with the following restrictions: for acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids they may be used indiscriminately. For nitric and oxalic, carbonates of magnesium and calcium can alone be employed with safety. The salts of potassium or sodium should not be given in oxalic-acid poisoning, as the oxalates formed are soluble. In the case of sulphuric acid water should not be drunk, on account of the great heat which is produced by their mixture. Subsequent inflammation to be treated by ordinary means. Flaxseed tea, milk, olive oil, soaps, white of egg, etc. may be employed to protect the inflamed mucous membrane. Carbonates of the alkalies and of magnesium and calcium have the inconvenience that a large quantity of gas is extricated in the stomach.
Acetic Acid.		
Citric Acid.		
Muriatic Acid.		
Nitric Acid (Aqua Fortis).		
Nitromuriatic Acid (Aqua Regia).		
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol).		
Tartaric Acid.		
Oxalic Acid.		
Prussic or *Hydrocyanic Acid.*	Sedative poison; nausea, giddiness, debility, hurried pulse, weight and pain in the head, dyspnœa, and prolonged expiration; eructations having the flavor of the acid; spasms, tetanus, contractile pupil, insensibility; involuntary passages of fæces and urine; cyanosis, convulsions, paralysis, death.	Thorough stimulation; atropine hypodermically; ammonia inhaled or swallowed, but not in a very concentrated form. Cold douche to the head; douches hot and cold to the chest.
Oil of Bitter Almonds.		
Laurel Water.		
Nitrobenzole (Essence of Mirbane).	Narcotic irritant both in liquid and vapor, but differs from ordinary narcotics in its persistent odor and in the rapidity of its fatal effects; coma following stupor at uncertain intervals.	Nitrobenzole-poisoning must be treated on the same general principles as prussic-acid poisoning.
Carbolic Acid.	Irritant poison; gastro-enteritis; vomiting of frothy mucus; lining membrane of the mouth white and hardened; severe burning abdominal pain; purging; cold, clammy skin; insensibility, coma, stertorous breathing; pinched and distressed face; thready and indistinct pulse; dyspnœa; pupils contracted; odor of carbolic acid; collapse.	Treatment must be based on the general treatment indicated for other irritant acids, with free ingestion of sweet or castor oil or of soluble sulphates. Saccharate of lime is probably the best antidote. Mucilaginous drinks should be given; counter-irritation applied over the abdomen; stimulants given to excite respiratory and cardiac action; strychnine and digitalis administered, and ether and dilute sulphuric acid hypodermically.
ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.	Violent, caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of lining membrane; difficult and painful deglutition; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; gastro-enteritis; cold sweats, weakness, hiccough; violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools and membranous flakes; stupor or coma, death.	Vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon-juice, citric and tartaric acid in solution, are antidotes to the alkalies and their carbonates. The fixed oils, such as castor, linseed, almond, and olive, form soaps with the free alkalies, and therefore destroy their caustic effects.
AMMONIA.		
Strong Liquor or *Water of.*		
Ammonium Chloride or *Muriate, Sal Ammoniac.*		
Ammonium Carbonate.		
POTASSA.		
Caustic Potassa and *Liquor Potassæ.*		
Potassium Sulphate.		
Potassium Carbonate or *Pearlash*, and *Salt of Tartar.*		
Potassium Bitartrate (Cream of Tartar).	Irritant poison, sometimes with paralysis of the lower extremities.	
Potassium Nitrate (Saltpetre).	Will not manifest the effect with turmeric paper. The carbonates when vomited will effervesce with acids; and the liver of sulphur will give rise to eructations of sulphuretted hydrogen.	Poisoning to be treated on general antiphlogistic principles; mucilaginous drinks.
Potassium Nitrite.	Same symptoms as for amyl nitrite.	Same treatment as for amyl nitrite.
Potassium Binoxalate.	The symptoms of poisoning correspond to those of oxalic acid.	Same treatment as for amyl nitrite.
Potassium Sulphuret (Liver of Sulphur).		Liver of sulphur is said to be decomposed and neutralized by common salt. Liquid chloride of soda will also decompose it.
Potassium Cyanide (see *Hydrocyanic acid*).		
SODA.		
Sodium Nitrate. *Sodium Nitrite.*	Same symptoms as for amyl nitrite	Same treatment as for amyl nitrite.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
EARTHS AND COMPOUNDS. BARYTA. *Barium Carbonate.* *Barium Chloride.* *Baryta Nitrate.* LIME AND PREPARATIONS OF CALCIUM.	Analogous to those of the corrosive metals. Violent burning in the stomach, vomiting, gripes, diarrhœa; excessive muscular debility, headache, convulsions, death. Lime differs from baryta in being a pure irritant.	The sulphates of sodium and magnesium are prompt and effective antidotes to all the poisonous salts of baryta. Phosphate of sodium will also counteract their effects. Lime may be neutralized by dilute acids, as vinegar, lemon-juice, etc. Carbonic acid in soda water, effervescing draught, or yeast, it is supposed, would answer a good purpose. The fixed oils may be employed either for baryta or lime when not in a compound state.
ALCOHOL. *Brandy, Whiskey, Wines, and all Spirituous Liquors.*	Intoxication, and when alcohol has been taken very freely, stupor, rapid pulse; complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen and of a dark-red color; the breathing difficult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquor, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.	A powerful emetic should be given as soon as possible; and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible catheter or tube should be the means of conveying it to the stomach. Vomiting should be encouraged as much as possible with warm water; and large and active glysters of salt and water should be thrown up. Apply heat externally; administer strychnine, ammonia, or atropine by hypodermatic injection. The patient should be placed erect, and cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body be hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used until a more normal temperature results.
VOLATILE OILS. *Creasote* (see also *Carbolic acid*). *Dippel's Animal Oil.* *Oil of Tar.* *Oil of Tobacco.* *Oil of Turpentine.* *Amylic Alcohol* (*Fusel Oil*). *Other Volatile Oils.*	General action, that of irritant poisons. Burning pain, vomiting, pungent taste, purging, etc. The oils of turpentine and tobacco affect the nervous system; the peculiar odor of each oil will be manifested in the matter vomited. The vapor of fusel oil when inhaled in a diluted state irritates the respiratory organs, produces headache, nausea, and giddiness. It is more potent in its effects in vapor than when swallowed as a liquid.	Creasote is immediately coagulated by albumen. Dippel's animal oil may be counteracted with dilute acids and the fixed oils. The other oils have no particular antidotes, and their effects must, therefore, be counteracted upon general principles. The sulphates, of magnesia particularly, may be given in turpentine-poisoning with demulcent or albuminous drinks.
GASES. *Carbonic Acid* or *Fixed Air.* *Carbonic Oxide.* *Fumes of Burning Charcoal.* *Chlorine.* *Sulphuretted Hydrogen.* *Sulphurous Acid.* *Nitrous Acid.* *Hydrochloric Acid.* *Ammonia.* *Carburetted Hydrogen* (*Coal Gas*).	Chlorine, sulphurous, nitrous, and hydrochloric acid gases produce, when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. Ammonia vapor is poisonous, exciting inflammation of the larynx, bronchial tubes, and lungs. The other gases, although producing some effect on the respiratory organs, act as poisons in consequence of their sedative agency. The symptoms, therefore, are those of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning.	The antidotes to chlorine are the cautious inhalation of ammonia or sulphuretted hydrogen. The inflammatory symptoms from chlorine to be treated on general principles. For the other gases alternate warm and cold effusions to the head and chest, friction, mustard plasters, etc., artificial respiration. In poisoning by chlorine, ether may be cautiously inhaled or steam may be similarly employed. For carbonic oxide, fresh air and artificial respiration, and even transfusion may be resorted to. For sulphuretted hydrogen, chlorine may be cautiously inhaled. The vapor of vinegar may be used for vapors of ammonia-poisoning.
CHLOROFORM, ETHER, CHLORAL, ETC. *Chloroform.* *Bichloride of Methylene.* *Ether.* *Amylene.* *Nitrous Oxide.* *Hydrate of Chloral.* *Amyl Nitrite.* *Ethyl Nitrite.*	These substances, as therapeutic agents, belong to the class of anæsthetics or neurotic poisons, which act on the brain and produce insensibility. Chloroform vapor, inhaled in a concentrated form, produces speedily fatal effects. Diluted with atmospheric air, it causes insensibility and total loss of muscular power, stertorous breathing, death sometimes resulting from shock, syncope, or convulsions. Dilatation of the pupil, associated with anæsthesia, is an unfavorable sign. When swallowed as a liquid, it is a much less active poison. Ether in its effects, when swallowed, resembles alcohol; the vapor, when inhaled, has, however, been fatal in several instances. Blueness of the skin, paralysis of movements of the chest, weak and quick pulse, stertorous respiration and depression of temperature are the chief symptoms.	The treatment must be conducted on general principles and according to the symptoms. At once cease the application of the anæsthetic; invert the patient; attempt resuscitation by hypodermic injections of digitalis, strychnia, atropia, etc., not alcohol or ether; use electricity. Treatment similar to that for chloroform.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
	Amylene, seldom employed as an anæsthetic, may induce narcotism and paralysis of the heart. Nitrous oxide, in addition to its exhilarating effects, produces loss of consciousness and insensibility to pain, which may be pushed so far as to produce death; although such a result is very rare. Hydrate of chloral is a sedative, hypnotic, and narcotic, without producing a stage of excitement; and sudden death has resulted after profound sleep and coma from excessive doses. The pulse is slow and thready; respiration weak and labored; the temperature much reduced. The fatal effects have been ascribed by some toxicologists and therapeutists to the conversion of chloral in the system into chloroform and formic acid, through the instrumentality of the alkalies of the blood.	Treatment of chloral-poisoning is by emetics; hypodermic injection of strychnine, digitalis, ammonia, atropia, etc. Keep head low; apply heat externally; stimulate with oxygen inhalation, artificial respiration, etc.
NITROGLYCERIN.	Vertigo; headache, irregular pulse; dilated pupil; pain over the heart; partial suppression of urine; nausea, etc.	General principles of stimulation, externally and internally; cold applications to the head; ergotin internally; subcutaneous injection of atropine.
IODINE. *Potassium Iodide.* BROMINE.	Analogous to those of irritant poisons; burning pain in the throat, lacerating pain in the stomach, and fruitless efforts to vomit; gastro-enteritis; salivation; feeble pulse; excessive thirst; pallor of the face; suffusion of the eyes; excessive pain and tenderness of the epigastrium; suppression of urine; albuminuria, convulsions, and death.	Iodine combines with starch and forms an insoluble compound. The prompt administration of starch, wheat flour, or other vegetable matter containing fecula, beat up in water, is recommended. Iodide of potassium has no antidote. Vomiting should be promoted by draughts of warm water, and inflammation be subdued by general treatment. Steam inhalations should be employed; also in bromine-poisoning. Alcohol, digitalis, strychnine, etc. may be given hypodermically whenever indicated, in either iodine- or bromine-poisoning.
ANTIMONY. *Tartar Emetic.* *Chloride* or *Butter of Antimony.* *Antimony Oxide.*	Vomiting of mucus, bile, or even blood. If vomiting do not occur promptly, violent irritant effects are produced. Gastro-intestinal disturbances; burning pain in the pit of the stomach; purging, fecal or bilious, or even blood; subsequently rice-water discharges, resembling those of Asiatic cholera; colicky pains, sense of tightness in the throat, violent cramps; repeated recurrence of vomiting; weak, slow, almost imperceptible pulse; pinched face; reduced temperature, delirium, unconsciousness, convulsions, and perhaps death.	If vomiting have not been produced, it should be brought about by tickling the fauces and administering copious draughts of warm water. Tannic acid. Astringent infusions, such as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given promptly; powdered yellow bark may be used until the infusion is prepared. White of egg. General stimulation internally and externally.
ARSENIC. *Arsenious Acid* or *White Arsenic.* *Arsenic Acid.* *Orpiment*, or *Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.* *King's Yellow.* *Realgar*, or *Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.* *Fly Powder.* *Solution of Arsenite of Potash (Fowler's Solution).* *Arsenical Paste.* *Arsenical Soap.* *Copper Arsenite (Scheele's Green, Emerald Green).* *Arseniuretted Hydrogen.* *Paris Green* or *Copper Arseniate.*	Violent burning pain in the œsophagus and region of the stomach and bowels; colic; tenderness on pressure; retching; vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; excessive thirst; metallic taste in the mouth; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; purging; tenesmus; sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains and suppression; pulse is weak and small; respiration rapid and labored; convulsions and cramps; clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance at first swollen, afterward collapsed; eyes red and sparkling; delirium; convulsions, coma, and death. Eruptions in subacute or chronic cases are sometimes present. Some of these symptoms may be absent where the poisoning results from inhalation, as of arseniuretted hydrogen.	The hydrated peroxide or sesquioxide of iron diffused through water; or the precipitated carbonate; or the rubigo ferri, in very fine powder, to be administered every five or ten minutes until relief is obtained. It may be found already prepared in the drug-store, or be prepared at once, in an emergency, by adding ten troy oz. of solution of tersulphate of iron to eight troy ounces of water of ammonia. Ferrum oxidum hydratum cum magnesia (Ph. U. S.) is a still better antidote. This is particularly efficacious when the *white arsenic* has been swallowed. If the arsenic have been taken in the form of Fowler's solution, lime-water, in copious draughts, may be given. For either of the other forms, emetics of sulphate of zinc; diluents; demulcents, such as flaxseed tea, infusion of slippery elm, etc. Counter-irritants may be used to relieve the spasm and violent pain in the stomach. Bleeding, as promoting absorption, should not be employed until the stomach is completely evacuated. Magnesia, freshly precipitated or not too highly calcined, has been used with advantage in arsenious-acid poisoning. If there should be suppression of urine, sweet spirits of nitre should be freely given.
BISMUTH. *Bismuth Nitrate.* *Bismuth Subnitrate (Pearl Powder.)* *Bismuth Oxide.* *Bismuth Subcarbonate.*	Similar to those produced by other irritant poisons. General inflammation of the whole alimentary canal; suppression of urine; hiccough; disagreeable metallic taste; vomiting; cramps; delirium; death.	Milk and sweet mucilaginous drinks are recommended. Leeches, general bleeding; glysters; fomentations to be employed on the general principles of treatment for inflammatory symptoms.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
COPPER. *Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol).* *Copper Acetate.* *Copper Subacetate (Verdigris).* *Carbonate of Copper (Blue Verditer).* *Arsenite of Copper (Scheele's Green).* *Food cooked in dirty copper vessels; or pickles or other articles made green by copper.*	Very similar to those produced by arsenic. Coppery eructations and taste. Epileptiform convulsions, delirium; jaundice; suppression of urine. Fatal cases are generally terminated by convulsions, palsy, insensibility.	Emetics and the stomach-pump should be employed. Yellow prussiate of potash is an antidote. Albumen to be administered in either of its forms which can be most readily obtained, as milk or whites of eggs, with demulcent drinks, oils, milk, etc.; opium may be given to relieve pain. Vinegar should *not* be given. The inflammatory and nervous symptoms are to be treated on general principles.
GOLD. *Chloride of Gold.* *Fulminating Gold.* *Other Preparations of Gold.*	Very analogous to those of other irritant poisons. This substance communicates a pink stain to the flesh, and patches of that color may be found about the lips and inside the mouth.	The salts of gold are decomposed by sulphate of iron, and this has therefore been recommended as an antidote. Inflammatory symptoms to be treated on general principles.
IRON. *Sulphate of Iron, Copperas, Green Vitriol.* *Chloride of Iron and the Tincture of the Chloride of Iron.*	Analogous to those of other irritant poisons; colicky pains, constant vomiting and purging. Violent pain in the throat, tension of the epigastrium, coldness of the skin, and feebleness of the pulse.	Carbonate of soda would be a most excellent antidote to either of these substances. Mucilaginous drinks might also be employed, and particular symptoms relieved by general treatment.
LEAD. *Acetate of Lead (Sugar of Lead), Subacetate of Lead (Goulard's Extract). Carbonate of Lead (White Lead, etc.). Red Oxide or Red Lead. Litharge.* *Wines sweetened by Lead. Water which has been kept in leaden vessels. Acid food, cooked or left standing for any length of time in vessels glazed with lead.*	Irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm; epigastric pain; nervous symptoms; paralysis, either partial or complete. When taken for some time in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of abdominal muscles, cramps; remission of pain; obstinate constipation, urine diminished, saliva increased; sweet taste in the mouth; countenance anxious and gloomy; pulse quick and weak; great thirst; subsultus. If relief be not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, coma, convulsions, and death. The paralysis affects generally the upper extremities.	Emetics and stomach-pump; mucilaginous or other thick drinks; soluble sulphates, as of magnesium and sodium, and phosphate of soda, are good antidotes for the soluble salts of lead. Opium may be needed to relieve pain. For the solid forms dilute sulphuric acid may be drunk. These are applicable to the irritant forms of poisoning by lead. In the chronic form, or colica pictonum, purgatives and anodynes are resorted to, and external applications to relieve the cramps. The use of strychnia is recommended for the paralysis, and iodide of potassium for the chronic form generally.
MERCURY. *Corrosive Sublimate.* *Cyanide of Mercury.* *Nitrate of Mercury.* *Ammonio-chloride of Mercury (White Precipitate).* *Red Oxide or Red Precipitate.* *Sulphate or Turbith Mineral.* *Vermilion, or Red Sulphuret.*	Similar to those of irritant poisons; harsh metallic astringent taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging, frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs, and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat, occasionally so great as to prevent speech; fetor of the breath; pulse small and irregular; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed; tendency to doze; sometimes eruption on the skin; coma, convulsions, and death.	The stomach-pump. Albumen, in some form, must be promptly administered—either whites of eggs beaten up with water, milk, or wheat flour beaten up. The inflammatory symptoms to be counteracted by the usual means. Stimulation externally and internally on the heart and respiratory organs. In the chronic form iodide of potassium has been given.
Mercuric Methide, or Methyl.	As a result of exposure to the vapors of mercuric methide (which is a heavy colorless liquid containing 87 per cent. of mercury), dimness of vision, numbness of the hands, deafness, debility, swelling and tenderness of the gums, general impairment of the senses.	Same as for other mercurials, and treatment of symptoms on general principles.
Mild Chloride of Mercury (Calomel). *Other Preparations of Mercury.*	Calomel is an irritant poison, when administered in large doses producing excessive salivation, and, at times, death.	
SILVER. *Nitrate of Silver (Lunar Caustic).*	Those of other irritant poisons.	Chloride of sodium, or common salt, immediately decomposes this substance and destroys its activity. Antiphlogistic treatment is to be employed for the inflammatory symptoms, to counteract the irritating effects of the nitrate.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
TIN. *Chloride of Tin.* *Solution of Tin, used by Dyers.* *Oxide of Tin*, or *Putty Powder.* *Other Preparations of Tin.*	The same as those from other irritant poisons, and a peculiar tanned appearance of the villous coat of the stomach.	Milk to be given copiously, and the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the symptoms.
ZINC. *Sulphate of Zinc* (*White Vitriol*). *Acetate of Zinc.*	Violent vomiting; astringent taste, burning pain in the stomach; pale countenance; cold extremities; dull eyes; fluttering pulse. Death seldom ensues, in consequence of the emetic effects.	The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate of sodium, administered in solution, will decompose the sulphate of zinc. Milk and albumen also act as antidotes. General principles are to be observed in the subsequent treatment, attention being paid to its effects as an irritant.
PREPARATIONS OF CHROMIUM.	The preparations of chromium belong to the class of irritants. The bichromate of potassium, used as a dye, has caused death. It produces also sloughing sores and foul intractable ulcers on the hands of those employed in its manufacture.	Emetics and magnesia or chalk.
PHOSPHORUS.	Those of other irritant poisons; burning pain in the stomach and bowels; gastro-enteritis; vomiting sometimes of coffee-grounds; delirium, vertigo; deficient and albuminous urine, coma, etc. The symptoms of phosphorus-poisoning resemble those of yellow atrophy of the liver. Diarrhœa, tenderness and tension of the abdomen are often prominent symptoms of this form of poisoning. Phosphorous taste.	An emetic to be promptly administered; copious draughts containing magnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks; purgatives, opium to relieve pain; general treatment for inflammatory symptoms. Sulphate of copper is an antidote; solution of potassium permanganate more positively so (¼ to ⅓ per cent.) Do not prescribe oils or fats.
GLASS OR ENAMEL.	If taken in very coarse powder, it produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels.	Large quantities of crumbs of bread should be eaten, to envelop the particles. An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting be promoted by tepid demulcent drinks.

II. ORGANIC POISONS.

1. VEGETABLE POISONS.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
IRRITANT. Aloë spicata, A. vulgaris, etc. (*Cape, Socotrine*, etc.). *Aloes.* Anemone pulsatilla. *Wind Flower.* Arum maculatum. *Wake Robin.* Bryonia dioica. *Bryony.* Calla palustris. *Water Arum.* Chelidonium majus. *Celandine.* Clematis vitalba. *Virgin Bower.* Convolvulus jalapa. *Jalap.* Convolvulus scammonia. *Scammony.* Croton tiglium. *Purging Croton* (*Croton Oil*). Cucumis colocynthis. *Colocynth.* Daphne gnidium. *Spurge Flax.* Daphne mezereon. *Mezereon.* Delphinium staphisagria. *Stavesacre.* Dioica palustris. *Swamp Leather-wood.* Euphorbia officinarum. *Euphorbium Spurge.* Gratiola officinalis. *Hedge Hyssop.* Jatropha curcas. *Indian Nut.* Jatropha manihot. *Cassada.* Juniperus sabina. *Savin* (*Oil of*). Momordica elaterium. *Squirting Cucumber.* Narcissus pseudonarcissus. *Daffodil.* Pastinax sativa. *Common Parsnip.* Phytolacca decandra. *Poke.* Piper cubeba. *Cubebs.* Ranunculus acris and other species. *Crowfoot.* Rhododendron chrysanthemum. *Oleander.* Ricinis communis. *Castor Oil Plant.* Sambucus ebulus. *Elder.* Sedum acre. *Stone Crop.* Stalagmitis cambogioides. *Gamboge.* Tanacetum vulgare. Especially the oil (*Oil of Tansy*).	The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are: an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness there; violent vomiting, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular; breathing often quick and difficult; appearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death; the pulse becomes slow and loses its force, and death closes the scene. If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammation of the skin, with vesications or eruptions of pustules.	If vomiting has been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water or thin gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought to be immediately excited by the sulphate of zinc or some other active emetic substance, and after its operation a sharp purgative should be given. After as much as possible of the poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Camphor mixture with ether may be taken frequently, and if insensibility be considerable, warmth, frictions, and blisters may be employed. Mucilaginous drinks and demulcents should be freely given; also opium, and all methods practicable for stimulation. If inflammation or other dangerous consequences have been induced, they are to be treated upon general principles. The fruit of Feuillea cordifolia has been recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons; (?) it is to be used in as recent a state as possible. N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally, and so are tannic acid and animal charcoal.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
ACRONARCOTIC.		
Æthusa cynapium. *Common Fool's Parsley.* Aconitum napellus. *Monkshood.* Agaricus, five species. *Mushrooms (poisonous).* Amanita muscaria. *Truffles (poisonous).* Anagallis arvensis. *Meadow Pimpernel.* Apocynum androsæmifolium. *Dogsbane.* Aristolochia clematis. *Birthwort.* Arnica montana. *Leopard's Bane.* Asclepias Syriaca. *Swallowwort.* Atropa belladonna. *Deadly Nightshade.* Æsculus Ohioensis. *Buckeye.* Brucea antidysenterica. *False Angustura Bark.* Calabar bean. See *Physostigma venenosum.*	The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects: stupor, numbness, heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterward insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye generally dilated; diplopia; furious or lively delirium, sometimes pain; convulsions of different parts of the body or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, at first generally strong and full, but sometimes feeble and slow, as after aconite; the breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, soon ends in death. With atropia belladonna there is dryness of the mouth and fauces; flushed face, dilated pupil; delirium, scarlatinal rash; retention of urine; stupor, etc.	In treating this class of poisons the stomach must be effectually evacuated, the emetic to be repeated every quarter of an hour till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels and assist in getting rid of the poison; and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a teacupful of strong hot infusion of coffee and vinegar diluted with water. The drowsiness is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given *before* the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be administered. Tannic acid is used in poisoning by conium, digitalis, colchicum, etc. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally. Electro-magnetism has been found efficacious in the drowsiness and sleep of narcotic poisoning. Where myositic narcotic poisons, as opium, have been taken, mydriatics, as belladonna and stramonium, have been recommended. In aconite and other active poisoning of this class digitalis, ether, or alcohol may be given hypodermically. Better wash out the stomach than administer direct emetics. Apply heat externally; use atropine, ammonia, etc. Tannic acid is given as an antidote to belladonna or atropia, and also pilocarpine, on account of its physiological antagonism, a matter worthy remembering in poisoning by other substances.
Cannabis Indica.	Feeling of excitement and exhilaration, succeeded by drowsiness and sleepiness; loss of muscular power; dilated pupils; quick pulse; perhaps convulsions.	Stimulation; atropia; artificial respiration.
Chenopodium. *Wormseed.* Cicuta maculata. *American Hemlock.* Cicuta virosa. *Water Hemlock.* Cocculus Indicus. *Fish Berries.* Colchicum autumnale. *Meadow Saffron.* Conium maculatum. *Hemlock.* Curare. *Indian War Poison.* Cystisus laburnum. *Laburnum.* Datura stramonium. *Thorn Apple.* Digitalis purpurea. *Foxglove.*	Vomiting; headache; disturbance of vision; giddiness; full pulse, sometimes dicrotic; pallor; diarrhœa; syncope; stupor; convulsions, etc.	
Ergot. See *Secale.* Gaultheria procumbens. *Wintergreen (Oil of).* Gelsemium sempervivens. *Yellow Jessamine.* Helleborus niger. *Black Hellebore.* Ipecacuanha. *Ipecacuanha.* Laurus camphora. *Camphor.* Lobelia inflata. *Indian Tobacco.* Lolium temulentum. *Darnel.* Melia azedarach. *Pride of China.* Nerium oleander. *Common Oleander.* Nicotiana tabacum. *Tobacco.*	Great depression, vertigo, cold skin, and the usual symptoms of intense sedation.	
Œnanthe crocata. *Hemlock Dropwort.* Phelandrium aquaticum. Physostigma venenosum. *Calabar Bean.*	Muscular tremor; contraction of the pupils; slow irregular breathing; absence of various forms of reflexes, etc.	Stimulants; atropine; chloral; strychnine; artificial respiration.
Picrotoxin.	Epileptiform or circular spasms, slowness of pulse, stoppage of the motion of the diaphragm are the chief symptoms observed.	Chloral; bromide of potassium.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
Pilocarpine.	Dimness of vision; vomiting; sudden collapse; swelling of the salivary glands and tonsils; hiccough; diminution in quantity of urine; albuminuria, strangury, etc.	Atropine, by subcutaneous injection.
Piscidia erythrina. *Jamaica Dogwood.* Polygala venenosa (of Java). Rhus radicans. *Poison Vine.* Rhus toxicodendron. *Poison Oak.* Ruta graveolens. *Rue.* Sanguinaria Canadensis. *Bloodroot.* Scilla maritima. *Squill. Sea Onion.* Secale cornutum. *Ergot. Spurred Rye.* Sium latifolium. *Procumbent Water Parsnep.* Spigelia Marilandica. *Pink Root.* Strychnos Ignatii. *St. Ignatius's Bean.* Strychnos nux vomica. *Nux vomica.*	In addition to other symptoms of this class, there is tetanic rigidity or spasm, with convulsions, opisthotonos, fixation of the eyes, cramps, pallor, involuntary evacuations of the bowels and bladder, accompanied with tetanus, etc.	
Symplocarpus fœtida. *Skunk Cabbage.* Veratrum album. *White Hellebore.* Veratrum sabadilla.	Loss of muscular power, coldness of the surface, vomiting, thin rapid pulse, tetanic convulsions; depression of temperature; evidences of intense sedation.	General stimulation, externally and internally.
Veratrum viride. *Green Hellebore.*	Symptoms similar to those of veratrum sabadilla.	All the means suggested for external and internal stimulation should be employed, such as hypodermic injections of ammonia, digitalis, strychnia, etc.
Woorara. *War Poison of Guiana.* Zea mays. *Maize (diseased).*		
NARCOTIC.		
Actæa spicata. *Baneberry.* Amygdalus communis. *Bitter Almond.* Amygdalus Persica. *Peach.* Hyoscyamus albus. *White Henbane.* Hyoscyamus niger. *Black Henbane.* Kalmia latifolia. *Mountain Ivy.* Lactuca virosa. *Strong-scented Lettuce.* Opium (and its proximate principles).	Drowsiness; somnolency, full slow pulse, contraction of the pupils, followed by stertorous breathing; blueness of the surface; slow respiration, cold sweat, and symptoms of approaching death from narcotism.	Empty the stomach; give warm coffee; stimulate with ammonia; arouse the patient by flagellation with a towel; apply the galvanic battery; keep him walking about; administer atropine subcutaneously; and practise artificial respiration if the conditions are such as to render this procedure necessary.
Papaver somniferum. *Poppy.* Prunus laurocerasus. *Cherry-laurel.* Prunus Virginiana. *Wild Cherry.* Solanum dulcamara. *Bittersweet.* Sorbus aucuparia. *Mountain Ash.*	Same symptoms.	Same treatment.
POISONOUS MUSHROOMS (FUNGI). Agaricus.	Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging, thirst; convulsions and faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium, dilated pupil, and stupor; cold sweats and death. Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria: the former grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odor; are softer, more open and porous; have a dirty-looking surface, sometimes a gaudy color, or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft, bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt quickly.	The stomach and bowels to be cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large, stimulating glysters. After the poison is evacuated ether may be administered, with small quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted and other appropriate means be had recourse to.

2. ANIMAL POISONS.*

POISONOUS FISH. Balistes monoceros. *Old Wife.* Cancer astacus. *Crawfish.* Cancer ruricolus. *Land Crab.* Clupea thryssa. *Yellow-billed Sprat.* Coracinus fuscus major. *Gray Snapper.* Coracinus minor. *Hyne.* Coryphæna splendens. *Dolphin.*	In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time, after the fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, sense of heat about the head and eyes, considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin (urticaria), and in many cases death.	An emetic should be speedily administered, or, in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited by tickling the throat with the finger and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting an active purgative should be given to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found

* In addition to the animal poisons here enumerated may be mentioned narcotico-irritant poisoning from sausage-meat, poisoning from diseased pork, from trichinæ (see *Trichiniasis*), from putrescent food, poisoned game, etc.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
Mormyra. *Blue Parrot Fish.* Muræna major. *Conger Eel.* Mytilus edulis. *Mussel.* Ostracion globellum. *Smooth Bottle Fish.* Perca major. *Barracuda.* Perca venenosa. *Grooper.* Perca venenata. *Rock Fish.* Physalia. *Portuguese Man-of-War.* Scomber cœruleus. *Spanish Mackerel.* Scomber maximus. *King Fish.* Scomber thynnus. *Bonetta.* Sparus chrysops. *Porgee.* Tetrodon sceleratus. *Tunny.* Tetrodon ocellatus. *Blower.*		its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body sponged with the same. Water, made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely, and a very weak solution of alkali to obviate the poisonous effects. If spasm ensue after evacuations, laudanum in considerable doses is necessary. If inflammation occur, the usual means of combating it must be employed.
POISONOUS SERPENTS. Boa crotaloides. *Copperhead.* Cenchris mockeson. *Mockeson.* Cerastes nasicornis. *Horned Viper of Western Africa.* Coluber berus. *Viper.* Coluber prester. *Black Viper.* Crotalus (5 species). *Rattlesnake.* Scytale piscivorus. *Water Viper.* Naja tripudians. *Cobra di Capella.*	A sharp pain in the wounded part which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult, cold sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.	A cupping-glass to be applied over the wound, or a moderately tight ligature above the bites, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony to be then applied freely to it, and afterward covered with lint dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirit of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm, diluting drinks and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn to cause perspiration; the patient to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. In some cases alcoholic drinks must be very liberally administered. Arsenic has been recommended, also Bibron's antidote, but neither is reliable. Prof. Halford of Australia recommends hypodermic injection into a vein of 20–30 ♏ of a solution of one part of strong solution of ammonia to two parts of distilled water.
CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. Spanish or Blistering Fly. Lytta vittata. *Potato Fly.*	Gastro-enteritis; the stomach should be emptied; mucilaginous or other thick drinks given, oils being avoided. Nauseous odor of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and abdomen; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with burning pain and heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; stupor, frightful convulsions, delirium, and, in some instances, death.	Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Opium may be necessary to relieve pain, and leeches applied to the abdomen.
VENOMOUS INSECTS. Tarantula. Scorpio. *Scorpion.* Vespa crabro. *Hornet.* Vespa vulgaris. *Wasp.* Apis mellifica. *Bee.* Culex pipiens. *Gnat.* Œstrus bovis. *Gad-fly.*	In general, the sting of these insects produces only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.	Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag moistened in the same, or in salt and water, kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may be removed by strong pressure made around it with the barrel of a small watch-key.
SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG.	At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the twentieth day and three or four months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.	The only treatment of any service at all is the inoculation plan, discovby Pasteur. Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured; indeed, it is doubted whether it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkalies, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large bloodlettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost every other remedial agent have been tried without success. The bitten part should be completely cut out, even if healed, if the symptoms have not come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed, and after persevering ablution caustic applied to every part of the surface, and the wound covered with a poultice, to heal by granulation. No milder discipline can ensure safety. There is danger that under the delusion that hydrophobia is only a neurosis the proper treatment may be neglected.

The most energetic poisons are used therapeutically, and often with considerable advantage. They have, of course, to be administered in extremely small doses to avoid the production of true poisoning.

Poison, a'gue. See *Intermittent fever.* **P., ar'row,** see *Arrow-poison.* **P., hem'lock,** conium. **P., Ital'ian,** liquor arsenicalis. **P., mor'bid,** virus. **P. oak,** Rhus toxicodendron. **P. root,** Cicuta maculata. **P., saus'age,** allantotoxicum. **P., veg'etable,** upas. **P. vine,** Rhus radicans.

Poisonberry (poi'zn-ber-re) **tree.** Melia azedarach.

Poisoning, poi'zn-ing. *Venenation.* Art of applying a poisonous substance to any of the textures in a dose capable of occasioning more or less serious symptoms. The term is generally restricted to poisoning by design. The term has also been used to denote the series of symptoms resembling those produced by certain poisons which occasionally follow the use of substances that are generally innoxious. Overloading the stomach with indigestible food has, for example, given occasion to symptoms resembling those produced by a narcotic poison, and the effect has been termed poisoning. Secret poisoning, at one time practised as an art, consisted in administering medicines which should act as slow poisons and gradually undermine the strength and life. Its agency was far from being so extensive as was imagined. **P., blood,** see *Blood-poisoning.* **P., crowd,** ochlesis.

Poisonous, poi'zn-us. *Toxical, Toxic.* Having the qualities of a poison.

Poisons, acronarcotic, poi'zns, ak-ro-nar-kot'ik. P., narcotico-acrid. **P., corro'sive,** P., acrid. **P., escharot'ic,** P., acrid. **P., ir'ritating,** P., acrid. **P., putres'cent,** P., septic; see *Poison.*

Poke. Phytolacca decandra. **P., In'dian,** Veratrum viride. **P. root,** Phytolacca root. **P., stink,** Dracontium fœtidum. **P. weed,** Phytolacca decandra; Veratrum viride.

Polanis'ia (*polus,* many, *anisos,* unequal, in reference to its stamens) **feli'na.** See *Cleome felina.* **P. grave'olens,** *Clammyweed, Stinkweed, Wormweed, Clammy mustard, False mustard;* indigenous plant, ord. Capparidaceæ, found in every part of North America; anthelmintic.

Po'lar. Relating to a pole. **P. cat'aract,** form of capsular cataract with a central dead-white opaque spot projecting forward from the surface. **P. cells,** term applied to ovum-cells and nerve-cells. **P. glob'ule** or **ves'icle,** small globular mass separated in the maturation of the ovum. **P. mi'croscope,** instrument consisting of a combination of a microscope and polariscope. **P. plant** (so called from its leaves pointing quite uniformly north and south), Silphium laciniatum.

Polarimeter, po-lar-im'et-ur (*polaris,* polar, *metron,* measure). Polariscope.

Polariscope, po-lar'i-skope (*polar, skopeo,* to view). Instrument consisting essentially of a polarizer and an analyzer, employed for polarizing and analyzing light.

Polarity, po-lar'it-e. The quality of a body having poles or possessing in itself opposite properties or powers.

Polarization (po-lar-i-za'shun) **of light.** Separation of a ray of light by reflection from or transmission through certain media whose planes of vibration are at right angles to each other.

Polarizer, po'lar-i-zur. That part of a polariscope which receives and polarizes light.

Pole. One of the opposite directions in which a polar force manifests itself, as the poles of a magnet, the poles of a battery.

Pole'cat weed. Dracontium fœtidum.

Polemici (po-lem'is-e) (*polemos,* war) **mor'bi.** See *Wounds, gunshot.*

Polemocacophthalmia, pol-em-o-kak-of-thal'me-ah (*polemos,* war, *kakos,* evil, *ophthalmos,* eye). Polemophthalmia.

Polemo'nii ra'dix. Root of Valeriana officinalis.

Polemonium reptans, pol-e-mo'ne-um rep'tans. *False Jacob's ladder, Greek valerian, Sweatroot;* ord. Polemoniaceæ; indigenous; has been used as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

Polemophthalmia, pol-em-of-thal'me-ah (*polemos,* war, *ophthalmos,* eye). Conjunctivitis in an epidemic form among soldiers.

Polenta, po-len'tah (*pollen,* fine flour). Alphiton.

Poleoprophylaxis, pol-e-o-prof-il-aks'is (*polis,* city, *prophulaxis,* prevention). Hygienic precautions in cities.

Poles (*polos,* pole, axis). Chalazæ. **P. of the eye,** summit of cornea and point exactly opposite. **P. of ret'ina,** point of retina seen in direct vision.

Po'ley moun'tain of Can'dy. Teucrium Creticum. **P. m. of Montpel'lier,** Teucrium capitatum.

Polianthes tuberosa, pol-e-an'thees tu-ber-o'sah (*polis,* town, *anthos,* flower). Ord. Liliaceæ. Root is cut into slips and laid upon the bites of serpents by the Peruvian Indians.

Poliater, po-le-ah'ter (*polis,* town, *iatros,* physician). Physician exercising his profession in a town by the appointment of the government.

Police, medical, po-lease', med'i-kal (*politeia,* administration of a state or town). *Political medicine.* Hygienic rules established, or which ought to be established, for the prevention of disease and to contribute to the progress of medicine. Salubrity of districts, especially during the existence of spreading disease, is greatly ensured by an efficient medical police.

Policlinica, pol-e-klin'ik-ah (*polis,* town, *kline,* bed). Treatment of diseases in a town; city or town clinic or hospital.

Poliencephalitis (pol-e-en-sef-al-e'tis) or **Polio-encephalitis** (*polios,* gray, *enkephalos,* brain). Inflammation of gray brain matter; applied to inflammation of cortex and of nuclei of cranial nerves. **P. infe'rior,** progressive bulbar paralysis. **P. supe'rior,** ophthalmoplegia progressiva.

Poliomyelencephalitis, pol-e-o-me-el-en-sef-al-e'tis (*polios,* gray, *muelos,* marrow, *enkephalos,* brain). Poliomyelitis coexisting with poliencephalitis.

Poliomyelitis, pol-e-o-me-el-e'tis (*polios,* gray, *muelos,* marrow). Inflammation of gray matter of spinal cord. **P. ante'rior,** inflammation of cornua anteriora of gray matter of spinal cord; infantile paralysis in children. **P., chron'ic,** progressive muscular atrophy.

Poliomyelopathy (*polios, muelos,* marrow, *pathos,* disease). Disease of gray matter of the medulla spinalis.

Polioplasma, pol-e-o-plaz'mah. See *Protoplasm.*

Poliosis, pol-e-o'sis (*polios,* hoary, gray). Absence of pigment, accompanied with a deposit in the cells of the hair of calcareous matter, or a corneous transformation of the fibres of the hair; hair prematurely gray or hoary; state of becoming gray.

Poliotes (pol'e-o-tees) or **Poliothrix,** pol'e-oh-thriks (*polios,* gray, *thrix,* hair). Poliosis.

Poliotrichos, pol-e-ot'rik-os (*polios, thrix,* hair). Gray-haired. See *Poliosis.*

Politia (pol-ish'e-ah) **med'ica.** Police, medical.

Politobiotherapia, pol-it-o-be-o-ther-ap-e'ah (*polites,* a citizen, *bios,* life, *therapeia,* medical treatment). Police, medical.

Polity, pol'it-e (*politeia,* policy). Medico-hygienic regulations of a city or town.

Politzeration (pol-its-ur-a'shun) or **Politzeriza'tion.** Treatment with Politzer's method.

Politzer's bag. See *Politzer's method.* **P.'s meth'od,** method for rendering the Eustachian tube pervious, used by Professor Politzer of Vienna, which consists in blowing air into one nostril from a gutta-percha bag, the other nostril and the mouth being closed, and the patient exerting an act of deglutition at the moment the air is blown in; the middle ear being thus inflated.

Polium (po'le-um) **angustifo'lium** (*polios,* gray, whitish). Teucrium Creticum. **P. capita'tum,** Teucrium capitatum. **P. cre'ticum,** Teucrium creticum. **P. monta'num,** Teucrium capitatum. **P. monta'num Anglo'rum,** Teucrium capitatum. **P. monta'num Germano'rum,** Teucrium montanum.

Poll. Head.

Pollakiu'ria (*pollakis*, often, *ouron*, urine). Frequent micturition.

Pollemphytusis, pol-lem-fit-u'sis (*pollos*, many, *emphuteuo*, to ingraft). Revaccination in various parts of the body.

Pol'len (fine dust). Fecundating dust contained in the anthers of flowers, which is dispersed on the stigma. It is conveyed to the ovary through the stigma by the pollen tube.

Poll-evil, pole-e'vil. Deep abscess ending in ulcerous sore, with numerous sinuses in the forward part of the neck, in horses and cattle.

Pollex, pol'leks (*polleo*, to have much strength). *Thumb.* First of the fingers in size and strength. It is asserted that the term poltroon is derived from *pollice truncato*—the Romans who were desirous of being exempted from military service being accustomed to cut off the thumb, and thus render themselves unfit to handle arms. See *Digitus.* **P. pe'dis**, great toe.

Pollicar (pol'e-kar) **ar'tery.** Arteria princeps pollicis.

Pollinctor (pol-link'tor) or **Pollinc'ter** (*pollincio*, to lay out a corpse). In antiquity, an anointer, dresser, or embalmer of the dead.

Pollinctura, pol-link-tu'rah. Embalming.

Pol'lis. Pollen.

Pol'lock. See *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Pollodic, pol-lod'ik (*pollos*, many, *hodos*, way). An epithet proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall for a course of nervous action proceeding from one point and passing, in many directions, to every other.

Pol'lom, lit'tle. Polygala paucifolia.

Pollution, pol-lu'shun (*polluo*, to profane). Excretion of the seminal liquor or sperm, or the production of orgasm in male or female, at other times than during coition. When occasioned by a voluntary act, it is called simply pollution or masturbation; when excited during sleep by lascivious dreams, it takes the name nocturnal or night pollution.

Polonica, po-lon'ik-ah. Plica Polonica.

Polonychia (pol-o-nik'e-ah) or **Polyonych'ia** (*poly*, *onux*, nail). Condition of having supernumerary nails —rare congenital monstrosity.

Polt'foot. See *Kyllosis.*

Poluria, pol-u're-ah. Polyuria.

Po'lus. Pole; also the patella.

Poly, pol'e. Teucrium polium.

Pol'y (*polus*, many, much, full). In composition, many, much, full.

Polyactium (pol-e-ak'te-um) **tris'te.** Pelargonium triste.

Polyadenia, pol-e-ad-en'e-ah (*polus*, *aden*, gland). Pseudo-leucæmia.

Polyadenitis, pol-e-ad-en-e'tis. Inflammation of several glands.

Polyadenoma, pol-e-ad-en-o'mah (*poly*, *aden*, gland). *Multiglandular adenoma.* Tumor mainly formed by the simultaneous hypertrophy of a large number of small glands of the same nature in the immediate vicinity.

Polyadenopathy, pol-e-ad-en-op'ath-e (*polus*, *aden*, *pathos*, disease). Disease of several glands.

Polyæmatus, pol-e-e'mat-us. Plethoric.

Polyæmia, pol-e-e'me-ah (*poly*, *haima*, blood). Plethora.

Polyæmic, pol-e-e'mik. Plethoric.

Polyæsthesia, pol-e-ees-the'ze-ah (*poly*, *aisthesis*, sensation). Abnormity of sensation in which one point of the compass, placed on the skin, is felt as two, three, or more points, as in tabes dorsalis, in which stimulation of the skin at a single point produces a sensation as if several points were touched.

Polyalthia (pol-e-al'the-ah) **corin'ti.** Plant growing in the East Indies. Bark is employed as a febrifuge, given in diarrhœa, etc. **P. macrophyl'la**, plant of Java; bark is employed in typhoid and exanthematous fevers.

Polyan'dria or **Polyandry**, pol-e-an'dre. Condition of one woman having several husbands.

Polyanhæmia, pol-e-an-he'me-ah. Anæmia.

Polyarthri'tis (*poly*, *arthritis*, inflammation of a joint). Inflammation of many joints. **P. defor'mans**, rheumatism, nodular. **P., ver'tebral**, name given to a malady which attacks the intervertebral substance without causing caries of the bodies of the vertebræ.

Polyatomic, pol-e-a-tom'ik. Containing several atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Polyblennia, pol-e-blen'ne-ah (*poly*, *blenna*, mucus). Excessive secretion of mucus.

Polybrachia, pol-e-brak'e-ah (*poly*, *brachion*, arm). Monstrosity characterized by one or more supernumerary arms.

Polybrephia, pol-e-bref'e-ah (*poly*, *brephos*, fœtus, child). Pregnancy, compound.

Polycarpæ, pol-e-kar'pe (*poly*, *karpos*, fruit). A division of cutaneous diseases including psoriasis, lichen, herpes, and impetigo.

Polycarpæa corymbosa, pol-e-kar-pe'ah ko-rim-bo'sah. Plant, native of East India and Malabar, employed in treatment of hypochondriasis and bites of serpents.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum, pol-e-kar'pon tet-rah-fil'lum. All-seed; herb employed in treatment of paronychia and œdematous indurated conditions.

Polycephalus, pol-e-sef'al-us. Genus of Tæniadæ in the larval condition. **P. cerebra'lis**, cœnurus cerebralis. **P. echinococ'cus**, echinococcus hominis. **P. ovi'nus**, cœnurus cerebralis.

Polyceras, pol-is'er-as (*poly*, *keras*, horn). Monstrous animal having many horns.

Polychezia, pol-e-ke'ze-ah (*polus*, *chezo*, to defecate). Chronic diarrhœa.

Polycholia, pol-e-kol'e-ah (*poly*, *chole*, bile). Superabundance of bile.

Polychrestus, pol-e-kres'tus (*poly*, *chrestos*, useful). Having many virtues, as a medicine.

Polychroism, pol'ik-ro-izm (*poluchroos*, many-colored). Property of some bodies of showing different colors when viewed in direction of different axes.

Polychroite, pol-e-kro'ite. Substance of an orange-red color derived from saffron.

Polychromatic, pol-e-kro-mat'ik. Having many colors.

Polychromic acid, pol-e-kro'mik as'id. Aloetic acid.

Polychronius, pol-e-kron'e-us (*poly*, *chronos*, time). Chronic.

Polychylia, pol-e-kil'e-ah (*poly*, *chulos*, juice). *Polychymia.* Fulness of juices.

Polychymia, pol-e-kim'e-ah. Polychylia. **P. sanguin'ea**, plethora.

Polyclin'ic (*poly*, *kline*, bed). A hospital or place at which practical clinical teaching is imparted, usually to advanced students or graduates.

Polyclinica, pol-e-clin'ik-ah (*poly*, *kline*, bed). Provided with many beds, as a hospital.

Polycopria, pol-e-kop're-ah (*poly*, *kopros*, excrement). Excessive defecation.

Polycoria, pol-e-kor'e-ah (*poly*, *kore*, pupil). State in which more than one pupil exists.

Polycrinoses, pol-e-krin-o'sees (*poly*, *krino*, to separate). See *Profluvium.*

Pol'ycrome (many colors). Æsculin.

Polycrotic, pol-e-krot'ik (*poly*, *krotos*, beat). Said of pulse possessing more than two rhythms for each impulse of heart.

Polycruria, pol-e-kru're-ah. Condition of having supernumerary inferior extremities.

Polycyesia, pol-e-se-a'ze-ah (*poly*, *kuesis*, pregnancy). Frequent or quickly-recurring pregnancies. Also compound pregnancy.

Polycystic, pol-e-sis'tik (*poly*, *cyst*). Consisting of many cysts or parts, as a polycystic tumor.

Polycythæmia, pol-e-sith-e'me-ah (*poly*, *kutos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Increase of the red corpuscles in the blood.

Polydacrya pol-e-dak're-ah (*poly*, *dakruon*, tear). Excessive lacrymation.

Polydactylism, pol-e-dak'til-izm (*poly*, *daktulos*, finger). Condition of having supernumerary fingers or toes.

Polydactylus, pol-e-dak'til-us (*poly, daktulos,* finger). One who has a supernumerary finger or fingers, or toes.

Polydipsia, pol-e-dip'se-ah (*poly, dipse,* thirst). *Excessive thirst.* Constant desire for drinking, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat. Mostly symptomatic of fever, inflammation, dropsy, excessive discharges, etc., and is so much a part of diabetes that it has been called *Polydipsia.*

Polydissolvant, pol-e-dis-sol'vant. See *Sulpholeic acid.*

Polyethylenic, pol-e-eth-il-en'ik. Containing numerous molecules of ethylene.

Polygala, pol-ig'al-ah (*poly, gala,* milk). *P. vulgaris, Common milkwort;* ord. Polygalaceæ. Leaves are bitter, and are used in the same cases as the Polygala amara. **P. ama'ra,** *P. amarella, Bitter milkwort.* Powerful bitter and tonic. Its reputed virtues are balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant. The *Polygala rubella* or *Bitter polygala* of the United States has the same virtues. **P. amarel'la,** P. amara. **P., bit'ter,** see *P. amara.* **P. grandiflo'ra,** P. senega. **P. paucifo'lia,** *Dwarf milkwort, Little pollom, Evergreen snakeroot,* has the same properties as P. senega. **P. rubel'la,** see *Polygala amara.* **P. sen'ega,** *P. Virginiana, Seneka, Rattlesnake milkwort, Senega* or *Rattlesnake root;* bark is the active part of the root *Senega* (Ph. U. S.), *Senegæ radix* (Ph. Br.); taste is at first acrid, and afterward very hot and pungent. Used in pleurisy, pneumonia, etc. after the inflammatory action has been gotten under. Has been used also in humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, croup, amenorrhœa, etc. It contains several principles—polygalin or senegin, isolusin, and polygalic acid. **P. serpenta'ria,** shrub of Caffraria; the root is considered by the natives as a sure antidote against the bites of venomous serpents. **P. venena'ta,** flower called kakulutun in Java; regarded by the natives as highly poisonous. **P. Virginia'na,** P. senega. **P. vulga'ris,** P. amara.

Polygalactia, pol-e-gal-ak'te-ah (*poly, gala,* milk). Superabundant secretion of milk; galactia; galactorrhœa.

Polygalic (pol-ig'a-lik) **ac'id.** See *Polygala senega.*

Polygalin, pol-ig'al-in. See *Polygala senega.*

Polygamarin, pol-ig-am-ar'in. Bitter, crystallizable principle of Polygala amara.

Polygamous, pol-ig'am-us (*poly, gamos,* marriage). Said of animals mating with several of the opposite sex.

Polygamy, pol-ig'a-me (*poly, gamos,* marriage). Plurality of husbands or wives at the same time; usually, the condition of a man having more than one wife.

Polyganglionic, pol-e-gan-gle-on'ik (*poly, ganglion,* knot). Having a number of lymphatic glands.

Polygastric, pol-e-gas'trik. Possessing numerous stomachs. Relating to the Polygastrica.

Polygenesis, pol-e-jen'es-is (*poly, genesis,* origin). Fecundity.

Polygenism (pol-ig'en-izm) or **Polyg'eny.** View according to which the various human races take their descent from an independent species.

Polygnathus, pol-ig-nath'us (*poly, gnathus,* jaw). See *Paragnathus.*

Polygonatum, pol-e-gon'at-um (*poly, gonu,* knee or joint). Convallaria polygonatum. **P. an'ceps,** Convallaria polygonatum. **P. canicula'tum,** Convallaria canaliculata. **P. latifo'lium,** Convallaria canaliculata. **P. multiflo'rum,** Convallaria multiflora. **P. pubes'cens,** Convallaria pubescens. **P. uniflo'rum,** Convallaria polygonatum. **P. vulga're,** Convallaria polygonatum.

Polygonia, pol-e-gon'e-ah (*poly, gennao,* to produce). Fecundity.

Polyg'onic ac'id. Acrid insoluble principle found in polygonum.

Polygonius, pol-ig-o'ne-us. Polygonus.

Polygonum, pol-ig'o-num (*poly, gonu,* knee or joint). *P. aviculare, Sanguinaria, Knotgrass, Knotweed, Bindweed, Doorweed.* Ord. Polygonaceæ. It is said to be a feeble astringent. **P. a'cre,** P. hydropiper. **P. amphib'ium,** *Water Persicaria* of Europe and this country. The roots have been used like sarsaparilla, especially in skin diseases. **P. bistor'ta,** *Officinal bistort, Great bistort,* or *Snakeweed.* The root is a powerful astringent and tonic, and has been used in internal hemorrhage, atonic diarrhœa, ague, etc. **P. centino'dium,** P. aviculare. **P. coccin'eum,** P. amphibium. **P. divarica'tum,** *Eastern buckwheat plant.* The roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are said to be much used as an article of diet by the Siberians. **P. erec'tum,** P. aviculare. **P. fagop'yrum,** *Buckwheat.* The grain of this plant constitutes a principal article of food with the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and Switzerland; it is much used in the United States. **P. gla'brum,** the leaves have diuretic and the root purgative properties; the plant is also used externally in gout. **P. hydrop'iper,** *Poor man's pepper, Biting arsemart, Smartweed, Lake weed, Water pepper.* The leaves have an acrid, burning taste, and resemble those of the arum; they are antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic. The fresh leaves have been applied externally as a stimulating cataplasm. **P. hydropiperoï'des,** P. hydropiper, P. punctatum. P. hydropiperoïdes of Michaux, mild water pepper; indigenous; has no acrid properties. **P. persica'ria,** *Lady's thumb, Heart's-ease,* is said to possess vulnerary and antiseptic qualities; it has been given in wine to arrest gangrene. **P. puncta'tum,** *P. hydropiperoïdes, Water pepper* of America, *Smartweed,* possesses similar properties to Polygonum hydropiper, and is occasionally used internally in gravel and in amenorrhœa; externally in chronic ulcers. See *Polygonum hydropiper.* **P. Virginia'num,** *Wandspiked persicaria, Virginia bistort;* indigenous; astringent, diuretic, and tonic.

Polygonus (pol-ig-o'nus) or **Polygo'nius** (*poly, gonia,* angle). Polygonal; multangular.

Polygraph, pol'e-graf (*poly, grapho,* to write). Myograph.

Polygroma, pol-e-gro'mah (*poly, hygroma*). Staphyloma.

Polygyny, pol-ij'en-e (*poly, gune,* woman). Condition in which a man has more than one wife.

Polygyria, pol-e-jir'e-ah (*poly, gyrus,* convolution). Condition in which the brain possesses more numerous and intricate convolutions than common.

Polyhæmia, pol-e-he'me-ah. Polyæmia.

Polyhe'dron (*poly, hedra,* base). Polyscope or multiplying glass.

Polyhidria, pol-e-hid're-ah (*poly, hidros,* sweat). Excessive sweating.

Polyhydramnios, pol-e-hid-ram'ne-os (*poly, hudor,* water, *amnion*). Diseased condition of amnion, characterized by excessive production of liquor amnii.

Polyhydrate, pol-e-hi'drate. Hydrate in which several molecules of hydroxyl are contained.

Polyhy'dria (*poly, hudor,* water). Dropsy.

Polyhyperhæmia, pol-e-hip-er-he'me-ah. Plethora.

Polyid'ria or **Polyidro'sis.** Excessive sweating.

Polyleucocythæmia, pol-e-lu-ko-sith-e'me-ah. Leucocythæmia.

Polylymphia, pol-e-limf'e-ah. Anasarca.

Polymasthus, pol-e-mas'thus (*poly, masthos,* breast). Monster having several breasts. The condition has been called *Polymazia, Pleiomazia,* and *Pleomazia.*

Polymas'tia (*poly, mastos,* breast). Condition of a polymasthus.

Polymelia, pol-e-mel'e-ah. State of possessing supernumerary members.

Polymelian, pol-e-me'le-an (*poly, melos,* limb). Epithet given to monsters characterized by the insertion, in a well-formed subject, of one or more accessory limbs, accompanied at times by the rudiments of certain other parts.

Polym'elus (same etymon). Polymelian.

Polymenia (pol-e-men'e-ah) or **Polymenorrhœa,** pol-e-men-or-rhe'ah (*poly, men,* month, *rheo,* to flow). Excessive flow of menses.

Polymer'ia. Polymerism. **P. promis'cua transla'ti'va,** transposition of the viscera.

Polymeric, pol-im'er-ik. Appertaining to polymerism.

Polymerism, pol-im'er-izm (*poly*, *meros*, part). Condition of being made up of numerous component parts. Monstrosity consisting in the existence of supernumerary organs, as a sixth finger of the hand.

Polymerization, pol-im-er-iz-a'zhun (*poly*, *merizo*, to divide). Process of making modifications which are isomeric.

Polymetameric, pol-e-met-am'er-ik. Appertaining to several metameres; where a muscle receives its nerve-supply from different spinal nerves.

Polymicrotome, pol-e-mik'ro-tome (*poly*, *mikros*, small, *tome*, a cut). Instrument used to obtain quickly numerous sections for microscopical examination.

Polymitus, pol-im'it-us (*poly*, *mitos*, thread). Organism of a round shape, provided with filaments, occurring in blood of individual affected with intermittent fever.

Polymnia, pol-im'ne-ah. *Uvedalia.* Bear's-foot; root of this plant is reputed to aid secretion.

Polymorphic, pol-e-mor'fik. Having different structure and appearance.

Polymorphism, pol-e-mor'fizm (*poly*, *morphe*, form). Power of certain fungi and other organisms to assume various shapes.

Polymorphous, pol-e-mor'fus. Polymorphic.

Polymyositis, pol-e-me-o-se'tis (*polus*, *mus*, muscle). Inflammation of several muscles. **P. acu'ta progressi'va**, acute inflammation of muscles, which generally terminates fatally in a short time.

Polyneural (pol-e-nu'ral) **mus'cles.** Muscles which are innervated by more than one nerve.

Polyneuritis, pol-e-nu-re'tis (*poly*, *neuron*, nerve). Multiple neuritis.

Polyneuron, pol-e-nu'ron. Plantago.

Polynu'cleate. Having several nuclei.

Polyodontia, pol-e-od-on'she-ah (*poly*, *odous*, tooth). Condition in which supernumerary teeth exist.

Polyonych'ia. Polonychia.

Polyophthalmia, pol-e-of-thal'me-ah (*poly*, *ophthalmos*, eye). Monstrosity having more than two eyes.

Polyo'pia. Polyopsia.

Polyopsia, pol-ee-op'se-ah (*poly*, *opsis*, sight). *Polyopsy*, *Polyopia*, *Polyopy.* Vision is so called when multiple or manifold.

Polyorchis, pol-e-or'kis (*poly*, *orchis*, testicle). One who has more than two testicles.

Polyorexia, pol-e-o-reks'e-ah (*poly*, *orexis*, appetite). Excessive appetite or hunger.

Polyorrhymenitis, pol-e-or-rhim-en-e'tis (*poly*, *humen*, membrane). Inflammation involving serous membranes, progressive and malignant in character.

Polyosteon (pol-e-os'te-on) or **Polyos'teum** (*poly*, *osteon*, bone). Tarsus and metatarsus taken as a whole.

Polyotia, pol-e-o'she-ah (*poly*, *ous*, ear). Condition in which two or more ears exist laterally.

Polyp, pol'ip. See *Polypus.*

Polypædia, pol-ip-e'de-ah (*poly*, *paidion*, small child). See *Superfœtation.*

Polypanarthritis, pol-e-pan-ar-thre'tis (*poly*, *pan*, all, *arthron*, joint). Arthritis deformans.

Polypapilloma, pol-e-pap-il-lo'mah (*poly*, *papilla*, nipple). Affection of skin characterized by presence of multiple papillomata. **P. trop'icum**, frambœsia.

Polyparesis, pol-e-par'es-is (*poly*, *paresis*, relaxation). Paralytic dementia.

Polypathia, pol-e-path-e'ah. A multiplicity of diseases.

Polypathic, pol-e-path'ik (*poly*, *pathos*, disease). Appertaining to several diseases in one person, or disease affecting several parts.

Polyperdemia, pol-ip-ur-dem'e-ah (*poly*, *huper*, *haima*, blood). Condition in which universal plethora exists.

Polyperia, pol-e-per'e-ah (*poly*, *peros*, mutilated). Congenital misconstruction of various parts of organs.

Polyphagia, pol-e-faj'e-ah (*poly*, *phago*, to eat). Voracity; faculty of eating or subsisting on many kinds of food. See *Boulimia.*

Polyphagous, pol-if'a-gus. Relating or appertaining to polyphagia.

Polypharmacia, pol-e-far-mah-se'ah (*poly*, *pharmakon*, medicine). Prescribing of too many medicines. Prescription consisting of a number of medicines; hence the name *Polypharmacus* given to one who is in the habit of prescribing a number of medicines, and whose prescriptions are loaded with ingredients.

Polypharmacon, pol-e-far'mak-on (*poly*, *pharmakon*, drug). Remedy containing numerous ingredients; also a panacea.

Polypharmacy, pol-e-far'mas-e. Polypharmacia.

Polyphobia, pol-e-fo'be-ah (*poly*, *phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of numerous things.

Polyphrasia, pol-e-fraz'e-ah (*poly*, *phrasis*, speech). Rambling speech.

Polyphypodesmeus, pol-if-ip-o-dez'me-us (*polypus*, *hupo*, below, *desmos*, band). Instrument employed in ligation of a polyp.

Polyphysia, pol-e-fis'e-ah (*poly*, *phusa*, wind). Flatulence.

Polypiarius, pol-ip-e-ar'e-us. Polypoid.

Polypif'erous (*poly*, *ferro*, to carry). Carrying or producing polypus.

Polypiform (pol'ip-e-form) **concre'tions** (*polypus*, *forma*, form). See *Polypus.*

Polypionia, pol-e-pe-on'e-ah (*poly*, *pion*, fat). See *Polysarcia.* **P. infan'tum**, see *Polysarcia.*

Polypiosis, pol-ip-e-o'sis (*poly*, *pion*, fat). See *Polysarcia.*

Polyplast (*poly*, *plasso*, to form). Made up of numerous cells.

Polyplastic, pol-e-plas'tik (*poly*, *plasso*, to form). That which has many shapes. **P. el'ement**, in histology, is one which does not retain its primary shape, but undergoes transformation into others.

Polypodia, pol-e-pod'e-ah (*poly*, *pous*, foot). Monstrosity having more than two feet.

Polypodites, pol-e-po-de'tees. Wine impregnated with polypodium.

Polypodium, pol-e-po'de-um (*poly*, *pous*, foot, owing to its many roots). *P. vulgare*, *Common polypody*, *Fern root*, *Rock brake* or *bracken*, *Brake* or *Bracken root.* Ord. Filices. Grows in the clefts of rocks, walls, etc. in both hemispheres. **P. adiantifor'me**, see *Calagualæ radix.* **P. ammifo'lium**, see *Calagualæ radix.* **P. argente'um**, see *Calagualæ radix.* **P. calagua'la**, Calagualæ radix. **P. cetaræ'cinum**, P. incanum. **P. coria'ceum**, see *Calagualæ radix.* **P. denta'tum**, Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. fi'lix fœ'mina**, Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. fi'lix mas**, *Aspidium*, *Male polypody* or *fern;* rhizome of this plant (*Filix mas*, Ph. U. S.; *Filix*, Ph. B.) has been much extolled as an anthelmintic and in cases of tænia, and has, by many, been placed above all tæniafuges. Therapeutic properties reside in the oleoresin (*Oleoresina filicis*). Dose, ℥xxx–℥j. Patient should diet for one day, and next morning take fʒss–fʒj, repeated in two hours. *Extractum filicis liquidum* is officinal in the Ph. B. Dose, ℥xxx to fʒj. **P. inca'num**, *Polypody*, *Rock brake* or *bracken;* indigenous; has been considered demulcent, cathartic, and anthelmintic. **P. inci'sum**, Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. mol'le**, Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. pennatif'idum**, P. vulgare. **P. po'litum**, see *Calagualæ radix.* **P. trif'idum**, Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. Virginia'num**, polypodium. **P. vulga're**, polypodium.

Pol'ypody. Polypodium, P. incanum. **P., com'mon**, polypodium. **P., male**, Polypodium filix mas.

Polypoid (pol'ip-oid) or **Polypoi'des** (*polypus*, *eidos*, resemblance). Having the shape of, or resembling, a polypus.

Polyporus igniarius, pol-ip'o-rus ig-ne-ar'e-us (*poly*, *poros*, pore). Boletus igniarius. **P. officina'lis**, Boletus laricis.

Polyposia, pol-e-po'ze-ah (*poly*, *posis*, drink). Great thirst; desire for drink. Polydipsia.

Polyposis ventriculi, pol-ip-o'sis ven-trik'u-le. Condition of the stomach characterized by polypous projections of the mucous membrane.

Polypotome (pol'ip-o-tome) or **Polyptome** pol'ip-

tome (*polypus, tome,* incision). *Polypus knife.* Instrument for the removal of polypus by excision.

Polypous, pol'ip-us. Relating or belonging to, or resembling, polypus.

Pol'yptome. Polypotome.

Polyptrite, pol'ip-trite (*polypus, tribo,* to crush). Instrument used for crushing polypi.

Polypus, pol'ip-us (*poly, pous,* foot). Name given to tumors which occur in mucous membranes especially, and which have been compared to certain zoophytes. Polypi may form on every mucous membrane, but are most commonly observed in the nasal fossæ (*rhinopolypi*), pharynx, and uterus; more rarely in the stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes, bladder, vagina, and meatus auditorius externus. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and intimate nature. Accordingly, they have received various appellations: myxoma (soft mucous polyp), mucous, soft, vesicular. Others have been called hard fibroma (hard fibrous polyp), and these have been distinguished into fibrous or fleshy and scirrhous or cancerous. *Fibrous polypi* are of a dense, compact texture and whitish color. They contain few vessels, and do not degenerate into cancer. The *scirrhous* or *carcinomatous* are true cancerous tumors, painful and bleeding. They present all the pathological changes which belong to cancerous affections, and the prognosis is of course unfavorable.

The mode of treating polypi must differ according to their character. The means used to destroy them have been—1. To subject them to the action of certain astringent powders or solutions to obtain their resolution; 2. Cauterization, or the application of the actual cautery or caustics; 3. Excision, or ablation with a cutting instrument; 4. Extirpation with the fingers or with the polypus forceps; 5. A ligature put around them so as to prevent their nutrition; a seton has also been sometimes used to gradually destroy the pedicle; 6. Evulsion by means of the galvano-cautery snare or the cold-iron snare.

The term polypi—*Pseudopolypi, Carditis polyposa, Polypiform concretions*—has likewise been applied to collections of blood—fibrinous concretions—found in the heart—*Heart clots, Coagula cordis fibrinosa*—or great vessels after dissolution. The presence of these concretions during life may be suspected when in the course of an acute or chronic affection of the heart or at the close of chronic diseases in general—especially those of the lungs—the heart's action becomes suddenly tumultuous, obscure, and accompanied with a soft bellows murmur, while the general symptoms indicate the effects of obstructed circulation. The right cavities are most frequently affected. See *Thrombus* and *Embolia.*

Pol'ypus, a'nal. Polypi of the rectum are usually fibrous, but are sometimes cancerous. **P. bronchia'lis,** *Plastic bronchitis, Bronchial croup, Chronic croup, Pseudo-membranous bronchitis;* a membraniform secretion in the bronchial tubes of a diphtheritic character, having the shape, when expectorated, of the bronchia; the result of inflammation of the lining membrane of those tubes. **P. carno'sus,** sarcoma. **P. fibro'sus,** see *Polypus.* **P. for'ceps,** forceps for grasping and removing polypi. **P., na'sal,** polypi of the nasal passages are either mucous or fibrous, the former being more common. The mucous polypi are soft and almost jelly-like, but composed of fibrous tissue like the embryonic form. The fibrous form, growing from the periosteum, is firmer and still more vascular and more hemorrhagic than the mucous; it is probably a variety of fibro-sarcoma. **P. u'teri,** polypus of the uterus.

Polyrrhizon, pol-ir-rhe'zon (*poly, rhiza,* root). Polypodium filix mas.

Polyrrhœa, pol-ir-rhe'ah (*poly, rheo,* to flow). Profluvium.

Polysalicylic (pol-e-sal-e-sil'ik) **acids.** Anhydrous salicylic compounds obtained by treating phosphoric oxychloride with sodium salicylate.

Polysarcia, pol-e-sar'ke-ah (*poly, sarx,* flesh). *Polysarcosis, Carnositas.* Excessive corpulency. Authors have distinguished two varieties: *Polysarcia carnosa* or *Corpulency,* and *P. adiposa, Pinguitude* or *Obesity.* Severe regimen and exercise are the best preventives. Children are occasionally met with of unusual fatness, in spite of every care. This morbid disposition has been termed *Polypionia infantum* and *Chlorosis gigantea.* See *Bantingism.* **P. cor'dis,** fatty heart. **P. vis'cerum,** physconia adiposa.

Polysarcous, pol-e-sar'kus (*poly, sarx,* flesh). Pertaining to polysarcia; obese.

Polyscellia, pol-e-sel'le-ah (*poly, skelos,* leg. Monstrosity characterized by the presence of one or more supernumerary legs.

Polyschidia, pol-is-kid'e-ah (*poly, schidion,* splinter). Exaggerated tendency to subdivide and classify.

Polyscope, pol'e-skope (*poly, skopeo,* to see). Apparatus devised by Trouvé, combining all the instruments necessary for exploration, by light, of the larynx, the ear, eye, urethra, etc. Electric light is also employed in this apparatus for illuminating body-cavities.

Polysialia, pol-e-se-al'e-ah (*poly, sialon,* saliva). Excessive discharge of saliva.

Polyskelus, pol-is'kel-us (*poly, skelos,* leg). Monster with supernumerary limbs.

Polysomatia, pol-e-so-mash'e-ah (*poly, soma,* body). Polysarcia.

Polysomia, pol-e-so'me-ah (*poly, soma,* body). Monstrosity characterized by the existence of more bodies than one.

Polyspaston, pol-e-spas'ton (*poly, spao,* to draw). Powerful instrument for reducing luxations.

Polyspermia, pol-e-spur'me-ah (*poly, sperma,* sperm). Richness or fulness of sperm or seed.

Polysthenic, pol-e-sthen'ik (*poly, sthenos,* strength). Having much strength.

Polystichia, pol-e-stik'e-ah (*poly, stichos,* row). Condition in which two or more rows of eyelashes are present.

Polysticum callipteris, pol-is'tik-um kal-lip'ter-is. Polypodium filix mas. **P. fi'lix mas,** Polypodium filix mas.

Polystoma pinguicola, pol-is'to-mah pin-gwik'o-lah (*poly, stoma,* mouth). See *Parasites.* **P. sanguic'ola,** see *Parasites.* **P. vena'rum,** see *Parasites.*

Polysulphide (pol-e-sul'fid) or **Polysul'phuret.** Element combined with numerous atoms of sulphur.

Polysymmetria, pol-e-sim-met're-ah (*poly, summetria,* symmetry). Symmetry of the two sides of the body at many points.

Polythelia (pol-e-the'le-ah) or **Polythe'lism** (*poly, thele,* nipple). State in which supernumerary nipples exist.

Polytocia, pol-e-to'se-ah (*poly, tokos,* child). Fecundity.

Polytocous, pol-it'o-kus (*poly, tikto,* to bring forth). Multiparous.

Polytrich'ia or **Polytricho'sis.** See *Polytrichus.*

Polytrichum, pol-it'rik-um (*poly, thrix,* hair). *P. vulgare, Polytrichon, Adiantum aureum, Golden maidenhair;* ord. Musci; astringent in lung diseases. **P. commu'ne,** Asplenium trichomanoides. **P. juniperi'num,** *Haircap moss, Robin's rye;* common in New England; said to be a powerful diuretic.

Polytrichus, pol-it'rik-us (*poly,* many, *thrix,* hair). Very hairy; the condition is termed *Polytrichia,* although this term is at times employed for the growth of hair on parts not usually having it.

Polytroph'ia. Polytrophy.

Polytrophy, pol-it'ro-fe (*poly, trophe,* nourishment). Abundant or excessive nutrition.

Polyure'sia, Polyuresis (pol-e-u-re'sis) (*poly, ouresis,* urination), or **Polyuria,** pol-e-u're-ah (*poly, ouron,* urine). Diabetes. Excessive secretion of urine.

Polyuricus, pol-e-u'rik-us. Relating to excess of urinary secretion. *Ischuria polyurica* is ischuria caused by accumulation of urine in the bladder.

Poma, po'mah. Drink. **P. Chinen'sia,** see *Citrus aurantium.*

Pomaceous, po-ma'shus. Relating to apples.

Pomaceum, pom-ah'se-um (*pomum,* apple). Cider.

Pomade, pom'ade. Ointment.

Pomatum, pom-ah'tum (*poma*, apples). *Pommatum.* Pharmaceutical preparation, employed only externally; is usually scented and colored. *Pommade* is often used synonymously with ointment. *Common pomatum* is made of lard, 12lbs.; suet, 4lbs.; essence of lemon, ℥viij. **P. epispas'ticum fla'vum**, unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud. **P. epispas'ticum vir'ide**, unguentum lyttæ medicatum. **P. ad la'bia demulcen'da**, cerate for the lips. **P. for the lips**, cerate for the lips. **P. ni'tricum** or **oxygena'tum**, unguentum acidi nitrosi. **P. satur'ni**, unguentum plumbi superacetatis.

Pombalea ipecacuanha, pom-bah'le-ah ip-e-kak-u-an'hah. See *Ipecacuanha.*

Pomegranate, pom'gran-et. Punica granatum.

Pom'melfoot (knobfoot). Kyllosis. **P. joint**, condyloid joint.

Pompholyg'mus. Eruption of bullæ.

Pompholygodermatitis, pom-fo-lig-o-dur-mat-e'tis (*pompholux*, *derma*, skin). Pemphigus.

Pompholygodes, pom-fo-lig-o'dees (*pompholux*, *eidos*, resemblance). Bullous; suffering from or resembling pemphigus or pompholyx.

Pompholyx, pom'fo-liks (*pomphos*, blister). Small vesicle on the skin. Eruption of bullæ or blebs, appearing without any inflammation around them, and without fever. Eruption of deep-seated vesicles on the palms is called chiropompholyx, and on the soles of the feet and elsewhere, dysidrosis; a species of pemphigus. See *Pemphigus.* **P. tu'tia**, zinci oxidum.

Pomphus, pom'fus (*pomphos*). Vesicula; wheal.

Pompion, pom'pe-on. Cucurbita pepo.

Pomum, po'mum. See *Pyrus malus.* **P. Ada'mi**, projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck—of males particularly. Is so called from a notion that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent. **P. amo'ris**, apple of love; testicle. **P. Hierosolymita'num**, Momordica balsamina. **P. melon'gena**, see *Solanum melongena.* **P. mira'bile**, Momordica balsamina. **P. spino'sum**, Datura stramonium.

Pond-dog'wood. Cephalanthus occidentalis.

Pondera et mensuræ, pon'der-ah et men'su-re. Weights and measures (which see).

Pondshov'el. Unisema deltifolia.

Pondus pharmaceuticum, pon'dus far-mah-su'tik-um (pharmaceutical weight). See *Weights and Measures.*

Ponga'mia gla'bra. Tree, native of India, China, Australia, and Fiji Islands. Seeds yield poonga or Kurung oil, employed in parasitic cutaneous affections.

Po'nos. Endemic disease of the Greek islands Hydra and Spezzia.

Pons (bridge). Name given in anatomy to a part which connects others—by a bridge, as it were. **P. cerebel'li**, pons Varolii. **P. hep'atis**, see *Lobulus anonymus.* **P. Syl'vii**, quadrigemina tubercula. **P. Tari'ni**, Tarini pons. **P. Varo'lii**, *Varoli's bridge, Cerebral protuberance, Annular protuberance, Mesocephalon.* An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, first described by Varoli, and formed by the union of the crura cerebri and crura cerebelli. **P. zygomat'icus**, zygomatic arch.

Pontederia cordata, pon-te-der'e-ah kor-dat'ah. Unisema deltifolia.

Pontibrachium, pon-te-brak'e-um. Middle peduncle of cerebellum.

Ponticulus hepaticus, pon-tik'u-lus hep-at'ik-us (dim. of **Pons**, *hepar*, liver). Arch of tissue, embracing blood-vessels, which reaches from lobus Spigelii to right lobe of liver.

Ponticum absinthium, pon'tik-um ab-sin'the-um. Artemisia pontica.

Pook. Abdomen.

Pool'root. Eupatorium ageratoïdes.

Pool'wort. Eupatorium aromaticum.

Poon'ga oil. See *Pongamia glabra.*

Poop. Term used in England for rupture of muscle resulting from tennis- or ball-playing.

Poor man's plas'ter. Plaster composed of resin, tar, and yellow wax.

Pop'lar, Amer'ican. *Populus.* Liriodendron. **P., Balm of Gil'ead**, Populus candicans. **P., black**, populus. **P. tree**, liriodendron. **P., tu'lip-bear'ing**, liriodendron.

Poples, pop'lees. *Ham, Hough, Huff, Hock.* The posterior part of the knee-joint, forming the popliteal region or space.

Poplesy, pop'le-se. Apoplexy.

Poplitæus, pop-lit-e'us (*poples*). Popliteal muscle. **P. accesso'rius** or **bi'ceps** or **ger'minus**, popliteus minor. **P. mi'nor** or **supe'rior**, plantaris minor.

Poplitead, pop-lit-e'ad. See *Popliteal aspect.*

Popliteal (pop-lit-e'al) or **Poplit'ic** (*poples*). That which relates to the ham; name given to various parts. **P. ar'tery**, *Popliteal portion of the crural*, is really a continuation of the femoral, which changes its name on passing through the abductor magnus muscle. It descends a little obliquely outward into the hollow of the ham, and extends from the commencement of the lower third of the thigh to the end of the upper quarter of the leg, where it terminates by dividing into the posterior tibial and peroneal arteries. In the ham it gives off the three superior articular arteries, and at the top of the leg the arteries of the gemelli or gemini muscles, gemini branches, the two inferior articular arteries, and the tibialis antica. **P. as'pect**, aspect toward the poples or ham (Barclay). *Poplitead* is used by the same writer adverbially, and signifies "toward the popliteal aspect." **P. bur'sa**, bursa poplitea. **P. fos'sa**, poples. **P. glands**, lymphatic glands, four in number, seated in the popliteal region or space. **P. line**, linea poplitea; intercondyloid line. **P. mus'cle** is seated in the popliteal region. It is triangular, long, flat, and inserted on the one hand by means of a strong tendon into the tuberosity at the outer condyle of the femur, terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia. It bends the leg on the thigh, and, reciprocally, the thigh on the leg. When the leg is bent, it causes it to turn in rotation inward. **P. nerves** result from the bifurcation of the sciatic, and are two in number, viz.: 1, the external popliteal, peroneal nerve, is smaller than the internal, turns to the outside of the fibula at the upper part of the leg, and divides into the musculocutaneous branch and the anterior tibial; 2, the internal popliteal nerve is larger than the other, and seems to be the real continuation of the sciatic nerve. It descends vertically into the hollow of the ham, and passes beneath the aponeurotic arch of the solaris muscle, beyond which it takes the name tibial nerve. It furnishes the external saphena nerve and a number of branches that are distributed to the posterior muscles of the leg; it then passes to the sole of the foot, to be divided into two branches called plantar nerves. **P. notch**, posterior intercondyloid fossa. **P. plex'us**, plexus popliteus, formed by fine branches from external and internal popliteal nerves around the popliteal artery. **P. re'gion**, poples. **P. space**, poples. **P. vein** has the same arrangement as the artery behind which it is situate.

Poplitic, pop-lit'ik. Popliteal.

Poponax, pop'o-naks. See *Pastinaca opoponax.*

Poppy, pop'pe. See *Papaver.* **P. cel'andine**, Stylophorum diphyllum. **P. corn, red**, Papaver rhœas. **P. heads**, see *Papaver.* **P. horn**, Stylophorum diphyllum. **P. juice**, meconium. **P. pill**, opium. **P., prick'ly**, Argemone Mexicana. **P., spat'ling**, Cucubalus behen. **P., thorn**, Argemone Mexicana. **P., white**, papaver. **P., white, cap'sule**, see *Papaver.*

Pop'ulin. A bitter principle, resembling quinine or cinchonine, contained in Populus tremuloïdes.

Populus, pop'u-lus. *P. nigra, Black poplar.* The leaf-buds are officinal. Poplar wood is used in the manufacture of paper. The bark of Populus tremuloïdes, *American aspen*, of P. tremula, *European aspen*, and of Populus candicans, *Balm of Gilead poplar*, is antiperiodic and furnishes salicylin and populin. **P. balsamif'era**, see *Fagara octandra.* **P. can'dicans,**

see *Populus*. **P. pe'nula**, P. tremula. **P. tacamaha'ca**, see *Fagara octandra*. **P. trem'ula**, see *Populus*. **P. tremuloï'des**, see *Populus*.

Porcelia triloba, por-sel'e-ah tril'o-bah. See *Carica payaya*.

Porcel'lus or **Porculus**, pork'u-lus. Oniscus. Disease in which the skin becomes scaly and thickened.

Porcupine (pork'u-pine) **disease.** Ichthyosis; hystriciasis. **P. men**, persons in whom the cuticle is produced in the form of pointed prolongations, as if moulded on the papillæ, like the shorter and blunter quills of the porcupine.

Porcus, por'kus (*porkos*, a net). Vulva.

Porde, por'de. Crepitation.

Pore, (*poros*, passage). *Interstice*. Pores are the excessively minute spaces or interstices which separate the integrant molecules of bodies and render those bodies permeable. Pores have also been called *spiracula*. *Sweat-pores* are conically-dilated orifices of the ducts of the sweat-glands, visible to the naked eye in some portions of the body. A body possessing pores is said to be *porous*.

Pore'blind. Myopic.

Pored milk. Colostrum.

Porencephalia (po-ren-sef-al'e-ah) or **Porenceph'aly** (*poros*, pore, *enkephalos*, brain). Depression in the cerebral hemisphere which may form connections with the ventricle. It is generally congenital; may be also due to inflammation, embolus, or hemorrhage. This term denotes also congenital absence of part of the cerebrum.

Porencephalous, po-ren-sef'al-us. Relating to porencephalia.

Pori (po'reh) (pl. of **Porus**, passage) **bilia'rii.** Ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct. **P. cuta'nei**, pores of the skin. **P. exhalan'tes**, P. cutanei. **P. pulmo'num**, bronchic cellules. **P. resorben'tes**, P. cutanei.

Porne'um (*porneion*, house of prostitution). Brothel.

Pornia, por-ne'ah (*porneia*). Prostitution.

Pornography, por-nog'raf-e (*porneia*, prostitution, *grapho*, to describe). Description of prostitutes or of prostitution as a matter of public hygiene.

Porocele, po-ro-se'le (Eng. por'o-seel) (*poros*, callus, *kele*, tumor). Hard tumor of the testicles or its envelopes.

Poroma, por-o'mah. Induration.

Poromphalon (por-om'fa-lon), **Porom'phalus**, or **Porom'phalocele** (*poros*, callus, *omphalos*, navel). Umbilical hernia with hard and thickened parietes.

Po'ros. Canal, meatus; callosity.

Porosis, po-ro'sis (*poroo*, to harden). Chalaza; induration.

Poros'ity. State of being porous or containing pores.

Porosus, po-ro'sus (*poros*, pore). Porous.

Porotic, po-rot'ik (*poros*, callus). Remedy capable of assisting the formation of callus.

Porotomy, po-rot'o-me (*poros*, *tome*, incision). Operation of enlarging the meatus of the urethra by incision.

Po'rous plas'ter. Spread plaster, with small holes to prevent wrinkling.

Porphyra, por'fir-ah (*porphura*, purple). Purple. **P. Græco'rum**, petechiæ. **P. hæmorrhag'ica**, purpura hæmorrhagica. **P. lacinia'ta**, ulva umbilicalis. **P. umbilica'lis**, ulva umbilicalis.

Porphyrisma, por-fir-iz'mah (*porphura*, purple). Scarlatina.

Porphyrismus, por-fir-iz'mus. Scarlatina.

Porphyrization, por-fir-iz-a'shun. See *Levigation*.

Porphyrotyphus, por-fir-o-ti'fus. See *Typhus*.

Porphyroxin, por-fir-oks'in. Alkaloidal substance found in the rhizome of Sanguinaria Canadensis. Neutral crystallizable substance obtained from aqueous solution of opium by precipitation and the action of ether and dilute sulphuric acid.

Porphyruria (por-fir-u're-ah) or **Porphyu'ria** (*porphura*, purple, *ouron*, urine). State of the urine—purpuric urine—in which it deposits coloring matter—purpurin, urrosacin or urosacin, rosacic acid, uroërythrin, urorhodin, urrhodin—in association with urate of ammonium. It is considered a modification of urohæmatin, *Hæmaphæin*.

Porphyry, por'fir-e (*porphura*, purple). *Porphyrites*. Species of very hard, compound rock, susceptible of considerable polish, and used in the fabrication of mortars and slabs for the apothecary. **P., black**, ophites.

Porpoise (por'pus) **oil.** Oleum delphini; made from the porpoise.

Porraceous, por-ra'she-us (*porrum*, leek). Having the green color of the leek. Epithet given to certain excreted matters—the sputa, bile, and fæces particularly.

Porrectum, por-rek'tum (*porrigo*, to stretch). Lever.

Por'ret. Allium porrum.

Por'ret's phenom'enon of mus'cle. Swelling of muscular fibres occurring at the negative pole when a galvanic current is conducted through living muscle.

Porridge, por'ij. A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled. **P., ath'ol**, a mixture of whiskey and honey used in the highlands of Scotland; see *Mahogany*.

Porriginous, por-rij'in-us. Appertaining to porrigo.

Porrigo, por-re'go (*porrigo*, to spread, *porrum*, leek, from the odor of the discharge). *Tinea, T. capitis, Favus, Scalled head* in general, *Scallard*. Some of the varieties are communicable; often used like tinea for scalled head in general, and by some writers for disease of the hairy scalp, principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules, called favi and achores, unaccompanied by fever. Mr. Erasmus Wilson, who, with others, considers tinea to be owing to a vegetable parasite, suggested the name *Phytosis* for it. See *Phytosis*. **P. confer'ta**, P. scutulata. **P. decal'vans**, *Alopecia areata*, limited or partial baldness, consists of patches of baldness without decay or change of color in the surrounding hair, the exposed parts of the scalp being glabrous, white, and shining. The morbid condition sometimes spreads, so that the patches coalesce, rendering the baldness extensive. To a vegetable growth, forming a tube around the roots of the hair in tinea tondens, the name *Microsporon* (or *Microsporum*) *Audouini* was given; also called *Trichophyton* or *Trichomyces decalvans*. Another vegetable parasite, called *Trichophyton* (or *Trichomyces*) *tonsurans*, is developed in the root of the hair. **P. favo'sa**, *Favus* or *Tinea favosa;* contagious vegetable parasitic disease due to the achorion Schönleinii. *Honeycomb scall* or *tetter*. It consists of an eruption of pustules common to the head, trunk, and extremities, pea-sized, flattened at the top, in clusters, often uniting; discharge, fetid; scabs, honeycombed; the cells filled with fluid. It occurs both in early and adult life. The crusts of favus are of vegetable nature, and believed at one time to be formed of a parasitic plant, *Fungus porriginis*, belonging to the genus *Mycoderma*. It is now referred to a new genus under the name *Achorion Schönleinii*. The name *Puccinia favi* has also been given to it. Eczema of the hairy scalp is often confounded with porrigo. **P. fur'furans**, *Tinea tonsurans, Pityriasis*, commences with an eruption of small achores, the fluid of which soon concretes and separates in innumerable thin, laminated scabs or scale-like exfoliations. It is attended with much itching and some soreness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined. Occurs chiefly in adults. **P. larva'lis**, *Milky scall* or *tetter*, *Milkblotch*, is almost exclusively a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first in the forehead and cheeks in an eruption of numerous minute whitish achores on a red surface. These break and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrusted in thin yellowish or greenish scabs. The patches spread until the whole face becomes, as it were, enveloped in a mask; hence the epithet *larvalis* (like a mask). The disease is rather a variety of eczema. Sometimes the eruption appears on the neck and breast, and, occasionally, on the extremities. In general, the health of the child does not suffer, but the eruption is always attended with much itching

and irritation. See *Porrigo lupinosa.* **P. lupino'sa,** *Favus dispersus,* consists of minute pustules in small patches, mostly commencing on the scalp; the patches terminate in dry, delving scabs, resembling lupine seeds, the interstices often covered with a thin, whitish and exfoliating incrustation. It occurs chiefly in early life. **P. scutula'ta,** *Ringworm of the scalp, Scalled head;* vegetable parasitic contagious disease due to the trichophyton. Commences with clusters of small, light-yellow pustules, which soon scab off, and, if neglected, become hard by accumulation. If the scabs be removed, the surface is left red and shining, but studded with slightly elevated points. If not attended to, it involves the whole head. It usually occurs in children three or four years of age.

Porrigophyte, por're-go-fite (*porrigo, phuton,* vegetable). Parasitic vegetation causing favus or porrigo favosa.

Porro-Mül'ler opera'tion. An incision is made into the abdomen and the uterus is drawn out; after applying a ligature around the cervix the uterus is opened and the fœtus delivered.

Porro's opera'tion. Consists in amputation of the uterus and ovaries directly after Cæsarean section; the stump is attached to the inferior angle of the abdominal wound.

Porro-Veit opera'tion. Modification of Porro's operation, which allows the stump to fall into the pelvis.

Porrum, por'rum. Allium porrum; thymion. **P. sati'vum,** Allium porrum.

Porrus, por'rus. Thymion.

Port wine. Vinum Portugallicum. **P.-w. stain,** nævus.

Porta, por'tah. Gate. The part of the liver or other organ—*hilus*—where its vessels enter as by a gate. See *Liver.* Also the vulva. **P. hep'atis,** see *Liver.* **P. jec'oris,** see *Liver.* **P. labyrin'thi,** fenestra rotunda. **P. lie'nis,** see *Spleen.* **P. omento'rum,** foramen Winslowii. **P. pulmo'nis,** root of lung. **P. re'num,** hilus of kidney. **P. spa'tii,** intra-aponeuroticæ suprasternalis, opening between suprasternal and intra-aponeurotic space and blind sac back of sternocleidoid muscle. **P. ve'na,** *Vena portæ,* or *Vena portarum,* the system of the vena porta, or the abdominal venous system or portal system, is a vascular apparatus of black blood, situate in the abdomen, and resulting from two distinct orders of vessels united into one common trunk. 1. One of these orders, much more extensive than the other, is called *Vena porta abdominalis,* because it arises from all the organs enclosed in the cavity of the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder, and, in the female, the uterus. The abdominal vena porta has two principal roots, the splenic vein and the superior mesenteric, which have their ramifications in all the digestive organs. 2. The other set of vessels, distributed solely to the liver, has been called the hepatic vena porta. Appears to be a continuation of the abdominal vena porta, and proceeds toward the inferior surface of the liver. Opposite the transverse fissure of that organ it divides, like an artery, into two branches, which, at their union, seem to form a canal or duct, called by some the sinus of the vena porta or of the portal vein. These branches are distributed in the substance of the liver, whither they are accompanied by a prolongation of the fibrous capsule of that organ—the capsule of Glisson. The different branches of the vena porta are devoid of valves. See *Liver.*

Por'tal. Relating to the porta of the liver, as the portal system or system of the vena porta. By extension, the term has been applied to an analogous system of vessels in the kidney. See *Kidney.* **P. circula'tion,** circulation through the portal vein and its hepatic branches. **P. fis'sure,** see *Liver.* **P. fos'sa,** see *Liver.* **P. sys'tem,** see *Porta vena.* **P. sys'tem of the kid'ney,** see *Kidney.* **P. vein,** porta vena. **P. veins of the kid'ney,** see *Kidney.*

Porte-bougie (F.), port-boo-zhe'. Silver canula similar to that of a trocar, except that it is longer; used for conducting bougies into the urethra.

Porte-caustique (F.), port-kaw-steek'. Instrument similar to a porte-crayon or pencil-holder for carrying lunar caustic.

Porte-ligature (F.) (*porter,* to carry, *ligature*). An instrument for conveying a ligature to deep-seated parts.

Porte-moxa (F.). Small instrument for keeping the moxa applied to a part to be cauterized.

Portentum, por-ten'tum. Monster.

Por'ter. Dark-brown malt liquor made of malt and hops; color is due to high-dried malt. See *Cerevisia.*

Porte-sonde (F.). An instrument resembling a porte-crayon, employed for holding the style or *sonde,* and inserting it more readily into the nasal duct, during the operation for fistula lacrymalis.

Portio (por'shc-oh) **axilla'ris.** Second portion of axillary artery. **P. brachia'lis,** third part of brachial artery. **P. cervica'lis,** third portion of subclavian artery. **P. du'ra,** hard portion of facial nerve. **P. inter du'ram et mol'lem,** Portio Wrisbergii. **P. interme'dia,** intermediary nerve; middle portion of cervix uteri; see *Portio Wrisbergii.* **P. ma'jor trigem'ini,** sensory root of trifacial nerve. **P. me'dia inter portio'nem duram et portio'nem mol'lem,** Portio Wrisbergii. **P. mi'nor trigem'ini,** motor root of trifacial. **P. mol'lis,** soft portion of auditory nerve. **P. muscula'ris,** second portion of subclavian artery. **P. pectina'ta,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **P. pectora'lis,** first portion of subclavian artery. **P. supravagina'lis,** supravaginal part of neck of uterus. **P. thorac'ica,** first part of axillary artery. **P. vagina'lis,** part of cervix uteri within the vagina. **P. Wrisberg'ii,** small white fasciculus, intermediate between the portio mollis and portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves, first described by Wrisberg. The chorda tympani is a branch of the facial nerve.

Port'land ar'row root. Starch made from rhizome of Arum maculatum.

Portonarium, por-to-nar'e-um (*porta,* gate). Pylorus; duodenum.

Portulaca, por-tu-lak'ah. *Purslane, Purslain.* This plant has a watery and somewhat acid juice; regarded as antiseptic and aperient. Belongs to the Portulaceæ or Portulaceæ, natural order of plants found in S. America and S. Africa.

Po'rus. Pore; callosity; canal, meatus. **P. acust'icus,** auditory canal, internal. **P. acust'icus exter'nus,** auditory canal, external. **P. bilia'rius,** choledoch duct. **P. carot'icus exter'nus,** carotid foramen. **P. cra'nio-nasa'lis,** foramen cæcum. **P. Meckel'ii,** opening in dura mater for trifacial nerve. **P. op'ticus,** opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella of the sclerotic, through which the central artery of the retina enters the eyeball.

Posca, pos'ka. Mixture of vinegar and water, used chiefly as a refrigerant.

Posimos, pos'e-mos. Potable.

Posi'tion, false. False position. **P. of fœ'tus,** see *Parturition* and *Presentation.* **P. of a mus'cle,** period of rest; term used to denote the lapse of time between stimulation and contraction of muscle-fibre, as indicated by the myograph.

Positive. Term applied in electricity to the point at which the electric current enters—the *positive pole* or the *anode.*

Pos'itor, u'terine. Instrument for adjusting displacements of the uterus.

Posological, po-zo-loj'ik-al. Relating to posology. **P. ta'ble,** table of doses of the articles of the materia medica. See *Doses* (table of).

Posology, po-zol'o-je (*posos,* quantity, *logos,* discourse). Indication of the doses of the different articles of the materia medica. See *Doses.*

Posoqueria dumetorum, po-so-kwe're-ah du-me-to'rum. Randia dumetorum.

Possessed, poz-zest'. One affected with epilepsy or other strange neurotic affection was formerly supposed to be possessed by a demon. Hence, exorcism and various religious ceremonies were at one time employed to drive off the intruder.

Pos'set (*posca*, sour wine and water). Milk curdled with wine or any acid, or treacle. Preparation of beer and milk. **P. sack**, see *Sack*. **P. sa'go**, see *Sago*.

Possetting, pos'set-ting. Regurgitation (of infants).

Post. Latin preposition used as a prefix, and meaning after or behind.

Postarytænoï'deus. Crico-arytænoïdeus posticus muscle.

Post-axial, post-aks'e-al (*post, axis*). See *Pre-axial*.

Postbrachiale, post-brak-e-al'e (*post*, after, *brachium*, arm). Metacarpus.

Postcarpium, post-kar'pe-um (*post*, after, *carpus*, wrist). Metacarpus.

Postci'bal (*post, cibus*, food). Occurring after a meal.

Posterior (pos-te're-or) **annula'ris.** An external interosseous muscle, arising from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the ring finger and little finger, and inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. It draws the ring finger inward. **P. aud'itory fos'sa**, semilunar notch in the temporal bone dividing auditory plate from temporal ridge. **P. aur'is**, retrahens auris. **P. cen'tral convolu'tion**, ascending parietal convolution of the brain. **P. cen'tral sul'cus**, sulcus post-centralis cerebri. **P. cerebel'lar ar'tery**, posterior inferior cerebellar artery. **P. cer'ebral ar'tery**, posterior cerebral artery. **P. cham'ber**, cavity of eye back of lens. **P. cho'rioid** or **cho'roid ar'tery**, see *Choroid artery*. **P. col'umns**, see *Spinal cord*. **P. commissu'ra**, posterior cerebral commissure. **P. commu'nicant ar'tery**, posterior communicating artery. **P. cor'nu**, posterior horn of lateral ventricle. **P. cor'nual bulb**, bulbus cornu posterioris. **P. digas'tricus**, posterior belly of digastric muscle. **P. dilata'tor**, dilatator naris posterior. **P. in'dicis ma'nûs**, internal interosseous muscle, which arises from the inner or ulnar side of the metacarpal bone of the fore finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the fore finger. It draws the fore finger inward. **P. in'dicis pe'dis**, external interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore toe and second of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the fore toe. It pulls the fore toe outward. **P. me'dii dig'iti ma'nûs**, external interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring fingers, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. It draws the middle finger inward. **P. me'dii dig'iti pe'dis**, external interosseous muscle, which originates from the contiguous sides of the metacarpal bones of the second and third of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the second of the small toes. It pulls the toe outward. **P. ter'tii dig'iti**, external interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metacarpal bones of the third and fourth of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. It pulls the toe outward.

Pos'tero-lat'eral groove. Sulcus intermedius posticus; groove along spinal cord where posterior nerve-roots issue.

Pos'tero-pari'etal gy'rus. Post-central convolution of brain. **P.-p. lob'ule**, superior parietal lobule. **P.-p. sul'cus**, sulcus centralis.

Pos'tero-tem'poral sul'cus. Sulcus temporalis cerebri medius.

Poster'ula. Portion of posterior parts of turbinated bones of nose.

Postfrontal, post-fron'tal (*post, frons*, frontal bone). Distinct bone, temporary in birds, permanent in reptiles, extending downward from the postero-external part of the frontal bone.

Postgenera'tion. Latter development.

Postgeniculatum, post-jen-ik-u-lat'um (*post, geniculatum*). Internal corpus geniculatum of brain between optic tract and cimbia.

Postglenoid (post-gle'noid) (*post, glenoid*) **pro'cess.** Tubercle in front of the outer part of the fissura Glaseri; much more largely developed in some of the other mammals.

Postgrad'uate. Relating to studies pursued after graduation.

Posthal'gia (*posthe, algos*, pain). Pain in the penis or prepuce.

Posthe, pos'the. Penis; prepuce.

Posthetomist, pos-thet'o-mist (*posthe*, prepuce, *tome*, incision). *Posthetomus*. One who performs the operation of circumcision.

Posthetomy, pos-thet'o-me (same etymon). Circumcision.

Posthia, pos-the'ah (*posthia*). Hordeolum.

Posthioplastic, pos-the-o-plas'tik (*posthe, plasso*, to form). *Posthoplastic*. An epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce.

Posthitis, pos-the'tis (*posthe*, prepuce, *itis*). Inflammation of the prepuce.

Posthium, pos'the-um (*posthion*). Penis; prepuce.

Posthocalyptron (pos-tho-kal-ip'tron) or **Posthocalym'ma** (*posthe*, penis, *kaluptra*, covering). Condom.

Posthoncus, pos-thon'kus (*posthe, onkos*, tumor). Swelling of the prepuce or penis.

Posthumous, post'u-mus (*post*, after, *humus*, ground). Occurring after death. **P. child**, one born after the death of its father or taken from the dead body of its mother, as by the Cæsarean section.

Postmortem, post-mor'tem. After death, as post-mortem or necroscopic examination; examination of a dead body with the view of determining the cause of death or of establishing some interesting fact in pathology.

Postnatus, post-nat'us. Born after; in the old law writers, the second son.

Post-o'ral (*post, os*, mouth). Situated behind the mouth; applied to certain visceral arches and clefts of the vertebrate embryo.

Postpartum, post-par'tum. After delivery, as post-partum hemorrhage.

Postpedun'culus. Inferior peduncle of cerebellum.

Postperfora'tus. Posterior perforated space.

Postpharyngeal, post-far-in-je'al. Behind the pharynx, as **P. ab'scess**, an abscess seated in the areolar tissue behind the pharynx.

Postpitu'itary. Situate behind the pituitary body.

Post-plexus. Term for plexus in vertebrates corresponding to lumbo-sacral plexus in man.

Postpositio, post-po-zish'e-o (*post*, after, *pono*, to place). A postponement. Delay in the return of a paroxysm. It is opposed to *anticipatio*, which means the return of a paroxysm earlier than its accustomed hour. In this sense we speak of an *anticipating* and a *postponing* intermittent (*febris hysterica*).

Postpyram'idal nu'cleus. Nucleus funiculi gracilis.

Postscale'nus. Posterior scalene muscle of neck.

Postscap'ula. Infraspinous portion of scapula.

Postscap'ular fos'sa. Infraspinous fossa.

Postscapula'ris. Infraspinatus muscle.

Post sing. sed. liq. Abbreviation of post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.

Postsphenoid (post-sfe'noid) **bone.** Posterior portion of the sphenoid bone in infancy; it includes the sella turcica and great wings. In animals this division of the sphenoid sometimes persists through life.

Postural, pos'tu-ral (*pono, positum*, to place). Relating or appertaining to posture or position—as postural treatment, the treatment by position—of a fractured limb, for example. **P. respira'tion**, see *Ready method* and *Drowning, resuscitation from*.

Postzygapophysis, post-zig-ap-of'is-is (*post, zugos*, yoke, *apophusis*, process). The inferior articular processes of the vertebræ, two to each dorsal vertebra. The superior articular processes, also two in number, are called *prezygapophyses*.

Pot. Abbreviation for potio, potion.

Potable, po'ta'bl (*poto*, to drink, *habilis*, able). Water is said to be potable when it contains atmo-

spheric air, is not brackish, and has no mineral impregnation of consequence.

Potage, pot-azh' (F.). Broth; soup.

Potamopyra, pot-am-op'ir-ah (*potamos*, river, *pur*, fever). Marsh fever; malarial fever.

Pot'ash. So called from the pots or vessels in which it was made—*Vegetable alkali;* also potass. **P. of com'merce,** impure potassa, pearlash of commerce; it is prepared from the ashes of land-plants by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation; usually consists of potassium subcarbonate, potassium sulphate, potassium chloride, silex, oxide of iron, etc. Another variety of the alkali is afforded by burning argol in a crucible; is called *Salt of tartar.* Wormwood burnt to ashes, dissolved in water, filtered, and evaporated to dryness affords another variety of vegetable alkali, *Salt of wormwood.* Impure potash is used for preparing the subcarbonate for medicinal use. **P. water,** liquor potassæ effervescens.

(For convenience of reference, the compounds of potassium are retained under *Potassa* and *Potassæ*, while also introduced, according to more modern nomenclature, under *Potassium* and *Potassii.* For example, acetate of potassium will be mentioned under potassa, acetate of; potassæ acetas; potassium acetate; and potassii acetas).

Pot'ass. Potassa; potassa fusa; potash; protoxide of potassium.

Potassa, po-tas'sah. Potassa fusa. **P., ac'etate of,** potassii acetas. **P. antimo'niate,** diaphoretic preparation too variable for use. **P., azo'tate of,** potassii nitras. **P., bichro'mate of,** potassii bichromas. **P., bisul'phate of,** potassii supersulphas. **P., bitar'trate of,** potassii supertartras. **P. cum cal'ce,** *Potassa with lime* (potassæ, calcis, āā ℥j; rub together and keep in a well-stopped bottle; Ph. U. S.); used for the same purposes as potassa fusa, but more manageable, being less deliquescent. **P., carbazo'tate of,** potassii picras. **P., car'bonate of,** potassii carbonas. **P., car'bonate of, pure,** see *Potassii subcarbonas.* **P. caus'tica cum cal'ce,** potassa cum calce. **P., chlo'rate of,** potassii chloras. **P., chro'mate of,** potassii chromas. **P., chro'mate of, neu'tral,** potassii chromas. **P., chro'mate of, yel'low,** potassii chromas. **P., ci'trate of,** potassii citras. **P., euchlo'rate of,** potassii chloras. **P., ferrocy'anate of,** potassii ferrocyanuretum. **P., ferroprus'siate of,** potassii cyanuretum. **P. fu'sa,** *Potassa* (Ph. U. S.), *Lapis infernalis, Fused potassa, Potassa, Fixed vegetable alkali, Hydrate of potassa, Caustic potash.* It is powerfully escharotic, and used for forming issues, curing strictures, etc. **P., fused,** potassa fusa. **P., hy'drate of,** potassa fusa. **P., hydri'odate of,** potassii iodidum. **P., hydrobro'mate of,** see *Bromine.* **P., hydrocy'anate of,** potassii cyanuretum. **P., hyperman'ganate of,** potassii hypermanganas. **P. hyperox'alas,** potassium oxalate. **P. hypertar'tras,** P. supertartras. **P., hypophos'phite of,** potassii hypophosphis. **P. impu'ra,** potash of commerce. **P., i'odate of,** potassii iodas. **P. and i'ron, tar'trate of,** ferrum tartarizatum. **P. with lime,** potassa cum calce. **P. liq'uida,** liquor potassæ. **P., meph'ite of,** potassii subcarbonas. **P., monochro'mate of,** potassii chromas. **P., mu'riate of,** potassii chloridum. **P., ni'trate of,** potassii nitras. **P. ope cal'cis para'ta et ig'ne fu'sa,** potassa cum calce. **P., oxymu'riate of,** potassii chloras. **P., perman'ganate of,** potassii permanganas. **P., phos'phate of,** potassii phosphas. **P., prus'siate of,** potassii ferrocyanuretum. **P., sil'icate of,** *Liquid* or *Soluble glass;* substitute for starch in immovable dressings, applied in syrupy consistence with a brush, drying rapidly, and easily softened by hot water for removal. **P. and so'da, tar'trate of,** sodium tartrate. **P., subcar'bonate of,** potassii subcarbonas. **P., sul'phate of,** potassii sulphas. **P., sul'phate of, ac'id,** potassii supersulphas. **P., sul'phite of,** potassii sulphis. **P., sulphocar'bolate of,** see *Sulphocarbolate.* **P. sulphura'ta,** potassii sulphuretum. **P., sul'phuret of,** potassii sulphuretum. **P., supercar'bonate of,** potassii carbonas. **P., supersul'phate of,** potassii supersulphas. **P., supertar'trate of,** potassii supertartras. **P., tar'trate of,** potassii tartras.

Potas'sæ ace'tas. Potassii acetas, $KC_2H_3O_2$. **P. et alu'minæ sul'phas,** alumen. **P. azo'tas,** potassii nitras. **P. biantimo'nias,** antimonium diaphoreticum. **P. bicarbo'nas,** potassii carbonas. **P. bisul'phas,** P. supersulphas. **P. bitar'tras,** P. supertartras. **P. hy'dras,** potassa fusa. **P. hydri'odas,** *Hydriodate of potassium,* potassii iodidum. **P. ox'alas acid'ulum,** potassium oxalate. **P. oxymu'rias,** P. chloras. **P. perchlo'ras,** *Perchlorate of potassium,* has been employed in intermittents, etc. **P. phos'phas,** potassii phosphas. **P. pic'ras,** potassii picras. **P. protohydri'odas,** P. iodidum. **P. prus'sias fla'va,** potassii ferrocyanuretum. **P. pu'ræ fu'sæ hy'dras,** potassa fusa. **P. et so'dæ tar'tras,** soda, tartrate of. **P. subcarbo'nas,** potassii carbonas.

Potas'sii ace'tas (Ph. U. S.). Acetate of potassium, acetate of potassa. Makes blood alkaline, and is diuretic in small doses; purgative in large doses; dose, gr. xv–℥j or more. Used in dropsy, rheumatism, and gonorrhœa. **P. bicarbo'nas,** potassii carbonas. **P. bichro'mas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), potassii bichromas, bichromate of potassa, bichromate of potassium. $K_2Cr_2O_7$. (Procured by treating potassium chromate with sulphuric, nitric, or acetic acid, evaporating, and crystallizing.) Violent irritant poison, used as caustic in cases of morbid growths, in the proportion of from half a drachm to a drachm of the salt to from an ounce to an ounce and a half of water. Not used internally. **P. bitar'tras,** potassii supertartras. **P. bro'midum,** *Bromide of potassium;* a colorless crystalline salt, soluble in water; has the virtues of the iodide with the characteristic action of the bromides, and is therefore employed in the treatment of epilepsy, hysteria, mania, venereal excitement, chordee, insomnia, and restlessness accompanied by and dependent upon nervous excitement. Is an anæsthetic, and apt, after long use, to produce an acneiform rash; a combination of a saturated solution of salicylic acid (gr. j to each ℥j of water) or liquor arsenicalis prevents this rash. Large doses are said to occasion drowsiness and to be antaphrodisiac. Dose, gr. x–xv, three times daily; see *Bromine.* **P. carbo'nas** is antacid, antilithic, diuretic. Used internally in skin diseases; dose, gr. ij–xx. Potassæ carbonas, *Carbonate, Bicarbonate,* or *Supercarbonate of potassa, Bicarbonate of potassium.* $KHCO_3$. Is not caustic like the potassium subcarbonate, and hence has been preferred to relieve acidity. (Potass. carbon., ℥iv; aquæ destillat., Ox.). Carbonic acid is obtained from marble by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid; Ph. U. S. Dose, gr. x–℥ss. Used in forming soda powders, as well as for its antacid properties. The salt in powder is called sal aëratus. Its composition is between that of a carbonate and a bicarbonate; see *Potassii subcarbonas.* **P. carbo'nas im'pura,** P. subcarbonas; see *Potassii subcarbonas.* **P. carbo'nas e lixi'vo cin'ere,** P. subcarbonas. **P. carbo'nas pu'ra** or **pu'rus,** see *Potassii subcarbonas.* **P. chlo'ras,** potassii chloras. *P. murias oxygenatus, Potassæ chloras, Potassii chloras* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Oxymuriate, Hyperoxymuriate, Chlorate,* or *Eu-chlorate of potassa, Chlorate of potassium, Protochlorate of potassium, Kali chloricum.* Alterative purifier of the blood and humors, and as such is prescribed internally in diphtheritic and other morbid conditions, or in the form of troches gradually dissolved in the mouth. Used externally as an application to irritable and spongy gums; as a gargle in diphtheria and in the various forms of stomatitis and in mercurial sore mouth; dose, 5 to 10 grains or more. *P. chloratis trochisci,* each contains gr. v of the salt. **P. chlo'ridum,** chloride of potassium; bitter and refrigerant. **P. chlorure'tum oxyda'tum,** potassii chloras. **P. chro'mas,** potassii chromas, *Neutral yellow chromate* or *monochromate of potassium.* **P. ci'tras,** potassii citras. $K_3C_6H_5O_7H_2O$. *Citrate of potassium, Citrate of potassa* (acid. citric., ℥x; potass. bicarb., ℥xiv; aquæ, q. s. The salt is deliquescent, and must be kept in well-stopped bottles; Ph. U. S.). Refrigerant, diaphoretic, and a mild alkaline laxative, and may be

given in fever when to do little or nothing is the most advisable course. **P. citra'tis li'quor**, see *Liquor potassii citratis*. **P. citra'tis mistu'ra**, see *Liquor potassii citratis*. **P. cyan'idum**, P. cyanuretum. **P. cyanure'tum**, P. cyanidum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Cyanuret* or *Cyanide of potassium, Hydrocyanate of potassa*. Used in the same cases as the hydrocyanic acid; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$. Five grains have caused death. **P. deutocarbo'nas**, potassii carbonas. **P. et fer'ri tar'tras**, ferri tartarizatum. **P. ferrocyanure'tum** or **ferrocyan'idum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), $K_4Fe(CN)_6,3H_2O$. *Ferrocyanide* or *Ferrocyanuret of potassium, Ferrocyanate* or *Ferroprussiate* or *Prussiate of potash*. Yellow double cyanuret of potassium and iron, tbe salt from which the cyanuret of potassium is obtained by calcination. Rarely employed in medicine. **P. hydrar'gyro-io'didum**, *Iodhydrargyrate* or *Hydrargyro-iodide of potassium*. (This salt is made by the combination of iodide of potassium with red iodide of mercury.) In fractional doses its properties are similar to those of the iodides of mercury, but in a less degree. **P. hypophos'phis** (Ph. U. S.), KH_2PO_2, *Potassæ hypophosphis, Hypophosphite of potassa* or *of potassium*, is prepared by a method similar to that for hypophosphite of sodium, and is similarly employed. **P. i'odas**, *Iodate of potassium*. This salt, prepared by the action of iodine on chlorate of potassium, has been proposed as a substitute for the latter in affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces. **P. io'didum**, *Potassii hydriodas*. If a solution of potassa be poured on iodine, an iodate and hydriodate are formed. These may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter of these salts. The hydriodate—or rather the iodide of potassium, kalium iodatum, potassi ioduretum or iodidum—may be obtained by evaporation. It may be procured by treating solution of potassa with iodine, evaporating to dryness, and treating with charcoal. Virtues, those of iodine; it acts as a specific in secondary and tertiary syphilis; very useful in certain forms of rheumatism, in chronic pleuritis with effusion, and in pericarditis, also in lead-poisoning. Dose, gr. x to xx. Large doses are apt to produce frontal pain, coryza, and nervous irritability, which condition is termed iodism. **P. iodure'tum**, potassii iodidum. **P. ni'tras**, potassii nitras, *Nitrate* or *Azotate of potassa, Nitrum, Nitre, Saltpetre, Protonitrate of potassium, Nitrate of protoxide of potassium, Nitrate of potassium*. KNO_3. It is diuretic, refrigerant, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, cooling and detergent. Dose, gr. x to ʒj. In large doses it is an acrid poison. Given in acute inflammatory diseases, as rheumatism, in dropsies, scurvy, hæmoptysis, and menorrhagia. Largely used in making gunpowder. Paper impregnated with nitre and burnt in the chamber has occasionally afforded relief in asthma. Nitrous powder is a combination of nitre with calomel and tartar emetic. **P. ni'tras fu'sus sulpha'tis paucil'lo mix'tus**, *Sal prunelle, Sore-throat salt, Mineral crystal;* nitrate of potassium mixed with a little sulphate of potassium and run into moulds; its properties are those of nitre. **P. ox'alas**, *Superoxalate of protoxide of potassium, Oxalate of potassium, Salt of sorrel*, is prepared from the juice of wood sorrel. It is refrigerant, and is used to make lemonade, etc. A mixture of two parts of salt of sorrel with one part of cream of tartar bears the name of salt of lemons. **P. oxygenochlorure'tum**, potassii chloras. **P. perman'ganas**, *Potassæ permanganas* (Ph. U. S.), *Permanganate of potassa, Hypermanganate of potassa, Permanganate of potassium*. Given in cases of diabetes (dose, from gr. ij to gr. v, three times a day); also in obstinate dyspepsia. Its external applications are, however, far more important. Recommended as a caustic, being less painful and of more intense action than others; for this purpose the powder is made into a paste with water. As an antibromic and escharotic combined, in the quantity of twenty grains to the pint of water, it, as well as manganic acid, is used as a wash to gangrenous, diphtheritic, and other ulcers. It has been extensively employed in hospital gangrene, and in various strengths, from one grain to ten grains to the fluidounce, as a disinfectant. *Liquor potassii permanganatis, Liquor potassæ permanganatis*, solution of permanganate of potash, solution of permanganate of potassium (88 grains of the permanganate to Oj (Imp.) of distilled water), is officinal (Ph. Br.). **P. phos'phas**, *Phosphate of potassium, Potassium phosphate;* white amorphous salt; alterative in scrofula and phthisis. **P. pi'cras**, *Picrate* or *Carbazotate of potassium;* potassium picrate or carbazotate; has been used as an antiperiodic. **P. protox'idi hydri'odas**, potassii iodidum. **P. et so'dæ** or **so'dii tar'tras**, $KaNC_4H_4O_6,4H_2O$, sodium tartrate, *Calcareous tartar;* see *Sodii tartras*. **P. et so'dii tar'tras**, Rochelle salt. Mild saline purgative. Dose, ʒss–ʒij, properly diluted. **P. subcarbo'nas**, *Carbonate of potassium, Subcarbonate* or *Mephite of potassa*, etc. (See *Potash*.) A filtered solution of the impure subcarbonate, potassæ carbonas impura, potassii carbonas impura, pearlash (see *Potash*), evaporated to dryness. This deliquescent salt is given in the same cases as the potassii carbonas, than which it is more caustic and disagreeable. The Parisian Codex had two subcarbonates, one of which is salt of tartar; it is the potassæ carbonas purus or pura, potassii carbonas pura, pure carbonate of potassium. They are all used like the preceding. **P. subcarbo'nas impu'rus**, potash of commerce. **P. sul'phas**, *Potassæ sulphas, Sulphate of potassium* or *of potassa*, K_2SO_4. (The salt that remains after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved; the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potassium and crystallized.) Purgative, diuretic, and hepatic stimulant. Dose, ʒss to ʒij, as a laxative. In large doses it is an irritant poison. **P. sul'phas cum sul'phure** (formed by deflagrating nitrate of potassium with sublimed sulphur). Same virtues as the last. Dose, gr. xv to xxx. **P. sul'phis** (Ph. U. S.), *Potassæ sulphis, Sulphite of potassium, S. of potash, Potassium* or *Potassa sulphite*, $K_2SO_3,2H_2O$. White soluble substance; dose and uses the same as those of sulphite of sodium; see *Sodii sulphis*. **P. sulphocyanure'tum** or **sulphocyan'idum**, *Sulphocyanuret of potassium*. This salt has been prepared as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid and cyanuret of potassium, on the ground of its possessing their advantages without their inconveniences. **P. sulphure'tum**, *Potassæ sulphuretum, Kali sulphuretum, Liver of sulphur, Sulphuret of potassium, Sulphurated* or *Sulphuretted potassa* or *potash* (sulphur, ʒj; potassii carb., ʒij). Has been employed as an expectorant, but is chiefly used as a bath or wash in cases of itch, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections. **P. superox'alas**, potassii oxalas. **P. supersul'phas**, potassii supersulphas, *Supersulphate of potassium* or *potassa, Acid sulphate* or *bisulphate of potassium* or *potassa, Superprotosulphate of potassium* (the salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized). Refrigerant and purgative. Dose, ʒss to ʒij. **P. supertar'tras**, *Potassii bitartras* (Ph. U. S.), *Bitartrate of potassium, Supertartrate of protoxide of potassium, Bitartrate* or *Supertartrate of potassa, Crystals of tartar, Cream of tartar* (when in powder), *Supertartrate of potassium*, $KHC_4H_4O_6$. (Tartar of wine purified.) It is mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic, and, in large doses, a hydragogue cathartic. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon-peel, it forms an agreeable beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *imperial*. Two drachms of cream of tartar added to a pint of milk constitute cream-of-tartar whey. Dose, as a diuretic, ʒj to ʒij; as a purgative, ʒss to ʒj. **P. supertar'tras impu'rus**, *Tartar*. It is also called tartarum rubrum and red argol when obtained from red wines, tartarum album when from white wines. Tartar is the saline deposit from wines as they become aged, which attaches itself to the sides of the casks and bottles in which they are kept. It consists of a considerable quantity of acidulous tartrate of potassium, tartrate of lime, silica, alumen, oxide of iron, manganese, and red coloring matter, if the wine be red. Chiefly used for the preparation of cream of tartar.

P. tar'tras, *Potassii tartras* (Ph. U. S.), *Tartrate of potassium* or *potassa, Soluble tartar,* $(K_2C_4H_4O_6)_2,H_2O$. Saline cathartic in the dose of ʒij to ʒj. **P. tar'tras acid'ulus pu'rus,** P. supertartras. **P. tar'tras ac'idus,** P. supertartras. **P. tar'tras stibia'lis** or **stibio'sus,** antimonium tartarizatum. **P. tersulphure'tum,** potassii sulphuretum.

Potas'sio-fer'ric sul'phate. Ferri et ammonii sulphas. Made by adding ammonium sulphate to a solution of tersulphate of iron. If potassium sulphate be used instead of ammonium sulphate, potassio-ferric alum results.

Potassium, po-tas'se-um (same etymon as **Potash**). Lightest of all metals except lithium, discovered by Davy in 1807. It is very soft, and may be cut with a knife. Only the salts and oxides are employed in medicine. Large doses of the compounds of potassium act as poisons on the heart, paralyzing the muscles, especially the nerve-tissues, and produce a condition of dyscrasia. The metallic base of potassa. **P. ac'etate,** potassii acetas. **P. al'coholate,** potassium ethylate. **P. arsen'iate,** arsenias kalicus. **P. aurocy'anide** ($KAuCy_4$), white crystals; in dilution of 1 to 25,000 of serum of blood it is destructive to bacilli anthracis. **P. bicar'bonate,** potassii bicarbonas. **P. bichro'mate,** potassii bichromas. **P. binox'alate,** potassii binoxalas. **P. bitar'tras,** potassii supertartras. **P. bo'ro-tar'trate,** tartras borico-potassicus. **P. bro'mide,** potassii bromidum. **P. canthar'idate,** used subcutaneously in tuberculosis. **P. car'bonate,** potassii subcarbonas. **P. car'bonate, pure,** see *Potassii subcarbonas.* **P. chlo'rate,** potassii chloras. **P. chlo'ride,** potassii chloridum. **P. ci'trate,** potassii citras. **P. cyan'uret,** potassii cyanuretum. **P. dithiocar'bonate,** K_2CoS_2, deliquescent salt, employed in eczema, psoriasis, tinea tonsurans, etc. **P. eth'ylate,** potassium alcoholate. **P. ferridcy'anide,** potassium ferricyanide. **P. ferrocy'anide,** potassii ferrocyanuretum. **P. ferrocyanu'ret,** potassii ferrocyanuretum. **P. i'odide,** potassii iodidum. **P. iodohydrar'gyrate,** potassii hydrargyroiodidum. **P. mercurocy'anide,** P. aurocyanide. **P. my'ronate,** sinigrin. **P. ni'trate,** potassii nitras. **P. os'mate,** red soluble powder, used in epilepsy, neuralgia, etc. **P. ox'ide,** potassa. **P. perman'ganate,** potassii permanganas. **P. protoar'senite,** arsenite of protoxide of potassium. **P. protochlo'rate,** potassii chloras. **P. protoni'trate,** potassii nitras. **P. protox'ide,** potassa. **P. protox'ide, ni'trate of,** potassii nitras. **P. protox'ide, superox'alate of,** potassa, oxalate of. **P. protox'ide, supertar'trate of,** potassii supertartras. **P. so'dium borotar'trate,** tartarus boraxatus. **P. and so'dium tar'trate,** see *Sodii tartras.* **P. sozoi'odol,** see *Sozoiodol.* **P. sul'phate,** potassii sulphas. **P., sul'phite of,** potassii sulphis. **P. sulphocar'bonate,** P. thiocarbonate. **P., sul'phuret of,** potassii sulphuretum. **P., superprotosul'phate of,** potassi supersulphas. **P., tar'trate of,** potassii tartras. **P. tel'lurate,** white soluble salt, used in night-sweats of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pota'to. Solanum tuberosum. **P. bacil'lus,** bacillus mesentericus vulgatus. **P., Caroli'na,** Convolvulus batatas. **P. fly,** lytta vitata. **P., hog,** Convolvulus panduratus. **P. oil,** see *Oil, fusel.* By distilling potato oil with anhydrous phosphoric acid a volatile, colorless, oily liquid is procured which is lighter than water and boils at 102°, called *amylene* or amylen. It is best prepared from fusel oil by the action of chloride of zinc. The vapor has been employed as an anæsthetic; but it is seldom resorted to, on account of the danger of administering it. **P. paste,** paste made from boiled potatoes for the culture of bacteria. **P. poul'tice,** cataplasma fæculosum. **P., Span'ish,** Convolvulus batatas. **P. starch,** a fecula from the potato; also called English arrow root. **P. vine, wild,** Convolvulus panduratus. **P., wild,** Convolvulus panduratus.

Pot'belly. Physconia.

Potecary, pot'e-ka-re. Apothecary.

Potency, po'ten-se (*potens,* having power). Faculty.

Potentia, po'ten-she-ah (*potens,* able). Force. **P. or Potes'tas coëun'di,** capability of copulation. **P. or Potes'tas generan'di,** power of procreation. **P. irri'tans,** stimulus; anything which excites the animal economy.

Potential, po-ten'shal (*potentia*). Epithet for remedies which, although energetic, do not act till some time after their application; caustic alkalies, for instance, are called potential cauteries, in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed actual cautery.

Potentilla, po-ten-til'lah (*potentia*). P. reptans. **P. anseri'na,** *Argentine, Silverweed, Wild tansy, Moorgrass,* ord. Rosaceæ; the leaves are mildly astringent and tonic. **P. argenti'na,** P. anserina. **P. impo'lita,** P. anserina. **P. neglec'ta,** P. anserina. **P. Norveg'ica,** *Norway cinquefoil,* an indigenous plant possessed of similar properties to Potentilla anserina. **P. palus'tris,** Comarum palustre. **P. rep'tans,** *Common cinquefoil;* the roots are possessed of astringent properties. **P. tormentil'la,** tormentilla.

Potentizing, po'ten-ti-zing (*potentia*). See *Dynamic.*

Poterium sanguisorba, po-ta're-um san-gwe-sor'bah (*potcrion*). Pimpinella saxifraga.

Potestas coëundi, po-tes'tas ko-e-un'de (power of copulating). Capability of copulation.

Potex, po'teks (*podex*). Anus.

Pothomorpha peltata, po-tho-mor'fah pel-tat'ah. *Caapeba.* Brazilian plant, ord. Piperaceæ, possessed of diuretic properties, and given in strangury. **P. umbella'ta,** also called *Caapeba,* given in Brazil to modify nutrition, as in glandular affections, in which it is also used externally in the form of decoction.

Pothopatridalgia, po-tho-pat-rid-al'je-ah (*pothos,* longing, *patris,* native land, *algos,* pain). Nostalgia.

Pothos fœtida, po'thos fe'tid-ah. Dracontium fœtidum. **P. puto'rii,** Dracontium fœtidum.

Potimos, pot'e-mos. Potable.

Po'tio. Drink; haustus; potion. **P. cal'cis carbona'tis,** mistura cretæ. **P. efferves'cens antiemet'ica,** potion of Riverius. **P. le'niens,** looch ex ovo. **P. oleo'sa,** looch ex ovo. **P. pice'a,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. Rive'rii citra'ta,** potion of Riverius.

Potio'nis deside'rium (desire for drink). Thirst.

Potiuncula, po-she-un'ku-lah (dim. of **Potio**). A draught.

Potomania, po-to-man'e-ah (drink-madness) (*potos,* drink, *mania*). Delirium tremens.

Potoparanœ'a. Pototromoparanoia.

Po'tos. Potable.

Pototroman'ia. Pototromoparanoia.

Pototromoparanoia, po-to-tro-mo-par-an-oi'ah (*potos,* drink, *tromos,* trembling, *paranoia,* insanity). Delirium tremens.

Pot'ter's bronchitis, bron-ke'tis. Consumption, potter's. **P.'s consumption,** see *Consumption, potter's.*

Pot'tingar. Apothecary.

Pott's an'eurism. Aneurismal varix; anastomotic aneurism. **P.'s boss,** see *Vertebral disease.* **P.'s cur'vature,** see *Vertebral disease.* **P.'s disease,** vertebral osteitis; see *Vertebral disease.* **P.'s frac'ture,** see *Fracture, Pott's.* **P.'s gan'grene,** gangræna senilis.

Po'tus (*potos*). Drink. **P. Hippocrat'icus,** claret. **P. imperi'alis,** imperial.

Pouch of Doug'las. Recto-vaginal pouch; see *Uterus.* **P., il'eo cæ'cal,** peritoneal folds at the terminal extremity of the ileum. **P., in'guinal,** peritoneal fold behind the inguinal ring. **P., subcæ'cal,** peritoneal fold behind and beneath the cæcum. **P., u'tero-ves'ical,** recess in the peritoneum between the uterus and bladder. **P. of Web'er,** vesicula prostatica.

Pouched. Encysted.

Pouch'es, larynge'al. See *Laryngeal.* **P. of peritone'um,** peritoneal depressions; see *Peritoneum.* **P., rectal,** see *Rectum.* **P., subcæ'cal,** fold of peritoneum behind and below the cæcum.

Poultice, pole'tis (*poltos,* porridge, pottage, pap). Cataplasm. See *Cataplasm* and *Cataplasma.*

Pounce, pownce. Sandarac.

Pound (of twelve oz.) (*pondus,* weight). Libra. **A**

weight, twelve ounces troy, sixteen ounces avoirdupois. See *Weights and Measures.*

Poupart's (poo'par's) **lig'ament.** Crural arch.

Pous. Foot.

Pow'der. Pulvis. **P. of al'oes with canel'la,** pulvis aloës cum canellâ. **P. of al'oes, com'pound,** pulvis aloës compositus; pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus. **P., alum, com'pound,** pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus. **P., antimo'nial, Chenevix's,** antimonial powder. **P., aromat'ic,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **P., aromat'ic, of chalk,** see *Confectio aromatica.* **P., arsen'ical, of Côme** or **Frère Côme,** *Côme's powder* —a caustic—arsenious acid, gr. x; red sulphuret of mercury, gr. xl; powdered animal charcoal, gr. x; made into a paste with mucilage. **P. of a'rum, com'pound,** pulvis de aro compositus. **P. of as'arabacca, com'pound,** pulvis asari compositus. **P. of blad'derwrack, yellow,** pulvis quercûs marinæ. **P., bleach'ing,** calcis chloridum. **P., botan'ical, Chinese,** see *Falsifications, table of.* **P., camboge',** pulvis e gummi guttâ. **P., Car'dinal del Lu'go's,** cinchona. **P., Castil'lon** or **Castil'hon,** so called from the name of the physician who first proposed it. It is formed of sago, in powder, salep, in powder, tragacanth, in powder, each four parts, prepared oyster-shells, one part, cochineal, half a part, divided into powders of one drachm each, one of which is boiled in a pint of milk, and the decoction used *ad libitum;* demulcent in diarrhœa and dysentery. **P. of cat'echu, com'pound,** pulvis catechu compositus. **P. of chalk, com'pound,** pulvis cretæ compositus. **P. of chalk with o'pium, com'pound,** pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio. **P. of cin'namon, com'pound,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **P., Côme's,** powder, arsenical, of Côme. **P. of contrayer'va, com'pound,** pulvis contrayervæ compositus. **P., Countess of Kent's,** cantianus pulvis. **P., Coun'tess's,** cinchona. **P., Cy'prus,** Hibiscus abelmoschus. **P., Do'ver's,** pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. of Dupuy'tren, caus'tic,** formed of 1 part of *Arsenious acid* and 200 parts of *Mild chloride of mercury.* Mild and manageable caustic for causing an eschar on exposed surfaces and in lupus, etc. **P., efferves'cing,** powder, soda. **P., efferves'cing, ape'rient,** powder, Seidlitz. **P., gin'ger-beer,** see *Amomum zingiber.* **P., gout, Duke of Port'land's,** pulvis ducis Portlandiæ. **P., gray,** hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **P. of harts'horn with o'pium,** pulvis cornu cervi cum opio. **P., in'sect,** Caucasian or Persian; see *Anthemis pyrethrum.* **P. of ipecacuan'ha, com'pound,** pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. of jal'ap, com'pound,** pulvis jalapæ compositus. **P., James's,** see *Antimonial powder.* **P., James's, facti'tious,** antimonial powder. **P., Jes'uits',** cinchona. **P. of ki'no, com'pound,** pulvis kino compositus. **P. of ki'no and o'pium,** pulvis kino compositus. **P. of lemonade',** see *Lemonade.* **P. of lic'orice, com'pound,** pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus. **P. of magne'sia, com'pound,** pulvis de magnesiâ compositus. **P., myrrh, com'pound,** pulvis myrrhæ compositus. **P., ni'trous,** see *Potassii nitras.* **P. of rhu'barb, com'pound,** pulvis rhei compositus. **P., Rochelle',** see *Powder, soda,* and *Sedlitz, mineral waters of.* **P., saline', com'pound,** pulvis salinus compositus. **P. of scam'mony and al'oes,** pulvis scammonii cum aloë. **P., scam'mony, com'pound,** pulvis scammoneæ compositus. **P., Seid'litz,** Seidlitz or Sedlitz powder. **P. of sen'na, com'pound,** pulvis sennæ compositus. **P., sneez'ing,** see *Veratrum album.* **P., so'da,** *Effervescing powder* (sodæ bicarb., ℥vj, in tartaric acid, ℥v; divide each powder into 12 equal parts, and keep the parts, severally, of the bicarbonate and acid in papers of different colors). Pleasant cooling drink, taken during effervescence. *Sedlitz* or *Seidlitz powder, Rochelle powder, Aperient effervescing powder, Pulvis effervescens compositus* (Ph. U. S.) (sodæ bicarb. in pulv., ℥j; potassæ et sodæ tartrat. in pulv., ℥iij; acid. tartar. in pulv., ℥vij. Mix the bicarbonate with the tartrate and divide into 12 parts. Divide, also, the tartaric acid into 12 parts. Keep the parts, severally, of the mixture and of the acid in separate papers of different colors). See *Sedlitz, mineral waters of.* **P., spruce beer,** see *Spruce beer.* **P. of sym'pathy,** sympathetic powder. **P., tooth,** dentifrice. **P., trag'acanth, com'pound,** pulvis tragacanthæ compositus. **P., Vich'y water,** see *Vichy, mineral waters of.* **P., Vien'na** (equal parts of quicklime and potassa). In using it, it is made into a paste—*Vienna paste, Pasta caustica Viennensis*—with spirits of wine, and applied on the diseased part, previously circumscribed by a hole cut in sticking plaster; to be left on from 10 to 20 minutes, according to the depth of the eschar required. Used in cases of lupous ulceration. By fusing the potassa and lime, and raising the heat so as to cause ebullition, the caustic may be run into cylinders, when it is called *Caustique Filhos, Causticum Viennense fusum Filhos,* from the name of the author of the process.

Power (*posse,* to be able). Faculty. **P., inhe'rent,** irritability. **P., senso'rial,** see *Sensorial.* **P., ton'ic,** irritability.

Pox, poks. Syphilis; variola. **P., black,** see *Variola.* **P., chicken,** varicella. **P. doc'tor,** syphilidiater. **P., French,** syphilis. **P., grease,** see *Grease.* **P., horn,** see *Varicella.* **P., horse,** see *Horse.* **P., nod'dle,** syphilomania. **P., small,** variola. **P., swine,** see *Varicella.* **P., water,** see *Varicella.*

P. p. Abbv. signifying punctum proximum, near point.

P. r. Abbv. signifying punctum remotum, far point.

Practice (prak'tis) **of phys'ic.** Therapeutics.

Practitioner (prak-tish'un-er), **gen'eral.** Surgeon apothecary. **P., irreg'ular,** see *Irregular.* **P., reg'ular,** see *Regular.* **P., routine',** routinist. **P., spe'cial,** see *Specialist.*

Præ. In composition, before.

Præbium, pre'be-um (*præbo,* contracted from *præhibeo,* to offer, to allow). Dose.

Præcautio, pre-kaw'she-o (*præ, caveo, cautum,* to guard against). Prophylaxis.

Præcen'tral convolu'tion. Ascending frontal convolution of brain.

Præcipitans, pre-sip'it-ans (*præcipito,* to throw down). Absorbent. **P. mag'num,** sepia.

Præcipitatum album, pre-sip-it-at'um al'bum (white precipitate). Hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **P. ru'brum** (red precipitate), hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum.

Præcisio præputii, pre-siz'e-o pre-pu'she-e (*præcido, præcisum,* to cut off). Circumcision.

Præclavicularis lateralis, pre-klav-ik-u-lar'is later-al'is). Acromio-clavicularis muscle. **P. me'dius,** sterno-clavicularis muscle. **P. subcuta'neus,** muscular fascicle, seldom met with, running from internal to external clavicular extremities in a fold of the fascia of the neck.

Præcocia, pre-ko'she-ah (*præcox,* ripening early). Prunus Armeniaca.

Præcocity, pre-kos'it-e. Precocity.

Præcognitio, pre-kog-nish'e-o (*præ, cognitio,* knowledge). Prognosis.

Præcommissura, pre-kom-mis-shu'rah. Anterior commissure of brain.

Præcordia, pre-kor'de-ah (*præ, cor,* heart). Diaphragm; thoracic viscera; epigastrium.

Præcordial (pre-kor'de-al). In front of the heart. **P. pain,** described by patients as heart-burn, and referred to that region, but it does not have its origin in the heart. **P. re'gion,** the epigastric region. More properly, the region of the heart. A line drawn from the inferior margins of the third ribs across the sternum passes over the valves of the pulmonary artery a little to the left of the mesial line, and those of the aorta are behind them, but about half an inch lower down. A vertical line coinciding with the left margin of the sternum has about one-third of the heart, comprising the upper portion of the right ventricle, on the right, and two-thirds, comprising the lower portion of the right ventricle and the whole of the left, on the left. This is the præcordial region.

Præcor'dium. Region in front of the heart. **P. pe'dis,** metatarsus.

Præcornu, pre-kor'nu (*præ, cornu,* horn). Anterior horn of lateral ventricle of brain.

Præcox maturitas, pre'koks mat-u'rit-as. Precocity.

Præcuneus, pre-ku'ne-us (*præ*, *cuneus*, wedge.) Quadrate lobule on the middle surface of the cerebral hemisphere.

Præcustodia, pre-kus-to'de-ah (*præ*, *custodio*, to watch). Prophylaxis.

Prædiastolicus, pre-de-as-tol'ik-us. Prediastolic.

Prædictio, pre-dik'she-o (*præ*, *dico*, *dictum*, to say). Prognosis.

Prædispositio, pre-dis-po-zish'e-o. Predisposition.

Prædivinatio, pre-div-in-ah'she-o (*præ*, *divino*, to divine). Mantia.

Prædominium, pre-do-min'e-um (*præ*, *domo*, to subdue). Predominance of one thing over another. **P. a'quæ**, predominance of watery fluid. **P. san'guinis arterio'si**, predominance of arterial blood. **P. san'guinis veno'si**, predominance of venous blood.

Præfoca'tio (*præfoco*, to strangle). Orthopnœa; suffocation. **P. fau'cium**, see *Angone*. **P. matri'cis**, angone. **P. uteri'na**, see *Angone*.

Præfocation, pre-fo-ka'shun. Strangulation. **P., u'terine**, see *Angone*.

Præformatio, pre-for-mah'she-o. Preformation.

Prægeniculatum, pre-jen-ik-u-lat'um. External corpus geniculatum.

Prægnans (preg'nans) or **Præg'nas**. Pregnant.

Prægnatio (preg-nash'e-o) or **Prægnatus**, preg-nat'us. Fecundation; pregnancy.

Prægnax, preg'naks. Pregnant.

Prægustatio, pre-gus-tah'she-o (*præ*, *gusto*, to taste). Foretaste.

Præhensio, pre-hen'se-o. Prehension.

Prælingua, pre-lin'gwah. The anterior part or tip of the tongue.

Prælium, pre'le-um (contest). Coition.

Prælum, pre'lum. Press; tourniquet. **P. arteria'le**, tourniquet.

Prælumbaris, pre-lum-bar'is. Prelumbar.

Prælumbo-suprapubianus, pre-lum'bo-su-prah-pu-be-an'us. Psoas minor muscle.

Præmedulla, pre-med-ul'lah. Medulla oblongata.

Præmonitorius, pre-mon-e-to're-us (*præ*, *moneo*, to admonish). Precursory.

Præmorphismus, pre-mor-fiz'mus. Premorphism.

Prænaris, pre-nah'ris. Anterior opening of nasal chamber.

Prænotio, pre-no'she-o (*præ*, *nosco*, to know). Prognosis.

Prænuntiatio, pre-nun-she-ah'she-o (*præ*, *nuntio*, to announce). Prognosis.

Præ-occipital (pre-ok-sip'it-al) **notch**. Notch indicating division between occipital and temporal lobes of brain.

Præparantes (prep-ar-an'tees) **arte'riæ** (from being presumed to prepare the sperm). Spermatic arteries.

Præparata (prep-ar-ah'tah) **ve'na**. See *Facial vein*.

Præparatio, prep-ar-ah'she-o (*præ*, *paro*, to prepare). Preparation. **P. chy'li**, chylification.

Præparatum, prep-ar-at'um. Preparation.

Præpedunculus, pre-pe-dun'ku-lus. Superior peduncle of cerebellum.

Præperforatus, pre-per-fo-rah'tus. Anterior perforated space at base of brain.

Præperitoneal, pre-per-e-to-ne'al. Situated anterior to the peritoneum.

Præpotentia, pre-po-ten'she-ah (*præ*, *potens*, powerful). Great power or strength. **P. viri'lis**, great or too great procreative power on the part of the male.

Præpotio, pre-po'she-o (*præ*, *potio*, drink). Propotismus.

Præpubic (pre-pu'bik) **an'gle**. Bend in urethra anterior to pubis when the penis is in a flaccid condition.

Præputialis, pre-pu-she-ah'lis. Preputial.

Præputii ductio, pre-pu'she-e duk'she-o. Masturbation.

Præputium, pre-pu'she-um. Prepuce. **P. clitor'idis**, see *Prepuce*.

Prærectalis, pre-rek-tal'is. Prerectal.

Præsagium, pre-saj'e-um (*præ*, *sagio*, to perceive quickly). Mantia.

Præscapula, pre-skap'u-lah. Part of scapula above the spine.

Præscapular (pre-skap'u-lar) **fos'sa**. Fossa supraspinalis.

Præscientia, pre-se-en'she-ah (*præ*, *scio*, to know). Prognosis.

Præscitio, pre-sizh'e-o (*præ*, *scio*, to know). Prognosis.

Præscriptio, pre-skrip'she-o. Prescription.

Præscriptum, pre-skrip'tum. Prescription.

Præsepiolum, pre-sep-e'o-lum (dim. of **Præsepium**). Alveolus.

Præsepium, pre-se'pe-um (*præ*, *sepes*, enclosure). Alveolus.

Præservatio, pre-ser-vah'she-o (*præ*, *servo*, to save). Prophylaxis.

Præservativum, pre-ser-vat-e'vum. Amuletum.

Præservatoria indicatio, pre-ser-vat-o're-ah in-dik-ah'she-o. Preservative indication; one proper for preventing the development of disease.

Præservatorius, pre-ser-vat-o're-us. Prophylactic.

Præspinalis, pre-spin-al'is. Prespinal.

Præ-Syl'vian sul'cus. Sulcus præ-Sylvius cerebri.

Prætibialis, pre-tib-e-al'is. Pretibial.

Prævia, pre've-ah (*præ*, *via*, way). See *Placenta*.

Prai'rie bush, stink'ing. Ptelea trifoliata. **P. dock**, Parthenium integrifolium. **P. hys'sop**, Pycnanthemum lanceolatum; indigenous; plant possessing stimulating, diaphoretic, and carminative properties. **P. in'digo**, reputed to possess emetic, purgative, and, externally, stimulating qualities. **P. itch**, see *Itch*. **P. pines**, Liatris scabiosa.

Prasinum viride, pras'in-um vir'id-e (leek green). Cupri subacetas.

Prasinus, pras'in-us (*prasinos*, green as a leek). Porraceous.

Prasium, prah'se-um. Marrubium.

Prasum, prah'sum. Allium porrum.

P. rat. æt. Abbr. for pro ratione ætatis, according to age of patient.

Pravaz's syringe. Syringe for hypodermatic injections.

Praxis, praks'is. Action. **P. med'ica**, the practical exercise of the healing art.

Pre-aortic, pre-a-or'tik (*præ*, *aorta*). Situate in front of the aorta; the pre-aortic plexuses of the great sympathetic, for example.

Pre-arytenoïdeus, pre-ar-it-en-o-id'e-us. Cricoarytenoïdeus lateralis muscle.

Pre-ataxic, pre-a-taks'ik (*pre*, *a*, *taxis*, order). Referring to time previous to development of ataxia.

Pre-axial, pre-aks'e-al (*pre*, *axis*). In the study of the spinal skeleton of man and animals, all parts in man which are relatively superior, and in beast anterior to an imaginary axis drawn at right angles to the general direction of the backbone, are called preaxial. Parts relatively inferior in man and posterior in other animals are called post-axial.

Precava, pre-kav'ah. Vena cava superior.

Precerebellar (pre-ser-e-bel'lar) **ar'tery**. Superior cerebellar artery.

Precerebral (pre-ser'e-bral) **ar'tery**. Anterior cerebral artery.

Precho'rioid or **Prechoroid** (pre-ko'roid) **ar'teries**. Anterior choroid arteries.

Precommunicant (pre-kom-mu'ne-kant) **ar'tery**. Anterior communicating artery.

Precipitate, pre-sip'it-ate. See *Precipitation*. **P., red**, hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. **P., white**, hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

Precipitated (pre-sip'it-a-ted) **cal'cium ca'rbonate**. *Calcii carbonas præcipitatus*. Powder having astringent and antacid properties. **P. cal'cium phos'phate**, calcii phosphas præcipitatus; bone phosphate. **P. car'bonate of iron**, ferri carbonas præcipitatus or sesquioxide of iron. **P. car'bonate of zinc**, zinci carbonas præcipitatus; white powder derived from solution of zinc sulphate by precipitating with sodium carbonate; absorbent and protective.

P. fer'rous sul'phate, ferri sulphas præcipitatus. **P. sul'phur**, sulphur præcipitatum.

Precipitation, pre-sip-it-a'shun (*præcipito*, to throw headlong). The action by which a body abandons a liquid in which it is dissolved and becomes deposited at the bottom of the vessel. The matter so thrown down or precipitated is called a *precipitate*.

Precocity, pre-kos'it-e (*præcox*, ripening early). *Precociousness*, *Precocious maturity*. Rapid development before the usual time. See *Præotia*.

Precoracoid, pre-kor'a-koid (*pre*, *coracoid*). The sternal epiphysis of the clavicle.

Precordial, pre-kor'de-al. Præcordial.

Precuneus, pre-ku'ne-us (*præ*, *cuneus*, wedge). Lobus quadratus of brain.

Precursory, pre-kur'so-re (*præ*, *curro*, to run). *Premonitory*. That which precedes or foretells. **P.** or **Premon'itory signs** or **symp'toms**, those indicating an approaching disease.

Prediastolic, pre-de-a-stol'ik (*præ*, *diastole*). That which precedes the diastole of the heart—as prediastolic friction sound.

Predicrotic (pre-di-krot'ik) **wave.** Wave preceding dicrotic wave, as indicated by sphygmogram.

Predigastricus, pre-de-gas'trik-us. Anterior belly of the digastricus.

Predilata'tor. Anterior dilatator naris.

Predisponent (pre-dis-po'nent) or **Predispo'sing causes.** See *Causes, predisponent.*

Predisposing, pre-dis-po'zing (*præ*, *dispono*, to put in order). Making liable or susceptible, as predisposing cause of disease.

Predisposition, pre-dis-po-zish'un (*præ*, *dispono*, to dispose). Constitution or condition of the body which disposes it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause. Thus, in hereditary diseases the conformation is such that but a slight exciting cause may be required to produce them. When the disease arises solely from the predisposition, or under the additional influence of an extremely slight exciting cause, it is by some termed a disposition.

Predorsal, pre-dor'sal (*præ*, *dorsum*, back). That which is in front of the back. **P. re'gion** of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

Pre-existence (pre-eks-ist'ence) **of germs.** See *Preformation.*

Preformation, pre-for-ma'shun (*præ*, before, *formation*, the act of forming). Ancient theory of generation which maintained that the germs of every part exist, but not visibly, before fecundation, and that fecundation occasions their development. It was the doctrine of *pre-existence of germs.*

Preformative (pre-for'ma-tiv) **mem'brane.** See *Membrana præformativa.*

Prefrontal, pre-fron'tal (*præ*, *frontalis*, frontal). Term applied by Owen to the middle part of the ethmoid bone. **P. lobe**, that portion of frontal lobe situate anterior to the ascending convolution.

Pregnancy, preg'nan-see (*prægnans*, pregnant). *Gestation*, *Fœtation*, *Ingravidation*, *Gravidity*, *Utero-gestation*. State of a female who has within her a fecundated germ, which gradually becomes developed in or out of the uterus. When placed in the cavity of the uterus, by virtue of the vital force by which it is animated it becomes attached to the inner surface of that viscus, and obtains from it indirectly the nutriment necessary for its gradual development, during the space of ten lunar months or two hundred and eighty days—the ordinary *term* or *duration of gestation*, although the period may be protracted to three hundred days or upward—at the expiration of which parturition occurs. Pregnancy is commonly limited to a single fœtus; at times the uterus contains two or three. See *Reproduction*. Occasionally, one or two moles—the degenerated products of conception—alone occupy the uterus; at other times a fœtus likewise exists. In certain cases, and owing to accidental circumstances, the fecundated ovum remains in the ovarium or is arrested in the Fallopian tube. Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into natural or uterine, when the fœtus is carried in the cavity of the womb; preternatural or extra-uterine, when it occurs in the ovarium, tube, or cavity of the abdomen.

During pregnancy the female experiences remarkable changes in the condition of her organs and functions. The genital apparatus is, of course, most affected. The uterus changes its shape, situation, size, and texture. The usual *signs of pregnancy* are: Suppression of the catamenia; the abdomen gradually enlarging and forming a hard tumor; the umbilicus prominent in the latter months; the breasts increasing in size; the areola around the nipple becoming darker, and the follicles more developed; kyestein in the urine from an early period; a bluish tint of the vagina after the fourth week; about the fifth month the evidence by *ballottement*, the placental *souffle*, and the sound of the fœtal heart heard on auscultation; the motion of the fœtus perceptible, and the neck of the uterus diminishing in length at the advanced periods. **P., abdom'inal**, that in which the ovum has escaped into the cavity of the abdomen. **P., afœ'tal**, *Pregnancy without a fœtus;* produced by a false or degenerate conception or any other affection which has given place to unusual development of the uterus. Included in this class are *sarcohysteric*, *hydrohysteric*, *gazohysteric*, and *hæmatohysteric pregnancies*, according to the contents, whether flesh, water (cystic), gas, or blood. **P., bigem'inal**, *Double pregnancy;* twins in utero. **P., cer'vical**, when the development of the ovum takes place in the canal of the cervix uteri. **P., com'plex**, when the womb, besides the fœtus, contains much water, hydatids, a mole, etc. **P., com'pound**, when there are two or three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus. **P., doub'le**, pregnancy, bigeminal. **P., dura'tion of**, see *Pregnancy.* **P., extra-u'terine**, see *Pregnancy.* **P., false**, different affections of a more or less serious character which resemble pregnancy. Seated in the uterus or its dependencies, in the intestines or some other part of the abdomen, there may be a mole, hydatids, water, blood, or polypus distending the parietes of the uterus—chronic enlargement of the uterus; development of tumors, etc. in its substance; scirrhus; dropsy of the ovaria; ascites; tympanites, etc. **P., fœ'tal**, in which there is a fœtus, or more than one, in the uterus or out of it. **P., gazohyster'ic**, fœtal pregnancy caused by development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb. **P., hæmohyster'ic**, fœtal pregnancy caused by accumulation of blood in the uterus. **P., hydrohyster'ic**, fœtal pregnancy occasioned by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus. **P., intermu'ral** or **intramu'ral**, P., interstitial. **P., interstit'ial**, *Intermural* or *Intramural pregnancy* or *fœtation;* the development of the embryo in the proper substance of the uterus. The case generally terminates fatally at an early period of gestation; the thin external paries of the uterus being ruptured, and the ovum passing into the abdominal cavity. **P., mole**, see *Mole.* **P., mor'bid**, the progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder. **P., mul'tiple**, when the uterus contains several fœtuses. **P., ova'rian**, pregnancy in which the fœtus is developed in the interior of the ovary. **P., plea of**, a plea which a woman, capitally convicted, may set up in arrest of execution until she is delivered; see *Jury of matrons* and *De ventre inspiciendo.* **P., plu'ral**, when more than one fœtus is developed in the uterus at the same time. **P., pretend'ed**, criminal act of a female who, not having been delivered, presents an infant as having been born of her. This term, in French, likewise includes the case of a female who, having been delivered of a dead child, substitutes for it a living child which is not hers. **P., sarcofœ'tal**, in which there are one or more fœtuses and one or more moles. **P., sarcohyster'ic**, fœtal pregnancy formed by moles, hydatids, or a false conception. **P., sol'itary**, in this there is a single fœtus. **P., trigem'inal**, in which there are three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.

P., tu'bal, the fœtus remains and is developed in the Fallopian tube. **P., tu'bo-abdom'inal,** when the fœtus is developed in the Fallopian tube and extends into the cavity of the abdomen. **P., tu'bo-u'terine,** P., interstitial. **P., u'terine,** see *Pregnancy.* **P., u'tero-abdom'inal,** pregnancy consisting of two fœtuses—one in the uterus, the other in the abdominal cavity. **P., u'tero-ova'rial,** pregnancy with two fœtuses—one in the womb, the other in the ovary. **P., uterotu'bal,** there is at the same time a fœtus in the womb and another in the Fallopian tube.

Preg'nant. *Gravid, Breeding.* One in a state of pregnancy; one with child.

Prehensile, pre-hen'sil. Parts capable of seizing or grasping, as the hands.

Prehensio, pre-hen'se-o (*prehendo, prehensum,* to lay hold of). Prehension, catalepsy; epilepsy. Act of laying hold of. *Prehension of food* is the act of seizing and carrying it to the mouth and introducing it into that cavity.

Pre'lum. Press. **P. abdomina'le,** abdominal pressure; expulsive force exercised by contraction of muscles on contents of abdomen and pelvic cavities. **P. arteria'le,** tourniquet.

Prelumbar, pre-lum'bar (*præ, lumbi,* the loins). That which is placed before the loins. Prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion.

Premature (pre'ma-ture) **la'bor.** See *Parturition.* **P. respira'tion,** respiration occurring before fœtus is completely born.

Premaxilla (pre-maks-il'lah) or **Premaxillary** (pre-maks'il-la-re) **bone.** Intermaxillary bone of the mammalia (except man). See *Intermaxillary.*

Prem'na Taiten'sis (*premnon,* a stump). Nat. ord. Verbenaceæ. Shrub or tree of the Fiji Islands; bark is used in preparing the drug tonga.

Premolar, pre-mo'lar (*præ, molares*). See *Molar teeth.*

Premonitory, pre-mon'it-o-re (*præ, moneo,* to admonish). See *Precursory.*

Premorphism, pre-morf'izm (*præ, morphe,* shape). The aggregate of laws by which a new formation is developed from the primordial cell.

Prenanthes, pre-nan'thees (*prenes,* bending downward, *anthos,* flower). *Gall of the earth, Dewitt snakeroot, Lion's foot.* Indigenous plant, whose root and milky juice are very bitter. Used in popular practice in dysentery, and in the form of cataplasm to bites of serpents. **P. al'ba,** Nabalus albus. **P. serpenta'ria,** Nabalus albus.

Pre-occupa'tion. Condition of mind symptomatic of some forms of insanity, in which the patient is thoroughly absorbed in his own thoughts, so that he cannot be roused.

Pre-operculum, pre-o-per'ku-lum (*pre, operculum,* cover or lid, the gill-cover). Part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone which, as it descends from the cranium in bony fishes, becomes merely part of the gill-cover flap.

Pre-osseous, pre-os'se-us (*præ, os,* bone). Term applied to substance possessing properties of osseine, from which bone is formed.

Preparation, prep-ar-a'shun (*præ, paro, paratum,* to get ready). Act of making ready any substance whatever that has to be employed for any purpose. Also the product of any pharmaceutical operation. *Præparatum.* Any part of a body preserved for the use of the anatomist, or others, is also so called.

Prepared'. Ready for use. **P. bar'ley flour,** farina hordei præparata. Barley flour subjected to steam bath. **P. cal'amine,** calamina præparata; see *Calamina.* **P. chalk,** creta præparata. Chalk freed from impurities by pulverization, levigation, and elutriation, forming white powder. **P. oys'ter-shell,** testa præparata; the inner powdered shell of ostrea edulis or oyster. **P. sto'rax,** styrax præparatus; see *Styrax.* **P. su'et,** sevum præparatum; see *Sevum præparatum.*

Pre'puce (said to be from *præ, puto,* to cut off, or from *puteo,* to smell, or from *præ, pudendum;* perhaps from *pro* or *præ, posthion,* penis). *Foreskin.* The prolongation of the integuments of the penis which cover the glans. It is composed of two membranous layers: one external or cutaneous; the other internal or mucous, separated by areolar membrane. The mucous membrane lines the inner surface of the cutaneous layer till beyond the glans, when it is reflected over the latter, forming, behind the corona, a small cul-de-sac, above the corpora cavernosa, which is interrupted by a triangular duplicature of the mucous membrane, called the *frænum,* fixed in the furrows at the inferior part of the glans, and terminating at a little distance from the orifice of the urethra. The clitoris is covered by a semilunar fold formed by a continuation of the skin of the labia. It is called *Præputium clitoridis.* **P. of the clit'oris,** see *Prepuce* and *Clitoris.*

Preputial, pre-pu'shal. Belonging or relating to the prepuce; as the preputial secretion, or that which takes place from the lining of the prepuce covering the glans. **P. her'pes,** herpes præputialis.

Prepyramid, pre-pir'a-mid. Anterior pyramid of medulla oblongata.

Prerectal, pre-rek'tal (*præ, rectum*). Term applied to that which is in front of the rectum. *Prerectal lithotomy* is Nélaton's modification of the bilateral operation, a careful dissection being made in front of the rectum, so as to open the urethra at the apex of the prostate without coming in contact with the bulb.

Presbycousis (pres-be-ku'sis) or **Presbykou'sis** (*presbus,* old, *akouo,* to hear). Decrease of hearing power due to old age.

Presbyodochium, pres-be-o-dok-e'um (*presbus,* old, *dechomai,* to receive). Hospital for the aged. Hygiene of old people.

Presbyonosi, pres-be-on'o-se (*presbus,* old, *nosos,* disease). Diseases of old age.

Presbyope, pres'be-ope (*presbus,* old, *ops,* eye). One who is long-sighted or affected with presbyopia.

Presbyopia, pres-be-o'pe-ah. Presbytia.

Presbyopic, pres-be-op'ik. *Presbytic.* Relating or belonging to presbyopia or long-sightedness.

Presbysphacelus, pres-be-sfas'el-us (*presbus,* old, *sphakelus,* gangrene), Gangrene of old people.

Presbytia, pres-bish'e-ah (*presbutes,* old person). *Presbyopy.* Condition of vision, common in old persons, which consists in the circumstance of near objects being confusedly seen, while those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished. It depends generally on diminution of the convexity of the cornea, whence results an alteration in the convergency of the rays, so that they form a focus behind the retina. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which augment the convergence of the luminous rays. Also called *Long-sightedness, Far-sightedness.* A very high degree is termed *Hyperpresbytia.* The term presbyopia is sometimes limited to the condition in which—as the result of increase of years—the range of accommodation is diminished and the range of near objects interfered with. See *Hypermetropia.*

Prescapular fossa, pre-skap'u-lar fos'sah. Supraspinous fossa.

Prescapularis, pre-skap-u-lar'is. Supraspinatus muscle.

Prescription, pre-skrip'shun (*præ, scribo, scriptum,* to write). *Receipt.* Formula which the physician writes for the composition of medicines adapted to any case of disease. A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear upon its face the evidence of the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form part of it unless adapted for serving some useful purpose. A compound prescription has been divided into four parts: the basis, or principal ingredient of the prescription; the adjuvant, or that which is designed to promote the action of the former; the corrigent, or that intended to correct its operation or obviate any unpleasant symptom which it may be apt to produce; and the constituent, excipient, or vehicle, the substance which gives to the

other ingredients consistence or form. All these are seen in the following formula for cathartic pills:

℞—Aloës,	ʒj . . .	Basis.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mit,	gr. x . .	Adjuvant.
Olei carui,	gtt. v . .	Corrigent.
Syrupi,	q. s. . .	Constituent.

M. et fiant pilulæ xx.

It is obvious, however, that most prescriptions are more simple than this. The basis, for example, may require neither adjuvant, corrigent, nor constituent. See *Symbol.*

Presentation, pres-en-ta'shun (*præ,* before, *ens, entis,* being). Part of a fœtus which is felt presenting on examination *per vaginam.* When the head presents, and especially the vertex, or the feet, knees, or breech, the presentation is said to be natural; when any other part, preternatural, and the labor is styled perverse or preternatural cross-birth. When any part besides the head, feet, knees, or breech presents, the operation of *turning* becomes necessary. When a portion of the presenting mass of the fœtus becomes changed for another in complicated presentations, the case has been termed one of substituted presentation.

The six positions of the cranium, in a presentation of the head, usually recognized are three occipito-anterior and three occipito-posterior:

- Occipito-anterior
  - First position — Head in right oblique diameter; forehead backward.
  - Second position — Head in left oblique diameter; forehead backward.
  - Third position — Head in antero-posterior diameter; forehead backward.
- Occipito-posterior
  - Fourth position — Head in right oblique diameter; forehead forward.
  - Fifth position — Head in left oblique diameter; forehead forward.
  - Sixth position — Head in antero-posterior diameter; forehead forward.

Preservative, pre-zur'va-tiv (*pre, servo,* to serve). Prophylactic.

Pre'sis. Swelling.

Presma, pres'mah. Swelling.

Presphenoid (pre-sfe'noid) **bone.** Anterior portion of the sphenoid bone in infancy, including the body in front of the olivary processes and the small wings. In animals this division sometimes persists through life.

Prespinal, pre-spi'nal (*pre, spina,* the spine). Situate before the spine; the prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface.

Press (*premo, pressum,* to squeeze). Instrument for subjecting matters to considerable pressure for separation of the liquid from the solid portion. **P. of Heroph'ilus,** torcular Herophili.

Presse-artère (F.), press-ar-tair'. Instrument invented by Deschamps for the immediate compression of arteries.

Pres'sio (*premo, pressum,* to press). Pressure.

Pres'sor fibres. Nerve-fibres capable of stimulating the vasomotor centres and increasing arterial tension.

Pressorium, pres-so're-um. Press.

Pressure, presh'ur. Action of pressing. Evidences of the effects produced on the walls of the thorax or its contents by pressure from within the chest, such as bulging, protrusion of the intercostal spaces, or pressure of fluid on the heart, lungs, etc., are called *pressure signs.* **P., abdom'inal,** mode of examination as to sensibility, size, suppleness, or hardness of any morbid abdominal viscus by exerting a pressure from below upward on the abdominal organs so as to crowd them upon the diaphragm, and thus to iminish the dimensions of the cavity of the chest, noticing to what extent respiration is affected; see *Prelum abdominale.* **P. arrest'ing points,** certain points pressure on which in spasmodic affections causes the spasm or convulsion to cease, as in facial spasm. **P. excit'ing points,** points pressure on which produces spasm or convulsion. **P. myeli'tis,** see *Myelitis.* **P. phos'phenes,** see *Phosphenes.* **P. points,** see *P. arresting* and *P. exciting points.* **P. signs,** see *Pressure.*

Presternum, pre-ster'num. Broad upper part of the sternum, usually called the manubrium. See *Sternum.*

Presystolic, pre-sis-tol'ik (*pre, systole*). Preceding the contraction of the heart—as presystolic friction sound.

Pretend'ed diseases. See *Feigned diseases.*

Pretibial, pre-tib'e-al (*pre, tibia,* tibia). Situate before the tibia, as the ilio-pretibial and ischio-pretibial muscles.

Preventive, pre-ven'tiv (*prævenio, præventum,* to come before). Prophylactic.

Prevertebral, pre-vur'te-bral (*pre, vertebra*). Situate in front of the vertebræ. **P. aponeuro'sis,** the aponeurosis covering the muscles of the prevertebral region. **P. ar'tery,** ramus of the meningeal branch, and sometimes even of the trunk, of the pharyngeal artery, which is distributed to the prevertebral region. **P. fas'cia,** the layer of fascia descending on the prevertebral muscles and lying between the pharynx and œsophagus. **P. mus'cles,** see *Cervical region, anterior.* **P. plex'uses,** the cardiac, solar, and hypogastric plexuses, lying in front of the spine, in the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis. **P. re'gion,** anterior cervical region.

Prezygapophysis, pre-zig-ap-of'is-is. See *Postzygapophysis.*

Priapeia, pre-ap-ei'ah (after Priapus). Nicotiana rustica.

Priapiscus, pre-ap-is'kus. Tent of linen shaped like a penis.

Priapism, pri'ap-izm (after Priapus). A condition of constant and distressing erection, with or without any voluptuous idea or desire for venery; often symptomatic, and sometimes the immediate result of morbific causes—of the action of cantharides, for example.

Priapitis, pre-ap-e'tis (*priapos,* penis, *itis*). Inflammation of the penis; phallitis.

Priapus, pre'ap-us (*Priapos*). In ancient mythology, the deity who presided over gardens and the parts of generation; see *Penis.* **P. cer'vi,** see *Cervus.* **P. ce'ti,** leviathan penis.

Prick'et. Sedum acre.

Prick'ing. A variety of pain compared to that which pointed bodies would occasion.

Prick'le cells. Certain cells found in the rete Malpighii of the skin. **P. lay'er,** inner layer of epidermis.

Prick'ly ash. See *Xanthoxylum.* **P. heat,** lichen tropicus; miliaria. **P. el'der,** see *Aralia spinosa.* **P. let'tuce,** Lactuca virosa. **P. pear,** see *Cactus opuntia.* **P. pop'py,** see *Argemone Mexicana.*

Pride of Chi'na. Melia azedarach. **P. of In'dia,** Melia azedarach. **P. tree,** Melia azedarach.

Pride'weed. Erigeron Canadense.

Priest physic'ians. See *Asclepiadæ.*

Priest's crown. Taraxacum. **P.'s pin'tle,** Arum maculatum.

Prim. Ligustrum vulgare.

Prima cella coli, pre'mah sel'lah ko'le (first cell of the colon). Cæcum.

Primæ viæ, pre'mah ve'e (the first passages). The stomach and intestinal canal; the lacteals being the *secundæ viæ* or *second passages.*

Primaries, pri'ma-ries. Term applied to syphilitic lesions resulting from contact or infection.

Pri'mary (*primus*, first). First in place, time, or character; as primary symptoms in contradistinction to secondary. **P. cell**, see *Cell*. **P. joint**, amphiarthrosis. **P. lat'eral sclero'sis**, sclerosis of lateral column of spinal cord, causing spastic paralysis. **P. mus'cular at'rophy**, myopathic atrophy. **P. spas'tic paral'ysis**, condition similar to that due to myelitis transversalis; generally considered to be due to primary degeneration of pyramidal tract. **P. sul'ci**, those appearing first upon brain of embryo. **P. ver'tebra**, first rudiment of a vertebra formed in the embryo.

Primigravida, prim-e-grav'id-ah. Woman in her first pregnancy.

Primipara, prim-ip'ar-ah (*primus*, first, *pario*, to bring forth). Female who brings forth for the first time, who is thus said to be *primiparous*.

Primipartu'riens (*primus*, first, *parturio*, to bring forth). Primipara.

Primister'nal (*primus*, first, *sternon*, sternum). The bony portion of the sternum.

Primitiæ, prim-ish'e-e (*primus*, first). First waters, or the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

Primitive, prim'i-tiv. Primary. **P. ax'is**, see *Nerve-fibres*. **P. band**, see *Nerve-fibres*. **P. carot'id ar'tery**, common carotid artery. **P. cho'rion**, see *Chorion*. **P. groove**, primitive groove. **P. il'iac ar'tery**, common iliac artery. **P. streak**, primitive groove. **P. trace**, primitive groove.

Primordial (pri-mor'de-al) **cell**. See *Cell*. **P. cra'nium**, membranous skull of embryo. **P. kid'ney**, corpus Wolffianum. **P. o'va**, cells situate between germinal epithelium of embryological ovary, which later becomes an egg-shell. **P. u'tricle**, see *Utricle*. **P. ver'tebræ**, protovertebræ.

Primordium, prim-or'de-um (*primus*, *ordior*, *orsus*, to begin). First attack of a disease.

Prim'rose, evening. Œnothera biennis. **P. tree**, Œnothera biennis.

Primula officinalis, prim'u-lah of-fis-in-al'is (*primulus*, first, so called because it flowers in the beginning of the spring). P. veris. **P. varia'bilis**, P. veris. **P. ve'ris**, *Cowslip*, *Paigil* or *Peagle*, *Herb Peter*, *Palsywort*; ord. Primulaceæ. Flowers have been considered to be mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne. **P. vulga'ris**, leaves and roots of this plant have been used as sternutatories.

Primum vivens, pre'mum ve'vens (the first living). See *Punctum saliens*.

Primus quadrigeminus, pre'mus kwad-re-jem'in-us. Pyramidalis muscle.

Princeps, prin'seps. Rectum. **P. cervi'cis (arte'ria)**, *Cervical artery*; branch of the occipital artery which descends between the splenius and complexus muscles, and may be followed down to the lower part of the neck. **P. pol'licis (arte'ria)**, when the two collateral arteries of the thumb take origin from a common trunk, the trunk is the princeps pollicis.

Prince's feath'er. Amaranthus hypochondriacus. **P.'s pine**, Chimaphila umbellata.

Prin'cipal fo'ci. Two points in every refractory system. **P. planes of space** consist of median plane, the main horizontal, and frontal planes of space. **P. points**, in optics a lens or combination of lenses.

Principium, prin-sip'e-um (beginning, *princeps*, first). First attack of a disease; element; principle. **P. acid'ificans**, oxygen. **P. adstrin'gens**, tannin. **P. byrsodep'sicum**, tannin. **P. coria'ceum**, tannin. **P. hydrogenet'icum**, hydrogen. **P. hydrot'icum**, hydrogen. **P. oxyg'enans**, oxygen. **P. saliva'le**, see *Saliva*. **P. scytodep'sicum**, tannin. **P. urino'sum**, urea.

Principle, prin'si-p'l (*princeps*, first). Element; principium. **P., col'oring, of the blood**, see *Hæmaphæin* and *Hæmatin*. **P., diges'tive**, pepsin. **P., vi'tal**, see *Vital principle*.

Prin'ciples, imme'diate. Name given to a considerable number of substances composed of at least three elements, and obtained from animals and vegetables without alteration by simple processes, and in some measure immediately. **P., imme'diate, of animals**, *Proximate principles*, *Organic elements*, *Compounds of organization*, are divided into acid principles, fatty principles, and principles which are neither fat nor acid. The first include the uric, rosacic, purpuric, allantoic, caseic, butyric, etc.; the fatty principles are stearin, elain, cholesterin, etc. The third division includes the most important compounds of organization—fibrin, gelatin, albumin, casein. See *Organic*. **P., prox'imate**, P., immediate. **P., zymot'ic**, zymotic principles. See *Ferments* and *Enzymes*.

Pringlea antiscorbutica, pring-le'ah an-te-skor-bu'tik-ah). Plant of ord. Cruciferæ, native of Kerguelen's Land; has antiscorbutic properties.

Prinos, pre'nos (of the ancients). Ilex aquifolium. **P. gla'ber**, see *P. lævigatus*. **P. Grono'vii**, prinos. **P. lævigat'us**, *Smooth winterberry*, and **P. gla'ber**, *Inkberry*, indigenous, have the same properties as prinos. **P. padifo'lius**, prinos. **P. verticilla'ta**, *Black alder*, *Virginia* or *Whorled winterberry*, *Feverbush*; ord. Aquifoliaceæ; bark of this common shrub of the United States—*Prinos* (Ph. U. S.)—is astringent, bitter, and pungent. Berries are likewise bitter. Bark has been used as a substitute for cinchona in intermittents and as a tonic.

Prion, pre'on. Saw.

Prionodes, pre-on-o'dees (*prion*, saw). *Serrated*. Term applied to the sutures of the head.

Prior, pre'or. First, foremost. **P. annula'ris**, internal interosseous muscle, arising from the outside of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, and inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. It draws the ring finger outward. **P. in'dicis** arises from the outer or radial side of the metacarpal bone of the fore finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the fore finger. It draws the finger outward toward the thumb. **P. in'dicis pe'dis**, external interosseous muscle of the foot; arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the great and fore toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the fore toe. It pulls the fore toe inward. **P. me'dii**, prior medii digiti. **P. me'dii dig'iti**, *Second interosseous* of Douglas; external interosseous muscle of the hand; arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. It draws the middle finger outward. **P. me'dii dig'iti pe'dis**, internal interosseous muscle of the foot; arises from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the middle toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the middle toe. Pulls the middle toe inward or toward the inner side of the foot. **P. min'imi dig'iti**, internal interosseous muscle of the foot; originates from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the little toe. It pulls the middle toe inward. **P. ter'tii dig'iti pe'dis**, internal interosseous muscle of the foot; arises from the inner and under part of the metatarsal bone of the third of the small toes, and is inserted into the side of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. It pulls the third of the small toes inward.

Prisis, pre'sis. Grinding of the teeth; trepanning.

Prisma, priz'mah. A shaving; an alkali.

Prismatic, pris-mat'ik. Decomposed or separated by a prism. **P. anal'ysis**, spectrum analysis.

Pris'mus (*prio*, to saw). Prisis.

Prisoptometer, pris-op-tom'e-tur. Prismatic instrument for determining ametropia.

Pri'vate parts or **Pri'vates.** Genital organs.

Priv'et. Ligustrum vulgare.

Priv'ities. Genital organs.

Priv'y. Ligustrum vulgare. **P. mem'bers**, genital organs. **P. parts**, genital organs.

P. r. n. Abbreviation for pro re nata. Phrase added to prescriptions, signifying "According as symptoms may require."

Pro (for, before). Common prefix to words, and meaning for or before.

Pro-agoreusis, pro-ag-o-ru'sis (*pro, agoreuo*, to announce). Prognosis.

Pro-amnion, pro-am'ne-on (*pro, amnion*) Primitive amnion of the fœtal enslosure around the head of some animals, which is followed later by the definitive amnion.

Prob'able dura'tion of life. The time that a person at a certain age may live, taking statistics as a guide.

Pro'bang (allied to **Probe**). *Sponge probang.* Long slender rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach.

Probarbium, pro-bar'be-um (*pro, barba*, beard). The first beard.

Probascanium, pro-bas-kan'e-um (*pro, baskaino*, to cast a spell upon). Amuletum.

Probascantium, pro-bas-kan'shee-um. Amuletum.

Probe (*probo*, to try). To catheterize. Specillum. See *Sound*. **P., elec'tric**, probe provided with two insulated wires which, when metal or bullet is touched, indicate its presence. **P., eyed**, see *Specillum*. **P., Nélaton's**, sound, porcelain. **P., por'celain**, see *Sound*. **P., u'terine**, sound, uterine.

Pro'bing. Catheterism; act of introducing a probe into a wound, ulcer, etc.

Probole, prob'o-le (*pro, ballo*, to throw). Process.

Procardium, pro-kar'de-um (*pro, kardia*, heart). Pit of the stomach; scrobiculus cordis.

Proce'dure. Process.

Procellaria obscura palagica, pros-e-lah're-ah ob-sku'rah pal-aj'ik-ah. Mutton bird of New Zealand, etc. When the body is pressed, oil runs from the mouth. This has been used as a liniment in rheumatism.

Procephali, pro-sef'al-e (*pro, kephale*, head). Fœtuses whose heads are so large as to render labor difficult.

Procerus (pros'er-us) **nasi.** Pyramidalis nasi.

Pro'cess (*procedo, processum*, to go forward). Apophysis; processus; procedure; method of performing any operation, chemical, pharmaceutical, or surgical. **P., aud'itory**, curved plate constituting the posterior half of the glenoid cavity. **P., bas'ilar**, see *Basilar*. **P., cochlear'iform**, see *Cochleariformis* and *Tympanum*. **P., cu'neiform**, basilary process. **P., en'siform**, see *Sternum* and *Ensiform*. **P., fal'ciform** (generally described as Hey's ligament), see *Fascia lata*. **P., ham'ular**, see *Hamulus*. **P. of he'lix**, small conical projection of cartilage opposite the first curve of the helix of the ear. **P., ma'lar**, zygomatic process. **P., mam'millary**, see *Mammillary*. **P., mod'elling**, see *Modelling process*. **P., na'sal**, see *Maxillary bone, superior*. **P., odon'toid**, see *Axis*. **P. of Rau**, see *Malleus*. **P., sphe'noid**, see *Palate-bone*. **P., un'cinate**, see *Unciform*. **P., vagi'nal**, see *Vaginal*. **P., ver'miform**, see *Vermiform*. **P., ver'tical**, superior longitudinal, falx cerebri. **P., xi'phoid**, see *Xiphoid*. **P., zygomat'ic**, see *Zygomatic*.

(For other processes as Acromion, Basilar, Clinoid, etc., see *Acromion, Basilar, Clinoid*, etc.)

Pro'cesses of Die'ters. Potoplasmic processes. **P. of Ingras'sias**, see *Ingrassias*. **P., protoplas'mic**, see *Protoplasmic*. **P., ram'ifying**, see *Protoplasmic*.

Processus, pro-ses'sus. *Process.* An apophysis or eminence of a bone. See *Apophysis*. Also any part which seems prolonged beyond others with which it is connected, as the ciliary processes. **P. abdomina'lis os'sis il'ii**, broad part of the ilium. **P. accesso'rius**, accessory process of lumbar vertebræ. **P. accesso'rius spu'rius**, embryonic transverse process of sacrum. **P. acromia'lis**, acromion process. **P. acu'tus hel'icis**, crus or process of helix. **P. alæfor'mes**, alar ligaments. **P. ala'ris**, alar process. **P. alifor'mes**, pterygoid processes. **P. anconæ'us**, olecranon. **P. annula'ris**, pons Varolii. **P. anon'ymus**, jugular tubercle. **P. ante'rior mal'lei**, processus gracilis malleus. **P. arcifor'mes**, arciform fibres. **P. ascen'dens**, upper jaw-bone. **P. ascenden'tes**, superior articular processes of vertebræ. **P. basila'ris**, delicate process of bone from posterior portion of body of sphenoid, and forming a part of lateral wall of inferior petrosal sinus. **P. belonoï'des**, see *Belenoid*. **P. Blumenbach'ii**, unciform process. **P. bre'vis incu'dis**, short process of incus. **P. bre'vis mal'lei**, short process on the malleus to which the tensor tympani is attached. **P. bul'bi olfacto'rii**, filaments of olfactory nerve. **P. calcari'nus**, bony extension of septum narium. **P. cartilagin'ei**, sesamoid cartilaginous nodules in cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube. **P. cartilagin'eus hel'icis**, process of the helix. **P. cauda'tus**, lobulus caudatus. **P. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum**, superior peduncles of cerebellum. **P. cerebel'li ad medul'lam oblonga'tam**, inferior peduncle of cerebellum. **P. cerebel'li ad pon'tem**, middle peduncle of cerebellum. **P. cerebel'li ad tes'tes**, superior peduncle of cerebellum. **P. e cerebel'lo ad medul'lam oblonga'tam**, inferior peduncles of cerebellum; corpora restiformia. **P. e cerebel'lo ad pon'tem**, middle peduncle of cerebellum. **P. e cerebel'lo ad tes'tes**, superior peduncles of cerebellum. **P. cer'ebri latera'lis**, hippocampus major; cornu Ammonis. **P. cer'ebri ma'jor**, falx cerebri. **P. cilia'res**, ciliary processes. **P. clava'tus**, enlargement of funiculus at calamus scriptorius. **P. clinoï'dei**, clinoid process. **P. cochlea'ris**, cochleariform process; see *Tympanum*. **P. costa'rii**, transverse processes of lumbar vertebræ, apparently ribs massed together. **P. cricoï'deus**, slight eminence on inferior border of thyroid cartilage. **P. crucia'tus**, crucial appearance of tentorium, falx cerebelli, and falx cerebri, near the internal occipital protuberance. **P. cubita'lis**, lower and articular extremity of humerus. **P. cuneifor'mis**, unciform process. **P. cuneifor'mis os'sis occip'itis**, basilary process. **P. denta'lis**, alveolar process. **P. denta'tus**, odontoid process. **P. descen'dens**, process of recto-vesical fascia, between rectum and bladder. **P. descenden'tes**, inferior articular processes of vertebræ. **P. du'ræ ma'tris**, falx cerebri and tentorium. **P. ensifor'mes**, lesser wings of the sphenoid; see *Sternum*. **P. enteroï'dei cer'ebri**, cerebral convolutions. **P. excep'ti**, inferior articular processes of lumbar vertebræ. **P. excipien'tes**, superior articular processes of lumbar vertebræ. **P. falcifor'mis cerebel'li**, falx cerebelli. **P. falcifor'mis du'ræ ma'tris**, falx cerebri. **P. falcifor'mis ma'jor**, falx cerebri. **P. falcifor'mis mi'nor**, falx cerebelli. **P. folia'ceus**, process of the ethmoid bone projecting into the frontal cells. **P. Folia'nus** or **Fo'lii**, processus gracilis of malleus. **P. fronta'lis**, nasal process; frontal process; see *Maxillary bone, superior*. **P. fron'to-sphenoïda'lis**, frontal process. **P. glot'tidis**, projection of arytenoid cartilage for attachment of vocal cord. **P. grac'ilis mal'lei**, delicate process of bone from the body of the malleus inserted in the Glaserian fissure; see *Malleus*. **P. hama'tus**, unciform process. **P. hel'icis** or **hel'icis cauda'tus**, a tail-like process at the posterior and inferior extremity of the helix. **P. horizonta'lis incu'di**, short process of the incus. **P. incisu'ræ trigem'ini**, occasional projections on side of impression for Gasserian ganglion, at apex of petrous portion of temporal bone. **P. infe'rior**, a wedge-like plate from tegmen tympani to internal extremity of Glaserian fissure. **P. infe'rior incu'di**, long process of incus. **P. inframalleola'ris**, ridge between grooves for peroneal muscles on exterior of calcaneum. **P. innomina'tus**, jugular tubercle. **P. inter'nus calca'nei**, sustentaculum tali. **P. intrajugula'ris**, spine passing across the jugular foramen from petrous portion of temporal bone, or even from occipital bone. **P. juga'lis**, malar process; zygoma; external angular process. **P. jugula'ris accesso'rius** or **jugula'ris ante'rior**, prominence on occipital bone, forming anterior boundary of jugular notch. **P. jugula'ris me'dius**, intrajugular process. **P. lacryma'lis**, nasal process. **P. lacryma'lis ante'rior**, anterior lacrymal crest. **P. lacryma'lis con'chæ inferio'ris**, lacrymal process. **P. latera'les u'teri**, Fallopian tubes. **P. latera'lis**, portion of transverse process of a lumbar vertebra representing a rib. **P. latera'lis calca'nei**, sustentaculum tali. **P. latera'lis spu'rius**, occa-

sional process above outer condyle of femur; eminence above inner condyle of femur for insertion of internal head of gastrocnemius muscle. **P. lenticula'ris**, orbicularis bone. **P. lon'gus incu'dis**, long process of the incus. **P. lon'gus mal'lei**, processus gracilis of malleus. **P. mala'ris**, zygoma; external angular process. **P. mammilla'res**, mammillary tubercles of the cerebrum; olfactory nerves; papillæ of kidney. **P. mammilla'ris os'sis tem'poris**, mastoid process. **P. mammilla'ris vertebra'rum**, mammillary process. **P. margina'lis**, elevated ridge in the posterior border of frontal process of malar bone. **P. mastoï'deus**, mastoid process. **P. maxilla'ris con'chæ inferio'ris**, maxillary process of inferior turbinate bone. **P. maxilla'ris os'sis zygomat'ici**, maxillary process of malar bone. **P. muscula'res vertebra'rum**, secondary processes upon the vertebræ for the insertion of muscles. **P. muscula'ris**, muscular process. **P. nasa'lis**, maxillary process of palate-bone; lacrymal process; nasal spine. **P. na'si**, pyramidalis nasi. **P. obli'quo-mammilla'res**, rudimentary articular processes of the vertebræ forming the sacrum. **P. obli'quus**, articular process. **P. obtu'sus**, short process of malleus. **P. occipita'lis**, basilar process. **P. occul'tus**, small denticulate border of upper orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone. **P. odontoï'deus**, see *Axis*. **P. oliva'ris**, olivary process. **P. orbicula'ris**, orbicular bone. **P. orbicula'ris cer'ebri**, infundibulum of the brain. **P. papilla'res** or **papilla'rum**, olfactory nerves. **P. paracondyloï'deus** or **paramastoï'deus**, paracondyloid process. **P. petro'sus anti'cus**, delicate lamellated portion of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. petro'sus os'sis sphenoï'dei me'dius**, basilar process. **P. petro'sus poste'rior** or **supe'rior os'sis sphenoï'dei**, posterior clinoid processes. **P. pneumat'icus**, process between auricular process of occipital and mastoid process of temporal bone, consisting of cells in direct communication with cells of mastoid process which contain air; process which contains air. **P. ad pon'tem**, middle peduncle of cerebellum. **P. pri'mus**, handle of the malleus. **P. pyramida'lis**, pyramidal process of palate-bone; pyramid of the thyroid. **P. Rav'ii**, processus gracilis of malleus. **P. rhachidia'nus**, spinal cord. **P. rostrifor'mis**, coracoid process. **P. Sömmering'ii**, marginal process. **P. spelæ'us**, process of ethmoid bone projecting into the sphenoidal sinuses. **P. sphenoïda'lis**, prolongation from posterior inferior angle of cartilage of septum narium. **P. sphe'no-maxilla'ris**, occasional projection of the lower extremity of anterior border of great wing of the sphenoid. **P. spino'sus mal'lei**, processus longus of malleus. **P. spino'sus sphenoïda'lis**, spine of the sphenoid. **P. ster'ni xiphoï'des**, xiphoid process. **P. sulca'tus**, process of the palate-bone uniting the orbital and sphenoidal processes. **P. supe'rior incu'dis**, short process of the incus. **P. supracondyloï'deus fem'oris latera'lis**, occasional process above the outer condyle of the femur. **P. supracondyloï'deus fem'oris media'lis**, eminence above the inner condyle of the femur for insertion of the internal head of the gastrocnemius muscle. **P. supracondyloï'deus hu'meri**, occasional unciform process above the inner condyle of the humerus. **P. ta'li exter'nus**, prominence for reception of articular facet of astragalus. **P. ta'li inter'nus**, process at the posterior internal aspect of the astragalus. **P. tegmen'ti tym'pani pro'prius**, plate-like portion of tegmen covering cavities of the ear. **P. tempora'lis**, occasional process of frontal bone articulating with the temporal. **P. tere'tes**, two slightly convex bodies forming the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. They are separated by a longitudinal groove continuous, inferiorly, with the sulcus longitudinalis posterior of the spinal cord. They are crossed transversely by several white and gray fasciculi—*lineæ transversæ*, *striæ medullares*—the origin of the auditory nerves. **P. ad tes'tes**, see *Valvula Vieussenii*. **P. transver'sus accesso'rius**, accessory process of lumbar vertebræ. **P. transver'sus duræ ma'tris**, tentorium. **P. transver'sus occipita'lis**, jugular process. **P. trochlearifor'mis**, processus cochleariformis. **P. trochlea'ris**, groove in a bone for a tendon. **P. trochlea'ris calca'nei**, P. inframalleolaris. **P. tuba'rius**, projection from internal pterygoid plate of sphenoid, on which cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube rests. **P. tuberosita'tis navicula'ris**, process from the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. **P. tym'pani**, tegmen or roof of the tympanum. **P. uncifor'mis**, coracoid process. **P. uncina'tus**, uncinate process; unciform process; olecranon. **P. uncina'tus mi'nor**, lamina of the ethmoid bone covering the lacrymal or maxillary cells. **P. u'vifer**, uvula. **P. vagina'lis**, projection of male embryonic cavity to form cavity of scrotum; see *Gubernaculum testis*. **P. vagina'lis fas'ciæ transver'sæ**, infundibuliform fascia. **P. ventric'uli**, duodenum. **P. vermifor'mis**, vermiform appendix. **P. voca'lis**, projection of arytenoid cartilage for attachment of vocal cord. **P. voca'lis ante'rior**, slight protrusion on internal surface of thyroid cartilage, to which the vocal cords are attached. **P. ad vo'merem**, vaginal process of sphenoid. **P. vo'mero-sphenoïda'lis**, sphenoidal process. **P. xiphoï'des**, ensiform process. **P. xiphosterna'lis**, ensiform cartilage. **P. zygomat'ico-orbita'lis**, malar process. **P. zygomat'icus**, zygoma; malar process; external angular process.

Procheila, pro-ki'lah (pl. of **Procheilon**). Extremity of the lips.

Procheilidion, pro-ki-lid'e-on. Procheilon.

Procheil'on or **Procheilid'ion** (*pro*, *cheilos*, a lip). The extreme projecting part or margin of the lips; or a similar portion of the labia.

Procheuma, pro-ku'mah (*pro*, *chuo*, to pour). Parenchyma.

Procidentia, pros-id-en'she-ah. Prolapsus. **P. a'ni**, proctocele. **P. intesti'ni rec'ti**, proctocele. **P. ir'idis**, ptosis iridis. **P. oc'uli**, exophthalmia. **P. se'dis**, proctocele. **P. testic'uli tubulo'rum**, hernia testis. **P. u'teri**, prolapsus uteri.

Procnemium, prok-na'me-um (*pro*, *kneme*, leg). Tibia.

Procœ'lia. Lateral ventricles.

Procœlius, pro-se'le-us (*pro*, *koilia*, belly). One who has a large pendulous abdomen.

Procœ'lus. Procœlius.

Procondylus, pro-kon'dil-us (*pro*, *kondulos*, a condyle). The first joint of the fingers; the second being called condylos; the third, metacondylos.

Procreatio, pro-kre-ah'she-o (*pro*, *creo*, to beget). Fecundation; generation. **P. san'guinis**, hæmatosis.

Procrea'tion. Fecundation; generation.

Proctagra, prok'tag-rah (*proktos*, anus, *agra*, seizure). Gout in the rectum. Proctalgia.

Proctalgia, prok-tal'je-ah (*proctos*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the anus; generally symptomatic of disease, as of hemorrhoids, scirrhus, etc. **P. hæmorrhoïda'lis**, hemorrhoids. **P. inflammato'ria**, rectitis. **P. intertrigino'sa**, chafing in the vicinity of the anus. **P. rheumat'ica**, rheumatism of the anus.

Proctatresia, prok-tah-tre'zhe-ah (*proctos*, *atresia*, imperforation). Imperforate state of the anus.

Proctec'tomy (*proctos*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of portion of the rectum.

Proctenclisis, prok-ten'klis-is (*proctos*, *enkleio*, to lock up). Constriction of the anus.

Procteurynter, prok-tu-rin'ter (*proctos*, *euruno*, to make broad). Instrument for dilating the anus.

Procthæmorrhagia, prokt-he-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*proctos*, *hæmorrhagia*). Hemorrhage from the rectum.

Proctica, prok'tik-ah (*proctos*). Pain or derangement around the anus, without primary inflammation. **P. exa'nia**, proctocele. **P. maris'ca**, hemorrhoids. **P. sim'plex**, proctalgia. **P. tenes'mus**, tenesmus.

Proctisis (prok'tis-is) or **Procti'tis** (*proctos*, *itis*). Inflammation of the anus and rectum. **P. gangræno'sa**, proctocace.

Proctocace, prok-tok'as-e (*proctos*, *kakos*, evil). Disease of the rectum, said to be common in Peru near Lima, on the Honduras and Mosquito coasts, in Brazil, etc. It is called by the Portuguese *Bicho* and

Bicho di Culo; by the people of Quito, *Mal del Valle*, from its prevalence in the valleys; and in Africa, *Bitios de Kis*. An adynamic, inflammatory condition, frequently ending in gangrene. It has been attributed to bad food and the use of spices.

Proctocele, prok-to-se'le (Eng. prok'to-seel) (*proctos, kele*, hernia). *Falling down of the fundament; Coming down of the body.* Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling.

Proctocystotomy, prok-to-sis-tot'o-me (*proctos, kuste*, bladder, *tome*, section). See *Lithotomy*.

Proctodæum, prok-to-de'um (*proctos, hodos*, way, by the way). Posterior part of alimentary canal in embryo.

Proctodynia, prok-to-din'e-ah (*proctos, odune*, pain). Pain in the anus or rectum.

Proctomenia, prok-to-men'e-ah (*proctos, men*, month). Menstruation occurring by the rectum.

Proctoncus, prok-ton'kus (*proctos, onkos*, swelling). Swelling of the anus.

Proctoparalysis, prok-to-par-al'is-is (*proctos, paralysis*). Paralysis of the muscles of the rectum.

Proctoplasty, prok'to-plas-te (*proctos, plasso*, to form). Plastic operation upon the anus.

Proctoplegia, prok-to-plej'e-ah (*proctos, plege*, stroke). Proctoparalysis.

Proctoptoma, prok-to-to'mah (*proctos, ptoma*, fall). Proctocele.

Proctoptosis, prok-top-to'sis (*proctos, ptosis*, falling). Proctocele.

Proctorrhagia, prok-tor-rhaj'e-ah (*proctos, rhage*, breaking forth). Hemorrhoidal flux.

Proctorrhaphy, prok-tor'rhaf-e (*proctos, rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the rectal wall; resorted to in lacerated perineum.

Proctorrheuma, prok-tor-rhu'mah (*proctos, rheuma*, defluxion). Rheumatism of the anus.

Proctorrhœa, prok-tor-rhe'ah (*proctos, rheo*, to flow). Discharge of mucus from the anus.

Proctorrhois, prok-tor'rho-is (*proctos, rheo*, to flow). See *Hæmorrhois*.

Proctos, prok'tos (*proktos*). Anus.

Proctoscirrhus, prok-to-skir'rhus (*proctos, skirrhos*, hard). Scirrhus of the anus.

Proctospasmus, prok-to-spaz'mus. Tenesmus.

Proctostenosis organica, prok-to-sten-o'sis or-gan'-ik-ah (*proctos, stenos*, narrow). Stricture of rectum.

Proctotoreusis, prok-to-to-ru'sis (*proctos, toreuo*, to perforate). Perforation of a closed anus.

Proctotome, prok'to-tome (*proctos, tome*, incision). Instrument for dividing rectal stricture.

Proctotomy, prok-tot'o-me. Operation on the rectum for removal of stricture by incision, or for fistula in ano, etc.

Proctus, prok'tus (*proktos*). Anus.

Procumbent, pro-kum'bent (*procumbo*, to lie down flat). Prostrate with the head forward.

Procuratio abortûs, pro-ku-rah'she-o ab-or'tus. Promotion of abortion.

Prodiagnosis, pro-di-ag-no'sis (*pro, diagnosis*). Prognostication of a disease to come; diagnosis by anticipation.

Pro'drome. Symptom in anticipation of disease.

Prodromic (pro-drom'ik) or **Prod'romal.** Relating or belonging to the invasion of a disease.

Prodromus, prod-ro'mus (*pro, dromos*, course). In contagious diseases, the period immediately preceding an attack of disease, in which the precursory signs occur.

Prod'uct (*produco, productum*, to bring forth). Result sought to be attained by any pharmaceutical or other operation.

Productio, pro-duk'she-o. Production; prolapsus. **P. u'vulæ à pitu'ità**, staphylœdema.

Production, pro-duk'shun. Act of producing; the thing produced.

Productivitas, pro-duk-tiv'it-as. Fecundity.

Productum, pro-duk'tum. Product.

Pro-egumenæ causæ, pro-e-gu-men'e kaws'e (*pro, egeomai*, to lead). Predisponent causes.

Præ'lum. Press; tourniquet.

Pro-em'inent (*pro, emineo*, to project). Some anatomists call the seventh cervical vertebra the proeminent vertebra, on account of the length of its spinous process, which passes the level of that of the neighboring vertebra.

Pro-encephalus, pro-en-sef'al-us (*pro, enkephalos*, encephalon). Monster whose encephalon is situate, in a great measure, out of, and in advance of, the cranium, which is open in the frontal region.

Præotia, pre-o'she-ah (*præonta*, preceding). Premature development of sexual organization or power.

Profer'ment. Zymogen.

Professional neurosis, pro-fesh'un-al nu-ro'sis. Neurosis due to continuous use of certain groups of muscles, as seen in writer's cramp, etc.

Profile (pro'feel) **line.** Line for measuring the general facial contour.

Profluvii cortex, pro-flu've-e kor'teks. Nerium antidysentericum.

Profluvium, pro-flu've-um (*profluo*, to flow forth). *Flux, Discharge.* A term under which—in the plural, *Profluvia*—some nosologists have comprised all morbid discharges or fluxes; others, increased excretions attended by fever. **P. al'vi**, diarrhœa. **P. genita'le mulie'bre**, menses. **P. muco'sum ure'thræ**, gonorrhœa. **P. mulie'bre**, leucorrhœa; menses. **P. san'guinis**, hemorrhage. **P. san'guinis ex o're**, hemorrhage from the mouth. **P. san'guinis ex u'tero**, hemorrhage from the uterus. **P. sem'inis**, pollution. **P. ven'tris**, diarrhœa.

Profunda, pro-fun'dah (fem. of **Profundus**). **P. arte'ria fem'oris**, this large branch arises commonly from the posterior part of the crural, between the pubis and lesser trochanter. It descends deeply, situate before the abductors, passes through the third abductor above the opening in it for the trunk of the femoral, and terminates in the short portion of the biceps. The muscularis profunda gives off the external circumflex, the internal circumflex, and the three perforantes. **P. arte'ria hu'meri**, origin variable. When it arises from the brachial artery it is given off opposite the groove of the humerus destined for the radial nerve, and descends backward between the three portions of the triceps, accompanied by the nerve, giving branches to that muscle and to the humerus. When it reaches the posterior part of the bone it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the triceps, supinator longus, etc. **P. arte'ria infe'rior** or **mi'nor** is often a branch of the last, but commonly is given off from the brachial, near the middle of the arm; gives off branches to the muscles, etc. about the inner side of the os humeri. Also called large communicating ulnar or profundo-ulnar. **P. arte'ria pe'nis**, the cavernous artery which arises from the artery of the penis, furnished by the internal pudic. **P. arte'ria supe'rior**, profunda humeri. **P. vein**, distribution similar to that of the femoris profunda arteria.

Profundus, pro-fun'dus (*pro, fundus*, bottom, having a deep base). Name given to different parts which are seated deeply as regards others. Certain muscles are distinguished by the names profound or deep-seated and superficial. Thus, we speak of the superficial and deep-seated muscles of the neck, etc.; the flexor profundus perforans, etc.

Profusio, pro-fu'ze-o (*pro, fundo, fusum*, to pour). Pouring out, shedding; see *Hemorrhage*. **P. a'quæ**, discharge or breaking of the waters at birth. **P. san'guinis**, hemorrhage. **P. sem'inis**, ejaculation. **P. se'ri**, see *Effusion*. **P. se'ri in cer'ebro**, see *Apoplexy*. **P. subcuta'nea**, purpura simplex.

Progastor, pro-gas'tor (*pro, gaster*, belly). Having a pendulous belly.

Progenies, pro-jen'e-ees (*pro, gigno*, to bring forth). Offspring; progeny; superfœtation.

Progeny, proj'e-ne. See *Progenies*.

Proglossis, pro-glos'sis (*pro, glossa*, tongue). The extremity or tip of the tongue.

Proglottis, pro-glot'tis (*pro, glottis*). Each segment, separate joint, or sexual zooid of a tapeworm.

Prognathism, prog-nath'izm (*pro, gnathos,* jaw). Condition relating to being prognathous.

Prognathous, prog-nath'us (*pro, gnathos,* jaw). Having a projecting jaw. Term applied to the form of the head in which there is a prolongation or forward extension of the jaws, as in the negro.

Prognosis, prog-no'sis (*pro, gnosis,* knowledge). Judgment formed by the physician regarding the future progress and termination of any disease. **P., gen'eral,** opinion formed of a disease in the abstract; thus, the general prognosis of cynanche tonsillaris is favorable; of phthisis pulmonalis, unfavorable. **P. ex lin'guâ,** glossomantia. **P., partic'ular,** opinion formed of any particular case of disease. The particular or special prognosis of one case of typhus may be favorable, while that of another may be unfavorable.

Prognostic, prog-nos'tic. Relating or appertaining to prognosis, as prognostic signs.

Prognostice, prog-nos'tis-e (*techne,* art). Art of prognosticating; prognosis.

Progressio, pro-gres'se-o (*pro, gradior, gressus,* to step). Augmentation.

Progres'sion (same etymon). Forward movement or advance.

Progres'sive bul'bar paral'ysis. Paralysis of the tongue, tips, and pharynx. **P. locomo'tor a'taxy,** see *Ataxia.* **P. mus'cular at'rophy,** see *Atrophy.* **P. paral'ysis,** general paralysis.

Progressus, pro-gres'sus. Augmentation.

Proï'otes (*proiotes,* early in season). Præotia.

Projection, pro-jek'shun. Image or figure resulting from an impression on the sensorium. **P. sys'tems of Mey'nert,** arrangement of apparatus by means of which the impressions of the exterior surroundings are projected upon consciousness.

Projector urethræ, pro-jek'tor u-re'thre. Levator prostatæ muscle.

Projectura, pro-jek-tu'rah (*pro, jacio, jactum,* to throw). Process.

Prolabium, pro-lab'e-um (*pro, labium,* lip). Procheilon.

Prolapsus, pro-lap'sus (*prolabor, prolapsus,* to slip down). Protrusion; a falling down. Falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected. **P. a'ni,** proctocele. **P. bul'bi oc'uli,** exophthalmia. **P. cor'neæ,** staphyloma of the cornea. **P. ir'idis,** iridauxesis, staphyloma iridis, and ptosis iridis. **P. lin'guæ,** glossocele, paraglossa. **P. œsoph'agi,** pharyngocele. **P. of the o'vary,** prolapse of ovary. **P. pal'pebræ,** blepharoptosis. **P. pharyn'gis,** pharyngocele. **P. umbili'ci,** exomphalus. **P. u'teri,** some use the term *procidentia uteri* for a less degree than prolapsus—*relaxatio uteri* expressing the slightest state of all. A falling down of the uterus, owing to relaxation of the parts about the uterovaginal region. The horizontal position must be insisted upon, and the injection of astringent substances per vaginam. If the affection be not remedied by these means, a pessary may be employed as a palliative, or the operation of episiorraphy performed. Prolapsus uteri without inversion has been termed *orthysteroptoma* and *orthysteroptosis.* **P. u'vulæ,** staphylœdema. **P. vagi'næ,** protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower; this, like the descent of the uterus, may be relaxation, procidentia, prolapsus, or complete inversion. **P. vesi'cæ,** prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra.

Prolectatio, pro-lek-tah'she-o (*prolecto,* to entice). Action of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

Prolepsis, pro-lep'sis. Prognosis; prediction.

Proleptics, pro-lep'tiks (*pro, lambano,* to seize hold of). The art and science of predicting in medicine.

Prolepticus, pro-lep'tik-us. Anticipating; prognosticating,

Proles, pro'lees (*proles,* offspring). Progeny. See *Progenies.*

Prolicide, pro'le-side (*proles,* offspring, *cædo,* to kill). Destruction of offspring; fœticide as well as infanticide.

Proliferation, pro-lif-e-ra'shun (*proles,* offspring, *fero,* to carry). See *Cytogeny.*

Proliferous, pro-lif'er-us (*proles,* offspring, *fero,* to carry). Term especially applied to cysts, *proliferous cysts,* which appear to have the power of producing more highly organized and even vascular structures, as complex ovarian cysts, mammary cysts, etc.

Prolific, pro-lif'ik (*proles,* offspring, *facio,* to make). That which has the faculty of engendering; applied to man and animals, and to their sperm or seed, as well as to remedies which, by strengthening the genital organs, increase the secretion of sperm.

Proligerous, pro-lij'er-us (*proles,* offspring, *gero,* to carry). That which is connected with carrying the offspring. **P. disk** or **lay'er,** *Germ disk* or *hill.* Granular layer, situate generally toward the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which the true ovum or ovule exists.

Promalacterium, pro-mal-ak-ta're-um (*pro, malasso,* to soften). The room in the ancient gymnasium in which the body was softened and anointed, one of the operations in bathing.

Promanus, pro-man'us (*pro, manus,* hand). See *Digitus* and *Pollex.*

Prometopidia, pro-me-to-pid'e-ah. Frontal bandages.

Prometo'pis (*pro, metopon,* forehead), The skin of the forehead in which are wrinkles.

Prominentia, prom-in-en'she-ah (*promineo,* to jut out). Prolapsus; protuberance. **P. annula'ris cer'ebri,** pons Varolii **P. cana'lis facia'lis,** prominence of aqueduct of Fallopius on inner wall of tympanum. **P. cor'neæ,** see *Ceratocele.* **P. laryn'gis,** pomum Adami. **P. os'sis contin'ua,** apophysis.

Prominentiæ albicantes, prom-in-en'she-e al-be-kan'tees. Mammillary tubercles. **P. semiova'les medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** corpora olivaria. **P. tuba'ria pharyn'gis,** prominence at opening of Eustachian tube into the pharynx.

Promonto'rium. Promontory. **P. facie'i,** nose. **P. os'sis sac'ri,** see *Sacrum.*

Promontory, prom'on-to-re (*pro, mons,* mountain). Small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, corresponding to the external scala of the cochlea, and especially to the outer side of the vestibule. **P. of sa'crum,** see *Sacrum.*

Pronation, pro-na'shun (*pronus,* inclined forward). Anatomists understand by pronation the motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inward.

Prona'to-flex'or mass. Mass of pronator and flexor muscles at medial and palmar surface of forearm.

Pronator, pro-nah'tor. That which produces the motion of pronation. This name has been given to muscles of the forearm. **P. obli'quus,** P. radii teres. **P. quadra'tus,** this muscle is situate at the anterior, inferior, and profound part of the forearm, is flat and square, and is attached, within, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the ulna, and without to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the radius. It produces the motion of pronation. **P. ra'dii te'res,** muscle seated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; is long, flat, and larger above than below; is attached, above, to the inner tuberosity of the humerus and to the coronoid process of the ulna; thence it passes obliquely downward and outward, and terminates at the middle of the outer surface of the radius. It causes the radius to turn on the ulna, to produce the motion of pronation; can also bend the forearm on the arm, and conversely. **P. rotun'dus,** P. radii teres. **P. te'res,** P. radii teres. **P. tib'iæ,** peroneo-tibialis.

Pronaus, pro-nah'us (*pro, naos,* temple). Vestibulum.

Pronephric (pro-nef'rik) **duct.** Duct of the primordial or head kidney.

Pronephros, pro-nef'ros (*pro, nephros,* kidney). Primordial or head kidney.

Pronervatio, pro-nur-vah'she-o (*pro, nervus,* tendon). Aponeurosis; tendon.

Pronœa, pro-ne'ah (*pro, noeo*, to know). Prognosis.

Pronucleus, pro-nu'kle-us. Primitive nucleus of an ovum or spermatozoon.

Pronunciation, pro-nun-se-a'shun (*pro, nuncio*, to tell). Mode of articulating or giving accent or utterance to words.

Pro-odontus, pro-o-don'tus (*pro, odous*, tooth). Term relating to skulls in which a line between the subnasal and alveolar points makes an angle of from 23° to 50° with radius fixus.

Proof spirit. See *Spiritus tenuior*.

Pro-otic, pro-o'tik (*pro, ous*, ear). Term applied to that form of ossification which gives rise to the upper part of the petrous bone and to part of the mastoid.

Pro-ovarium, pro-o-vah're-um. See *Parovarium*.

Prop cells, Hen'sen's. The outer layer of the organ of Corti consists of outer hair-cells and cylindroid epithelial cells, which last have received this name.

Propagation, prop-a-ga'shun (*propago, propagatum*, to multiply). Reproduction; increase.

Proparateresis, pro-par-at-er-a'sis. Prophylaxis.

Propathia, pro-path-e'ah (*pro, pathos*, disease). Prodromus.

Propendentia, pro-pen-den'she-ah (*pro, pendo*, to hang). Prolapsus.

Propenyl (prop'en-il), **hy'drate of.** Glycerin.

Propep'sin. Zymogen already existing in cell-granules convertible into pepsin.

Propeptone, pro-pep'tone (*pro, peptone*). Result of digestion in the stomach and pancreas; same as hemialbumose.

Propeptonuria, pro-pep-to-nu're-ah (*pro, peptone, ouron*, urine). Urine voided containing propeptone.

Proper light of ret'ina. Light noticed by the retina after exclusion of external light.

Properitone'al. Situate anterior to the peritoneum.

Prop'erties, phys'ical, of tis'sues. These are flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, contractility with power of corrugation, imbibition, and osmose. **P., vi'tal**, those depending upon the vital force, as contractility.

Prop'erty (*proprius*, proper). That which belongs distinctively to a thing. See *Properties*.

Prophasis, prof'as-is (*prophaino*, to announce). Cause, especially remote cause; prognosis.

Prophetin, prof'et-in. Bitter principle derived from Cucumis prophetarum and Ecballium elaterium.

Prophthalmus, prof-thal'mus (*pro, ophthalmos*, eye). Exophthalmus.

Prophylactic, prof-il-ak'tik (*pro, phulasso*, to defend). Preservative or preventive. **P. med'icine**, hygiene.

Prophylaxis, prof-il-aks'is. Preservative or preventive treatment.

Prophysis, prof'is-is (*prophusis*, germination; growing together). Symblepharon.

Propionitrite, pro-pe-o-ni'trite. Hydrocyanic ether.

Proplexus, pro-pleks'us. Choroid plexus of lateral ventricles of the brain.

Propodialia, pro-pod-e-al'e-ah (*propodon*, before the feet). Proximal segment of humerus and tibialis.

Propolis, prop'o-lis (*pro, polis*, city; literally, that which is before the city). *Beebread.* Red resinous matter with which the bees cover the bottom of the hive. Has been employed in simple mucous diarrhœa and dysentery; smelling of it has been esteemed antiasthmatic.

Propoma, prop'o-mah (*pro, poma*, drink). Ancient name of a medicine composed of seven parts of honey and four of wine, taken before a meal.

Proportio, pro-por'she-o (*pro, portio*). Symmetry.

Propositum, pro-poz'it-um (*pro, pono, positum*, to place). Intention.

Propotisma, pro-po-tiz'mah. Mixture.

Propotismus, pro-po-tiz'mus (*pro, potizo*, to give to drink). Ancient name for medicines given to the patients before purging them, and, in some sort, to prepare them.

Proprietas, pro-pre'et-as. Property.

Proprius auris externæ, pro'pre-us aw'ris eks-tur'na. Retrahens auris.

Proptoma, prop-to'mah (*pro, pipto*, to fall). Prolapsus. **P. auricula'rum**, *Flap ear;* lobe of the ear broad, loose, and pendent from birth. **P. scro'ti**, relaxation of the scrotum.

Proptosis, prop-to'sis (*pro, ptosis*, falling down). Prolapsus. **P. oc'uli**, exophthalmia. **P. pal'pebræ**, blepharoptosis. **P. u'vulæ**, staphylœdema.

Proptysis, prop'tis-is (*pro, ptuo*, to spit). Expectoration.

Propyl, pro'pil. Radical of propylic acid.

Propylamine, prop-il'am-in. $C_3H_7NH_2$. Occurs in Chenopodium vulvaria, in the flowers of Cratægus oxyacantha, the fruit of Sorbus aucuparia, in Secale cornutum, herring pickle, cod-liver oil, urine, etc., and in cultures of bacteria of human fæces on gelatin. Two compounds of this name are known, both having ammoniacal and fish-like odor. Propylamine has been used in acute and chronic rheumatism, but its virtues have been greatly exaggerated. The chloride and iodide have been given in like cases. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Prora, pro'rah. Occiput.

Prorrhesis, pror-rha'sis. Prognosis.

Proruptio sanguinis, pro-rup'she-o san'gwin-is (*pro, rumpo, ruptum*, to break). Hemorrhage.

Pros. In composition, generally signifies in addition to, over and above, besides.

Prosarthrosis, pros-ar-thro'sis (*pros, arthroo*, to attach by joints). Diarthrosis.

Prosbole, pros'bo-la (*pros, ballo*, to strike). Impression.

Proschysis, pros'kis-is (*pros, chuo*, to pour). Affusion.

Proscolex, pros-ko'leks (*pro*, before, *scolex*, worm). First embryonic stage of scolex after leaving the egg.

Proscollesis, pros-col-la'sis (*pros, kolla*, glue). Adherence; agglutination.

Prosectio, pro-sek'she-o (*pro, seco*, to cut). Anatomy.

Prosector, pro-sek'tor (*pro, seco*, to cut). Dissector. One who dissects cadavers for anatomical lectures.

Prosencephalic (pros-en-sef-al'ik) **arch.** Neural arch of frontal vertebra.

Prosencephalon, pros-en-sef'al-on (*pros, encephalos*). *Fore-brain.* One of the principal secondary divisions of the primordial medullary tube. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, corpus callosum, corpora striata, fornix, lateral ventricles, and olfactory nerve.

Proslepsis, pros-lep'sis (*pros, lambano*, to seize hold of). Prehension.

Proslysis, pros'lis-is. Catalysis.

Prosodos, pros'o-dos (*pros, hodos*, a way). Entrance to a canal or duct.

Prosopalgia, pros-o-pal'je-ah (*prosopon, algos*, pain). Facial neuralgia.

Prosopantra, pros-o-pan'trah (*prosopon, antron*, cavity). Frontal sinuses.

Prosopantritis, pros-o-pan-tre'tis (*prosopantra, itis*). Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Prosopecta'sia (*prosopon*, face, *ektasis*, enlargement). Enlargement of the face due to disease.

Prosopis dulcis, pros-o'pis dul'sis. Ord. Leguminosæ. Tree of rather large size, native of Peru; fruit —*Pacay*—is a pod from 20 to 24 inches long, containing black seeds imbedded in a white, soft, flaky substance, which last is eaten by the Limenos.

Prosopocarcinoma, pros-o-po-kar-sin-o'mah (*prosopon*, face, *carcinoma*). Cancerous ulcer of the face.

Prosopodidymus, pros-o-po-did'im-us (*prosopon, didumos*). Diprosopus.

Prosopodynia, pros-o-po-din'e-ah (*prosopon, odune*, pain). Neuralgia, facial.

Prosopodysmorphia, pros-o-po-dis-morf'e-ah (*prosopon, dus*, with difficulty, *morphe*, shape). Malformation or atrophy of the face, as where the process of nutrition suffers from diminished nervous influence.

Prosopology, pros-o-pol'o-je (*prosopon, logos*, discourse). Physiognomy.

Prosopomantia, pros-o-po-man-te'ah (*prosopon, manteia,* divination). Physiognomy.

Prosopon, pros-o'pon. Face.

Prosoponeuralgia, pros-o-po-nu-ral'je-ah (*prosopon, neuralgia*). Facial neuralgia.

Prosopoparalysis, pros-o-po-par-al'is-is (*prosopon, paralysis*). Palsy, Bell's.

Prosoporrheu'ma (*prosopon, rheuma,* defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism affecting the face.

Prosoposalgia, pros-o-po-sal'je-ah (*prosopon, algos,* pain). Neuralgia of the face.

Prosoposis, pros-o-po'sis (*prosopon*). Physiognomy.

Prosopospasmus, pros-o-po-spaz'mus (*prosopon, spasmus*). Canine laugh.

Prosoposternodymia, pro-so-po-stur-no-dim'e-ah (*prosopon, sternum, duo,* to mingle). See *Cephalosomatodymia.*

Prosopothoracop'agus. Thoracopagus with coalescence of head, chest, and abdomen.

Prosopotocia, pro-so-po-to'se-ah (*prosopon, tokos,* parturition). Labor with face presentation.

Prosoprosopus, pros-o-pros-o'pus (*proso,* forward, *prosopon,* face). Name given to skulls in which the line from nasion to alveolar point forms an angle of from 66.5° to 78° with the fixed radius (Lissauer).

Prosorhinus, pros-o-rhe'nus (*proso,* forward, *rhis,* nose). Name given to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to subnasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 66.5° to 77° (Lissauer).

Prosperitas valetudinis, pros-per'it-as val-e-tu'dinis (*prosper,* favorable, *valetudo,* health). A condition of perfect health.

Prosphora, pros'fo-rah (*pros, phero,* to bring). Prehension.

Prosphysis, pros'fis-is (*pros, phuo,* to grow). Adhesion, adherence, connection. In a more limited sense this word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves or with the globe of the eye. See *Ankyloblepharon.*

Prostasis, pros'tas-is (*pro, stasis,* station). Superiority, preponderance, or abundance, as of excrementitious humors.

Prostata, pros'tat-ah. Prostate. **P. adenoï'des,** prostate. **P. Bartholi'ni,** Cowper's glands in the female. **P. glan'dula,** prostate. **P. mulie'bris,** Cowper's glands in the female.

Prostatæ, pros'ta-te. Prostate. **P. adenoï'des,** prostate. **P. glandulo'sæ,** prostate.

Prostatal, pros'ta-tal. Prostatic.

Prostatalgia, pros-tat-al'je-ah (*prostate, algos,* pain). Pain in the prostate.

Prostatauxe, pros-tat-awks'e (*prostate, auxe,* increase). Enlargement of the prostate.

Prostate, pros'tat (*pro, istemi,* to stand). *Prostate gland.* Glandular, cordiform body, the size of a chestnut, situate before the neck of the bladder, behind the symphysis pubis, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory outlets, to the number of 10 or 12, open into the part of the urethra that traverses it, and pour into it a whitish viscid humor —*Liquor prostaticus*—intended to lubricate the interior of the urethra and to serve as a vehicle for the sperm in its ejaculation. It is usually described as consisting of three lobes, two *lateral,* and one *middle* fitted in between them on the under side, and lying beneath the neck of the bladder and the immediately adjacent part of the urethra. This is the *Lobus medius, Caruncula* or *Tuberculum Morgagnii, Isthmus prostatæ, Lobus pathologicus* or *inferior.* **P., ante'rior,** see *Cowper's glands.*

Prostatectomy, pros-tat-ek'to-me (*prostata, ektome,* cutting out). Excision of more or less of the prostate gland.

Prostatelcosis (pros-tat-el-ko'sis) or **Prostathelco'sis** (*prostate, helkos,* ulcer). Ulceration of the prostate.

Prostatic, pros-tat'ik. *Prostatal.* Belonging or relating to the prostate. The *superior prostatic muscles* pass from the pubis to the lateral parts of the prostate. The *inferior prostatic muscles* are fleshy fibres which, from the lateral parts of the urethra, near its membranous portion, pass to be inserted into the pubis. **P. bisec'tor,** an instrument at one time used in bilateral lithotomy; resembling a large olive, with a beak at the extremity, cutting edges at the sides parallel to its longest axis, and with a straight handle. **P. liq'uor,** the fluid secreted by the prostate, which mixes with the sperm during emission. **P. plex'us of nerves,** continuation of pelvic plexus anteriorly between the prostate and levator ani. **P. plex'us of veins,** pudendal plexus. **P. por'tion of the ure'thra,** the part of the canal of the urethra included by the prostate; about 15 lines long. **P. si'nus,** see *Sinus.*

Prostat'icus inter'nus. Superior transverse fibres of ischio-urethralis. **P. supe'rior,** compressor prostatæ.

Prostatitis, pros-tat-e'tis (*prostate, itis*). Inflammation of the prostate; when accompanying gonorrhœa, *gonorrheo-prostatitis.*

Prostatocele, pros-tat-o-se'le (Eng. pros'tat-o-seel) (*prostate, kele,* tumor). Swelling or tumor of the prostate.

Prostatocystitis, pros-tat-o-sis-te'tis (*prostata, kustis,* bladder). Inflammation of prostate and bladder.

Prostatolithi, pros-tat-ol'ith-e (pl. of **Prostatolithus**) (*prostate, lithos,* stone). See *Calculi, urethral.*

Prostatoncus, pros-tat-on'kus (*prostate, onkos,* tumor). Swelling of the prostate.

Prostatoparectasis, pros-tat-o-par-ek'tas-is (*prostate, parekteino,* to extend). Enlargement of the prostate, *Prostatauxe;* also induration of the same, *Prostatoscirrhus.*

Prostatorrhœa, pros-tat-or-rhe'ah (*prostate, rheo,* to flow). Morbidly increased discharge from the prostate.

Prostatoscirrhus, pros-tat-o-skir'rhus. See *Prostatoparectasis.*

Prostatotomy, pros-tat-ot'o-me (*prostate, tome,* incision). Incision into the prostate.

Prosternidium, pro-stur-nid'e-um (*pro, sternum,* the sternum). Any agent applied to the anterior part of the chest; a plaster to the breast.

Prosternum, pro-stur'num (*pro,* before, *sternum*). Manubrium.

Prosthesis, pros'thes-is (*pros, tithemi,* to put). Addition; application. That part of surgery whose object is to add to the human body some artificial part in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, an artificial eye, artificial teeth, etc.—*Prosthetic apparatus.* Sometimes written *Prothesis.* See *Anaplerosis.*

Prostheta, pros'thet-ah (same etymon). Medicines introduced into some one of the natural cavities.

Prosthet'ic. Relating to prosthesis.

Prosthion, pros'the-on. Alveolar point.

Prosthium, pros'the-um (*prosthion*). Penis.

Prostitution, pros-te-tu'shun (*prosto, pro,* before, *sto,* to stand—to stand to be hired). *Social evil.* The condition and practice of a prostitute. In many countries of Europe prostitution is a matter of public hygiene, the prostitutes being regularly examined medically, and licensed. In Great Britain and in this country, as a general rule, it is not subjected to any regulation.

Prostomia, pro-stom'e-ah (*pro, stoma,* mouth). The commissure of the lips.

Prostration, pros-tra'shun (*pro, sterno, stratum,* to throw down). Great depression of strength; almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion. **P., ner'vous,** neurasthenia.

Protagon, pro'ta-gon (*protos,* first, *ago,* to lead). A nitrogenous proximate principle which, when combined with albuminous matter (paraglobulin or fibrinoplastin), fatty matters, and salts, makes up the stroma of the red blood-corpuscles. See *Fibrinoplastin.* The name is also given to a mixture of lecithin and cerebrin, *myelin,* which is considered by Liebreich the chief constituent of nervous tissue. When broken down with water, glycerin, etc., it assumes the shape of nerve-tubes, granules, nucleated cells, etc.

Protea mellifera, pro'te-ah mel-lif'er-ah (after Proteus). A South African plant, ord. Proteaceæ, whose

involucra and flowers contain a great deal of honey. By inspissation it forms a delicious syrup, *Syrupus proteus*, which is much used in pulmonary affections. *P. lepidocarpon* and some other Proteæ supply the same kind of juice.

Protean, pro'te-an (from *Proteus*, who could assume various shapes). Assuming different forms.

Protective (pro-tek'tiv) **dress'ing.** Carbolized oiled silk used in antiseptic surgery, placed over the wound to exclude bacteria. Other substances, similarly employed, may be called protectives. See *Antiseptic*.

Proteic, pro'te-ik. Proteinous. **P. sub'stances**, proteids.

Proteids, pro'te-ids. *Proteic substances.* In the classification of aliments, such as are made up of albumen, casein, gluten, and their allies, and gelatin, and which contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, and some of them sulphur and phosphorus, have been called by Kirkes *Proteids.* **P., bacte'rial**, albuminous, peptonoid, or other substances formed by fermentative action of germs. **P., bacte'rial cell'ular**, similar substances forming an integral part of the bacterial cells.

Proteiformis, pro-te-e-for'mis. Protean. **P. mor'bus**, disease assuming various characters.

Protein, pro'te-in (*proteia*, first rank or place). *Proteïne, Proteïna.* A product of the decomposition of albumen, etc. by potassa. When, according to Mulder, animal albumen, fibrin, or casein is dissolved in a moderately strong solution of caustic potassa, and the solution is exposed for some time to a high temperature, these substances are decomposed. The addition of acetic acid causes, in all three, the separation of a gelatinous translucent precipitate which has exactly the same characters and composition. This is protein. Protein having been regarded as the basis of animal and vegetable fibrin, albumen, casein, and gluten, they have been entitled the proteïnaceous alimentary principles.

Proteïnaceous, pro-te-in-a'she-us. Proteïnous.

Proteïnous, pro'te-in-us. *Proteïnaceous, Proteïc.* Of or belonging to proteïn—as a proteïnous alimentary principle. For proteïnous the word *albuminous* is now generally substituted.

Protensiones glandulares, pro-ten-se-o'nees glandu-la'rees (*pro, tendo, tensum*, to stretch). Mammillary eminences.

Proteolysis, pro-te-ol'is-is (*lusis*, dissolving). Change brought about in proteids during digestion.

Proteolytic, pro-te-o-lit'ik. Referring to proteolysis or digestion of proteids. See *Ferments* and *Enzymes.*

Proteo'ses. Intermediate products formed in digestion of proteids, as hemipeptone, etc.

Proteus, pro'te-us (Proteus, name of sea-god). Genus of Schizomycetes, forming cocci and rods—P. mirabilis, P. vulgaris, P. Zenkeri, P. capsulatus septicus, P. hominis capsulatus.

Prothesis, proth'es-is. Prosthesis.

Prothet'ic. Prosthetic.

Protista, pro-tis'tah (*protistos*, the very first). According to Hæckel, unicellular organisms between the animal and vegetable; first forms of living matter.

Protmesis, prot-ma'sis (*pro, temno*, to cut). Umbilicus.

Pro'to (*protos*, first). In composition, first.

Protoalbumose, pro-to-al'bu-moze. Form of albumose, soluble in water, and convertible into deuteroalbumose and peptone.

Protoblast, pro'to-blast (*protos, blastos*, germ). Protoplasm.

Protocaseose, pro-to-kas'e-oze. First product formed in digestion of casein.

Protochlo'ride of mer'cury. Mercurous chloride.

Protococcus dentalis, pro-to-kok'kus den-tal'is. A fungus occurring in connection with vegetable decay or caries of the teeth.

Protoëlastose, pro-to-e-las'toze. Primary product of elastin by cleavage.

Protogala, pro-tog'al-ah (*proto, gala*, milk). Colostrum.

Protoglobulose, pro-to-glob'u-loze. Product of globulin, formed by action of gastric juice.

Protoïatros, pro-to-e-at'ros (*proto, iatros*, physician). The chief physician. See *Archiater.*

Protomedicus, pro-to-med'ik-us. The chief physician. See *Archiater.*

Protomus, pro'to-mus (*pro, tome*, section). Dissector.

Protomyosinose, pro-to-me'o-sin-oze. Primary product formed in digestion of myosin with gastric juice, convertible into deuteromyosinose by being subjected to further action of pepsin.

Protonephrium, pro-to-nef're-um (*proto, nephros*, kidney). Corpus Wolffianum.

Protoni'trate of mer'cury. Mercurous nitrate.

Proto-organism, pro-to-or'gan-izm. Being whose animal or vegetable nature is so difficult of determination that it might be referred to either one or the other division of organized bodies. See *Zoophyte.*

Protopathia, pro-to-path-e'ah (*proto, pathos*, affection). Idiopathia.

Protopepsia, pro-to-pep'se-ah (*protos*, first, *pepsis*, digestion). Primary digestion occurring in the alimentary tract independent of the products of the walls of the intestine, the liver, or other organs.

Protophyte, pro'to-fite (*proto, phuton*, plant). Vegetable production at the foot of the scale, as a cryptogamous plant—a fungus. Various diseases have been ascribed to the reception of protophytes into the blood.

Protopia (pro-to'pe-ah) or **Proto'pine.** $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$. Derivative from opium and one or two other plants of same order; similar to cryptopia.

Protopla'sis. First stage in formation of tissue. Formation of protoplasmic tissue.

Protoplasm, pro'to-plazm (*proto, plasso*, to form). The blastema in the sense of cytoblastema; the cell-sap or cell-contents. Also the liquid contained in the cavities of vegetable cells, or in the embryonic cells, when the embryo has as yet no blood, which liquid is capable, like the liquor sanguinis, of furnishing materials for the origin of other anatomical elements.

Protoplasmic, pro-to-plaz'mik. Relating to the protoplasm. **P. pro'cesses of Die'ters**, the thick-branched processes of the large centric ganglion cells.

Protoplast, pro'to-plast (*proto, plasso*, to form). Primary formation; first-formed organized body, the parent of all others.

Protosomites, pro-to-so'mit-ees (*proto, soma*, body). Primitive segments of an embryonic worm.

Pro'tospasm, cru'ral. See *Crural.*

Protosporos, pro-tos'po-ros (*proto, speiro*, to sow). Os uteri.

Protover'tebræ. Primitive vertebræ in embryo.

Protover'tebral col'umn or **plate.** Column of cells situate along the medullary groove, from which the protovertebræ originate.

Protovitel'lose. Product of phytovitellin by the gastric juice, convertible into deuterovitellose when subjected to further action of pepsin and acid.

Protoxide, pro-toks'id (*proto, oxide*). That member of a series of oxides containing a single atom of oxygen combined with a single bivalent atom.

Protozo'a or **Protozoids**, pro-to-zo'ids (*proto, zoon*, animal, *eidos*, resemblance). Spermatozoa.

Protozoon, pro-to-zo'on (*proto, zoon*, animal). An animal lowest in the scale, as infusoria, sponges, etc.

Protractor, pro-trak'tor. Name given to several muscles. Also a surgical instrument.

Protractores anguli oris, pro-trak-to'rees an'gu-le o'ris. Accessorii orbicularis oris.

Protrahens lentis, pro'trah-hens len'tis (*pro, traho*, to draw). Ciliary muscle.

Protrusion, pro-tru'zhun (*pro, trudo, trusum*, to thrust). Prolapsus.

Protrusor, pro-tru'sor. Detrusor urinæ.

Protuberance, pro-tu'ber-ance (*pro*, before, *tuber*, projection). *Boss.* Name given to rough, unequal protuberances seen at the surface of certain organs: parietal protuberances, for example. **P., an'nular,**

pons Varolii. **P., cer'ebral,** medulla oblongata; pons Varolii.

Protuberantia, pro-tu-ber-an'she-ah. Eminence; protuberance. **P. annula'ris Willis'ii,** pons Varolii. **P. basila'ris,** pons Varolii. **P. cylin'drica,** cornu ammonis.

Proud flesh. See *Fungosity.*

Proventriculus, pro-ven-trik'u-lus (*pro, ventriculus,* stomach). Second stomach. Bulbous expansion at the termination of the œsophagus, immediately above the gizzard, of birds, the walls of which are thickly studded with a layer of glands or follicles which secrete a digestive fluid.

Prov'erb, med'ical. A proverbial expression frequently contains sound sense in its directions. In medicine the greatest collection is in the *Regimen of Health of the School of Salernum,* composed in the 11th century by John of Milan. Yet, although good sense is often inculcated, we frequently meet with the reverse. Most of the proverbs are hygienic.

Proversio, pro-vur'she-o (*pro, verto, versum,* to turn). Anteversion.

Provocatorius, pro-vo-cat-o're-us (*pro, voco, vocatum,* to call). Intercalary.

Proximad, proks'im-ad. See *Proximal aspect.*

Proximal, proks'im-al (*proximus,* next). Proximate, nearest, next. **P. as'pect,** aspect toward the trunk in the course of an extremity (Barclay). *Proximad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify toward the trunk.

Proximate (proks'im-at) **prin'ciples.** See *Principles* and *Organic.*

Pruna, pru'nah. Anthrax.

Prune. Prunum.

Prune-juice expectora'tion or **spu'ta.** Sputa resembling prune-juice occurring in the third or purulent stage of pneumonia.

Prunella, pru-nel'lah (dim. of **Prunum**). Angina pectoris; aphthæ; cynanche; pupil; P. officinalis. **P. officina'lis,** *Self heal, Healall, Bugle;* ord. Labiatæ. This plant has been recommended as an astringent in hemorrhages and fluxes, and also in gargles against aphthæ, and in inflammation of the fauces; hence its name (from G. *bräune,* sore throat). **P. vulga'ris,** P. officinalis.

Prunellæ (pru-nel'le) **sal.** Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

Prunel'loe. Prunum Brignolense.

Pruneola sylvestris, pru-ne'o-lah syl-ves'tris. Prunus spinosa.

Prunes. See *Prunum.* **P., med'icated,** see *Prunum.*

Pruni pulpa, pru'ne pul'pah. Pulp of prunes.

Pru'nin. Cerasin.

Pru'num. *Dried plum, Prune.* Three sorts of prunes have been usually ranked among the articles of the materia medica: 1. Prunum Brignolense, Brignoli plum, or prunelloe, from Brignole in Provence, is of a reddish-yellow color, and has a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste; 2. Prunum Gallicum, French prune; 3. Prunum Damascenum, Damson, formerly Damascene, Babylon. All these possess the same general properties as the other summer fruits, and are emollient and laxative. *Prunum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is the fruit of Prunus domestica. Under the name of *Medicated prunes* a confection is made by adding prunes to concentrated infusion of senna, and evaporating with a gentle heat, adding sugar. **P. stella'tum,** Averrhoa carambola.

Prunus acacia, pru'nus ak-ah'se-ah. Prunus padus. **P. Armeni'aca,** *Apricot;* ord. Rosaceæ; the apricot, Melum Armeniacum, when ripe, is easily digested, and considered a great delicacy. **P. a'vium,** *Black cherry tree;* the fruit is eaten, and a gum exudes from the tree, the properties of which are like those of gum arabic. **P. Cap'ulin,** *Capuli,* grows in the open fields of Peru; is cultivated in gardens in towns; fruit is acid, and not often eaten; on account of its agreeable odor it is used in making *Pucheros de flores,* or with odoriferous flowers to perfume linen. **P. cer'asus,** *Red cherry tree;* fruit, *Cerasum, Cerasion,* has a pleasant, acidulous, sweet flavor; see *Prunus avium.* **P. cocomil'ia,** tree native of Italy, where it is used as a febrifuge. **P. domes'tica,** *Plum* or *Damson tree.* The damson when perfectly ripe affords a wholesome fruit for pies, tarts, etc.; gently laxative; see *Prunum.* **P. horten'sis,** P. cerasus. **P. insit'ia,** *Bullace plum tree.* Fruit of this tree is used like the damson. **P. laurocer'asus,** *Poison laurel, Cherry laurel, Common laurel.* The leaves, *Laurocerasi folia* (Ph. Br.), have a bitter, styptic taste, with the flavor of bitter almonds; the powdered leaves applied to the nostrils excite sneezing; the flavor of the leaves has given occasion to their being employed in tarts, custards, etc., but in large quantities they are poisonous. The poisonous principle is the prussic acid. Distilled water, called *Laurel-water,* is poisonous; see *Poisons, table of.* An Aqua laurocerasi, *Cherry-laurel water,* has been officinal in various pharmacopœias. **P. macrophyl'la,** P. avium. **P. pa'dus,** *Wild cluster* or *Bird cherry tree;* bark of the tree has a fragrant smell and a bitter, subastringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds; has been recommended in intermittents, etc. in the form of decoction; berries have been used in dysentery. **P. sebeste'na,** sebestena. **P. seroti'na,** Cerasus serotina. **P. spino'sa,** *Sloe tree.* The fruit—sloe—is sometimes employed in gargles, and was formerly much used in hemorrhage, owing to its astringent properties. The Acacia nostras, Pruneola sylvestris, is obtained from this. **P. sylves'tris,** P. avium, P. spinosa. **P. Virginia'na,** *Choke cherry, Wild cherry tree.* P. Virginiana (Ph. U. S.) is the bark of P. serotina, collected in autumn. Bark of this tree has been found useful in intermittents; leaves are poisonous to certain animals, and the berries intoxicate different kinds of birds. The Indians use the bark in the cure of syphilis; it is bitter and astringent, and possesses some aromatic warmth, and likewise a sedative quality; is stimulant and tonic; the leaves and bark yield prussic acid. Distilled oil of the bark is very nearly identical with that of the bitter almond; a strong decoction of the bark is anthelmintic. **P. vulga'ris,** P. padus.

Pruriginous, pru-rij'in-us. Relating, belonging to, or resembling prurigo.

Prurigo, pru-re'go (*prurio, pruritum,* to itch). *Pruritus, Cnesmus, Scabies papuliformis, Exormia.* The word is often used synonymously with itching. The term has been used for a genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are a severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same color as the adjoining cuticle. Affects the whole surface of the skin, under three varieties of form—the P. mitis, P. formicans, P. senilis, etc.—as well as some parts of the body, as the P. podicis and P. pudendi muliebris, pudendagra pruriens, pruritus vulvæ. **P. pedicula'ris,** phtheiriasis.

Pruritus, pru-re'tus (*prurio,* to itch). Gargalus; heat; itching; prurigo. **P. a'ni,** itching of the anus; usually a symptom of rectal or intestinal irritation, disease of the rectum, constipation, etc.; symptoms may be relieved by external applications, but the cause must also be sought for and treated. **P. hiema'lis,** form occurring in winter. **P. vul'va,** see *Prurigo.*

Prussian (proo'shun) **blue.** *Tritohydroferrocyanate, Ferrocyanide, Ferrocyanuret,* or *Ferroprussiate of iron, Pure Prussian blue.* It is chiefly used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid and the cyanide of mercury; has been advised in the treatment of intermittents and in epilepsy and scrofulosis. Externally, it has been applied to ill-conditioned ulcers (℥j to ℥j of cerate).

Prussiate (prush'e-ate) **of pot'ash.** Potassium ferrocyanide.

Prussic (proos'ik) **ac'id.** Hydrocyanic acid.

Prus'sin. Cyanogen.

Psalidium, sal-id'e-um (*psalidion,* dim. of *psalis*). Fornix.

Psalis, sal'is (*psalis*). Fornix; scissors.

Psalterium, sal-ta're-um (*psalterion,* dim. of *psalter,* a psaltery) Lyre; omasum.

Psamma, sam'mah (*psamme*). See *Gravel.*

Psammismus, sam-mis'mus (*psammos,* sand). The

application of sand to any part of the body for the cure of disease, as by a means of a hot sand-bath.

Psammocarcinoma, sam-mo-kar-sin-o'mah (*psammos,* sand, *carcinoma*). Carcinoma containing calcareous deposits.

Psammo'des (*psammos, odes*). Sabulous.

Psammo'ma (*psammos,* sand, *oma*). Tumor which consists of globular lime-concretions, or sand-bodies, corpora chalcedonica, limited to the choroid plexuses and dura mater.

Psammus, sam'mus (*psammos*) See *Gravel.*

Pselaphia (sel-af'e-ah) or **Pselaphesis,** sel-af-a'sis (*psallo,* to pluck, *haphe,* touch). Palpation; touch. Searching around with the fingers, as in cases of delirium.

Psellismus, sel-lis'mus (*psellizo,* to stutter). Imperfect or depraved state of the articulation. **P. na'sitas,** speaking through the nose; a nasal voice. **P. rhotacis'mus,** rotacism or vicious pronunciation of the letter *r.*

Psellotes, sel'lo-tees (*psellotes*). Balbuties; psellismus.

Pseudacacia odorata, su-dak-ash'e-ah o-do-rat'ah (*pseudo, acacia*). Robinia pseudacacia.

Pseudacoe, su-dak'o-a (*pseudo, akoe,* audition). False or illusional hearing.

Pseudaconine, su-dak'o-neen. Amorphous alkaloid derived from pseudaconitine.

Pseudaconitine, su-dak-on'it-een. Crystallizable alkaloid obtained from Aconitum ferox; very poisonous.

Pseudacorus, su-dak'o-rus (*pseudo, acorus*). Iris pseudacorus.

Pseudacu'sis. Pseudacoe.

Pseudæsthesia (su-dees-the'ze-ah) or **Pseudæsthe'sis** (*pseudo, aisthesis,* feeling or sensation). Depraved feeling. Sensation or perception experienced in absence of any great irritation of the peripheral end-organs or of the connecting parts. Imaginary sense of touch or general feeling in organs that have no existence; common to those who have suffered amputation, and to hypochondriacs and the insane.

Pseudalei morbi, su-dal'e-e mor'be (*pseudaleos,* counterfeit). Feigned diseases.

Pseudalius trichina, su-dal'e-us trik-e'nah. Trichina spiralis.

Pseudamnesia, su-dam-na'se-ah (*pseudo, amnesia,* memory). False memory.

Pseudangusturinum, su-dan-gus-tu-re'num (*pseudo, angustura,* false angustura). Brucine.

Pseudaphe (su'daf-e) or **Pseudaph'ia** (*pseudo, haphe,* touch, feeling). Pseudæsthesia.

Pseudargomorphosis, su-dar-go-mor-fo'sis (*pseudo, argos,* active, *morphosis,* formation). Membranous enteritis.

Pseudarthritis, su-dar-thre'tis (*pseudo, arthritis*). Supposed affection of a joint resembling arthritis.

Pseudarthrosis, su-dar-thro'sis (*pseudo, arthron,* a joint). False joint or articulation.

Pseudarticulatio, su-dar-tik-u-lah'she-o. Pseudarthrosis.

Pseudecoïa, su-de-ko'e-ah. False hearing.

Pseudelminthes, su-del-min'thees (*pseudo, helmins,* worm). Ectozoa.

Pseudencephalus, su-den-sef'al-us (*pseudo, enkephalos,* the encephalon). *Paracephalus.* Monster whose cranium is open in its whole extent, from before to behind, its base supporting a vascular tumor. The vertebræ may also be seriously implicated.

Pseudinoma, su-din-o'mah (*pseudo, is, inos,* fibre, *oma*). Scirrhus.

Pseudo, su'do (*pseudes,* false). Dyspnœa.

Pseudo-æsthe'sia. See *Pseudæsthesia.*

Pseudo-angina, su'do-an-je'nah. Hysterical or false angina, emotional in character, and not associated with cardiac disease.

Pseudoblepsia, su-do-blep'se-ah (*pseudo, blepsis,* sight). *False sight.* Perversion or illusion of vision. See *Metamorphopsia.*

Pseudoblepsis, su-do-blep'sis. See *Pseudoblepsia.*

Pseudobulbar paralysis, su-do-bul'bar par-al'is-is. Disease resembling bulbar paralysis, but in reality due to disease of both cerebral hemispheres.

Pseudocalculi, su-do-kal'ku-le (false calculi). Coagulated blood, fibrin, urostealith, etc. may assume such a shape as to resemble calculi and be mistaken for them.

Pseudocarcinoma (su-do-kar-sin-o'mah) **la'bii.** Cancer aquaticus.

Pseudocataracta, su-do-kat-ar-ak'tah. See *Cataract.*

Pseudochorea, su-do-ko-re'ah. Under this head—false chorea—may be included tic de salaam, chorea of the diaphragm, c. of the larynx, etc.

Pseudochromæsthesia, su-do-krome-ees-the'ze-ah. Illusional perception of things seen, words or letters appearing of different colors.

Pseudochromia, su-do-kro'me-ah (*pseudo, chroma,* color). Faulty perception of colors.

Pseudocœlia, su-do-se'le-ah. Fifth ventricle.

Pseudocroup, su'do-kroop. Asthma thymicum.

Pseudocurarine, su-do-ku-rar'een. Alkaloid found in Nerium oleander.

Pseudocyesis, su-do-se-a'sis (*pseudo, kuesis,* pregnancy). Pregnancy, false. **P. mola'ris,** mole.

Pseudodesma, su-do-dez'mah. False ligament.

Pseudo-encephali'tis (*pseudo, encephalus, itis*). Hydrencephaloid disease.

Pseudo-erysipelas, su'do-er-e-sip'e-las (*pseudo, erysipelas*). Diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the skin, red and painful, with fever, and generally ending in suppuration.

Pseudofever, su-do-fe'ver. Morbid irritation.

Pseudoganglion, su-do-gan'gle-on. False ganglion; thickening of a nerve. **P. of Boch'dalek,** enlargement of branch of middle alveolar nerve. **P. of cir'cumflex nerve,** expansion of branch of nerve which goes to the teres major. **P. of Cloquet** (klo-ka'), thickening of palatine rami of naso-palatine nerve. **P., Val'entin's,** thickening at junction of divisions of middle alveolar ramus of nervus maxillaris.

Pseudogeusia (su-do-gu'se-ah) or **Pseudogeus'tia** (*pseudo, geusis,* taste). False taste.

Pseudogeus'tia. Pseudogeusia.

Pseudogonorrhœa, su-do-gon-or-rhe'ah (*pseudo, gonorrhœa*): See *Gonorrhœa.*

Pseudohelminthes, su-do-hel-min'thees (*pseudo, helmins*). Ectozoa.

Pseudohermaph'roditism (*pseudo,* false). Condition in which the glands of one sex are present, usually those of the male, with other portions of the genital apparatus mixed or intermediate. See *Hermaphrodite.*

Pseudohydropho'bia. Convulsive actions, of a hysterical kind, in one who thinks he has been bitten by a mad dog.

Pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis (su-do-hi-per-trof'ik mus'ku-lar par-al'is-is) or **pal'sy.** See *Paralysis, pseudohypertrophic.*

Pseudohypertrophy, su-do-hi'per-trof-e (*huper, trepho,* to nourish). Enlargement without increase of substance. *Pseudohypertrophy of the muscles* is not associated with any lesion of the central or peripheral nervous system, but is a marked atrophy of the muscles in young persons, which is hidden by a decided increase in adipose tissue.

Pseudojervine, su-do-jur'veen. Alkaloid obtained from white hellebore.

Pseudoleukæmia, su-do-lu-ke'me-ah (*pseudo, leukos, haima,* blood). Affection generally described as Hodgkin's disease. See *Hodgkin.*

Pseudolien, su-do-le'en (*pseudo, lien,* spleen). Glands situate in the neighborhood of the spleen; probably lymphatic glands.

Pseudomania, su-do-man'e-ah (*pseudo, mania*). Hysterical form of insanity in which an innocent person accuses himself of a crime he did not commit.

Pseudomechoacana, su-do-mek-o-ak-an'ah. Convolvulus panduratus.

Pseudomedicus, su-do-med'ik-us (*pseudo, medicus,* physician). Charlatan.

Pseudomelanotic (su-do-mel-an-ot'ik) **forma'tion** (*pseudo, melas,* black). See *Anthracosis.*

Pseudomembrana, su-do-mem-bran'ah (*pseudo*, *membrane*). False membrane.

Pseudomembrane, su-do-mem'bran. False membrane.

Pseudomembranous, su-do-mem'bra-nus. Relating or appertaining to false membranes.

Pseudomeningitis, su-do-men-in-je'tis (*pseudo*, *meningitis*). Morbid state of functional disturbance of the brain and meninges.

Pseudomen'inx. False membrane.

Pseudomenstruation, su-do-men-stru-a'shun. Flow of blood from the uterus resembling the menstrual flow, due to a pathological cause.

Pseudometamorpho'sis polypo'sa. Polypus.

Pseudomorphia (su-do-mor'fe-ah) or **Pseudomor'phine**. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$. An alkaloid of opium, seldom used medicinally.

Pseudomorphosis, su-do-mor-fo'sis (*pseudo*, *morphosis*, shaping). Formation of diseased or abnormal structure.

Pseudomyxoma peritonei, su-do-miks-o'mah per-e-to-ne'e. Peritonitis arising from colloid contents of cysts of the ovaries.

Pseudonarcissus, su-do-nar-sis'sus. Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

Pseudonarcotism, su-do-nar'ko-tizm. Nervous condition having the appearance of narcosis, sometimes met with at the menstrual periods or at the change of life.

Pseudonavicella, su-do-nav-is-el'lah (*pseudo*, *navicella*, small boat). Embryonic shape of a gregarine.

Pseudonomania, su-don-o-man'e-ah (*pseudo*, *mania*). Form of insanity which is characterized by a morbid propensity for lying.

Pseudo-osteomalacic pelvis, su'do-os-te-o-mal-as'ik pel'vis. Pelvis triloba due to rickets.

Pseudoparalysis, su-do-par-al'is-is (false paralysis). See *Dystaxia*. **P. ag'itans**, dystaxia.

Pseudoparasites, su-do-par'as-ites. Ectozoa.

Pseudopelletierine, su-do-pel'le-teer-een. Alkaloid discovered by Tanret in bark of pomegranate.

Pseudoperipneumonia, su-do-per-e-nu-mo'ne-ah. Peripneumonia notha.

Pseudophlogo'sis ventric'uli resoluti'va et colliquati'va (*pseudo*, *phlogosis*, inflammation). Gastromalacia.

Pseudophthisis, su-do-te'sis (false phthisis). Emaciation occasioned by other causes than organic lesion of the lungs.

Pseudoplasm, su'do-plazm. See *Pseudoplasmata*.

Pseudoplasmata, su-do-plaz'mat-ah (pl. of **Pseudoplasma**) (*pseudo*, *plasso*, to form). Term applied to malignant heterologous tumors.

Pseudopleuritis, su-do-plu-re'tis. Pleurodynia.

Pseudopneumonia, su-do-nu-mo'ne-ah. Peripneumonia notha.

Pseudopneumonitis, su-do-nu-mo-ne'tis. Peripneumonia notha.

Pseudopodia, su-do-po'de-ah (*pseudo*, *pous*, foot). Protrusion of protoplasm in mycetozoa by which the body may move.

Pseudopol'ypi. See *Polypi*.

Pseudopsia, su-dop'se-ah (*pseudo*, *opsis*, vision). Pseudoblepsia.

Pseudopyr'ethrum. Achillea ptarmica.

Pseudoraphæ, su-dor'ah-fe (*pseudo*, *rhaphe*, suture). False sutures, as the transverse fissures running into the lambdoidal suture on each side.

Pseudorasis, su-do-ra'sis (*pseudo*, *orao*, I see). Pseudoblepsia.

Pseudorexia, su-do-reks'e-ah (*pseudo*, *orexis*, appetite). False appetite. See *Malaxia*.

Pseudorrhoncus, su-dor-rhon'kus (*pseudo*, *rhonchos*, rattle). Sound heard during respiration which appears to be produced like the ordinary rhonchi in the air-tubes, but is exterior to them—as in the case of pleural pseudorrhonchi. See *Rattle* and *Râle*.

Pseudosclerosis, su-do-skler-o'sis. Disease resembling sclerosis, but not presenting the anatomical lesions.

Pseudoscopic, su-do-skop'ik (*pseudo*, *skopeo*, to view). Conveying false impressions to the eye, as where projecting surfaces are seen depressed, and conversely.

Pseudosmia, su-dos'me-ah (*pseudo*, *osme*, smell). False sense of smell.

Pseudosphresia, su-dos-fra'ze-ah (*pseudo*, *osphresis*, smell). False sense of smell.

Pseu'dospleen. See *Pseudolien*.

Pseudostomata, su-do-stom'at-ah (*pseudo*, *stoma*, mouth). Supposed outlets on surface of a serous membrane, considered to be the mouths of lymphatic vessels.

Pseudosyphilis, su-do-sif'il-is. Syphilis pseudosyphilis.

Pseudothan'atus (*pseudo*, *thanatos*, death). Asphyxia.

Pseudotoxin, su-do-toks'in (*pseudo*, *toxicum*, poison). Extractive matter obtained from belladonna.

Pseudotrichinosis, su-do-trik-in-o'sis (*pseudo*, *thrix*, hair). Variety of acute parenchymatous polymyositis, in which the muscles generally are inflamed, but not dependent, as in trichinosis, on presence of trichina spiralis.

Pseudovariolæ, su-do-var-e'o-le. Varicella.

Pseudoxanthin, su-doks-an'thin (*pseudo*, *xanthos*, yellow). Leucomaïne found in fresh muscle-tissue in beef.

Pseudymen, su'dim-en (*pseudo*, *hymen*, membrane). False membrane.

Psidium pomiferum, sid'e-um po-mif'er-um. *Apple guava*, *Guava*, *Guayava*; ord. Myrtaceæ. This plant and *P. pyriferum* bear fruits; those of the former like apples, of the latter like pears. The apple kind has an acid flavor, the other is sweet. Of the inner pulp of either the natives of the Indies make jellies, and of the outer rind, tarts, marmalades, etc. They are somewhat astringent; this quality, indeed, exists in every part of the tree, and abundantly in the leaf-buds, which are occasionally boiled with barley and licorice as an excellent drink in diarrhœa. Simple decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in itch and most cutaneous eruptions.

Psilosis, sil-o'sis (*psiloo*, to remove the hair). Depilation.

Psilothrum, sil-o'thrum (*psiloo*, to remove the hair). Bryonia alba. Depilatory.

Psimythion, sim-ith'e-on (*psimuthion*). Plumbi subcarbonas.

Psimythus, sim-ith'us (*psimuthos*. Plumbi subcarbonas.

Psoa, so'ah. An offensive odor; a stench.

Psoadic, so-ad'ik. Relating to the loins or the psoas muscles.

Psoadotomia, so-ad-o-tom'e-ah (*psoas*, *tome*, incision). Incision into the psoas muscles.

Psoæ, so'e (*psoai*). Psoæ muscles. See *Lumbi* (loins).

Psoas abscess, so'as ab'sess (*psoai*, the loins). Lumbar abscess. **P. mag'nus**, muscle seated on the lateral parts of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column, and passing down to the superior and anterior part of the thigh. It is long, fusiform, and attached above to the body and transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ and last dorsal. Below, it terminates by a very thick tendon, common to it and the iliacus muscle, which is inserted into the top of the lesser trochanter. This muscle bends the thigh upon the pelvis and carries it in rotation outward. It may also bend the pelvis on the thigh and the loins on the pelvis. It acts considerably in station and progression. **P. par'vus**, muscle situate anteriorly to the last; is long, thin, flat, and narrow, and is attached, above, to the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and, below, to the linea ileopectinea, by means of a slender tendon which furnishes two expansions—one to the iliac aponeurosis, and the other to the pelvis. This muscle bends the vertebral column on the pelvis and, reciprocally, the pelvis on the vertebral column.

Psodymus, sod'im-us (*psoai*, loins, *duo*, to mingle). Gastrodidymus.

Psoi'æ. Psoæ.

Psoïtis, so-e'tis (*psoai*, loins, psoæ muscles). Inflammation of the psoas muscles and of the parts situate before the lumbar vertebræ; accompanied, from its commencement, by considerable fever, violent pains in the affected part and in the thigh of the same side, which remains commonly half bent. Psoitis may terminate by suppuration, and form a lumbar abscess.

Psole, so'le (*psole*). Penis. Also the glans when uncovered.

Psolon, so'lon (*psole*, penis). Having the penis exposed or circumcised.

Psoloncus, so-lon'kus (*psole*, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling of the glans or of the penis generally.

Psolus, so'lus (*psolos*). One who has the glans uncovered. One who has been circumcised.

Psophometer, so-fom'e-tur (*psophos*, a sound, *metron*, a measure). Stethoscope.

Psophus, so'fus. A noise; a sound.

Psora, so'rah (*psoo*, to rub or scratch). *Itch, Scratch.* Contagious eruption of very minute pimples—pustular, vesicular, papular, intermixed, and alternating, itching intolerably and terminating in scabs. It is connected with an insect of the genus *Acarus*—the *Acarus* or *Sarcoptes* or *Sarcoptus* or *Sarcocoptes* or *Phthirium* or *Cheyletes scabiei*, *Acarus ciro*, *Itch insect*, *Itch animalcule*, *Itch mite*. The itch occupies, particularly, the spaces between the fingers, the back of the hands, wrists, elbows, axillæ, groins, hams, etc., and rarely affects the face. See *Parasites*. **P. a'gria**, psoriasis inveterata. **P. ebrio'rum**, *Drunkard's itch*, an eruption, attended by afflicting itching, to which elderly people who have been much addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors are liable. **P. lepro'sa**, psoriasis. **P. squamo'sa**, psoriasis.

Psoralea, so-ral'e-ah (*psoraleos*, scurfy or scaly, in reference to its scurfy glands or dots). Psoralea pentaphylla. **P. eglandulo'sa**, see *Psoralea glandulosa*. **P. esculen'ta**, *Breadroot*, *Indian turnip;* ord. Leguminosæ. Plant, resembling the beet in shape, which is found near the Rocky Mountains. It contains a white pulpy substance which is sweet and palatable. **P. glandulo'sa**, shrub used in Chili as a vulnerary; see *Ilex Paraguensis*. A leguminous plant called *Psoralea eglandulosa*, *P. mellitotoïdes*, growing in Ohio, Illinois, and Southern Virginia, is a gently stimulant tonic. **P. mellitotoï'des**, see *Psoralea glandulosa*. **P. pentaphyl'la**, *Mexican contrayerva;* root is little, if at all, inferior to the contrayerva in its medical properties, which are unimportant.

Psorelcoma, so-rel-ko'mah (*psora*, itch, *helkoma*, ulcer). Scabious ulcer.

Psorelcosis (*psora*, itch, *helkosis*, ulceration). Ulceration frequently occurring in scabies.

Psorenteria (so-ren-ter'e-ah) or **Psorentery**, so-ren'ter-e (*psora*, *enteron*, intestine). A peculiar condition of the solitary glands, in which they become smaller, yellowish, and prominent, the ileum appearing as if speckled with grains of sago. See *Cholera*.

Psoriasis, so-re'as-is (Eng. so-ri'as-is) (*psoriasis*). *Scaly tetter*, *Dry scale*, *Dry scall*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales; continuous or of indeterminate outline; skin often chappy. Psoriasis occurs under a considerable variety of forms. The surface under the scales is more tender and irritable than in lepra, which psoriasis, in some respects, resembles. There are many recognized varieties of psoriasis, the chief of which are *Psoriasis guttata*, *P. diffusa*, one form of which is the baker's itch, *Psoriasis pistorum* or *pistoris*, and another the washerwoman's scall or itch, *P. lotricum*, the *P. gyrata*, and *P. inveterata* or *Psora agria*. **P. annula'ris** or **circina'ta**, psoriasis extending to the periphery and disappearing in the centre. **P., buc'cal**, disease of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with white or whitish spots. **P. infan'tilis**, infantile psoriasis, affecting young infants. **P. nummula'ris**, psoriasis in patches resembling coin. **P. puncta'ta**, psoriasis in the early stage; eruptions are about the size of a pin-head. **P. rupioï'des** is nothing more than lepra alphoides, with the scales heaped up to form crusts.

Psoric, so'rik. That which has the nature of psora or itch. Medicine for curing the itch.

Psorocomium, so-ro-ko-me'um (*psora*, *komeo*, to take care of). A hospital for those affected with itch.

Psorodes, so-ro'dees. Psorous.

Psoroid, so'roid (*psora*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling psora.

Psorophthalmia, so-rof-thal'me-ah. Ophthalmia tarsi. **P. neonato'rum**, ophthalmia purulenta infantum.

Psorospermia, so-ro-spurm'e-ah (*psora*, *speiro*, to sow). *Rainey's capsules*, *Rainey's corpuscles* or *bodies*. Small, oval, transparent bodies found in the flesh of oxen, sheep, pigs, etc. They consist of granular matter and lie within the sarcolemma, and lead to paralysis of the hind legs and nodular eruption. Somewhat similar bodies—*psorosperms*—have been detected in the liver of rabbits, and even in that of man.

Psorospermosis follicularis, so-ro-spurm-o'sis follik-u-lah'ris. Cutaneous affection in which papules are scattered over the whole body, the condition being variously described as ichthyosis follicularis, keratosis follicularis, ichthyosis sebacea, cornea, etc., characterized by presence of unicellular parasitic organisms belonging to the animal kingdom.

Pso'rosperms. See *Psorospermia*.

Psorous, so'rus (*psora*). Appertaining or relating to itch; affected with the itch.

Psyæ, se'e. Psoæ.

Psychagoga, sik-ag-o'gah. Psychagogica.

Psychagogica, sik-ag-o'gik-ah (*psycho*, *ago*, to lead). Medicines which resuscitate when life seems extinct, as in syncope and apoplexy.

Psychal, si'kal. Psychical.

Psychalgia, sik-al'je-ah (*psycho*, *algos*, pain). Painful mental feeling in melancholia.

Psyche, sik'e. The mind; the breath.

Psycheism, sik'e-izm (*psyche*). Animal magnetism; somnolence caused by massage or manipulation.

Psychentonia, sik-en-ton'e-ah (*psycho*, *entonia*, tension). Undue mental strain or tension.

Psychiater, sik-e-at'ur. One who treats diseases of the mind—*Mad-doctor*, *Alienist physician*.

Psychiatrei'a or **Psychiatria**, sik-e-at-re'ah (*psycho*, *iatreia*, healing). Treatment of diseases of the mind.

Psychiatric, sik-e-at'rik. Relating to the treatment of diseases of the mind.

Psychi'atry. Psychiatria.

Psy'chic or **Psychical**, si'ke-kal (*psyche*, mind). *Psychal.* Relating to the mind or mental endowments. *Psychological* is not unfrequently used with the like signification. **P. or Psycholog'ical med'icine** includes the history, pathology, treatment, etc. of mental affections. **P. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis**, palsy, hysterical.

Psychlamp'sia (*psycho*, *eklampo*, to shine). Mania, so named under the view that it is a form of mental chorea.

Psycho, se'ko (*psuche*, mind, soul). In composition, the mind, the soul.

Psychocoma, sik-o-ko'mah (*psycho*, *koma*). Stupor of mind.

Psychodynamy, si-ko-di'nam-e (*psycho*, *dunamis*). Magnetism of animals.

Psychogenesis, sik-o-jen'es-is (*psycho*, *genesis*, origin). Origination and development of soul.

Psychokine'sia (*psycho*, *kinesis*, motion). Impulsive form of insanity.

Psychological, si-ko-loj'e-kal. See *Psychical*.

Psychology, si-kol'o-je (*psycho*, *logos*, discourse). A treatise on the intellectual and moral faculties. Also the intellectual and moral faculties or sphere.

Psychomotor, si-ko-mo'tor (*psycho*, *motor*, mover). Pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular action, or to cortical nerve-centres to which were assigned the production of voluntary movement. **P. cen'tres**, brain-centres immediately connected with voluntary contractions. **P. nerve'-fibres**, nerve-fibres from psychomotor centres to place of origin of motor nerves.

Psychoneuro'ses. Mental diseases.

Psychonosema, sik-on-o-se'mah (*psycho*, *nosema*, disease). See *Psychoses*.

Psychonosology, sik-o-no-zol'o-je (*psycho, nosos*, disease, *logos*, description). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, or a classification of, diseases of the mind.

Psychoösmic centre, si-ko-os'mik sen'ter. Olfactory centre.

Psychoparesis, sik-o-par'es-is (*psycho, paresis*, paralysis). Mental weakness.

Psychopathia, sik-o-path-e'ah (*psycho, pathos*, affection). Disease of the mind.

Psychopathies, si-kop'ath-ees. Psychoses.

Psychopathist (si-kop'a-thist) or **Psychopathis'ta**. One versed in diseases or affections of the mind. Alienist.

Psychop'athy. Mental disease.

Psychophysic (si-ko-fiz'ik) **law** (*psycho, phusikos*, physical). Fechner's psychophysical law. See *Law*.

Psychophysical (si-ko-fiz'ik-al) **meth'ods**. Methodical experiments for estimating the sensibility for small variations of sensation.

Psychophysics, si-ko-fiz'iks. Science of relation existing between physical stimuli and the sensations which they cause. The application of physical laws to the study of mental phenomena.

Psychophysiology, si-ko-fiz-e-ol'o-je (*psycho, physiologia*). Physical psychology. Mental physiology.

Psychorhages, sik-or-rhaj'ees (*psycho, rhage*, rupture). *Moribund.* Dying; *in articulo mortis*, "in the article of death;" *in extremis.* Also one who is dying.

Psychorhagia (si-ko-rhaj'e-ah) or **Psychorrhag'ia**. Death agony.

Psych'orrhythm. Varying mental conditions in the same individual.

Psychosensory, si-ko-sen'so-re (*psycho, sensory*). Relating to perception in one who perceives an object which is not really present.

Psycho'ses. Diseases of the mind.

Psychosin, si-ko'sin. Cerebroside found in brain-tissue.

Psychosis, sik-o'sis (*psycho, osis*). *Psychopathy.* Neurosis of the intellect; disease of the mind.

Psychotherapeia, sik-o-ther-ap-i'ah (*psycho, therapeuo*, to attend upon the sick). *Psychotherapeutics.* Protracted application of the influence of the mind on the body to the treatment of disease.

Psychotherapeutics, sik-o-ther-ap-u'tiks (same etymon). Psychotherapeia.

Psychotica, sik-o'tik-ah (*psuchoo*, to animate). Restoratives.

Psychotria crocea, sik-o'tre-ah kro'se-ah. Palicourea crocea. **P. emet'ica**, ipecacuanha.

Psychotrophum, sik-ot'ro-fum (*psycho, trepho*, to nourish). Betonica officinalis.

Psychrolusia, sik-ro-lu'se-ah (*psuchros*, cold, *louo*, to wash). Cold bath.

Psychrometer, sik-rom'et-ur (*psuchros*, cold, *metron*, measure). Hygrometer.

Psychrophobia, sik-ro-fo'be-ah (*psuchros*, cold, *phobos*, fear). Dread of cold, especially of cold water; impressibility to cold.

Psychrophore, si'kro-for (*psuchros*, cold, *phero*, to bear). Surgical instrument for applying current of cold water to the urethra.

Psychtica, sik'tik-ah (*psuchros*, cold). Refrigerants.

Psychus, sik'us (*psuchos*). Cold.

Psyclampsia, sik-lamp'se-ah. Condition in which the mind is exalted and over-active.

Psydracia, sid-rah'se-ah (*psudrax*, small blister or pustule.). The ancients sometimes used this term for pimples; at other times for vesicles. A small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab. Many of the psydracia usually appear together and become confluent, and, after the discharge of pus, they pour out a thin, watery humor, which frequently forms an irregular incrustation. Sometimes the term is limited to a psoriform eruption, which differs from itch in not originating from an insect, and is not contagious—perhaps the lichen. Authors have differed regarding its acceptation. **P. ac'ne**, acne. **P. therma'lis**, an eruption on the surface of the skin following profuse warm and hot bathing.

Psydracium, sid-ras'e-um (sing. of **Psydracia**). See *Psydracia.*

Psyllium, sil'le-um (*psulla* or *psullos*, a flea, from the likeness of the seeds). Plantago psyllium. **P. erec'tum**, Plantago psyllium.

Ptarmica, tar'mik-ah (*ptarmos*, sneezing). Achillea ptarmica. **P. monta'na**, Arnica montana. **P. vulga'ris**, Achillea ptarmica.

Ptarmicum, tar'mik-um. Errhine; sternutatory.

Ptarmus, tar'mus. Sneezing.

Ptelea, tel'e-ah. Ulmus. **P. trifolia'ta**, *Shrubby trefoil, Swamp dogwood, Stinking ash, Stinking prairie bush, Wingseed, Wafer ash, Hop tree;* indigenous; ord. Xanthoxylaceæ. Said to be possessed of antiperiodic virtues and to be anthelmintic.

Pteleorrhine, tel-e-or'rheen (*ptelea*, elm, *rhis*, nose). Condition of anterior nares when asymmetry of apertures exists.

Pterion, ter'e-on (*pteron*, feather). In craniometry, that region where the end of ala magna of the sphenoid approaches the frontal, parietal, and temporal bones.

Pteris, ter'is (*pterux*, wing, from the shape of the leaves). Polypodium filix mas. **P. aquili'na**, *Common brake* or *bracken, Female fern, Eagle fern, Bracken;* ord. Filices. Root is considered to be anthelmintic, and as efficacious as that of the male fern in cases of tapeworm. **P. palus'tris**, Asplenium filix fœmina.

Pterna, tur'nah. Calcaneum.

Pternium, tur'ne-um (*pternion*, dim. of *pterna*, the heel). Calcaneum.

Pternobates, ter-nob'at-ees (*pterna, baino*, to walk). One who walks on his heels.

Pterocarpus (ter-o-kar'pus) (*pteron*, wing, *karpos*, fruit) **erina'cea**. See *Kino.* **P. marsu'pium**, see *Kino.* **P. sandali'nus**, P. santalinus. **P. santali'nus**, *Red sanders* or *saunders tree;* ord. Leguminosæ. Red saunders wood. *Santalum* (Ph. U. S.), *Pterocarpi lignum* (Ph. Br.), *Lignum sandalinum*, is used only as a coloring matter; it gives to rectified spirit a fine deep red. The juice of this tree, like that of P. draco, affords a species of *Dragon's blood.*

Pterocaulon pycnostachyum, ter-o-kawl'on pik-no-stak'e-um (*pteron*, wing, *kaulos*, stalk, *puknos*, thick, *stachus*, ear or spike). *Blackroot.* Indigenous. Order, Compositæ. Root is used as an alterative in the form of decoction; said to possess cathartic properties.

Pterospora Andromedea, ter-o-spo'rah an-drom-e-de'ah (*pteron*, wing, *spora*, seed, in allusion to the singular wing borne by the seeds). *Scaly dragonclaw, Dragonroot, Feverroot, Albany beechdrop.* Indigenous plant, ord. Monotropeæ, found in the State of New York. The root has been regarded as an anthelmintic, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc.; is not used.

Pterygion, ter-ij'e-on (*pterugion*, dim. of *pteryx*, wing). *Ala, Web, Web eye, Pin and web.* Varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, of a triangular shape, and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye, whence it extends over the cornea. Sometimes two or three pterygia occur on the same eye, and cover the whole cornea with a thick veil, which totally prevents vision. According to Scarpa, the ancients gave the name *Panniculus* to this last complication. If the pterygion cannot be dispelled by means of discutient collyria, it must be removed by the surgeon.

Pterygium, ter-ij'e-um. Pterygion; scapula. **P. dig'iti**, paronychia. **P. larda'ceum**, pinguecula. **P. pin'gue**, pinguecula. **P. un'guis**, condition in which the epidermis coats, as it were, the nail with a thin transparent layer, that might be compared to the wing of a bat.

Pterygo, ter'ig-o. In the composition of anatomical terms, relating to or appertaining to the pterygoid processes.

Pterygodes, ter-e-go'dees (*pteryx, odes*). Like a wing; alatus.

Pterygoid, ter'e-goid (*pteryx, eidos*, form). Name given to two processes at the inferior surface of the

sphenoid bone, the two laminæ which form them having been compared to wings. *Alæ* or *wings* or *processes—Processus aliformes*—have been distinguished, according to their position, into internal or entopterygoid and external. **P. ar'tery**, *Vidian artery*, arises from the internal maxillary artery, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, and enters the pterygoid canal with the nerve of the same name, to proceed to be distributed on the Eustachian tube and velum palati. The name pterygoid arteries is likewise given to the branches which the internal maxillary and some of its divisions, as the meningea media and posterior temporalis profunda, furnish to the pterygoid muscles behind the neck of the lower jaw. **P. bone**, sphenoid. **P. canal'**, *Vidian canal, Pterygopalatine canal*, is a narrow channel which traverses, in a direction from before to behind, the base of the pterygoid process, and gives passage to the pterygoid nerve. The foramina of the sphenoid, which terminate the canals, have the same epithets applied to them. **P. fos'sa**, depression separating the two laminæ or alæ of the pterygoid process. **P. mus'cles** are two in number: 1. *Pterygoïdeus externus* is a thick, short muscle which arises, by short aponeuroses, from the outer surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process and from the outer surface of the great ala of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted at the anterior part of the neck of the lower jaw-bone and the corresponding part of the interarticular fibrocartilage. This muscle draws the condyle of the lower jaw and the interarticular ligament forward; carries the chin forward and to the opposite side. If the two external pterygoids act together, the jaw is carried directly forward. 2. *Pterygoïdeus internus*, thick quadrilateral muscle which is attached, by short and very strong aponeuroses, above to the pterygoid fossa, whence it proceeds downward, backward, and outward, to be inserted into the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw, near its angle. It raises the lower jaw and carries it a little forward. It also performs the grinding motion. **P. nerves**, two in number: I. *Pterygoid* or *Vidian nerve* arises from the posterior part of the spheno-palatine ganglion, traverses the Vidian canal of the sphenoid, and, beyond, divides into two filaments: 1. *Superior cranial, Nervus superficialis* or *petrosus*, which ascends into the cranium, and enters the hiatus of Fallopius to unite with the facial nerve. 2. *Inferior* or *Carotid, Nervus profundus* or *major*, which traverses the carotid canal, and unites with the ascending branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the trisplanchnic. II. *Pterygoid nerve*, properly so called, *Nervus musculi pterygoïdei*, is given off by the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. **P. notch**, incisura pterygoidea in sphenoid bone, into which the processus pyramidalis of the palate-bone is inserted. **P. pro'cesses**, see *Pterygoid*. **P. ridge**, infratemporal ridge on outer surface of alisphenoid. **P. tu'bercle**, tubercle on inner surface of inferior maxillary, to which internal pterygoid muscle is attached.

Pterygoï'deus. Pterygoid. **P. pro'prius**, occasional muscle running from alisphenoid to tuberosity of palate. **P. ter'tius**, occasional muscular band running from interarticular cartilage to temporomaxillary articulation.

Pterygoma, ter-e-go'mah (*pteryx, oma*, projecting or pendulous body). Swelling of the vulva, preventing coition.

Pterygomaxillary, ter-ig-o-maks'il-la-re. Relating to pterygoid processes and to maxillary bones. **P. fis'sure**, fissura spheno-palatina. **P. fold**, formed in the mouth by the pterygomaxillary ligament, behind the last molar tooth. **P. lig'ament**, tendinous band of bucco-pharyngeal fascia, extending from apex of internal pterygoid plate to posterior end of internal oblique line of lower jaw. **P. mus'cles**, pterygoid muscles.

Pterygopalatal (ter-ig-o-pal'a-tal) **pro'cess.** Palatal process.

Pterygopalatine, ter-ig-o-pal'a-teen. That which belongs to the pterygoid process and palate. **P. ar'tery**, see *Pharyngeal artery*. **P. canal'**, a small canal formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid process and the palate-bone; gives passage to the vessels of the same name.

Pterygopharyngeus, ter-e-go-far-in-ja'us. Constrictor pharyngis.

Pterygosalpingo-hyoïdeus, ter-e-go-sal-pin'go-he-o-e'da-us. Petrohyoid muscle.

Pterygosalpingoï'deus. Occasional muscular band of tensor palati, attached to a process of sphenoid bone.

Pterygosalpingo-staphylinus internus, ter-e-go-sal-pin'go-staf-el-e'nus in-ter'nus. Levator palati.

Pterygospinosus, ter-e-go-spin-o'sus. Muscular fascicle, occasionally met with, running between spine of sphenoid and posterior edge of external pterygoid plate.

Pterygospi'nous ligament. Fibrous band extending from spine of sphenoid to outer pterygoid plate.

Pterygostaphilinus, ter-e-go-staf-il-e'nus (*pteryx, staphule*, uvula). Tensor palati; circumflexus. **P. externus**, circumflex muscle of the palate. **P. inter'nus**, levator palati.

Pteryx, ter'iks (*pterux*). Wing. See *Ala*.

Ptilos (til'os) or **Ptilosis**, til-o'sis (*ptilos, ptilosis*). Falling out of the eyelashes.

Ptisana, tiz'an-ah (*ptisane*, peeled barley and decoction of the same). See *Tisane*. **P. commu'nis**, decoctum hordei compositum. **P. Hippocrat'ica**, decoctum hordei.

Ptis'sana (*ptissane*). Tisane.

Ptochiater, tok-e-at'ur (*ptochos*, poor, *iatros*, physician). Physician to the poor or to an establishment for the poor.

Ptochiatria, tok-e-at-re'ah. Practice among the poor. Also an institution for the treatment of the diseases of the poor.

Ptochocomium, to-ko-ko-me'um (*ptochos*, poor, *komeo*, to take care of). Almshouse; hospital for the poor.

Ptochodochium, to-ko-do-ke'um (*ptochos*, poor, *dechomai*, to receive). Ptochocomium.

Ptochotropheum, to-ko-tro-fe'um (*ptochos*, poor, *trepho*, to nourish). Ptochocomium.

Ptoma, to'mah (*ptoma*). Cadaver.

Ptomaïnæmia, to-mah-in-e'me-ah (*ptoma*, corpse, *haima*, blood). Blood containing ptomaïnes.

Ptomaïnes, to'ma-eens (*ptoma*, a corpse). Putrefactive alkaloids; name given to certain chemical compounds—alkaloid bodies which are produced from animal or vegetable substances during putrefaction; that is, formed by action of bacteria on organic matter. Ptomaïnes constitute a transition stage between an organic and an inorganic condition of matter in process of putrefaction. The greater number of ptomaïnes contain only C, H, and N. Most of them exert little or no poisonous influence. The following table by Vaughan and Novy presents a complete list of the ptomaïnes described up to the present date.

TABLE OF PTOMAINES.

Formula.	Name.	Discoverer.	Physiological action.*
$C\ H_5\ N$	Methylamine.	Bocklisch.	Non-poisonous.
$C_2\ H_7\ N$	Dimethylamine.	Brieger.	" "
$C_3\ H_9\ N$	Trimethylamine.	Dessaignes.	" "
$C_2\ H_5\ N$	Spermine (?)	Kunz.	" "
$C_2\ H_7\ N$	Ethylamine.	Hesse.	" "
$C_4\ H_{11}N$	Diethylamine.	Bocklisch.	" "
$C_6\ H_{15}N$	Triethylamine.	Brieger.	" "
$C_3\ H_9\ N$	Propylamine.	"	
$C_4\ H_{11}N$	Butylamine.	Gautier and Mourgues.	Poisonous (?).
$C_5\ H_{11}N$ (?)	Tetanotoxine.	Brieger.	Poisonous.
$C_5\ H_{13}N$	Amylamine,	Hesse.	"
$C_6\ H_{15}N$	Hexylamine.	"	"
$C_7\ H_{11}N$	Di-hydrolutidine.	Gautier and Mourgues.	"
$C_8\ H_{11}N$	Collidine (?).	Nencki.	

* Only those bases are here denoted as poisonous which possess decided toxicity.

TABLE OF PTOMAINES (*Continued*).

Formula.	Name.	Discoverer.	Physiological action.*
$C_8H_{11}N$	Pyridine base (?).	O. de Coninck.	
$C_8H_{13}N$	Hydrocollidine(?).	Gautier and Etard.	Poisonous.
$C_9H_{13}N$	Parvoline (?).	Gautier and Etard.	
$C_{10}H_{15}N$	Unnamed.	Guareschi and Mosso.	Poisonous.
$C_{10}H_{15}N$	Pyridine base (?).	O. de Coninck.	
$C_{10}H_{17}N$	Hydrocoridine (?).	Griffiths.	
$C_{32}H_{31}N$	Unnamed.	Delézinier.	
$C_2H_8N_2$	Ethylidenediamine (?).	Brieger.	Poisonous.
$C_3H_8N_2$	Trimethylenediamine (?).	"	"
$C_4H_{12}N_2$	Putrescine.	"	Not very poisonous.
$C_5H_{14}N_2$	Cadaverine.	"	Not very poisonous.
$C_5H_{14}N_2$	Neuridine.	"	Non-poisonous.
$C_5H_{14}N_2$	Saprine.	"	" "
$C_7H_{10}N_2$	Unnamed.	Morin.	" "
$C_{10}H_{26}N_2$(?)	Susotoxine.	Novy.	Poisonous.
$C_2H_7N_3$	Methyl-guanidine.	Brieger.	"
$C_{19}H_{27}N_3$	Morrhuine.	Gautier and Mourgues.	Diuretic, etc.
$C_{12}H_{20}N_4$	Unnamed.	Oser.	
$C_{17}H_{38}N_4$	"	Gautier and Etard.	
$C_{25}H_{32}N_4$	Aselline.	Gautier and Mourgues.	Poisonous.
$C_5H_{13}NO$	Neurine.	Brieger.	"
$C_8H_{11}NO$	Mydine.	"	Non-poisonous.
$C_6H_{11}NO_2$	δ-amido-valerianic acid.	E. and H. Salkowski.	" "
$C_5H_{15}NO_2$	Choline.	Brieger.	Poisonous.
$C_6H_{13}NO_2$	Mydatoxine.	"	"
$C_6H_{13}NO_2$	Unnamed.	Brieger, 1888. (tetanus cult).	Non-poisonous.
$C_6H_{15}NO_2$	Mytilotoxine.	Brieger.	Poisonous.
$C_7H_{17}NO_2$	Gadinine.	"	"
$C_7H_{17}NO_2$	Typhotoxine.	"	"
$C_7H_{17}NO_2$	Unnamed.	"	"
$C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$	Pyocyanine.	Ledderhose.	Non-poisonous.
$C_5H_{13}NO_3$	Betaine.	Brieger.	" "
$C_5H_{15}NO_3$	Muscarine.	"	Poisonous.
$C_9H_{13}NO_3$	Morrhuic acid.	Gautier and Mourgues.	
$C_5H_{12}N_2O_4$	Unnamed.	Pouchet.	Poisonous.
$C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$	Tetanine.	Brieger.	"
$C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4$	Unnamed.	Gaureschi.	
$C_7H_{18}N_2O_6$	"	Pouchet.	Poisonous.
	"	"	"
	Tyrotoxicon.	Vaughan.	"
	Mydaleine.	Brieger.	"
	Spasmotoxine.	"	"
	A diamine (?).	" (tetanus cult).	"
	Peptotoxine.	Brieger.	Poisonous.
	Phlogosine.	Leber.	Inflammatory.

* Only those bases are here denoted as poisonous which possess decided toxicity.

Some of these products are narcotic, others resemble strychnine in their action. The former have been called *Toxines*.

Ptomat'ropines. Cadaveric ptomaïnes.

Ptosis, to'sis (*ptosis*). Prolapsus. **P. bul'bi oc'uli**, exophthalmia. **P. diplo'pia**, synechia posterior. **P. i'ridis**, prolapsus of the iris through a wound of the cornea; known by a blackish tubercle, which projects a little from the cornea in various forms, and which, owing to its supposed resemblance to the head of a fly, has been called *Myiocephalon* and *Myocephalon* (*muia*, fly, *kephale*, head). **P. pal'pebræ**, falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye.

Ptotostereoscope, to-to-ste're-o-skope (*ptotos*, fallen, *stereos*, solid, *skopeo*, to see). Apparatus for ascertaining the presence of binocular vision.

Ptyal'agogue (*ptyalum, ago*, to lead). Sialogogue.

Ptyalin, ti'a-lin (*ptyalum*). Ferment found in saliva, exerting a special action on starchy and saccharine matters. See *Saliva, Ferments*, and *Enzymes*.

Ptyalism, ti'al-izm. Salivation.

Ptyalismus, te-al-iz'mus. Salivation. **P. acu'tus melli'tus**, see *Salivation*. **P. acu'tus sympathet'icus**, see *Salivation*. **P. hydrargyra'tus**, salivation, mercurial. **P. iners'**, slavering. **P. melli'tus**, secretion of sweet-tasted saliva. **P. mercuria'lis**, salivation, mercurial. **P. pyros'icus**, pyrosis.

Pty'alized. Salivated.

Ptyalocele, ti-al-o-se'le (Eng. ti'al-o-seel) (*ptualon*, saliva, *kele*, tumor). See *Ranula*.

Ptyalogogue, ti-al'o-gog (*ptyalum, ago*, to drive). Sialogogue. A medicine that produces increased flow of saliva.

Ptyalum, te'al-um (*ptualon*). Saliva.

Ptyelum, te'a-lum (*ptualon*). Saliva; sputum.

Ptysis, te'sis (*ptusis*). Exspuition.

Ptysma, tis'mah. Saliva; sputum.

Ptysmagogue, tis'ma-gog (*ptysma, ago*, to drive). Sialogogue.

Ptysmatischesis (tis-mat-is'kes-is) or **Ptysmatos'chesis** (*ptysma, ischo*, to retain or restrain). Suppression of pulmonary expectoration.

Pu'bens or **Pu'ber.** At the age of puberty.

Pubeot'omy. Pubiotomy.

Puberal, pu'be-ral. *Puberic.* Relating or appertaining to the age of puberty, as puberal disease.

Puberic, pu'ber-ik. Puberal.

Pubertas, pu'ber-tas. Puberty.

Puberty, pu'ber-te (*pubesco*, to begin to have hair on the chin and sexual organs). *Pubescence.* Period of life at which young people of both sexes are pubescent or nubile. The period varies somewhat in different climates and in different individuals in the same climate. See *Nubile*.

Pubes, pu'bees. *Pubic region.* The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty. The hair is also called *Pubes, Lanugo*, or *Pili pudendorum, Plantarium*, and *Feminal*. Of old, *Epictenion* and *Pubertas* signified the same. Puberty. The pubic bone. See *Tressoria* and *Pubis os*.

Pubescence, pu-bes'sence. Puberty.

Pubescent, pu-bes'sent. See *Puberty*.

Pubiæus, pu-be-e'us. Pubic.

Pubic, pu'bik. *Pubian.* Belonging to or concerning the pubis. **P. arch**, *Arch of the pubis.* The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis. It is more expanded in the female than in the male, to correspond with the additional functions which she has to execute. **P. ar'tery**, branch from pubic artery anastomosing with branch from obturator. **P. articula'tion** results from the junction of the ossa pubis. The medium of union is cartilage. **P. bone**, pubis os. **P. lig'aments** are two very solid fibrous fasciæ situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis, which they strengthen. The one is called the anterior pubic ligament, the other the inferior or subpubic. **P. re'gion**, region of the pubes. **P. vein**, anastomotic branch to external iliac vein from obturator vein.

Pubiococcygeo-annularis, pu-be-o-kok-se-ge'o-annu-lah'ris (*pubis, coccyx, annularis*, ring-shaped). Levatores ani and ischio-coccygei muscles.

Pubio-infra-umbilicalis, pu'be-o-in'frah-um-bil-e-kal'is. Pyramidalis abdominis.

Pubiosternalis, pu-be-o-stur-nal'is. Rectus abdominis.

Pubiotomy, pu-be-ot'o-me (*pubes, tome*, incision). Operation of division of the pubis in order to increase the diameter of the pelvis at time of delivery. Modification of the operation of symphyseotomy.

Pu'bio-umbilical'is. Pyramidalis abdominis.

Pu'bis. Pubes, pubis os. **P. os**, *Pubic bone, Sharebone, Barbone.* The anterior part of the os innominatum; so called because it corresponds to the genital organs and pubic region.

Publicæ (pub'le-se) **par'tes** (public parts). Those organs are so called the object of whose functions is the nutrition of all the others. Such are the digestive and respiratory organs.

Pubocavernosus, pu-bo-kav-ur-no'sus. Separate slip of ischio-cavernosus arising from pubic arch.

Pubococcygeal rhaphe, pu-bo-kok-se-ge'al rhaf'e. Rhaphe due to union of levatores ani.

Pubococcygeus, pu-bo-kok-se-je'us (*pubis, coccyx*). Relating to pubic bone and coccyx; muscle so called.

Pubofemoral (pu-bo-fem'o-ral) **lig'ament.** Accessory bundle of fibres which help to form the hip-joint capsule.

Pubo-ischiatic (pu'bo-is-ke-at'ik) **bone** (*pubis, ischium*). Ischium and pubis as one.

Puboperinea'lis. Occasional muscular strip extending from pubis to deep perineal fascia.

Puboperitonealis, pu-bo-per-e-to-ne-al'is. Pubotransversalis.

Puboprostatic (pu-bo-pros-tat'ik) **lig'aments.** Ligaments running from back of pubis to prostate gland and neck of bladder.

Pubopudendus, pu-bo-pu-den'dus. Occasional muscular slip running from pubis and combining with ischiopubicus.

Puborectalis, pu-bo-rek-tal'is. Anterior fibres of sustentator recti.

Pubotransversalis, pu-bo-trans-ver-sal'is. Thin muscular slip arising from upper edge of superior pubic ramus and inserted into transversalis fascia.

Pubo-ure'thral mus'cle. Fibres from posterior part of pubis to prostate, or to base of bladder in female.

Pubo-urethralis, pu'bo-u-re-thral'is. Occasional muscle passing from pubis to urethra.

Puboves'ical fos'sa. Abdominovesical pouch. **P. lig'aments,** puboprostatic ligaments. **P. mus'cles,** fibres of external longitudinal muscular layer of bladder, arising from posterior surface of pubis.

Puccine, puk-seen'. Alkaloid in sanguinaria.

Puccinia favi, puk-sin'e-ah fav'e (after Th. Puccini, professor of anatomy in Florence). See *Fungus, Porrigo favosa,* and *Parasites.*

Puccin'ic acid. Acid in sanguinaria.

Puccoon, puk-ko-on'. Sanguinaria Canadensis. **P., red,** Sanguinaria Canadensis. **P., yel'low,** Hydrastis Canadensis.

Pucella, pu-sel'lah. Virgin.

Pucha-pat. Pogostemon patchouli.

Puchu'ry. See *Pichurim beans.*

Puchy'ry. See *Pichurim beans.*

Pud'dinggrass. Mentha pulegium.

Pud'dingpipe tree. Cassia fistula.

Pudenda, pu-den'dah (pl. of **Pudendum**) (*pudeo,* to be ashamed). Genital organs. **P. mulieb'ria,** external genital organs of woman; vulva. **P. viro'rum,** male genital organs.

Pudendagra, pu-dend'ag-rah (*pudenda, agra,* seizure). According to some, this term means pain in the genital parts, *Dolor pudendorum, Ædœodynia;* according to others, it is synonymous with syphilis. **P. pru'riens,** prurigo of the female genital organs.

Pudendal (pu-den'dal). Relating or appertaining to the pudenda. **P. hæmat'ocele,** tumor consisting of collection of clotted blood in one labium or into tissue in immediate vicinity of vaginal wall. **P. her'nia,** hernia which descends between the vagina and ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumor in the labium; traceable in the pelvis as far as the os uteri. **P. lon'gus infe'rior,** see *Sciatic nerve, lesser.* **P. nerve, infe'rior,** nervus cutaneus perinei; branch of small sciatic. **P. plex'us of nerves,** inferior part of sacral plexus. **P. plex'us of veins,** situate behind pubis, around urethra and neck of bladder.

Pudenda'lis. Relating to the pudendum.

Pudendum (pu-den'dum), **fe'male.** Vulva. **P. mulieb're,** vulva.

Pudendus, pu-den'dus. Pudic.

Pudibil'ia. Male genital organs.

Pudic, pu'dik (*pudeo,* to be ashamed). That which causes shame. Name given to the genital organs, as well as to different other parts. **P. ar'teries** are distributed to the organs of generation. They are: 1. *Internal pudic, Genital artery,* which is furnished by the hypogastric, and divides into two branches: the one —the inferior or perineal—which gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal and the artery of the septum; the other—the superior—which furnishes the transverse perineal artery, and divides into two branches—the artery of the corpus cavernosum and the dorsalis pedis. This latter, in the female, has the name dorsalis clitoridis. 2. The *External pudic arteries* are two in number. The one is superficial or subcutaneous, and the other deep-seated or subaponeurotic. They are given off from the femoral artery or some one of its branches, and are distributed to the external parts of generation. **P. nerve,** branch furnished by the sacral plexus, which is distributed to the genital organs, and especially to the penis in man and the clitoris in woman. **P. vein, inter'nal,** similar distribution as internal pudic artery. **P. vein, superfic'ial exter'nal,** tributary of external saphenous, collecting blood from the genitals and inner part of thigh.

Puella, pu-el'lah. Girl.

Puellus, pu-el'lus (modified from *puerulus*). Little boy.

Pu'er. Boy; child; infant.

Puera, pu'er-ah. Girl.

Puerile, pu'er-il (*puer,* child). Appertaining or relating to childhood. **P. respira'tion,** term applied to the respiration when it is heard loud through the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

Puerilitas, pu-er-il'it-as. Dementia of the aged.

Pueritia, pu-er-ish'e-ah. See *Age.*

Puerpera, pu-ur'per-ah (*puer, pario,* to bring forth). *Lying-in woman;* female in childbed; one recently delivered.

Puerperal, pu-ur'pe-ral. Relating to parturition and its consequences. **P. colpi'tis,** vaginitis of lying-in women. **P. convul'sions,** eclampsia gravidarum et parturientium. **P. diabe'tes,** d. occurring sometimes in pregnancy and ceasing after delivery. **P. fe'ver,** any fever occurring during the puerperal state. *Childbed fever.* Most commonly restricted to a malignant variety of peritonitis. **P. ma'nia,** delirious condition of females near the end of pregnancy. **P. peritoni'tis,** peritonitis occurring during the childbed state; see *P. fever.* **P. septicæ'mia,** puerperal fever. **P. state,** state of a female in and directly after childbirth. **P. tet'anus,** dangerous tetanic state of the body, not often happening in the puerperium.

Puerperium, pu-ur-per'e-um. Childbed state.

Puerperogonorrhœal salpingitis, pu-ur-pe-ro-gon-or-rhe'al sal-pin-je'tis. Inflammation of Fallopian tubes with gonorrhœal matter, happening during the puerperal state.

Puerperopyra, pu-er-pur-op'ir-ah (*puerperium,* childbirth, *pur,* fever). Puerperal fever.

Puerperous, pu-er'per-us. Parturient.

Puerpery, pu-er'pe-re (*puerperium,* childbirth). Puerperal state.

Puff ([D.] *poffen,* to blow). Lycoperdon. **P., veiled,** see *Cavernous respiration.*

Puff'ball. Lycoperdon; Leontodon taraxacum.

Puffiness, puff'e-ness. Soft intumescence without redness, which may be partial or general, and be produced by accumulation of serous fluid, extravasation of blood, effusion of air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue, etc. Puffiness is most frequently seen in the face and legs, and sometimes appears around a wound.

Pugillus, pu-jil'lus (dim. of **Pugnus,** fist). The quantity of any substance which may be taken with the ends of two or three fingers. The eighth part of a handful.

Pug'nus. Manipulus; a handful.

Pug'teeth. Canine teeth.

Puke. Emetic.

Puke'weed. Lobelia inflata.

Pu'king. Vomiting; regurgitation. **P. fe'ver,** milk sickness.

Pulegium, pu-le'je-um (*pulex,* flea, to which the odor is disagreeable). Mentha pulegium. **P. cervi'num,** Mentha cervina.

Pulex, pu'leks. *P. irritans* or *Common flea.* Parasitic insect found on the bodies of man and animals. See *Parasites.* **P. pen'etrans,** chique. **P. vulga'ris,** pulex.

Pulicaria dysenterica, pu-lik-ah're-ah dis-en-ter'-

ik-ah (*pulex*, flea, to which the odor is disagreeable). Inula dysenterica.

Pulicaris, pu-le-kah'ris. Epithet given to cutaneous eruptions resembling flea-bites, and also to diseases in which such eruptions occur. **P. her'nia**, Plantago psyllium.

Pul'ley. Trochlea.

Pullulation, pul-u-la'shun (*pullulo*, *pullulatum*, to bud), Budding. Morbid production which buds, as it were—condyloma, for example.

Pul'mo (by transposition of the letter *l* from *pleumon*). The lung. See *Lung*.

Pulmocardiac region, pul-mo-kar'de-ak re'jun (*pulmo*, lung, *kardia*). That part of the thorax where the heart is covered by a thin layer of lung.

Pulmogas'tric re'gion (*pulmo*, lung, *gaster*, stomach). That region of the thorax where the edge of the left lung projects over the stomach and spleen.

Pulmohepat'ic re'gion. That part of the thorax where an edge of lung is covered by liver.

Pulmometer, pul-mom'e-tur (*pulmo*, *metron*, measure). Spirometer.

Pulmometry, pul-mom'e-tre. See *Spirometer*.

Pulmonaria, pul-mon-ah're-ah. *Lungwort, Spotted Lungwort, Jerusalem cowslip, Jerusalem sage, Spotted comfrey;* ord. Boraginaceæ. Leaves of this plant have been used as demulcents and pectorals, partly from their resemblance to lungs—hence the name, from pulmo, lung—and partly because they have a slightly mucilaginous taste; pneumonia. **P. arbo'rea**, Lichen pulmonaris. **P. Gal'lica**, Hieracium murorum. **P. officina'lis**, pulmonaria. **P. Virgin'ica**, Mertersia Virginica.

Pul'monary (*pulmo*, lung). Relating or belonging to the lungs. **P. ar'tery** arises from upper and left part of the right ventricle of the heart, whence it passes obliquely upward and to the left side, dividing into two trunks opposite the second dorsal vertebra, one passing to each lung. At its origin it is furnished with three sigmoid or semilunar valves. It carries the blood to the lungs for aëration. **P. car'tilage**, second costal cartilage of left side. **P. consump'tion**, phthisis pulmonalis. **P. glands**, lymphatic glands on bronchioles in lung-substance. **P. groove**, groove inside of thorax on both sides of spinal column. **P. lob'ules**, see *Lung*. **P. mat'ter, black**, see *Lung*. **P. mur'rain**, contagious pleuro-pneumonia. **P. nerves**, branches from pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves going to root of lungs. **P. pleu'ra**, pleura pulmonalis. **P. plex'us**, considerable nervous network, situate behind the bronchia, which is formed by the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or par vagum, and by other filaments from the inferior cervical ganglion and the first thoracic ganglia. This plexus forms a kind of areolar web, with numerous meshes of different sizes, in which vessels are lodged, surrounded by much areolar tissue. The plexus sends filaments to the bronchia, which they accompany to their extremities. **P. si'nuses**, sinuses of Valsalva in pulmonary artery. **P. valves**, the three semilunar valves at opening of pulmonary artery. **P. veins**, these arise in the lungs from the final terminations of the arteries of the same name, collect in ramusculi and rami of greater and greater size, and ultimately unite in four trunks, two of which issue from each lung to open into the left auricle of the heart. The pulmonary veins have the same structure as the other veins of the body, from which they differ in conveying arterial blood, as the pulmonary artery differs from the others in conveying venous blood. They carry the blood back to the heart after aëration. **P. ves'icles**, see *Pulmo*.

Pulmones tartarizati, pul-mo'nees tar-tar-iz-at'e. Lithiasis pulmonum.

Pulmonia, pul-mo'ne-ah. Phthisis pulmonalis; pneumonia.

Pulmonic, pul-mon'ik. *Pneumonic.* Affected with phthisis; one laboring under disease of the lungs; anything relating to or belonging to the lungs; medicine for the lungs. **P. circula'tion**, pulmonary circulation.

Pulmonitis, pul-mon-e'tis (*pulmo*, *itis*). Pneumonia.

Pulp. Soft and parenchymatous parts of vegetables reduced to paste. Applied, also, to parts of the human body which have the characters of, or resemble, pulp. **P., atherom'atous**, see *Atheroma*. **P., bran'-like**, see *Atheroma*. **P. of the fin'gers**, fleshy extremity of the fingers. **P. of the tooth**, dental pulp.

Pul'pa. Pulp. See *Spleen*. **P. cas'siæ**, see *Cassia fistula*. **P. cerebra'lis**, substance of brain. **P. den'tis**, dental pulp. **P. ex fo'liis coni'i macula'ti**, pulp of conium. **P. pi'li**, see *Hair*. **P. pru'ni**, see *Pruni pulpa*. **P. pruno'rum sylves'trium con'dita**, conserva pruni sylvestris. **P. tamarin'di**, see *Tamarindi pulpa*. **P. tes'tis**, parenchyma of the testis; see *Testicle*.

Pulpamen, pul-pah'men. Pulp.

Pulpation, pul-pa'shun. Pulping.

Pulpefac'tion. Pulpy degeneration. See *Pulpy*.

Pulpezia, pul-pe'ze-ah. Apoplexy.

Pulp'ing (*pulp*). *Pulpation.* Operation of reducing certain vegetable substances to a pulp. They are bruised in a mortar, and then passed through a hair sieve by the aid of a wooden spatula called a *Pulper*.

Pulpitis, pulp-e'tis. Inflammation of the pulp of a tooth.

Pulpy, pul'pe (*pulpa*). Full of pulp. **P. degenera'tion or disease**, *Pulpefaction;* affection of the synovial membrane, in which the different points of bone, usually distinguishable, are obscured, and a doughy or pulpy sensation is detected by palpation over the articular ends of the bones, of the patella especially. When connected with syphilis—*syphilitic joint of Colles*—it is often complicated with periosteal thickening. Such pulpy or gelatinous degeneration was formerly described as *white swelling*.

Pulque, pool'ka. See *Agave Americana*.

Puls ex o'vis et lac'te (pulp of eggs and milk). Oögala.

Pulsatile, puls'at-il (*pulso*, to throb). Pulsating; beating.

Pulsatilla, pul-sat-il'lah (Ph. U. S.). Herb of Anemone pulsatilla, A. pratensis, and A. patens. Used in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, ophthalmia, and catarrh of nose, throat, and respiratory passages. **P. pa'tens**, Anemone patens. **P. praten'sis**, Anemone pratensis. **P. vulga'ris**, Anemone pulsatilla.

Pulsating (pul'sa-ting). Throbbing or beating like a pulse. **P. tu'mors.** See *Tumors, pulsating*.

Pulsatio, pul-sah'she-o (*pulso*, *pulsatum*, to agitate). Pulsation. **P. cor'dis**, palpitation.

Pulsation, pul-sa'shun (*pulso*, *pulsatum*, to beat). Beating of the heart and arteries. Also the beating felt in an inflamed part. **P., aor'tic**, peculiar functional affection, characterized by violent throbbing, in the abdominal portion of the aorta especially, which may be confounded with aneurism; occurring in uterine disease, structural gastroduodenal affections, etc. **P., ret'inal**, pulsation of vessels noticed in the eye, due to some interference with the relative pressure within and without the eye. **P., ve'nous**, see *Pulsus venarum*.

Pulsativus, pul-sat-e'vus. Throbbing.

Pulsatory, pul'sa-to-re. Throbbing.

Pulse (*pello*, *pulsum*, to beat). Beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. For the sake of convenience we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. These characters relate to the number of pulsations in a given time; to their degrees of quickness, hardness, and strength; to the equality or inequality either of the pulsations themselves or of their intervals; to the development or fulness of the artery; and to the different impressions it may produce on the finger. The following table exhibits the effect of age upon the number of pulsations per minute. It will be noticed that at birth and in early life the contractions and dilatations of the heart take

place with much greater rapidity than at later periods:

Ages.	Number of Pulsations per Minute.		
	Heberden.	Sömmering.	Müller.
In the embryo	. . . . .	. . . . .	150
At birth	130 to 140	. . . . .	150
One month	120		
One year	120 to 108	120	115 to 130
Two years	108 to 90	110	100 to 115
Three years	90 to 80	90	90 to 100
Seven years	72	. . . . .	85 to 90
Twelve years	70		
Puberty	. . . . .	80	80 to 85
Adult age	. . . . .	70	70 to 75
Old age	. . . . .	60	50 to 65

Various interesting facts may be mentioned in regard to the pulse (Vierordt): While sitting the pulse is about 3 beats faster than while lying down; while standing the pulse is about 9 beats faster than while sitting (Guy); and about 14 (2–34) faster than while lying down (Schapiro). Exceptions, even the reverse of this rule, are not infrequent. In six children from 5–14 years of age Heilbut found a middle difference between lying down and sitting of 18.6. Easy exercise increases the pulse 10–20 beats; rapid running, to 140 and more; the increase in rapidity can be noticed for ½ to 1 hour (Lichtenfels and Fröhlich). Ingestion of food increases frequency of pulse; dinner increases pulse from 8–20 beats. Dinner without wine increases the beats 13.1 (Vierordt); with wine, 17.5. Omission of dinner decreases the pulse 1–2 beats. After ten hours' fasting, early in the morning, Lichtenfels and Fröhlich observed 69.3 beats; eight hours afterward, 50; four hours later, 53.3. Rise of barometer 1½ ctm. increases the frequency of the pulse 1.3 per minute (Vierordt). In the morning the frequency of the pulse is increased after breakfast; decreases until dinner; increases then somewhat; decreases after 1½–2 hours until supper; finally increases a little. In the morning the pulse is 8 beats faster than at night (Guy, from observations on himself). In nine sick women (average age 25.4) Heilbut found a difference of 3.6 beats. The difference can also be observed in entirely healthy children (Knox, Guy). The pulse is slower during sleep, particularly in children. Vogel found the average in twenty-four sleeping children, raised at the breast, to be 109 beats. According to Trousseau:

	Sleeping.	Waking.
4–6 months	140	121
6–21 months	128	112

It does not appear that the pulse of the aged is less frequent, but the contrary. In general it is more frequent in females and in irritable persons than in males and those of an opposite temperament. In the healthy state the pulse, besides having the proper number of pulsations, is neither hard nor unusually soft; it is moderately developed, of a medium strength, and perfectly equal both as regards the pulsations and their intervals. In disease it wanders, more or less, from these physiological conditions. The different characters of the pulse that have been recorded are remarkably numerous.

Pulse, allorhyth'mic. Variation in the interval, or disturbance of the usual rhythmic regularity, of the pulse. **P., anacrot'ic,** first wave is not the highest, ascending limb of pulse-curve being notched. **P., ar'dent,** one in which the pulse seems to raise itself to a point in order to strike the finger. **P., bigem'inal,** two regular beats followed by a longer pause. **P. breath,** see *Breath, pulse.* **P., cap'illary,** observed in dilatation of capillaries and when blood-pressure is increased. **P., cap'rizant,** *Goatleap pulse,* seems to leap like a goat, an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller and a stronger one. **P., catacrot'ic,** elevation in line of descent in the sphygmographic tracing. **P. clock,** instrument which indicates tension, diameter of artery, and volume of pulse. **P., com'plex,** has the character of several critical pulses united. **P., contract'ed,** pulsations are narrow, deep, and slightly hard; see *Concentration.* **P., convul'sive,** unequally frequent or unequally hard; resembling the irregular pulsation of a muscular fibre in a state of convulsion. **P., cord'y,** pulse, tense. **P., Cor'rigan's,** P., water-hammer. This pulse indicates aortic regurgitation; large quick pulse, which collapses suddenly. **P., crit'ical,** pulse which, after having possessed the characters of irritation, becomes free, open, soft, etc. **P. curve,** sphygmographic or sphygmoscopic tracing of the pulse; see *Sphygmograph.* **P., de'curtate,** pulsus myurus; see also *Myurus.* **P., deep,** cannot be felt without difficulty, and without strong pressure by the finger. **P., defic'ient,** *Flickering pulse,* which seems every instant about to cease. **P., depressed',** deep and weak. **P., devel'oped,** is broad, full, strong, and frequent. **P., dicrot'ic** or **dicro'tal,** that in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation—once lightly, the other time more strongly. **P., e'qual,** pulsations resemble each other, and return at equal intervals. **P., fe'brile,** very frequent. **P., fee'ble,** *Weak pulse;* strikes the finger feebly. **P., fil'iform,** *Thready pulse;* resembles a thread slightly vibrating. **P., flick'ering,** deficient pulse. **P., form'icant** resembles, by being small and scarcely perceptible, the motion of an ant; met with especially in fatty degeneration of the heart. **P., fre'quent,** strikes more frequently than usual in a given time. **P., full,** gives the notion of vascular depletion. **P., goat'leap,** P., caprizant. **P., gut'tural,** has been supposed to indicate the termination of affections of the throat. **P., hard,** the pulp of the finger seems to yield to the pulsation. **P., hec'tic,** weak, frequent pulse observed in hectic fever. **P., hemorrhoid'al,** critical pulse, announcing the appearance of the hemorrhoidal flux; is described as unequal, the pulsations not being alike in force, and still less the intervals. **P., high-ten'sion,** one in which the force of the pulsation is relatively increased, as in hypertrophy of the heart, apoplexy, tumors, certain neuroses, action of some medicines, etc. **P., hyperdic'rotous,** see *Hyperdicrotous.* **P., hypodic'rotous,** see *Hyperdicrotous.* **P., intercur'rent,** superfluous pulsation seems to occur from time to time. **P., intermit'tent,** pulsations fail from time to time. **P., in'tricate,** but little developed and unequally slow. **P., irreg'ular,** pulsations are unequal and return at unequal intervals. **P. of irrita'tion,** frequent, hard, and contracted. **P., jar'ring,** P., vibrating. **P., jerk'ing,** pulse, sharp. **P., lan'guid,** slow and feeble pulse. **P., large,** large and full pulse. **P., long,** strikes the finger to a great extent in length. **P., low,** pulsations are scarcely perceptible. **P., low-ten'sion,** condition of pulse opposite to that described under *Pulse, high-tension,* and noticed in certain degenerative cardiac conditions, debility, fevers, etc. **P., monocrot'ic,** pulse in which dicrotism is wholly absent. **P., nat'ural,** equal and regular in strength and frequency, compressible and devoid of hardness. **P., organ'ic,** indicates the affected organ, or the organ by which an evacuation will take place. **P., paradox'ical,** absence of the beat of the pulse during inspiration, due particularly to morbid conditions of the heart. **P., pec'toral,** critical pulse, announcing the termination of some pulmonary irritation. **P., quick,** strikes sharply, but not forcibly, against the finger. **P., ra'dial,** beat of radial artery, felt at the wrist. **P., recur'rent,** return of the pulse to the distal part of an artery after compression. **P., reg'ular,** pulsations are equal and succeed each other at equal intervals. **P., resist'ing,** a little tense, a little hard. **P., res'piratory,** the alternate condition of fulness and emptiness of the great vessels of the neck, synchronous with expiration and inspiration. **P., sharp,** strikes the finger sharply and rapidly. When to a greater extent, it is called a *jerking pulse.* **P., sharp'-tailed,** see *Myurus.* **P., sim'ple,** a critical pulse, indicating evacuation by one organ only. **P.,**

slow, strikes the finger slowly. **P., small**, pulsations are slender and weak. **P., soft**, yields under the finger. **P., strong**, strikes the finger strongly. **P., supe'rior**, a critical pulse, supervening on irritation of organs situate above the diaphragm. **P., sup'ple**, pulsations have strength without hardness. **P. of sweat**, a critical pulse, indicating an approaching perspiration. **P., tense**, *Cordy pulse;* the artery resembles a cord fixed at its two extremities. When resembling a wire it is called *wiry*. **P., thread'y**, P., filiform. **P. trace**, in the registration of the pulse by the sphygmograph a trace consists of a series of curves, each of which corresponds to a complete cardiac revolution; see *Sphygmograph*. **P., trem'ulous**, each pulsation oscillates. **P., tricrot'ic** or **tric'rotous** (*tri*, three, *krotea*, to strike), the normal pulse-trace is so called from possessing three principal waves. **P., trigem'inal**, three regular beats followed by a longer pause. **P., un'dulating**, resembles in its movements those of the waves. **P., une'qual**, pulsations are not alike, or return at unequal intervals. **P., u'terine**, indicates the flow of the menses or the occurrence of metrorrhagia. **P., vagi'nal**, pulsation of the vaginal artery, which is increased in pregnancy, during abortion, labor, etc. **P., ve'nous**, see *Pulsus venarum*. **P., vermic'ular**, imitates the movement of a worm. **P., vi'brating**, *Jarring pulse;* the artery seems to vibrate like a musical string. **P., wa'ter-ham'mer**, short strong beat of the pulse followed by collapse, due to aortic regurgitation and incompetency of valves. **P., wi'ry**, see *Pulse, tense*.

Pulseless, pulse'less. Devoid of pulsation.

Pulselessness, pulse'less-ness. Asphyxia.

Pulse-meas'urer. Instrument which conveys beats of pulse to a fluid and measures them.

Pul'sey. Cataplasm.

Pulsific, pul-sif'ik (*pulsus*, pulse, *facio*, to make). Causing or exciting pulsation.

Pulsilegium (pul-sil-lej'e-um) or **Pulsilo'gium** (*pulsus*, *lego*, to read). Pulsimeter; any instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

Pulsimantia, pul-se-man-ti'ah (*pulsus*, *manteia*, divination). Art of predicting or prognosticating by the pulse.

Pulsimeter, pul-sim'et-ur (*pulsus*, *metron*, measure). See *Sphygmoscope* and *Sphygmomometer*.

Pul'sus. Pulse. **P. acrit'icus**, pulse of irritation. **P. æqua'lis**, pulse, equal. **P. an'nuens et circum'nuens**, pulse, deficient. **P. anorma'lis**, pulse, irregular. **P. bi'crotus**, pulse, dicrotic. **P. bifer'iens**, pulse, dicrotic. **P. capri'zans**, pulse, caprizant. **P. cor'dis**, see *Heart*. **P. cras'sus**, pulse, large. **P. deb'ilis**, pulse, feeble. **P. defic'iens**, pulse, deficient. **P. di'crotus**, pulse, dicrotic. **P. dorcadi'zans**, pulse, caprizant. **P. du'plex**, pulse, dicrotic. **P. du'rus**, pulse, hard. **P. elas'ticus**, pulse, supple. **P. fluctuo'sus**, pulse, undulating. **P. flu'ens**, pulse, undulating. **P. formi'cans**, pulse, formicant. **P. for'tis**, pulse, strong. **P. fusa'lis**, pulse, caprizant. **P. gazel'lans**, pulse, caprizant. **P. heterochron'icus**, see *Heterochronicus*. **P. hu'milis**, pulse, low. **P. in'cidens Sola'ni**, pulse, undulating. **P. inter'cidens**, pulse, intercurrent. **P. interci'sus**, pulse, dicrotic. **P. intercur'rens**, pulse, intercurrent. **P. intestina'lis**, pulse, dicrotic. **P. intrica'tus**, pulse, intricate. **P. mag'nus**, pulse, large. **P. mallea'ris**, pulse, dicrotic. **P. mol'lis**, pulse, soft. **P. monoc'rotus**, pulse in which dicrotic wave is absent. **P. myu'rus**, *Decurtate* or *Sharp-tailed pulse;* one which goes on diminishing; see *Myurus*. **P. nervi'nus**, pulse of irritation. **P. norma'lis**, pulse, regular. **P. paradox'us**, feeble beat during inspiration, due to pathological conditions of heart and large vessels. **P. par'vus**, pulse, small. **P. ple'nus**, pulse, full. **P. quadrigem'inus** and **trigem'inus**, pulse in which deviations are noticed after each third and fourth beat. **P. ra'rus**, pulse, slow. **P. serri'nus** strikes sometimes strongly, at others feebly, and recalls the idea of a saw. **P. stria'tus**, one that strikes the finger to a small extent in breadth. **P. sudora'lis**, pulse of sweat. **P. tar'dus**, pulse, slow. **P. urina'lis**, pulse, urinal. **P. uteri'nus**, pulse, uterine. **P. vac'uus** gives the idea of emptiness of the artery. **P. vagina'lis**, pulse, vaginal. **P. vena'rum**, *Venous pulse* or *pulsation;* pulsation occasionally noticed in the jugular veins, owing to some of the blood of the right ventricle reflowing into the right auricle, and communicating an impulse to the venous blood arriving in the auricle through the descending cava. Is often a sign of impediment to the flow of blood along the pulmonary artery.

Pultaceous, pul-ta'shus (*puls*, pap). Resembling pap. Having a softened, semifluid appearance.

Pultatio, pul-tah'she-o (*puls*, pap). Atheroma.

Pulticula, pul-tik'u-lah (dim. of **Puls**, pap). Bouillie.

Pul'tise. Cataplasm.

Pul'verable. Pulverizable.

Pulveratio, pul-ver-ah'she-o. Pulverization.

Pulveres aërophori, pul've-rees a-air-of'o-re. Powders, soda. **P. effervescen'tes**, powders, soda. **P. effervescen'tes aperien'tes**, see *Sedlitz*.

Pulverizable, pul'ver-i-za-ble (*pulvis*, powder, *habilis*, able). *Pulverable*. Capable of being reduced to powder.

Pulverization, pul-ver-i-za'shun. Operation of dividing substances so as to reduce them to powder. Most drugs are reduced to powder by persons who make it a special business, and who are called druggrinders. This is done on a large scale in drug-mills; the implements used are the grinding mill and the stamping mill. In the shop of the apothecary pulverization is effected by the pestle and mortar and the sieve. Where substances require the addition of other bodies to facilitate their reduction to powder—as where camphor needs a few drops of alcohol—the process is called *pulverization by mediation*.

The term *Pulverization*, as well as *Atomization* and *Nebulization*, has been applied to the dispersing of liquids into fine spray, to be projected on wounds or on morbid surfaces. The liquids, in the form of spray, are said to be *pulverized*, *nebulized*, or *atomized*, and the instruments to disperse them are called pulverizers, atomizers, nebulizers, spray-producers.

Atomized medicated fluids are employed in affections of the mucous membrane of the nose and fauces, in croup and diphtheria, asthma, laryngitis, etc. Under the name *Inhalatoria*, apartments have also been constructed for the introduction into them of mineral waters in the form of spray, for the purposes of inhalation, at some of the European springs especially.

Water alone may be employed, either hot or cold, for purposes of atomization. The following substances are some of those employed, the dose mentioned of each being an approximate guide as to the quantity to be added to an ounce of water:

Acidum carbolicum	gr. j–ij.
" sulphurosum	℥ss–viij.
" tannicum	gr. ij–xx.
Alumen	gr. v–xxx.
" exsiccatum	gr. iij–xx.
Ammonii chloridi	gr. v–lx.
Aqua laurocerasi	♏v–xx.
Argenti nitras	gr. j–x.
Borax	gr. v–xx.
Cupri sulphas	gr. j–x.
Extractum belladonnæ	gr. ¼–j.
" cannabis Indicæ	gr. ½–ij
" conii	gr. v–x.
" " fluidum	♏iij–viij.
" hyoscyami fluidum	♏iij–x.
" opii	gr. ½–v.
Ferri ammonio-sulphas	gr. iij–vj.
" subsulphas (Monsel's salts)	gr. ss–x.
Hydrargyri chloridum corros.	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–½.
Liquor calcis saccharatus	ƒ℥j–iv.
" ferri sesquichloridi	gtt. v–xxx.
" iodinii compositus	♏ij–xv.
" potassii arsenitis	♏iij–x.
" sodæ chlorinatæ	♏xxx–ƒ℥j.
Morphinæ acetas	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–½.
Oleum terebinthinæ	♏j–v.
Plumbi acetas	gr. ij–x.
Potassii bromidum	gr. ij–x.
" carbonas	gr. x–℥ij.

Potassii chloras	gr. v–x.
" iodidum	gr. ij–x.
" permanganas	gr. ij–iv.
Quininæ sulphas	gr. ¼–ij
Sodii chloridum	gr. v–xl.
Tinctura ferri perchloridi	♏v–xxx.
" iodini	♏iij–xv.
" opii	♏iij–xx.
Zinci sulphas	gr. iij–xv.

Pul'verized i'ron. *Ferrum pulveratum.* Powder made from iron filings.

Pulverizers, pul'ver-i-zers. See *Pulverization.*

Pul'vermacher's chain bat'tery. See *Galvanism.*

Pulverulence, pul-ver'u-lence (*pulverulentus,* covered with dust). State of being pulverulent.

Pulverulent, pul-ver'u-lent (*pulvis*). Reduced to a fine powder. Covered, as it were, with dust. Epithet applied to the eyes when they appear dirty and, as it were, sprinkled with dust, due to granulations or grayish striæ, resulting from thickening of the mucous fluid of the conjunctiva.

Pulvil'lus. Pad; dossil of lint for surgical uses.

Pulvinar, pul-ve'nar. Pillow; posterior tubercle of thalamus opticus. **P. epiglot'tidis,** tubercle of epiglottis. **P. hu'muli,** hop pillow; see *Humulus lupulus.* **P. medica'tum,** medicated pillow, as of hops. **P. par'vum,** pad. **P. ventric'uli,** pancreas.

Pul'vis. *Powder.* A substance reduced to small particles by pulverization. *Simple powders* are those of a single substance; *compound,* those resulting from a mixture of several different powders. An impalpable powder is one which is so fine that it can scarcely be felt under the finger. Compound powders have been called *Species.* **P. absor'bens,** P. de magnesiâ compositus. **P. adsperso'rius,** catapasma. **P. aëroph'orus,** powders, soda. **P. alexite'rius,** P. contrayervæ compositus; P. ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. algaro'thi,** algaroth. **P. al'oës cum canel'lâ,** *P. aloës et canellæ, Powder of aloes with canella, Hiera picra,* vulg. *Hikry pikry, Picra,* and *Pikry* (aloës, ℔j; canell., ℥iij); warm cathartic; dose, gr. x–xx. **P. al'oës compos'itus,** *Compound powder of aloes* (aloës, ℥iss; guaiac. res., ℥j; pulv. cinnam. comp., ℥ss); cathartic, stomachic, and sudorific; dose, gr. x–xx. **P. al'oës cum guai'aco,** P. aloës compositus. **P. aloët'icus,** P. aloës cum canellâ; Hiera picra. **P. alu'minis compos'itus,** P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus. **P. alu'minis kinosa'tus,** see *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus.* **P. alumino'sus,** P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus. **P. de ama'ris compos'itus** (gentian., aristoloch. rotund., āā p. 3; flor. centaur. min., p. 4; fol. chamædr., chamæpit., manipul.—f. pulvis); in gouty affections, dyspepsia, etc.; dose, gr. xx. **P. amyg'dalæ compos'itus,** confectio amygdalarum. **P. angel'icus,** algaroth. **P. anod'ynus,** P. ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. antiac'idus,** pulvis cretæ compositus, P. de magnesiâ compositus. **P. antiarthrit'icus pur'gans,** P. de sennâ, scammoneâ, et lignis. **P. antiasthmat'icus,** P. de sulphure et scillâ. **P. antilys'sus** (ash-colored liverwort, black pepper, p. æq.). **P. antimonia'lis,** antimonial powder. **P. antimo'nii compos'itus,** antimonial powder. **P. aromat'icus,** P. cinnamomi compositus. **P. arsenica'lis, Rous'selot's,** Rousselot's arsenical powder. **P. as'ari compos'itus,** cephalic snuff; compound powder of asarabacca (asar. Europ., p. 3; origan. majoranæ, lavand., sing., p. 1; rub into powder); sternutatory. **P. aur'i,** see *Gold.* **P. e bo'lo compos'itus cum o'pio,** P. cretæ compositus cum opio. **P. e bo'lo compos'itus si'ne o'pio,** see *P. cretæ compositus.* **P. cambo'giæ compos'itus,** P. e gummi guttâ. **P. capita'lis sanc'ti An'geli,** pulvis asari compositus. **P. carbona'tis cal'cis compos'itus,** P. cretæ compositus. **P. cardi'acus,** P. contrayervæ comp. **P. Carthusiano'rum,** antimonii sulphuretum rubrum. **P. cat'echu compos'itus,** *Compound powder of catechu* (catechu pulv., ℥iv; kino pulv., ℥ij; kramer. rad., ℥ij; cinnam., myrist., āā ℥j); dose, as an astringent, gr. xx–xl. **P. cathart'icus,** P. scammoneæ compositus. **P. caus'ticus Vindobonen'sis,** powder, Vienna. **P. cephal'icus,** P. asari compositus. **P. cinnamo'mi compos'itus,** *Compound powder of cinnamon, Aromatic powder* (cinnam., zingib., āā ℥ij; cardam., myrist., āā ℥j); stimulant and carminative; dose, gr. x–xx. **P. cum citra'te magne'sico et sac'charo,** granulated citrate of magnesium. **P. com'itis Warwicen'sis,** P. cornachini. **P. comitis'sæ,** cinchona. **P. contrayer'væ compos'itus,** *Contrayerva balis, Compound powder of contrayerva* (contrayerv. contrit., ℥v; test. præp., ℔iss); stimulant and sudorific; dose, gr. xv–xxx. **P. cor'nu us'ti cum o'pio,** *Powder of burnt hartshorn with opium* (opii duri, ℥j; corn. ust. præp., ℥j; coccor., ℥j). Ten grains contain one of opium. Anodyne. **P. Cos'mi,** powder, arsenical, of Côme. **P. creta'ceus,** P. cretæ compositus. **P. cre'tæ aromat'icus,** see *Confectio aromatica.* **P. cre'tæ aromat'icus cum o'pio** (aromatic powder of chalk, ℥ix, ℥vj; opium, ℥¼); used in diarrhœa; adult dose, gr. x–xx. **P. cre'tæ compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound powder of chalk* (cretæ ppt., ℥iss; acaciæ, ℥j; sacchar., ℥iiss); antacid, stomachic, absorbent. **P. cre'tæ compos'itus cum o'pio,** *Compound powder of chalk with opium* (pulv. cretæ comp., ℥viss; opii duri, ℈iv); anodyne and absorbent; dose, gr. xx–xl. The British Pharmacopœia has *Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio, Aromatic powder of chalk and opium* (aromatic powder of chalk, ℥ix¾; opium, ℥¼); dose, gr. x–xl. **P. diaphoret'icus,** P. ipecacuanhæ comp. **P. diapno'icus,** P. ipecacuanhæ comp. **P. diaro'maton,** P. cinnamomi compositus. **P. diase'næ,** P. sennæ compos. **P. diaturpe'thi compos'itus,** P. jalapæ compositus. **P. efferves'cens compos'itus,** compound effervescing powder; Seidlitz powder (sodii bicarb., gr. ccccIxxx; potassii et sodii tartrat., gr. ccccxl; mixed and divided into 12 powders (in blue paper); acid. tartaric., gr. ccccxx; divided into 12 powders (in white paper); a powder in a blue paper is then mixed with one in white paper, and drank while effervescing, as a laxative. **P. elateri'ni compos'itus,** compound powder of elaterin (elaterin, gr. v; sugar of milk, gr. cxcv); dose, gr. ¼–iv. **P. emmenago'gus,** P. myrrhæ compositus. **P. epilep'ticus marchio'num,** P. de magnesiâ compositus. **P. errhi'nus,** P. asari compositus. **P. febrif'ugus Jaco'bi,** antimonial powder. **P. galactopœ'us,** P. de magnesiâ compositus. **P. glycyrrhi'zæ compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound licorice powder;* laxative, almost impalpable, employed in simple atonic constipation (senna in powder, gr. lxxxvj; licorice powder, gr. lxxvj; fennel, gr. xxxviij; sugar, gr. ccxl); dose, a teaspoonful at bed-time. **P. e gum'mi gut'tâ,** *Camboge powder* (rad. jalap., 24 p.; rad. Mechoacan., 12 p.; cinnam., rhei, āā 8 p.; gum. cambog., 3 p.; fol. soldanellæ sicc., 6 p.; semin. anisi, 12 p.); drastic cathartic, in anasarca and in worms; dose, gr. xv–xxx. **P. gummo'sus alkali'nus** (guaiac., 32 p.; potass. carb., 4 p.); antacid. **P. hæmostat'icus,** styptic powder. **P. helminthocort'o compos'itus** (fuc. helminthocort., semi. contra., summitat., absinth., tanaceti, fol. scordii, sennæ, rhei., āā p. æ); dose, ♏i to ℥j. **P. hydrago'gus,** P. e gummi gutta. **P. hydrar'gyri cine'reus,** see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.* **P. hypnot'icus,** hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **P. imperato'ris,** P. cinnamomi compositus. **P. incisi'vus,** P. de sulphure et scillâ. **P. pro infan'tibus,** P. de magnesiâ compositus. **P. infan'tum,** pulvis magnesiæ compositus. **P. infan'tum antac'idus,** P. de magnesiâ compositus. **P. ipecacuan'hæ compos'itus,** P. ipecacuanhæ et opii (Ph. U. S.), *Compound powder of ipecacuanha, Dover's powder* (ipecacuanhæ, opii, āā ℥j; sacchar. lactis, ℥j); diaphoretic; dose, gr. v–x. **P. ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii,** P. ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. Jaco'bi,** antimonial powder. **P. jalap'æ compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound powder of jalap* (pulv. jalap., gr. clxviij; potass. bitart., gr. cccxiij; cathartic; dose, gr. xx–℥j. **P. jalap'æ sali'nus,** P. jalapæ compositus. **P. de jalap'æ et scammo'nio compos'itus,** P. scammoneæ comp. **P. jalap'æ tartar'icus,** P. jalapæ compositus. **P. Jame'sii,** antimonial powder. **P. Jesuit'icus,** cinchona. **P. ki'no compos'itus,** *Compound powder of kino* (kino, pulv., ℥3¾; opii, pulv., ℥¼; cinnamon. cort. in pulv., ℥j; Ph. B.); astringent; dose, gr. v–xx. **P. lax'ans,** P. jalapæ compositus. **P. lax'ans cum sa'le,** P. jalapæ

compositus. **P. laxati'vus vegetab'ilis,** P. jalapæ compositus. **P. magne'siæ compos'itus,** *Compound powder of magnesia* (magnesiæ, sacchar., āā p. æ.). **P. Mantua'nus,** P. contrayervæ comp. **P. marchio'nis,** marchionis pulvis. **P. mercuria'lis cine'reus,** hydrargyri oxidum cinereum. **P. morphi'næ compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound powder of morphine,* Tully's powder (morphin. sulph., gr. viij; camphor., glycyrrhizæ, calcis carbonat. præcipitat., āā gr. clx; alcohol, q. s.); one grain of the powder contains gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of morphine; dose, gr. x. **P. ad mu'cum pulmona'lem libe'rius cien'dum,** P. de sulphure et scillâ. **P. myr'rhæ compos'itus,** *Compound myrrh powder* (myrrhæ, sabinæ, rutæ, castor. russ., āā ℥j); stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue; dose, gr. xv–xl. **P. nutri'cum,** P. de magnesiâ compositus. **P. opi'atus,** P. cornu usti cum opio. **P. o'pii compos'itus,** *Compound powder of opium* (opii, pulv., ℥iss; piper. nig., ℥ij; zingib., ℥v; carui, ℥vj; tragacanth, ℥ss; Ph. B.); dose, gr. ij–v. This powder nearly represents the dry ingredients of confectio opii of the Ph. B. **P. ox'idi antimo'nii compos'itus,** antimonial powder. **P. ox'ydi stib'ii compos'itus,** P. cornachini. **P. ad par'tum,** ergot. **P. partu'riens,** ergot. **P. pectora'lis kurel'læ,** pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus. **P. de phos'phate cal'cis et stib'ii compos'itus,** antimonial powder. **P. prin'cipis,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. **P. pur'gans,** P. jalapæ compositus. **P. querceta'nus,** hydrargyri submurias. **P. quer'cûs mari'næ,** *Powder of yellow bladderwrack;* virtues dependent on iodine; used, consequently, in bronchocele, etc.; dose, gr. x–xl; see *Fucus vesiculosus.* **P. rhe'i compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound powder of rhubarb* (magnes., gr. cccxij; zingib., gr. xlvij; rhei, gr. cxx); antacid and laxative; dose, for adult, gr. xxx–℥j; for young child, gr. ij–v. **P. sali'nus compos'itus,** *Compound saline powder* (sodii chlorid., magnesiæ sulphat., āā ℥iv; potas. sulphat., ℥iij); dose, as an aperient, ℥ij–iij. **P. scammo'neæ compos'itus,** P. scammonii compositus. **P. scammo'nii cum aloë,** *Scammony and aloes powder* (scammon., ℥vj; ext. jalap. dur., aloës Socotr., āā ℥iss; zingib., ℥ss); cathartic; dose, gr. x–xv. **P. scammo'nii antimonia'lis,** P. cornachini. **P. scammo'nii compos'itus,** *Compound powder of scammony* (scammony resin, ℥iv; jalap, ℥iij; ginger, ℥j, Ph. Br.); dose, gr. x–xx; cathartic. **P. scarot'icus,** pulvis arsenicalis. **P. sem'inum li'ni,** linseed meal. **P. de sen'nâ, scammo'neo et lig'nis compos'itus,** dictus *antiarthriticus purgans* (gum arab., potass. supertart., fol. sennæ, Chinæ, āā 4 p.; scammon., rad. sarsapar., Chinæ, guaiac. lign., āā 2 p.); purgative; used to obviate gout; dose, ℥j. **P. sen'næ compos'itus,** *Compound powder of senna* (sennæ, potas. supertart., ℥ij; scammon., ℥ss; zingib., ℥ij); cathartic, hydragogue; dose, gr. xx–℥j. **P. stan'ni,** see *Tin.* **P. sternutato'rius,** P. asari compositus. **P. stibia'tus,** antimonial powder. **P. styp'ticus,** P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus. **P. sudorif'icus,** P. ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. sudorif'icus Do'veri,** P. ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. de sulphat'e potas'sæ compos'itus** (potass. sulph., P. nitrat., āā 9 p.; hydrarg. sulph. rubr., 2 p.); antiphlogistic, and used in acidity of the gastro-intestinal canal; dose, ℈j to ℈ij. **P. sulpha'tis alu'minæ compos'itus,** *Compound alum powder* (sulphatis aluminæ, 4 p.; kino, 1 p.); astringent in intestinal hemorrhage and diarrhœa; dose, gr. x–xv. **P. de sul'phure et scil'lâ** (sacchar., 3 p.; sulphur. lot., 2 p.; scillæ. siccat., 1 p.); dose, gr. v–xx. **P. sympathet'icus,** sympathetic powder. **P. tarac an'næ,** powdered cockroach. **P. tem'perans Stahl'ii,** P. de sulphate potassæ compositus. **P. terres'tris,** P. cretæ compositus. **P. Tonquinen'sis,** P. Cobbii. **P. tragacan'thæ compos'itus,** *Compound powder of tragacanth* (tragacanth., acaciæ, amyli, āā ℥j; sacch. purif., ℥iij; Ph. B.); demulcent, in coughs, etc.; dose, ℥ss to ℥iij. **P. de tri'bus,** P. cornachini. **P. ad ul'cera ten'dinum,** P. myrrhæ compositus. **P. vermif'ugus abs'que mercu'rio,** pulvis ex helminthocorto comp. **P. vermif'ugus mercuria'lis,** P. e sulphureto hydrargyri nigro et scammonio. **P. vi'tæ imperato'ris,** P. cinnamomi compositus.

Pumex, pu'meks. *Pumice.* Formerly employed as a desiccative and as a dentifrice.

Pumice, pum'is. Pumex.

Pumilio (pum-il'e-o) or **Pumilus,** pu'mil-us. One who is much below the usual stature.

Pum'melfoot (knobfoot). Kyllosis.

Pump, breast. Antlia lactea. **P., stom'ach,** stomach-pump.

Pump'kin. Cucurbita pepo.

Puna, pu'nah. *Mountain sickness.* Sickness common in the elevated districts of South America and elsewhere, attacking those unaccustomed to breathe the rarefied atmosphere. It strongly resembles seasickness, with acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration greatly.

Punch (*pungo, punctum,* to prick). Surgical instrument. See *Lever.* Also an agreeable alcoholic drink, made of spirit, wine, sugar, lemon-juice, and water. Milk is sometimes substituted wholly or in part for the water, the lemon-juice being left out and nutmeg added: it then forms *Milk punch.* Punch, as a drink, is said to be of oriental origin, and to be derived from Persian *punji* or Sanscrit *pancha,* "five," from the number of ingredients that entered into its composition.

Puncta (pl. of **Punctum**), punk'tah (*pungo, punctum,* to prick, to dot). Point; prick; puncture. **P. doloro'sa,** tender or painful points along inflamed nerves. **P. lacrymal'ia,** orifices of lacrymal canals near inner canthus of the eye. **P. ossificatio'nis,** ossification, points of. **P. vasculo'sa,** numerous minute red spots studding the surface of the centrum ovale majus, produced by the escape of blood from divided blood-vessels.

Punctæ (punk'te) (pl. of **Puncta**) **muco'sæ.** See *Acne.*

Punctate, punk'tate. Pointed. Having many points.

Puncticula, punk-tik'u-lah (dim. of **Puncta,** point). Petechiæ.

Punctio, punk'she-o (*pungo, punctum,* to puncture). Paracentesis; puncture. **P. ner'vi,** puncture of a nerve.

Punc'tum (point). See *Puncta, Puncture,* and *Stitch.* **P. adhæsio'nis,** origin of a muscle. **P. alæ vom'eris,** hormion. **P. aur'eum,** formerly, when an intestinal hernia was reduced by an incision made through the integuments down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of anything down the tunica vaginalis; hence the term. See also *Foramen centrale retinæ.* **P. cæ'cum,** blind spot; see *Optic nerve.* **P. fix'um,** origin of a muscle. **P. foram'inis mag'ni ante'rius,** basion. **P. foram'inis mag'ni poste'rius,** opisthion. **P. insertio'nis,** insertion of muscle. **P. lacryma'le,** lacrymal punctum. **P. mo'bile,** insertion of muscle. **P. nasa'le infe'rius,** rhinion. **P. naso-fronta'le,** nasion. **P. occipita'le,** lambda. **P. præmaxilla're,** alveolar point. **P. protuberan'tiæ occipita'lis,** inion. **P. prox'imum,** nearest point that can be focused by the eye on the retina. **P. remo'tum,** far-point; farthest point which can be focused by the eye on the retina. **P. sa'liens** (leaping point), first moving point which makes its appearance after the fecundation of the germ. It has been generally, but erroneously, applied to the heart of the embryo, which has been described as the first to live—*primum vivens*—the last to die—*ultimum moriens.* **P. spi'næ nasa'lis anterio'ris,** subnasal point. **P. spi'næ nasa'lis posterio'ris,** staphylion.

Punctura, punk-tu'rah. Paracentesis; puncture. **P. aur'ea,** punctum aureum.

Puncturation, punk-tu-ra'shun. Act of puncturing.

Puncture, punk'tchur. Wound made by a pointed instrument, as a sword, bayonet, needle, thorn, etc. A puncture is generally of trifling consequence; but sometimes it becomes important from the parts implicated and the after-consequences. **P. doc'tors,** (*F.* piqueurs médecins), a name at one time given in derision, in the hospitals of Paris, to those physicians who employed acupuncturation in almost all diseases.

Puncturing, punk'tchur-ing. Operation of opening, by means of a trocar, lancet, etc., any natural or accidental cavity, with the view of evacuating any fluid effused or accumulated therein.

Punc'tus ru'ber sa'liens. Punctum saliens.

Pungent, pun'jent. Pain is said to be pungent when it seems as if a pointed instrument was forced into the suffering part.

Punica granatum, pu'nik-ah gran-at'um (*Punica*, Punic or Carthaginian, whose colors were a deep red, *phoinix*). *Pomegranate*, ord. Myrtaceæ. The rind of the fruit, called *Malichorium, Malicorium, Granati, Fructûs Cortex*, and the flowers, called *Balaustine flowers*, are used in medicine; have been employed both internally and externally as astringents; seeds are called *Coccones*. The portion, however, that has attained most celebrity is the bark of the root, *Granatum* (Ph. U. S.), *Granati radicis cortex* (Ph. Br.), which appears to be very efficacious in tænia; is given in decoction. (Granat. rad. cort., ℥ij; aquæ, Oij boiled to Oiss). Dose, f℥ij every half hour. Three or four doses are usually sufficient to expel the worm). The bark contains a peculiar matter called *granatin*. An oleoresinous principle has also been obtained from the bark, called *punicine*. The latter is generally known as pelletierine, under which name it is prescribed. See *Pelletierine*.

Pu'nico-tan'nic acid. Tannic acid in bark of pomegranate.

Punk. Boletus igniarius.

Puntos. An epidemic contagious spotted fever which prevailed in Spain in the sixteenth century.

Puogenia, pu-o-jen'e-ah. Pyogenia.

Pu'pil (*pupa*, babe, *pupilla*, little babe; so called from the image seen in the eye). *Sight* or *Apple* or *Ball of the eye*. The aperture of the iris through which the rays of light pass that have to impress the image of an object on the retina. This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate. The pupil, in man, is round, and by it the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye communicate with each other. In the fœtus, during the first six months of gestation, it is closed by the pupillary membrane. The contraction of the pupil is an important symptom in diseases and injuries of the brain. Certain medicines always dilate the pupil, while others contract it. See *Mydriatics* and *Myotics*. **P., Argyll'-Rob'ertson's,** pupil which does not respond to action of light, but to accommodation for short distances; frequent symptom in tabes dorsalis. **P., artific'ial,** an operation is sometimes necessary to form a new pupil in lieu of the natural one, which has become obliterated by disease; see *Coretomia, Iridodesis, Corelysis, Iridodialysis*. **P., clo'sure of the,** synezizis. **P., contrac'tion of the,** mydriasis. **P., dilata'tion of the,** corectasis. **P., exclu'sion of the,** total posterior synechia; see *Synechia*. **P., occlu'sion of the,** see *Synechia*. **P., pin'hole,** a condition of the pupil in typhus in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pinhole. It indicates a dangerous form of brain affection.

Pupilla, pu-pil'lah. Pupil. **P. factit'ia,** pupil, artificial.

Pupillæ (pu-pil'le) **ve'lum** (curtain of the pupil). Pupillary membrane.

Pupillaris (pu-pil-lah'ris) **her'ba.** Lapsana.

Pupillary, pu'pil-la-re. That which belongs to the pupil. **P. mem'brane,** the central aperture of the iris is closed in the fœtus during a certain period of gestation by a very thin membrane. It disappears in the seventh month. The term *Membrana pupillaris perseverans* has been applied by Graefe to an adventitious membrane with holes or fissures in front of the iris, which he considers to be the remains of the anterior part of the vascular capsule of the lens.

Pupillometer, pu-pil-lom'e-tur (*pupilla, metron*, measure). A hybrid word for an instrument which indicates, by measurement, the size of the pupil.

Pupillos'copy (*pupilla, skopeo*, to see). Examination of the pupil.

Pup'pis os. Frontal bone.

Pup'pit root. Veratrum viride.

Pupula, pu'pu-lah. Pupil.

Pu'pulæ. The pulps or extremities of the fingers.

Pur'blind. (? Peerblind). Myopic.

Purblindness, pur'blind-ness. Myopia.

Purgament, pur'ga-ment (*purgo*, to cleanse). Purgative.

Purgamenta, pur-gam-en'tah. Excrement. **P. al'ba,** leucorrhœa. **P. infan'tis,** meconium. **P. puerpe'rii,** lochia. **P. u'teri,** lochia.

Purgans medicamentum, pur'gans med-ik-am-en'tum. Purging medicine; cathartic.

Purgatio, pur-gah'she-o (*purgo, purgatum*, to cleanse). Catharsis. **P. al'vi,** catharsis. **P. mulieb'ris al'ba,** leucorrhœa. **P. puerpe'rii,** lochia.

Purgation, pur-ga'shun. Catharsis.

Purgationes, pur-gah-she-o'nees (pl. of **Purgatio,** cleansing). Menses. **P. men'struæ,** menses.

Purgative, pur'ga-tiv. *Cathartic, Purgament, Purge*. Medicine which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular coat and exciting increased secretion from the mucous membrane. See *Cathartics*.

Purge, purj. Purgative. **P. root,** Euphorbia corollata.

Purging, pur'jing. Diarrhœa. **P. ag'aric,** white agaric, Polyporus officinalis. **P. ber'ries,** fruit of Rhamnus catharticus. **P. cas'sia,** fruit of Cassia fistula; pulp is slightly laxative. **P. flax,** Linum catharticum; decoction is cathartic and diuretic. **P. nut,** Jatropha curcas.

Purificans, pu'rif-ik-ans (*purus*, pure, *facio*, to make). Purifying.

Purificantia, pu-rif-ik-an'she-ah. Medicines that cleanse or purify the blood.

Purificus, pu-rif'ik-us. Purifying.

Pu'rified al'oes. See *Aloes*. **P. ammo'niac,** gummi ammoniacum expurgatum. **P. an'imal char'coal,** see *Carbo*. **P. an'timony sul'phide,** antimonii sulphidum purificatum. **P. bis'muth,** see *Bismuth*. **P. chlo'roform,** see *Chloroform*. **P. cot'ton,** cotton free from all foreign matter. **P. dig'italin,** digitalinum depuratum.

Puriform, pu're-form (*pus, forma*, form). Having the appearance of pus.

Puriloid, pu'ril-oid (*pus, eidos*, resemblance). Pyoid.

Purkinje (per-kin'je), **cells of.** Cells provided with processes in deep layers of cortex cerebelli. **P. fi'bres,** fibres resembling a net met with beneath the endocardial tissue lining the ventricles of the fœtal heart, sometimes seen in adults. **P. fig'ures,** figures made by shadows of retinal blood-vessels on the retina. **P. gran'ular lay'er,** interglobular spaces of Czermak in dentine. **P., im'ages of,** see *Image*. **P. ves'icle,** germinal vesicle.

Purl. Medicated malt liquor in which wormwood and aromatics are infused. Also boiled beer having gin, sugar, and spice mixed with it.

Purohepatitis, pu-ro-hep-at-e'tis (*pus, hepatitis*). See *Hepatitis*.

Puromucous, pu-ro-mu'kus (*pus, mucus*). Having the character or appearance of pus and mucus.

Pur'ple a'vens. Geum rivale. **P. of Cas'sius,** a precipitate obtained by adding the protochloride of tin to a dilute solution of gold, or by dipping rods of tin in a solution of gold in diluted chlorohydric acid. Used in syphilis. **P. fe'ver,** cerebrospinal fever. **P., vis'ual,** see *Rhodopsin*. **P. wil'low herb,** Lythrum salicaria.

Pur'ples. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Purpura, pur'pu-rah. Purple color. This word has been employed in many senses. It generally means livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, a hemorrhage into the cutis, with languor and loss of muscular strength, and pains in the limbs. The effusion of blood in purpura may have the appearance of bruises, ruptured vessels, bullæ, papules, petechiæ, vibices, etc. Purpura is sometimes used as a synonym of scarlatina. All the varieties of purpura consider-

ably resemble each other. In the simple and hemorrhagic forms of the disease, however, there seems at times to be some excitement, which has led to the employment of purgatives, and at one time of bleeding. They are dependent upon a peculiar diathesis, which has been termed *Scorbutic cachexia, Lues scorbutica,* and *Cacochymia scorbutica.* In addition to the numerous remedies suggested in these varied morbid conditions, much good will be accomplished by change from low to cheerful spirits, from filth to cleanliness, and from a cold and damp to a temperate and dry climate, with sufficiency and change of food, and especially the use of green vegetables. The general principles of management are the same in sea as in land scurvy, that is, in P. nautica as in P. hæmorrhagica. **P. al'ba benig'na et malig'na,** miliary fever. **P. ful'minans,** p. accompanied by rapid and large ecchymoses. **P. hæmorrhag'ica,** *Land scurvy, Purples.* The spots are circular and of different sizes, often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk, with occasional hemorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera, and great debility and depression of spirits. *Black leg* is one form of this disease. **P. malig'na,** petechiæ. **P. milia'ris,** miliary fever. **P. minera'lis Cas'sii,** purple of Cassius. **P. nau'tica,** *Sea scurvy.* There are spots of different hues intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose, the gums are spongy and bleeding, the breath is fetid, and the debility universal and extreme. This occurs chiefly at sea, after exposure to a moist, cold, foul atmosphere, with long use of one kind of food and of stagnant water. **P. neonato'rum,** purpura of the new-born child. **P. papulo'sa,** form of purpura in which the ecchymoses are interspersed with small papules. **P. puerpera'rum,** miliary fever. **P. rheumat'ica,** purpura characterized by eruption, beginning with fever and rheumatic pains in certain joints. **P. scorbu'tica,** scurvy. **P. seni'lis,** P. of old age. **P. sim'plex,** *Petechial scurvy.* The spots are numerous, small, and fleabite-shaped, chiefly on the breast, arms, and legs, with paleness of countenance. At times the affection is accompanied by severe pains in the extremities, constituting *Peliosis rheumatica.* **P. urtica'ta,** urticaria.

Purpuræmia, pur-pur-e'me-ah (*purpura, haima,* blood). Malarial fever accompanied with hemorrhage from the kidneys.

Purpuric, pur'pu-rik. Relating or appertaining to purpura, as purpuric fever; or to purpurine, as purpuric urine. **P. u'rine,** see *Porphyruria.*

Purpurine, pur'pu-reen. See *Porphyruria.*

Purpurissum, pur-pu-ris'sum. Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Pur'ring thrill. Thrill in an aneurism perceptible to the touch. **P. tre'mor,** purring tremor sensible to the hand when applied over the precardial region, and supposed to be a sign of ossification or other contraction of the auriculoventricular openings.

Purse (*bursa*). Scrotum. **P., shep'herd's,** Thlaspi bursa.

Pursiness, pur'se-ness. Dyspnœa accompanied with oppressive fatness. The word is also applied to dyspnœa of every kind. One so affected is pursy or short-winded, short of wind (Prov. short of puff).

Purslain, purs'lane (*portulaca*). Portulaca.

Purs'lane. Portulaca. **P., milk,** Euphorbia corollata and E. maculata. **P., speed'well,** Veronica peregrina. **P., wa'ter,** Ludwigia palustris, Veronica beccabunga.

Pursy, pur'se. See *Pursiness.*

Purulence, pu'ru-lence (*pus*). Pus; suppuration.

Purulency, pu'ru-len-se. Pus; suppuration.

Purulent, pu'ru-lent. That which has the character of pus or consists of pus; as purulent matter, a purulent collection, purulent infiltration, etc. **P. depos'it,** pus. **P. diath'esis,** pyæmia. **P. infec'tion,** pyæmia.

Purulentia, pu-ru-len'she-ah. Suppuration.

Pu'ruloid (*pus, eidos,* resemblance). Pyoid.

Pur'vain. Verbena officinalis.

Pus (*puon*). *Matter, Purulent deposit, Purulence, Purulency.* Secretion from inflamed textures, and especially from the areolar membrane; almost always of the same nature, whatever may be the part it proceeds from. Pus of a good quality—*Healthy* or *Laudable pus, Pus bonum, P. laudabile, P. nutritivum, P. verum*—is of a yellowish-white color, opaque, inodorous, and of a creamy appearance; heat, acids, and alcohol coagulate it. When analyzed it affords albumen and water, a particular extractive substance, and a small quantity of soda, calcium phosphate, and other salts. Normal pus consists essentially of two distinct parts—*Pus-corpuscles* or *Pus-globules, Cytoid corpuscles* of Henle, and a colorless, aqueous fluid, *Liquor puris,* in which the corpuscles are suspended. See *Pyoid.* Fully-formed pus is aplastic. The chief microbes concerned in pyogenesis or pus-formation are the streptococcus pyogenes and forms of staphylococci. See *Suppuration, Bacillus pyogenicus, Streptococcus,* etc., and *Pyogenia.* **P. bo'num,** see *Pus.* **P. cor'puscles,** see *Pus.* **P. corrosi'vum,** sanies. **P., cur'dy,** pus having a cheesy appearance like the flakes of curds. **P. glob'ules,** see *Pus.* **P., health'y,** see *Pus.* **P., ich'orous,** so called when thin and acrid. **P., laud'able,** see *Pus.* **P. malig'num,** ichor; sanies. **P., muco-,** pus mixed with mucus. **P. nutriti'vum,** see *Pus.* **P., sa'nious,** greenish or reddish pus mixed with blood. **P., sero-,** pus mixed with serum. **P. ve'rum,** see *Pus.*

Pu'sa. Girl.

Push. Pustule.

Pusilla, pu-sil'lah (dim of **Pusa**). Girl.

Pusillatum (pu-sil-lat'um) or **Pusula'tum** (*pusillus,* small). Coarse powder.

Pusillus, pu-sil'lus (small). Dwarf.

Pus'kile. Pustule.

Pustula, pus'tu-lah (*pus*). Pustule. **P. Aleppen'sis,** P. ardens; eczema. **P. gangræno'sa,** see *Anthrax.* **P. o'ris,** aphthæ. **P. liv'ida Estho'niæ,** see *Anthrax.* **P. malig'na,** see *Anthrax.*

Pustulæ siccæ, pus'tu-le sik'ke (dry pustules). Lichen.

Pustulant, pus'tu-lant. Anything irritating the skin and causing pustules to form.

Pustular, pus'tu-lar. Of or belonging to pustules; affected with pustules.

Pustulate, pus'tu-late. Blistered.

Pustulation, pus-tu-la'shun (*pustulo, pustulatum,* to cause pustules). Formation of pustules.

Pustule, pus'tule. Elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base. Several varieties of pustules are usually described—*Phlyzacium, Psydracium, Achor,* and *Favus.* The variolous pustule is called by the French, grain; English, pock. **P., malig'nant,** see *Anthrax.*

Pustulous, pus'tu-lus. Pustular.

Pusulatum, pu-su-lat'um. Coarse powder.

Pu'sus. Boy.

Put to bed. Deliver.

Putamen ovi, pu-ta'men o've (shell of an egg, *puto,* to cast off). See *Ovum, Membrana putaminis.*

Putium, pu'she-um (*posthion*). Prepuce.

Putredo, pu-tra'do (rottenness). Hospital gangrene; putrefaction.

Putrefaction, pu-tre-fak'shun (*putris,* rotten, *facio,* to make). *Putrid* or *Putrefactive fermentation.* Decomposition experienced by animal substances when deprived of life and placed under special circumstances. Such change is now, in the light of modern research, considered as resulting from the action of pathogenic micro-organisms. See *Bacillus* and *Bacteria.* Presence of water is indispensable; the temperature most favorable to it is from 60° to 90° of Fahrenheit. The most common products of putrefaction are water, carbonic acid, acetic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and a semi-putrid substance which is volatilized and has an infected odor. It has been supposed that something like putrefaction may occur in the living body, as in cases of putrid fever. To this condition the name *Typhohæmia* has been given, under the view that it is owing to alteration of the blood by putrid animal matters. *Putrefaction* or *Putrescence*

properly signifies the state of becoming putrid; *Putridity, Putredo, Putriditas, Putridness,* the state of rottenness. See *Bacillus.*

Putres'cence. Tendency to, or incipient condition of, putrefaction.

Putrescent, pu-tres'sent (*putresco,* to grow rotten). Growing putrid; slightly putrid.

Putrescentia, pu-tres-sen'she-ah. Putrefaction. **P. u'teri grav'idi,** softness of the uterus during pregnancy.

Putrescibility, pu-tres-ib-il'it-e. Capacity for undergoing putrefaction.

Putres'cine (*putresco,* to rot). $C_4H_{12}N_2$. Ptomaïne which is not poisonous, and usually occurs with cadaverine, obtained from putrefying internal organs of man, from herring and other fish, from flesh of man and the horse, from cultures of fæces or gelatin, etc. It is a clear liquid with a spermatic odor. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Pu'trid (*putreo,* to rot). Epithet for affections in which the matters excreted and the transpiration itself exhale a smell of putridity. It is particularly applied to typhus. **P. infec'tion,** septæmia.

Putriditas, pu-trid'it-as. See *Putrefaction.*

Putridity, pu-trid'it-e. See *Putrefaction.*

Putrila'go (*putris,* rotten). Pultaceous matter or slough which forms in certain gangrenous and other ulcers, and is thrown off.

Pu'tror. Putrefaction.

Puttyroot, put'e-root. Aplectrum hiemale.

Put'zochill. See *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Puxiri. See *Pichurim beans.*

Puysegu'rian clair'voyance (after the Marquis Puysegur). See *Clairvoyance.*

Pyæmia, pe-a'me-ah (*pyo, haima,* blood). *Suppurative fever.* Purulent contamination of the blood, producing marked depression of the vital powers, the formation of abscesses in various regions of the body, etc., constituting the diathesis or infectio purulenta, purulent diathesis, purulent infection; supposed by some to be due to suppurative capillary phlebitis; by others to coagulation of the vitiated blood in the vessels—the veins especially—or the heart, and to the inflammation and suppuration developed by the clots when detached and carried into the capillaries of other parts. Chronic or relapsing pyæmia resembles the acute form, but is slower and attended with relapses. See *Septæmia* and *Ichorhæmia;* and *Pus* for the micro-organisms concerned in the production of pyæmia.

Py'ar (*puar*). Colostrum.

Pyarthrosis, pe-ar-thro'sis (*pyo, arthron,* joint, *osis*). Suppuration of a joint.

Pyarthrum, pe-ar'thrum (*pyo, arthron,* joint). A suppurated joint.

Pyaulacomele, pe-aw-lak-o-ma'la (*puon,* pus, *aulacomele,* grooved probe). Grooved probe for examining for pus.

Pycnanthemum incanum, pik-nan'them-um in-kan'um (*puknos,* dense, *anthemon,* blossom). *Common mountain mint, Wild basil.* Indigenous plant of the Mint family—ord. Labiatæ—having the aromatic properties of the mints. **P. linifo'lium,** *Virginia thyme,* has like virtues.

Pycnicmasia (pik-nik-mah'se-ah) or **Pycnic'masis** (*puknos,* thick, *ikmas,* moisture). A thickening of the juices.

Pycnicmastica, pik-nik-mas'tik-ah. Medicines which were formerly believed to possess the power of thickening the humors when too thin.

Pycnometer, pik-nom'e-tur (*puknos,* thick, *metron,* measure). Areometer.

Pycnosis, pik-no'sis (*puknos,* thick, *osis*). Act of rendering thick, as in the formation of an extract.

Pycnotica, pik-no'tik-ah. See *Pycnicmastica.*

Pyecchysis, pe-ek'kis-is (*puon, ekchusis,* effusion). Effusion of pus.

Pyelitis, pe-el-e'tis. Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.

Pyelocystitis, pe-el-o-sis-te'tis (*puelos,* pelvis, *kustis,* bladder). Inflammation of renal pelvis and of the bladder.

Pyelometer, pe-el-om'e-tur (*pyelus, metron,* measure). Pelvimeter.

Pyelonephritis, pe-el-o-nef-re'tis (*pyelus, nephros,* kidney, *itis*). Inflammation of the kidney and of its pelvis and calices.

Pyelonephro'sis (*pyelus, nephros,* kidney). Surgical kidney; affection of kidney and its pelvis due to extension of inflammation from the lower urinary passages.

Pyelus, pe'el-us. Pelvis.

Pyemesis, pe-em'es-is. Vomiting of pus.

Pyesis, pe-a'sis. Suppuration.

Pyetia, pe-a'she-ah. Colostrum; rennet.

Pyge, pig'e (*puge,* nates). Nates.

Pygmæus, pig-me'us. Pygmy.

Pyg'me. Fist; forearm.

Pyg'my (*pugme,* as big as the fist or forearm). A dwarf. The Pygmæi were a fabulous nation of dwarfs in India, or, according to others, in Ethiopia.

Pygodidymus, pe-go-did'im-us (*pyge, didumos,* twin). Twins united by the sacrum and coccyx.

Pygomeles, pig-om'el-ees (*pyge, meleos,* unprofitable). A monster with excessive growth on the nates or rump.

Pygopages, pig-op-ah'gees (*pyge, pago,* to fix). Pygodidymus.

Pygoparasiticus, pig-o-par-ah-sit'ik-us (*puge,* rump, *parasitikos,* parasitic). Pygopagus, one fœtus being a parasite.

Pyicus, pe'ik-us (*puon,* pus). Purulent.

Py'in. A constituent of pus, in general characters resembling mucin.

Pylæma, pil-e'mah (*pule,* gate, *haima,* blood). Blood of portal vein.

Py'le (*pule,* gate). Porta.

Pylemphraxis, pil-em-fraks'is (*pule,* gate, *emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction of the vena porta.

Pylephlebitis, pil-e-fle-be'tis (*pyle, phleps,* vein, *itis*). Inflammation of the vena porta.

Pylethrombosis, pil-e-throm-bo'sis (*pule,* gate, *thrombosis*). Thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pylorectomy, pi-lo-rek'to-me (*pylorus, ektome,* excision). Excision or resection of the pylorus.

Pyloric, pi-lor'ik (*pylorus*). That which relates to the pylorus. Epithet given to different parts. **P. ar'tery** arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the pylorus and to the lesser curvature of the stomach, anastomosing particularly with the A. coronaria ventriculi and A. gastro-epiploica dextra. **P. glands,** in the vicinity of pyloric orifice of the stomach. **P. plex'us,** branches from the hepaticus plexus upon the pyloric artery. **P. valve,** pylorus. **P. vein** is distributed like the artery.

Pylorocleisis, pil-o-ro-kli'sis (*kleisis,* closure). Condition in which the pylorus is obstructed.

Pyloroplasty, pil-or'o-plas-te (*pylorus, plasso,* to form). Plastic operation on the pylorus.

Pylorostenosis, pil-o-ro-sten-o'sis (*pylorus, stenosis,* narrowing). Morbid contraction of pyloric orifice.

Pylorus (*pule,* gate, *ouros,* guardian). *Janitor.* The lower or right orifice of the stomach is called pylorus because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal, and is furnished with a circular, flattened, fibromucous ring which occasions the total closure of the stomach during digestion in that organ, called the valve of the pylorus, pyloric valve, sphincter pylori, pylorus (properly so called). It is a fold of the mucous and muscular membranes of the stomach—pyloric muscle of some authors.

Pyo (*puon,* pus). In composition, pus.

Pyoblennicus, pe-o-blen'nik-us (*pyo, blenna,* mucus). Mucopurulent.

Pyoblennorrhœa, pe-o-blen-nor-rhe'ah (*pyo, blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Discharge of puriform mucus.

Pyocenosis, pe-o-sen-o'sis (*pyo, kenosis,* evacuation). Evacuation of pus.

Pyochezia, pe-o-kez'e-ah (*pyo, chezo,* to go to stool). Discharge of pus by stool; purulent diarrhœa.

Pyocœlia, pe-o-se'le-ah (*pyo, koilia,* belly). Pus in the abdominal cavity.

Pyocolpocele, pe-o-kol-po-se'le (Eng. pe-o-kol'po-seel)

(*puon*, pus, *kolpos*, vagina, *kele*, tumor). Suppurating tumor of the vagina.

Pyocolpos (pe-o-kol'pos) or **Pyokol'pos** (*pyo*, *kolpos*, vagina). Purulent collection in the walls of the vagina

Pyoctanin, pe-ok'tan-in (*puon*, pus, *kteino*, to destroy). Two substances have appeared under this name, one blue, the other yellow. The blue is methyl-violet, the yellow is an auramine dye. Solutions of the blue pyoctanin of various strengths, even as weak as one-half to four parts in 10,000, have been employed in surgery; of the yellow, in the treatment of eye diseases. Methyl-violet is used in powder, solution, ointment, pencil, or other form of application in croup, affections of the nose, gonorrhœa, diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, tumors, etc. Being odorless, it is preferable to iodoform in cases in which it may be substituted for it. It is antiseptic, disinfectant, and analgesic.

Pyocyanine, pe-o-se'an-een (*pyo*, *kuanos*, blue). $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$. Bluish coloring matter or ptomaïne isolated from pus, produced by action of the bacillus pyocyaneus.

Pyocystis, pe-o-sis'tis (*pyo*, *kustis*, sac). Vomica.

Pyodes, pe-o'dees (*puodes*). Purulent.

Pyœdema, pe-e-da'mah (*pyo*, *oidema*, swelling). Tumefaction of a surface owing to effusion of pus.

Pyo-emesis, pe-o-em'es-is (*pyo*, *emesis*, the act of vomiting). Vomiting of pus.

Pyomele, pe-o-ma'la (*puon*, pus, *mele*, probe). See *Pyalacomele*.

Pyogenesis, pe-o-jen'es-is. Pyogenia.

Pyogenetic, pe-o-jen-et'ik. Pyogenic.

Pyogenia (pe-o-jen'e-ah) or **Puogen'ia** (*pyo*, *gennao*, to generate). Generation of pus. The theory or mechanism of the formation of pus. Some have believed that pus is formed by the arterial system, and is deposited, by way of excretion, in the inflamed parts; others, that it is formed by the destruction of solid parts. It seems to be owing to a degeneration of the liquor sanguinis and exudation corpuscles. Micro-organisms are concerned in its production. See *Pus*. **P. corrosi'va**, ulceration. **P. sim'plex**, suppuration.

Pyogenic, pe-o-jen'ik. *Pyogenetic*. Having relation to the formation of pus. **P. mem'brane**, term applied to a thin, yellowish, flaky layer on the interior of the wall of an abscess, under the idea that the pus is secreted by it.

Pyohæmia, pe-o-he'me-ah. Pyæmia.

Py'oid (*pyo*, *eidos*, resemblance). *Puriloid*, *Puruloid*. Resembling pus. See *Pus*. **P. cor'puscles** or **glob'ules**, see *Pus*.

Pyok'tanin. Pyoctanin.

Pyoma, pe-o'mah. Suppurating sore.

Pyometra (pe-o-me'trah) (*pyo*, *metra*) **purulen'ta**. Collection of pus in the uterus.

Py'on. Pus.

Pyonephrosis, pe-o-nef-ro'sis (*pyo*, *nephros*, *osis*). Renal abscess and ulceration.

Pyonoma, pe-o-no'mah (*pyon*, *oma*). Suppurating sore.

Pyo-otorrhœa, pe'o-o-tor-rhe'ah (*pyo*, *otorrhœa*). Purulent discharge from the ear.

Pyopericardia (pe-o-per-e-kar'de-ah) or **Pyopericar'dium**. Collection of pus in the pericardium.

Pyoperitonitis, pe-o-per-e-to-ne'tis (*pyo*, *peritonitis*). Suppurative inflammation of the peritoneum.

Pyophthalmia, pe-of-thal'me-ah (*pyo*, *ophthalmia*). Hypopyon. **P. neonato'rum**, see *Ophthalmia*.

Pyoplania, pe-o-plan'e-ah (*pyo*, *planos*, wandering). Extension of pus to other parts. Purulent infiltration.

Pyopneumothorax, pe-o-nu-mo-tho'raks (*pyo*, *pneumothorax*). Pneumothorax complicated with suppuration. **P., subphren'ic**, P. when pus is beneath the diaphragm; false pneumothorax.

Pyopoëtic, pe-o-po-et'ik. Suppurative.

Pyopoïesis, pe-o-poi-a'sis (*pyo*, *poieo*, to make). Pyogenia.

Pyoptysis, pe-op'tes-is (*pyo*, *ptuo*, to spit). Spitting of pus.

Pyorrhagia, pe-or-rhaj'e-ah (*pyo*, *rhage*, violent rupture). Sudden discharge of a collection of matter.

Pyorrhœa, pe-or-rhe'ah (*pyo*, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge of pus. **P. alveola'ris**, suppurative inflammation of the root-membrane of the tooth in relation with the connective tissue of the gums beneath the mucous membrane. **P. alvi'na**, pyochezia. **P. au'rium**, otirrhœa. **P. nasa'lis**, ozæna. **P. pal'pebræ**, secretion of pus from the eyelids. **P. urina'lis**, pyuria. **P. via'rum lacryma'lium**, discharge of tears mixed with purulent matter.

Py'os (*puros*). Pus. Also first milk, colostrum.

Pyosalpingitis, pe-o-sal-pin-je'tis (*pyo*, *salpinx*, tube, *itis*, inflammation). Suppurative inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

Pyosalpinx, pe-o-sal'pinks (*puon*, pus, *salpinx*, tube). Formation of pus in the Fallopian tube.

Pyosapræmia, pe-o-sap-re'me-ah (*puon*, pus, *sapros*, rotten, *haima*, blood). Infection of blood with pus.

Pyoscope, pe'o-skope (*puon*, pus, *skopeo*, to view). An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of fat in milk.

Pyosis, pe-o'sis (*puosis*). Hypopyon; pterygion; suppuration. **P. pec'toris**, empyema.

Pyothorax (pe-o-tho'raks) **ve'rus** (*pyo*, *thorax*). Empyema.

Pyoturia, pe-o-tu're-ah (*pyo*, *ouron*, urine). Pyuria.

Pyoxanthose, pe-o-zan'thoze (*puon*, *xanthos*, yellow). Yellow coloring matter in pus.

Pyr (*pur*). Fever.

Pyra, pir'ah (*pur*, fire). Anthrax.

Pyramid, pir'a-mid (*puramis*, *pur*, flame which has a conical shape). A small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated to lodge the muscles of the stapes, *Eminentia papillaris* or *pyramidalis tympani*. The centre-pin of the trephine. A small, obtusely pointed eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. Third or middle lobe of the thyroid gland. See *Calumba*. **P. of Lalonette**, pyramid of thyroid gland. **P. of Mal'acarne**, inferior vermiform process. **P. of thy'roid gland**, third or middle lobe of thyroid gland.

Pyramidal, pir-am'id-al. Pertaining to a pyramid. **P. an'gle**, anterior parietal angle of Quatrefages. **P. cat'aract**, see *Pyramid*. **P. em'inence**, pyramis vestibuli. **P. lay'er, large**, third layer of cortex of brain. **P. lay'er, small**, second layer of cortex of brain. **P. nu'cleus**, nucleus olivæ accessorius medialis. **P. papil'læ**, conical papillæ. **P. pro'cess of cu'boid**, posterior inferior angle of cuboid bone. **P. pro'cess of pal'ate-bone**, processus pyramidalis ossis palatini. **P. si'nus of lar'ynx**, pyramidal space continuous with the pharynx, the *Laryngopharyngeal sinus*. **P. skull**, name given to skulls termed Mongolian. **P. tract**, tract of nerve-fibres, originating in the cortex, which connect the central convolutions of the brain and the spinal cord. At the decussation of the pyramids it divides into direct and pyramidal tracts.

Pyramidale (pir-am-id-al'e) **os**. Cuneiform bone.

Pyramidalis, pir-am-id-al'is. A flat, triangular muscle situate at the posterior part of the pelvis. By its base it is attached to the anterior surface of the sacrum, to the corresponding surface of the great sacrosciatic ligament, and to the posterior part of the ilium. It terminates by a tendon which is attached to the inner surface of the great trochanter. This muscle rotates the thigh outward or the pelvis inward. **P. abdom'inis**, a small, fleshy, pyramidal fasciculus whose existence is not constant, and which is inserted by its base into the upper part of the pubis, and terminates by its summit at the inferior part of the linea alba. When it contracts it stretches the linea alba. **P. fem'oris**, pyramidalis. **P. na'si**, a thin triangular muscle which has its summit upward. Above, it is continuous with the occipitofrontalis. It descends vertically before the root of the nose, on which it terminates, becoming confounded with the transversalis. It wrinkles the skin of the root of the nose transversely, and stretches that which covers the tip.

Pyramides, pir-am'id-ees (pl. of **Pyramis**). Corpora pyramidalia.

Pyr'amids of Ferrein. See *Ferrein.* **P. of Malpigh'i,** see *Papillæ of the kidneys.* **P. of medul'la oblonga'ta,** mass of fibres on each side of anterior median fissure of medulla oblongata. **P., poste'rior,** corpora restiformia. **P. of Wis'tar,** sphenoidal cornua.

Pyr'amis (*puramis*). Penis; pyramid. See *Thyroid gland.* **P. coch'leæ,** modiolus. **P. poste'rior,** fasciculus teres. **P. trigo'na,** see *Temporal bone.* **P. ver'mis accesso'ria,** accessory lobule of inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, *P. vestibuli.*

Pyrcæa, pir-se'ah (*purkaia,* conflagration, *pur,* fire, *kaio,* to kindle). Burning fever or burning heat.

Pyrectic, pir-ek'tik. Febrile.

Pyrectica, pir-ek'tik-ah (*pyretus, echo,* to have). Febrile; fevers.

Pyrenæmata, pir-en-e'mat-ah (*puren,* nucleus, *haima,* blood). Vertebrata with nucleated colored corpuscles—as the oviparous.

Pyrenæmia, pir-en-e'me-ah (same etymon). A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of nucleated colored corpuscles.

Pyrenoïdes, pir-en-o-e'dees (*puren,* kernel, the stone of a fruit, *eidos,* resemblance). Odontoid. **P. auric'ulæ,** fibres of tragicus muscle going to process of helix. **P. jun'gii,** pyramidalis auriculæ. **P. men'ti,** depressor anguli oris. **P. na'rium,** levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Pyrethrine, pi-re'threen. Alkaloid derived from pyrethrum.

Pyrethrotox'ic acid. Active principle recently discovered in the flowers of Pyrethrum roseum.

Pyrethrum, pir-e'thrum (*pur,* fire). Anthemis pyrethrum. Urticaria. **P. cor'neum,** see *Anthemis pyrethrum.* **P. partheni'um,** Matricaria parthenium. **P. ro'seum,** see *Anthemis pyrethrum.* **P. sylves'tre,** Achillea ptarmica. **P. tanace'tum,** Tanacetum balsamita.

Pyretic, pi-ret'ik. Febrile.

Pyreticosis, pir-et-ik-o'sis (*pyretus*). Febrile affection.

Pyreticus, pir-et'ik-us (*pyretus*). Febrifuge; febrile.

Pyre'tin. Name given to a combination of various empyreumatic resinous products which, combined with resin, constitute pitch.

Pyretogenesis (pir-et-o-jen'es-is) or **Pyretogen'ia** (*pyretus, genesis,* generation). Origin and formation of fever.

Pyretogenetic, pir-e-to-jen-et'ik (same etymon). Producing fever.

Pyretogenine, pir-e-toj'en-een. Substance formed by micro-organisms.

Pyretography, pi-re-tog'raf-e (*pyretus, graphe,* description). Description of fever.

Pyretology (pir-e-tol'o-je) or **Pyretolog'ia** (*pyretus, logos,* discourse). *Pyrology.* Treatise on fevers; title sometimes given to a monograph on fever.

Pyretotyposis, pir-e-to-tip-o'sis (*pyretus, tupos,* type, order, *osis*). Intermittent.

Pyretus, pir'et-us (*puretos*). Fever.

Pyrexia, pir-eks'e-ah (*purexis*). Fever; febrile condition. Also paroxysm of fever.

Pyrexiæ, pir-eks'e-e. *Febrile diseases.*

Pyrexial, pir-eks'e-al. Pertaining to pyrexia or fever.

Py'ri martia'les (pl. of **Pyrus,** pile or pear). Ferrum tartarizatum.

Pyria, pir'e-ah (*puria,* a vapor-bath). Fomentation. See *Stove.*

Pyriaterium, pir-e-at-a're-um (*puriaterion*). See *Stove.*

Pyricaustum, pir-e-kaus'tum (*purikaustos,* set on fire). Burn.

Pyridine, pir'id-een (*pur,* fire). C_5H_5N. Colorless liquid, with an empyreumatic odor, obtained from coal-tar; useful for inhalations in asthma. It has been given in doses of 3 or 4 drops three times a day as a cardiac stimulant. In diphtheria it has been applied in watery solution, being painted on the affected surface, and injections of it have been used in gonorrhœa.

Pyriform sinuses, pir'e-form si'nus-es. See *Sinuses.*

Pyriformis, pir-e-for'mis (*pyrus,* pear, *forma,* shape). Pyramidalis. **P. fas'cia,** part of pelvic fascia over inner surface of pyriform muscle.

Pyriphleges, pir-if'le-jees (*puriphlektos, pur, phlego,* to burn). One who has a burning fever.

Pyrites (pir-e'tees), **i'ron** (*pur,* fire). Ferri sulphuretum.

Pyro-acetic (pi'ro-as-e'tik) **e'ther** (*pur,* fire, *acetic*). Acetone. **P.-a. spir'it,** acetone.

Pyrocatechin, pir-o-kat'e-kin. *Oxyphenol.* Derived by dry distillation from catechu; a constituent of kino; antiperiodic.

Pyrocatechuic (pi-ro-kat-e-ku'ik) **ac'id.** An acid constituent of kino.

Pyrocome'nic ac'id. An acid derived from meconic acid.

Pyrodex'trin. Compound obtained by subjecting starch to heat at 220° to 230° C.

Pyrodine, pi'ro-deen (*pur,* fire, *eidos,* shape). White powder, sparingly soluble in water, antipyretic; also called phenacethydrazine. See *Hydracetine.*

Pyrœnus, pir-e'nus (*pur,* fire, *oinos,* wine). Spiritus rectificatus.

Pyrogallic acid, pi-ro-gal'lik as'id. White, soluble product obtained by action of heat on gallic acid; used externally in some forms of cutaneous affections.

Pyrogal'lol. Pyrogallic acid. Used in skin diseases. It results from the igneous decomposition of gallic acid.

Pyrogallopyrin, py-ro-gal-lo-py'rin. Crystalline compound resulting from action of pyrogallol on antipyrine.

Pyrogen, pi'ro-jen (*pur,* fire, *gennao,* to produce). The electric fluid.

Pyrogenous, pi-roj'e-nus (*pur,* fire or fever, *genesis,* production). Fever-exciting.

Pyroguaiacin, pir-o-gwi'as-in. $C_{19}H_{22}O_3$. Produced by dry distillation of guaiaretic acid.

Pyrola, pi'ro-lah (dim. of **Pyrus,** a pear tree, from a fancied resemblance of the foliage). *P. rotundifolia, Round-leaved pyrola* or *wintergreen, Shinleaf,* ord. Ericaceæ. The plant was once used as a gentle astringent and tonic. **P. macula'ta,** *Spotted pipsissewa, Spotted wintergreen, Whiteleaf, White pipsissewa, Kingcure, Ground holly, Rheumatism weed,* etc., has similar properties. **P., round'-leaved,** pyrola. **P. umbella'ta,** *Ground holly, Pipsissewa, Wintergreen, Rheumatism weed, Prince's pine.* This common American plant is allied to the uva ursi in botanical as well as medical qualities. Tonic and diuretic. The bruised leaves irritate the skin. From the decoction or infusion an agreeable beverage may be formed by adding sugar, ginger to flavor it, and yeast to produce fermentation. Under the name Pipsissewa beer it has been used in scrofulous affections.

Pyroleum (pir-o'le-um) (*pur,* fire, *oleum,* oil) **junip'eri.** Oil of cade. **P. os'sium rectificat'um,** oleum animale Dippelii. **P. pe'træ,** crude petroleum. **P. pi'ni,** tar. **P. suc'cini,** oil of amber.

Pyroligneous acid, pi-ro-lig'ne-us as'id (*pur, lignum,* wood). Acid obtained by distillation from wood, coal, etc., which was once believed to be of a peculiar character. Now known to be formed of acetic acid and an empyreumatic oil, from which it may be freed, and in this state is sold in commerce for acetum distillatum, acetic acid of commerce, acidum aceticum e ligno venale. Used for similar purposes as distilled vinegar and for preserving animal substances. It has also been used as an antiseptic in gangrene and sphacelus, and to foul ulcers—wherever, indeed, creasote is indicated. The dose of the impure pyroligneous acid internally is from five to thirty drops three or four times a day. See *Acetum acidum.* **P. al'cohol,** methyl alcohol. **P. spir'it,** methylic alcohol.

Pyrology, pi-rol'o-je (*pur,* fire, *logos,* discourse). The science of heat.

Pyrolusite, pi'ro-lu-site. Manganese, black oxide of.

Pyromania, pir-o-man'e-ah (*pur*, fire, *mania*). *Incendiary monomania.* Insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

Pyrometer, pi-rom'e-tur (*pur*, fire, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring higher temperatures which cannot be estimated by the thermometer.

Pyrophagus, pir-of'ag-us (*pur*, fire, *phago*, to eat). One who eats fire, us a juggler who eats substances in a state of ignition.

Pyrophlyctis endemica, pir-o-flik'tis en-dem'ik-ah (*pur*, fire, *phluktis*, a blister). Bouton d'Alep.

Pyrophobia, pir-o-fo'be-ah (*pur*, fire, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of fire.

Pyrophos'phas. Pyrophosphate. **P. fer'rico-so'dicus**, sodio-ferric pyrophosphate. **P. fer'ricus cum citra'te ammoni'aco**, ammonio-ferric citro-pyrophosphate. **P. na'tricus** or **so'dicus**, sodium pyrophosphate.

Pyrophosphate, pi-ro-fos'fate. See *Pyrophosphoric acid.* **P. of i'ron**, ferri pyrophospas (Ph. U. S.). **P. of so'dium**, sodium pyrophosphate; officinal in Ph. U. S. as sodii pyrophosphas.

Pyrophosphoric (pi-ro-fos-for'ik) **ac'id.** Acid formed by heating phosphoric acid. Of the salts formed by its union with bases, *Pyrophosphates*, the pyrophosphates of iron and P. of sodium are officinal.

Pyropuncture, pi-ro-punk'ture. Puncturing with hot needles.

Pyroscopium, pir-o-skop'e-um (*pur*, fire, *skopeo*, to see). Pyrometer.

Pyrosis, pi-ro'sis (*puroo*, to burn). *Soda, Waterbrash, Waterqualm, Waterpang, Blackwater, Chronic gastric catarrh.* This affection consists of a hot sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid, which causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes. Attention to diet and the use of bitter absorbents will usually relieve when the disease is functional. Occasionally it is symptomatic of organic disease of the stomach. Pyrosis also signified, of old, inflammation, gangrene, and a burn. **P. Suec'ica**, pyrosis.

Pyrosophia, pir-o-sof'e-ah (*pur*, fire, *sophia*, wisdom). Chemistry.

Pyrosphire or **Pyrosphere**, pir'o-sfere (*pur*, fire, *sphaira*, hammer). Hammer heated in boiling water and applied to the skin for the pupose of cauterization.

Pyrotechnia, pir-o-tek'ne-ah (*pur*, fire, *techne*, art). Chemistry.

Pyrotechny, pir'o-tek-ne. Art of making fireworks, etc. Also chemistry. **P., sur'gical**, art of applying fire or the actual cautery in surgery.

Pyrothonide, pir-o'thon-eed (*pur*, fire, *othone*, linen). A kind of pyrogenous or empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid. Its medical properties probably resemble those of creasote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water, it has been used as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. It is said, also, to be a popular remedy for toothache and skin diseases. When prepared from rags, it is called *Rag oil;* when from paper, *Paper oil.*

Pyrotic, pi-rot'ik (*puroo*, to burn). Caustic; inflammable.

Pyroxylic (pi-roks'il-ic) **spir'it.** See *Acetone.*

Pyroxylin (pi-roks'il-in), **Pyroxyli'num** (*pur*, fire, *xulon*, wood). Soluble gun-cotton. See *Collodion.*

Pyroxylinum (Ph. U. S.), pir-ox-il-e'num. Pyroxylin.

Pyrox'ylon. See *Collodion.*

Pyroxylous, pi-roks'il-us. Pyroligneous acid.

Pyrrhopine, pir'rho-peen. Alkaline principle from chelidonium.

Pyrrol, pir'rol. Product of dry distillation of ammonium saccharate and mucate. **P. tetri'odide**, iodol.

Pyrus, pir'us (*pur*, fire, because flame is shaped like the pear). Triticum; see *Pyrus malus.* **P. America'na**, Sorbus Americana. **P. cydo'nia**, *Quince tree.* Ord. Rosaceæ. The fruit is quince. Quinceseed—*Cydonium* (Ph. U. S.), the seed of Cydonia vulgaris—are sometimes used in decoction as a demulcent. The fruit makes a pleasant preserve. **P. domes'tica**, Sorbus domestica. **P. ma'lus**, *Apple tree, Apple, Pomum, Malum, Pear;* the fruit of Pyrus communis, P. sorbus sativa.

Pythogen'ic (*putho*, to putrefy, *gennao*, to generate). Causing putrefaction. Resulting from putrefaction. **P. fe'ver**, typhoid fever.

Py'tia. Colostrum; rennet.

Pytis'ma. Sputum.

Pyul'con or **Pyul'cum** (*puo*, *helko*, to extract). Surgical instrument for extracting pus from any cavity. It acts as an exhaustive syringe.

Pyuria, pe-u're-ah (*pyo*, *ouron*, urine). Discharge of purulent urine; a symptom occurring in many diseases, particularly in cases of renal calculi and in organic affections of the bladder. It is called, according to the part whence the pus proceeds, pyuria urethralis, P. renalis, P. vesicalis, etc. **P. chylo'sa**, chyluria. **P. lac'tea**, chyluria. **P. muco'sa**, cystirrhœa. **P. sero'sa**, cystirrhœa. **P. vis'cida**, cystirrhœa.

Pyxidaria macrocarpa, piks-id-ar'e-ah mak-ro-kar'pah (*pyxis*). The bark is much used in Brazil as an astringent.

Pyxis, piks'is (*puxis*, made of boxwood). Box; pill-box. Emollient ointment. See *Cotyloid.*

Q.

Q. See *Abbreviations.*

Q. l. Abbv. for quantum libet, as much as is required.

Q. q. h. Abbv. for quâque quartâ horâ, every four hours.

Q. s. Abbv. for quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient.

Quabebe. Piper cubeba.

Quack. Charlatan. **Q. med'icine,** arcanum.

Quack'ery. See *Charlatan.*

Quack'salver. Charlatan.

Quadran'gular (*quatuor*, four, *angulus*, angle). Having four angles. Relating to a lobe of cerebellum. **Q. mem'brane,** membrana quadrangularis.

Quad'rans. Quarter of a pound. Three ounces (troy).

Quadrant, kwod'rant (*quadrans*, fourth part). Fourth part of a circle or ninety degrees. **Q. electrom'eter,** instrument for determining the degree and intensity of electricity.

Quadran'tal. See *Amphora.*

Quadrate (kwod'rat) **car'tilages.** Quadrangular cartilages of small size, often found in alæ of nose. **Q. lobe,** lobus quadrangularis cerebelli. **Q. lob'ule,** square lobe of the liver.

Quadratus, kwod-rat'us (*quadratus*, square). Name for muscles whose figure approaches a square. **Q. dor'si,** Q. lumborum. **Q. fem'oris,** muscle situate at posterior and upper part of the thigh; thin, flat, and quadrilateral, and attached to the outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium, whence it proceeds transversely to the inferior part of the posterior margin of the great trochanter. Rotates the limb, turning the toe outward. **Q. ge'næ,** platysma myoïdes. **Q. lumbo'rum,** flat, somewhat thick, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate in the loins, at the sides of the vertebral column. Is attached below to the crista ilii and ilio-lumbar ligament, and above to the inferior margin of the last rib, and, besides, to the base of the transverse processes of the last four lumbar vertebræ. This muscle inclines the loins to its side, depresses the last rib, and is thus a muscle of respiration. It can also raise the hip. **Q. men'ti,** depressor labii inferioris. **Q. plan'tæ,** flexor accessorius plantæ. **Q. rad'ii,** pronator radii quadratus. **Q. supe'rior,** quadratus labii superioris.

Quad'ri. Four or five times; Latin prefix.

Quadriceps (kwad're-seps) **exten'sor mus'cle** (*quatuor*, four, *caput*, head). Great extensor muscle of the leg, including the rectus femoris, vastus externus, vastus internus, and cruræus. **Q. su'ræ,** two heads of the gastrocnemius, with soleus and plantaris, as one muscle.

Quadriga, kwod-re'gah (*quatuor*, four, *jugum*, yoke). Cataphracta.

Quadrigemina tubercula, kwod-re-jem'in-ah tubur'ku-lah (*quatuor*, four, *geminus*, double). *Optic lobes* or *tubercles, Optic ganglia, Quadrigeminal bodies.* Four medullary tubercles situate at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare; white externally, gray internally; oblong, rounded, connected by pairs, and separated by two grooves which divide them crucially. Of these tubercles, the superior, called *Nates, Natulæ, Tubercula anteriora, Glutia,* are larger and more prominent than the lower, called *Testes, Tubercula posteriora.* The pineal gland corresponds exactly to the point of intersection of the two furrows that separate them. They give origin to the optic nerves.

Quadrigeminal (kwod-re-jem'in-al) **bod'ies.** Quadrigemina tubercula.

Quadrigeminous, kwod-re-jem'in-us. Relating to corpora quadrigemina.

Quadrigeminus (kwod-re-jem'in-us) **brach'ii.** Biceps brachii. **Q. cap'itis,** sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. **Q. pri'mus et supe'rior,** pyramidalis. **Q. quar'tus quadrat'us,** quadratus femoris. **Q. secun'dus et ter'tius,** ischiotrochanterianus.

Quadrimammatus, kwod-re-mam-mat'us (*quatuor*, four, *mamma*, breast). Four-breasted.

Quadristernalis, kwod-re-stur-nal'is. Quartisternal.

Quadroon, kwad-roon' ([L.] *quartus*, one-fourth). See *Mulatto.* **Q., black,** see *Mulatto.*

Quadrumana, kwod-ru'ma-nah (*quatuor*, *manus*). Order of Mammalia, including those in which the four extremities are provided with a hand.

Quadruped, kwod'ru-ped (*quatuor*, *pes*, foot). Four-footed animal.

Quadrupl. Abbr. for quadruplicatus, four times as much.

Quad'ruplets. Four children at one birth.

Quafadil, kwof'a-dil. Melanthium Virginicum.

Quahoil. Cacao.

Quai. Akasja.

Quail (Low L. *qualea*). Tetrao coturnix.

Quain's degenera'tion. Form of hypertrophy of the heart characterized by increase of the connective tissue.

Qua'ker black drop. Acetum opii. **Q. but'tons,** nux vomica.

Qualitative, kwol'it-a-tiv (*qualitativus*). Referring to quality. **Q. anal'ysis,** process for determining in chemistry the component elements of a compound.

Quamash'. Camassia esculenta. **Q., east'ern,** Scilla esculenta.

Quantitative analysis, kwon'tit-a-tiv an-al'is-is. Process for determining in chemistry the proportional quantity of each part in a compound.

Quantivalence, kwon-tiv'al-ence (*quantus*, *valeo*, to be worth). See *Atomicity.*

Quarantine, kwor'an-teen (*quaranta*, forty). *Quarentine, Quarentaine, Quarantaine.* Time during which travellers, returning from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto. They, as well as the ship, are said "*to perform quarantine*" and to be "*quarantined.*" Quarantine is sometimes extended beyond forty days, while its duration is generally much less. It is sometimes enforced by land, as when contagious diseases require the establishment of *cordons sanitaires,* and when persons are desirous of leaving infected districts. During quarantine no communication is allowed between the travellers and the inhabitants of the country. Quarantine is of course a great impediment to commerce, and may frequently be enforced when there is but little danger of contagion. The evils, however, that might arise from the introduction of a widely-spreading contagious disease are so disastrous as to induce the health authorities to maintain these laws as rigidly as possible, with a view to the public safety.

Quartan, kwor'tan (*quartus*, the fourth). *Quartan ague.* An intermittent the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them two days' interval. We speak also of the *Quartan type.* A double quartan is one in which one paroxysm occurs on the third and another on the second day, so that there is only one day of apyrexia with two days of paroxysms in succession, the paroxysms of every fourth day resembling each other. A triple quartan is one in which there is a paroxysm every day, and on every three days the paroxysms correspond. A redoubling or repeating quartan is one in which there are two paroxysms every fourth day. See *Intermittent.*

Quartanus, kwor-tan'us. Quartan. **Q. remit'tens,** a quartan in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

Quartarius, kwor-tar'e-us. Ancient measure equal to one-fourth of the sextarius. See *Weights* and *Measures.*

Quarter (kwor'ter) **evil.** *Quarter ill.* Form of malignant vesicle frequently fatal to the lower orders of animals.

Quarteron, kwor'ter-on ([L.] *quatuor*, four, fourth part). See *Mulatto.* **Q., black,** mulatto.

Quartio, kwor'she-o (*quatuor*, four, being four-sided). Astragalus.

Quartisternal, kwor-te-stur'nal. Fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space.

Quassatio, kwos-sah'she-o (*quasso*, to shake). Conquassation.

Quassatura, kwos-sat-u'rah. Conquassation.

Quassia, kwosh'e-ah (Ph. U. S.). *Quassy.* Wood of Quassia amara and of Q. excelsa, Picræna excelsa, Bittera febrifuga, lofty bitterwood tree, bitter ash, Simaruba excelsa; ord. Simarubaceæ; W. India trees. The former is the Jamaica quassia, the one in common use; the latter the Surinam quassia. It is called after Quassi, a Surinam negro, who first employed it in the fevers of the country; intensely durable bitter, without astringency; tonic and stomachic. The bitter principle is called *Quassin, Quassiin, Quassit,* and *Bitterin,* $C_{41}H_{42}O_9$. **Q. cups,** vessels made of quassia wood, used for furnishing weak infusion of quassia. **Q. lig'num,** quassia. **Q. simarou'ba,** *Euonymus, Bitter simaruba, Mountain damson;* bark of the root, *Simaruba* (Ph. U. S.), is bitter and not unpleasant; water and alcohol extract its virtues; exhibited wherever a simple tonic is required.

Quassin, kwos'sin. See *Quassia.*

Quassit, kwos'sit. See *Quassia.*

Quaternio (kwot-ur'ne-o) or **Quatrio,** kwot're-o (*quatuor*, four, having four sides). Astragalus.

Queasiness, kwe'ze-ness. Nausea.

Quebrachine, ka-brak'een. Alkaloid derived from quebracho bark; given as hydrochloride in dyspnœa and croup; dose, 1 or 2 grains.

Quebracho, ka-brak'o. Bark of Apidosperma quebracho; tree is a native of Chili; ord. Apocynaceæ. Very bitter and tonic; antispasmodic; recommended in cardiac and asthmatic dyspnœa.

Queen of the meadow. Spiræa lobata. **Q. of the prai'rie,** Spiræa ulmaria.

Queen's delight'. Stillingia. **Q.'s root,** stillingia.

Quercera, kwur-se'rah (*karkairo*, to tremble). Epialos.

Quercetic (kwur-se'tik) **ac'id.** Result of action of potassa upon quercetin.

Quercetin, kwur'se-tin. Neutral principle due to decomposition of quercitrin by acids.

Quer'cin. Bitter principle from Quercus alba.

Quercini herba, kwur-se'ne ur'bah. Lichen plicatus.

Quercit, kwur'sit. Saccharine substance in acorns.

Quercitannic (kwer-se-tan'nik) **ac'id.** Tannin found in oak bark.

Quercitrin, kwur'sit-rin. Crystallizable glucoside; coloring matter of bark of black oak.

Quercitron, quer'sit-ron (*quercus*, oak, *citrus*, citron tree). Bark of Quercus tinctoria, black oak or dyer's oak. Inner bark of Quercus tinctoria, used in dyeing and tanning.

Quercula (kwur'ku-lah) (dim. of **Quercus**) **æ'gilops.** Valonia is derived from it. **Q. ballo'ta,** native of Morocco; oil resembling olive oil is obtained from the acorns of this tree, which can be eaten. **Q. cor'tex,** oak bark. **Q. falca'ta,** Spanish oak. **Q. minor,** Teucrium chamædrys. **Q. pri'nus,** chestnut oak.

Quercus (kwur'kus) **al'ba** (Ph. U. S) (*White oak*), *Q. robur* (*Common oak*), *Q. tinctoria* (*Black oak*), *Q. rubra montana* (*Red oak* or *Spanish oak*), *Q. Pedunculata* (*Common British oak*), ord. Cupuliferæ. The bark of all these varieties—*Quercus*—is probably alike in medicinal properties; astringent and tonic, and used internally as a tonic and in intermittents, externally in decoction, as the astringent wash. The acorn was at one time used as food, and a decoction in dysentery and diarrhœa, glandular obstructions, etc. A pessary made of it has been advised in immoderate flow of the menses. Roasted acorns have been used in the same cases. **Q. cer'ris,** Quercus infectoria. **Q. coccif'era,** see *Kermes.* **Q. cor'tex,** oak bark. **Q. infecto'ria,** tree of Asia Minor, affording Turkey or nut-galls, galls. The nut-gall—Galla (Ph. U. S.)—is a morbid protuberance or tubercle produced by the puncture of the Diplolepsis or Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ, Cynips quercus folii; powerfully astringent and tonic, and employed in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, and intermittents, but chiefly used externally in gargles and injections. The powder, made into an ointment with lard, is used in piles. The ordinary nut-galls of the shops are procured from the Levant. The large Mecca or Bussorah galls—at times called Dead Sea apples, mad apples, and apples of Sodom—are produced on Quercus infectoria. **Q. mari'na,** Fucus vesiculosus. **Q. peduncula'ta,** see *Quercus.* **Q. ro'bur,** see *Quercus.* **Q. ru'bra montan'a,** see *Quercus.* **Q. su'ber,** see *Suber.* **Q. tincto'ria,** see *Quercus.* **Q. vi'vens,** live oak.

Querquera, kwer'kwa-rah (*karkairo*, to tremble). Fever with chills; cold stage of an intermittent.

Quicken (kwik'en) **tree.** Sorbus aucuparia.

Quickening, kwik''ning. Period of gestation when the motion of the fœtus first becomes perceptible—usually about the eighteenth week; it was erroneously believed to mark the time at which the fœtus becomes alive—*animatio fœtûs.* It possesses the principle of life, however, from the moment of the union of the materials furnished by the sexes at a fecundating copulation. When the motion is felt the female is said to be "quick with child."

Quickens, kwik'ens. Triticum repens.

Quick-in-the-hand. Impatiens.

Quick'lime. Calx viva.

Quicksilver, kwik'sil-ver. Hydrargyrum.

Quies, kwe'aze (rest). Rest; immobility.

Quiescent, kwi-es'ent. At rest.

Quilla'ia (or **Quillaya**) **saponaria,** kwil-la'yah sapo-nah're-ah. Evergreen tree growing in Chili, South America, the bark of which, *Quillaia* (Ph. U. S.), is sometimes given as a febrifuge and as a remedy for coryza. The bark contains saponine, which is poisonous; used in place of soap.

Quillain, kwil-la'in. Aqueous extract of quillaia bark.

Quilled su'ture. See *Suture.*

Quina, kwe'na (*quinquina*). Quinine. **Q. qui'na,** cinchona.

Qui'næ ace'tas, sul'phas, etc. See *Quiniæ acetas,* etc.

Quinamia (kwin-am'e-ah) or **Quinamina,** kwin-am-e'nah. White alkaloid, insoluble in water; obtained from Cinchona siccarubra of India and other barks.

Quinamidine, kwin-am'id-een. Artificial alkaloid obtained from sulphate of quinamine.

Quince, kwince. Scrofula. See *Pyrus cydonia.* **Q., Bengal',** covolam. **Q. tree,** Pyrus cydonia.

Quincke's pulse. Blanching of the root of the finger-nail when the heart is in diastole, indicating aortic insufficiency.

Quinetum, kwin-e'tum. Cinchona febrifuga.

Quinia, kwi'ne-ah (*quinquina*). Quinine. **Q., ac'etate of,** quiniæ acetas. **Q., amorph'ous,** see *Quinia, extract of,* and *Chinioidine.* **Q., arsen'iate of,** quiniæ arsenias. **Q., ar'senite of,** quiniæ arsenis. **Q., bisul'phate of,** quiniæ bisulphas. **Q., bro'mide of,** quiniæ bromidum. **Q., car'bolate of,** quiniæ carbolas. **Q., chlo'rate of,** quiniæ chloras. **Q. and cincho'nia, tan'nate of,** quiniæ et cinchoniæ tannas. **Q., ci'trate of,** quiniæ citras. **Q., ex'tract of,** preparation consisting in evaporating the liquor poured off the crystals of sulphate of quinia to the consistence of a pilular mass; said to have the properties of sulphate of quinia. Its active principle appears to be amorphous quinia or chinioidine. **Q., ferrocy'anate of,** quiniæ ferrocyanas. **Q., hydri'odate of,** quiniæ hydriodas. **Q., hypophos'phite of,** see *Calcis hypophosphis.* **Q., im'pure sul'phate of,** quinia, extract of. **Q., iodhy'drate of,** quiniæ hydriodas. **Q., i'odide of,** quiniæ hydriodas. **Q., i'odide of iodhy'drate of,** see *Quiniæ hydriodas.* **Q., i'odide of sul'phate of,** quinine, iodo-

sulphate of. **P., iod'uret of,** quiniæ hydriodas. **Q. and i'ron, hydri'odate of,** see *Quiniæ hydriodas.* **Q., lac'tate of,** quiniæ lactas. **Q. and mer'cury, protochlo'ride of,** hydrargyri et quiniæ protochloridum. **Q., mu'riate of,** quiniæ murias. **Q., Navanjanda,** a form of fibrous Carthagena bark. **Q., ni'trate of,** quiniæ nitras. **Q., phos'phate of,** quiniæ phosphas. **Q. de Remi'jio** or **de Se'ra,** a form of Cuprea bark; antiperiodic. **Q., sul'phate of,** quinine, sulphate of. **Q., tan'nate of,** quiniæ tannas. **Q., u'rate of,** yellow soluble salt employed in intermittent fever, in smaller doses than the sulphate.

Quin'iæ ace'tas. Acetate of quinia or of quinine. (Prepared by saturating quinia with diluted acetic acid.) Has the properties of other salts of quinia. **Q. arsen'ias,** arseniate of quinia or of quina or of quinine (formed by the union of arsenic acid and quinia); antiperiodic in total daily dose of gr. ¾ to gr. 1½. **Q. ar'senis,** arsenite of quinia (salt resulting from the double decomposition of arsenite of potassium and sulphate of quinia); has been used in chronic cutaneous diseases; an antiperiodic in ague, neuralgia, etc.; dose, gr. ⅓, three times a day. **Q. bisul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), quinine bisulphate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O,H_2S_4,7H_2O$; its medicinal effects resemble those of the sulphate. **Q. bro'midum,** bromide of quinia or of quinine; see *Quiniæ hydrobromas.* **Q. car'bolas,** carbolate of quinia or quinine; preparation containing carbolic acid and quinia; used in puerperal affections, typhus, etc. **Q. chlo'ras,** chlorate of quinia or quinine; combination of chloric acid and quinia, employed in low pyrexial conditions, as scarlatina, typhus, etc. Chlorates of cinchonia and of quinidia are similarly made. **Q. et cincho'niæ tan'nas,** tannate of quinia and cinchona; has the same properties as the salts of quinia in general, with the astringency of tannin. **Q. ci'tras,** citrate of quinia or quina or quinine (formed from the union of citric acid and quinia); same properties as the sulphate. **P. diar'senis,** quiniæ arsenis. **Q. ferrocy'anas,** ferrocyanite or hydrocyanoferrate of quinia or of quinine (salt obtained by the decomposition of sulphate of quinia by means of a solution of ferrocyanuret of potassium); has all the properties of sulphate of quinia, and, according to some, in a superior degree. **Q. hydri'odas,** hydriodate or iodhydrate of quinia; called, also, iodu retum or iodidum quiniæ, ioduret or iodide of quinia; formed by precipitating sulphate of quinia by means of iodide of potassium; given in scrofulous affections; gr. ss–j, three times a day, to a child. An iodide and a biniodide have been formed; the latter made by mixing double the quantity of iodide of potassium with sulphate of quinia. An iodized hydriodate of quinine has been employed, consisting of hydrochlorate of quinine, iodide of potassium, and iodine. **Q. hydrobro'mas,** quininæ hydrobromas (Ph. U. S.); $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HBr,2H_2O$; used hypodermically; dose, same as that of other quinine salts. **Q. hydrobro'mas ac'idus,** quinine hydrobromate, acid. **Q. hydrochlo'ras,** quininæ hydrochloras (Ph. U. S.); same action and doses as sulphate. **Q. hydrochlorocarbam'idate,** compound salt of quinine and urea; dose, gr. j–iij; adapted for hypodermic use. **Q. hypophos'phis,** quinine hypophosphite. **Q. i'odas,** quinine iodate. **Q., i'odide of iodhy'drate of,** prepared by pouring into an acid solution of quinia a solution of iodide of iron containing a slight excess of iodine; salt possesses the properties of the other salts of quinia. Under the name hydriodate of iron and quinia a preparation has been used; tonic and antiperiodic. **Q. io'didum,** quiniæ hydriodas. **Q. iodure'tum,** quiniæ hydriodas. **Q. lac'tas,** lactate of quinia or of quinine; made by the action of lactic acid on quinia; used in the same cases as the other salts of quinia. **Q. mec'onas,** meconate of quinine; made by mixing alcoholic solution of meconic acid and quinine. **Q. mu'rias,** muriate of quinia or of quinine; may be prepared by dissolving quinia in dilute muriatic acid; antiperiodic; dose, gr. ss–j. **Q. ni'tras,** nitrate of quinia or of quinine: formed by the addition of nitric acid to quinia; properties are those of the sulphate of quinia. **Q. o'leate,** quinine dissolved in oleic acid (1:3); used for inunction. **Q. phe'nas,** Q. carbolas. **Q. phos'phas,** phosphate of quinia or of quinine; prepared by the addition of dilute phosphoric acid to quinia; thought by many to be next to the sulphate of quinia in remedial powers. **Q. sal'icylas,** salicylate of quinine; made by double decomposition between solutions of quinine hydrochlorate and ammonium salicylate; antiseptic and antipyretic. **Q. sul'phas,** quinine, sulphate of. **Q. sul'phas ac'idus,** bisulphate of quinine. **Q. sulphovi'nas,** sulphovinate of quinine; made by mixing a solution of sodium sulphovinate in alcohol with an alcoholic solution of quinine sulphate. **Q. tan'nas,** tannate of quinia or quinine; made by precipitating infusion of bark, or solution of sulphate of quinia, by infusion of galls or solution of tannic acid; astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic in the same doses as the sulphate. **Q. valeria'nas,** valerianate or valerate of quinia, of quina, or quinine; has the properties of the salts of quinia with the added properties of valerian; dose, gr. j–v.

Quinic (kwi'nic) **fever.** Fever with eruption among persons making quinine.

Quinicine, kwi'nis-een. When a salt of quinia is exposed to heat with certain precautions, the alkaloid is changed into another isomeric with it, to which this name is given. Quinicine and its sulphate possess the medical properties of quinia and its salts; dose, gr. v–xv.

Quinicus, kwin'ik-us. Cinchonic.

Quinidamine, kwi-nid'am-een. Quinidamia; conchinamine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid of Cinchona rosulenta, C. succirubra, and other barks.

Quinidia, kwin-id'e-ah. *Quinidina, Quinidine, Chinidine, Cinchotin.* Alkaloid of the cinchonas—of many of the genuine, at least—obtained from them by the same process as that by which quinia is obtained from the barks that yield it. Its sulphate, *Quinidinæ sulphas* (Ph. U. S.), is soluble in acidulated water and alcohol, and is given as an antiperiodic in doses of gr. xx or xxx to ʒj. The tannate is also used in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, nephritis, etc. and in veterinary medicine. Salts of quinidia are markedly antiperiodic. From gr. x to gr. xxx will usually arrest a paroxysm.

Quinidina, kwin-id-e'nah. Quinidia.

Quinim'etry. Quiniometry.

Quini'na (Ph. U. S.). $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,3H_2O$. Quinia.

Quini'næ bisul'phas (Ph. U. S.). Bisulphate of quinine; possesses greater solubility than the sulphate; well adapted for use in pill form. **Q. hydrobro'mas** (Ph. U. S.), quiniæ hydrobromas. **Q. hydrochlo'ras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), quiniæ hydrochloras. **Q. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), quinine, sulphate of. **Q. valerian'as** (Ph. U. S.), quiniæ valerianas.

Quinine, kwi'nine. (Receives various popular pronunciations, kin-een', kwin'een, kwin-ine', etc.). Alkaline, uncrystallizable substance; in the form of a porous, whitish mass; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; obtained from different cinchonas, but chiefly from the yellow, and is the active principle of those valuable drugs; forms, with acids, salts that are in general soluble. The sulphate and valerianate and the citrate of iron and quinia are official; but quite a variety of other salts have been used medicinally, as albuminate, ammonio-citrate, borate, ethylsulphate, ferrichloride, ferricyanide, ferrocitrate, ferrocyanide, ferropeptonate, ferrosalicylate, hydrobromide, oleate, peptonate, phenylate, etc. **Q. ac'etate,** quiniæ acetas. **Q. arse'niate,** quiniæ arsenias. **Q. ar'senite,** quiniæ arsenis. **Q. az'otate,** quiniæ nitras. **Q. bisul'phate,** quiniæ bisulphas. **Q. bro'mide,** quiniæ bromidum. **Q. car'bolate,** quiniæ carbolas. **Q. chlo'rate,** quiniæ chloras. **Q. ci'trate,** quiniæ citras. **Q. ferrichlo'ride,** brown astringent powder, hæmostatic applied externally and when applied internally in hæmorrhage of the stomach and bowels, hæmoptysis, etc. **Q. ferrocy'anate,** quiniæ ferrocyanas. **Q. flower,** root of Sabbatia Elliottii;

tonic, febrifuge, and antiperiodic; dose of fld. extract, f℥ss–j. **Q. hydrobro'mate,** an officinal salt, well adapted for hypodermic injections on account of its greater solubility. **Q. hydrochlo'rate,** quiniæ hydrochloras. **Q., i'odide of,** quiniæ hydriodas. **Q., iodosul'phate of,** *Iodide of sulphate of quinia, Sulphate of iodoquinia.* This salt of quinia is made by adding tincture of iodine drop by drop to a mixture of solution of sulphate of quinia in acetic acid and distilled alcohol. **Q., lac'tate of,** quiniæ lactas. **Q., mu'riate of,** quiniæ murias. **Q., ni'trate of,** quiniæ nitras. **Q. o'leate,** yellow mass, soluble in alcohol, used in suppository, and in skin diseases in ointment; see *Oleate.* **Q., phos'phate of,** quiniæ phosphas. **Q. sul'phas,** quiniæ sulphas. **Q., sul'phate of,** the salt usually employed in medicine; occurs in needles of a pearly and satiny appearance; employed in the treatment of intermittents; and is available in many cases where the bark in substance could not be retained or would be injurious; dose, as a tonic, from 3 to 10 grains in the 24 hours. As an antiperiodic it may be carried much farther. Its action, in a large dose, is decidedly sedative. **Q., tan'nate of,** quiniæ tannas. **Q., vale'rianate of,** quiniæ valerianas.

Quininism (kwi'nin-izm). *Quinism, Cinchonism.* The aggregate of encephalic or neuropathic phenomena induced by over-doses of quinia.

Quiniometry, kwin-e-om'et-re. Estimation of the amount of quinine in any sample of cinchona bark.

Quiniretin, kwin-e-ret'in. Flocculent precipitate deposited from quinine solutions by the action of sunlight; has the same chemical composition as quinine.

Quinium, kwin'e-um. An alcoholic extract made from cinchona barks the composition of which is known, and which are mixed together in such proportions that the quinia and the cinchonia exist in the relation of two of the former to one of the latter. It is used in pills or in wine.

Quinoa, kwin'o-ah. The seeds of Chenopodium quinoa, herbaceous annual of Peru and Chili, have been used as an article of food.

Quinoidine, kwin-oid'een. Chinioidine. **Q., an'imal,** see *Chinioidine.*

Quinolin, kwin-o'lin (*quina, elaion,* oil). Leukoleinum.

Quinology, kwi-nol'o-je (*quina, logos,* discourse). *Cinchonology.* A treatise on the cinchonas or on quinia.

Quinone, kwi'none. Compound obtained from kinic acid by treating with diluted sulphuric acid.

Quinotannic (kwi-no-tan'nik) **ac'id.** Cinchotannic acid.

Quinovic (kwi-no'vik) **ac'id.** Kinovic acid.

Quinovin, kwi-no'vin. Kinovin.

Quinquefolium, kwin-kwe-fo'le-um (*quinque,* five, *folium,* leaf). Potentilla reptans. **Q. ma'jus,** Potentilla reptans.

Quinquina, kwin-kwe'nah (Peruvian, *kina kina*). Cinchona. **Q. bi'color,** Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex.

Quinquino, kwin-kwe'no. Myroxylon Peruiferum.

Quinsy, kwin'ze. Cynanche; C. tonsillaris. **Q., ner'vous,** hysterical feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. **Q., wolf,** wolf-choak or wolf-quinsy; lycanche.

Quintan, kwin'tan (*quintus,* a fifth). A fever whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively, and between them there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia.

Quinteron, kwin'ter-on (*quintus,* fifth). See *Mulatto.* **Q., black,** see *Mulatto.*

Quintessence, kwin-tes'sence (fifth essence). Name formerly given to alcohol impregnated with the principles of some drug; often synonymous therefore with *Alcoholic tincture.* The most volatile principles of bodies were called *Quintessences.*

Quintisternal, kwin-te-stur'nal. Fifth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces.

Quintus columns, kwin'tus kol'ums. Fasciculi marginales aquæducti.

Quinua, kwin'u-ah. Chenopodium quinoa.

Quiricua, kwir-ik-u'ah. See *Chloasma.*

Quisqualis Indica, kwis-kwah'lis in'dik-ah (*quis,* who, *qualis,* of what kind). Shrub, ord. Combretaceæ, native of the East Indies; used in China as a vermifuge.

Quitch, kwitch. Triticum repens.

Quittor, kwit'tor. Fistulous wound upon the quarters or heel of the coronet of a horse's foot.

Quiz'zer. *Grinder.* One who examines and prepares students in medical colleges on the subjects taught in them. The term quizzer, in this sense, is restricted to the United States. To "hold a quiz" is to give an examination in this manner.

Quor. Quorum, meaning "of which."

Quotidian, kwo-tid'e-an (*quotidie,* daily). That which takes place every day. **Q. fe'ver,** *Q. ague;* an intermittent the paroxysms of which recur every day. A simple, double, or triple quotidian is a quotidian which has one, two, or three paroxysms in the twenty-four hours.

Quotient, respiratory, kwo'shent, res'pir-a-to-re. Proportion of oxygen excreted by the lungs to that absorbed by them in the same time.

Q. v. Quantum volueris, as much as you wish.

R

R. or ℞ is placed at the commencement of a prescription as a contraction of *Recipe*. See *Abbreviation*. Originally it was the sign (♃) of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

Rabdoï'des sutu'ra (*rhabdos*, rod, *eidos*, resemblance). Sagittal suture.

Rab'id (*rabies*, canine madness). That which belongs to hydrophobia, as rabid virus, etc. Rabid also means affected with hydrophobia.

Rabies canina, rab'e-ees kan-e'nah. Hydrophobia.

Rac'ahout. A name given by the Arabs to the starch prepared from an edible acorn obtained from Quercus ilex; but the so-called racahout of the Arabs sold in Paris is said to be a compound of potato starch, chocolate, and aromatics—as vanilla; or of Caracas cacao, Bermuda arrow root, farina of wheat, sugar of milk, salep, and vanilla.

Raccoon' ber'ry. Podophyllum montanum.

Race (*radix*, root). *Breed.* Union or aggregate of individuals whose conformation or particular condition differs perceptibly from that of neighboring varieties. In the human species several races are designated. See *Man.*

Racemic acid, ra-se'mik as'id. An acid isomeric with tartaric acid.

Rac'emose (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). In clusters, like grapes; hence racemose glands, glandulæ racemosæ, as the liver, pancreas, etc. **R. an'eurism**, aneurism by anastomosis. **R. cells**, cells in clusters surrounding central ducts.

Rachi. All words commencing with Rachi (for *rhachis*, spine) are more correctly spelled *Rhachi.*

Rachiæi, rak-e-e'e (*rhachis*, spine). Muscles of the spine.

Rachial'gia (*rhachis*, *algos*, pain). Metallic colic; pain in the spine; vertebral disease. **R. mesenter'ica**, tabes mesenterica. **R. pictonien'sium**, metallic colic. **R. pic'tonum** (R. of the Picts, who were in the habit of painting themselves), **R. picto'rum** (R. of painters), metallic colic.

Rachialgitis, rak-e-al-je'tis. Myelitis; spinal irritation.

Rachidian, rak-id'e-an (*rhachis*). Spinal. **R. ar'teries**, spinal arteries. **R. bulb**, see *Medulla oblongata.* **R. canal'**, vertebral canal.

Rachilysis, rak-il'is-is (*rhachis*, *luo*, to loose). Method of treating lateral curvature of the spine by opposing with proper apparatus the unnatural curvature.

Rachiocypho'sis (*rhachis*, *kuphosis*, curvature). Backward curvature of the spine.

Rachiophyma, rak-e-o-fe'mah (*rhachis*, *phuma*, tumor). Tumor on the spine or on the back.

Rachis, rak'is (more correctly **Rhachis**). Vertebral column.

Rachisagra, rak-is'ag-rah (*rhachis*, *agra*, seizure). Gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

Rachischisis, rak-is'kis-is (*rhachis*, spine, *schizo*, to split). Congenital fissure of the spinal column, a variety of spina bifida.

Rachitæ, rak-e'te. Muscles of the spine.

Rachitic, rak-it'ik. Relating or appertaining to or affected with rachitis or rickets. Weak, feeble in the joints; defective in development. **R. rose-gar'land**, appearance presented by nodular thickenings on the end of the ribs in rachitis.

Rachitis, rak-e'tis (*rhachis*, spine, *rhachites nosos*, spinal disease). *English disease, Rickets.* Disease not known in England before the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and then termed *Rickets.* Glisson first gave it the scientific name, from *rhachis*, which, in Greek, means the spine. It is characterized by crookedness of the long bones, swelling of their extremities, crooked spine, prominent abdomen, large head, and often precocity of intellect, and is accompanied by leanness, general debility, indigestion. It frequently induces atrophy and hectic. Rickets occurs particularly during the first years of existence of weakly children born of rickety or scrofulous parents, brought up in damp or confined situations, who are badly nourished and do not take sufficient exercise. Some children gradually recover their health; others become more and more deformed, and ultimately die of consumption, dropsy, or other organic disease. Pure air, a healthy situation, nourishing diet, exercise, sea or common cold bathing, and tonics and eutrophics afford the best prospect of success. **R. adulto'rum**, mollities ossium.

Rachitome, rak'it-ome (*rhachis*, *tome*, incision). Anatomical instrument for opening the medulla spinalis without injuring the medulla.

Rachosis, rak-o'sis (*rhakoo*, to produce a wrinkle). Relaxation of the scrotum. Excoriation of the relaxed velum pendulum.

Rack. Arrack.

Rack'et incis'ion. See *Crupper incision.*

Racosis, rak-o'sis. Rachosis.

Rad'cliffe's elix'ir. See *Tinctura aloës composita.*

Radesyge (rad-es-ig'a) or **Radezyge.** Radzyge.

Radiad, ra'de-ad. See *Radial aspect.*

Radial, ra'de-al (*radius*). That which relates to the radius. **R. ar'tery** arises from the brachial at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; descends on the outer side as far as the lower part of the radius, and proceeds downward and backward toward the superior extremity of the space which separates the first two metacarpal bones, then buries itself in the palm of the hand, where it forms the profound or radial palmar arch. The radial artery gives off the recurrent radial, several radiomuscular branches, the transverse palmar, radiocarpal artery, the external superficial artery of the palm of the hand, the external dorsal of the thumb, the dorsalis carpi, dorsal interosseous artery of the index, etc. **R. as'pect**, aspect toward the side on which the radius is situate (Barclay). *Radiad* is used by the same writer, adverbially, to signify "toward the radial aspect." **R. fi'bres of ret'ina**, Müller's fibres. **R. fos'sa**, slight depression on the humerus for reception of the head of the radius when the arm is thoroughly flexed. **R. groove**, musculospiral groove. **R. lymphat'ic glands**, glands in forearm distributed along radial vessels. **R. nerve**, *Spiral nerve, Spiral muscular nerve, Musculospiral nerve*, arises from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. At first it is situate behind the other nerves of the plexus, then becomes engaged between the three portions of the triceps brachialis, passes behind the humerus, and descends between the supinator longus and brachialis internus as far as opposite the upper extremity of the radius. In its course it gives numerous filaments to the triceps, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, and to the integuments. Opposite to the upper extremity of the radius it divides into two branches—the one, posterior, which turns backward into the substance of the supinator brevis, and, when it has reached the space between the two layers of muscles on the posterior surface of the forearm, divides into a great number of filaments distributed to those muscles and to the integuments of the hand. The other branch is the anterior; it descends before the supinator brevis and the radius until, near the inferior third of that bone, it engages itself between the tendons of the supinator longus and extensor carpi radialis longior, and, becoming afterward subcutaneous, divides into two branches, whose filaments are distributed to the integuments of the thumb, index, middle finger, to the outside of the ring finger, and to the first interosseous muscle of the back of the

hand. **R. veins, deep'-seated,** follow the same course as the radial artery.

Radiale, rad-e-al'e. Scaphoid bone.

Radia'lis anti'cus. Flexor carpi radialis. **R. exten'sor lon'gior,** R. externus longior. **R. exter'nus bre'vior,** extensor muscle of the wrist, situate beneath the extensor carpi radialis longior. Attached above to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates below by a long tendon inserted into the posterior part of the upper extremity of the third bone of the metacarpus. Has the same uses as the next muscle. **R. exter'nus lon'gior,** *Grand radial,* is seated at the outer part of the forearm, is thin, but thicker on the outside than on the inside. It is attached above to the inferior part of the outer edge and to the corresponding tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates below by a long tendon which is attached to the superior extremity of the second bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand on the forearm. **R. exter'nus pri'mus,** R. externus longior. **R. inter'nus,** palmaris magnus. **R. inter'nus profun'dus,** flexor carpi radialis brevis. **R. secun'dus,** R. externus longior.

Radiated, ra'de-a-ted (*radius,* ray). Arranged in rays, in lines diverting from a common centre. Epithet given to several ligaments, etc., as to those which unite the ribs to the sternum, those which unite the tibia and fibula at their inferior extremity, etc. **R. sub'stance of kid'ney,** see *Kidney.*

Ra'diating fi'bres of ret'ina. Müller's fibres. **R. points,** pains symptomatic of disease of the spine, caused by irritation of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

Radiatio, rad-e-ah'she-o. Radiation.

Radical, rad'ik-al (*radix*). Going to the very root, therefore complete and thorough; as radical cure, in which the disease is destroyed, as it were, from the root; used in opposition to palliative cure. **R. moist'ure,** see *Humidum radicale.* **R. ves'sels,** *Vascular radicles;* small vessels that take their origin in the tissues, and by their union form larger vessels. **R. vin'egar,** aceticum acidum.

Radices (rad-e'sees) (pl. of **Radix**) **accesso'riæ bre'vis.** Filaments occasionally met with connecting the ciliary ganglion with the three branches of the oculomotor nerve. **R. accesso'riæ me'diæ,** filaments occasionally seen connecting the ciliary ganglion with the carotid plexus. **R. cau'dicis,** fibres of the corona radiata extending from brain-stem to cortex. **R. centra'lis,** corona radiata. **R. cor'poris callo'si,** fibres of corona radiata running from corpus callosum to cortex. **R. cor'porum cavernoso'rum pe'nis,** see *Cavernous bodies.* **R. hyoi'dei os'sis,** cornua of the hyoid bone. **R. medulla'ris cer'ebri,** corona radiata. **R. olfacto'riæ,** olfactory roots. **R. thal'ami op'tici,** fibres of corona radiata extending from thalamus opticus to cortex.

Radiciseca, rad-e-sis'ek-ah (*radix, seco,* to cut). *Rhizotomist.* One employed in collecting and preparing roots was formerly so called.

Radicle, rad'ik-al. Small root or rootlet.

Radicula, rad-ik'u-lah (dim. of **Radix,** root). *Radicle.* Small root or rootlet; also Raphanus hortensis.

Radicular (rad-ik'u-lar) **ar'teries.** Vessels following nerve-roots into the substance of the spinal cord. **R. fi'bres, exter'nal,** name given by Charcot to fibres of posterior roots of spinal nerves that pass through the substantia gelatinosa Rolandi, then ascend and go to the posterior cornu. **R. fi'bres, inter'nal,** posterior roots of spinal nerves, supposed to run to some extent in the posterior columns of the cord before they pass through the gray.

Radii ciliares, rad'e-e sil-e-ar'ees (*radius,* ray, pl. *radii*). Ciliary processes. **R. fron'tis,** folds or wrinkles of the forehead. **R. len'tis,** lines which radiate at the poles of the crystalline lens.

Radio, rad'e-o (*radius*). In composition, the radius.

Radiobicip'ital bur'sa. Bursa between tendon of biceps and tuberosity of radius.

Radiocarpal, ra-de-o-kar'pal. Relating to the radius and carpus. **R. articula'tion,** the wrist-joint or articulation of the os scaphoides, os semilunare, and os cuneiforme of the carpus with the inferior surface of the radius and the fibrocartilage situate below the ulna. It is strengthened by the lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments. **R. trans'verse pal'mar ar'tery,** transverse branch given off by the radial artery opposite the lower edge of the pronator quadratus, which sends several branches to the anterior or palmar surface of the carpus.

Radiocar'peo-metacar'peus. Flexor carpi radialis brevis.

Radiocar'po-metacarpa'lis. Flexor carpi radialis brevis, attached to carpus and metacarpus.

Radiodig'ital. Radial nerve.

Radiohu'meral articula'tion. Articulation of elbow-joint.

Radiolus, rad-e'o-lus (dim. of **Radius,** rod or spoke). A sound or probe.

Radiometacarpa'lis. Flexor carpi radialis brevis, attached to bones of metacarpus.

Radiomuscular, ra-de-o-mus'ku-lar. Name given to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the forearm in the first part of its course, as well as to the nervous filaments which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

Radiopal'mar ar'tery. Superficial volar artery.

Radiopalma'ris. Occasional muscle attached with the palmaris longus.

Ra'dio-ul'nar fibrocar'tilage. Triangular cartilage of wrist. **R.-u. lig'aments,** ligaments connecting the radius and ulna.

Rad'ish. Raphanus hortensis. **R., wa'ter,** Nasturtium amphibium.

Radius, rad'e-us (a staff, so called from its shape). *Spokebone.* Long prismatic bone, the upper and lesser extremity of which is called the head, supported by a cervix or neck. At the part where the neck is confounded with the body of the bone is the tubercle or bicipital tuberosity or eminence for the insertion of the biceps. The radius is articulated above with the os humeri and with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna; below, with the scaphoides, semilunare, and the head of the ulna. Its inferior extremity, which is larger than the superior, is flattened before and behind, is regularly quadrilateral, and has below a double facette to be articulated with the first two bones of the carpus. On the outer side is the styloid process, and on the inner a concave facet which joins the ulna. Behind are grooves for the passage of the extensor tendons.

Radix, rad'iks. Root; also the male organ. Radix, root, or fang of a tooth is the part contained in the alveolus. Radix or root of the nail is the portion hidden under the skin. Surgeons give the name to prolongations sent by scirrhous, cancerous, or other tumors into the neighboring parts. The *five aperient roots* were, of old, asparagus, butcher's broom, fennel, parsley, and smallage; the *five lesser aperient roots* were caper, dandelion, eryngo, madder, and restharrow. **R. accesso'ria sphenopalati'na,** filaments occasionally connecting ciliary and sphenopalatine ganglia. **R. aor'tæ,** bulb of aorta. **R. ascen'dens for'nicis,** main part of anterior pillar of fornix, situate between the body and tubercula mammilaria; also applied to radix descendens fornicis. **R. asclepi'adis cris'pa,** see *Gomphocarpus crispus.* **R. Brazilien'sis,** ipecacuanha. **R. bre'vis gan'glii cilia'ris,** branch given off from oculomotor nerve to ciliary ganglion motor. **R. bre'vis gan'glii sphenopalati'na,** sensitive root of sphenopalatine ganglion. **R. bre'vis gan'glii submaxilla'ris,** sensitive root of submaxillary ganglion. **R. carot'ica,** deep petrosal nerve. **R. cochlea'ris,** cochlear auditory root. **R. colum'næ for'nicis,** anterior pillar of fornix. **R. cor'dis,** base of the heart. **R. gen'sing,** see *Panax quinquefolium.* **R. In'dica Lopezia'na,** Lopez radix. **R. lin'guæ,** see *Tongue.* **R. Lopezia'na,** Lopez radix. **R. nin'si pa'nax schin'seng,** Sium ninsi. **R. ru'bra,** rubia. **R. serpen'tum,** see *Ophiorrhiza mungos.* **R. un'guis,** root of the nail. **R. ursi'na,** Æthusa meum. **R. ven'tris,** umbilicus.

Radula, rad'u-lah (*rado,* to scrape). Raspatorium.

Radzyge, rad-zig'a (obsolete Da. word *rada,* malignant, *syge,* disease). Name given in Norway to a disease bearing considerable analogy to the yaws. Some have esteemed it a species of lepra or elephantiasis, and others a syphiloid affection. Another form —the *Spedalske* or *Spedalskhed* of Norway—appears to be a variety of tubercular lepra. Under the epithelial scales numerous acari have been found, and the affection has been called Norwegian scabies or itch, scabies crustosa, and scabies Norvegica Boeckii, after Boeck, who well described a case of it.

Rafflesia (raf-le'ze-ah) **Arnold'i** (after Sir Stamford Raffles). Plant of Java, a decoction of which is employed there as an astringent in relaxed conditions of the genito-urinary apparatus.

Rage, raij. Violent passion, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the face, violence in every movement, extreme irritation of the nervous system, acceleration of the blood's motion, and generally redness and swelling of the face.

Rag'e. A suffix meaning flow; see *Rhage.*

Rag'ged la'dy. Nigella damascena.

Rag'weed. See *Ambrosia clatior.* **R., gold'en,** Senecio aureus. **R., great** or **tall,** Ambrosia trifida.

Rag'wort. Senecio Jacobæa.

Rai'a ba'tis and **R. clava'ta.** See *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Rail'way kid'ney. Renal affection caused by concussion of railway-train. **R. spine,** Erichsen's disease. See *Concussion.*

Rain'bow worm. Herpes iris.

Rai'ney's bod'ies, cap'sules, or **cor'puscles.** Psorosperma.

Raising, ra'zing. Expectoration.

Raisins, ra'zins. Uvæ passæ. See *Vitus vinifera.*

Rakasira, rak-as-e'rah. An American balsam; softening and exhaling an agreeable smell when heated. It has been used as a balsam in gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

Rake'teeth. A term used in the north of England for teeth wide apart, like those of a rake.

Rakia, rak'e-ah. See *Spirit.*

Rakli pili. An Indian name for leprosy.

Râle, ral (F.) *Rattle, Rhoncus* (from [D.] *ratel*) (probably an example of onomatopœia). Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus of which the lungs are unable to free themselves. This condition, tracheal râle, is chiefly observed at the approach of death, and is commonly called "the rattles." The term râle has been given to different sounds during respiration, caused by the air in connection with fluid contained in the bronchi or areolæ of the pulmonary tissue, which are perceived by the stethoscope. Râle has generally been used for a "moist" sound, heard on auscultation of the chest, while rhoncus has meant a "dry" sound. **R., crep'itant,** rhoncus crepitans; see *Crepitant.* **R., mu'cous,** *Mucous rattle;* sound produced by the passage of air through mucus accumulated in the larger bronchi or trachea, or through softened tubercular matter. This râle occurs in catarrh and in softened tubercle. When carried to a very high degree, it constitutes gurgling. **R., sib'ilant,** sibilant rattle; slight, though prolonged, whistling sound, occurring either at the commencement of inspiration or of expiration, owing to the presence of mucus, thin and viscid, but not abundant, which obstructs, more or less completely, the smaller bronchial ramifications; is seated in the small tubes, and occurs in the first stage of bronchitis. The *clicking* and *whistling* varieties differ, in the former being short, the latter prolonged. The former is a quick, sharp sibilus or whistle, which ceases almost instantaneously; the latter a prolonged sibilus, of less sharpness, lasting almost the whole time of the movement which it accompanies. To these may be added the *hissing* variety, the name sufficiently indicating its character. **R., sono'rous,** sonorous rattle; sound resembling at times the snoring of a person asleep, at others the sound of the bass string of an instrument when rubbed with the finger, and not unfrequently the cooing of a dove; seems to be caused by a contraction of the bronchial tubes, and is characteristic of chronic catarrh. **R., subcrep'itant,** the subcrepitant rhonchus, is produced by the bubbling of air through liquid of variable consistence in the minute bronchial tubes. When heard at the base of both lungs, it is a sign of capillary bronchitis; when heard at the base of one only, it is generally connected with tubercles higher up. **R., trache'al,** see *Râle.* **R., vesic'ular,** see *Crepitation.*

Rama'lis ve'na. Vena porta and its branches.

Ram'dohr's su'ture. Suture applied to unite an intestine which has been transversely divided.

Ramenta intestinorum, ram-en'tah in-tes-tin-o'-rum (pl. of **Ramentum**). *Scraping of the intestines.* Shreds or scrapings, as it were, of the mucous membrane of the bowels, often discharged in malignant dysentery.

Ramentum, ram-en'tum (contracted from *radimentum, rado,* to scrape). Fragment; shaving from a metal.

Ramex, ram'eks. Hernia. **R. varico'sus,** varicocele.

Rami, ram'e (pl. of **Ramus**). Branches. **R. adipo'si,** from lumbar arteries to adipose capsule of kidney. **R. ala'res,** from angular artery to alæ of nose. **R. alveola'res,** from infraorbital and inferior dental arteries supplying the alveolar processes. **R. articula'res,** supplying temporomaxillary articulation; also from posterior auricular artery to pinna. **R. bronchia'les,** from the arch of the aorta to the bronchi. **R. bucca'les,** from alveolar nerves to mucous membrane of cheeks. **R. cardi'aci,** from gastric artery to cardiac orifice of stomach. **R. cervicospina'les,** from ascending cervical artery to spinal canal. **R. clavicula'res,** from transverse cervical artery to subclavius muscle. **R. communican'tes no'ni,** communicating branches of ninth pair. **R. cuta'nei,** branches of perforating nerves, anterior and posterior. **R. denta'les,** from inferior dental artery to the teeth. **R. diplo'ici,** alveolar branches of inferior dental artery. **R. dorsa'les na'si,** from angular artery to posterior portion of nose. **R. epiplo'ici,** from gastroduodenal artery to great omentum. **R. episclera'les,** from anterior ciliary arteries, anastomosing with posterior ciliary. **R. exter'ni of intercos'tal nerves,** lateral perforating branches. **R. fascia'les,** branches of infraorbital nerve on the face, of inferior palpebral nerves, external nasal nerves, and superior lateral nerves. **R. fronta'les,** from supratrochlear nerve to skin of forehead. **R. gas'trici,** branches of gastric artery to walls of stomach; also branches of gastroduodenal artery to the walls of the stomach. **R. gingiva'les,** from dental arteries, passing through small canals in the alveolar process to the gums. **R. glandula'res,** branches of superior thyroid artery to thyroid body. **R. of is'chium,** see *Ischium.* **R. labia'les inferio'res,** from mental nerve to lower lip. **R. mamma'rii exter'ni,** from intercostal arteries to the mammary gland. **R. margina'les,** from palpebral arteries to edge of eyelids. **R. masseter'ici,** from external carotid to masseter muscle. **R. mastoï'dei,** from stylomastoid artery to mastoid cells. **R. menin'gei,** from posterior auricular artery; from lachrymal artery; from vertebral artery and intercostal arteries. **R. menin'gei anti'ci,** from anterior ethmoidal artery to falx cerebri and dura mater. **R. nasa'les,** from ethmoidal artery to septum and sides of nose. **R. œsophage'i,** from inferior thyroid artery to the œsophagus near thyroid gland. **R. orbita'les,** from infraorbital artery to periosteum and muscles of orbit; from middle meningeal artery to the orbit; from sphenopalatine ganglion to orbit and the periosteum. **R. palpebra'les exter'ni,** from transverse facial artery to the eyelids. **R. palpebra'les superio'res,** from supratrochlear nerve to upper eyelid. **R. pancreat'ici,** from hepatic artery to the pancreas. **R. parenchymato'si,** from hepatic artery to the liver. **R. parotide'i,** from external carotid artery to parotid gland. **R. pectora'les,** from thoracico-acromial artery to pectoral muscles. **R. perforan'tes,** from hepatic artery to liver. **R. perforan'tes anterio'res,**

from intercostal nerves to skin of thorax and abdomen. **R. perforan'tes latera'les,** lateral from intercostal nerves. **R. pericardi'aci va'gi,** from the pneumogastric nerve to the pericardium. **R. periostea'les,** from posterior dental artery to periosteum of maxillary sinus. **R. pharynge'i,** from inferior thyroid gland to the pharynx near the thyroid gland. **R. pinna'les,** from angular artery to alæ of nose. **R. pterygoï'dei,** from external carotid artery to pterygoid muscles. **R. of pu'bis,** see *Pubis.* **R. semicircula'res tempora'les,** from middle temporal artery to upper edge of temporal muscles. **R. sphenoorbita'les,** orbital branches from sphenopalatine ganglion. **R. superficia'les,** from hepatic artery to the portal fissure and biliary ducts. **R. tar'sei,** from palpebral arteries to edges of the eyelids. **R. thyroï'dei,** from inferior thyroid artery to thyroid gland. **R. trachea'les,** from inferior thyroid artery near the thyroid gland.

Ramification, ram-e-fik-a'shun (*ramus, facio,* to make). Division of arteries, veins, or nerves into branches. Also a branch itself.

Ramollissement (F.), ram-ol-leese'mong. Mollities; softening.

Ramphos, ram'fos (a beak). Rostrum.

Rams'den's eye'piece. Eyepiece with two plano-convex lenses, used in micrometry.

Ram'sted. Linaria vulgaris.

Ram'uli gingiva'les. Gingival nerves. **R. isth'mi fauc'ium,** ramuli mandibulares. **R. mandibula'res,** twigs given off from submaxillary ganglion to mucous membrane of posterior part of mouth. **R. sabi'næ,** sabina. **R. sphenoïda'les,** branches from Vidian nerve to body of sphenoid bone.

Ramulus, ram'u-lus (dim. of **Ramus**). Ramusculus. **R. ampul'læ horizonta'lis,** branch from vestibular nerve to ampulla of horizontal vertical semicircular canal. **R. ampul'læ inferio'ris,** branch from cochlear nerve to ampulla of inferior semicircular canal. **R. ampul'læ sagitta'lis,** ramulus ampullæ superioris. **R. ampul'læ superio'ris,** branch from vestibular nerve to ampulla of superior vertical semicircular canal. **R. coch'leæ,** branch of cochlear nerve running to cochlea. **R. reces'sûs utric'uli,** branch from vestibular nerve to utriculus. **R. sac'culi,** branch from cochlear nerve to sacculus.

Ramus, ram'us (pl. **Rami,** branch). Branch or division of an artery, vein, or nerve. Portion of a bone forming an angle with the body or main portion, as the ramus of the jaw. Also the male organ. **R. abdomina'lis,** branch from lumbar region to walls of the abdomen; hypogastric nerve. **R. acromia'lis,** acromial artery. **R. acus'ticus,** petrosus superficialis. **R. anastomot'icus profun'dus,** deep facial vein. **R. anastomot'icus pu'bicus,** pubic artery. **R. ante'rior of great auric'ular nerve,** branch to parotid gland and region of parotid gland and masseter muscle. **R. ante'rior of inter'nal cuta'neous nerve,** branch from cutaneous nerve to ulnar portion of forearm. **R. ante'rior of lac'rymal nerve,** superior branch of lacrymal nerve. **R. ante'rior na'rium,** external nasal nerve. **R. ante'rior of obtura'tor nerve,** branch to adductor brevis, a. longus, and to gracilis. **R. ante'rior radia'lis,** dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. ante'rior of spi'nal nerve,** anterior division of spinal nerve. **R. articula'ris ge'nu,** from long saphenous nerve to knee-joint. **R. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior** and **R. articula'ris ge'nu infe'rior,** from peroneal nerve to knee-joint. **R. ascen'dens,** from transverse cervical artery to splenius and deep muscles of the neck. **R. ascen'dens fos'sæ Syl'vii,** anterior ramus or branch of the fissure of Sylvius. **R. auricula'ris Arnol'di** or **R. va'gi,** auricular branch of vagus. **R. auricula'ris infe'rior,** anterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. auricula'ris ner'vi glossopharynge'i,** tympanic nerve. **R. auricula'ris poste'rior superficia'lis,** posterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. auric'ulo-ventricula'ris,** see *Ramus circumflexus.* **R. basila'ris,** see *Ramus meningeus of ascending pharyngeal artery.* **R. brachia'lis,** thoracic branch of inferior thyroid artery. **R. cana'lis spina'lis,** from spinal branch of the intercostal artery to walls of the spinal canal. **R. caroticotympan'icus,** caroticotympanic artery. **R. cerebella'ris,** from posterior spinal artery to cerebellum. **R. cervica'lis,** ascending branch of transverse cervical artery. **R. cervica'lis prin'ceps,** princeps cervicis artery. **R. cervicofacial'is,** cervicofacial portion of facial nerve. **R. circumflex'us of left cor'onary ar'tery,** branch passing around the heart in the auriculoventricular furrow. **R. collatera'lis ulna'ris,** branch of musculospiral nerve to inner head of triceps. **R. commu'nicans,** branch from anterior division of spinal nerve to the sympathetic. **R. commu'nicans facie'i profun'dus,** deep facial vein. **R. commu'nicans radia'lis,** branch of radial artery forming deep palmar arch. **R. crura'lis,** lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. cubita'lis,** R. cutaneus volaris antibrachii. **R. cucula'ris,** from cervical plexus to trapezius muscle. **R. cuta'neo-ulna'ris,** branch of internal cutaneous nerve to ulnar side of forearm. **R. cuta'neus,** superficial branch of external plantar nerve; radial nerve; branch from anterior branch of obturator nerve to skin on inner side of upper part of the thigh. **R. cuta'neus palma'ris,** branch of internal cutaneous nerve of arm to anterior surface of forearm. **R. cuta'neus perone'us,** from communicans peronei nerve to skin on outer side of leg. **R. cuta'neus ulna'ris antibrach'ii,** from cutaneous nerve to ulnar portion of forearm. **R. cuta'neus vola'ris antibrach'ii,** branch of internal cutaneous nerve of arm to anterior part of the forearm. **R. deltoï'deus,** branch of brachial artery to deltoid muscle; branch of thoracicoacromial artery; deltoid artery. **R. descen'dens,** descending ramus of pubis and ischium. Branch of transverse cervical artery to dorsalis scapulæ artery. **R. descen'dens no'ni,** descendens noni nerve. **R. diplo'icus,** branch of supraorbital to diploë of os frontis. **R. dorsa'lis,** branch of intercostal artery to muscles near the spine. **R. dorsa'lis antibrach'ii,** R. cutaneoulnaris. **R. dorsa'lis ma'nûs,** dorsal nerve of the hand. **R. dorsa'lis of musculospi'ral nerve,** radial nerve. **R. dorsa'lis of spi'nal nerve,** deep muscles along the vertebral canal. **R. dorsospina'lis,** dorsal branch of intercostal artery. **R. du'ræ ma'tris va'gi,** from jugular ganglion to the meninges. **R. du'rior sep'timæ conjugatio'nis,** facial nerve. **R. epitrochlea'ris,** R. cutaneo-ulnaris. **R. exter'nus of genitocru'ral nerve,** lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. exter'nus of great auric'ular nerve,** branch, anterior, of great auricular nerve. **R. exter'nus of lac'rymal nerve,** inferior branch of that nerve. **R. exter'nus na'rium,** external nasal nerve. **R. exter'nus radia'lis,** dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. facia'lis,** anterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. femora'lis of genitocru'ral nerve,** lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. fibula'ris,** from anterior tibial or anterior tibial recurrent to region of the fibula. **R. genita'lis of gen'ito-cru'ral nerve,** external spermatic nerve. **R. horizonta'lis** or **h. poste'rior fos'sæ Syl'vii,** posterior portion of fissure of Sylvius. **R. ili'acus,** iliac nerve. **R. infe'rior,** descending ramus of the pubis and of the ischium. **R. infe'rior of lac'rymal nerve,** branch anastomosing with orbital nerve. **R. infe'rior ner'vi inframaxilla'ris,** inferior and larger portion of inframaxillary nerve. **R. infe'rior of oculomo'tor nerve,** portion of that nerve to internal rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique muscles and to ciliary ganglion. **R. infe'rior of or'bital nerve,** branch to the cheek. **R. infracosta'lis,** branch of intercostal nerve along inferior edge of rib. **R. inframaxilla'ris,** inferior maxillary nerve. **R. infraspina'tus,** from subscapular artery to infraspinous fossa. **R. inter'nus of great auric'ular nerve,** posterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. i. of lac'rymal nerve,** superior branch of lacrymal nerve. **R. i. of spi'nal nerve,** see *R. lateralis.* **R. i. of spi'nal acces'sory nerve,** anastomotic branch of genitocrural nerve; external spermatic nerve. **R. intestina'lis,** visceral branch of spinal nerve. **R. of jaw,** see *Maxilla inferior.* **R. latera'lis na'rium,** from ethmoidal nerve to sides of nose. **R. latera'lis of spi'nal nerve,**

branch of posterior division along transverse processes of vertebræ. **R. mag'nus ner'vi media'ni,** musculocutaneous nerve. **R. mala'ris,** inferior branch of orbital nerve. **R. margina'lis,** dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. mastoï'deus,** occipital branch of posterior auricular artery; small occipital nerve; posterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. media'lis,** inner nerve of spinal branch of posterior division along spinous processes of vertebræ. **R. medul'læ spina'lis** or **R. medulla'ris,** from spinal branch of intercostal artery to spinal cord. **R. menin'ge'us of ascend'ing pharynge'al ar'tery,** branch ramifying and penetrating the skull and supplying the meninges. **R. meninge'us poste'rior,** from the jugular ganglion to the meninges. **R. mi'nor ner'vi Vidia'ni,** great superficial petrosal nerve. **R. muscula'ris,** part of dorsal branch of intercostal artery to deep muscles of back. **R. mus'culo-auricula'ris,** from posterior auricular nerve to retrahens aurem muscle. **R. nasa'lis,** branch of anterior dental nerve to mucous membrane of nasal fossa. **R. ner'vi facia'lis,** branch of middle meningeal artery anastomosing with stylomastoid artery. **R. ner'vi saphe'ni inter'nus,** from anastomotica magna artery of thigh, with accompanying saphenous nerve, to insertion of sartorius. **R. occipita'lis,** posterior auricular artery to the occipital region; posterior division of superficial temporal artery. **R. ophthal'micus,** ophthalmic nerve. **R. palma'ris lon'gus,** palmar cutaneous nerve. **R. palma'ris ulna'ris,** from ulnar nerve, accompanying the ulnar artery. **R. palpebra'lis,** from superior division of lacrymal nerve to upper eyelid. **R. parieta'lis,** from occipital artery to the dura mater. **R. patella'ris,** from long saphenous nerve to anterior surface of patella. **R. petro'sus superficia'lis,** from middle meningeal artery anastomosing with the stylomastoid artery. **R. pharynge'us,** from superior thyroid artery to inferior constrictor of pharynx. **R. pharynge'us descen'dens,** inferior pharyngeal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery anastomosing with branches from superior thyroid. **R. phren'ico-abdomina'lis dex'ter,** a terminal branch of the right phrenic to vena cava, liver, etc. **R. phren'ico-abdomina'lis sinis'ter,** a terminal branch of the left phrenic to the left crus of diaphragm, to cœliac plexus and suprarenal capsule. **R. poplite'us,** from posterior tibial nerve to popliteus muscle and tibia. **R. poste'rior,** dorsal branch of intercostal artery. **R. poste'rior of great auric'ular nerve,** to back part of pinna and vicinity. **R. poste'rior of inter'nal cuta'neous nerve,** ulnar cutaneous branch of the forearm. **R. poste'rior of lac'rymal nerve,** inferior branch of that nerve. **R. poste'rior of obtura'tor nerve,** branch passing through obturator externus to hip-joint and to adductor minimus and A. magnus. **R. præ-vertebra'lis,** from ascending pharyngeal to prevertebral fascia. **R. pri'mus quin'ti,** ophthalmic nerve. **R. profun'dus of ante'rior cru'ral nerve,** posterior terminal branch of anterior crural nerve. **R. profun'dus of exter'nal plan'tar nerve,** external interossei, adductor hallucis, and outer head of flexor brevis hallucis. **R. profun'dus ner'vi media'ni,** anterior interosseous nerve of arm. **R. profun'dus of obtura'tor nerve,** posterior branch of obturator nerve. **R. radia'lis,** dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. recur'rens hypoglos'si,** from hypoglossal nerve to the meninges. **R. recur'rens va'gi,** branch from jugular ganglion to the meninges. **R. scapula'ris of trans'verse cer'vical ar'tery,** dorsalis scapulæ artery. **R. secun'dus quin'ti,** superior maxillary nerve. **R. sep'ti na'rium,** from ethmoidal nerve to septum of nose. **R. sinua'lis,** recurrent branch from ophthalmic nerve, supplying the tentorium. **R. spina'lis,** part of dorsal branch of intercostal artery to spinal canal. **R. pro stape'dio,** branch of stylomastoid artery to stapes. **R. ster'no-clei'domastoï'deus,** see *Sternomastoid arteries.* **R. subscapula'ris ante'rior,** from a subscapular artery to anterior part of scapula. **R. superficia'lis of ante'rior cru'ral nerve,** terminal branch of that nerve. **R. superficia'lis of brachia'lis anti'cus,** from the inferior profunda or the brachial artery along the middle portion of that muscle. **R. superficia'lis cuta'neus,** from musculocutaneous nerve to radial side of forearm. **R. superficia'lis of exter'nal plan'tar nerve,** branch to the skin on fibular side of sole of the foot. **R. superficia'lis of musculospi'ral nerve,** radial nerve. **R. superficia'lis ner'vi Vidia'ni,** R. minor. **R. supe'rior,** horizontal ramus of the pubis and of the ischium. **R. supe'rior of lac'rymal nerve,** branch to lacrymal gland and upper eyelid. **R. supe'rior ner'vi inframaxilla'ris,** superior division of inferior maxillary nerve. **R. superior of oculomo'tor nerve,** portion to superior rectus and levator palpebræ muscles. **R. supe'rior of or'bital nerve,** branch to inferior branch of lacrymal nerve. **R. superio'ris quin'ti,** ophthalmic nerve. **R. supracosta'lis,** branch of an intercostal nerve along upper margin of a rib. **R. supramaxilla'ris,** superior maxillary nerve. **R. supraspina'tus,** from transverse cervical artery to the supraspinous fossa. **R. tempora'lis of or'bital nerve,** superior branch of that nerve. **R. temporofacia'lis,** temporofacial portion of facial nerve. **R. termina'lis ante'rior,** division of the main trunk of anterior crural nerve to the skin and sartorius. **R. termina'lis poste'rior,** division of main trunk of anterior crural nerve of the thumb. **R. termina'lis radia'lis,** terminal branch of median nerve to middle and ring fingers. **R. termina'lis ulna'ris,** terminal branch of median nerve to thumb and index finger. **R. testicula'ris,** cremasteric artery. **R. thorac'icus,** branch of inferior thyroid artery to the thorax; branch of transverse cervical artery to outer surface of thorax. **R. tonsilla'ris,** from ascending palatine artery to the tonsil. **R. transver'sus,** acromial artery. **R. trochanter'icus,** terminal portion of external circumflex artery to trochanteric fossa. **R. ulna'ris antibrach'ii,** ulnar cutaneous branch of forearm. **R. ulna'ris radia'lis,** dorsal nerve of the hand. **R. veno'sus profun'dus facie'i,** internal maxillary vein. **R. ventra'lis of spi'nal nerve,** anterior division to muscles of ventral and lateral portions of body, including the limbs. **R. vertebra'lis,** spinal branch of intercostal artery. **R. viscera'lis of spi'nal nerve,** from anterior division to the sympathetic. **R. vola'ris profun'dus,** deep ulnar artery. **R. vola'ris radia'lis,** dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. vola'ris superficia'lis,** termination of ulnar artery, forming superficial palmar arch. **R. xiphoï'deus,** branch of internal mammary artery to the ensiform process.

Ramusculus, ram-us'ku-lus (dim. of **Ramus**). Division of a ramus.

Rana, ran'ah. Ranula. **R. esculen'ta** (esculent frog), this frog and the bullfrog, R. taurina, are eaten as delicacies, being easily digested.

Rancid, ran'sid (*ranceo*, to be stale). Epithet given to fatty bodies which have become acrid from age or the contact of air. Mild ointments may thus become very irritating and unfit for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

Randia dumetorum, ran'de-ah du-me-to'rum (R. of thickets, after J. Rand, botanist, of London). Coromandel shrub, ord. Cinchonaceæ; the fruit, bruised and thrown on the water, intoxicates, or even kills, fish. The powder is a powerful emetic; it is a cardiac stimulant and antispasmodic nervine. **R. spino'sa,** R. dumetorum.

Range. Scope, extent; as range of accommodation.

Rangoon' tar. Semi-solid petroleum found in India.

Ranine, ran'ine (*rana*, frog, shaped like a frog). The portion of the lingual artery which advances horizontally between the genioglossus and lingualis muscles as far as the point of the tongue. The ranine vein follows the same course as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular or into the superior thyroid.

Ran'tree. Sorbus aucuparia.

Ranula, ran'u-lah (dim. of **Rana**, frog, so called from its resemblance). *Frogtongue, Sublingual cyst.* Small, soft, fluctuating, and semitransparent tumor

which forms under the tongue, formerly considered to be owing to the accumulation of saliva in Wharton's duct, but now said to be due to obstruction of one of the mucous glands beneath the tongue, as the glands and ducts of Rivini. Sometimes the salivary duct is found plugged by a small calculus. Several other forms of sublingual swelling are included in the term ranula. **R. lapide'a**, see *Calculi, salivary.*

Ranunculus, ran-un'ku-lus (dim. of **Rana**, frog, because found in marshy places where frogs abound). *Crowfoot, Yellow gowan*, ord. Ranunculaceæ. Genus of plants, most of the species of which, when taken internally, act as acrid poisons. They are also acrid and vesicant when applied to the skin, and have accordingly been often used as counter-irritants. Ranunculus (formerly in the Ph. U. S.) is the cormus and herb of Ranunculus bulbosus. The following species answer to the above description: **R. aborti'vus**, *Smallflowered crowfoot, Chickenpepper.* **R. a'cris**, *Upright meadow* or *Tall crowfoot, Buttercups Guilty cups, Yellowweed, Blisterweed, Pilewort, Burwort, Meadowbloom, Yellows.* **R. al'bus**, Anemone nemorosa. **R. aquat'icus**, R. sceleratus. **R. bulbo'sus**, *R. lætus, Bulbous* or *Bulbous-rooted crowfoot, Buttercups.* **R. declina'tus**, R. flammula. **R. digita'tus**, R. sceleratus. **R. fica'ria**, *Lesser celandine, Pilewort.* The leaves and root have been used medicinally—the leaves as an antiscorbutic, the root as a cataplasm in piles. **R. flam'mula**, *R. declinatus, Flammula, Surrecta alba, Smaller water crowfoot, Lesser spearwort.* **R. Illyr'icus.** **R. læ'tus**, R. bulbosus. **R. lin'gua.** **R. nemoro'sus**, Anemone nemorosa. **R. palus'tris**, R. sceleratus. **R. Pennsylva'nicus**, *Bristly crowfoot.* **R. præ'cox**, R. ficaria. **R. praten'sis**, R. acris. **R. pubes'cens**, growing in ditches and marshes in South Africa. The expressed juice is used by the Cape Colonists in cancerous ulcers. **R. re'pens**, *Creeping crowfoot.* **R. ru'fulus**, R. acris. **R. scelera'tus**, *Marsh* or *Crushed* or *Celery-leaved crowfoot.* **R. sic'ulus**, R. acris. **R. Steve'nii**, R. acris. **R. umbella'tus**, R. sceleratus. **R. ver'nus**, R. ficaria. **R. Virginia'nus**, Lobelia syphilitica.

Ran'vier's nodes. Constrictions at equal distance along nerve-fibres.

Rapa, rap'ah. This term was applied of old to the cabbage or turnip kind. **R. na'pus** (rapus), Brassica rapa. **R. rotunda**, Brassica rapa.

Rape (*rapa*). Brassica rapa. Forcible and illicit connection with a married or unmarried woman (*rapio*, to ravish). **R. oil**, oleum rapæ.

Raphanedon, raf-an-a'don (*raphanis*, a radish; like a radish). A transverse fracture of a long bone, leaving no splinters.

Raphania, raf-an'e-ah. Convulsive disease, *Ergotismus*, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and attributed to the seeds of the raphanus, raphanistrum, or rapistrum being mixed with the corn. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. See *Convulsio cerealis.* **R. maïz'tica**, pellagra.

Raphanis, raf'an-is. Raphanus hortensis. **R. mag'na**, Cochlearia armoracia.

Raphanistrum arvense, raf-an-is'trum ar-ven'se. See *Raphania.*

Raphanus, raf'an-us. Rapa, R. hortensis. **R. horten'sis**, ord. Cruciferæ. The root of this plant is a common esculent. It has also been given as a diuretic in calculous affections. The juice, made into a syrup, is exhibited to relieve hoarseness. Radishes have long been celebrated as antiscorbutics. **R. mari'nus**, Cochlearia Armoracia. **R. raphanis'trum**, see *Raphania.* **R. rustica'nus**, Cochlearia Armoracia. **R. sati'vus**, garden radish. **R. sylves'tris**, see *Raphania.*

Raphe, rhaf'e (suture). More correctly, *Rhaphe.* Name given to prominent lines resembling a raised stitch, as that which divides the scrotum into two parts, and extends from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. Also two prominent lines, longitudinal and parallel, seen at the upper surface of the corpus callosum, extending from the anterior to the posterior extremity of that commissure. **R. of ampul'la**, longitudinal ridge on upper part of ampulla of the semicircular canal. **R. of medul'la oblonga'ta**, median septum, consisting of fibres running principally in median plane. **R. of pal'ate**, linear median ridge extending from small papilla anteriorly to uvula posteriorly. **R. of phar'ynx**, median seam on posterior wall of pharynx. **R. of tongue**, median furrow on dorsum linguæ. **R. of ure'thra**, ridge along inferior part of urethra.

Raphex, raf'eks. Chenopodium vulvaria.

Raphiankistron, raf-e-an-kis'tron (*rhaphion*, needle, *ankistron*, hook). Instrument employed in the formation of artificial pupil.

Raphidophora vitiensis, raf-id-of'o-rah vish-e-en'sis. Creeping plant, ord. Aroidæ, native of the Fiji Islands; used in making tonga.

Raphion, raf'e-on (dim. of **Rhaphis**, needle). Needle.

Raphis, raf'is. Needle. See *Rapa.*

Raphus, raf'us. Rapa.

Raphys, raf'is. Rapa; Raphanus hortensis.

Rapistrum, rap-is'trum (*rapa*). See *Raphania.*

Rap'tus (*rapio, raptum*, to seize violently and suddenly). Violent and sudden attack or seizure. **R. hæmorrhag'icus**, hemorrhagic attack or seizure. **R. melancholi'cus**, sudden and violent seizure of melancholy. **R. nervo'rum**, sudden and violent nervous seizure; spasm or cramp. **R. post-terga'neus** (*raptus, post*, behind, *tergum*, the back), opisthotonos.

Ra'pum. Rapa. **R. ma'jus**, Brassica rapa.

Rapuntium syphiliticum, rap-un'she-um sif-il-it'ik-um. Lobelia syphilitica.

Ra'pus or **Ra'pys.** Rapa; Raphanus hortensis.

Rarefaciens, rah-re-fah'se-ens (*rarus*, rare, thin, *facio*, to make). Medicines supposed to be possessed of the power of giving more bulk or extension to the blood or other humors.

Rarefaction, ra-re-fak'shun. Act of rarefying or expanding.

Rarefying osteitis, ra're-fi-ing os-te-e'tis. Osteitis in which the Haversian canals enlarge and the bone becomes rarefied; also called osteoporosis.

Rarifa'ciens. Rarefaciens.

Raritas, rar'it-as. Rarity; scantiness; fewness. **R. den'tium**, large space between the teeth, which appear to be, and may be, too few.

Rascatio, ras-kah'she-o. Act of spitting.

Rasceta, ras-sa'tah. Carpus; malleolus. **R. pe'dis**, tarsus.

Ras'cha, Rase'ta, or **Raset'ta.** Carpus; malleolus.

Rash. Exanthem. **R., can'ker**, see *Cynanche maligna.* **R., fe'ver**, scarlatina. **R., lich'enous**, lichen. **R., medic'inal**, eruption following or dependent upon the administration of medicines, as the blue condition of the skin from nitrate of silver, etc. **R., mercu'rial**, eczema mercuriale. **R., mul'berry**, see *Typhus.* **R., net'tle**, urticaria. **R., rose**, roseola. **R., scar'let**, scarlatina. **R., tooth**, strophulus. **R., wild'fire**, Ignis sylvaticus.

Rasorian, raz-o're-an. Relating to Rasori, for an account of whose doctrines see *Controstimulus.*

Rasorism, raz-o'rizm. The Italian medical doctrine of controstimulus, of which Rasori was the founder.

Rasorium, raz-o're-um (*rado, rasum*, to scrape). Raspatorium.

Ras'pail's sed'ative wa'ter. Lotion consisting of camphor and ammoniac.

Raspatorium, ras-pat-o're-um. *Raspatory.* Instrument used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum, in surgical operations or for anatomical purposes.

Raspberry, raz'ber-re. Rubus idæus. **R., black**, see *Rubus strigosus.* **R., ground**, Hydrastis Canadensis. **R., wild**, Rubus strigosus. **R. vin'egar**, acetum rubi idæi.

Rasp'ing. Eructation.

Rasps. Rubus idæus.

Rasseta (ras-se'tah) **pe'dis.** Tarsus.

Raste'ta. Carpus, malleolus.

Rasura, raz-u'rah (*rado, rasum*, to scrape). Rasure, scratch, or erosion. Rasping or shaving of any sub-

stance, as rasuræ cornu cervi, hartshorn shavings; scobs or shaving of metals.

Ratafia, rat-af-e'ah. Liquor prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavor of various kinds of fruits, adding sugar.

Ratanhia-tannic acid, rat-an'he-ah-tan'nik as'id. Form of tannic acid derived from krameria.

Ratanhin, rat'an-hin. Alkaloid found in extract of rhatany root.

Ratanhy, rat'an-he. Krameria ratanhia. **R. of the Antilles**, Krameria ixina. **R. Savanil'la**, Krameria ixina.

Râtelier (*rateau*, rack). A set of artificial teeth.

Rath'ke's pouch. Diverticulum pituitæ. **R.'s trabec'ulæ**, trabeculæ cranii.

Ratio, rah'she-o (*reor*, *ratus*, to think). Reason; cause; explanation; mode or manner; as *ratio symptomatum*, reason of the symptoms. **R. meden'di**, reason, mode, or manner of cure. **R. symptoma'tum**, see *Ratio*. **R. vic'tûs**, dietary.

Ration, ra'shun (*ratio*, proportion). Daily allowance of necessaries, especially of food to a soldier or sailor. Diet rations are founded on principles laid down under Diet, Dietary, etc., and in all civilized countries are in essential respects the same. They vary in time of peace and during active service. The reduction of the "marching ration" in bulk and weight, without impairing its nutritive power, has received much attention.

Rational, rash'un-al. Conformable to reason; this epithet is often opposed to empirical, as rational treatment, which recognizes nature as the great agent in the cure, employing art as an auxiliary, to be resorted to when useful or necessary, and avoided when prejudicial.

Rationalitas, rash-e-o-nal'it-as. Ratio.

Rats'bane. Arsenious acid.

Rattle, rat'l. Râle.

Rattlebush, rat'l-bush. Sophora tinctoria.

Rat'tlefern. Botrychium virginicum; astringent, vulnerary.

Rat'tleflag. Eryngium yuccæfolium.

Rat'tle-herb. Actæa spicata.

Rat'tles. See *Râle*.

Rattlesnake, rat'l-snake. Crotalus horridus. **R. leaf**, Goodyera pubescens. **R. plan'tain**, Goodyera pubescens. **R. root**, Nabulus albus; Polygala senega; Trillium latifolium. **R. weed**, Hieracium venosum.

Rattlesnake's mas'ter. Agave Virginica; Liatris scariosa; Nabalus albus.

Rattleweed. Actæa racemosa.

Ratula, rat'u-lah. Raspatorium.

Rau, pro'cess of. Processus gracilis of the malleus.

Rau'ber's lay'er. Stratum of flat cells found in primary development of membranes of blastoderma.

Raucedo, raw-sa'do (*raucus*, hoarse). Hoarseness; change in the voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure; common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea. **R. catarrha'lis**, hoarseness from cold.

Raucitas, raw'sit-as. Raucedo.

Raucous, raw'kus. *Raucus*. Hoarse, as a raucous voice.

Rauwolfia nitida, rau-wol'fe-ah nit'id-ah. Native of tropical America; root is cathartic and emetic.

Ravaton's amputa'tion. Operation consisting of a circular incision down to the bone, and of a longitudinal incision on the side for obtaining flaps.

Ravenala Madagascariensis, rav-en-al'ah mad-a-gas-kar-e-en'sis. Tree, native of Madagascar; leaves yield refreshing juice; seeds are edible.

Ravensara, rav-en-sar'ah. Tree, native of Madagascar. R. aromatica has an aromatic flavor, and its fruit has an odor like cloves.

Ravery, ra'ver-e. Delirium.

Ray. Diarrhœa. **R. of direction**, light propagated in a straight line from a luminous point. **R. fun'gus**, actinomyces.

Ray'naud's disease. Defined by Raynaud as a neurosis characterized by an exaggeration of the excitomotor power of the cord in presiding over the vasomotor centres. Sphaceloderma. Also paralysis after parotiditis.

Ra'zor (*rado*, *rasum*, to shave). Instrument for shaving; used in surgery to remove hairs where they would interfere with any operation.

Re (L.). In composition, back, in return, again. Before vowels at times, and before *h* and *d*, it becomes *red*.

Reaching, reech'ing. Vomiturition.

Reacquired (re-ak-kwired') **move'ments.** Movements restored to normal action after injury to motor portions of the brain.

Reaction, re-ak'shun (*re*, again, *ago*, *actum*, to act). Action of resistance to a power applied; species of vital movement or excitement tending to prevent or destroy the effects of any noxious power applied to the animal economy, and which by some has been attributed to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. It is certainly dependent on the organic instinctive actions of the frame. State of activity which succeeds the action on the nervous system of certain morbific influences. **R. of degenera'tion**, loss or decrease of normal reaction of nerves and muscles to faradic stimuli while the galvanic irritability of the muscles remains. **R. time**, time passing between stimulation of a nerve and a certain result.

Ready (red'e) **meth'od.** *Marshall Hall's method.* Mode of restoring respiration in cases of apnœa, proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall; consists in placing the body in the prone position, making gentle pressure on the back, then removing the pressure and turning the body on its side and a little beyond, executing these movements sixteen times in the minute. Also termed the method of prone and natural respiration in apnœa. See *Drowning, resuscitation from* (for general plan).

Reagent, re-a'jent. Substance used for determining the component parts of other substances; a test.

Realgar, re-al'gar. Red sulphuret of arsenic; violent poison; see *Poison*.

Reason, re'z'n. Faculty or property of the mind by means of which man perceives the distinction between right and wrong in physics as well as in morals. Reason is a just conclusion resulting from the comparison of two ideas by virtue of which we form a judgment.

Reaumuria, ra-o-mu're-ah. Polypetalous shrubs, ord. Tæmariscineæ; leaves of R. vermiculata are used as an external application in itch.

Re'aumur's scale or **thermom'eter.** See *Heat* and *Thermometer*.

Rebo'lea or **Rebo'na.** Mummy; also dried fæces.

Récamier's caus'tic. Escharotic solution of chloride of gold in dilute nitromuriatic acid. **R.'s curette**, instrument of a double S-shape, being graduated and provided with a loop at one end.

Receiver, re-se'ver (*recipio*, to receive). *Ampulla recipient.* In pharmacy, a wide-necked globular vessel, whose neck widens gradually outward to receive the tapering beak of the retort in distillation.

Receiv'ing tubes of kid'ney. Uriniferous tubes or ducts of Bellini.

Recepta, re-sep'tah. Prescription.

Receptacula duræ matris, re-sep-tak'u-lah du're mat'ris (*recepto*, *receptatum*, to receive). Sinuses of the dura mater.

Receptaculum (re-sep-tak'u-lum) **cerebel'li.** That part of the squamous bone below the internal occipital protuberance and sulcus transversalis. **R. chy'li**, receptacle of the chyle. *Lumbar cistern*, *Reservoir* or *Cistern of Pecquet.* A considerable dilatation of the thoracic duct in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column; commencement of the duct. **R. Cotun'nii**, a triangular space formed by a separation of the two laminæ of the dura mater of the internal ear near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the aquæductus vestibuli terminates. It is always filled with the fluid of Cotugno or of Cotunnius. **R. lo'bi occipitalis**, that part of the occipital bone above the internal occipital protuberance and sulcus trans-

versalis. **R. Pecque'ti,** R. chyli. **R. sel'læ equi'næ later'ibus appos'itum,** cavernous sinus.

Receptarii medici, re-sep-tar'e-e med'e-se (*receptum*). Physicians who collect from pharmacopœias, chemical and other works masses of receipts.

Receptivity, re-sep-tiv'it-e (*recipio, receptum,* to receive). Susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbific impressions.

Receptum, re-sep'tum. Prescription. **R. acetab'uli,** acetabular fossa.

Recessus, re-ses'sus. Retreat. Abscess. See *Lingula* and *Sinus.* **R. ampulla'ceus,** ampulla of bony semicircular canal; see *Cavitas elliptica.* **R. chias'matis,** space in the third ventricle of the cerebrum between the chiasma and lamina terminalis. **R. cochlea'ris,** cochlear fossa. **R. cona'rii,** occasional hollow in pineal gland. **R. duodenojeju'na'lis,** recess between duodenum and jejunum. **R. ellip'ticus,** hemi-elliptical fossa. **R. epitympan'icus,** pyramidal cavity in tympanum. **R. glosso-epiglot'icus,** glosso-epiglottic fossa. **R. hemi-ellip'ticus,** hemi-elliptical fossa. **R. hemisphær'icus,** hemispherical fossa. **R. hepat'icorena'lis,** pocket in the peritoneum for reception of lobe of liver. **R. ileocæca'les,** ileocæcal fossæ. **R. incisi'vus,** recess on the nasal septum above the anterior palatine canal. **R. infrapinea'lis,** R. conarii. **R. infundib'uli,** continuance of third ventricle into infundibulum. **R. infundibulifor'mis,** fossa of Rosenmüller on the pharyngeal wall. **R. jugula'ris,** jugular fossa. **R. labyrin'thi,** depression leading to the aqueduct of the vestibule; see *Crista vestibuli.* **R. laryngopharynge'us,** pyramidal sinus or space continuous with the pharynx. **R. latera'lis ventric'uli,** pouch on each side of the fourth ventricle. **R. nasopalati'nus,** infundibular recess on the nasal septum above the anterior palatine canal. **R. occipita'lis,** pouch in the side of the lateral ventricle of the embryo, developing subsequently into the posterior cornu. **R. op'ticus,** space in third ventricle between chiasma and lamina terminalis. **R. pharynge'us,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **R. pharynge'us me'dius,** pouch in mucous membrane of back part of pharynx in the middle line. **R. pinea'lis,** occasional hollow in pineal gland. **R. sac'ci lacryma'lis,** occasional dilatation forward of lacrymal sac. **R. salpin'go-pharynge'us,** occasional diverticulum into the pharynx near the opening of the Eustachian tube. **R. sphær'icus,** hemispherical fossa. **R. sphe'no-ethmoïda'lis,** small groove above the superior turbinate bone on lateral walls of nasal fossæ. **R. Stensonia'nus,** infundibular recess on nasal septum above the nasopalatine canal. **R. subcæca'lis,** subcæcal fossa. **R. subsigmoï'deus,** peritoneal pouch made by the mesentericomesocolic ligament. **R. sulcifor'mis,** see *Fovea vestibuli.* **R. suprapinea'lis,** recess between superior portion of pineal gland and roof of third ventricle. **R. utric'uli,** pit at upper part of the utricle. **R. vesi'cæ urina'riæ,** sinus of the bladder.

Rechamel'ca. Rachamelca.

Recidiva morbi, re-sid-e'vah mor'be (*recido,* to fall back). Relapse.

Recipe, res'ip-e (*re, capio,* to take). A Latin word which signifies "take," and with which prescriptions are commenced. It is often represented by R, ℞, and was formerly by ♃, the symbol of Jove. See *Abbreviation* and *R.* Substantively, *Recipe* means a prescription or receipt.

Reciprocation, vibrations (re-sip-ro-ka'shun, vibra'shuns) **of.** See *Sound.*

Reciprolaryngos'copy (*reciprocus,* mutual, *larynx, skopeo,* to view). A hybrid term denoting demonstration of a patient's larynx to others.

Reclinatio, rek-lin-ah'she-o. Reclination. **R. palpebra'rum,** ectropion.

Reclination, rek-lin-a'shun (*reclino,* to bend back). A mode of operating for cataract, which consists in applying the needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the cataract, and depressing it into the vitreous humor in such a way that the front surface of the cataract is the upper and its back surface the lower one.

Reclusor palpebrarum, rek-lu'sor pal-pe-brah'rum (*recludo, reclusum,* to open). Levator palpebræ superioris.

Réclus's disease. Cystic disease of the mammary gland.

Recoil' wave. Dicrotic wave of sphygmogram.

Recollectionis jactura, rek-ol-lek-she-o'nis jak-tu'rah. Amnesia.

Recomposition, re-kom-po-zish'un. Reunion of bodies after temporary dissolution.

Recondite, rek'on-dite. Concealed.

Reconstitution, re-kon-ste-tu'shun. Act of forming anew or bringing together missing parts.

Reconvalescentia, re-kon-val-es-sen'she-ah (*re, convalesco,* to get well). Convalescence.

Recordatio, re-kor-dah'she-o (*recordor,* to remember). Memory.

Recorporativus, re-kor-po-rat-e'vus (*re, corporor,* to be formed into a body). Uniting after temporary dissolution. See *Metasyncritic.*

Recovery, re-kuv'er-e (*recupero,* to regain). Return to a normal condition.

Recreatio, rek-re-ah'she-o (*re, creo,* to create). Recovery.

Recrement, rek're-ment (*re, cerno, cretum,* to sift). Dross; excrement. A humor which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it, such as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, etc. Such fluids are said to be *Recrementitial.*

Recrementa (rek-re-men'tah) (pl. of **Recrementum**) **vesicæ,** ves-e'se. Urine.

Recrementitial (rek-re-men-tish'al) or **Recrementi'tious fiu'ids.** See *Recrement.*

Recremento-excrementitial, rek-re-men'to-eks-kre-men-tish'al. Term applied to secreted fluids, as the saliva, bile, etc., which are in part reabsorbed and in part excreted.

Recrementum, rek-re-men'tum. Recrement.

Recrudes'cence or **Recrudescentia,** rek-ru-des-sen'she-ah (*re, crudus,* raw). Increase of a disease after temporary remission.

Rectal, rek'tal. Appertaining or relating to the rectum. **R. alimenta'tion,** administration of nutritive enemata. **R. di'aphragm,** a muscle sheet which occludes the rectal outlet of the pelvis, consisting of sphincter ani externus superficially, and a deeper layer, made up of levator ani and coccygeus. **R. expres'sion,** name given to an obstetrical manipulation, consisting of the introduction of two fingers into the rectum of the woman before the end of the stage of expulsion, and thereby helping delivery of the child. Rectal expression is intended to avoid laceration of the perineum. **R. pouch'es, inflamma'tion of,** these pouches become inflamed, enlarged, especially in old people, and ulcerated. The condition is sometimes called encysted rectum or sacciform disease of the anus. **R. tube,** see *Tube.*

Rectalgia, rek-tal'je-ah (*recto, algos,* pain). Hybrid term denoting pain in the rectum.

Rectec'tomy (*recto, ektome,* excision). Hybrid term for excision of portion of the rectum for disease or malformation.

Rectification, rek-te-fe-ka'shun (*rectum,* right, *facio,* to make). Operation by which certain liquids are purified by distilling them, either singly or after admixture with other substances.

Rectified, rek'tif-ide. Purified, distilled. **R. oil of tur'pentine,** oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum. **R. pyrolig'neous ac'id,** acidum pyrolignosum rectificatum. **R. spir'it,** see *Spiritus vini rectificatus.*

Rectitis, rek-te'tis. A hybrid term; properly *Architis* or *Proctitis.* Inflammation of the rectum.

Recto, rek'to. In composition, relating or belonging to the rectum.

Rectocele, rek-to-se'le (Eng. rek'to-seel) (*recto, kele,* rupture). *Rectocele of the vagina, Vaginal rectocele, Rectovaginal hernia.* Prolapse of the posterior wall of the vagina, constituting hernia of the rectum.

Rectococcygeus, rek-to-kok-se-ja'us. Muscle which originates on the anterior surface of the second and third coccygeal vertebræ, and is inserted into the pos-

terior wall of the rectum; it draws the rectum backward.

Rectolabial, rek-to-la'be-al. Appertaining or relating to the rectum and labium.

Rectoscope, rek'to-skope (*recto*, *skopeo*, to see). Hybrid term denoting a speculum for rectal examination.

Rectostenosis, rek-to-sten-o'sis (*recto*, *stenos*, contracted). Stricture of the rectum.

Rectotome, rek'to-tome (*recto*, *tome*, incision). Hybrid term for an instrument devised by Amussat for incising the rectum in cases of stricture of that bowel, the operation being wrongly called *rectotomy*.

Rectotomy, rek-tot'o-me (*recto*, *temno*, to cut). Operative division of rectal stricture.

Recto-urethral, rek'to-u-re'thral. Appertaining or relating to the rectum and urethra.

Recto-uterine, rek'to-u'ter-in (*recto*, *uterus*). Appertaining or relating to the rectum and uterus. **R.-u. cul-de-sac** or **pouch**, see *Uterus*. **R.-u. folds**, see *Uterus*.

Rectovaginal, rek-to-vaj-i'nal. Relating or belonging to the rectum and vagina. **R. cul-de-sac** or **pouch**, formed by the reflection of the peritoneum from the upper third of the vagina to the rectum. **R. fis'tula**, preternatural communication between the rectum and vagina through the above septum. **R. her'nia**, rectocele. **R. sep'tum** is formed by the junction, back to back, of the rectum and vagina; it separates these two canals from each other.

Rectovesical, rek-to-ves'ik-al (*recto*, *vesica*, bladder). Having relation to the rectum and bladder, as the rectovesical fold or pouch or cul-de-sac of the peritoneum, between the rectum and bladder. See *Urinary bladder*. **R. fas'cia**, *Fascia recta vesicalis;* portion of pelvic fascia covering internal surface of levator ani and forming ligaments of prostate gland and of the uterus.

Rectum, rek'tum (*rectus*, straight, so called from a notion that it is straight, which it is not). The third and last portion of the large intestine. It forms the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, occupies the posterior part of the pelvis, and extends from the left side of the sacrovertebral articulation to the coccyx, before which it opens outward by the orifice called the anus. It is cylindrical, but saccated, as it were, at its inferior portion, where it is consequently larger, and is attached to the sacrum by the mesorectum. Like the other portions of the canal, it is formed of three membranes. Toward the lower extremity some parallel and longitudinal wrinkles are observable on its inner surface. These are the *Columns, Columnæ carneæ of the rectum* or *of Morgagni*. They are merely folds of the mucous membrane, between which are a number of lacunæ. The arteries of the rectum are numerous; they proceed from the inferior mesenteric, hypogastric, and internal pudic, and are called hemorrhoidal. The veins open partly into the hypogastric vein, partly into the inferior mesenteric. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The rectum receives the fecal matters as they pass from the colon, which serves as a reservoir for them, to be discharged at the anus. **R., strict'ure of the**, see *Stricture*.

Rectus, rek'tus (straight). Term used in anatomy for parts that pursue a straight course. **R. abdom'inis**, long, flat muscle, situate at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from that of the opposite side by the linea alba. It is attached above to the cartilages of the last three true ribs, and below to the pubis by a very strong tendon, the outer edge of which is continuous with the fascia transversalis. This muscle is enclosed in an aponeurotic sheath, and in its course has three or four transverse aponeurotic intersections. It bends the chest on the pelvis, and conversely. **R. abdom'inis anti'cus ma'jor**, rectus abdominis. **R. abdom'inis anti'cus mi'nor**, pyramidalis abdominis. **R. abdom'inis posti'cus**, quadratus lumborum. **R. ante'rior bre'vis**, rectus capitis internus minor. **R. ante'rior lon'gus**, R. capitis internus major. **R. cap'itis anti'cus lon'gus**, R. capitis internus major. **R. cap'itis anti'cus me'dius**, occasional muscle situate between the recti capitis antici muscles. **R. cap'itis anti'cus min'imus**, rectus capitis anticus medius. **R. cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor**, small muscle of the prævertebral region. **R. cap'itis inter'nus ma'jor**, long in proportion to its breadth, flat, and broader above than below. Situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck, and arising from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the basilary process of the occipital bone. **R. cap'itis inter'nus mi'nor**, situate more deeply than the last; is thin, flattened, irregularly quadrilateral, and passes from the anterior surface of the body of the first vertebra, near the origin of the transverse process, to be inserted into the basilary process. **R. cap'itis latera'lis**, there is a muscle of this name on each side of the head; flat, quadrilateral, and passing from the transverse process of the atlas to the occiput, behind the jugular fossa; inclines the head to one side. **R. cap'itis posti'cus ma'jor**, flat, triangular muscle, situate at the posterior and superior part of the neck, extends from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra to the external surface of the lower semicircular ridge of the occipital bone; extends the head, inclines it to one side, and causes it to experience a rotary motion, which directs the face to its side. **R. cap'itis posti'cus mi'nor**, flat, triangular muscle, situate beneath the last, which passes from the posterior arch of the atlas to the occipital bone; extends the head; see also *Rectus capitis posticus major*. **R. cap'itis posti'cus profun'dus**, rectus capitis posticus minor. **R. cap'itis posti'cus superficia'lis**, rectus capitis posticus major. **R. cap'itis posti'cus supe'rior**, rectus capitis posticus major. **R. col'li**, vertical portion of the long muscle of the neck. **R. cru'ris**, R. femoris. **R. exter'nus oc'uli**, all the recti muscles of the eye, four in number, arise from the bottom of the orbit and are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye. The rectus externus is divided at its posterior extremity into two portions, one of which is attached to the outer part of the foramen opticum, and the other to the sphenoid bone. **R. fem'oris**, a straight muscle seated at the anterior part of the thigh. It extends from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium and the cotyloid cavity of the patella. It extends the leg upon the thigh, and conversely. It can also bend the thigh upon the pelvis or carry the pelvis forward. **R. infe'rior fem'oris**, gracilis. **R. infe'rior oc'uli** arises below the optic foramen from the sphenoid bone; depresses the eye. **R. inter'nus ma'jor**, R. capitis internus major. **R. inter'nus mi'nor**, R. capitis internus minor. **R. inter'nus oc'uli** arises from the sphenoid at the inferior part of the foramen opticum; turns the eye toward the nose. **R. la'bii**, compressor labii. **R. latera'lis**, R. capitis lateralis. **R. latera'lis acces-so'rius**, atlanticomastoideus. **R. latera'lis Fallo'pii**, R. capitis lateralis. **R. latera'lis oc'uli**, rectus externus oculi. **R. ma'jor**, R. capitis posticus major. **R. media'lis**, rectus internus. **R. media'lis oc'uli**, rectus internus oculi. **R. mi'nor**, R. capitis posticus minor. **R. oc'uli**, see *R. externus oculi*, *R. inferior oculi*, *R. lateralis oculi*, *R. medialis oculi*, and *R. superior oculi*. All the recti muscles are concerned in the voluntary motions of the eye. **R. poste'rior**, funnel-shaped muscle which retracts the eyeball. **R. ster'nalis**, sternalis muscle. **R. supe'rior oc'uli** is attached to the circumference of the foramen opticum. **R. thora'cis**, extension of rectus abdominis upon the thorax. **R. thora'cis superficia'lis**, sternalis muscle.

Recubitorium, re-ku-bit-o're-um (*recumbo*, *recubitum*, to recline). A long chair or seat in which one can assume a reclining position.

Recuperation, re-ku-per-a'shun (*recupero*, *recuperatum*, to recover). Return of diseased organs to their normal condition; recovery of strength and health.

Recu'perative or **Recu'peratory.** Restorative; recovering; belonging to recovery.

Recurrent, re-kur'rent (*recurro*, to run back). Name given to several arterial and nervous branches

which seem to reascend toward the origin of the trunk whence they emanate; also to a disease that relapses—a recurrent tumor, for example. **R. ar'teries**, this name has been given to several arteries of the forearm and to one of the leg. In the forearm there are—1, the radial recurrent, which arises from the superior part of the radial and ascends between the supinator longus, supinator brevis, and brachialis internus; 2, the anterior cubital recurrent arises from the upper and inner part of the cubital and ascends between the pronator teres and brachialis internus; 3, the posterior cubital recurrent arises from the preceding artery or from the cubital itself, and ascends between the olecranon and internal tuberosity of the humerus; 4, the posterior radial recurrent, which arises from the posterior interosseous and ascends between the posterior cubital and anconeus muscles. In the leg the recurrent tibial is furnished by the anterior tibial, and ascends to the tibialis anticus muscle. **R. artic'ular nerve**, branch from external popliteal nerve to knee-joint. **R. band'ages** are formed by convolutions of bandages, which make a kind of cap for the part—as the head—to which they are applied. **R. branch of infe'rior max'illary nerve**, branch of lower division of inferior maxillary nerve. **R. branch of supe'rior max'illary nerve**, recurrent superior maxillary nerve; branch of superior maxillary nerve to middle fossa of skull. **R. chorioid'al** or **choroi'dal ar'teries**, recurrent superior maxillary arteries. **R. fe'ver**, see *Relapse*. **R. laryngeal nerve**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **R. nerves of dor'sal**, branches of spinal nerves to vertebræ and adjacent parts. **R. sensibil'ity**, see *Vertebral nerves*. **R. stric'ture**, see *Stricture*.

Recurva'tio (*re*, *curvus*, crooked). See *Hump*.

Recutitus, rek-u-te'tus (*re*, back, *cutis*, skin). One whose prepuce does not cover the glans; one who is circumcised.

Red ant. Formica rufa. **R. bane'berry**, root of Acetata rubra; violent purgative; dose, of fluid extract, ♏v–x. **R. bark**, red cinchona. **R. bay**, Persea Carolinensis; indigenous; has edible fruit; leaves are pectoral and vulnerary, seeds astringent. **R. bean**, Abrus precatorius. **R. berry**, Arbutus uva ursi; gaultheria; Panax quinquefolium. **R. berry, bit'ter**, Cornus florida. **R. berry, swamp**, Vaccinium oxycoccus. **R. buck'eye**, Æsculus pavia. **R. bud**, Cercis Canadensis. **R. cab'bage**, Brassica oleracea rubra. **R. ce'dar**, Juniperus Virginiana. **R. cen'taury**, Sabbatia angularis. **R. chalk**, native hydrated aluminium silicate. **R. chick'weed**, Anagallis arvensis. **R. cincho'na**, Cinchona rubra. **R. clo'ver**, Trifolium pratense. **R. cor'al**, see *Coral*. **R. cur'rants**, Grossularia rubra. **R. elm**, Ulmus fulva. **R. gown**, see *Strophulus*. **R. gum**, see *Strophulus*. **R. head**, Asclepias curassavica. **R. i'odide of mer'cury**, mercuric iodide. **R. lead**, plumbi oxidum rubrum. **R. mailk'es**, Papaver rhœas. **R. nu'cleus**, reddish-gray nerve-cells in tegmentum of brain. **R. oil**, oleum hyperici. **R. o'sier**, Cornus sericea. **R. ox'ide of mer'cury**, hydrargyri oxydum rubrum. **R. pep'per**, powdered capsicum. **R. phos'phorus**, amorphous phosphorus. **R. pop'py pet'als**, Rhœados petala. **R. precip'itate**, hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum. **R. prus'siate of pot'ash**, potassium ferricyanide. **R. puccoon'**, Sanguinaria Canadensis. **R. rod**, Cornus sericea. **R. root**, celastrus, Lachnanthes tinctoria; Sanguinaria Canadensis. **R. rose**, Rosa Gallica. **R. san'dal-wood**, red saunders. **R. saun'ders**, Santalum rubrum. **R. shanks**, Polygonia Persicaria. **R. sol'dier**, erysipelas. **R. sul'phide of mer'cury**, mercuric sulphide. **R. tar'tar**, crude potassium bitartrate. **R. weed**, Phytolacca decandra.

Red-green blind'ness. Form of color-blindness in which varieties of red and green cannot be made out.

Redibia, red-ib'e-ah. Paronychia.

Redimic'ulum (chaplet). Bandage for the head.

Redintegration, red-in-te-gra'shun (*re*, *integer*, entire). Regeneration; restoration of strength after disease or fatigue.

Red-Riv'er snake'root. Aristolochia reticulata.

Reds (from the color). Menses.

Reduced' eye. The two nodal points of the refractive system are taken as one, and also the two principal points. **R. i'ron**, ferrum redactum.

Reductio, re-duk'she-o (*reduco*, to bring back). Reduction; taxis. **R. præpu'tii impedi'ta**, phimosis.

Reduction, re-duk'shun. Surgical operation restoring displaced parts to their original situation, as in the case of a fracture. The reduction of a hernia is the restoration of the protruded parts to the cavity of the abdomen; this is also called taxis. In pharmacy, the process of restoring oxides, chlorides, sulphurets, etc. to the metallic state.

Redundantia, re-dun-dan'she-ah (*re*, *unda*, wave). Plethora.

Reduplication, re-du-ple-ka'shun. Redoubling, as in paroxysms of an intermittent when its type is doubled.

Reduvia, red-u've-ah. Paronychia.

Redux, re'duks. Term signifying the return of certain physical signs in physical examination after their absence during disease; generally accompanying crepitation in pneumonia and friction in pleurisy and pericarditis.

Red-water tree. See *Sassy bark*.

Reed mace. Typha latifolia.

Reef-knot. Sailor's knot, for ligating arteries.

Refectio, re-fek'she-o (*reficio*, *refectum*, to restore). Restoration.

Refectiva, re-fek-te'vah. Restoratives.

Refectus, re-fek'tus. Restoration to health.

Reficientia, re-fis-e-en'she-ah. Restoratives.

Reflect'ed ten'don of rec'tus. Tendon taking its origin immediately above the acetabulum.

Reflec'tio. Reflection. **R. palpebra'rum**, ectropion.

Reflection, re-flek'shun (*re*, *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend). Bending or turning back; duplicature; the act of turning the mind back on its actions, so as to constitute contemplation or deliberation. Bending or turning backward of a ray of light.

Reflector epiglottidis, re-flek'tor ep-e-glot'tid-is. Muscle arising from the arytenoid cartilage and inner part of the thyroid, and inserted into the lateral edges of the epiglottis.

Reflex, re'fleks (same etymon as **Reflection**). Term applied to an action which consists in the reflection by an efferent nerve of an impression conveyed to a nervous centre by an afferent nerve; hence reflex movement, reflex paralysis, etc. A reflex action is generally regarded to be one executed without consciousness. **R., abdom'inal**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R., Achil'les ten'don**, rhythmic series of clonic spasms or contractions of gastrocnemius muscle at the ankle-joint, while the manipulator maintains tension of the tendo Achillis. **R., aud'itory**, R. caused by irritation of auditory nerve. **R., chin**, movement of chin from blow on the jaw. **R., chok'ing**, R. produced by tickling the pharynx. **R., ciliospi'nal**, see *Centre, ciliospinal*. **R., cra'nial**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R., cremas'teric**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R., crossed**, R. on side opposite to that originally impressed. **R., cuta'neous**, muscular action induced by irritation of the cutaneous sensory nerves, and not having its origin in central irritation. In some nervous diseases there is increase of reflex action; in others, diminution. The abdominal reflex is a variety of cutaneous reflex, and the cremasteric reflex is another (see table). **R., deep**, the deep reflexes include several forms, as the patellar-tendon reflex or reaction, knee-phenomenon or knee-jerk (see *Knee-jerk*), ankle-clonus or Achilles-tendon reaction or reflex, toe-clonus, wrist-clonus, etc. **R., epigas'tric**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R., erec'tor spi'næ**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R. func'tion**, function due to reflex action. **R., glute'al**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R. jaw-jerk**, see *Jaw-jerk* and *R., chin*. **R., knee**, knee-jerk. **R. move'ments**, see *Motion*. **R. neuro'sis**, nervous condition due to irritation in a distant part. **R., pal'mar**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R., patel'lar-ten'don**, knee-jerk. **R., pharynge'al**, R., choking. **R., plan'tar**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R., reinforced'**, see *Reinforcement*. **R., scap'ular**, see *Reflex, superficial*. **R. spasm**, spasm

limited to area of particular nerves, from lesion situated in afferent fibres. **R., spi'nal,** see *R., superficial,* and *Motion.* **R., superfic'ial,** reflexes excited by stimulation of the skin and accessible mucous membranes. The tests for estimating their various degrees are tickling, pricking, pinching, or gently scratching the surface, or the application of the faradic current to the surface by means of dry electrodes or the faradic brush. The following table (after Ross) exhibits the different forms of superficial reflexes:

THE SUPERFICIAL REFLEXES.

Reflexes.	*Description.*
Abdominal	Consists of a contraction of the abdominal muscles, chiefly the rectus, caused by stroking the skin on the side of the abdomen from the edge of the ribs downward, and requires the integrity of the arc through the nerves from the eighth to the twelfth dorsal nerves.
Cranial	The chief reflexes of the cranial nerves are the contraction of the palatal muscles caused by irritation of the fauces, the facial contortions caused by irritation of the fifth nerve, the sneezing and lacrymation caused by irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose, the cough caused by irritation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, the closure of the eyelids caused by irritation of the conjunctiva, and the reflex contraction of the iris caused by light. For deep reflexes, see *Reflex, deep.*
Cremasteric	By it the testicle is drawn up when the skin on the inner side of the thigh is stimulated, demanding the integrity of the first and second pairs of lumbar nerves.
Epigastric	Produces a dimpling of the epigastrium on the side stimulated. It is induced by stimulation of the side of the chest in the sixth, fifth, and sometimes fourth, intercostal spaces. This dimpling probably depends upon contraction of the highest fibres of the rectus abdominis, and its presence requires the integrity of the cord from the fourth to the sixth or seventh pairs of dorsal nerves.
Erector spinal	Consists of a local contraction of these muscles, caused by stimulation of the skin along their edge from the angle of the scapula to the iliac crest, and demands the integrity of the reflex arcs in the dorsal region of the spinal cord.
Gluteal	Consists of contraction of the gluteal muscles caused by stimulating the skin over the buttock, and depends upon the integrity of the loops through the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves.
Palmar	Consists of a contraction of the flexors of the fingers induced by tickling the palm of the hand. It requires the integrity of the reflex arcs through the greater part of the cervical enlargement. This reflex is not readily induced during waking hours and consequent cerebral activity, probably because the hand is much more under cerebral influence than the foot. During sleep, however, and in young infants, when the cerebral influence is suspended or not yet fully established, this reflex is as readily induced as the reflex of the sole of the foot.
Plantar	Obtained by tickling the sole of the foot, and depending upon the integrity of the reflex loops through the lower end of the cord (conus medullaris).
Scapular	Consists of a contraction of some, or nearly all, of the scapular muscles according to its degree, and demands the integrity of the cord at the level of the upper two or three dorsal and lower two or three cervical nerves.

R. system of nerves, see *Excitomotory* and *Nerve.* **R. ten'don,** muscle reflex action; myotatic contraction; see *Reflex, deep.* **R. time,** time intervening between stimulation of sensory nerve and the manifestation of motor symptoms. **R., toe,** R. affecting toe, foot, leg, and thigh, resulting from flexion of the great toe while patient is supine with his legs extended.

Reflux, re'fluks (*re, fluo,* to flow). Return of blood from the head or from the extremities to the heart.

Refraction, re-frak'shun (*re, frango, fractum,* to break). Change of direction which rays of light experience when they pass obliquely from one medium into another of different density. If the light passes from a rarer to a denser medium, it approaches the perpendicular raised at the point of immersion. The contrary occurs when it goes from a denser to a rarer medium. The theory of lenses, telescopes, and of the eye rests entirely on this property of light. **R., double,** property of certain transparent minerals; double image of an object being due to division of light, as by means of Iceland spar. **R., dynam'ic,** refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation. **R. er'rors,** deficiency in producing a perfect image upon the retina, due to ametropia. **R. in'dex,** refractive power of substances in comparison to that of air. **R., stat'ic,** refraction of the eye when entire relaxation of accommodation is present.

Refractive, re-frak'tiv. Relating to refraction.

Refractometer, re-frak-tom'e-tur. Instrument for measuring refraction of the eye.

Refracture, re-frak'ture. Term applied to the fracture by the surgeon of bones already broken which have been badly united, etc.

Refrangibility, re-fran-je-bil'it-e (*refringo,* to refract). Possessing the property of being refrangible, as the disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course in passing into a denser or rarer medium.

Refrangible, re-fran'je-b'l (*refringo,* to refract). Possessing the property of being refracted.

Refrigerants, re-frij-e-rants (*re, frigus,* cold). Medicines which depress the morbid temperature of the body. Several articles of the materia medica are reputed to be good refrigerants, but the best are chiefly the abstraction of caloric by ice and iced drinks, cold water, cold lemonades, soda-water, and effervescing draughts internally, and externally cool air, cold water, evaporating lotions, and frigorific mixtures.

Regeneration, re-jen-e-ra'shun (*re, genero,* to beget). Reproduction of a part of the body which has been destroyed, as the skin, nerves, etc. See *Nerves, regeneration of.*

Re'gent's oint'ment. Unguentum ophthalmicum, an ointment of impure oxide of zinc.

Regia aqua, re'je-ah ak'wah. Nitromuriatic acid.

Regimen, rej'im-en (*rego,* to govern). Rational and methodical use of food and of everything essential to life, both in a state of health and disease. It is often restricted in its meaning to diet, and sometimes used synonymously with hygiene. Under proper regime and systematic sanitation measures and regulations are framed to prevent the development and propagation of diseases reputed to be pestilential, especially plague, yellow fever, and cholera.

Regiminal, rej-im'in-al (*regimen*). Relating or appertaining to regimen, as regiminal treatment or treatment by regimen.

Regina prati, rej-e'nah prah'te (queen of the meadow). Spiræa ulmaria.

Regio, ra'je-o. Region. **R. auricula'ris,** region of the ear. **R. bucca'lis,** region of the cheek. **R. cardi'aca,** epigastric region. **R. cervica'lis,** region of the neck; cervical region. **R. epigas'trica,** epigastrium. **R. facia'lis,** facial region. **R. fronta'lis,** frontal region. **R. gas'trica,** umbilical region. **R. hypochondri'aca,** each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called. **R. hypogas'trica,** see *Hypogastrium.* **R. hypogas'trica latera'lis,** inguinal region. **R. ili'aca,** iliac region. **R. infraclavicula'ris,** infraclavicular region. **R. infrahyoï'dea,** carotid triangles of neck considered as a whole. **R. infra-inguina'lis,** infra-inguinal region. **R. inframamma'lis,** inframammary region. **R. inframaxilla'ris,** inframaxillary region. **R. inguina'lis,** inguinal region. **R. ischiad'ica,** ischiadic region. **R. juga'lis,** jugal region. **R. jugula'ris,** the two inferior carotid triangles considered as a whole. **R. lumba'lis,** lumbi. **R. mammilla'ris,** mammary region. **R. media'na col'li,** trigonum colli medianum. **R. menta'-**

lis, mental region. **R. mesogas'trica,** umbilical region. **R. nasa'lis,** nasal region. **R. nu'chæ,** nuchal region. **R. nucha'lis,** nuchal region. **R. occipita'lis,** occiput. **R. occipita'lis infe'rior,** nuchal region. **R. olfacto'ria,** see *Locus luteus.* **R. perinæ'i,** perineum. **R. præcordi'aca,** precordial region. **R. pu'bis,** pubic region. **R. retromaxilla'ris,** fossa parotidea. **R. spina'lis,** spinal region. **R. sterno-cleido-mastoï'dea,** sterno-cleido-mastoid region. **R. stomacha'lis,** epigastric region. **R. stomach'ica,** epigastric region. **R. subauricula'ris,** depression below the ear. **R. tempora'lis,** temple. **R. umbilica'lis,** umbilical region.

Region, re'jun (*rego,* to direct). Determinate spaces on the surface of the body or of different organs. Thus, the abdomen has been divided into several regions, to which different names have been given. See *Regio,* and also *Abdomen, Epigastrium, Hypochondrium, Hypogastrium.* **R. of Bro'ca,** Broca's convolution.

Re'gional. Relating to a region. **R. anat'omy,** topographical anatomy; see *Anatomy.*

Register, rej'is-ter. Series of tones having the identical quality produced by a certain adjustment of the chordæ vocales.

Regius, re'je-us (*rex,* king). Term given to certain forms of jaundice.

Regression, re-gres'shun (*regredior,* to go back). A going backward, degeneration.

Regressive, re-gres'iv. Passing back. **R. paral'ysis,** acute spinal paralysis.

Regular, reg'u-lar (*regula,* rule). According to rule. Applied to the types of a disease, and to the pulse when according to rule. **R. practit'ioner,** one who practises his profession according to the rules established by law or professional custom, and according to a rational system of therapeutics.

Regula'tor ra'dii. Supinator longus.

Regulus, reg'u-lus (dim. of **Rex,** king). Pure metal. One reduced from its ore. **R. antimo'nii,** antimonium.

Regurgitation, re-gur-je-ta'shun (*re, gurges,* gulf; a glutton). Act by which a canal or reservoir throws back substances accumulated in it. Mitral regurgitation means the reflux of blood through the left auriculoventricular opening during the contraction of the left ventricle. Regurgitation is also applied to the puking or possetting of infants, and to the rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. Vomiting at pleasure is regurgitation.

Reichert's car'tilage. Cartilage appearing during embryonic life in the hyoid arch, which later on becomes the styloid process, the stylohyoid ligaments, and the cornua minora of the hyoid bone. **R.'s mem'brane,** Bowman's membrane.

Reichmann's disease. Permanent gastric hypersecretion, followed by ulcer.

Reid's meth'od. Method of reducing dislocations of the femur by manipulation. Also applied to the treatment of aneurism by means of Esmarch's bandage.

Reil, island of. Insula cerebri. **R., mod'erator band of,** one of the columnæ carneæ passing from the interventricular septum to the yielding wall in the right ventricle.

Reimplantation, re-im-plan-ta'shun. Replacing within its socket of a tooth which has been extracted.

Reinfection, re-in-fek'shun. Infection occurring a second time or subsequently by the same agent.

Reinforcement, fasciculus of, re-in-fors'ment, fas-ik'u-lus. A band of fibres from the corpus innominatum or lateral part of the antero-lateral column of the medulla, continued up behind and around the corpus olivare; lined on its inner or central surface with cineritious substance. It enlarges as it ascends, passes over the upper surface of the pons Varolii, and is expanded into the optic thalamus. It thus forms, in its course, the anterior paries of the fourth ventricle. It has received its name owing to its constantly increasing as it ascends, and being mixed up with gray matter on its inner face, from which it seems to derive new fibres. **R. of reflexes,** heightened myotatic irritability when muscular actions or stimuli act at the same time together on different parts than that embraced in the reflex circle.

Reinfusion (re-in-fu'zhun), **mode of.** A form of transfusion of blood, which consists in collecting blood lost by the patient and injecting it into his veins.

Reinoculation, re-in-ok-u-la'shun. Inoculation occurring a second time.

Reins, rains (*renes,* kidneys). Kidneys; lumbi.

Reinsch's test. Test for arsenic with HCl and copper, a gray deposit of arsenic being deposited on the copper.

Reissner's mem'brane. Fine connective tissue in the internal ear which divides the vestibular passage from the duct of the cochlea. See *Lamina denticulata.*

Rejectio, re-jek'she-o (*rejicio, rejectum,* to cast back). Every excretion by the mouth—spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, or vomiting. **R. san'guinis e pulmon'ibus,** hæmoptysis.

Rejuvenescence, re-ju-ven-es'sence (*re, juvenescens,* growing young). A renewal of youth; the state of being young again; the assumption of the characteristics of youth by the aged.

Relapse, re-laps' (*re, labor, lapsus,* to fall back). The return of a disease during, or shortly after, convalescence. The terms *relapsing* or *recurrent fever,* short fever, five-day fever, seven-day fever, seventeen-day fever, Irish famine fever, typhinia, synocha, famine typhus, famine fever, bilious remittent fever, remitting icteric fever, and mild yellow fever, typhus or febris recurrens or recidiva, hunger pest, have been given to a form of continued fever which has occasionally appeared epidemically, as in Edinburgh in 1843 and 1847, and afterward in some portions of the United States, and was generally attended with icteric symptoms. The main phenomena disappear at about the end of a week, but in many cases a relapse occurs about the end of a fortnight. Few die of the affection.

Relapsing (re-lap'sing) **fe'ver.** See *Relapse.*

Relatio, re-lah'she-o (*re, fero, latum,* to carry). Deposition made by a medical man to prove the condition of a person, nature of a disease, etc.

Relation, functions of, re-la'shun, funk'shuns. See *Function.*

Relax'ant (*re, laxo,* to loosen). Medicine diminishing the tension of organs. Mucilaginous and fatty substances are relaxants.

Relaxantia, re-laks-an'she-ah. Emollients.

Relaxatio, re-laks-ah'she-o. Relaxation. **R. cor'dis et arteria'rum,** diastole.

Relaxa'tion. In physiology, relaxation is opposed to contraction; in pathology it means great looseness of a part.

Religious (re-lij'us) **diseases.** Diseases affecting the nervous system, and arising from the excitement of religious emotions. See *Convulsionnaire.*

Remak', band of (after Remak, the German physiologist). Axis-cylinder. **R., fi'bres of,** see *Fibres of Remak.* **R., gan'glion of,** intramural ganglion of auricle of frog's heart.

Remansio mensium, re-man'se-o men'se-um (*re, maneo,* to stay). Amenorrhœa.

Reme'dial or **Remediate,** rem-e'de-ate. Medicinal.

Remediless, rem'ed-e-less. Incurable.

Remedium, rem-ed'e-um (*re, medeor,* to heal). Medicament. **R. dentifric'ium,** dentifrice.

Remedy, rem'e-de. Medicament. **R., Eng'lish,** cinchona.

Remijia, rem-ij'e-ah. Named after a surgeon, Remijo, who substituted its bark for cinchona. Small trees or shrubs in Brazil, having resemblance to the cinchonas, ord. Rubiaceæ. R. pedunculata and R. Purdiana furnish cuprea bark.

Remissio, re-mis'se-o (*re, mitto, missum,* to send). Decline; remission. **R. cor'dis et arteria'rum,** diastole. **R. mor'bi,** remission. **R. vir'ium,** atony.

Remission, re-mish'un. In a more extensive signification, a temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic. Diminution in

the febrile symptoms, as in remittent fever between the exacerbations.

Remittens, re-mit'tens. Remittent. **R. ictero'des**, fever, yellow.

Remittent (re-mit'tent) or **Remit'ting.** Any disease which presents remissions. **R. fe'ver**, variously called exacerbating, paroxysmal, subcontinual, endemic, endemial, or endemical fever. One which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission. Ordinary bilious fever of the United States is a simple remittent. Remittent fevers frequently vary in severity with the climate, being more fatal in tropical regions on account of complications, as cerebral derangement, irritable stomach, etc. **R. fe'ver, bil'ious**, remittent fever; see *Relapse*. **R. fe'ver of chil'dren**, fever, infantile remittent.

Remitting icteric (re-mit'ting ik'ter-ik) **fe'ver.** See *Relapse*.

Remora, rem'o-rah (*re, mora*, delay). Stoppage, stagnation, as of blood. Name given to two surgical instruments intended to retain parts *in situ*. One was used formerly in castration, to prevent the intestines from protruding at the inguinal ring; the other, remora Hildani, was employed to maintain fractures and luxations reduced. **R. ara'tri**, Ononis spinosa. **R. Hilda'ni**, see *Remora*.

Ren. Kidney. **R. mo'bilis**, movable kidney. **R. unguifor'mis**, horseshoe kidney.

Re'nal (*ren*). Relating to the kidney. **R. al'teratives**, see *Alteratives*. **R. ap'oplexy**, hemorrhage into the renal substance. **R. ar'teries**, *Emulgent arteries*, are very large and short, and commonly two in number—one to each kidney. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, forming with it a right angle. The left is commonly a little more anterior and elevated than the right. After a short course they arrive at the fissure of the kidney, where they divide, before entering it, into three or four very considerable branches. **R. cal'culus**, calculus in the kidney or its pelvis. **R. cap'sule**, see *Capsule, renal*. **R. gan'glia**, ganglia of small size in the renal plexus. **R. glands**, suprarenal capsules. **R. nerve**, see *Splanchnic nerves*. **R. plethysmom'eter**, see *Oncometer*. **R. plex'uses**, *Emulgent plexuses*. These are two, one on each side. They proceed from fasciculi of the solar and cœliac plexuses; from the outer side of the semilunar ganglion and the final expansion of the small splanchnic nerves. These plexuses begin by three or four ganglions, situate at the commencement of the renal artery, and they give off from their circumference many fine, straight filaments, which do not anastomose, and which enter the kidney with the divisions of the renal artery. These divisions they accompany. **R. veins**, *Emulgent veins*, are very large. Their roots follow the same course as the arteries in the substance of the kidney. In the fissure or pelvic portion of the kidney they unite into a single trunk, which passes transversely inward and opens at the side of the vena cava descendens.

Ren'chus (*renchos*). Snoring; stertor.

Renculine, ren'ku-leen. Albuminoid principle of the suprarenal capsules.

Renculus, ren'ku-lus (dim. of **Ren**). Small kidney; lobe of the kidney.

Ren'dering (as lard). See *Adeps præparatus*.

Reneal'mia exalta'ta (after F. and M. L. Réneaulme, botanical writers of France). Plant of British Guiana, possessed of diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and, in large doses, emetic; much used there in dropsy, rheumatism, dysentery, etc. The bruised rhizome is the part employed.

Re'nes (ra'naze) (pl. of **Ren**) **loba'ti.** Condition of kidneys resembling lobes, observed in new-born infants. **R. succenturiat'i** (*succenturio*, to substitute or recruit), renal capsules. **R. succenturiat'i accesso'rii**, accessory suprarenal capsules.

Reniculus, ren-ik'u-lus (dim. of **Ren**). Renculus.

Reniform, ren'e-form (*ren, forma*, shape). Nephroid or kidney-shaped.

Renitent, ren'it-ent (*renitor*, to strive or struggle against). Resisting pressure.

Rennet, ren'net ([G.] *gerinnen*, to coagulate). *Runnet*. When the fourth stomach or abomasus of the calf is salted and dried, it possesses the property of coagulating milk when a portion of it is soaked in water and the infusion, rennet, added to milk. **R. whey**, see *Serum lactis*.

Renovation, ren-o-va'shun (*re, novo, novatum*, to make new). Renovation or renewal, as of the blood by the chyliferous vessels and lymphatics.

Rensselaeria Virginica, rens-sa-lar'e-ah vir-jin'ik-ah (after General Van Rensselaer of Albany). Peltandra Virginica.

Renuens, ren'u-ens (*renuo*, to deny by a motion of the head). Rectus capitis internus minor.

Renulus, ren'u-lus (dim. of **Ren**). Small kidney; lobe of the kidney.

Re'num aton'ia. Atony of the kidney. **R. paral'ysis**, atony of the kidney.

Renunciatio, re-nun-se-ah'she-o (*re, nuncio, nunciatum*, to tell). Deposition made by a medical man to prove the condition of a person, nature of a disease, etc.

Renunculi succenturiati, ren-unk'u-le suc-sen-tu-re-at'e (dim. of **Ren**). See *Capsule, renal*.

Repandatio, rep-an-dah'she-o (*repandus*, bent backward). Curvature of bones in general, particularly of the vertebral column forward.

Reparation, rep-a-ra'shun (*re, paro, paratum*, to set in order). Recovery; restoration to health.

Reparative, re-par'a-tiv. *Reparatory*. Having the power of restoring or repairing.

Repellen'tia. Repellents.

Repellents, re-pel'lents (*re, pello*, to drive). *Repercussives*. Medicines which, when applied to a tumefied part, cause the fluids that render it tumid to recede, as it were, from it. Astringents, cold water, ice, etc. are repellents.

Repercolation, re-pur-ko-la'shun. Repeated percolation of the same menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

Repercussion, re-per-kush'un. Disappearance of a tumor or cutaneous eruption in consequence of the application of a repellent. The action of a repellent remedy. Contrafissure. Ballottement. Much unnecessary apprehension has existed in regard to repelling, or driving in, as it is called, different morbid affections—gout and cutaneous eruptions, for example.

Repercussives, re-per-kus'sivs. Repellents.

Repercutientia, re-pur-ku-she-en'she-ah. Repellents.

Repletion, rep-le'shun (*re*, again, *pleo*, to fill). Fulness; plethora.

Replication, rep-le-ka'shun (*replico*, to fold back). Turning back of a part so as to make a duplication.

Reposition, re-po-zish'un (*re, pono, positum*, to place). Reduction; taxis.

Repositor, re-poz'it-or (*re, pono, positum*, to place). Instrument intended to replace the uterus in its proper position in case of displacement.

Rep'rimens (*re, premo*, to press). Diminishing, as the amount of a secretion.

Reproduction, re-pro-duk'shun (*re, produco, productum*, to bring forth). Function by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves. See *Generation*. As a general remark, it will be found true that the larger animals are uniparous, and the smaller, which are more exposed to destruction, multiparous.

Reproductive, re-pro-duk'tiv (*re, produco*, to bring forth). Relating to reproduction. **R. func'tion**, power of begetting. **R. or'gans**, organs by which the begetting of offspring is effected. See *Generative organs*.

Reproductivitas, re-pro-duk-tiv'it-as. Capability of reproducing.

Repullulation, re-pul-u-la'shun (*repullulo*, to sprout again). Term used to designate the return of a morbid growth.

Repulsorium, re-pul-so're-um (*re, pello, pulsum*, to drive). Punch.

Repurgatio, re-pur-gah'she-o (*re, purgo, purgatum* to cleanse). Purgation by transpiration or by expec

toration. Medicines producing this effect are called *Repurgantia.*

Requies, rek'we-ees (*re, quies,* rest). Acinesia.

Requietio, rek-we-a'she-o (*re, quiesco, quietum,* to become at rest). Acinesia.

Res contra naturam, res kon'trah nat-u'ram (things against nature). Things tending to destroy man, as disease and everything connected with it. **R. culina'ria,** culinary art. **R. med'ica,** medicine. **R. natura'les** (natural things), things which, by their union, were conceived to constitute the nature of man, such as the elements, temperaments, humors, spirits, etc. **R. non-natura'les** (things not natural), things which anciently formed the matter of hygiene; see *Non-naturals.* **R. vene'rea,** coition. **R. vestia'ria,** clothing.

Resalga'tum. Realgar.

Resectio, re-sek'she-o. Resection. **R. articulo'rum,** see *Resection.*

Resection, re-sek'shun (*reseco, resectum,* to cut off). Act of cutting or paring off. Name given, especially by the French surgeons, to operations in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw. Excision of part of a bone, nerve, etc.

Reseda crispata, res-e'dah kris-pat'ah (*resedo,* to calm or assuage). R. luteola. **R. lanceola'ta,** R. luteola. **R. lute'ola,** *Luteola, Weld, Dyer's weed;* European plant naturalized in the United States, at one time used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

Reserans, res'e-rans (*resero,* to open). Aperient.

Reserve (re-zurv') **air.** See *Respiration.*

Reservoir (res'er-vwor). Receptaculum. **R. of the thy'mus,** see *Thymus.*

Residentia, rez-id-en'she-ah (*resido,* to settle or sink down). Sediment.

Residual (re-zid'u-al) **air.** See *Respiration.*

Residue, rez'id-u (*residuum,* remainder). That which remains after filtration and other processes.

Resid'uum. Residue.

Resilience, re-zil'e-ens. The act of springing back; healthy reaction.

Resilient stricture, re-sil'e-ent strik'tchur. Contractile tissue formed of elastic tissue, making permanent dilatation difficult or impossible.

Resimus, res-e'mus (turned up, bent back). One who has a short, stumpy nose.

Resin, rez'in (*rheo,* to flow). *Colophony.* Vegetable product, commonly dry and concrete, more or less brittle, inodorous or slightly odorous, insipid or of an acrid warm taste; inflammable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and yolk of egg, and negatively electrifiable by friction. Many resins are used in medicine; the greater part are purgative and irritating. Some act like acrid poisons. See *Pinus sylvestris.* **R., ac'aroid,** see *Xanthorrhœa.* **R. of al'oes,** precipitate from hot aqueous solution of aloes. **R., Bot'any Bay,** see *Xanthorrhœa.* **R., Cayenne,** caoutchouc. **R. ce'rate,** see *Ceratum resinæ;* unguentum basilicon flavum. **R. of copai'ba,** residue after volatile oil is distilled from copaiba. **R., cow'die** or **cowrie,** see *Pinus damarra.* **R. of guai'ac,** guaiac. **R. of jal'ap,** extractum jalapæ resinosum. **R. of kalada'na,** kaladanæ resina. **R. of may'apple,** resina podophylli. **R. of New Holland,** see *Xanthorrhœa.* **R. plas'ter,** emplastrum adhæsivum; sticking-plaster. **R. of the spruce fir,** see *Pinus abies.* **R. of xanthorrhœ'a,** see *Xanthorrhœa.*

Resi'na (Ph. U. S.). Residue left after distilling off volatile oil from turpentine. Resin. See *Pinus sylvestris.* **R. abi'etis,** see *Pinus abies, Pinus picea.* **R. abi'etis hu'mida,** see *Pinus abies.* **R. abi'etis sicca,** see *Pinus abies.* **R. acaroï'des,** see *Xanthorrhœa.* **R. al'ba,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **R. al'ba hu'mida,** see *Pinus abies.* **R. ben'zoës,** benjamin. **R. Cayennen'sis,** caoutchouc. **R. copai'bæ** (Ph. U. S.), resin of copaiba. **R. copal',** copal. **R. dammar',** dammar. **R. draco'nis,** dragon's blood. **R. elas'tica,** caoutchouc. **R. el'emi,** elemi. **R. empyreumat'ica liq'uida,** tar. **R. fla'va,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **R. flu'ida Canadensis,** see *Pinus balsamea.* **R. jala'pæ,** extractum jalapæ resinosum. **R. junip'eri,** sandarac. **R. la'ricis,** see *Pinus larix.* **R. lentisci'na,** see *Pistachia lentiscus.* **R. liq'uida pi'ni balsam'eæ,** see *Pinus balsamea.* **R. liq'uida pi'ni la'ricis,** see *Pinus larix.* **R. lu'tea No'vi Bel'gii,** see *Xanthorrhœa.* **R. ni'gra,** colophonia. **R. pi'ni,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **R. pi'ni abi'etis sponte concreta,** see *Pinus abies.* **R. pi'ni empyreumat'ica liq'uida,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **R. podophyl'li,** *Resin of mayapple, R. of podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), *Podophyllin;* prepared from the powdered rhizome of podophyllum by the action of alcohol, muriatic acid, and water; see *Podophyllum peltatum.* Dose, gr. ¼ to gr. j. **R. scammo'nii** (Ph. U. S.), extractum scammonii. **R. strobili'na,** see *Pinus balsamea* and *Pinus mughos.* **R. terebin'thi,** see *Pistacia terebinthus.* **R. thap'siæ,** thapsia resin.

Resinatum, rez-in-at'um. Wine impregnated with resin, used by the ancients as a stomachic.

Resinocerum, rez-in-o-se'rum (*resine,* resin, *keros,* wax). *Rhetinoceron.* Mixture of resin and wax.

Resinosa, rez-in-o'sah. In pharmacy, resinous substances.

Resinous, rez'in-us. Containing resin; like resin.

Resistance, re-zis'tance. Terms used in electricity to denote the ratio of electromotive force to the current strength, the flow being supposed to be steady.

Resolutio, rez-o-lu'she-o. **R. et diabro'sis ventric'uli,** softening of the stomach. **R. membro'rum,** paralysis. **R. mor'bi,** resolution or disappearance of a disease, especially when without any critical evacuation. **R. nervo'rum,** paralysis. **R. ventric'uli autopep'tica,** softening of the stomach. **R. vi'rium,** dialysis.

Resolution, rez-o-lu'shun. Removal or disappearance, as of a disease. Resolution is one of the terminations of inflammation, in which the inflamed part returns gradually, and without suppuration, to the healthy condition. Certain inflammatory affections which terminate in this manner, as mumps, gout, rheumatism, and some forms of scrofula, have been termed resolving inflammations. Also looseness; weakness.

Resolvents, re-zol'vents (*resolvo,* to loosen, to dissipate). Discutients.

Resolving inflammations, re-zol'ving in-flam-ma'shuns. See *Resolution.* **R. pow'er,** capacity of a microscopic objective to show fine points.

Resonance, rez'o-nance (*re, sono,* to sound). Return of sound; resounding; reverberation of sounds. Thrilling of the voice, more loud than natural, or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health—as detected by auscultation. Thickened and hardened state of the lungs, caused either by a mass of crude tubercles or by inflammation, is generally considered to produce this phenomenon by rendering the lung a better conductor of the murmur of the voice in the bronchi. Hence the origin of the term *Bronchophony* (*bronchus, phone,* voice). Resonance is also used in the sense of resounding, as when the chest is said to be resonant on percussion. **R., vesiculotympanit'ic,** see *Vesiculotympanitic.* **R., vibra'tions of,** see *Sound.*

Resonant, rez'o-nant. Resounding. See *Resonance.*

Resonitus, re-zon'it-us. Contrafissura.

Resopy'rin. Compound of resorcin and antipyrine, in colorless crystals.

Resorbens, re-sor'bens (*re, sorbeo, sorptum,* to suck up). Absorbent.

Resorcin, re-sor'sin. Derivative of benzol; odorless, antiseptic, and antipyretic; yellowish-white crystalline powder formed by fusing different resins, as asafœtida, guaiacum, etc., with caustic alkalies, or synthetically from benzene. Used externally in cutaneous affections, diphtheria, whooping cough, etc., and in surgery in gauzes, sprays, injections, etc. A compound resembling carbolic acid in some of its properties. Its chemical name is metadioxybenzene.

Resor'cinol. Obtained by melting together equal parts of resorcin and iodoform. Used surgically as an antiseptic in chancres, ulcers, and wounds, and in

some cutaneous affections, as scabies, psoriasis, eczema, etc., as a dusting powder or in ointment.

Resorcin-phtalein, re-zor'sin-tal'e-in. Fluorescin.

Resorci'num. Resorcin.

Resorptio, re-sorp'she-o. Absorption; resorption.

R. cuta'nea, see *Absorption.* **R. cu'tis**, see *Absorption.*

Resorption, re-sorp'shun. Absorption of a fluid which has been previously deposited in a part, as of pus, blood, serum, etc. See *Absorption.*

Resorptive (re-sorp'tiv) **fe'ver.** Fever due to absorption of toxic material, as the hectic fever of phthisis.

Res'pirable (*respiro*, to breathe, *habilis*, fit). Capable of being breathed; adapted for respiration.

Respiramen, res-pir-am'en (*respiro*, to take breath). Respiration.

Respiramentum, res-pir-am-en'tum. Respiration.

Respiratio, res-pir-ah'she-o. Respiration. **R. abol'ita**, apnœa. **R. bre'vis**, dyspnœa. **R. diffic'ilis**, dyspnœa. **R. ster'tens**, stertor. **R. stertoro'sa**, see *Stertor.* **R. stertuo'sa**, stertor.

Respiration, res-pi-ra'shun. Function proper to animals, the object of which is to place the materials of the blood—the mixture of the venous blood with lymph and chyle—in contact with atmospheric air, in order that it may acquire the vivifying qualities which belong to arterial blood. The organs for executing this function are, in the mammalia, birds, and reptiles, the lungs. In man the respiration consists of mechanical and chemical phenomena. The mechanical are *Inspiration* and *Expiration.* The muscles concerned in respiration are the following (Chapman):

MUSCLES OF RESPIRATION.

ORDINARY.

Inspiration.	Expiration.
Diaphragm	Internal intercostals, osseous portion.
External intercostals.	
Internal intercostals, sternal portion	Triangularis sterni.
Scaleni	Infracostales.
Levatores costarum.	

AUXILIARY.

Serratus posticus superior	Oblique.
Accessorius	Transversalis.
Sterno-cleido-mastoid	Sacrolumbalis.
Levator anguli scapulæ.	
Trapezius, superior portion.	
Serratus magnus.	
Pectorales major, inferior portion.	
Pectorales minor.	

The evident chemical phenomena consist in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapor. In the healthy condition the respiration is easy, gentle, regular, and without noise. In man the respirations are generally about 35 per minute in the first year of life, 25 during the second, 20 at puberty, and 18 in the adult age. The chief ways in which the respirations may be rendered quicker or slower are the following, according to Brunton:

The respiratory movements may be quickened by	Excitement of nerves.	Stimulation of the vagus.
		Stimulation of optic nerve.
		Stimulation of acoustic nerve.
	Greater excitement of respiratory centre.	Action of brain (voluntary).
		Increased temperature of blood.
		Increased venosity of blood.
		Action of drugs.
The respiratory movements may be rendered slow by	Diminished excitement of respiratory centre.	Diminished venosity of blood.
		Action of drugs.
		Action of brain (voluntary).
	Nervous influences.	Paralysis of vagi.
		Stimulation of superior laryngeal nerves.
		Stimulation of inferior laryngeal nerves.
		Stimulation of nasal nerves.
		Stimulation of cutaneous nerves.
		Stimulation of splanchnic nerves.

The frequency of respiration in adults and children and at various ages has been thus arranged by Vierordt from various authorities:

In healthy adults, average, 16–18 respirations per minute; 20 (16–24) Hutchinson; 18 (Herman); 16 (Quetelet); 13.5 (Funke); 12 (Vierordt).

In the new-born, average, 35 (35.3); 44 (Quetelet); 41 (Gorham); 37 (Allix); 35 (Mignot); 33.5 (Monti); 30 (Valleix); 26.4 (A. Vogel).

In the first months of life, 40–35; 2d year, 28; 3d–4th years, 25; 6th–10th years, 28–20 (Valleix); 6½–14th years (boys), 24.9–21.5 (Rameaux); older boys, 24–16 (Valleix).

Frequency of respiration in various ages (Quetelet): newborn, 44; 5th year, 26; 15th–20th years, 20; 20th–25th years, 18.7; 25th–30th years, 16; 30th–50th years, 18.1.

Other influences exerted on the frequency of respiration may be stated, according to Guy: while standing the respirations are 22 to the minute; while sitting, 19; while lying down, 13. The new-born child breathes, when the body is in a vertical position, one-third more frequently. Ingestion of food increases the frequency of respiration; during digestion the frequency is 1.72 respirations per minute higher (if no nourishment had been taken seven hours previously); eating with or without wine increases frequency 1.22 (Vierordt). When dinner is omitted respiration is decreased one-half. Increase of temperature of the air decreases the respiration for 1° C. per minute about 0.054. At 8.47°, 12.16; at 19.4°, 11.57 respirations on an average were noted. A rise of the barometer increases the respiration about 0.74 per minute. Greater muscular exercise increases the frequency of respiration. In the sleeping adult the decrease in frequency of respiration amounts to about one-quarter (Quetelet).

The air of respiration has been divided into—1. the *residual air*, or that which cannot be expelled from the lungs, but remains after a full and forcible expiration, estimated at 120 cubic inches; 2. the *supplementary* or *reserve* air, or that which can be expelled by a forcible expiration after an ordinary outbreathing, valued at 130 cubic inches; 3. the *breath*, *tidal*, or *breathing* air, valued at 26 cubic inches; and 4. the *complementary* or *complemental* air, or that which can be inhaled after an ordinary inspiration, which amounts to 100 cubic inches. This estimate gives 250 cubic inches as the average volume of air which the chest contains after an ordinary inspiration. According to Hutchinson, the capacity of respiration in the adult increases about 60 cm. for every 1 cm. length of body in men; in women about 40 cm. The contents of the stomach have an influence to a certain extent, as large quantities of fluid decrease the quantity of the expiratory air 1 cm. for every 24 cm. of fluid. The temperature of expired air (Aschenbrandt) is as follows: At 8–12° C. the air, while passing through the nose, is brought up to the temperature of 30–31° C., and the temperature increased ½° higher than when breathing through the nose (Semon). The average temperature of expired air is 29–31° (23–24°, Semon; 37.3°, Brunner and Valentin; others, 36–37°). **R., abdom'inal**, diaphragmatic respiration. **R., artific'ial**, attempt to supply the place of natural respiration when the latter is in abeyance from any cause, as asphyxia. **R., Biot's**, see *Biot.* **R., bron'chial**, sound of air passing through the bronchi. **R., bronchovesic'ular**, morbid modification of the respiratory murmur, having more or less of the characters of the bronchial and vesicular respiration combined. It denotes incomplete solidification of the lung, as from the presence of tubercle. **R., cav'ernous**, sound made by air in its passage through cavities in the lungs. **R. of the cells**, respiratory murmur. **R., Cheyne-Stokes**, consists of a rhythmical increase of respirations from shallow to strong and deep, and then receding again to feeble, and ceasing temporarily. **R., cogged-wheel**, jerking respiration. **R., cos'tal**, respiration in which the movements of the ribs predominate over abdominal movements. **R., diaphragmat'ic**, respiration produced principally by the diaphragm. **R., interrupt'ed**, jerking respiration. **R., jerk'ing**, *Interrupted*, *Cogged-wheel*, or *Wavy respiration.* When the murmur of inspiration, in place of being continuous, is interrupted as by starts, it is called jerking. It is concomitant of incipient pleurisy, pleurodynia, spasmodic asthma, and tuberculosis of the lung, with corresponding pleuritic adhesion. **R., post'ural,**

see *Ready method.* **R., prone,** see *Ready method.* **R., proof,** Docimasia pulmonum. **R., pu'erile,** see *Puerile.* **R., vagi'nal,** the movement of rise and fall of the vagina under the influence of similar movements on the part of the diaphragm. **R., vesiculobron'chial,** bronchovesicular respiration. **R., wa'vy,** jerking respiration.

Respirator. res'pi-ra-tor. Various instruments under this name have been contrived for the purpose of tempering the air before it reaches the lungs in winter, being made of several layers of fine wire tissue. A charcoal respirator has been devised to act as a kind of air-filter and prevent noxious effluvia from entering the lungs. The air is said to be made several degrees warmer in this way.

Respiratorium ventris, res-pir-at-o're-um ven'tris. Diaphragm.

Respiratory, res'pir-at-o-re. Appertaining to respiration. An epithet applied to the murmur heard by auscultation in a healthy adult during inspiration and expiration. It marks the entrance of the air into the cells and its passage out of them. See *Murmur.* **R. bron'chiole,** same as lobular bronchial tube. **R. bun'dle,** solitary funiculus. **R. cav'ities,** see *Cavities, respiratory.* **R. gan'glia,** see *Encephalon.* **R. glot'tis,** posterior part of glottis. **R. nerve, exter'nal,** see *Thoracic nerves.* **R. nerve of the face,** facial nerve. **R. nerve, superior,** spinal nerve. **R. nerves, inter'nal,** diaphragmatic nerves. **R. pe'riod,** the time from the commencement of one inspiration to the occurrence of the next. If this period be regarded as four seconds, a half second, it has been considered, may be occupied in health by inspiration, a half second in expiration, and two seconds in repose. **R. pulse,** see *Pulse, respiratory.* **R. quo'tient,** ratio of oxygen inspired by the lungs to that expired by them in the form of carbonic acid. **R. re'gion of nose,** inferior part of nasal cavity, not including the olfactory region. **R. tract,** middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that whence the respiratory nerves originate; see *Nerves.*

Responsibility, res-pon-sib-il'it-e. State of being responsible. The term in medical jurisprudence usually embraces the question of sound mental condition and capability of acting properly.

Resta (res'tah) **bo'vis.** Ononis spinosa.

Restagnatio, res-tag-nah'she-o (*re, stagno, stagnatum,* to overflow). Eructation.

Restaurans, res'taw-rans. Analeptic; corroborant.

Restaurantia, res-taw-ran'she-ah. Analeptics; restorative medicines.

Restauratio, res-taw-rah'she-o (*restauro,* to repair). Restoration of strength after disease or great fatigue. Return of the organs to their normal condition, *Recovery, Recuperation, Reparation.* **R. vi'rum,** restoration of strength.

Resthar'row. Ononis spinosa.

Restibrachium, res-te-brak'e-um (*restis,* rope, *brachium,* arm). Inferior peduncle of cerebellum. Also called myelobrachium.

Restiform, res'te-form (*restis,* rope, *forma,* shape). Shaped like a rope, as the corpora restiformia, restiform bodies. **R. pro'cess,** coracoid.

Restitutio, res-te-tu'she-o (*restituo, restitutum,* to set up again). Reduction; restoration. **R. an'imæ,** resuscitation. **R. ad in'tegrum,** complete restoration to a healthy condition. **R. organ'ica,** plastic surgery. **R. par'tium deperdita'rum,** plastic surgery.

Restitution, res-te-tu'shun (*re, statuo,* to place). Act by which, after the head is born, the child's face turns again to the side of the pelvis toward which it was directed at the beginning of labor.

Restlessness, rest'less-ness. Agitation.

Restoration, res-tor-a'shun. Recovery of health.

Restorative, res-tor'a-tiv. Analeptic; corroborant.

Restraint neuroses, re-straint' nu-ro'sees. See *Inhibitory.*

Restrictio intestini recti (re-strik'she-o in-tes-te'ne rek'te) or **a'ni** (*re, stringo,* to tighten). Stricture of the rectum.

Resumptivum, re-zump-te'vum (*re, sumo,* to take). Any agent calculated to restore flesh and strength to one who has been reduced.

Resumptivus, re-zump-te'vus (*re, sumo, sumptum,* to take). Causing to resume or restore, as the strength.

Resumptorius, re-zump-to're-us. Resumptivus.

Resupinate, re-su'pin-ate (*re, supinoo,* to lie back). Appearing as if turned upside down.

Resurrec'tionist (*re, surgo,* to arise). *Resurrection man, Body-snatcher.* An individual who violates the sanctuary of the grave to obtain subjects for dissection.

Resurrection- man. (rez-ur-rek'shun) Resurrectionist.

Resuscitation, re-sus-se-ta'shun (*resuscito,* to move up, to stir up anew). *Revivification.* Restoration of persons, apparently dead, to life. See *Asphyxia, Suffocation,* and *Drowning, resuscitation from.*

Retardation, re-tar-da'shun (*retardo,* to retard). The act of impeding; term used in obstetrics to denote delay in expulsion of the fœtus.

Retch'ing. Vomiturition.

Re'te (net). Interlacing and decussation of blood-vessels, lymphatics, fibres, and nerves when they form a kind of network. Plexus. Epiploon. **R. acromia'le,** network of vessels formed by anastomosis between acromial thoracic artery and acromial branches of transverse scapular artery. **R. arterio'sum cap'itis,** network of arteries over upper part of cranium, formed by anastomosis of frontal, temporal, and occipital arteries. **R. arterio'sum facie'i,** formed by end branches of facial, infraorbital, ophthalmic, and internal maxillary arteries. **R. articula're cu'biti,** network of arteries around the elbow-joint, given off by superior and inferior profunda and arteries anastomosing above the joint, and anterior and posterior recurrent, radial, and interosseous recurrent below the joint. **R. articula're ge'nu,** network of arteries around the knee-joint. **R. calca'neum,** network of arteries on ball of heel, formed by branches from malleolar and calcanean arteries. **R. carpe'um,** carpal arches. **R. car'pi dorsa'le,** posterior carpal arch. **R. car'pi vola're,** anterior carpal arch. **R. cubita'le,** rete articulare cubiti. **R. dorsa'lis pe'dis,** network of arteries on posterior part of foot, formed by branches from tarsal and metatarsal arteries, communicating by perforating branches with the palmar arch. **R. ma'jus,** gastrocolic epiploon. **R. malleola're exter'num,** network of arteries around the external malleolus, composed of branches from the external malleolar, tarsal, and anterior and posterior peroneal arteries. **R. malleola're inter'num,** network of arteries around the internal malleolus, formed by branches from the internal malleolar to the internal tarsal arteries. **R. Malpigh'ii,** corpus mucosum. **R. mirab'ile,** name given to the ramifications and anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain. In a general manner the term has been applied to the dense, interlacing network of capillary vessels made by the sudden breaking up of larger vessels. **R. muco'sum,** corpus mucosum. **R. tar'seum dorsa'le,** network consisting of branches of tarsal arteries on back of the foot. **R. tes'tis,** an irregular plexus or network formed by the communication of the vasa recta, tubuli or ductuli recti, tubuli seminiferi recti, at the upper and back part of the testicle. These vasa recta are sent out at the back part of the testicle, from the convoluted seminal tubes; the rete vasculosum testis sends out from twelve to eighteen straight tubes, called vasa efferentia, which convey the semen from the testis to the epididymus. **R. veno'sum dorsa'le ma'nûs,** network giving off veins on the back of the hands. **R. veno'sum dorsa'le pe'dis,** plexus of veins on the dorsum pedis. **R. veno'sum vola're manûs,** plexus giving off veins on palmar surface of the hand.

Retentio, re-ten'she-o. Retention. **R. a'ërea,** dyspnœa. **R. alvi'na,** constipation. **R. bi'lis,** retention or suppression of the biliary secretion. **R. flux'ûs hæmorrhoïda'lis,** suppression of the hemorrhoidal flux. **R. fœ'tûs,** dystocia. **R. lac'tis,** retention or

suppression of the lacteal secretion. **R. lochio'rum,** retention or suppression of the lochial discharge. **R. men'sium,** see *Amenorrhœa.* **R. sper'matis,** retention or suppression of the spermatic secretion. **R. sudo'ris,** retention or suppression of the secretion of sweat.

Retention, re-ten'shun (*re, teneo,* to hold, to hold back). Accumulation of solid or liquid substance in canals intended for its excretion, or in a reservoir intended to contain it for a short period. **R. cyst,** *Retention tumor, Dilatation cyst* or *tumor;* cystic formation having its origin in obstruction and dilatation of the larger gland-ducts, and retention of the natural secretion in a modified form. **R. tu'mor,** retention cyst. **R. of urine,** disease in which the urine accumulated in the bladder cannot be evacuated, or, at least, cannot be passed without extreme difficulty. In the former case the retention is said to be complete; in the latter, incomplete. Many writers have distinguished three degrees of this affection, to which they have given the names dysury, strangury, and ischury. Retention of urine may depend upon loss of contractility, paralysis of the bladder, etc., or on some obstacle to the passing of the urine, as in cases of pressure of the womb on the bladder, of tumors in its vicinity, foreign bodies in its cavity, inflammation of the urethra, swelling of the prostate, stricture, etc. The pain is extremely violent, and the bladder may be found distended above the pubis.

Retia (pl. of **Rete**) **uteri,** re'te-ah u'te-re. See *Uterus.*

Reticular, re-tik'u-lar (*reticulum*). *Retiform.* Resembling a net. Epithet applied to many structures in the body, as reticular cartilage. **R. bod'y,** corpus mucosum. **R. forma'tion,** network of longitudinal and transverse fibres occupying the medulla oblongata anteriorly and laterally and reaching up to the pons. **R. lam'ina,** membrane resembling a network reaching over the region of the outer hair-cells of the organ of Corti. **R. lay'er of skin,** deeper part of corium, in which are the hair-follicles and several glands, situate below the papillary layer. **R. lay'ers,** molecular layers. **R. pro'cess of spi'nal cord,** extension of gray matter, resembling a net, into the lateral column of the cord. **R. sub'stance,** cellular tissue. **R. tis'sue,** cellular tissue; adenoid tissue. **R. white sub'stance,** arrangement of white fibres resembling a net on the upper part of the uncinate brain convolution.

Reticularia officinalis, re-tik-u-lah're-ah of-fis-in-al'is. Lichen pulmonarius.

Reticulated, re-tik'u-la-ted. Having net-like meshes.

Reticulum, ret-ik'u-lum (dim. of **Rete**). *Bonnet* or *Honeycomb bag* or *stomach.* Second stomach of the ruminant animal. See also *Epiploon* and *Rete.* Also delicate framework of adenoid tissue supporting the proper nervous substance of the brain and spinal cord. **R. cuta'neum,** rete mucosum. **R. muco'sum,** rete mucosum.

Retiform, ret'e-form (*rete, forma,* shape). Reticular. **R. tis'sue,** adenoid tissue.

Retina, ret'in-ah (*rete,* a net). A soft, pulpy, grayish, semitransparent, very thin membrane extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline, embracing the vitreous humor and lining the choroid, without, however, adhering to either of these parts. It terminates by a defined edge—margo dentatus—at the posterior extremities of the ciliary processes. It is constituted, according to most anatomists, by the expansion of the optic nerve. The retina appears to be formed of several laminæ so joined together that it is difficult to discriminate them. It is now generally considered to consist of ten layers, which have received the following names, from within outward: 1. Membrana limitans interna; 2. Fibrous layer, consisting of nerve-fibres; 3. Vesicular layer, consisting of nerve-cells; 4. Inner molecular or granular layer; 5. Inner nuclear layer; 6. Outer molecular or granular layer; 7. Outer nuclear layer; 8. Membrana limitans externa; 9. Layer of rods and cones (Jacob's membrane or bacillary layer); 10. Pigmentary layer or tapetum nigrum. The thin layer of transparent nucleated cells continued from the indented border, near the outer ledge of the ciliary processes, is called the pars ciliaris retinæ.

The retina is the essential organ of vision; on it the images of objects are impressed. Both it and the optic nerve are devoid of general sensibility. The nerve of general sensibility distributed to the eye is the fifth pair. The retina is liable to various morbid conditions, as hyperæmia, inflammation—*retinitis*—apoplexy, anæmia, atrophy, fatty degeneration, tumors, embolism of its central artery, separation or detachment, etc. **R., anæ'mia of,** a peculiar pallid condition of the retina dependent on contraction of the retinal vessels. It has sometimes been termed epilepsy of the retina, when occurring during an epileptic attack. **R., at'rophy of,** an occasional result of inflammation of the structures of the eye, glaucoma, etc. It may be partial or complete, and accompanied with degeneration and atrophy of the optic nerve. **R., detach'ment of,** disconnection from the choroid. **R., em'bolism of the cen'tral ar'tery of,** a condition produced by obstruction from emboli, characterized by sudden and total blindness, and usually dependent on valvular disease of the left side of the heart. **R., ep'ilepsy of,** see *Retina, anæmia of.* **R., glio'ma of,** see *Glioma.* **R., ischæ'mia of,** ischæmia retinæ. **R., physiolog'ical mid'dle point of,** fovea centralis. **R., separa'tion of,** detachment of the retina from excessive elongation of the coats of the eye in severe myopia, diminution in the bulk of the vitreous humor, tumors, effusion, etc.

Retinacula, ret-in-ak'u-lah. See *Retinaculum.* **R. cu'tis,** bundles of connective tissue extending from deep layers of the skin to the superficial and deep fasciæ. **R. of ileocæ'cal valve,** see *Fræna of the valve of Bauhin.* **R. Morgagn'ii,** see *Fræna of the valve of Bauhin.* **R. patel'læ,** bands extending from the tibia to the ligamentum patellæ. **R. ten'dinum,** ligamenta vaginalia. **R. val'vulæ co'li,** frena of the ileocæcal valve. **R. of Weit'brecht,** bands of tissue on the neck of the trochanter of the femur.

Retinaculum, ret-in-ak'u-lum (*re, teneo,* to hold, to hold back). A surgical instrument formerly used in the operation of castration and in that of hernia to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum. Retinacula are also band-like extensions of a cellulomembranous structure which seem to suspend the ovum in the follicle of De Graaf. They correspond to the chalazæ of the egg of the bird. See *Bride.* **R. ligamen'ti arcua'ti,** external lateral ligament of the knee. **R. muscula're ten'dinis subscapula'ris majo'ris,** brachiocapsularis. **R. peroneo'rum supe'rius,** external annular ligament on the ankle, the fascia stretching from the external malleolus to the calcaneum, embracing the tendons of peroneus longus and brevis. **R. ten'dinum peroneo'rum,** the ligamentous sheaths that retain *in situ* at the outer ankle the tendons of the peroneal muscles.

Ret'inal. Relating or appertaining to the retina. **R. ap'oplexy,** see *Retinitis.* **R. field of vis'ion,** expanse perceived by the eye when at rest and all external light is excluded. **R. hori'zon,** name given by Helmholtz to the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball. **R. pur'ple,** rhodopsin; pigment found during life in outer segments of retinal rods. **R. red,** retinal purple.

Retinitis, ret-in-e'tis (*retina, itis*). *Inflammatio retinæ.* Inflammation of the retina. When it occurs, it is usually an accompaniment of other ophthalmic affections. When there is an extreme tendency to extravasation of blood into the retina, the affection is called *Retinitis apoplectica, Retinal apoplexy.* Retinitis may be associated with syphilis, and is then called *Retinitis syphilitica.* When this form is confined to the region of the yellow spot and has a marked tendency to recur, it is termed *Central recurrent retinitis.* A form of retinitis often met with in Bright's disease of the kidney is designated *Retinitis albuminurica, Nephritic retinitis. R. leucæmica* is an affection of the retina connected with leucocythæmia. *R. pigmentosa*

is characterized by a deposit of black pigment in the retina, which encroaches on the field of vision, the patient seeing better in the daytime than at night. In *Retinitis nyctalopica* the patient's vision is better in the dusk than in the bright light. In *R. hæmorrhagica* there is infiltration of the nerve-fibre layer by extravasation, congestion of the veins, etc. **R. albuminu'rica**, see *Retinitis*. **R. apoplec'tica**, see *Retinitis*. **R., cen'tral recur'rent**, see *Retinitis*. **R., diabet'ic**, retinitis occurring in diabetes. **R. hæmorrhag'ica**, see *Retinitis*. **R. leucæm'ica**, see *Retinitis*. **R., nephrit'ic**, see *Retinitis*. **R. nyctalop'ica**, see *Retinitis*. **R. paralyt'ica**, condition of the retina usually found in general paralysis. **R. pigmento'sa**, see *Retinitis*. **R. syphilit'ica**, see *Retinitis*.

Retinol, ret'in-ol. Product of destructive distillation of resin of pine or fir; yellowish oily liquid, employed as a solvent agent for a number of remedies, as aristol, iodol, cocaine, carbolic acid, creasote, some of the alkaloids, etc., or from its own therapeutic value in combination with other substances. Internally, antiseptic.

Retinoscopy, ret-in-os'ko-pe (*retina, skopeo*, to view). Examination of the retina.

Retinus, ret'in-us. Reticular.

Retort, re-tort' (*re, torqueo, tortum*, to bend back). Vessels, commonly of glass or earthenware, employed in distillation.

Retraction, re-trak'shun (*retraho*, to draw back). State of a part when drawn toward the centre of the body or backward; as retraction of the testicles. Sometimes it is used synonymously with shortening or drawing up, as in retraction of the thigh.

Retractor, re-trak'tor. Piece of muslin split into two tails, applied around the bone or bones to prevent the soft parts from being injured by the saw. **R. an'guli o'ris**, buccinator. **R. glot'tidis**, genio-epiglotticus. **R. mus'cle of eye**, an infundibular muscle—the choanoid muscle—retracting the eyeball. **R. rec'ti**, rectococcygeus. **R. ure'thræ**, occasional muscular band passing from tuberosity of ischium to corpus cavernosum urethræ. **R. u'teri**, small non-striped muscle-fibres extending from the uterus to the sacrum within the retro-uterine folds.

Retrahens auris, ret'rah-hens awr'is (*retraho*, to draw back). Consists of one or more small fasciculi, or fleshy, thin, somewhat irregular fibres, situate behind the ear; attached to the mastoid process, and passing horizontally forward, to terminate at the convexity formed by the concha of the ear. If this muscle had any use, it would carry the ear backward.

Retrimenta vesicæ, ret-re-men'tah ves-e'sa. Urine.

Retrimentum, ret-re-men'tum (dregs, *re, tero*, to cleanse as by rubbing). Excrement.

Re'tro (L.). In composition, behind, backward.

Retro-action, ret'ro-ak'shun. Action opposed to preceding action.

Retrocedent, ret-ro-se'dent. Relapsing; going back.

Retroceps, ret'ro-seps (*retro, capio*, to take). Form of obstetric forceps which grasps the back portion of the fœtal head.

Retrocession, ret-ro-sesh'un (*retrocedo*, to give place). Act of going back; disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, eruption, etc. from the outer part of the body to the inner.

Retrocessus, ret-ro-ses'sus. Retrocession.

Retroclavicularis, ret-ro-klav-ik-u-lar'is. Sternoclavicularis posticus.

Retroclusion, ret-ro-klu'zhun (*retro, claudo*, to close). Method of acupressure in which the pin is passed through the tissue, then over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

Retrocollic (ret-ro-kol'lik) **spasm** (*retro, collum*, neck). Spasm of muscles of the back of the neck.

Retrodeviation, ret-ro-de-ve-a'shun. Displacement backward of uterus.

Retroflexio uteri, ret-ro-fleks'e-o u'ter-e (*retro, flecto, flexum*, to bend). See *Retroversio uteri*.

Retrograde, ret'ro-grade (*retrogradior*, to go backward). Going back.

Retrogressus, ret-ro-gres'sus (same etymon). Retrocession.

Retro-insular convolutions, ret'ro-in'su-lar con-vo-lu'shuns. Temporoparietal convolutions lying within fissure of Sylvius.

Retrojection, ret-ro-jek'shun (*retro, jaceo*, to throw). Washing a cavity or canal from within outward.

Retromalle'olar fos'sæ. Depressions behind malleoli on either side of tendo Achillis.

Retromax'illary re'gion. Parotid fossa.

Retro-ocular, ret'ro-ok'u-lar (*retro, oculus*). Situate behind the eyeball.

Retro-œsophageal, ret'ro-e-sof-aj-e'al. Behind the œsophagus, as in the areolar tissue—retro-œsophageal abscesses, for example.

Retroperitoneal, ret-ro-per-e-to-ne'al. Relating or belonging to internal parts behind the peritoneum, as retroperitoneal hernia.

Retropharyngeal, ret-ro-far-in-je'al (*retro, pharynx*, pharynx). Relating to parts behind the pharynx—as retropharyngeal abscess, an abscess in the areolar tissue behind the pharynx.

Retroposition, ret-ro-po-zish'un. Displacement of uterus backward, but without flexion or version.

Retropulsion, ret-ro-pul'shun. Pushing or forcing back of fœtal head in labor; also disorder of locomotion observed in paralysis agitans, in which a tendency to walk backward exists.

Retrosternal, ret-ro-stur'nal. Situate behind the sternum.

Retrotarsal (ret-ro-tar'sal) **fold**. Fornix of conjunctiva.

Retro-uterine, ret'ro-u'ter-in (*retro, uterus*). Behind the uterus, as retro-uterine abscess, an abscess seated behind the uterus. **R.-u. hæmat'ocele**, tumor consisting of blood situate behind the uterus in the pouch of Douglas.

Retrovaccination, ret-ro-vak-sin-a'shun (*retro, vaccination*). Vaccination with matter obtained from the cow after inoculating the animal with vaccine matter from the human subject.

Retroversio uteri, ret-ro-vur'she-o u'ter-e (*retro, verto, versum*, to turn). *Retroversion of the uterus*. A change in the position of the uterus so that the fundus of the organ is turned toward the concavity of the sacrum while the neck is directed toward the symphysis pubis. This displacement is commonly attended with constipation, tenesmus, and retention of urine. The usual period of occurrence is between the third and fourth months of pregnancy, before the uterus has escaped above the superior aperture of the pelvis. Simple inclination or bending of the uterus backward is called *Retroflexion of the uterus*, *Reflexio uteri*; not unfrequently, however, this term is employed synonymously with retroversion of the uterus.

Retrover'sion. See *Retroversio*.

Ret'zius, cave of. Space sometimes existing between the two layers of subserous tissue in front of the bladder. **R., fi'bres of**, structure resembling a thread seen in the cells of Dieters and running longitudinally through them. **R., stri'æ of**, lines of brownish color extending almost parallel to the external surface of the enamel of the tooth, indicating the stages of deposit.

Reünio, re-u'ne-o (*re, unio*, to unite). Synthesis. Union of parts that have been separated. **R. par'tium separata'rum**, see *Synthesis*. **R. per pri'mam intentio'nem**, see *Intention*. **R. per secun'dam intentio'nem**, see *Intention*. **R. vaso'rum**, anastomosis.

Reu'nion. See *Reunio*.

Reuss's test. Test consisting in treating ptomatropines with sulphuric acid and oxidizing agents, which give the odor of blossoms.

Revaccination, re-vak-sin-a'shun. See *Vaccina*.

Revalenta Arabica, rev-al-en'tah a-rab'e-kah. See *Ervum*.

Revellent, re-vel'lent (*re, vello*, to pluck). Derivative.

Reverberation, re-vur-bur-a'shun (*reverbero*, to beat back). Resonance.

Rever'din's meth'od. Operation of skin-grafting.

Reversion, re-vur'shun (*reverto*, to turn back). A turning back. Return to a former type.

Revery, rev'er-e. Aphelxia.

Revivification, re-viv-e-fe-ka'shun (*re*, *vivo*, to live, *facio*, to make). Resuscitation.

Reviviscence, re-viv-is'sense. Renewal of life. Awakening from torpidity in animals after hibernation.

Revul'sant. Revellent.

Revulsion, re-vul'shun. Act of turning the principle of a disease from the part in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients, vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, etc. are often used for this purpose. See *Derivation*.

Revulsive, re-vul'siv. Derivative. **R. bleed'ing,** see *Bloodletting*.

Revulsorius, re-vul-so're-us. Derivative.

Rex amarorum, reks am-ar-o'rum (king of bitters). Bitter shrub of the Moluccas, used in cholera, pleurisy, etc. **R. metallo'rum,** aurum.

Reybard's su'ture. Interrupted or loop suture, used to unite wounds of intestines. A small disk of wood is placed in the intestine and fastened by sutures; when the sutures become absorbed, the disk passes by stool.

Rezzle. Wheeze.

Rha (*ra*, *re*, called, however, after the Rha or Wolga in Pontus). Rheum.

Rhabarbarum, rhab'ar-bar-um (*rha*, *barbaros*, foreign). Rheum. **R. al'bum,** Convolvulus Mechoacan. **R. antiquo'rum,** Rheum Rhaponticum. **R. dioscor'idis,** Rheum Rhaponticum. **R. monacho'rum,** Rumex patientia. **R. ni'grum,** Convolvulus jalapa. **R. pau'perum,** thalictron. **R. plebeio'rum,** see *Rhamnus frangula*. **R. Siber'icum,** rheum. **R. Tartar'icum,** rheum. **R. Tur'cicum,** rheum.

Rhabditis, rhab-de'tis (*rhabdos*, rod). Generic name of small nematoid worms. **R. genita'lis,** minute round worm which has been found in urine. **R. stercora'lis,** anguillula stercoralis.

Rhabdoïdes (rhab-do-e'dees) **sutu'ra** (*rhabdos*, rod or staff, *eidos*, resemblance). Sagittal suture.

Rhabdomyoma, rhab-do-me-o'mah (*rhabdos*, stripe, *myoma*). Myoma involving the striped muscular fibres.

Rhabdonema strongyloïdes, rhab-do-na'mah strongil-o-e'dees (*rhabdos*, rod, *nema*, thread). Anguillula intestinalis.

Rhachetæ, rhak-e'te. Rhachitæ.

Rhachetrum, rhak'a-trum (*rhachetron*, *rhachis*, spine). Middle of the spine.

Rhachiæi, rhak-e-e'e. Rhachitæ.

Rhachiagra, rhak-e'ag-rah. Rachisagra.

Rhachialgia, rhak-e-al'je-ah. Pain in the spine; spinal irritation.

Rhachialgitis, rhak-e-al-je'tis (*rhachis*, spine, *itis*). Spinal irritation; myelitis.

Rhachiasmus, rhak-e-as'mus (*rhachis*, spine). Name given by M. Hall to the first symptoms of epilepsy, made up of spasmodic action of muscles at the back of the neck.

Rhachidagra, rhak-id'ag-rah. Pain in the spine; spinal irritation.

Rhachiocampsis, rhak-e-o-kamp'sis (*rhachis*, *kampsis*, bending). Curvature of the spine.

Rhachiochysis, rhak-e-ok'is-is (*rhachis*, spine, *chusis*, gathering). Accumulation of water in the spinal cord.

Rhachiocyphosis, rhak-e-o-sif-o'sis. Gibbosity; hump.

Rhachiodynia, rhak-e-o-din'e-ah (*rhachis*, *odune*, pain). Pain in the vertebral column.

Rhachiomyelitis, rhak-e-o-me-el-e'tis (*rhachis*, *myelitis*). Myelitis.

Rhachiomyelophthisis, rhak-e-o-me-el-o-te'sis (*rhachis*, *muelos*, marrow). Tabes dorsalis.

Rhachioparalysis, rhak-e-o-par-al'is-is (*rhachis*, spine, *paralysis*). Paraplegia.

Rhachiophy'ma (*rhachis*, *phuma*, growth). Tumor of the spine.

Rhachioplegia, rhak-e-o-plej'e-ah (*rhachis*, *plege*, a stroke). Paraplegia.

Rhachioscolio'ma (*rhachis*, *scolioma*). Lateral curvature of the spine.

Rhachioscoliosis, rhak-e-o-scol-e-o'sis (*rhachis*, *scoliosis*). Lateral curvature of the spine.

Rhachiostrophosis, rhak-e-o-stro-fo'sis (*rhachis*, *strepho*, to turn). Deviation of the vertebral column.

Rhachiotomus (rhak-e-ot'om-us) or **Rhach'iotome** (*rhachis*, *tome*, incision). Instrument for opening the vertebral column.

Rhachiot'omy. Incision into the spine.

Rhachipagia, rhak-e-paj'e-ah (*rhachis*, *pegnumi*, to fasten). Monstrous union of two fœtuses, being connected at the spine.

Rhachiparalysis, rhak-e-par-al'is-is (*rhachis*, *paralysis*). Paraplegia.

Rhachiphyma. Rhachiophyma.

Rhachirrheuma, rhak-ir-roo'mah (*rhachis*, *rheuma*, a defluxion, rheumatism). Lumbago.

Rhachis, rhak'is. Vertebral column. **R. na'si,** line formed by junction of lateral surfaces of the nose.

Rhachisagra, rhak-is'ag-rah. Pain in the spine; spinal irritation.

Rhachis'chisis (*rhachis*, *schizo*, to cleave). Incomplete formation of the spinal column, an opening into the spinal canal remaining, due to deficiency of the arches.

Rhachitæ, rhak-e'te (*rhachis*, spine). Muscles of the spine.

Rhachites, rhak-e'tees (*rhachites*, *muelos*, marrow). Spinal; medulla spinalis. See also *Rachitis* (*rachites*, *nosos*).

Rhachit'ic (*rhachiticus*). Relating to rhachitis.

Rhachi'tis. Rickets; rachitis. **R. adulto'rum,** mollities ossium. **R. spina'lis,** inflammation of the spine; pain in the spine.

Rhachitismus, rhak-it-iz'mus (*rhachis*). Rachitis.

Rhacho'ma (*rhachoo*, to wrinkle). Rhacoma; rhagades.

Rhachosis, rhak-o'sis. Rachosis.

Rhachus (rhak'us) or **Rha'cus** (*rachoo*, to wrinkle). A wrinkle; laceration of the skin; lacerated ulcer.

Rhaco'ma (*rhakos*, a rent or tear). Chap; excoriation; pendulousness of the scrotum.

Rhaco'sis. Condition of rhacoma.

Rha'cous (*rhakoo*, torn). Torn, corrugated, or wrinkled.

Rhæbauchen, rhe-bau'ken (*rhaibos*, crooked, *auchen*, neck). Wry neck; torticollis.

Rhæbocrania, rhe-bo-cran'e-ah (*rhaibos*, crooked, *kranion*, skull). Torticollis.

Rhæbodere, rhe-bo'der-e (*rhaibos*, crooked, *dere*, neck). Torticollis.

Rhæboscelia, rhe-bo-skel'e-ah (*rhaibos*, crooked, *skelos*, leg). Crookedness of the legs.

Rhæbosis, rhe-bo'sis (*rhaibos*, crooked, *osis*). Crookedness, as of the legs.

Rhæo'ma (*rhakos*, torn). Rhagades. Also flaccid, pendulous state of scrotum.

Rhagades (rhag-ah'dees) or **Rhaga'dia** (*rhagas*, fissure). Ruptures, chaps, or narrow and long ulcers which form near the origin of mucous membranes, especially around the anus, usually due to syphilitic virus. See *Fissure*.

Rhage. Suffix denoting violent rupture or discharge, as in Hemor*rhage*, etc. Also a fissure.

Rhages, rhag'ees (*rhax*, grape). Uvæ passæ.

Rhagicus, rhaj'ik-us (*rhachikos*). Grape-like. See *Rhagoïdes*.

Rhagoideitis, rha-goy-di'tis (*rhagoides*, *tunica*, *itis*). Uveitis.

Rhagoïdes, rha-go-e'dees (*rhax*, berry, grape, *eidos*, resemblance.) Grape-like, as *Tunica rhagoïdes*; the uvea. Also the choroid coat of the eye.

Rhagus, rhag'us (*ragos*). Wrinkle.

Rham'negin or **Rhamnegi'na.** Glucoside dis-

covered in buckthorn berries; similar to rhamnin excepting its solubility in cold water.

Rham'netin. Substance produced by action of dilute acids upon rhamnin.

Rhamni baccæ, rham'ni bak'se. See *Rhamnus.* **R. Purschia'ni cor'tex** (Ph. B.), dried bark of Rhamnus Purshianus, Cascara sagrada. **R. suc'cus,** see *Rhamnus.*

Rham'nin. Crystallizable glucoside extracted from buckthorn berries.

Rhamnocathart'in. Bitter active principle of buckthorn berries; yellow and amorphous.

Rhamnoxan'thin. Frangulin.

Rhamnus, rham'nus (*rhamnos*). Family Rhamnaceæ. The berries—*Rhamni baccæ*—have a faint, disagreeable odor and bitterish, nauseous taste. Their juice—*Rhamni succus*—is cathartic, and excites gripping, which must be obviated by the use of diluents. The name *Cathartin, Cathartic acid,* has been given to a purgative principle derived from the buckthorn. **R. alater'nus,** the leaves have been used as detergents and astringents, as a gargle especially. **R. Caroliniа'na,** buckthorn of Southern U. S. **R. cathart'icus,** purging buckthorn; blackthorn. **R. fran'gula,** *Black alder.* All the parts of this tree, as well as of the common alder, are astringent and bitter. The bark is most so. The inner, yellow bark of the trunk or root, once called *rhabarbarum plebeiorum,* is a cathartic; has been employed as an anthelmintic. **R. Hispan'icus,** R. alaternus. **R. infecto'rius** produces French berries. **R. juju'ba,** see *Jujube.* **R. lo'tus,** see *Jujube.* **R. Purshia'nus,** shrub growing on northwestern coast of U. S. The dried bark is used medicinally under the name rhamni purshianæ cortex or cascara sagrada. See *Cascara.* **R. ziz'iphus,** Ziziphus vulgaris; see *Jujube.*

Rhan'ter (*rhanter,* a sprinkler). The greater canthus.

Rhaphanedon, rhaf-an-e'don. Raphanedron.

Rhaphania, rhaf-an'e-ah. Raphania.

Rhaphanis, rhaf'an-is. Raphanus hortensis.

Rhaphanus, rhaf'an-us. Rapa; Raphanus hortensis.

Rhaphe, rhaf'a. Suture.

Rhaphidagogus, rhaf-id-ag-o'gus (*rhaphis,* needle, *ago,* to lead). Porte-aguille.

Rhaphion, rhaf'e-on (*rhaphion,* dim. of *rhaphis*). Needle.

Rhaphis, rhaf'is (*rhaphis*). Needle.

Rhaphosymphysis, rhaf-o-sim'fis-is (*rhaphe,* suture, *sumphusis,* union.) Union by suture—as of cranial bones.

Rhaphus, rhaf'us (*rhaphos*). Rapa.

Rhaphys, rhaf'is (*rhaphus*). Rapa; Raphanus hortensis.

Rhaponticum, rhap-on'tik-um (*rha,* rhubarb, of Pontus). Rheum rhaponticum. **R. vulga're,** Centaurea centaurium.

Rhaps (*rhapus*). Raphanus hortensis.

Rha'pys (*rhapus*). Raphanus hortensis.

Rhata'nia. Krameria rhatania.

Rhat'any. Krameria.

Rhax (*rhax*). See *Vitis vinifera.*

Rhege, rha'ge (*rhege*). Cramp; contusion; laceration.

Rheg'ma (*rhegma*). Cramp; contusion; laceration; rhexis; breaking of an abscess. **R. ligamenta're,** solution of continuity of a ligament. **R. oc'uli,** rupture of the eyeball.

Rheg'mus (*rhegmos*). Cramp; contusion; laceration.

Rhe'i radix. Rhubarb root.

Rhe'in. Chrysarobin.

Rhembasmus, rhem-bas'mus (*rhembasmos,* wandering about). Somnambulism; a wandering condition of the mind.

Rhembe, rhem'ba (*rhembe,* wandering about). Irregularity in the return of febrile paroxysms.

Rhem'bus (*rhembos*). Rhembe.

Rhe'ocord (*rheos,* current, *chorde*). Instrument for regulating the strength of electrical currents.

Rheofore (rhe'o-fore) or **Re'opore** (*rheo,* to flow, *phero,* to carry). Conducting material attached to galvanic battery which is applied to body of patient—viz. electrode.

Rheom'eter (*rheos,* current, *metron,* measure). Galvanometer; measure of electromotive force of a current.

Rhe'on. Rheum.

Rhe'oscope (*rheos,* a current, *skopeo,* to inspect). Instrument for determining the presence of electrical currents. **R., physiolog'ical,** see *Rheoscopic limb.*

Rheoscop'ic limb. Sensitive nerve-muscle preparation, contraction of which determines the existence of the electrical current of muscles.

Rheostat, rhe'o-stat (*rheos, histemi,* to stand). Instrument for registering the resistance of an electric current. To lessen or make the current uniform a rheostat is placed in the circuit, in order that exact uniformity of electrical force may be obtained.

Rheotan'nic ac'id. $C_{26}H_{26}O_{14}$. Kind of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

Rheotome, rhe'o-tome (*rheos,* current, *temno,* to cut). Instrument used to cut off or interrupt the faradic current.

Rhetine, rhet'in-a (*rheo,* to flow). Resin.

Rhetini'tes (*rhetinites*). Resinatum.

Rhetinoceron, rhet-in-o-sa'ron (*retine, keros,* wax). Resinatum.

Rhetinodes, rhet-in-o'dees. Resinous.

Rhetoranche, rhet-o-ran'ka (*rheton,* a speech, *ancho,* to strangle). See *Pharyngitis, follicular.*

Rheum, rhoom (*rheuma, rheo,* to flow). Any thin watery discharge from mucous membranes or skin, as the thin discharges from the air-passages due to cold. **R., salt,** popular name in the United States, like "tetter," for various cutaneous affections, of the eczematous and herpetic forms especially. At times applied to a kind of chronic psoriasis; likewise to cutaneous affections in those who immerse the hands in metallic or acid solutions.

Rheum (rhe'um) **rhu'barb** (*Rha,* now called Wolga, a river in Russia whence it was first brought). Ord. Polygonaceæ. The root of *R. officinalis* (Chinese rhubarb) is most commonly used in medicine. Odor is aromatic, peculiar, and rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic, subacrid, bitterish, and astringent, coloring the saliva and the urine yellow. It is easily pulverized, forming a powder of a bright buff-yellow color. Water and alcohol extract its virtues. Rhubarb root is purgative, stomachic, and astringent. Externally the powder is sometimes sprinkled over ulcers to assist their granulation. In small doses taken internally it is stomachic. Numerous species of Rheum, as *R. palmatum, R. undulatum,* and *R. compactum,* yield rhubarb root. The rhubarbs most used in the United States are the Chinese or India rhubarb, the Russian, Turkey, or Bucharian rhubarb, and the European rhubarb. **R. compac'tum,** rheum. **R. In'dicum,** see *Rheum.* **R. palma'tum,** rheum. **R. Rhapon'ticum,** *Rhapontic rhubarb;* rhubarb of the ancients. It is more astringent than that of the Rheum palmatum, and less purgative. French, Rhapontic, or Krimea rhubarb is obtained from this species, as well as from R. undulatum and R. compactum. R. Rhaponticum is the pie rhubarb or pie plant, cultivated for its fleshy, esculent leaf-stalks. **R. Rus'sicum,** see *Rheum.* **R. Sinen'se,** see *Rheum.* **R. Tur'cicum,** see *Rheum.* **R. undula'tum,** see *Rheum.*

Rheuma, rhoo'mah (*rheuma, rheo,* to flow). Catarrh; diarrhœa; rheum; rheumatism. Inflammation of a fibrous tissue, as in rheumatism and gout. In composition, a flow, a defluxion; also rheumatism. **R. catarrha'le,** chronic bronchitis. **R. epidem'icum,** chronic bronchitis; epidemic catarrh. **R. pec'toris,** catarrh. **R. u'teri,** leucorrhœa.

Rheumapyra, rhoo-map'ir-ah (*rheuma, pur,* fever). Rheumatism, acute.

Rheumarthritis, rhoom-arth-re'tis (*rheuma, arthritis*). See *Rheumatism, acute.*

Rheumarthrosis, rhoom-arth-ro'sis (*rheuma, arthrosis,* affection of the joints). Rheumatism of the joints.

Rheumatalgia, rhoom-at-al'je-ah (*rheuma, algos,*

pain). Rheumatic pain. **R. arthrit'ica,** see *Rheumatism, acute.*

Rheumatic, rhoom-at'ik (*rheumatikos*). Belonging to rheumatism, as rheumatic fever. Also applied to one affected with rheumatism. **R. at'rophy,** rheumatic atrophy. **R. diath'esis,** the special condition of the body that gives occasion to rheumatism. It may exist without presenting the usual phenomena in the joints, whilst the heart may be seriously affected. **R. fe'ver,** see *Rheumatism.* **R. gout,** see *Rheumatism, acute.*

Rheumatics, rhoom-at'iks. Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, rhoom'at-izm (*rheuma*). Rheumatism is a word used to denote a variety of clinical states, the underlying cause of which is supposed to be essentially the same. The disease may attack joints, muscles, fibrous or serous structures, or tissues; hence the terms *muscular, articular, synovial, gonorrhœal, cardiac, cerebral,* etc. It may be acute, subacute, or chronic in its course and duration. It also includes rheumatic fever, various painful affections of joints, and different varieties of arthritis. It is characterized subjectively by pain chiefly, which may be severe, lancinating, shifting, or dull boring, according to the variety of the disease and to the structures involved. Objectively there may be fever, local redness, and swelling when acute, or no perceptible change in the affected part, or in certain cases great deformity may result from inflammatory changes with secondary contraction and disability. The morbid anatomy and etiology of rheumatism remain doubtful. The causes commonly ascribed are the presence of lactic acid and excess of fibrin in the blood, cold, and micro-organisms. Practically, we know that the disease is due to some abnormal product of the bodily chemistry which produces the constitutional condition termed the rheumatic diathesis. **R., acute',** usually comes on with the ordinary symptoms of fever; soon after which, or simultaneously, or even before the appearance of febrile signs, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body, particularly in the larger joints, which are more or less red and swollen, the pain shifting from one to another at times with great rapidity. The disease rarely terminates in less than six weeks, during the greater part of which period the febrile symptoms remain severe; and, what is peculiar to the disease, the skin, feeling extremely hot, may be covered daily with a profuse perspiration, and the pulse appear in no way modified by it. It is one of the essential symptoms of the affection, and consequently gives no relief. The only danger to be apprehended from acute rheumatism, despite the apparent severity of the symptoms, is the translation or extension of the disease—*metatastic rheumatism*—to some internal part, especially to the heart. This tendency must always be borne in mind. Acute rheumatism seldom terminates in chronic; those liable to the former are rarely so to the latter, and conversely. Sometimes it assumes a subacute form. After a few weeks the disease usually goes off, but leaves the patient very liable to a recurrence on slight exposures or errors of diet. At times acute rheumatism of the joints puts on the appearance of gout, seeming to be a complication of the two affections. It is then called gouty or arthritic rheumatism, rheumatic gout, rheumatalgia arthritica, rheumarthrosis, rheumarthritis, arthritis rheumatica or juvenilis, chronic ostearthritis, O. longa, rheumatoid or rheumatic arthritis, or nodular rheumatism. When accompanied with deformity of a joint it is called arthritis deformans; of several joints, polyarthritis deformans. When affecting the hip-joint of old people it is called morbus coxæ senilis. **R. of the arm,** brachiorrheuma. **R., arthrit'ic,** see *Rheumatism, acute.* **R. of the blad'der,** cystorrheuma. **R. of the bowels,** enterorrheuma. **R., cap'sular,** rheumatism seated in the lining membrane of the joints and bursæ of the tendons. The parts most liable to attacks are the feet and hands, where it is generally easily recognized by the enlargement of the joints; but the peculiar characters of the disease are most strikingly seen when it attacks the knee. **R., cer'ebral,** *Rheumatic meningitis, Rheumatic apoplexy;* meningitis occurring during the course of acute rheumatism, probably metastatic. **R. of the chest,** pleurodynia. **R., chron'ic,** is attended with pains in the hips, shoulders, knees, and other large joints; at times confined to one joint, at others shifting from one to another without occasioning inflammation or fever. Thus the complaint often continues for a long time, and then ceases. There is no danger attendant upon it; the patient may become lame, and is always liable to painful recurrences. Effusion of coagulable lymph is apt to occur, so as to occasion permanent thickening of the parts. Flannel should be worn next the skin as a preventive of the disease or even as an adjuvant to the treatment. The whole class of rubefacients may be used with advantage. The warm bath, especially the natural warm bath, the temperature of which does not vary, is a successful remedy. **R. of the extremities,** acrorrheuma. **R. of the face,** prosoporrheuma. **R., gonorrhœ'al,** rheumatism associated with gonorrhœa. **R., gout'y,** see *Rheumatism, acute.* **R. of the heart,** cardiorrheuma. **R. of the hip,** see *Neuralgia femoropoplitæa.* **R., lead,** see *Lead rheumatism.* **R. of the leg,** sclerrheuma. **R. of a limb,** merorrheuma. **R., lo'cal,** merorrheuma. **R. of the loins,** lumbago. **R., metastat'ic,** see *R., acute.* **R., mus'cular,** pain in the muscular structures increased by motion. **R. of the neck,** torticollis. **R., nod'ular,** see *Rheumatism, acute.* **R., par'tial,** merorrheuma. **R., pre-abdom'inal,** rheumatism of the muscles of the anterior and lateral portions of the abdomen. **R. root,** Jeffersonia Bartoni. **R. of the skin,** see *Dermalgia.* **R., sub'acute,** see *Rheumatism, acute.* **R., syno'vial,** a rheumatic affection in which an accumulation of non-purulent fluid occurs in the synovial sacs, especially of the knee-joints. **R., top'ical,** rheumatism affecting a limited area. **R., ure'thral,** *Urethral fever, Stricture fever;* a peculiar affection, apparently pyæmic, probably due to absorption of morbid materials from the urethra, accompanied with subacute inflammation of the synovial membranes and fibrous tissues about the ankle, heels, etc. **R. of the u'terus,** metrorrheuma. **R., vis'ceral,** rheumatism affecting the muscular or fibrous tissues of the viscera. **R. weed,** Pyrola maculata; P. umbellata.

Rheumatis'mal. Rheumatic.

Rheumatis'moid (*rheumatism, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling rheumatism.

Rheumatismus, rhoom-at-iz'mus. Rheumatism. **R. abdom'inis,** cœliorrheuma. **R. acu'tus,** rheumatism, acute. **R. articulo'rum acu'tus,** rheumatism, acute. **R. brach'ii,** rheumatism of the arm. **R. cancro'sus,** neuralgia faciei. **R. cervi'cis,** torticollis. **R. col'li,** torticollis. **R. cor'dis,** rheumatism of the heart. **R. cru'ris,** rheumatism of the leg. **R. dorsa'lis,** lumbago. **R. extremitat'um,** rheumatism of the extremities. **R. facie'i,** rheumatism affecting the face. **R. febri'lis,** dengue. **R. frig'idus,** rheumatism, chronic. **R. gonorrho'icus,** rheumatism, gonorrhœal. **R. habitua'lis,** rheumatism, chronic. **R. hypersthen'icus** or **inflammato'rius,** rheumatism, acute. **R. intestino'rum,** enterorrheuma. **R. intestino'rum cum ul'cere,** dysentery. **R. invetera'tus,** rheumatism, chronic. **R. larva'tus,** neuralgia faciei. **R. loca'lis,** menorrheuma. **R. lon'gus,** rheumatism, chronic. **R. membro'rum singulo'rum,** merorrheuma. **R. metal'licus,** see *Tremor.* **R. muscula'ris** or **musculo'rum,** rheumatism, muscular. **R. partia'lis,** merorrheuma. **R. pec'toris,** pleurodynia. **R. phlegmono'des,** rheumatism of the muscles. **R. spu'rius nervo'sus,** neuralgia. **R. subacu'tus,** see *Rheumatism, acute.* **R. synovia'lis,** rheumatism, synovial. **R. universa'lis febri'lis,** rheumatism, acute. **R. u'teri,** metrorrheuma. **R. vesi'cæ urina'riæ,** rheumatism of the urinary bladder. **R. vulga'ris,** rheumatism, chronic.

Rheumatodynia, rhoom-at-o-din'e-ah (*rheuma, odune,* pain). Rheumatism, chronic.

Rheumatoid, rhoom'at-oid. Resembling rheumatism. **R. arthri'tis,** arthritis deformans.

Rheumatophthalmia (rhoom-at-of-thal'me-ah) or

Rheumophthalmia, rhoom-of-thal'me-ah. Rheumatic ophthalmia.

Rheumatopyra, rhoom-at-op'ir-ah (*rheuma*, *pur*, fever). Rheumatism, acute.

Rheumato'sis. Rheumatism.

Rheum'ic acid. Acid derived from rhubarb.

Rheumophthalmia, room-of-thal'me-ah (*rheuma*, *ophthalmia*). Rheumatophthalmia; sclerotitis. Ophthalmia of rheumatic origin.

Rhexis, rheks'is (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a vessel or organ. Spontaneous opening of an abscess. **R. oc'uli**, bursting of the eye from any cause, spontaneous or excited.

Rhicnosis, rhik-no'sis (*rhiknoomai*, to become wrinkled). Wrinkling of the skin from extenuation of the body.

Rhigolene, rhig'o-leen (*rhigos*, cold). Petroleum naphtha, used as a local anæsthetic; boils at 70° F., s. g. 0.625; is applied in the form of spray in the smaller operations, evaporation of the rhigolene producing a temperature 15° below zero. There is danger of gangrene, however, from its use.

Rhigos, rhig'os. Rigor.

Rhin (*rhin*). Nose.

Rhinacanthus, rhin-ak-an'thus. Root and leaves of R. communis. The active principle is *Rhinocanthin*, which resembles hydroquinone; employed in parasitic affections of the skin.

Rhinæsthesis (*rhis*, nose, *aisthesis*, sensation). The sense of olfaction or smell.

Rhinæus, rhin-e'us (*rhis*, nose). Compressor naris.

Rhinalgia, rhin-al'je-ah (*rhin*, *algos*, pain). Pain in the nose. **R. ab intru'sis**, pain in the nose from foreign bodies. **R. vermino'sa**, pain in the nose from worms.

Rhinanchone, rhin-an'ko-ne (*rhin*, *anchone*, strangulation). Contraction of the nose; snuffles.

Rhinangia, rhin-an'je-ah. Rhinanchone; snuffles.

Rhinantralgia, rhin-an-tral'je-ah (*antron*, cavity, *algos*, pain). Pain in the nose and frontal sinuses.

Rhinelcus (*rhin*, *helkos*, ulcer). Nasal ulcer.

Rhinencephalia (rhin-en-sef-al'e-ah) or **Rhinenceph'ale** (*rhin*, *en*, in, *kephale*, head). Cyclopia. See *Rhinocephalus*.

Rhinen'chysis or **Rhinenchys'ia** (*rhin*, *en*, in, *chuo*, to pour). An infusion or injection made into the nostrils with a syringe called *Rhinenchites*.

Rhines, rhin'ees (pl. of **Rhin**). Nares.

Rhineurynter, rhin'u-rint-er (*rhin*, *eureuno*, to dilate). An apparatus consisting of a bag or sac to be inflated after its introduction into the nose in epistaxis. It resembles the colpeurynter of the obstetricians.

Rhinion, rhin'e-on (*rhis*, nose). Lower extremity of suture between the nasal bones; superior median point of anterior nasal aperture.

Rhinitis, rhin-e'tis. Inflammation of the nose; coryza. **R., atroph'ic**, ozæna; chronic inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, with sensation of dryness in the nasopharyngeal region, thick purulent discharge of hard crusts, offensive odor, called ozæna, impaired sense of smell. **R., hypertroph'ic**, discharge of thick mucus from the nose; acute coryza, nasal obstruction, breathing through the mouth, nasal tone of voice, headache over the forehead, impaired smell. **R. ulcero'sa**, ozæna.

Rhino (*rhis*, nose). Prefix, in composition, meaning connection with or relation to the nose.

Rhinoblennorrhœa, rhin-o-blen-nor-rhe'ah. Rhinorrhœa.

Rhinobyon, rhin-o'be-on (*rhis*, *buo*, to stop up). Instrument consisting of a tube and bladder of goldbeaters' skin, intended for tamponing the nasal fossæ.

Rhinocace, rhin-ok'as-e (*rhis*, *kakos*, evil). Offensive discharge from the nose and other symptoms indicating a morbid condition of the Schneiderian membrane that accompanies the worst forms of scarlatina.

Rhinocarcinoma, rhin-o-kar-sin-o'mah. Nasal cancer.

Rhinocatar'rhus. Coryza.

Rhinocephalus, rhin-o-sef'al-us (*rhis*, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity characterized by a projection of the nose and a single orbit in which are two fused orbits, without any appreciable congenital lesion of the encephalon or of the eyes.

Rhinoceros (rhin-os'er-os) **leg**. Elephantiasis.

Rhinocleisis, rhin-o-kli'sis (*rhis*, *kleio*, to close). Obstruction of the nasal passages.

Rhinocnesmus, rhin-o-nez'mus (*rhis*, *knesma*, itching). Itching of the nose.

Rhinocœlia, rhin-o-se'le-ah (*rhis*, *koilia*, cavity). Olfactory ventricle.

Rhinodacryolithus, rhin-o-dak-re-ol'ith-us (*rhis*, *dakruon*, tear, *lithos*, stone). Calculus of the lacrymal passages. See *Dacryolite*.

Rhinoderma, rhin-o-dur'mah (*rhis*, *derma*, skin). Keratosis pilaris.

Rhinodynia, rhin-o-din'e-ah (*rhis*, *odune*, pain). Pain in the nose.

Rhinœop'rion pen'etrans. Pulex penetrans.

Rhinogramma, rhin-o-gram'mah. Nasal line.

Rhinolere'ma or **Rhinoleresis**, rhin-o-ler-a'sis (*rhis*, *leros*, trifling). Abnormal olfaction.

Rhinolite, rhin'o-lite (*rhis*, *lithos*, stone). See *Dacryolite*.

Rhinolith, rhin'o-lith. Calculus in the nasal cavity. See *Dacryolite*.

Rhinolithiasis, rhin-o-lith-e'as-is. The state of having nasal calculi.

Rhinologist, rhin-ol'o-jist (*rhis*, *logos*). Specialist in treatment of affections of the nose.

Rhinology, rhin-ol'o-je (*rhis*, *logos*, science). Science of nasal disease.

Rhinonecrosis, rhin-o-nek-ro'sis. Nasal diseases attended by necrosis of bone.

Rhinophonia, rhin-o-fo'ne-ah (*rhis*, *phone*, voice). Nasal voice; speaking through the nose.

Rhinophyma, rhin-o-fe'mah (*rhis*, *phuma*, tumor). Nasal tumor.

Rhinoplas'tic (*rhis*, *plasso*, to form). Relating to rhinoplasty.

Rhinoplasty, ri'no-plast-e (*rhis*, *plasso*, to form). Operation for forming a new nose, which dates far back. Three chief methods have been described: 1. *Method of Celsus*, consisting in bringing forward the skin of the cheeks, and forming a septum, if necessary, from the lip; 2. *Italian* or *Taliacotian method* or *operation*, called also the *German method*, on account of the application made of it by Von Graafe, consisting in paring the edges of the nostrils, and uniting them to a graft taken from an arm, but left attached to it until union has taken place; 3. *Indian method*, cutting off the nose having been a common punishment for criminals in that country; now generally adopted, the graft being taken from the forehead.

Rhinopolypus, rhin-o-pol'ip-us (*rhis*, *polypus*). Polypus of the nose.

Rhinoptia, rhin-op'she-ah (*rhis*, *optomai*, to see). Act of seeing over the nose; squinting over the nose.

Rhinorrhagia, rhin-or-rhaj'e-ah (*rhis*, *rhage*, a breaking forth). Bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.

Rhinorrhaphy, rhin-or'rhaf-e (*rhis*, *rhaphe*, a suture). Operation for the removal of epicanthis, consisting in pinching up a longitudinal fold of the skin, including this fold in two elliptical incisions, removing it, and bringing together the edges of the wound by harelip suture.

Rhinorrhœa, rhin-or-rhe'ah (*rhis*, *rheo*, to flow). A discharge of limpid mucus from the nose without any inflammatory symptom; a gleet from the nose.

Rhinoscleroma, rhin-o-skler-o'mah (*rhis*, *skleros*, hard). Chronic tuberculous induration of the nose and its vicinity, slowly developed and unaccompanied with œdema or inflammatory symptoms.

Rhinoscope, rhi'nos-kope (*rhis*, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument of the speculum kind for inspecting the nasal passages. The operation is termed *Rhinoscopy* or *Rhinoscopia*.

Rhinoscopy, rhin-os'ko-pe. See *Rhinoscope*.

Rhinosis, rhin-o'sis (*rhinos*, skin, leather). State of looseness and excess of skin observed in phthisis.

Rhinostegnosis, rhin-o-steg-no'sis (*rhis, stegnosis,* constriction or obstruction). Narrowing of the canal of the nose from inflammation, swelling, etc.

Rhinotrix, (*rhis, thrix,* hair). Fine hair in the external nasal passages. See *Vibrissæ.*

Rhiptasmus, rhip-taz'mus (*rhipto,* to throw). Jactation.

Rhiptolusia, rhip-to-lu'se-ah (*rhipto,* to throw, *louo,* to wash). Affusion.

Rhis. Nose.

Rhi'za. Root; radix.

Rhi'zo- (*rhin, rhiza,* root). Prefix meaning relation to or connection with a root.

Rhizodontrypy, rhiz-o-don'trip-e (*rhiza, odous,* tooth, *trupao,* to perforate). Perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of fluid.

Rhizography, rhiz-og'raf-e (*rhiza, grapho,* to write). A treatise describing roots of plants.

Rhizology, rhiz-ol'o-je (*rhiza, logos,* description). The study or science of roots.

Rhizoma, rhiz-o'mah (*rhiza,* root). *Rhizome.* The part of the root of a plant consisting of wood or flesh, as in the carrot. See *Rhizome.*

Rhizome, rhiz-ome'. That part of a plant beneath the earth, running more or less horizontally, and consisting of joints, with leaves in form of scales.

Rhizonychia, rhiz-o-nik'e-ah (*rhiza, onux,* nail). See *Nail.*

Rhizophagus, rhiz-of'ag-us (*rhiza, phago,* to eat). One who lives on roots.

Rhizotomist, rhiz-ot'o-mist (*rhiza, tome,* incision). Radiciseca.

Rhizotomus, rhiz-ot'om-us. Apothecary.

Rhoa, rho'ah. Punica granatum.

Rhodelæ'on (*rhodon, elaion,* oil). Oil of roses or oil impregnated with roses.

Rhodeorrhetin, rho-de-or-rhet'in. Convolvulin.

Rhodia, rho'de-ah (*rhodon,* a rose, owing to odor). The root, *Roseroot,* when dry, smells pleasantly and is slightly astringent; it is not used.

Rhodinus, rho-de'nus. Rosy; formed of, or containing, roses.

Rhodiola rosea, rho-de'o-lah ro'ze-ah (dim. of **Rhodia**). Rhodia.

Rhodites vinum, rho-de'tees ve'num (*rhodites, oinos*). Wine in which roses have been macerated.

Rhodium lignum, rho'de-um lig'num (*rhodon,* rose). *Rosewood.* Wood or root of Genista Canariensis. Ord. Leguminosæ. The essential oil is a perfume, and possesses cordial and tonic virtues.

Rhodius, rho'de-us. Rosy; formed of or containing roses.

Rhododaphne, rho-do-daf'ne. Nerium oleander.

Rhododaphnis, rho-do-daf'nis. Nerium oleander.

Rhododendron chrysanthemum, rho-do-den'dron kris-an'them-um (*rhodon, dendron,* tree). *Oleander, Rose-bay, Yellow* or *Yellow-flowered rhododendron, Mountain laurel.* Ord. Ericaceæ. This plant has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. Overdoses produce acronarcotic symptoms. **R. max'imum,** *Great laurel, American rose-bay;* indigenous shrub, ord. Ericaceæ, flowering in July; stimulant and astringent, being used by the Indians in gout and rheumatism. **R. puncta'tum,** indigenous, has similar properties.

Rhodomela palmata, rhod-o-ma'lah pal-mat'ah. *Dulse.* One of the Algæ, eaten largely throughout the maritime countries of the north of Europe and in the Grecian Archipelago.

Rhodomeli, rhod-om'el-e (*rhodon, meli,* honey). Mel rosæ.

Rhodon, rho'don. Rosa; rosa centifolia.

Rhodophane, rho'do-fane (*rhodon,* rose, *phanos,* luminous). Rose-colored pigment obtained from the retina of birds.

Rhodopsin, rho-dop'sin (*rhodon,* rose, *ops,* eye). Purple color of the retina, observed in the external segment of the rods. Visual purple.

Rhodosaccharum, rho-do-sak'ar-um (*rhodon, saccharum,* sugar). Confectio rosæ Gallicæ.

Rhodostacton, rho-do-stak'ton. Mel rosæ.

Rhodostagma, rho-do-stag'mah (*rhodon, stagma,* that which has been dropped). Aqua rosæ.

Rhœa, rhe'ah (*rhoia*). Punica granatum.

Rhœadic (rhe'ad-ik) **ac'id.** Coloring material discovered in red-poppy petals.

Rhœadina, rhe-ad-e'nah. An alkaloid obtained from all parts of Papaver rhœas, the ripe capsules of Papaver somniferum, and from opium, soluble and in white prisms. *Rhœagenine* is derived from it.

Rhœadine, rhe'ad-een. $C_{21}H_{21}N_6O$. An alkaloid of opium, not important medicinally.

Rhœados petala (Ph. Br.), rhe'ad-os pet'al-ah. Fresh petals of Papaver rhœas.

Rhœagenine, rhe-aj'en-een. See *Rhœadina.*

Rhœas, rhe'as. See *Papaver rhœas.*

Rhœbde'sis (*rhoibdeo,* to sup up). Absorption.

Rhœum, rhe'um. Rheum.

Rhogmus, rhog'mus. Râle.

Rhoïtes, rho-e'tees (*rhoa,* the pomegranate). Wine impregnated with the pomegranate. A confection made by boiling the juice of pomegranates in honey.

Rhomboid, rhom'boid (*rhombos,* a rhombus whose sides are equal, with two obtuse and two acute angles; *eidos,* resemblance). Having the shape of a rhombus. **R. lig'ament,** costo-clavicular ligament. **R. mus'cles,** flat muscles arising from the ligamentum nuchæ and spines of seventh cervical and four upper dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into vertebral border of the scapula; it is divided for the transmission of vessels about the union of the upper and middle thirds, and hence it has been described as two muscles, rhomboideus major and minor, or superior and inferior.

Rhomboi'dal si'nus. Fourth ventricle of the brain.

Rhomboïdeus, rhom-bo-id-a'us (same etymon as **Rhomboid**). A muscle situate at the posterior inferior part of the neck and at the posterior part of the back, having a rhomboidal shape, and attached, by its inner edge, to the posterior cervical ligament and to the spinous processes of the last cervical vertebræ, and of the first four or five dorsal. By its outer edge it is attached to the spinal or posterior edge of the scapula. It is divided into two fasciculi, constituting the rhomboideus major and R. minor, the latter being situate higher than the other. This muscle draws the scapula backward and upward, bringing its inferior angle nearer to the spine, and, consequently, depresses the anterior angle and the shoulder. See *Rhomboid.*

Rhom'bo-occipita'lis. A muscle arising from the spinal border of the scapula and inserted below the middle third of the superior curved line of the occipital bone.

Rhombos, rhom'bos. A bandage mentioned by Galen; so called on account of its rhomboidal shape.

Rhonchal, rhon'kal (*rhonchus,* rattle). Relating or appertaining to rhonchus, as rhonchal fluctuation. Fremitus occurring through the influence of respiration is attendant upon cavernous rhonchi.

Rhonchus, rhon'kus. Râle; snoring; stertor. **R., cav'ernous,** see *Gurgling.* **R., cavern'ulous,** see *Gurgling.* **R., click'ing,** rhonchus which has been considered positively indicative of the existence of tubercles in the lungs. **R. crep'itans,** see *Crepitant.* **R. crep'itans re'dux,** see *Crepitant.* **R., mu'cous,** see *Râle, mucous.* **R. sib'ilans,** see *Râle, crepitant.* **R. sib'ilus,** râle, sibilant. **R., sono'rous,** snoring or cooing sound caused by contraction of the bronchial tubes. **R., subcrep'itant,** see *Râle, mucous.*

Rhopalosis, rho-pal-o'sis (*rhopalon,* club, the hair being matted like a club). Plica.

Rhopalum, rho'pal-um. Penis.

Rhope, rho'pe (*rhope,* a moving forward or downward). Congestion.

Rhophalismus, rho-fal-iz'mus. Priapism.

Rhotacismus, rho-tas-iz'mus. Rotacism.

Rhox (*rhox,* fissure). Pupil; uvea.

Rhu'barb (*rha, barbaros,* foreign). Rheum. **R., Chinese',** see *Rheum.* **R., French,** Rheum Rhaponticum. **R., In'dia,** see *Rheum.* **R., Krime'a,** Rheum Rhaponticum. **R., monk's,** Rumex alpinus, Rumex

patientia. **R., pie,** Rheum Rhaponticum. **R., poor man's,** thalictron. **R., rhapon'tic,** Rheum Rhaponticum. **R., Rus'sia,** see *Rheum.* **R., Tur'key,** see *Rheum.* **R., wild,** Convolvulus panduratus.

Rhuma, rhoo'ma. In composition, a flow or defluxion; rheumatism. See *Rheuma.*

Rhumapyra, rhoo-map'ir-ah. Rheumatism, acute.

Rhumatalgia, rhoo-mat-al'je-ah. Rheumatism, chronic.

Rhus aromat'ica. The bark of the root of sweet sumach. **R. Bel'gica,** Myrica gale. **R. copalli'na,** see *Rhus typhina.* **R. coria'ria,** *Sumach, Shumach, Elmleaved sumach,* ord. Anacardiaceæ; this is the only species of the genus Rhus that is innocent; both the leaves and berries are used as astringents and tonics. **R. diversal'oba,** a variety of rhubarb growing on the Pacific coast. **R. gla'bra,** *Smooth* or *Pennsylvania sumach;* indigenous and officinal; infusion of the fruit (*Rhus glabra,* Ph. U. S.), which is acid and astringent, has been used as a cooling drink and as a gargle; infusion of the inner bark of the root has been recommended in mercurial ptyalism. **R. meto'pium,** tree growing in tropical zone of America. **R. pu'mila,** exceedingly poisonous variety; grows in Southern U. S. **R. radi'cans,** *Poison vine;* this plant is extremely acrid when applied to the skin, produces erysipelas and vesications, and has been used, like R. toxicodendron, in paralysis and other nervous affections; see *Poisons* (table of). **R. semial'ta,** Chinese and Japanese tree yielding Chinese galls, which contain 70 per cent. of tannic acid. **R. succeda'nea,** see *Wax, Japan.* **R. sylves'tris,** Myrica gale. **R. toxicoden'dron** (Ph. U. S.), *Poison oak,* the fresh leaves of which are employed in paralytic affections, eczema, erysipelas, etc.; poisonous, like R. radicans. **R. typhi'na,** *Stag's horn Sumach,* and **R. copalli'na,** *Mountain sumach,* have similar properties to Rhus glabra. **R. venena'ta,** *Poison sumach,* and **R. pu'mila** have similar properties to Rhus toxicodendron. **R. ver'nix,** R. radicans.

Rhyas, rhe'as (*rheo,* to flow). Ulceration of the lacrymal caruncle, with a constant flow of tears.

Rhyma, re'mah. Medicament.

Rhynchoprion (rhin-kop're-on) **pen'etrans.** Pulex penetrans, sand-flea, or chique.

Rhynophyma, rhin-o-fe'mah (*rhis, phuma,* growth). Acne rosacea of long standing, in which, by cell-infiltration and hyperplasia of connective tissue deep in the skin, a red lobulated tumor of considerable size is formed.

Rhyparia, rhip-ar'e-ah (*rhupos,* dirt). Rupia. Embarras gastrique.

Rhyp'ia. Rupia.

Rhyptic, rhip'tik (*rhuptikos,* adapted for cleansing). Applied to a substance having detergent properties.

Rhyp'tica (*rhuptikos,* adapted for cleansing). Detergents.

Rhyp'ticus. Abstergent.

Rhyptolusiæ, rhip-to-lu'se-e (*rhupto,* to cleanse, *lusis,* solution). See *Affusions.*

Rhy'pus. Sordes.

Rhy'sis. Flux; rhyas.

Rhyssema, rhis-sa'mah. Wrinkle.

Rhythm (measured movement). Order of proportion as regards time reigning between the different movements of an organ or of the organism in health or disease. Thus, rhythm is applied to the regular daily variations of the pulse, and to the paroxysmal movements of an intermittent.

Rhyth'mical (*rhuthmikos*). Periodical. **R. contrac'tions of muscles** are those succeeding one another after regular intervals.

Rhyth'mus. Rhythm.

Rhytidosis, rhit-id-o'sis. Act of wrinkling. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea. Destruction or atrophy of the eye.

Rhytis, rhe'tis. Wrinkle.

Rib. Costa. **R., false,** see *Costa.* **R., float'ing,** see *Costa.* **R., ster'nal,** see *Costa.* **R., true,** see *Costa.*

Ribbon of Vicq d'Azyr or **Vicq d'Azyr's line.** Whitish streak seen microscopically on section of the cortex of the brain, especially in the region of the calcarine fissure.

Ri'bes (of Arab. origin) **glossula'ria.** R. uva crispa. **R. ni'grum,** *Black currant, Gazel;* ord. Grossulaceæ; the berries—*Black currants*—have been recommended in sore throat and as diuretics; the leaves have been advised for the same purpose; chiefly used as preserves. **R. officina'le,** R. rubrum. **R. ol'idum,** R. nigrum. **R. ru'brum,** *Red currant,* of which the white is a variety. It is cultivated, affording an agreeable fruit—red currants—possessing qualities of the subacid fruits in general; it makes an excellent preserve. **R. u'va cris'pa,** *Common gooseberry;* the fruit—*Gooseberry, Feaberry*—is agreeable, making a good preserve. **R. vulga'ris,** R. rubrum.

Rib'grass. Plantago lanceolata.

Ribs. See *Costa.* **R., neck of the,** narrow part of the ribs between the head and tubercle. **R., short,** see *Costa.*

Rib'wort. Plantago Virginica.

Rice. Oryza. **R. bod'ies,** corpora oryzoïdes. **R., Can'ada,** Zizania aquatica. **R. disease,** cholera. **R., ground,** see *Oryza.* **R. jel'ly,** see *Oryza.* **R. starch,** rice flour, smallest commercial starch, with polygonal granules. **R. wa'ter,** see *Oryza.* The evacuations of cholera have been termed, from their resemblance to rice-water, rice-water discharges, and in India congee discharges—congee, in Hindoostanee, meaning rice-water. **R., wild,** Zizania aquatica.

Rich'leaf. Collinsonia Canadensis.

Rich'ter's her'nia. Enterocele partially strangulated, so that the lumen of the intestine is partly open; parietal enterocele.

Rich'weed. Actæa racemosa; Ambrosia trifida; Collinsonia Canadensis; Pilea pumila.

Ricinela'idic ac'id. Acid produced by saponification of ricinelaidin.

Ricinela'idin. Substance resulting from acting on castor oil with peroxide of nitrogen.

Ricini (ris'in-e) **o'leum.** Castor oil; fixed oil obtained from seeds of R. communis by compression, consisting of ricinoleic acid combined with glyceryl. Its action is laxative or purgative. Dose, f ℥j–f ℥j.

Ric'inic (*ricinus*). Relating to castor beans or oil. **R. acid,** acid obtained from castor oil (oleum ricini).

Ricinine, ris'in-een. Non-purgative alkaloid in castor oil.

Ricinoïdes, ris-in-o-e'dees (*ricinus, eidos,* resemblance). Jatropha curcas.

Ricino'leate of glyc'eryl. Ricinoleic acid in combination with the base glyceryl in castor oil.

Ricinoleic (ris-in-o'le-ik) **ac'id.** $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$. Liquid fatty acid made by saponification of castor oil.

Ricinolein, ris-in-o'le-in. A saponifiable oil like olein, one of the component parts of castor oil, stearin and palmitin being the other ingredients.

Ricinus communis ris'in-us kom-mu'nis (*ricinus,* a tick, which its seed resembles). *Castor-oil plant,* ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Castor seeds, whence the oil is obtained, are inodorous; taste acrid and slightly sweetish. One or two seeds—semina cataputiæ majoris or ricini vulgaris—will act as a cathartic, but the oil is alone used. It is obtained by bruising the castor seeds, previously decorticated, and then expressing the oil without the application of heat. Recently-drawn castor oil—in the United States often called simply *Oil*—is inodorous, nearly insipid, cathartic, operating speedily, and may be used in cases where powerfully stimulating purgatives would be injurious. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥j. At the Cape of Good Hope the oil is obtained from Ricinus lividus. A variety of Ricinus at Cape Verd is employed by the inhabitants to increase the secretion of milk, being applied in the form of poultice made with the green leaves to the mammæ, or of a strong decoction with which the mammæ and external parts of generation are washed. See *Ricinolein.* **R. liv'idus,** see *Ricinus communis.* **R. ma'jor,** Jatropha curcas. **R. mi'nor,** Jatropha manihot. **R. vir'idis,** R. communis. **R. vulga'ris,** R. communis.

Rick. Malleolus.

Rick'ets. Rhachitis.

Rick'ety. Rhachiticus.

Rictus, rik'tus (*ringor, rictus,* to show the teeth). Yawning; risus sardonicus. **R. lupi'nus** (*lupus,* wolf), fissure of the palate; see *Hare-lip.*

Ri'der's bone. Bony development in adductor muscles of the leg from saddle-pressure. See *Drill bone* and *Exercise bone.* **R.'s bur'sa,** fluctuating swelling of the groin from enlarged bursa; same causation as rider's bone.

Ri'ding (of bones). Displacement of the fragments of a bone, chiefly produced by the contraction of muscles, which occasions shortening of the limb, the fractured extremities *riding* over each other instead of being end to end. **R. hag,** incubus.

Rife. Prevailing; as applied to diseases.

Ri'gal's su'ture. Twisted suture made with rubber rings.

Riggs's disease'. Pyorrhœa alveolaris.

Right lymphat'ic duct. See *Lymphatic vessels.*

Right-hand'edness. *Dextral pre-eminence.* By some this is considered to be due to the greater development of the left side of the brain, to the larger size of the arteries on that side, and to the left carotid being less tortuous, and therefore more direct, than the right.

Rigiditas, rij-id'it-as. Rigidity. **R. articulo'rum,** stiffness of the joints; false ankylosis.

Rigidity, rij-id'it-e (*rhigeo,* to stiffen). *Rigor.* Great stiffness of fibre or want of suppleness. The stiffness of the dead body, cadaveric rigidity, is one of the signs of the cessation of life. It may be removed, however, for a time, by the injection into the arteries of oxygenated defibrinated blood. See *Rigor mortis.*

Rigor (*rhigeo,* to stiffen, especially from cold). *Coldness, Rigidity.* Sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering or shaking of the whole body—a symptom of fever. A slighter degree of, and at times full, rigor is sometimes termed a chill. **R. ar'tuum,** contractura. **R. cadavero'sus,** rigor mortis. **R. congesti'vus,** congestive chill. **R. cor'poris mor'tui,** rigor mortis. **R. emortua'lis,** rigor mortis. **R. maxil'læ inferio'ris,** trismus. **R. mor'tis,** *Stiffness of death;* death-stiffening; rigidity of limbs occurring on dissolution; see *Rigidity.* **R. nervo'rum** or **nervo'sus,** tetanus.

Ri'ma. A fissure; a cleft. The opening of the glottis. The opening of the vulva; see *Vulva.* The opening of the mouth. **R. cana'lis orbita'rii,** suborbitar fissure. **R. clu'nium,** see *Nates.* **R. glot'tidis,** see *Rima* and *Glottis.* **R. hel'icis,** slit occasionally found in the cartilage of the ear at the junction of the helix and crus helicis. **R. hyperglot'tica,** see *Larynx.* **R. ad infundib'ulum,** vulva cerebri. **R. laryn'gis,** rima glottidis. **R. mag'na vul'væ,** see *Rima.* **R. o'ris,** see *Rima.* **R. palpebra'rum,** see *Palpebra.* **R. puden'di,** see *Rima.* **R. transver'sa mag'na cer'ebri,** fissure, transverse, of the brain. **R. ventric'uli,** opening between the ventricle of the larynx and general laryngeal cavity. **R. voca'lis,** glottis. **R. vul'væ,** see *Rima.*

Ri'mæ (pl. of **Rima**). Rhagades.

Ri'mous or **Rimose'** (*rima,* a cleft). Cracked or fissured.

Ri'mula (dim. of **Rima**). A small fissure or cleft. **R. glot'tidis,** see *Rima.* **R. laryn'gis,** rima glottidis.

Ri'mule. Rimula.

Rinæ'us (*rhin*). Compressor naris.

Rinderpest, rin'der-pest (*rinder,* cattle, *pest,* plague). The cattle-plague is so called by the Germans. It is the steppe disease, Russian cattle-plague, contagious typhoid fever, pestilential fever, typhus contagiosus bovum of different writers.

Ring. A name given to natural circular or roundish apertures, with muscular or aponeurotic parietes, serving for the passage of some vessel or part—as the umbilical ring, inguinal ring, etc. **R., abdom'inal,** see *Obliquus externus abdominis.* **R., arthrit'ic,** see *Sclerotic zone.* **R. bone,** deposit of bony material about the coronet of horses' feet. **R., cramp,** see *Cramp rings.* **R., cru'ral,** crural canal. **R., fem'oral,** opening between Gimbernat's and Poupart's ligaments and pubic bone. **R. finger,** annular or fourth finger. **R. pes'sary,** circular pessaries made of hard or soft rubber.

Ring'man. Annular or fourth finger.

Rings, festooned. Tough tendinous tracts in the heart. **R., fibrocartilag'inous,** R., festooned.

Ring'worm. Tinea trichophytina; herpes circinatus. **R. of the scalp,** porrigo scutulata. **R., ul'cerative,** herpes exedens. **R., vesic'ular,** herpes præputii.

Rinné's test. Method of examining the hearing to find out whether the conductive or perceptive mechanism is diseased, by the application of a vibrating tuning-fork over the mastoid process. Just before vibrations cease it is transferred to a position opposite the meatus. The distinctness with which it is heard determines whether conduction is better by air or by bone.

Riolan's (re'o-lan's) **muscle.** Certain fibres of orbicularis palpebrarum.

Rio Ne'gro sarsaparil'la. Para sarsaparilla.

Ris'agon. Cassumuniar.

Rish'teh. Dracunculus.

Risidon'trophy (*rhiza,* root, *odous,* tooth, *trupao,* to bore). Operation of boring a hole through the root of a tooth.

Risigallum, ris-e-gal'lum. Orpiment.

Ri'sing. Abscess. See *Regurgitation.* **R. of the lights,** cynanche trachealis. **R.** or **Eleva'tion of the pulse,** *Pulsûs elevatio;* the pulse is said to rise when it becomes more full and frequent; occurring in the exacerbations of acute disease.

Risipola, ris-ip'o-lah. Erysipelas. **R. Lombar'da,** pellagra.

Riso'rius (*rideo,* to laugh). Upper part of the platysma myoïdes. It arises from the parotid fascia, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth. It causes certain motions of the lips in the act of laughing. **R. novus,** portion of the platysma myoïdes which passes from the cheek toward the commissure of the lips.

Rissigallum, ris-se-gal'lum. Orpiment.

Risus, re'zus (*rideo,* to laugh). *Laughing, Laughter, Laugh.* Involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and of the lips in particular, accompanied with a sonorous and interrupted expiration, commonly indicating mirth or satisfaction. **R. a'pium,** ranunculus sceleratus. **R. cani'nus,** canine laugh. **R. involunta'rius,** canine laugh. **R. sardon'icus, R. sardo'nius,** canine laugh. **R. spas'ticus,** canine laugh.

Ritgen's method. Introduction of fingers into the rectum to fix the head of the child to prevent laceration of the perineum.

Rit'ter's tet'anus. Tetanus after breaking of electrical current.

Rit'ter-Val'li law. When a nerve is cut off from its central connection, artificially or by disease, it first increases its excitability, this increase commencing at the central end and going toward the periphery, and then gradually disappearing.

Rivallie's caustic. *Solidified nitric acid.* A gelatinous paste made by adding nitric acid in its highest degree of concentration to lint in an earthen vessel, being usually left on a part for fifteen or twenty minutes, or even, as in encephaloid cancer, for twenty-four hours.

Ri'valry. Competition for supremacy. **R. of colors,** when visual fields present different colors. **R. of con'tours,** contours situated in the monocular fields in such a manner as to overlap each other in the binocular field.

Riv'erweed. Conferva rivalis.

Ri'ving. Eructation.

Rivinus (riv-e'nus), **duct of.** See *Sublingual gland.*

Rivol'ta's disease. Actinomycosis.

Rivus lacrymalis, re'vus lak-re-mal'is (*rivus,* small stream). See *Palpebra.*

Rizzo'li-Es'march opera'tion. Operation making section of ramus of lower jaw for ankylosis.

Roan tree. Sorbus aucuparia.

Rob. This word, of Arabic extraction, means the juice of any fruit thickened to the consistence of honey by evaporation before fermentation. The juice of grapes boiled to this consistence was called *Sapa*, and, when not quite so thick, *Defrutum*. **R. antisyphilit'icum de Laffecteur**, see *Syrupus de sarsaparillâ et sennâ compositus*. **R. ex mo'ris**, diamorum. **R. nu'cum**, diacaryon.

Roberts's differen'tial den'sity meth'od. Take sp. gr. of urine; mix f℥iv of the urine with half a cake of Fleischman's yeast; warm for twenty-four hours; estimate sp. gr. and deduct from that previously taken. Each degree of the remainder is equivalent to one grain of sugar to the fluidounce. Multiply by 0.219 to obtain the percentage. **R.'s pel'vis**, double synostotic or transversely contracted pelvis; ankylosed pelvis. **R.'s rea'gent**, for purpose of doing away with objections to HNO_3 in Heller's test, add 1 vol. strong HNO_3 to 5 vols. saturated and filtered solution of magnesium sulphate. Perform the test in same manner as in Heller's test.

Rob'ertson's pu'pil. *Argyll-Robertson's pupil.* Condition of myotic pupil responding to accommodation, but not to light; an early symptom of tabes.

Robinia amara, ro-bin'e-ah am-ar'ah (after the Robins, French botanists). Ord. Leguminosæ. The roots of the Robinia amara of Cochin China are bitter, and have been recommended, especially in that country, in diarrhœa and dyspepsia. **R. pseu'do-aca'cia**, *False acacia, Black locust, Locust tree;* native of America. Flowers are said to possess antispasmodic properties, and the bark of the root is considered emetic and cathartic.

Rob'in-run'away. Glechoma hederacea.

Rob'in-run-the-hedge. Galium aparine.

Rob'in's rye. Haircap moss; stem and leaves of Polytrichum juniperum. Powerful diuretic. **R.'s plan'tain**, Erigeron bellidifolium.

Roborans, ro'bo-rans (*roboro*, to make strong). Corroborant.

Roborant, rob'o-rant (*roboro*, to make strong). Invigorating, strengthening.

Roborantia, rob-o-ran'she-ah. Tonics.

Ro'bub. Rob.

Roccella, rok-sel'lah (*roca*, a rock or stone). Lichen roccella. **R. tincto'ria**, Lichen roccella.

Rocheal'um. Light, rose-colored alum, first made at Rocca, Syria.

Rochelle (ro-shel') **pow'ders.** See *Powders, soda*, and *Sedlitz, mineral waters of.* **R. salt**, sodium tartrate.

Rochetta Alexandrina, ro-shet'tah al-eks-an-dre'nah. Soda.

Rock cress. *Aralis lyrata.* Supposedly diuretic and antiscorbutic. **R. fern**, Adiantum pedatum. **R. fe'ver**, intermittent fever. **R. oil**, petroleum. **R. rose**, herb, Helianthemum corymbosum. Used in diarrhœa, secondary syphilis, and scrofula as astringent, tonic, and alterative. **R. weed**, Geranium Robertianum.

Rock'ett, gar'den. Brassica eruca. **R., Ro'man**, Brassica eruca.

Rock'y Moun'tain fe'ver. Form of typho-malarial fever met with in high altitudes, as in the Rocky Mountains.

Rod'dikin. Abomasus.

Ro'den tree. Sorbus aucuparia.

Ro'dens. See *Sorbus aucuparia.*

Ro'dent (*rodo*, to gnaw). Phagedenic. **R. can'cer**, see *Ulcer, rodent.* **R. ul'cer**, ulcer, rodent.

Rod-fi'bres, Minute fibrils attached to the base of the retinal rods, and prolonged throughout the outer nuclear layer.

Rod-gran'ules. Granules in outer nuclear layer of retina, connected with the retinal rods.

Rods of Cor'ti. See *Corti.* **R. of Hei'denhain**, fibrils seen in endothelial cells of tubules of the kidney, running vertically to the basement membrane. **R. of ret'ina**, minute rod-cylinders placed perpendicularly upon the outer layer of the retina, except at the position of the macula lutea.

Rod-wax. Accumulations upon machinery about oil-wells; it has been used in bronchial affections.

Roe'derer's obliq'uity. Flexion of chin of child at superior strait in labor.

Ro'hab. Rob.

Rohe'na bark. Swietenia.

Ro'hob. Rob.

Ro'hun. See *Strychnos nux vomica.* **R. bark**, bark of Soymida febrifuga, having tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic virtues.

Rolan'do, fis'sure or **fur'row of.** Fissure of Rolando. **R., tu'bercle of**, see *Tubercle of Rolando.*

Roll sul'phur. Crude sulphur run into cylindrical moulds.

Roll'er. Bandage; fascia.

Ro'man. Relating to or derived from Rome. **R. a'lum**, a good variety of alum coming from Tolfa, near Rome, made from alunite. **R. cham'omile**, Anthemis nobilis. **R. cli'mate** is considered one of the best in Italy; is very still, hence a good winter climate for consumptives, admitting of open-air exercise. **R. fen'nel**, fennel fruit of large size and aromatic. **R. fe'ver**, typho-malarial type of fever. **R. worm'wood**, absinthium.

Rom'berg's sign or **symp'tom.** Unsteadiness and uncertainty of gait of ataxics in the dark. **R.'s trophoneuro'sis**, facial hemiatrophy.

Ron'chus. Snoring; stertor; rhoncus.

Rone. Sorbus aucuparia.

Rongeur, ron-zhur' (F.). Bone forceps, having sharp, semicircular, concave points.

Ron'nachs. Triticum repens.

Roob. Rob.

Roof of the mouth. Palate. **R. nu'cleus**, a gray nucleus over roof of fourth ventricle, in the lobus centralis and lingula.

Root. Radix. **R., a'gue**, Aletris farinosa. **R., bit'ter**, Apocynum androsæmifolium. **R., Can'ada**, Asclepias tuberosa. **R., col'ic**, aletris. **R. doc'tor**, herb doctor. **R., red**, celastrus; Lachnanthes tinctoria. **R., rough**, liatris. **R. of scar'city**, Beta hybrida. **R. sheath of hair**, portion of hair-follicle derived from the epidermis, being composed of outer and inner layers, corresponding respectively to the rete mucosum and the horny layer. **R., squaw**, Actæa racemosa. **R., sweet**, Acorus calamus. **R., u'nicorn**, Aletris farinosa. **R., white**, Ligusticum actæifolium. **R., yel'low**, Jeffersonia Bartoni; Xanthorriza apiifolia. **R. zo'nes**, the anterior include all fibres of anterior columns of spinal cord except those of the pyramidal tracts; the posterior zone is the fasciculus cuneatus.

Rope'bark. Dirca palustris.

Rorel'la (*ros*, dew). Drosera rotundifolia.

Rorif'erous (*ros*, dew, *ferro*, to carry). An epithet given to vessels pouring exhaled fluids on the surface of organs. **R. duct**, thoracic duct.

Ros (dew). Sperm. **R. Calab'rinus**, see *Fraxinus ornus.* **R. so'lis**, Drosera rotundifolia. **R. Syri'acus**, see *Fraxinus ornus.*

Ro'sa (rose). R. centifolia. Erysipelas. **R. afzelia'na**, R. canina. **R. al'ba**, the *White rose;* ord. Rosaceæ. The flowers of this species possess similar but inferior qualities to the damask. **R. arma'ta**, R. canina. **R. Astu'rica**, see *Pellagra.* **R. Austri'aca**, R. Gallica. **R. calyci'na**, R. canina. **R. cani'na**, *Dogrose, Wild brier.* The fruit of this variety, called *Heps* or *Hips, Hops*, has a sourish taste and is formed into a conserve. See *Confectio cynosbati.* Seldom employed except to give form to more active remedies, as to pills, boluses, linctuses, etc. **R. centifo'lia**, *Damask, Pale, Hundred-leaved*, or *Cabbage rose.* The petals of this rose, *Rosa centifolia* (Ph. U. S.), have an extremely fragrant odor and subacidulous taste. They are laxative, but are scarcely used for any purposes except for the distillation of rose-water, oil of roses, attar, otto, or essence of roses, and the formation of a syrup. **R. Damasce'na**, R. centifolia. **R. Gal'lica**, *Red rose.* The petals of this variety, *Rosa Gallica* (Ph. U. S.), are astringent, and are used in infusion, conserve, etc. **R. leucan'tha**, R. alba. **R.**

pal'lida, R. centifolia. **R. ru'bra**, R. Gallica. **R. ru'bra vulga'ris**, R. canina. **R. sal'tans**, essera. **R. sentico'sa**, R. canina. **R. Swartzia'na**, R. canina. **R. sylves'tris**, R. canina. **R. usitatis'sima**, R. alba.

Rosacea, ro-sah'se-ah. Acne rosacea. **R. erythemato'sa**, general redness of the skin of a part. **R. hypertroph'ica**, red skin due to dilated capillaries. **R. papulo'sa et pustulo'sa**, red skin, accompanied by eruption of papules and pustules.

Rosa'ceus (*rosa*). Relating to or resembling roses.

Rosa'go. Nerium oleander.

Rosa'lia (*rosa*, rose, from color). Scarlatina. See *Rubella*.

Rosa'liæ. Scarlatina.

Rosan'iline. Fuchsin. Derivative of aniline, employed in albuminuria in the form of hydrochlorate of rosaniline.

Rosatus, ro-zat'us. Relating to or resembling roses.

Rose. Erysipelas (from color); rosa. **R. ap'ple**, fruit of Eugenia jambos. **R. bay**, rhododendron. **R., cab'bage**, Rosa centifolia. **R. cam'pion**, Lychnis githago. **R. catarrh'**, rose fever; an affection analogous to hay asthma, prevalent in parts of the United States where the rose is largely cultivated. **R. ce'rate**, white wax, 50 parts; oil of almond, 100 parts; melt together; add carmine, 0.5 parts; oil of rose, 0.5 parts. **R., Christ'mas**, Helleborus niger. **R. cold**, hay fever. **R., cop'per**, Papaver rhœas. **R., corn**, Papaver rhœas. **R., da'mask**, Rosa centifolia. **R., dog**, Rosa canina. **R., dog, con'serve or confec'tion of**, confectio rosæ caninæ. **R. drop**, gutta rosea; Rosa canina. **R. gar'land, rhachit'ic**, see *Rhachitic*. **R., hun'dred-leaved**, Rosa centifolia. **R. laur'el**, *Kalmia centifolia;* calico bush. **R., marine**, rosmarinus. **R., pale**, Rosa centifolia. **R. rash**, roseola; erythema; rötheln; erysipelas. **R., red**, Rosa Gallica. **R., rock**, Helianthemum corymbosum. **R. spots**, see *Spots, red*. **R. wa'ter**, aqua rosæ; made by aqueous distillation of petals of the white rose, or by dissolving 1 part of oil of rose in 10,000 parts of distilled water. **R., white**, Rosa alba. **R. wil'low**, swamp dogwood; see *Cornus sericea*.

Ro'sea. Rosy; resembling a rose.

Rose'balm, scar'let. Monarda coccinea.

Rose'bay, Amer'ican. Rhododendron maximum.

Rose'in. Fuchsin.

Rosellina, ro-zel-le'nah (*rosa*, rose, on account of color). Roseolæ.

Rose'mary. Rosmarinus. **R., marsh**, Statice limonium and S. Caroliniana. **R., wild**, Eriocephalus umbellulatus.

Ro'senbach's sign. Absence of abdominal reflex.

Rosenmüller's (ro'zen-mil-ler's) **body.** Parovarium. **R.'s fold**, semilunar duplication of mucous membrane in the lacrymal sac. **R.'s gland**, lower part of lacrymal gland. **R.'s or'gan**, parovarium.

Roseola, ro-ze'o-lah (*rosa*, rose, on account of color). *Rose rash.* An efflorescence in blushing patches, gradually deepening to rose-color, mostly circular or oval; often alternately fading and reviving; sometimes with colorless nucleus; chiefly on the cheeks, neck, or arms. It is frequently found, as a symptom, in dentition, dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc., and is of no consequence. *Infantile rose, Summer rose*, etc. are all forms of rose rash. See *Roseolæ, Rubeola*, and *Scarlatina*. **R. acno'sa**, gutta rosea. **R. æsti'va**, the form of the affection which prevails in summer. The eruption is of darker color, and is attended with more itching; occurring in autumn, it is called *Roseola autumnalis*. **R. annula'ta**, characterized by patches in the form of rose-colored rays, with central areas of the color of the skin. **R. autumna'lis**, see *Roseola æstiva*. **R. choler'ica**, erythema papulatum. **R. febri'lis**, R. miliaris. **R. fico'sa**, sycosis. **R. infanti'lis**, see *Roseola*. **R. milia'ris**, R. febrilis; a rosy blush accompanying miliary fever. **R. puncta'ta**, roseola characterized by punctated appearance. **R. rheumat'ica**, rose rash accompanying rheumatism and gout. **R. symptomat'ica**, see *Roseola*. **R. typho'sa**, spots, red. **R. vaccin'ia**, an eruption coexistent with the formation of the vaccine vesicle, and commencing around and about the seat of the vaccination; *Vaccine lichen*. **R. variolo'sa**, roseolæ.

Rose'olæ. *False* or *French measles.* Name given by some to an acute exanthem, midway between measles and scarlatina, belonging to neither one nor the other, as it affords no protection against either. It is called rubeola by some, and rubeoloid, a term which is applicable to any eruption resembling rubeola. An eruption often preceding that of smallpox is termed roseola variolosa, erythema variolosum.

Rose'pink. Chironia angularis.

Rosette, ro-zet'. See *Karyokinesis*.

Roseus, ro'ze-us (*rosa*). Rosy.

Rose'-water. Aqua rosæ.

Rose'wood. Rhodium lignum.

Rose'wort. Rhodia.

Ros'in, black (*resina*). Colophonia. **R., brown**, colophonia. **R. weed**, Silphium laciniatum. **R., white**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **R., yel'low**, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

Rosio stomachi, ro'ze-o stom'ak-e (*rodo*, to corrode). Cardialgia. **R. ventric'uli**, cardialgia.

Rosmarinum, ros-mar-e'num. Rosmarinus.

Rosmarinus, ros-mar-e'nus (*ros*, dew, *marinus*, marine). *Rosemary.* Ord. Labiatæ. The leaves of this plant, Rosmarinus (Ph. U. S.), have a fragrant, grateful smell, and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, depending on an essential oil combined with camphor. Rosemary has been recommended in nervous headaches in the form of infusion. It is rarely used, except for its odor. Its oil—oleum rosmarini—is official. From two to six or ten drops are given in nervous complaints, rubbed up with sugar. **R. horten'sis**, rosmarinus. **R. latifo'lius**, rosmarinus. **R. officina'lis**, rosmarinus. **R. stœ'chadis fa'cie**, Teucrium creticum. **R. sylves'tris**, Ledum sylvestre.

Rosolic (ro-zol-ik) **ac'id.** $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. A phenol acid derivative, made by action of nitric acid upon rosaniline. Insoluble in water, soluble in alchol or ether; crystalline in form; used as a dye, especially for histological purposes.

Rossalia, ros-sal'e-ah (*rosa*, the rose, from its color). Scarlatina. **R. squamo'sa**, scarlatina.

Rossolio, ros-so'le-o. See *Spirit*.

Ros'trum (a beak). A name given to several old forms of forceps, on account of their resemblance to the beaks of different birds, as rostrum of the sphenoid bone or of the corpus callosum. See *Lamina spiralis*. **R. exter'num**, olecranon. **R. porci'num**, acromion. **R. poste'rius**, olecranon. **R. sphenoida'le**, azygous process of sphenoid bone.

Ro'sy Bet'ty. Erigeron bellidifolium. **R. bush**, Spiræa tomentosa. **R. drop**, gutta rosea. **R. whelk**, gutta rosea.

Rot. Wasting disease in man or animals, especially affecting the lungs. See *Distoma hepaticum*. **R., grind'er's**, asthma, grinder's.

Ro'tacism. A vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*, common in the northern parts of England; called there the *Burr* or *Burrh*.

Rotacismus, ro-tah-siz'mus. Rotacism.

Rotatio, ro-tah'she-o (*roto*, to turn round). Diarthrosis. **R. spi'næ**, *Revolving spine;* congenital disposition in some animals, as the calf, similar to the twist of the spinal column seen in lateral curvature.

Rotation, ro-ta'shun. The action of turning of a limb upon its axis. **R. stage of la'bor**, so called because of the rotation of the presenting portion of the fœtus. It is internal when in the parturitive canal; external after the birth of the presenting portion of the child.

Rota'tor (*roto*, to turn round). Name given to several muscles turning the parts to which they are attached upon their axes; such as the oblique muscles of the eye, the pronators, supinators, etc.; trochanter.

Rotato'res dor'si. Eleven small muscles on each side of the dorsal vertebræ, arising from the point or upper edge of each transverse process, passing to the lower edge of the arch of the vertebra above as far as the base of the transverse process, their action rotating the individual vertebræ on each other. **R.**

fem'oris, obturator muscles. **R. oc'uli**, oblique muscles of the eye.

Rot'coll. Cochlearia armoracia.

Röth'eln. Rubella.

Rottacismus, rot-tah-siz'mus. Rotacism.

Rottlera Schimperi, rott-la'rah shim-pa're. A large tree of Abyssinia, ord. Euphorbiaceæ, the bark of which, called cortex musenæ, formerly known as cortex brayeræ anthelminticæ, mixed with koosso, is used in that country against tapeworm. **R. tincto'ria**, a euphorbiaceous plant of India; a powder is attached to the fruit-capsule of this plant, which is brushed off and collected when the fruit is dry. It is called kamala (Ph. U. S.). See *Kameela*. It is used in Northern India as a vermifuge for dogs, proving effectual against tapeworm in man. The purgative dose is two or three drachms. Crystals of what has been called *Rottlerin* are deposited from an ethereal extract of rottlera.

Rotula, rot'u-lah (*rota*, wheel). Patella; trochiscus. **R. ge'nu**, patella.

Rotulad, rot'u-lad. See *Rotular aspect.*

Rotular, rot'u-lar (*rotula*). Relating or appertaining to the patella. **R. as'pect**, an aspect toward the side on which the patella is situated (Barclay). *Rotulad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify "toward the rotular aspect."

Rotulian, ro-tu'le-an. Relating or belonging to the rotula or patella.

Rotun'dus (*rota*, wheel). Round.

Rouge's opera'tion. Operation for exposure of the nares for removal of tumors or dead bone. The upper lip and lower end of the nose are cut loose from the upper jaw and the flap displaced upward.

Rouget's muscle. The circular part of the ciliary muscle.

Rough'root. Liatris.

Round ([L.] *rotundus*). Anatomists have given this name to many organs whose fibres are collected in round fasciculi. See *Teres*. **R. car'damoms**, *Amomum cardamomum*, native of East Indies. **R. fora'men**, a foramen of the sphenoid bone, a little behind the *foramen lacerum superius*, which gives passage to the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called superior maxillary. **R. lig'aments of the u'terus**, two cords arising from the lateral and superior parts of the uterus, whence they proceed toward the abdominal rings, which they pass through, terminating by vanishing in the areolar tissue of the groins, mons Veneris, and labia majora. These cords are whitish, flattened, and narrower in the middle than at the extremities. See *Teres ligamentum*. **R. win'dow**, fenestra rotunda. **R. worm**, ascaris lumbricoïdes.

Round'heart. Thaspium atropurpureum.

Round'tree. Sorbus aucuparia.

Roup. Cynanche trachealis; raucedo.

Routine practitioner, roo-teen' prak-tish'un-er. Routinist.

Routinist, roo-teen'ist (*routine*, a regular habit or practice, unvaried by circumstances). One who practises in such an unvaried manner—a *routine practitioner*.

Roux's amputa'tion. Amputation of the whole foot, tibia and fibula, treated as in Syme's operation, with an internal flap.

Ro'ving (wandering). Delirium.

Row'an tree. Sorbus aucuparia.

Roy'al stitch. Ligature about the neck of a hernial sac. **R. touch**, see *Touch*.

Rub'ber, In'dian. Caoutchouc.

Rub'bing. Friction; massage. **R., dry**, see *Friction*. **R., moist**, see *Friction*. **R. sound**, bruit de frottement.

Rubedo, ru-ba'do (*rubeo*, to be red). A diffused, but not spotted, redness on any part of the skin, like that which arises from blushing; blushing.

Rubefacient, ru-be-fa'shent (*rubeo*, to be red, *facio*, to make). Producing redness; a medicine which produces redness of the skin. The action is called *Rubefaction*, a gentle local irritant.

Rubella, ru-bel'lah (*rubeo*, to be red). *Bastard* or *German measles*, *Hybrid of measles and scarlatina*, *Anomalous exanthem*. A form of eruption resembling measles, sometimes not unlike scarlatina, dusky red, uniformly distributed, without catarrhal symptoms, not contagious, and of very favorable prognosis; by some regarded as coexistent measles and scarlatina. It was at first confounded with variola.

Rubeola, ru-be'o-lah (*rubeo*, to be red). One of the major exanthemata; generally affecting individuals but once, and produced by specific contagion. The rash usually appears on the fourth, but sometimes on the third, fifth, or sixth day of a febrile disorder; after continuing four days, gradually declines with the fever. The disease generally commences from ten to fourteen days after the contagion has been received. The eruption first shows itself in distinct, red, nearly circular spots, somewhat less than the ordinary areolæ of flea-bites. As these increase in number they coalesce, forming small patches of an irregular figure, but approaching nearest to that of semicircles or crescents; these patches are intermixed with single circular dots and with interstices of the natural color of the skin. On the face they are slightly raised, so as to give the sensation of inequality of surface to the finger passed over the cuticle. The disappearance of the eruption is followed by desquamation of the cuticle. Measles is not dangerous of itself, but is liable to induce pneumonia in winter and dysentery in summer, which are, at times, very fatal. These are apt to come on at the time of, or soon after, the disappearance of the eruption. When they supervene, they must be treated as idiopathic affections. See *Eruptive diseases* (table). A form of rubeola called rubeola spuria or R. sine catarrho has been described, in which the rash runs its regular course, with little fever or catarrhal affection, affording no certain security against the common or regular disease. Rubeola nigra or black measles is a name given to an unusual appearance of the measles about the seventh or eighth day, when the rash becomes suddenly livid, with a mixture of yellow. In the uncomplicated forms of measles but little treatment is necessary. Epidemic measles has occasionally prevailed largely in the military service, and has been called camp measles. **R. German'ica**, rubella. **R. ni'gra**, see *Rubeola*. **R. no'tha**, rubella; roseolæ. **R. spu'ria**, see *Roseolæ* and *Rubeola*.

Rubeo'læ. Roseolæ.

Rube'oline (*rubeola*). Term proposed by Dr. Wm. Farr for the specific zymotic principle by which measles is propagated.

Rube'oloid (*rubeola*, *eidos*, resemblance). See *Roseola*.

Rubia, ru'be-ah (*ruber*, red). *Dyer's madder*, *Madder*. Family Rubiaceæ. The root, *Rubia* (Ph. U. S.), has a bitterish, somewhat austere taste, and a slight, not agreeable smell. It was formerly considered deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic.

Rubidium, ru-bid'e-um. Uncommon alkaline metal, resembling potassium chemically and physically. **R. ammo'nium bro'mide**, $RbBr(NH_4Br)_3$; white soluble powder, suggested as substitute for potassium bromide in epilepsy; sedative and hypnotic. **R. chlo'ride** lowers the pulse-rate, increases arterial tension.

Rubiginous, ru-bij'in-us (*rubigo*, rust). Rusty. Having rusty color. Epithet given to the sputa in certain cases of pneumonia.

Rubigo, ru-be'go. Rust.

Ru'bi-jer'vine. A principle, traces of which are found in veratrum viride.

Rubi'nus ve'rus (*ruber*, red). Anthrax.

Ru'bor (redness). Rubedo.

Rubrica fabrilis, ru-bre'kah fab-ril'is (*ruber*, red). Red, heavy earthy matter, formerly employed for making drying powders—*Hard ruddle*, *Red chalk*. **R. Sinop'ica**, a heavy, compact, reddish earth from Sinope, formerly used in diarrhœa.

Ru'brin (*ruber*, red). Hæmatin.

Ru'bus (*ruber*, red). The pharmacopœial name (Ph. U. S.) of the bark of the root of Rubus Canadensis, R. villosus, and R. trivialis. Also genus of

plants, ord. Rosaceæ. Useful in the summer diarrhœa of children. **R. affi'nis**, R. fruticosus. **R. arc'ticus**, *Shrubby strawberry;* fruit is antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic. **R. ba'tus**, R. cæsius. **R. cæ'sius**, *Dewberry plant;* fruit resembles the blackberry in appearance and properties; bark of the root of *American dewberry* or *Low blackberry* is astringent. **R. Canaden'sis**, see *R. cæsius.* **R. chamæmo'rus**, *Cloudberry tree, Cloudberries, Knotberries;* the ripe fruit is sometimes prepared as a jam, and used in fevers, etc. to allay thirst. It has been much extolled as an antiscorbutic. **R. flagella'ris**, see *R. cæsius.* **R. frambœsia'nus**, R. idæus. **R. frondo'sus**, R. fruticosus. **R. frutico'sus**, *Common bramble,* which affords *Blackberries, Brambleberries;* the berries are eaten as a summer fruit, of which they form a poor variety; bark of the root of the American blackberry, high or standing blackberry, hairy American bramble, is astringent, having been used in the last stages of dysentery and in cholera infantum. **R. idæ'us**, *Raspberry;* fruit of best varieties very agreeable, being much used. **R. ni'ger**, R. fruticosus. **R. occidenta'lis**, see *R. strigosus.* **R. panicula'tus**, R. fruticosus. **R. procum'bens**, see *R. cæsius.* **R. strigo'sus**, *Wild red raspberry* of the United States; leaves are a mild astringent, like those of *Rubus occidentalis, Black raspberry.* **R. trivia'lis**, see *Rubus cæsius.* **R. vulga'ris**, R. fruticosus.

Ruck'ing (*ructus*). Eructation.

Ructa'men (*ructo*, to belch). Eructation.

Ructatio, ruk-tah'she-o. Eructation.

Ructuositas, ruk-tu-os'it-as. Eructation carried to a morbid degree.

Ruc'tus. Eructation. **R. ac'idus**, acid eructation.

Rudbeck'ia lacinia'ta (after the Rudbecks of Upsal). *Coneflower, Thimbleweed.* Indigenous; order, Compositæ. Diuretic; having been given in nephritic affections.

Rud'dle, hard. Rubrica fabrilis.

Rudimental (ru-de-men'tal) or **Rudimen'tary** (*rudis*, rude, the first beginning). That which is but slightly developed.

Rudol'phia frondo'sa (after C. A. Rudolphia, a botanist of Jena). Butea frondosa.

Ruft (*rive, rived*). Eructation.

Ru'fus's pills. Pills of aloes and myrrh.

Ruga (pl. **Rugæ**). Wrinkle. Term especially applied to the rugæ of the stomach and vagina; also to ridges on bones for insertion of muscles and ligaments.

Ru'gæ pennifor'mes. Palmæ uteri plicatæ.

Rugi'tus (*rugio*, to roar). Particular species of borborygmus having a roaring sound.

Ru'gose (*ruga*, a wrinkle). Wrinkled.

Rugosity, ru-gos'it-e. Fold, wrinkle, or roughness.

Ru'gous. Wrinkled.

Rui'zia fra'grans. Species of Pneumus boldus, ord. Monimiaceæ. Evergreen shrub, native of Chili. Wood is used to make charcoal, and the bark for tanning purposes.

Rum. *Molasses spirit.* Spirit distilled from sugar or molasses. See *Spirit.* **R., bay**, spiritus myrciæ. **R. blos'som**, acne rosacea. **R. buds**, gutta rosea. **R. cher'ry**, Prunus Virginiana; choke-cherry.

Ruma, ru'mah. Mamma.

Ru'men. Paunch of animals. See *Plenalvia.*

Rumenotomy, ru-men-ot'o-me (*rumen, tome*, section). Operation of opening the rumen or paunch of animals in case of impaction, etc. of that organ.

Ru'mex acetosel'la (*ruma*, a teat, in allusion to the Romans sucking it to allay thirst). *Sheep sorrel, Field sorrel.* Indigenous Rumex (Ph. U. S.) is root of R. crispus and other species of Rumex; has similar virtues with **R. aceto'sus**, *Sour dock, Sorrel, Common sorrel*, ord. Polygonaceæ; leaves are sour, being used in cookery and also as a refrigerant. **R. acu'tus**, *Sharp-pointed wild dock;* decoction of the root has long been used in cutaneous affections; sometimes employed for the cure of the itch. **R. ætnen'sis**, R. scutatus. **R. alpi'nus**, the systematic name of the plant that affords Monk's rhubarb; see *Rumex patientia.* **R. aquat'icus**, Rumex hydrolapathum. **R. Britan'nica**, Rumex hydrolapathum. **R. confer'tus**, R. patientia. **R. cris'pus**, native of Europe, but common in America. **R. di'gynus**, Oxyria reniformis. **R. gigante'a**, *Vegetable mercury, Mudar, Muddar, Mudarrh;* bark of the root has a reputation in the East Indies for the treatment of leprosy, elephantiasis, etc. **R. glau'cus**, R. scutatus. **R. hasta'tus**, R. scutatus. **R. hastifo'lius**, R. scutatus. **R. hydrolap'athum**, *Water dock;* leaves of this plant are subacid, and said to be laxative. Root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic; having also been employed externally in some cutaneous affections. **R. interme'dius**, R. acetosus. **R. obtusifo'lius**, *Blunt-leaved dock, Bitter dock;* root of this, as well as of **R. cris'pus**, *Curled* or *Sour* or *Yellow dock*—Rumex (Ph. U. S.)—has similar virtues to those of the other species, both being used in decoction in the same cases as sarsaparilla. **R. oxyo'tus**, R. scutatus. **R. paludo'sus**, R. acutus. **R. patien'tia**, *Patientia, Monk's rhubarb;* this root is supposed to possess the virtues of rhubarb, but in an inferior degree. **R. pusil'lus**, R. acutus. **R. sanguin'eus**, *Bloody dock* or *Bloody-veined dock;* root has an austere astringent taste, and has been employed in dysentery **R. scuta'tus**, *Roman* or *Garden sorrel, Green sauce, French sorrel;* virtues the same as those of the common sorrel. **R. tubero'sus**, R. acetosus.

Rumina'tion (*ruminatio*, chewing of the cud). Function peculiar to ruminating animals, by which they chew a second time the food they have swallowed. An analogous phenomenon is sometimes seen in man.

Ru'mis. Mamma.

Rum'met. Pityriasis.

Rump (D. *rump*, G. *rumpf*). The crupper; the region of the coccyx; the buttocks. **R. bone**, coccyx.

Run'ches. Sinapis arvensis.

Runcina, run-se'nah (a plane). Raspatorium.

Runcinula, run-sin'u-lah (dim. of **Runcina**). Raspatorium.

Run'net. Rennet.

Run'ning. Succession of leaps, executed rapidly, to transport the body from one point to another. Pathologically, a discharge of pus. Rennet.

Run'round. See *Paronychia.*

Rupes, ru'pees (cliffs). Lips of the vulva. See *Lip.*

Rupia, ru'pe-ah (*rhupos*, filth). An eruption of large flattish blebs, which contain a fluid—at first serous, afterward puriform, and often bloody—which rapidly concretes into crusts, at the base of which are ulcers of variable depths. If the spots are of inconsiderable size, it is called rupia simplex; if the crusts are large and prominent, rupia prominens. **R. cachec'tica**, Pompholyx epinyctis. **R. escharot'ica**, known in Ireland under the names white blisters, eating hives, and burnt holes. An affection which bears a close similarity to pemphigus, particularly in the absence of a thick rugous crust, while in its chief feature, that of ulceration, it evidently belongs to rupia. **R. prom'inens**, see *Rupia.* **R. sim'plex**, see *Rupia.* **R. syphilit'ica**, a term used to designate the thickly-stratified crusts of flat pustular syphilitic skin lesions.

Rupial, ru'pe-al. Appertaining or relating to rupia.

Ruptibilitas, rup-te-bil'it-as (*rumpo, ruptum*, to break, *habilis*, able). Fragility.

Ruptilitas, rup-til'it-as. Fragility.

Ruptio, rup'she-o (*rumpo*, to break). Rupture of a vessel or organ.

Rupto'rium (*rumpo, ruptum*, to break). Cauterium. **R. commu'ne**, potassa fusa.

Ruptura, rup-tu'ra (*rumpo, ruptum*, to break). Hernia; laceration; rupture of a vessel or organ. **R. arte'riæ**, aneurism. **R. co'rneæ**, ceratorrhexis. **R. hernio'sa**, hernia. **R. ova'rii**, oariorrhexis. **R. u'teri**, rupture of the uterus. **R. vagi'næ**, colporrhexis.

Rup'ture (*rumpo*, to break or burst). Hernia; rhexis. **R. of the groin**, bubonocele. **R. of the**

heart, cardiorrhexis. **R. herb or wort**, Herniaria glabra.

Rup'tured. See *Hernial.*

Rus'cus. *Wild myrtle, Centromyrine, Butcher's broom.* Ord. Smilaceæ; root has been recommended as aperient and diuretic. **R. aculea'tus**, ruscus, belonging to ord. Asparagineæ. European shrub, *Butcher's broom, Knee holly.* Root is officinal; possesses diuretic virtues. **R. hypoglos'sum**, formerly used against relaxed uvula.

Rush, sweet. Acorus calamus; Juncus odoratus. **R., u'terine**, bruit placentaire.

Rus'ma. See *Orpiment.*

Rusot. See *Oxycantha Galeni.*

Rus'sian. Relating to or derived from Russia. **R. cas'tor**, kind of castor gotten from the Russian beaver; is better than the Canadian variety. **R. i'singlass**, officinal isinglass. **R. lic'orice root**, radix liquiritiæ mundata; more bitter than Spanish licorice. **R. mus'tard**, the seeds of Sinapis juncea, grown in south of Russia. **R. rhu'barb**, Chinese rhubarb, formerly taken overland into Russia and exported thence.

Rust. Hydrates, carbonates, and oxides which collect on metallic surfaces. Species of uredo growing on stalks of several cereals.

Rus'wut. See *Oxycantha Galeni.*

Rut. Heat.

Ru'ta. *Common rue;* ord. Rutaceæ. The plant has a strong, ungrateful odor, and bitter, pungent taste. It is so acrid as to blister the skin. Its properties are reputedly tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. The leaves are officinal—*Ruta* (Ph. U. S.). *Oleum rutæ* (Ph. U. S.), distilled oil of rue, is antispasmodic; externally, rubefacient; dose, gtt. ij–vj. **R. al'tera**, ruta. **R. capra'ria**, Galega officinalis. **R. grave'olens**, ruta. **R. horten'sis**, ruta. **R. mura'ria**, Asplenium ruta muraria.

Rutab'ulum. Penis.

Ruta'ceum (*ruta*). Vinegar of rue.

Ruth'erford's solu'tion. Solution for hardening and decalcifying specimens of tissues, consisting of chromic acid 1 grm., water 200 c.c., with 2 c.c. of nitric acid.

Ru'tic ac'id. Capric acid.

Rutido'ma. See *Rutidosis.*

Rutido'sis (*rhutidoo*, to wrinkle). Act of wrinkling; as *Rutidoma* means a shrivelled or wrinkled body. Destruction or atrophy of the eye. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

Ru'tilin. Resinoid substance created by the chemical reaction between sulphuric acid and salacin.

Rut'ting. Sexual excitement in female animals at time of rupture of the ovisacs.

Ruysch (Dutch anatomist, 1638–1731), **glom'erules of.** Malpighian corpuscles. **R., u'terine mus'cle of**, fibres at the fundus, according to R., having independent action.

Ruyschiana tunica, rish-e-an'ah tu'nik-ah. According to Ruysch (pron. *Risch*) and the greater part of his disciples, the choroid coat of the eye is formed of two laminæ. *Tunica cellulosa Ruyschiana* is the areolar substance under the peritoneal covering of the stomach. It is not usually numbered among the coats of that organ, although in an exact study of the stomach it might be so regarded.

Rye. Secale. **R., horned**, ergot. **R., Rob'in's**, Polytrichum juniperinum. **R., spurred**, ergot.

Rytidosis, rit-id-o'sis. Rutidosis.

Ry'tis (*rhutis*). Wrinkle.

S.

S., S. a., etc. See *Abbreviation.*

Sabadil'la (Ph. B.). Dried ripe seeds of Schœnocaulon officinale. Veratrum sabadilla. See *Veratrina.*

Sabadillin, sab-ad-il'lin. See *Veratria.*

Sabadilline, sab-ad-il'leen. See *Veratria.*

Sa'bal serrula'ta. *Saw palmetto.* Grows in Southern States; sedative, diuretic, expectorant, and nutritive. Given in laryngeal and bronchial troubles, asthma, ozæna, etc.

Sabatil'la. Veratrum sabadilla.

Sab'atrine. $C_{102}H_{86}N_2O_{34}$. An alkaloid derived from cevadilla.

Sabbatia, sab-bat'e-ah (after *Sabbati,* an Italian botanist). Chironia angularis. **S. angula'ris,** Chironia angularis. **S. Elliot'ii,** quinine flower. Plant of ord. Gentianaceæ, whose habitat is Florida. Flower is antiperiodic. Glucoside *Sabbatia* has been obtained from it.

Sabina (Ph. U. S.), sab-e'nah. Tops of Juniperus sabina. See *Juniperus sabina.*

Sabinæ cacumina, sab-e'ne kak-u'min-ah. Juniperus sabina.

Sab'ine. Juniperus sabina.

Sabu'cus. Sambucus.

Sabulous, sab'u-lus (*sabulum,* sand). Sandy deposit often seen in the urine.

Sab'ulum cona'rii. See *Pineal gland.*

Sabu'ra. Saburra.

Sabur'ra (coarse sand or ballast). Commonly it means foulness of the stomach, from vitiated matters supposed to be retained and accumulated in the stomach—the result of imperfect digestion—and which have been sometimes considered as a morbid product of the mucous secretion of that organ or of the biliary secretion; at others, as a residuum from alimentary substances badly digested. The *Saburral condition* or *state* is an accumulation of saburræ in the stomach, which the humorists considered the cause of a number of diseases. **S. vermino'sa,** helminthiasis.

Sabur'ral. Relating or appertaining to saburræ. **S. fe'ver,** fever with much gastric disorder, coated tongue, and sordes.

Saburratio, sab-ur-rah'she-o. Arenation.

Sac. See *Sack.* **S., hernial,** an envelope or pouch, formed by the serous membrane of the cavity, whence the viscus has escaped. We distinguish, in a hernial sac, its orifice or the opening by which it communicates with the great cavity lined by the serous membrane; its cervix or neck, the narrow portion on the outside of the orifice, where strangulation sometimes occurs; the body, which is the round, prominent part; and the fundus or bottom, the part opposite to the orifice. **S., lac'rymal,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **S. of the omen'tum,** see *Epiploon, gastrohepatic.* **S., se'rous,** the shut cavity formed by any serous membrane, as by the pleura or peritoneum.

Saccated, sak'ka-ted (*saccus,* a sac). Encysted. Also pouched, as the colon. *Sacculated,* a diminutive of saccated.

Sacchar, sak'kar. Saccharum.

Sac'charate of lime. Calcaria saccharata.

Saccharated, sak'ar-a-ted (*saccharum*). Made from or containing sugar. **S. car'bonate of iron,** a mixture of ferric oxide, ferrous carbonate, and sugar. **S. fer'rous i'odide,** consisting of ferrous iodide and sugar of milk, which prevents oxidation of the iron salt. **S. i'ron,** reddish-brown mixture of ferric hydrate and sugar, soluble in water. **S. pep'sin,** consisting of pepsin and sugar of milk.

Saccharephidrosis, sak-ar-ef-id-ro'sis. Sweet perspiration, a form of hyperidrosis.

Sac'chari fæx (dregs of sugar). Molasses.

Saccharic (sak'ar-ik) **ac'id.** $C_6H_{10}O_8$. Acid made by action of nitric acid upon sugar. It is colorless, amorphous, and deliquescent.

Saccharif'erous (*saccharum, fero,* to carry). Consisting of or containing sugar.

Saccharifica'tion (*saccharum, facio,* to make). Process of conversion of starch into sugar.

Saccharin, sak'ar-in. Orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride; sulphinide of benzoic acid. White crystalline powder with a very sweet taste, derived from coal-tar; nearly three hundred times sweeter than sugar. Used in diabetes, cystitis, urethritis, and gastro-hepatic disorders; antiseptic.

Saccharina, sak-ar-e'nah. Saccharoles.

Saccharine, sak'ar-in (*saccharum,* sugar). Having the nature of, or containing, sugar.

Sac'charogen. Substance existing in milk. Lactose is formed from it. It is not identical with glycogen.

Saccharogenesis, sak-ar-o-jen'es-is (*saccharum, genesis,* production). The process of sugar formation.

Saccharogummita, sak-ar-o-gum'mit-ah (*saccharum, gummi*). Sweet principle of glycyrrhiza.

Saccharometer, sak-ar-om'e-ter (*saccharum, metron,* measure). Hydrometer adapted for determining the density of syrups. See *Areometer.*

Saccharomyces, sak-ar-om'is-ees (*saccharum, mukes,* fungus). Unicellular organism belonging to a genus of ascomycetous Fungi, and including the active fungus of yeast and urine. These fungi multiply by process of budding, and sometimes by endogenous cell-formation, and are present most commonly in alcoholic fermentation. **S. al'bicans,** oïdium albicans of thrush. **S. apicula'ta,** existing upon various berries, including the gooseberry. **S. cerevis'iæ,** the fungus of brewer's yeast. **S. ellipsoï'deus,** the ordinary ferment of urine. **S. exig'uus,** present in syrups undergoing fermentation. **S. mi'nor,** microbe of baker's yeast, according to Engel. **S. mycoder'ma,** S. albicans. **S. Pasteuria'nus,** a species found in low fermentation.

Saccharorrhœa, sak-ar-or-rhe'ah (*saccharum, rheo,* to flow). Glycyrrhœa. **S. cuta'nea,** sweet sweat; see *Sudor dulcis.* **S. lac'tea,** a secretion of unusually sweet milk. **S. pulmona'lis,** the copious expectoration of unusually sweet matter from the lungs. **S. urino'sa,** diabetes mellitus.

Saccharo'ses. See *Saccharum.*

Saccharure, sak'ar-ure. *Saccharuretum.* Term applied to a preparation made by saturating sugar with a tincture, and drying and powdering the mixture.

Saccharum, sak'ar-um (*sakchar, saccharum,* sugar). *Sugar.* The produce of the juice of sugar-cane, ord. Gramineæ, and also of the beet, maple, Chinese sugar-cane, etc., is refined sugar. *True sugars* are those with which alcoholic fermentation may be effected by the addition of yeast and water. They are: Hard sugar of the cane, maple, beet, chestnut, etc.; liquid sugar, sugar of malt, of the sweet potato, molasses, honey, etc.; hard sugar of the grape, ripe fruits, starch, diabetes, etc.; and hard sugar of the mushroom. Imperfect sugars are those in which alcoholic fermentation cannot be affected by means of yeast and water, as manna, sugar of milk, sugar of jelly or glue, licorice, picromel. Sugar, cane-sugar, is prepared from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, boiled with the addition of quicklime or common vegetable alkali. It is used in pharmacy for the preparation of syrups, conserves, lozenges, etc. It is nutritious, is employed as an aliment, and as a eutrophic demulcent and antiseptic. Dissolved in small quantities in water, as in tea, it is apt to disagree with dyspeptics—an evil which does not always occur when the same substance is taken more largely. *Liver* or *Hepatic sugar* has been found a normal formation by the liver. It is more readily assimilated than other varieties of

sugar. See *Glucose* and *Glycogenic matter*. According to Tolleus, the various sugars may be thus classified, being arranged in groups, mainly according to their chemical composition:

CLASSIFICATION OF SUGARS.

I. *Monosaccharides* or *Glucoses*, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.	II. *Disaccharides* or *Saccharoses*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.	III. *Polysaccharides*.
Dextrose, } Invert sugar. Levulose, }	Cane-sugar.	*a. Crystallizable polysaccharides.*
Mannitose.	Milk-sugar.	Raffinose, $C_{36}H_{64}O_{32} + 10H_2O$.
Galactose.	Maltose.	Lactosin, $C_{36}H_{64}O_{31}$.
Sorbin or Sorbose.	Trehalose.	*b. Uncrystallizable* or *difficultly crystallizable polysaccharides.*
	Melezitose.	Starch-derivatives belonging to dextrose group.
		Inulin-derivatives belonging to levulose groups.
		Gums and mucilages, yielding galactose, arabinose, etc.
		Cellulose.
		Pectin substances.

S. acer'num, *S. Canadense, Maple sugar;* often used as a demulcent. **S. al'bum**, *White sugar, Refined sugar*, is loaf-sugar; *Double-refined sugar* has been called tabarzet; see *Saccharum*. **S. alumina'tum**, equal parts of white sugar and alum, powdered; used as a styptic. **S. can'didum**, *Nabot, Sugar candy, Sugar candied*, is the crystallized juice of the cane. **S. can'dum**, S. candidum. **S. can'thum**, S. candidum. **S. can'tum**, S. candidum. **S. commu'ne**, saccharum non-purificatum. **S. hordea'tum**, *Barley sugar*, is a variety of sugar candy. **S. lac'tis** (Ph. U. S.), $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11},H_2O$; crystalline sugar from whey of cow's milk by evaporation and purification by recrystallization; sugar of milk. **S. non-putrifica'tum**, *Raw, Crown*, or *Moist sugar*, is coarse sugar. **S. officina'rum**, see *Saccharum*. **S. penid'ium**, S. hordeatum. **S. purifica'tum**, see *Saccharum*. **S. rosa'ceum**, confectio rosæ Gallicæ. **S. satur'ni**, plumbi superacetas.

Sac'ci (pl. of **Saccus**) **co'li**. See *Colon*.

Sacciform, sak'se-form. Having the form of a sac; sac-shaped. **S. disease of the a'nus**, see *Rectal pouches*.

Sac'cular glands. Glands the acini of which are sacciform.

Sacculated, sak'u-la-ted. Encysted. See *Saccated*.

Sacculatus, sak-u-lat'us. Encysted. See *Saccated*.

Sacculi (sak'u-le) (pl. of **Sacculus**) **adipo'si**. Fatty vesicles. **S. chalico'phori**, see *Lacunæ of bone*. **S. larynge'i**, ventricles of the larynx. **S. medicina'les**, bags containing medicinal substances. **S. medulla'res**, see *Medullary membrane*.

Sacculus, sak'u-lus (dim. of **Saccus**, a sac). This name has been given to two sacs formed by the membranous vestibule which open into each other and contain the otolithi and otoconia; one of these is termed the sacculus vestibuli; the other, sacculus. See *Semicircular canals*. Marsupion. **S. cephal'icus**, cucupha. **S. chy'lifer**, receptaculum chyli. **S. commu'nis**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. cor'dis**, pericardium. **S. ellip'ticus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. hemiellip'ticus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. lactif'erus**, see *Lactiferous vessels*. **S. laryn'gis**, a cæcal pouch of variable size formed by the mucous membrane in the ventricles of the larynx. Its laryngeal surface is covered by the arytæno-epiglottideus inferior muscle or compressor sacculi laryngis (muscle of Hilton). **S. medicina'lis**, medicated pillow, as of hops. **S. oblon'gus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. pro'prius**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. ror'ifer**, receptaculum chyli. **S. rotun'dus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. semiova'lis**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. sphæ'ricus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S., ves'ical**, see *Bladder, sacculated*. **S. vestib'uli**, semicircular canals; see *Sacculus*.

Sac'cus. Sac. **S. cæ'cus**, see *Stomach*. **S. cæ'cus co'li**, cæcum. **S. co'li**, cæcum. **S. cor'dis**, pericardium. **S. epiplo'icus**, epiploon. **S. hernio'sus**, hernial sac. **S. intesti'ni cras'si**, cæcum. **S. lacryma'lis**, lacrymal sac. **S. lac'teus**, receptaculum chyli. **S. muco'sus**, see *Bursæ mucosæ*. **S. peritonæ'i retroventricular'is**, see *Epiploon, gastrohepatic*. **S. pleu'ræ**, pleura. **S. vena'rum cava'rum**, sinus dexter cordis. **S. vena'rum pulmona'lium**, sinus pulmonalis. **S. ventric'uli**, see *Stomach*.

Sa'cer (sacred, holy). Sacral. **S. ig'nis**, herpes zoster; erysipelas. **S. mor'bus**, epilepsy. **S. mus'culus**, transversalis dorsi or longissimus dorsi.

Sacerdotis (sas-er-do'tis) **pe'nis**. Arum maculatum.

Sack. A dry wine used by our ancestors, probably sherry. A bag or pouch. **S. pos'set** (*sack, posset*), a posset made of sack, milk, and other ingredients. **S. whey**, wine whey.

Sac'ra fis'tula. Vertebral column.

Sa'crad. See *Sacral aspect*.

Sa'cral. That which belongs or relates to the sacrum. Name given to several parts. **S. ar'teries** are distinguished into: 1. The *Anterior* or *Middle sacral, Median artery of the sacrum*, which arises from the posterior part of the abdominal aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra; descending in a serpentine manner upon the sacrovertebral articulation and on the anterior surface of the sacrum, furnishing many lateral branches, which unite with the lateral sacral arteries, and enter the anterior sacral foramina, to be distributed to the membranes of the marrow, etc. 2. The *Lateral sacral arteries*, which are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the hypogastric, from the iliolumbar, or from the gluteal, and descend before the anterior sacral foramina, anastomosing in an arched manner, toward the coccyx, with the middle sacral. They give off external and posterior branches, which enter the sacral foramina; and internal branches, which are distributed to the pyramidalis, sacrum, etc. **S. as'pect**, aspect toward the region where the sacrum is situate (Barclay). *Sacrad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify "toward the sacral aspect." **S. extrem'ities**, the lower limbs. **S. grooves**, two longitudinal excavations, slightly marked, at the posterior surface of the sacrum, which appear to terminate the vertebral grooves or gutters. **S. in'dex**, breadth of sacrum multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. **S. nerves** are generally six in number. They arise from the termination of the spinal marrow. The first, united with the great cord which descends from the lumbar plexus, concurs with the three others in forming the sacral or sciatic plexus. The third and fourth, with branches of the great sympathetic, form the hypogastric plexus. The fifth and sixth (*coccygeal nerve*) are distributed to the ischiococcygeus muscle and to the sphincter and levator ani. **S. plex'us**, *Sciatic plexus*—the *sacral portion of the crural plexus* of Chaussier—constituted as just mentioned, is situate in front of the pyramidalis. It gives off, backward, two branches, called the pudic and the lesser sciatic. It terminates in the great sciatic nerve.

Sacra'to. The species of mulatto nearest to pure negro type. See *Mulatto*.

Sa'cred bark. Cascara sagrada; dried leaves of Rhamnus Purshianus. **S. bean**, nelumbo.

Sa'cro. In composition, relating or belonging to the sacrum.

Sacrococcygeal, sak-ro-kok-se-je'al. Relating to the sacrum and coccyx. **S. articula'tion** is that of the lower extremity of the sacrum with the superior facette of the coccyx. It is closed by two ligaments—anterior and posterior sacrococcygeal.

Sacrocostalis, sak-ro-kos-tal'is (*costa,* rib). Sacrolumbalis.

Sacrocoxal'gia (*sacro, coxa,* hip, *algos,* pain). Rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

Sacrofem'oral. Glutæus major.

Sacro-iliac, sak'ro-il'e-ak. That which relates to the sacrum and ilium. **S.-i. articula'tion, sym'physis,** or **synchondro'sis,** iliosacral articulation, symphysis, or synchondrosis, is the union of two surfaces—two inclined planes, broader above than below, one formed by the sacrum, the other by the ilium. Both surfaces are encrusted by an articular cartilage. The bands strengthening them are the two sacrosciatic ligaments, the sacrospinal, a sacro-iliac ligament, and some irregular fibres. The sacro-iliac ligament is a very thick assemblage of short, dense, irregular fibres, occupying the space which the sacrum and ilium leave between them behind their articular surface. Some authors have termed some irregular fibres situate in front of the sacro-iliac articulation anterior sacro-iliac ligaments, in opposition to the preceding fasciæ, which they call posterior sacro-iliac. **S.-i. disease,** a painful acute or chronic inflammatory condition of the sacro-iliac articulation, dependent on local injury, accidents of pregnancy or parturition, or strumous diathesis.

Sacro-ischiatic, sak'ro-is-ke-at'ik. Sacrosciatic.

Sacrolumba'lis. Sacrolumbar.

Sacrolum'bar. That which belongs to the sacrum and loins. **S. mus'cle,** *Dorsotrachelian portion of the sacrospinal* of Chaussier; seated at the posterior part of the trunk, is thick and triangular below, flat and thin in the remainder, and terminates in a point at the upper extremity. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the corresponding portion of the crista ilii, to the extremities of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, to the angles of the eleven inferior ribs, to the tuberosity of the first and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ. The sacrolumbalis straightens the vertebral column when bent forward, maintaining it straight. By means of its insertion into the ribs it can elevate or depress these bones according as it contracts from above to below or from below to above. It acts, consequently, sometimes as an inspiratory, at others as an expiratory muscle. From six or eight of the lower ribs arise an equal number of fleshy portions which terminate at the inner side of this muscle. From the upper part of the sacrolumbalis a fleshy slip runs up, to be fixed to the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ by three distinct tendons. These last parts, though separated by some anatomists, belong to the sacrolumbalis.

Sacrome'dian ar'tery. Middle sacral artery.

Sacropectine'al diam'eter. One of the pelvic diameters.

Sacrosciatic, sak-ro-si-at'ic. That which belongs to the sacrum and ischium. **S. lig'aments** are two ligaments which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation. The great or posterior sacrosciatic ligament extends from the crista ilii and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the tuberosity of the ischium. The less or anterior sacrosciatic ligament arises from the same point, and terminates in the spine of the ischium.

Sacrospi'nal. Relating to the sacrum and spine. Dorsotrachelian portion of the sacrolumbalis.

Sacrospina'lis. Relating to the sacrum and spine. It includes the sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis, transversospinalis, and intertransversalis muscles, and is divided into three portions, the erector spinæ, extensor dorsi communis, lumbocostalis.

Sacrovertebral, sak-ro-vur'te-bral. That which relates to the sacrum and the vertebræ. **S. articula'tion** is the junction of the last vertebræ of the loins with the sacrum. The angle which these two bones form at the anterior part has been called the promontory of the sacrum or the sacrovertebral angle. **S. lig'ament** is a strong ligament which passes from the anterior part of each of the transverse processes of the last lumbar vertebra to be attached to the base of the sacrum. Its use is to maintain the articulation of those two bones *in situ.*

Sa'crum (neuter of **Sacer**) (*sacer,* sacred, because it contributes to protect the genital organs, which were considered sacred, or because it was offered in sacrifice). *Crossbone.* The bone forming the posterior part of the pelvis and a continuation of the vertebral column. The sacrum is symmetrical and triangular, situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and concave anteriorly. It has: 1. A pelvic or anterior surface, which corresponds to the pelvic cavity, and has four transverse furrows pointing out the parts where the primitive portions of the bone were separated from each other. On each side there are four foramina, called anterior sacral; these are oblique, decreasing in size from above downward. Through them pass the anterior branches of the sacral nerves. 2. A spinal or posterior surface, convex, rough, and covered by muscles. Upon the median line are four horizontal tubercular eminences, forming a continuation of the spinous processes of the vertebræ; and below, a triangular notch, where the sacral canal terminates. On each side of the surface are four foramina, called posterior sacral, which are smaller than the anterior, and give passage to the posterior branches of the sacral nerves. 3. The vertebral surface or base. Its greatest extent is transversely. It is articulated with the last lumbar vertebra. On it is seen the orifice of the sacral canal, of a triangular shape, and decreasing in width from above downward, terminating the vertebral canal; being lined by a prolongation of the cerebral membrane; containing the fasciculi of the sacral nerves; communicating externally by the sacral foramina; and terminating at the triangular notch on the posterior surface of the bone. At the sides of the upper orifice of the sacral canal are two articular processes, which receive the articular processes of the last lumbar vertebra. The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra is called the promontory, great angle of the sacrum, or sacrovertebral angle. 4. A coccygeal face or apex, which is very narrow, being articulated with the coccyx. 5. Two lateral margins, having above a broad, oblique surface, articulated with the ilium.

Sacs of peritone'um. Two cavities, the greater and lesser, communicating by the foramen of Winslow, developed from original right and left symmetrical cavities.

Sad'dle, Turk'ish. Sella Turcica.

Sad'dle-head. Clinecephalus.

Saddle-joint. Articulation composed of two surfaces, one concave, the other convex, as the carpometacarpal joint of thumb.

Sad'dle-nose. A nose with bridge depressed, due to necrosis of the nasal bones.

Sad'ism (after Marquis de Sade, a French writer, who wrote novels filled with tales of obscenity, cruelty, etc.). Sexual perversion in which a member of one sex has sensual gratification in domineering, even by force or cruelty, the other sex. Opposite condition to masochism. See *Masochism.*

Sadis'tic. Related to sadism, as a sadistic act.

Sænger's operation. See *Sänger.*

Sæpes, se'pees. Sepes.

Saf'flow. Carthamus tinctorius.

Saf'flower. Carthamus tinctorius.

Saf'fron. Crocus. **S., bas'tard,** Carthamus tinctorius. **S., dy'er's,** Carthamus tinctorius. **S. flow'er,** Carthamus tinctorius. **S., mead'ow,** Colchicum autumnale.

Saf'ranum. Carthamus tinctorius.

Saf'rol. $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. Chief constituent of sassafras oil.

Sa'ga. Midwife. In ancient Rome the sagæ exercised, also, the calling of magicians, procuresses, perfumers, and abortionists. Also sago.

Sag'aban. Apios tuberosa.

Sagapenum. sag-ah-pe'num (*sagapenon*). A gum-resin, supposed to be obtained from the Ferula Persica,

ord. Umbelliferæ. Odor fetid and alliaceous, taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous. It is reputed antispasmodic and emmenagogue.

Sag'apin. Sagapenum.

Sage. Salvia. **S., In'dian,** Eupatorium perfoliatum. **S., Jeru'salem,** pulmonaria. **S. tea,** infusum salviæ. **S. tree,** lantana. **S., wild,** Salvia Africana; S. lyrata.

Sage femme (Fr.). Midwife.

Sagena, sag-e'nah (*sagene,* seine). Epiploon.

Sagimen vitri, saj-e'men vit're. Sodium subcarbonate.

Sagittal, saj-it'tal (*sagitta,* arrow). Arrow-shaped. **S. circum'ference of skull,** taken from nasion to opisthion on the surface; from opisthion to basion; from basion to nasion. **S. fur'row** or **groove** is a channel on the median line of the inner surface of the skullcap. It is excavated in the os frontis and in the two parietal and occipital bones, extending from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. It lodges the longitudinal sinus, which has been called the sagittal sinus. **S. nu'cleus,** nucleus of oculomotor nerve. **S. plane,** median plane of the body. **S. semicir'cular canal',** posterior semicircular canal. **S. si'nus,** see *Sagittal furrow.* **S. su'ture,** *Biparietal suture;* suture uniting the parietal bones, and extending from before to behind on the median line from the coronal suture to the lambdoidal. It is so called from *sagitta,* an arrow, because seeming to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

Sagittaria variabilis, sa-git-tah're-ah vah-re-ab'il-is (*sagitta,* arrow, owing to the prevalent form of the leaves). *Arrowhead, Arrôwleaf, Arrow-weed, Wapata* of Oregon. Ord. Alismaceæ. Esculent, yielding fecula-like arrow root. The roots are cooling and subastringent, and are at times applied to the feet in cases of yaws and dropsical swellings of the legs. The leaves are applied to the breasts to dispel milk.

Sagittarium (saj-it-tah're-um) **alexiphar'macum.** A root cultivated in the West Indies; supposedly a remedy for wounds by poisoned arrows.

Sagitta'tus. Sagittal.

Sa'go (*saga* is the Malay name for various plants). A fecula obtained from the pitch of the Sagus Rumphii, Cycas circinalis, C. revoluta, etc., growing in the Moluccas, Philippine Isles, etc., being imported in small grains. The same substance is also obtained from the West Indies, but is inferior to that from the East. By boiling in water or milk, sago becomes soft and transparent, forming an agreeable, nutritious food in febrile, calculous, and other disorders. It is made palatable by sugar, lemon-juice, or wine where the last is not contraindicated. To make sago into a proper mucilage for the sick, a tablespoonful should be macerated in a pint of water for two hours, and then boiled for fifteen minutes, stirring assiduously. Care must be taken that the grains are perfectly dissolved by long boiling and constant stirring. It is a good restorative. **S., French,** see *Solanum tuberosum* and *Arrowroot, common.* **S., Port'land Island,** see *Arum maculatum.* **S. spleen,** amyloid degeneration of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, resembling boiled sago.

Sagra'da. Cascara sagrada.

Sa'gu. Sago.

Sague'rus Goma'to. See *Toddy.* **S. Rum'phii,** see *Toddy.* **S. sac'charifer,** see *Toddy.*

Sa'gus. Sago. **S. Rum'phii,** see *Sago.*

Sahara. Insomnia.

Saint Ag'atha's disease'. Mammitis.

Saint Aignon's disease'. Tinea.

Saint An'drew's cross. Ascyrum crux Andreæ. An indigenous herb, used as a local discutient application.

Saint An'thony's fire. Erysipelas.

Saint Appolonia's disease'. Pains in the teeth and jaws.

Saint Avertin's disease'. Epilepsy.

Saint Barthol'omew's tea. Paraguay tea.

Saint Blase's disease'. Quinsy or sore throat.

Saint Charles's root. Carlo sancto (radix).

Saint Clair's disease'. Ophthalmia.

Saint Dymphna's disease'. Insanity.

Saint Eras'mus's disease'. Colic.

Saint Fia'cre's disease'. Hemorrhoids or painful vegetations around the anus.

Saint Giles's disease'. Cancer.

Saint Goth'ard's disease'. Anæmia.

Saint Guy's dance. Chorea.

Saint Hu'bert's disease'. Hydrophobia.

Saint Igna'tius' bean. Ignatia (Ph. U. S.).

Saint James's wort. Senecio Jacobæa; Thlaspi bursa.

Saint Job's disease'. Syphilis.

Saint John Long's lin'iment. Stokes's liniment.

Saint John's dance. See *Mania, dancing.* **S. John's evil,** epilepsy. **S. John's head,** fruit of Ceratonia siliqua; used as demulcent and expectorant. **S. John's wort,** flowering tops of Hypericum perforatum; used as a remedy for chronic catarrh and intermittent fever, and as a discutient.

Saint Laz'arus's disease'. Leprosy; measles of the hog or tinea.

Saint Main's disease'. Scabies.

Saint Mar'tin's evil. Alcoholism.

Saint Ma'ry's this'tle. *Carduus marianus.* An old popular remedy in hæmoptysis.

Saint Math'urin's disease'. Insanity; epilepsy.

Saint Roch's disease'. Bubo.

Saint Se'ment's disease'. Syphilis.

Saint Vi'tus's dance. Chorea. See *Mania, dancing.* **S. Vi'tus's dance of the voice,** balbuties; stuttering or stammering.

Saint Zach'ary's disease'. Dumbness.

Saire. Essera.

Sa'ki. See *Spirit.*

Sal. Salt. **S. absin'thii,** potassii subcarbonas; see *Potash.* **S. acetosel'læ,** potassium oxalate **S. aceto'sus ammoniaca'lis,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. ac'idum ben'zoës,** benjamin. **S. aëra'tus,** see *Potassii carbonas.* **S. al'bus,** sodium muriate. **S. al'embroth,** alembroth salt. **S. al'kali,** sodium subcarbonate. **S. alkali'nus fix'us fos'silis,** soda. **S. ama'rum,** magnesii sulphas. **S. ammo'niac volat'ile,** ammonii carbonas. **S. ammoni'acum,** ammonii chloridum. **S. ammoni'acum martia'le,** ferrum ammoniatum. **S. ammoni'acum secre'tum Glauberi,** ammonii sulphas. **S. ammoni'acum tartar'eum,** ammonii tartras. **S. ammoni'acum vegetab'ile,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. ammoni'acus,** ammonii chloridum. **S. ammoni'acus nitro'sus,** ammonii nitras. **S. ammo'niæ,** ammonii chloridum. **S. Anglica'num,** magnesii sulphas. **S. An'glicum,** magnesii sulphas. **S. anti-epilep'ticus of Weiss'man,** cuprum ammoniatum. **S. antimo'nii,** antimonium tartarizatum. **S. Armeni'acum,** ammonii chloridum **S. ar'tis,** alembroth salt. **S. asphalti'tis,** bit noben. **S. cathar'ticus ama'rus,** magnesii sulphas. **S. cathar'ticus Glauberi,** sodium sulphate. **S. commu'nis,** sodium muriate **S. cor'nu cer'vi volat'ile,** ammonii carbonas. **S. culina'ris,** sodium chloride. **S. digesti'vus Syl'vii,** potassii chloridum. **S. diuret'icus,** potassii acetas. **S. de duo'bus,** potassii sulphas. **S. Ebsdamen'se,** magnesii sulphas. **S. enix'um,** potassii supersulphas. **S. Epsomen'sis,** magnesii sulphas. **S. essentia'le ben'zoës,** benjamin. **S. essentia'le cort'icis Peruvia'ni,** quinine. **S. febrif'ugus of Lem'ery,** potassii supersulphas. **S. febrif'ugus Syl'vii,** potassii murias. **S. fon'tium,** sodium muriate. **S. fos'silis,** sodium muriate. **S. fulig'inis,** ammonii carbonas. **S. gem'mæ,** sodium muriate. **S. herba'rum,** potassii subcarbonas. **S. in'dus,** saccharum album. **S. lixivio'sum,** see *Lixivium.* **S. lu'cidum,** sodium muriate. **S. mari'nus,** sodium muriate. **S. mar'tis,** ferri sulphas. **S. mar'tis muriat'icum sublima'tum,** ferrum ammoniatum. **S. mirab'ile perla'tum,** sodium phosphate. **S. mirab'ilis Glauberi,** sodium sulphate **S. muriat'icum barot'icum,** baryta, muriate of. **S. ni'trum,** potassii nitras. **S. os'sium,** ammonii carbonas. **S. panchres'tum,** po-

tassii tartras. **S. pe'træ**, potassii nitras. **S. plum'bi**, plumbi superacetas. **S. polychres'tum Seignet'ti**, sodium tartrate. **S. polychres'tus**, potassii sulphas. **S. polychres'tus Glace'ri**, potassii sulphas cum sulphure. **S. prunel'læ**, potassii nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus. **S. Rupellen'sis**, sodium tartrate. **S. sapien'tiæ**, alembroth salt, potassii sulphas. **S. satur'ni**, plumbi superacetas. **S. scien'tiæ**, alembroth salt. **S. secre'tus Glauberi**, ammonii sulphas. **S. sedati'vus Homber'gi**, boracic acid. **S. Sedlisen'sis**, magnesii sulphas. **S. Seignet'ti**, sodium tartrate. **S. senner'ti**, potassii acetas. **S. Seydschützen'se**, magnesii sulphas. **S. so'dæ**, sodium subcarbonate. **S. Sodom'enus**, bit noben. **S. succi'ni**, succinic acid. **S. tar'tari**, potassii subcarbonas; see *Potash*. **S. tar'tari essentia'le**, tartaric acid. **S. tar'tari sulphura'tum**, potassii sulphas. **S. uri'næ**, microcosmicum sal. **S. urino'sum**, urea. **S. vegetab'ilis**, potassii tartras. **S. vi'tæ**, alembroth salt. **S. vitri'oli**, zinci sulphas. **S. vitri'oli narcot'icum**, boracic acid. **S. volat'ile**, ammonii carbonas; spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **S. volat'ile ben'zoës**, benjamin. **S. volat'ile bora'cis**, boracic acid. **S. volat'ile oleo'sum Syl'vii**, spiritus ammonii aromaticus. **S. volat'ile succ'cini**, succinic acid. **S. volat'ilis sa'lis ammoni'aci**, ammonii carbonas. **S. vomito'rium vitri'oli**, zinci sulphas.

Salaam' or **Salam' convul'sion.** See *Convulsion, salaam.* **S. tic**, spasmodic or convulsive salutation.

Salab. Salep.

Salacious, sal-a'shus (*salax*, lustful). Lustful; lecherous.

Salacitas, sal-as'it-as. Salacity; satyriasis. **S. vul'væ**, nymphomania.

Salacity, sal-as'it-e (*salax*, lustful, lecherous). Lecherousness; strong desire for venery.

Sal'ad (*sal*, salt). Fresh herbs—as lettuce—dressed with salt, oil, vinegar, etc. **S. corn**, Valeriana dentata.

Sal-alem'broth. A combination of chloride of ammonium and bichloride of mercury, used in Listerian antisepsis.

Salamandarine, sal-am-an'dar-een. $C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$. Poisonous leucomaïne. See *Leucomaïnes* (table).

Sal-bromalide, sal-bro'mal-eed. Combination of acetanilide, salicylic acid, and bromine; antiseptic, antipyretic, hypnotic.

Salep (usually pronounced saloop'). *Salab, Salap.* The prepared bulb of the Orchis mascula and other species of Orchis. The salep of Cashmere is from a species of Eulophia. Salep is in small, irregular, hard masses, in composition, etc. closely analogous to tragacanth. It is possessed of virtues similar to those of sago, tapioca, etc. The mucilage is prepared by dissolving the powdered salep in hot water with assiduous stirring, and adding to the solution sugar and milk. An indigenous salep has been made in France from Orchis maculata, O. bifolia, O. mascula, O. militaris, and O. latifolia. See *Saloop.* **S., Otahei'te**, arrow root (Tahiti).

Saleratus, sal-er-at'us (*sal*, salt, *aër*, air). Common potassium carbonate used for cooking purposes.

Saler'num, School of. An ancient school of medicine at Salerno, in Italy. It was established by Charlemagne in 802, and was the first Christian university at which medicine was taught. It was much celebrated, especially in the 12th century, and, on its account, Salerno was self-styled *Civitas Hippocratica.* The work on hygiene, *De Conservanda Valetudine*, which bears its name, has passed throug several editions in various languages. It is supposed to have been written by John of Milan in 1100, and is in Leonine verses. (See author's *History of Medicine*, Philadelphia, 1872, p. 207.)

Salicaria, sal-e-kah're-ah (*salix*). Lythrum salicaria.

Salicin, sal'i-sin. See *Salix.*

Salicinum, sal-is-e'num (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Salicin. Neutral principle from bark of Salix helix and other species of Salix. See *Salix.*

Salicornia (sal-e-kor'ne-ah) **Arab'ica**, etc. (*sal*, salt, from its abounding in salt). See *Soda.*

Salicyl aldehyde, sal'is-il al'de-hide. Salicylous acid.

Sal'icylage. Preservation of dietetic articles under the antiseptic influence of salicylic acid.

Salicylamide, sal-is-il'am-eed. Product of action of concentrated ammonia on crude methyl salicylate, as oil of wintergreen; or of heat on ammonium salicylate; antiseptic, and having other properties like salicylic acid.

Salicylan'ilide bromacetan'ilide, Sal-bromalide.

Salicylas (sal'is-il-as) **bismu'thi.** Bismuth salicylate. **S. lith'icus**, lithium salicylate. **S. nat'ricus**, sodium salicylate. **S. physostig'minæ**, physostigmine salicylate. **S. quin'icus**, quinine salicylate. **S. so'dicus**, sodium salicylate. **S. zin'ci**, zinc salicylate.

Salicylate, sal'is-il-ate (*salicylas*). Any salt of salicylic acid. See *Salicylas.*

Sal'icylated cam'phor. Made by heating together 65 parts of salicylic acid with 84 parts of camphor. It is an oily liquid which solidifies to crystalline form, and is used as an antiseptic. **S. cot'ton**, a surgical dressing made by impregnating pure cotton with salicylic acid.

Salicylbromanilide (sal-is-il-bro-man'il-eed) or **Salbroman'ilide.** Combination of bromacetanilide and salicylanilide; antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antinervine. Useful in asthenic inflammatory conditions.

Salicylic (sal-is-il'ik) **acid.** $HC_7H_5O_3$. White crystalline organic acid. Occurs in nature in certain plants. Commercially it is obtained from carbolic acid; also from natural salicylates, as oil of wintergreen and sweet birch. It is in white crystals, with slightly aromatic odor; commonly used in rheumatism and as an antiseptic. It is usually administered in the form of a salicylate, as that of sodium, of ammonium, or of quinine. The depressing effects of the drug must be carefully watched.

Salicyl'ous ac'id. $C_7H_6O_2$. Fragrant oily liquid; salicyl-aldehyd; made by the distillation of salicylin with bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid.

Saligenin, sal-ij'en-in. $C_7H_8O_2$. Produced by action of dilute acids upon salicin; the latter being mainly composed of saligenin and a glucose.

Salinaphthol, sal-e-naf'thol. Naphthalol; naphtholsalol; beta-naphthol salicylate; betol. Internal antiseptic, antizymotic, etc. in certain affections of the intestines.

Saline, sal-ine' (*sal*). That which contains a salt or has the properties of a salt.

Sali'nous. Saline.

Salipyrine, sal-e-py'rin. Antipyrine salicylate; combination of salicylic acid and antipyrin; white crystalline powder, used in arthritic affections, neuralgia, etc.

Sa'lis ammoni'aci flo'res. Ammonii carbonas.

Sal'iswitch frac'ture. See *Fracture, saliswitch.*

Salitio, sal-ish'e-o (*salio*, to leap). Leap.

Salitus, sal-e'tus (*sal*). Saline.

Salium, sal'e-um. Saliva.

Saliun'ca. Valeriana Celtica.

Saliva, sal-i'vah (probably from *sialos*). An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by the ducts of Steno, Wharton, and Rivinus, the use of which is to mix with the alimentary bolus and to serve in the process of digestion. Its specific gravity is 1.008. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of 994.9 parts of water, 1.2 of a particular animal matter soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol, *Ptyalin* (*Principium salivale, Materia sialina, Casein of the saliva, Salivary albumen, Salivine*), of 1.3 of mucus, epithelium, and mucin, 1.1 fatty matters, 1.5 salts, 1.7 of chlorides of potassium and sodium, 0.9 of lactate of sodium and animal matter, and 0.2 of soda. The chemical composition of the saliva secreted from different salivary glands varies. The ptyalin acts as a ferment, converting starchy matters first into dextrin and then into sugar. See *Ferment* and *Enzymes.*

Some interesting facts in regard to the saliva may be thus stated (Vierordt):

The quantity of mixed saliva (and fluid of the mouth)—
In 24 hours is 300–1500 g. (F. Bidder and C. Schmidt);
500–700 during the process of chewing in 30–58 minutes (Tucgek);
In one hour from the parotis, over 2;
In one hour from the submaxillary gland, about 7 (Oehl).
The amount for both pairs of glands in 24 hours is over 400 g. Specific weight, 1.003–1.004 (1.002–1.009), varies according to amount of mucus it contains. Reaction is alkaline.

Saliva from the parotid gland:
Quantity, 80–100 g. in 24 hours (Oehl).
Specific gravity, 1.0031–1.0043.
Analysis in 1000 parts:

	Mitscherlich.	Hoppe-Seyler.	Van Setten.
Water	985.4–983.7	993.16	983.8
Solid matter	14.6–16.3	6.84	16.2
Organic material	9.0	3.44	
Potassium sulphocyanide	0.3		
Potassium chloride, Sodium chloride, Carbonate of lime	5.0	3.4	

The saliva from the sublingual gland has not, up to the present time, been collected in sufficient quantity for examination.
The secretion of mucus in children becomes apparent from the second month. In the fourth month Koroivin obtained 1–1½ c.m. in 5–7 minutes. In the eleventh month no deviation from that of the adult could be noticed.

Sali'væ flux'us ci'bo vi'so. Flow of saliva at the sight of food. See *Salivation.*

Sal'ival. Salivary.

Salivans, sal-i'vans. Sialagogue.

Salivaris, sal-iv-ar'is. Salivary. **S. her'ba,** Anthemis pyrethrum.

Salivary, sal'iv-a-re. Belonging to the saliva. **S. albu'men,** see *Saliva.* **S. cal'culi,** see *Calculi, salivary.* **S. fis'tulæ** are such as depend upon an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. Fistulæ are most commonly met with in the duct of Steno. **S. glands,** *Secreting organs of the saliva, Salival glands,* are situate symmetrically, to the number of four, on each side of the face. Their form is very irregular, and their extent varies according to individuals. Their excretory ducts carry the saliva directly into the mouth without pouring it into any intermediate reservoir, as happens in the case of some other glands. The salivary glands have been distinguished into the parotid, the submaxillary, the sublingual, and the intralingual or lingual, seated at the inferior surface of the tongue, where the mucous membrane forms a fringed fold. See *Lingual glands.*

Salivated, sal'iv-a-ted (*saliva*). *Ptyalized.* Affected with salivation.

Salivatio, sal-iv-ah'she-o. Salivation. **S. mercuria'lis,** salivation, mercurial.

Salivation, sal-i-va'shun. *Ptyalism.* Superabundant secretion of saliva, occasioned either locally by use of irritating masticatories, or under the influence of some cause which acts on the whole economy, and especially of mercurial preparations. In this last case it is accompanied by a coppery taste in the mouth, by swelling of the gums, and sometimes by looseness of the teeth. Salivation may usually be diminished by the use of astringents, laxatives, etc. *Mouth-watering,* the increased flow of saliva produced by the sight, smell, or thought of agreeable food, is a species of ptyalism, as well as the **S., mercu'rial,** salivation produced by mercury. The stomatitis that accompanies it is termed mercurial, stomatitis mercurialis, hydrargyrostomatitis.

Saliva'tum (*saliva*). Sialagogue.

Saliva'tus. Salivated.

Salivine, sal'i-veen. See *Saliva.*

Salivo'sus. Salivary.

Salivous, sal-i'vus. Salivary.

Sa'lix. Willow. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system; ord. Salicaceæ. **S. Ægypti'aca,** see *Calaf.* **S. al'ba** (Ph. U. S.), *White willow.* **S. ca'prea,** *Great round-leaved willow.* **S. erioceph'ala.** **S. frag'ilis,** *Crack* or *Bedford willow.* **S. humil'is,** *Low-bush willow, Speckled willow.* **S. latifo'lia,** *Broad-leaved willow.* **S. petan'dria** or **hermaphrodit'ica.** Bark of these and other willows has a slightly aromatic odor and a bitter astringent taste, which is nearly the same in all the species. They are tonic and astringent, being used in intermittents and in cases of dyspepsia, worms, etc. An active neutral principle has been separated and called *Salicin* or *Salicine, Salicina, Salicinum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). It has been found in a large number of species of Salix and of Populus; is like quinine in medical efficacy; is antiperiodic, and used as a substitute for salicylic acid in rheumatism.

Sal'lenders. Malandria.

Sal'lis. Adeps.

Sal'low. Lurid.

Sal'ly. Salix.

Sally-switch fracture. Green-stick fracture.

Sal'miac (contraction of *sal ammoniac*). Ammonium chloride.

Sal'ol. Salicylic acid in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the group phenol; phenyl salicyl; phenol salicylate; phenylic ether of salicylic acid. Physically it is a white tasteless powder with an agreeable odor, insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol; used in medicine for its antiseptic and antipyretic properties, in rheumatism, skin diseases, intestinal affections, etc., and locally in ozæna, otorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc., applied in gauze, collodium, powders, ointment, etc.

Salol-cam'phor. Compound of three parts of salol and two of camphor; colorless oily liquid, used in treatment of abscess of middle ear or suppurative otitis.

Saloop'. Salep. Also sassafras tea flavored with milk and sugar; sold in London. In different parts of the United States it is sometimes called *Sass tea.*

Salop'. Salep.

Salophen, sal'o-fen. Derivative of salol containing nearly 51 per cent. of salicylic acid; in white, odorless and tasteless scales; antipyretic and antirheumatic; used in acute rheumatic arthritis. Chemically, acetylparamidosalol.

Salpe'tra (*sal, petra,* rock). Potassium nitrate; sodium nitrate.

Salpingectomy, sal-pin-gek'to-me (*salpinx,* Fallopian tube, *ektome,* excision). Excision of the Fallopian tube.

Salpingemphraxis, sal-pin-gem-frak'sis (*salpingo, emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction of the Eustachian tube.

Salpin'gian dropsy. Hydrosalpinx.

Salpingitis, sal-pin-je'tis (*salpingo, itis*). Inflammation of the Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

Salpin'go (*salpinx,* tube). In composition, the Eustachian or the Fallopian tube.

Salpingocatheterismus, sal-pin-go-kath-et-er-iz'mus (*salpingo, catheterismus*) Catheterism of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingocyesis, sal-pin-go-se-a'sis (*salpingo, kuesis,* pregnancy). Tubal pregnancy. See *Pregnancy.*

Salpingomal'leus. Tensor tympani muscle.

Salpingona'sal fold. Fold of mucous membrane from opening of Eustachian tube to posterior nares.

Salpingo-oöphorectomy, sal-pin'go-o-o-for-ek'to-me. Operation for excision of Fallopian tube and ovary.

Salpingoövariot'omy. Salpingo-oöphorectomy.

Salpingopal'atal fold. Fold of mucous membrane covering levator palati muscle.

Salpingopharyngæus, sal-pin-go-far-in-je'us (*salpingo, pharunx,* pharynx). Bundle of fibres passing from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx.

Salpingopterygoid (sal-pin-go-ter'ig-oid) **lig'ament.** The slip of fascia extending between the spine of the sphenoid and the hamular process.

Salpingostaphylinus, sal-pin-go-staf-il-e'nus. Circumflex muscle. **S. inter'nus,** levator palati.

Salpingostenochoria, sal-pin-go-sten-o-ko're-ah (*salpingo, stenos,* narrow, *chora,* space). Narrowness or stricture of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingosterocyesis, sal-pin-go-ster-o-se-a'sis (*salpinx, stereos*, solid, *kuesis*, pregnancy). Pregnancy in which the fœtus occupies both the uterus and the Fallopian tube, developing at their junction.

Salpingotomy, sal-pin-got'o-me (*salpinx*, Fallopian tube, *tome*, incision). Operation upon the Fallopian tube for extirpation of tumors of that canal; sometimes also rendered necessary in removal of the ovary.

Salpinx, sal'pinks (*salpinx*, tube). Eustachian tube; Fallopian tube.

Sal'safy. Tragopogon porrifolium.

Salsaparil'la German'ica. Sarsaparilla Germanica.

Salsedo, sal-sa'do (*salsus*, salt). Brine. **S. mu'crum**, potassii nitras.

Sal'sifi. Tragopogon porrifolium.

Salsila'go or **Salsitu'do** (*salsus*, salt). Brine.

Salso'la decum'bens (*salsus*, owing to its saline properties). S. kali. **S. ka'li**, *Prickly saltwort*, ord. Chenopodiaceæ. This plant, as well as S. sativa and S. soda or longifolia, produces the alkaline salt commonly called barilla, soda, or kelp. **S. longifo'lia**, S. kali. **S. sati'va**, see *S. kali* and *Soda*. **S. so'da**, see *S. kali*.

Salsuginosus, sal-su-jin-o'sus (*salsus*, salty). Briny. Term applied to an affection in which the heat feels pungent under the finger of the physician.

Salsu'go (*salsus*, salt). Brine.

Sal'sus. Saline; salty.

Salt. Name formerly given to a considerable number of substances of very different nature. At present chemists apply the term generally to the combination of an acid with one or more bases. Neutral salts are those in which the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. Acid salts or supersalts are those in which the acid predominates over the base, and the prefixes *bi* and *ter* indicate the proportion of acid. Alkaline salts or subsalts are those in which the base is predominant, when the prefixes *di* and *tre* indicate the proportion of base. The different denominations of the salts are compounded: 1. Of the name of the acid, the termination of which is changed into *ite* when the name of the acid is in *ous*; *ate* when it is in *ic*. Thus the salts formed by *sulphurous* acid are *sulphites*; those by *sulphuric*, *sulphates*. 2. This name is followed up by that of the oxide which enters into the composition of the salt. Thus the sulphate of protoxide of iron is a combination of sulphuric acid with the protoxide of that metal. Frequently, to shorten the name, the word *oxide* is suppressed; and *proto*, *deuto*, *trito*, etc. put before the acid; as *protosulphate of iron*. *Simple salts* are those resulting from the combination of an acid with a single base; *double salts*, with two different bases; *triple*, with three, etc. A *haloid salt* is one constituted after the type of common salt, or which contains a metal and a salt-radical, as chlorine, iodine, etc. An *oxysalt* is formed from the combination of an acid with an oxide.

When salt is used in an abstract sense it means the chloride of sodium.

Salt, ape'rient, of Fred'erick. Sodium sulphate. **S., ba'ker's**, ammonii carbonas. **S. of baril'la**, sodium carbonate. **S., bay**, sodium chloride. **S., bit'ter pur'ging**, magnesii sulphas. **S. of bones**, ammonii carbonas. **S., com'mon**, sodium chloride. **S., Ep'som**, magnesii sulphas. **S., Glau'ber's**, sodium sulphate. **S., Glau'ber's, Lymington**, see *Sodium sulphate*. **S. of lem'ons**, potassii oxalas. **S., Pres'ton**, see *Ammonii carbonas*. **S. rheum**, a commonly used term for several skin diseases, particularly chronic eczema. **S., Rochelle**, sodium tartrate. **S., rock**, sodium chloride. **S., sea**, sodium chloride. **S., sec'ondary**, neutral salt. **S., Seig'nette's**, sodium tartrate. **S., smell'ing**, ammonii carbonas. **S. of so'da**, sodium carbonate. **S. solu'tion**, made by adding 0.6 per cent. of sodium chloride to distilled water. Used for histological purposes. **S., sore throat**, potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus. **S. of tar'tar**, see *Potassii carbonas* and *Potash*. **S., taste'less pur'ging**, sodium phosphate. **S. of u'rine**, ammonii carbonas. **S., white**, sodium chloride. **S. of wood'soot**, ammonii carbonas. **S. of worm'wood**, see *Potash*.

Sal'tans ro'sa. Urticaria.

Saltatio, sal-tah'she-o (*salto*, to dance). Dancing. **S. Sanc'ti Vi'ti**, chorea.

Saltato'ric (*saltator*, dancer). Jumping or dancing. **S. spasm**, uncommon nervous disease marked by clonic spasms of the leg-muscles when the patient attempts to stand, causing jumping movements.

Saltatory, sal'ta-to-re. Progressing by jumps. Jumping.

Sal'ter's incremen'tal lines. Lines parallel to outer surface of dentine of teeth, due to imperfect calcification of the dentine. **S.'s swing**, a surgical apparatus for suspension of a fractured limb.

Saltpe'tre (*sal, petra*, a rock). Potassii nitras.

Salts. Common name for Epsom salts or magnesium sulphate.

Sal'tus (*salio, saltum*, to leap). Leap. Vulva. **S. ten'dinum**, subsultus tendinum.

Salt'wort, prick'ly. Salsola kali.

Salu'ber. Salutary.

Salu'brious (*salubris*, healthy). Salutary.

Salu'briousness. Salubrity.

Salu'bris (*salus*, health). Salutary.

Salubrity, sal-u'brit-e (*salubris*). *Salubriousness.* Anything which contributes to the health of individuals or of communities. Situations differ materially from each other in this respect.

Sal'ufer. Neutral sodium silico-fluoride; white inodorous substance. Used as a deodorant and disinfectant.

Sa'lus. Health.

Sal'utary (*salus*). Salubrious; healthy; that which is favorable to health.

Salutif'erous (*salus, fero*, to bear). Bringing health; health-bearing.

Salvatel'la. *Vena salvatella.* A vein situate on the back of the hand, near its inner margin. It begins on the posterior surface of the fingers and dorsal surface of the hand by a plexus formed by a number of radicles, frequently anastomosing with each other; it then ascends to the inner part of the forearm, where it takes the name posterior cubital. The ancients attributed to abstraction of blood from this vein considerable efficacy in curing disease: hence its name, *salveo*, to be well.

Salve. Unguentum. **S., blis'tering**, unguentum lyttæ. **S., Desh'ler's**, ceratum resinæ compositum. **S., eye**, unguentum oxidi zinci impuri; unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi.

Salvia, sal've-ah (*salveo*, to be well, owing to its reputed healing qualities). *S. officinalis, Sage, Save.* Ord. Labiatæ. The leaves of Salvia officinalis (Ph. U. S.) are tonic, stimulant, and carminative. In the form of a weak infusion sage is used as a diluent and as a wash for sore mouth and a gargle. **S. Africa'na**, *Wild sage*, a S. African species, has the same medical properties as salvia. **S. colora'ta**, Salvia horminum. **S. hormi'num**, of the pharmacopœias, is used in similar cases to salvia. **S. horten'sis**, salvia. **S. lyra'ta**, *Wild sage, Cancerweed*; indigenous; the fresh leaves, bruised, are used to destroy warts, and have been employed in cancer. **S. mi'nor**, salvia. **S. officina'lis**, salvia. **S. scla'rea**, *Common clary*; the leaves have been recommended as corroborants and antispasmodics. **S. vi'tæ**, Asplenium ruta muraria. **S. vulga'ris**, salvia.

Sal'viol. Volatile oil in sage, wild sage especially.

Samade'ra In'dica. Furnishes the niepa bark, which is antiperiodic.

Sambaï'ba. Curatella sambaiba.

Sambaïbin'ha. Davila rugosa.

Sam'bo. See *Mulatto*. *Sambo* and *Zambo* also signify the offspring of the Indian and negro.

Sambucus, sam-bu'kus (*sambuke*, an ancient musical instrument, said to have been made of its wood). *Elder, Elnorne, Ellentree, Ellarne.* Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. (The flower and bark were formerly called *Canopum.*) The flowers, *Sambucus* (Ph. U. S.), *Sambuci flores* (Ph.

Br.), berries, and bark of the elder have been used in medicine; the flowers being reputed diaphoretic and discutient; the berries, aperient and sudorific; the bark, purgative and, in small doses, deobstruent. The flowers are sometimes used in fomentations and to form a cooling ointment. **S. arbo'rea,** sambucus. **S. Canaden'sis,** sambucus. **S. chamæac'te,** S. ebulus. **S. eb'ulus,** *Dwarf elder, Danewort;* the root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries (*Baccæ* or *Grana actes*), and seeds have all been given in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents; in large doses as hydragogues. **S. he'lion,** Sambucus ebulus. **S. herba'cea,** S. ebulus. **S. hu'milis,** S. ebulus. **S. ni'gra,** sambucus. **S. pu'bens** or **pubes'cens** or **racemo'sa,** *Red-berried elder;* indigenous; the bark in decoction is said to be a valuable hydragogue cathartic. **S. racemo'sa,** S. pubens. **S. vulga'ris,** sambucus.

Sa'mi ter'ra. *Samian earth.* Argillaceous earth found in the island of Samos, to which were ascribed virtues similar to those of the terra Lemnii.

Sa'mius la'pis. *Samian stone.* Stone found in the isle of Samos, formerly believed astringent and refrigerant.

Sam'phire. Crithmum maritimum.

Samp'son, black. Echinacea purpurea.

Sampsuchon, samp'su-kon. Origanum majorana.

Sampsu'cus. Sweet marjoram.

Sampsychum, samp'sic-um. Origanum majorana.

Sam'son's snake'root. Psoralea melilotoïdes.

Sanab'ilis (*sano,* to heal, *habilis,* able). Curable.

San'able. Curable.

San'amunda. Geum urbanum.

Sanatio, san-ah'she-o (*sano,* to cure). Curation; cure.

Sanative, san'at-iv. Curative; sanitary.

Sanato'rium. See *Sanitarium.*

Sanatory, san'at-o-re. Curative.

Sand. See *Gravel.* **S. bath,** see *Arenatio* and *Bath.* **S., brain,** see *Pineal gland.* **S., pin'eal,** see *Pineal gland.* **S. tu'mor,** psammoma.

San'dalum cæru'leum. Ben nut. See *Guilandina moringa.* **S. ru'brum,** Pterocarpus santalinus.

Sandal-wood. Santalum.

San'darac. *Gum juniper* or *sandarach, Pounce.* Odorous resin which flows from the Thuya aphylla; stimulant like all the resins.

Sandarach'a Græco'rum (*sandarache*). Realgar.

Sand'blind. Defect of vision in which small particles seem to fly before the eyes. See *Metamorphopsia.*

San'ders. See *Saunders.*

Sand'flea. Pulex penetrans.

San'diver. See *Vitrum.*

San'dix or **San'dyx.** Plumbi oxidum rubrum.

Sand'sedge. Carex arenaria.

Sang. The malignant vesicle so fatal to cattle.

Sangaree, san-gar-e'. Wine and water or porter and water, sweetened and spiced.

Sänger's operation. Gastro-hysterotomy, the technique of which has been modified and improved by Sänger. The uterus is raised from the cavity, sutures applied at the upper angle of the wound in the abdomen to close it about the uterus, and compression exerted at the cervix. The uterus is then opened and the child extracted. The peritoneum is then dissected from the muscular margin of the wound, and a wedge-shaped piece of the muscular coat removed, the peritoneum being turned down over the muscular layer and sutures introduced, and the peritoneal surfaces also united by sutures.

Sangra'do (*sangrador,* bleeder). A doctor in Gil Blas who was a heroic bleeder; hence popularly applied to such a one.

Sanguiductus (san-gwe-duk'tus) **du'ræ ma'tris** (*sanguis,* blood, *duco,* to lead). Sinuses of the dura mater.

Sanguification, san-gwe-fik-a'shun (*sanguis,* blood, *facio,* to make). Hæmatosis. **S. debil'ior,** morbidly diminished hæmatosis or aëration of the blood.

Sanguifluxus, san-gwe-fluks'us (*sanguis,* blood, *fluo,* to flow). Hemorrhage. **S. uteri'nus,** metrorrhagia.

Sanguimotion, san-gwe-mo'shun (*sanguis,* blood, *moveo,* to move). Circulation of the blood.

Sanguimotory, san-gwe-mo'to-re. Circulatory.

Sanguinalis corrigiola, san-gwin-al'is kor-rij-e-o'lah (*sanguis,* because used to stop blood). Polygonum aviculare.

Sanguina'ria (*sanguis,* blood, owing to the color of its juice). *Bloodroot, Bloodwort, Puccoon, Red puccoon, Red root, Indian paint, Turmeric;* ord. Papaveraceæ. A N. American plant. The rhizome—*Sanguinaria* (Ph. U. S.)—and seeds are used in medicine; emetic. Sanguinaria is said to reduce the velocity of the pulse. The active principle is *sanguinarina* or *sanguinarine.* The nitrate of sanguinarine is employed as an expectorant, nauseant, etc. in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$. The sulphate is also used as an emetic, ½ to 1 grain. Polygonum aviculare.

Sanguinarina (san-gwin-ar-e'nah) or **Sanguin'arine.** See *Sanguinaria.* **S. ni'trate,** see *Sanguinaria.* **S. sul'phate,** see *Sanguinaria.*

San'guine (*sanguis,* blood). Hematic; bloody; blood-like; having the color of blood, as a sanguine countenance; plethoric.

Sanguinea, san-gwin'e-ah. Potassii nitras.

San'guineness. Plethora.

Sanguineous, san-gwin'e-us. Plethoric; sanguine. **S. cysts,** cysts containing blood, either primarily or from accidental hemorrhage into their cavities.

Sanguin'eus. Sanguine.

San'guinis absorp'tio. Absorption of blood, as when effused. **S. conges'tio,** congestion. **S. dissolu'tio,** dissolution of the blood. **S. fluor,** hæmoptysis. **S. flu'or vesi'cæ,** discharge of blood from the vessels of the urinary bladder. **S. ic'tus,** cerebral apoplexy. **S. mis'sio,** bloodletting. **S. profiu'vium copio'sum,** hemorrhage. **S. profiu'vium ex ore,** hemorrhage from the mouth. **S. stagna'tio,** stagnation of the blood.

Sanguinolent, san-gwin'o-lent (*sanguis*). Tinged with blood. An epithet applied particularly to the sputa when so tinged; bloody.

Sanguino'sus. Sanguine.

Sanguipurgium, san-gwe-pur'je-um (*sanguis, purgo,* to cleanse). Purgation of the blood. A name given by some authors to mild fevers, from an idea that they purged the blood of noxious matters.

Sanguis, san'gwis. Blood; sperm. **S. bovi'nus,** dried bullock's blood; employed as a nutrient. **S. concre'tus,** coagulum. **S. draco'nis,** see *Calamus rotang.* **S. hir'ci sicca'tus,** see *Blood.* **S. men'struus,** see *Menses.* **S. in uri'nâ,** hæmaturia. **S. vir'ginis pri'mum menstrua'tæ,** see *Menses.*

Sanguisorba Canadensis, san-gue-sor'bah can-aden'sis (*sanguis,* blood, *sorbeo,* to absorb, so called from its astringency). Indigenous plant, ord. Rosaceæ, with white, sometimes purple, flowers, which has the same virtues as **S. officina'lis,** *Italian pimpernel.* The latter was formerly used as an astringent and tonic in hemorrhages, dysentery, etc.

Sanguisuga, san-gue-su'gah (*sanguis,* blood, *sugo,* to suck). Leech.

Sanguisugum, san-gwe-su'gum. Barbarous term, denoting too great an accumulation of blood in the heart.

San'icle. Sanicula; S. Marilandica. **S., Amer'ican,** Heuchera cortusa. **S., York'shire,** Pinguicola vulgaris.

Sanicula, san-ik'u-lah (*sano,* to heal). Saxifraga granulata. **S. Eboracen'sis,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **S. Europæ'a** or **mas** or **officina'rum,** *Woodmarch;* an herb formerly used as a mild astringent. **S. Marilan'dica,** *Sanicle, Maryland sanicle, Black snakeroot;* indigenous plant; tonic. The powdered root is employed in popular practice as a remedy in intermittent fever; also in chorea. **S. mas,** sanicula. **S. monta'na,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **S. officina'rum,** sanicula.

Sanidodes, san-id-o'dees (*sanis,* a board). One whose thorax is flat like a board.

Sanies, san'e-ees (*sanguis,* blood). Thin serous fluid, presenting some of the qualities of pus and

blood, and commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers. **S. gangræno'sa,** fluid resulting from destruction of tissue, differing according to the structures involved.

Saniosus (san-e-o'sus) or **Sanious,** san'e-us. Ichorous.

Sanita'rium (*sanitas,* health). Retreat selected for valetudinarians in consequence of its salubrity. Also an establishment for the treatment of the sick. The former would be more properly a sanitarium, the latter a sanatorium.

San'itary. *Sanatory.* Relating to health, especially to public health.

San'itas (*sanus,* healthy). Health. A state in which all the functions are exerted with regularity and harmony. A person may, however, be in health although certain functions are not performed—a blind man, for example. Sanity is often used for soundness of mind. See also *Cure.*

Sanitation, san-it-a'shun (*sanitas,* health). The method of application of the rules of hygienic living.

San'ity. Sanitas.

Sanki'ra. Smilax China.

San'son-Purkin'je's im'ages. Three pairs of reflected images of one object, seen in the pupil of the eye. The first two are perpendicular, respectively from the anterior surface of the cornea and anterior surface of the lens; the third inverted pair being from the posterior capsule of the lens.

San'son's exper'iment. A method formerly employed in diagnosing cataract, consisting of reflections of a candle-flame from the surfaces of the cornea and lens; the reflections from the surface of the cornea and anterior surface of the lens being large, while the reflection from the posterior surface of the lens is small and inverted.

San'ta An'a bark. Cusco bark.

Santalin, san'tal-in. $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$. Coloring matter of red saunders.

Santalum, san'tal-um. See *Pterocarpus santalinus.* **S. al'bum,** *Yellow* and *White saunders;* ord. Santalaceæ. White sandal-wood is the young timber, yellow sandal-wood the old; the virtues of the wood of the white saunders reside in the volatile oil and resinous principle; the odor is fragrant and resembles a mixture of ambergris and roses. It has been used as a stimulant and sudorific; the oil has been given in gonorrhœa. **S. myrtifo'lium,** S. album. **S. ru'brum,** Pterocarpus santalinus.

San'tal-wood. Sandal-wood.

Santolina chamæcyparissus, san-to-le'nah kam-e-sip-ar-is'us. An indigenous plant of the mountains of Europe; ord. Compositæ.

Santon'ic ac'id. Acid formed by boiling santonin in strong baryta-water. Isothermic with santoninic acid.

Santonica (Ph. U. S. and Br.), san-ton'ik-ah. The unexpanded flower-heads of Artemisia maritima. See *Artemisia santonica.*

Santonicum, san-ton'ik-um (Santonia, its native place). Artemisia santonica.

San'tonin or **San'tonine.** *Santoninum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained from Artemisia santonica. Anthelmintic.

Santo'ninas so'dicus. Sodium santoninate.

Santoninic (san-to-nin'ik) **ac'id.** $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$. Made by action of alkalies upon santonin.

Santoninoxim, san-ton-in-oks'im. Derivative obtained by heating santonin with hydrochlorate of hydroxylamine; anthelmintic.

Santoninum, san-to-ne'num. Santonin or santonine.

Santorini (san-tor-e'ne), **car'tilages of** (after the Italian anatomist). Corniculum laryngis. **S., fis'sures of,** clefts at the upper and back part of the fibrocartilaginous portion of the external ear. **S., tu'bercles of,** small cartilaginous projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis; see *Corniculum laryngis.* **S., veins of,** emissary veins, those forming communications between the sinuses of the dura mater and veins exterior to the skull.

Sao'ria (Guiana name). The ripe and dried fruit of Maesa or Bœobotrys picta, an Abyssinian tree; used in powder as a tæniafuge.

Sap. The circulating fluid of vegetables, corresponding to the blood of animals.

Sa'pa. See *Rob.*

Sapha'da. Reddish scales adherent to the hair in some eruptions of the hairy scalp.

Saphæna, saf-e'nah. Saphena.

Sapha'tum. Asaphatum.

Saphena, saf-e'nah (*saphes,* manifest, evident). A name given to two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb—saphenous veins. These are—1. The *Great saphena vein.* Its radicles occupy the inner part of the great toe, forming a transverse arch on the back of the foot, which unites with the saphena externa, receiving at its convex part, which is turned forward, a number of branches from the toes. These radicles, when united, ascend before the inner ankle and form a trunk, its size being further increased by several branches proceeding from the region of the tarsus and that of the metatarsus. This trunk ascends vertically at the inner part of the leg, passes behind the inner condyle of the femur, proceeds along the inner part of the thigh, receives other subcutaneous veins, and passes through the inferior opening of the crural canal to empty itself into the femoral vein. 2. The *lesser vena saphena* commences by several roots, spreading over the dorsum and outer side of the foot, and embracing the outer ankle. Behind this they unite into a single trunk, which ascends obliquely, approaching the tendo Achillis, and proceeding vertically toward the ham to open into the popliteal vein.

Saphenous, saf-e'nus. Of or belonging to the saphena. **S. nerves** are two in number, and are branches of the crural or femoral nerve. They are the short saphenous (nervus cutaneus internus) and the long saphenous (nervus cutaneus internus longus). The external saphenous, formed by the union of the communicans poplitei and communicans peronei, passes down the leg by the side of the external saphenous vein of the foot. **S. o'pening,** oval and somewhat oblique opening in the fascia lata, a little below Poupart's ligament, for the transmission of the principal superficial vessels; here likewise femoral hernia descends. **S. veins,** see *Saphena.*

Sap'id (*sapio,* to taste). Possessed of sapidity; having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

Sapid'ity. *Sapidness, Saporosity, Sapor.* The quality of bodies giving them taste.

Sapindus, sap-in'dus (*sapo Indus,* Indian soap). *Soap tree;* ord. Sapindaceæ. The name of the plant that affords the soap-nut or soap-berry, a spherical fruit about the size of a cherry; the cortical part is yellow, glossy, and so transparent as to show the spherical black nut that rattles within, and includes a white kernel. The cortical part of this fruit, which has similar effects with soap in washing, has been recommended in chlorosis and as a stomachic and deobstruent.

Sa'pium sebif'erum. Stillingia sebifera. **S. sylvat'icum,** Stillingia sylvatica.

Sa'po (L.) (Greek *sapon*). A product obtained by treating fatty bodies with caustic alkalies dissolved in water. Yellow soap is formed of turpentine, oil, and an alkali. Castile soap, being made of fine olive oil, is the kind generally selected for internal use. The yellow and soft soaps are the most stimulating, and are consequently best adapted for particular cutaneous eruptions. Internally, soap is purgative and diuretic; externally, it is detergent and stimulant. Soapy water is used with the greatest success in cases of poisoning by acids. Soap is applied externally to bruises and sprains. In pharmacy it is used to favor the solution of resins. **S. ac'idus,** *Acid soap,* a combination of a fixed oil with an acid. **S. al'ba,** castile soap; olive oil soap. **S. ammoniaca'lis,** linimentum ammoniæ fortius. **S. ammo'niæ olea'ceus,** linimentum ammoniæ fortius. **S. amygdali'-**

nus, sapo medicinalis. **S. anima'lis** (Ph. Br.), curd soap; soap made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of stearin. **S. aromat'icus sol'idus,** opodeldoc. **S. butyri'nus,** butter soap. **S. cacaoti'nus,** sapo coconeus. **S. calca'rius,** linimentum aquæ calcis. **S. cal'cis,** lime soap; see *Linimentum aquæ calcis.* **S. Castilien'sis,** see *Sapo medicinalis.* **S. coco'neus,** *Soap of cocoanut oil,* has been much used in Germany in herpetic affections. **S. domes'ticus,** curd soap. **S. du'rus,** S. medicinalis. **S. guaiaci'nus,** *Soap of guaiac;* soap made from guaiacum and liquor potassæ. **S. Hispan'icus,** see *S. medicinalis.* **S. kal'icus,** S. mollis. **S. liq'uidus,** *Liquid soap,* cosmetic composed of olive oil. ol. tartari per deliquium, and aq. rosarum. **S. medicina'lis** or **medica'tus,** *Medicinal soap,* is made of oil of sweet almonds and half its weight of caustic alkali; or, like the Spanish or Castile soap, sapo durus, sapo (Ph. U. S.), of olive oil and soda. **S. mol'lis** (Ph. Br.), *Common* or *Soft soap,* is made of potassa and olive oil. The *Sapo vulgaris,* or "common soap," formerly in the Ph. U. S., was made of soda and almond oil. **S. ni'ger,** *Black soap,* a combination of train-oil and an alkali. **S. plum'bi ox'idi,** lead soap; see *Lead plaster.* **S. terebin'thinæ,** see *Sapo.* **S. vegetab'ilis,** pulvis gummosus alkalinus. **S. vir'idis** (Ph. U. S.), *Green soap;* soap prepared from potassa and fixed oils; used extensively in treatment of skin diseases, especially of eczema rubrum. A soap of hempseed oil, linseed oil or rape oil, with an alkali; was formerly called green soap. A tincture of sapo viridis is made of green soap, 65; oil of lavender, 2; alcohol, q. s. ad 100 parts. **S. vulga'ris,** see *Sapo mollis.*

Sapodilla, sap-o-dil'la. Fruit of Achras sapota, seeds of which are diuretic and cathartic.

Saponaceous, sa-pon-a'shus (*sapo,* soap). Soapy; containing soap, as soap liniment.

Sapona'ria (*sapo,* the juice forming a lather with water). *Soapwort, Bruisewort, Bouncing bet;* a decoction of the leaves of this plant has been used in scrofula, cancer, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice, visceral obstructions, etc. See *Sapindus saponaria.* **S. vacca'ria,** Vaccaria vulgaris.

Sapona'riæ nu'culæ. See *Sapindus saponaria.*

Saponification, sa-pon-i-fi-ka'shun (*sapo, facio,* to make). Formation of soap. When a putrefying corpse is exposed to water or is placed in very damp soil, it may undergo a process of saponification, the fatty acids combining with the ammonia, forming adipocire.

Saponin, sa'po-nin (*sapo*). Glucoside occurring in Soapwort, in the root of Polygala senega, in Caulophyllum, Quillaya, and other plants, a solution of which, in water, froths like soap. It is a local irritant, an anæsthetic, and paralyzant.

Saponules, sap'on-ules. Imperfect soaps formed by combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases. See *Opodeldoch.* Acid saponules are combinations of such oils with acids.

Sapon'ulus ammoniaca'lis. Ammonia liniment.

Sa'por. Sapidity; savor.

Saporosity, sap-or-os'it-e. Sapidity.

Saporous, sa'por-us. Sapid.

Sapota, sap-o'tah. Sapodilla plum tree; oval-fruited sapota. A tree growing in the Antilles, and particularly at St. Domingo. Its fruit is much esteemed. It resembles the marmalade of quinces; hence has been called natural marmalade. Emulsion of the seeds has been given in nephritic affections. The bark is febrifuge. **S. a'chras,** sapota. **S. Mull'eri,** bullet tree of Dutch Guiana, producing a substance, analogous to gutta percha, called bulata.

Sapotil'la. Sapota.

Sap'pan-wood. Wood of Cæsalpinia sappan. Used as a dye and to substitute hæmatoxylon.

Sapphism, saf'fism (*Sappho*). Lesbian love; sexual love of women for members of their own sex.

Sapræmia, sap-re'me-ah (*sapros,* putrid, *haima*). Toxæmia due to products of septic micro-organisms.

Saprine, sap'reen (*sapros,* putrid). $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Non-poisonous ptomaine, isomeric with cadaverine, occurring in putrefying human livers and spleens, with cadaverine, putrescine, etc. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Saprogenic (sap-ro-jen'ik) or **Saprogenous,** sap-roj'en-us. Inducing putrefaction. See *Bacteria.*

Saproleg'nia. A genus of plants, midway between the fungi and algæ, existing upon the surface of marine animals.

Saprophilous, sap-rof'il-us (*sapros, phileo,* to love). Name applied to micro-organisms living or developing in putrid material, as bacteria, bacilli, etc.

Saprophytes, sap'ro-fites (*sapros, phuton*). Vegetable organisms living upon dead organic material.

Saprophytic, sap-ro-fit'ik. Pertaining or relating to saprophytes. See *Bacteria.*

Saprop'yra (*sapros,* putrid, *pur,* fever). Typhus gravior; putrid fever.

Sa'pros (*sapros*). Putrid; rancid.

Saprostomous, sap-ros'to-mus (*sapros, stoma,* mouth). One having an offensive breath.

Saprotes, sap'ro-tees (*sapros,* putrid). Putrefaction.

Sara'ca In'dica. Jasundi; asak. Bark used as astringent and sedative in menorrhagia.

Sarapus, sar'ap-us (*saro,* to grin, *pous,* the foot). One who has a large foot, whose toes are largely separated, or whose feet are much asunder in walking. See *Kyllosis.*

Sarato'ga, min'eral wa'ters of. The Saratoga Springs in New York are much frequented. These excellent waters are, as a class, applicable to cases of dyspepsia associated with visceral engorgement, chronic congestion of the liver, biliary catarrh, jaundice, etc.; but, as they differ in composition, it is impossible to state explicitly to what special affections they are universally applicable.

Sarcentome, sark'en-tome (*sarco, en,* in, *tome,* incision). *Entome.* Modified form of scarificator for stricture of the urethra.

Sarcepiplocele, sark-ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. sark-ep-ip'-lo-seel). Sarco-epiplocele.

Sarcepiplomphalocele, sark-ep-ip-lom-fal-o-se'le (Eng. sark-ep-ip-lom'fal-o-seel). Sarco-epiplomphalocele.

Sarcepiplomphalus, sark-ep-ip-lom'fal-us. Sarco-epiplomphalus.

Sarcidium, sar-sid'e-um (*sarkidion,* small piece of flesh). Caruncle.

Sarcin (sar'sin) or **Sarcine,** sar'seen. Sarcosin; hypoxanthin.

Sarcina, sar'sin-ah (a pack, a burden). Genus of family Coccaceæ; packet cocci, dividing in three directions, forming colonies in cubes or packets. Fœtus. **S. auranti'aca,** micrococci either single, in pairs, tetrads, or groups, forming deeply yellow colonies on gelatin culture-media, with liquefaction of the same. **S. au'rea,** oscillating cocci occurring in same forms as S. aurantiaca, forming yellow colonies with rapid liquefaction of gelatin; flourishes on agar or bouillon. **S. hyali'na,** discovered in marshy ground. **S. intestina'lis,** cocci in groups of four or eight in intestines of fowls. **S. litora'lis,** in sea-water containing putrefying matter. **S. lu'tea,** common in ordinary air; forms small disk-like colonies on gelatin and a yellow layer on potato. **S. pulmo'num** exists in phthisical sputa; forms small white colonies on gelatin, brown on potato. **S. Reitenbach'ii,** discovered on rotting water-plants. **S. ro'sea,** a variety found in marshes. **S. uri'næ,** very minute cocci, occurring in packets of from eight to sixty-four; has been found in the bladder. **S. ventric'uli,** microscopic cryptogamous plant found in the fluid of water-brash. See *Parasites.*

Sar'cine. Hypoxanthine.

Sarcion, sar'se-on (*sarkion*). Caruncle.

Sarcites, sar-se'tees (*sarx,* flesh). Anasarca. **S. flatuo'sus,** emphysema.

Sarcitis, sar-se'tis (*sarx,* flesh). Inflammation of muscular structures; myositis.

Sar'co (*sarx,* flesh). In composition, flesh.

Sarcocele, sar-ko-se'le (Eng. sar'ko-seel) (*sarco, kele,* a tumor). *Sarcoma scroti.* Scirrhus of the testicle; cancer of the testicle; carcinoma testiculi. It has

also been called malignant sarcocele, as cystic disease of the testicle, morbus testiculi cysticus, has been termed cystic sarcocele. The disease affects adults particularly, most commonly after an inflammatory swelling of the testicle; sometimes depending upon a blow, at others appearing without appreciable cause. There is a hard, heavy, ovoid or spherical swelling of the testicle, being at first slightly or not at all painful, and causing an unpleasant traction on the spermatic cord which is swollen and participates in the affection. Very painful shootings occur; the lymphatic glands of the abdomen become swollen, forming a tumor which may at times be felt through the abdomen, and the patient at length dies with every sign of the cancerous diathesis. The prognosis is very unfavorable. Extirpation of the testicle will sometimes save life. When of syphilitic origin sarcocele is called syphilitic sarcocele, morbus syphiliticus testiculi. Tuberculous disease of the testicle has received the name tuberculous sarcocele, morbus testiculi tuberculosus. **S. Ægypti'aca,** elephantiasis scroti. **S., cys'tic,** see *Sarcocele.* **S., malig'nant,** see *Sarcocele.* **S. syphilit'ica,** see *Sarcocele.* **S., tuber'culous,** see *Sarcocele.*

Sarcoceph'alus esculen'tus. Shrub of tropical Africa; ord. Rosaceæ. African peach root. The root is used as a bitter tonic in indigestion.

Sarcocolla, sar-ko-kol'lah (*sarco, kolla,* glue). Resinous matter from Penæa sarcocolla, P. mucronata, and other species of Penæa, an African shrub, being so called from a belief that it facilitates the consolidation of flesh. It was once employed as an astringent and detergent.

Sarcocoptes, sar-ko-kop'tees (*sarco, kopto,* to wound). See *Psora.*

Sarcode, sar'kode (*sarco*). A secondary form of the primordial blastema. In some of the inferior animals this amorphous, homogeneous substance, devoid of apparent structure, constitutes the greater portion, and even the whole, of the animal, as in the hydra. The term has been applied to the contents of cells, as of the cells of nutrition, epithelial cells, etc. See *Cytoblastema* and *Protoplasm.*

Sarcodes, sar-ko'decs (*sarx,* flesh, *odes*). Carneous.

Sarcodic, sar-kod'ic. Relating or appertaining to sarcode, as sarcodic movement. **S. sub'stance,** sarcode.

Sarco-epiplocele, sar-ko-ep-ip-lo-se'le (Eng. sar-ko-ep-ip'lo-seel) (*sarco, epiploon,* the epiploon, *kele,* tumor). Epiplocele complicated with sarcoma or sarcocele.

Sarco-epiplomphalus, sar-ko-ep-e-plom'fal-us (*sarco, epiploon,* epiploon, *omphalos,* navel). Umbilical hernia formed by scirrhous epiploon or complicated with sarcoma.

Sarcog'lia (*sarx, glia,* glue). Protoplasmic material forming the eminence of Doyère, where a motor nerve enters a muscular fibre; contains granules and nuclei.

Sarcohydrocele, sar-ko-hid-ro-se'le (Eng. sark-o-hi'dro-seel). Hydrosarcocele.

Sarcoid, sar'koid (*sarco, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling flesh.

Sarcolac'tic acid. $C_3H_6O_3$. An acid isomeric with lactic acid; occurs in muscles and urine.

Sarcolem'ma (*sarco, lemma,* coat). Sheath surrounding the fibrils of muscle forming a fibre. It is quite distinct from the areolar membrane binding the fibres into fasciculi.

Sarcologia, sar-ko-loj'e-ah (*sarco, logos,* discourse). Myology; sarcology.

Sarcol'ogy (same etymon). The part of anatomy treating of the soft parts, comprising myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

Sar'colytes (*sarco, lutos,* loosened). Round or cylindrical bodies observed in developing muscles of the frog; supposed to be products of retrograde metamorphosis of the muscle-fibres, and by some to be a developmental stage of the muscle-fibre.

Sarcoma, sar-ko'mah (*sarkoma, sarx,* flesh, *oma*). *Sarcomatous tumor, Histioid growth* or *tumor.* Literally, any species of excrescence having a fleshy consistence. The term has, however, of late years been employed to embrace a group of tumors, the tissues forming which belong to the series of connective substances, but which are distinguished from the tumors formed of the connective tissues by the preponderating development of the cell-elements. Granulation tissue formed during the inflammatory irritation of the connective tissue is regarded by Paget as the normal prototype of these tumors. Numerous morbid growths, malignant and non-malignant, varying in structure, location, consistence, etc., have been classed under this head. According to Paget, the following varieties have been described: 1. Tumors with spindle-shaped cells, the fibroplastic cells of Lebert (recurrent fibroid or fibroplastic tumors). This form of sarcoma is also called fasciculated or albuminous sarcoma and plasmoma. 2. Tumors with colossal, giant, many-nucleated, or myeloid cells (myeloid or myeloplaxic tumors). 3. Tumors with small round cells like the lymph- or white blood-corpuscles, or pus or granulation cells (granulations sarcoma, gliosarcoma, lymphosarcoma). This form of sarcoma is known also as the embryoplastic tumor, soft, medullary, glious. lymphoid, or encephaloid sarcoma. 4. Tumors with stellate cells and a gelatinous, shiny, intercellular substance, not unlike the material found in a myxoma (myxosarcoma). 5. Tumors with round or variously-shaped cells, most of which are of large size, and are usually imbedded in a fibrous matrix. *Glioma* is a variety of round-celled sarcoma growing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of nerves. 6. Tumors in which the cells contain a considerable proportion of pigment, which is most frequently found in the cells described in the last group, in the tumors with round and with fusiform cells (pigment or pigmentary sarcoma, melanoma, melanotic sarcoma). In all these forms, according to the same authority, an intercellular substance occurs, either homogeneous or fibrous, or which may present a delicate net-like or trabecular structure like that of a lymphatic gland. The following table exhibits the principal histological differences between glandular carcinoma and sarcoma (Gibbes):

Carcinoma.	*Sarcoma.*
Derived from epiblastic and hypoblastic structures.	Derived from mesoblastic structures.
Possess a fibrous stroma.	No stroma.
Blood-vessels run in fibrous trabeculæ of stroma.	Vessels run directly in contact with cells.
Lymphatics in stroma.	No lymphatics.

Sarco'ma, ad'ipose, of Ab'ernethy, see *Adipose sarcoma.* **S. alveola're,** a form of round-celled sarcoma, being a carcinomatous degeneration of the sarcoma, usually occurring in the medulla of bone, in the eye, and in the subcutaneous tissues. **S. carcinomato'des,** S. alveolare; scirrhus. **S. cerco'sis,** see *Cercosis.* **S., com'mon vas'cular** or **or'ganized, of Ab'ernethy,** tumors seemingly composed of the gelatinous portion of the blood made vascular by growth of blood-vessels through it. They are vascular throughout, of simple texture; when bulky, mapped on the surface with arborescent veins. **S. epu'lis,** epulis. **S. fibrocellula're,** see *Tumor, fibrocellular.* **S., gelat'inous,** see *Tumor, fibrocellular.* **S., glan'dular,** Hodgkin's disease. **S. globulocellula're sim'plex,** granulation-like round-celled variety of sarcoma. **S. lipomato'des,** see *Sarcoma lymphadenoïdes.* **S., lipo'matous,** see *Sarcoma lymphadenoïdes.* **S. lymphadenoï'des,** lymphatic, gland-like, round-celled form of sarcoma. In lipomatous sarcoma, S. lipomatodes, which is one variety of this, a partial transformation into fat-cells takes place by the infiltration of fat, while in mucous sarcoma, S. myxomatodes, another variety, a mucoid metamorphosis of the basis-substance occurs; see *Lymphosarcoma.* **S., mas'toid,** mammary sarcoma. **S. medulla're or med'ullary,** see *Sarcoma alveolare, Encephaloid, Hæmatodes fungus.* **S., melanot'ic,** a variety of sarcoma in which many of the cells contain granules of dark-colored pigment distinct from the pigment of extravasated blood. **S.**

mol'le, sarcoma lymphadenoïdes. **S. mollus'cum**, connective-tissue tumors of the skin; multiple and presenting few spindle-cells. **S., mu'cous**, see *Sarcoma lymphadenoïdes*. **S. myxomato'des**, see *Sarcoma lymphadenoïdes*. **S., pul'py**, hæmatodes fungus. **S. scro'ti**, sarcocele.

Sarcomatodes, sar-kom-at-o'dees. Sarcomatous.

Sarcomato'sus. Sarcomatous.

Sarcom'atous. Belonging to or having the characters of sarcoma.

Sarcom'phalum. Sarcomphalus.

Sarcomphalus, sar-kom'fal-us (*sarco, omphalos*, navel). Scirrhous or fleshy tumor developed at the navel.

Sarcomyces, sar-kom'is-ees (*sarco, mukes*, fungus). Sarcospongus.

Sarcomyce'tes. Parasitic fungi in animal tissues.

Sarcophagus, sar-kof'ag-us (*sarco, phago*, to eat). Carnivorous; catheretic.

Sarcoph'agy. Term applied to the eating of a diet composed of flesh.

Sarcophia, sar-kof'e-ah (*sarco, phuo*, to grow). Excrescence; sarcoma. See *Sarcophyte*.

Sarcophy'ma. Tumor composed of flesh; sarcoma.

Sarcophyte, sar'ko-fite (*sarco, phuton*, vegetable). *Flesh germ.* Term synonymous with bioplast, the former, however, expressing the condition and destination of a white cell, leucocyte; the latter, its vital and formative properties.

Sar'coplasm. Sarcoglia.

Sarcoplas'ma. Interfibrillar substance of muscles.

Sar'coplasts. See *Sarcolytes*.

Sarcopsyl'la pen'etrans (*sarco, psulla*, flea). Chique.

Sarcop'tes scabie'i (*sarco, kopto*, to wound). Acarus scabiei. See *Psora* and *Parasites*.

Sarcopyodes, sar-ko-pe-o'dees (*sarco, puon*, pus, *odes*). Having the appearance of pus mixed with flesh. An epithet given to certain excreted matters, particularly the sputa of consumptives.

Sar'cosin (*sarco*). Extractive matter found in the flesh and in the blood.

Sarco'sis (*sarx*, flesh, *osis*). Formation of flesh; also sarcoma; abnormal fleshy growth. **S. bul'bi**, fleshy growth from the globe of the eye. **S. u'teri**, hypertrophy of the uterus.

Sarcospongus, sar-ko-spon'gus (*sarco, spongos*, fungus). Fleshy fungus.

Sarcostosis, sar-cos-to'sis (*sarco, ostosis*, formation of bone). Osteosarcoma; growth of bony tumor in muscular tissue.

Sarcothlasis (sar-koth'las-is) or **Sarcothla'sia** (*sarco, thlao*, to bruise). Bruise of the flesh.

Sarcotic, sar-kot'ic. Promoting growth or regeneration of the flesh.

Sar'cotome (*sarco, tome*, incision). Instrument for cutting soft tissues.

Sar'cous (*sarx*, flesh). Of or belonging to flesh or muscle, as sarcous tissue. **S. el'ements**, *Primitive particles;* elementary particles which, by their union, form the mass of muscular fibre. Under high powers of the microscope the muscular fibrils seem to consist of alternate rectangular light and dark particles. These were so named by M. Bowman, and he considered that they resulted from a splitting transversely of the muscular fibre into disks—Bowman's disks—and lengthwise into fibrillæ. The dark particles refract light doubly, hence called disdiaclasts, while the others are only singly refractile.

Sardiasis, sar-de'as-is (*Sardo*, Sardinia). Canine laugh; risus sardonicus.

Sardo'nia her'ba. Ranunculus sceleratus.

Sardoniasis, sar-don-e'as-is. Canine laugh; risus sardonicus.

Sardon'icus or **Sardo'nius ri'sus.** Canine laugh.

Sa're. Essera.

Sarep'ta. Russian mustard.

Sar'kine. Hypoxanthin; sarcosin.

Sar'koblasts. Sarcolytes.

Sar'kolytes. Sarcolytes.

Sarotham'nus scopa'rius (*saros*, broom, *thamnos*, shrub). Spartium scoparium.

Sarracenia, sar-rah-sen'e-ah (after Dr. Sarrazin of Quebec). *Sidesaddle plant, Flytrap.* The root of *S. flava* and *S. variolaris* is bitter and astringent, being a domestic remedy in dyspepsia, and the root of *S. purpurea, Pitcher plant, Indian* or *Huntsman's cap*, is used, in infusion, by the Indians as a remedy for smallpox, both for prevention and cure.

Sar'sa. Smilax sarsaparilla.

Sar'sæ ra'dix. Smilax sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla, sar-sa-par-il'la ([S.] *zarza*, brier, *parilla*, little vine, or from *Parillo*, a physician who first employed it). Sarsaparilla (Ph. U. S.) is the root of Smilax officinalis, S. medica, and other undetermined species of smilax. Diuretic, alterative, and popular as a purifier of the blood; used in scrofula, syphilis, etc., and as a vehicle for potassium iodide. **S., false**, Aralia nudicaulis. **S. German'ica**, a plant growing on the sea-coasts of Europe; recommended in some mucous affections of the trachea, in rheumatism, gout, etc. **S., In'dian**, Hemidesmus Indicus. **S., wild**, Aralia nudicaulis.

Sarsaparil'lin. See *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

Sartaparil'la. Smilax sarsaparilla.

Sartian (sar'shun) **disease.** Endemic skin disease, commencing as a red spot on the face, proceeding to ulceration; seen especially along the Mediterranean, and synonymous with Biskra button, Oriental boil, Pendjeh sore, Gafsa button, Delhi sore, and Aleppo boil.

Sarto'rius (*sartor*, tailor, because used in crossing the legs). Muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh; long, small, and flattened, extending obliquely from the anterior and superior spine of the ilium to the superior and inner part of the tibia. This muscle can also flex the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely.

Sarx. Flesh; pulp.

Sar'za ([S.] *sarza*, brier). Smilax sarsaparilla.

Sas'sa gum. A gum the product of a tree called sassa, and resembling gum tragacanth.

Sas'safras. Laurus sassafras, Nectandra cymbarum (Ph. U. S.), bark of root of Sassafras officinale. **S. infu'sion**, "sassafras tea." **S. medul'la** (Ph. U. S.), pith of Sassafras officinale; see *Laurus sassafras*. **S. nut**, see *Pichurim beans*. **S. oil**, volatile oil of sassafras. **S. pith**, S. medulla. **S. radi'cis cor'tex**, see *Laurus sassafras*. **S. ra'dix**, see *Laurus sassafras*. **S., swamp**, Magnolia glauca. **S. tea**, saloop.

Sas'safrin. A peculiar principle found in sassafras.

Sas'solin. A native variety of boracic acid.

Sas'sy bark. Poisonous bark of a large African tree, genus Erythrophleum, E. Guineense; ord. Fabaceæ; redwater tree of Sierra Leone; used in an ordeal to which persons suspected of crimes are subjected to test their innocence or guilt. Hence it is called in Conga ordeal bark, and in Ashantee and Liberia doom bark. The alkaloid *Erythrophleine* has been separated from it, and given in form of hydrochlorate; said to resemble digitaline in its action on the heart, and cocaine in producing local anæsthesia and relieving local pain.

Satellite, sat'el-lite. That which guards; that which is placed near. **S. veins** are those that accompany arteries.

Sathe, sah'the. Penis.

Satias, sash'e-as. Satiety.

Saties, sash'e-ees. Satiety.

Satietas, sat-e'et-as. Satiety.

Satiety, sat-i'et-e (*satio*, to give enough). Disgust for food; commonly caused by repletion.

Sat'in. Lunaria rediviva.

Saturans, sat'u-rans (*saturo*, to satiate). Absorbent medicine. See *Saturation*.

Saturatio, sat-u-rah'she-o. Satiety; saturation.

Satura'tion. State of a compound in which its elements are combined in such proportion that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without producing excess.

Saturei'a capita'ta (*saturoi*, satyrs, owing to its presumed power of exciting to venery). *Ciliated savory, Thymus.* Possesses properties similar to those of

thyme. **S. horten'sis**, aromatic plant, cultivated for culinary purposes; used as an excitant in anorexia, anaphrodisia, etc. **S. monta'na**, winter savoy. **S. origanoï'des**, Cunila mariana. **S. sati'va**, S. hortensis.

Satu'ritas (*saturo*, to satiate). Satiety.

Satur'ni dulce'do. Plumbi superacetas.

Saturnine, sat'ur-nine (*saturnus*, lead). *Saturninus.* Relating or appertaining to lead. **S. breath**, peculiar odor of the breath in one laboring under saturnismus. **S. encephali'tis**, cerebral inflammation due to lead-poisoning. **S. neuri'tis**, a form of inflammation of nerve-fibres consequent upon lead-poisoning. **S. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis**, paralysis due to lead-poisoning. **S. poi'soning**, poisoning from lead.

Saturninus, sat-ur-ne'nus. Saturnine.

Saturnism, sat'ur-nizm. Poisoning by lead; lead-poisoning; saturnine cachexy.

Saturnis'mus. Saturnism.

Satur'nus. Lead. See *Plumbum.*

Satyr'ia. Elephantiasis.

Satyriasis, sat-er-e'as-is (*saturos*, a satyr, because the satyrs were greatly addicted to venery). Irresistible desire in man to have frequent connection with the female, accompanied by the power of doing so without exhaustion. The causes are commonly obscure; sometimes the abuse of aphrodisiacs has occasioned it. The principal symptoms are almost constant erection; irresistible and almost insatiable desire for venery; frequent nocturnal pollutions. **S. fu'rens**, satyriasis.

Satyriasmus, sat-ir-e-az'mus. Satyriasis.

Satyrion, sat-ir'e-on. Orchis mascula.

Satyrismus, sat-ir-iz'mus. Satyriasis.

Satyrium, sat-ir'e-um. Goodyera pubescens.

Sauar'ja. Saoria.

Sauce alone'. Alliaria. **S., green**, Rumex scutatus.

Sau'cy bark. Erythrophlœum.

Saugh, saw. Salix.

Saun'ders, red. Pterocarpus santalinus. **S. tree**, Pterocarpus santalinus. **S., yel'low**, Santalum album.

Saura, saw'rah. Lizard.

Sauriderma, saw-rid-ur'mah (*saura*, lizard, *derma*, skin). Sauriosis.

Saurioïdes, saw-re-o-e'dees. Sauriosis.

Saurio'sis. Ichthyosis with altered state of the sebiparous secretion, giving occasion to the accumulation of sebaceous matter on the skin, suggesting the idea of the coat of a lizard.

Sauroderma, saw-ro-dur'mah (*saura*, *derma*, skin). Sauriosis.

Sauropsida, saw-rop'sid-ah. Huxley's term including reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Saururus cernuus, saw-ru'rus sur'nu-us (*saura*, lizard, *oura*, tail). *Lizard tail, Breastweed.* Indigenous. Ord. Saurnraceæ. It has been used in lumbago. The bruised root is emollient, and is popularly applied to inflamed breasts.

Saus'age poi'son. See *Allantotoxicum* and *Ptomaïnes.*

Sausaris'mus. Dry state of the tongue.

Sauter's operation, sow'tur's op-ur-a'shun. Kolpohysterectomy.

Sava'kin gum. Suakin gum.

Savanil'la ratan'hy. See *Krameria ixina.*

Save. Salvia.

Savian corpuscles, sa've-an kor'pus-s'ls. Corpuscles described by Savi in the skin of the torpedo, analogous to the Pacinian corpuscles.

Savine, sav'in. Juniperus sabina. This plant is commonly employed to induce abortion, and in large doses is a violent irritant poison. It is used in medicine as a local irritant and emmenagogue. **S. ce'rate**, savine ointment, made by gently heating together fluid extract of savine 25 parts with resin cerate 90 parts until the alcohol has been evaporated (Ph. U. S.).

Saviot'ti's canals'. Minute slits between the glandular cells of the pancreas, now considered as artificially formed.

Sa'vor. *Taste.* Qualities of bodies by which they act upon the sense of taste. Chemists, at times, avail themselves of this quality to analyze an unknown substance.

Sa'vory. An epithet given to bodies having taste, particularly to those exciting a very agreeable impression on the organ of taste. See *Satureia.* **S. cil'iated**, Satureia capitata. **S., sum'mer**, Satureia hortensis.

Savoy'an. Galium verum.

Saw. Surgical instrument made like a common saw, used for sawing the bones in amputations or for removing exostoses, etc. Saws of different sizes and shapes are used in surgery. The crown of the trepan is nothing more than a species of circular saw. **S., amputa'tion**, saw used in amputation. **S., butch'er's**, has an appliance for fixing the blade at any desired angle. **S., hemp**, a hempen cord drawn back and forth rapidly over a part to be taken away; used in embryotomy and in situations where other saws cannot be employed. **S., Hey's**, an instrument used by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, in fractures of the cranium, consisting of a long handle, to which a small saw with a convex or straight edge is attached, and by which a piece of bone of any shape may be removed. With the trephine the saw must always be circular. **S. palmet'to**, Chamærops serratula; Sabal serrulata.

Saw'wort. Liatris.

Saxifraga, saks-if'rag-ah (*saxum*, stone, *frango*, to break). Pimpinella saxifraga. **S. an'glica**, Peucedanum silaus; see *Calcifraga.* **S. crassifo'lia**, root is said to be antiseptic. **S. granula'ta**, *White saxifrage;* diuretic and lithontriptic. **S. ligula'ta**, rhizome of this Himalayan plant is employed for ophthalmia and boils, and internally in bronchitis and dysentery. **S. ru'bra**, Spiræa filipendula. **S. Sibir'ica** contains, in common with other species of S., a bitter crystalline principle, called bergenin, which is reputed to be a good nerve tonic. **S. vulga'ris**, Peucedanum silaus.

Saxifrage (saks'e-frage), **burnet.** Pimpinella saxifraga. **S., mead'ow**, Peucedanum silaus. **S., white**, Saxifraga granulata.

Saxif'ragus (*saxum*, stone, *frango*, to break). Lithontriptic.

Saxon'icus pul'vis. A powder of the roots of the wild and the cultivated angelica, the Asclepias vincetoxicum, etc., considered formerly as an antidote.

Sayre's jack'et. A plaster-of-Paris jacket applied as a spinal support. **S.'s meth'od** means treatment of spondylitis by Sayre's jacket, consisting of a plaster-of-Paris dressing around the body, fitted with a "jury-mast" if upper dorsal or cervical vertebræ are affected.

Scab. An incrustation which forms upon a sore, owing to the concretion of the fluid discharged from it; eschar.

Scab'by or **Scabbed.** Covered or diseased with scabs.

Scabies, skab'e-ees (*scabo*, to scratch). Psora. **S. a'gria**, lichen. **S. cap'itis**, porrigo lupinosa, porrigo scutulata. **S. cap'itis favo'sa**, porrigo favosa. **S. crusto'sa**, radzyge. **S. fe'ra**, ecthyma. **S. feri'na**, *Itch of animals, Mange* (pronounced mainj); cutaneous disease which affects almost all domestic animals, but especially the horse, sheep, dog, and cow. It is said to have been transmitted to man, but this is questionable; see *Psoriasis.* **S. hu'mida**, eczema. **S. milia'ris**, eczema. **S. Norve'gica Boeck'ii**, radzyge. **S. papulifor'mis**, prurigo. **S. sic'ca**, lichen; psoriasis. **S. vene'rea contagio'sa**, scherlievo.

Scabiola, skab-e'o-lah. Psora.

Scabiosa, skab-e-o'sah (*scaber*, rough, owing to its rough hairy surface). *Eastningwort.* Bitter and subastringent, being formerly used in leprous affections and affections of the lungs. **S. arven'sis**, scabiosa. **S. carduifo'lia**, echinops. **S. succi'sa**, *Devil's bit*, has similar properties.

Scabious, skab'e-us. Erigeron Philadelphicum. **S., field**, scabiosa. **S., sweet**, Erigeron heterophyllum.

Scabish, skab'ish. Œnothera biennis.

Scab'rate or **Scab'rous** (*scaber*). Harsh; rough; covered with scabs.

Scabrities, skab-rish'e-ees (*scaber*, rough). Lichen; trachoma. **S. un'guium**, morbid condition of the nails, in which they are distorted and separated from the matrix. See *Onychophyma.*

Scab'wort. Elecampane; Inula helenium.

Scævola, see'vo-lah. See *Bela-modagam.*

Scala, skal'ah. Staircase. See *Scalæ.* Machine formerly used for reducing dislocations of the humerus. **S. ante'rior coch'leæ**, see *Scalæ.* **S. clau'sa**, see *Scalæ.* **S. exter'na coch'leæ**, see *Scalæ.* **S. infe'rior coch'leæ**, see *Scalæ.* **S. inte'rior coch'leæ**, see *Scalæ.* **S. me'dia**, space between basilar membrane and Reissner's membrane; see *Membrane of Corti.* **S. poste'rior coch'leæ**, see *Scalæ.* **S. supe'rior coch'leæ**, see *Scalæ.* **S. tym'pani**, see *Cochlea* and *Scalæ.* **S. vestib'uli**, see *Cochlea* and *Scalæ.*

Scalæ (skal'e) **of the coch'lea.** *Spiral canals* or *tubes of the cochlea.* The cavities in the cochlea, separated from each other by the spiral septum. The one—scala interna or posterior or inferior cochleæ, S. tympani—would communicate with the cavity of the tympanum were it not for the membrane that closes it. The other—scala externa or anterior or superior cochleæ, S. vestibuli—opens into the cavity of the vestibule. The scalæ communicate with each other by an opening at the top of the partition.

Scalariform (skal'ar-e-form) or **Scalarifor'mis.** Having the form of a ladder.

Scald, skawld. Burn produced by hot liquid.

Scald-head. Porrigo. See *Favus.*

Scald'ricks. Sinapis arvensis.

Scald-weed. Dodder; Cuscuta Americana.

Scale. An opaque and thickened lamina of cuticle, commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which it is formed. See *Scales.* **S., dry**, psoriasis.

Scalene' tu'bercle. An eminence on first rib, giving attachment to tendon of scalenus anticus muscle.

Scalenus, skal-a'nus (*skalenus*, irregular or unequal). Geometers employ this word to designate a triangle whose three sides are unequal. Anatomists have given the name to two muscles. **S. anti'cus**, situate at the internal and inferior part of the neck. It is long and triangular, being inserted, below, at the upper surface of the first rib; above, at the anterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. This muscle bends the neck, drawing it to one side. It can also raise the first rib. **S. posti'cus**, situate behind the last. It is also long and triangular, but more bulky than the S. anticus. It is attached below to the outer surface of the first two ribs, terminating above at the summit of the transverse processes of the last six vertebræ. This muscle bends the neck laterally, and can elevate the first two ribs. Some anatomists have described five scaleni muscles on each side, and have called them S. prior, S. minimus, S. lateralis, S. medius, S. posticus. Others describe only one scalenus muscle on each side. Others, again, admit three—S. anticus, S. medius, and S. posticus; or primus, secundus, and tertius.

Sca'ler. Instrument used to remove tartar from the teeth.

Scales (*squamæ*). Small, thin laminæ or plates; applied to exfoliations from skin or bone. **S. of iron**, made by washing scales of iron, etc., found about blacksmiths' forges, with water, separating the iron from impurities with a magnet, and reducing it to powder.

Sca'ling. In dentistry, an operation consisting in removing the tartar from the teeth.

Scall, skawl. Impetigo; scab. **S., asbes'tos**, see *Eczema of the hairy scalp.* **S., crust'ed**, impetigo. **S., dry**, psoriasis. **S., hon'eycomb**, porrigo favosa. **S., hu'mid**, eczema. **S., milk'y**, porrigo larvalis. **S., pap'ulous**, ecthyma. **S., run'ning**, eczema; impetigo. **S., vesic'ular**, eczema capitis. **S., wash'erwoman's**, psoriasis.

Scal'lard. Porrigo.

Scalled (skawl'd) **head.** Porrigo; P. scutulata.

Scal'ma. Infectious disease of horses, not directly contagious. It attacks the bronchi and nasal chambers.

Scalp. The integuments covering the head. **S. tu'mor**, caput succedaneum; cephalhæmatoma.

Scal'pel (*scalpo*, to cut). A cutting instrument, formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, and fixed solidly in a handle. Used to divide the soft parts in operations, dissection, etc.

Scalpel'lum. Scalpel. **S. lenticula're**, a lens-shaped knife.

Scalpel'lus. Bistoury; scalpel.

Scalpeum, skal'pe-um. Bistoury.

Scalprum, skal'prum (*scalpo*, to cut, to scrape). Raspatorium. **S. chirur'gicum**, lancet. **S. denta'rium**, a tooth file, a dental file, or file used by the dentist. **S. raso'rium**, raspatorium.

Sca'ly. Squamous. **S. diseases**, squamous cutaneous diseases; see *Squamous* and *Cutaneous diseases.* **S. epithe'lium**, flat or pavement epithelial cells. **S. tet'ter**, psoriasis.

Scamma, skam'mah (*skamma*). Fossa.

Scammo'nia. See *Convolvulus scammonia.*

Scammo'niæ ra'dix (Ph. Br.). Dried root of Convolvulus scammonia. See *Convolvulus scammonia.* **S. resi'na**, extractum scammonii.

Scammonin, skam'mo-nin. Glucoside derived from boiling resin of scammony with dilute sulphuric acid.

Scammonium, skam-mo'ne-um (Ph. U. S.). Resinous exudation from root of Convolvulus scammonia; see *Convolvulus scammonia.* **S. Syria'cum**, Convolvulus scammonia.

Scam'mony. See *Scammonium* and *Convolvulus scammonia.* **S., Bour'bon**, concrete juice of Periploca Mauritiana. **S., Ger'man**, see *Convolvulus sepium.* **S. mix'ture**, mistura scammonii (Ph. Br.). **S. of Montpel'lier**, Cynanchum Monspeliacum. **S., resin of**, see *Convolvulus scammonia.* **S. root**, dried root of Convolulus scammonia.

Scam'num Hippocrat'icum (*scamnum*, a bench). A machine invented by Hippocrates for reducing fractures; a sort of bed on which the patient was fixed. Straps were attached above and below the fracture or luxation, and extension and counter-extension were effected by a winch. See *Bathron.*

Scandix, skan'diks. S. cerefolium. **S. bulbocas'tanum**, Bunium bulbocastanum. **S. cerefo'lium**, *Chervil;* a culinary herb, slightly aromatic and grateful, and reputed to be gently aperient and diuretic. **S. odora'ta**, *Sweet cicely*, has similar properties; see *Chærophyllum odoratum.*

Scandula'ria mus'culus. Transversus pedis muscle.

Scandyx, skan'diks (*skandux*). Scandix cerefolium.

Scapha, skaf'ah (*skapto*, to make hollow). *Scaphus.* Excavation or cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anthelix. Meatus auditorius externus. Rima vulvæ. Name of a head bandage mentioned by Galen, called also Tholus diocleus.

Scaphion, skaf'e-on (*skaphe*, trough). Cranium; papaver (capsule).

Sca'phium ocula're. *Eye-glass.* A small porcelain, glass, or metallic vessel used to apply lotions to the eye.

Scaphocarposuperphalange'us pol'licis. Abductor pollicis brevis.

Scaphocephalic, skaf-o-sef-al'ik (*skaphe*, boat, *kephale*, head). Having or relating to a skull that is scaphoid or boat-shaped.

Scaphocephalous, skaf-o-sef'al-us (*skaphe*, boat, *kephale*, head). Term used to denote a boat-shaped cranium due to infantile ossification of the sagittal suture.

Scaphoid, skaf'oid (*skaphe*, boat, *eidos*, form). A name given to several parts. **S. abdo'men**, hollowed-out, sunken belly seen in emaciation, wasting diseases, and certain acute affections. **S. bone of the foot**, *Boat-like bone;* bone situate at the fore part of the astragalus and inner part of the foot. The

posterior surface forms a cavity somewhat like that of a boat, for receiving the head of the astragalus. There is a prominence at the inner side of the bone for the insertion of tendons, muscles, and strong ligaments. The fore part of the bone is convex, and divided into three articular surfaces for articulation with the ossa cuneiformia. Between the os naviculare and astragalus the foot has its principal lateral and rotary motions, although each of the other joints of the tarsus contributes a little. Part of the tibialis posticus is inserted into it. **S. bone of the wrist,** *Boat-like bone;* the first bone of the first row of the carpus. The upper surface is convex, articulating with the radius. The under and outer surfaces are also convex, articulating with the trapezium and trapezoïdes. Between the upper and under cartilaginous surfaces there is a rough fossa for the insertion of the capsular ligament. The anterior and inner surface has an oval cavity articulating with the os magnum, which gives name to the bone. There is a process on the outer end of the bone for the attachment of part of the anterior transverse ligament of the wrist. **S. fos'sa,** a small cavity at the upper part of the internal ala of the pterygoid process in which the peristaphylinus internus is attached.

Scaphoïdes, skaf-o-e'dees. Scaphoid. See *Scaphoid.*

Scaphoïdo-astragalan, skaf-o-id'o-as-trag'al-an. Relating to the scaphoid bone and astragalus. The articulation of these bones is so called; and the ligament which strengthens it is termed the scaphoïdo-astragalan ligament.

Scaphoïdocu'boid. Relating to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. The articulation of these bones is so called.

Scaphula, skaf'u-lah (dim. of **Scapha**). Navicular fossa.

Scaphus, skaf'us (*skaphe,* skiff, trough). External auditory canal; rima vulvæ; scapha.

Scapula, skap'u-lah (dim. of **Scapha**). *Blade-bone, Shoulder-blade.* An irregular, broad, flat bone of triangular shape, situate at the posterior part of the shoulder. It has—1, a posterior or dorsal surface or dorsum, testudo scapulæ, divided transversely into two parts by a triangular process, called spine of the scapula, terminating by a considerable eminence called the acromion. Above the spine is the fossa supraspinata; below it, the F. infraspinata. 2. Anterior or costal surface or venter, forming the fossa subscapularis. 3. Superior cervical edge, thin, and terminating anteriorly by a strong, curved apophysis, called the coracoid process. 4. Posterior or vertebral edge, called the base. 5. Outer or axillary or inferior edge, having a thick, truncated angle, in which is the glenoid cavity. With this is articulated the head of the humerus. The glenoid cavity is separated from the body of the bone by a narrow part called the cervix or neck. The edges or margins are also called costæ. The scapula has three angles—an inferior, superior, and anterior. Humerus.

Scapulæ nasi, skap'u-le nas'e. The lateral parts of the nose.

Scapulalgia, skap-u-lal'je-ah (*scapula,* the shoulder-blade, *algos,* pain). Arthralgia of the scapula. Pain in the shoulder-blade.

Scapular, skap'u-lar (*scapula*). *Scapulary.* Relating or belonging to the scapula. **S. aponeuro'sis,** a broad, thin aponeurosis, with decussating fibres, being attached, above, to the spine of the scapula; below, to crest between the teres major and infraspinatus; within, to the spinal edge of the scapula, uniting at its middle with the thin aponeurosis covering part of the external surface of the deltoid. **S. arch,** hæmal arch of occipital vertebra (Owen), consisting in man of the scapula and coracoid. **S. ar'teries,** these are several: 1. The superior scapular, superficial scapular of Sömmering. This arises from the subclavian, and often from the inferior thyroid, or from a trunk common to it and the posterior scapular or transverse scapular or cervical. It passes behind the clavicle, above the superior edge of the scapula, and buries itself between the dorsal surface of that bone and the muscles inserted into it. 2. The inferior scapular or common scapular or internal scapular or subscapular artery is of considerable size. It arises from the inferior part of the axillary artery, behind the brachial plexus, gives off several branches to the arm-pit, dividing into two branches: the one, scapularis interna, the smaller of the two, is distributed almost entirely to the serratus major anticus and latissimus dorsi; the other, the larger, which distributes its branches to the subscapular, supraspinal, and infraspinal regions. See *Acromial artery.* **S. line,** line drawn vertically through the inferior angle of the scapula when the arms are folded. Used in physical examination. **S. notch,** see *Notch, scapular.* **S. re'flex,** contraction of scapulary muscles on sticking or pinching the skin of the outer scapular region. **S. re'gion,** that portion of the back bounded by the scapulæ. **S. veins** follow the same course as the arteries which they accompany.

Scapulare, skap-u-lah're. Scapulary.

Scapulary, skap'u-lah-re. A broad linen bandage, divided into two tails for three-quarters of its length, the undivided extremity being attached to the posterior and middle part of a bandage carried round the body, the tails passing over the shoulders and being attached to the anterior part of the body-bandage to prevent it from slipping down.

Scap'ulo. In composition, the scapula.

Scapuloclavicula'ris. Rare band of muscular fibres attached to the upper border of the scapula and clavicle outside of the insertion of the subclavius.

Scapulocor'acoid arch. The scapular arch.

Scapulocosta'lis mi'nor. Sternoscapular muscle.

Scapulodynia, skap-u-lo-din'e-ah (*scapula, odune,* pain). Pain or rheumatism of the shoulder.

Scapulohumeral, skap-u-lo-u'mer-al. Relating to the scapula and humerus. An epithet given to the shoulder-joint. It is an orbicular articulation resulting from the reception of the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. To keep the bones in connection there are—1. A very strong, conoidal capsular ligament, passing from the circumference of the glenoid cavity around the neck of the humerus; 2. A fibrocartilaginous ring, called the glenoid ligament, and a synovial capsule.

Scapulohumera'lis digas'tricus. Deltoideus accessorius.

Scapulum, skap'u-lum. Scapula.

Scapus, skap'us (*skapos,* shaft, stalk). Penis. See *Hair.*

Scar (*eschara*). Seam. Cicatrix. To mark with a cicatrix or seam.

Scarabæolus hemisphæricus, skar-ab-e'o-lus hem-is-fer'ik-us (dim. of **Scarabæus**). Coccus cacti.

Scardamygmus, skar-dam-ig'mus (*skardamuso,* to wink). Winking; closure of the eyelids.

Scarenzio's treat'ment. Administration of calomel hypodermically for syphilis.

Scarf'-skin. Epidermis.

Scarification, skar-if-i-ka'shun (*scarifico,* to make a light scratch). Act of scarifying. A small incision made into the skin with a lancet, bistoury, or scarificator for therapeutical purposes, as to draw blood or to discharge some effused fluid; sometimes the scarifications are very superficial, and do not go farther than the skin.

Scar'ificator. Instrument for making scarifications; it consists of a small brass box of a cubical shape, in which 10 or 12 lancet-points turn upon a common pivot. By means of a spring all these blades can be made to issue at once, making as many scarifications. Other instruments, much more simple in construction, are so called, intended for the scarification of the conjunctiva, the larynx, etc.

Scarificato'rium. Scarificator.

Scariola, skar-e'o-lah. Cichorium endivia; Lactuca scariola.

Scarlata, skar-lat'ah. Scarlatina.

Scarlatina, scar-lat-een'ah. *Scarlet fever, Rash fever, Scarlet rash.* The characteristic symptoms of scarlatina are a scarlet flush, appearing about the

second day of fever, on the face, neck, and fauces, and progressively spreading over the body, terminating about the seventh day. Two great varieties may be reckoned: *S. simplex* or *febris* or *benigna* or *sine anginâ*, in which the fever is moderate, terminating with efflorescence, prostration of strength being trifling; and the *S. anginosa* or *paristhmitica* or *cynanchica, Fothergill's sore throat*, in which the fever is severe, the throat ulcerated, the eruption later in its appearance and less extensive, often changing to a livid hue. *Scarlatina maligna* or *gravior* has been reckoned a variety of this in its worst form. Scarlatina belongs to the major exanthemata, being a disease chiefly of children. The eruption differs from that of measles in being an efflorescence not raised above the cuticle. Measles, too, is attended with catarrhal symptoms, while the complication in scarlatina is cynanche or sore throat. The disease is generally regarded as eminently contagious. To the zymotic principle the name *Scarlatinin* has been given. Anasarca sometimes supervenes on scarlatina and requires attention. See *Eruptive diseases* (table). **S. angino'sa**, see *Scarlatina*. **S. cynan'chia**, see *Scarlatina*. **S. feb'ris**, see *Scarlatina*. **S. gra'vior**, see *Scarlatina*. **S. malig'na**, a commonly fatal variety, attended by rapid exhaustion and grave nervous symptoms. **S. milia'ris**, miliary erythema or measles; rubeola. **S. mit'ior**, see *Scarlatina*. **S. morbillo'sa**, rubella. **S. nervo'sa**, type attended by grave nervous symptoms, as coma, subsultus, delirium, convulsions, etc. **S. paristhmit'ica**, see *Scarlatina*. **S. petechia'lis**, S. nervosa. **S. pustulo'sa**, rubeola. **S. pu'trida**, malignant scarlet fever. **S. rheumat'ica**, dengue. **S. si'ne angi'nâ**, see *Scarlatina*. **S. urtica'ta**, urticaria.

Scarlatin'iform. Term applied to any affection resembling scarlet fever or its specific eruption.

Scar'latinin. See *Scarlatina*.

Scarlatinoid, skar'lat-in-oid (*scarlatina, eidos*, resemblance) Resembling scarlatina.

Scarlatinous, skar-lat-e'nus. Relating or appertaining to scarlatina; scarlatinal.

Scar'let ber'ry. Solanum dulcamara. **S. fe'ver**, scarlatina. **S. pim'pernel**, a plant, Anagallis arvensis, stimulant, expectorant, and toxic. **S. rash**, scarlet fever; also diffuse scarlet eruption seen in some cases of septicæmia. **S. straw'berry**, Fragaria Virginiana.

Scar'pa. Celebrated Italian anatomist and surgeon. **S.'s fas'cia**, deep layer of superficial fascia of the groin. **S.'s foram'ina**, two of the four smaller foramina into which the anterior palatine foramen of the superior maxillary bone is divided, the others being called the foramina of Stenton. **S.'s gan'glia**, intumescentia ganglioformis. **S.'s shoe**, see *Shoe, Scarpa's*. **S.'s tri'angle**, see *Triangle*.

Scarred. See *Scar*.

Scatacra'sia (*skor*, excrement, *a*, priv., *krasis*, mixture). Scoracratia.

Scatacratia, scat-ah-krat-e'ah (*skor*, excrement, *akrateia*, want of power). See *Scoracratia*.

Scatophagia, skat-o-faj'e-ah (*skatos*, excrement, *phago*, to eat). Excrement-eating.

Scav'enging. The cleansing of alleys, etc. from filthy material.

Scelalgia, skel-al'je-ah (*skelos*, leg, *algos*, pain). Pain in the leg. **S. anti'ca**, neuralgia femoropretibialis. **S. posti'ca**, neuralgia femoropoplitea. **S. puerpera'rum**, phlegmatia dolens.

Sceleteuma, skel-e-tu'mah. Mummy.

Sceleteu'sis (*skeleteuo*, to desiccate, to pickle). Mummification. The mode of making a skeleton; *Skeletopœia, Syntaxis*.

Sceletography, skel-et-og'raf-e. Skeletography.

Sceletologia, skel-et-o-loj'e-ah. Skeletologia.

Scel'eton. Skeleton.

Sceletopœa, skel-et-o-pe'ah. Sceleteusis; skeletopœia.

Scel'etum. Skeleton. **S. artificia'le**, see *Skeleton*. **S. natura'le**, see *Skeleton*.

Scelocambosis, ske-lo-kam-bo'sis (*schelos, kampto*). Curvature of the legs.

Scelodes'mus (*desmos*). Bandage for knee-joint.

Scelodid'ymus. Ischiopagus.

Sceloncus, skel-on'kus (*scelos, onkos*, tumor). A tumor of the leg. Phlegmatia dolens.

Scelorrheu'ma (*scelos, rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the leg.

Sce'los (*skelos*). Leg.

Sceloscambosis, skel-o-skam-bo'sis (*scelos, kampto*, to bend). See *Rhæbosis*.

Scelotyrbe, skel-o-tur'be (*scelos, turbe*, tumult). Chorea; Porphyra nautica. **S. ag'itans**, dystaxia. **S. febri'lis**, see *Subsultus tendinum*. **S. fes'tinans**, paralysis agitans. **S. tarantis'mus**, chorea.

Scenomeninx, sken-o-men'inks (*skenos*, hut, *meninx*, membrane). See *Cell*.

Scenotheoria, sken-o-the-o're-ah (*skenos*, hut, *theoria*, theory). Cell doctrine.

Sceparnos, skep-ar'nos (*skeparnon*, an axe). Ancient bandage, in shape like an axe or hatchet.

Sceparnum, skep-ar'num. Amnion.

Scepasterium, skep-as-ta're-um (*skepazo*, to protect). Scepastrum.

Scepas'trum. Bandage applied to the head for retaining dressings, etc.

Scep'trum (*skeptron*). Penis.

Schach'er's gan'glion. Ophthalmic ganglion.

Schasis, skah'sis. Scarification.

Schasmus, skaz'mus. Scarification.

Schasterion, skas-ta're-on. Fleam; lancet; scarificator.

Sche'ba Ar'abum. Artemisia santonica.

Schedula, sked'u-lah (dim. of **Scheda**, a leaf of paper). Prescription.

Scheele's green. Arsenite of copper.

Schei'ner's exper'iment. An experiment to show refraction of the lens during accommodation. Two pin-holes are made in a card, the distance between them being somewhat less than the diameter of the pupil, and the patient is directed to look through them at two needles placed one behind the other, when it will be observed that the needle not directly in the line of vision appears double.

Schema, ska'mah. Plan, scheme, diagram, or arrangement.

Schematic (ske-mat'ik) **eye.** One exhibiting typical proportions of the eye.

Scherbet, shur'bet. *Sherbet*. A drink prepared by the Turks, Persians, Egyptians, etc., with sugar and the juice of acid fruits.

Scherlievo, sher-li-e'vo. *Venereal itch*. A name given to a particular form of syphilis at one time observed in Illyria; said to be capable of being communicated without immediate contact. Its principal symptoms were pains in the bones, ulceration of the fauces, pustules and fungous growths in different parts of the body. Affections known by this name, as well as by those of *Male di Breno, Falcadina, Boala*, and *Frenga*, have prevailed in the frontier countries of the Austrian empire, and were generally regarded as contagious, of syphilitic origin, and as having been introduced from a surrounding country. The terms appear, however, in the course of time to have been applied to a variety of ulcers, eruptions, and other morbid conditions in no way connected with syphilis, so that they lost their former signification.

Scheroma, sker-o'mah (*scheros*, a shore, dry land). A dryness of the eye from the want of lacrymal secretion.

Scheurlen's bacillus. Form of bacillus supposed to be definitely connected with cancer, although probably not found exclusively in this affection.

Schias, ske'as. Ischias; neuralgia femoropoplitea.

Schiaticus, ske-at'ik-us. Sciatic.

Schidakedon, skid-ak-e'don (*schizo*, to cleave). A longitudinal fracture of a bone.

Schiff's test. A test for uric acid, based upon the fact that uric acid or a urate, in the presence of an alkaline carbonate, will reduce silver nitrate; the test being performed by saturating bibulous paper with a solution of silver nitrate and dropping it upon the suspected solution prepared according to the above conditions.

Schindacedum, skin-das-a'dum. Longitudinal fracture of a bone.

Schindalamus, skin-dal'am-us. Longitudinal fracture of a bone; schindylesis.

Schindalesis, skin-dal-a'sis. Schindylesis.

Schindalmus, skin-dal'mus. Schidakedon; schindylesis.

Schindylesis, skin-dil-a'sis (*schinduleo*, to split into small pieces). An articulation of bones—by furrowing, as it were—as in that of the vomer, forming, in part, the septum narium. The act of splitting into small pieces.

Schinelæon, skin-el-e'on (*schinos*, mastic tree, *elaion*, oil). Oil of mastic.

Schinocephalus, skin-o-sef'al-us (*schinos*, squill, *kephale*, head). Scillocephalus.

Schinus, ske'nus. Pistacia lentiscus; scilla. **S. arveira**, *Arveira*. A tree of Brazil; bark is slightly aromatic and resinous, and markedly astringent. The resinous juice of Schinus molle is slightly purgative.

Schisma, shiz'mah. Fissure; rima.

Schistocephalus, shis-to-sef'al-us (*schistos*, cleft, *kephale*, head). Monster having some part of the head cleft or fissured.

Schistocœlia, shis-to-se'le-ah (*schistos*, cleft, *choilia*, intestines). Fissure of the abdomen.

Schistocormus, shis-to-cor'mus (*schistos*, cleft, *kormos*, trunk). Monster having part or the whole of the trunk cleft or fissured.

Schistoglossia, shis-to-glos'se-ah. Slit or fissure of the tongue.

Schistomelus, shis-tom'el-us (*shistos*, cleft, *melos*, limb). Monster whose limbs are fissured.

Schistoprosopia, shis-to-pros-o'pe-ah. Fissure of the face from defective development.

Schistoprosopus, shis-to-pros-o'pus. Monstrosity having a fissure of the face.

Schistorrhachis, shis-tor'rhak-is (*schistos*, cleft, *rhachis*, spine). Fissure of the spine from defective development. Spina bifida. See *Hydrorrhachis*.

Schistosomus, shis-to-so'mus (*schistos*, cleft, *soma*, body). Malformation of the abdomen, in which the fissure and eventration extend over the entire length of the abdomen, the lower extremities being absent or very little developed, so that the body appears as if truncated inferiorly. See *Chloasma*.

Schistotho'rax (*schistos*, cleft, *thorax*). Condition in which part or the whole of the thorax is cleft or fissured.

Schistotrachelus, shis-to-trak-e'lus (*schistos*, cleft, *trachelos*, neck). Fissure of the neck.

Schiza, shiz'ah. Rima or cleft. **S. vul'væ**, opening of the vulva.

Schizatrichia, shiz-at-rik'e-ah (*schizo*, to split, *thrix*, a hair). Splitting of the hairs at their extremities.

Shizo (*shizo*, to split). In composition, split or cleft.

Schizocele, shiz-o-se'le (Eng. shiz'o-seel). Fissure of the blastoderm from which the pleuroperitoneal cavity develops.

Schizomycetes, shiz-o-mis-a'tees. General term to include such micro-organisms as micrococci, bacilli, and spirilli: unicellular, reproducing by division and spore-formation.

Schizomycosis, shiz-o-mik-o'sis. Term applied to the development of schizomycetes within the body.

Schizophyta, shiz-of'it-ah (*schizo*, *phuton*, plant). Dried schizomycetes or microbes after evaporation of the fluid in which they exist, but still so viable that if borne through the atmosphere to a congenial soil they may again actively develop.

Schizothorax, shiz-o-tho'raks. Schistothorax.

Schizotrichia, shiz-o-trik'e-ah. Schizatrichea.

Schlemm, canal' of. See *Canal of Schlemm*.

Schlippe's salt. $Na_3SbS_4 + 9H_2O$. Crystalline salt, sodium thioantimoniate.

Schnapps, Schiedam'. See *Gin*.

Schneiderian (shni-de're-an) **mem'brane.** Pituitary membrane.

Schœnanthus, ske-nan'thus (*schoinos*, the common rush, *anthos*, flower). Juncus odoratus.

Schoenlein's disease. Peliosis rheumatica.

Schola, sko'lah. School, as of medicine.

Schollera oxycoccos, skol-la'rah oks-e-kok'kus. Vaccinium oxycoccus.

Schönlein's disease. Peliosis rheumatica.

School-made chore'a. Chorea induced by excessive educational strain at school. Other diseases, especially those of the nervous system, may have a similar origin.

Schousbœ'a coccin'ea (after P. K. A. Schousbe, a Danish botanist). Cacoucia coccinea.

Schre'ger's lines. Curvilinear markings in dentine of teeth.

Schubertia disticha, shu-bur'te-ah dis'tik-ah (after G. H. von Schubert, Professor of Natural History at Munich). Taxodium distichum.

Schultze's gran'ule mass'es. Granular gray-white masses in the blood, consisting of blood-plaques.

Schwann, sheath of. Neurilemma. **S., white substance of**, see *Substance, white*.

Schwein'furth's green. Arsenite of copper.

Sciascopia, se-as-kop'e-ah. Skiascopy. Mode of determining refraction of the eye by observation of the rapidity of movement and direction of the reflected images of a flame from the refracting media of the eye.

Sciatic, si-at'ic (*ischion*, haunch). Formed by contraction from *ischiatic*, which latter is still used. See *Ischiatic*. Used substantively for sciatica. **S. ar'tery**, branch of internal iliac, traversing great sacrosciatic foramen to supply posterior pelvic muscles. **S. foram'ina**, formed by sacrosciatic ligaments and sciatic notches. I. The great or superior sciatic foramen is formed in front by great sciatic notch, behind by great sacrosciatic ligament, below by lesser sacrosciatic ligament. Through it passes the pyriformis muscle with the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves. II. The lesser or inferior sciatic foramen is formed in front by lesser sciatic notch, behind by great sciatic ligament, and above by the lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **S. nerve, great,** *Great femoropopliteal nerve;* ought to be esteemed a continuation of the sacral plexus; issuing from the pelvis, between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus, descending along the posterior part of the thigh, and, after having given branches to the gemini, quadratus, obturator externus, glutæus maximus, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, biceps, and third abductor muscles, dividing about the inferior third of the thigh into two branches, the external and internal popliteal. **S. nerve, les'ser**, inferior gluteal branch of the sacral plexus, lesser femoropopliteal nerve, which seems especially formed by the second and third sacral, is given off from the lower part of the plexus, escaping from the pelvis beneath the pyramidalis muscle. It gives branches, nervi cutanei clunium inferiores, to the glutæus maximus, a sciatic branch or infrapelvic cutaneous or perineal cutaneous, which passes under the tuberosity of the ischium, and furnishes filaments to the glutæus maximus and to the muscles of the perineum, urethra, penis, scrotum, etc., and a posterior femoral cutaneous branch, middle posterior cutaneous nerve, the filaments of which traverse the femoral aponeurosis, to be distributed on the skin of the posterior part of the thigh. The principal branch of the lesser sciatic nerve divides near the ham into two or three filaments, which descend under the integuments almost as far as the inferior part of the leg. **S. notch, great,** sciatic foramen, is a large notch at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, below the posterior and inferior iliac spine, which is converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacrosciatic ligaments. The *Lesser sciatic notch* is much smaller than the last, being separated from it by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus and the internal pudic vessels and nerves. **S. re'gion**, ischiadic region. **S. spine**, *Spine of the ischium*, *Spinous process of the ischium*, is a short, flat, pyramidal eminence on the os innominatum above the preceding foramen, giving insertion to the lesser sacrosci-

atic ligament. **S. veins** accompany arteries of same name, emptying into internal iliac vein.

Sciatica, si-at'ik-ah. Neuralgia femoropoplitea; neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

Science, si'ence. Systematized knowledge.

Scientia (se-en'she-ah) **hermet'ica.** Hermetic science; alchemy. **S. meden'di,** medicina. **S. med'ica,** medicina.

Scientif'ic. Pertaining or relating to science.

Scieropia, si-er-o'pe-ah (*skieros,* shady, *ops,* eye). Effect of vision in which all objects have a darker hue than natural.

Scilla, sil'lah. *Squill* or *Sea onion, Eye of Typhon;* ord. Liliaceæ. Native of Spain, Austria, etc. The sliced bulb of the squill, Urginea scilla, *Scilla* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is extremely acrid, inflaming the skin when rubbed on it. Its virtues are extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water. In large doses squill is emetic and purgative; in small doses, diuretic and expectorant. Its active principle has been called *scillitin.* **S. esculen'ta,** *Eastern quamosh, Wild hyacinth;* an article of diet, being made into bread, and into poultices for inflamed breasts.

Scillain, sil'la-in. Glucoside from bulb of the squill. Yellowish or colorless powder; diuretic and poisonous. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.

Scil'lin. A principle derived from scilla.

Scillipicrin, sil-le-pi'krin. Principle from bulb of squill; light-yellowish soluble powder; diuretic. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.

Scillitic, sil-lit'ik (*scilla*). Containing squill.

Scillitin, sil'lit-in. See *Scilla.*

Scillitoxin, sil-le-toks'in. Poisonous amorphous principle discovered in squill.

Scillocephalus, sil-lo-sef'al-us (*scilla,* squill, *kephale,* head). One having a large bulbiform head.

Scincus, sin'kus. Species of Saurus or Lacerta, common in Egypt; much extolled by the ancients as alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

Scinde boil. *Rain boil.* Form of furunculus met with in the rainy season in all parts of India.

Scintilla (sin-til'lah) **Ven'eris** (*scintilla,* spark). Literally, a spark or relic of Venus. Impotence and loss of power in the limbs produced by syphilis.

Scintillation, sin-til-la'shun. A bright succession of sparks; in medicine, applied to subjective sensation of sparks before the eyes.

Sciomachy, si-om'ak-e (*skia,* shade, *mache,* fight). A gymnastic exercise with the ancients, consisting in a mock encounter at boxing and jumping with one's own shadow.

Scirhus, skir'hus. Scirrhus.

Scirpus (skur'pus) (*scirpus,* rush) **palus'tris.** Eleocharis palustris.

Scirrhoblepharoncus, skir-rho-blef-ar-on'kus (*scirrhus, blepharon,* eyelid, *onkos,* swelling). See *Scleriasis.*

Scirrhocele, skir-rho-se'le (Eng. skir'rho-seel) (*scirrhus, kele,* rupture). Orchocele scirrhosa.

Scirrhodes, skir-rho'dees (*scirrhus, odes*). Scirrhous.

Scirrhogastria, skir-rho-gas'tre-ah (*scirrhus, gaster,* stomach). Scirrhus of the stomach.

Scirrhoid, skir'rhoid (*scirrhus, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling scirrhus.

Scirrhoma, skir-rho'mah. Scirrhus. **S. caminario'rum,** chimney-sweeper's cancer; scrotal epithelioma.

Scirrhophthalmia, skir-rhof-thal'me-ah (*scirrhus, ophthalmos,* eye). Cancer of the eye. **S. palpebra'rum,** see *Scleriasis.*

Scirrhosarca (skir-rho-sar'kah) **neonato'rum** (*scirrhus, sarx,* flesh, *neonatus,* new-born). Induration of the cellular tissue of infants.

Scirrhosis, skir-rho'sis. Scirrhus. A livid excrescence caused by inflammation.

Scirrhous, skir'rhus (*scirrhus*). Of or belonging to scirrhus. **S. sarco'ma of Ab'ernethy,** hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated.

Scirrhus, skir'rhus (*skirrhos,* hard, indurated). *Carcinomatous sarcoma, Hard* or *Fibrous cancer, Scirrhous cancer.* A disease, so called from the hardness characterizing it. It is a state of induration of a peculiar kind, affecting glandular structures generally, but capable of occurring elsewhere. Scirrhus must not be confounded with the induration which succeeds inflammation, although the two states are often complicated, and may stand, occasionally, in the relation of cause and effect to each other. Scirrhus is ordinarily accompanied by violent shooting pains. It is irregular on its surface, and when cut into has a bluish or grayish-white color. See *Cancer* and *Encephaloid.* **S. et carcino'ma ventric'uli,** narrowness of the orifices of the stomach from cancer. **S., cuirass'-like,** chronic form of scirrhus, in which a cancerous mass surrounds the chest, giving an appearance like that indicated by its name. **S. he'patis,** scirrhus of the liver. **S. intestino'rum,** cancerous condition of the intestines. **S. palpebra'rum,** see *Scleriasis.* **S. testic'uli,** sarcocele. **S. u'teri,** metroscirrhus. **S. ventric'uli,** scirrhus of the stomach.

Scission, siz'zhun (*scindo, scissum,* to cut). The cutting or dividing of any substance.

Scissors, siz'zors (*scindo, scissum,* to cut). A well-known instrument in common use; often employed in surgery; composed of two cutting blades crossing each other and moving upon an axis. They are straight or curved. Sometimes the curve is on the flat side; at others, on the edges. Scissors bent so that the blades make an obtuse angle with the handles are also much used. Scissors are used for dividing soft, loose, isolated parts which it would be difficult to reach and to cut with a bistoury. They are employed, likewise, in the operation for hare-lip, and for removing warts, fungous excrescences, etc. **S., Smel'lie's,** see *Perforator.*

Scissura, sis-šu'rah (*scindo, scissum,* to split). Fissure; cleavage. **S. au'ris,** incisura auris. **S. vul'væ,** opening of the vulva.

Scissuræ, sis-su're. Rhagades.

Scitta, sit'tah. See *Dysentery.*

Sclarea, sklar'e-ah. Salvia sclarea.

Sclera, skla'rah. Sclerotica. **S. tes'tis,** tunica albuginea testis.

Scle'ral extrac'tion. Graefe's method of extracting cataract by means of an almost linear incision, having its base in the sclera, combined with an iridectomy.

Sclerectasia, skler-ek-taz'e-ah (*scleros, ektasis,* dilatation). Staphyloma of the sclerotic. **S., poste'rior,** staphyloma, posterior.

Sclerectomy, skler-ek'to-me (*sclera, ektome,* excision). Excision of the sclerotic.

Sclerema, skler-a'mah (*scleros*). Induration of the cellular tissue. **S. adulto'rum,** scleroderma. **S. atroph'icum,** see *Induration of the cellular tissue.* **S. eleva'tum,** see *Induration of the cellular tissue.* **S. neonato'rum,** œdema, induration, discoloration, and coldness of skin, occurring soon after birth, and commencing commonly in the lower extremities.

Scleremia, skler-a'me-ah. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Scleremus, skler-a'mus. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Sclerencephalia, skler-en-sef-al'e-ah (*scleros, enkephalos,* brain). Sclerosis of the brain; cerebral sclerosis. Morbid condition of the brain characterized by induration and atrophy of the cerebral tissue.

Scleria, skla're-ah. Scleriasis.

Scleriasis, skla-re'as-is (*skleriasis*). Any kind of hardness or induration. See *Scleroderma* and *Scirrhus.*

Scleritis, skler-e'tis. Sclerotitis.

Sclerocataracta, skler-o-cat-ar-ak'tah. See *Cataract.*

Sclerochorioiditis (skler-o-ko-re-oid-e'tis) or **Sclerochoroiditis,** skler-o-ko-roid-e'tis (*sclerosis, choroidea*). Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid tunics of the eye. **S., poste'rior,** see *Staphyloma, posterior.*

Sclerodac'tyle (*scleros, daktulos,* finger). A condi-

tion of dystrophy in which the fingers become deformed, shortened, and atrophied, the skin thickened and discolored.

Scleroder'ma (*scleros, derma*, skin). *Hide-bound disease.* Induration of the derma proper or corium. Induration of the cellular tissue. **S. adulto'rum**, see *Induration of the cellular tissue.* **S. circumscrip'tum**, morphœa; local scleroderma. **S. diffu'sa**, that involving the skin symmetrically. **S. neonato'rum**, sclerema neonatorum.

Sclero'des (*scleros, odes*). Sclerotic.

Sclerogenous, skler-oj'en-us (*scleros, gennao*, to beget). Hardening; becoming sclerotic.

Sclerokeratitis, skla-ro-ker-a-ti'tis. Inflammation of the sclerotic and cornea.

Scleroïritis, skla-ro-ir-e'tis. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris.

Scleroma, skler-o'mah (*scleros*). Induration of the areolar tissue; scleriasis. **S. neonato'rum**, inflammatory induration of the new-born.

Scleromeninx, skler-o-men'inks (*scleros, meninx*, membrane). Dura mater.

Scleromu'cin. A principle derived from ergot.

Scleronyxis, skler-o-niks'is. Scleroticonyxis.

Scleropathi'a (*scleros, pathos*). Scleroma.

Sclerophthalmia, skler-of-thal'me-ah. Hordeolum; schirrophthalmia.

Scle'ros. Hard. In composition, the sclerotica.

Sclerosarcoma, skler-o-sar-co'mah (*scleros, sarkoma*, fleshy tumor). Hard, fleshy tumor seated on the gums, and resembling a cock's comb.

Sclero'sing. Term applied to process of sclerotic degeneration.

Sclerosis, (skle-ro'sis *scleros*). See *Induration of the areolar tissue* and *Scleriasis.* Thickening with condensation. **S., amyotroph'ic lat'eral**, degeneration of entire pyramidal tract of spinal cord, with atrophy of various nerve-centres in the medulla, large masses of muscles being atrophied; see *Amyotrophic.* **S., an'nular**, seen as ring-like band around the spinal cord in certain cases. **S., an'tero-lat'eral**, disease due to sclerosis of lateral columns characterized by loss of power, augmented reflexes, and spasm of muscles. **S. of bone**, *Condensing ostitis, Diffuse hypertrophy of bone.* A result of ostitis, characterized by the filling of the medullary cavity with a compact osseous structure and the formation of bone on the surface. **S. of the brain**, morbid condition of the brain characterized by induration and atrophy of the cerebral tissue. **S. co'rii** or **der'matos**, induration of the derma proper or corium. **S., diffuse'**, S. when large tracts of brain or cord are involved. **S., dissem'inated** or **in'sular**, chronic affection of the spinal cord and brain caused by the dissemination of isolated patches of the disease throughout the nervous system. **S., lat'eral**, S., antero-lateral. **S. of the liver**, see *Hepatitis, chronic.* **S., lo'bar**, S. involving a single lobe of the brain; hemiplegia of infants. **S., mil'iary**, S. in which there are grayish-red spots at the junction of the white and gray matters of the spinal cord. **S., mul'tiple**, S., disseminated. **S. os'sium**, sclerosis of bone. **S., poste'rior spi'nal**, see *Sclerosis, spinal.* **S., posterolat'eral**, see *Sclerosis, spinal.* **S., pri'mary lat'eral**, primary spastic paraplegia, a form of spinal sclerosis. **S., re'nal**, chronic interstitial nephritis; see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **S., spi'nal**, two forms of this affection have been referred to: sclerosis of the anterolateral columns of the spinal cord; and sclerosis of the posterior columns, generally described as locomotor ataxia. The former is essentially a hypertrophied condition of the connective tissue, with atrophy of nerve-substance. See *Atrophy, progressive muscular.* **S. of the stom'ach**, *Gastric cirrhosis, Fibroid infiltration of the stomach*; a condition elsewhere described under the name of *Plastic linitis.* **S. te'læ cellula'ris et adipo'sæ**, induration of the derma and subcutaneous tissues. **S., tu'berous**, hypertrophic form of S., in which there is enlargement and increased density of the areas of the convolutions involved.

Scleroskel'eton. Term used to denote bones developed in ligaments, tendons, or aponeuroses.

Sclerostenosis cutanea, skler-o-sten-o'sis ku-tan'-e-ah (*scleros, stenos*, contracted). Induration of the areolar tissue.

Scleros'toma duodena'le. Form of entozoon met with in Egypt and Northern Italy, giving rise, by its presence in the duodenum and jejunum, to serious anæmia, Egyptian chlorosis, with bloody evacuations from the bowels. See *Parasites* and *Worms.* **S. syn'gamus**, syngamus trachealis.

Sclerosus, skler-o'sus (*scleros*). Hard.

Sclerotal, skler-o'tal. Name given by Owen to the material forming the sclerotic coat of the eye. In certain vertebrates it is cartilaginous or osseous.

Sclerothrix, skler'o-thriks. Name applied by Metschnikoff to the tubercle bacillus.

Sclerotic, skler-ot'ik (*scleros*). A hard, resisting, opaque membrane, of pearly-white color and fibrous nature, covering nearly four-fifths of the globe of the eye; in form of a sphere truncated in front. It is strengthened by the expansion of the ocular muscles, to which expansion many anatomists have given the name tunica albuginea or tendinosa. The subconjunctival sclerotic forms the white of the eye. The sclerotic is penetrated posteriorly by a round opening for the passage of the optic nerve; and, anteriorly, it has a much larger opening into which the transparent cornea is received. There are, besides, many small oblong apertures in it for the passage of nerves and vessels proceeding to the interior of the eye. Its inner surface is of a light-brown color, owing to a delicate areolar tissue containing brown pigment-cells, and hence called membrana or lamina fusca. In the fœtus the sclerotic may be separated into very distinct laminæ. **S. acid**, sclerotinic acid. **S., staphylo'ma of**, see *Staphyloma.* **S. zone**, *Arthritic ring*; vessels given off from a ring of anastomosis of deep conjunctival vessels around the circumference of the cornea, perforating the sclerotic, anastomosing with those of the iris and choroid—a condition seen in many cases of iritis.

Sclerot'ica. Sclerotic. **S. ceratoï'des**, cornea.

Sclerot'ical. Relating or appertaining to the sclerotic.

Scleroticectomia, skler-ot-ik-ek-tom'e-ah (*sclerotica, ektome*, excision). Operation for forming an artificial pupil by excision of a portion of the sclerotica.

Sclerotici'tis, skler-ot-is-e'tis. Sclerotitis.

Sclerot'ico-chorioidi'tis or **-choroidi'tis, poste'rior.** Staphyloma, posterior.

Scleroticonyxis, skler-ot-ik-o-niks'is (*sclerotica, nusso*, to pierce). Perforation of the sclerotica for cataract by depression.

Scleroticotomia, skler-ot-ik-o-tom'e-ah (*sclerotica, tome*, incision). Operation for cataract by cutting through the sclerotic.

Scleroticus, skler-ot'ik-us (*scleros*). Medicine which hardens the part to which it is applied.

Sclerotinic (skler-o-tin'ik) **ac'id.** $C_{12}H_{19}NO_9$. Noncrystalline feebly-acid principle prepared from ergot. See *Ergot.*

Sclerotis, skler-o'tis (*scleros*). Sclerotica. Ergot of rye.

Sclerotisectomia, skler-ot-e-sek-tom'e-ah. Excision of a portion of the sclerotic.

Sclerotitis, skler-o-te'tis. *Rheumatic ophthalmia.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sclerotium clavus, skler-o'she-um klav'us. See *Ergot.* **S. gigante'um**, see *Lycoperdon tuber.*

Sclerotome, skler'o-tome (*skleros*, hard, *tome*, division). A section of the skeleton. Knife used in sclerotomy.

Sclerotomia, skler-o-tom'e-ah. Scleroticectomia.

Sclerotomy, skler-ot'o-me. Section of the sclerotic just behind the cornea; used in glaucoma.

Sclerotonyxis, skler-ot-o-niks'is. Scleroticonyxis.

Sclerous (skler'us) (*scleros*, hard) **tis'sue.** See *Tissue, sclerous.*

Scleroxanthin, skler-o-zan'thin. Inert crystalline principle of ergot.

Sclerunticus, skler-un'tik-us. Scleroticus.

Scler'us. Induration; scirrhus.

Sclerymen, skler'im-en. Sclerotic.

Sclerymenitis, skler-im-en-e'tis (*sclerymen, itis*). Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scleryn'ticus, skler-in'tik-us. Scleroticus.

Sclerysma, skler-iz'mah (*scleros*). Induration; also induration of the liver.

Sclerysmus, skler-iz'mus. Scleriasis.

Sclopetarius, sklo-pet-ah're-us. Relating to a gun; hence aqua sclopetaria or sclopetica, a water for gunshot wounds; vulnera sclopetaria or sclopetica, gunshot wounds, etc.

Sclopetoplagæ, sklo-pet-o-plag'e. Gunshot wounds.

Scobs. A shaving; an alkali; the scoria of any metal.

Scolecesis, sko-les-a'sis. Helminthiasis.

Scoleciasis, sko-les-e'as-is. Helminthiasis.

Scolecoid, sko'le-koid. Vermiform.

Scolecology, sko-lek-ol'o-je (*skolex*, worm, *logos*, discourse). Helminthology.

Scolesis, sko-la'sis. Scoliosis.

Sco'lex (*skolex*, worm). Ascaris lumbricoïdes; also used generically for some imperfectly developed forms of tænia. The head of these being the most characteristic part, it was generally applied to the heads of all forms of cystic and tape worms. Encysted tænia or worm.

Scolio'ma. Scoliosis.

Scoliosiometry, sko-le-o-se-om'et-re. Measurement of spinal curvature.

Scolio'sis (*skolios*, crooked). A distortion of the spine to one side from shortening of the muscles or shrinking and atrophy. See *Gibbositas* and *Hump*. **S., pel'vic**, condition of lessened oblique diameter of the pelvis.

Scoliotic, sko-le-ot'ik. Relating to scoliosis.

Scolopendra, sko-lo-pen'drah. Asplenium scolopendrium.

Scolopendria, sko-lo-pen'dre-ah. Asplenium ceterach and A. scolopendrium.

Scolopen'drium lin'guæ. Asplenium scolopendrium. **S. officina'rum**, Asplenium scolopendrium. **S. phylli'tis**, Asplenium scolopendrium. **S. ru'ta mura'ria**, Asplenium ruta muraria. **S. vulga're**, Asplenium scolopendrium.

Scolopomachærion, sko-lo-po-mak-e're-on (*skolopax*, woodcock, *machaira*, knife, so called because it is slightly bent at the extremity like a woodcock's bill). A sort of blunt-pointed bistoury.

Scolymus sativus, skol'im-us sat-e'vus. Cynara scolymus.

Scoop. Surgical instrument of the shape of a spoon, used for the extraction of certain foreign bodies, to extract balls impacted in the soft parts, to remove calculi from the urinary bladder in lithotomy, vegetations or soft foreign bodies from the interior of the uterus, etc. A small scoop is sometimes used to extract foreign bodies from the meatus auditorius externus, nasal fossæ, etc. **S. extrac'tion of cat'aract**, a mode of operation by which the lens is removed by a thin, flat, concave scoop, so constructed as to pass readily behind the posterior surface of the cataract. The operation includes incision, iridectomy, laceration of the capsule, and removal of the lens by the scoop.

Scopa regia, sko'pah re'je-ah (*scopa*, broom). Ruscus.

Scopa'rii cacu'mina. Tops of broom.

Scoparin, sko-pah'rin. Crystallizable neutral principle from Spartium scoparium. See *Spartium*.

Scoparius, sko-pah're-us (*scopa*, broom) (Ph. U. S.). Tops of Sarothamnus scoparius. See *Spartium scoparium*.

Scope (*skopeo*, to look round). Common suffix to words meaning 'view' or 'inspection,' as stetho*scope* laryngo*scope*, etc.

Scopo'leïne. Scopoline.

Scopolia (skop-o'le-ah) **Japon'ica.** Botanical source of Japanese belladonna; root is employed for same purposes as belladonna root.

Scopolina atropoïdes, sko-po-le'nah at-rop-o-e'dees (after J. A. Scopoli, Prof. at Pavia). Hyoscyamus scopolia.

Scopoline (sko'po-leen) or **Scopoleïne**, skop-o'le-een. Alkaloid found in Scopolia Japonica; actively mydriatic.

Scoptula, skop'tu-lah. Scapula.

Scopula, skop'u-lah (dim. of **Scopa**, broom). Brush.

Scor. Excrement.

Scoracrasia, skor-ah-kras'e-ah. Scoracratia.

Scoracrati'a (*scor, akratia*, want of control). Want of power to retain the fæces; involuntary evacuation of the fæces. *Scatacrasia* and *Copracrasia*, although used in the same sense as scoracratia, really mean undue admixture of the excrement. See *Scatacrasia*.

Scorbutic, skor-bu'tic (*scorbutus*, scurvy). Relating to scurvy; one affected with scurvy; applied, at times, indefinitely to a furfuraceous or scurfy—not scurvy—eruption. **S. fe'ver**, scurvy.

Scorbu'tus. Scurvy. See *Purpura*. **S. alpi'nus**, pellagra. **S. nau'ticus**, Porphyra nautica. **S. o'ris**, cancer aquaticus.

Scordinema (skor-din-a'mah) or **Scordinismus**, skor-din-iz'mus. Carebaria; pandiculation.

Scordium, skor'de-um (*scordon*, garlic, from similarity of smell). Teucrium scordium.

Scordon, skor'don. Allium.

Scorium, sko're-um. Scrotum.

Scor'odon. Allium.

Scorodos'mine (*scorodon, osme*, odor). Cystic oxide.

Scorpiodexis, skor-pe-o-deks'is (*skorpios*, scorpion, *dexis*, biting; more properly, *Scorpiostigma*, from *skorpios, stigma*, puncture). Sting of the scorpion.

Scorpion (*skorpios, skorpioo*, to enrage). A genus of insects having a sting at the extremity of their tail, with which they make dangerous wounds.

Scorpiostigma, skor-pe-o-stig'mah (*scorpius, stigme*, puncture). Sting of the scorpion.

Scorpius, skor'pe-us. Scorpion.

Scorteum, skor'te-um (leather coat). Scrotum.

Scorzonera, skor-zo-na'rah (*scurzo*, Old Spanish for viper). *Officinal viper's grass, Viper's grass, Goat's grass.* The roots have been used as alexipharmics in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera. The root of the Scorzonera Hispanica is esculent, but inefficacious as a drug.

Scotasma, sko-taz'mah (*skotos*, darkness). Obscurity of vision, darkness, *Suffusio radians*; dark spots seen before the eye. See *Scotodinia*.

Scotch pine. Pinus sylvestris.

Scotodia, sko-to'de-ah. Scotasma; scotodinia.

Scotodinia, sko-to-din'e-ah (*skotos*, darkness, *dineo*, to turn around). *Scotomy.* Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache. Fixed blind spots in the field of vision, dependent on complete loss of sensibility of a portion of the retina, are called *Scotomata*. See *Vertigo*.

Scotoma, sko-to'mah. Scotasma; scotodinia.

Sco'tomy. Scotodinia.

Sco'tos (*skotos*, darkness). Scotasma; scotodinia.

Scotosis, sko-to'sis. Scotodinia.

Scour, skour. Diarrhœa.

Scourge, skurje. Any malignant epidemic disease. Also a religious furor of the 13th century, during which scourging of themselves was practised by those affected. As a verb, to whip the skin.

Scourging, skur'jing. Flagellation, employed by the ancients in many diseases. **S. ma'nia**, see *Mastigosis*.

Scour'ing. Diarrhœa; purgation. **S. rush**, Equisetum hymenale.

Scoutellen's meth'od. Oval amputation.

Scrat. Hermaphrodite; psora.

Scratch. Psora.

Screa'tus (*screo*, to hawk). Act of spitting.

Screwbean. Mesquite, Prosopsis pubescens.

Screw'driver teeth. Peculiar teeth seen in young subjects of hereditary syphilis.

Screw-joint. Cochlearthrosis.

Scribe pal'sy. Cramp, writer's.

Scrip'lum, Scrip'tium, Scrip'tulum, Scrip'ulum, or **Scrip'ulus.** Scruple.

Scriv'ener's cramp. Cramp, writer's. **S.'s pal'sy** or **paral'ysis**, cramp, writer's.

Scrobiculus, skro-bik'u-lus (dim. of **Scrobs**, ditch). A little ditch or furrow. **S. cor'dis**, the pit of the stomach; the depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage. **S. vari'olæ**, pockmark.

Scroffæ, skrof'fe. Scrofula.

Scrofula, skrof'u-lah (*scrofa*, sow, because swine were presumed to be subject to a similar complaint). *King's evil*, *The evil*. A morbid state of the system, usually characterized by indolent, glandular tumors, chiefly in the neck, suppurating slowly and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty; the disease ordinarily occurring in those of sanguine temperament, with thick upper lip, etc. The tumors, after suppuration, degenerate into ulcers, which, in process of time, cicatrize, leaving scars. The internal organs are apt to be attacked in those disposed to scrofula; hence they are often the subjects of phthisis and mesenteric affections. Scrofula is hereditary; is frequently excited by insufficient or improper regimen, and by a close, confined air during childhood. Scrofula may exist with or without tubercle, but scrofulous inflammations frequently end in acute miliary tuberculosis; see *Tubercle*. **S. abdomina'lis inter'na**, tumid abdomen from scrofulous enlargement of the glands. **S. plant**, figwort. **S. root**, Erythonium Americanum.

Scrofularia, skrof-u-lah're-ah. Scrophularia.

Scrofulism, skrof'u-lizm. See *Diathesis*.

Scrof'uloderm. Scrofuloderma.

Scrofuloderma, skrof-u-lo-dur'mah (*scrofula*, *derma*, skin). Chronic strumous inflammation of the skin, characterized by indolent red tubercular formations, tending to unhealthy suppuration, with scabbing and ulceration; healing with distinct scarring. **S., large pus'tular**, large oval or round pustules surrounded by deep reddish or purple areola. **S., small pus'tular**, small yellowish pustules, usually occurring on the hands and forearms; drying into grayish crusts, finally healing and leaving a depressed scar. **S., ul'cerative**, mycosis fungoïdes. **S. ungua'le**, inflammation of the matrix of the nails in scrofulous subjects.

Scrofulosis, skrof-u-lo'sis. *Scrofulous dyscrasia*, *Scrofulous cachexia*. Terms used to signify the cachetic state of the system which characterizes scrofula. See *Diathesis*.

Scrofulous, skrof'u-lus. *Strumous*. Suffering from, or relating to, scrofula, as scrofulous cachexia. See *Scrofula*.

Scrog'legged. Cnemoscoliosis.

Scroof. Scurf.

Scrophula, skrof'u-lah. Scrofula. **S. mesenter'ica**, tabes mesenterica. **S. Molucca'na**, frambœsia.

Scrophulæ, skrof'u-le. Scrofula. **S. gonorrho'icæ**, gonorrhœa impura.

Scrophularia, skrof-u-lah're-ah (*scrofula*, against which it has been employed). S. nodosa. **S. aquat'ica**, *Greater water figwort*, *Water betony*, ord. Scrophulariaceæ; leaves are correctors of the bad flavor of senna; at one time regarded as eminently antiscorbutic, stomachic, and carminative. **S. fœ'tida**, Scrophularia nodosa. **S. lanceola'ta**, S. nodosa. **S. Marilan'dica**, S. nodosa. **S. mi'nor**, Ranunculus ficaria. **S. nodo'sa**, *Figwort*, *Kennelwort*, *Holmesweed*, *Healall;* root and leaves of this plant have been popular as an internal and external remedy against inflammations, piles, scrofulous tumors, ulcers, etc. **S. vulga'ris**, Scrophularia nodosa.

Scrophularius, skrof-u-lah're-us. Scrofulous.

Scrophulelco'sis (*scrofula*, *helcos*, ulcer). Ulceration of scrofulous etiology.

Scrophuloderma, skrof-u-lo-dur'mah. Scrofuloderma.

Scrophulonychia skrof-u-lo-nik'e-ah. Scrofulous onychia.

Scrophulophyma, skrof-u-lo-fe'mah. Scrofulous tumor of the skin.

Scrophulosis, skrof-u-lo'sis. See *Diathesis* and *Scrofulosis*.

Scrophulo'sus. Scrofulous.

Scrotal, skro'tal (*scrotum*). Relating to the scrotum, as hernia scrotalis, scrotal hernia; see *Oscheocele*. **S. ar'teries** supply the scrotum, and consist of anterior branches from inferior external pudic, and posterior branches from transverse perineal arteries. **S. fis'tula**, a urethral fistula having external opening in the scrotum. **S. her'nia**, see *Scrotal*. **S. nerve**, see *Genitocrural nerve*.

Scrotocele, skro-to-se'le (Eng. skro'to-seel) (*scrotum*, *kele*, tumor). *Scrotal hernia*. Inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum.

Scro'tum (*scorteum*, leather coat). Integuments which cover the testes. These are nothing more than a prolongation of the skin of the inner part of the thighs, perineum, and penis. The skin is remarkable for its brown color, the numerous rugæ, especially when the scrotum is contracted; the great number of sebaceous follicles it contains; and for the long and few hairs which issue from it in the adult. The scrotum is divided into two equal parts by a raphe which extends from the anus to the root of the penis. Its organization is similar to that of the skin of other parts of the body, except that the chorion is thinner. **S. cor'dis**, pericardium. **S., epithe'lial can'cer of**, cancer, chimney sweeper's.

Scru'biegrass. Cochlearia officinalis.

Scruff. Nucha.

Scruple, scru'p'l. A weight of twenty grains troy; twenty-four grains poids du marc.

Scud'amore's mixture. See *Mixture*, *Scudamore's*.

Scull. Cranium. **S. cap**, calvaria.

Sculte'tus, band'age of. Many-tailed bandage, consisting of strips overlapping each other.

Scurf. Small exfoliations of the cuticle.

Scurf'-skin. Scarf-skin.

Scurf'y. Furfuraceous.

Scurvy, skur've. See *Purpura*. **S. of the Alps**, pellagra. **S., but'ton**, see *Button scurvy*. **S., land**, purpura hæmorrhagica. **S., pete'chial**, purpura simplex. **S., sea**, purpura nautica.

Scurvygrass, skur've-grass. Sisyrinchium Bermudianum. **S., common**, Cochlearia officinalis. **S., lemon**, Cochlearia officinalis. **S., wild**, Cochlearia coronopus.

Scutella, sku-tel'lah (dim. of **Scutra**, dish). Cup.

Scutellaria (sku-tel-lah're-ah) **Carolinia'na** (*scutella*, cup, in allusion to the form of the calyx). S. integrifolia. **S. galericula'ta**, *Skullcap*. This plant has a bitter taste and a garlicky smell; has been esteemed especially serviceable in tertian ague. **S. hyssopifo'lia**, S. integrifolia. **S. integrifo'lia**, another indigenous variety; an intense bitter. **S. laterifio'ra**, Scutellaria (Ph. U. S.), *Skullcap*, *Mad-dog skullcap*, *Madweed*, *Hoodwort*, *Blue pimpernel*. An indigenous plant in the United States in moist places; at one time esteemed a preventive of hydrophobia, but probably possessed of little virtue of any kind; by some, however, regarded as a good nervine.

Scuticula digitorum (sku-tik'u-lah dij-it-o'rum) **ma'nûs**. Phalanges of the fingers.

Scutiform, sku'te-form (*scutum*, a shield). Having the shape of a shield.

Scutula, sku'tu-lah (pl. of **Scutulum**, little shield). The yellow crusts formed by the drying up of vesicles, as in favus.

Scu'tulæ (pl. of **Scutula**, cylinder) **digito'rum ma'nûs**. Phalanges of the fingers.

Scu'tum (shield). Thyroid cartilage. **S. cor'dis**, scapula; sternum. **S. ge'nu**, patella. **S. pec'toris**, sternum; thorax. **S. stomach'icum**, a large plaster applied to the breast or stomach. **S. thora'cis**, scapula. **S. tympan'icum**, semilunar surface forming outer boundary of superior portion of the cavity of the tympanum.

Scybala, skib'al-ah (**Skybalon**, excrement) (*skubalon*, excrement). Hard fecal matters discharged in round lumps.

Scylla, sil'lah. Scilla.

Scyphus (se'fus) **audito'rius** (*skuphos*, cup). Infundibulum of the cochlea. **S. cer'ebri**, infundibulum of the brain. **S. Vieussen'ii**, infundibulum of the cochlea.

Scypophorus pyxidatus, sip-of'or-us piks-id-at'us (*skuphos*, cup, *phoreo*, to bear). Lichen pyxidatus.

Scyros, sir'os (*skirrhos*). Callosity.

Scytalides (sit-al'id-ees) (*skutalis*, a small staff) **digito'rum ma'nûs.** Phalanges of the fingers.

Scythian (sith'e-an) **disease'.** An infection marked by atrophy of the penis and testicles, with impotency, occurring in adults, terminating frequently in mental disease. Scythian insanity, or insanity of the Scythians, supposedly common in the Caucasus, but met with elsewhere. **S. insan'ity**, see *S. disease.*

Scythica (sith'ik-ah) (**ra'dix**) (*Scythia*). Glycyrrhiza.

Scythropasmus, sith-ro-paz'mus (*skuthropazo*, to look gloomy). A gloomy, depressed countenance, of bad augury in serious diseases.

Scytitis, sit-e'tis (*skutos*, skin). Inflammation of the skin.

Scytoblastema, sit-o-blas-ta'mah (*skutos*, skin, *blastos*, germ). Recently-formed skin; primary stage of skin-formation.

Scytoblastesis, sit-o-blas-ta'sis (same etymon). The formation of skin.

Scytodepsium, sit-o-dep'se-um (*skutodepseo*, to curry leather). Tannin.

Scytomorphosis, sit-o-mor-fo'sis (*skutos*, skin, *morphe*, shape). Pathological skin-formation.

Sea air. The air in the neighborhood of the sea contains saline particles commingled with it, which render it a valuable change for scrofulous and debilitated individuals. The sea and seacoast are usually, also, more equable in their temperature than places inland. **S. ash**, prickly ash of the south, Xanthoxylum Carolinianum. **S. bath'ing**, see *Baths.* **S. burdock**, Xanthium strumarium; clotbur. **S. gir'dles**, Laminaria digitata. **S. grape**, Salsola kali. **S. hol'ly**, Eryngium maritimum. **S. lav'ender**, Statice limonium. **S. sedge**, Acorus calamus. **S. tan'gle**, the branching stems of Laminaria digitata. Used in medicine as a dilator of the os uteri, etc., by reason of the readiness with which the dried stem absorbs water and swells. **S. ware**, see *Pila marina.* **S. wa'ter**, see *Water, sea.* **S. wrack**, Pila marina.

Seal, gold'en. Hydrastis Canadensis. **S. med'icine**, cachet. **S., Sol'omon's**, Convallaria polygonatum. **S., Sol'omon's, great**, Convallaria canaliculata. **S., Sol'omon's, small'er**, Convallaria pubescens.

Seam. Cicatrix; suture.

Search'er. Body-searcher.

Search'ing. Probing. Also the operation of ascertaining, by the introduction of a metallic instrument, whether there is a stone in the bladder; sounding.

Sear'cloth. A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

Sea'sickness. See *Nausea marina.*

Seas'on. One of the four great divisions of the year, reckoned by the return of the sun in its annual course—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. It is to the seasons that we are indebted for the organic changes in the vegetable kingdom, and their mutation exerts a powerful influence on man.

Seas'oning. Acclimation. **S. fev'er**, fever, strangers', or fever occurring in those unacclimated.

Seat (*sedeo*, to sit). Anus; nates. **S. bone**, ischion. **S. worm**, oxyuris vermicularis.

Sebaceofollic'ular. See *Sebaceous.*

Sebaceous, se-ba'shus (*sebum*, suet). Having the nature of suet, as sebaceous or sebaceofollicular tumors. **S. cyst**, wen; steatoma. **S. flux**, stearrhœa; seborrhœa. **S., Sebip'arous**, or **Sebif'erous glands**, *Sebaceous follicles* or *crypts*, *Oil* or *Miliary glands*, are small hollow organs of rounded or pyriform shape, seated in the substance of the skin, and opening on its surface by a small excretory duct, furnishing yellow, unctuous humor, smegma cutaneum, sebum cutaneum, having some analogy with suet, which is destined to lubricate the surface of the body. Follicles of similar nature exist around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of the female. They secrete sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odor, and hence, after the name of one who described them, have been called Tyson's glands, glandulæ odoriferæ Tysoni, glandulæ Tysoni, glandulæ odoriferæ or sebaceæ glandis, glandulæ coronæ penis, folliculi sebacei coronæ glandis, glandulæ odoriferæ præputii, and cryptæ præputiales.

Sebastomania, seb-ast-o-man'e-ah (*sebastos*, worshipped, *mania*). Religious insanity; demonomania.

Sebestena, seb-es-te'nah. *Smooth-leaved cordia, Assyrian plum.* Ord. Cordiaceæ. The dark, black fruit of the Sebestena possesses glutinous and aperient qualities, being exhibited in decoction in various thoracic diseases.

Sebiferous, se-bif'er-us (*sebum*, suet, fat, *fero*, to carry). See *Sebaceous.*

Sebiparous, se-bip'ar-us (*sebum*, suet, fat, *pario*, to bring forth). See *Sebaceous.*

Seborrhagia, seb-or-rhaj'e-ah (*sebum*, suet, fat, *rhage*, breaking forth). Stearrhœa.

Seborrhœa, seb-or-rhe'ah (*sebum*, suet, fat, *rheo*, to flow). Stearrhœa; sebaceous flux; acne sebacea; seborrhagia. **S. amiantha'cea**, see *Stearrhœa.* **S. capilli'tii**, seborrhœa capitis. **S. cap'itis**, seborrhœa of the scalp, of very young children especially; seborrhœa capillitii. **S. congesti'va**, lupus erythematodes. **S. cor'poris**, type marked by oval or round deep-yellow eruption on the trunk, of size of split pea and larger, covered with scales and lasting from two weeks to two months; pruritus is also a feature of the affection. **S. furfura'cea**, pityriasis capitis. **S. genita'lium** occurs behind corona glandis in the male, and around clitoris and vestibule in the female. **S. ichthyo'sis**, form marked by large thin plates. **S. na'si**, S. affecting nose and adjacent skin. **S. nig'ricans**, a form of chromidrosis. **S. oleo'sa**, S. marked by a thin oily secretion. **S. sic'ca**, see *Stearrhœa.* **S. squamo'sa**, S. sicca. **S. tabescen'tium**, form characterized by minute scales, affecting large areas of the body.

Seb'sten. Sebestina.

Se'bum. Pinguedo; sevum. **S. cacao**, oil of theobroma. **S. cuta'neum**, see *Sebaceous glands.* **S. ovil'le**, mutton suet. **S. palpebra'le**, see *Chassie.* **S. præputia'le**, smegma præputii.

Secale, sek-al'e. The rye plant, ord. Gramineæ. Rye is chiefly used as an article of diet, particularly in Europe and America, and a spirit is also extracted from it. The grain is disposed to acescency, and hence its internal use at first generally produces a laxative effect. **S. barba'tum**, secale. **S. cornu'tum** or **clava'tum**, ergot. **S. mater'num tur'gidum** or **temulen'tum**, ergot.

Secalia, se-cal'e-ah. A volatile alkaloid discovered in ergot of rye. See *Propylamia.*

Seca'lis ma'ter. Ergot.

Secern'ent (*secerno*, to separate). Secreting.

Secerning, se-sern'ing. Secreting. **S. sub'stance of the kid'ney**, see *Kidney.*

Secessio fæcum, se-ses'se-o fe'kum (*secedo*, to withdraw). Defecation.

Secessus, se-ses'sus. Vulva. **S. ni'ger**, melæna.

Secluso'rium (*secludo*, to shut up). Sac.

Sec'ond inten'tion. One of the modes of healing of wounds, union by granulation.

Secondaries, sek'un-da-rees. Term applied to secondary symptoms of syphilis; opposed to primaries.

Sec'ondary (*secundus*, second). Something that acts subordinately to another, as the secondary symptoms of a disease—that is, those following the primary. A secondary amputation is one performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have mainly passed away. See *Fever, secondary*, and *Hemorrhage.* **S. substance of Rollet**, disks of muscle-fibre. **S. syph'ilis**, see *Syphilis.*

Secre'ta (same etymon as **Secretion**). Things or matters secreted or separated from the blood.

Secre'ting. *Secerning, Secernent, Secretory, Excernent.* That which secretes; as a secreting organ. **S. fringes**, synovial fringes,

Secretio, sek-ra'she-o. Secretion. **S. lac'tis**, secretion of milk. **S. lo'tii** or **uri'næ**, secretion of urine by the kidney. **S. vica'ria**, see *Vicarious.*

Secre'tion (*secerno*, to separate). An organic function, chiefly executed in the glands, consisting in an elaboration or separation of the materials of the blood at the very extremities of the arterial system, or rather of the vascular secretory apparatus; differing in each organ according to its particular structure; hence the formation of different fluids—bile, saliva, urine, milk, etc. The term is also applied to the thing secreted. The secretions are chiefly *exhalant*, *follicular*, or *glandular*. Simple secretions are those which exist ready formed in the blood, and pass out of the vessels by an act of exosmosis, while the more complicated are formed from the liquor sanguinis by cell agency. The latter alone are by some called secretions.

Secretomotor, se-kre-to-mo'tor. Epithet applied to nerves which influence secretion in the manner of excitomotor nerves.

Secretorius, sek-re-to're-us. Secreting.

Secre'tory. Secreting.

Secre'tum. The thing secreted.

Sectio, sek'she-o. Section. Act of cutting; division. **S. abdomina'lis**, abdominal section. The term *Gastrostomy* has been applied to an operation to establish an artificial mouth connecting directly with the stomach by an incision into that organ; usually made in the left linea semilunaris; see *Gastrotomy* and *Gastrostomy*. **S. al'ta**, see *Lithotomy*. **S. anatom'ica**, dissection. **S. cadav'eris**, post-mortem examination. **S. cadav'eris lega'lis**, post-mortem examination. **S. Cæsar'ea**, Cæsarean section. **S. Franconia'na**, see *Lithotomy*. **S. hypogas'trica**, see *Lithotomy*. **S. latera'lis**, see *Lithotomy*. **S. lega'lis**, examination after death for medico-legal purposes. **S. maria'na**, see *Lithotomy*. **S. nympha'rum**, nymphotomy. **S. perinæa'lis**, perineal section. **S. rectovesica'lis**, see *Lithotomy*. **S. rena'lis**, nephrotomy. **S. ten'dinum**, tenotomy. **S. vaginovesica'lis**, lithotomy through the vagina. **S. vesica'lis**, lithotomy.

Section, sek'shun. See *Sectio*. **S., abdom'inal**, gastrotomy. **S., Cæsa'rean**, see *Cæsarean*. **S. cutter**, microtome. **S., perine'al**, see *Lithotomy* and *Urethrotomy*. **S., Sigaul'tian**, symphyseotomy. **S. of ten'dons**, see *Tenotomy*.

Sec'tions of the brain. Vertical sections made at definite points, and variously named prefrontal, frontal, etc. **S., fron'tal**, vertical section of the brain made through the ascending frontal convolution parallel with the fissure of Sylvius. **S., occip'ital**, vertical section through the occipital convolutions. **S., pari'etal**, vertical section through the ascending parietal convolutions. **S., pedunculofron'tal**, vertical section of the brain in front of fissure of Rolando, passing through the bases of the three frontal convolutions. **S., præfron'tal**, vertical section of the brain at right angles to its longitudinal axis in the præfrontal region.

Sec'tor for ca'vum nasopharynge'um. Area in median plane of skull bounded by lines connecting hormion, basion, and staphylion. **S. cerebella'ris**, cerebellar sector.

Secun'dæ (*secundus*, second). Secundines.

Secundinæ, sek-un-de'ne. Secundines.

Secundines, sek'un-deens (*secundus*, second). *Afterbirth*, *After-burden*. All that remains in the uterus after the birth of the child—viz. the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. These are commonly not expelled till some time after the birth of the fœtus; hence their name.

Secun'dum ar'tem. Properly, according to art.

Secun'dum par tuberculo'rum. Optic thalami.

Secun'dus proprio'rum auric'ulæ. Retrahens auris.

Se'cus. Sex.

Sedantia, sed-an'she-ah. Sedatives.

Sedation, se-da'shun (*sedo*, to settle or assuage). Effect induced by sedatives.

Sed'atives. *Calmants*, *Temperants*. Medicines which directly depress the vital forces, being consequently employed whenever necessary to diminish preternaturally increased action; as bromides, antimony and its preparations, aconite, potash salts, camphor, lobelia, gelsemium, conium, chloral, nitroglycerin, Calabar bean.

Se'dem attol'lens (raising the seat). Levator ani.

Sedenta'ria os'sa. The bones upon which the body rests when in the sitting position—viz. the ischial and coccygeal bones.

Se'des (*sedeo*, to sit). Anus; excrement. **S. cruen'tæ**, dysentery; passage of blood with the discharges from the bowels. **S. lactescen'tes**, cœliac flux. **S. procid'ua**, proctocele.

Sed'hee. Bangue.

Sedil'ia (*sedeo*, to sit). Nates.

Sédillot's amputa'tion. Amputation of middle or upper third of leg made with lateral flaps, the outer being much longer than the inner.

Sed'iment (*sedeo*, to sink down). Deposit formed by the precipitation of some one or more of the substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid. That formed in the urine at the time of cooling varies in different states of the system. In calculous affections it is a most important object of attention. See *Urine*.

Sedimen'tum. Sediment. **S. uri'næ lateric'ium**, see *Lateritious*. **S. uri'næ pityroï'des**, bran-like sediment in urine; see *Furfuraceous*.

Sed'litz. Name of natural springs in Bohemia near Prague. The waters are simply saline. **S. pow'der**, composed of sodii et potassii tartras ℥ij, sod. bicarb. ℈ij, in one paper; acid tartaric, gr. xxxv in another; dissolve separately; mix; to be taken during effervescence. See *Pulvis effervescens compositus*.

Se'dum (*sedeo*, to sit, owing to its attachment to rocks and walls). *Wall pepper*, *Jack of the buttery*, *Pricket*, *Bird's bread*, *Stonecrop*, *Biting stonecrop*, *Small houseleek*; ord. Crassulaceæ. In recent state it is very acrid, being emetic and cathartic. Externally, in the form of cataplasm, it produces vesications and erosions. It has been recommended in cancerous and malignant ulcers. **S. a'cre**, small cultivated plant of Europe; local irritant. S. rhodiola and S. album have similar properties. Saxifraga granulata. **S. al'bum**, see *Sedum*. **S. glacia'le**, sedum. **S. ma'jus**, Sempervivum tectorum. **S. mi'nus**, sedum. **S. rhodi'ola**, see *Sedum*. **S. tele'phium**, formerly used as a cataplasm in cuts, hemorrhoids, corns, whitlows, etc. **S. telephoï'des**, S. telephium. **S. vermicula're**, sedum.

Seed. Semen; sperm.

Segmen'ta cartilagin'ea (*segmentum*, segment). See *Trachea*.

Segmen'tal. Relating to segmentation. **S. ar'teries**, arteries supplying the region in which they have their origin. **S. duct**, that into which segmental tubules empty; only found in anamniota. **S. or'gan**, tubule lined with epithelium opening on the surface of the body and communicating with the body-cavity; in vertebrates it empties into a special longitudinal duct. It is thought the segmental organs are the primitive type from which the kidneys have been evolved. **S. spheres**, the mass of cells produced by segmentation of the nucleus of the ovum. **S. tube**, segmental organ.

Segmentation, seg-men-ta'shun (*segmentum*, segment, itself from *seco*, to cut). The act of being divided into segments or portions. Term applied to the division of the vitellus or yoke into segments, each containing a transparent vesicle, which may be a descendant of the primordial or germ-cell. **S. cav'ity**, space between ectoderm and entoderm, afterward occupied by mesoderm. **S. nu'cleus**, that formed by union of pronuclei in the ovum. **S. spheres**, morula.

Seg'ments, ver'tebral. Somatomes. Term applied to leaflets of the cardiac valves.

Segnitia (seg-nish'e-ah) or **Segnities**, seg-nish'e-ees (*segnis*, sluggish). Sluggishness or torpor in the exercise of a function, as segnities alva, torpor of the bowels; segnities virium, languor.

Se'gond, an'gles of. Angles formed by lines drawn from basion to chief points on median circumference of the skull.

Se'gu. Sago.

Seidlitz, side'lits. Sedlitz.

Seignette's salt. Sodium tartrate.

Seiriasis, si-re'as-is. Coup de soleil; insolation; phrenitis.

Seismus (*seismos*). Concussion; vibration; shaking.

Seiz'ure. Attack.

Seiz'ures, hid'den. See *Hidden.*

Sekiskayavodka. See *Spirit.*

Selago, sel-ah'go. Camphorosma Monspeliaca; Lycopodium selago.

Selec'tion. The act of making a choice. **S., artifi'cial,** the choice of types of animals or plants, which by differentiation develop into the desired form. **S., nat'ural,** the development of the individuals of any species due to their natural environment or conditions.

Selene, sel-e'ne. Moon. See *Nail.*

Seleniaci, sel-en-e'as-e (*selene,* moon). See *Lunatic.*

Seleniasis, sel-en-e'as-is (*selene*). Somnambulism.

Seleniasmus, sel-en-e-az'mus. Somnambulism.

Sele'nium. One of the rare elements having properties resembling those of sulphur.

Selenobletus, sel-en-o-bla'tus (*selene,* moon, *ballo,* to strike). Lunatic.

Selenogamia, sel-en-o-gam'e-ah (*selene, gamos,* marriage). Somnambulism.

Selenoplege, sel-en-o-pla'ga (*selene, plege,* stroke). See *Coup de soleil* and *Insolation.*

Selenoplexia, sel-en-o-pleks'e-ah. Moon-stroke.

Self-abuse'. Masturbation.

Self-diges'tion. Digestion of the walls of the stomach by the gastric juice, from pathological causes.

Self-heal'. Prunella.

Self-infec'tion. General infection from any locally-acting virus.

Self-lim'ited. An epithet applied to diseases which appear to run a definite course but little modified by treatment—small-pox, for example.

Self-pollu'tion. Masturbation.

Selibra (sel-e'brah) or **Semili'bra.** Six ounces troy; eight, avoirdupois.

Selinites, sel-in-e'tees. Wine impregnated with the seeds of the selinon or parsley.

Selinum, sel-e'num. Apium petroselinum. **S. angel'icus,** Angelica sylvestris. **S. gal'banum,** Bubon galbanum. **S. imperato'ria,** imperatoria. **S. lates'cens,** Peucedanum palustre. **S., marsh,** Peucedanum palustre. **S. opop'onax,** Pastinaca opoponax. **S. oreoseli'num,** Athamanta aureoselinum. **S. ostruth'ium,** imperatoria. **S. palus'tre,** Peucedanum palustre. **S. pastina'ca,** Pastinaca sativa. **S. peuced'anum,** peucedanum. **S. pubes'cens,** Angelica sylvestris. **S. sylves'tre,** Angelica sylvestris, Peucedanum palustre. **S. thysseli'num,** Peucedanum palustre.

Sel'la (seat). S. Turcica. **S. equi'na,** S. Turcica. **S. familiar'ica,** lasanum. **S. obstetri'cia,** close-stool. **S. sphenoïda'lis,** S. Turcica. **S. Tur'cica,** *Pituitary fossa, Turkish saddle;* depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, being bounded, anteriorly and posteriorly, by the clinoid processes, lodging the pituitary gland. It is so called from its resemblance to a Turkish saddle.

Selters, Seltz, or **Selt'zer, min'eral wa'ters of.** Cold, acidulous springs, the source of which is at Seltz, nine leagues from Strasburg, in the department of the Bas-Rhin. They chiefly contain carbonates of sodium, chloride of sodium, sulphates of sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron, and much carbonic acid. They are refrigerant, tonic, diuretic, and aperient, but are not much frequented. *Artificial Seltzer water* may be made from muriatic acid, gr. xxxv; water, Oj; white marble, gr. iij. Keep in a stoppered bottle till dissolved. Add carbonate of magnesium gr. v, and, after some time, subcarbonate of sodium gr. xxxij.

Sembella, sem-bel'lah. Selibra.

Semecarpus anacardium, sem-e-kar'pus an-ak-ar'de-um (*semeion,* mark, *karpos,* fruit). Avicennia tomentosa.

Semeiography (sem-i-og'raf-e), **Semiog'raphy,** or **Symptomatog'raphy** (*semeion,* symptom, *graphe,* description). A description of symptoms or signs of disease.

Semeiology (sem-i-ol'o-je) or **Semiol'ogy** (*semeion,* symptom, *logos,* discourse). The branch of pathology whose object is the doctrine of the symptoms or signs of disease.

Semeion, sem-i'on. Sign, symptom. **S. Boethemat'icum,** indication.

Semeiosis, sem-i-o'sis. Semeiology.

Semeiotice, sem-i-ot'is-e. Semeiology.

Semeiotics, sem-i-ot'iks. Science of signs or symptoms.

Semeioticus, sem-i-ot'i-cus. Symptomatic.

Semelin'cident (*semel,* once, *incidens,* happening). Term applied to diseases occurring but once in the same individual—small-pox, for example.

Se'men (*semen,* seed). That which is sown. Seed of plants and animals. Sperm. **S. abelmos'chi,** musk seed. **S. a'bri,** jequirity. **S. Alexandri'num,** santonica. **S. amo'nii,** pimento. **S. ani'si stella'ti,** star-anise seed. **S. ani'si vulga'ris,** aniseed. **S. are'cæ,** areca nut. **S. Ba'dian,** Illicium anisatum. **S. caca'o,** cacao. **S. Cal'abar,** physostigma. **S. calcitrip'pæ,** larkspur seed. **S. cardamo'mi mino'ris,** cardamon. **S. catapu'tiæ mino'ris,** seeds of Euphorbia lathyris. **S. ci'næ** or **ci'næ Halepen'se,** santonica. **S. co'la,** cola nut. **S. col'chici,** colchicum seed. **S. consol'idæ,** larkspur seed. **S. con'tra ver'mes,** Artemisia santonica. **S. cydo'niæ,** cydonium. **S. eru'cæ,** white mustard seed. **S. genita'le,** S. masculinum. **S. Igna'tiæ,** ignatia. **S. lycopo'dii,** lycopodium. **S. masculi'num,** sperm. **S. mulie'bre,** sperm (of the female). **S. myris'ticæ,** nutmeg. **S. nu'cis vom'icæ,** nux vomica. **S. papa'veris,** poppy seed. **S. pedicula'ris,** staphisagria. **S. quer'cûs,** seeds from Quercus robur. **S. quer'cûs tos'tum,** acorn coffee. **S. sabadil'læ,** cevadilla. **S. sanc'tum,** see *Artemisia santonica.* **S. santon'ici,** see *Artemisia santonica.* **S. sina'pis,** black mustard. **S. sina'pis al'bæ,** white mustard. **S. sina'pis ni'græ,** black mustard. **S. stramo'nii,** stramonium seeds. **S. strych'niæ,** nux vomica. **S. tig'lii,** croton seeds. **S. viri'le,** S. masculinum. **S. zedoa'riæ,** see *Artemisia santonica.*

Sem'i (*hemisu,* half). *Semi* or *demi,* in composition, universally signifies half.

Semi-albinismus, sem-e-al-bin-iz'mus (*semi, albus,* white). Diminution in the color of the skin, affecting negroes only.

Semi-animis, sem-e-an'im-is (*semi, animus,* life), Half-living; half-dead.

Sem'ibulb of the fe'male. Bulbus vestibuli.

Semibul'bus cor'poris spongio'si. Bulbus vestibuli.

Semicanaliculus, sem-e-kan-al-ik'u-lus (*semi, canaliculus,* a small channel). Sulcus.

Semicanalis, sem-e-kan-al'is (*semi, canalis,* channel). Sulcus. **S. hu'meri,** the bicipital groove. **S. ner'vi Vidia'ni,** groove on anterior surface of pectinous portion of temporal bone. **S. ten'sor tym'pani,** canal for tensor tympani muscle. **S. tu'bæ Eusta'chii,** lower portion of canalis musculotubarius containing Eustachian tube. **S. tympan'icus,** sulcus Jacobsonii.

Semicephalus, sem-e-sef'al-us. Hemicephalus.

Semicircular, sem-e-sur'ku-lar (*semi, circulus,* circle). That representing half of a circle. **S. canals'** are seated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, opening into the vestibule behind which they are situate. They are three in number, of which one is superior or vertical—canalis semicircularis verticalis superior; another posterior or oblique—canalis semicircularis verticalis posterior or internus or inferior; and the third exterior or horizontal—canalis semicircularis horizontalis or externus or exterior or medius or minimus or brevissimus. Their parietes are formed of a bony, compact, hard plate. At their termination they have the elliptical arrangements called ampullæ, and by both extremities they open into the vestibule in the sac at its superior part, variously called the sacculus ellipticus or oblongus or hemi-

ellipticus or semi-ovalis or communis; alveus or utriculus or sinus communis or medianus; sinus or alveus utriculosus; sacculus vestibuli; median sinus, utricle. In front of the sacculus ellipticus, nearer the cochlea and opposite the foramen ovale, is the sacculus sphæricus or rotundus or proprius. The membranous semicircular canals—canales semicirculares membranacei, tubuli or ductus semicirculares—follow the same course as the osseous canals, described above.

Semicirculi ossei, sem-e-sur'ku-le os'se-e. Semicircular canals.

Semicir'culus exsculp'tus (semicircle cut out). Aortic opening of the diaphragm.

Semicongius, sem-e-kon'je-us. Half a gallon, or four pints.

Semicubium, sem-e-cu'be-um (*semi, cubo,* to lie down). A half-bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities.

Semicupium, sem-e-cu'pe-um. Semicubium.

Semidecussa'tion. Incomplete or partial decussation.

Semifibulæus, sem-e-fib-u-le'us. Peronæus brevis.

Semihomo, sem-e-ho'mo (*semi,* half, *homo,* man). Atropa mandragora.

Semi-interosseus indicis, sem-e-in-tur-os'se-us in'dis-is. Abductor indicis. **S.-i. pol'licis,** opponens pollicis.

Semilibra, sem-e-le'brah. Selibra.

Semilu'nar (*semi, luna,* moon). Having the shape of a half-moon. **S. bone,** one of the carpal bones; see *Lunar bone.* **S. car'tilages,** *Semilunar fibrocartilages, Sigmoid cartilages;* two fibrocartilages between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia. The innermost, which is longer from before to behind than transversely, is nearly semicircular. The outermost forms almost an entire circle, an arrangement, in both cases, corresponding to the different surfaces of the tibia. They are thicker at their outer circumference, which is convex, than at the inner, which is concave and very thin. Both are inserted, before and behind, into the spine of the tibia by means of fibrous fasciæ. **S. fas'cia,** bicipital fascia. **S. fold of Doug'las,** a lunated edge marking a deficiency in the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **S. fold of the eye,** small fold of conjunctiva in the inner canthus, representing the *membrana nictitans* of quadrupeds and birds. **S. folds of peritone'um,** recto-uterine folds. **S. gan'glion** belongs to the great sympathetic. These ganglia present considerable variety, being deeply situate in the abdomen above and behind the suprarenal capsules. They correspond posteriorly to the pillars of the diaphragm and the aorta. They have the shape of a crescent reversed, often surrounded by other ganglia of a smaller size. From their periphery numerous filaments proceed which go to form the solar plexus. **S. lobes,** two lobes of the posterior lobe of the cerebellum, the superior being above the great horizontal fissure, while the inferior is below the same fissure. **S. notch of il'ium,** notch between anterior superior and anterior inferior spines of ilium. **S. notch of the ster'num,** fourchette. **S. sur'face,** smooth cartilaginous surface surrounding the acetabular fossa. **S. tract,** a tract of fibres situate in the external portions of the cerebellum. **S. valves,** sigmoid valves.

Semiluna're os. See *Lunar bone.*

Semilu'nula (dim. of **Lu'na,** moon) **un'guium** (*semi, lunula,* small moon). See *Nail.*

Semimas, sem'e-mas (*semi, mas,* male). Eunuch.

Semimasculatus, sem-e-mas-ku-lat'us. Eunuch.

Semimasculus, sem-e-mas'ku-lus (*semi, masculus,* male). Eunuch.

Semimembraneous, sem-e-mem-bran'e-us. Semimembranosus.

Semimembranosus, sem-e-mem-bran-o'sus (*semi, membrana,* membrane). Muscle situate at the posterior part of the thigh; flat, thin, narrow, and aponeurotic in the upper third; broader and fleshy in the middle; tendinous below. It is attached above to the tuberosity of the ischium; below—by a tendon which has three divisions—to the outer condyle of the femur and to the posterior and inner part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia. This muscle is a rotator inward and flexor of the leg. It can also bend the thigh upon the leg. In standing it maintains the pelvis in position, and can even draw it downward.

Semimortuus, sem-e-mort'u-us (*semi, mortuus,* dead). Half-living; half-dead.

Semina (pl. of **Se'men,** seed) **cataputiæ** (sem'in-ah kat-ap-u'she-e) **majo'ris.** See *Ricinus communis.* **S. frig'ida majo'ra,** the greater cold seeds; the ancients gave this name to the emulsive seeds of the cucumber, melon, gourd, and watermelon. **S. frig'ida mino'ra,** the lesser cold seeds; the ancients gave this name to seeds of the lettuce, purslane, endive, and cichory. **S. in'dageer,** Nerium antidysentericum. **S. ric'ini vulga'ris,** see *Ricinus communis.*

Sem'inal (*semen*). Spermatic. **S. animal'cule,** spermatozoon. **S. cells,** amœboid cells found in the seminal tubules, and supposed to secrete the fluid portion of the semen. **S. cysts,** a variety of retention cyst or tumor, including encysted hydrocele and hydrocele of the spermatic cord or spermatocele; the fluid obtained from these cysts usually contains seminal filaments or spermatozoa. **S. ducts,** ejaculatory ducts. **S. fil'aments,** spermatozoa. **S. fluid,** sperm. **S. gran'ules,** see *Granule.* **S. loss'es,** spermatorrhœa. **S. tu'bules,** seminiferous tubules. **S. ves'icles,** two convoluted tubular sacs for reception of semen, situate one on either side of the base of the bladder. The duct of each joins with the vas deferens of the same side, forming the ejaculatory duct.

Semina'le mem'brum (seminal member). Penis.

Seminalis, sem-in-al'is. Spermatic.

Semina'tion. Introduction of spermatic fluid into the uterus.

Seminervosus, sem-e-nerv-o'sus (*semi, nervus,* sinew). Semitendinosus.

Seminex, sem'in-eks (*semi, nex,* death). Half-living; half-dead.

Semin'ia morbo'rum (*seminium,* seed). Predisposition. The seeds of disease.

Seminiferous, sem-in-if'er-us (*semen, fero,* to carry). *Spermatophorous.* Epithet given to the vessels which secrete and convey the seminal fluid. **S. tu'bules,** finely convoluted tubules composing the glandular part of the testis, discharging their secretion into the straight tubules.

Seminist, sem'in-ist (*semen*). Animalculist. The term was also used for one who believed that the new being was formed by admixture of the seed of the male with the supposititious seed of the female.

Seminium, sem-in'e-um (seed). Sperm.

Semiography, sem-e-og'raf-e. Semeiography.

Semiology, sem-e-ol'o-je. Semeiology.

Semion, sem-e'on (*semeion*). Sign.

Semiorbicularis, sem-e-or-bik-u-lar'is. See *Orbicular muscles.*

Semios'seus in'dicis. Abductor indicis.

Semiot'ic. Symptomatic.

Semiotice, sem-e-ot'is-e. Semeiology. **S. fa'ciei,** physiognomy.

Semipes'tis (*semi,* half, *pestis,* plague). Typhus.

Semiplegia, sem-e-plej'e-ah (*semi, plege,* stroke). Hemiplegia.

Semisex'tum. Hemiecton.

Semisicilicus, sem-e-sis-il'ik-us. A weight of one drachm or three scruples.

Semisideratio, sem-e-sid-er-ah'she-o (*semi, sideratus,* planet-struck). Hemiplegia.

Semisidera'tus. Hemiplegic.

Semisom'nis (*semi, somnus,* sleep). Coma.

Semisopitus, sem-e-sop'it-us (*semi, sopio,* to put to sleep). Coma.

Semisopo'rus (*semi, sopor,* sleep). Coma.

Semispec'ulum (*semi, speculum,* mirror). Instrument used in dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.

Semispina'lis cap'itis. See *Complexus.* **S. col'li,** part of transversospinal. Muscle arising from the

transverse processes of the six uppermost dorsal vertebræ, by an equal number of distinct tendons, running obliquely under the complexus, being inserted into the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebræ except the first and last. Its action is to extend the neck obliquely backward and to one side. **S. dor'si,** part of transversospinal. Muscle arising from the transverse processes of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth dorsal vertebræ, by as many distinct tendons, soon growing fleshy, and then again becoming tendinous, being inserted into the spinous processes of the sixth or seventh uppermost dorsal, and two lowest cervical vertebræ, by as many tendons. Its action is to extend the spine obliquely backward. **S. exter'nus,** semispinalis dorsi. **S. inter'nus,** transversalis dorsi. **S. spina'tus,** longissimus dorsi; semispinalis dorsi.

Semispina'tus col'li. Semispinalis colli.

Semissis, sem-is'sis. The half of a pound, ounce, drachm, etc.

Semisul'cus longitudina'lis. Groove on parietal bone forming, with its fellow of opposite side, the broad groove which lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. **S. petro'sus infe'rior,** groove on sides of basilar portion of occipital bone lodging the inferior petrosal sinus. **S. sagitta'lis,** semisulcus longitudinalis.

Semitendino'sus. Muscle situate at the posterior part of the thigh. It extends obliquely, downward and inward, from the tuberosity of the ischium—to which it is attached by a flat tendon common to it and the biceps—as far as the posterior and inner part of the tibia, to which it is attached by means of another round tendon. Its fibres are commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis. Its uses are the same as those of the semimembranosus.

Semitertian, sem-e-tur'shan (*semi, tertiana,* tertian). Term applied to a fever possessing the characters of a tertian and a quotidian intermittent. **S. fe'ver,** malarial fever having daily paroxysms, of which those occurring every other day are more violent.

Semiuncia, sem-e-un'se-ah (*semi, uncia,* ounce). Half an ounce.

Semivir, sem'e-vur (*semi, vir,* man). Eunuch.

Semivivus, sem-e-ve'vus (*semi, vivus,* alive). Half-alive, half-dead.

Sempervivum acre, sem-per-ve'vum ak're (*semper,* always, *vivus,* alive, because always green). Sedum. **S. tecto'rum,** *Houseleek, Sengreen, Jupiter's beard.* The leaves have a mild, subacid austerity, and are often applied to bruises and old ulcers.

Semp'stress's pal'sy. See *Palsy, sempstress's.*

Se'muda. Betula.

Semuncia, se-mun'se-ah. Half an ounce.

Se'na. Cassia senna.

Senebiera coronopus, sen-e-be-a'rah kor-on'o-pus (after J. Sénébier, the naturalist, of Geneva). Cochlearia coronopus.

Sen'eca oil (after the Seneca Indians). Petroleum.

Senecio, sen-e'se-o (*senex,* old man, in allusion to the grayish down on many species). *Groundsel, Fireweed;* ord. Compositæ. A common plant in Europe; frequently applied, bruised, to inflammation and ulcers as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic. **S. aur'eus,** *Golden ragweed, Wild valerian, Life root, Squaw root;* indigenous; is an excitant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The dried plant is used in decoction—℥ss to Oj of water. **S. hieracifo'lius,** Erecthites hieracifolius. **S. Jacobæ'a,** *St. James's wort, Ragwort.* The leaves have a roughish, bitter, subacid, and extremely nauseous taste. A decoction has been used in dysentery. A poultice of the leaves has been recommended in rheumatic affections, and a decoction of the root has been employed for wounds and bruises. **S. vulga'ris,** senecio.

Senecta, sen-ek'tah. Old age; see *Senectus.* **S. decrep'ita,** decrepitude. **S. extre'ma,** decrepitude. **S. sum'ma,** decrepitude. **S. ul'tima,** decrepitude.

Senec'tus (*senex,* old person). *Old age, Senility.* The last period of life, commencing, according to some, at 60 years of age—according to M. Flourens, at 70—but varying according to numerous circumstances. It is characterized by progressive diminution of the physical and mental faculties. See *Age.* **S. ul'tima,** decrepitude.

Sen'ega. Polygala senega. **S. snake'root,** senega.

Sen'egæ ra'dix. See *Polygala senega.*

Sen'egal, gum. Exudation from Acacia or Mimosa Senegal, ord. Leguminosæ, growing in that part of Africa through which the river Senegal runs. It is in loose or single drops, much larger than gum arabic or the gum which exudes from the cherry tree.

Sen'egin. See *Polygala senega.*

Sen'eka. Polygala senega.

Senescence, sen-es'sence (*senex,* old man). Old age.

Sen'green. Sempervivum tectorum.

Se'nile (*senex,* old person). Relating or belonging to old age, as senile delirium; dotage. **S. chore'a,** paralysis agitans; also a form of true chorea. **S. gan'grene,** dry gangrene of the extremities due to atheromatous vessels, with diminution of blood-supply. **S. trem'bling,** see *Senile.*

Seni'lis. Relating to old age; old. **S. ar'cus,** see *Arcus senilis.*

Senil'ity. Senectus.

Sen'na (Ph. U. S.). Leaflets of Cassia acutifolia and C. elongata. See *Cassia senna.* **S. acutifo'lia,** Cassia acutifolia. **S. Alexandri'na,** Cassia senna. **S., Amer'ican,** Cassia Marilandica. **S. angustifo'lia,** Cassia elongata. **S., blad'der,** Colutea arborescens. **S. figs,** see *Cassia senna.* **S. German'ica,** colutea. **S. In'dica,** Tinnevelly senna. **S. Ital'ica,** Cassia senna. **S. obova'ta,** Cassia obovata. **S. officina'lis,** Cassia elongata. **S. paste,** see *Paste, senna.* **S., prai'rie,** Cassia chamæcrista. **S., wild,** Cassia chamæcrista; Cassia Marilandica; Globularia alypum.

Sennaar gum, sen-nah-ar' gum. A variety of gum acacia, so named from the town on the Red Sea whence it is exported.

Sennacrol, sen'nak-rol. A pungent, acrid principle obtained from senna; soluble in ether.

Sennapicrin, sen-nah-pi'krin. A bitter principle of senna, obtained from the alcoholic extract of the drug.

Sensa'tion (*sentio, sensum,* to feel). The consciousness or cognizance by the brain of an impression caused by an external body on the organs of the senses. It is not necessarily confined to bodies external to us, for we can receive an impression by touching any part of our own body. The body which communicates the impressions needs but to be external to the part impressed. Sensations are divided into external, internal, and morbid. The external are communicated by the five organs of the senses. The internal are such as occur within the body, and arise from some alteration in the function of the part for the time being. Hunger and thirst are internal sensations, as well as all the natural wants. Morbid sensations may be either internal or external. Objective sensations are produced by impressions on the peripheral nerves, as in vision, audition, etc. Subjective sensations are such as originate centrically or in the encephalon, as tinnitus aurium.

Sensa'tional. Sentient.

Sense. A faculty possessed by animals of appreciating impressions from external objects. The senses are five in number: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Of these, the first two and the last administer more to the intellect, and hence have been called by some the intellectual senses; the other two seem more connected with the nutrition of the body, and hence have been termed corporeal or nutritive senses. Other senses have been suggested—as the intense sensation experienced during the venereal act; a sense of heat and cold; a muscular sense. **S. or'gans,** those which when stimulated produce sensation. **S. or'gans, cen'tral,** central collections of cells which receive peripheral impulses and convert them into reflex action, sensation, or both sensation and reflex action. **S. or'gans, periph'eral,** special sensory nerve-endings, including touch- and taste-corpuscles, organ of Corti, the retina, etc.

Senses, ner'vous sys'tem of the. Medulla oblongata.

Sensibil'itas. Sensibility. **S. anom'ala,** see *Irritable.* **S. auc'ta,** see *Irritable.* **S. morbo'sa,** see *Irritable.*

Sensibility, sen-sib-il'it-e (*sentio,* to feel, *habilis,* able). The faculty of receiving and transmitting impressions and having the consciousness of them. It thus includes impressibility, transmissibility, and perceptibility. Bichat defined it as the property possessed by living bodies of receiving impressions, whether the individual be conscious of them or not. If conscious, the sensibility is called animal; if not, organic. This last is common to vegetables and animals, and presides over nutrition, absorption, exhalation, secretion, etc. The other does not exist in vegetables: it is the origin of the sensations—olfaction, vision, gustation thirst, hunger, pain, etc. The free extremities of the hair and nails and the epidermis are not so sensible. See *Insensibility.* **S., organ'ic,** unconscious transmission of afferent or efferent impulses. **S., range of,** see *Weber's law.* **S., recur'rent,** see *Vertebral nerves.*

Sen'sible. Having the faculty of sensation.

Sensiferous, sen-sif'er-us (*sensus, fero,* to carry). Sentient.

Sensio, sen'se-o. Sense.

Sen'sitive. Having the faculty of feeling. Relating or appertaining to the senses or to sensation.

Senso'rial. Sentient. **S. pow'er,** the two functions of sensation and volition, to which some add the power of muscular contraction; but it should not be extended to acts in which there is not consciousness.

Sensorimo'tor. Name applied to certain nerve-fibres which act conjointly in sensation and muscular acts.

Sensorium, sen-so're-um. The common centre of sensations. By many it is considered to be represented by the optic thalami, the corpora striata, and the ganglionic nuclei of the nerves of the different senses.

Sensorivolitional, sen-so-re-vo-lish'un-al. A term applied to nervous fibres passing to and from the cerebrospinal axis, and respectively concerned in sensation and volition.

Sen'sory. Sensorium; sentient. **S. cells,** the nerve-cells composing end-organs of nerves, as, for example, the cells of the taste end-organs, situate in the tongue. **S. gan'glia,** a series of ganglionic masses at the base of the brain, in direct communication with the nerves of sensation, as the olfactory, optic, auditory, and gustatory. **S. nerves,** *Nerves of sensation,* so called in contradistinction to motor nerves. There are general sensory nerves, as those connected with the posterior part of the spinal marrow and the fifth pair; and special sensory, as those of the senses.

Sensus ægritudinis, sen'sus e-gre-tu'din-is (a feeling of sickness). Indisposition. **S. osmomet'ricus,** olfaction. **S. perver'sus,** pseudæsthesia.

Sentient, sen'she-ent (*sentio,* to feel). *Sensory, Ideagenous, Sensorial, Sensational, Sensiferous.* Feeling; causing feeling. **S. extrem'ities of nerves** are their minute terminations in the organs.

Sentina, sen-te'nah. Pituitary gland.

Sep'arate sys'tem. A form of sewage which excludes, in whole or part, the rainfall. See *Sewerage.*

Sep'arator. Instrument used to separate the teeth, to correct their abnormal position by continuous pressure.

Separato'rium (*separo,* to separate). A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. A *Separatory* is a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

Sep'aratory. Separatorium.

Sepedogenesis, sep-e-do-jen'es-is. Sepedonogenesis.

Sep'edon. Putrefaction.

Sepedonodes, sep-ed-on-o'dees. Putrid.

Sepedonogenesis, sep-e-don-o-jen'es-is (*sepedon, genesis,* generation). A septic disposition or tendency, such as is met with in typhus gravior. Putrescence.

Se'pes (a hedge, a row) **den'tium.** A row of teeth.

Sephirus, sef'ir-us. Scleriasis.

Sepia, se'pe-ah. *Cuttlefish.* Class Cephalopoda. The osseous part of the cuttlefish; has been used as an absorbent, and is often added to tooth-powders.

Seplasia'rius. Name formerly given to one who sold perfumes, ointments, etc. (From *Seplasia,* a public place at Capua, where they were frequently sold.) A druggist.

Sepsichymia, sep-se-kim'e-ah. Putrefaction or putrescency of the humors.

Sep'sin (*sepsis,* putrefaction). A substance extracted from putrid animal material, and supposed to be the active cause of certain cases of septicæmia.

Sep'sis. Putrefaction. Infection with pathogenic micro-organisms.

Septæmia, sep-te'me-ah (*septos,* putrid, *haima,* blood). *Septicæmia, Septic fever, Putrid infection.* Morbid condition of the blood produced by septic or putrid matters—animal poisons especially—the inhalation of foul air or septic gases. It resembles pyæmia in its symptoms. The latter may be regarded, however, as a purulent infection; septæmia, as a putrid infection. The micro-organisms producing septæmia are generally those which produce suppuration—staphylococci and streptococci. See *Micro-organisms, Bacteria,* etc.

Sep'tal (*septum*). Relating or appertaining to a septum; as septal walls of the heart, those that separate the cavities from each other.

Septana (sep-tan'ah) **fe'bris** (*septem,* seven). Septan fever.

Sep'tate. Provided with one or more partitions. **S. u'terus,** uterus divided by a septum into two cavities.

Septenary, sep'ten-a-re (*septem,* seven). Consisting of seven. The septenary years of the old believers in critical periods were times at which it was supposed important changes might be expected to take place. The grand climacteric was fixed at 63, and it was considered that if a person passed that age, he had well-founded expectations that his life might be protracted to 90.

Septenniad, sep-ten'ne-ad (*septem,* seven). See *Climacteric years.*

Septerius, sep-ta're-us. Septic.

Sept'foil, up'right (*septem,* seven, *folium,* leaf). Tormentilla.

Septhæ'mia. Septæmia.

Sep'tic (*septos,* putrid). That which produces putrefaction. A substance corroding and disorganizing the soft parts without causing much pain. See *Antiseptic.* **S. fe'ver,** septæmia. **S. infec'tion,** effect of absorption of septic matters. **S. poi'son,** see *Poison.* **S. poi'soning,** that due to absorption of septic poisons.

Septicæmia, sep-tis-e'me-ah. Septæmia.

Sep'tico-pyæ'mia. A combination of septicæmia and pyæmia; combined septic and purulent toxæmia.

Septimes'tris fœ'tus (*septem,* seven, *mensis,* month). A seven months' fœtus.

Sep'tine (*septos*). Sepsin.

Septiner'via (*septem,* seven, *nervus,* nerve). Plantago.

Septochymia, sep-to-kim'e-ah (*septos,* putrid, *chumos,* juice). Putrefaction or putrescency of the humors.

Septom'eter. Instrument for measuring thickness of nasal septum.

Sep'ton (*septos,* putrid). Azote.

Septopyæmia, sep-to-pe-e'me-ah. A combination of septæmia and pyæmia.

Septopyra, sep-top'ir-ah (*septos,* putrid, *pur,* fever). Typhus gravior.

Sept'ula (pl. of **Septulum**) **fibro'sa.** Fine trabeculæ of fibrous tissue running from the deep fascia of the penis into the corpus cavernosum. **S. interalveola'ria,** septum between the pulmonary alveoli. **S. medul'læ spina'lis,** the connective tissue septa of the spinal cord. **S. re'num,** columns of Bertin. **S. tes'tis,** see *Septulum.*

Sept'ulum (dim. of **Septum**). A division between small spaces or cavities, as the septula testis or fibrous

cords given off by the mediastinum testis to be inserted into the inner surface of the tunica albuginea.

Sep'tum (*sepio*, to fence in). A part destined to separate two cavities from each other or to divide a principal cavity into secondary cavities. These septa are numerous in the human body. The chief are the following: **S. an'nuli crura'lis**, crural canal. **S. aor'ticum**, aortic segments. **S. atrio'rum cor'dis**, septum or partition between the auricles of the heart. **S. at'rium**, auricular septum of heart. **S. auricula'rum**, S. atriorum. **S. bronchia'le**, bronchial septum. **S. bul'bi ure'thræ**, median septum of the bulb of the urethra. **S. bursa'rium omenta'le**, ligament running from stomach to pancreas; gastropancreatic ligament. **S. cartilagin'eum**, cartilage of nasal septum. **S. cerebel'li**, falx cerebelli. **S. cer'ebri**, falx cerebri. **S. cervica'le**, arachnoid septum. **S. coch'leæ audito'riæ**, lamina spiralis. **S. cor'dis**, the partition which separates the two ventricles of the heart. **S. crura'le**, see *Crural canal*. **S. enceph'ali**, tentorium. **S. fem'oris**, lamina of compact tissue inside the femur at junction of neck and shaft, serving to greatly strengthen the bone. **S. glan'dis**, median connective-tissue septum of glans penis. **S. inguina'le exter'num**, part of superficial abdominal fascia which is attached to the internal pillar of the external ring of the inguinal canal. **S., lin'gual**, median fibrous septum of the tongue. **S. longitudina'le**, longitudinal septum of spinal cord. **S. longitudina'le poste'rius**, posterior median fissure of spinal cord. **S. lu'cidum**, the soft portion or medullary substance which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain from each other. This septum is composed of two laminæ, between which a small cavity exists, ventriculus septi pellucidi, filled by a serous fluid; see *Ventricles of the brain*. **S. mea'tûs acus'tici**, lamina cribrosa. **S. media'num dorsa'le**, posterior median fissure of cord. **S. me'dium cer'ebri**, S. lucidum. **S. me'dium cor'dis**, interventricular septum. **S. medulla're triangula're**, S. lucidum. **S. membrana'ceum**, columna nasi. **S. membrana'ceum au'ris**, tympanic membrane. **S. mo'bile**, columna nasi. **S. na'rium**, the partition between the nares. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, and a cartilage of triangular shape, septum narium cartilagineum. See *Nasal cartilage*. These parts are lined by the pituitary membrane, which receives a considerable number of nerves and vessels. **S. na'si**, see *Nares* and *Septum narium*. **S. ner'veum**, crista acustica. **S. of the nose**, septum narium. **S. os'sis ethmoï'dei**, lamina of bone dividing ethmoidal cells. **S. paramedia'num dorsa'le**, posterior paramedian fissure. **S. parieta'le**, posterior leaflet of the mitral valve. **S. par'vum occipita'le**, falx cerebelli. **S. pectinifor'me**, see *Cavernous bodies*. **S. pellu'cidum**, S. lucidum. **S. of pons Varo'lii**, median raphe due to decussating fibres. **S. posti'cum**, arachnoid septum. **S. rectovagina'le**, wall between rectum and vagina. **S. sca'læ**, lamina spiralis. **S. scro'ti**, see *Scrotum*. **S. sin'uum sphenoïda'lium**, septum of sphenoid bone. **S. sphenoïda'le**, laminæ dividing sphenoidal cells. **S. staphyli'num**, venum pendulum palati. **S. subarachnoï'deum**, imperfect membranous septum passing from arachnoid to pia along posterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **S. ten'ue et pellu'cidum**, S. lucidum. **S. thora'cis**, mediastinum. **S. transver'sum**, crista acustica, tentorium, diaphragm. **S. tu'bæ**, thin lamina of bone separating tensor tympani muscle from Eustachian tube in canalis musculotubarius. **S. ure'thræ vagina'le**, anterior vaginal wall. **S. vagi'næ vaso'rum crura'lium**, septum between femoral vein and artery. **S. ventriculo'rum**, interventricular septum. **S. vestib'uli nervosomembrana'ceum**, see *Labyrinth*.

Sep'tus (*septos*). Septic.

Se'pum. Sevum.

Sequela, sek-we'lah. Singular of **Sequelæ**.

Sequelæ, sek-we'le (*sequor*, to follow). Popularly, *Dregs*. Morbid phenomena left as the result of a disease.

Sequestrec'tomy (*sequestrum*, *ektome*, excision). Hybrid term for excision of a sequestrum.

Sequestrot'omy (*sequestrum*, *tome*, section). Hybrid term for the operation for removal of sequestrum in necrosis.

Seques'trum (*sequestro*, to separate from). That portion of bone, in necrosis, which is dead and separated from the living bone; acting, while retained, as an extraneous body. When the sequestrum is superficial and small it is called *exfoliation*. The portion of bone surrounding it is the capsula sequestralis. Sequestra are termed primary, secondary, and tertiary, according to the degree of attachment and the necessity for operative interference.

Seralbu'min. The albumin of the blood-serum.

Sera'peum. Syrup.

Serapinon, ser-ap-e'non. Sagapenum.

Sera'pium. Syrup.

Serbet, sur'bet. Scherbet.

Se'rial sec'tions. Consecutive or successive sections cut from a specimen.

Sericeps, ser'e-seps. Device for delivering the fœtal head. It is made of a piece of cloth nine inches long, furnished with ribbons, so as to make loops for traction.

Sericocarpus (ser-e-ko-kar'pus) **tortifo'lius** (*serikos*, silken, *karpus*, fruit). Indigenous; ord. Compositæ; is said to be diuretic.

Ser'icum. Silk (from Seres—the Thibetans, probably—from whom it was first obtained). The thread spun by the silkworm. Used by surgeons for ligatures, etc. **S. An'glicum**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*.

Seridion, ser-id'e-on. Cichorium intybus.

Se'ries den'tium. A row of teeth.

Se'rine. Serum-albumin.

Seri'ola. Cichorium intybus.

Se'rious. Grave. A term applied to a disease or to a symptom that is attended with danger.

Se'ris. Cichorium intybus.

Sermoun'tain. Lacerpitium album.

Se'ro. In composition, serous membrane.

Serocolitis, se-ro-ko-le'tis. See *Colitis*.

Serocyst, se'ro-sist. See *Serocystic*.

Serocys'tic. Epithet for tumors of the female breast, *serocysts*, which consist in the first stage of one or more membranous cysts, produced perhaps by dilatation of portions of the lactiferous tubes.

Seroenteritis, se-ro-en-tur-e'tis. See *Enteritis*.

Serohepatitis, se-ro-hep-at-e'tis. Inflammation of serous coat of liver. See *Hepatitis*.

Se'roid (*serum*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a serous membrane.

Serolin, se'ro-lin. Peculiar fatty matter found in the blood. Normal fæces contain serolin or stercorin, produced by transformation of the cholesterin of the bile during the digestive act.

Seropur'ulent. Composed of both serum and pus.

Sero'sa. Membrane of embryo of birds analogous to chorion of mammals. Also a serous membrane.

Serosanguineous, se-ro-san-gwin'e-us. Consisting of or resembling blood and serum.

Serosity, se-ros'it-e. Serum.

Serosub'limate gauze. Antiseptic gauze (Lister), being gauze made up of corrosive sublimate solution in blood-serum.

Se'rous (*serum*). Thin, watery. Relating to the most watery portion of animal fluids or to membranes that secrete them. See *Serum*. **S. ap'oplexy**, serous effusion into the ventricles of the brain, with clinical symptoms of true apoplexy. **S. cysts**, cysts with thinly liquid contents, usually seated in or near secreting glands or membranes or vascular glands. **S. glands**, racemose glands secreting a clear serous secretion; for example, the parotid. **S. lay'er**, embryonic area. **S. mem'branes**, membranes, serous.

Serpe'do (*serpo*, to creep). Psoriasis.

Ser'pens. Serpent.

Ser'pent (*serpo*, to creep). A snake. Many serpents are venomous, and the bites of some fatal. See *Poisons, table of*. **S. teeth**, a term used with reference to the torsion of one or more of the incisors, resem-

bling those of the ophidian reptiles. **S. ul'cer,** sinuous ulcer of the cornea.

Serpenta'ria (*serpens*, snake). Snake root. Rhizome and rootlets of Aristolochia serpentaria and S. reticulata. See *Aristolochia serpentaria.* **S. Gallo'rum,** Arum dracunculus. **S. Hispan'ica,** scorzonera. **S. mi'nor,** Arum maculatum. **S. ni'gra,** Actæa racemosa. **S. Virginia'na,** serpentaria.

Serpenta'riæ Brazilien'sis ra'dix. Caincæ radix. **S. ra'dix,** see *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Serpenta'rin. See *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Ser'pentary root. Aristolochia serpentaria.

Ser'pentine (*serpens*, serpent). See *Ophites.*

Ser'pes (*serpo*, to creep). Herpes.

Serpiginous, sur-pij'in-us (*serpo*, to creep). Epithet given to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another, as serpiginous erysipelas. **S. ul'cer,** sinuous ulcer which seems to creep or crawl from one part of the surface to another.

Serpigo, sur-pe'go (*serpo*, to creep). Herpes circinatus; lichen psoriasis. **S. facie'i,** herpes facialis.

Serpil'lum (*serpo*, to creep). Thymus serpyllum.

Serpul'lum. Thymus serpyllum.

Serpyllum, sur-pil'lum (*serpo*, to creep). Thymus serpyllum. **S. citra'tum,** see *Thymus serpyllum.*

Ser'ra. Saw. **S. amputato'ria,** saw, amputation. **S. sal'via,** wild sage; Artemisia frigida; antiperiodic. **S. versat'ilis,** trepan.

Ser'rate su'ture. Suture between bones having saw-like edges which fit accurately together, as the cranial bones.

Ser'rated (*serra*, saw). Dentate; saw-shaped.

Serra'ti inter'ni. The infracostal muscles.

Serratiform, ser-rat'i-form. Serrated.

Serrat'ula (dim. of **Serratus,** saw-shaped) **ama'ra.** So called from the leaves, owing to their serrated shape. A species of sawwort, recommended in ague. **S. be'hen,** Centaurea behen.

Serratus (*serra*, saw). Dentate. **S. anti'cus,** serratus magnus. **S. anti'cus ma'jor,** serratus magnus. **S. anti'cus mi'nor,** pectoralis minor. **S. inter'nus,** the subcostal muscles, collectively. **S. mag'nus** (so called from its serrated appearance), a very broad (especially anteriorly), thin, flat, irregularly quadrilateral muscle situate at the sides of the thorax. It is attached before to the external surface of the first eight or nine ribs by as many distinct digitations, and behind to the spinal edge of the scapula. The superior fibres are almost horizontal; the lower become gradually more and more oblique upward and backward. This muscle carries the scapula forward, and causes it to execute a movement of rotation, which directs its inferior angle forward and the anterior upward. When the shoulder is fixed it raises the ribs. **S. ma'jor,** serratus magnus. **S. ma'jor anti'cus,** serratus magnus. **S. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis,** palsy from lesion of the long thoracic nerve. **S. posti'cus infe'rior,** a broader and thinner muscle than the following, but nearly of the same shape. It is situate obliquely at the lower part of the back, extending from the spinous processes of the last two or three dorsal vertebræ and the first two or three lumbar to the inferior margin of the last four false ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs, and thus concurs in expiration. It is an antagonist to the next. **S. posti'cus supe'rior,** a flat, thin, quadrilateral muscle situate obliquely at the posterior inferior part of the neck and the superior part of the back. It passes from the posterior cervical ligament, from the spinous process of the last cervical vertebræ, from the spinous processes of the first two or three dorsal to the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, into which it is inserted by as many digitations. It raises the ribs, and is consequently an inspiratory muscle.

Serre-fine (F. *serrer*, to press, *fin*, fine). A small spring forceps. It is formed of a wire of metal turned in the middle into two spirals, one in front of the other. This constitutes the spring. Each branch describes nearly the letter S, and one extremity forms the spiral, the other lays hold of the parts to be united.

Serre-nœud (F. *serrer*, to press, *nœud*, knot). Name given to various instruments employed by the surgeon for tightening a ligature around a pediculated tumor or any part which has to be destroyed by ligature slowly and gradually.

Serres, an'gle of. The metafacial angle, that made by the pterygoid processes with the base of the cranium. **S., den'tal glands of,** see *Tooth.*

Serto'li's col'umns. Rod-shaped nucleated masses bearing spermatoblasts in the testis.

Ser'tula campa'na (dim. of **Serta,** garland). Trifolium melilotus.

Se'rum. Whey. The most watery portion of animal fluids, exhaled by serous membranes. It is a constituent part of blood, milk, etc. Also sperm. **S. albu'men,** that of blood-serum. **S. of the blood** is the liquid which separates from the blood when coagulated at rest. It is of a greenish-yellow color, viscid, slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol. It is composed of water, of sodium chloride, certain phosphates, and albumen, constantly united to soda, almost in a saponaceous combination. The fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood, when coagulated by heat, is by some called *Serosity.* **S. ca'sein,** serum globulin. **S. cerebrospina'le,** cerebrospinal fluid. **S. fibrin'ogen,** proteid existing in blood-serum in small amount; supposed to assist in coagulation of the blood. **S. glob'ulin,** paraglobulin. **S. lac'teum,** serum lactis. **S. lac'tis** or **lac'teum,** *Serum of milk, Whey;* that part of milk from which the butter and caseous matter have been separated. It is a transparent, citrine-colored liquid containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of calcium, and some other saline substances. It is used as a slightly nutritious diluent and refrigerant. **S. lac'tis ac'idum,** acid whey. **S. lac'tis alumina'tum,** alum whey. **S. lac'tis dul'ce,** whey after neutralization of its free acid by an alkaline carbonate. *Rennet whey* is made thus: milk 2 pints, rennet ℥ss, infused in a little hot water; mix and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain. **S. san'guinis,** serum of the blood. **S. of se'rous mem'branes,** *Water of dropsy,* resembles the serum of the blood, especially in cases of hydrocele. The water of hydrothorax and ascites contains much less albumen—sometimes enough to coagulate on the application of heat; at others, not.

Se'rumal cal'culus. Tartar deposited on the teeth from serum proceeding from disease of the gums.

Serumuria, se-rum-u're-ah. Albuminuria.

Ser'vice, moun'tain. Sorbus aucuparia. **S. tree,** Sorbus domestica.

Ser'vice-be'ing. Amelanchia Canadensis.

Sesame, ses'am-e. Sesamum Indicum; leaves are officinal. **S. oil,** oil of sesamum.

Sesami (ses'am-e) **fo'lium.** Sesamum.

Ses'amoid (*sesame*, grain of sesamum, *eidos*, resemblance) **bod'ies.** Small fibrocartilages of the digits, developing in the tendons. **S. bones,** small bones situate in the substance of tendons near certain joints. Their number is various. They are commonly more in the male than female. Two are constantly met with beneath the metatarsophalangeal articulations of the great toe. Sometimes the articulations of other bones of the metatarsus with the phalanges of the toes have them likewise. In the hand there are two before the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb. At times they are met with in the other metacarpophalangeal articulations. Occasionally two exist behind the condyles of the femur, in the tendons of the gastrocnemii muscles. A considerable os sesamoideum is also met with in the tendon of the peronæus longus. These bones are commonly round, and flattened only on one surface, which is encrusted with cartilage. Their size is very variable, according to the joints in which they exist. Sesamoid bones in infants are replaced by small cartilaginous concretions. Sesamoid bones are, like the patella (which is a true sesamoid bone), composed of much cellular substance, covered by a thin layer of compact tissue. The use of these bones is to allow the

tendon to be inserted into the lever at a greater angle, and thus enable the power to act more advantageously. Two bony points sometimes met with—the one at the outer side of the carotid canal of the temporal bone, and the other at the edge of the cavernous sinus, at the side of the internal carotid artery—have also been called sesamoid bones. **S. car'tilages,** cartilages occurring in tendons under the same conditions as sesamoid bones. **S. car'tilages of the lar'ynx,** small nodules found in connection with the vocal cords. **S. car'tilages of the nose,** two small cartilaginous plates situate between the alar and triangular cartilages.

Ses'amum. See *Sesamum orientale.* **S. In'dicum,** native of East Indies. This herb is cultivated for its seeds, from which oil is obtained. **S. orienta'le,** *Benne, Oily grain.* Seeds of this African plant, cultivated in the Southern United States, have been used by the negroes with Indian corn as an article of food. They yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable. Benne oil, the oil of the seed, is used in the Southern States as a laxative. The leaves, Benne leaves, which are referred to Sesamum orientale and S. Indicum, afford, by infusion, an excellent mucilage.

Sesba'nia grandiflo'ra. An Indian tree having a bark of astringent properties.

Sescuncia, sesk-un'se-ah. An ounce and a half. See *Sesqui.*

Seseli, ses'el-e. Laserpitium siler. **S. Ægopo'dium,** Ligusticum podagraria. **S. an'nuum,** S. tortuosum. **S. ca'rum,** carum. **S. car'vi,** carum. **S. cre'ticum,** Tordylium officinale. **S. fœniculifo'lium,** Sison ammi. **S. grave'olens,** Apium graveolens. **S. me'um,** Æthusa meum. **S. pa'tens,** S. tortuosum. **S. praten'se,** Peucedanum silaus. **S. tortuo'sum,** *Hartwort of Marseilles;* seeds have a warm taste, and a greater degree of pungency than those of Laserpitium siler, which is the seseli of some of the pharmacopœias.

Ses'elis. Laserpitium siler.

Ses'qui. This word, joined with any number, weight, measure, etc., signifies one and a half; as sesquigranum, a grain and a half.

Sesqui-ox'ide of iron. Fe_2O_3. Ferric oxide; ferri oxidum hydratum.

Sesquiuncia, ses-kwe-un'se-ah. Sescuncia.

Ses'sile. Term applied to tumors having no pedicle.

Se'ta equi'na (*seta,* bristle, *equinus,* horse). Horsehair. *Hairworm.* Pale-brown worm from 4 to 6 inches long, found in stagnant water and twisted into knots and contortions. It is common in the intestines of the Laplanders, causing the colica Lapponica, in which the gripings are, at times, exceedingly severe.

Setaceous, se-ta'se-us. Having hairs or bristles; hairy.

Seta'ceum (*seta,* bristle). *Seton.* A long strip of fine linen or cotton twist, passed through the skin and areolar membrane to keep up an issue, or through suppurating cavities, between the fragments of fractured bones, etc. to fulfil certain indications. The term is also applied to the issue so established. Setons are employed for the relief of obstinate ophthalmia, cephalalgia, epilepsy, thoracic and abdominal affections, etc., but are not as much used as formerly.

Setæ siliquæ hirsutæ, se'te sil'ik-we hur-su'te. Cowhage.

Setaria roccella, se-tah're-ah rok-sel'lah (*seta,* bristle). Lichen roccella.

Set'fast. See *Furunculus.*

Sethia acuminata, seth'e-ah ak-u-min-at'ah. An Indian tree belonging to the Lineæ, the leaves of which have been used as a vermifuge.

Se'ton. Setaceum.

Setschenow's cen'tres. Reflex inhibitory centres supposed to be situate in the basal ganglia and spinal cord.

Set'terwort. Helleborus fœtidus.

Set'ting a frac'ture. See *Reduction.*

Seutin's band'age. Ordinary muslin roller impregnated with starch. Starch bandage.

Sevadil'la (S. *sebadilla*). Veratrum sabadilla.

Sevatio, sev-ah'she-o (*sevum*). Steatoma.

Sev'en barks. Hydrangea arborescens.

Sev'en-day disease. See *Trismus.* **S.-d. fe'ver,** relapsing or spirillum fever.

Seventeen-day fe'ver. Relapsing or spirillum fever.

Seville or'ange. Bitter species of orange.

Se'vum. Suet, mutton suet, the prepared suet of ovis aries. Pinguedo. **S. bovi'num,** tallow made from the ox. **S. ce'ti** (*cetus,* whale), cetaceum. **S. ovil'lum,** tallow made from the sheep. **S. præpara'tum,** *Prepared suet;* formed by cutting suet in pieces, melting over a slow fire, and straining through linen. It is emollient, being boiled in milk (℥j to Oj), and has been used in diarrhœa and dysentery. Its principal employment is in plasters. **S. verveci'num,** sevum.

Sew'age. Term applied to system of sewers designed to carry away the filth of a community. Iron or earthen pipes are usually employed, and various systems have been devised. By *the separate system* is meant any system of sewers which excludes the rainfall in whole or in part. Such systems are operated by means of flush-tanks, or by creating a partial vacuum in the pipes, and then drawing the sewage through.

Sewer, su'er. Underground canal or pipe for conveying away foul water, etc. from houses.

Sew'er-gas. A combination of gases found in sewers. Its composition varies according to the contents of the sewers and other conditions. Sometimes it is highly toxic.

Sex. The physical difference between male and female in animals and vegetables.

Sexdig'ital. Possessing six fingers or toes.

Sex'tan fe'ver. Malarial fever in which the paroxysm occurs every sixth day.

Sex'tans (*sextus,* sixth). Sixth part of a pound.

Sexta'rius (*sextus,* sixth). An ancient measure for liquid and solid substances; sixth part of a congius or gallon. See *Weights and Measures.*

Sextula, seks'tu-lah (*sextus,* sixth). Sixth part of an ounce.

Sexual, seks'u-al (*sexus,* sex). That which relates to the sex or which characterizes the sex. **S. act,** coition. **S. diseases** are the diseases of the sexual organs, as sexual functions are the genital functions. **S. in'stinct, inver'sion of,** sexual desire for one of the same sex. **S. in'tercourse,** coition. **S. or'gans,** genital organs.

Sexual'ity. The characteristic marks of either sex.

Sex'us. Sex. **S. al'ter,** see *Sex.* **S. for'tior,** see *Sex.* **S. mulie'bris,** see *Sex.* **S. po'tior,** see *Sex.* **S. se'quior,** see *Sex.* **S. viri'lis,** see *Sex.*

Sexval'ent. Term to denote an element requiring six atoms of hydrogen to dissolve it.

Shack'le. Carpus.

Shack'le-hammed. See *Cnemoscoliosis.*

Shad'bush. June-berry; Amelanchier Canadensis.

Shad'dock. *S. orange.* Fruit of Citrus decumana, called after the captain of a vessel who first took it to the West Indies from China. It is large, inferior to the orange in flavor, but, as it keeps longer, is useful on long voyages.

Shad'ow-test. See *Skiascopy* and *Retinoscopy.*

Shaft of hair. Portion of hair exterior to the skin.

Shag'bark. See *Hickory.*

Shag'gy cho'rion. Villous chorion.

Sha'kers. See *Convulsionnaire.*

Shakes. Intermittent.

Sha'king. Intermittent. See *Rigor.* **S. pal'sy,** paralysis agitans.

Shallot'. Eschalot, a species of allium, employed in culinary preparations.

Sham A'braham. See Abraham man.

Shampoo'ing. *Champooing, Chamboning, Massing, Massage.* A Hindoo process which consists in pressing the body of the bather in a peculiar manner, cracking the various joints, and employing blows and friction. A variety of this was employed by the an-

cients in their baths. With the Romans the operators were called fricatores and tractores. Kneading consists in pressing alternately upon a part of the body to arouse the muscles to more energetic action. Massage is now very popularly employed in cases of nervous exhaustion as an adjuvant of the "rest cure," electrical treatment, etc. During the last few years it has been extensively studied and its various systems of procedure modified and improved, so as to be of service in a large number of medical and surgical cases. See *Massage.*

Sham'rock, In'dian. Trillium latifolium. **S., wa'ter,** Menyanthes verna.

Shank. Part of leg between ankle and knee.

Shan'ker. Chancre.

Shape. Vulva.

Share'bone. Pubes.

Shark oil. Fixed oil gotten from liver of several species of shark; has been employed in place of cod-liver oil for the same therapeutic indications in which the latter is used.

Sharp'ey's fi'bres. Penetrating connective-tissue fibres which run from the periosteum into the substance of bones.

Shave-grass. Equisetum hymenale.

Shea-but'ter. Galam butter.

Shealkanta oil. See *Argemone Mexicana.*

Sheath. Vagina. **S. of Hen'le,** see *Huxley's sheath.* **S., Hux'ley's,** see *Huxley's sheath.* **S. of op'tic nerve,** a continuation of cerebral membranes upon the optic nerve. The dural and arachnoid coverings pass into the sclerotic, but the nerve pia passes on into the choroid coat. **S. of Schwann,** see *Nerve-fibre.*

Shed'ding of the teeth. See *Dentition.*

Sheep ber'ry. Viburnum lentigo. **S. laurel,** Kalmia angustifolia. **S. poi'son,** Kalmia latifolia. **S. pox,** see *Varicella.* **S. sor'rel,** rumex acetosella. **S. weed,** soap-root; saponaria officinalis.

Shell flow'er. Trillium latifolium. **S. liq'uid,** see *Calcis murias.* **S. mem'brane,** membrana testæ.

Shell'bark. See *Hickory.*

Shep'herd's club. Ordinary mullein; Verbascum thapsus. **S.'s purse,** Thlaspi bursa. **S.'s sun'-dial,** Anagallis arvensis.

Sherbet. Scherbet. **S., or'ange,** see *Syrupus aurantii.*

Sher'ry (*Xeres,* in Spain). Sack. See *Wine.*

Shield, antither'mic. Device for preventing the cautery from destroying the tissues around the field of operation. **S. fern,** small plant of ord. Filices. **S., wa'ter,** Nelumbium luteum.

Shield'bone. Scapula.

Shikimi or **Shikimin.** Poisonous crystalline substance in Illicium religiosum, a Japanese variety of star anise.

Shima-mushi. A Japanese disease supposed to arise from sting of an insect. The symptoms have some resemblance to those of syphilis, and the affection is marked by high fever.

Shin. The spine or anterior part of the tibia or leg.

Shin'bone. Tibia.

Shin'gles (*cingulum,* girdle). Herpes zoster. **S., brow,** see *Herpes zoster.*

Shin'leaf. Pyrola.

Shin'lock. Brassica eruca.

Ship fe'ver. See *Typhus.*

Shirt-stud ab'scess. Form of abscess having a superficial cavity connected with a deeper one by a sinus.

Shiv'ering. See *Rigor.*

Shock. See *Concussion.* **S., ner'vous,** *Neuroparalysis, Vital shock, Vital depression, Nervous depression, Fatal sinking.* Sudden or instantaneous depression of organic, nervous, or vital power, often with more or less perturbation of body and mind, passing into reaction or into fatal sinking, occasioned by the nature, severity, or extent of an injury, or by an overwhelming moral calamity. **S., sec'ondary,** that occurring after primary shock has passed away. **S., vi'tal,** nervous shock.

Shod'dy disease or **fe'ver.** A disease of shoddy-workers, attended by fever, dyspnœa, dry throat, and violent headache.

Shoe, Scar'pa's. Shoe devised by Scarpa for rectifying the deviation in talipes varus.

Shoe'maker's cramp. See *Cramp, writer's.*

Shoot. See *Crick in the neck* and *Pain.*

Shore'weed. Aralia spinosa.

Short. A word used, by anatomists, in opposition to long, to distinguish parts from each other that have otherwise the same name. Short bones, for example, are those in which the three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—are nearly alike; such are the vertebræ, bones of the carpus, tarsus, etc. **S. car'damom,** short, nearly round variety of cardamom seed. **S. com'missure,** commissura brevis. **S. pro'cess of in'cus,** roundish process of incus attached to wall of tympanum. **S. of puff,** short-winded. **S. ribs,** see *Costa.* **S. of wind,** out of breath; easily put out of breath. The cause may be cardiac, pulmonary, from obesity, etc.

Short-sight. See *Myopia.*

Short-sight'ed. Myopic.

Short-sight'edness. Myopia.

Shot'bush. Aralia spinosa.

Shot'gun prescrip'tion. A prescription containing many drugs of divers properties. **S. quar'antine,** prevention of traffic to or from yellow-fever districts by mob force.

Shot'ted su'ture. See *Suture.*

Shoul'der. Humerus. **S. blade,** scapula. **S. bone,** humerus. **S. joint,** scapulohumeral articulation.

Shov'el pick'erel weed. Unisema deltifolia. **S. pond,** Unisema deltifolia.

Show. See *Parturition.*

Show'choo. See *Spirit.*

Show'er-bath. See *Bath.*

Shrap'nell's mem'brane. Membrana flaccida of the tympanic membrane.

Shriv'el. To shrink to the degree of wrinkling of the surface.

Shrub. A compound of spirits, lemon-juice, and sugar. **S., sweet,** calycanthus. **S., sweet-scent'ed,** calycanthus.

Shrub'by tre'foil. Ptelea trifoliata.

Shrump-shoul'dered. See *Hump.*

Shud'dering. A peculiar sensation, felt either externally or internally, seeming to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts in which it occurs. A slight feeling of cold sometimes accompanies it. It is at times the result of a moral cause, and is often the precursor of shivering.

Shu'mac. Rhus coriaria.

Shut'tle-bone. See *Scaphoid bone.*

Siagantritis, se-ag-an-tre'tis (*sutron,* cavity, *itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the antrum of Highmore.

Siagon, se'ag-on. Maxillary bone.

Siagonagra, se-ag-on'ag-rah (*siagon, agra,* seizure). Gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw.

Sialachus, se-al'ak-us (*sialon,* saliva). Salivation.

Sialaden, se-al'ad-en (*sialon,* saliva, *aden,* gland). Salivary gland.

Sialadenitis, se-al-ad-en-e'tis (*sialon, aden,* gland, *itis*). Inflammation of a salivary gland. At times improperly written *Syaladenitis.*

Sialadenoncus, se-al-ad-en-on'kus (*sialon,* saliva, *onkos,* tumor). Tumor of a salivary gland.

Sialagogue, si-al'a-gog (*sialon, ago,* to drive). That which provokes the secretion of saliva. Pyrethrum and mercury are sialagogues. Sialagogues may be of two kinds—those acting through the circulation, and those acting immediately on the salivary organs.

Sialica, se-al'ik-ah (*sialon*). Medicines which affect the salivary glands.

Si'aline. Ptyalin.

Sialismus, se-al-iz'mus. Salivation.

Sialochous, se-al'o-kus (*sialon, chuo,* to pour). Salivation.

Sialocineticus, se-al-o-sin-et'ik-us (*sialon, kineo,* to move). Sialagogue.

Sialoid, se'al-oid. Having the nature of, or resembling, saliva.

Sialolithi, se-al-ol'ith-e (*sialon, lithos,* stone). Salivary calculi.

Sialolithiasis, se-al-o-lith-e'as-is (*sialon,* saliva, *lithos,* stone). The production of salivary calculi.

Sialolog'ia (*sialon, logos,* discourse). Treatise on saliva.

Si'alon. Saliva.

Sialoncus, se-al-on'kus (*sialon,* saliva, *onkos,* tumor). Tumor from obstruction of the salivary ducts, as from calculus.

Sialorrhœa, se-al-or-rhe'ah (*sialon, rheo,* to flow). Salivation. Abnormal flow of saliva.

Si'alos. Saliva.

Sialoschesis, se-al-os'kes-is. Retention or suppression of the saliva.

Sialosyrin'ges (*sialon, surinx,* pipe). Salivary fistulæ.

Sialozemia, se-al-o-za'me-ah (*sialon, zemia,* loss). Salivation. **S. mercuria'lis,** salivation, mercurial.

Si'amese twins. See *Twins.*

Sibare, sib'ar-e. Phrenitis.

Sib'bens. Name applied to a violent type of syphilis, especially marked by skin eruptions of great severity, which occurred in epidemic form in Scotland during the 17th and 18th centuries. Siwin is the Celtic name for raspberry, and the name sibbens is said to have been derived from it, because of the fungoid eruption on the skin which resembled a raspberry.

Siberian (si-be're-an) **plague.** Anthrax.

Si'bi. Elephantiasis or other extensive tumor of the leg (Fiji).

Sibilant, sib'il-ant (*sibilo,* to hiss, to whistle). Making a hissing or whistling sound. See *Râle, sibilant.*

Sibilismus aurium, sib-il-iz'mus aw're-um. See *Tinnitus aurium.*

Sib'ilus. Sibilant. **S. au'rium,** see *Tinnitus aurium.*

Sic'cant. Drying.

Siccantia, sik-kan'she-ah (*sicco,* to dry). Drying medicines. See *Desiccativa.*

Siccatio, sik-kah'she-o. The act of drying.

Siccative, sik'ka-tiv. Drying.

Sicchasia, sik-kah'se-ah. Distressing disgust for food, such as is experienced by pregnant women.

Sicilicum, sis-il'ik-um. A Roman weight of about two drachms.

Sick. *Diseased, Distempered, Ill, Ailing, Disordered.* Laboring under disease. In most parts of the United States, if a patient is affected with a slight indisposition he is said to be sick; if with one more severe, he is said to be ill. In England it commonly means affected with disorder of the stomach or nausea. A sick person under the charge of a physician is said to be a patient or the patient of the physician. At times patient is used for a sick person in the abstract. **S. gid'diness,** a condition between sick headache and epilepsy in appearance and symptoms, not in pathology. **S. head'ache,** migraine; headache accompanied with disordered stomach. **S. stom'ach,** nausea; milk sickness.

Sick'le-weed. Smartweed.

Sicklewort. Brunella vulgaris; astringent shrub.

Sick'ly. *Morbulent, Unhealthy.* Subject to sickness or in feeble health. Ailing.

Sick'ness. Disease; plague; nausea. See *Sick.* **S., bad, of Cey'lon,** beriberi. **S., fall'ing,** epilepsy. **S., month'ly,** menstruation. **S., moun'tain,** puna. **S. rate,** ratio of sickness to the population in any locality. **S., riv'er,** milk sickness. **S., sea,** nausea marina. **S. of the stom'ach,** vomiting. **S., swamp,** milk sickness.

Siclium, sik'le-um. Sicilicum.

Sicua, sik'u-ah. Cupping-glass.

Sicula, sik'u-lah. Penis.

Sicye'don. Cauledon.

Sic'yos. Cucumis sativus.

Sida, se'dah. Genus of plants belonging to ord. Malvaceæ. **S. abu'tilon,** Abutilon avicennæ. **S. retu'sa,** E. Indian plant, used in rheumatism and consumption and as a sudorific. The leaves are used externally as poultices for snake-bites and the stings of venomous insects. **S. spino'sa,** indigenous to the tropics, but growing in the U. S. Possesses demulcent properties.

Sid'dons fe'ver. See *Fever, Siddons.*

Side. In medicine, half of the body. Also applied to half of symmetrically bilateral organs. **S., pain in the,** pleurodynia.

Side'bone. Ilium.

Sideratio, sid-er-ah'she-o (*sidus,* star, because the condition was thought to be produced by the influence of the stars). The state of one struck suddenly, and without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars or planets—planet-struck. The ancients comprised under this name different morbid conditions, as paralysis, apoplexy, gangrene, asphyxia, and phrenitis. **S. os'sis,** spina ventosa.

Sideration, sid-er-a'shun. Action of the stars upon a person; hence apoplexy. See *Sideratio.*

Siderion, sid-a're-on (*siderion,* iron tool). Surgical instrument made of iron.

Siderites, sid-er-e'tees (*sideros*). Magnet.

Sideritis, sid-er-e'tis. Magnet; Teucrium chamæpitys.

Siderokrenæ, sid-er-o-kre'ne (*sideros, krene,* spring). Water, mineral (chalybeate).

Sideropegæ, sid-er-o-pa'ge (*sideros, pege,* spring). Water, mineral (chalybeate).

Sideros, sid-a'ros. Iron.

Siderosis, sid-er-o'sis (*sideros,* iron). A disease resulting from the inhalation of iron-dust, similar in morphology, etc. to anthracosis resulting from inhalation of coal-dust. Discoloration of various internal organs from the influence of iron in the pigmentary deposit.

Sideroxylon, sid-er-oks'il-on (*sideros, xulon,* wood). Chrysophyllum cainito.

Sidesad'dle plant. Sarracenia.

Siegesbeckia (se-ges-beck'e-ah) **orienta'lis.** A small composite plant growing in hot climates. It has been used as an alterative, and also as a sudorific, and as an external application to various forms of ulceration.

Siegle's (se'gel's) **o'toscope.** Instrument devised to create a vacuum in the external meatus, permitting at the same time a view of the membrana tympani.

Sielismus, se-el-iz'mus. Salivation.

Sielon, se'el-on. Saliva.

Sier'ra Leone' fe'ver. See *Fever, Sierra Leone.* **S. sal'via,** Artemisia fragula.

Sieve. See *Cribration.* **S. drum,** see *Cribration.*

Sigaul'tian opera'tion or **sec'tion** (after Dr. J. R. Sigault, a French physician). Symphyseotomy.

Sige, se'ga. Taciturnity.

Sigh. Suspirium.

Sight. Vision. **S. askew',** vision only accurate when the object is placed obliquely. **S., day,** hemeralopia. **S., false,** metamorphopsia; pseudoblepsia. **S., fee'bleness of,** amblyopia. **S., long,** hyperopia. **S., night,** nyctalopia. **S., short,** myopia.

Sight'less. Blind.

Sigillation, sij-il-la'shun (*sigillum,* seal). Mark of a cicatrix.

Sigillum (sij-il'lum) (*signum,* mark) **Salamo'nis** (Solomon's seal). Convallaria polygonatum. **S. virginita'tis,** hymen.

Sigmatism, sig'mat-ism. Condition of speech in which the pronunciation of the letter *s* is defective or deficient.

Sigmatoid, sig'mat-oid. Sigmoid.

Sig'moid (*sigma, eidos,* resemblance). *Sigmoidal, Sigmatoid.* Having the form of the Greek Σ, or of *c,* an old form of sigma. **S. ar'tery,** branch of inferior mesenteric, supplying sigmoid flexure of colon. **S. car'tilages,** semilunar cartilages. **S. cath'eter,** an S-shaped female catheter. **S. cav'ities of the fos'sæ of the ul'na,** *Sinus lunati;* two notches at the upper part of that bone—one for the reception of the hu-

merus, the other for that of the radius. The articular surface on inner side of lower end of radius is also termed *sigmoid cavity*. **S. flex'ure of the co'lon** is a turn the colon takes immediately before terminating in the rectum; see *Colon*. **S. folds**, those caused by circular muscular fibres of the colon. **S. fos'sa** (of the temporal bone), fossa sigmoïdea. **S. mesoco'lon**, see *Mesocolon*. **S. of semilu'nar valves** are three valvular folds at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and aorta. These valves have the form of a crescent when applied against the parietes of the vessel. When the blood is sent from the ventricles by their contraction, the valves are applied against the sides of the vessel; but during the diastole of the ventricle they are depressed, and prevent the blood from returning to the heart. At the middle of the convexity of each valve is a small, hard, triangular granulum, called corpusculum or globulus Arantii, which completely closes up the passage. It is also called corpusculum Morgagnii and C. sesamoïdeum. **S. si'nus**, portion of lateral sinus between tentorium and jugular vein. **S. val'ves**, semilunar valves of the heart.

Sign, sine. Any present or past circumstance afforded by the examination of a patient or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn regarding the nature and seat of his disease. The phenomena preceding the disease are called anamnestic or commemorative signs; those which accompany it are termed diagnostic if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease; prognostic when they indicate its probable duration and termination. See *Symptom*.

Signa, sig'nah. In prescriptions signa or S., its symbol, means mark, being the directions to the patient to be placed on the label. **S. assiden'tia**, accompanying, concomitant, or accessory symptoms.

Sig'nal symp'tom. A symptom, such as pain, tingling, or unusual motion, that gives warning of some lesion, as of disease or lesion of the great nervous centres.

Signature, sig'nat-ure (*signum*, sign). Term applied in the Eastern countries, in the Middle Ages, to mystic characters of good or bad augury, with which it was pretended that every one was marked by the star under which he was born. Signatures of plants meant certain peculiarities in their external formation or color showing that they were adapted for particular diseases.

Sig'num. Sign; see *Parturition*. **S. characteris'ticum**, see *Pathognomonic*. **S. conjunc'tum**, see *Pathognomonic*. **S. diacrit'icum**, differential symptom of disease. **S. mor'bi essentia'le**, see *Pathognomonic*.

Sikeranine, sik-er-an'een. Hyoscine.

Sikimine, sik'im-een. Poisonous principle contained in fruit of Illicium religiosum.

Sik'ka. Chique.

Silene (sil-a'na) **crassifo'lia.** Cucubalus behen. **S. infla'ta**, Cucubalus behen. **S. Pennsylva'nica**, see *Silene Virginica*. **S. tho'rei**, Cucubalus behen. **S. Virgin'ica**, *Ground pink, Wild pink, Catchfly;* ord. Caryophyllaceæ. The root has been employed in decoction as an efficacious anthelmintic. *Silene Pennsylvanica* probably has the same properties.

Siler lancifolium, se'ler lan-se-fo'le-um. Laserpitium siler. **S. monta'num**, Laserpitium siler.

Silica, sil'ik-ah. SiO_2. Dioxide of silicon, occurring in nature in nearly all kinds of rock and minerals. It has been used as a dentifrice.

Silicas, sil'ik-as. Silicate. **S. potas'sii**, potassium silicate. **S. so'dii**, sodium silicate.

Sil'icate (*silicas*). Any salt formed by silicic acid.

Silicic (sil-is'ik) **ac'id.** H_2SiO_3. This acid is only known by its combinations and in solutions.

Silicious, sil-ish'us. Resembling or of the nature of silica.

Silicium, sil-is'e-um. Silicon.

Silicon, sil'ik-on. An elementary form of matter, existing in nature in combination, in form of silica (SiO_2) and the silicates. It does not exist in the free state.

Siliqua, sil'ik-wah. The carat; a weight of about four grains; a pod. **S. Arab'ica**, tamarindus. **S. ar'aci aromat'ica**, see *Vanilla*. **S. banil'læ**, see *Vanilla*. **S. dul'cis**, Ceratonium siliqua. **S. vanig'liæ**, see *Vanilla*. **S. vanil'liæ**, see *Vanilla*.

Siliquas'trum Plin'ii (*siliqua*, pod). Capsicum annuum.

Silk. Sericum. **S. grass**, Yucca filamentosa. **S. weed**, Asclepias Sullivantii, Asclepias tuberosa. **S. weed, com'mon**, Asclepias Syriaca. **S. weed, flesh-colored**, Asclepias incarnata. **S. weed, swamp**, Asclepias incarnata. **S. worm**, see *Sericum*.

Sil'lus or **Si'lo** (*sillos*). One who has a short, stumpy nose.

Silphium, sil'fe-um (*silphion*). Laserpitium. **S. lacinia'tum**, *Rosinweed, Compass plant, Polar plant*, **S. perfolia'tum**, *Cup plant, Turpentine sunflower*, and **S. terebinthina'ceum**, *Prairie burdock*, ord. Compositæ, indigenous in Ohio and Michigan, yield a fragrant gum which is esteemed stimulant and antispasmodic.

Silphologic, sil-fo-loj'ic. Term applied to diseases the symptoms of which are marked by other symptoms or circumstances. Larval.

Silurus glanis, sil-u'rus glan'is. See *Ichthyocolla*.

Silus, sil'us (*sillos*). See *Sillus*.

Sil'ver. Argentum. **S. and ammo'nia, chlo'ride of**, see *Argentum*. **S. and ammo'nia, chlo'ruret of**, see *Argentum*. **S., ammoniochlo'ride of**, see *Argentum*. **S., chlo'ride of**, see *Argentum*. **S., chlo'ruret of**, see *Argentum*. **S., cy'anide of**, see *Argentum*. **S., cyan'uret of**, see *Argentum*. **S. fir**, Abies pectinata. **S., i'odide of**, see *Argentum*. **S., io'duret of**, see *Argentum*. **S. leaf**, Magnolia macrophylla. **S., mu'riate of**, see *Argentum*. **S., ni'trate of**, argenti nitras. **S. o'leate**, see *Oleate*. **S., ox'ide of**, see *Argentum*. **S. and so'da, hyposul'phite of**, sodii et argenti hyposulphis. **S. stain**, argyria. **S. wat'tle**, Acacia dealbata, native of Australia. It is one of the species furnishing Australian gum. **S. weed**, a small herb, Potentilla anserina.

Silver-fork deform'ity. A peculiar deformity characteristic of some forms of fracture of the lower extremity of the radius.

Silves'ter's meth'od of restor'ing suspend'ed anima'tion. This consists in placing the patient on the back, pulling the tongue forward; then drawing the arms slowly over the head, by which means the ribs are elevated by the pectoral muscles and the chest is enlarged. The arms are now to be brought down to the side of the chest, which must be made to compress slightly. These movements must be repeated so as to stimulate respiration. See *Drowning, resuscitation from*.

Silybum, sil'e-bum. Carduus marianus. **S. macula'tum**, Carduus marianus. **S. maria'num**, Carduus marianus.

Simaba, sim-ah'bah. Genus of Simarubæ. **S. ce'dron**, a S. American tree, the seeds of which—cedron seeds—have been used as an antidote for snake-bites, in mental diseases, and in epilepsy. The scrapings of the wood have been used as a substitute for sulphate of quinia. **S. ferrugin'ea**, similar in properties to S. cedron; native of Brazil. **S. quassioï'des**, Nima quassioïdes.

Simarouba, sim-ar-oo'bah. Quassia simarouba. **S., bit'ter**, Quassia simarouba.

Simaruba, sim-ar-u'bah. Quassia simarouba. **S. ama'ra**, S. officinalis. **S. excel'sa**, see *Quassia*. **S. glau'ca**, S. medicinalis. **S. Guianen'sis**, S. officinalis. **S. medicina'lis**, native of Florida, Central America, and West India Islands. **S. officina'lis**, a tropical tall tree, Quassia simarouba.

Similatio, sim-il-ah'she-o (*simĭlis*, like). Assimilation.

Similia similibus curantur, sim-il'e-ah sim-il'ib-us ku-ran'tur (like are cured by like). See *Homœopathy*.

Simitium, sim-ish'e-um. Plumbi subcarbonas.

Simo, se'mo (*simos*). One who has a short, stumpy nose.

Simo'nea folliculo'rum (after Simon, a German dermatologist). Acarus folliculorum.

Si'mon's opera'tion. An operation for repair of complete rupture of the perineum by means of sutures, the mucous membrane of the rectum being first approximated by a line of sutures tied in the rectum, following which the external sutures are inserted and the parts brought together.

Simotrachelus, sim-o-trak-a'lus (*simos,* bent short, *trachelos,* neck). Morbid shortness or stiffness of the neck.

Sim'ple (opposite to compound). A medicinal herb. One skilled in simples is called a simplist or simpler. "To simple" and "to cull simples" signify to gather medicinal herbs. Used in pharmacy to denote certain uncomplicated preparations. **S. ce'rate,** ceratum (Ph. U. S.). **S. chol'era,** sporadic cases of the disease. **S. contin'ued fe'ver,** a continuous fever, presenting no obvious lesion nor any characteristic temperature curve of any other disease. **S. elix'ir,** elixir aurantii. **S. oint'ment,** lard, 80; yellow wax, 20 parts; heat and mix (U. S. P.). **S. syr'up,** sugar, 65; water, 35 parts; mix (U. S. P.). **S. tis'sues,** term applied to tissues all the cells of which are alike in morphological structure.

Sim'pler. See *Simple.*

Sim'pler's joy. Verbena hastata.

Sim'ples. Medicinal herbs. See *Simple.*

Sim'plist. See *Simple.*

Simp'son's opera'tion. Division of cervix uteri on both sides. **S.'s trac'tor,** device furnished with india-rubber cup with attached pump. This is applied to the fœtal head, the air exhausted, and then delivery is assisted by traction.

Sims's depress'or. Coarse wire loop for depressing the anterior wall of the vagina during examinations. **S.'s feed'er,** instrument devised by Sims to aid in passing sutures obliquely through tissues; especially useful in operations about the mucus-lined cavities of the body. **S.'s posi'tion,** the patient lies upon the side and chest; the arm next to the table is drawn behind the patient, thus facilitating examination of the vagina or rectum. **S.'s shield,** instrument having a semicircular piece at its extremity; used to facilitate introduction and fastening of wire sutures. **S.'s spec'ulum,** a form of vaginal speculum; also called duckbill speculum from shape of the blades. It consists of two blades at right angles to either end of a fixed piece, thus enabling one to be used as a handle while the other exposes the vaginal wall.

Sim'ulated diseases. Feigned diseases.

Simulati morbi, sim-u-lat'e mor'be. Feigned diseases.

Simula'tion (*simulo,* to feign). Feigning of disease; malingering. See *Feigned diseases.*

Sim'ulo. Capparis coriacea, a species of hyssop.

Simus, se'mus. See *Sillus.*

Sin, beset'ting. Masturbation.

Sina Levantica, se'nah lev-an'tik-ah. Artemisia santonica.

Sinal'bin. Crystalline principle obtained from seeds of Sinapis alba: $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$.

Sinapelæon, sin-ap-el-e'on (*sinapis, elaion,* oil). Oil impregnated with mustard.

Sina'pi. Sinapis.

Sina'pine. An alkaloid from both kinds of Sinapis.

Sina'pis. *Napy, Common black mustard.* Ord. Cruciferæ. Seeds are inodorous when entire; when bruised, the odor is very pungent; taste bitterish and acrid. They yield their virtues to water, and afford a bland oil by expression. The seeds are stimulant, diuretic, emetic, and rubefacient. They are sometimes recommended to be swallowed whole in dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, etc. Externally, they are applied in the form of cataplasm. **S. al'ba,** *White mustard,* also is used medicinally. It is somewhat less pungent than the black. The distilled oil, *Oleum sinapis, Oil of mustard,* is a powerful stimulant and rubefacient. The seeds of Sinapis nigra and Sinapis alba are officinal. Flour of mustard, generally called mustard, is the powder obtained from the seeds of both varieties; see *Sinapism.* **S. arven'sis,** *Charlock, Wild mustard, Garlock, Chadlock, Runsh;* the seeds are sometimes substituted for black mustard. **S. cer'nua,** sinapis. **S. eru'ca,** Brassica eruca. **S. folio'sa,** S. alba. **S. In'dica,** Indian mustard. **S. jun'cea,** species growing in India and southern part of Russia; Russian mustard or sarepta. **S. ni'gra,** see *Sinapis.* **S. oliveria'na,** sinapis. **S. tamoria'na,** S. arvensis. **S. tubero'sa,** Brassica rapa.

Sin'apism (*sinapis,* mustard). A cataplasm of which mustard forms the basis, being used for exciting redness and as a counter-irritant. It is prepared by mixing flour of mustard and vinegar or water together to the due consistence. See *Cataplasma sinapis.* A *sinapized paper,* first prepared by a French pharmacien, and said to be more certain than a cataplasm made with flour of mustard, consisted in extracting the fixed oil while retaining the rubefacient principle. Such convenient papers are now in common use. See *Charta sinapis.*

Sinapismus, sin-ap-iz'mus. Sinapism. Mustard cataplasm.

Sin'apized paper. See *Sinapism* and *Charta sinapis.*

Sincipital, sin-sip'it-al. Relating to the sinciput. **S. an'gle,** angle made by the facial line at its intersection with a line drawn from root of nose to middle point of spheno-occipital suture of skull.

Sin'ciput (*semi,* half, *caput,* head, or *summum caput,* top of the head). *Sincipital region; Synciput.* The French use it synonymously with vertex (mesocranium or mesocranum). By some it is applied to the frontal region or fore part or fore half of the cranium (hemicephalium, hemicephalum). The parietal bones have been called sincipital bones, ossa sincipitis.

Sinde boil. An endemic form of ulcer occurring chiefly in hot countries. It is probably mycotic in origin.

Sinepi, sin-a'pe. Sinapis.

Sinew, sin'yu. Tendon or ligament.

Singultous, sin-gul'tus (*singultus,* hiccough). Relating to or affected with hiccough.

Singultus, sin-gul'tus. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis arresting the air in the trachea. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and especially of gangrene, but occurs frequently in persons otherwise in good health. Also a sob.

Sinigrin, sin-ig'rin. Substance allied to sinalbin found in seeds of Sinapis nigra; chemically it is a myronate of potassium, $C_{10}H_{18}NS_2KO_{10}$.

Sin'istrad (*sinister,* to the left hand). A term used adverbially to signify "toward the sinistral aspect." See *Mesial.*

Sinis'tral as'pect. See *Mesial.*

Sinistrin, sin-is'trin. Gummy substance derived from squill.

Sink'ing, adynam'ic. See *Adynamic.* **S., fa'tal,** shock, nervous. **S., ty'phoid,** see *Adynamic.*

Sinuositas, sin-u-os'it-as. Sinus.

Sinuous, sin'u-us. Epithet given to certain ulcers, and especially to certain fistulæ and sinuses which are tortuous.

Si'nus. Any cavity the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. In this sense anatomists have applied the term to cavities in certain bones of the head and face. It has been applied to certain venous canals into which a number of vessels empty themselves, such as the sinuses of the dura mater and of the spine, the sinus of the vena porta, uterine sinuses, etc., and to the bosom and the vulva. In surgery it means a long, narrow, hollow track leading from an abscess, diseased bone, etc. Sinuses of bones form part of the nasal cavities. They are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, etc. The name has also been given occasionally to the ethmoid and mastoid cells. **S. acus'ticus,** auditory canal, internal. **S. a'læ par'væ,** S. sphenoparietalis. **S. ampulla'ceus,** dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear. **S. anterio'res,** lateral ventricles of the brain. **S. aor'tici,** sinuses of Valsalva. **S. arachnoïda'lis,** expansions of subarachnoid spaces. **S. arterio'sus,** S. pulmonalis. **S. art'lii,** recessus sacci lacrymalis. **S.**

atlan'tis, notch upon upper surface of atlas. **S., ba'silar**, sinus transversus. **S. basila'ris poste'rior**, S. occipitalis. **S. of the bulb**, enlarged portion of urethra at the position of the bulb. **S. cana'lis vertebra'lis**, veins of spinal canal. **S. carot'icus veno'sus**, prolongation of cavernous sinus within carotid canal. **S. caverno'si u'teri**, sinus uterini. **S. caverno'sus**, cavernous sinus. **S. ca'vi cra'nii**, sinus duræ matris. **S. cer'ebri**, ventricles of the brain. **S. cervica'lis**, sulcus of embryo appearing about the fourth week, and caused by the difference in development of the branchial arches. **S., cir'cular, of Rid'ley**, sinus coronarius. **S. circula'ris**, S. coronarius. **S. circula'ris foram'inis mag'ni**, sinus partially surrounding foramen magnum, formed by confluence of the two marginal sinuses. **S. circula'ris foram'inis occipita'lis**, S. circularis foraminis magni. **S. circula'ris infe'rior**, inferior intercavernous sinus. **S. circula'ris i'ridis**, *Canal of Schlemm*; a minute canal between the sclerotic coat of the eye and the ciliary ligament. **S. coch'leæ**, vein passing through aquæductus cochleæ from cochlea, emptying into internal jugular vein. **S. colum'næ vertebra'lis**, anterior spinal veins. **S. commu'nis**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. commu'nis vena'rum cardi'acum**, S., coronary venous. **S. condylo'rum ante'rior**, fossa of the patella. **S. corona'rius**, *Circular sinus of Ridley*, *Coronary sinus;* a venous canal surrounding, in a more or less regular manner, the pituitary fossa and gland, emptying itself into the corresponding cavernous sinus by each of its extremities. **S., cor'onary**, sinus coronarius. **S., cor'onary, of the heart**, sinus, coronary venous. **S., cor'onary ve'nous**, *Coronary sinus of the heart;* a name given, on account of its great size, to that portion of the great coronary vein embracing the left auriculoventricular furrow. **S. coronoï'deus**, S. circularis. **S. costa'les**, facets for reception of costocartilages upon sides of sternum. **S. cox'æ**, see *Cotyloid*. **S. dex'ter cor'dis**, right auricle of the heart; see *Auricula*. **S. duc'tum lactifero'rum**, ampullæ of the ducts of the mammary gland. **S. du'ræ ma'tris**, sinus formed by the dura mater. **S. ellip'ticus**, S. circularis. **S. epididym'idis**, furrow between testis and epididymis. **S. falcifor'mis infe'rior**, see *Sinuses, longitudinal*. **S. falcifor'mis supe'rior**, see *Sinuses, longitudinal*. **S. fos'sæ basila'ris**, transverse sinus. **S., fourth**, torcular Herophili. **S. fronta'les**, frontal sinuses. **S. ge'næ pituita'rius**, antrum of Highmore. **S. genita'lis**, an embryonic cavity, formed by the union of the Wolffian and Müllerian ducts, which develops in females into the vagina and uterus, while in males it becomes the prostatic vesicle. **S. intercaverno'si**, S. circularis. **S. of the ju'gular vein**, see *Jugular veins*. **S. lacryma'lis**, lacrymal sac. **S. lactif'eri secunda'rii**, ampullæ of mammary ducts without the areola. **S. lactif'erus**, see *Lactiferous vessels*. **S. larynge'i**, ventricles of the larynx. **S. latera'lis**, lateral sinus. **S. latera'lis si'nûs superio'ris**, lacunæ surrounding Pacchionian bodies. **S. longitudina'lis cer'ebri**, S. longitudinalis superior. **S. longitudina'lis colum'næ vertebra'lis**, longitudinal meningorachidian veins. **S. longitudina'lis supe'rior**, superior or great longitudinal sinus. **S. luna'tus**, lesser sigmoid cavity of ulna, articulating with head of radius. **S. luna'tus ra'dii**, sigmoid cavity of radius articulating with lower extremity of ulna. **S., lymph**, see *Lymph*. **S. mag'ni**, sinuses, lateral. **S. Mai'eri or of Maier**, diverticulum of the lacrymal sac. **S. margina'lis**, marginal sinus. **S., max'illary**, antrum of Highmore. **S. max'imus**, olecranon fossa. **S. max'imus aor'tæ**, sinus of aorta. **S., me'dian**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. mediastinocosta'lis**, union of mediastinal and costal portions of pleural sac. **S. Morgag'nii**, ventricles of the larynx. **S. muco'si**, see *Urethra*. **S. mulie'bris**, vagina. **S. obli'quus**, S. rectus. **S., occip'ital**, these sinuses commence at the sides of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and ascend—becoming broader and nearer each other—into the substance of the falx cerebelli, where they frequently unite. Each opens into the inferior part of the torcular Herophili. They receive the veins of the falx cerebelli, of the dura mater lining the fossæ cerebelli, and of the posterior part of the cerebellum. Haller and Sömmering have named them *posterior occipital sinuses*, to distinguish them from the transverse sinus, which they have called *anterior occipital sinus*. **S. occipita'lis ante'rior**, sinus transversus. **S., ophthal'mic**, see *Cavernous sinus*. **S. ophthalmope'tro'sus**, occasional communication between ophthalmic vein and superior petrosal sinus. **S. ova'tus**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **S. pericardiacocosta'lis**, left S. mediastinocostalis. **S. perpendicula'ris**, S. quartus. **S., pe'tro-occip'ital, supe'rior**, inferior petrosal sinus. **S. pe'tro-occipita'lis infe'rior**, name suggested for veins occupying petro-occipital suture outside the cranium; it connects the inferior petrosal with the cavernous sinus. **S. petrososquamo'sus**, groove at times observed along the petrosquamous suture within the skull. **S. petro'sus infe'rior**, inferior petrosal sinus. **S. petro'sus me'dius**, an occasional communication between superior and inferior petrosal sinuses. **S. petro'sus profun'dis**, inferior petrosal sinus. **S. petro'sus supe'rior**, superior petrosal sinus. **S. phrenicocosta'lis**, the furrow of the pleural sac formed by junction of its costal and diaphragmatic portions. **S. phrenicomediastina'lis**, furrow formed by junction of diaphragmatic and mediastinal portions of the pleural sac. **S. pituita'rii fron'tis**, frontal sinuses. **S., placen'tal**, see *Placenta*. **S. pleu'ræ**, S. pericardiacocostalis, S. mediastinocostalis, S. phrenicocostalis, S. phrenicomediastinalis. **S. pocula'ris**, see *Ejaculatory ducts*. **S. polymor'phus**, cavernous sinus. **S. porta'rum**, see *Liver* and *Porta vena*. **S. præcervica'lis**, sac of embryo, due to invagination of posterior branchial arches; also S. cervicalis. **S. prostat'icus**, see *Ejaculatory ducts*. **S. puden'di**, vagina. **S. pudo'ris**, vagina; vulva. **S. pulmona'les**, sinuses of Valsalva. **S. pulmona'lis**, left auricle of the heart; see *Auricula*. **S. of the pul'monary veins**, left auricle. **S., pyram'idal** or **pyr'iform**, a pyramidal space—the laryngopharyngeal or lateral pharyngeal sulcus, sinus, or fossa—continuous with the pharynx and sloping down to the entrance of the œsophagus. **S. pyrifor'mes**, sinus, pyramidal. **S. quar'tus**, *Straight sinus*. This sinus—triangular throughout, wide posteriorly, narrower anteriorly, slightly oblique downward and backward—passes along the base of the falx cerebri from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili. It receives the inferior longitudinal sinus, the veins of the lateral ventricles or vena Galeni, the superior cerebellous veins, etc. **S. quar'tus aor'tæ**, sinus of aorta. **S. rec'tus**, straight sinus. **S. re'num**, pelvis of the kidney. **S. reu'niens**, large venous cavity of embryo formed by union of veins just before they pass into the heart. **S. rhomboï'deus**, see *Ventricles of the brain*. **S. Rid'leyi**, S. circularis. **S. rotun'dus**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **S. sagitta'les**, S. longitudinales. **S. of Santori'ni**, bulbus vestibuli and cavernous body of the vagina. **S. Schlem'mii**, ciliary canal. **S. semiova'lis**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **S. of the sep'tum lu'cidum**, fifth ventricle. **S. sigmoï'deus**, S. lateralis. **S. sin'ister cor'dis**, S. pulmonalis. **S. sphenoida'lis**, cavernous sinus; see *Sphenoid bone*. **S. sphenoparieta'lis**, sphenoparietal sinus. **S. squamosopetro'sus**, S. petrososquamosus. **S., straight**, S. quartus. **S. subarachnoidea'les**, subarachnoid venous pathways. **S. sulcifor'mis**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **S. sulcifor'mis Morgag'ni**, internal opening of the aqueductus vestibuli. **S. supercilia'res**, frontal sinuses. **S., supe'rior**, crus commune. **S. tar'si**, open groove between astragalus and calcaneum at entrance to tarsal canal. **S. tento'rii**, S. rectus. **S. tento'rii me'dius**, S. rectus. **S. tento'rii poste'rior**, S. sigmoïdeus. **S. termina'lis**, circulus venosus. **S. transver'si**, sinuses, lateral. **S. transver'sus**, *Basilar sinus*. This sinus lies transversely at the anterior part of the basilary process of the occipital bone, forming a communication between the two petrous sinuses and the cavernous sinus of one side, and those of the other. Its breadth is commonly very great. It is situate be-

tween two layers of the dura mater, and presents internally a kind of cavernous tissue. **S. transver'sus ma'jor,** lateral sinus receiving blood from the superior longitudinal sinus. **S. transver'sus mi'nor,** lateral sinus not receiving blood of superior longitudinal sinus. **S. transver'sus pericar'dii,** sinus within the pericardium between two layers of its tubular sheath. **S. triangula'ris,** see *Sinuses, longitudinal.* **S. tym'pani,** a hollow on wall of tympanum between the promontory and the pyramid. **S. un'guis,** furrow about the nails. **S. ure'thræ,** S. of the bulb. **S. urogenita'lis,** urogenital sinus. **S. uteri'ni,** *Uterine sinuses,* cavities formed by the uterine veins in the substance of the uterine parietes. They are very large during pregnancy. **S. utriculo'sus,** see *Semicircular canals.* **S. of the ve'na ca'va,** right auricle. **S. of the ve'na por'ta,** see *Vena porta* and *Liver.* **S. vena'rum cava'rum,** S. dexter cordis. **S. vena'rum pulmona'lium,** S. pulmonalis. **S. veno'sus,** S. dexter cordis. **S. vul'væ,** rima vulvæ.

Si'nuses, con'fluence of. Torcular Herophili. **S. of the du'ra ma'ter** are formed by a separation of the layers of the dura mater acting as a substitute for the outer membrane of veins. There are four great sinuses, of which all the others seem to be dependencies—the two lateral sinuses, the straight sinus, and the longitudinal sinus. Belonging to the lateral sinuses are the petrous sinuses, superior and inferior; transverse sinus, cavernous sinus, coronary sinus, and occipital sinuses. To the straight sinus belongs the inferior longitudinal sinus. The longitudinal sinus, properly so called, has no sinus under its dependence. **S., fron'tal,** frontal sinuses. **S. of the lar'ynx,** ventricles of the larynx. **S., lat'eral,** sinus divided into right and left, beginning at the torcular Herophili and terminating at the sinus of the jugular vein. **S., lat'eral pharynge'al,** see *Sinus, pyramidal.* **S., longitu'dinal,** two in number: 1. *Superior longitudinal sinus,* long triangular canal occupying the whole of the upper edge of the falx cerebri; broad behind, and much narrower before, where it commences by a *cul-de-sac* at the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. It passes along the front or coronal crest, sagittal suture, and the vertical groove of the occipital bone; receives several veins from the dura mater, and those spreading over the surfaces of the two hemispheres of the brain; and empties into the upper part of the torcular Herophili. 2. *Inferior longitudinal sinus* is much narrower than the last; it occupies the inferior edge of the falx cerebri from its anterior third to the tentorium cerebelli, where it ends commonly by two branches in the straight sinus. **S., petro'sal** or **pe'trous,** petrous sinuses. **S. of Valsal'va,** three depressions in the aorta and pulmonary artery immediately opposite the semilunar valve. They leave the edges of the valves free, so that they can be caught by the refluent blood. Where the aorta is about to send off the first of its long branches at the top of the thorax it is of great size, and has been called the large sinus of Valsalva. **S., ver'tebral,** two great sinuses, different from those of the dura mater, extending the length of the vertebral canal, from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, before the dura mater, and at the sides of the posterior vertebral ligament. At the inner side they communicate by branches, which form true *transverse sinuses.* They are situate at the middle of the body of each vertebra, passing under the posterior vertebral ligament. They receive at the middle part of the veins the spongy tissue of the vertebræ. Sinuses arising on the external side communicate with the posterior branches of the vertebral, intercostal, and lumbar veins. At their posterior side they receive the veins creeping on the prolongation of the dura mater that envelops the marrow.

Sipee'ri. Bebeeru.

Sip'erine. An alkaloid of the bark of bebeeru.

Siphilis, sif'il-is. Syphilis.

Siphita, sif'it-ah. Somnambulism. **S. pra'va,** chorea.

Sipho, se'fo. Siphon. **S. auricula'ris,** a species of syringe used for injecting the ear. **S. uri'næ,** diabetes.

Siphon, si'fon (*siphon,* tube). A bent tube with limbs of unequal length, used for transferring liquids from one vessel to another. With this view the shorter limb is plunged into the liquid, and air is sucked from the extremity of the longer limb. The pressure of the atmosphere forces the fluid through the tube; the liquid will flow as long as the extremity of the lower limb is below the level of the fluid in which the shorter limb is immersed. A syringe may be attached to the longer extremity of the siphon, by which the air can be drawn from it.

Siphonia cahuchu, sif-o'ne-ah ka-hu'chew (*siphon,* tube, from the use made of it). See *Caoutchouc.*

Siphoniferous, sif-on-if'er-us (*sipho,* siphon, *fero,* to bear). Siphon-bearing; term applied to molluscs, as nautilus, etc.

Siphonobranchiate, si-fon-o-brank'e-ate (*siphon, branchia,* the Branchiæ). A siphon or tube by which the water to be inhaled by mollusks is carried to the gills.

Siphonoma, sif-o-no'ma (*siphon,* tube). A peritoneal growth known as cylindroma, sometimes called Henle's tubular tumor.

Siphonostome, si'fon-os-tome (*siphon, stoma,* mouth). Applied to a family of crustaceans, including those which have a siphon-shaped mouth for suction.

Siphunculus, sif-un'ku-lus (*siphon,* tube). Syringe.

Si'ra. Orpiment.

Si'ren. An amphibian reptile resembling an eel; destitute of lower extremities and pelvis.

Sirenomelus, sir-en-om'el-us (*siren, melos,* a limb). A class of monsters in which the lower extremities taper to points and are united, with entire absence of feet.

Si'rens. Symmeles.

Siriasis, sir-e'as-is (*siriasis,* disease supposed to be produced by Sirius, the dog-star, or by the sun). Coup-de-soleil; insolation; phrenitis. **S. Ægypti'aca,** coup-de-soleil; insolation; phrenitis.

Sirium myrtifolium, sir'e-um mur-te-fo'le-um. Santalum album.

Sir'ius (*seirios*). Dog-star. See *Canicula.*

Si'rup. Syrup.

Si'son am'mi. Ord. Umbelliferæ. Plant that affords the ammi verum of the shops. The seeds—Semen ammios cretici or veri—were used as a carminative. **S. amo'mum,** excitant and diuretic; it is the field honeywort. **S. ani'sum,** Pimpinella anisum. **S. podagra'ria,** Ligusticum podagraria.

Sis'tens (*sisto,* to keep back). Epischetic, an agent that diminishes—secretion, for example.

Sisymbrium alliaria, sis-im'bre-um al-le-ah're-ah (*sisumbrion*). Alliaria. **S. barba'rea,** Erysimum barbarea. **S. erucas'trum,** Brassica eruca. **S. menthas'trum,** Mentha aquatica. **S. nastur'tium,** watercress; ord. Cruciferæ. Watercress is used in salad; antiscorbutic. **S. officina'le,** erysimum. **S. parvifio'rum,** S. sophia. **S. so'phia,** *Flix-weed, Flux-weed;* once reputed to be anthelmintic, and valuable in hysterical affections. Other species of nasturtium—as N. palustre, marsh watercress, and N. amphibium, water-radish—possess similar virtues with N. officinale.

Sisyrinchium Bermudianum, sis-ir-ink'e-um bermu-de-an'um (*sisurinchion*). *Blue-eyed lily, Physic* or *Scurvy grass.* Indigenous; ord. Iridaceæ. A decoction of the root is acrid and cathartic.

Sit'fast. See *Furunculus.*

Siticulosus, sit-ik-u-lo'sus (*sitis,* thirst). Thirsty. See *Alterative.*

Sitiens, sish'e-ens (*sitio,* to thirst). Thirsty.

Sitiology, sit-e-ol'o-ge (*sition,* food, *logos,* discourse). A treatise on food or dietetics.

Sitis, se'tis. Thirst. **S. inten'sa,** polydipsia. **S. morbo'sa,** polydipsia.

Sitophobia, se-to-fo'be-ah (*sitos,* food, *phobos,* dread). Intense dread or abhorrence of food.

Sitos, sit'os. Aliment.

Situs alienus, se'tus al-e-a'nus (*situs*, position). Foreign or unnatural position. Ectopia. **S. anom'alus** or **perver'sus intestino'rum**, misplacement or ectopia of the intestines. **S. muta'tus**, ectopia; see *Monster*. **S. perver'sus**, ectopia.

Sitz-bath. Seat-bath. Hip-bath. See *Bath, half.*

Sium, se'um. *Creeping water parsnep.* Ord. Umbelliferæ. Stimulant and supposed to be diuretic and lithontriptic. Sometimes employed in cutaneous eruptions. **S. angustifo'lium**, S. nodiflorum. **S. a'pium**, Apium graveolens. **S. ber'ula**, S. nodiflorum. **S. bulbocas'tanum**, Bunium bulbocastanum. **S. car'vi**, carum. **S. erec'tum**, S. nodiflorum. **S. grave'olens**, Apium graveolens. **S. inci'sum**, S. nodiflorum. **S. latifo'lium**, or common *Water parsnep* of this country. Said to be poisonous. **S. luna're**, the root is eaten; has an agreeable nutty flavor. Canadians called it the *Queue de rat* (rat's tail). The poisonous roots of Cicuta virosa, C. maculata, and C. bulbifera are mistaken for it. **S. nin'si**, plant whose root is called *Radix ninsi, Ninzin, Nindsin;* root long supposed to be the same as ginseng; it possesses similar, though weaker, properties; see *Panax schinseng.* **S. nodiflo'rum**, sium. **S. si'laus**, Peucedanum silaus. **S. sis'arum**, *Skirret.* Used as a salad in Europe and an article of diet in chest affections. **S. vulga're**, Ligusticum podagraria.

Siv'vans or **Siv'vens.** Sibbens.

Size. Term given to the buffy coat appearing on the surface of a blood coagulum obtained from an inflammatory region.

Sizy, si'ze (*siza*, glue). Like size; glutinous; having the adhesiveness of glue, as applied to blood when it exhibits the buffy coat.

Skate oil. Fixed oil obtained from skate's liver, and supposed to contain a larger proportion of iodine than cod-liver oil, for which it may be substituted.

Skat'ol (*scor*, fæces). Decomposition product of human fæces, due to action of trypsin on peptone, giving to the evacuations of the bowels their strong odor.

Skel'etal (*skeleton*). Pertaining to the skeleton.

Skeleteuma, skel-et-u'mah. Sceleteuma.

Skeleteusis, skel-et-u'sis. Mummification; sceleteusis.

Skeletia, skel-et-e'ah. Emaciation.

Skeletography, skel-e-tog'ra-fe (*skeleton, graphe*, description). Description of the skeleton.

Skeletology (skel-e-tol'o-je) (*skeleton, logos*, discourse). *Sceletology.* Treatise on the solid parts of the body. It includes osteology and syndesmology.

Skel'eton (*skeletos*, dried up, *skello*, to dry up). *Atomy, Anatomy.* A dried body. The aggregate of the hard parts of the body or the bones. A skeleton exists in almost all animals, although not always formed in the same manner. In some, as the Crustacea and Testacea, it is wholly or partly external—exoskeleton or dermoskeleton. In others, as birds, Mammalia, etc., it is internal—endoskeleton or neuroskeleton. It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts depends. When the bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be natural, sceletum naturale; when articulated by wires, artificial or articulated, sceletum artificiale. (For weights and measurements of the skeleton see *Man.*)

Skeletopœia, skel-e-to-pe'yah (*skeleton, poieo*, to make). The part of practical anatomy treating of the preparation of bones and the construction of skeletons. Bones are prepared to exhibit their conformation, structure, chemical composition, mode of development, and changes, the different cavities formed by their union, and to demonstrate their connections, relations, modes of union, etc.

Skeletotrophic, skel-e-to-trof'ik (*skeleton, trophe*, nourishment). Term applied to connective tissue.

Skene's tubes or **tu'bules.** Blind tubules lying along the female urethra and opening near the meatus. They are probably rudiments of the Wolffian ducts, and correspond to the vesiculæ seminales of the male.

Skerljevo, sker-lie'vo. Scherlievo.

Skew mus'cles. Angular muscles in which the plane of origin intersects that of insertion. **S. sight,** oblique sight. See *Sight, skew.*

Skiascopy, ske-as'ko-pe. A method of estimating refraction of the eye by observation of direction and rapidity of movements of shadowy edges of images, as of a flame, which are formed upon the retina. See *Retinoscopy.*

Skin. Cutis. **S., bronzed,** see *Capsule, renal.* **S., diseases of the,** cutaneous diseases. **S., pie'bald,** see *Achroma.* **S. re'flexes,** see *Reflexes.* **S., scarf,** epidermis. **S., traumat'ic diseases of,** see *Traumatic.*

Skin'bind. Induration of the cellular tissue; scleroderma.

Skin'bound disease. Induration of the cellular tissue; scleroderma.

Skin-graft'ing. *Skin-transplantation.* A method for treating large ulcerated surfaces by transplanting small pieces of skin from another part of the body, cicatrization frequently resulting without contraction or deformity, as in extensive burns. The method of skin-grafting is as follows: The area from which grafts are taken should be well washed with soap, water, and bichloride of mercury, 1 : 1000, followed by sterilized salt solution (5 parts to 95 parts water, boiled for one hour). Small or large pieces of cuticle, including rete mucosum, but not corium, are removed by scalpel or scissors and placed, fresh surface down, on top of the place to be grafted. When the operation is completed, apply protective, wet in salt solution, and an antiseptic dressing, which retain in place with a roller bandage firmly applied. Grafts used should be from young, healthy subjects. See *Graft.*

Skin'ny. Emaciated; wanting flesh.

Skin'tight. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Skin-transplanta'tion. Skin-grafting.

Skiomachia, ske-o-mak'e-ah. Sciomachy.

Skirr or **Skir'rhus.** Scirrhus.

Skir'ret. Sium sisarum.

Skirt. Diaphragm.

Skleriasis, skler-e'as-is (*skleros*, hard). Scleroderma.

Skleroderma, skler-o-dur'mah. Scleroderma.

Skodaic (sko-da'ik) **res'onance.** Peculiar tympanitic resonance.

Sko'da's sign. Peculiar tympanitic resonance elicited in extensive effusion of the pleural sac.

Skoke. Phytolacca decandra.

Skolemora Fernambucensis, sko-lem-o'ra fer-nambu-sen'sis (*skolex*, a worm, *moroo*, to stupefy). Geoffræa vermifuga.

Skoliosis, sko-le-o'sis. Scoliosis.

Skue'sight. Oblique sight; dysopia lateralis.

Skulein (skoo'le-in). *Scillin.* Bitter, poisonous property of squill.

Skull. Cranium.

Skull'cap. Scutellaria galericulata. **S., mad-dog,** Scutellaria laterifolia.

Skunk-cab'bage (owing to strong and offensive odor like that of the skunk). Dracontium fœtidum.

Skunk'weed. Dracontium fœtidum.

Slab'bering. Slavering.

Slag. Term applied to dross or recrement of a metal; also vitrified masses of glossy compounds, silicates, etc.

Slaked lime. White powder made by adding water (one-half weight of the lime) upon quicklime; used for preparation of lime-water.

Slashed. Divided into narrow parts or segments by sharp incisions; lancinated.

Slate. Term applied to varieties of an argillaceous stone having the property of being split into slates or thin laminæ.

Sla'ters. Onisci aselli.

Slatkaia trava, slat-ka'yah trah'vah. See *Spirit.*

Sla'ty. Having nature or properties of slate; applied to a form of induration of the lung in which pigmentation of the tissue occurs, resembling the color of slate.

Slav'ering, Slab'bering, Slob'bering. *Drivelling.* Involuntary flow of saliva from sluggish deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot.

Sleep. Temporary interruption of our relations with external objects. Repose of the organs of sense, intellectual faculties, and voluntary motion. The act of quitting this condition is called awaking; it may be progressive and natural or sudden and starting—as in nightmare, affections of the heart, hypochondriasis, etc. **S. disease**, a fatal malady peculiar to the Ethiopian race and met with chiefly in Congo. The prominent symptom is a tendency to sleep, which may become continuous and terminate in death. See *Sleeping sickness* and *Narcolepsy*. **S. ep'ilepsy**, S. disease. **S., magnet'ic**, sleep induced by so called animal magnetism; see *Magnetism, animal*. **S., ner'vous**, see *Magnetism, animal*. **S. of plants**, term applied by Linnæus to the state of certain plants, the leaves of which droop and fold at night. **S., win'ter**, hibernation.

Sleep'ing sick'ness. Fatal disease affecting negroes of the West Indies, characterized by headache, increasing somnolence, and emaciation. It resists all methods of treatment. Called also African lethargy.

Sleep'lessness. Insomnia.

Sleep'walking. Somnambulism.

Sleep'wort. Garden lettuce.

Sleep'y. Drowsy; inclined to sleep.

Slen'der col'umn. Funiculus gracilis. **S. lobe**, narrow part of posterior lobe of the cerebellum, which sometimes appears as a distinct lobe.

Slide. Glass plate used for mounting, or on which specimens are placed for microscopic examination.

Slieve'fish. Sepia.

Sli'my. Resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sling. Bandage employed to keep the forearm bent on the arm in case of injury to those parts, in fracture of the clavicle, injury of the hands, etc. A handkerchief is often used for the purpose, folded diagonally and tied by the extremities around the neck.

Slink'ing. Miscarrying, as a beast.

Slip'pers. Impatiens.

Slipper'wort. Calceolaria.

Slip'pery elm. Inner bark of Ulmius fulva.

Slit-and-tail band'age. Invaginated bandage.

Slob'bering. Slavering.

Sloe. Viburnum prunifolium. **S. tree**, Prunus spinosa.

Sloke, green. Ulva latissima.

Slops. *Slop diet.* Liquid food, largely watery and containing little nutrition.

Slough, sluf. Eschar.

Slough'ing. See *Eschar*.

Slo'ven wood. Artemisia abrotanum.

Slows. Milk sickness.

Sludge. Mud; mire; slush; semiliquid deposit of sewage as treated by any of the precipitation methods.

Slug'gish lay'er. In the passage of blood-corpuscles through the capillaries a few adhere, and tear themselves away to again move slowly, constituting the sluggish layer.

Slum'ber. Somnolency.

Small azygos (az'ig-os) **vein.** Left lower azygos vein. **S. deep petro'sal nerve**, see *Nerves, petrosal*. **S. meninge'al ar'tery**, branch of internal maxillary which passes through the foramen ovale. It supplies the dura mater in the middle fossa. **S. occip'ital nerves**, see *Nerves, occipital*. **S. spike'wood**, false sarsaparilla; Aralia nudicaulis. **S. superfic'ial petro'sal nerve**, see *Nerves, petrosal*.

Small'age. Apium graveolens.

Small'er Sol'omon's seal. Polygonatum biflorum. Indigenous.

Small'pox. Variola. **S., abor'tive**, varioloid. **S., con'fluent**, see *Variola*. **S., cor'ymbose**, see *Variola*. **S., discrete'**, see *Variola*. **S., hemorrhag'ic**, see *Variola*. **S., mod'ified**, varioloid. **S., pete'chial**, see *Variola*. **S. plant**, side-saddle plant; Sarracenia purpurea. **S., varicel'loid**, see *Variola*.

Smalt or **Smaltz.** *Protoxide of cobalt, Blue starch.* This oxide has been given in rheumatism in the dose of ten to twenty grains. A larger quantity causes emesis.

Smaragdinus, smar-ag'din-us. Color of emerald or grass.

Smaragdus, smar-ag'dus (*smaragdos*). The emerald. Formerly regarded as a tonic.

Smart'weed. Polygonum hydropiper; P. punctatum.

Smear'case. See *Cheese*.

Smectica, smek'tik-ah (*smektikos*, cleansing). Detergents.

Smectis, smek'tis (*smektis*, a detersive earth). Cimolia terra.

Smectris, smek'tris. Cimolia terra.

Smegma, smeg'mah (*smegma, smecho*, to wipe, to cleanse). Soap; grease; salve; liniment. Also secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin. **S. articula're**, synovia. **S. cuta'neum**, see *Sebaceous glands*. **S. embryo'num**, sebaceous covering of fœtus. **S. præpu'tii**, fatty secretion from the follicles of the glans penis.

Smegmatorrhœa, smeg-mat-or-rhe'ah (*smegma, rheo*, to flow). Stearrhœa.

Smegmorrhœa, smeg-mor-rhe'ah. Stearrhœa.

Smell, mor'bid. Parosmia; depraved olfaction. **S., sense of**, olfaction.

Smell'ing. Olfaction. **S. salt**, a popular term applied to various flavored preparations of ammonium carbonate, used to stimulate the olfactory nerves and revive the spirits.

Smilacin, smi'las-in. See *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

Smilacina racemosa, sme-lah-se'nah ras-e-mo'sah (*smilax*). *False spikenard;* indigenous; ord. Liliaceæ. Alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Smi'lax (*smilax*). Taxus baccata. **S. as'pera**, in Southern Europe, where it grows, is used instead of sarsaparilla; supposed to produce Italian sarsaparilla. **S. as'pera Chinen'sis**, Smilax China. **S. as'pera Peruvia'na**, Smilax sarsaparilla. **S. canellæfo'lia**, S. pseudochina. **S. Chi'na**, ord. Smilaceæ. The root was formerly employed in cutaneous and venereal affections. **S. glau'ca**, indigenous; has similar virtues to sarsaparilla **S. hederæfo'lia**, S. pseudochina. **S. In'dica spino'sa**, Smilax pseudochina. **S. med'ica**, Mexican sarsaparilla. **S. officina'lis**, indigenous; a source of Jamaica sarsaparilla; Smilax sarsaparilla. **S. papyra'cea**, probable source of Para sarsaparilla. **S. pseudochi'na**, *American* or *West Indian China*. In scrofulous disorders the root has been preferred to the oriental kind. In other cases it possesses similar virtues. **S. sarsaparil'la**, *Jamaica sarsaparilla*. The root of this and other species of smilax, *Sarsaparilla* (Ph. U. S.), *Sarsæ radix* (Ph. Br.), is diuretic and demulcent, and has been employed in the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, ulcerations, etc. continue. It has been used also in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, etc. It is obtained from Honduras, Brazil, and Peru. A principle called *Smilacin, Sarsaparillin*, or *Pariglin* has been obtained from it. **S. tamnoï'des**, indigenous, has similar properties.

Smile (sme'la). A curved, two-edged bistoury; a knife.

Smilion, smil'e-on (*smilion, smile*). Scalpel.

Smith's ante'rior splint. Consists of a stout wire frame, about 3½ inches wide above and 2¾ inches wide below, used for suspension of the lower limb. It is applied on the anterior surface of the limb, and extends from the anterior spine of the ileum to a little beyond the toes. It is bent at the ankle, knee, and hip, to conform to individual cases.

Smith's cramp. A neurotic affection due to the occupation of blacksmithing.

Smith'sonite. *Calamine.* Native zinc carbonate, containing over 50 per cent. of pure metal.

Smo'ker's patch'es. An affection of the mucous membrane in which white patches occur on the lips, tongue, and mouth of excessive tobacco-smokers.

Smo'ky. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

Smothering, smuth'er-ing. Affected as by suffocation; stifled; deprived of air by covering the mouth and nostrils.

Smyrna, smur'nah. Myrrh. **S. galls**, an inferior variety of commercial galls from Turkey. **S. o'pium**, so named from place of export; it furnishes the most abundant supply of this drug in the market. **S. scam'mony**, once a commercial name for an inferior quality of this drug.

Smyrnis'mus (*smyrna*). Embalming.

Smyrnium olusatrum, smur'ne-um o-lu-sat'rum (*smyrna*, the odor of the seeds resembling myrrh). A plant once cultivated for culinary purposes. The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots very bitter; were recommended as resolvent, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc.

Snag. A tooth standing alone or projecting beyond the others.

Snag'gle teeth. Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

Snag'rel. Aristolochia serpentaria.

Snail. Limax. **S. shell**, cochlea. **S. track**, an aphthous ulceration of the throat met with in the second stage of syphilis.

Snake, hood'ed. Cobra di capello. **S., spec'tacled**, cobra di capello.

Snake'head. Chelone glabra.

Snake'root. Garuleum bipinnatum. **S., birth'wort**, Aristolochia serpentaria. **S., black**, Actæa racemosa, Sanicula Marilandica. **S., but'ton**, Eryngium aquaticum, Liatris spicata. **S., Can'ada**, Asarum Canadense. **S., Dewitt**, prenanthes. **S., ever'green**, Polygala paucifolia. **S., heart**, Asarum Canadense. **S., Virgin'ia**, Aristolochia serpentaria. **S., white**, Eupatorium ageratoïdes.

Snake's milk or **milk-weed.** Euphorbia corollata.

Snake'weed. Aristolochia serpentaria; Helenium autumnale; Polygonum bistorta. **S., Amer'ican**, Cicuta maculata.

Snap'dragon. Linaria vulgaris.

Snaps. Phaseolus.

Snare. Instrument for removal of soft growths, as nasal polypi.

Sneeze'weed. Helenium autumnale.

Sneeze'wort. Achillea ptarmica; Helenium autumnale.

Sneez'ing. Convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles by which air rushes sonorously through the nasal fossæ, carrying with it the mucus and foreign bodies adhering to the pituitary membrane which have occasioned the movement.

Snel'len's for'ceps. Form of forceps for surrounding the minor growths of the eyelids during enucleation. **S.'s types**, see *Test.*

Snif'fles. Snuffles.

Snor'ing. Noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossæ during the movements of inspiration, particularly in sleep, both when the person is in health, and in disease as in apoplexy. In certain affections of the chest—some cases of pulmonary catarrh—a kind of snoring may be distinctly heard by applying the ear to the chest.

Snout. Expanded nose of some of the lower animals.

Snow. Water in a solid state falling from the atmosphere in white flakes. Used externally as a tonic and discutient.

Snow'ball. Cephalanthus occidentalis.

Snow'berry. Symphoricarpus racemosus.

Snow-blind'ness. Blindness produced by the reflection of the solar light from snow. As a preventive snow-eyes are used by the Esquimaux; made of light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

Snow'drop tree. Chionanthus Virginica.

Snow-eyes. See *Snow-blindness.*

Snow'plant. Sarcodes sanguinea.

Snow'rose. Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

Snow'shoe disease'. Painful affection of the feet occurring in the Arctic regions among those wearing snow-shoes on long journeys.

Snuff, cephal'ic. Pulvis asari compositus.

Snuf'fles. Breathing hard through the nose, often owing to accumulation of the mucous secretions; an affection to which infants are liable, relieved by oiling the interior of the nostrils.

Soap. Sapo. **S. ac'id**, see *Sapo.* **S. bark**, quillaia bark. **S. ber'ries**, Sapindus saponaria; contain saponin. **S., black**, see *Sapo.* **S., Castile**, sapo durus. **S. ce'rate**, ceratum saponis. **S. of co'coanut oil**, see *Sapo.* **S., com'mon**, see *Sapo.* **S. of guai'ac**, sapo guaiacinus. **S., liq'uid**, see *Sapo.* **S., medic'inal**, see *Sapo.* **S. nut**, fruit of Sapindus trifoliatus. **S. plant**, Chlorogallum pomeridium, California soapwort. **S. plas'ter**, emplastrum saponis. **S. root**, root of Saponaria officinalis. **S., soft**, S., common. **S., Span'ish**, sapo durus. **S. wort**, saponaria. **S., yel'low**, see *Sapo.*

Sob. Spasmodic momentary contraction of the diaphragm, at once followed by relaxation, by which the little air that the contraction has caused to enter the chest is driven out with noise.

Soboles, sob'o-lees (offspring). Progeny; superfœtation.

Soboliferous, sob-o-lif'er-us (*soboles*, shoot, *fero*, to bear) Producing shoots from near the ground; bearing shoots.

Sobrietas, sob-re'et-as. Temperance.

Socaloïn, so-kal'o-in. Crystalline active principle of Socotrine aloes.

Socia parotidis, so'se-ah par-ot'id-is (companion of the parotid). See *Parotid.*

So'cial e'vil. Prostitution.

Soci'ety (*socius*, a companion). Association promoting some common object.

Sociology, so-se-ol'o-je (*socius*, fellow-being, *logos*, discourse). The science treating of social organization; study of mutual relations of the people.

Sock'et of the eye. Orbit. **S. of the teeth**, see *Alveolus.*

Socordia, so-kor'de-ah (*socors*, *se*, separation, *cor*, heart; without intellect). Hallucination.

Soc'otrine al'oes. See *Aloe Socotrina.*

So'da. *Protoxide of sodium.* Its action is like that of potassa. *S. impura*, the mineral alkali, is obtained from several sources: naturally in Egypt, artificially from the incineration of marine plants and from the decomposition of sodium sulphate, etc. Principally derived from plants growing on the sea-coast—as the Salsola sativa, S. soda, S. tragus, Salicornia herbacea, S. Arabica, etc.—which are collectively called *varec* or *varech*, corrupted in the Channel Isles to *vraic* and *vraich*, where they are used as manure. The barilla ashes are from the ashes of the Salicornia Europæa; the kelp from the Fucus vesiculosus and other varieties; the Turkey barilla, rochetta Alexandrina, from the Mesembryanthemum Copticum; the Alicant barilla, soda Alicantina or alonensis, from the Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum; and the Carthagena barilla from the salicornia and salsola. Impure S. subcarbonate consists of sodium subcarbonate, potash, sodium chloride, clay, and other earthy substances. It is used for preparing the pure subcarbonate. The word soda also means cardialgia, cephalalgia, and pyrosis. **S. aceta'ta**, *Sodium acetate, Acetate of soda.* This salt is used in similar cases with the acetate of potassium. **S. aëra'ta**, sodii carbonas. **S. alonen'sis**, soda. **S., arsen'iate of**, arseniate of sodium. **S., ben'zoate of**, used in gout and rheumatism to eliminate uric acid; prepared by saturating a solution of benzoic acid with carbonate of sodium. **S., bibo'rate of**, borax. **S., bicar'bonate of**, sodium carbonate. **S., bicar'bonate of, commer'cial**, sodii bicarbonas venalis. **S., bi'late of**, picromel. **S., bo'rate of**, borax. **S. boraxa'ta**, borax. **S., car'bonate of**, *Bicarbonate of soda, Carbonate of protoxide of sodium, Bicarbonate of sodium.* Made from powdered commercial bicarbonate of sodium by percolation and drying on bibulous paper. Its use is the same as the subcarbonate, though less caustic and better for effervescing draughts. **S. caus'tica**, *Protoxide of sodium, Caustic soda.* May be used as a caustic, like the potassa fusa, and is even preferable, as it does not deliquesce and run. **S., chlo'ride of**, *Chlorinated soda, Oxymuriate of soda.* Salt used as a disinfectant, both to remove offensive smells in chambers and to

alter the condition of fetid ulcers; see *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ*. **S., chlo'rinated,** soda, chloride of. **S., ci'trate of,** sodii citras. **S., efferves'cent citrotar'trate of** (sodæ bicarb. pulv., ℥xvij; acid. tartaric. pulv., ℥viij; acid. citric. pulv., ℥vj; Ph. Br.); dose, ʒj–ʒij. **S. Hispan'ica,** see *Soda*. **S., hydrochlo'rate of,** sodium muriate. **S., hypophos'phite of,** sodii hypophosphis. **S., hyposul'phite of,** *Hyposulphite of sodium*. This salt has been extolled in chronic skin and scrofulous affections, and especially in phthisis, and in cases in which the sulphite of sodium seems indicated; see *Sodii sulphis;* dose, gr. x and more, in syrup. **S. impu'ra,** see *Soda*. **S., lith'ate of,** urate of sodium. **S., meph'ite of,** sodium subcarbonate. **S. mint,** a combination of bicarbonate of sodium, ʒj; aromatic spirit of ammonia, fʒj; spearmint-water, fʒij; dose, fʒss–fʒj for adult; fʒss–fʒj for an infant. **S., mu'riate of,** *Common salt, Sea salt, Rock salt, Bay salt, White salt, Hydrochlorate of protoxide of sodium, Hydrochlorate of soda, Chloride of sodium*. In an impure state this salt is one of the most abundant of natural productions. It is soluble in 3 parts of water, is tonic, purgative, and anthelmintic; externally, stimulant. A useful culinary substance. It has been recommended as an antiperiodic in the dose of ℥ss or ℥j. **S., ni'trate of,** *Salpetra, Nitrate of sodium, Protonitrate of sodium, Cubic nitre*. Occurs, native, in Peru, but may be made by neutralizing carbonate of sodium by nitric acid, evaporating, and crystallizing. Its virtues are similar to those of nitrate of potassium. **S., ni'trite of,** formerly used in the preparation of spiritus ætheris nitrosi (Ph. Br.). **S., oxymu'riate of,** sodium chloride. **S., phos'phate of,** *Subphosphate of protoxide of sodium, Subprotophosphate of sodium, Subphosphate of sodium, Tribasic phosphate* or tasteless purging salt, poured off from the dregs and heated. **S., phos'phate of, triba'sic,** S., phosphate of. **S. plant,** salsola kali, saltwort, seagrape. **S. pow'ders,** see *Powders, soda*. **S., sil'icate of,** *Soluble glass;* internally, it is supposed to promote the discharge of uric acid by the kidneys; externally, it is employed, like silicate of potassium, for immovable bandages. **S. and sil'ver, hyposul'phite of,** sodii et argenti hyposulphis. **S., subcar'bonate of,** *Sal sodæ, Carbonate of soda, Carbonate of sodium, Subcarbonate of protoxide of sodium;* impure carbonate dissolved in water; the solution filtered and crystallized. Used as an antacid and a deobstruent in scrofulous and other affections. Dose, gr. x to ʒss. *Dried carbonate* or *Subcarbonate of soda* or *sodium* is employed as an antacid and lithontriptic. Dose, gr. x to xv. **S., subphos'phate of,** S., phosphate of. **S., sul'phate of,** *Sulphate of sodium, Aperient salt of Frederick, Glauber's salt;* purgative, and in small doses diuretic. Dose, ʒvj-x. **S., sul'phite of,** sodii sulphis. **S., sulphovi'nate of,** sulphovinate of sodium. **S., tar'trate of,** *Tartrate of sodium and potassium, Tartrate of potassa and soda, Tartarized* or *Tartarated soda, Rochelle* or *Seignette's salt;* a gentle cathartic; dose, ℥ss to ℥j. **S., u'rate of,** urate of sodium. **S., vale'rianate of,** sodium valerianas. **S. vitriola'ta,** S., sulphate of. **S. wa'ter,** acidulous water, simple.

So'dæ ace'tas. Soda, acetate of. **S. et argen'ti hyposul'phis,** *Hyposulphite of sodium and silver*. (This salt is formed by pouring a solution of hyposulphite of sodium over oxide of silver recently precipitated by potassa until the oxide is entirely dissolved. Crystals are afforded by evaporation.) Solution of it is used in the same cases as one of the nitrate of silver. **S. arse'nias,** arseniate of soda. **S. azo'tas,** soda, nitrate of. **S. ben'zoas,** soda, benzoate of. **S. bibo'ras,** borax. **S. bicarbo'nas,** soda, carbonate of. **S. bo'ras,** see *Borax* and *Sodii boras*. **S. bo'ras alcales'cens,** borax. **S. bo'ras supersatu'rus,** borax. **S. carbo'nas,** sodium, subcabornate of. **S. carbo'nas exsicca'tus,** see *Soda, subcarbonate of*. **S. carbo'nas impu'rus,** soda. **S. chlo'ras,** sodii chloras. **S. ci'tras,** *Citrate of sodium*. White salt formed by saturating a solution of citric acid with bicarbonate of sodium; a pleasant purgative, with properties similar to citrate of magnesia; dose is eight to twelve drachms in aqueous solution or acidulated with citric acid and sweetened. **S. citrotar'tras efferves'cens,** sodium, citrotartrate of, effervescent. **S. hyposul'phas,** sodii hyposulphis. **S. mu'rias,** soda, muriate of. **S. ni'tras,** soda, nitrate of. **S. phos'phas,** soda, phosphate of. **S. et potas'sæ tar'tras,** sodium tartrate. **S. potassiotar'tras,** soda, tartrate of. **S. sub-bo'ras,** borax. **S. subcarbo'nas impu'ra,** soda. **S. sulphas,** see *Sodii sulphis*. **S. sul'phis,** see *Sodii sulphis*. **S. valeria'nas,** *Valerianate of sodium*. Chiefly employed for obtaining the other valerianates.

So'dii ace'tas (Ph. U. S.). Soda, acetate of. **S. arse'nias,** arseniate of soda, arseniate of sodium; action same as other arsenic salts. **S. auroterchlo'ridum,** see *Gold*. **S. ben'zoas,** soda, benzoate of; benzoate of sodium; white amorphous or semi-crystalline powder; odorless; effervescent on exposure to air; taste sweet, astringent; prepared by adding benzoic acid to hot solution of sodium carbonate; action is antilithic, antiseptic; useful in gout, rheumatism, scarlet fever, phthisis, etc. **S. bicarbo'nas,** soda, carbonate of; bicarbonate of sodium; white, odorless, opaque powder, saline and cooling taste; action same as carbonate, but milder. **S. bicarbo'nas vena'lis,** *Commercial bicarbonate of sodium*. White opaque powder containing variable amounts of soda not fully saturated with carbonic acid. *Sodii bicarbonas* (Ph. U. S.) is obtained from it. **S. bisul'phis,** bisulphite of sodium; prepared by saturating a concentrated solution of carbonate of sodium with sulphurous acid gas; action same as S. sulphis. **S. bo'ras,** borate of sodium; borax; colorless, transparent prisms, odorless, efflorescent in dry air; exists native in Europe, Peru, abundant in certain lakes of Thibet and Persia, in California and the deserts of Nevada; action alterative; mild stimulant to mucous surfaces; parasiticide, antiseptic; supposed to have a specific action on the uterus; used in dysmenorrhœa, in nephritic troubles due to excess of uric acid, aphthæ, and as an injection in infantile diarrhœa; locally in recent wounds and surgical operations. **S. bro'midum,** salt resembling in dose and properties the bromide of potassium, but containing more bromine, and considered less irritating. **S. carbo'nas,** soda, subcarbonate of. **S. carbo'nas exsicca'tus,** soda, subcarbonate of; dried carbonate of sodium. Uses same as carbonate. On account of its dryness, it cannot be made into pills. **S. chlo'ras,** chlorate of sodium; transparent crystals; permanent in air; saline taste and cooling; odorless. It should never be triturated with combustible substances. Uses similar to chlorate of potassium, but more soluble. **S. chlo'ridum,** common salt; native in many countries; purified by dissolving in water and recrystallizing. Active stimulant; resolvent; increases the salivary secretion; antidote to silver nitrate; soda, muriate of. **S. chlorure'tum,** soda, muriate of. **S. citrotar'tras efferves'cens** (Ph. Br.), effervescent citrotartrate of soda. Laxative and refrigerant; dose, ʒj–ij in water. **S. hypophos'phis,** hyposulphite of sodium. White, granular rods or small colorless plates; sweetish taste. Nerve tonic, alterative, and useful in phthisis and scrofulous diathesis; also in cases of lowered nerve-force. **S. hyposul'phis** (Ph. U. S.), salt of soda combined with hyposulphurous acid, used for the same purposes as the sulphite. Dose, gr. x–xx, three times daily; externally, ʒj dissolved in fʒj of water. See *Sulphurous acid*. **S. io'didum** (Ph. U. S.), *Iodide of sodium*. Salt prescribed in the same cases as the iodide of potassium, especially in syphilis. Dose, gr. xx–xxx. **S. meth'ylas,** methylate of sodium; purgative in quarter-drachm doses without producing cramps. **S. ni'tras,** soda, nitrate of. **S. phos'phas,** phosphate of sodium. Prepared by adding solution of acid phosphate of calcium (prepared from a mixture of bone-ash and sulphuric acid) to a solution of sodium; it is found in the urine and other animal secretions. Useful in cases of supposed deficiency of phosphorus, infantile diarrhœa with green stools. **S. pyrophos'phas,** pyrophosphate of sodium. Prepared by heating phosphate of sodium in suitable

dish to redness, dissolving in water, filtering, and crystallizing. Uses and action same as phosphate of sodium. **S. sal'icylas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), salicylate of sodium. Therapeutic action is that of salicylic acid, but less irritating, and it is more rapidly absorbed. **S. santoni'nas**, santoninate of sodium. A salt that should be used with caution; prepared by adding santonin to hot solution of caustic soda so long as it is dissolved. It should not be used as a vermifuge in place of santonin, as it is too soluble, and apt to be poisonous. **S. sil'icas**, silicate of sodium (soluble glass); useful for splints, jackets for fractures, spinal curvatures, etc. **S. sul'phas**, soda, sulphate of; Glauber's salt; sulphate of sodium. Found native and inmate of many springs; usually obtained as secondary product in manufacture of common salt or carbonate of magnesium; purified by dissolving in water and recrystallizing. Cathartic, diuretic, and sedative; should always be given diluted with water. **S. sul'phis**, sulphite of sodium. Made by passing sulphurous acid gas into a solution of carbonate of sodium. Antizymotic, parasiticide. Like sulphurous acid, it has been used to arrest fermentation, as in zymotic diseases; the sulphurous acid, it is imagined, being set free by the acid of the yeasty matter. Dose, ʒj, three times a day. On a similar hypothesis it has been used locally in sore mouth presumed to be of parasitic origin—ʒj of the salt to fʒj of water. It has also been given in intermittents. **S. sulphocar'bolas**, sulphocarbolate of sodium. Made by mixing carbolic and strong sulphuric acid, which is kept at a temperature of 131° F. for several days, when water is added; then carbonate of barium is gradually added until efflorescence ceases; filter after precipitation, add carbonate of sodium until precipitation ceases, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. **S. sulphovi'nas**, ethylsulphate of sodium. Prepared by action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. **S. valeria'nas**, valerianate of sodium. Uses same as ammonium valerianate.

Sodioben'zoate of caf'feine. Benzoate of sodium added to citrate of caffeine, the solubility of caffeine being greatly increased by the addition. The addition of salicylate of sodium to caffeine has a similar effect, producing *sodiosalicylate of caffeine.*

Sodiosal'icylate of caf'feine. See *Sodiobenzoate of caffeine.*

Sodiotheobro'mine sal'icylate. Diuretin.

So'dium. The metallic basis of soda. **S., ac'etate of,** soda, acetate of. **S., arse'niate of,** soda, arseniate of. **S. aurochlo'ride,** yellow powder, used in syphilis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–j. **S. ben'zoate,** sodii benzoas. **S. bicar'bonate,** sodæ carbonas. **S. bicar'bonate, commer'cial,** sodii bicarbonas venalis. **S. bisul'phate,** acid sulphate of sodium. **S. bisul'phite,** sodii bisulphis. **S. bo'rate,** borax. **S. bro'mide,** sodii bromidum. **S. car'bolate,** salt formed by action of carbolic acid upon caustic soda. **S., car'bonate of,** soda, subcarbonate of. **S., car'bonate of, dried,** see *Soda, subcarbonate of.* **S. chlo'rate,** sodii chloras. **S., chlo'ride of,** soda, muriate of. **S. chlorobo'rate,** white powder; soluble; decided antiseptic. **S. ci'trate,** sodii citras. **S. creoso'tate,** antipyretic. **S. di-iodosal'icylate,** antithermic, analgesic, antiseptic, in parasitic skin diseases. **S. dithiosal'icylate,** see *Dithiosalicylic acid.* **S. eth'ylate,** caustic alcohol; product of action of absolute alcohol upon metallic sodium; escharotic. **S. ethylsul'phate,** sodium sulphovinate. **S. for'mate,** C_2H_5NaO; used in tubercular diseases. **S. hip'purate,** sodii hippuras. **S. hy'drate,** soda. **S. hydrocar'bonate,** sodium bicarbonate. **S. hydrox'ide,** soda. **S. hypochlo'rite,** sodium salt of hypochlorous acid. **S. hypophos'phite,** sodii hypophosphis. **S. hyposul'phite,** soda, hyposulphite of. **S. i'odide,** sodii iodidum. **S. lac'tate,** sodii lactas. **S. molyb'date,** obtained by neutralizing molybdic acid with sodium carbonate. **S. monosul'phide,** salt obtained by saturating solution of soda (spec. grav. 1.332) with hydrogen sulphide, and keeping product free from air until crystallization occurs. **S., ni'trate of,** soda, nitrate of. **S. ni'trite,** salt prepared by deflagrating a mixture of 7 parts of sodium nitrate and 1 part of starch; used in 2-grain doses, or more, in epilepsy and angina pectoris. **S. paracreoso'tate,** white powder, antiseptic and antiarthritic; less poisonous than sodium salicylate. **S. perman'ganate,** sodii permanganas. **S. phe'nate,** sodium carbolate. **S. phe'nol,** sodium sulphocarbolate. **S. phos'phate,** sodii phosphas. **S. polysul'phide,** sulphurated soda. **S. protoni'trate,** sodium, nitrate of. **S., protox'ide of, hydrochlo'rate of,** soda, muriate of. **S., protox'ide of, ni'trate of,** sodium nitrate. **S., protox'ide of, phos'phate of,** sodium phosphate. **S., protox'ide of, subcar'bonate of,** soda, subcarbonate of. **S. pyrophos'phate,** sodii pyrophosphas. **S., quadrichlo'ruret of,** soda, muriate of. **S. sal'icylate,** sodii salicylas. **S. santoni'nate,** sodii santoninas. **S. sil'icate,** sodii silicas. **S. silicoflu'oride,** white powder; antiseptic, disinfectant, and styptic. **S., sub-bo'rate of,** protoxide of borax. **S., subprotobo'rate of,** borax. **S., subprotophos'phate of,** soda, phosphate of. **S., sul'phate of,** soda, sulphate of. **S. sulphoben'zoate,** prepared by dissolving sodium benzoate in strong solution of sodium sulphite; antiseptic. **S., sulphocar'bolate of,** see *Sulphocarbolate.* **S. sulpho-ich'thyolate,** ichthyol. **S. sulphometh'ylate,** prepared similar to sodium sulphovinate, except that methyl alcohol is used in preparation of sulphovinic acid instead of ordinary alcohol; purgative. **S. sulphophe'nate,** sodium sulphocarbolate. **S. sulphoric'inate,** brown liquid, used as solvent for iodine, iodoform, etc. **S. sulphosal'icylate,** astringent powder; anti-arthritic. **S. sulphovi'nate,** sodii sulphovinas. **S. tell'urate,** used in night-sweats of phthisis. **S. thiosul'phate,** sodium hyposulphite. **S. vale'rianate,** sodii valerianas.

Sod'oma Gallo'rum (*Sodom, Galli,* the French). Syphilis.

Sodom'ia (*Sodom,* sin of Sodom). Sexual intercourse by the rectum.

Sod'omy. Sexual intercourse by the rectum.

Sœmisch's ul'cer. Infectious ulcer of the cornea.

Sœmmering (sem'mer-ing), **fora'men of.** See *Foramen of Sœmmering.* **S., gray sub'stance of,** peduncle of the brain. **S., yel'low spot of,** macula lutea.

Sœm'mering's bone. Marginal process of malar bone.

Soft'ening. Mollities. **S. of the brain,** mollities cerebri. **S. of the heart,** softening of the muscular structure of the heart from anemic condition of the artery. **S., mu'coid** or **mu'cous,** see *Mucoid.* **S. of the stomach,** gastromalacia, occurring sometimes after death; see *Autodigestion.*

Soil-pipe. Pipe conducting waste material from houses to the common sewer.

Sol. The sun; gold.

Solamen (so-lah'men) **intestino'rum** (*solor,* to comfort). Pimpinella anisum. **S. scabioso'rum,** fumaria.

Solanaceæ, so-lan-ah'se-e. An important natural order of plants, among which are a few trees found in all parts of the world except the Arctic regions.

Solanaceous, so-lan-a'she-us. Resembling the solanum.

Solania, so-lan'e-ah. See *Solanum dulcamara.*

Solanicin, so-lan'is-in. Compound produced by action of strong hydrochloric acid upon solanidin.

Solanidin, so-lan'id-in. A product resulting from the action of dilute acids upon solanin.

Solanine, so'lan-een. Bitter alkaloid from Solanum dulcamara. See *Solanum dulcamara.*

Solanoid, so'lan-oid (*solanum,* potato, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a potato. Epithet applied to a form of cancer, *Solanoma,* which appears to be intermediate between scirrhus and encephaloid, increasing more rapidly than the former, yet approaching it in firmness.

Solanoma, sol-an-o'mah (*Solanum tuberosum,* potato). See *Solanoid.*

Solanum, so-lan'um (*solor,* to soothe). *Common* or *Garden nightshade.* Family Solanaceæ. Narcotic poison. The oil is anodyne and discutient. **S. Carolin-**

en'se, *Horse nettle;* indigenous. The juice of the berries is said to have been employed successfully in idiopathic tetanus. **S. dulcama'ra,** *Bittersweet, Woody nightshade, Bittersweet nightshade, Bittersweet vine, Nightshade vine, Violet bloom.* The taste of the young branches—Dulcamara (Ph. U. S.)—is bitter, followed by sweetness; hence its name. It has been used as a diuretic and sudorific, especially in chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, skin diseases, scrofula, and jaundice. Its principle is called solanine or solania, $C_{42}H_{87}NO_{15}$, an alkaloidal glucoside, used as a substitute for morphia in neuralgia, bronchitis, asthma, vomiting of pregnancy, etc. **S. esculen'tum,** S. tuberosum. **S. fœ'tidum,** fetid solanum; another name for Datura stramonium. **S. furio'sum,** Atropa belladonna. **S. horten'se ni'grum,** Atropa belladonna. **S. Humboldt'ii,** S. lycopersicum. **S. letha'le,** deadly solanum; name for Atropa belladonna. **S. ligno'sum,** *Woody nightshade;* another name for Solanum dulcamara. **S. lycoper'sicum,** *Loveapple plant;* the fruit, *Tomata, Tomato,* or *Loveapple,* is much eaten in the United States, and forms an esteemed sauce. **S. mag'num Virginia'num ru'brum,** Phytolacca decandra. **S. mani'acum,** Atropa belladonna, Datura stramonium. **S. melanocer'asus,** Atropa belladonna. **S. melon'gena,** *Egg-plant, Mad-apple plant;* native of Asia, Africa, and America. Its oblong, egg-shaped fruit, pomum melongenæ, malum insanum, is prepared in soups and sauces in those countries. **S. ni'grum,** solanum. **S. ni'veum,** S. African plant; the leaves, applied to foul ulcers, cleanse them. The fresh juice of the berries and leaves, as an ointment, is used by the farmers for the same purpose. **S. panicula'tum,** a shrub of Brazil, where the juice of the bruised leaves, unripe fruit, the plant itself, and its root are used as a tonic. **S. Parmente'rii,** S. tuberosum. **S. pseudocap'sicum,** Jerusalem cherry. **S. pseudolycoper'sicum,** S. lycopersicum. **S. quadrifo'lium,** paris. **S. racemo'sum America'num,** Phytolacca decandra. **S. sanc'tum,** *Palestine nightshade.* The fruit is globular, and eaten in the countries where it is native. **S. scan'dens,** S. dulcamara. **S. tubero'sum,** *Potato;* native of Peru; a nutritious and wholesome vegetable; one of the most useful that exists. One hundred pounds of potatoes afford ten pounds of starch equal to arrow root as a nutrient and demulcent, called potato flour, potato starch, French sago, common arrow root, etc. **S. u'rens,** Capsicum annuum. **S. vesica'rium,** physalis. **S. Virginia'num,** indigenous; said to resemble Solanum nigrum in its properties. **S. vulga're,** solanum.

So'lar (*sol,* the sun). Relating to the sun, having rays like the sun. **S. asphyx'ia,** see *Coup-de-soleil* and *Insolation.* **S. cy'cle,** *Cycle of the sun,* period of 28 years, at end of which time days of the month return to the same days of the week. **S. exhaus'tion,** see *Coup-de-soleil* and *Insolation.* **S. plex'us,** *Epigastric plexus;* collection of ganglions and filaments interweaving and anastomosing repeatedly, and belonging to the system of the great sympathetic. This vast plexus, lying on the vertebral column, the aorta, and the pillars of the diaphragm, has a very irregular shape. The ganglions and filaments composing it are soft, reddish, and almost all issue from the semilunar ganglions; it receives the branches from the pneumogastrics. It seems to be chiefly intended for the aorta, and accompanies all its branches, furnishing secondary plexuses which are called the infradiaphragmatic, cœliac, superior mesenteric, inferior mesenteric, renal or emulgent, spermatic, etc. **S. spec'trum,** see *Spectrum.*

Solarium, sol-ah're-um (*sol,* sun). Sun-dial; sun-bath.

Solariza'tion. Exposure to direct rays of the sun; in photography, injury of negative due to its over-exposure to the sun's light, whitish in the camera.

Solayre's (so-lairs') **obliq'uity.** Descent of the child's head by its long diameter into the oblique diameter of the pelvis.

Soldanella, sol-dan-el'lah (*solido,* to make firm). Convolvulus soldanella.

Soldier's (sole'jur's) **spots.** Maculæ albæ. **S. wood,** matico.

Sole (*solum,* the ground). Sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot.

So'lea. Sole. **S. ipecacuan'ha,** see *Ipecacuanha.* **S. verticillat'a,** Ionidium polygalæfolium.

So'len. Canal; cradle. See *Solenarium* and *Vertebral column.*

Solenarium, so-len-ah're-um (*solenarion,* a small canal, a pipe). Instrument of surgery representing a kind of gutter, in the cavity of which the penis was placed like a limb in a cradle. Solen itself—*canali*—was used in antiquity for a grooved channel or cradle in which a fractured limb was placed.

Solenochalasis, so-len-o-kal'as-is (*solen*). Enlargement of a canal.

Solenostegnosis, so-len-o-steg-no'sis (*solen, stegnosis,* constriction). Narrowing of a canal.

Solenostemma (so-len-o-stem'mah) **ar'gel.** Cynanchum oleæfolium.

Sole'us (*solea,* sole of a shoe, from its shape). *Gastrocnemius internus.* Muscle situate at the posterior part of the leg; broad, flat, and almost oval; attached above to the posterior edge of the fibula, to the oblique line on the posterior surface, and to the inner edge of the tibia. It terminates below by a large tendon, which unites to that of the gastrocnemius externus to form the tendo Achillis. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, and conversely. See *Gastrocnemii.*

Solicatio, so-lik-ah'she-o (*sol,* the sun). Insolation.

Sol'id. Body whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion that they will not separate by their own weight. The solids in the human body are the bones, cartilages, tendons, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, membranes, skin, etc. The study of the solids is called *Stereology* (*stereos,* solid, *logos,* a discourse). **S. par'affin,** one of the products of petroleum. See *Paraffin.*

Solidago, sol-id-ag'o (*solido,* to make firm, in allusion to its properties as a vulnerary). See *Solidago virgaurea.* **S. odo'ra,** golden rod; indigenous; popular diaphoretic and emmenagogue. **S. rig'ida,** *Rigid golden rod;* indigenous; of the Compositæ family; is astringent and tonic. **S. Saracen'ica,** S. virgaurea. **S. virgaur'ea,** *Golden rod.* The leaves and the flowers of *Odora solidago, Fragrant* or *Sweetscented golden rod,* have been recommended as aperients and tonics in urinary diseases and internal hemorrhage. **S. vulga'ris,** S. virgaurea.

Solidifica'tion, sol-id-if-i-ka'shun (*solidus,* solid, *facio,* to make). Act of making solid.

Sol'idism (*solidus,* solid). The doctrine of physicians—*Solidists*—who refer all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. They think the solids alone are endowed with vital properties; that they alone can receive the impression of morbific agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena.

Sol'idists. See *Solidism.*

Solid'ity. State of being solid. Opposed to fluidity.

Sol'ids (*solidus,* solid). Term referring to the bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves, and vessels of the body.

Solidungulata (sol-id-un-gu-lat'ah) or **Solidun'gulates** (*solidus,* solid, *ungula,* hoof). Animals with solid hoofs.

Solidungulus, sol-id-un'gu-lus. Having solid hoofs. Applied to the mammalian family having a solid hoof to each foot, as the horse, etc.

Soliped, sol'i-ped (*solus,* alone, *pes,* foot). An animal whose hoof is not cloven. Solidungulus.

Solitarius pharyngis, sol-it-ah're-us fah-rin'jis. Azygos pharyngis.

Sol'itary bun'dle. Bunch of nerve-fibres in upper portion of the spinal cord and in the medulla oblongata. **S. fol'licles** or **glands of intes'tine,** small granular bodies found in the mucous membrane of the small intestines. **S. tu'bercle,** a tubercular nodule composed of miliary tubercles enclosed in fibrous tissue, frequently found in the central nervous system.

Solium, so'le-um. A bathing-tub. Also tænia solium.

Sollu'nar (*sol*, sun, *luna*, moon). Applied to a fancied influence exerted by the sun and moon on man in a state of health and disease.

Sol'omon's seal. Polygonatum multiflorum. The false Solomon's seal is a perennial plant; genus Smilucina.

Solubility, sol-u-bil'it-e (*solveo*, to set free, *habilis*, able). That property of a body by virtue of which it can be dissolved in a menstruum, when it is said to be soluble.

Sol'uble. Relaxing. Term applied to the bowels when gently relaxed. See *Solubility*. **S. glass,** silicate of potassium or sodium.

So'lum. Sole. **S. pe'dis,** metatarsus, sole.

Solutio, so-lu'she-o. Solution. **S. alexite'ria Gaubia'na,** see *Disinfection*. **S. ammo'niæ subcarbona'tis,** liquor ammonii subcarbonatis. **S. arsenica'lis,** liquor arsenicalis. **S. arsenica'ta,** liquor arsenicalis. **S. arseni'tis kal'icæ,** liquor arsenicalis. **S. cal'cis,** liquor calcis. **S. cam'phoræ æthe'rea,** tinctura ætherea camphorata. **S. cam'phoræ oleo'sa,** linimentum camphoræ. **S. contin'ui,** solution of continuity. **S. cu'pri ammonia'ti,** liquor cupri ammoniati. **S. fer'ri nitra'tis,** liquor ferri nitratis. **S. guai'aci gummo'sa,** mistura guaiaci. **S. muria'tis bary'tæ,** baryta, muriate of. **S. muria'tis cal'cis,** see *Calcis murias*. **S. muria'tis fer'rici æthe'rea,** tinctura or alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri. **S. muria'tis hydrar'gyri oxygena'ti,** liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **S. potas'sii io'didi ioduret'a,** liquor iodinii compositus. **S. resi'næ guai'aci aquo'sa,** mistura guaiaci. **S. solven'tis minera'lis,** liquor arsenici chloridi. **S. subcarbona'tis ammoni'aci spirituo'sa,** spiritus ammoniæ. **S. sulpha'tis cu'pri compos'ita,** *Sydenham's styptic water;* made of copper sulphate, alum, sulphuric acid, and water; styptic and, largely diluted, an astringent collyrium.

Solution, so-lu'shun. Operation consisting in dissolving a solid body in a menstruum. Likewise, the product of such operation—*Solutum;* official title, *Liquor*. It means also with many the termination of a disease, with others the termination accompanied by critical signs, and with others, again, it is synonymous with crisis. **S. of ac'etate of ammo'nia,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. of ac'etate of mor'phia,** liquor morphiæ acetatis. **S., al'kaline,** see *Fuligokali*. **S. of al'kaline iron,** liquor ferri alkalini. **S. of al'um, compound,** liquor aluminis compositus. **S. of ammo'nia, ben'zinated,** see *Ammonii sulphas*. **S. of ammo'nia, subcar'bonate of,** liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis. **S. of ammo'niated cop'per,** liquor cupri ammoniati. **S. of arsen'iate of so'da,** see *Arseniate of soda*. **S. of arsen'iate of so'dium,** see *Arseniate of soda*. **S., arsen'ical,** liquor arsenicalis. **S., arsen'ical, De Velangin's,** liquor arsenici chloridi. **S. of atro'pia,** liquor atropiæ. **S. of car'bonate of so'dium,** liquor sodii carbonatis. **S. of char'coal, con'centrated,** see *Tinctura catechu*. **S. of chlor'ide of ar'senic,** liquor arsenici chloridi. **S. of chlor'ide of zinc,** see *Burnett's disinfecting liquid*. **S. of chlor'inated so'da,** liquor sodæ chlorinatæ. **S. of chlor'ine,** see *Chlorine*. **S. of ci'trate of ammo'nium,** liquor ammonii citratis. **S. of ci'trate of magne'sium,** see *Magnesii citras*. **S. of ci'trate of potas'sium,** liquor potassæ citratis. **S. of continu'ity,** division of structures by injury, ulceration; see *Continuity*. **S. of corro'sive sub'limate,** liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **S., De Valan'gin's,** liquor arsenici chloridi. **S., Don'ovan's,** see *Arsenic and mercury, iodide of*. **S., Fow'ler's,** liquor arsenicalis. **S., Gan'nal's,** see *Aluminii acetas*. **S., Goad'by's** (called after the proposer), is made of bay salt, ℥iv; corrosive sublimate, gr. iv; alum, ℥ij; and boiling water, Oiv. Employed to preserve animal substances. For most purposes it may be diluted with an equal bulk of water. **S. of gut'ta-per'cha in chlo'roform,** see *Gutta-percha*. **S., Hein'ecke's,** see *Arseniate of sodium*. **S. of hydri'odate of potas'sa,** liquor potassæ hydriodatis. **S. of hydrochlo'rate of mor'phia,** liquor morphiæ muriatis. **S. of i'odide of i'ron,** liquor ferri iodidi. **S. of i'odine, com'pound,** liquor iodinii compositus. **S. of i'ron, ni'trated,** liquor ferri nitratis. **S., Lab'arraque's,** liquor sodæ chlorinatæ. **S. of lime,** liquor calcis. **S. of lime, sac'charated,** liquor calcis saccharatus. **S., Lu'gol's,** liquor iodini compositus. **S. of magne'sia, condensed,** magnesia, fluid. **S. of Monro',** liquor of Monro. **S., Monsel''s,** see *Ferri sulphas*. **S. of mu'riate of mor'phia,** liquor morphiæ muriatis. **S. of ni'trate of i'ron,** liquor ferri nitratis. **S. of ni'trate of mer'cury,** see *Hydrargyri nitras*. **S. of o'pium,** Battley's liquor morphiæ sedativus. **S. of oxymu'riate of mer'cury,** liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **S., Pear'son's,** see *Arseniate of soda*. **S. of perman'ganate of potas'sium,** liquor potassii permanganatis. **S. of persul'phate of i'ron,** see *Ferri sulphas*. **S., Plenck's,** see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*. **S. of potas'sa,** liquor potassæ. **S., sat'urated,** utmost limit of solubility of a solid in a menstruum. **S. of sesquini'trate of i'ron,** liquor ferri nitratis. **S. of so'da,** liquor sodæ. **S. of strych'nia,** see *Strychniæ murias*. **S. of subac'etate of lead,** liquor plumbi subacetas. **S. of subac'etate of lead, dilu'ted,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **S. of subcar'bonate of potas'sium,** liquor potassii subcarbonatis. **S. of subsul'phate of i'ron,** see *Ferri sulphas*. **S. of sul'phate of mor'phia,** liquor morphiæ sulphatis. **S. of tar'tarized an'timony,** vinum antimonii tartarizati. **S. of terchlor'ide of an'timony,** see *Antimonium muriatum*. **S. of terni'trate of sesquiox'ide of i'ron,** liquor ferri nitratis. **S. of Van Swie'ten,** liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. **S., Vlem'inckx's,** see *Calcis sulphuretum*.

Solutivus, sol-u-te'vus. Laxative.

Sol'utol. Solution of cresol in creasotate of sodium. Its applications are similar to those of solveol.

Solu'tum. Solution.

Sol'vens (*solveo*, to set free). Medicine supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions and extraneous substances. Thus we have solvents of stone in the bladder, etc. See *Dissolventia*. **S., min'eral,** liquor arsenicalis.

Sol'vent treat'ment. Continuous treatment of uric-acid calculi by potassium citrate, etc., and of hepatocystic calculi or gall-stones by olive oil, etc., with the view of effecting their solution.

Solveol, sol've-ol. Solution of sodium-cresol in excess of cresol. Applied in surgery in solution of 0.5 per cent. as an antiseptic application to wounds and abscesses, and in bacteriological researches.

So'ma. Body; corpus.

Somacule, so'mah-kule (*soma*, body). Minutest division of protoplasm possible for retention of physiological properties.

Somascetics, so-mas-set'iks (*soma*, *askesis*, exercise). Gymnastics.

Somatic, so-mat'ik. Concerning the body, as somatic death, or death of the body, in contradistinction to molecular death, or the death of a part.

Somatocatagoniodes, so-mat-o-cat-ag-o-ne-o'dees. Double monster with separate trunks, the axes of which are divergent.

Somatodymia, so-mat-o-dim'e-ah (*soma*, *duo*, to enter into). Double monstrosity in which the trunks are united. There are several varieties: Vertebrodymia, where the union is by the vertebræ; ischiodymia, by the ossa ischii; sternodymia, by the sternum; supra-omphalodymia, by the super-umbilical regions; supra- and infra-omphalodymia, by the superior and inferior umbilical regions; and sterno-omphalodymia, where the union is by both the sternal and the umbilical regions.

Somatology, so-mat-ol'o-je (*soma*, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on the human body. Anatomy.

So'matome (*soma*, body, *tome*, division). Vertebral segment of embryo. Segment of the body.

Somatopagus, so-mat-op'ag-us. Double monstrosity with separate trunks.

Somatoparalle'lus. Double monster with separate trunks, the axes of which are parallel.

Somatopleure, so'mat-o-plure (*pleura*). Top layer of mesoblast.

Somatot'omy (*soma, tome*, incision). Anatomy.

Somatotridymus, so-mat-o-trid'im-us. Monstrosity with three bodies.

Somites, so'mit-ees. Segments of mesoderm.

Som'nal. Ethylated chloral urethane. Made by combining, in a vacuum apparatus, urethane alcoholate and chloral. Hypnotic, resembling chloral; no disagreeable after-effects, but given in tincture of ginger. Useful in insomnia of children, acute alcoholism, etc.

Somnambulation, som-nam-bu-la'shun. Somnambulism.

Somnambulism, som-nam'bu-lizm (*somnus, ambulo*, to walk). *Sleep-walking.* Condition of the brain which occasions the individual to execute, during sleep, some actions that commonly occur when awake. The causes of somnambulism are obscure. **S., artific'ial, magnet'ic**, or **mesmer'ic**, is that peculiar condition into which individuals are thrown by the animal magnetizer. It occurs only in those of weak nervous temperament, in hysterical females, etc.; see *Magnetism, animal.*

Somnambulis'mus. Somnambulism. **S. artificia'lis**, somnambulism, magnetic.

Somnam'bulist. Sleep-walker.

Somnambulis'tic. Relating or appertaining to somnambulism, as the somnambulistic state.

Somnam'bulo. Somnambulist.

Somnam'bulous. Somnambulistic.

Somnav'olism. Somnambulism.

Somniatio, som-ne-ah'she-o (*somnium*, dream). Act of dreaming. **S. morbo'sa**, hallucination; morbid uneasy dreaming. **S. in stat'u vigil'i**, hallucination.

Somnifacient, som-ne-fa'shent (*somnus*, sleep, *facio*, to make). Hypnotic; a drug inducing sleep.

Somnif'erin (*somnus*, sleep, *fero*, to bear). A morphine-ether compound, thought to be stronger than morphine and without action upon the heart.

Somniferous, som-nif'er-us (*somnus, fero*, to carry). An epithet for a medicine causing sleep.

Somniloquist, som-nil'o-kwist (*somnus*, sleep, *loquor*, to speak). One who talks in his sleep.

Somniloquium, som-nil-o'kwe-um. *Somniloquism.* Talking in sleep.

Somniloquus, som-nil'o-kwus. Somniloquist.

Somnium, som'ne-um (*somnus*, sleep). A confused assemblage or accidental and involuntary combination of ideas and images presenting themselves to the mind during sleep. The state between sleeping and waking in which persons perform acts of which they are unconscious. Waking dreams. See *Hallucination.*

Som'nolence. Somnolency.

Somnolency, som'no-len-se (*somnus*). *Slumber; Heaviness.* Sleepiness; a state intermediate between sleeping and waking; often a symptom of disease.

Som'nolent (*somnus*, sleep). Sleepy; drowsy.

Somnolentia, som-no-len'she-ah. Somnolency.

Som'nolism. State of somnolency induced by animal magnetism.

Somnopathy, som-nop'ath-e (*somnus, pathos*, affection). Magnetic somnambulism.

Somnovigil, som-no-vij'il (*somnus, vigil*, awake). Somnambulism.

Som'nus. Sleep.

Somp'nus. Sleep.

Sonchus, son'kus. *Sow thistle, Swine thistle;* ord. Cichoraceæ. Most species of it abound with a milky juice, which is bitter and said to possess diuretic virtues. **S. arven'sis**, plant of Europe, grown in this country; field sow thistle; decoction of the leaves has been used as a galactagogue. **S. Florida'nus**, Mulgedium Floridanum. **S. olerac'eus**, European plant grown in the United States; common sow thistle.

Sonde (F.). Sound.

Son'itus aur'ium (sound of the ears). Tinnitus aurium. **S. cardi'acus**, see *Heart* (*sounds*). **S. cor'dis**, see *Heart* (*sounds*). **S. flu'idi**, sound of fluid, heard by auscultation or otherwise. **S. hepat'icus**, sound rendered by the liver on percussion. **S. intestina'lis**, sound of the movement of the intestines, heard by the stethoscope. **S. stomach'icus**, sound heard on auscultating or percussing the region of the stomach.

Sonometer, so-nom'e-tur (*sonus*, sound, *metron*, measure). A hybrid word denoting an instrument consisting of a small bell fixed upon a table, for testing efficiency of treatment for deafness. More correctly a phonometer.

Sono'rous rhon'chus. Râle sonore.

So'nus. Sound. **S. vo'cis**, accent.

Sooja. See *Dolichos.*

Sool. See *Gastroperiodynia.*

Soor. Aphthæ; parasitic stomatitis.

Soot. Fuligo. **S. can'cer**, cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **S. drops**, mixture used in hysteria, consisting of wood-soot, asafœtida, and alcohol. **S. tea**, see *Fuligokali.* **S. wart**, cancer, chimney-sweeper's. **S. of wood**, substance formed by combustion of wood.

Sophia, so'fe-ah (*sophia*, wisdom, from its virtues). Sisymbrium sophia. **S. chirurgo'rum**, Sisymbrium sophia.

Sophistication, so-fis-tik-a'shun (*sophistikos*, after the manner of the Sophists, captious, deceitful). Falsification or adulteration of drugs.

Sophoma'nia (*sophos*, wise, *mania*). A form of mania of grandeur, in which the patient believes in his own superior wisdom.

Sophora heptaphylla, so-fo'rah hep-tah-fil'lah. Ord. Leguminosæ. The root and seeds of this shrub are intensely bitter. Said to be useful in cholera, colic, dysentery, etc. **S. Japon'ica**, tree of Asia, grown in the United States, flowers of which are used in China to dye a yellow color. **S. seric'ea**, herb growing in Western United States; contains an alkaloid thought to be the same as sophorine. **S. specio'sa**, tree growing in Texas, seeds of which are poisonous and yield a volatile liquid alkaloid, sophorine. **S. tincto'ria**, *Wild indigo, Indigo weed, Broom, Indigo broom, Horsefly weed, Yellow broom, Clover broom, Rattlebush, Yellow indigo.* Indigenous; the taste of the root is unpleasant, subacrid, and nauseous—similar to ipecacuanha. In a large dose the bark of the root acts both as an emetic and cathartic. It has been considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used, in the form of fomentation or cataplasm, in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers. A liniment, prepared by simmering the cortical part of the root in cream, has been found efficacious applied to sore nipples and ulcerated breasts.

Sophorine, so'for-een. Alkaloid of Sophora speciosa.

Sophroneticus, so-fro-net'ik-us. Wisdom tooth.

Sophronistæ (so-fron-is'te) **den'tes** (*sophroneo*, to act wisely). Wisdom teeth. See *Dentition.*

Sophronisteres (so-fron-is'ter-ees) **den'tes.** See *Dentition.*

Sophros'yne (*sophrosune*). Temperance.

So'piens (*sopio*, to put to sleep). Paregoric.

Sopient, so'pe-ent. Putting to sleep.

Sopio, so'pe-o. Opium.

So'por. Sleep, and especially a profound sleep, from which the person can be roused with difficulty; a symptom in many of the neuroses. **S. caro'ticus**, the last and totally insensible stage of coma.

Soporariæ (so-por-ar'e-e) **arte'riæ.** Carotids.

Soporativus, so-por-at-e'vus (*sopor*). Somniferous.

Soporiferous, so-por-if'er-us (*sopor, ferre*, to carry). Somniferous.

Soporif'ic (*sopor, facio*, to make). Somniferous.

So'porose (*sopor*, sleep). Sleepy.

So'porous (*sopor*). Sleepy; causing sleep.

So'ra. Essera.

Sorb tree. Sorbus domestica.

Sorbastrel'la. Pimpinella saxifraga.

Sorbefacient, sor-be-fa'shent (*sorbeo*, to suck in, *facio*, to make). Remedy promoting absorption.

Sorbet'. Scherbet.

Sorbe'thum, Sorbet'tum, or **Sorbe'tum.** Scherbet.

Sor'bic ac'id. Acid of mountain-ash berry.

Sor'bin. Sugar obtained from mountain-ash berry.

Sor'bit. Crystalline saccharine principle of mountain-ash berry; isomeric with mannit.

Sorbitio, sor-bish'e-o (*sorbeo,* to drink). Soup or broth.

Sorbitium, sor-bish'e-um. Soup or broth.

Sor'bum. See *Sorbus domestica.*

Sor'bus. Cratægus aria, Sorbus domestica. **S. alpi'na,** Cratægus aria. **S. America'na,** *American mountain-ash;* bark resembling wild cherry, and useful in the same cases. **S. a'pia,** Cratægus aria. **S. aucupa'ria,** *Mountain service, Sorbus of the birdcatchers, Mountain-ash, Quicken tree, Roan tree, Witch hazel, Witchwood,* ord. Rosaceæ; berries of tree are employed for same purposes as those of Sorbus domestica. **S. of the bird'catchers,** S. aucuparia. **S. cydo'nia,** Pyrus cydonia. **S. domes'tica,** *Service* or *Sorb tree;* family Rosaceæ; the fruit of the tree, sorbum, is astringent, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery, given in the form of rob. A kind of cider is made from it; also brandy. Saccharine matter extracted from the fruit has been called *sorbin.* **S. ma'lus,** Pyrus malus.

Sor'des (filth). Dirty-looking sanies discharged from ulcers. Also accumulations of the secretions of the mouth on the teeth, in adynamic fevers especially, and of foul matters in the stomach—sordes primarum viarum, rhyparia. Dirt of any kind. **S. acathar'sia,** ichor, saburra. **S. ac'idæ,** acidities. **S. aur'ium,** cerumen. **S. prima'rum via'rum,** embarras gastrique; see *Sordes.* **S. ven'tris,** excrement.

Sordiculæ (sor-dic'u-le) **aur'ium** (*sordes*). Cerumen.

Sor'did (*sordidus,* to be filthy or dirty). Filthy; foul.

Sore. Ulcer. **S., bay,** disease considered as true cancer, endemic in the Bay of Honduras. **S. mouth,** stomatitis. **S. mouth, gan'grenous,** cancer aquaticus. **S. mouth, Swan Al'ley,** see *Phagedenic chancre.* **S. throat,** cynanche. **S. throat, cler'gyman's,** pharyngitis, follicular. **S. throat, Foth'ergill's,** see *Scarlatina.* **S. throat, inflam'matory,** cynanche tonsillaris. **S. throat, pu'trid,** cynanche maligna. **S. throat, tuber'cular,** pharyngitis, follicular. **S. throat, ul'cerous,** cynanche maligna.

Sore'ness. Painful uneasiness or tenderness, local or general, on being touched with pressure that does not usually excite distressing feeling; often a febrile symptom. Also the tenderness of a wound, ulcer, etc.

Sorghum, sor'gum. Panicum Italicum. **S. saccha'rum,** see *Saccharum.*

Soroc'co. Puna.

Sororiatio, so-ror-e-ah'she-o (*sorores,* sisters). The period at which the breasts of females become developed. The act of thus becoming developed. A young maiden whose mammæ begin to show was formerly called *Sororians virgo.*

Soro'sis (*soros,* a collection). Multiple fruit resembling a mulberry.

Sor'rel, com'mon. Rumex acetosus. **S., field,** rumex acetosella. **S., French,** Rumex scutatus. **S., gar'den,** Rumex scutatus. **S., moun'tain,** Oxalis acetosella, Oxyria reniformis. **S., Ro'man,** Rumex scutatus. **S., salt of,** potassium oxalate. **S., sheep,** Rumex acetosella. **S. tree,** andromeda, A. mariana. **S., Welsh,** Oxyria reniformis. **S., white,** Oxalis acetosella. **S., wood, yel'low,** Oxalis stricta.

Sos'trum (*sostron,* a reward for preserving life). Reward to one saving life. A physician's fee or honorarium.

Sote'ria doctri'na (*soterios,* preserving). Medicinal.

Soteriology, so-te-re-ol'o-je (*soterios,* preserving, *logos,* discourse). Treatise on hygiene.

So'trum (*sotron*). Sostrum.

Souf'fle. Murmur. **S., amphor'ic,** see *Cavernous respiration.* **S., bron'chic** see *Murmur, respiratory.* **S., metal'lic,** see *Cavernous respiration.* **S., placen'tal,** bruit placentaire. **S., trache'al,** see *Murmur, respiratory.* **S., u'terine,** bruit placentaire. **S., whis'pering,** bellows sound heard over a solidified lung and excavations when the patient whispers.

Soulamea amara, sou-lah-me'ah am-a'rah. Shrub of the Moluccas; very bitter; employed by the Malays in cholera and pleurisy and as a febrifuge.

Soul'-blindness. Sight without power of recognizing objects seen, due to injury of cerebral area of the visual centre.

Sound. Instrument used by surgeons to discover the existence of stone in the bladder; usually made of highly polished steel and shaped like the catheter. The operation is termed sounding. The French *sonde* has a more distinct signification. It is a name given to different instruments introduced into cavities or into wounds and fistulas, to probe their condition or to fulfil some therapeutical indication. See *Sonde.* Also noise, or the sensation produced on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of a sonorous body. Sounds may be propagated in—1, reciprocation or consonance, as when a sounding body of a definite pitch produces a musical tone when another body of the same pitch is sounded near; 2, by resonance, as when a sounding body is placed next another, one or more of whose parts may be thrown into reciprocal vibration; 3, conduction, as where the vibrations are transmitted through fluid, liquid, or solid media. Sound also means healthy. As a verb, to catheterize. **S., auric'ular,** sound or probe for the ear. **S., bel'lows,** friction, rasp, saw sound; see *Bruit.* **S., cracked-pot,** bruit de pot félé. **S., crump'ling, pul'monary,** respiratory sound like that of a membrane rubbing against a hard body. **S. of the heart,** see *Heart.* **S., hydat'ic,** sound heard on percussion over tumors containing hydatids. **S., larynge'al,** laryngeal sound heard by the stethoscope during breathing and speaking. **S., mu'sical,** sifflement modulé. **S., Nél'aton's,** sound, porcelain. **S.** or **Probe, por'celain,** *Nélaton's probe,* a probe having a bulbous extremity of porcelain for probing deep gunshot wounds with the view of detecting the presence of a ball, which makes a leaden mark on the bulb; first, perhaps, used by Dr. Nélaton of Paris, in Garibaldi's case. **S., u'terine,** instrument somewhat like a small male catheter, to be introduced into the cavity of the uterus in the diagnosis of diseases of that viscus. When notched on the stem it enables the size of the uterine cavity to be appreciated, and becomes a good hysterometer.

Sound-conduct'ing appara'tus. Those parts of the auditory apparatus external to the labyrinth.

Sound'ing. Searching. See *Sound.* **S. the chest,** see *Auscultation.*

Sound'ness of mind. Sanity.

Soup. See *Broth.*

Sour ber'ry. See *Oxyacantha Galeni, Vaccinium oxycoccos.* **S. crout,** sauerkraut. **S. dock, boreal,** Oxyria reniformis, Rumex crispus. **S. gum,** Nyssa capitata. **S. gum tree,** Nyssa multiflora. **S. leaf,** Andromeda arborea. **S. milk,** buttermilk. **S. sop,** Bromelia ananas; fruit of Anona muricata. **S. tree,** Andromeda arborea. **S. wood,** Andromeda arborea, Andromeda mariana, Oxydendron arboreum.

South Amer'ican ki'no. Caraccas kino. Resembles West India kino in property and Jamaica kino in solubility.

South'ern prick'ly ash. Xanthoxylum Carolinianum.

South'ernwood. Artemisia abrotanum. **S., field,** Artemisia campestris. **S., mar'itime,** Artemisia maritima. **S., Tartar'ian,** Artemisia santonica.

Sow bread. Arthanita; Cyclamen. **S. this'tle,** Sonchus oleraceus.

Sow'ens. Flummery.

Soy. See *Dolichos soja.*

Soymida febrifuga, soy-me'dah feb-rif'u-gah. Swietenia febrifuga.

Soy's disease. Horse-pox.

Sozoiodol, so-zo-i'o-dol. *Di-iodo-phenol-sulphuric acid.* Monobasic acid, containing nearly 53 per cent. of iodine and 7 per cent. of sulphur; in soluble, needle-shaped prisms; odorless; antiseptic, and employed wherever iodoform may be prescribed, in skin diseases, in gynecological practice, venereal diseases, general surgery, etc. **S., mer'cury,** has been employed in syphilis, applied locally or subcutaneously. **S., potas'sium,** and **S., so'dium,** are used, especially the latter, in ulcers, affections of the bladder by irrigation, and in

nasal catarrh. **S., zinc,** is similarly employed, and is also used in mucous genito-urinary discharges.

Sozoio'dolates (of mercury, potassium, sodium, and zinc). See *Sozoiodol, Mercury, Potassium,* etc.

Sozoiodolic (so-zo-i-o-dol'ik) **ac'id.** Obtained by decomposition of sozoiodol.

Sozolic (so-zol'ik) **ac'id.** *Aseptol.* Liquid with odor of carbolic acid. Disinfectant and antiseptic.

Space, ax'illary. See *Axillæ.* **S., Doug'las's,** see *Uterus.* **S. of Fonta'na,** see *Fontana.* **S., Haver'sian,** space in cancellous tissue of bone. **S., interpedun'cular,** see *Interpeduncular.* **S., per'forated, ante'rior,** locus perforatus anticus. **S., per'forated, poste'rior,** see *Tarini pons.* **S. of Poiseuille,** see *Still layer.* **S. of Ret'zius,** see *Retzius.* **S. of Te'non,** see *Fascia of Tenon.*

Spade'bone. Scapula.

Spa'do (*spadon*). Castratus; spasm.

Spa'don. Castratus; spasm.

Spagyr'ia. Chemistry.

Spagyrists, spaj'ir-ists (*spao,* to separate, *ageiro,* to assemble). Sect of physicians pretending to account for the changes in the human body in health and disease in the same manner as the chemists formerly explained those of the inorganic kingdom.

Span. Space from end of thumb to end of little finger when extended; nine inches; one-eighth of a fathom.

Spanæmia, span-e'me-ah (*spanos,* poor, *haima,* blood). Poverty of the blood. Diminution of the quantity of red corpuscles of the blood.

Spanæmic, span-e'mik. Relating to spanæmia. Medicine whose continued use is said to impoverish the blood.

Spanapogon, span-ap-o'gon (*spanos,* rare, *pogon,* beard). One who has lost his beard or has a thin beard.

Spandarapum, span-dar-ap'um. Sparadrapum.

Spa'ning. Weaning. **S. brash,** brash, weaning.

Span'ish bari'la. Plant called saltwort. Barilla. **S. bay'onet,** plant of genus Yucca, found in some parts of the Southern United States, in New Mexico and Arizona, having stiff, sharp-pointed leaves. **S. broom,** shrub of genus Spartium, thickly set with verdant, flexible, rush-like twigs. **S. fe'ver,** Texas cattle fever. **S. fly,** cantharis. **S. juice,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **S. lic'orice-root,** glycyrrhiza (U. S. P.). **S. moss,** Tillandsia usneoïdes. **S. nee'dle,** Bidens bipinnata. **S. oak,** Quercus falcata. **S. pel'litory,** Anacyclus pyrethrum. **S. saf'fron,** variety of commercial saffron. **S. soap,** Castile soap. **S. wal'nut oil,** candle-nut oil. **S. white,** impalpable powder of prepared chalk; nitrate of bismuth. **S. wind'lass,** old-fashioned tourniquet, made by tying a cord or handkerchief around the limb and tightening it with a piece of wood.

Span'ton's opera'tion. Method for radical cure of hernia by an instrument resembling a corkscrew, which is twisted through the canal.

Spar. A term applied to crystallized earthy mineral of shining lustre. **S., flu'or** or **flu'orite,** fluoride of calcium; Derbyshire spar. **S., heav'y,** native sulphate of baryta.

Sparadrap. (F.). Any adhesive plaster spread upon linen or paper.

Sparadrapa, spar-ad-rap'ah. Sparadrapum.

Sparadrapum, spar-ad-rap'um. Sparadrap. **S. adhæsi'vum,** *Adhesive plaster;* spread plaster of emplastrum adhæsivum; also called strapping when applied. *English courtplaster* or *Isinglass plaster* is a sparadrap. It is made by stretching black silk and brushing it with a solution of isinglass. **S. pro fontic'ulis,** issue plaster. **S. Galte'ri,** *Defensive plaster,* used for issues and to keep on dressings, and **S. vesicato'rium,** under which name substances introduced as substitutes for blistering plaster (see *Emplastrum lyttæ*) have been employed, see *Charta vesicatoria, Charta cantharidis,* etc.

Sparadrapus, spar-ad-rap'us. Sparadrapum.

Sparagma, spar-ag'mah (*sparasso,* to tear). Laceration.

Sparagmus, spar-ag'mus (*sparagmos,* tearing). Spasm, especially epileptic.

Sparagnosis, spar-ag-no'sis (*spargao,* to swell). Elephantiasis Arabum.

Spar'agrass. Asparagus.

Sparagus, spar'ag-us. Asparagus.

Sparallium, spar-al'le-um. Injection into the vagina.

Sparedia, spar-a'de-ah. Bandage covered with the white of egg.

Sparganium ramosum, spar-gan'e-um ram-o'sum (*sparganon,* swathing-clothes, owing to the band-like leaves). *Great burreed.* Indigenous; ord. Typhaceæ. Roots are subastringent, but esculent, yielding a fine fecula similar to salep; sometimes made into a poultice for inflamed mammæ.

Sparganon, spar'gan-on (*spargo,* to swathe, to wrap). Swathing-clothes; kind of bandage with which children were formerly surrounded; also a fascia or band.

Sparganosis, spar-gan-o'sis (*sparganosis,* to be full to bursting). Extreme distension, as of the breasts by milk; wrapping of a child in swathing-clothes; elephantiasis Arabum. **S. puerpera'rum,** phlegmatia dolens.

Spar'ganum. Sparganon.

Spargosis, spar-go'sis (*spargao,* to swell). Term applied to distension of secretory organs, especially to enlargement of the breasts with milk. Elephantiasis. Sparganosis.

Spar'rowgrass. Asparagus.

Sparse (*spargo,* to strew about). Term applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, and the like which are scattered or preserve no regular order.

Sparsiflo'rous (*sparsus,* scattered, *flos,* flower). Having scattered flowers.

Sparsifo'liate (*sparsus,* scattered, *folium,* leaf). Having scattered leaves.

Spar'sus (*spargo, sparsum,* to throw here and there). Sporadic.

Spartein, spar'te-in. Liquid alkaloid from spartium scoparium. Cardiac tonic and diuretic. See *Spartium scoparium.*

Spartium junceum, spar'she-um jun'se-um. *Spanish broom;* ord. Leguminosæ; small European shrub cultivated in the United States; seeds are diuretic and tonic in small doses, emetic and cathartic in large; used in dropsy. **S. scopa'rium,** *Broom.* Broom tops, *Scoparius* (Ph. U. S.); tops of Sarothamnus scoparius; Scoparii cacumina (Ph. Br.); have a bitter taste and possess diuretic properties. They have been used in dropsies. It possesses an organic liquid base —sparteïn or sparteia, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, a volatile oily liquid, which has narcotic properties; used in form of sulphate; also a yellow crystallized non-poisonous substance—*Scoparin*—which is diuretic. **S. tincto'rium,** Genista tinctoria.

Spasis, spas'is. Spasm.

Spasm (*spasmos, spao,* to draw). The Greeks thus named all convulsions. The word is now usually applied to involuntary muscular contractions, and these again have been divided into tonic spasm—paratonia—consisting in permanent rigidity and immobility of the muscles that are the seat of it (see *Tetanus*), and clonic spasm, consisting in alternate contractions and relaxations; see *Convulsion.* **S., clon'ic,** see *Spasm* and *Convulsion.* **S., cyn'ic,** see *Canine laugh.* **S., fixed,** continuously rigid tetanic condition of a muscle or muscles. **S., func'tional,** cramp, writer's. **S. of the glot'tis,** asthma thymicum. **S., hab'it,** spasmodic actions resulting from habit; one form of chorea, for example. **S., histrion'ic, of the face,** see *Tic.* **S. of the lar'ynx,** asthma thymicum. **S., lock,** a form of writer's cramp in which the fingers become so rigidly contracted upon the pen that it cannot be removed. **S., mas'ticatory, of the face,** trismus. **S., mim'ic, of the face,** see *Neuralgia, facial.* **S., mus'cular, idiopath'ic,** tetanilla. **S., re'flex,** see *Reflex.* **S. with rigid'ity,** tetanus. **S. of the stom'ach,** cardialgia. **S., synclon'ic,** tremulousness of muscular action. **S., ton'ic,** spasm in which the

affected muscles remain persistently and equally contracted. **S., wri'ter's,** cramp, writer's.

Spas'ma. Spasm.

Spasmatic, spas-mat'ik. Relating to spasm. See *Spasmotic.* One, in a convulsive disease, in the state of excitement. *Spasmatode* is one unexcited.

Spas'matode. See *Spasmatic.*

Spasmatodes, spas-mat-o'dees. Spasmotic.

Spasmi, spaz'me. Spasms. See *Spasm.*

Spasmodes, spaz-mo'dees. Convulsive.

Spasmodic, spaz-mod'ik. Spasmotic.

Spasmodyspnœa, spas-mo-dis-ne'ah (*spasmos,* spasm, *dyspnœa,* difficulty of breathing). Spasmodic or convulsive breathing.

Spasmology, spaz-mol'o-je (*spasmus, logos,* treatise). Treatise on spasm.

Spasmolygmus, spas-mo-lig'mus. Hiccough.

Spasmophilia, spas-mo-fil'e-ah (*spasmus, phileo,* to love). *Convulsibility.* Tendency to convulsions from unusual excitability of the motor nervous system.

Spasmorthopnœa, spas-mor-thop-ne'ah. Spasmodic breathing.

Spasmot'ic. *Spastic, Spasmodic, Spasmatic, Spasmotic.* Anything relating to spasm; also an antispasmodic. Spasmodic diseases are those accompanied with spasm.

Spasmotoxine, spas-mo-toks'een (*spasmos,* convulsion, *toxicon,* poison). Ptomaïne base obtained from cultures of bacillus tetani, producing in animals violent clonic and tonic spasms.

Spas'mous. Having the character of spasm.

Spas'mus (*spasmos*) Convulsion; spasm. **S. au'rium,** otalgia. **S. bronchia'lis,** asthma. **S. cani'nus,** see *Canine laugh.* **S. clon'icus,** convulsion. **S. cyn'icus,** see *Canine laugh* and *Risus sardonicus.* **S. facia'lis,** neuralgia, facial. **S. glot'tidis,** asthma thymicum. **S. lin'guæ,** glossospasmus. **S. maxil'læ inferio'ris,** trismus. **S. muscula'ris,** cramp. **S. musculo'rum,** cramp. **S., musculo'rum facie'i,** canine laugh. **S. nic'titans,** spasmodic or convulsive winking. **S. nu'tans,** convulsion, salaam. **S. peripher'icus,** horrida cutis. **S. universal'is,** synclonus. **S. ventric'uli,** see *Cardialgia.* **S. vesi'cæ,** spasm of the bladder.

Spasnia, spas'ne-ah. Lancinating pain produced at times in the chest by violent fits of coughing.

Spas'tic (*spastikos*) Spasmodic; spasmotic; in a state of tonic spasm; tetanic. **S. anæ'mia,** anæmia accompanying spasmodic contraction of the arteries. **S. dipleg'ia,** see *Birth palsy.* **S. gait,** peculiar stiff gait of spastic paraplegia, based on approximation of the knees and dragging of the leg. **S. paral'ysis,** paralysis attended with contraction or spasm of muscles, as in the occupation neuroses, writer's cramp, etc.

Spath'a (*spathe,* broad, flat instrument for stirring liquids, spreading plasters, etc.). Spatula for spreading ointments.

Spathaceous, spath-a'shus. Resembling a spatha.

Spathester, spath-es'ter (*spao,* to draw). Surgical instrument for drawing the prepuce over the glans when too short.

Spathomele, spath-o-ma'la (*spatha, mele,* probe). Spatula.

Spath'ula. Scapula; spatula. **S. fœ'tida,** Iris fœtissima.

Spath'ulate. Like a spatula.

Spath'um pondero'sum. Barium sulphate.

Spathyema fœtida, spath-e-a'mah fe'tid-ah. Dracontium fœtidum.

Spatia, spah'she-ah (pl. of **Spatium,** space) **intercosta'lia.** Intercostal spaces. **S. interlobula'ria,** interlobular fissures. **S. intermuscula'ria,** spaces in the popliteal region between the hamstring muscles and quadriceps extensor. **S. interos'sea metacar'pi,** spaces between the metacarpal bones.

Spatile, spat'il-a (human excrement). Liquid fecal evacuation. Excrement.

Spatium (spah'she-um) **cerebellomedulla're.** Fissure between inferior vermiform process of cerebellum and choroidal plexus of fourth ventricle. **S. interaponeurot'icum suprasterna'le,** space between superficial and deep layers of deep cervical fascia above the manubrium. **S. interpeduncula're,** interpeduncular fissure. **S. intervalvula're,** space between sinuses of Valsalva on outer surface of aorta. **S. o'ris,** space of the mouth; mouth. **S. suprachoroï'deum,** fissure between velum interpositum and lyra fornicis. **S. trigo'num,** lyra fornicis.

Spat'terdock. Nuphar advena.

Spatula, spat'u-lah. Flat instrument used for spreading plasters, stirring ointments, holding down the tongue, etc. Also the scapula. **S. mal'lei,** flattened end of handle of malleus. **S. pro o're,** spatula for the mouth.

Spatulate, spat'u-late. Like a spatula.

Spav'in. A swelling in or near the hock joint of a horse, which produces lameness.

Spay'ing (*spao,* to draw; *spado,* a castrated person). Removal of the ovaries. See *Castration.*

Spear'mint. Mentha viridis. **S. wa'ter,** see *Aqua menthæ piperitæ.*

Spear'wort. Ranunculus flammula.

Spec'ial. See *Specific.*

Specialist, spesh'al-ist (*species,* peculiar sort). One devoting himself to a specialty, as to diseases of particular parts, the eye, ear, chest, etc.

Species, spa'se-aze (Eng. spe'shees). Official mixtures of substances cut or bruised. Formerly always used for compound powders. See *Pulvis.* **S. anthelmin'ticæ,** equal parts of absinthium, tansy, chamomile, and santonica; the first three cut fine and mixed with the last. **S. aromat'icæ,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **S. diacinnamo'mi,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **S. diacre'tæ,** pulvis cretæ compositus. **S. diajala'pæ,** pulvis jalapæ compositus. **S. diam'bræ si'ne odora'tis,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **S. diatragacan'thæ frig'idæ,** pulvis tragacanthæ compositus. **S. diuret'icæ,** roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's broom, equal parts. **S. emollien'tes,** emollient species. **S. hi'eræ pic'ræ,** pulvis aloës cum canellâ. **S. lætifican'tes Rha'zis,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **S. laxan'tes,** Saint Germain tea. **S. ligno'rum,** wood tea. **S. pectora'lis,** pectoral tea. **S. purgati'væ,** Saint Germain tea. **S. e scor'dio cum o'pio,** pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio. **S. e scor'dio si'ne o'pio,** pulvis cretæ compositus. **S. sudorif'icæ,** wood tea. **S. vulnera'riæ,** mixture of aromatic and slightly astringent plants, reputed to be vulnerary.

Specif'ic (*species,* peculiar sort, *facio,* to make). Substance to which is attributed the special property of removing some particular disease. Mercury in syphilis and sulphur in the itch have been regarded as examples. Also used adjectively in the sense of special, as specific or special action of a drug. Specific is a term also applied to diseases like syphilis, which has a specific or undoubted origin, and in this sense it is commonly used in practice. In other words, specific diseases are those which have a distinct course and are due to absorption and development of a distinct contagion, virus, or microbe. See *Specificity, morbid.* **S. grav'ity,** relation between the weight of a body and its bulk. Specific gravities of different bodies are, as the weights, bulk for bulk. For solids and liquids water is taken as the unit; atmospheric air for gases. Thus, water is 1.000; mercury, at common temperature, 13.58; mercury is therefore more than thirteen times heavier than water. When the specific gravity of a substance is given, the temperature is assumed to be at 60° Fahr. The following table expresses the specific gravity of some of the officinal fluids of the Ph. U. S. (Attfield):

Acid, acetic	1.048	Acid, phosphoric	1.347
" " dil.	1.008	" " dil.	1.057
" " glacial	1.056–1.058	" sulphuric	1.840
" hydrobromic dil.	1.077	" " aromat.	.955
" hydrochloric	1.160	" " dil.	1.067
" " dil.	1.049	" sulphurous	1.022–1.023
" lactic	1.212	Æther	.750
" nitric	1.420	" acetic	.889–.897
" " dil.	1.059	" fortior	.725
" oleic	.800–.810	Alcohol	.820

Alcohol, dil	.928
Amyl nitris	.872–.874
Aq. ammon.	.959
" " fort.	.900
Bals. Peru	1.135–1.150
Benzinum	.670–.675
Bromum	2.990
Camphora	.990–.995
Carbonei bisulphidum	1.272
Cera alba	.965–.975
Cera flava	.955–.967
Cetaceum	.945
Chloroform purif.	1.485–1.490
" venali	1.470
Copaiba	.940–.993
Creosote	1.035–1.085
Fel bovis	1.018–1.028
Glycerinum	1.250
Hydrargyrum	13.5
Iodoformum	2.00
Liquor ammon. acet.	1.022
" calcis	1.001
" ferri acetatis	1.160
" " chloridi	1.405
" " citratis	1.260
" " nitratis	1.050
" " subsulph.	1.555
" " tersulph.	1.320
" hydrarg. nit.	2.100
" plumbi subacetatis	1.228
" potassæ	1.036
" potassii citratis	1.059
" sodæ	1.059
" " chloratæ	1.044
" sodii silic.	1.300–1.400
" zinci chlor.	1.555
Mel	1.101–1.105
Oleum adipis	.900–.920
" æthereum	.910
" amyg. am.	1.060–1.070 / 1.043–1.049
Oleum amyg. express	.914–.920
" anisi	.976–.990
" aurantii cort	.860
" " flor.	.850–.890
" bergamii	.850–.890
" cajuputi	.920
" cari	.920
" caryoph.	1.050
" chenopodii	.920
" cinnamomi (*Ceylon*)	1.040
Oleum cinnamomi (*Chinese*)	1.060
" copaiba	.890
" coriandri	.870
" cubebæ	.920
" erigerontis	.850
" eucalypti	.900
" fœniculi	.960
" gaultheriæ	1.180
" gossypii sem.	.920–.930
" hedeomæ	.940
" juniperi	.870
" lavandulæ	.890
" " flor.	.890
" limonis	.850
" lini	.936
" menth. pip.	.900
" " virid.	.900
" morrhuæ	.920–.925
" myrciæ	1.040
" myristicæ	.930
" olivæ	.915–.918
" picis liquida	.970
" pimentæ	1.040
" ricini	.950–.970
" rosæ	.860
" rosmarini	.900
" rutæ	.880
" sabinæ	.910
" santali	.945
" sassafras	1.090
" sesami	.911–.923
" sinapis vol.	1.017–1.021
" succini	.920
" terebinthinæ	.855–.870
" thymi	.880
" tiglii	.940–.955
" valerianæ	.950
Petrolatum	.835–.860
Phosphorus (at 59° F.)	1.830
Resina	1.070–1.080
Sp. ætheris nitrosi	.823–.825
" ammoniæ	.810
" " aromat.	.885
" frumenti	.930–.917
" vini gallici	.941–.925
Syrupus	1.310
Syr. acidi hydriodici	1.300
Thymol	1.028
Tinct. ferri acetatis	.950
" " chloridi	.980
Vinum album	.990–1.010
" rubrum	.989–1.010

S. heat, quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree, taking as the unit of measure the quantity required to raise the same weight of water one degree. **S. inten'sity**, vital statistical term used to express the number living at a certain age divided by the number dying at that age.

Specificity (spes-if-is'it-e), **mor'bid.** Occult quality of a disease which gives occasion to peculiarity in its nature, evolution, and treatment.

Specif'icum Paracel'si. Potassii sulphas.

Specillum, spes-il'lum (*specio*, to examine). *Stylet.* An instrument employed for examining wounds, fistulas, and for passing setons, etc.; usually made of silver, and terminating at one end by an olive-shaped button. The eyed probe has an aperture at the other extremity. The perforator of the trocar is called a stylet or specillum; also the wire or metallic rod of the flexible catheter, which gives it firmness. See *Everriculum, Hypaleiptron, Sound.* **S. auricula'rium**, sound or probe without a button or nut. **S. ce'reum**, bougie. **S. excava'tum**, a hollow sound. **S. la'tum**, spatula. **S. mi'nus**, a small probe. **S. sulca'tum**, see *Grooved.*

Speck'led leech. Hirudo medicinalis.

Specks of cor'nea. See *Caligo.*

Speclarion, spek-lah're-on (*speklarion*). Specillum.

Spec'tacled snake. Naja vulgaris or cobra di capello, so named from resemblance of certain lines on its head to spectacles.

Spec'tacles (*specto*, to behold). Glasses to assist the sight; arranged so as to be adapted to both eyes, and more or less concave or convex according as the sight is short (myopic) or long (presbyopic). Periscopic spectacles consist of concavo-convex and convexo-concave lenses, and therefore have but little spherical aberration. Pantoscopic spectacles have a different focus in the upper and lower part. Prismatic glasses are employed in muscular asthenopia. Protected or protective lenses include tinted glasses and lenses arranged to protect the eyes from heat, dust, etc., sometimes made of wire, mica, etc. When the glass is adapted to one eye, it is called an eyeglass, conspicillum, perspicillum, vitrum oculare. See *Lens.* **S., protect'ed** or **protec'tive**, see *Spectacles.*

Spec'tra (pl. of **Spectrum**), **fortification.** See *Teichopsia* and *Spectrum.*

Spec'troscope (*spectrum*, *skopeo*, to view). See *Spectrum analysis.*

Spectroscopy, spek'tros-cop-e. Use of the spectroscope; investigation with the spectroscope.

Spec'trum (*specio*, to see). *Spectre.* An appearance, real or imaginary. **S. anal'ysis**, *Prismatic analysis.* Delicate method of analysis, consisting in decomposing by means of a prism the colored light given by the salts of metals to the colorless flames of alcohol or coal gas. The spectrum is passed through a telescope, the apparatus thus constructed being called a spectroscope. It is a useful aid to quantitative analysis, as the colored flame of each metal, even in the minutest quantity, is found to give a well-marked and characteristic spectrum. Bunsen estimated that the amount of sodium which admitted of detection by prismatic analysis was the 195,000,000th part of a grain, of lithium the 70,000,000th, of calcium the 100,000,000th of a grain, and so on with other substances. Blood-stains can also thus be detected; see *Poisons.* **S., oc'ular**, disturbance of vision, consisting in the appearance of objects after the objects themselves have been withdrawn; see *Colors, accidental.* **S., so'lar**, the colored image produced by white light which has been decomposed by passing through a prism. It consists of seven different colored fringes arranged as follows: red, orange, yellow, blue, green, indigo, and violet. (The word *vibgyor*, including the initial letter of each, is a convenient means of memorizing them.) Three of these—blue, red, and yellow—are simple; the others being mixtures of them.

Specular, spek'u-lar (*specularis*). Belonging to a speculum. **S. iron**, a species of iron ore; hæmatite.

Spec'ulum (Latin, mirror, *specio*, to behold). Surgically, an instrument for dilating cavities and facilitating their examination. See *Dilator.* There are various instruments of this kind: for examination of the anus, the speculum ani; of the ear, speculum auris; of the vagina, speculum vaginæ (colpeurynter, elytreurynter); of the uterus, speculum matricis; of the eye, speculum oculi; of the nose, speculum nasi; of the mouth, speculum oris; of the throat, speculum gutturis; of the bladder, speculum vesicæ. **S. cit'rinum**, orpiment. **S., Helmon'tic**, centre, phrenic. **S. Helmon'tii**, central tendon of diaphragm. **S. In'dicum**, iron filings. **S., intra-u'terine**, form of speculum devised for the introduction into the cavity of the uterus of powerful remedies, such as nitric acid. **S. laryn'gis**, laryngoscope. **S. lu'cidum**, septum lucidum. **S. oc'uli**, see *Ophthalmoscopy.* **S. o'ris**, tongue-holder. **S., pneumat'ic**, form of aural speculum having a tube attached in such a way that the surgeon can by suction produce motion in the membrana tympani. **S. rhomboi'deum**, rhomboid space formed by tendon of trapezius muscles at lower cervical and upper dorsal spines. **S., Sims's**, see *Sims.* **S. ven'eris**, Achillea millefolium.

Specus, spa'kus. Vulva. **S. cor'dis**, ventricle of the heart. **S. pro medul'lâ spina'li**, see *Vertebral column.* **S. vertebra'lis**, see *Vertebral column.*

Spedalske, spa-dal'skee. See *Radzyge.*

Spedalskhed, spa-dalsk'hed. See *Radzyge* and *Elephantiasis Græcorum.*

Speech. The articulated voice. **S., affec'tions of**, see *Aphasia, Anarthria, Apraxia*, etc. **S. cen'tre**, see *Centre.*

Speech'lessness. Dumbness; aphasia.

Speed'well, brook'lime. Veronica beccabunga. **S., fe'male**, Antirhinum elatine. **S., offic'inal**, ve-

ronica. **S., pur'slain,** Veronica peregrina. **S., wa'ter,** Veronica beccabunga.

Speed'y cut. Injury of front leg of horse inflicted by the opposite fore part.

Spell'bone. Fibula.

Spel'trum. Zinc.

Spend'ing (*expendo*, to weigh out, to expend). Ejaculation of semen.

Sperage, sper'aje. Asparagus.

Sper'agus. Asparagus.

Sperm (*sperma*, the germ). *Spermatic fluid* or *liquor, Seminal fluid, Seed, Semen, Serum, Male's milk, Propagatory* or *Genital liquor, Vital* or *Quickening venom.* Whitish, viscid fluid of a peculiar smell secreted by the testicles, whence it is carried by the vasa deferentia to the vesiculæ seminales, to be thrown into the vagina, during coition, through the ejaculatory ducts and the urethra. It is the fecundating fluid, and must come into contact with the germ of the female. The aura seminis is incapable of effecting fecundation. Semen, at the time of emission, is composed of two different fluids: the one liquid and transparent, considered to be the secretion of the prostate; the other white, and as thick as mucilage, the product of the testicular secretion. Sperm contains, according to Vauquelin, 900 parts of water, 50 of animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous phosphate. The animal matter is peculiar, and by some termed spermatin. An extract made from the testicular secretion has been employed as a general invigorator, especially advocated by Dr. Brown-Séquard. Microscopic observations show that it contains spermatozoa, or more properly spermatozoids, for their animalcular nature is not demonstrated. They are produced in cells—sperm-cells—and have probably no more title to be considered animalcular than the cilia of the ciliated epithelium or filaments. By careful examination other minute, round, granulated bodies may be detected, less numerous than the spermatozoa, and called seminal granules, granula seminis, spermatophori. Pure sperm consists principally of spermatozoids and seminal granules enveloped in a small quantity of fluid, liquor seminis, spermatic liquor. It has been erroneously imagined that during coition there is a secretion of female sperm—semen muliebre. The increased secretion that takes place is chiefly from Duverney's glands. Sperm also means spermaceti. **S. cells,** see *Sperm.* **S. fil'aments,** spermatozoa; see *Sperm.* **S. whale,** physeter macrocephalus.

Sperma (spur'mah), **Sper'ma viri'le.** Sperm. **S. mercu'rii,** hydrargyrus acetatus. **S. rana'rum,** frog's spawn, once used in medicine.

Spermaceti, spurm-as-e'te (*sperma, cetus*, a whale). Cetaceum. **S. whale,** see *Cetaceum.*

Spermacrasia, spur-mah-kras'e-ah (*sperma, akrasis*, want of self-control). Spermatorrhœa.

Spermagon'ia. Spermatogonia.

Spermaspasmos, spur-mah-spaz'mos (*sperma, spasma*, spasm). See *Spermatorrhœa.*

Spermatacrasia, spur-mat-ak-rah'se-ah (*sperma, akrasia*, want of self-control). Spermatorrhœa.

Spermatacratia, spur-mat-ak-rat-e'ah (*sperma, a*, priv., *kratos*, power). Spermatorrhœa.

Spermatemphrax'is (*sperma, emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction to discharge of semen.

Spermatic, spurm-at'ik. *Seminal.* Relating to the sperm. A name given to different parts connected with the organs of generation. **S. ar'teries** are two in number—one on each side—arising from the sides of the aorta, sometimes from the renal arteries. They descend almost vertically at the sides of the vertebral column, and are distributed differently in the two sexes. In man the spermatic artery, situate at the side of the vas deferens, issues by the abdominal ring, gives numerous ramifications to the spermatic cord, and divides into fasciculi of branches, one going to the testicle, the other to the epididymis. In the female the spermatic artery, *ovarian* or *utero-ovarian artery*, dips into the pelvis and passes to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament. **S. cord** or **chord,** *Testicular cord*, the vascular and nervous cord by which the testicle is suspended. It is composed of the spermatic artery and veins, of other small vessels, of lymphatics, of nervous filaments from the spermatic plexus and from the genito-crural branch of the lumbo-abdominal plexus, of the vas deferens, and often of a fibrocellular cord uniting the peritoneum to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis, and in which encysted hydrocele of the spermatic cord occurs. All these parts are united together by coats which, from without, are—1. The skin and areolar membrane. 2. A fibrocellular membrane, formed by the fascia superficialis. 3. A thin layer, formed by fibres of the cremaster muscle, united archwise before, and often also behind, the cord. 4. The sheath proper of the spermatic vessels, or the tubular prolongation furnished by the fascia transversalis to the cord, on a level with the superior orifice of the inguinal canal. The spermatic cord is commonly shorter on the right side than on the left, and of a different size in different individuals. It ascends almost vertically from the superior margin of the testicle as far as the lower orifice of the inguinal canal, passes through this canal, and enters the abdomen, crossing the epigastric artery. Here it forms an evident elbow, directing its course backward. Here, also, the organs composing it separate, the vas deferens descending into the pelvis to pass behind the bladder—the blood-vessels and lymphatics ascending toward the lumbar region. **S. duct,** vas deferens. **S. fas'cia,** intercolumnar fascia. **S. fil'aments,** spermatozoa. **S. fluid,** sperm. **S. gan'glion,** a large ganglion formed by branches from the hypogastric ganglion and spermatic plexus. It supplies the fundus uteri. Besides these, other ganglia have been described, such as the vesical and vaginal ganglia, and anterior and posterior subperitoneal ganglia and plexuses, which communicate with the preceding and constitute an extensive nervous rete over the entire uterus. **S. liq'uor,** liquor seminis; see *Sperm.* **S. pas'sages** or **ways,** canals concerned in the excretion of semen; see *Testicle.* **S. plex'uses of nerves** are two in number, furnished by the renal plexuses. Their filaments, called spermatic nerves, follow the arteries of the same name to the testicle in man, and to the ovary and Fallopian tube in the female—ovarian nerves. **S. veins** are two or three in number on each side. They accompany the spermatic artery, and open—those of the right, into the vena cava inferior; those of the left, into the corresponding renal vein. These veins form, above the testicle, a kind of venous network, the spermatic plexus and corpus varicosum; and another plexus before the psoas muscles, called the corpus pampiniforme.

Spermatides, spurm'at-eeds. Immature spermatozoa.

Spermatin, spurm'at-in. See *Sperm.*

Sperm'atis. Spermatic vein.

Spermatism, spurm'at-izm. Emission of sperm. *Animalculism.* The doctrine that the embryo is produced by the so-called spermatic animalcules.

Sperm'atist. Animalculist.

Spermatoblast, spurm'at-o-blast. Round or oval epithelial body of seminal tubules from which spermatozoa develop.

Spermatocele, spurm-at-o-se'le (Eng. spurm'at-o-seel) (*sperma, kele*, tumor). Swelling of the testicle, formerly regarded as produced by an accumulation of sperm in the organ. Encysted hydrocele of the testicle. Varicocele.

Spermatochorda, spurm-at-o-kor'dah (*sperma, chorda*, cord). Spermatic cord.

Spermatoclemma, spurm-at-o-klem'mah (*sperma, klepto*, to steal). Involuntary ejaculation of semen. See *Pollution.*

Spermatoclepsis, spurm-at-o-klep'sis. See *Pollution.*

Spermatocydia, spurm-at-o-sid'e-ah. Seminal ducts.

Spermatocystides, spurm-at-o-sis'tid-ees (pl. of **Spermatocystis**) (*sperma, kustis*, bladder). Vesiculæ seminales.

Spermatocystidorrhagia, spurm-at-o-sis-tid-or-rhaj'e-ah (*spermatocystides, rhage*, breaking forth). Discharge of blood from the urethra in the act of ejaculation of sperm.

Spermatocystitis, spurm-at-o-sis-te'tis (*spermatocystis, itis*). Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Spermatocyte, spurm'at-o-site (*sperma, kutos*, a cell). Epithelial cell from which is developed the spermatozoön.

Spermatodes, spurm-at-o'dees (*sperma, odes*). Gonoïdes.

Spermatogenesis, spurm-at-o-jen'e-sis (*sperma, genesis*, producing). Formation of sperm.

Spermatogeny, spurm-at-oj'en-e. Developmental formation of sperm.

Spermatogonia, spurm-at-o-gon'e-ah (*sperma, gennao*, to beget). Preparation or secretion of sperm.

Sperm'atoid (*sperma, eidos*, resemblance). Like sperm. Spermatozoa.

Spermatolep'sis, (*sperma, lepsis*, taking away). See *Pollution.*

Spermatolipsis, spurm-at-o-lip'sis. See *Pollution.*

Spermatol'ogy (*sperma, logos*, discourse). Treatise on sperm.

Spermatomere, spurm'at-o-mere. Spermatoblast.

Spermatopathia, spurm-at-o-path-e'ah (*sperma, pathos*, disease). Morbid condition of the sperm.

Spermatop'athy. Spermatopathia.

Spermatopho'bia (*sperma, phobos*, dread). State of mind attendant on seminal losses.

Spermatophore, spurm'at-o-for (*sperma, phoreo*, to carry). Albuminous nest-eggs, as it were, of the spermatozoa.

Spermatophorous, spurm-a-tof'or-us (*sperma, phoreo*, to carry). Sperm-bearing. The cells or granules in the sperm have been so called, *Spermatophori.* See *Sperm.*

Spermatopœ'ia or **Spermatopoe'sis** (*sperma, poieo*, to make). Preparation or secretion of sperm.

Spermatopoet'ic. Spermatopœus.

Spermatopœus, spurm-at-o-pe'us. Food to which has been attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of semen, and consequently of exciting the venereal act. Very succulent and nutritious substances have been so considered.

Spermatorrhœa, spurm-at-or-rhe'ah (*sperma, rheo*, to flow). An emission of sperm without copulation. Spasmodic spermatorrhœa, spermaspasmus, is an emission of sperm simultaneous with erection of the penis or after its partial subsidence. See *Gonorrhœa* and *Pollution.* **S. aton'ica,** discharge occurring to a person awake, without erection. **S. dormien'tium,** nocturnal emission of semen. **S., false,** *Prostatorrhœa.* Emission of fluid devoid of spermatozoa.

Spermatos'chesis (*sperma, schesis*, retention). Retention or suppression of the spermatic secretion.

Spermatosis, spurm-at-o'sis. Production of semen.

Spermatosomata, sperm-at-o-so'mat-ah (*sperma, soma*, body). Spermatozoa.

Spermatospores, spurm'at-o-spores. Large cells of seminal tubules which produce spermatoblasts.

Spermatozemia, spurm-at-o-ze'me-ah (*sperma, zemia*, loss). Spermatorrhœa.

Spermatozo'a (pl. of **Spermatozoön**) (*sperma, zoön*, animal). *Protozoids, Seminal* or *Spermatic filaments, Spermatic* or *Seminal animalcules.* Reputed animalcules seen in the sperm, considered to be the formative agents furnished by the male in generation. The following facts of interest as to spermatozoa have been collected (Vierordt): The rapidity of motion of spermatozoa is 1.2–2.7 mm. per minute (Henle, Kramer, Hensen), 3.6 mm. per minute (Lott). In three hours they can reach the neck of the uterus, starting from the external orifice of the hymen (Sims). The most favorable temperature for their mobility is 35° C. (Engelmann). Motion was found to exist in spermatozoa taken from the cervix uteri of a woman after five days (even after seven and a half days, B. Hausmann). A temperature of 17° C. deprives the spermatozoa of motion (Mantegazza), while it was found that they exhibited motion at 47° C. See *Sperm.*

Spermatozo'ids (*sperma, zoön*, animal, *eidos*, resemblance). Spermatozoa.

Spermatozoön, spurm-at-o-zo'on. See *Spermatozoa.*

Sperm'iduct (*sperma, ductus*, duct). Vas deferens.

Spermine, sperm'een. C_2H_5N. Leucomaïne procured from semen and other sources, such as liver, heart, testicles, etc. Also base obtained from the testicles or sperm of man and other animals; used in nervous depression and debility. See *Sperm* and *Leucomaïnes* (table).

Spermi'ni hydrochlo'ras. *Spermine hydrochlorate* or *muriate.* Salt of spermine used therapeutically. See *Spermine.*

Spermiolum (sperm-e'o-lum) **rana'rum.** Frog's spawn, once used in medicine.

Spermium, spurm'e-um. Sperm.

Spermoblast, spurm'o-blast. Spermatoblast.

Spermob'ole (*sperma, ballo*, to throw). See *Ejaculation* and *Spermatism.*

Spermœdeonecrosis, spurm-e-de-o-nek-ro'sis (*spermœdia*, diseased seeds). Sphacelus produced by ergotism.

Spermoëdia clavius, spurm-o-ed'e-ah klav'e-us (*sperma, oideo*, to swell). Ergot.

Spermolith, spurm'o-lith (*sperma, lithos*, a stone). A calculus in the spermatic duct or vesicula seminalis.

Spermoneuralgia, spurm-o-nu-ral'je-ah (*sperma, neuralgia*). Neuralgia of the spermatic cord.

Spermophlebectasia, spurm-o-fleb-ek-taz'e-ah (*sperma, phleps*, vein, *ektasis*, dilatation). A varicose condition of the spermatic veins.

Spermophleps, spurm'o-fleps (*sperma, phleps*, vein). Spermatic vein.

Spermophorum, spurm-of'o-rum. Vesicula seminalis.

Spermorrhœ'a. Spermatorrhœa.

Spermoste'mon (*sperma, stemon*, the thread of the weft). Spermatozoon.

Spermothe'ca (*sperma, theca*, sheath). A reservoir or sac in the interior of the body of some insects, as the bee, becoming filled with the fertilizing fluid of the male.

Spermozo'a (pl. of **Spermozoön**) (*sperma, zoön*, animal). Spermatozoa.

Spes phthisica, spaze tis'ik-ah. Hopeful temperament of the consumptive.

Spewing, spue'ing (*ptuo*, to spit). Vomiting.

Sphacelated (sfas'e-la-ted) or **Sphacela'tus.** Affected with sphacelus.

Sphacelation, sfas-e-la'shun. Mortification.

Sphacelia segetum, sfas-a'le-ah sej'et-um (*sphacelus*). Ergot.

Sphacelinic (sfas-e-lin'ik) **ac'id.** Acid contained in ergot.

Sphacelism, sfas'el-izm. State of being affected with sphacelus. **S. of the brain,** phrenitis.

Sphacelis'mus. Sphacelism. **S. cer'ebri,** phrenitis.

Sphacel'ium. Claviceps purpurea. Parasitic fungus of rye.

Sphaceloderma, sfas-el-o-dur'ma (*sphacelus, derma*, skin). Skin gangrene. See *Gangrene, symmetrical,* and *Raynaud's disease.*

Sphaceloid, sfas'el-oid. Resembling sphacelus.

Sphacelous, sfas'el-us. Pertaining to sphacelus.

Sphacelus, sfas'el-us (*sphazo*, to slay). *Mortification.* Word used by some synonymously with gangrene; by others with gangrene when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. It also means the disorganized portion in cases of mortification, anthraconecrosis, which must be thrown off, or is, in other words, totally dead. The foul, disorganized portion of an ulcer—called the slough—must be considered a kind of sphacelus. Sphacelus was formerly used to denote excessive pain, and also agitation from excessive pain or violent emotion. **S. cerea'lis,** ergotism. **S. nosocomia'lis,** hospital gangrene.

Sphæra, sfe'rah (*sphaira*, ball). A ball. **S. mari'na,** Pila marina. **S. thalas'sia,** Pila marina.

Sphæræsthesia, sfer-ees-tha'ze-ah. Sensation of the presence of a globular body, as in globus hystericus.

Sphæran'thus (sfe-ran'thus) **In'dicus** (*sphæra, anthos*, flower). A Malabar plant, acrid and aromatic.

Sphærecphlogiscum, sfe-rek-flo-gis'cum (*sphæra, ekphlogizo*, to light up). Chicken-pox with spherical vesicles.

Sphæria Sinensis, sfe're-ah sin-en'sis (*sphaira*, globe). *Summer plant, Winter worm, Vegetable caterpillar.* Fungus projecting from the neck of a lepidopterous insect, esteemed by the Chinese as a tonic, like ginseng.

Sphæridion, sfe-rid'e-on (dim. of **Sphæra**). Globule; small pill or granule.

Sphæ'rion. Globule; small pill or granule.

Sphærobacteria, sfe-ro-bak-te're-ah. Micrococci.

Sphærocephala elatior, sfe-ro-sef'al-ah el-at'e-or (*sphæra, kephale*, head). Echinops.

Sphærococcus (sfe-ro-kok'kus) **cris'pus** (*sphæra, kokkos*, berry). Fucus crispus. **S. edu'lis,** Halymenia edulis. **S. helmintho'chortus,** Corallina Corsicana; variety of Mediterranean algæ known as Corsican moss. **S. lichenoï'des,** Fucus amylaceus; Ceylon moss which is edible. **S. mamillo'sus,** Chondrus mamillosus.

Sphæroma, sfe-ro'mah. Spherical prominence, swelling, or tumor.

Sphærom'eter. Spherometer.

Sphærula Galeni, sfe'ru-lah gal-a'ne (dim. of **Sphæra**). Pilula; small pill or granule.

Sphæ'rulæ san'guinis. Blood-globules.

Spha'ge (*sphage*). Throat.

Sphagiasmus, sfaj-e-as'mus. Spasm of the neck-muscles.

Sphalerotocia, sfal-er-o-to'se-ah (*sphaleros*, false, *tokos*, parturition). Counterfeit labor-pains.

Sphendone, sfen'do-na (*sphendone*, sling). A sling or sling-bandage. See *Funda.*

Sphenenceph'alus. See *Sphenocephale.*

Sphe'nion. Apex of sphenoidal angle of parietal bone on the surface of the skull.

Sphe'no. In the composition of anatomical terms, the sphenoid bone.

Sphenocephalia, sfen-o-sef-al'e-ah (*sphen*, a wedge, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity in which the head is wedge-shaped, owing to the projection of the anterior fontanelle region, giving a bird-like appearance to the face. The monster is called a *Sphenocephalus.*

Sphenocephalus, sfen-o-sef'al-us (*sphen*, a wedge, *kephale*, head). See *Sphenocephalia.*

Sphe'no-ethmoid'al recess'. Recess in the angle formed by the cribriform and body of the sphenoid.

Sphe'noid (*sphen*, a wedge, *eidos*, resemblance). Wedge-shaped. Hence, **S. bone,** *Pterygoid bone;* an azygous bone, situate on the median line and at the base of the cranium. It articulates with all the bones of that cavity, supports them, and strengthens their union. Its form is singular, and resembles a bat with the wings extended. It has—1. An inferior or guttural surface, on which is situate the crista that joins the vomer, a channel which occurs in forming the pterygopalatine foramen, the pterygoid process, the pterygoid fossa, the scaphoid depression, the Vidian of pterygoid canal, the foramina (f. ovale, f. spinale). 2. A superior or cerebral surface, on which are the clinoid processes, the pituitary fossa, the foramina (f. ovale, f. rotundum, and f. spinale), the apophysis of Ingrassias or lesser wing, the foramen opticum, etc. 3. An occipital or posterior surface articulating with the basilary process of the occipital bone. 4. An anterior or orbitar nasal surface, having anteriorly a crista to unite with the ethmoid bone, and on each side a round aperture leading into two cavities in the substance of the bone, separated by a middle septum, and called the sphenoidal sinuses or cells. 5. Two zygomato-temporal or external surfaces corresponding to the temporal and zygomatic fossæ. Some divide the sphenoid into body or middle portion, and alæ, four in number, subdivided into great (temporal plates or wings, alæ magnæ) and little (apophyses of Ingrassias, alæ minores, processus ensiformes). The sphenoid suture surrounds the bone. **S., spi'nous pro'cess of,** sphenoid bone.

Sphenoid'al. Belonging or relating to the sphenoid bone. **S. an'gle,** angle formed by lines drawn from saddle-shaped depression of sphenoid bone to the middle of the anterior wall of the foramen magnum, and to a point of junction of the nasal and frontal bones. **S. ar'tery,** branch of middle cerebral artery supplying sphenoidal lobe. **S. cells,** see *Sphenoid bone.* **S. cor'nua,** *Cornua of Bertin, Pyramids of Wistar, Bones of Bertin;* two small, thin, and curved bones situate between the sphenoid and ethmoid, with which they are confounded in the adult. They have the shape of a hollow pyramid with the base turned backward, and are developed by a single point of ossification. They are articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, palate-bone, and vomer. **S. crest,** thin projecting edge, in middle line of anterior surface of the body, which extends downward from the sphenoidal spine and terminates in the rostrum. **S. diam'eter, min'imum,** smallest transverse diameter of space measured in the temporal fossa. **S. fon'tanelle,** see *Fontanelle.* **S. fora'men,** opening formed in greatest part by a deep notch between the orbital and sphenoidal processes, and completed above by the sphenoidal spongy bone. It leads from the spheno-maxillary fossa into the nasal cavity, and transmits an internal vein from Meckel's ganglion and nasal branch of internal maxillary artery. **S. or'bitary fis'sure,** large fissure between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid, seen at the upper and back part of the orbit, between which and the cranium it is a means of communication, and transmits the third, fourth, and sixth pairs of nerves, and the first branch of the fifth pair, to the eye and its appendages. **S. pro'cess,** thin layer of bone curving upward, inward, and backward from posterior part of vertical plate. Its superior or external surface is in contact with the sphenoidal spongy bone and base of internal pterygoid plate, and is grooved for completion of pterygo-palatine canal. Its internal or under surface looks to the posterior nares; at its base a third surface looks forward and outward into the spheno-maxillary fossa. Its inner extremity is in contact with the wing of the vomer. **S. si'nuses,** see *Sphenoid.* **S. spine**—1. A projecting crista at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the vomer. 2. A triangular process met with near the posterior margin of the same bone, behind the foramen spinale. At the point of the spinous process a styloid process is frequently met with. **S. spon'gy bones** or **tur'binate bones** (cornua, sphenoidalia) form a considerable part of the anterior wall of the body of the sphenoid, including the foramen of each sinus. They have a triangular form, with the apex directed downward. In the adult they are usually incorporated with the sphenoid, but originally are separately developed.

Sphenoida'le basila're ante'rius. Anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid. **S. basila're posti'cum,** lower part of sphenoid bone. **S. latera'le poste'rius,** lateral portion of sphenoid bone.

Sphenoida'lia latera'lia. Sphenoidal wings.

Sphenoï'des (*sphenoeides*). Cuneiform; sphenoid. **S. os,** sphenoid bone.

Sphenoïdo-auricular (sfe-no'id-o-aur-ik'u-lar) **in'dex.** Relation between least sphenoidal diameter of the skull in the temporal fossa and the least biauricular diameter, taken as one hundred.

Sphenoidofron'tal in'dex. Relation between least sphenoidal diameter of the skull and the least frontal diameter, taken as one hundred.

Sphenoidopari'etal in'dex. Relation between the least sphenoidal diameter of the skull and the greatest frontal diameter, taken as one hundred.

Sphenoma'lar su'ture. Articulation between great wing of sphenoid and malar bone.

Sphenomaxillary, sfe-no-maks'il-la-re. Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones. **S. crest,** highest portion of sphenoid which separates the sphenomaxillary and infratemporal surfaces of bone. **S. fis'sure** is situate at the posterior part of the angle formed by the union of the internal and inferior parietes of the orbit. It is constituted, above, by the sphenoid bone, below by the superior maxillary and

palate bones, and before by the malar bone. It is narrower at the middle than at the extremities, and forms a communication between the orbitar cavity and the zygomatic fossa. **S. fos'sa,** depression at the union of the sphenomaxillary and pterygomaxillary fissures. **S. sur'face,** external surface of great wing of the sphenoid which faces the zygomatic fossa.

Sphenometer, sfe-nom'et-ur (*sphenoid, metron*). Instrument used to ascertain the length of bone to be removed in correcting deformity of the sphenoid bone.

Sphe'no-occip'ital bone. Part formed by union of occipital with sphenoid bone.

Spheno-orbitar, sfe'no-or'bit-ar. Name given to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Sphenopalatine, sfe-no-pal'at-een. Relating to the sphenoid and palate bones. **S. ar'tery,** *Large lateral nasal artery,* termination of the internal maxillary. It enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose through the sphenopalatine foramen, and spreads its numerous branches on the pituitary membrane covering the septum, the cornua, and the meatus. **S. fora'men,** round aperture formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa. **S. gan'glion,** *Ganglion of Meckel, Sphenoidal ganglion;* small, nervous ganglion, of variable size, situate without the foramen sphænopalatinum in the pterygomaxillary fissure. It seems suspended by several nervous filaments to the trunk of the superior maxillary nerve, and gives off internal or sphenopalatine filaments, inferior or palatine filaments, and a posterior filament, which is the Vidian or pterygoid nerve. **S. nerves,** *Lateral nasal nerves;* these arise from the ganglion just described, at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the sphenopalatine foramen. They are five or six in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ. One remarkable branch is the nasopalatine. **S. notch,** space existing between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of the palate-bone, which go to form the sphenopalatine foramen. **S. plex'us,** nerve-plexus which communicates with the sphenopalatine ganglion. **S. veins,** tributaries of pterygoid plexus adjacent to artery of the same name.

Sphenopalatinus, sfe-no-pal-at-e'nus. Levator palati.

Sphenoparietal, sfe-no-par-i'e-tal. Belonging or relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones. **S. in'dex,** sphenoidoparietal index. **S. si'nus,** anterior part of cavernous sinus of dura mater where it joins the ophthalmic vein. **S. su'ture,** formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

Sphenopetro'sal fis'sure. Fissure at base of skull between apex of petrous bone and greater wing of sphenoid. **S. lam'ina,** thin horizontal plate projecting backward from the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid bone. **S. su'ture,** line of union between petrous portion of temporal bone and greater wing of sphenoid.

Sphenopharynge'us. Separated portion of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from spine of sphenoid.

Sphenopterus, sphen-op'ter-us (*sphen,* wedge, *pteron,* wing). Possessing wings like a wedge.

Sphenopterygopalatinus, sfen-o-ter-ig-o-pal-at-e'nus. Circumflexus.

Sphenosalpingostaphyli'nus. Tensor palati.

Spheno'sis (*sphenosis*). See *Wedged.*

Sphenospi'nous ar'tery. Middle meningeal artery.

Sphenosqua'mous su'ture. Line of union between greater wing of sphenoid and squamous portion of temporal bone.

Sphenostaphylinus, sfen-o-staf-il-e'nus. Circumflex muscles (of the palate).

Sphenotemporal, sfe-no-tem'po-ral. Belonging to the sphenoid and temporal bones. **S. su'ture,** suture at the articulation of the great ala of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal. Béclard named *sphenotemporal* the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid, which is developed by distinct points of ossification.

Sphenotresia, sfen-o-tra'ze-ah (*sphen,* wedge, *tresis,* boring). Destruction of base of skull in operation of craniotomy.

Sphere (*sphæra,* globe). Body contained under a single surface every part of which is equidistant from its centre.

Spherical, sfer'ik-al. Possessing shape of a sphere. **S. aberra'tion,** excess of refraction of the peripheral part of a convex lens over the central area, producing an imperfect focus and an indistinct image. **S. nu'cleus,** nucleus of gray matter in the cerebellum near the corpus dentatum.

Spherobacte'rium. Sphærobacterium.

Spherocerebrin, sfe-ro-ser'eb-rin (*sphaira,* ball, *cerebrum*). Nitrogenized substance found in cerebral structure.

Spheroid, sfe'roid. Like a sphere.

Spheroidal (sfe-roid'al) or **Spheroidic,** sfe-roid'ik. Having the form of a spheroid; applied to crystals having several convex surfaces.

Spherom'eter (*sphaira,* sphere, *metron,* measure). Instrument chiefly used for measuring the curvation of surface of lenses.

Spherule, sfer'yule. Little sphere or spheroidal body, as quicksilver; when poured upon a plane, it divides into a number of minute spherules.

Sphincter, sfink'tur (*sphingo,* to constrict). *Constrictor.* Name given to several annular muscles constricting or closing certain natural openings. **S. a'ni,** anatomists describe two sphincter muscles of the anus: 1. *S. externus* or *cutaneus,* situate around the anus, is elliptical from before to behind, flattened, and pierced at the middle. Its fibres describe concentric arcs, which are attached behind to the extremity of the coccyx by a dense areolar substance, and are confounded anteriorly with the bulbocavernosi and transversi perinei muscles. This muscle contracts and closes the anus. 2. *Inner* or *Internal sphincter ani, S. intestinalis,* is by many anatomists considered the termination of the circular fibres of the rectum. It is annular, and situate above the inferior extremity of the rectum to the extent of about a finger's breadth. It has the same uses as the other. **S. a'ni ter'tius,** rectal folds. **S. col'li,** deeper of two primitive layers from which the facial muscles are derived; buccinator, orbicularis oris, and other deep muscles are formed from it. **S. gu'læ,** constrictor pharyngis. **S. il'ei,** Bauhin, valve of; ileocæcal valve. **S. intestina'lis,** sphincter ani internus. **S. ir'idis,** circular muscle at inner edge of iris, contraction of which lessens the diameter of the pupil. **S. labio'rum,** orbicularis oris. **S. laryn'gis,** aryteno-epiglottic muscles of two sides encircling superior orifice of larynx. **S. of lar'ynx,** sphincter laryngis. **S. oc'uli,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **S. œsophage'us,** hiatus œsophageus. **S. o'ris,** orbicularis oris. **S. o'ris exter'nus,** superficial fibres of orbicularis oris not derived from the buccinator. **S. o'ris inter'nus,** deep fibres of orbicularis oris derived from buccinator. **S. palpebra'rum,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **S. pharyngolarynge'us** includes the following three sets of muscles considered as one: inferior constrictor, cricothyroideus anticus, and thyroideus. **S. pros'tatæ,** sphincter urethræ prostaticus. **S. pupil'læ,** sphincter iridis; see *Iris.* **S. pylo'ri,** pylorus; see *Pylorus.* **S. ure'thræ prosta'ticus,** prostatic muscular fibres surrounding the urethra below the sphincter vesicæ internus. **S. vagi'næ,** perineal muscle arising from central tendon of perineum, surrounding the vaginal orifice and embracing the bulb of the vestibule; inserted upon corpora cavernosa of clitoris. Constrictores cunni. **S. vagi'næ profun'dus,** constrictor vaginæ profundus. **S. ventric'uli,** pylorus. **S. vesi'cæ,** *Sphincter of the bladder;* some anatomists have given this name to whitish, elastic, and circular fibres surrounding the neck of the bladder, but not constituting a particular muscle. The name *Pseudosphincter* is sometimes applied to the anterior fibres of the levator ani which pass beneath the neck of the bladder and

by their contraction close that opening. See *Compressor urethræ.*

Sphincteralgia, sfink-ter-al'je-ah (*sphincter, algos,* pain). Pain in the anal sphincter or immediate vicinity.

Sphincterotomy, sfink-tur-ot'o-me. Incision into or operation upon the sphincter.

Sphingo'sin. Alkaloid found in brain structure.

Sphinxis, sfinks'is (*sphingo,* to bind). Constriction.

Sphondylium, sfon-dil'e-um (*sphondulion*). Heracleum spondylium.

Sphongus, sfon'gus (*sphongos*). Fungus; spongia.

Sphragidonychargocometa, sfrag-id-o-nik-ar-go-kom-a'tah (*sphragis,* seal, *onuchos,* nail, *argos,* white, or perhaps *arguros,* silver, *komeo,* to adorn). A charlatan who adorned his fingers to the very nails with rings.

Sphygma, sfig'mah (*sphugmos,* pulse). Pulse.

Sphygmic, sfig'mik. Relating to the pulse; pulsatory. **S. art,** art of the pulse.

Sphygmica doctrina, sfig'mik-ah dok-tre'nah. Sphygmology.

Sphygmical, sfig'mik-al (*sphugmos,* pulse). Relating to the pulse.

Sphygmicus, sfig'mik-us (*sphugmikos,* relating to the pulse). Throbbing.

Sphygmocephalus, sfig-mo-sef'al-us (*sphugmos,* pulse, *kephale,* head). A pulsatory pain in the temples.

Sphygmo'des (*sphygmos,* pulse). Throbbing.

Sphygmogram, sfig'mo-gram (*sphygmos, gramme,* a tracing). Tracing produced by the sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mograph (*sphygmos, grapho,* to describe). An instrument applied over the heart or an artery, indicating graphically the character of the pulse as to force and extent of undulations.

Sphygmography, sfig-mog'raf-e (*sphygmos, grapho*). Description of the pulse, its nature, causes, and pathological changes.

Sphyg'moid (*sphygmos, eidos,* resemblance). Similar to a pulse or to a pulsation.

Sphygmolegium, sfig-mo-lej'e-um (*sphygmos, lego,* to read). Instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

Sphygmology sfig-mol'o-je (*sphygmos, logos,* description). The doctrine of the pulse.

Sphygmomanometer, sfig-mo-man-om'et-ur (*sphygmos, manos,* in small quantity, *metron*). Instrument by which blood-pressure in the arteries is measured.

Sphygmom'eter. Instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

Sphyg'mophone (*sphygmos, phone,* sound). An instrument devised to enable the ear to determine the rhythm, etc. of the pulse of a person at a distance by means of the electric wire.

Sphyg'mos (*sphugmos*). Pulse; pulsation.

Sphyg'moscope (*sphygmos, skopeo,* to examine). Instrument to exhibit the motion of the heart or of the blood-vessels in their pulsations.

Sphygmoscopy, sfig-mos'ko-pe (*sphugmos, skopeo,* to see). Science of tracing a pulse-curve by means of the sphygmoscope.

Sphygmosystole, sfig-mo-sis'to-le (*sphygmos, systole,* contraction). The time during which the systole at the heart influences the pulse-beat, as demonstrated by the sphygmograph.

Sphygmotechny, sfig'mo-tek-ne (*sphygmos, tekne,* art). Art of examining the pulse as a medium for diagnosis.

Sphyg'mous. Relating to or having the character of a pulse.

Sphyg'mus (*sphugmos*). Pulsation; pulse.

Sphy'ra or **Sphy'ron** (*sphuron,* the ankle). Malleolus.

Sphyrotomy, sfi-rot'o-me (*sphura,* malleus, *tome,* section). The operation of excising the handle of the malleus.

Sphyxis, sfix'is (*sphuxis*). Pulsation.

Spica, spi'kah. Spica bandage. A bandage so called in consequence of its somewhat resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V, each leaving a third of the roller uncovered. It is distinguished into ascending and descending. It may be applied over various parts of the body, and in a different manner in each case: thus, there is the spica or fascia inguinalis, spica inguinalis duplex, the spica for the shoulder, and another for the thumb. Ribbail's bandage is a form of spica for the instep, the use of which is indicated where pressure is needed. Lavandula spica. **S. alpi'na,** Valeriana Celtica. **S. Cel'tica,** Valeriana Celtica. **S. In'dica,** Nardus Indica. **S. nar'di,** Nardus Indica.

Spicate, spi'kate (*spica,* spike). Relating to a spike; term applied to flowers.

Spice. See *Species.* **S. berry,** gaultheria; Laurus benzoin. **S. bush,** Laurus benzoin. **S. plas'ter,** made by mixing equal parts of allspice, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, and adding thereto one-half part of black pepper. These are made into a mass by using a knife-blade to stir them, and are then sewed up in a bag which is quilted to prevent sagging of the contents. One side of the plaster is now wet with warm brandy, whiskey, or vinegar, and is then ready for use. **S. wood,** Laurus benzoin.

Spices, four. See *Myrtus pimenta.*

Spicillium, spis-il'le-um. Specillum.

Spicula, spik'u-lah. See *Spiculum.*

Spiculum, spik'u-lum (pl. **Spicula**). A small spike-like fragment of bone.

Spi'der. See *Araneæ tela.*

Spi'der's web. Araneæ tela.

Spi'derwort. Liliago; Tradescantia Virginica.

Spigelia, spi-je'le-ah (after Adrian Spigelius, the anatomist). S. Marilandica. **S. anthel'mia,** *Demerara pinkroot,* native of South America and the West India Islands. **S. gentianoï'des,** native perennial plant of Florida having white or purple flowers. S. anthelmia has properties like the **S. Marilan'dica,** *Perennial wormgrass* or *Indian pink, Carolina pink, Starbloom, Wormroot;* ord. Gentianaceæ; indigenous. The root—Spigelia (Ph. U. S.), pinkroot—is a useful anthelmintic, particularly in cases of lumbrici, and is said to have been found serviceable in remittent fever. It is a narcotico-acrid.

Spige'lian lobe of the liv'er. Small lobe of the liver which extends from the rear of the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

Spigeline (spij'el-een) or **Spigelin,** spij-el'in. A volatile alkaloid obtained from the root of Spigelia Marilandica and S. anthelmia.

Spig'nel. Æthusa meum.

Spig'net. Aralia racemosa.

Spike lav'ender. Lavandula spica.

Spike'nard (*spica,* spike, *nardus,* nard). Conyza squarrosa, Nardus Indica. **S., Amer'ican,** Aralia racemosa. **S., false,** Smilacina racemosa. **S., small,** Aralia nudicaulis. **S. tree,** Aralia spinosa.

Spilan'thes. Spilanthus.

Spilanthus acmella, spil-an'thus ak-mel'lah (*spilos,* spot, *anthos,* flower, owing to its dotted or speckled flower). *Balm-leaved spilanthus,* ord. Compositæ. The herb and seed are diuretic and emmenagogue. They have been given in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints, in infusion. **S., balm'-leaved,** Spilanthus acmella. **S. cilia'ta,** S. acmella. **S. fimbria'ta,** S. acmella. **S. olera'ceus,** *Spear-leaved spilanthus;* tincture of the plant has been recommended in toothache.

Spili, spe'le (*spilos,* spot or stain). See *Nævus.*

Spiloma, spil-o'mah (*spiloma*). See *Nævus vascularis.*

Spiloplan'ia (*spilos,* spot, *planos,* wandering). Small spots—maculæ—on the skin. Elephantiasis Græcorum.

Spiloplax'ia. Red spots occurring in elephantiasis Græcorum.

Spilo'sis (*spilos,* spot, *osis*). Simple discoloration of the surface. **S. ephe'lis,** ephelides. **S. polio'sis,** poliosis.

Spi'lus (pl. **Spili**). See *Nævus.*

Spi'na (thorn). Process on the surface of a bone which has been compared to the spines or thorns on certain vegetables. The chief processes of this name are the nasal spine, the spine of the scapula, the

spine of the ischium, the four iliac spines, the palatine spine, the maxillary, the sphenoid, etc. The spine of the back is the collection of vertebræ constituting the vertebral column. Penis. **S. accesso'ria is'chii,** little eminence occasionally occurring in great sciatic notch, at junction of ilium and ischium. **S. ac'ida,** Oxyacantha Galeni. **S. Ægypti'aca,** see *Acacia.* **S. al'ba,** Carduus marianus, Mespilus oxyacantha, Onopordon acanthium. **S. angula'ris,** sphenoid spine. **S. bicipita'lis exter'na,** pectoral ridge. **S. b. inter'na,** inner lip of bicipital groove. **S. bif'ida,** name given to certain congenital malformations of the vertebral canal, with protrusion of some of its contents in the form of a fluid humor. The usual site of the lesion is in the lumbosacral region, but it may be found in the upper cervical and other parts of the column; see *Hydrorhachis.* **S. cervi'na,** rhamnus. **S. con'dyli exter'na fem'oris,** outer lip of linea aspera. **S. c. inter'na fem'oris,** inner lip of linea aspera. **S. condyloï'dea exter'na,** outer supracondylar ridge. **S. c. inter'na,** inner supracondylar ridge. **S. Darwin'ii,** Darwinian tubercle. **S. domes'tica,** rhamnus. **S. dor'si,** vertebral column. **S. dor'si intror'sum flex'a,** lordosis. **S. ethmoïda'lis,** ethmoidal spine. **S. fer'rea,** pin. **S. fronta'lis,** nasal spine (frontal bone). **S. hel'icis,** process of helix. **S. Helmon'tii,** proximate cause of inflammation, as if the part or organ was pricked with a thorn. **S. hir'ci,** astragalus verus. **S. il'io-pectine'a,** spine of pubis. **S. infecto'ria,** rhamnus. **S. infe'rior muscula'ris,** crista arcuata cartilaginis arytenoïdeæ. **S. intercondyloï'dea** or **S. interme'dia,** spine of tibia. **S. ischiad'ica, ischiat'ica,** or **is'chii,** spine of ischium. **S. jugula'ris,** jugular spine. **S. menta'lis** or **menta'lis inter'na,** genial tubercle. **S. mus'culi ter'eti majo'ris,** process for insertion of teres major, found on lower part of axillary border of scapula. **S. nasa'lis or nasa'lis ante'rior,** nasal spine. **S. nasa'lis os'sis fron'tis,** nasal spine (frontal bone). **S. nasa'lis os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris,** anterior nasal spine. **S. nasa'lis poste'rior os'sis palati'ni,** posterior nasal spine. **S. nasa'lis supe'rior,** nasal spine (frontal bone). **S. na'si,** prominent line on the lateral surface of the nose. **S. navicula'ris,** pointed process found at inner edge of scaphoid bone of tarsus. **S. neura'lis,** neural spine. **S. nodo'sa,** rhachitis. **S. occipita'lis,** occipital protuberance. **S. orbita'lis infe'rior,** small spine frequently found on orbital surface of greater wing of sphenoid, affording attachment to orbital muscle of Müller. **S. orbita'lis supe'rior,** spina recti lateralis. **S. os'sis il'ii,** spine of ilium. **S. os'sis is'chii,** spine of ischium. **S. os'sis pu'bis,** spine of pubis. **S. palati'na,** posterior nasal spine. **S. pe'dum,** corn. **S. pu'bis,** spine of pubis. **S. rec'ti latera'lis,** small projection on border of greater wing of sphenoid, bounding the sphenoidal fissure, for attachment of external rectus muscle of the eye. **S. scap'ulæ,** spine of scapula. **S. sphenoïda'lis,** sphenoidal spine; spine of sphenoid. **S. supe'rior muscula'ris,** prominence of the arytenoid cartilage. **S. tib'iæ,** spine of tibia. **S. transver'sa,** crista arcuata cartilaginis arytenoideæ. **S. trochanter'ica ma'jor,** outer lip of linea aspera. **S. t. mi'nor,** inner lip of linea aspera. **S. trochlea'ris,** trochlear spine. **S. tuber'culi majo'ris,** pectoral ridge. **S. t. mino'ris,** inner lip of bicipital groove. **S. tympan'ica,** small projection from tympanic ring of middle ear. **S. t. ante'rior,** small projection not seen when ring unites with tegmen tympani. **S. t. ma'jor,** spina tympanica anterior. **S. t. mi'nor,** small process or projecting end of tympanic ring. **S. t. poste'rior** serves as point of attachment of anterior ligament of malleus. **S. vento'sa,** *Exostosis, Osteoid cancer, White swelling* (of some); cystic or osseous formation situate beneath the periosteum. Term of no definite meaning, as is obvious from these various words being considered its synonyms. By some it is defined to be a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, seeming to be distended with air and constituting a variety of osteosarcoma. By others it is considered to be a tumor arising from an internal caries of a bone, occurring most frequently in the carpus or tarsus. The term itself is a translation from the Arabic of Rhazes. See *Hydrarthrus, Mollities ossium,* and *Osteoid.* **S. vertebra'lis,** vertebral column. **S. vestib'uli,** crista vestibuli. **S. zygomat'ica,** portion of zygomatic process of superior maxillary bone contributing to margin of sphenomaxillary fissure.

Spin'ach or **Spina'chia.** See *Spinacia.*

Spina'cia (*spina,* thorn or prickle). *Spinach.* Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. Plant resembling the cabbage in its dietetic powers. The leaves boiled, with the addition of oil, form a good emollient cataplasm. Used in phthisical complaints. **S. olera'cea,** spinacia.

Spi'næ (pl. of **Spina**). Spinous processes. **S. menta'les,** genian apophyses or processes. **S. ventos'itas,** spina ventosa.

Spin'age. Spinacia.

Spi'nal (*spina,* spine). Relating to the vertebral column. **S. ac'cessory,** spinal nerve. **S. ac'cessory nu'cleus,** compact group of cells lying dorsolaterally from central group of cells in anterior column of the cord, which is the origin of the spinal accessory nerve. **S. ar'teries,** two in number: 1. The *Posterior spinal artery.* It arises from the vertebral, near the corpora pyramidalia, and descends on the posterior surface of the spinal marrow, distributing its ramifications to it. 2. The *Anterior spinal artery* is larger than the last, and arises, also, from the vertebral. It descends in a serpentine manner upon the anterior surface of the marrow, furnishes ramusculi to it, and unites with that of the opposite side opposite the foramen magnum occipitis. A very tortuous branch arises from this union, which descends as far as the inferior extremity of the marrow, to which it sends numerous divisions. The term *Spinal arteries* or *Rachidian arteries* is also given in the abstract to all arteries of the spinal marrow and vertebral canal. The same may be said of the veins and nerves. **S. canal',** vertebral canal surrounding and protecting the spinal cord and its investments. **S. cen'tre,** spinal marrow; spinal cord. **S. cen'tres,** motor centres in the spinal cord; see *Centre.* **S. col'umn,** vertebral column, composed of 33 vertebræ. **S. com'missure,** transverse portion connecting two halves of cord, measuring $\frac{1}{25}$th or $\frac{1}{30}$th of an inch in average thickness, and consisting of two portions, anterior white and posterior gray commissures. The anterior is proportional in size to the size of the nerve-roots. The posterior is largest in the upper part of the cornu medullaris. **S. cord,** medulla spinalis. **S. debil'ity,** spinal weakness. **S. foram'ina,** in the abstract, are the foramina formed by every two contiguous vertebræ through which the spinal nerves issue; see *Vertebral.* The term *Foramen spinale* or *spinosum* is especially applied to a small foramen in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. It is likewise called *Foramen spheno-spinosum.* **S. fur'row,** vertebral groove. **S. gan'glion,** see *Encephalon.* **S. gray,** gray matter of spinal cord. **S. ice-bag,** india-rubber bag filled with cracked ice; a convenient method of making application of cold to the spinal cord. **S. irrita'tion,** pathological view referring nervous diseases to irritation of the spinal cord. This irritation is presumed to be indicated by tenderness on pressure over the spinous process of one or more vertebræ, or over the nerves proceeding from the cord and distributed to the parts at the sides of the spine. Such tenderness, however, by no means indicates the pathological condition in question, as it is often met with in those enjoying good health. **S. localiza'tion,** the designation of a particular part of the spinal cord as the centre of certain physiological functions, or of pathological interest as the location of morbid processes. **S. mar'row,** medulla spinalis. **S. meningi'tis,** inflammation of spinal meninges or membranes. **S. nerve,** *Accessory of the par vagum* or *eighth pair, Accessory nerve of Willis, Spinal accessory, Superior respiratory nerve, Eleventh pair of encephalic nerves,* arises from the medulla spinalis, within the verte-

bral canal, between the anterior and posterior roots of the cervical nerves, at a greater or less distance from the cranium. The roots unite to form the nerve, which ascends into the cranium through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and issues by the foramen lacerum posterius, crossing the sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus, to which it gives filaments, and losing itself entirely on the trapezius muscle. The pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves together—*nervus vagus cum accessorio*—resemble the spinal nerves; the former, with its ganglion, being the posterior root; the latter the anterior. **S. nerves,** vertebral nerves. **S. point,** tender spot over spinous process of a vertebra in neuralgia, indicating the nerve affected. **S. prolonga'tion,** medulla spinalis. **S. re'gion,** space on either side of vertebral spine. **S. stim'ulant,** that which increases the functional activity of the spinal cord. **S. sys'tem of nerves,** see *Nerves.* **S., true,** see *Nerves.* **S. veins,** longitudinal meningorachidian veins. **S. weak'ness,** *Spinal debility;* vaguely used for want of power in the extensor or other muscles of the spine, with tendency to deviation of the vertebral column. It is mostly seen in nervous and delicate females, and is often due to carelessness of posture.

Spina'les col'li mino'res, interspinales colli. **S. et transversa'les lumbo'rum,** transversalis dorsi.

Spina'lis cap'itis. S. cervicis, S. colli, and S. dorsi. **S. cervi'cis,** semispinalis colli. **S. col'li,** semispinalis colli. **S. dor'si,** name of fleshy fasciculi situate on the lateral surface of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar, which form part of the transversospinalis of most authors. **S. dor'si ma'jor,** S. dorsi. **S. dor'si mi'nor,** some small fleshy fibres situate on each side of the interspinal ligament; short, flat, and passing from one spinous process to another. Like the preceding, they form part of the transversospinalis. All these fleshy fasciculi strengthen the vertebral column. **S. lumbo'rum,** longissimus dorsi.

Spi'nants. Medicines which, by their action on the spinal nervous system, excite muscular contraction, as strychnia, brucia, etc.

Spinati, spin-at'e. Interspinales colli.

Spinatus, spin-at'us. Spinal.

Spin'dle cells. Fusiform cells seen in certain malignant growths under the microscope; in sarcoma, for example. **S. tree;** Euonymus Americanus.

Spin'dle-cell lay'er. Term applied to deep layer of cortical gray matter of brain.

Spin'dle-celled sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma.*

Spine. Spina; vertebral column. **S., cur'vature of,** angular deformity occurring in rickets, caries of the spine, etc. **S., hæ'mal,** sternum. **S. of il'ium,** projections on anterior and posterior borders of ilium. The anterior superior spine and posterior superior spine are situate at corresponding ends of the crest of the ilium. The anterior inferior spine is above and in front of the acetabulum. The posterior inferior spine is above the greater sacrosciatic notch. **S. of is'chium,** eminence about the central part of the posterior edge of the ischium, affording attachment to the lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **S., men'tal,** projections on the deep surface of the body of the inferior maxillary bone. **S., neu'ral,** spinous process. **S. of pu'bis,** process at anterior end of iliopectioneal line, at point at which it passes into the crest of the pubis. **S., rail'way,** see *Concussion.* **S., revolv'ing,** see *Rotatio spinæ.* **S. of scap'ula,** ridge of bone on posterior surface of scapula, affording attachment to the trapezius and deltoid muscles. **S. of sphe'noid,** sharp prolongation extending back into the angle between the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. **S. of Spix,** pointed prominences at border of inferior dental foramen for attachment of internal lateral ligament of jaw. **S. of tib'ia,** anterior projection between the condyloid surfaces.

Spin'gle. Anethum.

Spini-axoïdo-occipitalis, spe'ne-aks-o'id-o-ok-sip-it-al'is. Rectus capitis posticus major.

Spini'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord; myelitis.

Spinobul'bar (*spina,* spine, *bulbus,* bulb). Relating to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata; as the spinobulbar neuroses, which include paralysis agitans, chorea, and tetanus.

Spinocostales, spe-no-cos-tal'ees. Superior and inferior posterior serratus muscles.

Spinodorsitis, spe-no-dor-se'tis (*spina, dorsum,* back, *itis*). Myelitis.

Spinola, spin'o-lah (*spina,* spine). See *Hydrorhachis.*

Spinomus'cular seg'ment of the motor system of the nerves. Motor cells in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord and the nerves arising from them.

Spinoneu'ral. Term applied to spinal cord and nerves immediately associated with it.

Spino'sus (*spina,* spine). Spinal.

Spinotransversa'lis. Erector spinæ; also splenius. **S. bre'vis,** rotator spinæ.

Spinotransversa'rii. Splenius and obliquus capitis, considered as a common mass.

Spi'nous (*spina,* thorn). Having the shape of a spine or thorn. **S. point,** see *Apophysary.* **S. pro'cess of sphe'noid,** spine of sphenoid. **S. pro'cesses of il'ium,** spines of ilium. **S. pro'cesses** or **apoph'yses of the ver'tebræ,** situate at the posterior part of each vertebra, and affording attachment to the muscles whose office is to extend the spine; see *Vertebra.*

Spintherismus, spin-ther-iz'mus (*spintherizo,* to emit sparks). Sensation of sparks flashing before the eyes; synchisis scintillans.

Spintherometer, spin-ther-om'et-ur (*spinther,* spark, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the size, power, and shock of electrical sparks.

Spintheropia, spin-ther-o'pe-ah (*spinther,* spark, *ops,* vision). See *Confusio.*

Spin'ula (dim. of **Spina,** thorn). Pin.

Spi'ny clot'bur. Xanthium spinosum.

Spiracula, spir-ak'u-lah (pl. of **Spiraculum**) (*spiro,* to breathe, breathing-holes). Respiratory pores of the skin.

Spiræ cerebri, spir'e ser'eb-re (*speira,* fold, winding). Cerebral convolutions.

Spiræ'a denuda'ta (*spira,* spire). S. ulmaria. **S. filipen'dula,** *Dropwort;* ord. Rosaceæ. The root is said to possess astringent and lithontriptic virtues. **S. loba'ta,** *Queen of the prairie, American meadowsweet;* an oil resembling oleum gaultheriæ is obtained from the roots and stems. **S. opulifo'lia,** *Opulus-leaved spiræa, Nine-bark,* has similar properties. **S. palma'ta,** S. lobata. **S. prunifo'lia,** ornamental shrub of Japan, cultivated in the United States, bearing white flowers in profusion. **S. tomento'sa,** *Hardhack, Red meadowsweet, Steeplebush, Rosy bush, Whiteleaf;* root of this indigenous species, *Spiræa,* is abundant in the Northern States; is tonic and astringent. It is usually administered either in the form of extract or decoction. **S. trifolia'ta,** Gillenia trifoliata. **S. ulma'ria,** *Meadowsweet, Queen of the meadows;* leaves have been recommended as mild astringents and diuretics—the flowers as antispasmodics and diaphoretics.

Spi'ral (*spira,* coil, spine). Winding like a screw. **S. band'age,** bandage ascending obliquely around more or less conical portions of the body, each turn being applied smoothly to the surface, the folds being sometimes reversed to attain this object. **S. canal' of modi'olus,** opening of spiral lamina of cochlea at axial margin, which contains spiral ganglion. **S. crest,** pointed, indentated border of limbus of spiral lamina turned toward organ of Corti. **S. fi'bre,** process of bipolar ganglionic cells that is wound around another. **S. fis'sure,** fissure between two plates of spiral lamina of cochlea, giving exit to filaments of cochlear nerve. **S. grooves,** two in number: internal, situate at periphery of spiral lamina of cochlea; external, on the external wall of the cochlear duct. Musculo-spiral grooves. **S. lam'ina,** bony lamina dividing scala tympani from scala vestibuli of cochlea. **S. lig'ament,** thickened portion of external periosteum of cochlea, corresponding to cochlear duct. **S. line of fe'mur,** intertrochanteric line. **S. nerve,**

musculo-spiral nerve. **S. plate,** lamina spiralis. **S. tract,** depression at bottom of internal auditory meatus by which filaments of cochlear nerve enter internal ear. **S. tubes of kid'ney,** tubuli uriniferi. **S. tu'bule of Schachowa,** spiral portion of uriniferous tubule between first convoluted tubule and looped tubule of Henle.

Spi'rals, Cursch'mann's. See *Curschmann.*

Spiramenta (spir-am-en'tah) **pulmo'num** (air-holes of the lungs) (*spiro,* to breathe). See *Lung.*

Spiramentum animæ, spir-am-en'tum an'im-e (air-hole of the breath). Lung.

Spiramina (spir-am'in-ah) (pl. of **Spiramen**) **palpebra'rum** (pores of the eyelids). Lacrymal puncta. **S. pulmo'num,** see *Lung.*

Spiratio, spir-ah'she-o (*spiro, spiratum,* to breathe). Respiration.

Spirema, spir-a'mah. Period of division of the nucleus in which chromatin becomes a long filament wound into spherical shape, and the nucleoli disappear. See *Karyokinesis.*

Spiril'lum. A genus of Bacteriaceæ, consisting of cells of fungi having a serpentine motion.

The following table gives a view of the most important species of spirilla (Crookshank):

ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE:		
In man	Spirillum Obermeieri	Pathogenic.
	Spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ	Pathogenic in man (?), possibly only saprophytic. Pathogenic in animals.
	Spirillum Finkleri	Saprophytic in man. Pathogenic in animals.
In animals	Spirillum sputigenum	Saprophytic. Pathogenic in animals.
	Spirillum tyrogenum	
UNASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE:		
	Spirillum rubrum	Chromogenic saprophyte.
	Spirillum plicatile	Simple saprophytes.
	Spirillum serpens	
	Spirillum tenue	
	Spirillum undula	
	Spirillum volutans	
	Spirillum Rosenbergii	
	Spirillum attenuatum	
	Spirillum leucomelaneum	

Spirillum sanguineum, S. rosaceum, and *S. violaceum* have also been described, but they are probably only phase-forms of Beggiatoa roseo-persicina.

Of the spirilla above mentioned, several are sufficiently important for separate mention: **S. chol'eræ Asiat'icæ,** *Comma bacillus* (Koch), *Bacillus of Asiatic cholera,* having the appearance of curved rods or commas, about half the length of a tubercle bacillus. They are isolated or connected with each other like an S or in larger screw shapes, the latter being like those of relapsing fever. Inoculation of a cultivation of the comma bacillus in the small intestine of guinea-pigs produced choleraic symptoms without peritonitis or putrid infection, and the characteristic bacilli were found in the contents of the intestines, in the superficial necrosed layer of the intestine, in the mucous flakes and liquid contents of the intestinal canal of Asiatic cholera. **S. fe'ver,** relapsing fever. **S. of Fink'ler-Pri'or** (discovered in 1885), *Comma bacillus of cholera nostras;* the curved comma-like rods are thicker than those of spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ (Koch's comma bacillus). **S. Obermei'eri,** *Spirochæte Obermeieri;* spirillum of relapsing fever, observed in the blood of that disease, but not in the secretions; they have only been noticed during the relapses. They are very numerous and very movable, and from experiments on monkeys seem to be well credited as the cause of the disease. **S. of relaps'ing fe'ver,** S. Obermeieri. **S. sputig'enum** (Lewis), rods resemble comma bacilli of Koch; they are found associated with other bacteria in saliva and in scrapings from decaying teeth. **S. tyrog'enum** (Deneke), the rods resemble those of the comma bacillus of Koch, but are smaller. They have been isolated from old cheese, but their pathogenic properties are not established.

Spir'it (*spiro,* to breathe, to exhale). Name given to every liquid product of distillation. Spirits were formerly distinguished into inflammable, acid, and alkaline; consequently a number of substances were crowded together resembling each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined to alcoholic liquors, the chief of which are: I. *Arack* or *Arrack.* Distilled from coarse palm-sugar, named jaggery; fermented with the bark of the Mimosa leucophlea; also from rice and the fermented juice of the palm, made in India. Its varieties are—Mahwah arrack, made in India from the flowers of the Madhuca tree, Bassia butyracea. II. *Araka.* Distilled by the Tartars from koumis, fermented mare's milk. III. *Araki.* Distilled from dates by the Egyptians. IV. *Arika.* Variety of koumis distilled from fermented mare's milk in Tartary and Iceland. V. *Brandy.* Distilled from wine, figs, peaches, persimmons, apples, mulberries, and sometimes other fruits, in Europe, Asia, North and South America, wherever wine is made. The best brandy is that of Cognac; the next, that of Bordeaux and Rochelle. Brandy is officinal in the Ph. U. S. and Br. under the name *Spiritus vini Gallici, Spirit of French wine.* Varieties are—*Aguardiente* (S.). In Peru the common brandy obtained from grapes is the Aguardiente de Pisco, so called because shipped at the port of Pisco. Another kind, much dearer and of excellent flavor, is made from Muscatel grapes, and is called Aguardiente de Italia. It is sometimes seen in the United States. *Lau.* Made from rice in Siam. *Rakia.* Made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics. *Rossolio.* Made at Dantzic from a compound of brandy, rossolis, and other plants. *Troster.* Made on the Rhine from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye. *Sekiskaya vodka.* Made from the lees of wine and fruit at Scio. VI. *Geneva, Hollands.* Distilled from malted barley and rye, rectified on juniper berries, in Holland. Its variety is—*Gin.* Made in England from malted barley, rye, potatoes, rectified with turpentine. VII. *Goldwasser.* Distilled at Dantzic from wheat, barley, and rye, rectified with aniseed, cinnamon, and other spices. VIII. *Kirschwasser.* Distilled from the Malacheb cherry in Switzerland. IX. *Maraschino, Marasquino.* Distilled from the Macarska or Maraska cherry at the capital of Dalmatia. X. *Rum* (supposed to be derived from the terminal syllable of the word *saccharum*). Distilled in the West Indies and South America from cane-sugar and molasses, and in North America from maple-sugar. Its variety is—*Sakee, Saki.* A Japanese beverage distilled from rice. XI. *Slatkaia trava.* Made in Kamtschatka from a sweet grass. XII. *Showchoo.* Distilled in China from the lees of mandarin, a wine made from boiled rice. XIII. *Tuba.* Made from palm wine, in the Philippine Islands. See *Arack.* XIV. *Whiskey* (supposed to be derived from *usque,* the first two syllables of *usquebaugh,* the original name in Ireland—itself from Irish *uisge* and *beatha,* life, *Uisge beatha, Aquæ vitæ,* water of life). Distilled in Scotland and Ireland from malted and raw barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; and in the south of France from sloes. In Ireland it was called *builceaum,* or madness of the head. *Whiskey,* under the name *Spiritus frumenti,* is officinal in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. It is obtained from fermented grain by distillation, and contains from 48 to 56 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol. For medical use it should not be less than two years old. XV. *Y-wer-a.* Distilled in the Sandwich Islands from the root of the teeroot, baked, pounded, and fermented. To these may be added an intoxicating liquor made by the Afghanistans from ewes' milk; and that made in Kamtschatka, from a species of mushroom, named *muchumer.* **S. of am'ber,** spiritus volatilis succini. **S. of ammo'nia,** spiritus ammoniæ. **S. of ammo'nia, aromat'ic,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **S. of ammo'nia, fet'id,** spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus. **S. of ammo'nia, suc'cinated,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **S. of an'iseed,** spiritus anisi. **S., bone,** liquor volatilis cornu cervi. **S. of caj'eput,** see *Cajeput oil.* **S. of cam'phor,** spiritus camphoræ.

S. of car'away, spiritus carui. **S. of chlo'ric e'ther,** spirit of chloroform. **S. of chlo'roform,** spiritus chloroformi. **S. of cin'namon,** spiritus cinnamomi. **S. of cit'ron,** two per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol. **S. of cochlea'ria,** spiritus cochleariæ. **S. of col'chicum, ammo'niated,** spiritus colchici ammoniatus. **S. of e'ther,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici. **S. of e'ther, aromat'ic,** spiritus ætheris aromaticus. **S. of e'ther, com'pound,** spiritus ætheris compositus. **S. of French wine,** spiritus vini Gallici. **S., fu'ming,** ammonii sulphuretum. **S., fu'ming, of Boyle,** ammonii sulphuretum. **S. of Ga'rus,** aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon, 20, saffron 5, alcohol (sp. gr. 864) 5000; macerate, filter, and add water 1000; distil 4500. **S. of gaulthe'ria,** spiritus gaultheriæ. **S. of harts'horn,** liquor volatilis cornu cervi. **S. of horse'radish, com'pound,** spiritus armoraciæ compositus. **S. of hydrochlo'ric e'ther,** spiritus ætheris muriatici. **S. of ju'niper, com'pound,** spiritus juniperi compositus. **S. of lav'ender,** spiritus lavandulæ. **S. of lav'ender, com'pound,** spiritus lavandulæ compositus. **S. of lem'on,** spiritus limonis. **S. of mindere'rus,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. of muriat'ic e'ther,** spiritus ætheris muriatici. **S. of mus'tard,** spiritus sinapis. **S. of myr'cia,** spiritus myrciæ. **S. of ni'tre, sweet,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **S. of ni'tric e'ther,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **S. of nut'meg,** spiritus myristicæ. **S. of or'ange,** spiritus aurantii. **S. of pennyroy'al,** spiritus pulegii. **S. of pep'permint,** spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **S. of pimen'to,** spiritus pimentæ. **S., proof,** spiritus tenuior. **S., pyro-ace'tic,** acetone. **S., pyrox'ylic,** spiritus pyroxylicus; acetone. **S. of rose'mary,** spiritus rosmarini. **S. of salt,** muriatic acid. **S. of scur'vygrass, gold'en,** see *Spiritus armoraciæ compositus.* **S. of spear'mint,** spiritus menthæ viridis. **S. of sulphu'ric e'ther,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici. **S. of sulphu'ric e'ther, com'pound,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus. **S. of tur'pentine,** oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum. **S. of ver'digris,** acetic acid. **S. of vin'egar, aromat'ic,** see *Acetic acid.* **S. of vit'riol,** sulphuric acid. **S. of wine,** spiritus rectificatus. **S. of wine and cam'phor,** spiritus camphoræ. **S., wood,** spiritus pyroxylicus.

Spir'its, an'imal. Nervous fluid. **S., ar'dent,** distilled products of vinous liquors, as brandy, rum, etc.

Spirituo'sus. Alcoholic.

Spir'ituous (*spiritus*). Alcoholic.

Spir'itus (*spiro*, to breathe). Breath; life; respiration; spirit. **S. æru'ginis,** acetum radicale. **S. æthe'reus,** spirit of ether. **S. æthe'reus nitro'sus,** spiritus ætheris nitrici. **S. æthe'reus vitriol'icus,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici. **S. æ'theris** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of ether (æther. fortior, f℥iv; alcohol, f℥viiiss); dose is f℥j–iij; has therapeutic effects of ether. **S. æ'theris aromat'icus,** *Sweet elixir of vitriol, Aromatic spirit of ether* (cinnam. cort., ℥ij; cardam. sem., ℥iss; piperis longi fruct., zingib. rad., āā ℥j; spiritus ætheris sulphuric., Oj). Stimulant in nervous affections; dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **S. æ'theris chlora'ti,** spiritus ætheris muriatici. **S. æ'theris compos'itus,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus. **S. æ'theris hydrochlo'rici,** spiritus ætheris muriatici. **S. æ'theris muriat'ici,** *Spirit of hydrochloric* or *muriatic ether, Dulcified marine acid.* Muriatic acid one part, rectified spirit three parts; action is like that of the spiritus ætheris nitrici. **S. æ'theris ni'trici,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi (Ph. U. S.), *Sweet spirit of nitre, Nitre drops, Spirit of nitric* or *nitrous ether.* A mixture of nitrous ether or ethyl nitrate and alcohol, the nitrous ether being formed by reaction of nitric acid with alcohol. It is refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, and largely employed as an ingredient of fever mixtures; dose, gtt. xxv–f℥j. **S. æ'theris nitro'si,** spirit of nitrous ether. **S. æ'theris oleo'sus,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus; oleum æthereum. **S. æ'theris sulphu'rici,** *Spirit of sulphuric ether* (æther. sulphuric., f℥x, sp. rect., Oj). Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic; dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **S. æ'theris sulphu'rici compos'itus,** spiritus ætheris compositus (Ph. U. S.), *Compound spirit of sulphuric ether, Hoffman's anodyne* or *anodyne liquor* (æther. fort., Oss; alcohol, Oj; ol. æther., f℥v. Mix). Stimulant and spasmodic. **S. æ'theris vitriol'ici compos'itus,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus. **S. ammoniaca'tus anisa'tus,** anisated water of ammonia. **S. ammo'niæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Spirit of ammonia; S. of hartshorn;* a solution of ammonia in alcohol. Stimulant and antispasmodic. **S. ammo'niæ anisa'tus,** anisated water of ammonia. **S. ammo'niæ aromat'icus** or **ammo'niæ compos'itus,** *Aromatic ammoniated alcohol, Aromatic spirit of ammonia, Sal volatile drops* (ammon. carb., gr. d; aquæ ammoniæ, f℥xxij; ol. limonis, f℥iij; ol. lavand. flor., ♏xiv; ol. pimentæ, ♏xij; alcohol., f℥xxiv; aquæ destillat., q. s., to make Oij). Stimulant; dose, ♏xv–xxx. **S. ammo'niæ compos'itus,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **S. ammo'niæ fœ'tidus,** *Fetid spirit of ammonia, Fit drops* (asafœtid., ℥iss; liquor ammoniæ fortior, f℥ij; spirit. rectificat., q. s. ut fiat Oj; Ph. Br.). Stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **S. ammo'niæ succina'tus,** *Succinated spirit of ammonia, Common eau de luce* (mastich., ℥iij; sp. rect., f℥ix; ol. lavand., gtt. xiv; ol. succin., gtt. iv; liq. ammon., f℥x). Stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, ♏x–xxx. **S. angel'icæ compos'itus,** compound spirit of angelica. **S. ani'si** (Ph. U. S.), *Spirit of aniseed* (ol. anis., f℥ij; alcohol., f℥xxij). Carminative; dose, f℥ss–f℥ss. **S. an'thos,** spiritus rosmarini. **S. armora'ciæ compos'itus,** *Compound spirit of horseradish* (armorac. rad., aurant. cort., āā ℥xx; myrist. nuc., ℥ss; spirit. ten., cong.; aquæ, Oij). Stimulant and antiscorbutic; dose, f℥j–f℥iv. **S. auran'tii** (Ph. U. S.), *Spirit of orange* (ol. aurantii, f℥j; alcohol., Oj). **S. beguin'is,** ammonii sulphuretum. **S. belli'dis,** see *Osmitopsis asteriscoides.* **S. caju'puti,** spirit of cajuput; see *Cajeput oil.* **S. cam'phoræ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) or **camphora'tus,** *Spirit of wine and camphor, Spirit of camphor* (camphor., ℥iij; alcohol., f℥xxv; aquæ, f℥vj). Stimulant, anodyne, and discutient. **S. car'ui,** *Spirit of caraway, Strong carui waters* (carui sem., ℔iss; sp. tenuior., cong.; aquæ, q. s.). Carminative; dose, f℥j to f℥ss. **S. chlorofor'mi** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Spirit of chloroform* (chloroform purif., ℥j; alcohol., Oj); see *Ether, chloric.* **S. cinnamo'mi,** *Spirit of cinnamon, Strong cinnamon-water* (ol. cinnam., f℥j; alcohol. fort., f℥xij). Stimulant and carminative; dose, gtt. xx–f℥j. **S. cochlea'riæ,** spirit of cochlearia. **S. col'chici ammonia'tus,** *Ammoniated spirit of colchicum, Compound tincture of colchicum* (sem. colchic., ℥ij; sp. ammon. aromat., Oj). Narcotic, cathartic, and diuretic; used in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy; dose, from gtt. xxx to f℥j. **S. concentra'tus,** alcohol, sp. gr. .834 to .930. **S. cor'nu cer'vi,** liquor volatilis cornu cervi. **S. cor'nu cer'vi succinat'us,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **S. dilu'tus,** diluted alcohol. **S. formica'rum,** formic acid 4, alcohol 70, water 26 parts; mix; also prepared by macerating wood-ants in diluted alcohol, and distilling off a portion of the resulting tincture. Stimulant and rubefacient. **S. for'tior,** alcohol, spec. grav. .834; see *Alcohol.* **S. frumen'ti** (Ph. U. S.), whiskey; see *Spirit.* **S. fu'mans Beguin'i,** ammonii sulphuretum. **S. Gal'licus,** brandy. **S. gaulthe'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), spirit of gaultheria (ol. gaultheriæ, ♏clx; alcohol., Oj). As a flavoring agent; dose, ♏x–xx. **S. genital'is,** aura seminis. **S. Jamaicen'sis,** rum. **S. junip'eri,** spirit of juniper; see *Spiritus juniperi compositus.* **S. junip'eri compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound spirit of juniper* (ol. junip., ♏xxiv; ol. carui, ol. fœnicul., āā ♏ij; alcohol., Oj; aquæ, q. s. to make Oiss). Stimulant and diuretic; dose, f℥j to f℥ss. The Ph. U. S. and Br. contain also a *Spiritus juniperi,* made (Ph. U. S.) by dissolving 224 minims of oil of juniper in a pint of stronger alcohol. **S. laur'i cinnamo'mi,** spiritus cinnamomi. **S. lavan'dulæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Spirit of lavender, Lavender-water* (ol. lavand. flor., f℥ss; alcohol., Oj). Used as a perfume chiefly. **S. lavan'dulæ compos'itus,** *Red hartshorn, Lavender drops, Compound spirit of lavender*

(ol. lavand., f℥j ; ol. rosmarin., f℥ij ; cinnamom., ℥ij ; caryophyll., ℥ss ; myristic., ℥j ; santal., gr. ccclx ; alcohol., Ovj ; aquæ, Oij ; alcohol. dilut., q. s.). Stimulant ; dose, gtt. xl. to f℥ij. **S. letha'lis,** carbonic acid. **S. limo'nis** (Ph. U. S.), *Spirit of lemon, Essence of lemon* (ol. limon., f℥j ; cort. lim. recente rasp., ℥ss ; alcohol., q. s. to make Oj). To give odor and flavor. **S. lumbrico'rum,** liquor volatilis cornu cervi. **S. me'dius,** alcohol, spec. grav. .850. **S. melis'sæ compos'itus,** compound spirit of balm. **S. men'thæ piperi'tæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Spirit of peppermint, Tincture of oil of peppermint, Essence of mint* or *peppermint* (ol. menth. pip., f℥xj ; menthæ piperit., gr. lx ; alcohol., q. s. to make Oj) ; dose, gtt. v–xx, as a carminative. **S. men'thæ sati'væ,** spiritus menthæ viridis. **S. men'thæ vir'idis,** *Spirit of spearmint, Tincture of oil of spearmint, Essence of spearmint. Spiritus menthæ viridis* (Ph. U. S.) is made like S. menthæ piperitæ, and has the same properties and dose. **S. millepeda'rum,** liquor cornu cervi. **S. mindere'ri,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. muriat'icus æthe'reus,** spiritus ætheris muriatici. **S. myr'ciæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Spirit of myrcia, Bay rum* (ol. myrciæ, f℥j ; ol. aurant. cort., ♏xxxv ; ol. piment., ♏xxx ; alcohol., Ov ; aquæ, Oviij) ; also obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of *Myrcia acris, Eugenia* or *Myrtus acris, M. caryophyllata, Bayberry tree,* ord. Myrtaceæ of the West Indies ; used externally like cologne-water, and in cases where whiskey would be applied. **S. myris'ticæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Nutmeg-water* (ol. myrist., f℥ss ; alcohol., Oj). Cordial and carminative ; dose, f℥j to f℥iv. **S. myr'ti pimen'tæ,** spiritus pimentæ. **S. ni'tri ac'idus,** nitric acid. **S. ni'tri dul'cis,** spiritus ætheris nitrici. **S. ni'tri du'plex,** nitric acid. **S. ni'tri fu'mans,** nitric acid. **S. ni'tri Glau'beri,** nitric acid. **S. ni'tri sim'plex,** see *Nitric acid.* **S. ni'trico-æthe'reus,** spirit of nitrous ether. **S. nu'cis moscha'tæ,** spiritus myristicæ. **S. odora'tus** (Ph. U. S.), perfumed spirit, cologne-water (ol. bergamot., f℥ij ; ol. limonis, f℥j ; ol. rosmarin., f℥j ; ol. lavand. flor., f℥ss ; ol. aurant. flor., f℥ss ; æther. acetic., f℥ij ; aquæ, f℥xviij ; alcohol., Oviss). **S. oleo'so-aromat'icus Syl'vii,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **S. ophthal'micus mindere'ri,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. pimen'tæ,** *Spirit of pimenta* (ol. piment., f℥ij ; alcohol. dilut., cong.). Cordial and carminative ; dose, f℥j. **S. pule'gii,** *Spirit of pennyroyal* (olei pulegii, ℈vij ; sp. rect., Oivss ; aquæ, q. s. ; distil a gallon). Same as spirit of spearmint in properties and dose. **S. pyro-ace'ticus,** acetone. **S. pyroxyl'icus,** *Wood spirit, Wood alcohol, Pyroxylic alcohol, Methylic alcohol, Hydrated oxide of methyl, Bihydrate of methylene ;* see *Acetone.* When wood is subjected to destructive distillation, about one per cent. of an inflammable volatile liquid, along with other products, passes over, which, when separated and purified, constitutes pyroxylic spirit. It is given in the same cases and doses as acetone. **S. Raph'ani compos'itus,** spiritus armoraciæ compositus. **S. rectificatis'simus,** alcohol, spec. grav. 8.30 to 8.28. **S. rectifica'tus** (Ph. Br.), *Alcohol, Spirit of wine ;* alcohol, C_2H_5HO, with 16 per cent. of water ; obtained by distillation of fermented saccharine fluids ; see *Alcohol.* Rectified spirit is much used in pharmacy to dissolve resinous and other substances. It is seldom exhibited internally, although it exists in the diluted state in all vinous and spirituous liquors. Externally it is employed as a discutient. **S. rec'tor,** aroma. **S. rorif'erus,** gas sanguinis. **S. rosmari'ni,** *Spirit of rosemary, Hungary water* (ol. rosmarini, f℥j ; spirit. rectificat., f℥xlix). Stimulant ; perfume and ingredient in lotions and liniments. **S. sa'lis ac'idus** or **fu'mans,** muriatic acid. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci,** spiritus ammoniæ. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci aquo'sus,** liquor ammoniæ. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci caus'ticus,** water of ammonia. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci lactes'cens** or **lac'teus,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci sulphura'tus,** ammonii sulphuretum. **S. sa'lis dul'cis,** spiritus ætheris muriatici ; spirit of hydrochloric ether. **S. sa'lis Glau'beri,** muriatic acid. **S. sa'lis mari'ni coagula'tus,** potassæ murias. **S. sa'lis volat'ilis oleo'sus,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **S. sapo'nis,** tincture of soap. **S. sapo'nis alkali'nus,** solution of green soap, ℥ij, in alcohol, ℥j, to which, after filtration, spirit of lavender, ℥ij, is added. It has been recommended as an application in seborrhœa. A more elegant preparation is made by dissolving ℥ij of the soap in ℥x of cologne-water. **S. sapo'nis camphora'tus,** soap liniment. **S. sina'pis,** spirit of mustard. **S. sulphu'rico-æthe'reus camphora'tus,** tinctura ætherea composita. **S. sulphu'rico-æthe'reus martia'lis,** tincture or alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri. **S. sul'phuris,** sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid. **S. sul'phuris per campa'nam,** sulphurous acid. **S. sul'phuris volat'ilis,** ammonii sulphuretum. **S. sulphuro'sus volat'ilis,** sulphurous acid. **S. tenu'ior,** *Proof spirit* (generally made for pharmaceutical purposes by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and distilled water). Employed in the same cases as those in which alcohol is used, chiefly as a solvent of vegetable matters in the form of tinctures ; see *Alcohol.* **S. ten'uis,** alcohol, sp. gr. .942 to .940. **S. terebin'thinæ,** oil of turpentine. **S. ven'eris,** aceticum acidum. **S. vi'ni concentra'tus,** alcohol, sp. gr. .8336. **S. vi'ni dilu'tus,** alcohol, sp. gr. .892. **S. vi'ni Gal'lici,** brandy. **S. vi'ni rectificatis'simus,** alcohol, sp. gr. .838. **S. vi'ni rectifica'tus,** dilute alcohol. **S. vino'sus camphora'tus,** spiritus camphoræ. **S. vino'sus tenu'ior,** spiritus tenuior. **S. vita'lis,** nervous fluid. **S. vitri'oli,** sulphuric acid. **S. vitri'oli ac'idus Vog'leri,** sulphuricum acidum dilutum. **S. vitri'oli coagula'tus Mynsich'ti,** potassii sulphas. **S. vitri'oli dul'cis,** spiritus ætheris sulphurici. **S. vitri'oli phlogistica'tus,** sulphurous acid. **S. volat'ilis aromat'icus,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **S. volat'ilis cor'nu cer'vi,** spirit of hartshorn. **S. volat'ilis fœ'tidus,** spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus. **S. volat'ilis suc'cini,** spirit of amber.

Spirit-weed. Indian red root, Sachnanthes tinctoria.

Spirobacte'ria. Twisted or spiral-celled bacteria. See *Bacteria.*

Spirochæta, spir-o-ke'tah. Genus of schizomycetes, individualized by cells presenting long, thin threads twisted into a spiral ; their movements are active. **S. bucca'lis,** leptothrix of the mouth. **S. Cohn'ii,** noticed on the teeth, resembling S. Obermeieri, but not so long. **S. Obermei'eri** occurs in blood of patients suffering with relapsing fever ; see *Spirillum.* **S. plicat'ilis,** found in stagnant water.

Spirocolon, spir-o-ko'lon. Syphiloid affection, endemic in Greece during the war of freedom from 1820 to 1825.

Spirograph, spi'ro-graf (*spiro,* to breathe, *grapho,* to write). See *Atmograph.*

Spi'roid (*speira,* a winding, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a screw or spiral. **S. canal',** aquæductus Fallopii.

Spirokolon, spir-o-ko'lon. Spirocolon.

Spirometer, spi-rom'et-ur (*spiro,* to breathe, *metron,* measure). Properly *Anapnometer, Pneometer, Pneusometer, Pneumometer, Pneumatometer, Pneumonometer.* Any instrument for measuring the quantity of air concerned in respiration, and consequently the capacity of the lungs. This mode of measurement has been called spirometry and pneometry, as it was formerly called pulmometry. The term spirometer is now usually applied to a kind of gasometer to estimate the quantity of air contained in, or rather expelled from, the lungs under different circumstances. A wet meter is sometimes used to ascertain the breathing capacity, and has been called a spiroscope, spiroscopium.

Spirometry, spi-rom'et-ry. Use of the spirometer.

Spirophore, spi'ro-fore (*spiro, phero,* to carry). Instrument used in artificial respiration in new-born children.

Spiroptera hominis, spir-op'tur-ah hom'in-is (*speira,* spire, *pteron,* wing). See *Parasites.*

Spiroscope, spi'ro-skope (*spiro,* to breathe, *skopeo,* to examine). See *Spirometer.*

Spissantia, spis-san'she-ah (*spisso,* to thicken). See *Incrassantia.*

Spis'sated (*spissatus*). Thickened.

Spis'situde (*spisso*, to thicken). State of being thick or dense.

Spit. Sputum.

Spit'al. Hospital.

Spith'ama (*spithame*). Measure of twelve fingers' breadth or about nine inches.

Spit'ting (see *Spit*). Exspuition. **S. of blood,** see *Hæmoptysis.*

Spit'tle. Hospital; saliva. **S., sweet,** see *Salivation.*

Spix, angles of. Angles between alveolo-nasal line and coronal or naso-basilar line. **S., horizon'tal plane of,** alveolo-condylean plane.

Splanchna, splank'nah (*splanchna*). Entrails.

Splanchnectopia, splank-nek-top'e-ah (*splanchna, ek,* out of, *topos,* place). Misplacement or ectopia of the intestines.

Splanchnelmin'tha (*splanchna, helmins,* a worm). Worms.

Splanchneurysma, splank-nu-riz'mah (*splanchna, euruno,* to dilate). Morbid dilatation of the intestines.

Splanch'nic. Relating or belonging to the viscera. **S. cav'ities** are the three great cavities of the body—cranium, chest, and abdomen. **S. gan'glion,** ganglion on great splanchnic nerve over eleventh or twelfth dorsal vertebra. **S. nerves** belong to the great sympathetic; two in number on each side. They are distinguished into: 1. The *great splanchnic nerve.* Its roots—four or five in number—come from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes the 10th thoracic ganglia. They descend inward on the sides of the vertebral column beneath the pleura, and unite into a single trunk, which enters the abdomen through a separation of the fleshy fibres of the pillars of the diaphragm; passes behind the stomach and divides into several branches which pass into the semilunar ganglion. 2. The *lesser splanchnic nerve, Renal nerve,* is composed of two distinct branches proceeding from the 10th and 11 thoracic ganglia, which unite on the 12th dorsal vertebra into a cord that pierces the diaphragm singly; enters the abdomen and divides into two branches, one anastomosing with the greater splanchnic nerve, the other sending its filaments to the renal and solar plexuses.

Splanch'nica. Medicines adapted to diseases of the bowels. Diseases affecting the collatitious viscera, and characterized by disquiet or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process without primary inflammation.

Splanchnodiastasis, splank-no-de-as'tas-is (*splanchna, diastasis,* displacement). Misplacement of the intestines.

Splanchnodyne, splank-nod'in-a (*splanchna, odune,* pain). Pain in the bowels.

Splanchnograph'ia. Splanchnography.

Splanchnography, splank-nog'raf-e (*splanchna, grapho,* description). The part of anatomy treating of the viscera.

Splanch'nolith (*splanchna, lithos,* stone). Calculus in the viscera.

Splanchnolithiasis, splank-no-lith-e'as-is (*splanchna, lithos,* stone). Formation of a calculous concretion in a viscus.

Splanchnol'ogy (*splanchna, logos,* a discourse). A treatise on the viscera; also splanchnography.

Splanch'non or **Splanch'num** (sing. of **Splanchna**). Viscus.

Splanchnopathi'a (*splanchna, pathos,* suffering). Disease of the intestines or of the viscera; *Splanchnopathy.*

Splanchnopleure, splank'no-plure (*splanchnon, pleuron,* side). Lower division of mesoblast covered with hypoblast.

Splanchnopto'sis (*splanchna, ptosis,* falling). Sinking or prolapse of the viscera.

Splanchnosclerosis, splank-no-skler-o'sis (*splanchnon, skleros,* hard). Induration of a viscus.

Splanchnoscopy, splank-nos'ko-pe (*splanchnon, skopeo,* to examine). Examination of viscera.

Splanchnoskel'eton (*splanchnon, skeleton*). Bony formation in viscera.

Splanchnotomy, splank-not'o-me (*splanchna, tome,* section). Dissection or anatomy of the viscera.

Splat'foot. See *Kyllosis.*

Splay'foot (*splay,* spread). See *Kyllosis.*

Spleen (*splen*). Soft, spongy, parenchymatous organ, of a more or less deep violet red, situate deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the great tuberosity of the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidney. The following measurements have recently been made of this organ:

Weight	176 g. (Blosfeld), 298 g. (Dieberg).
Volume	238 cm.
Length	120–130 cm.
Breadth	70– 80
Thickness	30
Follicle of spleen	0.35 in size.

Its parenchyma, which is bathed in blood, constituting the *pulp, pulpa, substantia pulposa* or *rubra* or *vasculosa,* contains a multitude of grayish, soft, and semitransparent granulations—*splenic corpuscles, Malpighian bodies of the spleen, Corpuscula Malpighii* or *lienis, Glandulæ Malpighii, Acini lienis, Vesiculæ griseæ.* It is covered by a serous membrane furnished by the peritoneum, and by a proper coat, of a fibrous nature, membrana propria or albuginea or fibrosa, which is intimately united with it, and transmits into its interior delicate, solid, and very elastic prolongations—trabeculæ. At the inner edge is a fissure—hilus or porta lienis—by which the vessels and nerves enter. The upper extremity is the head, or caput lienis; the lower, the tail, or cauda lienis. The exact functions of the spleen are unknown. The best opinion is that it appertains to hæmatosis, and acts also as a diverticulum to the vascular system. Hypochondriasis. **S., am'yloid disease of,** see *Lardaceous.* **S., at'rophy of,** wasting or atrophy of the spleen. **S., ba'con,** lardaceous spleen. **S., larda'ceous,** see *Lardaceous.* **S., Malpig'hian bod'ies of the,** see *Spleen.* **S., sa'go,** sago spleen; amyloid disease of the follicles of Malpighi. **S., supernu'merary,** lienculus. **S., suspen'sory lig'ament of,** see *Suspensory.* **S., wax'y,** see *Lardaceous.*

Spleen'wort. Asplenium, A. filix fœmina, Asplenium scolopendrium. **S. bush,** Comptonia asplenifolia.

Splen. Spleen.

Splenalgia, splen-al'ge-ah (*splen, algos,* pain). Pain in the spleen. **S. Bengalen'sis,** see *Cachexia, splenic.* **S. phlegmono'dea,** splenitis. **S. subinflammato'ria chron'ica,** splenoncus.

Splenatrophia, splen-at-rof'e-ah (*splen, atrophia,* atrophy). Wasting or atrophy of the spleen.

Splenauxe, splen-owks'e (*splen, auxe,* increase). Enlargement or tumor of the spleen.

Splenculi, splen'ku-le (pl. of **Splenculus**). Small spleens. See *Lienculus.*

Splenectama, splen-ek'tam-ah (*splen, ektama,* dilatation). Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenectasis, splen-ek'tas-is (*splen, ektasis,* dilatation). Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenectomia, splen-ek-tom'e-ah (*splen, ektome,* excision). Splenectomy.

Splenec'tomy (*splen, ektome,* excision). Removal of the spleen by excision.

Splenectopia, splen-ek-top'e-ah (*splen, ektopos,* out of place). Dislocation of the spleen; *Splenec'topy.*

Splenelcosis, splen-el-co'sis (*splen, helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the spleen.

Splenemphraxis, splen-em-fraks'is (*splen, emphrasso,* to obstruct). Obstruction of the spleen. See *Splenoncus.*

Splen'es (pl. of **Splen**). Hypochondriasis.

Splenetic, splen-et'ik. Relating to the spleen. One laboring under diseased spleen. A medicine adapted for diseases of the spleen.

Splen'ic (*splen*). Relating to the spleen. **S. anæ'mia,** Hodgkin's disease. **S. ap'oplexy** or **fe'ver,** anthrax. **S. ar'tery** arises from the cœliac, and

passes from right to left, forming many windings along the upper edge of the pancreas, which lodges it in a special groove. It reaches the fissure of the spleen, and divides into several branches that enter the organ. In its course it furnishes the pancreatic, left gastro-epiploic, and the vasa brevia. **S. cachex'ia,** see *Cachexia splenica.* **S. cor'puscles,** see *Spleen.* Lymphatic nodules occurring in the spleen about the arterioles. **S. fe'ver,** anthrax; Texas cattle fever. **S. flex'ure,** separation of cœliac plexus surrounding splenic plexus. **S. plex'us** is a nervous network proceeding from the cœliac plexus and accompanying the splenic artery, sending secondary plexuses to each division. **S. pouch,** peritoneal pouch for reception of the spleen, formed by phrenocolic ligament. **S. vein** arises from the spleen and accompanies the splenic artery; proceeding from left to right, to unite with the superior mesenteric vein, and to form, with it, the abdominal vena porta. In its course it receives veins corresponding to the vasa brevia, the right and left gastro-epiploic, the duodenal, pancreatic, coronaria ventriculi, and inferior mesenteric veins.

Splen'ica. Splenalgia. Also medicines affecting the spleen.

Splenicopancreat'ic ar'teries. See *Arteries.* **S. glands,** lymphatic glands along the course of the splenic vessels.

Splenicus, splen'ik-us. Splenetic; splenic.

Splenification, splen-e-fik-a'shun (*splen, fio,* to become). Splenization.

Spleniola, splen-e'o-lah (dim. of **Splen**). Compress.

Sple'nis tu'mor (tumor of the spleen). Ague-cake.

Spleniscus, splen-is'kus. Compress.

Splenisis, splen'is-is (*splen*). Splenization.

Splenit'icus. Splenic.

Splenitis, splen-e'tis (*splen, itis*). Inflammation of the spleen. Rare disease, characterized by local pain, swelling, and heat, sometimes terminating by suppuration. It generally affects the capsule—being called episplenitis or perisplenitis—and must be treated like other inflammations.

Sple'nium. Compress. **S. cor'poris callo'si,** see *Corpus callosum.* **S. crucia'tum,** Maltese cross.

Sple'nius. *Posterior mastoid muscle.* So called from its resemblance to the spleen of certain animals. A muscle situate on the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back; broader above than below, where it terminates in a point. Attached by its inner edge to the spinous processes of the first five dorsal vertebræ, to that of the seventh cervical, and to the inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament. By its upper extremity it is attached to the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebræ, to the mastoid process, and to the posterior surface of the occipital bone. Some have considered this muscle to be formed of two portions, which they have called *Splenius colli* and *Splenius capitis.* The splenius extends the head, inclines it, and rotates it. If the splenii act together, they extend the head. **S. accesso'rius,** rhombo-atloideus. **S. cap'itis,** splenius. **S. cervi'cis** or **col'li,** splenius.

Splenization, splen-i-za'shun. *Splenification.* Term applied to the state of the lung in the first or second stage of pneumonia, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen. To a conversion of the lung into a spleen-like substance in the yellow fever of Gibraltar the term splenisis was given by Louis and others.

Splenoce'le (Eng. splen'o-seel) (*splen, kele,* tumor). Hernia formed by the spleen.

Splenoceratosis, splen-o-cer-at-o'sis. Hardness of the spleen.

Splenocol'ic. Relating to the spleen and colon. **S. lig'ament,** fold of peritoneum between spleen and mesocolon.

Spleno'des (*splen, odes*). Splenoid.

Splenodynia, splen-o-din'e-ah (*splen, odune,* pain). Splenalgia.

Splenography, splen-og'raf-e (*splen, graphe,* description). Description of the spleen.

Splenohæmia, splen-o-he'me-ah (*splen, haima,* blood). Congestion or hyperæmia of the spleen, a common phenomenon in many diseases, especially typhoid and intermittent fevers.

Sple'noid (*splen, eidos,* resemblance). Spleen-like. Having the appearance of the spleen.

Splenol'ogy (*splen, logos,* discourse). Treatise on the spleen.

Spleno'ma or **Splenon'cus.** Tumor of the spleen.

Splenomalacia, splen-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*splen, malakos,* soft.) Morbid softening of the spleen.

Splenoncus, splen-on'cus (*splen, onkos,* tumor). Tumefaction of the spleen. See *Ague-cake.*

Splenoparec'tama (*splen, parektama,* excessive volume). Excessive enlargement of the spleen.

Splenoparectasis, splen-o-par-ek'tas-is. Splenoparectama.

Splenopathy, splen-op'ath-e (*splen, pathos,* disease). Disease of the spleen.

Splenophraxia, splen-o-fraks'e-ah (*splen, phrasso,* to shut up). Obstruction of the spleen.

Splenophren'ic. Relating to the spleen and diaphragm. **S. lig'ament,** fold of peritoneum between the spleen and diaphragm.

Splenophthisis, splen-o-te'sis. Atrophy of the spleen.

Splenorrhagia, splen-or-rhaj'e-ah (*splen, rhage,* bursting forth). Hemorrhage from the spleen.

Splenoscirrhus, splen-o-skir'rhus (*splen, skirrhos,* hardness). Scirrhus or cancer of the spleen.

Splenotomy, splen-ot'o-me (*splen, tome,* incision). Dissection of the spleen.

Splenypertrophia, splen-ip-er-trof'e-ah (*splen,* spleen, *hypertrophia*). Enlargement of the spleen.

Splint. Flexible and resisting lamina of wood used in treating fractures to keep the fragments in apposition and to prevent displacement. Splints are made of iron, wood, bark of trees, leather, leather felt, gutta-percha, pasteboard, a combination of paraffine and stearine—paraffo-stearine forming a bandage splint, Startin's bandage. See *Apparatus, immovable.* Splints are generally padded, and are fixed by a roller or by tapes, according to circumstances. **S. band'age,** see *Splint.* **S. bone,** fibula.

Splin'ter. A term applied to a small piece of wood which entering the skin gives rise to much irritation until removed. It is also applied to fragments separating from a fractured or diseased bone. **S. bone,** fibula.

Split cloth. Bandage for the head consisting of a central part and six or eight tails. The single split cloth has four tails. A convenient bandage for the head, face, and jaws. **S. pel'vis,** congenital want of union of pubic bones at the symphysis.

Split'rock. Heuchera cortusa.

Spo'dium Græco'rum (*spodion,* dross). Album Græcum.

Spo'gel seeds. Ispaghul seeds.

Spoke bone. Radius.

Spolia'rum (*spolio,* to deprive of covering). See *Apodyterium.*

Spoliative, spo'le-a-tiv (*spolio,* to take away). Bloodletting, used for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood.

Spoliato'rium (*spolio,* to deprive of covering). Apodyterium.

Spon'dles (*spondylus*). Vertebræ.

Spondylalgia, spon-dil-al'je-ah (*spondylus, algos,* pain). Pain in the vertebræ. See *Vertebral disease.*

Spondylarthritis, spon-dil-ar-thre'tis (*spondylus, arthron,* joint, *itis*). Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of the spinal column.

Spondylarthrocace, spon-dil-ar-throk'as-e (*spondylus, arthron,* joint, *kakos,* evil). Vertebral disease.

Spondylexarthrosis, spon-dil-eks-ar-thro'sis (*spondulos,* vertebra, *exarthrosis,* luxation). Dislocation of the spine.

Spondyli, spon'dil-e. Vertebræ.

Spondylisthesis, spon-dil-is-tha'sis (*spondylus, olisthesis,* slipping or sliding). Dislocation of the vertebræ, as of the last lumbar vertebra forward on the sacrum, thus producing pelvic contraction.

Spondylitis, spon-dil-e'tis (*spondylus, itis*). Inflam-

mation of the vertebræ. **S. defor'mans,** deformity produced by ossification of cartilages occurring in spondylitis.

Spondyl'ium. Heracleum spondylium.

Spondylocace, spon-dil-ok'as-e (*spondylus, kakos,* evil). Vertebral disease.

Spondylodynia, spon-dil-o-din'e-ah (*spondylus, odune,* pain). Pain in the vertebræ.

Spondylolisthe'sis. Spondylisthesis.

Spondylopathia, spon-dil-o-path-e'ah (*spondylus, pathos,* disease). Disease of the vertebral column; *Spondylopathy.*

Spondylopyo'sis (*spondylus, puosis,* suppuration). See *Vertebral disease.*

Spondylot'omy (*spondylus, tome,* incision). Cutting through the spine, as in the fœtus in cross-births, where turning is impossible.

Spondylozematic (spon-dil-o-ze-mat'ik) **pel'vis.** Deformity of the pelvis occurring in spondylolisthesis.

Spon'dylus. A vertebra. Also the vertex.

Sponge. Spongia. **S., bas'tard,** see *Alcyonium.* **S. bath,** see *Bath, sponge.* **S., prepared',** see *Spongia.* **S. tent,** see *Spongia.* **S. tent, car'bolized,** see *Spongia.*

Sponge-graft'ing. Filling a cavity with sponge, which is allowed to be absorbed.

Spon'gi (*spongos*). Tumefied glands of the neck.

Spon'gia. *Sponge* (pron. spunj). An organized marine substance, of the class Porifera, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. It is supple, elastic, porous, and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed, and of thus increasing in size. Employed in surgery for cleansing or washing, for absorbing acrid discharges from ulcers, suppressing hemorrhage when the mouth of the vessel can be compressed by it, and for forming tents for dilating wounds; in which case the sponge is immersed in melting wax and cooled before being used. It is then called *Spongia cerata, Waxed, Cerated,* or *Prepared sponge* or *Sponge tent.* Sponges are rendered antiseptic for surgical use. Carbolized sponge tents are also employed. **S. Adriat'ica,** Turkey cup-sponge. **S. as'sa,** S. usta. **S. cera'ta,** see *Spongia.* **S. compres'sa,** compressed sponge. **S. cynos'bati,** bedegar. **S. equi'na,** horse sponge. **S. gossypi'na,** wool sponge. **S. officina'lis,** Levant or common sponge. **S. pres'sa,** compressed sponge. **S. us'ta,** *Burnt sponge,* contains carbonate and phosphate of calcium, carbonate of sodium, charcoal, and iodine. Used in bronchocele, scrofulous affections, and herpetic eruptions. Its good effects seem to be dependent upon iodine.

Spon'giæ la'pis. Small friable stones found in sponge, formerly esteemed lithontriptic.

Spon'giform (*spongia, forma,* form). Spongoid.

Sponging (spun'jing) **bath.** Bath, sponge.

Spongioblasts, spun'je-o-blasts (*spongos, blastos,* germ). Small dots in internal reticular layer of retina which send thin prolongations into rod and cone layer.

Spongiodes, spun-je-o'dees. Spongoid.

Spongiopilin (spun-ge-o-pi'lin) or **Spongiopi'line** (*spongia,* sponge, *pilus,* hair). A fabric composed of sponge and wool felted together in three layers, and coated on one surface with caoutchouc, which renders it impermeable. It is of great service as a cataplasm, fomentation, vehicle for lotions, liniments, etc.

Spongioplasma, spun-ge-o-plaz'mah (*plasma*). Chromatin of cell-nucleus.

Spongiose, spun'ge-ose (*spongos*). Resembling a sponge in being full of pores.

Spongio'sum (os). Ethmoid bone.

Spongio'sus. Spongoid.

Spongo'des (*spongia, odes*). Spongoid.

Spongoid, spun'goid (*spongia, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling sponge. Of the nature of sponge. *Spongy.* **S. inflamma'tion,** hæmatodes fungus. **S. tis'sue,** an adventitious spongy tissue found in rickets.

Spon'gos. Tonsil.

Spon'gy. Spongoid. **S. bones,** those having a particularly porous or spongy texture, as the ethmoid, turbinated bones, etc. **S. por'tion of ure'thra,** part surrounded by corpus spongiosum. **S. tis'sue,** see *Bone.*

Spon'sa so'lis (spouse of the sun). Calendula officinalis.

Sponta'neous (*sponte,* voluntarily). That which occurs of itself or without any manifest external cause. Evacuations are termed spontaneous which are not produced by medicine. Spontaneous lassitude is that which is not the result of fatigue. Diseases are also spontaneous which supervene without apparent cause. Spontaneous or intra-uterine amputation is the separation of a limb from the fœtus in utero. It has been found, in such cases, that it is the left arm which is usually wanting. **S. combus'tion,** see *Combustion.* **S. cre'tinism,** condition of idiocy in individuals not living or having resided in goitrous districts. **S. evolu'tion,** see *Evolution.* **S. genera'tion,** see *Generation.* **S. ver'sion,** spontaneous evolution.

Spoon (from its hollowness). Umbilicus.

Spoon-saw, Thomas's. Instrument shaped like a spoon with serrated edge; used as a curette.

Spoon'wood. Kalmia latifolia; Tilia Americana.

Spoon'wort. Cochlearia officinalis.

Spo'ra. Spore.

Sporad'ic (*sporadikos,* scattered, occurring in all seasons and places). An epithet for diseases supervening indifferently in every season and situation from accidental causes, and independently of epidemic or contagious influence. **S. chol'era,** acute gastro-enteric affection with symptoms resembling cholera; not epidemic. **S. gan'glia,** enlargements caused by nerve-corpuscles grouping along the course of peripheral nerves.

Sporadic'ity. State of being sporadic.

Spore (*sporos,* sowing). The reproductive body in cryptogamous plants, analogous to the seed of phanerogamous plants.

Sporid'ium (*sporos,* sowing). The reproductive body in algaceous plants, resembling the spore of other plants.

Sporiso'rium ma'idis. See *Pellagra.*

Sporosper'mia (*sperma*). Psorospermia.

Sporozo'a. Parasites belonging to the lowest division of the protozoa or psorosperms.

Spor'ula, Spor'ule, Spor'ulus, Spo'rum, or **Spo'rus.** Spore.

Spot. Macula. **S., blind,** point of entrance of optic nerve at the fundus of the eye. **S. of Sömmering,** see *Foramen centrale.*

Spots, cer'ebral. Red marks or stains noticed in hydrocephalic children when pressure is made on the skin. **S., ger'minal,** see *Molecule.* **S., meningit'ic,** S., cerebral. **S., red,** *Rose spots, Lenticular spots;* small red spots appearing in typhoid fever from the eighth to the fifteenth day of the disease. They are most frequently seen on the lower and middle portions of the chest and upper part of the abdomen. **S., rose,** spots, red. **S., sum'mer,** ephelides. **S., wine,** see *Telangeiectasia.*

Spot'ted al'der. Witch-hazel; Hamamelis Virginica. **S. cow'bane,** Cicuta maculata. **S. fe'ver,** cerebrospinal meningitis. **S. gera'nium,** Geranium maculatum. **S. hem'lock,** Conium maculatum. **S. kid'ney,** see *Kidney.* **S. par'sley,** Conium maculatum. **S. spurge,** Euphorbia maculata. **S. wa'ter-hem'lock,** Cicuta maculata. **S. win'tergreen,** Chimaphila maculata.

Sprain (corrupted from *strain* [?]). *Wrench.* Violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched or ruptured. This affection, which has been regarded as incomplete luxation, occurs, particularly, in the ginglymoid joints, as the foot, wrist, knee, etc. Violence causes an afflux of blood; the serum of the blood is poured out, and often the blood itself, owing to the rupture of vessels, and inflammation arises, ending in resolution or induration. **S. frac'ture,** separation of a tendon from point of insertion, a thin shell of bone being detached.

Sprat, yel'low-billed. Clupea thryssa.

Spray. See *Pulverization.* **S. cure,** variety of the douche, consisting in the application of water in the form of spray. See *Pulverization.*

Spray-produ'cers. See *Pulverization.*

Spring conjunctivi'tis. Inflammation of conjunctiva, occurring principally in young persons, and recurring in the spring or summer, and disappearing with cold weather.

Spring-nail. Hang-nail.

Spring'worm. Oxyuris vermicularis.

Spruce. See *Pinus abies.* **S. beer,** *White spruce beer;* beer made of water, sugar, essence of spruce, and yeast. It is grateful and antiscorbutic. **S. fir,** Abies excelsa.

Sprue. Thrush.

Spuitio, spu-ish'e-o (*sputum,* to spit). Exspuition.

Spu'ma argen'ti (froth of silver). Plumbi oxidum semivitreum. **S. cerevis'iæ,** yeast. **S. tri'um drac'num,** antimonium muriatum.

Spume (*spuma,* froth). Froth or serum which rises to the surface of fluids, especially when heat is applied.

Spumo'sus (*spuma,* froth). Frothy.

Spunk. Boletus igniarius.

Spur. Angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. Ergot.

Spur'blind (purblind). Myopic.

Spurge, ca'per (*purgo,* to purge). Euphorbia lathyris. **S., cy'press,** Euphorbia cyprissias. **S., flax,** Daphne gnidium. **S., flow'ering, large,** Euphorbia corollata. **S., gar'den,** Euphorbia lathyris. **S., great'er,** Euphorbia palustris. **S., ipecacuan'ha,** Euphorbia ipecacuanha. **S. laur'el,** Daphne laureola. **S., marsh,** Euphorbia palustris. **S., ol'ive,** Daphne mezereum, Cneorum tricoccum. **S., pet'ty,** Euphorbia peplus. **S., sea,** Euphorbia paralias. **S., spot'ted,** Euphorbia maculata. **S., sun,** Euphorbia helioscopia. **S., wart'wort,** Euphorbia helioscopia.

Spu'rious preg'nancy. Presence of symptoms resembling pregnancy.

Spur-pep'per. Fruit of Capsicum frutescens.

Spu'ta (pl. of **Sputum**). See *Sputum.* **S., prune-juice,** see *Prune-juice.*

Sputa'men (*spuo,* to spit). Saliva; sputum.

Sputamen'tum. Saliva; sputum.

Sputatio, spu-tah'she-o. Exspuition.

Sputa'tion. Exspuition.

Sputato'rius. Expectorant.

Spu'tum (*spuo, sputum,* to spit). *Spit.* The secretion ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting; composed of saliva and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and often by the membrane of the larynx and bronchia. The sputa are sometimes called eruginous when of a greenish-yellow color; gummy, when resembling a thick solution of gum; frothy, when covered with froth; mucoid, in acute bronchitis, asthma, and early stages of pneumonia; muco-purulent, as in chronic pulmonary and bronchial catarrh, phthisis, etc.; purulent, as in pulmonary abscess, discharge of empyema into the lung, etc.; prune-juice, as in retention of blood in the lung, pulmonary gangrene or cancer, etc.; rusty, as in croupous pneumonia; currant-jelly, in pulmonary cancer; nummular, when in masses or rolls like coin (see *Nummular*); rubiginous, when of a reddish-yellow; and streaked, when mixed with lines of blood. It may be fetid in advanced phthisis, abscess, or gangrene of the lung, etc. Pneumonia, gangrene of the lung, acute bronchitis, phthisis, etc. all have characteristic sputa, the properties of which aid in the formation of a diagnosis. Also saliva. **S. concoc'tum,** the expectoration of phthisis as modified by the administration of cod-liver oil, the sputa being flattened and ripened. **S. cruen'tum,** hæmoptysis. **S. dul'ce,** saccharorrhœa pulmonalis. **S. o'ris,** salivation. **S., prune-juice,** see *Prune-juice.* **S. sacchara'tum,** saccharorrhœa pulmonalis. **S. san'guinis,** hæmoptysis.

Squall'ing. Cry of the new-born child.

Squama, squaw'mah. Squamous portion; table. **S. fronta'lis,** vertical portion of frontal bone. **S. occipita'lis,** supra-occipital bone. **S. os'sis fron'tis,** squama frontalis. **S. os'sis occip'itis,** supra-occipital bone. **S. os'sis tem'porum** or **S. tempora'lis,** thin portion of squamous part of temporal bone.

Squa'mæ (pl. of **Squama**). Scaly diseases.

Squama'ria. Plumbago Europæa.

Squamiformis, squaw-mif-or'mis (*squama,* scale, *forma,* shape). Squamous.

Squamopari'etal su'ture. Line of union between squamous portion of temporal bone and parietal bone.

Squamosal, squaw-mo'sal. Scale-like. **S. bone,** squamous portion of temporal bone. **S. su'ture,** squamous suture.

Squamosotem'poral a'rea. See *Areas of skull.*

Squamosphenoi'dal su'ture. Line of union between squamous portion of temporal bone and great wing of sphenoid bone.

Squa'mous (*squama,* scale). *Scaly.* Relating to or resembling a scale. **S. epithe'lium,** pavement epithelium. **S. por'tion of tem'poral bone,** upper part of the temporal, so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale; see *Temporal bone.* **S. su'ture,** the suture uniting the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the parietal. Certain scaly cutaneous affections are also called squamous. See *Scale.*

Squam'ule. Small scale.

Squamulose (squawm'u-loze) or **Squam'ulous.** Lined with small scales.

Square lobe of cerebel'lum. Lobus quadrangularis. **S. mus'cle,** quadratus lumborum. **S. stalk,** Monarda coccinea.

Squar'ra (*squarra,* scurfiness). Rough crusts of tinea. **S. ton'dens** (*tondeo,* to shave), Porrigo decalvans.

Squash, round or **pat'typan.** See *Cucurbita pepo.* **S., wart'ed** or **long-necked,** see *Cucurbita pepo.*

Squat'ting pills. Pilulæ opiatæ.

Squaw ber'ry. Vaccinium stamineum. **S. bush,** Viburnum opulus. **S. huck'leberry,** Vaccinium stamineum. **S. mint,** hedeoma. **S. root,** Actæa racemosa; Caulophyllum thalictroïdes; Senecio aureus. **S. vine,** Mitchella repens. **S. weed,** Erigeron Philadelphicum.

Squeam'ishness. Fastidium cibi.

Squeas'iness. Nausea.

Squibb's diarrhœa mixture. Contains tinctura opii, spirit. camphor., tinct. capsici, āā f℥j; chloroform. pur., f℥iij; alcoholis (95 per cent.), ad f℥v; dose, gtt. x to f℥j.

Squill. Scilla. **S., vin'egar of,** acetum scillæ.

Squil'la. Scilla.

Squinan'cy, com'mon. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Squinan'thia. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Squinan'thus. Juncus odoratus.

Squin'sy. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Squint. Strabismus.

Squint'er. See *Strabismus.*

Squint'eyed. See *Strabismus.*

Squint'ing. Strabismus.

Squin'zey. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Squir'rel corn. Dicentra Canadensis.

Squirrus, skwir'rhus. Scirrhus.

Squirt. Syringe.

Squirt'ing cu'cumber. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Ecballium elaterium; an ordinary European weed. **S. c. fruit,** nearly ripe fruit of squirting cucumber; contains active principle, elaterin.

Stab cul'ture. Made by thrusting inoculated wire into a tube containing gelatin or agar.

Stabile, sta'bil (*stabilis,* stable, *sto,* to stand). Word employed in electrotherapy. In applying electrodes to a diseased surface, if they remain stationary they are said to be stabile.

Stachys, stak'is (*stachus,* spike). Surgical bandage to the lower belly. Hypogastrium. **S. fœ'tida,** galeopsis.

Stac'te (*stakte,* myrrh in a liquid state). Myrrha.

Stactometer, stak-tom'e-tur (*staktos,* dropping, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring drops.

Stadium, stad-e'um. Period; stage. **S. ac'mes,** the period of the height of a disease. **S. annihilatio'nis** or **convalescen'tiæ** or **reconvalescen'tiæ,** the period of recovery from disease. **S. augmen'ti** or **in-**

cremen'ti mor'bi, the period or stage of increase of a disease. **S. calo'ris**, hot stage. **S. convalescen'tiæ**, S. annihilationis. **S. decremen'ti**, the period or stage of decrease of a disease. **S. decrustatio'nis**, see *Exanthem.* **S. desquamatio'nis**, see *Exanthem.* **S. eruptio'nis**, see *Exanthem.* **S. exsiccatio'nis**, see *Exanthem.* **S. floritio'nis**, see *Exanthem.* **S. frigo'ris**, cold stage; see *Intermittent fever.* **S. incremen'ti mor'bi**, S. augmenti morbi. **S. laten'tis conta'gii**, prodromus. **S. opportunita'tis**, prodromus. **S. prodromo'rum**, prodromus; see *Exanthem.* **S. reconvalescen'tiæ**, S. annihilationis.

Staff. Instrument of great importance in lithotomy, being the director for the gorget or knife. It is made of steel, and the handle is flat and rough, in order that it may be securely held; the groove is on the convex surface. **S. tree, climb'ing**, Celastrus scandens. **S. vine**, Celastrus scandens.

Staf'fa. Stapes.

Staf'fordshire or **Tait's knot.** Used in ovariotomy to tie the pedicle. It is made thus: the pedicle is transfixed by an aneurismal needle armed with a double thread; into the loop of this thread are passed the ends of the ligature, which has been laid on the abdomen loosely around the pedicle; the needle upon being withdrawn brings with it these two ends of ligature, which now lie above their own loop; one of these ends is passed under this loop and is firmly tied into a square knot. Free ends are now thrown around the pedicle and again tied.

Stage. *Stadium.* The period or degree of a disease, especially the period of an intermittent—as the cold stage, hot stage, etc. **S. of labor**, see *Labor.* **S. microm'eter**, a glass slide used on the microscope and ruled for minute measurements.

Stag'gerbush. Andromeda mariana.

Stag'gergrass. Amaryllis atamasco; plant supposed to produce 'staggers' in cattle.

Stag'gers. See *Cœnurus.*

Stag'gerweed. Delphinium.

Stag'horn su'mach. Rhus typhina.

Sta'gium. The sixth part of an ounce.

Stag'ma (*stagma*, a drop, a liquor). *Stalagma.* Distilled liquid or liquor.

Stagna'tion (*stagno*, to form a pond). Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

Stag'num chy'li (pond of the chyle). Receptaculum chyli.

Stag's piz'zle. See *Cervus.*

Stahlian, stall'yan. Follower of the doctrine of Stahl.

Stahl'ianism. See *Animist.*

Stain'ing. Use of various dyes to color tissues and bacteria for microscopic purposes. **S. rea'gents**, hæmatoxyline, carmine, and other similar colors used in coloring microscopic specimens.

Stains, blood. See *Blood-stains.*

Stalagma, stal'ag-mah (*stalagma*). Stagma.

Stalagmite, stal-ag'mite (*stalagmos*, a dropping). Cylinder or cone-shaped formation of carbonate of calcium found in caves.

Stalagmitis cambogioïdes (stal-ag-me'tis cam-boge-o-e'dees) or **S. cambo'gia** (*stalagmos*, a dropping, the gum exuding by drops). Gamboge was long ascribed to this fancied Ceylonese plant. It is now known that the name was given to specimens of two distinct trees of different genera. See *Cambogia.*

Stalag'mus (*stalagmos*, a dropping). Distillation.

Stalk. Stem or main axis of a plant.

Stal'tica (*staltikos*, astringent). Repellents; astringents.

Sta'men. Male organ of flowers, consisting of anthus, or fertilizing part, which is borne on a stem called a filament.

Stam'ina. Inherent strength of constitution.

Stam'mer. Uttering or pronouncing with hesitation or imperfectly.

Stam'mering. See *Balbuties* and *Stammer.* **S. of the fin'gers**, cramp, writer's.

Stamp. Cachet. **S. med'icine**, cachet. **S., oc'ulist's**, cachet.

Stamp out. Term used by Sir James Y. Simpson in the sense of to extirpate a disease, as in the case of the rinderpest by killing all the diseased cattle, and in that of small-pox by isolation.

Stamp'ing mill. See *Pulverization.*

Stand. Body of microscope without eye-pieces and objectives.

Stand'ard (*extendo*, to spread out). That which is a basis for comparison.

Stan'ni chlo'ridum. Tin, muriate of. **S. mu'rias**, tin, muriate of. **S. oxid'uli mu'rias**, tin, muriate of. **S. pul'vis**, see *Tin.*

Stan'nic. Relating to stannum or tin.

Stanniolum, stan-ne'o-lum (*stannum*). Tinfoil.

Stan'nite. Sulphide of tin. Also frequently called bell-metal ore.

Stan'num. Tin. **S. chlora'tum**, tin, muriate of. **S. cine'reum**, bismuth. **S. folia'tum**, tinfoil. **S. glacia'le**, bismuth. **S. granula'tum**, see *Tin.* **S. In'dicum**, zinc. **S. muriat'icum**, tin, muriate of.

Stape'dius (*stapes*). Muscle of the middle ear which draws the stapes obliquely upward.

Stapelia, stap-a'le-ah. Genus of plants, order of Asclepiadaceæ, which comprise numerous species of leafless herbs growing about Cape of Good Hope.

Stapes, stap'ees (*sto*, to stand, *pes*, foot). Stirrup. Innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called because it resembles a stirrup; situate horizontally in the cavity of the tympanum. Its head, which is directed outward, is articulated with the os orbiculare. The base faces inward, and is applied to the fenestra ovalis, which it closes imperfectly, and to the membrane to which it is united. Its branches are an anterior and a posterior. They are curved, and the space between them is parabolic. Surgeons have given the name stapes to a bandage used in bleeding from the foot, which forms a figure of 8 around the ankle.

Stapha, staf'ah. Stapes.

Staphis, staf'is (*staphis*, grape or vine). Delphinium staphisagria.

Staphisagria (Ph. U. S.), staf-is-ag're-ah (*staphis*, grape, *agrios*, wild). Seed of Delphinium staphisagria.

Staphisagrine, staf-is-ag'reen. Alkaloid of staphisagria.

Staphylæmatoma, staf-il-e-mat-o'mah (*staphyle*, uvula, *hæmatoma*). Tumor formed by effusion of blood beneath the mucous membrane of the uvula.

Staph'ylagra (*staphyle*, *agra*, seizure). Instrument for laying hold of and seizing the uvula.

Staphyle, staf'il-a (*staphule*, grape). Uvula. See *Vitis vinifera.*

Staphyle'a trifo'lia. Bladder-nut. Ord. Sapindaceæ. Native shrub of the United States.

Staphylepartes, staf-il-a-par'tees (*staphyle*, *epairo*, to lift up). An instrument for laying hold of and removing the uvula.

Staphyletomia, staf-il-et-om'e-ah (*staphyle*, *tome*, incision). Amputation of the uvula.

Staphyli'ni (*staphyle*). See *Azygos muscle.* **S. me'dii**, see *Azygos muscle.*

Staphylinopharyngeus, staf-il-e-no-far-in-ja'us. Palatopharyngeus.

Staphylinus, staf-il-e'nus. Azygos uvulæ. **S. exter'nus**, tensor tympani. **S. inter'nus**, levator palati.

Staphylion, staf-il'e-on (*staphyle*). Median point of posterior nasal spine.

Staph'ylis (*staphule*, grape). Nipple.

Staphylitis, staf-il-e'tis (*staphyle*, *itis*). Uvulitis.

Staphyl'ium (*staphulion*, a small grape). Nipple.

Staphylococcus, staf-il-o-kok'kus (*staphyle*, *kokkos*, kernel). Micrococcii arranged in heaps or irregular masses. **S. ce'reus al'bus**, found in pus; by culture, producing white, somewhat shining growth. **S. c. fla'vus**, similar to S. albus, but culture yields citron-yellow growth; occurs in pus. **S. flaves'cens**, yellowish-white S. found in pustules of small-pox. **S. pyog'enes al'bus**, *Micrococcus pyogenes albus*, resemble S. p. aureus morphologically and pathogenically. **S. pyog'enes au'reus** (golden-yellow), *Micrococcus*

pyogenes aureus; found in pus and boils and in abscesses of pyæmia and puerperal fever; coccus of acute infectious osteomyelitis. **S. p. cit'reus,** like the former, except color is lemon-yellow; they are often present in pus. **S. pyosep'ticus** is more virulent than the aureus, which it resembles. **S. saliva'rius pyog'enes,** found in human saliva; culture yields a whitish appearance on gelatin and orange-yellow on agar. Inoculated, it produces suppuration. **S. vir'idis flaves'cens,** found in pustules of small-pox; not pathogenic.

Staphylodialysis, staf-il-o-de-al'is-is (*staphyle, dialusis,* dissolution). Tumefaction of the uvula; staphylœdema.

Staphylœdema, staf-il-e-de'mah (*staphyle, œdema*). Relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula, which, from inflammation or infiltration, hangs so as to occasion difficult deglutition, cough, etc. Scarification, astringent gargles, and, if necessary, excision, constitute the treatment.

Staphyloma, staf-il-o'mah (*staphuloma, staphule,* grape). Protrusion of the anterior surface of the eye, usually the cornea and iris or sclerotic and choroid; due to previous ulceration causing local attenuation. **S., an'nular,** see *Staphyloma of the sclerotic.* **S., cil'iary,** see *Staphyloma of the sclerotic.* **S. con'icum,** staphyloma of the cornea. **S. con'icum pellu'cidum,** staphyloma of the cornea. **S. of the cor'nea,** *Sugarloaf cornea* or *Conical cornea, Prolapsus corneæ,* is an unequal, embossed, bluish or whitish, round or conical or hyperboloid tumor of variable size, formed by the projection of the transparent cornea, which is sometimes extenuated and distended, at others thickened. **S. i'ridis,** hernia iridis. **S. racemo'sum,** form of staphyloma in which the cornea is perforated at several points, through which small portions of iris protrude. **S., scle'ral,** or **of the sclerot'ic** differs from the last in the prominence existing on a part of the eye covered by the sclerotic, which is much thinner; it is generally due to irido-choroiditis. *Posterior staphyloma, S. posticum, Sclerectasia posterior,* is a disease whose chief characteristics are posterior elongation of the eyeball and loss of pigment and atrophy of the choroid. *Anterior staphyloma of the sclerotic, Ciliary staphyloma,* is a staphylomatous projection of the sclerotic in the ciliary region of the eye. When the ciliary region around the cornea is involved, it is called *annular staphyloma.* **S. of the sclerot'ic, ante'rior,** see *Staphyloma of the sclerotic.* **S. of the sclerot'ic, poste'rior,** see *Staphyloma of the sclerotic.* **S. u'veæ,** projection of a part of the uveal tract through an opening in the sclerotic coat.

Staphyloncia, staf-il-on'ke-ah (*staphyle, onkos,* swelling). Staphylœdema.

Staphyloncus, staf-il-on'kus. Staphylœdema.

Staphyloplastic, staf-il-o-plas'tic (*staphyle, plasso,* to form). Epithet applied to the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost. *Staphyloplasty,* uranoplasty, palatoplasty, a word of hybrid formation, is the operation for closing the palatine vault.

Staphyloptosis, staf-il-op-to'sis (*staphyle, ptosis,* falling). Falling down or abnormal lengthening of the uvula.

Staphylorrhaphy, staf-il-or'rhaf-e (*staphyle, rhaphe,* suture). Operation for uniting a cleft palate, consisting in paring the edges of the cleft, passing ligatures through them, and uniting them.

Staphylosis, staf-il-o'sis (*staphyle*). Staphyloma.

Staph'ylotome (*staphyle, tome,* incision). Knife adapted to the operation for staphyloma.

Staphylotomy, staf-il-ot'o-me. Amputation of the uvula.

Staphylygroma, staf-il-ig-ro'mah (*staphyle, hygroma,* serous cyst). Staphylœdema.

Star an'ise or **S. a. fruit** (B. P.). Illicium anisatum. **S. apple, broad'-leaved.** Chrysophyllum cainito. **S. of Beth'lehem,** Ornithogallum umbellatum. **S., bla'zing,** Aletris farinosa. **S. bloom,** Spigelia Marilandica. **S. grass,** *Starwort, Blazing star, Colicwort;* Aletris farinosa, Hypoxys erecta. **S. knap'weed,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **S. of the North,** Geum urbanum. **S. stroke,** see *Coup-de-soleil.* **S. this'tle,** Centaurea calcitrapa.

Starch. Amylum. **S., an'imal,** corpora amylacea and glycogenic matter. **S., blue,** smalt. **S., can'na,** tous-les-mois. **S., corn,** see *Zea mays.* **S. cor'puscles,** corpora amylacea. **S., i'odide of,** prepared by triturating iodine and starch; said to have the eutrophic effects of iodine, but probably inert. **S., liv'er,** glycogenic matter. **S., pota'to,** see *Solanum tuberosum.* **S. su'gar,** glucose. **S., tac'ca,** arrow root, Tahiti.

Stark mad. See *Mania.*

Stars of Verhey'en. Stellate veins.

Star'tin's band'age. See *Splint.*

Starva'tion. Death from hunger or cold.

Star'wort. Aletris farinosa. **S., gold'en,** bubonium. **S., wa'ter,** Callitriche verna.

Sta'sis (*stasis,* situation; standing still). It has nearly the same signification as stagnation. Stagnation, however, sometimes includes a morbid condition of the fluids—stasis never. Also station. **S. dermato'ses,** affections of the skin due to passive impairment of blood- and lymph-channels. **S. phleg'mons,** deep-seated inflammation of the skin, as in phlegmonous erysipelas.

State. In pathology, crisis, stationary point, or height of disease. **S. med'icine,** see *Medicine, state.*

Stat'ic or **Stat'ical.** Relating to statics, or the branch of mechanics showing the properties of bodies as respects weight, equilibrium, etc. An epithet applied to the physical phenomena presented by organized bodies—biostatic—in contradistinction to the organic or vital. Also, of old, a restraining or astringent remedy. **S. electric'ity,** electricity at rest in equilibrium. The use of the frictional electric machine is an illustration of this form of electricity.

Statica medicina, stat'ik-ah med-is-e'nah. That part of medical observation consisting in the daily weighing of the human body and the various ingesta and egesta. **S. sep'ti na'rium,** cutaneous appendage to the septum narium.

Stat'ical. Static.

Statice (stat'is-e) (*statikos,* restraining, owing to its astringency) **arme'ria.** Plant, root of which is reputed to be tonic and astringent. **S. Brasilien'sis,** native plant of Brazil, Carolina, and Florida; astringent. **S. Carolinia'na,** *American* or *Seaside thrift, Marsh rosemary, Marshroot, Inkroot, Sea lavender.* A variety of the Statice limonium. **S. limo'nium,** *Sea lavender, Red behen, Marsh rosemary, Lavender thrift;* roots have been esteemed astringent, tonic, and eminently antiseptic. **S. macrophyl'la,** native plant of Canary Islands, bearing beautiful flowers. **S. marit'imum,** S. limonium. **S. mucrona'ta,** plant used as a nervine; native of Morocco. **S. vulga're,** S. limonium.

Stat'ics. See *Static.*

Station, sta'shun (*sto, statum,* to stand). Act of standing.

Stationary, sta'shun-a-re. Name given to certain diseases depending upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevailing in a district for a certain number of years, and then giving way to others.

Statis'tics, med'ical (*status,* state). *Vital statistics.* That part of medicine relating to details—medico-statistical—connected with the mortality, salubrity, etc. of different States, countries, and situations. Used in a milder sense to signify the same as *Numerical method*—a method applied to the systematization of medical facts or to the use of numbers in investigating disease. **S., vi'tal,** statistics, medical.

Stat'ure (*sto, statum,* to stand). Height of the human body.

Stat'us (*sto, statum,* to stand). Position; period of disease at which the symptoms are most violent; acme. **S. convulsi'vus,** continuous convulsive condition, of very young children especially, producing marked disturbance of respiration, circulation, etc. **S. crudita'tis,** crudity. **S. epilep'ticus,** continuous epileptic convulsive condition; series of epileptic attacks, at times persisting for several days. **S. erethrit'icus,**

nervous diathesis. **S. gas'tricus**, embarras gastrique; saburra. **S. nervo'sus**, nervous diathesis. **S. parturien'di**, parturition. **S. sthen'icus**, strength. **S. vermino'sus**, helminthiasis.

Stauroplegia, stau-ro-plej'e-ah (*stauros*, cross, *plege*, stroke). Hemiplegia in which an upper extremity on one side is paralyzed, together with the lower limb on the opposite side.

Staves'acre. Delphinium staphisagria.

Stave'wood. Simaruba medicinalis.

Stax'is (*stazo*, to drop). Slight defluxion of any humor, as nasal hemorrhage.

Steam doctor. Term applied to one treating all or most diseases by steam.

Steapsin, ste-ap'sin (*stear*, fat). Ferment of pancreatin possessing the property of decomposing and emulsifying fats. See *Ferments* and *Enzymes*.

Ste'ar (*stear*). See *Fat* and *Sevum*.

Ste'arates. Combinations of stearic acid with copper, manganese, zinc, etc., used as dusting powders or in ointment in some cutaneous affections.

Stearentine, ste-ar'en-teen. Sebaceous matter of greenish color found in infants' stools.

Stearic (ste-ah'rik) **ac'id.** Term applied to acid derived from stearine.

Steariform, ste-ah're-form (*stear*, fat). Like fat.

Ste'arin or **Stearine**, ste'ah-reen. See *Fat*.

Stearinum cetaceum, sta-ar-e'num set-as'a-um. Cetaceum.

Stearoconote, ste-ar-ok'o-note. Solid substance found in the brain-structure, which is fusible and not soluble.

Stearoconotum, ste-ar-o-co-no'tum (*stear*, fat, *konis*, dust). Peculiar dry fat found in brain-substance, said to contain phosphorus and sulphur.

Stearopten, ste-ar-op'ten (*stear*, fat, *ptenos*, winged; hence volatile). Concrete or solid part of a volatile oil.

Stearoricinate, ste-ar-o-ris'in-ate. Name applied to stearoricinic acid combined with a base.

Stearoricinic, ste-ar-o-ris'in-ik. Name applied to one of three acids obtained during saponification of castor oil.

Stearo'sis (*stear*, *osis*). Steatosis.

Stearrhœa (ste-ar-rhe'ah) or **Stearorrhœ'a** (*stear*, *rheo*, to flow). *Sebaceous flux.* Augmentation of secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin, *Stearrhœa simplex.* The greasy condition of the skin of the face—cutis unctuosa—is a form of stearrhœa. The color of the sebaceous secretion sometimes becomes changed. When yellow it is called stearrhœa flavescens; when blue, stearrhœa cærulea; when black, stearrhœa nigricans. **S. amian'thaca**, *Seborrhœa amianthaca;* seborrhœa having the appearance of scales from a preponderance of the solid constituents of the sebaceous secretion. **S. cæru'lea**, see *Stearrhœa*. **S. flaves'cens**, see *Stearrhœa*. **S. ni'gricans**, black discoloration of the face, observed in young females affected with derangement of the catamenia, due to a dark secretion from the cutaneous sebaceous glands. **S. sim'plex**, see *Stearrhœa*.

Ste'atine or **Ste'atin** (*stear*). Stearin. Made up of fat.

Ste'atite. Soapstone; talc.

Steati'tes (*stear*). Polysarcia.

Steatitis, ste-at-e'tis (*stear*, fat). Inflammation of fatty tissue.

Steatocele, ste-at-o-se'le (Eng. ste-at'o-seel) (*stear*, *kele*, tumor). Tumor formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum.

Steatocryptoses, ste-at-o-krip-to'sees (*stear*, *krypto*, to conceal). Disordered function of sebaceous glands.

Steato'des. Containing fat or something similar to it.

Steato'ma (*stear*, *oma*). An encysted tumor whose contents are similar to fat. **S. Müller'i**, see *Lipoma*.

Steatom'atous (*steatoma*). Having the nature of, or belonging to, steatoma.

Steatopath'ic (*stear*, *pathos*, affection). Relating to affections of the sebaceous glands.

Steatopy'ga or **Steatopy'gia** (*stear*, *puge*, buttocks). Buttock-hump. Fat buttocks, such as exist in the Hottentot female.

Steatopygous, ste-at-op'ig-us (*stear*, *puge*, buttocks). Pertaining to steatopyga.

Steatorrhagia, ste-at-or-rhaj'e-ah. Seborrhœa.

Steatorrhœa, ste-at-or-rhe'ah. Stearrhœa.

Steato'ses. Skin diseases in which the sebaceous secretion is faulty.

Steato'sis (*stear*, *osis*). *Stearosis.* Fatty degeneration of a part or unusual deposition and accumulation of fat in its adipose tissue. **S. cor'dis**, *Fatty heart, Fatty degeneration of the heart.* Unusual deposition of fat on the heart: by some presumed to be occasionally a true adipose degeneration of the heart-substance. **S. hepat'ica**, see *Adiposis hepatica*.

Steatozo'on folliculo'rum (*stear*, *zoon*, animal). Acarus folliculorum.

Steel. Chalybs. **S. mix'ture**, mistura ferri composita.

Steep. Rennet.

Steep'lebush. Spiræa tomentosa.

Steganop'odes (*steganopodes*, having flat feet or webfooted). Planipedes.

Steg'anus (*steganos*, contracted). Constipated.

Stegno'sis (*stegnosis*, constriction). *Stenosis.* Constriction or narrowness of the pores and vessels. Stricture; constipation; suppression or stopping or stoppage of the evacuations. See *Arctatio*.

Stegnot'ic (*stegnosis*, constriction). Astringent.

Stegnot'ica. Astringents.

Steiro'sis (*steiros*, barren). Sterility.

Stel'la (star). Bandage improperly compared to a star, because crossed like the letter X. This bandage is applied to one or both shoulders. In the first case it is called simple, in the second double. It was employed in fractures of the sternum, clavicle, and scapula, in luxations of the humerus, etc. **S. ter'ræ**, Plantago coronopus.

Stella'ria me'dia (*stella*, star). Alsine media. **S. scil'la**, scilla.

Stella'ta rupi'na (*stella*). Centaurea calcitrapa.

Stel'late (*stella*, star). Resembling the form of a star. **S. band'age**, bandage wound crosswise on the back **S. lig'ament**, name given to the anterior costovertebral ligament, from its shape. **S. veins**, stellulæ Verheyenii.

Stelliform, stel'le-form (*stella*, *forma*, form). Possessing the form of a star.

Stel'lula (little star). See *Stellulæ*.

Stel'lulæ Verheyen'ii (*stella*, star, *stellula*, a little star). Stelliform plexus of veins at the surface of the kidney, giving origin to the interlobular veins.

Stellulate, stel'u-late. Like a star.

Stell'wag's symp'tom. Slight retraction of the upper eyelid in exophthalmic goitre.

Stelochitis, stel-o-ke'tis. Osteocolla.

Stem of hair. Shaft of hair. **S. pes'sary**, see *Pessary*.

Ste'ma (*stema*). Penis (especially the glans).

Stenag'ma. A sigh.

Stenag'mus. A sigh.

Ste'no (*stenos*). In composition, narrow. **S., duct of**, see *Parotid*. More correctly, Stensen's duct.

Stenobreg'mate (*steno*, *bregma*, the top of the head). See *Cranium*.

Stenocar'dia (*steno*, *kardia*, heart). Angina pectoris; cardiostenosis.

Stenocephalous, sten-o-sef'al-us (*steno*, *kephale*, head). Elongated or narrowed head.

Stenochasmus, sten-o-kaz'mus (*stenos*, narrow, *chasma*, opening). Applied to skulls having a sector of from 94° to 74° for cavum nasopharyngeum.

Stenochoria (sten-o-ko're-ah) or **Stenochori'asis** (*steno*, *chora*, space). Narrowness, stricture, or contraction, of the vagina especially. Stricture of the lacrymal passages. **S. intesti'ni rec'ti**, stricture of the rectum. **S. œsoph'agi**, stricture of the œsophagus.

Stenocori'asis. Narrowing of the pupil.

Stenodon, sten'o-don (*stenos*, narrow, *odous*, tooth). Having narrow teeth.

Stenomycte'ria (*steno*, *mukter*, nose). Contraction of the nasal passages.

Ste'non, duct of. See *Parotid.*

Steno'nian duct. See *Parotid.*

Stenoræic, sten-o-re'ik (*stenos*, narrow, *orao*, to see). Applied to lens having a narrow opening or slit for passage of rays of light.

Stenoraic, sten-o-ra'ik. See *Stenoræic.*

Steno'sis (*stenos*, *osis*). Narrowness or constriction.

Stenostegnosis, sten-o-steg-no'sis (*Steno*, *stegnosis*). Narrowness or constriction of the duct of Steno.

Stenosteno'sis (*Steno*, *stenosis*, contraction). Narrowness or constriction of the duct of Steno.

Stenostomia (sten-o-stom'e-ah) or **Stenos'tomy** (*steno*, *stoma*, mouth). Contraction of the mouth.

Stenothorax, sten-o-thor'aks (*steno*, *thorax*, chest). Narrow chest.

Stenot'ic (*stenos*, narrow). Small; contracted in size.

Sten'sen's canal'. Incisor canal. **S.'s duct,** parotid duct. **S.'s exper'iment,** ligature of aorta of the dog above the renal arteries, producing by malassimilation stiffness of the muscles of the posterior extremities, which disappears when obstruction to circulation is removed. **S's foramī'na,** see *Scarpa's foramina.* (All named after N. Stensen, of seventeenth century).

Stentorophonous, sten-tor-of'on-us (*Stentor*, a Greek of powerful voice in the army before Troy, *phone*, voice). One having a strong voice.

Step. Space produced by the separation of the two lower limbs, and including that plus the length of the foot.

Stephane, stef'an-e. Crown.

Stephanic (stef-an'ik) **diam'eter.** Superior frontal diameter of Broca. **S. in'dex,** frontal index.

Stephanion, stef-an'e-on (*stephane*, crown). Point of crossing of the coronal sutures and temporal lines. See *Skull.*

Stephen'sia elonga'ta. Matico.

Step'mother's bless'ing. Hang-nail.

Step'page gait. Gait of chronic multiple neuritis, in which the individual lifts the foot high, turns the toe up, and puts the heel down first.

Steppe disease. Rinderpest.

Stercobilin, stur-co-bi'lin (*stercus*, excrement, *bilis*, bile). A coloring matter extracted from the feculent contents of the intestines.

Ster'colin (*stercus*). Serolin.

Stercoraceous (stur-co-ra'shus) or **Stercora'rius** (*stercus*). *Stercoral*, *Fecal*, *Fæcal.* Relating to excrement.

Stercoræmia, stur-ko-re'me-ah (*stercus*, fecal matter, *haima*, blood). Term applied to indicate systemic poisoning resulting from the arrest of intestinal excretion, thus causing the absorption of toxic fecal alkaloids.

Ster'coral ul'cer. Ulcer produced by pressure of fecal secretions.

Stercorin (stur'ko-rin) or **Ster'corine** (*stercus*). See *Excrement* and *Serolin.*

Sterculia, stur-ku'le-ah. Trees of Sterculiaceæ, comprising numerous species, distributed in tropic regions of the world. **S. acumina'ta,** *Kola*, *Cala*, or *Kola acuminata*; native tree of Soudan, Guinea, etc., producing kola nut, which is chewed in many parts of Africa; used as a stimulant to the nervous system; they contain caffeine. **S. Carthaginen'sis,** native tree of Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia, which bears edible fruit. **S. scaphig'era,** native tree of China and Anam, bearing fruit called tambayan, which is recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. **S. u'reus,** native Indian tree bearing fruit and yielding a gum called kuteera.

Stercus, stur'kus. Excrement. **S. an'seris,** Fimus anseris. **S. cani'num al'bum,** Album Græcum. **S. diab'oli,** asafœtida. **S. e'qui non castra'ta,** Fimus equinus. **S. huma'num,** human excrement.

Sterelmin'tha (*stereus*, solid, *helmins*, worm). A class of solid worms, as the bothriocephalus, tænia solium, etc., found in the human intestines and other organs.

Sterelmintha, ster-el-min'tha (*stereos*, solid, *helmins*, worm). Term applied to two varieties of worms having no true abdominal cavity—tænia solium and bothriocephalus latus.

Ste'reocyst or **Stereocystis,** ster-e-o-sis'tis (*stereus*, *kustis*, cyst). A hard encysted tumor.

Stereometer, ste-re-om'e-tur (*stereos*, firm, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as solids.

Stereometry, ster-e-om'e-tre. Art of measuring solid bodies and finding their solid contents.

Stereomonoscope (ste-re-o-mon'o-skope), **Stereophantascope** (ste-re-o-fan'ta-skope), or **Stereophoroscope,** ste-re-o-for'o-skope (*stereos*, solid, *phero*, to carry, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument with two lenses by which a stereoscopic effect may be obtained for one picture.

Ste'reoplasm (*stereus*, *plasma*). Solid, insoluble portion of protoplasm.

Ste'reoscope (*stereus*, *skopeo*, to view). A physical instrument by which plane pictures of an object are made on each retina, and so blended as to appear as one in relief. Also an instrument for detecting a calculus in the bladder and foreign bodies in the soft parts; it resembles a common catheter, having an expanded free extremity.

Stereoscop'ic vis'ion. Binocular vision. See *Stereoscope.*

Stereotica, ster-e-ot'ik-ah (*stereus*). Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts.

Ste'reus (*stereos*). Solid.

Ster'ile (*sterilis*, barren). Barren. Not producing fruit; infecund.

Ster'ilis. Sterile.

Sterilitas, ster-il'it-as. *Sterility*, *Barrenness*, *Infecundity.* Quality of that which is barren. Sterility may be absolute or relative. The former depends upon some vicious conformation of the genital organs, apparent or concealed, and occasionally admits of cure. Sterility is relative when a female does not conceive with one individual, but does with another. Sterility in females is often dependent upon a condition of the uterus characterized by membranous menstruation; but sterility ascribed to the woman may really be caused by functional or organic defect of power in the male.

Sterility, ster-il'it-e. Incapability of reproducing; barrenness. See *Sterilitas.*

Sterilization, ster-il-i-za'shun (*sterilis*, barren). Production of a condition in which reproduction is impossible, as in making a substance aseptic by destruction of all vital matters by means of heat or other disinfectants.

Sterilizator, ster-il-i-za'tor. That which is used for sterilizing or killing germs by heat.

Ster'nad. See *Sternal.*

Ster'nal. Relating to the sternum or breast-bone. **S. ar'teries,** offsets from the internal mammary to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the sternum and triangularis sterni. **S. as'pect,** the aspect of the body where the sternum is situate. *Sternad* is used adverbially to signify toward the sternal aspect. **S. bend,** bend at inner side of the clavicle. **S. fora'men,** an orifice occasionally seen between the third and fourth pieces of the gladiolus or second bone of the sternum, from arrest of development. **S. glands,** a few lymphatic glands along the course of the internal mammary artery. **S. groove,** seen upon the surface of the body over the sternum and between the pectoral muscles. **S. line,** line of reference in examination, drawn through central portion of sternum. **S. nerves,** downward branches of the cervical plexus which pass to the sternal region. **S. ribs,** ribs (seven in number) which articulate with the sternum.

Sternalgia, stur-nal'je-ah (*sterno*, *algos*, pain). Pain referred to the sternum. Angina pectoris.

Sterna'lis bruto'rum. Sternalis muscle. **S. mus'cle,** rare muscle running vertically, superficial to great pectoral.

Sterne'bra. Segment of the sternum.

Ster'no. In composition, the sternum.

Ster'no-abdomina'lis. Triangularis sterni and transversalis abdominis considered as one muscle.

Sternocervica'lis. Supernumerary muscular slip arising from the manubrium and inserted into fascia of neck.

Sternochondroscap'ular mus'cle. Sternoscapular muscle.

Sternoclavic'ular. Rleating to the sternum and clavicle. **S. articula'tion,** the union of the inner extremity of the clavicle with a round facette at each side of the superior extremity of the sternum. In this articulation there are, besides the incrusting cartilages, two radiated sternoclavicular, one anterior and one posterior; an interclavicular ligament extending between the clavicles; and two synovial capsules, separated by an interarticular fibrocartilage. The costoclavicular ligament may also be considered to belong to this articulation.

Sternoclavicula'ris anti'cus. Supernumerary muscle sometimes found, arising from sternum and inserted upon anterior surface of clavicle. **S. posti'cus,** rare muscular slip passing from inner end of manubrium to clavicle behind the joint. **S. supe'rior,** muscle arising above sternoclavicularis anticus and passing to clavicle.

Sternoclaviobrachia'lis. Pectoralis major.

Sternoclaviohu'meral. Pectoralis major.

Sternoclaviohyoï'deus. Sternohyoid muscle.

Sternoclaviomastoï'des. Sternocleidomastoid.

Sternoclaviomastoï'deus. Muscle arising by two heads from sternum and clavicle, and inserted in mastoid process of skull. It crosses the neck obliquely.

Sternocleidomastoide'us (*sterno, kleis,* clavicle, *mastos,* mastoid process). Muscle situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is long and flattened, simple above and divided below, where it is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the sternum and the inner quarter of the clavicle. Above, it terminates at the mastoid process, which it embraces at the neighboring part of the temporal bone, and at the outer third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone. It carries the head forward, inclines and rotates it to one side. When both parts of the muscle contract they bend the head directly forward.

Sternocostocarot'icus. Abnormal insertion of sternothyroid muscle upon carotid sheath.

Sternocostoclavihu'meral. Pectoralis major.

Sternocostocoracoï'deus. Pectoralis minimus.

Sternocos'to-epitrochlea'ris. Muscular strip occasionally attached to lower border of pectoralis major, and inserted into epitrochlea.

Sternocostofascia'lis. Abnormal insertion of fibres of sternothyroid upon sternal fascia.

Sternocostoglos'sus. Sternoglossus.

Sternocostohyoï'deus profun'dus. Portion of sternothyroid muscle which occasionally passes to great cornu of hyoid bone; also muscle formed by union of sternothyroid and thyrohyoid muscle, the thyroid insertion being lost.

Sternocostothyroï'deus. Sternothyroid muscle.

Sternodynia, ster-no-din'e-ah (*sterno, odune,* pain). Sternalgia. **S. syncopa'lis,** angina pectoris. **S. syncop'tica et pal'pitans,** angina pectoris.

Sternofacia'lis. Sternoclavicularis.

Sternoglos'sus. Stray form of sternohyoid, in which it passes upward and unites with hyoglossus muscle.

Sternohu'meral. Pectoralis major.

Sternohyoï'deus (*sterno, hyoïdes,* hyoid bone). *Sternocleidohyoïdeus, Sternohyoïdes, Hyoïdes primus.* Muscle situate at the anterior part of the neck; inserted above at the inferior edge of the body of the hyoid bone; below, into the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum—at the posterior part of the sternoclavicular articulation, and sometimes into the cartilage of the first rib. It depresses the hyoid bone.

Sternomas'toid ar'teries. Branches from external carotid or some of its divisions to sternomastoid muscle. **S. mus'cle,** sternal head of sternocleidomastoid, in contradistinction to clavicular head (cleidomastoid).

Sternomaxilla'ris. Occasional slip of sternomastoid inserted upon angle of jaw.

Ster'no-omoï'deus. Sternoclavicularis superior.

Sterno-omphalodymia, stur'no-om-fal-o-dim'e-ah (*sterno, omphalos,* navel, *duo,* to mingle). See *Somadymia.*

Sternopa'gia (*sterno, pagios,* fixed). Monstrous union of fœtuses in which they are attached at the sternum.

Sternopagus, ster-nop'ag-us (*sternum, pagios,* fixed). Double monster united by the sternum.

Sternopericar'diac lig'aments. Two bands passing to pericardium from manubrium and ensiform process of sternum.

Sternoscap'ular mus'cle. Sometimes found in man, extending from the sternum to the superior border of the scapula.

Sternothyrioï'des or **Sternothyrioï'deus.** *Bronchius.* Muscle situate at the anterior part of the neck. Attached above to the oblique line seen on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage, and terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum and the cartilage of the second rib. When it contracts it depresses the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone by the medium of the thyrohyoid membrane.

Sternothyroï'des or **Sternothyroï'deus.** Sternothyriodes.

Sternotrypesis, stur-no-trip-a'sis (*sterno, trupesis,* perforation). Perforation of the sternum.

Sternoxi'phoid lig'aments. Bands which connect the sternum with the xiphoid cartilage.

Ster'num (*sternon,* anterior bony part of chest). *Breast-bone, Hæmal spine* of Owen. Azygous symmetrical bone situate at the fore part of the chest. It is flat, broad above, narrow in the middle, and terminates below by a pointed cartilage—the xiphoid. It has an anterior or cutaneous surface, a posterior or mediastinal, a superior or clavicular extremity, and an inferior or abdominal. Articulated with the clavicles and the seven upper ribs on each side by means of their cartilages. In the adult it is in three parts—the manubrium, the body or gladiolus, and the inferior part or point, the ensiform process.

Sternumentum, ster-nu-men'tum (*sternuto,* to sneeze often). Sneezing.

Sternutament, stur-nu'tam-ent (*sternuto,* to sneeze often). That which causes sneezing.

Sternutamento'ria (*sternuto,* to sneeze often). Achillea ptarmica.

Sternutamentum, stur-nu-tam-en'tum. Sneezing.

Sternutatio, stur-nu-tah'she-o. Sneezing.

Sternutation, stur-nu-ta'shun (*sternuto,* to sneeze often). Act of sneezing.

Sternutatory, stur'nu-ta-to-re. *Sternutory.* Substance provoking sneezing, as tobacco, etc.; see *Errhine.* **S. pow'der,** asarabacca leaves, betonica leaves, sweet marjoram leaves, lily-of-the-valley flowers, equal parts, in fine powder; mix.

Ster'nutory. Sternutatory.

Ster'tor (*sterto,* to snore). Deep snoring accompanying inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy. Such respiration is said to be stertorous.

Ster'torous. See *Stertor.*

Stethæmia, steth-e'me-ah (*stethos,* chest, *haima,* blood). Hyperæmia of the lungs. Congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels.

Steth'o (*stethos,* chest). In composition, the chest.

Stethocatharsis, steth-o-kath-ar'sis (*stetho, katharsis,* purging). Expectoration.

Stethochysis, steth-ok'is-is (*stetho, chuo,* to pour out). Hydrothorax.

Stethodesmis (steth-o-dez'mis), **Stethodes'mium,** or **Stethodes'mus** (*stetho, desmos,* bandage). Corset.

Steth'ograph. Instrument for measuring movements of the chest in respiration. Pneumograph.

Stethom'eter (*stetho, metron,* measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the walls of the chest as a means of diagnosis in thoracic

diseases. A similar instrument has been called a *Thoracometer* or *Chest-measurer*. See *Chest-measurer*.

Stethoparalysis, steth-o-par-al'is-is (*stetho, paralusis*, paralysis). Palsy of the muscles of the chest.

Stethorrheu'ma (*stetho, rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Pleurodynia.

Stethoscope, steth'o-skope (*stetho, skopeo*, to examine). An instrument invented by Laënnec, of Paris, for exploring the chest. It is a cylinder of wood, from four inches to a foot long, pierced through and through by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter. One end of it is applied to the chest of the patient, the other to the ear of the examining physician. Double or binaural stethoscopes have been invented to enable both ears to be used at the same time. Stethoscopes are sometimes flexible, like the flexible ear-trumpet. This mode of examining affections of the chest, *Stethoscopy*, is also called *Mediate auscultation*.

Stethoscopia, steth-o-skop'e-ah (same etymon). See *Auscultation* and *Stethoscope*.

Stethoscopic, steth-o-skop'ik. Furnished by stethoscopy or auscultation, as a stethoscopic sign. Relating to stethoscopy.

Stethoscopy, steth'os-ko-pe. Stethoscope.

Ste'thus (*stethos*, chest). Thorax.

Sthenia, sthen-e'ah (*sthenos*, strength, power). Strength or excess of strength; excitement of the organic actions. Sthenic or dynamic diseases are such as depend upon excessive excitement.

Sthen'ic. Active. See *Sthenia*. **S. diseases**, diseases the result of inflammatory or increased action. **S. fe'ver**, form of continued fever marked by high temperature and quick pulse.

Sthenopyra, sthen-op'ir-ah (*sthenos*, strength, *pur*, fever). See *Synocha*.

Sti'an. Hordeolum.

Stib'i. Antimonium.

Stibia'lis. Antimonial.

Stibialism, stib'e-al-ism (*stibium*, antimony). The aggregate phonomena produced by antimonials when given in large quantities; antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

Stibia'tus tar'tras lixiv'iæ. Antimonium tartarizatum.

Stib'ii buty'rum. Antimonium muriatum. **S. chlora'tum**, antimony chloride. **S. chlora'tum solu'tum**, solution of antimony chloride. **S. deutomu'rias sublima'tus**, antimonium muriatum. **S. hydrosulphure'tum ru'brum**, antimonii sulphuretum rubrum. **S. jodat'um**, antimony iodide. **S. ox'idum ac'ido muriat'ico oxygena'to para'tum**, algaroth. **S. ox'idum al'bum median'te ni'tro confec'tum**, antimonium diaphoreticum. **S. ox'idum præcipitan'do para'tum**, algaroth. **S. oxo'des al'bum**, antimonium diaphoreticum. **S. oxo'des sulphure'tum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **S. oxyda'tum**, antimonious oxide. **S. ox'ydi sulphura'ti hydrosulphure'tum lu'teum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **S. oxydula'ti sulphure'tum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **S. oxydula'tum vit'reum**, antimony glass. **S. oxyd'ulum vitrea'tum**, antimonii vitrum. **S. ox'ydum semivit'reum**, antimonii vitrum. **S. ox'ydum sulphura'tum**, oxydum stibii sulphuratum. **S. oxysulfura'tum**, antimony oxysulphuret. **S. et potas'sæ deutotar'tras**, antimonium tartarizatum. **S. sesquichlora'tum**, antimony chloride. **S. subhydrosul'phas**, antimonii sulphuretum rubrum. **S. submu'rias præcipitan'do para'tum**, algaroth. **S. sulphura'ti hydrosulphure'tum ru'brum**, antimonii sulphuretum rubrum. **S. sulphura'tum auranti'acum**, antimony pentasulphide. **S. sulphure'tum ni'grum**, antimonium. **S. s. ni'grum læviga'tum**, purified antimony sulphide. **S. s. ru'brum**, antimony oxysulphuret. **S. vit'rum**, antimonii vitrum.

Stibiodermic, stib-e-o-dur'mik (*stibium*, antimony, *derma*, skin). Term applied to the use of antimonial ointment as a counter-irritant when rubbed on the skin.

Stibio'sum hydrosulphure'tum cum sul'phure. Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **S. ox'idum**, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

Stib'ium. Antimonium.

Stib'nite. Native sulphide of antimony, affording much of the market supply of this metal.

Stibogram, stib'o-gram (*stibos*, a beaten path, *grapho*, to write). Written record of footsteps.

Stichas, stik'as. Lavandula stœchas.

Sticking-plaster. Emplastrum resinæ.

Stick-lac. Lac in natural state investing tree twigs.

Stick'wort. Agrimony.

Sticta pulmonacea (stick'tah pul-mo-nah'se-ah) or **pulmona'ria** (*stiktos*, spotted). Lichen pulmonarius.

Stictacne, stikt-ak'ne (*stiktos*, punctated, *acne*). Form of acne in which the pustule has a red elevated base with central dark point.

Stiff joint, mus'cular. Contractura; anchylosis. **S. joints**, milk sickness. **S. neck**, torticollis.

Sti'fle joint. Femorotibial articulation of cattle.

Stig'ma (*stigma*, small puncture). Cicatricula. See *Stigmata*. **S. of Graa'fian fol'licle**, place where blood-vessels are absent in the wall surrounding the follicle, and point at which rupture finally occurs.

Stigmata, stig'mat-ah (pl. of **Stigma**). Breathing pores of insects are so called. Bleeding point upon the skin, as in purpura and sometimes in hysteria. See *Nævus* and *Petechiæ*. **S. heredita'lis**, marks of heredity. **S. Malpig'hii**, small venous openings which appear in large numbers along the course of the larger veins of the spleen. **S. may'dis**, corn-silk; see *Ustilago*. **S. ovario'rum**, cicatrices left in the ovary after the escape of ova.

Stigmat'ic. Pertaining to the stigma.

Stigmatiform, stig-mat'e-form (*stigma*). Resembling a stigma.

Stig'matism. See *Astigmatism*.

Stigmatization, stig-mat-i-za'shun. Ecchymosed spots upon various parts of the body.

Stigmatophorus, stig-mat-of'or-us (*stigma*, stigma, *phoreo*, to bear). Bearing stigmata.

Stigmatose, stig'mat-ose. Belonging or relating to stigma.

Stilbo'ma (*stilboo*, to make shining.) Cosmetic.

Stilette'. Wire or trocar passed through a tube or canula.

Still (*stilla*). See *Alembic*. **S. layer of Poiseuille**, *Space of Poiseuille;* thin stratum of liquid in contact with the capillary vessels, in which the white corpuscles of the blood seem to be retarded, while the red corpuscles are hurried along in the centre of the current.

Still'a. Drop.

Stillatio sanguinis (stil-lah'she-o san'guin-is) **e na'ribus** (*stillo*, to drop). Bleeding at the nose.

Stillation, stil-la'shun (*stilla*, a drop). Passage of a liquid drop by drop.

Still'birth. See *Stillborn*.

Still'born. Born still or without life; a stillborn child.

Stillicidium, stil-le-sid'e-um (*stilla*, drop, *cado*, to fall). Term often used synonymously with strangury, but meaning the flow of any liquid—particularly the urine—drop by drop. Also a kind of embrocation, stillicidium supra partem, effected by dropping a liquid upon a part. **S. lacryma'rum**, epiphora. **S. na'rium**, coryza. **S. san'guinis e nar'ibus**, bleeding at the nose. **S. su'pra par'tem**, see *Stillicidium*. **S. uri'næ**, see *Stillicidium*.

Stillingia, stil-lin'je-ah. *Queen's root, Queen's delight, Yaw root, Marcory, Cockup hat.* Indigenous plant growing in pine barrens from Virginia to Florida. The root, Stillingia (Ph. U. S.), is said to be used in syphilis, obstinate cutaneous affections, etc., like sarsaparilla. **S. sebif'era**, native tallow tree of China which is grown in the Southern United States; yields a vegetable wax which is said to be nearly pure stearine. **S. sylvat'ica**, see *Stillingia*.

Stilling's canal'. Canal in the vitreous humor through which, in the fœtus, an artery passes to the lens. **S. nu'cleus.** Red nucleus.

Sti'lus. Stylus. **S. ante'rior, S. infe'rior, S. inter'nus, S. supe'rior,** see *Peduncles of optic thalamus.* **S. dilu'bilis** or **S. un'gueus,** medicated pencil.

Stimato'sis (*stuma,* priapism). *Stymatosis.* Hemorrhage from the male organ, accompanied or not with priapism.

Stim'mi. Antimonium.

Stim'ulant (*stimulo,* to excite). *Excitant, Incitant, Hypersthenic, Pyretogenetic.* Medicine having the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Some stimulants are diffusible, having a prompt but temporary action; others are permanent or persistent. The action of stimulants is called stimulation. Cardiac stimulants increase the heart's action; cerebral stimulants, that of the brain; diffusible stimulants, like ammonia, have a quick but transient effect; spinal stimulants excite the action of the spinal cord. See *Excitants.*

Stimulate, stim'u-late (*stimulo,* to goad). To produce an exaltation of vital activity in a part or organ.

Stimulation, stim-u-la'shun. Action of stimulants.

Stim'uli (pl. of **Stimulus**). Excitants.

Stimulus (goad). That which excites the animal economy. **S. dif'ference,** difference in activity between two stimuli. **S. receptiv'ity,** ability of receiving and appreciating the highest degree of stimulus. **S. scope,** limit between stage of stimulus susceptibility and that of receptivity. **S. susceptibil'ity,** ability of perceiving a stimulus. **S. thresh'old,** see *Threshold.* **S. val'ue,** term applied in psychophysics to point out sign or formula indicating intensity of stimulus.

Sting. Acute and sudden pain, as from a bee. Stimulus.

Stinge. Variety of urticaria affecting the mouth and nose of cattle in hot weather.

Stink bush. Illicium floridanum. **S. poke,** Dracontium fœtidum. **S. weed,** Chenopodium anthelminticum, Datura stramonium, Polanisia graveolens.

Stipa'tio (*stipo, stipatum,* to stop up). Narrowness or constriction. **S. te'læ cellulo'sæ infan'tum,** induration of the cellular tissue of children.

Stip'itate. Possessing stalk or pedicle.

Stip'ites dulcama'ræ. Dulcamara. **S. lamina'riæ,** Laminaria Cloustoni.

Stipticus, stip'tik-us. Styptic.

Stitch (same root as **Stick**). Point. Acute lancinating pain like the puncture of a sharp needle. **S., com'mon,** suture, common. **S., loop,** see *Suture.* **S., ro'yal,** see *Suture.* **S. in the side,** pleurodynia; also a symptom in pleurisy or pneumonia. **S. wort,** common chickweed.

Stizolo'bium (*stizo,* to prick, *lobion,* small pod). Dolichos pruriens. **S. pru'riens,** Mucuna pruriens. **S. u'rens,** Mucuna urens.

Stlen'gis. A flesh-brush. An instrument used in ancient baths for scraping off the sweat.

Stobæ'a rubricau'lis (after Dr. Stobæus of Sweden). S. African plant, ord. Compositæ. A tincture of the bruised roots is diuretic and of service in gravel.

Stock'ing, elas'tic, gum, or **laced.** Bandage used by surgeons, consisting of a stocking made of cloth or silk, admitting of tight lacing anteriorly; it is also made of fine elastic gum cloth. It is employed in varices and ulcers of the legs.

Stœ'chas Arab'ica. Lavandula stœchas.

Stœchiology (ste-ke-ol'o-je) or **Stoichiol'ogy** (*stoicheion,* an element, *logos,* discourse). Treatise on, or the theory of, elements, hence of the elementary parts of organized substances.

Stoicheion, stoi-ki'on. Element.

Stokes. See *Cheyne.* **S., disease of,** see *Exophthalmia.* **S.'s law,** paralysis affecting underlying inflamed serous or mucous membranes. **S.'s lin'iment,** mixture of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and yolk of egg.

Stolid'ity. Stupidity; imbecility; amentia.

Sto'ma (*stoma*). Mouth.

Stomacace, sto-mak'as-e (*stoma, kakos,* evil). *Noma, Canker.* Fetor of the mouth, with a bloody discharge from the gums; scurvy; see *Cancer aquaticus.* Porphyra nautica. **S. gangræno'sum,** cancer aquaticus. **S. universa'le,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

Stomach, stum'ak. One of the principal organs of the digestive apparatus. A musculo-membranous reservoir, continuous on the one side with the œsophagus, on the other with the duodenum. It is situate beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen, and occupies the epigastrium and part of the left hypochondrium. In it the food is formed into chyme. Viewed externally, the stomach has—1. An anterior face, which looks a little upward. 2. An inferior face, directed downward. 3. An inferior or colic margin, which is convex and extensive, and is called the greater curvature. It gives origin to the omentum majus. 4. A superior or diaphragmatic margin, shorter, concave, and called the lesser curvature. The lesser omentum is attached to this. 5. A left or œsophageal orifice, called also the cardia or upper orifice. 6. A right or intestinal or inferior orifice, called the pylorus. 7. A considerable dilatation, situate to the left of the cardia and greater curvature, called the great tuberosity or great cul-de-sac or fundus or splenic portion of the stomach. 8. A less extensive dilatation, situate to the right of the greater curvature—the lesser tuberosity or lesser cul-de-sac, pyloric portion. The inner surface of the stomach is of a reddish-white color, and has a marbled appearance. It is constantly covered by thick mucus, and is lined by a mucous membrane presenting numerous wrinkles or rugæ. The parietes of the stomach consist of three membranes in superposition. The outermost is serous, and is an extension of the peritoneum. The middle coat is muscular—some fibres running longitudinally, others transversely, and others obliquely. The innermost membrane is of a mucous nature, but not exactly a continuation of the membrane that lines the œsophagus. The mucous and muscular membranes form, at the pylorus, a valve called the pyloric valve. These three coats are united by a dense, close, areolar membrane, and between the mucous and muscular coats, along the two curvatures especially, is a quantity of muciparous glands, called glands of Brunner. The matrix is the fibrous network uniting the cylindrical tubes of the stomach, and also surrounding the intestinal tubes. The arteries of the stomach are very numerous, and proceed from the coronary of the stomach, the pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastro-epiploic. The veins have the same name and pursue the same course as the arteries. They pour their blood into the trunk of the vena porta. Its lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and pass into ganglia situate along the two curvatures. The nerves of the stomach proceed from the pneumogastric and three divisions of the cœliac plexus.

The following estimates have been made of the measurements of the stomach:

Weight, 202 g. (Dursq).	
Length from fundus to pylorus	270–320 mm.
Distance from the lesser to greater curvature in the middle part	90–110
Distance from the lesser to greater curvature at the fundus	120
Distance from the lesser to greater curvature at the antrum pylori	40–50
Width of cardia and pylorus	30
Length of stomach in the new-born	80

Stomach ache. Cardialgia; colic. **S., cadav'eric soft'ening of,** see *Cadaveric.* **S. cells,** honeycomb-like depressions in the lining membrane of the stomach. **S. disease,** general term for gastric affections; see also *Limosis.* **S., first,** ingluvies. **S. fis'tula,** fistula, gastric. **S., hemorrhag'ic ero'sion of,** see *Erosion.* **S. pump,** a useful instrument for conveying fluids to the stomach when deglutition is impracticable, and for pumping out the contents of that organ. It consists of a forcing syringe, to the bottom and nozzle of which flexible tubes can be attached. When the object is to force fluids into the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the nozzle and passed down the throat, the tube connected with the bottom of

the syringe being placed in the fluid to be injected. To empty the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the bottom of the instrument. This instrument is of great service where poisons have been taken. The antidote, when any exists and is at hand, should be promptly administered if it is capable of at once neutralizing the poison. The stomach-pump was first employed in America by Dr. Physick in 1812. **S., sec'ond,** proventriculus. **S., sick,** nausea; milk sickness. **S., third,** ventriculus callosus. **S. tooth,** canine tooth, lower jaw, first dentition; so named owing to gastric disturbance frequently ensuing at its eruption. **S. tube,** see *Tube, œsophageal.* **S., ul'cer of,** gastric ulcer. **S. vertigo,** vertigo ascribed to gastric origin.

Stomachal, stom'ak-al. *Stomachic, Stomachical.* Belonging to the stomach; being good for the stomach; strengthening the stomach. Medicine giving tone to the stomach.

Stomachalgia, stom-ak-al'je-ah (*stomach, algos,* pain). Cardialgia.

Stom'achi resolu'tio (weakness of stomach). Dyspepsia.

Stomach'ic. Stomachal.

Stomach'ical. Stomachal.

Stomachus, stom'ak-us (*stomachos*). Word used in several different acceptations; for example, for the œsophagus, for the cardiac orifice of the stomach (see *Cardia*), and for the stomach itself.

Stomadæum, stom-ad-e'um. Stomodæum.

Stomæmorrhagia, stom-e-mor-rhaj'e-ah (*stoma,* mouth, *haima,* blood, *rhegnumi,* to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the mouth.

Stomal'gia (*stoma, algos,* pain). Pain in the mouth.

Stomapodous, stom-ap'o-dus (*stoma,* mouth, *pous,* foot). Having feet near the mouth.

Stomapyra, stom-ap'ir-ah (*stoma, pur,* fire, fever). Aphthæ. **S. aph'tha,** aphthæ.

Stomata, stom'at-ah (pl. of **Stoma**). Mouths.

Stomatalgia, stom-at-al'je-ah (*stoma, algos,* pain). Pain in the mouth.

Stomate, sto'mate. Having a mouth.

Stomatelcia (stom-at-el'se-ah) or **Stomatelco'sis** (*stoma, helkos,* an ulcer). Ulceration of the mouth.

Stomatelcosis, stom-at-el-ko'sis (*stoma, helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the mouth.

Stomatia, stom-ah'shee-ah (*stoma*). Disease of the mouth.

Stomat'ic (*stomatikos,* relating to the mouth). Medicine used in diseases, etc. of the mouth. Dentifrices, masticatories, etc. are stomatics.

Stomatitis, stom-at-e'tis (*stoma, itis*). Inflammation of the mouth. **S., aph'thous,** *S., follicular* or *ulcerous* or *parasitic.* Inflammation of the follicles of the mouth, constituting the aphthæ of the adult, which is generally accompanied by cephalic, gastric, and general disturbance. It may be discrete or confluent, and requires general and local treatment adapted to the case; see *Aphthæ.* **S. catarrha'lis,** catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth. **S. cremo'sa,** aphthæ. **S. diphther'ica,** diphtheritic inflammation of the mouth. **S., erythem'atous,** simple inflammation of the mouth. **S. exsudati'va,** aphthæ. **S. exul'cerans,** S., ulcerative. **S., follic'ular,** S., aphthous. **S. gangræno'sa,** cancer aquaticus. **S. mater'na,** stomatitis of nursing women. **S. mercuria'lis,** see *Salivation, mercurial.* **S. of nurs'ing women** appears to be a variety of S., aphthous. **S. nutri'cum,** stomatitis of nursing women. **S., parasit'ic,** S., aphthous. **S., pseudomem'branous,** *Pseudomembranous inflammation of the mouth;* in its worst form, *Stomatyphus.* Inflammation of the mouth accompanied by the exudation of a false membrane—a disease rarely seen extensively except in large foundling establishments. **S., ul'cerative,** inflammation of the mouth, accompanied with ulceration; frequently described under the vague name of *Aphthæ.* **S., ul'cerous,** S., ulcerative. **S., vesic'ular,** aphthæ. **S. vesiculo'sa infan'tum,** aphthæ.

Stomatoc'ace (*stoma, kakos,* evil). Stomacace.

Stomatocatharsis, stom-at-o-kath-ar'sis (*kathairo,* to purge). Ptyalism.

Stomatodynia, stom-at-o-din'e-ah (*stoma, odune,* pain). Pain in the mouth.

Stomatodysodia, stom-at-o-dis-od'e-ah (*stoma, dys, ozo,* to smell). Offensive smell of the breath upon exhalation.

Stomatogastric, stom-at-o-gas'trik (*stoma, gaster,* stomach). *Stomogastric.* Appertaining to the mouth and stomach, as the stomatogastric ganglia of the lower animals. See *Encephalon.*

Stomatoïatria, stom-at-o-e-at-re'ah (*stoma, iatreia,* medical treatment). Treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Stomatomalacia putrida, stom-at-o-mal-ah'she-ah pu'trid-ah (*stoma, malakia,* softness). Cancer aquaticus.

Stomatomenia, stom-at-o-men'e-ah. Vicarious menstruation by the mouth.

Stomatomia, stom-at-om'e-ah (*stoma, tome,* incision). Incision or operation on the mouth. Incising the mouth of the uterus.

Stomatomorphous, stom-at-o-mor'fus (*stoma, morphe,* form). Term in botany, meaning mouth-shaped.

Stomatonecrosis, stom-at-o-ne-kro'sis (*stoma, nekrosis,* death). Cancer aquaticus; stomacace.

Stomatono'ma (*stoma, nome,* an ulcer). Stomacace.

Stomatopa'nus (*stoma, panu,* very much). Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

Stomatopathi'a or **Stomatop'athy** (*stoma, pathos,* disease). Disease of the mouth.

Stomatophyma, stom-at-o-fe'mah (*stoma, phuma,* swelling). Swelling of the mouth. **S. glandulo'sum,** tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

Stomatoplas'tic (*stoma, plasso,* to form). Epithet for the operation of forming a mouth where the aperture has been contracted from any cause—*Stomatoplasty.*

Stomatoplasty, stom'at-o-plas-te (*stoma, plasso,* to form). Plastic operation about the mouth.

Stomatorrhagia, stom-at-or-rhaj'e-ah (*stoma, rhegnumi,* to break out). Hemorrhage from the mouth. **S. alveolo'rum,** phatnorrhagia. **S. gingiva'rum,** bleeding from the gums.

Stomatorrhœ'a (*stoma, rheo,* to flow). Excessive flow of liquid from the mouth; see *Stomatorrhagia.*

Sto'matoscope (*stoma, skopeo,* to view). Instrument for keeping the mouth open, so as to permit the parts within to be inspected—*Speculum oris.* Also an instrument like the laryngoscope, provided with a mirror to reflect light on the interior of the mouth.

Stomatosepsis, stom-at-o-sep'sis (*stoma, sepsis,* putrefaction). Cancer aquaticus.

Stomato'sis (*stoma*). Bleeding from the mouth.

Stomatospasmus, stom-a-to-spaz'mus (*stoma, spasmus*). Trismus; lockjaw.

Stomatosyrinx, stom-at-o-sir'inks (*stoma, surinx,* tube). Eustachian tube.

Stomaty'phus (*stoma, typhus*). Pseudomembranous stomatitis.

Stomencephalus (stom-en-sef'al-us) or **Stomoceph'alus** (*stoma, kephale,* head), Genus of monsters having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye occupying the median line; the nasal apparatus atrophied and forming a tube; the jaws rudimental; and the mouth imperfect or wanting. A variety of Cyclocephalus.

Sto'mium. See *Stoma.*

Stomodæum, stom-o-de'um (*stoma, daio,* to divide). Invagination of epiblast forming mouth of embryo.

Stomoman'icon (*stoma,* face, *manos,* thin). Platysma myoides.

Stomorrhagia, stom-or-rhaj'e-ah. Bleeding from the mouth.

Stone bind'er. Osteocolla. **S. in the blad'der,** vesical calculus. **S. crop,** sedum. **S. crop, bi'ting,** sedum. **S. mint,** Cunila mariana. **S. moss,** rock lichens of Arctic regions of America, eaten as food. **S. pine,** Pinus cembra; Pinus pinea. **S. pock,** acne. **S. root,** Collinsonia Canadensis. **S. sweat,** see *Hyraceum.*

Stone-cut'ter's phthi'sis, Affection of the lungs,

sometimes chronic interstitial pneumonia, ultimately becoming tuberculous, due originally to inhalation of fine particles in stone-cutting.

Stones, the. Testes.

Stool. Dejection. **S., cal'omel,** see *Calomel.*

Stop'page. Cessation of a flow. Obstructive interference with a function. Obstruction of a canal.

Stop'ping. Filling; stegnosis. **S. of the bel'ly, bow'els, guts,** or **stom'ach,** constipation.

Stor'age albu'men. Albumen remaining in circulation. **S. bat'tery,** see *Faure's battery.*

Sto'rax or **Sty'rax.** Gum-resin derived from liquidambar and Styrax officinalis. **S. liq'uida,** Liquidambar styraciflua.

Storesin, sto-rez'in. Largest constituent of storax.

Storck's blennorrhœ'a. Mucous discharge from the upper air-passages.

Stork'bill or **Storks'bill.** Geranium maculatum, Erodium cicutarium.

Stough'ton's elix'ir. Tinctura absinthii composita. Gentian, wormwood, rhubarb, germander, bitter orange-peel, each 25 parts; aloes, cascarilla, each 5 parts; alcohol, 1000 parts. Make into a tincture.

Stove. Limited space, warmed artificially, in which the air is slowly renewed; used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, etc., or for taking vapor-baths. In this case the stew or stove is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry. The latter, which is used by the Turks, is the *Calidarium* or *Caldarium, Turkish, Eastern,* or *Roman bath.* In the true Turkish bath, however, the air of the bathing apartment is densely charged with vapor, which the the so-called Turkish bath of modern introduction here and elsewhere is generally not. The former is their trepidarium or vaporarium, which see. These kinds of baths greatly excite the cutaneous transpiration, and are valuable agents in rheumatic and other affections.

Stra'bi (*straboi*). Those affected with squint. See *Strabismus.*

Strabilismus, strab-il-iz'mus. Strabismus.

Strabis'mic. Relating to or affected with strabismus.

Strabismometer, strab-is-mom'et-ur (*strabismus, metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the linear deviation of a squinting eye.

Strabismus, strab-iz'mus (*strabismos,* squinting; state of having crooked eyes). Want of concordance of the optic axes. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motor muscles of the eye, on a convulsive state of one of those muscles, a difference in the sensibility of the two eyes, or a cerebral affection. If the disease be symptomatic of cerebral affection, attention must, of course, be directed to the latter. Strabismus may be single, affecting one eye only, or double, affecting both eyes, and it may be convergent or divergent; that is, with the ball drawn toward the nose or away from it; other varieties are the upward, downward, periodic, and paralytic forms. Those affected with strabismus have been called *Squinters* or *Squint-eyed.* Slight deviation is generally called a cast in the eye, and sometimes *Cockeye.* **S., conver'gent,** see *Strabismus.* **S., diver'gent,** see *Strabismus.* **S., doub'le,** see *Strabismus.* **S., sin'gle,** see *Strabismus.*

Strabometer, strab-om'e-tur. Graduated instrument devised for the purpose of measuring the degree of strabismus.

Strabo'nes or **Strabo'ni.** Those affected with strabismus.

Straboscopic, strab-o-skop'ic (*strabos,* twisted, *skopeo,* to see). Referring to likeness of objects as seen by a strabismatic person. **S. disk,** form of instrument in which objects appear distorted.

Strabositas, strab-os'it-as. Strabismus.

Strabot'omy or **Strabotomia,** strab-o-tom'e-ah (*strabos,* one who squints, *tome,* incision). Operation for the removal of squinting by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball. *Strabotomist* is one who practises strabotomy.

Straight si'nus. It runs backward in the base of the falx cerebri, gradually widening as it approaches the torcular Herophili, in which it terminates. Beside the inferior longitudinal sinus, the venæ Galeni and superior veins of the cerebellum open into it. **S. tu'bule,** central stem of uriniferous tubule which urine from collecting tubules enters. **S. tu'bules of tes'tis,** short, straight tubes of the testis, receiving secretion of seminiferous tubules, and discharging it into the rete testis.

Strain (*stringo,* to constrict or squeeze). Sprain. To pass decoctions, infusions, etc. forcibly through linen; also to exert an effort. This is accomplished by fixing firmly the parts where the muscles to be exerted originate, in order that their full power may be developed.

Strain'er. Sieve for filtration used in pharmacy.

Strain'ing. Muscular effort.

Straight-jack'et or **Straight-waist'coat.** Jacket, made of strong material, used for restraining maniacs or those laboring under violent delirium, and having long sleeves which are tied behind, so that the arms cannot be extricated.

Straits of the pel'vis. See *Pelvis.*

Stramineous, stram-in'e-us (*stramen,* straw). Color of, or like, straw.

Stramo'nia. Datura stramonium.

Stramo'nii fo'lia (Ph. U. S). See *Datura stramonium.* **S. fo'lium,** see *Datura stramonium.* **S. se'men** (Ph. U. S.), stramonium seeds.

Stramonium, stram-o'ne-um (*struchnos, manikos,* maniacal). Datura stramonium. **S. fœ'tidum,** Datura stramonium. **S. ma'jus al'bum,** Datura stramonium. **S. oint'ment,** unguentum stramonii. **S. plas'ter,** emplastrum stramonii. **S. spino'sum,** Datura stramonium. **S. vulga'tum,** Datura stramonium.

Stram'ony. Datura stramonium.

Strangalæsthesia, stran-gal-ees-the'ze-ah. Morbid sensation of constriction of a part as by a rope or band.

Strangalides, stran-gal'id-ees (*strango,* to compress). Small, hard tumors, as in the breast when the milk does not find issue.

Stranga'lion. Tubercle.

Stran'galis (*strangalis,* a hard kernel). Tubercle.

Strangalismus, stran-gal-iz'mus (*strangalismos,* act of twisting). Strangulation.

Stran'ger's cold or **fe'ver.** Murri-murri. See *Fever, stranger's.*

Stran'gles. Tumor or swelling in throat of horse.

Stran'gulated. Constricted tightly. **S. her'nia,** hernia irreducible from constriction; see *Strangulation.*

Strangula'tio (*strango,* to compress). Orthopnœa. Strangulation. **S. uteri'na,** globus hystericus; see *Angone.* **S. vul'væ,** hysteria.

Strangula'tion. State of a part too closely constricted. Thus we say that there is strangulation of an intestinal hernia when the opening that gives passage to the protruded intestine seriously intercepts the continuity of the digestive canal. In legal medicine it means the forcible obstruction of the air-passages, by a ligature or by the hand, for criminal purposes. See *Suffocation.*

Stran'gulator. A species of cynanche. See *Lycoides.*

Strangu'ria. Strangury. **S. cruen'ta,** discharge of blood from the vessels of the urinary bladder.

Strangurious, stran-gu're-us. Affected with or of the nature of strangury.

Strangury, stran'gu-re (*strango,* to squeeze, *ouron,* urine). *Dysuria.* Extreme difficulty in evacuating the urine, which issues only drop by drop, and is accompanied with heat, pain, tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, etc. See *Ischuria* and *Retention.*

Stranx. Drop.

Strap'ping. The dressing of ulcers by means of straps or strips of adhesive plaster, linen, etc. Also the plaster thus applied. **S., wa'ter,** see *Water-dressing.* **S., wet,** see *Water-dressing.*

Strass'burg tur'pentine. Variety of turpentine obtained by puncturing vesicles forming in bark of Abies pectinata.

Strass'burg's test, for bile-acid in urine. Add cane-sugar to urine, into which dip filter-paper; dry the paper and apply a drop of H_2SO_4; a violet color is soon noticed.

Strass'burger's cell-plate. Equatorial plate produced in karyokinesis.

Stratiotes, strat-e-o'tees. Achillea millefolium.

Stra'tum (*sterno, stratum,* to spread or cover, to pave). Layer. **S. arysyndes'micum,** syndesmo-arytenoideus. **S. bacilla'tum, bacillo'sum,** or **bacillo'rum,** bacillary layer; see *Tunica Jacobi.* **S. Bowman'i,** the anterior elastic lamina of the cornea, between the proper cornea and the conjunctival epithelium, which, according to Bowman, aids the cornea in maintaining its exact curvature. **S. cellula'rum pyramida'lium,** large pyramidal layer. **S. choriocapilla're,** tunica Ruyschiana. **S. cine'reum,** layer of investing gray matter in anterior corpora quadrigemina, beneath superficial stratum zonale; also layer of gray matter on floor of fourth ventricle. **S. convolu'tum,** stratum radiatum and layer of large pyramidal cells taken together. **S. cor'neum,** epidermis. **S. cor'porum nervo'rum arcto'rum,** stratum granulosum. **S. cuta'neum,** dermoid layer of membrane of tympanum. **S. cylindro'rum,** layer of rods and cones; tunica Jacobi. **S. dorsa'le,** dorsal layer. **S. episclera'ta,** part of capsule of Tenon on the sclerotic coat. **S. gelatino'sum,** gelatinous layer. **S. germinati'vum,** germinal spot; proligerous disk. **S. glomerulo'sum,** glomerular layer. **S. granulo'sum,** granular layer of retina; also upper portion of rete mucosum; a narrow layer of pyramidal cells in the fascia dentata of the brain corresponding to similar cells on external surface of the brain. **S. horizonta'le,** superficial arcuate fibres over surface of anterior pyramid of the medulla. **S. interme'dium,** layer of fibres in crura cerebri. **S. l. thal'ami,** subthalamic tegmental region. **S. lacuno'sum,** layer of cortical cells in hippocampus major. **S. lemnis'ci,** deepest layer of anterior quadrigemina. **S. lu'cidum,** layer of cells in skin between stratum granulosum and horny layer. **S. Malpigh'ii,** corpus mucosum. **S. media'num horizonta'le,** horizontal stratum. **S. medulla're,** layer of medullated nerve-fibres in olfactory bulb. **S. m. me'dium,** stratum lacunosum. **S. molecula're,** gelatinoid layer of olfactory bulb; molecular layer of cortex. **S. muco'sum,** corpus mucosum. **S. muscula're lin'guæ,** aberrant collection of muscular fibres running in middle glosso-epiglottic fold. **S. ni'grum,** substantia nigra. **S. op'ticum,** layer of delicate longitudinal nerve-fibres in corpora quadrigemina. **S. o'riens,** delicate layer of cells in cortex of hippocampus major. **S. pigmen'ti,** see *Choroid.* **S. profun'dum pon'tis,** deep layer of transverse fibres of pons Varolii. **S. prolig'erum,** proligerous disk. **S. radia'tum,** cortical layer of hippocampus major. **S. reticula're,** stratum lacunosum. **S. reticula'tum,** latticed layer. **S. semiluna're,** spiral ligament. **S. subthalam'icum,** subthalamic tegmental region. **S. superficia'le pon'tis,** outer layer of transverse fibres of pons Varolii. **S. supravascula're,** external muscular coat of uterus. **S. thy'reo-ar'y-epiglot'icum,** thyreo-ary-epiglotticus muscle. **S. thyreomembrano'sum,** thyro-epiglotticus muscle. **S. transver'sum,** stratum zonale. **S. vascula're,** middle muscular coat of uterus. **S. zona'le,** collections of white fibres on the surface of the cerebro-spinal axis, as upon the medulla, corpora quadrigemina, optic thalamus, and corpus striatum.

Straw'berry (strewberry). Fragaria. **S. bush,** Euonymus Americanus. **S., shrub'by,** Rubus arcticus. **S. toma'to,** Physalis alkekengi. **S. tongue,** a characteristic appearance of the tongue in scarlatina, in which, after the clearing away of a thick white fur, the organ becomes preternaturally red and clean. **S. tree,** Euonymus Americanus. **S., wild,** Fragaria Virginiana.

Streak, prim'itive. Groove, primitive.

Streb'li (*strebloi*). See *Strabismus.*

Streblosis, streb-lo'sis (*streblos,* twisted). Luxation.

Strem'ma (*stremma*). Luxation; sprain.

Strength'ening plas'ter. Iron plaster.

Strephotome, stref'o-tome (*strepho,* to turn, *tome,* incision). Name given to twisted needle used in Spanton's operation for radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strepito'sus mor'bus or **affec'tus.** A kind of flatulent disease, said to be once not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumors form on different parts of the body, accompanied by sonorous excretion of gas by the mouth and anus.

Strep'itus (*strepito,* to make a noise). A sound heard on percussion or auscultation. **S. au'rium,** noise of the ears; tinnitus aurium.

Streptobacte'ria (*streptos,* formed in rings). Chain-like bacteria; named from their forming links.

Streptococcus, strep-to-kok'kus (*streptos,* twisted, *kokkos,* kernel). Micrococci arranged in strings. **S. diphthe'riæ,** found by Prudden in diphtheritic membranes. **S. erysipel'atis** or **erysipelato'sus,** micrococcus erysipelatosus. **S. of Fehleisen,** micrococcus erysipelatosus. **S. lanceola'tus,** micrococcus Pasteuri. **S. plicat'ilis,** found in drinking-water and a disease affecting the lips of children. **S. pyog'enes,** micrococcus found in acute abscess. **S. sep'ticus,** found in polluted soil. **S. septopyæ'micus,** found in human saliva; pathogenic, like erysipelas micrococci. **S. vaccin'iæ,** found in vaccine lymph.

Strep'tothrix (*streptos, thrix,* hair). Genus of schizomycetes with hair-like filaments.

Stretch'er. Litter for transporting the sick.

Stretch'ing. Pandiculation.

Stria, stre'ah. Parallel line or groove. **S. acus'tica,** portion of cochlear duct of internal ear to which are distributed filaments of the auditory nerve. **S. al'ba tu'beris,** occasional white band on base of brain, passing from lateral edge of corpus mammillare forward, outward, and upward above the optic chiasma to the fornix. **S. cor'nea,** the superficial stratum of the tænia semicircularis. **S. dorsa'lis,** dorsal olfactory root. **S. exter'na,** ligamentum tectum. **S. latera'lis,** external olfactory root. **S. longitudina'le of cor'pus callo'sum,** whitish antero-posterior striatum on superior surface of corpus striatum. **S. media'lis,** internal olfactory root. **S. medulla'ris ascen'dens,** a medullary stria of fourth ventricle, rising obliquely upward and outward. **S. m. of op'tic thal'amus,** white streaks from pineal gland to foramen of Munro. **S. pinea'lis,** stria medullaris. **S. termina'lis,** part of internal capsule separating optic thalamus from corpus striatum. **S. vascula'ris,** a vascular strip on the outer wall of the membranous canal of the labyrinth.

Stri'æ (pl. of **Stria,** a furrow). See *Vibices.* **S. acus'ticæ,** medullary striæ. **S. atroph'icæ,** linear lesions seen in atrophy of the skin. **S. cilia'res,** ciliary processes. **S. cor'neæ,** tænia semicircularis. **S. gravida'rum,** lineæ albicantes. **S. lib'eræ,** median striæ longitudinales of corpus. **S. longitudina'les cor'dis,** muscular fibres of heart running in vertical direction along posterior longitudinal furrow. **S. longitudina'les Lancis'ii,** see *Corpus callosum.* **S. medulla'res,** see *Processus teretes.* **S. obtec'tæ,** striæ longitudinales of corpus callosum, covered by edge of hemisphere. **S. olfacto'riæ,** olfactory roots. **S. ret'inæ subjec'tæ ligamen'to cilia'ri,** halo signatus. **S. of Ret'zius,** Retzius, striæ of. **S. semiluna'res,** tænia semicircularis. **S. tec'tæ,** striæ obtectæ. **S. termina'les,** tænia semicircularis. **S. transversa'les Willis'ii,** see *Corpus callosum.*

Stri'ated (*stria,* a channel or groove). Marked with small channels or grooves or with lines of another color. **S. ar'teries,** minute branches from anterior and middle cerebral arteries entering anterior perforated space and supplying corpus striatum. **S. coat,** see *Artery.* **S. ipecacuan'ha,** Peruvian ipecacuanha. **S. mus'cular fi'bre,** see *Muscular fibre.*

Striatus, stre-at'us (*striatus,* grooved or furrowed). Grooved, striated; see *Corpora striata.*

Stribili'go. Efflorescence.

Strictu'ra. Stricture. **S. a'ni,** stricture of the rectum. **S. intesti'ni rec'ti,** stricture of the rectum.

S. intesti'ni rec'ti spasmod'ica, spasmodic stricture of the rectum. **S. œsoph'agi,** stricture of the œsophagus. **S. œsoph'agi callo'sa,** stricture of the œsophagus. **S. œsoph'agi spasmod'ica,** œsophagismus. **S. pharyn'gis** or **œsoph'agi ve'ra,** stricture of the œsophagus. **S. præpu'tii,** phimosis. **S. pylo'ri,** stricture of the stomach at the pylorus; see *Gastrostenosis.* **S. ure'thræ,** stricture of the urethra. **S. ventric'uli,** stricture of the stomach; see *Gastrostenosis.*

Strict'ure (*stringo, strictum,* to draw tight). A diminution or contracted condition of some tube or duct, as the œsophagus, rectum, urethra, etc. This must be dilated by appropriate bougies. Strictures may also occur in the intestines. **S., an'nular,** circular stricture producing ring-like obstruction around urethral or intestinal canal. **S., bri'dle,** fold of membrane forming crescentic obstruction or stretched across the canal, attached at either end. **S., car'diac,** stricture at cardiac extremity of the stomach; see *Gastrostenosis.* **S., conges'tive,** stricture, result of acute congestion. **S., contrac'tile,** S., recurrent. **S. fe'ver,** constitutional disturbance following stricture; urethral rheumatism. **S., hour'glass,** S., bridle. **S., imper'meable,** one which will not admit passage of instrument. **S., ir'ritable,** one in which slightest instrumental interference causes pain and spasm. **S., lin'ear,** S., bridle. **S. of the œsoph'agus,** dysphagia constricta. **S., pack'-thread,** S., bridle. **S., per'meable,** S. admitting passage of instrument. **S. of the phar'ynx,** dysphagia constricta. **S. of the rec'tum** occurs organically, and is usually a serious affection, being generally dependent upon scirrhus. **S. of the rec'tum, spasmod'ic,** an affection occurring in the nervous especially, which subsides spontaneously after a longer or shorter continuance. **S., recur'rent,** resilient stricture, or one which readily contracts after dilatation. **S. of the stom'ach,** see *Gastrostenosis.* **S. of the ure'thra,** urethrostenosis. **S. of the u'rinary blad'der,** stricture or saccated condition of urinary bladder. **S., val'vular,** S., bridle. **S. vesi'cæ urina'riæ,** stricture or saccated condition of urinary bladder.

Stricturotomy, strikt-ure-ot'o-me. Urethrotomy.

Stri'dor. Grating noise. **S. den'tium,** grinding of the teeth.

Stridulant, strid'u-lant. Applied to a harsh grating sound.

Strid'ulous. Applied to respiration, cough, or voice when it possesses the character of a grating sound.

Stri'ga (furrow) **cartilagino'sa cor'dis.** Isthmus of the fossa ovalis.

Strigillation, strij-il-la'shun. See *Strigis.*

Strig'ilos. Strigis.

Stri'gis (*stringo,* to touch lightly). A flesh-brush. Also an instrument anciently used in the baths for scraping off the perspiration. The process was called *Strigillatio, Strigillation.*

String'halt (sometimes called **Spring'halt**). Sudden twitching of hind leg of horse, or involuntary or convulsive motion of muscles that contract the hind leg.

Striped dog'wood. Acer Pennsylvanicum. **S. ma'ple,** Acer Pennsylvanicum. **S. mus'cular fi'bre,** see *Muscular fibre.*

Strobila (strob'il-ah) or **Strobile,** stro'bil. Adult tænia.

Strob'ile. Multiple fruit in form of cone or head, as that of the hop or pine; a cone.

Strob'ili lu'puli or **Strob'ili hu'muli.** Hops.

Strobilites, stro-bil'it-ees (*strobilos,* pine cone). Wine impregnated with the cones of the pine. Form of fruit resembling strobile.

Stroboscopic (stro-bo-skop'ik) **disk.** See *Stroboscopic.*

Stroem'ia (after H. Stroem, a Norwegian naturalist). Cadaba.

Stroke. Sudden attack of disease. **S., apoplec'tic,** an apoplectic seizure. **S., back of the heart,** diastolic impulse. **S., paralyt'ic,** a sudden attack of encephalospinal paralysis. **S., sun,** sunstroke; see *Insolation.* **S., wa'ter,** see *Hydrocephalus internus.*

Stro'ma (*stroma,* bed or couch). The bed or foundation texture of an organ, as the stroma of the ovary. Applied also to the bed or base of any formation, as the amorphous stroma of scrofulous formations. **S., fi'brin,** formed direct from fibrin. **S., intertu'bular,** see *Kidney.*

Stro'mal (*stroma*). Relating or appertaining to the stroma of an organ.

Strong'er al'cohol. Alcohol fortior. **S. e'ther** (æther fortior), name given to ether; specific gravity .716. **S. wa'ter of ammo'nia,** aqua ammoniæ fortior; specific gravity .900.

Strongul'ion. Strangury.

Strongylus, stron'gil-us (*strongulos,* round). Hippocrates and others mean the *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* by this term. The *Strongylus gigas* is, however, distinct. It is sometimes met with—five inches, a foot, and even three feet long, and from two lines to half an inch in diameter; occasionally in the human kidney; rarely in other viscera, and still more rarely in the intestinal tube. Teres. See *Parasites.* **S. arma'tus,** worm which causes verminous aneurism in the horse. **S. bronchia'lis,** see *Parasites.* **S. longevina'tus,** see *Parasites* and *Worms.* **S. paradox'us,** see *Parasites.*

Stron'tium bro'mide. In colorless soluble needles, used in various affections of the stomach, in acid conditions of that organ, in Bright's disease, epilepsy, etc.; dose, 10 to 30 grains three times a day, gradually increased in epilepsy. **S. i'odide,** prescribed in scrofuloderma, enlarged lymphatic glands, scrofulous otorrhœa, ozæna, lupus vulgaris, etc.; dose, gr. x–xx. **S. lac'tate,** white soluble powder used in some renal affections, as albuminuria, but not when there is diminished amount of urine or uræmia.

Strophan'thidin. Principle derived from strophanthin by action of sulphuric acid.

Strophanthin, stro-fan'thin. Glucoside of strophanthus, $C_{20}H_{34}O_{101}$; white crystalline powder, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether or chloroform; probably the active principle. Action on the heart resembles that of digitalin.

Strophan'thus his'pidus. Kombé arrow-poison. Ord. Apocynaceæ; seeds are used; native of Africa and Asia; action cardiac, stimulant, and tonic; diuretic similar to digitalis, probably a bitter diuretic in heart dropsy; dose of the tincture, 5 to 10 drops.

Strophocephalus, strof-o-sef'al-us (*strophe,* a turning round, *kephale,* head). Monster with distorted head.

Strophoceph'aly. Condition of strophocephalus.

Stro'phos (*strophos,* a twisted cord). Tormina.

Strophulus, strof'u-lus. *Red gum, Gum rash, Red gown, Tooth rash.* Consists of an eruption of red or sometimes whitish pimples, *White gum, Milk-spots,* occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo or interrupted by irregular patches of cutaneous blush. All the varieties under this genus arise in consequence of the extreme vascularity and irritability of the skin at this period of life, when the constitution is liable to be disturbed by irritation, either in the alimentary canal, gums, or other parts. **S. prurigino'sus** is rather an obstinate form of lichen with pruriginous papules, and should therefore be more properly termed *Lichen pruriginosus.* **S. sylves'tris,** Ignis sylvaticus. **S. volat'icus,** Ignis sylvaticus.

Stro'phus (*strophos,* twisted cord). Tormina.

Structio, struk'she-o (*struo, structum,* to build). Structure.

Structural, struk'shur-al. Of or belonging to structure. **S. diseases,** diseases due to or produced by organic tissue-changes.

Struc'ture. The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements of which animals and vegetables are composed. See *Tissue.*

Stru'ma. Scrofula; bronchocele. **S. adipo'sa,** fatty neck; prominence of the neck from obesity. **S. cys'tica, S. fibro'sa, S. gelatino'sa, S. hyperplas'tica, S. os'sea, S. parenchymato'sa, S. petro'sa,** are different varieties of goitre, as named from their physical characteristics. **S., follic'ular,** bronchocele. **S. fungo'sa,** encephaloid.

Strumipriva cachexia, stru-me-pre'vah kak-eks'-e-ah (*struma, privus,* deprived of). Loss of the thyroid gland and resulting condition; myxœdema or condition allied to it.

Strumoderma, stru-mo-dur'mah. Scrofulous affection of the skin and superficial glands; scrofuloderma.

Strumo'sis cer'ebri. Tubercles of the brain. **S. pulmo'num,** tubercles of the lungs.

Strumo'sus or **Stru'mous.** Scrofulous.

Struthiophagus, stru-the-of'ag-us (*strouthion,* a young ostrich, *phago,* to eat). Ostrich-eating; struthiophagous tribes still exist in parts of Africa.

Stru'thium (*strouthion*). Saponaria.

Strychnia, strik'ne-ah. *Strychnine.* Alkaline principle, solid, crystalline, inodorous, bitter, and excessively poisonous, which has been found in *Strychnos nux vomica, S. colubrina, S. tieuté, Ignatia amara, Cerbera thevetia,* and *C. ahovai.* Formula for its preparation was omitted in last edition of the Ph. U. S., as it is usually made by the manufacturing chemist. The action—therapeutical and toxical—of strychnia on man and animals is exactly like that of the alcoholic extract of nux vomica. It is, however, more active. An eighth of a grain is sufficient to kill a large dog, and a quarter of a grain produces marked effects on the human body when in health. It has been given in paralysis and other cases like nux vomica. See *Poisons* (table of). **S. ac'etate,** strychniæ acetas. **S. arse'niate,** white bitter powder; tonic and diuretic. **S. ar'senite,** soluble salt employed in intermittent fever in the minimum dose of the sulphate. **S. bro'mide,** strychniæ bromidum. **S. hydri'odate,** hydriodate of strychnine. Occurs in white scales or needles, and contains 72 per cent. strychnia; soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water. Action and uses same as sulphate. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain. **S. hydrobro'mate,** hydrobromate of strychnia; forms in prismatic needles, and contains 80 per cent. of strychnia. Prepared by adding solution of potassium bromide in water and alcohol to solution of sulphate of strychnine in alcohol and water. Uses same as sulphate. **S. hydrochlo'rate,** muriate of strychnia; crystallizes in silky needles; soluble in sixty parts of cold water. Prepared by dissolving strychnine in warm dilute muriatic acid. Contains 84 per cent. strychnine. For action and uses, see *Sulphate.* **S. i'odate,** strychniæ iodas. **S. i'odide,** strychniæ hydriodas. **S., i'odide of iodhy'drate of,** made by pouring a solution of ioduretted iodide of potassium into a solution of a salt of strychnia. Used in the same cases as strychnia. Dose, a tenth to a sixth of a grain. **S. mu'riate,** strychniæ murias. **S. ni'trate,** strychniæ nitras. **S. o'leate,** see *Oleate.* **S. sul'phate,** strychniæ sulphas. **S. and zinc, double i'odide of,** zinc and strychnia, double iodide of.

Strych'niæ ace'tas. Acetate of strychnia or of strychnine. Salt formed by the direct combination of strychnia with acetic acid. It is given in the same cases as pure strychnia. **S. bro'midum,** bromide of strychnia; prepared by a process analogous to bromide of quinia. Prescribed in syrup, each drachm containing gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ of strychnia. **S. hydri'odas,** hydriodate or iodide of strychnia; prepared by mixing a solution of iodide of potassium with a concentrated solution of acetate of strychnia. **S. i'odas,** iodate of strychnia or of strychnine. Salt formed by adding a concentrated solution of iodic acid to strychnia. **S. mu'rias,** muriate of strychnia. (The product of the union of muriatic acid and strychnia.) Used in the same cases as strychnia. Liquor strychniæ, solution of strychnia (Ph. Br.), is composed of strychnia, gr. iv; acid. hydrochlor. dil., ℥vj; sp. rectif., f℥ij; aq. destillat., f℥vj; dose, gtt. iv–viij. **S. ni'tras,** nitrate of strychnia or of strychnine. (The product of the union of nitric acid and strychnia.) Used in the same cases as strychnia. **S. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), sulphate of strychnia or of strychnine. (The product of the union of strychnia and dilute sulphuric acid.) The salt of strychnia usually prescribed. See *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Strychnina, strik-ne'nah (Ph. U. S.). $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$. Strychnia or strychnine. See *Strychnia.*

Strychninæ sulphas, strik-ne'ne sul'fas. $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4,7H_2O$. Strychniæ sulphas.

Strych'nine. Strychnia. **S., az'otate of,** strychniæ nitras. **S., sul'phate of,** strychniæ sulphas.

Strychni'num. Strychnia.

Strych'nism. See *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Strych'nium. Strychnia. **S. ace'ticum,** strychniæ acetas. **S. ni'tricum,** strychniæ nitras. **S. sulphu'ricum,** strychniæ sulphas.

Strychnoma'nia. With the ancients, the delirium caused by the Strychnos or Atropa belladonna.

Strych'nos. Atropa belladonna; Solanun dulcamara. **S. colubri'na,** see *Strychnia* and *Strychnos nux vomica.* **S. Guianen'sis,** see *Curare.* **S. Igna'tii,** Ignatia amara. **S. nux vom'ica,** *Nux vomica, Koochla tree;* ord. Loganiaceæ. A tree of the family Strychnoïdes, growing in India. The seeds have been long sold in the shops under the names *Nux vomica, Vomic* or *Poison nut, Bachelor's button,* etc. For a long time these seeds were used only for poisoning rats, but subsequently an extract was prepared from them, which was administered in paralytic affections in small doses. It produces a kind of tetanic convulsion in the paralyzed parts when given to the requisite extent. It has also been administered in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. When taken to such an extent as to induce toxical phenomena—*strychnism*—it causes at first, or when given in a smaller dose, greatly augmented excitability of the spinal nervous system, with slight transient paroxysms or spasms of the limbs and hurried respiration. In larger doses the excitability is still more developed, with paroxysms of prolonged general tetanic convulsions, laryngismus or contraction of the glottis, violent efforts of respiration, and asphyxia. The most important principles obtained from it are strychnia and brucia. Igasuria has also been derived from it. See *Strychnia, Brucia, Igasuria,* etc. The bark is the false angustura or false cusparia bark, rohun; see *Brucea antidysenterica. Strychnos colubrina, Modira caniram,* an Indian tree containing strychnine, was formerly considered a specific against the bites of venomous animals, and was recommended in intermittents. The wood is lignum colubrinum. **S. potato'rum** (strychnos of drinkers), *Clearing nut;* fruit of a large tree of Silhet, which, when ripe, is sold under the name *Nirmullees* or *Nirmillies.* Well rubbed for a minute or two around the inside of a vessel containing water, it purifies it by causing the impurities which the fluid contains to be deposited, it is supposed, by its albumen and casein. **S. pseudoqui'na,** *Quina do campo,* of Brazil, is used by the natives as a substitute for cinchona. **S. tieu'té,** see *Strychnia* and *Upas.* **S. toxica'ria** or **toxif'era,** see *Curare.*

Stryphna, strif'nah (*struphnos,* acerb or sour). Astringents.

Stryphnodendron (strif-no-den'dron) **barbatima'o** (*stryphnos, dendron,* a tree). Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis.

Stryphnos, strif'nos (*struphnos,* sour, harsh). Acerb.

Studio'sus medici'næ (fond of medicine). A lover of medicine.

Studium inane, stu'de-um in-an'e (empty study). Brown study or listless musing.

Stud'y, brown. Listless musing.

Stuff'ing. Cynanche trachealis. Filling, as in dentistry.

Stultitia, stul-tish'e-ah. Mental imbecility; idiotism; dementia.

Stump. Part remaining from which a limb or other part has been amputated or removed in any manner. Also the portion of a tooth remaining in the alveolus after the corona has been removed. **S. of eye'ball,** remainder of globe left after excision of the ball. **S., su'gar-loaf,** conical stump occasioned by extensive retraction of muscles following amputation.

Stump'foot. Kyllosis.

Stunned (*attonitus,* astonished). Epithet applied to one who, in consequence of a fall or other accident,

has received such a concussion of the brain as to deprive him, for a time, of mental manifestations.

Stunt'edness. Being stunted or hindered in growth.

Stu'pa. Tow used in certain surgical apparatuses and dressings. Also a stupe; that is, cloth or tow used in fomentations. A flannel or other article wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a part, is a stupe. The act of applying it is called *Stuping.*

Stupe. Stupa.

Stupefacientia, stu-pe-fah-she-en'she-ah (*stupeo*, to be benumbed, *facio*, to make). Narcotics.

Stupefac'tion. Narcosis.

Stupeion, stu-pi'on. Stupa.

Stupha, stu'fah. Stove; stupa.

Stupia, stu'pe-ah. Tin.

Stupid'itas (*stupeo*, to be benumbed). Idiotism; imbecility.

Stu'ping. See *Stupa.*

Stu'por (*stupeo*, to be benumbed). Diminished activity of the intellectual faculties, often amounting to lethargy. It occurs in many affections, especially in the neuroses. **S., aner'gic,** acute dementia. **S. ar'tuum,** state of the limbs being asleep. **S. den'tium,** great sensibility of the teeth; toothedge. **S. formi'cans,** formication. **S. men'tis,** see *Stultitia.* **S. vig'ilans,** catalepsy.

Stup'pa. Stupa.

Stupra'tion. Stuprum.

Stu'prum. *Rape, Stupration.* Forcible and illicit connection with a married or unmarried woman. When committed upon the latter, it is also called defloration. In judging whether rape has been committed the state of the genital organs, the age of the individual, and the possibility of accidents and diseases of the parts will have to be considered. It will be necessary also to be acquainted with the evidences of virginity, and to determine—if signs of virginity no longer exist—whether its loss is attributable to copulation or to the introduction into the vagina of any other body than the male organ, etc. Recent deflowering can, of course, be much more readily distinguished than that which has taken place some time before. Rape almost always includes the idea of violence, while sexual intercourse with persons in an unconscious condition, or with idiots or insane persons, is at times separated from rape and reckoned as violation.

Stur'dy. See *Cœnurus.*

Stut'terer. One affected with stuttering.

Stut'tering. Stammering. See *Balbuties.*

Sty or **Stye** (pron. sti). See *Hordeolum.*

Style, lac'rymal. Metal wire worn in the nasal duct in treatment of lacrymal obstruction.

Stylet' (*stylus*). See *Specillum.*

Styli, ste'le (pl. of **Stylus**). Styloid processes.

Styliform, sti'le-form (*stylus, forma*, shape). Styloid.

Styliscus, stil-is'kus (*stylus*). Tent.

Sty'lo (*stylos*, style). In composition, the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Stylo-auricula'ris. Auriculoglossus.

Styloceratohyoïdeus, ste-lo-ser-at-o-he-o-e'da-us. Stylohyoïdeus.

Styloceratoï'des. Stylohyoïdeus.

Stylochondrohyoïdeus, ste-lo-kon-dro-he-o-e'da-us. Name given to a fleshy fasciculus which the stylohyoid muscle sometimes presents, attached to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. It is also called stylohyoïdes novus, stylohyoïdeus alter.

Styloglos'sal nerve. Facial branch supplying the styloglossus muscle and mucous membrane at the base of the tongue.

Styloglos'sus. A muscle situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is narrow behind, much broader before; is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the stylomaxillary ligament, and is inserted into the side of the tongue. It raises the base of the tongue and carries it backward.

Stylohy'al bone. Styloid process.

Stylohy'oid arch. Hyoidean arch. **S. lig'ament,** a fibrous flattened cord passing from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. **S. nerve,** second branch given off by the facial.

Stylohyoï'deus. *Stylohyoïdes major.* A muscle situate at the superior, anterior, and lateral part of the neck. It is thin and narrow, especially posteriorly; anteriorly, it opens to give passage to the tendon of the digastricus. It is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the body of the hyoid bone. It raises the hyoid and carries it backward.

Sty'loid (*stulos*, style, peg, pin, *eidos*, shape). Shaped like a peg or pin. **S. bone,** see *Styloid processes.* **S. cor'nua,** see *Hyoid bone.* **S. pro'cesses,** *Pencil-like processes,* are—1, a long and slender process of the temporal bone, to which are attached the styloglossus, stylopharyngeus, and stylohyoïdeus muscles and the stylohyoid and stylomaxillary ligaments. This sometimes remains distinct in many animals, and is then called the *styloid bone.* 2. Two slender and pyramidal processes at the inferior extremities of the radius and ulna.

Stylolarynge'us. Portion of stylopharyngeus inserted upon epiglottis and cartilage of thyroid.

Stylomas'toid. Relating to the styloid and mastoid processes. **S. ar'tery** arises from the posterior auricular, and in some subjects from the occipital; it enters the stylomastoid foramen, passes along the aqueduct of Fallopius, and spreads its ramifications on the mucous membrane of the tympanum and in the mastoid cells and semicircular canals, and terminates by anastomosing with a branch of the middle meningeal artery, which enters by the hiatus Fallopii. The name stylomastoid is also given to the posterior auricular artery itself. **S. fora'men,** foramen situate at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the styloid and mastoid processes. It terminates the aqueduct of Fallopius and gives passage to the facial nerve.

Stylomaxillary, sti-lo-maks'il-la-re. Relating to the styloid process and the jaw. **S. lig'ament,** a ligamentous flat cord extending between the styloid process and the angle of the jaw.

Stylopharyngeus, ste-lo-far-in-ja'us. Muscle situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is slender, thin above, attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and terminates in the parietes of the pharynx, as well as at the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx and carries it backward.

Stylophorum diphyllum, stil-of'o-rum dif-il'lum (*stulos*, style, *phero*, to bear). *Celandine* or *Hornpoppy, Bruiseroot.* Indigenous plant, family Papaveraceæ. The juice is fetid and narcotic. Infused in wine, it has been given internally in gravel, and has been applied externally to contusions, etc.

Stylosan'thes. *S. elatior.* Herb used for relief of uterine irritability during the progress of gestation.

Stylostaph'yline. Pertaining to the velum palati and styloid process.

Stylosteophy'tum (*stylo, osteon*, bone, *phuton*, growth). Osteophyte resembling a spike.

Stylostixis, stil-o-stiks'is (*stylus*, style, *stixis*, act of puncturing). Acupuncture.

Stylotonsilla'res. Stylopharyngeus fibres passing to the tonsil.

Stylus, ste'lus (*stulos*, stake, style). Style; pin; peg; sound. **S. excava'tus,** hollow sound.

Sty'ma (*stuma*, stiffening). Erection; priapism.

Stymatosis, stim-at-o'sis (*styma, osis*). Hemorrhage from the male organ, accompanied or not by priapism.

Stym'mata (pl. of **Stymma**) (*stumma*, that which constricts or thickens). The most solid ointments; also the ingredients for increasing their consistence.

Stypsis, stip'sis (*stupsis*). Astriction; constipation.

Stypteria, stip-ta're-ah (*stupteria*). Alumen; styptics.

Styp'tic (*stuptikos*). See *Styptics.* **S., Binel'li's,** aqua Binellii. **S., Brocchie'ri's,** aqua Brocchierii. **S. collo'dion** contains tannic acid in a mixture of alcohol, ether, and collodion; employed to control small

hemorrhages; seldom used, and not a clean way to stop bleeding. **S. col'loid**, see *Colloid*. **S. cot'ton**, absorbent cotton impregnated with a solution of ferric chloride or ferric sulphate, and dried. **S., Helve'tius's**, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*. **S., Paglia'ri's**, hæmostatic, Pagliari's. **S., Ruspi'ni's**, a nostrum said to consist of gallic acid, a small quantity of sulphate of zinc and opium, dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and rose-water, which had much reputation as an internal and external astringent. **S. weed**, Cassia occidentalis.

Stypticity, stip-tis'it-e. Possessing styptic power.

Styptics, stip'tiks (*stupho*, to constringe). Sometimes used synonymously with astringent, but generally applied to a substance employed to arrest hemorrhage. See *Astringents*. A mechanical styptic is one that arrests the flow of blood by being applied immediately to the mouth of the bleeding vessel, or by inducing a coagulum, mechanically, in it. A chemical styptic is one which coagulates, chemically, the blood around a bleeding orifice.

Styracin, sti'ras-in. Crystalline substance found in storax and other balsams.

Styrac'inum o'leum. Oil obtained by boiling storax in good olive oil.

Styracol, sti'rak-ol. Cinnamyl-guiacol; result of action of guiacol on cinnamyl chloride; antiseptic. Prescribed internally in chronic catarrh of the bladder, gonorrhœa, and catarrh of the stomach and intestines, and as a substitute for guaiacol in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Sty'rax (Ph. U. S.) (*sturax*). Balsam or resin obtained from inner bark of Liquidambar orientale; also from Styrax officinalis and S. calamita. It is the solid storax—officinal storax. Two kinds of storax are met with: red storax, gum storax, obtained by incision from the Styrax officinalis and from the Liquidambar Orientale; and common styrax, Styrax calamita, that which has been received in reeds or vessels, and has had sawdust added immediately to thicken it. Like the other balsams, it is stimulant and expectorant. *Purified storax*, *S. præparatus* (Ph. U. S.), *Extractum styracis*, is storax purified by means of rectified spirit and straining. **S. al'ba**, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*. **S. ben'zoin**, see *Benzoin*. **S. calam'ita**, see *Styrax*. **S. liq'uida**, Liquidambar styraciflua. **S. officina'lis**, see *Styrax*.

Sty'rol. Volatile oil derived from styrax. Cinnamene. **S. cin'namate**, styracin.

Sty'rone. Amyl alcohol derived from styrax; antiseptic.

Sty'sis (*stusis*, erection). Erection; priapism.

Suakim gum. Product of Acacia stenocarpa and A. Senegal; inferior variety of gum acacia.

Suave'olens (*suavis*, sweet, *olens*, smelling). Sweet-scented, as a medicine.

Sub (L.). In composition, beneath or lower degree. Before *c* it becomes *suc;* before *f*, *suf;* before *g*, *sug;* before *p*, *sup;* before *r*, *sur;* and before *s*, *sus*. In some words, however, it is *su*, as in suspiro.

Subace'tas. Subacetate. **S. cu'pricus**, verdigris. **S. plum'bicus liq'uidus**, solution of subacetate of lead.

Subac'etate. Salt of acetic acid containing more than one equivalent of base to one of acid.

Subac'idus. Acidulous.

Subacro'mial bur'sa. Upper portion of deltoid bursa.

Subactio, sub-ak'she-o (*subigo*, *subactum*, to subject or prepare). Operation of making plasters, extracts, etc. with the hand or with the pestle and mortar.

Subacute'. Acute in moderate degree. **S. myeli'tis**, myelitis in which the affection reaches its height in from two to six weeks. **S. spi'nal at'rophy**, progressive muscular atrophy.

Subaffectio, sub-af-fek'she-o. Hydropathy.

Subagitatrix, sub-aj-it-at'riks (*sub*, *agito*, to agitate). One who practises tribadism.

Subala'ris vena. Axillary vein.

Subarachnoid, sub-ar-ak'noid (*sub*, *arachnoid*). *Subarachnoidean*, under the arachnoid membrane. Term applied to various spaces situate between this membrane and different nervous structures, anterior, posterior, superior, and spinal subarachnoidean spaces. The fluid filling these spaces is called the subarachnoidean or cerebrospinal fluid.

Subarachnoi'dal space of op'tic nerve. Interval between arachnoidal sheath and optic nerve.

Subatloïdeus, sub-at-lo-id-a'us. Situate beneath the atlas or first cervical vertebra. The second pair of cervical nerves.

Subaxoïdeus, sub-aks-o-id-a'us. Below the axis or vertebra dentata. The third pair of cervical nerves.

Subazo'tas bismu'thicus. Bismuth subnitrate.

Subbo'ras na'tricum. Borax.

Subbrachycephalic, sub-brak-e-sef-al'ik. Having cephalic index from 80° to 84°.

Subbromhy'dras quin'icus. Hydrobromate of quinine.

Subcæ'cal fos'sa. Pouch sometimes found in the peritoneum behind the cæcum, running up into the folds of the mesocolon.

Subcar'bonate. Combination of carbonic acid with base, in which the latter is in excess.

Subcartilagineum, sub-kar-til-aj-in'e-um (*sub*, *cartilago*, cartilage). Hypochondre.

Subcen'tral arch. Hæmal arch.

Subcerebel'lar ar'tery. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery.

Subchlo'ride of mer'cury. Mercurous chloride.

Subchlo'ris cal'cicus. Calcis chloridum.

Subclavian, sub-kla've-an (*sub*, *clavis*, clavicle). Under the clavicle. **S. ar'teries** are situate at the upper part of the chest and the lateral and lower parts of the neck. The right arises at the corresponding side of the trachea, and comes off from the arteria innominata or brachiocephalic trunk. The left leaves the aorta at the end of the arch. Both extend as far as the superior surface of the first rib, in the space between the scaleni muscles, beyond which they take the name axillary arteries. The subclavian arteries run for some distance without sending off any branch. In the neighborhood of the first rib, however, they give off—upward, the vertebral and inferior thyroideal; downward, the internal mammary and superior intercostal; outward, the transverse cervical or posterior scapular, the superior scapular, and the posterior cervical or profunda. **S. bur'sa**, bursa subclavia. **S. glands**, lymphatic glands beneath arch of right subclavian artery. **S. groove**, groove on first rib for subclavian artery. Groove on apex of the lung made by the subclavian artery. Depression on the clavicle for subclavius muscle. **S. lymphat'ic**, axillary lymphatic trunk. **S. mus'cle**, *Subclavius*, is situate at the superior and anterior part of the chest. It is attached by its inner extremity to the superior surface of the cartilage of the first rib, and by its superior margin and outer extremity to the inferior surface of the clavicle. This muscle depresses the clavicle and carries it forward. When the shoulder is fixed, it can raise the first rib. **S. plex'us of lymphat'ics**, anastomoses of branches of lymphatic subclavian trunk. **S. tri'angle**, see *Triangles of the neck*. **S. veins** are continuations of the axillary, and extend from the inferior extremity of the scalenus anticus, in front of which they pass, to the vena cava superior, which they form by their union. The right subclavian vein is very short, the left longer and broader. These veins receive the mouths of the internal and external jugulars, vertebral, and superior intercostal. The left subclavian receives two veins more than the right—the left internal mammary and the left inferior thyroid. The thoracic duct opens into the left subclavian, the corresponding great lymphatic vessel into the right.

Subclavicula, sub-klav-ik'u-lah (*sub*, *clavicula*, clavicle). The first rib.

Subclavicula'ris. Subclavian.

Subclavius, sub-klav'e-us. Subclavian muscle.

Subcontin'ual fe'ver. Malarial fever.

Subcor'acoid. Under the coracoid process; as the subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus.

Subcos'tal. Beneath a rib. **S. ar'tery,** superior intercostal artery. **S. groove,** sulcus costalis inferior.

Subcrepitant, sub-krep'it-ant (*sub, crepitant*). See *Râle.*

Subcruentus, sub-kru-en'tus (somewhat bloody) (*sub, cruentus,* bloody). Having the color and nature of blood. An epithet given to certain excreted substances mixed with blood or having the appearance of blood.

Subcruræi, sub-kru-re'e. See *Cruralis.*

Subcrura'lis. Subcruræus.

Subcuta'nea col'li. Anterior jugular vein.

Subcuta'neous (*sub, cutis,* the skin). That which is placed immediately under the skin. See *Hypodermic* and *Hypodermatic.* **S. sec'tion,** section of subcutaneous parts, as of muscles and tendons.

Subcuta'neus col'li. Superficialis colli. **S. ma'læ** (nervus), orbitar nerve. **S. nu'chæ,** muscle of nuchal fascia.

Subdelir'ium. Typhomania.

Subdicrot'ic. Partially or obscurely dicrotic.

Sub'dita (*subdo,* to put under). Medicines introduced into one of the natural apertures, as suppositories, pessaries, etc.

Subditit'ia. Subdita.

Subdolichocephalic, sub-dol-ik-o-sef-al'ik (*dolikos,* long, *kephale,* head). Having cephalic index of 70 to 74.

Subductio, sub-duk'she-o (*sub, duco, ductum,* to lead). Dejection.

Subdu'ral. Under the dura mater. **S. space,** interval between dura mater and arachnoid. **S. space of op'tic nerve,** interval between dural sheath and optic nerve.

Subectop'ic gesta'tion (*sub, ektopos,* out of place). Gestation in which the ovum is implanted upon the lower zone of the uterine cavity.

Subencephalon, sub-en-sef'al-on. Medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and corpora quadrigemina.

Subepithe'lial lay'er of coch'lea. Layer of cells near inner rods of organ of Corti at exit of nerve-filaments of cochlea.

Su'ber. Cork, the bark of Quercus suber or cork-tree. Family, Amentaceæ. Cork, when burnt, is applied as a mechanical styptic to bleeding piles, etc. Surgeons use it for making tents.

Su'berate. Salt of suberic acid.

Su'beric ac'id. Acid once obtained from action of nitric acid upon cork; since found to be result of oxidation of several fatty matters.

Su'berin. Trade name for finely pulverized cork.

Su'berose or **Su'berous.** Corky.

Subfronta'lis sutu'ra (*sub, frons,* forehead). Suture resulting from articulation of the os frontis with the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone and the proper bones of the nose.

Subglenoïda'lis. Accessory subscapular muscle.

Subglossitis, sub-glos-se'tis (*sub, glossa,* tongue). Inflammatory condition of the lower surface of the tongue and the structures in immediate contact.

Subhumeratio, sub-hu-mer-ah'she-o (*sub, humerus,* shoulder). See *Catomismus.*

Subic'ulum cor'nu ammo'nis. Sigmoid convolution of the cornu. **S. promonto'rii,** ridge of bone on medial wall of tympanum, extending downward from the promontory to the floor between the foramen rotundum and sinus tympani.

Subigitatrix, sub-ij-it-at'riks (*sub, agito,* to agitate). Tribas.

Subinflammatio, sub-in-flam-mah'she-o. Subinflammation. **S. hep'atis,** chronic hepatitis.

Subinflamma'tion (*sub, inflammatio*). Mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name inflammation.

Subintran'tes feb'res (*sub, intro,* to enter). Fevers primarily intermittent whose paroxysms approximate, so that one paroxysm begins before that which preceded it has gone through its stages.

Subinvolu'tion. Condition of retarded or imperfect restoration of the uterus to its original dimensions after delivery.

Sub'ject (*subjicio, subjectum,* to place under). Corpse.

Subjec'tive. Relating to one's self; having no relation with external objects. **S. sensa'tions,** see *Sensation.*

Subjee. Cannabis Indica.

Sublatio (sub-lah'she-o) **catarac'tæ.** Operation in which a cataract lens is depressed.

Subligac'ulum (*sub, ligo,* to bind). Truss.

Subligam'en (same etymon). A hernial truss.

Subligatu'ra. Truss.

Sub'limate, corro'sive. Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

Sublimatio, sub-lim-ah'she-o. Sublimation. Cloud suspended in the urine as it cools.

Sublimation, sub-lim-a'shun (*sublimis,* high). Operation by which dry and solid matters are volatilized and condensed at the upper part of a subliming apparatus. Calomel, sal ammoniac, etc. are commonly obtained by sublimation. The product of sublimation is a *Sublimate.*

Sublima'tum corrosi'vum. Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

Sublima'tus corrosi'vus. Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

Sublime'. To expose to action of sublimation.

Sublimed' sul'phur. Sulphur prepared from crude sulphur by sublimation.

Subli'mis. Name given to certain muscles situate more superficially than their kindred muscles. These last have been called profundi or deep; the flexor sublimis digitorum is an example of the former.

Sublingua, sub-lin'gwah (*sub,* lower, *lingua,* tongue). Uvula.

Sublingual, sub-lin'gwal (*sub, lingua,* tongue). Seated under the tongue. **S. ar'tery,** with some, is the lingual; with others, a branch given off by the lingual opposite the genioglossus muscle, distributed particularly to the sublingual gland, mylohyoid and genioglossus muscles, etc. **S. car'uncle,** papilla behind lower incisor teeth, at which Wharton's duct opens. **S. gan'glion,** ganglionic group of cells scattered among fibres of sublingual nerve, near the S. gland. **S. gland** is seated in the substance of the inferior paries of the mouth, beneath the anterior part of the tongue. It is smaller than the submaxillary, of which it frequently seems to be only a prolongation. It is oblong, flattened, amygdaloid, and is covered by the mucous membrane of the mouth, beneath which it projects. This gland has 10 or 12 excretory ducts —*Ductus Riviniani* or *Waltheriani*—some of which open beneath the frænum linguæ, joining Wharton's duct, while others pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth separately. It has the same structure as the parotid. **S. nerve,** submaxillary ganglionic branch, which supplies the sublingual glands, the floor of the mouth, and gums. **S. veins** correspond to ranine artery, emptying into lingual vein.

Sublin'guium. Uvula.

Sublinguum, sub-lin'gwum. Epiglottis.

Sublob'ular (*sub, lobulus,* little lobe). Placed under a lobe. **S. veins of the liv'er,** veins in which the intralobular veins terminate. By their union the sublobular veins form the hepatic veins.

Subluxatio (sub-luks-ah'she-o) or **Subluxation,** subluks-a'shun (*sub, luxo,* to dislocate). Imperfect luxation of a bone. See *Luxation* and *Dislocation.* Not infrequently used for a sprain.

Submam'mary (*sub, mamma,* breast). Under the mamma or breast; hence submammary inflammation, inflammation of the areolar tissue beneath the mamma.

Submax'illary (*sub, maxilla,* jaw). Seated beneath the jaw. **S. ar'tery,** facial branch to submaxillary gland. **S. fos'sa,** depression on inferior maxillary bone in which is situate the submaxillary gland. **S. gan'glion,** small nervous ganglion situate opposite the gland. It seems to be formed by the superior branch of the Vidian nerve, and communicates with the lingual nerve of the inferior maxillary. Its filaments form a plexus penetrating the submaxillary gland. **S. gland,** *Maxillary gland;* salivary gland,

smaller than the parotid, at the inner side of the ramus and body of the inferior maxillary bone, in the triangular space between the two bellies of the digastricus. Irregularly ovoid, and flattened on three surfaces, it has the same aspect and organization as the other salivary glands. Its excretory duct is called Wharton's duct, ductus Whartonianus or submaxillaris, and terminates at the side of the frænum linguæ by a very small orifice called the ductus inferior. **S. re'gion,** space between the hyoid bone and lower jaw. **S. tri'angle,** see *Triangles of the neck.* **S. vein,** tributaries of facial vein from submaxillary gland.

Submen'tal (*sub, mentum,* chin). Situate under the chin. **S. ar'tery** is furnished by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It passes forward along the attachment of the mylohyoideus, to which it furnishes branches, crossing it to anastomose with those of the sublingual. Near the median line it bifurcates, to be distributed to the chin and muscles of the infrahyoid region. **S. vein,** which accompanies the artery, opens into the labial.

Submerge' (*sub,* under, *mergo,* to dip). To place under the surface of a liquid; to immerse.

Submersio, sub-mur'se-o. Submersion. Drowning.

Submersion, sub-mer'shun (*sub, mergo,* to plunge). Act of plunging, or being entirely plunged, in a liquid. *Asphyxia by submersion* does not occur from a certain quantity of liquid being introduced into the alimentary or air passages, but simply from the interception of air and of the respiratory phenomena. It is a case of suffocation, the signs of which on dissection are equivocal without circumstantial evidence.

Submesaticephalic, sub-mez-at-e-sef-al'ik. Having cephalic index of 75 or 76.

Submetallic, sub-me-tal'lik. Mineralogical term used to imply imperfect metallic lustre.

Submissio, sub-mis'se-o (*sub, mitto, missum,* to send). Remission. **S. cor'dis,** systole.

Submu'cous (*sub, mucus*). Under a mucous membrane, as the submucous areolar tissue.

Submu'rias ammoni'aco-hydrargyr'icus. Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

Submu'riate. Combination of hydrochloric acid with a base, in which the latter is in excess.

Submus'cular (*sub, musculus,* muscle). Seated beneath muscles or a muscular layer.

Subna'sal point. In craniometry applied to the centre of the inferior border of the anterior nasal aperture.

Subni'tras. Subnitrate. **S. bismuth'icus,** bismuth subnitrate. **S. hydrargyro'sus,** basic mercurous nitrate.

Subni'trate. Salt of nitric acid having an excess of base.

Subnor'mal. Below the usual.

Suboccip'ital (*sub, occiput*). Situate under the occiput. **S. an'gle,** formed by lines drawn from auricular point to inion and opisthion. **S. glands,** lymphatic glands near superior oblique line of occipital bone. **S. nerve,** occipital nerve.

Suboccipita'lis. Transversus nuchæ.

Suboccipitobregmat'ic diam'eter. Diameter from point midway between occipital protuberance and foramen magnum to bregma, about 3¾ inches in fœtus at term.

Subopercular, sub-o-pur'ku-lar. Term used to denote one of four opercular bones which is below both the interopercular and preopercular.

Subor'bitar (*sub, orbita,* orbit). Seated beneath the orbitar cavity. **S. ar'tery** proceeds from the internal maxillary, from which it separates near the anterior and superior part of the zygomatic fossa. It enters the infraorbitar canal and passes through it, giving branches to the anterior and superior dental canal; issues by the foramen infraorbitarium, and divides, in the fossa canina, into a number of branches, which lose themselves in the neighboring parts. The infraorbitar vein follows the same course. **S. canal',** small canal running obliquely through the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit. It begins behind by a simple gutter, and divides anteriorly into two branches, one descending into the anterior paries of the maxillary sinus, while the other passes out in the canine fossa by an orifice called the foramen infraorbitarium. **S. fis'sure,** fissure in the superior maxillary bone; the superior commencement of the suborbitar canal. **S. fos'sa,** canine fossa. **S. nerves** seem to terminate the superior maxillary. They issue from the infraorbitar canal by the foramen of the same name, and spread out in a radiated manner in the canina fossa, to divide into the superior or palpebral filaments, inferior or labial, internal or nasal, and external or buccal.

Subordina'tion (*sub, ordo,* order). Under control of another. Applied to organs controlled or dependent upon other organs.

Subpari'etal sul'cus. Shallow furrow sometimes seen on median surface of the brain, continuing backward from the callosomarginal sulcus, following its general direction to the corpus callosum.

Subpedun'cular lobe. Flocculus.

Subperiosteal, sub-per-e-os'te-al. Beneath the periosteum.

Subperitone'al (*sub, peritoneum*). Lying under the peritoneum. **S. aponeuro'sis,** subperitoneal fascia. **S. gan'glia,** see *Spermatic ganglion.* **S. inflamma'tion,** see *Parametritis.* **S. plex'us,** union of visceral and parietal arteries in lumbar and iliac regions beneath the peritoneum.

Subplacenta, sub-plas-en'tah. Decidua membrana.

Subpleural, sub-plu'ral (*sub, pleura*). Situate under the pleura. **S. mediasti'nal plex'us,** numerous vessels anastomosing in the mediastinal space; branches of superior phrenic, internal mammary, bronchial, and intercostal arteries.

Subpon'tine ar'teries. Branches from basilar artery to lower edge of pons Varolii on the median line.

Subpoplitæus, sub-pop-lit-e'us. Poplitæus muscle.

Subpu'bic an'gle. Formed by union of the pubic bones at the arch. **S. arch,** a strong arch of the superior pelvic aponeurosis which completes the posterior orifice of the obturator or subpubic canal. **S. fas'cia,** triangular ligament of urethra. **S. lig'ament,** dense triangular band which passes beneath the symphysis pubis and arches over the subpubic angle. **S. mem'brane,** obturator membrane.

Subpubiofemora'lis. Adductor brevis.

Subpubioprostat'icus. Compressor prostatæ.

Subpu'tris (*sub, putris,* putrid). Becoming putrid; slightly putrid.

Sub'salt. Oxysalt containing a less number of equivalents of acid than of base, or in which the latter is suboxide.

Subscapular, sub-skap'u-lar (*sub, scapula*). Beneath the scapula. **S. an'gle,** angle made at deepest part of the subscapular fossa by the ridge at the axillary border. **S. ar'tery,** large axillary branch distributed to the scapular muscles and latissimus dorsi. The posterior branch winds around the axillary border of the scapula and ramifies in the infraspinous fossa; the descending branch runs along the axillary border. **S. fas'cia,** continuous with the lumbodorsal fascia, and covering the anterior surface of the subscapular muscle. **S. fos'sa,** considerable excavation at the anterior surface or venter of the scapula, in which the subscapularis is seated. **S. glands,** lymphatic glands along the subscapular artery. **S. groove,** shallow groove on costal surface of the scapula, affording attachment to the outer portion of the subscapular muscle. **S. mus'cle,** a muscle situate in the above-mentioned fossa. It is flat, broad, and triangular, is attached by its base to the subscapular fossa and to the anterior lip of the edge of the spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm in rotation inward. It can also depress it and bring it toward the body. **S. nerves,** two in number: one arises from the brachial plexus above the clavicle, the other from the posterior aspect of the plexus within the axilla. They are distributed to the subscapularis muscle.

Subscapulocapsula'ris. Accessory subscapular muscle.

Subscapulohumera'lis. Accessory subscapular muscle.

Subsep'tate (*sub*, *septum*). Divided partially.

Subse'rous (*sub*, *serous*). Under a serous membrane, as the subserous areolar tissue.

Subserrate, sub-ser'rate. Slightly serrate.

Sub'sidence. Sediment. Gradual disappearance of morbid symptoms.

Subsidentia, sub-sid-en'she-ah (*sub*, *sedo*, to settle). Sediment. **S. pupil'læ,** closure of the pupil.

Subsist'ence (*sub*, *sisto*, to stand). Sustaining nourishment or food. Existence.

Sub'stance, æsthesod'ic. See *Æsthesodic.* **S., horn'y,** see *Tooth.* **S., hy'aline,** cytoblastema. **S., intercel'lular,** cytoblastema. **S., white, of Schwann,** a hollow cylinder within the tubular nervous fibre, differing in composition and refracting power from the matter occupying the centre of the tube.

Substantia adamantina dentium, sub-stan'she-ah ad-am-an-te'nah den'she-um (adamantine substance of the teeth). Enamel. **S. cine'rea gelatino'sa,** substantia gelatinosa. **S. cineri'tia,** see *Kidney.* **S. compac'ta,** see *Bone.* **S. ebur'nea,** see *Tooth.* **S. ferrugin'ea,** ash-colored substance produced by the existence of well-marked pigmentary matter in the fourth ventricle or rhomboid fossa. **S. filamento'sa den'tium,** enamel. **S. fus'ca** (brown substance), a name given to certain spots in the brain, also called substantia nigra, etc., which have a dark color from the presence of ganglion cells. **S. gelatino'sa,** translucent posterior portion of the posterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord, the remaining portion being called substantia cinerea vasculosa spongiosa. **S. glomerulo'sa,** see *Kidney.* **S. gri'sea centralis,** see *Medulla spinalis.* **S. hyali'na,** cytoblastema. **S. inter'na,** see *Kidney.* **S. ni'gra pedun'culi,** see *Peduncles of the brain.* **S. os'sea den'tium,** see *Tooth.* **S. ostoï'dea,** see *Tooth.* **S. perfora'ta ante'rior,** locus perforatus anticus. **S. perfora'ta me'dia,** when the pia mater has been removed from the space between the crura cerebri, termed the intercrural or interpeduncular space, the surface appears cribriform, from the perforations of the numerous minute vessels penetrating it. This is the *substantia perforata media* of Vicq d'Azyr. **S. perfora'ta poste'rior,** see *Tarini pons.* **S. pulpo'sa den'tis,** dental pulp. **S. radia'ta,** stellulæ Verheyenii. **S. rhomboï'dea,** corpus dentatum. **S. rubicun'da,** see *Kidney.* **S. spongio'sa,** see *Bone.* **S. spongio'sa ure'thræ,** corpus spongiosum urethræ. **S. stella'ta serpenti'na,** stellula Verheyenii. **S. vasculo'sa,** see *Kidney.* **S. vit'rea,** cytoblastema. **S. vit'rea den'tium,** enamel.

Sub'stantive (*sub*, *sto*, to stand). An epithet applied to aliments which are nutritious, in contradistinction to adjective aliments, which are not possessed of nutritive virtues, but impart to the digestive organs greater energy, so as to enable them to extract more nutriment from the substantive aliments. Meat is a substantive aliment; mustard, eaten with it, an adjective aliment.

Substil'lum (*sub*, *stilla*, drop). Stillicidium.

Substitute, sub'ste-toot (*substituo*, to put in place of another). Standing in lieu of something else.

Sub'stituted presenta'tion. See *Presentation.*

Sub'stitutive (*sub*, *statuo*, to place). That may be substituted or put in place of another. An agent is said to be substitutive which—as in the case of nitrate of silver applied to inflammation of a mucous membrane—substitutes a temporary irritation for one tending to be more permanent. Such a mode of treatment is termed substitutive medication.

Substratum, sub-strat'um (*sub*, *stratum*, layer). Layer or stratum beneath another.

Subsul'fas hydrargyr'icus. Basic mercuric sulphate.

Subsul'phas. Subsulphate. **S. cinchon'icus,** cinchonine sulphate. **S. cinchonid'icus,** cinchonidine sulphate. **S. quin'icus,** quinine sulphate. **S. quinid'icus,** quinidine sulphate.

Subsul'phate. Sulphate containing more than one atom of base for one of acid.

Subsultio, sub-sul'she-o (*subsilio*, *subsultum*, to make short leaps). Palpitation.

Subsul'tus ten'dinum. *Twitching of the tendons.* Twitching communicated to the tendons by the involuntary and instantaneous contraction of the muscular fibres; more observable at the wrist than elsewhere, and an evidence of great cerebral irritability and debility when occurring at an advanced period of fever. The muscular agitations or twitchings occurring in febrile diseases, especially of children.

Subsurditas, sub-surd'it-as (*sub*, *surdus*, deaf). Deafness.

Subtarsalis, sub-tar-sal'is (*sub*, *tarsus*, eyelid). Muscular fibres of orbicularis palpebrarum that pass behind the tarsi and do not reach the outer angle of the eye.

Subtem'poral point. Point where the infratemporal crest crosses the sphenotemporal suture.

Subthal'amic tegmen'tal re'gion. Continuation of tegmentum forward under ophthalamic thalami as far as the corpora albicantia.

Subthyroïdeus, sub-thir-o-id-a'us. Muscle formed by partial union of superior and inferior portions of thyro-arytenoid muscle.

Subtrophic, sub-trof'ic (*sub*, *trophe*, nourishment). Relating or appertaining to defective nourishment or nutrition.

Subu'beres (pl. of **Sububer**) (*sub*, *ubera*, breasts). Sucking children. Infants at the breast, in contradistinction to *Exuberes*, or those weaned.

Subunguial, sub-un'gwe-al (*sub*, *unguis*, nail). Belonging to parts under the nail, as subunguial exostosis, an exostosis under the nail, of the great toe especially.

Subvagi'nal space. Intervaginal space.

Subversio (sub-vur'she-o) **stom'achi** (*sub*, *verto*, *versum*, to turn). Vomiturition.

Subver'tebra (*sub*, *vertebra*). Sacrum.

Subver'tebrum. Sacrum.

Sub'vola (*sub*, *vola*, the palm of the hand). Hypothenar.

Subzo'nal layer. Cell-layer in mammalian ovum at close of segmentation, lying next to the zona pellucida.

Suc. As a prefix, under.

Succago, suk-kah'go (*succus*, juice). The inspissated juice of plants, robs, jellies, etc.

Succedaneum, suk-se-dan'a-um (*succedo*, to go under, to come in place of another). An epithet for medicines that may be substituted for others possessing similar properties. In dentistry, an amalgam for filling teeth. **S. ca'put,** see *Caput.*

Succenturiatus, suc-cen-tu-re-at'us (*succenturio*, to fill a vacancy; hence to substitute or put in the room of). Substitute for another, as renes succenturiati, the suprarenal capsules; ventriculus succenturiatus, the duodenum, etc.

Succhar, suk'kar. Saccharum.

Succi, suk'se (pl. of **Succus**). Juices.

Succidaneum, suk-sid-an'e-um. Succedaneum.

Suc'cin. See *Succinum.*

Suc'cinate (*succinas*), Combination of succinic acid with a base, as succinate of ammonia or of iron.

Succinctu'ra (*suc*, *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird). Diaphragm.

Succinctus, suk-sink'tus. Diaphragm.

Succini resina, suk'sin-e res-e'nah. Artificial musk.

Succin'ic ac'id. Acid of succinum; considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic in the dose of five to twenty grains.

Succinum, suk'sin-um (*succus*, juice, because at one time supposed to exude from a tree). *Amber, Yellow amber.* A kind of fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic, composed of a resinous matter, an essential oil, and an acid *sui generis*, used for affording its essential oil, oleum succini (Ph. U. S.), which has stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and rubefacient properties. *Oleum succini rectificatum, Rectified oil of*

amber, was formerly officinal. **S. cine'reum**, ambergris. **S. gris'eum**, ambergris.

Succis'sa (*succido, succisum*, to cut, from its indented appearance). Scabiosa succisa. **S. praten'sis**, S. succisa.

Succis'us (*succido*, to cut down). In botany, abruptly broken off or having such an appearance.

Succocollata, suk-ko-kol-lat'ah. Chocolate.

Succollat'a. Chocolate.

Succory (suk'ko-re), **wild.** Cichorium intybus; Chironia angularis.

Succuba, suk'ku-bah. See *Succubus.*

Succubus, suk'ku-bus (*suc, cubo*, to lie). Nightmare. Succuba is fancifully, according to some, a female phantom, with which a man in his sleep may believe he has intercourse—as incubus has been applied to the male phantom, with which a female may dream she is similarly situate. See *Incubus.*

Succulent, suk'u-lent. Juicy, as succulent vegetables.

Succus, suk'kus (*sugo, suctum*, to suck). *Juice.* Fluid obtained by pressing plants, flesh, etc., succus expressus. Succus (Ph. Br.) is the expressed juice of fresh plants by the addition of one-third of their bulk of alcohol. Succus is also applied to certain animal fluids, as S. gastricus, gastric juice, S. entericus, intestinal juice, etc. **S. aca'ciæ German'icæ inspissa'tus**, see *Prunus spinosa.* **S. aca'ciæ nostra'tis**, see *Prunus spinosa.* **S. ar'borum**, sap. **S. auran'tii**, see *Citrus aurantium.* **S. belladon'næ**, juice of belladonna (fresh leaves and young branches of belladonna, ℥vij; rectified spirit, q. s.; Ph. Br.). **S. coni'i** (Ph. Br.), *Juice of conium, J. of hemlock;* made like S. belladonnæ. **S. Cyrena'icus**, laserpitium. **S. enter'icus**, *Intestinal* or *Enteric juice* or *fluid;* fluid copiously secreted from the lining membrane of the small intestines; see *Intestine.* **S. expres'sus**, expressed juice of plants. **S. gas'tricus**, gastric juice; see *Stomach.* **S. glycyrrhi'zæ**, extractum glycyrrhizæ. **S. hyoscy'ami** (Ph. Br.), made like S. belladonnæ. **S. hypocist'idis**, see *Cytinus.* **S. intestina'lis**, succus entericus. **S. Japon'icus**, catechu. **S. junip'eri inspissa'tus**, inspissated juice of fresh juniper berries. **S. limo'nis**, see *Citrus medica.* **S. liquirit'iæ**, extractum glycyrrhizæ. **S. liquirit'iæ depura'tus**, cold evaporated infusion of licorice root. **S. muscula'ris**, muscle-juice. **S. ner'veus**, nervous fluid. **S. nutrit'ius**, chyle. **S. or'ni concre'tus**, see *Fraxinus ornus.* **S. pancreat'icus**, see *Pancreas.* **S. scopa'rii** (Ph. Br.), *Juice of broom;* diuretic; generally used as adjuvant to other diuretics. **S. spissa'tus aconi'ti napel'li**, extractum aconiti. **S. spissa'tus at'ropæ belladon'næ**, extractum belladonnæ. **S. spissa'tus coni'i macula'ti**, extractum cicutæ. **S. spissa'tus hyoscy'ami ni'gri**, extractum hyoscyami. **S. spissa'tus lactu'cæ sati'væ**, extractum lactucæ. **S. tarax'aci** (Ph. Br.), tonic, diuretic, aperient, and cholagogue. **S. Theba'icus**, opium.

Succussion, suk-kush'un (*succutio, succussum*, to shake from beneath). Mode of ascertaining the existence of a fluid in the thorax—fluctuation by succussion—by giving the body one or more slight shakes. Ballottement.

Suchor, su'kor. Saccharum.

Sucinum, suk'in-um. Succinum.

Suck'ing (*sugo, suctum*, to suck). Act of drawing liquid into the mouth by forming a vacuum with the tongue acting as a piston, during inspiration. **S. bot'tle**, bottle so formed that, when filled with milk, it can be sucked from instead of the breast. **S. child**, a suckling.

Suckle, suk'l. To give suck; to nurse.

Suck'ling. Lactation; a sucking child; Lonicera periclymenum.

Su'crose. See *Saccharum.*

Suctio, suk'she-o (*sugo, suctum*, to suck). Sucking.

Suc'tion. Sucking. A method of extraction of cataract; see *Cataract.* **S. pow'er**, the force presumed to be exerted on the blood in the veins by the active dilatation of the heart. See *Derivation.*

Suctoria, suk-to're-ah (*sugo, suctum*, to suck). Animals provided with mouths for sucking. Also organs for sucking or adhesion; hence termed suctorial, as suctorial oscula or mouths.

Suctorial, suk-to're-al. See *Suctoria.*

Suc'tus. Sucking.

Sucus, su'kus. Succus or juice.

Sudamina, su-dam'in-ah (pl. of **Sudamen**) (*sudor*). Small vesicles appearing upon the skin, especially in the summer-time, in hot countries, and in diseases attended with much sweating; *Sweat-vesicles.* It is a miliary eruption. See *Miliary fever, Desudatio, Lichen tropicus.* **S. al'ba**, form in which the epidermis forming a vesicle is macerated, its contents having a milky appearance. **S. crystal'lina**, form in which vesicular contents are clear. **S. malig'na**, miliaria. **S. ru'bra**, form in which the vesicles have a reddish base.

Suda'rium. Sweating room in the ancient bagnios.

Sudatio (su-dah'she-o) or **Suda'tion.** Sweating.

Sudatiuncula, su-dat-e-un'ku-lah (dim. of **Sudatio**). Sweating,

Sudatoria, su-dat-o're-ah. Sweating. **S. malig'na**, see *Sudor Anglicus.* **S. milia'ria**, miliary fever.

Sudato'rium or **Su'datory.** Sweating room in the ancient bagnios. As an adjective, anything exciting or accompanying sweating.

Su'dor. The product of cutaneous transpiration when visible on the surface of the body. It is colorless, of an odor more or less strong and variable, and of a saline taste. It is composed of water, lactic acid, sodium lactate, animal matter, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, earthy phosphate, and oxide of iron. Miliary fever. **S. An'glicus**, *Sweating sickness, Sweating fever;* severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486, and recurred at different times until about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was accompanied with coldness, excessive prostration of strength, palpitation, frequency and inequality of the pulse, etc., and terminated, favorably or unfavorably, in the course of twenty-four hours. A form in which the perspiration was of a black color was called *Sudor Anglicus niger, Black English sweating sickness* or *fever.* **S. colliquati'vus**, S. profusus. **S. cruen'tus**, *Sweating of blood, Bloody sweat, Hemorrhage from the skin;* cutaneous perspiration intermixed with blood. **S. dul'cis**, a discharge of saccharine matter by perspiration. **S. lac'teus**, sweating of milk. **S. loca'lis**, meridrosis. **S. milia'ris**, miliary fever; sudor Anglicus. **S. partia'lis**, partial perspiration. **S. pericar'dicus**, miliaris sudatoria; an epidemic disease which appeared several times in Picardy; the principal symptoms were profuse sweats and miliary eruption. The disease recurred in 1821, and consisted of a simultaneous state of inflammation of various tissues. It was proposed to class it with variola, scarlatina, and measles. **S. profu'sus**, profuse or immoderate sweat. **S. sabulo'sus**, sweating of granular urine. **S. sanguin'eus**, sudor cruentus. **S. universa'lis**, sweating over the whole body. **S. urino'sus**, urinous sweating.

Sudo'ral diarrhœ'a. See *Diarrhœa.* **S. exanthem'ata**, cutaneous eruptions concurrent with profuse perspirations, in young children especially.

Sudor'ifer. Sudoriferous; sudorific.

Sudoriferous, su-dor-if'er-us (*sudor, fero*, to carry). *Sudatory.* That which carries sweat, as the sudoriferous ducts or glands.

Sudorific, su-dor-if'ik (*sudor, facio*, to make). Medicine provoking sweating; see *Diaphoretic.*

Sudoriparous, su-dor-ip'ar-us (*sudor, pario*, to produce). See *Perspiration.* **S. glands**, sweat-glands of the skin, consisting of minute coiled tubes situate in the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Sudo'ris nul'litas. Absence or deficiency of sweat. **S. priva'tio**, absence or deficiency of sweat. **S. suppres'sio**, suppression of sweat.

Su'et. Sevum.

Suf. As a prefix, *Sub.*

Suf'fering (*suf, fero*, to bear). Any painful feeling

produced by a general or local pathological condition.

Suffimen, suf-fe'men. Suffimentum.

Suffimentum, suf-fim-en'tum (*suffio,* to perfume). Perfume; fumigation.

Suffitio, suf-fish'e-o. Fumigation.

Suffitus, suf-fe'tus. Fumigation.

Sufflatio, suf-flah'she-o (*suf, flo, flatum,* to blow). Puffiness.

Suffocatio, suf-fo-kah'she-o. Suffocation; orthopnœa. **S. hypochondri'aca,** hypochondriasis. **S. hyster'ica,** angone. **S. mulie'rum,** hysteria. **S. strid'ula,** cynanche trachealis. **S. uteri'na,** angone.

Suffocation, suf-fo-ka'shun (*suffoco, suffocatum,* to stop the breath). *Asphyxia, Melanæma.* Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. The principal morbid appearances in such cases are: the lungs of a deep-blue color, with the blood extravasated in the air-cells; right auricle and ventricle more or less filled with dark blood, as well as the neighboring veins; lividity of the countenance; turgescence and perhaps rupture of the vessels of the brain; left side of the heart containing much less blood. The treatment of suspended animation by suffocation in general is as follows: The patient must be conveyed into a room not too warm; friction must be employed with salt or warm flannels; stimulating fluids, in a dilute state, be poured into the stomach by means of a tube, and attempts be made to inflate the lungs; laryngotomy, if necessary. For modes of resuscitation in cases of drowning see *Ready method* and *Drowning, resuscitation from.* The term suffocation is used, as strangling is, for threatened suffocation. It means the state of dyspnœa and oppression experienced when a sufficient quantity of air does not enter the lungs, or when the chemical phenomena of respiration are imperfectly executed, as in cases of asthma.

Suffoca'tive catarrh'. Capillary bronchitis; asthma.

Suffrago, suf-frah'go. The ham.

Suffumigation, suf-fu-me-ga'shun (*suf, fumigo,* to produce smoke). Fumigation; perfume.

Suf'fumige. Fumigation; perfume.

Suffumigium, suf-fu-mij'e-um. Fumigation; perfume.

Suffuminatio, suf-fu-min-ah'she-o. Fumigation; perfume.

Suffusio, suf-fu'se-o (*suf, fundo, fusum,* to pour). False sight; generic term for perversion of vision. **S. aurigino'sa,** icterus. **S. bi'lis,** icterus. **S. col'orans,** chromopsia. **S. congen'ita,** see *Cataract.* **S. dimid'ians,** hemiopia. **S. du'ra,** see *Cataract.* **S. exclar'ans,** oxyopia. **S. fel'lis,** icterus. **S. len'tis crystal'linæ,** cataract. **S. metamorphop'sis,** metamorphopsia. **S. mol'lis,** see *Cataract.* **S. mul'tiplicans,** see *Diplopia.* **S. myo'des,** metamorphopsia. **S. ni'gra,** amaurosis. **S. oc'uli,** cataract, pseudoblepsia. **S. oculo'rum,** metamorphopsia. **S. ra'dians,** scotasma. **S. san'guinis,** ecchymoma. **S. ex vul'nere,** see *Cataract.*

Suffusion, suf-fu'zhun. Full to flowing over; spreading over. See *Suffusio.*

Sug. As a prefix, under.

Sugar, shoo'gar. Saccharum. **S., bar'ley,** penidium; saccharum hordeatum. **S. beet,** Beta vulgaris. **S., black,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **S. can'dy,** saccharum candidum. **S. cane,** see *Saccharum.* **S. cane, Chinese',** see *Saccharum.* **S., diabet'ic,** glucose. **S., fruit,** glucose. **S. fun'gus,** see *Urine.* **S. of gel'atin,** glycosin. **S., grape,** glucose. **S., hepat'ic,** see *Saccharum.* **S., hon'ey,** glucose. **S. of lead,** plumbi superacetas. **S., liv'er,** see *Saccharum.* **S., ma'ple,** Saccharum acernum; see *Acer saccharinum.* **S. of milk,** *Lactose, Lactine,* or *Lactin,* obtained from whey by evaporation and crystallization. It possesses the demulcent properties of the sugars. **S., mus'cle,** inosite. **S. pine.** see *Arrow root.* **S., starch,** glucose. **S., u'rinary,** glucose. **S., va'rious,** see *Saccharum.*

Sug'arberry. Celtis occidentalis.

Sugar-coat'ed. Covered with a layer of refined sugar. Sugar-coated pills are prepared like the sugar-plums of the confectioners, and are much used in modern pharmacy, especially when the pills are composed of nauseous ingredients. See *Dragée.*

Sug'ar-loaf stump. A conical shape assumed by the stump after amputation, presenting the appearance described by its name; due to excessive muscular retraction.

Suggestion, sug-jest'yun (*suggero,* to convey). That which is suggested. The subjection of a person under hypnotic influence to the wishes of another. See *Hypnotism.*

Sug'gillated. Pertaining to suggillation.

Suggillation, suj-jil-la'shun (*sugillo,* to beat black and blue). *Bruise, Ecchymosis,* and *Ecchymoma.* Also spots or ecchymoses occurring in consequence of intrinsic causes in disease and in incipient putrefaction. It is common in dead bodies. To this last case it is, indeed, restricted by some medico-legal writers. An interesting question sometimes arises—whether the appearance has been induced before death or afterward, and whether it is a case of ecchymosis or of suggillation.

Suggrundium, sug-grun'de-um (*sug, gradior,* to go). Eave of a house. **S. oc'uli,** superciliary arch. **S. supercilio'rum,** frontal protuberance.

Suicida, su-e-se'dah. Suicide.

Suici'dal insan'ity. See *Suicide.*

Suicide, su'i-side (*sui, cædes,* murder of one's self). The act of killing one's self. Suicide is frequently the result of disease of the mind, the individual seeming to be irresistibly impelled to self-destruction, *Suicidal insanity.* Also one who commits self-murder.

Suint. Wool-fat; peculiar fat found in sheep's wool, hair, feathers, etc.

Sul'cated (*sulcus,* a furrow or groove). Deeply grooved or furrowed.

Sulcatus, sul-kat'us (*sulcus*). Sulcated.

Sulci, sul'se ([L.] pl. of **Sulcus**). Grooves. **S. arterio'si,** sulci for meningeal arteries of interior surface of bones of the skull. **S. caroticotympan'ici,** sulci for caroticotympanic nerves on promontory of middle ear. **S. of cerebel'lum,** these include the sulcus horizontalis magnus, sulci vermiculares, sulcus inferior lateralis, and sulcus collateralis inferior (which see) or great horizontal fissure along the lateral edges of the organ. **S. cilia'res,** ciliary sulci. **S. collatera'les medul'læ spina'lis,** see *Grooves, anterolateral* and *posterolateral.* **S. cubita'les,** two grooves on either side of biceps tendon near the cubital fossa. **S. longitudina'les cor'dis,** longitudinal sulci of the heart. **S. meninge'i,** sulci for meningeal arteries on inner surface of the skull, especially upon the parietal bone. **S. occipita'les,** occipital sulci. **S. poplite'i,** sulci at the three principal angles of the popliteal space. **S. supraorbita'les longitudina'les,** small longitudinal sulci on the orbital surface of the hemispheres. **S. tempora'les,** temporosphenoidal grooves. **S. tempora'les transver'si,** transverse temporal grooves. **S. vermicula'res,** sulci separating the vermis from either hemisphere, including the superior, anterior, and posterior sulci, being laterally directed on the superior surface; the inferior, anterior (sulcus of the flocculus), middle (also called anterior), and posterior. **S. vertebra'les,** vertebral grooves or sulci.

Sulculus (dim. of **Sulcus**) **labii superioris,** sulk'ulus lab'e-e su-pe-re-o'ris. Lacuna labii superioris.

Sul'cus. Furrow; groove; groove on the surface of a bone or on other organs; also the vulva. See *Anfractuosity.* In the cerebral hemispheres the term is limited by some to those furrows which concern only the gray matter of the cortex; see *Fissure.* **S. ala'ris,** sulcus between the movable and more fixed parts of the side of the nose. **S. alveolobucca'lis,** sulcus in mucous membrane of the mouth between the cheek and the gums. **S. alveololingua'lis,** sulcus in mucous membrane of mouth between gums and tongue. **S. anterotempora'lis,** median temporal sulcus. **S. antibra'chii radia'lis,** delicate groove in the skin on outer side of a muscular forearm, showing interval between

the pronator and flexor muscles and the supinator longus. **S. antibra'chii ulna'ris**, similar groove on internal side of a muscular forearm, showing interval between flexor sublimis digitorum and flexor ulnaris. **S. aor'ticus**, impression of aorta on surface of left lung. **S. ad aquæduc'tum vestib'uli**, fossula sulciformis; see *Crista vestibuli*. **S. arcua'tus præcu'nei**, groove on middle surface of hemispheres between superior parietal convolution and posterior extremity of gyrus cinguli. **S. arte'riæ occipita'lis**, occipital groove. **S. arte'riæ subcla'viæ**, subclavian groove or sulcus subclaviæ. **S. atrioventricula'ris cor'dis**, sulcus between auricle and ventricle. **S. au'ris ante'rior**, sulcus in outer ear between helix and tragus; incisura auris. **S. au'ris poste'rior**, slight depression in outer ear at junction of antihelix and antitragus. **S. basila'ris**, basilar groove. **S. bicipita'lis bra'chii**, bicipital groove. **S. bicipita'lis exter'nus**, external bicipital groove. **S. bicipita'lis inter'nus**, internal bicipital groove. **S. calca'nei**, interarticular groove. **S. calcari'nus**, calcarine sulcus. **S. callosomargina'lis**, callosomarginal sulcus. **S. callo'sus**, sulcus between corpus callosum and gyrus cinguli. **S. carot'icus**, carotid groove. **S. carotide'us**, sulcus anterior to sternomastoid muscle, under which is the carotid artery. **S. centra'lis**, central sulcus. **S. centra'lis modi'oli**, central canal of modiolus of cochlea, continued as a slight groove on the lamina of the modiolus. **S. cerebel'li supe'rior ante'rior**, sulcus between anterior and median lobes of superior portions of cerebellum. **S. chias'matis**, optic groove. **S. choroï'deus**, choroid sulcus. **S. cin'guli**, groove between the corpus callosum and the gyrus cinguli. **S. circula'ris cor'dis**, auriculo-ventricular groove. **S. circula'ris Rei'lii**, S. between island of Reil and adjacent lobes. **S. cœ'cus**, deep sulcus between olivary body and posterior border of pons Varolii. **S. collatera'lis ante'rior medul'læ spina'lis**, anterolateral groove. **S. collatera'lis cer'ebri**, occipitotemporal sulcus. **S. collatera'lis infe'rior**, groove between the two portions of digastric lobe. **S. collatera'lis poste'rior**, posterolateral groove. **S. collatera'lis postre'mus**, paramedian sulcus. **S. condyloï'deus**, slight sulcus between condyle of occipital bone and jugular notch. **S. corona'lis cor'dis** or **corona'rius**, auriculo-ventricular furrow. **S. cor'porum quadrigemino'rum**, median sulcus between the separating corpora quadrigemina. **S. cor'porum quadrigemino'rum transver'sus**, transverse groove or sulcus between anterior and posterior corpora quadrigemina. **S. of cor'pus callo'sum**, defined sulcus on middle surface of the hemispheres, between corpus callosum and gyrus fornicatus. **S. crucia'tus** or **crucifor'mis**, triradiate sulcus. **S. cru'ris hel'icis**, sulcus in middle surface of external ear. **S. deltoïdeopectora'lis**, slight groove on skin showing space between deltoid and pectoralis major muscles. **S. denta'tus**, sulcus hippocampi. **S. digita'lis poste'rior**, groove caused by flexion of fingers, from radial to ulnar border of the hand, showing where the deep palmar arch crosses the third metacarpal bone. **S. digita'tus**, groove on floor of descending cornu of lateral ventricle of brain, between the collateral eminence and hippocampus major. **S. digita'tus ante'rior**, groove for flexion of three outer fingers, on palm of hand, from root of index finger outward to ulnar portion. **S. ethmoïda'lis**, sulcus for nasal nerve on posterior surface of nasal bone. **S. extre'mus**, vertical groove on middle surface of hemispheres near occipital end of calcarine fissure. **S. floc'culi**, sulcus of flocculus. **S. fornica'tus infe'rior**, sulcus cinguli and S. hippocampi united. **S. fornica'tus supe'rior**, callosomarginal sulcus. **S. fronta'lis**, frontal sulcus on cerebral surface of temporal lobe. **S. frontolatera'lis**, frontolateral sulcus. **S. frontomargina'lis**, frontomarginal sulcus. **S. frontoparieta'lis inter'nus**, callosomarginal sulcus. **S. grac'ilis**, sulcus between the slender lobe and part of posterior lobe of cerebellum. **R. grac'ilis cerebel'li**, sulcus inferior posterior; see *Sulci of cerebellum*. **S. ham'uli pterygoï'dei**, hamular groove. **S. hippocam'pi**, sulcus between hippocampal gyrus and fascia dentata. **S. horizonta'lis tib'iæ**, sulcus on the head of the tibia for insertion of semimembranosus muscle. **S. ili'acus**, iliac groove. **S. infe'rior ante'rior**, groove between flocculus and digastric lobe and amygdala. **S. infe'rior latera'lis**, groove between posterior and inferior lobes of cerebellum. **S. infe'rior media'lis**, groove between digastric lobe of cerebellum and amygdala. **S. infrainsula'ris**, groove between island of Reil and temporosphenoidal bone. **S. infrana'tes**, gluteal fold. **S. infraorbita'lis**, infraorbital groove. **S. infrapalpebra'lis**, oculozygomatic line. **S. inguina'lis**, inguinal furrow. **S. interarticula'ris calca'nei accesso'rius** or **ta'li accesso'rius**, groove between the median articular facet of the calcaneum and astragalus. **S. interbrachia'lis**, groove between anterior and posterior brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. **S. interhel'icem et anthel'icem**, navicular fossa. **S. interinsula'ris**, median sulcus seen in the island of Reil. **S. interme'dius**, intermediate groove. **S. interme'dius poste'rior** or **interme'dius posti'cus**, paramedian sulcus. **S. intertubercula'ris**, bicipital groove. **S. intraparieta'lis**, intraparietal sulcus. **S. Jacobson'ii**, sulcus for tympanic nerve on promontory of middle ear. **S. jugula'ris**, sulcus for lateral sinus on internal portion of jugular notch, on the cerebral surface of the occipital bone. **S. la'bii superio'ris**, lacuna labii superioris. **S. lacryma'lis**, lacrymal groove on external wall of inferior nasal meatus. **S., laryngopharynge'al**, pyramidal sinus. **S., lat'eral pharynge'al**, pyramidal sinus. **S., lat'eral poste'rior, of the spi'nal mar'row**, corresponds with the attachment of posterior roots of the spinal nerves. **S. latera'lis**, sulcus for lateral sinus along transverse ridge on inner surface of occipital bone. **S. latera'lis ante'rior**, anterolateral groove; mere trace on spinal marrow, marked only by attachment of filaments of anterior roots of spinal nerves. **S. latera'lis dorsa'lis**, posterolateral sulcus of spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **S. latera'lis medul'læ spina'lis**, see *Groove, anterolateral* and *posterolateral*. **S. latera'lis mesenceph'ali**, see *Peduncular sulci*. **S. latera'lis poste'rior**, posterolateral groove. **S. latera'lis postre'mus**, paramedian sulcus. **S. latera'lis ventra'lis**, antero-lateral groove of spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **S. ligamen'ti spira'lis**, external spiral groove. **S. lo'bi olfacto'rii**, olfactory sulcus. **S. longitudina'lis**, groove for longitudinal sinus on internal surface of occipital, parietal, and frontal bones. **S. longitudina'lis cor'dis**, crena cordis. **S. longitudina'lis infe'rior**, inferior vermiform groove of the cerebellum. **S. longitudina'lis supe'rior**, superior vermiform groove of cerebellum. **S. mag'nus cerebel'li** or **mag'nus horizonta'lis**, great horizontal fissure; see *Sulci of cerebellum*. **S. malleola'ris** or **malle'oli**, slight sulcus for long process of malleus on tympanic portion of temporal bone. **S. malleola'ris exter'nus** or **latera'lis**, sulcus for peroneal tendons back of external malleolus. **S. malleola'ris inter'nus** or **media'lis**, sulcus for tendon of tibialis posticus back of internal malleolus. **S. media'lis frontoparieta'lis**, callosomarginal sulcus. **S. media'nus**, narrow groove on median line of lower jaw. **S. media'nus fos'sæ rhomboï'deæ** or **media'nus si'nus rhomboida'lis**, longitudinal groove of fourth ventricle. **S. me'dius substan'tiæ perfora'tæ anterio'ris**, slight groove between anterior perforated space and rostrum of corpus callosum. **S. medul'læ oblonga'tæ**, basilar groove of occipital bone. **S. meninge'us**, meningeal groove. **S. menta'lis** or **mentolabia'lis**, mentolabial furrow. **S. of Monro'**, shallow groove on side of third ventricle of brain, between anterior opening of aqueduct of Sylvius and foramen of Monro, separating optic thalamus from infundibulum. **S. muscula'ris flexo'ris lon'gi hallu'cis**, incisura calcanei. **S. muscula'ris tym'pani**, canal of the tensor tympani. **S. mus'culi perone'i lon'gi**, peroneal groove. **S. musculo'sus**, canal of the tensor tympani. **S. mylohyoï'deus of**

lower jaw, mylohyoid groove. **S. nasolabia'lis,** nasal line; naso-labial line. **S. nasopalati'nus,** nasopalatine groove. **S. navicula'ris,** groove on anterior part of scaphoid bone of wrist; navicular fossa. **S. obturato'rius,** obturator groove. **S. occipita'lis ante'rior,** anterior occipital sulcus. **S. occipita'lis infe'rior** or **occipita'lis latera'lis** or **occipita'lis longitudina'lis infe'rior,** inferior occipital sulcus. **S. occipita'lis me'dius,** middle occipital sulcus. **S. occipita'lis transver'sus,** transverse occipital sulcus. **S. occipitotempora'lis** or **occipitotempora'lis infe'rior** or **occipitotempora'lis inter'nus,** collateral fissure. **S. oculomoto'rii,** medial sulcus of the peduncle. **S. olfacto'rius,** olfactory sulcus. **S. oli'væ,** olivary sulcus. **S. op'ticus,** optic groove. **S. orbita'lis,** triradiate sulcus. **S. orbita'lis intermedia'lis,** intermediate orbital sulcus. **S. orbita'lis latera'lis,** lateral orbital sulcus. **S. orbita'lis media'lis,** olfactory sulcus. **S. orbitopalpebra'lis infe'rior** and **supe'rior,** grooves between the eyelids and orbit at the borders. **S. os'sis carpa'lis pri'mi,** groove for flexor carpi radialis on palmar surface of trapezium. **S. os'sis cuboï'dei,** peroneal groove. **S. os'sis multan'guli,** groove for flexor carpi radialis, on palmar surface of trapezium. **S. os'sis navicula'ris,** groove on tarsal navicular bone. **S. os'sis tarsa'lis quar'ti,** peroneal groove. **S. palati'nus media'nus,** sulcus in hard palate corresponding to median palatal suture. **S. palma'ris longitudina'lis,** line on palm of hand from middle of wrist to near space between third and fourth digits. **S. palpebromala'ris,** oculozygomatic line. **S. paracentra'lis,** paracentral sulcus. **S. paramedia'nus dorsa'lis,** paramedian sulcus. **S. parapyramida'lis,** parapyramidal sulcus. **S. parieta'lis,** intraparietal sulcus. **S. parietofronta'lis,** præcentral sulcus. **S. peduncula'ris,** great horizontal fissure of cerebellum; see *Sulci of cerebellum.* **S. pedun'culi latera'lis, S. pedun'culi media'lis,** see *Peduncular sulci.* **S. perone'i,** peroneal groove. **S. perpendicula'ris exter'nus,** superior occipital sulcus. **S. petrosquamo'sus,** petrosquamosal suture. **S. petro'sus infe'rior os'sis tem'porum,** inferior petrosal sulcus. **S. petro'sus supe'rior,** sulcus for superior petrosal sinus on upper edge of petrous portion of temporal bone. **S. pharynge'us latera'lis,** sinus pyriformis. **S. pinna'lis,** sulcus alaris. **S. pol'licis,** line on palm limiting the thenar eminence, indicating movements of flexion and opposition of thumb. **S. postcentra'lis,** postcentral sulcus. **S. postoliva'ris,** sulcus olivæ lateralis; see *Olivary sulci.* **S. præauricula'ris,** sulcus anterior to auricular surface of ilium, for anterior sacro-iliac ligament. **S. præcentra'lis,** præcentral sulcus. **S. præcentra'lis infe'rior,** portion of præcentral sulcus below the middle frontal convolution. **S. præcentra'lis supe'rior,** portion of the præcentral sulcus above the middle frontal convolution. **S. præcunea'tus,** transverse occipital sulcus. **S. præinsula'ris,** S. between island of Reil and frontal lobe. **S. præoccipita'lis,** anterior occipital sulcus. **S. prærolan'dicus,** præcentral sulcus. **S. præsyl'vius,** præsylvian sulcus. **S. pro tu'bâ Eustachia'nâ,** navicular fossa. **S. pterygoï'des,** pterygopalatine groove. **S. pterygopalati'nus,** pterygopalatine groove. **S. pulmona'lis,** pulmonary groove. **S. pylor'icus,** sulcus on outer surface of alimentary tube between the stomach and duodenum. **S. radia'lis hu'meri,** musculospiral groove. **S. ra'dioulna'ris,** upper line of carpal bones. **S. ra'mi auricula'ris va'gi,** auricular sulcus. **S. rec'tus,** olfactory sulcus. **S. retroglandula'ris,** cervix of the glans; see *Glans.* **S. Rolan'di,** fissure of Rolando. **S. Rolan'dicus ante'rior,** præcentral sulcus. **S. sagitta'lis,** sulcus longitudinalis. **S. scle'ræ,** depression on the eyeball at the junction of the cornea and sclerotica. **S. scle'ræ inter'nus,** sulcus formed by external wall of Schlemm's canal. **S. si'nus latera'lis,** fossa sigmoïdea. **S. si'nûs transver'si,** sigmoid fossa. **S. sphe'no-ethmoida'lis,** recessus spheno-ethmoidalis. **S. spira'lis,** musculospiral groove; sulcus or groove in the cochlea, separating the margin of the denticulate lamina from that to which the basilar membrane is attached. **S. sta'pedis,** groove on the concave surface of the stapes. **S. subcla'viæ** or **S. subcla'vius,** subclavian groove. **S. subparieta'lis,** subparietal sulcus. **S. subscapula'ris,** subscapular groove. **S. substan'tiæ perfora'tæ posterio'ris,** median groove on posterior perforated space. **S. supe'rior ante'rior,** groove between lobulus centralis and monticulus and anterior lobe of cerebellum. **S. supe'rior cerebel'li,** superior median groove of cerebellum. **S. supe'rior poste'rior,** groove between anterior and posterior lobes of cerebellum. **S. supracallo'sus,** callosomarginal sulcus. **S. supra-insula'ris,** groove between island of Reil and frontal and parietal lobes. **S. supra-orbita'lis,** supraorbital sulcus. **S. supra-orbita'lis transver'sus,** groove on orbital surface of frontal lobe of hemispheres. **S. ta'li,** interarticular groove. **S. tempora'lis interme'dius,** intermediate temporal sulcus. **S. trac'tûs olfacto'rii,** olfactory sulcus. **S. transversa'lis,** see *Liver.* **S. transver'sus,** furrow on the ampulla of a semicircular canal where the ampullar branch of the auditory nerve enters; sulcus lateralis of occipital bone. **S. triradia'tus,** triradiate sulcus. **S. tu'bæ Eustach'ii,** sulcus tubarius. **S. tuba'rius,** slight depression for cartilaginous part of Eustachian tube on petrous portion of temporal bone. **S. tympan'icus,** groove on concave surface of tympanic plate for attachment of membrana tympani. **S. ulna'ris,** ulnar groove. **S. umbilica'lis,** see *Liver.* **S. ve'næ cav'æ,** groove for vena cava on superior portion of right lung. **S. veno'sus,** furrow for a sinus of the dura mater on inner surface of bones of the skull. **S. vertebra'lis atlan'tis,** sulcus for vertebral and suboccipital nerve on superior surface of posterior arch of atlas. **S. vertebra'lis latera'lis atlan'tis,** sinus atlantis.

Sul'fis. Sulphite. **S. kal'icus,** potassium sulphite. **S. magne'sicus,** magnesium sulphite. **S. nat'ricus,** sodium sulphite. **S. potas'sicus,** potassium sulphite. **S. so'dicus,** sodium sulphite.

Sul'fur. Sulphur. **S. depura'tum,** washed sulphur. **S. joda'tum,** iodide of sulphur. **S. lo'tum,** washed sulphur. **S. præcipita'tum,** precipitated sulphur. **S. sublima'tum,** sublimed sulphur.

Sulfura'tum stib'icum lu'teum. Sulphurated antimony.

Sulfuratus, sul-fu-rat'us. Sulphurated; sulphureous.

Sulfure'tum. Sulphide. **S. carbon'icum,** carbon bisulphide. **S. hydrargyr'icum,** mercuric sulphide. **S. na'tricum** or **so'dicum,** sodium monosulphide. **S. stib'icum,** antimony sulphide. **S. stib'icum aura'tum,** antimony pentasulphide.

Sulphaldehyde, sulf-al'de-hide. Thialdehyde. Oil of offensive odor, produced by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on ethylic aldehyde in aqueous solution. Hypnotic.

Sulphaminol, sulf-am'in-ol. Thiöxydiphenylamine. Yellow, odorless, tasteless powder. Antiseptic, resembling iodoform in its applications. In diseases of the nose, in wounds, ulcers, etc., it is employed externally, and internally in inflammation of the bladder. It is used as an application to lesions attended with offensive odor. With menthol, creasote, eucalyptol, and guaiacol it forms sulphaminol menthol, S. creasote, S. eucalyptol, and S. guaiacol, remedies employed in diseases of the nose and larynx.

Sul'phas. Sulphate. See *Sulphuric acid.* **S. alumina'ris,** alumen. **S. aluminicokal'icus,** alum. **S. aluminicokal'icus sicca'tus,** dried alum. **S. aluminicopotas'sicus,** alum. **S. ammoni'aci cupra'tus,** cuprum ammoniatum. **S. ammonicofer'ricus,** ammonioferric sulphate. **S. atrop'icus,** atropine sulphate. **S. cad'micus,** cadmii sulphas. **S. cal'cicus us'tus,** calcined gypsum. **S. chin'icus,** quinine sulphate. **S. cinchon'icus,** cinchonine sulphate. **S. cu'prico-ammoni'acus,** ammoniated copper. **S. cu'pricus,** copper sulphate. **S. hydrargyr'icus fla'vus,** basic mercuric sulphite. **S. kal'ico-alumin'icum,** alumen. **S. kal'ico-alumin'icum exsicca'tus,** dried alum. **S. kal'icus,** potassium sulphate. **S. magne'sicus,** magnesium sulphate. **S. mercu'ricus,** mercuric sulphate. **S. mor'phicus** or **mor-**

phi'næ or **morphi'ni**, morphine sulphate. **S. na'tricus**, sodium sulphate. **S. na'tricus sicca'tus**, dried sodium sulphate. **S. quin'icus** or **quini'næ**, quinine sulphate. **S. so'dicus**, sodium sulphate. **S. strych'nicus**, strychnine sulphate. **S. zin'cicum**, zinci sulphas.

Sulphate, sul'fate. Combination of sulphuric acid with base. **S. of alu'mina and potas'sa**, see *Alumen*. **S. of alu'minum and ammo'nium**, see *Alumen*. **S. of alu'minum and i'ron**, double salt employed as a styptic, astringent, and vermifuge; recommended in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. **S. of cad'mium**, compound of sulphuric acid and cadmium; astringent and emetic. **S. of lead**, compound of sulphuric acid and lead. **S. of magne'sia**, see *Magnesii sulphas*. **S. of nick'el**, salt occurring in emerald-green crystals; largely used in nickel-plating; recommended as a tonic in cases of obstinate periodic headache. **S. of qui'nia** or **qui nine**, see *Quininæ sulphas*. **S. of stron'tia**, see *Strontium*.

Sulphethylic (sulf-eth-il'ik) **ac'id**. Sulphovinic acid.

Sul'phide. Combination of sulphur with another body. **S. of an'timony**, see *Stibnite*. **S. of car'bon**, bisulphide of carbon or carbonic bisulphidum. **S. of i'ron**, pyrites. **S. of mer'cury**, cinnabar. **S. of zinc**, blende.

Sul'phidum. Sulphide. **S. stib'icum**, antimony pentasulphide. **S. stib'icum nati'vum**, antimony sulphide.

Sulphindigotic (sulf-in-dig-ot'ik) **ac'id**. Resultant product of admixture of the solution of indigo in sulphuric acid.

Sulphion, sul'fe-on. Hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four equivalents of oxygen; so called in reference to the binary theory of salts.

Sul'phis. Sulphite. **S. cal'cicus**, calcium sulphite. **S. magne'sicus**, magnesium sulphite. **S. na'tricus** or **so'dicus**, sodium sulphite.

Sulphite, sul'fite. Combination of sulphurous acid with a base. See *Sulphurous acid*.

Sulpho-azotized, sul'fo-az'o-tized. Containing sulphur and nitrogen.

Sulphobacteria, sul-fo-bak-te're-ah. Bacterial organism containing sulphur, growing in sulphuretted water.

Sulphocarbol, sul-fo-car'bol. Aseptol.

Sulphocarbolates, sul-fo-kar'bo-lates. *Sulphophenates*, *Phenylsulphates*. A class of salts prepared by heating together pure carbolic and sulphuric acids, diluting with water, and saturating with the base, as soda, zinc, etc. They are employed in diseases supposed to have a parasitic origin, as zymotic diseases, etc. Sulphocarbolates of magnesium, potassium, sodium, iron, copper, ammonium, lead, calcium, quinine, zinc, etc. have been prepared, and several of them employed therapeutically; zinc sulphocarbolates as an injection in gonorrhœa, vaginitis, etc., and a dressing to suppurating wounds, gr. v–f ℥j, and also internally in diarrhœa in the same doses as the sulphate. Lead sulphocarbolate has sometimes been used in phthisis and zymotic diseases in doses of ten to sixty grains, and in smaller doses, as well as externally, in children, in stomatitis, scarlatina with severe sore throat, thrush, etc. Calcium sulphocarbolate has been prescribed in doses of five grains to young rhachitic children.

Sulphocarbol'ic ac'id. *Sulphophenic acid*, *Phenylsulphuric acid*. A compound soluble crystalline acid resulting from the union of hydrated sulphuric acid and pure carbolic acid. Its odor is similar to that of carbolic acid, and its action as a disinfectant and antiseptic is considered by some to be more potent than carbolic acid alone. See *Sulphocarbolates*.

Sulphocarbonated, sul-fo-car'bo-na-ted. Containing sulphur and carbonic acid.

Sulpho-ichthyolic (sul-fo-ik-the-ol'ik) **ac'id**. Bibasic acid obtained by treating ichthyol with strong sulphuric acid and washing with strong solution of sodium chloride.

Sulphomethylic (sul-fo-meth-il'ik) **ac'id**. Acid produced by action of sulphuric acid upon methylic alcohol.

Sulphonal, sulf'o-nal. Prepared by mutual action of anhydrous mercaptan and anhydrous acetone. Occurs in heavy, prismatic, colorless crystals, soluble in 20 parts of cold water, more soluble in alcohol. Action hypnotic, producing natural sleep; neither depressing nor anæsthetic in character. Used in insomnia of the insane, delirium tremens, etc.

Sulphophenates, sul-fo-fe'nates. Salts formed by the combination of sulphuric and phenic acids with bases, as soda, etc. See *Sulphocarbolates*.

Sulphophenol, sul-fo-phe'nol. Aseptol.

Sulphopicric (sul-fo-pik'rik) **ac'id**. Add 4 cc. pure sulphuric acid to 200 cc. saturated solution of picric acid; after an hour filter, and dilute the filtrate with 600 cc. of distilled water.

Sulphoricinate, sul-fo-ris'in-ate. See *Sulphoricinic acid*.

Sulphoricinated, sul-fo-ris'in-a-ted. Prepared from sulphoricinic acid or sulphoricinates, as sulphoricinated creasote, S. salol, S. phenol, etc.

Sulphoricinic (sul-fo-ris'in-ik) **acid.** Derivative of oleum ricini or castor-oil, used topically in the form of sulphoricinate, as of sodium, in ozæna, tuberculosis of the larynx, diphtheria, etc.

Sulphosalicylic (sulf-o-sal-is-il'ik) **ac'id**. White soluble substance, in crystals, obtained by action of sulphuric anhydride on salicylic acid; employed as a delicate and exact test for proteids, albumens, peptones, fibrin, albuminous urine, etc.

Sulphosin apisin. A peculiar ingredient of Sinapis alba; a white, bitter, soluble neutral substance.

Sulphovi'nate of so'dium. A crystalline salt prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol at a specific temperature, carbonate of baryta being added, the resulting sulphovinate of baryta being neutralized by carbonate of sodium. Purgative in the dose of five or six drachms.

Sulphovi'nic ac'id. Sulphethylic or ethyl-sulphuric acid. An acid of syrupy consistence resulting from the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol. Used as a solvent for iodoform, sulphur, naphthalin, camphor, chrysarobin, etc., and as a vehicle for these substances in cutaneous affections. See *Sulphovinate of sodium*.

Sul'phur. *Brimstone*. Native sulphur is called rock and black sulphur. Sulphur, as we meet with it, is in rolls, *Roll brimstone*. A volcanic production obtained in large quantities from Solfatara, in Italy. Roll sulphur is impure sulphur melted and run into moulds. Sulphur combined with a simple body or a compound radical forms a sulphuret. **S. al'cohol**, mercaptan. **S. antimonia'tum**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. **S. antimo'nii** or **S. aura'tum**, antimony pentasulphide. **S. caballi'num**, see *Sulphur sublimatum*. **S., car'buret of**, carbonis sulphuretum. **S. chlora'tum**, sulphur, chloride of. **S., chlo'ride of**, *Dichloride* or *Protochloride* or *Hypochloride* or *Subchloride of sulphur*, *Bisulphuret of chlorine*. One drachm of the liquid to an ounce of lard has been used in lepra, psoriasis, and other chronic cutaneous diseases. Ten drops dissolved in ether have been given in adynamic fever. **S., dichlo'ride of**, sulphur, chloride of. **S. diox'ide**, sulphurous acid. **S., hypochlo'ride of**, sulphur, chloride of. **S. iodat'um**, sulphuris iodidum. **S., i'odide of**, sulphuris iodidum. **S., io'duret of**, sulphuris iodidum. **S., liv'er of**, potassii sulphuretum. **S. lo'tum**, *Washed sulphur* (sublimed sulphur treated with water and water of ammonia, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and then drying it); dose, gr. xxx–℥iij–iv. **S. ni'grum**, sulphur vivum; see *Sulphur sublimatum*. **S. oint'ment**, mixture of sublimed sulphur and benzoated lard in proportions of 3 to 7 (Ph. U. S.). **S. præcipita'tum**, *Milk of sulphur*, *Precipitated sulphur*; dose, ℥j–iij. **S., protochlo'ride of**, sulphur, chloride of. **S. stibia'tum aurantia'tum**, antimony pentasulphide. **S. s. ru'brum**, antimony oxysulphuret. **S., subchlo'ride of**, sulphur, chloride of. **S. sublima'tum**, *Sulphur*,

Sublimed sulphur, Flowers of sulphur. Sulphur of commerce, sublimed in close vessels. Sulphur is possessed of stimulant, laxative, and diaphoretic properties; as a laxative it is used in hemorrhoidal and other affections. In the itch, applied externally and taken internally, it has been considered almost a specific, and it is a valuable remedy in most cutaneous affections that are local. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij. Fæces or dregs left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur are called *Horsebrimstone, Dregs of sulphur*, etc., and are very impure, being used externally only. **S., veg'etable,** lycopodium. **S. wort,** peucedanum.

Sul'phurated. Containing sulphur in composition, as sulphurated antimony; see *Antimonium sulphuratum.* **S. cal'cium,** see *Calx sulphurata.* **S. potas'sa,** see *Potassa sulphurata.*

Sulphureous, sul-fu're-us. *Sulphuretted, Sulphurous.* Possessing the properties of, relating to, or containing sulphur.

Sul'phuret. See *Sulphur.*

Sulphuretted, sul-fur-et'ted. Sulphureous. **S. hy'drogen,** see *Hydrogen, sulphuretted.*

Sulphure'tum ammoni'acæ. Ammonii sulphuretum. **S. ammo'niæ hydrogenat'um,** liquor fumans Boylii. **S. kal'icum,** potassii sulphuretum. **S. lixiv'iæ,** potassii sulphuretum. **S. stib'icum,** see *Antimonium.*

Sulphuric (sul-fu'rik) **acid.** H_2SO_4. *Oil of vitriol, Spirit of vitriol, Vitriolic acid.* Inodorous; has a strong acid taste, and is corrosive. S. g. 1.842 (Ph. U. S.); escharotic, stimulant, and rubefacient. Mixed with lard it is sometimes used in local pains and certain cutaneous affections. United with bases it forms sulphates. **S. ac'id, aromat'ic,** acidum sulphuricum aromaticum (Ph. U. S. and Br.); dose, gtt. x to xxx; properties are like those of diluted sulphuric acid, than which it is more frequently employed, being more agreeable. *Elixir of vitriol.* **S. ac'id, dilu'ted,** acidum sulphuricum dilutum (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Formed, according to the U. S. Pharmacopœia, of acid. sulphuric, f℥j; aquæ destillat., f℥xvss. Its s. g. is 1.067. It is tonic, astringent, and refrigerant; dose, gtt. x to xx, largely dilluted; used as a gargle, half a drachm may be added to f℥vj of water. Very dilute sulphuric acid was formerly termed *Phlegma vitrioli.* **S. ac'id lemonade'** is made by adding together sulphuric acid, water, and syrup. Nitric and phosphoric lemonades are similarly prepared. **S. e'ther,** see *Ether, sulphuric.*

Sul'phuris carbure'tum. Carbonis sulphuretum. **S. chlo'ridum,** sulphur, chloride of. **S. dichlo'ridum,** sulphur, chloride of. **S. io'didum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *S. ioduretum, Ioduret* or *Iodide of sulphur.* Employed externally in cutaneous affections; internally, in syrup, with potassium iodide in the same diseases, in scrofula, etc.

Sulphurius, sul-fu're-us. Sulphureous.

Sulphuro'sus. Sulphureous.

Sulphurous, sul'fur-ous. Sulphureous. **S. ac'id,** *Gas sulphuris, Acidum sulphurosum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *Sulphurous acid;* its s. g. is 1.022; it is sometimes used in the gaseous, at others in the liquid, state. Sulphurous acid gas is used to disinfect clothes, confined air, letters coming from infected places, etc.; also exhibited with great success in the form of fumigation in the treatment of certain chronic cutaneous affections and of sciatic and rheumatic pains in general. If respired pure, it acts in the manner of violent irritants, and is not long in producing death. It has been considered to be fatal to the lower forms of animal and vegetable life by denying them the oxygen necessary for their existence, and hence has been used as a parasiticide and to prevent fermentation, and likewise in zymotic diseases in general. With bases it forms sulphites, which have been employed in the cases for which sulphurous acid is indicated. Sulphites of sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium, and calcium have been used, and some of them are official. Bisulphites are also resorted to, especially that of lime, which is said to preserve oleaginous or fatty substances against spontaneous changes. Hyposulphites are used for the same purposes and in the same doses as the sulphites.

Sumach, su'mak. Rhus coriaria. **S., Chinese',** Ailanthus glandulosa. **S., fra'grant,** Rhus aromatica. **S., moun'tain,** Rhus copallina. **S., myr'tle-leaved,** Coriaria myrtifolia. **S., poi'son,** Rhus venenata. **S., stag's horn,** Rhus typhina. **S., sweet,** Rhus aromatica.

Suma'tra cam'phor. Camphor.

Sumbul, sum'bul. Name of a root, *Sumbul radix* (Ph. B.), *Muskroot,* much employed in Russia and Germany against cholera. Sumbul (Ph. U. S.) is the root of Ferula sumbul; it contains a strongly odorous principle like musk, and is regarded as an antispasmodic. **S. ra'dix,** sumbul root; see *Sumbul.*

Sum'bulus moscha'tus. Ferula sumbul.

Su'men (*sugimen,* the breast). Hypogastrium.

Summation, sum-ma'shun. Local stimulation applied to a muscle, producing tetanic contraction.

Sum'mer catarrh'. Fever, hay. **S. complaint',** popular name in the United States for diarrhœa occurring in summer; often also made to include dysentery and cholera infantum; with some it means cholera infantum only. **S. diseases,** see *Estival.* **S. fe'ver,** hay fever. **S. plant,** winter worm, Sphæria Sinensis. **S. rash,** lichen tropicus. **S. sa'vory,** Satureia hortensis; aromatic herb used for culinary purposes. **S. spots,** ephelides.

Sum'mitas cu'tis (*summus,* the highest). Epidermis.

Sum'mus hu'merus (top of the humerus). Acromion.

Sun dew. Drosera rotundifolia. **S. drops,** Œnothera glauca; mucilaginous, acrid plant, useful in certain eruptive diseases. **S. fe'ver,** fever of tropical regions, which is probably a severe form of febricula or simple fever. **S. flow'er, false,** Helenium autumnale. **S. flow'er, swamp,** Helenium autumnale. **S. flow'er, tick'weed,** Coreopsis trichosperma. **S. flow'er, tur'pentine,** Silphium perfoliatum. **S. pain,** see *Hemicrania.* **S. rash,** lichen. **S. spots,** ephelides. **S. stroke,** coup de soleil; insolation. **S. stroke, Egyp'tian,** coup de soleil; insolation.

Sun'burn. Ephelides.

Sup. As a prefix, under.

Supal'e. See *Valeriana.*

Supellectile Diogenis, su-pel-lek'til-e de-oj'en-is. Palm.

Supel'lex anatom'ica (*supellex,* household goods). Museum anatomicum. **S. Diog'enis,** palm.

Su'per (L.). In composition, above.

Superadd'ed teeth. Permanent teeth other than those replacing milk teeth.

Super'bus (proud). Rectus superior oculi.

Superchlo'ridum formyl'icum. Chloroform.

Supercilia, su-pur-sil'e-ah (pl. of **Supercil'ium,** eyebrow) (*super, cilium,* tarsal cartilage). Eyebrows. Two arched eminences—convex above, and more or less prominent according to the individual—which lie on the superciliary arch of the os frontis above the eyelids, and extend from the sides of the root of the nose to the temple. The inner extremity is more prominent than the outer. The eyebrows are covered with short and stiff hairs, which are directed from within outward and are commonly of the color of the hair. The skin in which these hairs are implanted rests on the orbicularis palpebrarum, the frontalis, and superciliaris muscles, which move the eyebrows in different directions. The eyebrows serve as an ornament to the countenance, and by covering the eye defend it from the impression of too strong a light. They direct the perspiration also from the eye.

Superciliaris, su-per-sil-e-ah'ris. Corrugator supercilii; superciliary.

Supercil'iary (*supercilium,* eyebrow). Relating to the supercilia or eyebrows. **S. arch'es,** *S. ridges;* two slightly projecting apophyses situate at the anterior surface of the os frontis, above the superior margin of the orbits. They are separated by the nasal boss and covered by the superciliaris muscle, to which they give attachment. **S. ar'tery,** branch of

frontal artery to region above the eyebrows. **S. ridges,** superciliary arches.

Supercilium, su-pur-sil'e-um (*super, cilium,* tarsal cartilage). Eyebrow. See *Supercilia.* **S. acetab'uli,** the edge of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

Superconcep'tion. See *Superfœtation.*

Superevacuatio, su-pur-ev-ak-u-ah'she-o. Excessive evacuation.

Superfecundation, su-pur-fek-un-da'shun. See *Superfœtation.*

Superfetation, su-pur-fe-ta'shun. Superfœtation.

Superfibrination, su-pur-fib-rin-a'shun. Increase in amount or proportionate amount of fibrin in the blood.

Superficialis colli, su-pur-fis-e-al'is kol'le (*superficies,* surface, *collum,* neck). Nerve formed by communicating branches from the second and third cervical nerves, distributed to the superficial parts of the neck. **S. vo'læ,** branch of radial artery, supplying muscles of thenar eminence and anastomosing with the ulnar to complete superficial palmar arch.

Superficies, su-pur-fish'e-ees. Surface. **S. articula'ris arytenoi'deæ,** facet on cricoid cartilage for articulation of arytenoid cartilages. **S. a. superio'ris,** superficies articularis arytenoideæ. **S. a. tibia'lis,** surface on upper end of fibula articulating with tibia. **S. auricula'ris,** auricular surface. **S. a. il'ii,** auricular surface of ilium. **S. conca'va and convex'a,** concave under and upper surfaces of liver. **S. costa'lis,** costal surface. **S. facia'lis,** facial surface. **S. fibula'ris,** articular facet for fibula on bend of tibia. **S. infratempora'lis,** zygomatic surface. **S. interpterygoï'dea,** interpterygoid surface. **S. luna'ta acetab'uli,** semilunar surface of acetabulum. **S. l. ra'dii,** sigmoid cavity of radius. **S. nasa'lis,** nasal surface. **S. orbita'lis,** see *Maxillary bone (superior).* **S. perone'a,** superficies fibularis. **S. petro-occipita'lis,** surface of posterior border of petrous bone, articulating with occipital behind jugular fossa. **S. planta'ris pe'dis,** sole. **S. symphys'eos pu'bis,** surface of pubis that is covered with cartilage for articulation with its fellow. **S. tempora'lis,** temporal surface. **S. thorac'ica,** costal surface.

Superfœcunda'tio. Superfœtation.

Superfœtatio, su-pur-fe-tah'she-o. Superfœtation.

Superfœtation, su-pur-fe-ta'shun (*super, fœto,* to breed). *Superfecundation, Superimpregnation.* Conception of a fœtus in a uterus already containing one. Impregnation of a female already pregnant. The possibility of this has been denied, but there is abundant evidence to show that it may occur at a very early period of pregnancy. Twin cases may be of this kind of superconception.

Supergeminalis, su-pur-jem-in-al'is (*super, gemini,* testicles). Epididymis.

Supergenualis, su-pur-jen-u-al'is (*super, genu,* knee). Patella.

Superhumerale, su-pur-u-mer-al'e (*super, humerus,* shoulder). The acromion; the upper part of the shoulder.

Superimpregnation, su-pur-im-preg-na'shun. Superfœtation.

Superinvolu'tion of the u'terus. Excessive involution, leading to atrophy of the uterus by producing increased absorption.

Supe'rior au'ris. Attollens aurem. **S. rotun'dus clitor'idis,** ischiocavernosus.

Superlabia, su-pur-lab'e-ah (*super, labia,* labia pudendi). Clitoris.

Superlactation, su-pur-lak-ta'shun. Excessive secretion of milk.

Superligamen, su-pur-lig-am'en (*super, ligamen,* a band or tie). A fascia, bandage, or ligature by which dressings are retained.

Superligula, su-per-lig'u-lah (*super, ligula,* tongue). Epiglottis.

Supernatant, su-pur-na'tant. Floating on or above a liquid.

Supernu'merary fin'ger (*super, numerus,* number). A finger more than the usual number. See *Digitus supernumerarius.*

Supernutritio, su-pur-nu-trish'e-o (*super, nutro,* to nourish). Hypertrophy. **S. lie'nis,** hypertrophy of the spleen. **S. sple'nis,** hypertrophy of the spleen.

Supernutrition, su-pur-nu-trish'un. Hypertrophy.

Superofrontal convolution, su-pur-o-fron'tal convo-lu'shun. Superior frontal convolution.

Superoxalas kalicum, su-pur-oks'al-as kal'ik-um. Potassium oxalate.

Superoxydum manganicum, su-pur-oks'id-um man-gan'ik-um. Dioxide of manganese.

Superpositus medicorum, su-pur-pos'it-us med-ik-o'rum (*super, positus,* placed). Archiater or chief physician.

Superpurgatio, su-pur-pur-gah'she-o (*super, purgo,* to purge). Hypercatharsis.

Supersalt, su'pur-salt. A salt having an excess of acid.

Superscapularis, su-pur-skap-u-lah'ris (*super, scapula*). Supraspinatus. **S. infe'rior,** infraspinatus.

Supersedent, su-pur-se'dent (*super, sedo,* to sit). A medicine whose operation on any part or organ is to displace or prevent diseased action in that part or organ; an antiperiodic, for example.

Superstibias potassicus, su-pur-stib'e-as po-tas'sik-us. Antimonium diaphoreticum.

Supervacuatio, su-pur-vak-u-ah'she-o. Excessive crisis or evacuation; a flux.

Supination, su-pi-na'shun (*supinus,* lying on the back). The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outward so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior. In pathology, the horizontal position on the back, with the head thrown back and the legs and arms extended. It is often a sign of great weakness.

Supinato-extensor (su-pi-nah'to-ex-ten'sor) **mass.** Group of muscles on radial and dorsal surfaces of the forearm.

Supinator, su-pin-ah'tor. That which produces supination. A name of two muscles of the forearm. **S. bre'vis or mi'nor,** supinator radii brevis. **S. bre'vis accesso'rius,** brachiofascialis. **S. lon'gus or ma'jor,** supinator radii longus. **S. lon'gus accesso'rius,** portion of S. longus. **S. ra'dii bre'vis,** a muscle at the outer and back part of the forearm. It is attached, on the one hand, to the external tuberosity of the humerus and to a small portion of the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the upper third of the outer and upper surfaces of the radius. It produces, by contracting, supination. **S. ra'dii lon'gus** is seated at the anterior and outer part of the forearm. It arises from the inferior part of the outer edge of the os humeri and from the external intermuscular aponeurosis, and is inserted by a long tendon into the outer edge of the radius near the base of the styloid process. It causes the supination of the forearm, which it can likewise bend on the arm.

Supine'. Lying on the back.

Suppedanea, sup-ped-an'e-ah (*sup, pes,* foot). Remedies, as sinapisms, which are applied under the foot.

Suppedaneus, sup-ped-an'e-us. Poultice to sole of the foot.

Supplantalia, sup-plant-al'e-ah (*sup, planta,* the sole of the foot). Hypopodia.

Supplementa epiploica, sup-ple-men'tah ep-e-plo'-ik-ah (*sup, pleo,* to fill). Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ.

Supplement'ary. Term applied to accessory organs, as S. spleens, small bodies of splenic tissue found in neighborhood of the spleen. **S. air,** see *Respiration.*

Support'er, abdom'inal or **u'tero-abdom'inal** (*sup, porto,* to carry). Broad bandage applied to the abdomen so as to support and make methodical compression upon it.

Support'ing cells. Name applied to group of cells in organ of Corti.

Suppos'itor (*sup, pono, positum,* to place). An instrument for the introduction of a suppository into the rectum.

Supposito'ria (pl. of **Suppositorium**). Officinal name of suppositories. See *Suppository.* **S. ac'idi**

carbol'ici cum sapo'ne, suppositories each of which contains carbolic acid, gr. j; curd soap, gr. xv; glycerin of starch, gr. iii½ (Ph. Br). **S. a. tan'nici**, suppositories each containing tannic acid, gr. iij, and ol. theobromæ, gr. xij (Ph. Br.). **S. a. tan'nici cum sapo'ne**, suppositories containing each tannic acid, gr. iij; curd soap, gr. viii½; glycerin of starch, gr. iiss; starch, q. s. (Ph. Br.). **S. hydrar'gyri**, mercurial suppositories, composed each of ointment of mercury, gr. v, and ol. theobromæ, gr. x (Ph. Br.). **S. iodofor'mi**, suppositories each of which is composed of iodoform, gr. iij, and ol. theobromæ, gr. xij (Ph. Br.). **S. morphi'næ**, suppositories each of which contains hydrochlorate of morphine, gr. ss, with ol. theobromæ, gr. ij (Ph. Br.). **S. morphi'næ cum sapo'ne**, suppositories each of which contains hydrochlorate of morphine, gr. ss; glycerine of starch, gr. iiss; curd soap, gr. viii½; and starch, q. s. (Ph. Br.). **S. plum'bi compos'ita**, suppositories each of which contains acetate of lead, gr. iij; opium, gr. j; and ol. theobromæ, gr. xj (Ph. Br.).

Suppos'itories. Suppositoria. **S. of carbol'ic acid**, suppositoria acidi carbolici. **S. of glu'ten**, non-officinal preparations used to mechanically excite action of the rectum. **S. of io'doform**, suppositoria iodoformi. **S. of lead, com'pound**, suppositoria plumbi composita. **S., mercu'rial**, suppositoria hydrargyri. **S. of mor'phine**, suppositoria morphinæ. **S. of tan'nic acid**, suppositoria acidi tannici. **S. of tan'nic acid with soap**, suppositoria acidi tannici cum sapone.

Supposito'rium. Suppository. **S. uteri'num**, pessary.

Suppos'itory (*suppono*, to put under). A solid medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder, usually intended to be introduced into the rectum to favor or to restrain evacuations or as an anodyne. The vehicle commonly used for the active ingredients is cacoa butter, or in Great Britain curd soap or sapo animalis. It may require admixture with wax to give the proper consistence. Tallow with wax is used at times; glycerin of starch, starch, or soap is also used. The application of a suppository is termed *Balanismus*. *Uterine* and *vaginal suppositories* are prepared for introduction into the uterine cavity or cervical canal and the vagina; made, like suppositories for the rectum, of cacao butter, with or without wax, impregnated with the medicine to be exhibited, as acetate of lead, opium, morphine, tannin, etc. Gelatin and glycerin have been substituted for cacao butter. *Urethral suppositories*, *medicated bougies*, are also employed.

Suppres'sio al'vi (*sup*, *premo*, *pressum*, to press). Constipation. **S. lochio'rum**, suppression of the lochial discharge. **S. lo'tii**, suppression of urine. **S. men'sium**, amenorrhœa. **S. menstruatio'nis**, amenorrhœa. **S. sudo'ris**, suppression of sweat.

Suppression, sup-presh'un (*sup*, *premo*, *pressum*, to press). Failure of excretion or secretion, as of urine.

Suppu'rans. Suppurative.

Suppurate, sup'pu-rate. To form or secrete pus.

Suppura'tion (*sup*, *pus*). *Purulence*, *Purulency*, *Gathering*. Formation or secretion of pus. A frequent termination of inflammation which may occur in almost any tissue, caused by entrance of pyogenic micro-organisms into the tissues or fluids of the body. See *Abscess* and *Pus*; also *Pyogenia*.

Suppurative (sup'pu-ra-tiv) or **Sup'purant.** That which facilitates suppuration. Suppuratives are generally vesicants mixed with lard. **S. fe'ver**, fever accompanying suppuration.

Su'pra (L.). In composition, above.

Supra-acromial (su'prah-ak-ro'me-al) **ar'tery.** Superior acromial artery.

Supra-auricular (su'prah-aw-rik'u-lar) **diam'eter.** Inferior parietal diameter. **S. point**, situated on zygoma above the external auditory meatus.

Suprachoroidal (su-prah-ko-roid'al) **space.** Space between velum interpositum and fornix.

Supraclavicular, su-prah-klav-ik'u-lar. That which is above the clavicle.

Supracostales, su-prah-cos-tal'ees (*supra*, *costa*, rib). Twelve small fleshy fasciculi, flattened, triangular, and with radial fibres, passing from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ to the superior margin of the rib beneath.

Supragenual (su-prah-jen'u-al) **bur'sa.** Subcrural bursa.

Supraglenoid (su-prah-glen'oid) **tu'bercle.** Rough surface of attachment above the glenoid cavity for insertion of the long head of the biceps.

Suprahepat'ic veins. See *Hepatic veins*.

Suprahyoid (su-prah-hi'oid) **aponeuro'sis.** Fascia running between the hyoid bone and tendon of digastric muscle. **S. re'gion**, submaxillary region.

Supra-inguinal (su'prah-in'gwin-al) **re'gion.** Triangular space bounded by Poupart's ligament, rectus abdominis muscle, and horizontal line drawn through the crest of the ilium.

Supralabialis, su-prah-lab-e-al'is. Levator labii superioris.

Supramar'ginal convolu'tion, gy'rus, or **gyre.** Convolution in parietal portion of brain, forming superior margin of posterior arm of Sylvian fissure.

Supra-obliquus, su'prah-ob-le'kwus. Superior oblique.

Supra-occipital, su'prah-ok-sip'it-al. Above occiput. **S. angle**, included between lines from inion and lambda to auricular point. **S. bone**, squamous portion of occipital bone.

Supra-omphalodym'ia (*supra*, *omphalos*, navel, *duo*, to mingle). See *Somatodymia*.

Supra-or'bital. Situate above the orbit of the eye. **S. arch**, a curved and prominent margin of bone forming the upper boundary of the orbit, and separating the horizontal from the vertical portion of the bone. **S. ar'tery**, see *Frontal*. **S. fora'men**, notch or foramen completed by a ligament at the inner third of the orbitar arch. It gives passage to the supra-orbitar or superciliary artery, a branch of the ophthalmic, which ascends the forehead and is distributed thereto. **S. line**, drawn horizontally just above root of external angular processes of frontal bone. **S. nerve**, branch of frontal nerve. **S. notch**, S. foramen. **S. point**, ophryon. **S. ridge**, S. arch. **S. sul'cus**, fissure on median aspect of frontal lobes parallel to lower border of that surface. **S. vein**, branch of facial running to the forehead.

Supra-or'bitar. Supra-orbital.

Suprapontine, su-prah-pon'teen. That which is above the pons. **S. ar'teries**, branches of basilar.

Suprapubian (su-prah-pu'be-an) or **Suprapu'bic.** That which is seated above the pubis. **S. nerve**, internal ramus of the inguinocutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve; genitocrural branch. It descends almost vertically before the psoas muscle, and near crural arch divides into two branches, one of which accompanies the spermatic cord, and is distributed to the cremaster, scrotum, and integuments on the inner part of the thigh; the other issues from the pelvis with the femoral filaments, traverses the aponeurosis of the thigh, and is distributed to the integuments of the upper and anterior part of the limb.

Suprarenal, su-prah-re'nal (*supra*, *ren*, kidney). Seated above the kidney. **S. ar'teries** supply S. bodies; derived from the aorta, inferior phrenic, and renal arteries. **S. bod'y**, renal capsule. **S. cap'sule**, renal capsule. **S. nerves**, branches to S. bodies from solar plexus. **S. plex'us**, formed by S. nerves from solar plexus. **S. veins**, from the suprarenal bodies, emptying into the vena cava inferior and the left renal vein.

Suprascap'ula. Portion of base of scapula having separate centre of ossification.

Suprascapular, su-prah-scap'u-lar. Seated above the scapula. **S. ar'tery**, branch of thyroid axis supplying supra- and infraspinatus muscles. **S. bone**, bone found in lower animals, corresponding to suprascapula in man. **S. fas'cia**, deep fascia covering muscles of suprascapular region. **S. fora'men**, formed

by ossification of coracoid ligament. **S. lig'ament,** coracoid ligament. **S. nerve** arises from the fifth cervical, passes through the suprascapular notch, and is distributed to the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. **S. notch,** at outer extremity of superior border of scapula at base of coracoid process. **S. re'gion,** portion of the back above the scapula. **S. veins,** tributaries of external jugular from suprascapular region.

Suprascapula'ris. Suprascapular. Supraspinatus muscle.

Suprasemiorbicularis, su-prah-sem-e-or-bik-u-lah'-is. Orbicularis oris.

Supraserra'tus mus'cle. Serratus posticus superior.

Supraspi'nal. Supraspinatus.

Supraspina'ta fos'sa. Supraspinous fossa. A triangular depression above the spine of the scapula.

Supraspina'tus. *Supraspinosus, Supraspinalis, Supraspinal, Supraspinous.* That which is seated above a spine. **S. ar'tery,** branch of posterior scapular artery. **S. fos'sa,** supraspinata fossa. **S. mus'cle,** situate in the fossa supraspinata; attached, on the one hand, to the two inner thirds of the fossa supraspinata, and terminating, on the other, at the anterior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. This muscle raises the arm.

Supraspinosa (su-prah-spin-o'sah) **ligamen'ta.** *Supraspinal ligaments.* These are two in number: 1. The dorsolumbosupraspinal ligament, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ from the seventh cervical as far as the median crista of the sacrum. 2. Cervical supraspinal ligament, extending above all the cervical spinous processes, and attached above to the outer occipital protuberance.

Suprasternal, su-prah-stur'nal. Above the sternum or breast-bone. **S. ar'tery,** branch of the suprascapular artery to the skin of the upper part of the chest. **S. bones,** two small bony nodules occasionally found united by ligament and cartilage to upper part of sternum. **S. nerve,** one of the supraclavicular nerves. **S. notch,** depression at upper end of sternum.

Suprasternal'is. Suprasternal. **S. fos'sa,** depressed space in the neck above the sternum.

Sur (L.). *Supra.* In composition, above.

Sura, su'rah. Calf of the leg. The projection formed at the posterior part of the leg by the gastrocnemius muscles. Also the fibula.

Sural, su'ral. Relating to the calf of the leg. **S. ar'teries,** inferior muscular branches of the popliteal. **S. nerve,** nerve formed by junction of external cutaneous branch of the peroneal and the communicating fibular nerves. **S. vein,** subcutaneous vein of the calf of the leg.

Suralis, su-ral'is. Sural. See *Gastrocnemii.*

Surculi fellei, sur'ku-le fel'la-e (pl. of **Surculus**). Ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct.

Surculus, sur'ku-lus (a young branch). A division of a ramus or branch.

Surditas, sur'dit-as (*surdus,* deaf). Deafness. **S. muto'rum,** deaf-dumbness. **S. verba'lis,** word-deafness; see *Aphasia.*

Surdity, surd'it-e (*surdus,* deaf). Deafness.

Sur'domute. One who is deaf and dumb; a deaf-mute.

Surdomutitas, sur-do-mu'tit-as (*surdus,* deaf, *mutus,* mute). Deaf-mutism.

Sur'dus. Deaf.

Surfeit, sur'fit (*surfait* (F.), excess). Intemperance; excess of any kind. Colic from overeating.

Surgeon, sur'jun (*cheir,* hand, *ergon,* work). *Chirurgeon.* One who practises surgery or devotes his study, time, and occupation chiefly to that branch of medical science and art. In the Middle Ages the universities of Italy and Spain sent out educated surgeons, as well as physicians, under the name *chirurgi physici.*

Sur'geon-apoth'ecary. One who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A general practitioner, the ordinary medical man or family medical attendant in England; and when he combines, as he usually does, obstetrics with his practice, he is termed a *surgeon-accoucheur,* in contradistinction to the *physician-accoucheur,* who practises as a physician and an accoucheur. See *Apothecary.*

Surgeoncy, sur'jun-see. The office of a surgeon.

Sur'geon-den'tist. Dentist.

Sur'geon's ag'aric. Powder prepared from species of mushroom, Boletus laricis or B. igniarius, used as a hæmostatic.

Surgery, sur'jur-e. The part of the healing art relating to external diseases, and to injuries of any part or organ, their treatment, and the operations adapted for their cure. In Great Britain the surgeon's office is called the Surgery. **S., anaplas'tic,** anaplasty; morioplastice. **S., autoplas'tic,** anaplasty; morioplastice. **S., conserv'ative,** see *Surgery, salvation.* **S., den'tal,** dentistry. **S., ma'jor,** see *Surgery, operative.* **S., mil'itary,** that which relates to the operations performed on the field of battle or subsequently, with the attention to be paid to the wounded, etc. **S., mi'nor,** see *Surgery, operative.* **S., op'erative,** includes major surgery, comprising the capital or more important operations, and minor surgery, the lesser, or those of every-day occurrence. **S., orthopæ'dic,** treatment of deformities; see *Orthopædic.* **S., plas'tic,** anaplasty and morioplastice. **S., salva'tion,** conservative surgery; that which looks rather to the preservation of a part than its removal. One addicted to operating in almost all cases is sometimes called a *knifesman.*

Surgical, sur'je-kal. That which relates to surgery, as S. anatomy, S. operations, S. instruments, etc. **S. anat'omy,** see *Anatomy.* **S. fe'ver,** see *Fever, surgical.* **S. kid'ney,** inflammation of the kidney, usually purulent, secondary to disease or injury of urinary tract below. It is technically a form of acute suppurative nephritis. **S. tuberculo'sis,** tubercular lesions capable of surgical treatment. **S. ty'phus,** pyæmia.

Surinam (sur-in-am') **bark.** Bark of Geoffroya Surinamensis. **S. quas'sia,** bark of Geoffroya Surinamensis.

Surinamine, sur-in'am-een. See *Geoffroya Surinamensis.*

Surra, sur'rah. Disease of India attacking horses, mules, and camels; caused by presence of Spirochæta Evansi in the blood.

Surrecta alba, sur-rek'tah al'ba. Ranunculus flammula.

Surrogatum, sur-ro-gat'um (*sur* for *sub, rogo,* to ask). Succedaneum.

Surumpe, su-rum'pe. Retinal hyperæsthesia; observed in the Andes.

Sursumduction, sur-sum-duk'shun (*sursum,* upon, *duco,* to lead). Act of blending into one two images that are produced by placing a prism in front of one eye.

Survival, sur-vi'val. Persistence of life.

Survivorship, sur-vi'vor-ship (*super, vivo,* to live). In legal medicine, the probability that any individual has survived others in an accident which has been fatal to all; often an important question connected with the inheritance of property.

Sus (same as **Sursum,** above). Prefix in certain Romanic words signifying above.

Susceptibility, sus-sep-tib-il'it-e (*sus, capio,* to take, easily taking). Sensibility in its most enlarged acceptation. Impressibility.

Suscept'ible. Readily impressible. Liable to be affected by morbid influences.

Susceptio intestinorum, sus-sep'she-o in-test-in-o'-rum. Intussusception.

Susotoxine, su'zo-tox-een (*sus,* hog, *toxicon,* poison). $C_{10}H_{26}N_2$ (?). Ptomaïne from cultures of hog-cholera bacillus. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Suspend'ed anima'tion. Temporary stoppage of some vital functions; asphyxia, syncope, catalepsy, trance. See *Asphyxia* and *Drowning, resuscitation from.*

Suspendiculum, sus-pen-dik'u-lum (*sus, pendo,* to hang). Cremaster.

Suspensa, sus-pen'sah (*sus*, *pendo*, to hang). Cloud suspended in the urine as it cools.

Suspen'sion. Treatment adopted with good effect in some cases of chronic affection of the spinal cord to produce temporary extension by a process similar to that of hanging, support being given at the chin and back part of the head.

Suspensorium, sus-pen-so're-um. Suspensory. **S. hep'atis**, suspensory ligament of the liver. **S. tes'tis**, cremaster.

Suspensory, sus-pen'so-re. That which sustains or suspends. **S. band'age**, bandage intended to support the scrotum in diseases of the testicles or in scrotal hernia. It consists of a kind of bag, fixed above to a cincture, and retained below by strings passing between the thighs and fixed to the cincture behind. **S. lig'ament of axil'la**, part of deep layer of axillary fascia. **S. lig'ament of clit'oris**, dense band of fascia running from symphysis pubis to dorsum of clitoris. **S. lig'ament of the lens**, thin, transparent membranous structure between the vitreous body and the ciliary processes of the choroid, connecting the anterior margin of the retina with the anterior surface of the lens, and assisting in retaining the lens in its position. **S. lig'ament of the liv'er**, *Falciform ligament*, *Broad ligament of the liver*; triangular duplicature of the peritoneum, between the inferior surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver, continuous with the great falx of the umbilical vein. **S. lig'ament of the mam'ma**, fibrous processes passing from the anterior layer of the superficial fascia to the integument and nipple, enclosing in their areolæ masses of fat. **S. lig'ament of odon'toid pro'cess**, band of fibres connecting odontoid process of axis with margin of foramen magnum. **S. lig'ament of the pe'nis**, fibrocellular fascia, of triangular shape, extending from the anterior part of the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum, which it sustains. **S. lig'ament of pericar'dium**, name applied to process of fascia covering great vessels of thorax and fusing with deep cervical fascia. **S. lig'ament of the spleen**, fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm. **S. lig'aments of di'aphragm**, processes from prevertebral fascia to central tendon of diaphragm. **S. lig'aments of duode'num**, strong fibrous bands extending from right crus of diaphragm and tissue around cœliac axis to transverse portion of duodenum; said to contain plain muscular fibres.

Suspensum urinæ, sus-pen'sum u-re'ne. Cloud suspended in the urine as it cools.

Suspiration, sus-pir-a'shun (*su* for *sub*, *spiro*, to breathe). Suspirium.

Suspiratus, sus-pir-at'us. Suspirium.

Suspiritus, sus-pir'it-us. Suspirium.

Suspirium, sus-pir'e-um. *Sigh*, *Suspiration*. A short, audible breathing; also voluntary contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles to restore the due relation between the circulation and respiration, or to free one's self from inconvenient sense of weight felt in the chest when much depressed. The sigh differs from the sob, the latter being involuntary and spasmodic; if accompanied with a vocal sound, it constitutes a groan. When the respiration, on auscultation, resembles sighing, it is called, by some, *Suspirous* or *Suspirious*. **S. cardi'acum**, angina pectoris.

Sustentacular (sus-ten-tak'u-lar) **fi'bres.** Annular muscle of Müller.

Sustentaculum, sus-ten-tak'u-lum (*sus*, *teneo*, to hold). Aliment. **S. lie'nis**, fold of peritoneum extending from the diaphragm to the splenic flexure of the colon, indirectly supporting the spleen. **S. ta'li**, see *Calcaneum*.

Sustentator clitoridis, sus-ten-tat'or clit-or'id-is. Erector clitoridis. **S. pe'nis**, erector penis. **S. rec'ti**, bands of unstriped muscular fibres passing from anterior surface of the coccyx to the rectum, including the rectococcygeus. **S. tu'nicæ muco'sæ**, thin stratum of muscle-fibres between mucous membrane and internal sphincter of anus.

Susurration, sus-ur-ra'shun (*susurro* to murmur, to whisper). Whispering.

Susurrus, sus-ur'rus. A murmur heard in diseases of the heart, over aneurismal tumors, etc. **S. au'rium**, tinnitus aurium.

Sutela, su-ta'lah (*suo*, to sow). Suture.

Suterberry, su'ter-ber-e. Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

Sutorius, su-tor'e-us (*sutor*, a shoemaker). Sartorius.

Sutter, sut'tur. Saccharum.

Sut'ton and Gull's disease. Arteriosclerosis.

Sutura, su-tu'rah. Suture. **S. abdomina'lis**, gastrorraphy. **S. arcua'lis**, coronal suture. **S. biparieta'lis**, sagittal suture. **S. bregmatomastoï'dea**, occipitomastoid suture. **S. clava'ta**, quilled suture. **S. corona'lis**, coronal suture. **S. cor'poris callo'si exter'na**, see *Raphe*. **S. cra'nii squamo'sa**, squamous suture. **S. cuta'nea**, raphe of palate. **S. denta'ta**, see *Suture*. **S. fronta'lis**, frontal suture. **S. frontoparieta'lis**, coronal suture. **S. harmonia'lis**, see *Harmony*. **S. imperfec'ta Web'eri**, fine groove or suture on outer side of nasal process of superior maxillary bone. **S. incisi'va**, suture in the jaw during fœtal life, extending from the incisive foramen to the septum between the alveoli of the lateral incisors and canines. **S. in'fra-orbita'lis**, fine suture on orbital surface of superior maxillary bone. **S. in'fra-orbita'lis transver'sa**, fine suture at times found running from S. infra-orbitalis to lacrymal notch. **S. inter-endogna'thica**, suture formed between palatine bones and between palatine processes of superior maxilla. **S. interparieta'lis**, sagittal suture. **S. juga'lis**, sagittal suture. **S. lambdoïda'lis**, lambdoid suture. **S. lepidoï'des**, squamous suture. **S. limbo'sa**, see *Suture*. **S. longitudina'lis**, sagittal suture. **S. longitudina'lis imperfec'ta**, S. imperfecta Weberi. **S. mastoï'dea**, suture formed by union of occipital and mastoid processes of temporal bone. **S. mastoïdeosquamo'sa**, suture at times found on mastoid process of temporal bone. **S. mendo'sa**, squamous suture. **S. no'tha**, see *Suture*. **S. obelæ'a**, sagittal suture. **S. occipita'lis**, lambdoidal suture. **S. occipitomastoï'dea**, occipitomastoid suture. **S. occipitoparieta'lis**, lambdoid suture. **S. os'sium spu'ria**, harmony. **S. palati'na**, S. inter-endognathica. **S. parieta'lis**, sagittal suture. **S. parietomastoï'dea**, parietomastoid suture. **S. parietotempora'lis**, suture formed by junction of parietal and temporal bones. **S. petrobasila'ris**, suture formed by junction of petrous portion of temporal and basilar process of occipital bones. **S. petrosquamo'sa**, suture found at birth between petrous and squamous portions of temporal bone. **S. pro'ræ**, lambdoid suture. **S. puncta'ta**, suture, common. **S. pup'pis**, coronal suture. **S. rec'ta**, sagittal suture. **S. rhabdoï'des**, sagittal suture. **S. sagitta'lis**, suture between the parietal bones. **S. serra'ta**, see *Suture* and *Sagittal suture*. **S. sphe'no-ethmoida'lis**, formed by junction of sphenoid and ethmoid bones. **S. sphenoparieta'lis**, formed by junction of sphenoid and parietal bones. **S. sphenotempora'lis**, formed by junction of great wing of sphenoid and squamous portion of temporal bones. **S. sphenozygomat'ica**, formed by junction of sphenoid and malar bones. **S. spu'ria**, see *Suture*. **S. squamo'sa**, see *Suture*. **S. tempora'lis**, temporoparietal suture. **S. transver'sa os'sis occip'itis**, suture at times found separating upper from lower portion of squamous portion of occipital bone. **S. ve'ra**, see *Suture*. **S. Wormia'na ante'rior**, lambdoid suture, upper portion. **S. Wormia'na poste'rior**, S. transversa ossis occipitis. **S. zygomaticofronta'lis**, formed by junction of malar and frontal bones. **S. zygomaticosphenoïda'lis**, formed by junction of malar and orbital surface of great wing of sphenoid bones.

Sutural, su'tu-ral (same etymon as **Suture**). Relating to a suture. **S. lig'ament**, see *Ligament, sutural*.

Suture, su'ture (*suo*, to stich). *Sutela*, *Dovetail joint*. A kind of immovable articulation, in which the bones unite by means of serrated edges dovetailed into each other. The articulations of the greater part of the bones of the skull are of this kind. The coronal, lambdoidal, and sagittal sutures are called

true sutures, suturæ veræ; the two temporal are called false sutures, suturæ nothæ or spuriæ or squamosæ. A dentated suture—sutura dentata—is one in which the processes are long and dentiform, as in the interparietal suture. In a serrated suture—sutura or syntaxis serrata—the indentations and processes are small and fine, like the teeth of a saw, as in the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone. In the sutura limbosa there is, along with the dentated margins, a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as in the occipitoparietal suture.

Suture, in surgery, *Stitch*, is an operation consisting in stitching the lips of a wound to procure union. Union obtained by means of adhesive plaster simply has been termed sutura sicca or dry suture, in opposition to the sutura cruenta or suture properly so called. The chief sutures are the interrupted suture, the quilled suture, the glover's suture, and the twisted suture.

1. The INTERRUPTED SUTURE is formed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound previously brought into contact and tying or twisting the extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted.

2. The QUILLED SUTURE, *Sutura clavata, Compound suture*, is merely the interrupted suture when the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills or rolls of plasters, or bougies, laid along the sides of the wound. It is used by some on account of the less danger of the stitches tearing out, but is not much employed. The *Clamp suture* of Dr. Sims is a modification of this. It is formed by two cylinders of silver or lead, perforated at several points for the passage of small pieces of fine silver wire, prevented from slipping by perforated shot carried down upon them, pressed against the cylinders, and kept in place by being pinched with pliers.

3. The GLOVER'S SUTURE, *Continued* or *Uninterrupted suture*. Executed by introducing the needle first into one lip of the wound from within outward, then into the other in the same way.

Various sutures have been proposed for union of the intestines in wounds thereof, as the *Suture of the four masters*, in which both ends of the intestines are stitched on a piece of the windpipe of some animal or on a cylinder of cardboard oiled; the *Suture of Ramdohr*, with ensheathing or invagination of the upper into the lower part of the intestine; the *Suture of Bertrandi*, which differs only from the continued suture in the ligature being passed through, not over, the margins of the solution of continuity; the *Suture of Jobert*, which is made by introducing the needle on the serous surface of the viscus, passing under the serous coat, and bringing the point out upon the serous surface again. This same process is then repeated inversely on the other side, so that when the suture ends are tied two flat serous surfaces are brought into contact. The *Czerny-Lembert suture* is this suture with addition of single row of separate sutures uniting the cut edges of mucous membrane. In *Gély's suture* two needles are inserted near the angle of the wound, then carried along the interior of the bowel, parallel with the wound, for the sixth of an inch, and brought out precisely at the same level. The threads are then crossed, each needle being passed through the puncture made by the other. *Appolito's suture* is made by using a needle with double thread, passing through all the coats of intestine, making the thread appear in transverse direction to the wound from the outside, longitudinally to the surface on the inside, and the process repeated if necessary. *Cushing's suture* is a modification of that of Appolito; it is a right-angle continuous suture that passes through the serous and muscular coats, but avoids the mucous coat.

4. The ROYAL STITCH or SUTURE is the name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

5. The STAPLE SUTURE consisted of a piece of steel wire shaped like a staple, the ends of which were ground to a triangular or glover's point. In using it, the points of the staple were brought through both margins of the wound, and then bent back.

6. The TWISTED SUTURE, employed chiefly to unite wounds of the cheeks and of the free edges of the lips. To perform it a pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound, so as to keep them thoroughly in contact. A piece of thread is then wound accurately around the pin, from one side of the division to the other, in the form of the figure 8. Delicate rings of India-rubber have been substituted for the figure-of-8 turns, especially after ovariotomy. This form of suture is then called the *India-rubber suture*. The number of pins must, of course, correspond with the extent of the wound. This is the suture used in cases of hare-lip. The BUTTON SUTURE, employed in vesicovaginal fistula, is a modification of this.

7. The LOOP STITCH of Le Dran has only been employed in cases of wounds of the intestines. For this purpose the edges of the wound are brought together, and as many needles, with unwaxed threads, used as there are to be stitches. Each stitch is then made by passing a needle through the edges. All the ligatures belonging to one side of the wound are tied together and twisted so as to form a thread, which is fixed externally.

8. The IMPLANTED SUTURE is formed by pins arranged parallel to the edges of the wound and implanted in their substance. By means of threads the needles are approximated so as to bring the edges of the wound together.

9. The PLASTIC SUTURE of Prof. Joseph Pancoast is a suture by tongue and groove. The groove is made by an incision in the part which is to receive the flap. The tongue is made on the flap by bevelling off the two surfaces, cuticular and adipose. The suture is made by passing a loop of thread, by two punctures, deep through the inner lip of the groove. The two needles are passed through the base of the tongue, and again through the outer lip of the groove. The two ends of the thread are then tied over a small roll of adhesive plaster, by which the tongue is, of necessity, forced deep into the groove. Four raw surfaces are thus firmly held in connection, making the union of parts, by this suture, a very certain process. In the *Shotted suture* perforated shot are used for purposes of compression in connection with wires and a metal bar through which a hole is drilled for the passage of the wires, or perforated shot are run over ends of wire and then clamped.

Suture. See *Sutura.* **S., anatom'ical,** close union of the borders of flat bones. **S., antisep'tic,** ligature, antiseptic. **S. of Bertran'di,** see *Suture.* **S., bipari'etal,** sagittal suture. **S., but'ton,** see *Suture, twisted.* **S., clamp,** see *Suture, quilled.* **S., com'pound,** suture, quilled. **S., contin'ued,** see *Suture.* **S., coro'nal,** suture between the frontal and parietal bones. **S., Cush'ing's,** see *Suture.* **S., Czer'ny-Lem'bert,** see *Suture.* **S., dry,** suture made by adhesive strips applied to the borders of the wound, the edges of the plaster being sutured. **S., false har'mony,** see *Suture.* **S., figure-of-8,** see *Figure of 8.* **S., Gély's,** see *Suture.* **S., glov'er's,** see *Suture.* **S., hare-lip,** see *Suture* and *Hare-lip.* **S., in'dia-rub'ber,** see *Suture.* **S., interrupt'ed,** see *Suture.* **S. of the intes'tines,** see *Suture (glover's).* **S. of Jobert,** see *Suture.* **S., knot'ted,** interrupted suture; see *Suture.* **S., Le Dran's,** see *Suture.* **S. of Lembert,** see *Suture.* **S., occipitopari'etal,** lambdoid suture. **S., perine'al,** perinæorrhaphy. **S., plas'tic,** see *Suture.* **S., quilled,** see *Suture.* **S. of Ram'dohr,** see *Suture.* **S., roy'al,** see *Suture.* **S., sagit'tal,** see *Sagittal suture.* **S., shot'ted,** see *Suture.* **S., Sims's,** see *Suture, quilled.* **S., sta'ple,** see *Suture.* **S., superfic'ial,** harmony. **S., sur'gical,** forms of suture employed in surgery;

see *Suture.* **S., twist'ed,** see *Suture.* **S., uninterrupt'ed,** see *Suture, glover's.*

Suzanne's gland. Small mucous gland under the alveololingual sulcus of the mouth.

Swab. A piece of sponge or rag tied to a rod of whalebone or wood, for cleansing the mouth of the sick or applying remedial agents to deep-seated parts; the process is termed swabbing.

Swad'dling-clothes. Swathing-clothes.

Swag'belly. Physconia.

Swal'low. Hirundo. **S. wort,** Asclepias vincetoxicum. **S. wort, or'ange,** Asclepias tuberosa. **S. wort, tu'berous-root'ed,** Asclepias tuberosa. **S. wort, white,** Asclepias vincetoxicum.

Swal'lowing. Deglutition.

Swal'low's nest. Fossa deeply seated in the cerebellum near the uvula; nidus hirundinis.

Swamp apple. Excrescence formed by parasites upon swamp azalea. **S. cab'bage,** Dracontium fœtidum. **S. dog-wood,** Petela trifoliata. **S. fe'ver,** malarial fever. **S. hel'lebore,** Veratrum viride. **S. itch,** scabies or pruritus. **S. laurel,** Kalmia glauca. **S. sas'safras,** Magnolia glauca. **S. sick'ness,** milk sickness. **S. sumach,** Rhus venenata. **S. wood,** Cephalanthus occidentalis; Dirca palustris.

Swan Al'ley sore. See *Phagedenic chancre.*

Swa'thing-clothes. *Swaddling-clothes.* Kind of clothing or bandaging formerly applied to children during the first year of life.

Sweam'ish. See *Syncope.*

Sweat. Sudor. **S., blood'y,** sudor cruentus. **S., blue, red,** etc., see *Chromidrosis.* **S. canal',** excretory duct from sweat-gland. **S. cen'tre,** supposed centre in medulla oblongata, which excites excretion of sweat. **S., colliq'uative,** see *Colliquative.* **S. glands,** see *Perspiration.* **S. pores,** see *Pore.* **S. root,** Polemonium reptans. **S. scab,** crusta genu equinæ. **S. ves'icle,** sudamina.

Sweat'ing. Ephidrosis. **S. bath,** achicolum. **S. of blood,** see *Diapedesis* and *Sudor cruentus.* **S. house,** achicolum. **S. plant,** Eupatorium perfoliatum. **S. room,** achicolum. **S. sickness,** miliary fever, with profuse sweating and an eruption of miliary vesicles; sometimes epidemic, as in Germany and Switzerland. Sudor Anglicus. **S. sick'ness, Mal'wah,** disease which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever, which occurred in Malwah, India.

Swe'dish gymnas'tics, S. move'ments, or **S. sys'tem.** System of active movements with massage. **S. leech,** hirudo medicinalis.

Sweet al'mond. Amygdala dulcis. **S. bal'sam,** Gnaphalium polycephalum. **S. ba'sil,** Ocinum basilicum. **S. bay,** Magnolia glauca. **S. birch,** Betula lenta, an American species of birch, containing a principle allied to amygdalin, which, uniting with water, forms an oil similar to that of gaultheria. **S., bit'ter,** Solanum dulcamara; S. triosteum. **S. bread,** pancreas, thymus. **S. bush,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **S. cassa'va,** Jatropha manihot. **S. ci'cely,** Osmorrhiza longistylis. **S. clo'ver,** Trifolium melilotus. **S. fern,** Comptonia asplenifolia; Adiantum pedatum. **S. flag,** Acorus calamus. **S. gale,** Myrica gale. **S. gum,** liquidambar. **S. lau'rel,** Illicium floridanum. **S. mar'garum,** Origanum marjorana. **S. myr'tle,** Acorus calamus. **S. oil,** oleum olivæ. **S. or'ange peel,** Citrus aurantium. **S. or'ange tree,** Citrus aurantium. **S. pep'per bush,** Clethra alnifolia. **S. pod,** Ceratonium siliqua. **S. pota'to,** foodstuff; root of Batata edulis. **S. prin'ciple of oils,** glycerin. **S. root,** Aralia nudicaulis. **S. sca'bious,** Erigeron Canadense. **S. scent'ed gold'en-rod,** solidago. **S. scent'ed life-everlast'ing,** Gnaphalium polycephalum. **S. scent'ed shrub,** calycanthus. **S. scent'ed vir'gin's bower,** Clematis flammula. **S. scent'ed wa'ter lily,** Nymphæa odorata. **S. sedge,** Acorus calamus. **S. sop,** edible fruit of Anona squamosa. **S. spirit of ni'tre,** spirtus ætheris nitrici. **S. su'mach,** Rhus aromatica. **S. tinct'ure of rhu'barb,** tinctura rhei dulcis. **S. wood-bark,** Cascarilla.

Swell'ing. Tumefaction. Morbid increase in bulk in any part of the body. See *Tumor.* **S., cloud'y,** see *Cloudy.* **S., glass'y,** a term applied to the external appearance presented by croupous membrane. Also amyloid infiltration. **S., white,** hydrarthrus.

Swertia chirayita, swur'te-ah chir-a'e-tah (after Emanuel Swert, a Dutch botanist). Gentiana chirayita. **S. diffor'mis,** see *Calumba.* **S. Fras'era,** see *Calumba.* **S. lu'tea,** Gentiana lutea.

Swietenia febrifuga, swe-ten'e-ah feb-rif'u-gah (after Von Swieten). *Febrifuga Swietenia;* ord. Meliaceæ. Native of the East Indies; the bark, called rohena bark, is tonic and stomachic, and has been used in intermittents and diseases where bitter tonics are indicated. Dose, ℈j to ℈ij of the powder. **S. mahog'ani,** *Mahogany tree* of West Indies and tropical America, is possessed of tonic and febrifuge properties. **S. Senegalen'sis,** *Khaya Senegalensis,* a common forest tree on the borders of the Gambia. The bark, called cailcedra and karson khayi, is bitter and antiperiodic.

Swim. Air-bladder.

Swim'bladder. Air-bladder.

Swim'ming. Natation. **S. blad'der,** air-bladder. **S. of the head,** vertigo.

Swine plague. *Pig typhoid, Hog cholera.* Acute, frequently fatal, contagious, and epidemic disease of swine, accompanied, as a rule, by necrotic ulceration of the bowels and pneumonia; supposed to be caused by a specific bacillus. See *Bacillus.* **S. pox,** see *Varicella.* **S. this'tle,** sonchus.

Swiss tape'worm. Bothriocephalus latus.

Swoon. Syncope.

Swoon'ing. Syncope.

Sy. In composition, with, together. See *Sym.*

Syaladenitis, si-al-ad-en-e'tis. See *Sialadenitis.*

Sycaminum, sik-am-e'num (*sukaminon*). See *Morus nigra.*

Sycami'nus (*sukaminos*). See *Morus nigra.*

Sy'ce (*suke*). Ficus; Ficus carica.

Sycea, sis'e-ah (*sukee*). Ficus.

Sycephalus, se-sef'al-us (*sy, sym, kephale,* head). A monster having two heads united together.

Sycion, sis'e-on (*sukion*). A decoction of dried figs.

Sycios angulatus, sis'e-os an-gu-lat'us (*sikuos,* a gourd). *One-seeded star cucumber, Wild bryony.* The roots and seeds are bitter, purgative, and diuretic; used in dropsy in the same cases as bryony.

Sycites, sis-e'tees (*suke,* a fig). Made of figs. See *Catorchites.*

Sycoma, sik-o'mah (*syce, oma*). Ficus. Wart-like growth on soft parts, as the tongue, genital organs, eyelids, etc.

Sycosis, si-ko'sis (*sukosis*). A tumor of the shape of a fig; also a fungous ulcer, the fungous growth resembling the pulp of the fig. See *Mentagraphyte* and *Ficus.* Trachoma, formerly so called. Term applied to several skin diseases, as acne mentagra, lichen of the chin, follicular inflammation of the beard or other parts of the face. **S. bar'bæ** or **non-parasit'ica** affects hairy parts of the face. Lesions are papular, tubercular, or pustular, and perforated by hairs, the inflammation being perifollicular. **S. contagio'sa** or **parasit'ica,** *Tinea sycosis, Tinea trichophytina barbæ, Barber's itch;* contagious follicular inflammation of hairy parts of the face and neck, caused by development of trichophyton tonsurans.

Syd'enham's chore'a. Ordinary chorea. **S. laud'anum,** vinum opii.

Syderatio, sid-er-ah'she-o. Sideratio.

Sygig'noscism (*suggignosco,* to yield). Hypnotism.

Syko'sis. Sycosis.

Sykum, se'kum (*sukon*). Ficus.

Syl'labic ut'terance. Scanning speech with separation of syllables, seen in insular sclerosis.

Syl'lable-stum'bling. Difficulty in pronouncing many-syllabled words as a whole; a form of dysphasia.

Syllepsiologia, sil-leps-e-o-loj'e-ah (*syllepsis,* conception, *logos,* a description). *Syllepsology, Syllepsiology.* The doctrine of conception.

Syllepsis, sil-lep'sis (*sullepsis*). Conception.

Sylves'ter's meth'od. Means of maintaining artificial respiration: 1. Place patient on back with pad

between shoulders; 2, draw out tongue; 3, draw arms to side of head in extension for two seconds; 4, flex and adduct arms across chest, pressing firmly against the chest for two seconds; repeat. See *Drowning, resuscitation from.*

Syl'vian a'queduct. Aquæductus Sylvii. **S. ar'tery,** see *Cerebral arteries.* **S. fis'sure,** fissure of Sylvius. **S. fos'sa,** depression on external surface of cerebral hemispheres between arms of Sylvian fissure. It contains the island of Reil. **S. ven'tricle,** see *Ventricles of the brain.*

Sym, Syn (*sun*, with, together). Like the *cum, con, col, cor*, etc. of the Latin. A common prefix. Before *b, p, ph, ps*, and *m*, syn or xyn is changed into sym or xym (com); before *c, ch, g, k*, and *x*, into syn or xyn (con); before *l*, into syl or xyl (col); before *r*, into syr or xyr (cor); and before *s*, into sy or xy and sys (co and cos).

Symbiosis, sim-be-o'sis (*sym, bioo*, to live). Coexistence of individuals or organisms.

Symbiotic, sim-be-ot'ik (*sym, bioo*, to live). Parasitic.

Symblepharon, sim-blef'ar-on (*sym, blepharon*). Symblepharosis. See *Ankyloblepharon.*

Symblepharosis, sim-blef-ar-o'sis (*sym, blepharon*, an eyelid). *Symblepharon.* Preternatural adhesion between the eyelids, and especially between the upper eyelid and globe of the eye. Ankyloblepharon.

Sym'bol (*symbolon*, a sign). *Character.* A sign or representation of something else.

The following are the symbols commonly used in prescriptions:

℞, Recipe. See *R.*
gr., *Granum*, a grain.
℈, *Scrupulus* or *scrupulum*, a scruple.
ʒ, *Drachma*, a drachm.
℥, *Uncia*, an ounce.
℔, *Libra*, a pound.
lb, *Libræ*, pounds.
♏, *Minimum*, a minim.
fʒ, *Fluidrachma*, a fluidrachm.
f℥, *Fluiduncia*, a fluidounce.
O, *Octarius*, a pint.
C, *Congius*, a gallon. See *Abbreviations* and *Weights and Measures.*

Symbole, sim'bo-la (*sym, ballo*, to throw). Commissure.

Symboleusis, sim-bo-lu'sis (*sumbole*, a bringing together). Consultation.

Sym'bolism. Form of delusional insanity in which the patient interprets everything he sees as a symbol of his own feelings or notions. Sympathy.

Symbolismus, sim-bo-liz'mus (*symbolum*). Symbolism. Sympathy.

Symbolizatio, sim-bol-iz-ah'she-o. Sympathy.

Sym'bolizing insan'ity. Symbolism.

Symbologica, sim-bo-loj'ik-ah (*sumbolon*, a sign, *logos*, a treatise). Symptomatology.

Symbology, sim-bol'o-je (*symbolum, logos*, a description). Symptomatology.

Symbolum, sim'bo-lum (*simbolon*). Symbol; sympathy.

Symeles, sim'el-ees (*sym, melos*, limb). More correctly, Symmeles. See *Symmeles.*

Syme's amputa'tion. See *Amputation.*

Symmeles, sim'mel-ees (*sym, melos*, limb). *Monopus.* Genus of monsters whose extremities are joined together, the pelvis and lower limbs being imperfectly developed, with partial or entire fusion of the latter and twisting of the lower extremity in its various parts. *Sirens.* The monster is called *Symmelus.*

Symmetria, sim-met're-ah. Symmetry.

Symmet'rical. Epithet given to those parts of the body which, if seated on the median line, may be divided into two equal and perfectly like halves; or which, if situate the one to the right, the other to the left of this line, have a similar conformation and a perfectly analogous arrangement. **S. diseases,** see *Symmetry.* **S. gan'grene,** see *Raynaud's disease.*

Sym'metry (*sym, metron*, measure). Regularity in form observed in many parts situate on the median line, and also the resemblance which exists between many organs situate on each side of the median line—*Bilateral symmetry.* Bichat first noticed that this symmetry was confined to the organs of animal life, as the head, brain, spine, organs of sense, locomotion, etc. It has been affirmed to be a law of the animal economy that, owing to symmetry of nutrition, when uninfluenced by disturbing agents, all general or constitutional diseases affect equally and similarly the corresponding parts of the two sides of the body. This has been called the *Symmetry of diseases*, and the resulting diseases are said to be symmetrical. **S. of diseases,** see *Diseases.* **S. of nutri'tion,** see *Symmetry.*

Symparateresis, sim-par-at-er-a'sis (*sym, parateresis*, the act of observing). Observation; close attention.

Sympasma, sim-paz'mah (*sym, passo*, to sprinkle). Catapasma.

Sympathesis, sim-path-a'sis. Sympathy.

Sympathet'ic. Depending on sympathy. Sympathetic affections of an organ are those morbid phenomena that supervene without any morbific cause, acting directly and by the reaction of another organ primarily affected. Thus, itching of the nose is a sympathetic affection, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal. The epithet sympathetic is given to different nerves. See *Trisplanchnic, Pneumogastric*, and *Facial.* **S. an'thrax,** *Black-leg, Quarter-evil*; disease of cattle caused by motile, rod-shaped micro-organisms; usually fatal; causes tumor of the extremities from hemorrhagic effusion. **S. bu'bo,** see *Bubo, simple.* **S. gan'glia,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **S., great,** trisplanchnic nerve. **S. inflamma'tion,** inflammation of any part or organ, occurring as if by sympathy with a similar morbid condition in any other part or organ. **S. insan'ity,** mental aberration occurring in sympathy with the disease of some other organ not physiologically associated with the brain. **S., mid'dle,** pneumogastric. **S. nerve,** trisplanchnic nerve. **S. ophthal'mia,** inflammation of a sound eye due to injury or disease of its fellow. **S. pow'der,** *Pulvis sympatheticus*, or *Powder of sympathy*, of Sir Kenelme Digby; composed of calcined sulphate of iron prepared in a particular manner; long supposed to be able to cure a wound if applied to the weapon that inflicted it, or even to a portion of the bloody clothes. **S. sali'va,** that produced by the irritation of a sympathetic nerve. **S. vom'iting** or **morn'ing sick'ness,** that sometimes seen in the husband of a pregnant woman.

Sympathet'icus mi'nor. Facial nerve.

Sympathetismus, sim-path-et-iz'mus. Sympathy.

Sympathia, sim-path-e'ah. Sympathy; consent of parts.

Sympathicus, sim-path'ik-us. Sympathetic.

Sym'pathy (*sym, pathos*, suffering). Connection existing between the action of two or more organs more or less distant from each other, so that the affection of the first is transmitted secondarily to the others, or to one of the others, by means unknown. Knowledge of the particular sympathy between different organs throws light on the etiology of diseases, their seat, and the particular organs toward which our therapeutical means should be directed. See *Irritation. Sympathy of continuity* is seen in the case of a continuous membrane, as in the action of demulcents in catarrh; *Sympathy of contiguity* in the case of parts that are near, as in the action of aloes in amenorrhœa; and *Remote sympathy* concerns organs that are at a distance from the part impressed, as in the case of tetanus from an injury. **S., cure by,** mode of treatment, at one time prevalent, based on the idea that a mysterious consent exists between parts of the body and certain remedial agents. See *Sympathetic powder* and *Trial by bier-right.*

Sympepsis, sim-pep'sis (*sym, pepsis*, coction, digestion). Coction.

Sympexis, sim-peks'is (*sumpexis*). Concretion, as occasionally met with in the blood-vessels of some of the glands of the body.

Symph'ia (*sumphuia*). Symphysis.

Symphora, sim'fo-rah (*sym, phero*, to carry). Congestion.

Symphorema, sim-fo-ra'mah. Congestion.

Symphoresis, sim-fo-ra'sis (*sumphoresis*). Congestion.

Symphoret'icus. Congested.

Symphoricarpus racemosus, sim-fo-re-kar'pus ras-e-mo'sus (*sumphoreo*, to bear together, *karpos*, fruit). *Snowberry;* ord. Caprifoliaceæ. Root is tonic and astringent, and has been used in ague and by the Indians in syphilis.

Symphyocephalus, sim-fe-o-sef'al-us (*sym, phuo*, to grow, united together, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the head.

Symphy'seal an'gle. Formed by union of line of lower border of inferior maxillary bone and that from point of chin to lower incisors.

Symphyseotomy, sim-fis-e-ot'o-me (*symphysis, tome*, incision). *Symphysiotomy, Synchondrotomy, Sigaultian operation* or *section.* Operation of section of the symphysis pubis, performed with the view of augmenting the diameter of the pelvis to facilitate delivery in certain cases of faulty conformation of that cavity, with wedging of the head of the child therein. As soon as the fibrous parts which hold the bones together are divided, the latter separate to a certain distance from each other, and delivery may be accomplished.

Symphysia, sim-fis'e-ah (*sumphuo*, to grow together). A malformation consisting in the union of parts usually divided.

Symphysion, sim-fis'e-on. The central point of the external alveolar border of the inferior maxilla.

Symphysiotomia, sim-fis-e-o-tom'e-ah. Symphyseotomy.

Symphysiotomy, sim-fis-e-ot'o-me. Symphyseotomy.

Symphysis, sim'fis-is (*sym, phuo*, to grow). Union of bones; the bond of such union; the aggregate of means used for retaining bones *in situ* in the articulations. It has, however, been more particularly appropriated to certain articulations, as to the symphysis pubis, sacro-iliac symphysis, etc. See *Monster.* **S. cartilagin'ea**, synchondrosis. **S. of jaw**, S. menti. **S. ligamento'sa**, syndesmosis. **S. men'ti**, see *Maxillary bone, inferior.* **S. os'sium muscula'ris**, syssarcosis. **S. pu'bis**, pubic articulation. **S. sacrococcyge'a**, articulation between sacrum and coccyx.

Symphysodactylia, sim-fiz-o-dak-til'e-ah (*symphysis, daktulos*, finger). Abnormal union of the fingers.

Symphysopsia, sim-fis-op'se-ah (*symphysis, ops*, eye). A monstrous fusion of the two eyes into one.

Symphysoskelia, sim-fis-o-skel'e-ah (*symphysis, skelos*, leg). *Siren.* Monster with fusion of the lower extremities.

Symphysotomy, sim-fis-ot'o-me. Symphyseotomy.

Symphytos, sim'fit-os (*sumphutos*, grown or produced with). Hereditary.

Symphytum, sim'fit-um (*sumphuton*). *S. officinale* or *album* or *Bohemicum, Consolida major, Comfrey*, ord. Boraginaceæ. The roots of this European plant are very mucilaginous, and are employed as emollients, in decoction, in hæmoptysis, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, etc. Also Solidago virgaurea. **S. min'imum**, bellis. **S. mi'nus**, prunella. **S. petræ'um**, *Coris Monspeliensis, Montpelier coris;* an intensely bitter and nauseous plant, said to have been useful in syphilis. See also *Sanicula.*

Sympiesis, sim-pi-a'sis (*sym, piesis*, pressing). A squeezing together of parts.

Sympiesometer, sim-pi-es-om'e-tur (*sympiesis, metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring pressure.

Symplocarpus angustispatha, sim-plo-kar'pus angus-te-spath'ah (*sumploke*, connection, *karpos*, fruit, from the coalescing ovaries). Dracontium angustispatha. **S. fœ'tidus**, Dracontium fœtidum.

Sympodia, sim-po'de-ah (*sym, pous*, foot). *Sympus, Siren.* Monstrosity in which there is coalescence of the lower extremities and one foot recognizable, *Sympus monopus;* if there is entire absence of feet, it is called *Sympus apus.*

Symptom, sim'tum (*sym, pipto*, to fall). Any change perceptible to the senses in any organ or function, connected with morbific influence. The term *Symptoms of symptoms* has been used for the effects which result from the symptoms of a disease, which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. Thus, the debility arising from the frequency of evacuations in dysentery is a symptom of symptoms. Symptom at one time was generally used in the same sense as sign, but the former signifies a functional or vital phenomenon of disease, while the latter is applied to that which is more directly physical; hence the expressions functional or vital phenomena or symptoms, in contradistinction to the physical signs afforded by auscultation, percussion, etc. See *Sign.*

Symptoma, sim-to'mah. Symptom. **S. turpitu'dinis**, nymphomania.

Symptomatic, sim-to-mat'ik (*sumptomatikos*). Relating or appertaining to symptoms or signs; that which is a symptom of some other affection, as a symptomatic disease, in opposition to idiopathic, or a symptomatic fever.

Symptomatography, sim-to-ma-tog'ra-fe (*symptoma, graphe*, description). Semeiography.

Symptomatology, sim-to-ma-tol'o-je (*symptoma, logos*, treatise). The branch of pathology the object of which is the observation and knowledge of symptoms.

Symptomiatria, sim-to-me-at-re'ah (*symptom, iatreia*, a healing). Homœopathy.

Symptosis, sim-to'sis (*sym, pipto*, to fall). Depression or collapse, emaciation or atrophy, either of the whole body or of a part.

Sympus, sim'pus. Sympodia. **S. a'pus**, see *Sympodia.* **S. mon'opus**, see *Sympodia.*

Syn. As a prefix, with.

Synærema, sin-e'ra-mah (*sunairema*). Corrugation.

Synæsthesia, sin-ees-the'ze-ah (*syn, aisthesis*, sensation). Location of a sensation at one part of the body when a distant part is irritated.

Synætion, sin-e'te-on (*syn, aitia*, cause). A cause which co-operates with another in the production of disease.

Synago'ge (*sunago*, to bring together). Contraction.

Synalgia, sin-al'je-ah (*syn, aisthesis*, sensation). Pain felt in part of body distant from part injured or irritated.

Synanche, sin-an'ka. Cynanche; cynanche tonsillaris.

Synaphymenitis, sin-af-e-men-e'tis (*sunaphe*, conjunction, *humen*, membrane, *itis*). See *Ophthalmia.*

Synaptase, sin-ap'taze (*syn, aptein*, to join; with amygdalin it forms hydrocyanic acid). A ferment found in the pulp of bitter almonds. See *Amygdalin* and *Emulsin.*

Synarthrodia, sin-ar-thro'de-ah. Synarthrosis.

Synarthrodial, sin-ar-thro'de-al. Belonging to synarthrosis, as synarthrodial articulation. **S. diarthro'sis**, *Amphiarthrosis*, joint with fibro-cartilaginous or fibrous tissue between the extremities of bones, or joint with short ligaments, but without fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous tissue between the bones.

Synarthrosis, sin-ar-thro'sis (*syn, arthrosis*, articulation). Immovable articulation. Synarthrosis includes three species—suture, harmony, and gomphosis. See *Articulations.*

Synathroisis, sin-ath-ro-i'sis (*syn, athroo*, to collect). Congestion.

Synathroismus, sin-ath-ro-iz'mus (same etymon). Congestion.

Syncanthus, sin-kan'thus (*syn, kanthos*, corner of the eye). Morbid adhesion between the globe of the eye and the orbit.

Syncephalus, sin-sef'al-us (*syn, kephale*, head). Double monster with fused heads.

Syncheiral, sin-ki'ral (*syn, cheir*, hand). Term used to denote movement in animals where both of a pair of feet are moved together.

Synchilia, sin-kil'e-ah (*syn, cheilos*, lip). Atresia of the lips.

Synchisis, sin'kis-is. Confusio.

Synchiton, sin'kit-on (*syn, chiton,* coat). Conjunctiva.

Synchondrosis, sin-kon-dro'sis (*syn, chondros,* cartilage, *osis*). Union or articulation of bones by means of cartilages; as the articulations of the ribs with the sternum, by means of their cartilages of prolongation. **S. sacrococcyge'a** that between the sacrum and coccyx.

Synchondrotomy, sin-kon-drot'o-me (*syn, chondros,* cartilage, *tome,* incision). Division of interosseous cartilage, as of the symphysis pubis. Symphyseotomy.

Synchronical, sin-kron'ik-al. Synchronous.

Synchronism, sin'kro-nism (*syn, chronos,* time). State of being synchronous.

Synchronius, sin-kro'ne-us. Synchronous.

Synchronous, sin'kro-nus (*syn, chronos,* time). *Isochronous.* Occurring at the same time; thus the pulsations of an artery are synchronous with those of the heart.

Syn'chronus (*sunchronos*). Synchronous.

Synchysis, sin'kis-is (*syn, chuo,* to pour). Confusio. **S. scin'tillans,** confusio. **S., spark'ling,** confusio.

Synchytophlogia, sin-kit-o-flo'je-ah (*sunchusis,* mixing together, *phlego,* to burn). Confluent small-pox.

Synciput, sin'se-put. Sinciput.

Syncleisis, sin-kli'sis (*syn, kleio,* to close). Occlusion.

Synclinal, sin-kli'nal (*syn, klino,* to slant). Inclining toward each other.

Syn'clisis. Synclitism.

Synclitic, sin-klit'ik. Relating to synclitism. See *Synclitism* and *Enclitic.*

Synclitism, sin'klit-ism (*sun,* together, *klitos,* inclined). Synclitic movement of the fœtal head; parallelism of the plane of the child's head, in a natural presentation, with the planes of the pelvis and vagina.

Synclonesis, sin-klo-na'sis (*sunklonesis,* act of shaking together). Synclonus.

Synclonus, sin'klo-nus (*sunkloneo,* to shake together). *Synclonesis.* Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will; clonici universales; clonus; also general spasm, spasmus universalis. See *Tremor, Chorea,* etc. **S. ballis'mus,** paralysis agitans. **S. beribe'ria,** beriberi. **S. chore'a,** chorea. **S. In'dicus,** beriberi. **S. rapha'nia,** raphania. **S. sal'tans,** chorea. **S. trem'or,** paralysis agitans; tremor.

Syncomistus, sin-ko-mis'tus (*syn, komizo,* to bring). Bread of the whole wheat or of the unsifted meal. Household bread. Also a cataplasm made of the same.

Syncopal, sin'ko-pal. Relating or appertaining to syncope, as syncopal fever, a pernicious intermittent characterized by repeated attacks of syncope.

Syncope, sin'ko-pe (*syn, kopto,* to fall, to fall down). *Asphyxia, Swoon, Swooning, Fainting, Fainting fit, Faintness, Exolution.* Complete and, commonly, sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution or entire suspension of the pulsations of the heart and the respiratory movements. Syncope is commonly an affection of no consequence; sometimes it is an index of diseased heart. Placing the patient in the horizontal posture, sprinkling cold water over the face, and the application of volatile substances to the nose are all that will be required during the fit. See *Asphyxia* and *Suffocation.* An approach to this condition is termed faintishness, and the person is said to be faint. **S. an'gens,** angina pectoris. **S. angino'sa,** angina pectoris.

Syncop'tic or **Syncopticus,** sin-kop'tik-us (*sunkoptikos*). Syncopal.

Syncoptus, sin-kop'tus. Syncopal.

Syncranius, sin-kran'e-us (*syn, kranion,* skull). Superior maxillary bone.

Syncretism, sin'kre-tizm (*syn, kretizo,* to lie or deceive). Blending.

Syncrisis, sin'kris-is (*syn, krino,* to separate). Coagulation of liquids.

Syncritica, sin-krit'ik-ah (*sunkrino,* to put together). Medicines esteemed proper for inspissating the humors.

Syncritium, sin-krit'e-um. Tissue with protoplasm and nuclei, without cell-walls.

Syndactylus, sin-dak'til-us (*syn, daktulos,* finger). A monster whose fingers are not separated from one another.

Syndectomy, sin-dek'to-me (*sundeo,* to bind together, *tome,* excision). *Peritomy, Circumcision of the cornea.* An operation designed to cut off the supply of blood from the cornea by a division and part removal not only of the conjunctival but also of the subconjunctival vessels. It is resorted to in pannus.

Syndelphus, sin-del'fus (*syn, adelphos,* brother). Single-headed double monster with fused thoraces and single pelvis.

Syndesmectopia, sin-dez-mek-top'e-ah (*sundesmos,* ligament, *ektopos,* out of place). Displacement of ligament.

Syndesmitis, sin-dez-me'tis (*syndesmos,* ligament, *itis*). Inflammation of articular ligaments.

Syndesmo-arytenoïdeus, sin-dez'mo-ar-it-en-o-id'-a-us (*syndesmos,* ligament, *arytenoïdeus*). Anomalous variety of lateral crico-arytenoid muscle arising from a tendon in common with the inferior crico-arytenoid.

Syndesmography, sin-dez-mog'ra-fe (*syndesmus, graphe,* description). A description of the ligaments. The part of anatomy which describes the ligaments.

Syndesmology, sin-dez-mol'o-je (*syndesmus, logos,* treatise, discourse). A treatise on the ligaments.

Syndesmopharyngeus, sin-dez-mo-far-in-ja'us. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

Syndesmosis, sin-dez-mo'sis (*syndesmus, osis*). The articulation of two or more bones by means of ligament, as of the radius with the ulna.

Syndesmothyroïdeus, sin-dez-mo-thir-o-id'a-us (*syndesmos, thyroïdeus*). Muscle formed by union of superior and inferior portions of the thyro-arytenoid inserted into the vocal cords.

Syndesmotomy, sin-dez-mot'o-me (*syndesmus, temno,* to cut or dissect). Dissection of the ligaments.

Syndesmus, sin-dez'mus (*sundesmos*). Bandage; ligament.

Syndrome, sin'drome (*syn, dromos,* course). *Concourse.* The union of symptoms which takes place in diseases; *S. plethorica,* for example, means the aggregate of symptoms produced by plethora.

Syndyasmus, sin-de-as'mus (*syn, duo,* two). Coition.

Syneches, sin'ek-ees (*suneches,* continuous). See *Continued fever.*

Synechia, sin-ek-e'ah (*syn, echo,* to hold). Adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea, or between the iris and crystalline lens. The former is called synechia anterior; the latter, S. posterior, ptosis diplopia. If exudations of plastic lymph from the edge of the pupil are thrown out, so as to fringe the whole circumference, tying it down to the capsule of the lens, the centre of the pupil remaining clear, the condition is called circular or annular synechia or exclusion of the pupil. When the pupil is occluded by a thick nodule of exudation, it is called occlusion of the pupil.

Synencephalus, sin-en-sef'al-us. Double monster with fused heads.

Synenergia, sin-en-er-je'ah. Synergy.

Synergi'a. Synergy.

Synergic, sin-er'jik (*syn, ergon,* work). Working together, as muscles, remedies, etc.

Synergist, sin'er-gist (*syn, ergon,* work). Remedy acting to assist another.

Synergy, sin'er-je (*syn, ergon,* work). A correlation or concourse of action between different organs in health, and, according to some, in disease.

Synesis, sin'es-is (*sunesis*). Intellect.

Syneurosis, sin-u-ro'sis (*syn, neuron,* sinew). See *Syndesmosis.*

Synezisis, sin-ez-e'sis (*syn, izo,* to sit). A falling together. **S. pupil'læ,** closure or occlusion or obliteration of the pupil. Sometimes a faulty conformation, depending upon the continued existence of the membrana pupillaris or the absence of the pupil. At

other times, owing to accident, it supervenes on violent ophthalmia or on the operation for cataract. Those affected are completely blind, the iris having no central aperture. Relief may sometimes be obtained by making an opening in the iris called an *operation for artificial pupil.*

Syngamus trachealis, sin'gam-us trak-e-al'is. Nematode worm found in the trachea of birds.

Syngenes, sin'jen-ees (*syn, gennao,* to beget). Hereditary.

Syn'genic (same etymon). Hereditary.

Syngenicus, sin-jen'ik-us. Congenital.

Syngignoscism, sin-gig'no-sizm (*syn, gignosko,* to know). Hypnotism.

Synhymensis, sin-hi-men'sis. Synymensis.

Synidrosis, sin-id-ro'sis (*syn, hidros,* sweat). Concurrent sweating.

Synimensis, sin-e-men'sis. Synymensis.

Synizesis, sin-e-za'sis. Restoration; cessation; subsidence; contraction of a canal or cavity. See *Synezisis.*

Synkineses, sin-kin-a'sees (*syn, kinesis,* movement). Associated movements of reflex origin. Involuntary movements of paralyzed parts. Motor disorders in muscles affected with spasm. Anomalous movements in muscles which are normally associated in action with affected muscles.

Synneurosis, sin-neu-ro'sis (*syn, neuron,* tendon, *osis*). Syndesmosis.

Synocha, sin'o-kah (*syn, echo,* to have or to hold). Inflammatory or dynamic fever. General inflammation. A species of continued fever characterized by increased heat; quick, strong, and hard pulse; urine high colored; disturbance of mind slight. **S. rheumat'ica,** acute rheumatism. **S. vacci'na,** cowpox.

Synochal, sin'o-kal. Relating to, or having the characters of, synocha.

Synochus, sin'o-kus (*sunochos,* continued). Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus: in its commencement often resembling the former, in its progress the latter; mixed fever, common continued fever, synochoid fever. See *Acmasticus, Continued fever, Fever,* and *Typhus.* **S. bilio'sa,** gastric fever; bilious fever. **S. catarrha'lis,** influenza. **S. ictero'des,** yellow fever. **S. impu'tris,** synocha. **S. milia'ria,** miliary fever. **S. varicel'la,** varicella.

Synolce, sin-ol'se (*syn, helko,* to draw). Spasm.

Synophthal'mia or **Synophthalmus,** sin-of-thal'-mus (*syn, ophthalmos,* eye). Monstrosity in which there is one orbital cavity. Cyclopia.

Synorchism, sin-or'kism (*syn, orchis,* testicle). State of fusion of the testicles.

Synoscheos, sin-os'ke-os (*syn, osche,* scrotum). Adhesion of the penis to the scrotum.

Synosteography, sin-os-te-og'raf-e (*syn, osteon,* a bone, *grapho,* to describe). The part of anatomy describing the joints.

Synosteology, syn-os-te-ol'o-je (*syn, osteon,* a bone, *logos,* a treatise). A treatise on the joints.

Synos'teophyte or **Synosteophytum,** sin-os-te-o-fe'-tum (*syn, osteon,* bone, *phuton,* growth). Congenital growth of bone.

Synosteosis, sin-os-te-o'sis (*syn, osteon,* bone, *osis*). *Synostosis.* Union by means of bone.

Synosteotomy, sin-os-te-ot'o-me (*syn, osteon,* bone, *tome,* incision). Dissection of joints.

Synostology, sin-os-tol'o-je (*syn, osteon,* bone, *logos,* treatise). Part of the science of medicine treating of joints.

Synostosis, sin-os-to'sis. See *Synosteosis.* Also the premature and abnormous obliteration of the sutures as a cause of deformity and irregularity of the human skull.

Synostotic, sin-os-to'tic. Relating to synostosis.

Synotis (sin-o'tis) or **Syno'tus** (*syn, ous,* an ear). Double monster, the second face of which is represented only by two ears close together or a double median ear; a form of otocephalus.

Synovia, sin-o've-ah (*syn, ovum,* an egg). A fluid resembling the white of egg, exhaled by the synovial membranes surrounding the movable articulations. It has been found to consist of water, albumin, salts, and fat. Its use is to lubricate the joints and the sheaths in which tendons play.

Synovial, sin-o've-al. Relating to synovia. **S. bur'sæ,** bursæ mucosæ. **S. cap'sules,** see *Membrane.* **S. cysts** include dropsies and enlargements of synovial sheaths, as from localized pressure, under which bursæ may also be newly formed; cystic transformation and dilatation from follicular obstruction. **S. fim'briæ,** S. fringes, S. ligaments, S. folds. **S. flu'id,** synovia. **S. folds,** folds of synovial membrane found in large joints. **S. fringes,** projections of synovial membranes into joints. **S. glands,** *Havers's glands;* secretory fringes which float in the interior of the synovial capsules; see *Capsules.* **S. mem'branes,** see *Membrane.* **S. sheath,** bursa-like fold between tendons and neighboring bony points. **S. vil'li,** S. fringes.

Synoviparous (si-no-vip'ar-us) **crypts.** In-dippings of synovial membranes.

Synovitis, sin-o-ve'tis (*synovia, itis*). Inflammation of the synovial membrane. When it affects the bursæ, it is sometimes called *bursitis.* When of strumous origin, it is often accompanied with gelatiniform degeneration of the synovial membrane, constituting *arthritis gelatinosa.* **S. hyperplas'tica,** S. with villous outgrowths. **S. rheumatisma'lis,** acute rheumatism.

Syntasis, sin'tas-is (*syn, teino,* to stretch or strain). Tension of parts.

Syntatic, sin-tat'ik (*syn, teino,* to stretch). Tonic.

Syntaxis, sin-taks'is (*syn, tasso,* to put in order). Articulation; reduction; taxis. **S. serra'ta,** see *Suture.*

Syntecopyra, sin-te-cop'ir-ah (*suntexis,* wasting, *pur,* fever). Hectic fever.

Syntectycopyra, sin-tek-te-kop'ir-ah. Hectic fever.

Syntenosis, sin-ten-o'sis (*syn, tenon,* tendon, *osis*). A species of articulation in which two bones are joined by means of tendon, as the sesamoid bones with the toes, the patella with the tibia, etc.

Synteresis, sin-ter-a'sis (*syn, tereo,* to keep). Prophylaxis.

Synteret'ic or **Synteret'icus** (*sunteretikos*). Prophylactic.

Syntexis, sin-teks'is (*suntexis*). Colliquation; wasting of the body; consumption. See *Syntasis.*

Synthena, sin-tha'nah. A species of epilepsy accompanied by cardialgia and tormina.

Synthermal, sin-thur'mal (*syn, therme,* heat). Of equal temperature; isothermal.

Synthesis, sin'thes-is (*syn, tithemi,* to place). Composition or putting together. A surgical operation consisting in uniting divided parts and approximating those separated or distant from each other. Synthesis of continuity means the union of the edges of a wound or the approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. Synthesis of contiguity is the reduction of displaced organs, as in hernia and luxations. Also, as in chemistry, the formation of a more complex body by the union of simpler bodies. See *Composition.*

Synthet'ic. Pertaining to synthesis.

Syn'thetism. The aggregate of operations and means for reducing a fracture and maintaining it reduced, comprising extension, counter-extension, coaptation, and bandaging.

Syn'tonin, (*syn, tonos,* muscle). See *Fibrin.*

Syntrim'ma (*syn, tribo,* to rub). Comminution; trituration.

Syntrip'sis (*suntripsis*). Comminution; trituration.

Syn'trophus (*syn, trepho,* to nourish). Term applied to a disease which has grown up with an individual or been connate with him.

Synulo'sis (*syn, ouloo,* to cicatrize). Cicatrization.

Synulo'tic or **Synulo'tica** (*sunoulotica*). Remedies supposed to be capable of producing cicatrization.

Synu'sia (*sunousia*). Coition.

Synymen'sis (*syn, humen,* membrane). Union of bones by membrane, as in the case of the bones of the head in the fœtus; syndesmosis.

Syphilel'cos or **Syphilel'cus** (*syphilis, helkos,* an ulcer). Syphilitic ulceration; presence of a syphilitic chancre.

Syphilelco'sis (*syphilelcosis*). Process of syphilitic ulceration.

Syphilides, sif'il-eeds. *Syphiloderms.* Cutaneous eruptions that appertain to constitutional syphilis. The principal varieties are syphilitic maculæ or pigmentary stains, exanthematous eruptions, and a variety of papular, vesicular, and other syphilodermata.

The following is a classification of the conditions included under this head (Cornil):

1. Erythematous syphilides (roseola).	Diffused; Macular; Papular.
2. Papular syphilides.	Small papules (papular or papulo granular syphilide); Miliary syphilide; Conical, lichen-like syphilide; Large papules (patches of papulo-lenticular syphilide); Papulo-tuberculous; Papulo-squamous.
3. Vesicular syphilides.	Varicelliform; Eczemiform; Herpetiform.
4. Pustular syphilides.	Acneiform; Impetiginous; Ecthymatous (sometimes superficial and precocious, sometimes late and ulcerated)—ulcerous ecthyma.
5. Bullous syphilides.	Pemphigus; Rupia.
6. Gummous and tubercular syphilides.	

In this classification there is indicated the gradual passage of the superficial lesions of the early period of secondary symptoms, the roseola and the papules, into the deeper and later lesions of the second period, such as ecthyma, and finally into the rupia, tubercles, and gummata of the third period.

Syphilidia'ter (*syphilis, iatros,* physician). One who occupies himself in treating syphilis.

Syphilidoch'thus (*syphilis, ochthe,* rising ground) **dissemina'tus.** Tubercular syphilitic eruption. **S. ro'dens,** ulcerated syphilitic tubercle.

Syphilidocolpi'tis (*syphilis, kolpos,* vagina). Syphilitic vaginitis.

Syphilidog'raphy. Syphilography.

Syphilidol'ogy. Syphilology.

Syphilidoma'nia. Syphilomania.

Syphilidopho'bia. Syphilophobia.

Syphilidophthal'mia (*syphilis, ophthalmos,* eye). Syphilitic inflammation of the eye.

Syphiline, sif'il-een (*syphilis*). A term proposed for the supposed specific zymotic principle by which syphilis is propagated.

Syphilinum, sif-il-e'num. Homœopathic remedy said to consist of the virus of syphilis and milk-sugar.

Syphilion'thus (*syphilis, ionthos,* pustular eruption on the face). Scaly, copper-colored eruption of the face, due to syphilis.

Syphilipho'bia (*syphilis, phobos,* dread). Morbid dread of syphilis, giving rise to fancied symptoms of the disease; a form of hypochondriasis.

Syphilis, sif'il-is (Etymology unknown. Some consider it to proceed from *sun,* with, and *phileo,* to love, and others, with more probability, from *siphlos*—formed, by contraction, from *sipalos*—reproach, etc.). *Venereal, Venereal disease, Pox, French pox, French crust, French distemper, Foul* or *Bad disease.* An infectious disease communicable by coition, or by the contact of parts that are only lined with a thin epidermis, as the lips, nipple, etc. It generally makes its first appearance by a hard chancre, the latter being known as the primary or initial lesion, and there are other symptoms which are secondary or constitutional. These are ulcers in the throat, copper-colored blotches on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, etc.: the last are sometimes termed tertiary phenomena. Hence the terms Primary syphilis, S. primigenia; Secondary syphilis, S. secundaria, constitutional syphilis; Tertiary syphilis, and S. inveterata are applied to the disease according to the stage of the syphilitic infection. It is not yet established that syphilis is due to the influence of a micro-organism. Syphilis may be acquired or hereditary. Primary syphilis includes the incubatory period from the time of infection to the appearance of the initial lesion, two to three weeks, but this may be a longer or shorter period. Then comes a second period of incubation, of forty days or more, before the appearance of constitutional symptoms. During the primary stage the chancre occurs and the glands and lymphatics become indurated. In the second stage—secondary syphilis—constitutional symptoms are developed, as exhibited in lesions of the skin and mucous membranes (see *Syphilides*), affections of the eye and of the lymphatic glands. Tertiary syphilis does not occur frequently at the present day, on account of the successful treatment of the first and second stages. The tertiary symptoms are various ulcerations, gummatous, tubercular, and other conditions (see *Syphilides*), affections of the nervous system and the visceral organs. **S. cor'puscles,** microscopic bodies said to have been noticed by some observers in the blood of syphilitic patients. **S. hæmorrhag'ica neonato'rum,** a rare form of syphilis of the newborn, attended with hemorrhages. **S. hereditа'ria,** hereditary syphilis, constitutional syphilis of the child, derived during fœtal life from its parent. **S. In'dica,** frambœsia. **S. ingen'ita,** hereditary syphilis. **S. invetera'ta,** see *Syphilis.* **S., pri'mary,** see *Syphilis.* **S. primigen'ia,** see *Syphilis.* **S., prim'itive,** see *Syphilis.* **S. pseudosyph'ilis,** a term given to ulcers or other affections resembling syphilis, but indeterminate in character, the symptoms being irregular in appearance, and usually yielding spontaneously or under the use of tonics, change of air, etc. Sivvens, radezyge, etc. have been referred to this head. **S., vac'cinal,** vaccino-syphilis.

Syphilis'mus. Syphilis.

Syphilit'ic. Belonging or relating to or affected with syphilis. **S. fe'ver,** febrile manifestation of the first constitutional effects of syphilis.

Syphiliza'tion. Saturation of the system by inoculation with the matter of syphilis. It has been used as a curative procedure in syphilis, as well as a preventive of that disease, and for the cure of other cachexiæ, as cancer.

Syphilized, sif'il-ized. Affected with syphilis.

Syphiloceles, sif-il-o-se'lees (*syphilis, kelis,* stain). Syphilitic patches on the skin.

Syphiloderma, sif-il-o-dur'mah (*syphilis, derma,* skin). Cutaneous eruption of a syphilitic character.

Syphilogeny, sif-il-oj'en-e (*syphilis, gennao,* to generate). The origin or generation of syphilis.

Syphilographer, sif-il-og'raf-er (*syphilis, grapho,* to describe). A writer on syphilis.

Syphilography, sif-il-og'ra-fe (*syphilis, grapho,* to describe). A description of syphilis.

Syphiloid, sif'il-oid (*syphilis, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling syphilis, as a syphiloid affection.

Syphilolepis, sif-il-ol'ep-is (*syphilis, lepis,* attack). A scaly eruption due to syphilis. **S. gutta'ta,** papulosquamous eruption due to syphilis, looking like drops. **S. palma'ris,** papulosquamous syphilis occurring on the palms.

Syphilology, sif-il-ol'o-je (*syphilis, logos,* discourse). The doctrine of syphilis and its management; a treatise on syphilis.

Syphiloma, sif-il-o'mah (*syphilis, oma*). A syphilitic new formation having a definite structure; gumma.

Syphilomania, sif-il-o-man'e-ah. *Noddle pox.* Syphiliphobia.

Syphilophlysis, sif-il-of-lis'is (*syphilis, phlusis,* eruption). Syphilitic eruption.

Syphilophobia, sif-il-o-fo'be-ah. Syphiliphobia.

Syphilophyma, sif-il-o-fe'mah (*syphilis, phuma,* growth). Syphilitic growth.

Syphilopsiloma, sif-il-o-sil-o'mah (*syphilis, psilos,* bare). Syphilitic alopecia.

Syphionthus, sif-e-on'thus (*syphilis, ionthus,* pustular eruption on the face). Syphilionthus.

Syphita, sif'it-ah. Somnambulism.

Syphon, si'fon. See *Siphon.*

Syphonoma, sif-on-o'mah. Cylindroma.

Syrigmophonia, sir-ig-mo-fo'ne-ah (*surigmos,* piping, *phone,* voice). A piping state of the voice.

Syrigmus, sir-ig'mus (*surigmos*). Tinnitus aurium.

Syringa, sir-in'gah (*syrinx*). Eustachian tube; fistula; syringe; trachea. **S. clysmat'ica,** syringe (clyster). **S. vulga'ris,** *Common lilac;* ord. Oleaceæ. The leaves and fruit are bitter and somewhat acrid, and have been used as tonics and antiperiodics.

Syringe, sir'inge (*surinx,* a pipe). Apparatus through which any liquor is injected. **S., clys'ter,** a syringe for administering clysters. **S., cup'ping,** artificial cupping apparatus.

Syringes aëriferi, sir-in'jees a-er-if'a-re (*syrinx*). See *Bronchia.*

Syringicus, si-rin'jik-us (*syrinx*). Fistulous.

Syringine, sir-in'jeen. Glucoside obtained from Syringa vulgaris.

Syringitis Eustachii, sir-in-je'tis u-stak'e-e (*syringa,* Eustachian tube, *itis*). Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syringmus, sir-ing'mus (*surigmos,* piping sound). Tinnitus aurium.

Syringodes, sir-in-go'dees (*suringoʒes,* like a pipe). Fistulous.

Syringomeningocele, sir-in-go-men-in-go-se'le (Eng. sir-in-go-men-in'go-seel) (*surinx,* tube, *meninx,* membrane, *kele,* a tumor). Congenital tumor consisting of membranes and posterior wall of dilated central canal of spinal cord protruding through the spina bifida.

Syringomyelia, sir-in-go-me-el'e-ah (*syrinx, muelos,* marrow). Condition produced by dilatation of central canal of spinal cord with hypertrophy of neuroglia surrounding the central canal, neuralgic pains, muscular paralysis, etc.

Syringomyelitis, sir-in-go-me-el-e'tis (*surigx, muelos, itis*). Central myelitis producing softening and cavity-formation in the spinal cord.

Syringomyelocele, sir-in-go-me-el-o-se'le (Eng. sir-in-go-me-el'o-seel) (*syrinx, muelos,* marrow, *kele,* tumor). Tumor formed by protrusion of posterior wall of dilated central canal of the cord through spina bifida.

Syringomyelus, sir-in-go-me'el-us (*syrinx, muelos*). Monster having syringomyelocele.

Syrin'gotome (*surinx,* fistula, *tome,* incision). Instrument formerly used in the operation for fistula in ano. It is a bistoury concave at the edge, terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet.

Syringotomy, sir-in-got'o-me. The operation for fistula in ano by incision.

Syrinx, sir'inks (*surinx*). Eustachian tube; fistula; syringe; trachea. **S. hi'era,** vertebral column.

Syrmaismus, sir-mase'mus (*surmaizo,* to evacuate). A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

Syrup, sir'up (Arabic *sirup, sirab,* or *scharab,* a potion). *Syrupus.* Saturated solution of sugar in water, either simple or united with some vegetable or other principle. See *Syrupus simplex.* **S. of al'monds,** syrupus amygdalæ. **S., antiscorbu'tic,** syrupus antiscorbuticus. **S., aromat'ic,** syrupus aromaticus. **S. of asafœt'ida,** syrupus asafœtidæ. **S., balsam'ic,** syrupus Tolutanus. **S. of black'berry root,** syrupus rubi. **S. of buck'thorn,** syrupus rhamni. **S. of cap'illaire, com'mon,** syrupus simplex. **S. of cincho'na with wine,** syrupus de kinâ kinâ cum vino. **S. of cincho'nia,** syrupus cinchoniæ. **S. of cit'ric ac'id,** syrupus acidi citrici. **S. of clove July flower,** syrupus caryophylli rubri. **S. of clove pinks,** syrupus carophylli rubri. **S. of coch'ineal,** syrupus cocci. **S. of em'etine,** syrupus emetinæ. **S. of e her,** syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus. **S. of five roots,** syrupus e quinque radicibus. **S. of gar'lic,** syrupus allii. **S. of gin'ger,** syrupus zingiberis. **S. of gum ar'abic,** syrupus acaciæ. **S., hive,** syrupus scillæ compositus. **S. of hon'ey,** mellitum simplex. **S. of i'odide of i'ron,** liquor ferri iodidi. **S. of ipecacuan'ha,** syrupus ipecacuanhæ. **S. of jal'ap,** syrupus jalapæ. **S. of lactophos'phate of lime,** syrupus calcis lactophosphatis. **S. of lactuca'rium,** syrupus lactucarii. **S. of lem'on,** syrupus limonis. **S. of lime,** syrupus calcis. **S. of marsh'mallow,** syrupus althææ. **S. of mead'ow saf'fron,** syrupus colchici autumnalis. **S. of mor'phia, ac'etate of,** syrupus morphiæ acetatis. **S. of mor'phia, mu'riate of,** syrupus morphiæ muriatis. **S. of mug'wort, com'pound,** syrupus aromaticus. **S. of mul'berries,** syrupus mori. **S. of o'pium,** see *Syrupus papaveris.* **S. of or'ange-flow'ers,** syrupus aurantii florum. **S. of or'ange-juice,** see *Syrupus aurantii.* **S. of or'ange-peel,** syrupus aurantii. **S. of or'geat,** syrupus amygdalæ. **S. of phos'phate of i'ron,** see *Ferri phosphas.* **S. of phos'phate of i'ron, com'pound,** see *Ferri phosphas.* **S. of pop'pies,** syrupus papaveris. **S. of pop'py, red,** syrupus rhœados. **S. of qui'nia,** syrupus quiniæ. **S. of rhat'any,** syrupus krameriæ. **S. of rhu'barb,** syrupus rhei. **S. of rhu'barb, aromat'ic,** syrupus rhei aromaticus. **S. of rhu'barb, spiced,** syrupus rhei aromaticus. **S. of roses,** syrupus rosæ. **S. of roses, red,** syrupus rosæ gallicæ. **S. of saf'fron,** syrupus croci. **S. of sarsaparil'la,** syrupus sarsaparillæ. **S. of sarsaparil'la, com'pound,** see *Syrupus de sarsaparillâ et sennâ compositus.* **S. of sarsaparil'la, In'dian,** syrupus hemidesmi. **S. of sarsaparil'la and sen'na, com'pound,** syrupus de sarsaparillâ et sennâ compositus. **S. of scam'mony,** syrupus de scammonio. **S. of sen'eka,** syrupus senegæ. **S. of sen'na,** syrupus sennæ. **S., sim'ple,** syrupus simplex. **S. of squill, com'pound,** syrupus scillæ compositus. **S. of squills,** syrupus scillæ. **S. of suc'cory, com'pound,** syrupus de cichorio compositus. **S. of tar,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **S. of tartar'ic a'cid,** syrupus acidi tartarici. **S. of Tolu',** syrupus tolutanus. **S. of vin'egar,** syrupus aceti. **S. of vi'olets,** syrupus violæ. **S. of wild cher'ry bark,** syrupus pruni Virginianæ.

Syru'pus. S. simplex. **S. aca'ciæ** (Ph. U. S.), syrup of gum arabic (mixture of fℨivss of mucilage of acacia in fℨxij of simple syrup, to make Oj); a good pectoral syrup; dose, fℨj–fℨiij. **S. ace'ti** or **ac'idi aceto'si,** *Syrup of vinegar* (aceti, Oiiss; sacch. purif., ℔iiiss); refrigerant and antiseptic; dose, fℨj–ij. **S. ac'idi ci'trici** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of citric acid* (acid. citric., gr. cl; spirit. limonis, ♏c; syrup., Oij; aquæ, ♏clx); virtues the same as those of the syrupus limonis. **S. ac'idi hydriod'ici** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of hydriodic acid* (iodin., gr. xcv; alcohol, fℨij; syrup, fℨiiss; sugar, ℨxj; spirit of orange, fℨj; distilled water, q. s. to make Oj); see *Hydriodic acid;* dose, ♏xx–xxx. **S. ac'idi tartar'ici** is similarly prepared. **S. cum æ'there sulphurico para'tus,** *Syrup of ether* (pure sugar, 1000 p.; distilled water, 500 p.; sulphuric ether, 48 p.); properties like those of ether. **S. al'lii** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of garlic* (allii recent., ℨvij; acid. acet. dilut., fℨxviij; sacchar., ℨxxviij); use, same as that of garlic; dose, fℨj–fℨiv. **S. althæ'æ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of marshmallow* (althææ, ℨj; sacchar., ℨxv; aquæ, q. s. to make Oj); emollient and demulcent; dose, fℨj–fℨiij. **S. amo'mi zingib'eris,** S. zingiberis. **S. amyg'dalæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of almonds, S. of orgeat, Orgeat* (amygdal. dulc., ℨv; amygdal. amar., ℨiss; aurant. flor., ℨiiss; sacchar., ℨxxv; aquæ, q. s. to make Oij); demulcent. **S. anticauso'dicus,** see *Anticausodic.* **S. antiscorbu'ticus,** *Antiscorbutic syrup* (leaves of cochlearia, buckbean, watercresses, horseradish root, and bitter oranges, each ℔j; cinnamon, ℨiss; white wine, ℔iv; sugar, ℔ij); antiscorbutic, alterative, tonic, stomachic, etc; dose, fℨj–ij. **S. de armora'ciâ compos'itus,** S. antiscorbuticus. **S. aromat'icus,** *Aromatic syrup, Compound syrup of mugwort* (tops of Artemisia vulgaris, ℨvj; inula root, ligusticum levisticum, and fennel, each ℨss; pennyroyal, catmint, savine leaves, each ℨvj; marjoram, hyssop, pyrethrum, rue, basil, each ℨiij; aniseed and cinnamon, each ℨix; hydromel, ℔xviij; sugar, ℔j); tonic, emmenagogue, etc. **S. de artemis'iâ compos'itus,** S. antiscorbuticus. **S. aspar'agi,** see *Asparagus.* **S. auran'tii** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of orange-peel* (aurant. dulc. cort., ℨiiss; alcohol, fℨiij; precipitated phosphate of calcium, ℨss; sugar, ℨxxviij;

water, q. s. to make Oij). In the Br. Pharmacopœia it is made by mixing tincture of orange-peel, fℨj, with syrup, fℨvij. Stomachic; dose, fʒj–ij. A syrup of orange-juice, orange sherbet, syrupus e succo aurantiorum, may be made by adding white sugar, ℔ij, to ℔j of the juice of oranges, strained and clarified. **S. auran'tii flo'rum** (Ph. U. S.), *S. aurantii floris, Syrup of orange-flowers* (aq. aurant. flor., Oss; sacchar., ℨxvj); dose, fʒj. **S. balsam'icus,** S. tolutanus. **S. cal'cii lactophospha'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of lactophosphate of lime* (precipitated phosphate of calcium, ℨj; lactic acid, fʒixss; orange-flower water, fℨiij; sugar, ℨxxviij; hydrochloric acid, water of ammonia, water, each q. s. to make Oij); see *Calcis lactophosphas.* **S. cal'cis** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of lime, Saccharate* or *Sucrate of lime* (lime, ℨj; sugar, ℨvj; water, q. s. to make ℨxx; ℿxx equal fʒj of lime-water); proposed as a substitute for lime-water. **S. carophyl'li ru'bri,** *Syrup of clove July flower* or *clove pinks* (pelatorum dianth. caryoph., ℔j; aquæ bull., Oiv; sacch. purif., ℔vij); aromatic. **S. cas'siæ sen'næ,** S. sennæ. **S. chlora'lis** (chloral. hydrat., gr. lxxx; aquæ destillat., fℨiss; syrup., q. s.); dose, fʒj–ij; equivalent to gr. x or xx of chloral. **S. cincho'næ cum vi'no,** S. de kinâ kinâ cum vino. **S. cincho'niæ,** *Syrup of cinchonia* (simple syrup, ℔j; sulphate of cinchonia, gr. ix); six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent. **S. ci'tri auran'tii,** S. aurantii. **S. ci'tri med'icæ,** S. limonum. **S. coc'ci,** *Syrup of cochineal* (cocc. cont., ℈iv; aq. destillat. bullient., Oj (imp. meas.); sacchar., ℔iij or q. s.; sp. rectificat., fℨiiss or q. s.); chiefly used as a coloring agent. **S. cum codei'nâ,** the French Codex has a syrup of codeia, made by dissolving codeine in distilled water and adding white sugar. **S. col'chici autumna'lis,** *S. colchici, Syrup of meadow saffron* (rad. colch. autumn. recent., ℨj; acidi acetosi, fℨxvj; sacch. pur., ℨxxvj); diuretic, antiarthritic; dose, fʒj–fℨss. **S. cor'ticis auran'tii,** S. aurantii. **S. c. citro'num suc'co,** S. limonum. **S. cro'ci,** *Syrup of saffron* (croci stigmat., ℨj; aquæ fervent., Oj; sacch. purif., ℔iiss); cardiac; chiefly used for coloring. **S. diaco'dion,** diacodium. **S. dian'thi caryophyl'li,** S. caryophylli rubri. **S. emeti'næ,** *Syrup of emetine* (syrup., ℔j; emetin., gr. xvj); in small doses, expectorant; in large doses, emetic. **S. empyreumat'icus,** molasses. **S. fer'ri bro'midi,** syrup of bromide of iron (iron wire, ℨiss; bromine, fʒix; sugar, ℨxxviij; distilled water, q. s. to make Oij); sedative tonic; used in chorea; dose, ℿxxx–fʒj. **S. fer'ri io'didi,** liquor ferri iodidi. **S. fer'ri phospha'tis,** see *Ferri phosphas.* **S. fer'ri, quini'næ et strychni'næ phospha'tum** (Ph. U. S.) (phosphate of iron, quinine, āā gr. cccc; strychnine, gr. xij; phosphoric acid, fℨiv; sugar, ℨxlij; distilled water, q. s. to make Oiij); in each fʒj of the syrup are phosphate of iron, gr. j; quinine, gr. j; strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$. **S. fus'cus,** molasses. **S. hemides'mi,** *Syrup of Indian sarsaparilla, Syrup of hemidesmus* (hemidesm., ℨiv; aq. destillat. bullient., Oj; sacchar. purificat., ℨxxviij; Ph. B.); weak preparation of hemidesmus; dose, fʒj. **S. hydrar'gyri,** syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi. **S. hypophosphi'tum** (Ph. U. S.), syrup of hypophosphites (hypophosphite of calcium, gr. dcc; hypophosphite of sodium, hypophosphite of potassium, āā gr. ccxl; citric acid, gr. xx; spirit of lemon, ℿl; sugar, ℨxxiv; water, q. s. to make Oij); dose, fʒj–ij. **S. hypophosphi'tum cum fer'ro** (Ph. U. S.), syrup of hypophosphites with iron (lactate of iron, gr. xcvi; syrup of hypophosphites, Oj); dose, fʒj–ij; in each fʒj are hypophosphites of calcium, gr. iij; hypophosphites of sodium and potassium, āā gr. j; lactate of iron, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. **S. infusio'nis flo'rum caryophyllo'rum,** syrupus caryophylli rubri. **S. ipecacuan'hæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of ipecacuanha* (extract. ipecac. fluid., fℨij; syrup., fℨxxix). **S. de jalap'æ,** *Syrup of jalap* (jalapæ pulv., ℨx; sem. coriandr., fœnicul. dulc., āā ℨss; aquæ, fℨxiiss; sacch., ℨxxv); cathartic; dose, fʒij–iv for children. **S. de kinâ kinâ cum vi'no,** *Syrup of cinchona with wine* (cort. cinchonæ officinalis, ℨij; ext. cinchonæ, ℨvj; vini albi, Oj; alcohol., fℨj; sacchar. alb., ℔iss); dose, fℨss–j. **S. krame'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of krameria* or *rhatany* (ext. kramer. fluid., fℨxij; syrup., fℨxxx); an adjunct to astringent mixtures or given in diarrhœa; ℿxx–xxx to a young child. **S. lactuca'rii** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of lactucarium* (extract. lactucarii fluid., fℨij; syrup., fℨxxix); dose, fʒij. **S. limo'nis,** S. limonum; anodyne. **S. limo'nis suc'ci,** S. limonum. **S. limo'num,** *S. limonis* (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of lemon, Lemon syrup* (limon. succ., fℨxvj; limon. cort., ℨj; sacchar., ℨxxviij; water, q. s. to make Oij); cooling and agreeable. **S. e meco'nio,** S. papaveris. **S. de mel'le,** mellitum simplex. **S. mercu'rio median'te gum'mi** (hydrargyri pur., ℨj; acaciæ, ʒiij; syrup. diacod., ℨss); possesses the properties of blue pill; dose, gr. ij–viij or more. **S. mo'ri** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of mulberries* (mori succ., Oj (imp.); sacchar. purif., ℔ij¼; spirit. rectificat., fℨiiss); gratefully refrigerant; other berries may be similarly employed for syrups, as strawberries, raspberries, etc. **S. mor'phiæ aceta'tis,** *Syrup of acetate of morphia* (liq. morphiæ acet., fℨj; syrup., fℨxv); dose, fℨss–fℨj as an opiate. **S. mor'phiæ muria'tis,** *Syrup of muriate* or *hydrochlorate of morphia* (liq. morph. muriat., fℨj; syrup., fℨxv); dose, fℨss–fℨj, as an opiate. **S. mor'phiæ sulpha'tis** may be made in the same way. **S. ni'ger,** molasses. **S. o'pii,** *Common syrup of poppies* (watery extract of opium, gr. xviij; boiling water, ℨxviij); properties those of opium and syrup; see *Syrupus papaveris.* **S. de papav'ere errat'ico,** S. rhœados. **S. papav'eris,** *S. papaveris somniferi* or *papaveris albi, Syrup of poppies* (papav. capsul., ℨxxxvj; spirit. rectificat., fℨxvj; sacchar. purificat., ℔iv; aquæ destillat. bullient., q. s.; Ph. Br.); dose for adult, fʒss–j; for a child, ℿxxx; much less for an infant; see *Syrupus opii.* **S. pi'cis liq'uidæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of tar* (tar, ℨiij; cold water, fℨv; boiling distilled water, fℨxx; sugar, ℨxxviij); dose, fʒj–ij. **S. de po'mis compos'itus,** see *S. sennæ.* **S. pro'teæ,** see *Protea mellifera.* **S. pru'ni Virginia'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of wild cherry bark* (pruni Virginian., ℨvss; sacchar., ℨxxviij; glycerin., fℨij; aquæ, q. s. to make Oij); dose, as a demulcent expectorant, fʒj to fʒiij. **S. qui'niæ,** *Syrup of quinia* (simple syrup, Oij; sulphate of quinia, gr. lxiv); six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent. **S. quin'que radi'cibus,** *Syrup of five roots* (rad. apii, fœniculi, apii petroselini, āā ℨv; rad. asparag., rusci aculeati, āā ℨv; aquæ, Ovij; white sugar, ℔vj); aperient and diuretic; used in obstructions of the liver, spleen, and mesentery, and in dropsy, etc. **S. rham'ni** or **rham'ni cathar'tici,** *Syrup of buckthorn* (rhamn. succ., Oiv; zingib., pimentæ, āā ℨ¾; sacch. purif., ℔v or q. s.; spirit. rectificat., fℨvj; Ph. B.); cathartic, but apt to gripe; dose, fℨss–ij. **S. rhe'i** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of rhubarb* (rhubarb, ℨiv; cinnamom., ℨvj; potassium carbonate, ℨij; sugar, ℨxxviij; water, q. s. to make Oij). **S. rhe'i aromat'icus** (Ph. U. S), *Aromatic* or *Spiced syrup of rhubarb* (aromatic tincture of rhubarb, fℨij; syrup, fℨxiv); the aromatic syrup of rhubarb is a gentle carminative laxative; dose to a child, fʒj; to an adult, fℨj. **S. rhœ'ados,** *Syrup of red poppy;* the Ph. Br. has a formula for the preparation of this syrup from fresh *red poppy petals, refined sugar, distilled water,* and *rectified spirit;* dose, fʒj. **S. ro'sæ** (Ph. U. S.), *S. rosarum solutivus* or *e rosis siccis* or *rosæ centifoliæ* or *rosaceus solutivus, Syrup of roses* (extract. rosæ fluid., fℨij; syrup., fℨxiv); mild astringent; dose, fʒj. Gently laxative; dose, fʒij–fℨiss or more. **S. ro'sæ Gal'licæ,** *Syrup of red roses* (red rose, diluted alcohol); mildly astringent; added to stomachic infusions. **S. ru'bi** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of blackberry root* (fluid extract of rubus or blackberry, fℨiv; syrup, fℨxij); gently astringent, and used as an addition to prescriptions for diarrhœa of children. **S. ru'bi idæ'i** (Ph. U. S.), syrup of raspberry, made of raspberries and sugar. **S. sac'chari,** S. simplex. **S. sar'sæ,** S. sarsaparillæ. **S. de sarsaparil'lâ et sen'nâ compos'itus,** *Compound syrup of sarsaparilla and senna* (rad. sarsap., warm water, flowers of borage, white roses, senna leaves, and aniseed; honey, lb.

ij; boiled to a syrup); alterant, depurative, and sudorific; dose, f℥ss–ij. **S. sarsaparil'læ,** *Syrup of sarsaparilla* (rad. sarsap., ℔j; aquæ bullient., cong.; sacch. purif., ℔j); used in the same cases as the root; dose, f℥j–iv and more. **S. sarsaparil'læ compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound syrup of sarsaparilla* (sarsaparill., f℥xiiss; lign. guaiac., ℥iss; rosæ centifol., sennæ, glycyrrhiz., āā ℥j; sassafras, ℥ss; anisi, ℥ss; gaultheriæ, ℥ss; sacchar., ℥l; alcohol. dilut., water, āā q. s. to make Oiiiss); dose, f℥ss. **S. sar'zæ,** S. sarsaparillæ. **S. de scammo'nio,** *Syrup of scammony* (scammon., ℥ss; sacch. alb., ℥iv; alcohol—s. g. .985 to .915—f℥viij; syrup of violets, f℥iv); cathartic; dose, f℥j to f℥ss. **S. scil'læ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of squills* (acet. scillæ., Oj; sacch., ℥xxvj; aquæ, q. s. to make Oij); diuretic, expectorant, and emetic; used in the same cases as the oxymel of squills. **S. scil'læ compos'itus,** *Compound honey of squills, Compound syrup of squills, Hive syrup* (scillæ, senegæ, āā ℥iiss; antim. et potass. tart., gr. xxviij; sacchar., ℥xxvj; calcii phosphat. præcipitat., gr. xc; alcohol. dilut., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij). It is often given as an emetic in cases of croup and in catarrh, especially in children; dose, to infants, 10 drops to a drachm, repeated every 15 minutes if vomiting be desirable. **S. scil'læ marit'imæ,** S. scillæ. **S. scillit'icus,** S. scillæ. **S. sen'egæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of seneka* (extract. senegæ fluid., Oss; aquæ ammoniæ, f℥iss; sacchar., ℥xxviij; aquæ, q. s. to make Oij); stimulant expectorant; dose, f℥j–ij. **S. sen'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of senna* (sennæ, ℥xvj; sacch., ℥xxix; alcohol, f℥ij; oil of coriander, water, q. s. to make Oij); cathartic; dose, f℥j to f℥j or more to an adult. **S. sim'plex,** *Syrupus* (Ph. U. S), *Simple syrup, Syrup, Common syrup of capillaire* (sacchar. pulv., ℥lxxx; aquæ destillat., q. s.; dissolve, boil, to make f℥xc. **S. de spi'nâ cervi'nâ,** syrupus rhamni. **S. de stœch'ade commu'nis,** see *Lavandula.* **S. toluta'nus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), *S. tolutani* or *toluiferæ balsami* or *balsamicus, Balsamic syrup, Syrup of Tolu* (balsam. tolut., f℥i¾; sacchar., ℥xxviij; aquæ destillat., q. s. to make Oij); used as a demulcent and to give flavor. **S. vi'olæ,** *S. violæ odoratæ* or *violarum, Syrup of violets* (flor. recent. viol. odorat., ℔ij; aq. bull., Oviij; sacch. pur., ℔xv); gently laxative; dose, f℥j–℥j. **S. zingib'eris** (Ph. U. S.), *Syrup of ginger* (extract. zingib. fluid., f℥j; aquæ, q. s. to make Oij; sacchar., ℥xxx); excitant to the stomach; dose, f℥j–iv.

Sys. As a prefix, like *sym*, with.

Sysoma, sis-o'mah (*sys, soma,* body). Double two-headed monster with bodies fused.

Syspasia, sis-pas'e-ah (*sys, spao,* to draw). Clonic spasm with diminished sensibility and inability of utterance. **S. convul'sio,** convulsion. **S. epilep'sia,** epilepsy. **S. hyster'ia,** hysteria.

Syssarcosis, sis-sar-ko'sis (*sys, sarx,* flesh, *osis*). Union of bones by means of muscles, such as the union of the os hyoides with the lower jaw of the scapula; the ribs, etc.

Systalsis, sis-tal'sis. Systole.

Systaltic, sis-tal'tik (*sys, stello,* to contract). *Peristaltic.* A systaltic motion in a part is one in which there is alternate contraction and dilatation. See *Systole.*

Systatica, sis-tat'ik-ah (*sys, istemi,* to place). Diseases affecting several or all of the sensorial powers simultaneously; irritation or inertness of mind extending to the muscles or external senses, or of the muscles or external senses extending to the mind.

System, sis'tem (*sys, istemi,* to place). The collection and arrangement of different matters having an analogy to each other or working toward the same end. In natural history, a methodical arrangement of objects for the purpose of facilitating study. In anatomy, an assemblage of organs composed of the same tissues and intended for similar functions—for instance, the *nervous system, muscular system,* etc.

Systema, sis-ta'mah. System. **S. nervo'sum vegetati'vum,** sympathetic nervous system. **S. vaso'rum,** vascular system. **S. ve'næ porta'rum,** portal system.

Systematism, sis'tem-a-tism. A method according to which every fact of a science is collected around an opinion, true or false; one who reduces things to such a method is called a *Systematist.*

Systematist, sis'tem-a-tist. See *Systematism.*

Systematology, sis-tem-a-tol'o-je (*systema, logos,* a discourse). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, systems.

System'ic. Belonging to the general system, as systemic circulation in contradistinction to the pulmonic. **S. le'sion,** one confined to homologous parts, as the lateral or posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Systole, sis'to-la (*sys, stello,* to contract). The movement of constriction or contraction of the heart to give impulse to the blood or to cause its progression; opposed to the diastole.

Systolic, sis-tol'ik. Relating to the systole of the heart, as systolic murmur.

Systremma, sis-trem'mah (*sustremma,* anything twisted together). Cramp of muscles of the leg.

Syzygium jambolanum, siz-ig'e-um jam-bo-lan'um. Jambol, a tree growing in the East Indies, having edible fruit and astringent bark; the seeds are used as a remedy in diabetes. **S. nervo'rum,** a pair of nerves.

T.

T. Abbreviation of *tension*, as of the eye.

T-bandage. *T-fascia, Fascia T-formis* or *Heliodori, Crucial bandage.* A bandage shaped like the letter T, consisting of a strip of linen of variable length and breadth, the middle of which is attached at right angles to the extremity of another strip, also of variable length and breadth. When two such strips are attached at a distance from each other, the bandage is called a double T; used principally for supporting the dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perineum, groin, anus, etc.

T-fas'cia. T-bandage.

T-fi'bre. Branch given off from fibre of multipolar ganglion-cell.

Taba'ci fo'lia. Nicotiana tabacum.

Tabacinus, tab-as-e'nus. Color of tobacco—pale-brown.

Tabacosis, tab-ak-o'sis. Production of disease by inhaling vegetable fibres.

Taba'cum (tobacco) (Ph. U. S.). Dried leaves of Nicotiana tabacum.

Tab'anus (the horsefly). Fly in the Hudson's Bay Territory, called *Bulldog* by the *voyageurs*, which makes a perforation like a leech-bite, from which it sucks the blood.

Tabardillo, tab-ar-dil'lo. A kind of highly adynamic fever common in South America.

Tabasheer, tab'ash-eer. *Tabaschir, Tabaxir.* Substance found in the knots of the bamboo in the East Indies, as a consequence of a morbid condition of the part; used formerly in obstruction of the bowels. The sweet juice of the bamboo stalks has also been called tabasheer.

Tabefaction, tab-e-fak'shun (*tabes*, wasting, *facio*, to make). Emaciation.

Tabefy, tab'e-fi. To emaciate.

Tabella, tab-el'lah. *Lozenge, Tablet.* A solid medicine composed of a powder, sugar, and mucilage. See *Pastil* and *Trochisci.* Tabellæ are not official in the Ph. U. S. **T. ad ardo'rem ventric'uli,** trochisci carbonatis calcis. **T. cardial'gicæ,** trochisci carbonatis calcis. **T. nitroglyceri'ni,** tablets containing chocolate, gr. iiss, and nitroglycerin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (Ph. Br.).

Taberna medica, tab-ur'nah med'ik-ah (*taberna*, a shop). An apothecary shop.

Tabernæmontana utilis, tab-ur-ne-mon-tan'ah u'til-is (after Tabernæmontanus, a German botanist). A tree of British Guiana, called by the natives *hyahya*, the bark and pith of which yield a milk used as a refreshing drink.

Tabes, tab'ees (*tabeo*, to decay). *Tabidness, Decline, Consumption, Wasting.* Emaciation of the whole body with general languor, hectic fever, and for the most part depressed spirits. **T., at'rophy,** phthisis. **T. coxa'ria,** wasting from suppuration of the hip-joint. **T. diabet'ica,** diabetes mellitus. **T. diuret'ica,** diabetes mellitus. **T. dorsa'lis,** wasting of the body, attended at first with a pain in the back or loins, and afterward in the neck or head, sometimes caused, it has been conceived, by too early or too frequent addiction to venery. The term is now almost entirely employed synonymously with locomotor ataxy. **T. glandula'ris,** T. mesenterica; scrofula. **T. ischiad'ica,** ischiophthisis. **T. lac'tea,** atrophy of nursing women; see *Galactia.* **T. mesenter'ica,** an engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, followed by emaciation and general disorder of the nutritive functions. **T. nutri'cum,** atrophia lactantium; see *Galactia.* **T. os'sis sa'cri,** tabes dorsalis. **T. pecto'rea,** rhachitis. **T. pulmona'lis,** phthisis pulmonalis. **T. scrofulo'sa,** T. mesenterica. **T. se'num,** marasmus senilis.

Tabescence, tab-es'sence. Emaciation.

Tabescent, tab-es'sent. Wasting; afflicted with tabes.

Tabetic, tab-et'ik. Belonging to or affected with tabes. **T. arthri'tis,** *Charcot's joint disease;* nutritional changes in joints occurring in locomotor ataxia. **T. arthrop'athy,** see *T. arthritis* and *Charcot.* **T. neuri'tis,** degenerative changes in peripheral nerves, found in locomotor ataxia.

Tabid, tab'id. Relating or appertaining to tabes. Wasted by disease.

Tabidness, tab'id-ness. Tabes.

Tabific, tab-if'ik (*tabes, facio*, to make). That which causes consumption or phthisis.

Ta'ble. A name given to the plates of compact tissue which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is external, the other internal, and called tabula vitrea on account of its brittleness.

Tab'let. A small table; trochiscus; see *Tabellæ.* **T., vo'tive,** see *Tabula votiva.*

Tabula, tab'u-lah. Tabella; table. **T. vit'rea,** see *Table.* **T. voti'va,** *Votive tablet,* a tablet hung up as an offering in the ancient temples by the sick, descriptive of their diseases and mode of cure, or by those who had been preserved from some calamity.

Tabulatum, tab-u-lat'um (*tabula*). Tabella; table.

Tab'um (allied to **Tabes**). Ichor; sanies; plague.

Taca (Malay name) **oceanica,** tak'ka o-she-an'ik-ah. See *Arrow root, Tahiti.*

Tacamahaca, tak-am-ah-hak'ah. Fagara octandra. **T. carag'na,** caranna.

Tachometer, tak-om'e-tur (*tachus*, quick, *metron*, measure). See *Hæmatochometer.*

Tachycardia, tak-e-kar'de-ah (*tachus*, quick, *kardia*, heart). Rapid action of the heart. **T. strumo sa,** see *Exophthalmia.*

Tachyiater, tak-e-at'ur (*tachus*, quick, *iatros*, physician). One who cures speedily.

Tachyiatria, tak-e-at-re'ah (*tachus*, quick, *iatreia*, healing). The art of curing quickly.

Tachyphrasia, tak-e-fras'e-ah (*tachus*, quick, *phrasis*, speech). Great volubility in speech, sometimes a symptom of mental aberration.

Tachythanatous, tak-e-than'at-us (*tachus*, quick, *thanatos*, death). Speedily fatal.

Tachytomy, tak-it'o-me (*tachus*, quick, *tome*, incision). The art of cutting or operating rapidly.

Taciturn, tas'e-turn (*taceo*, to be silent), Silent or reserved.

Taciturnity, tas-e-turn'it-e (*taceo*, to be silent). State of a person who does not speak. Morbid taciturnity sometimes exists as a symptom of the neuroses, especially of melancholy.

Tact (*tango, tactum*, to touch). A modification of the sense of touch. Passive judgment by the cutaneous nerves regarding bodies exterior to the skin. Tact is passive; touch, active.

Tactile, tak'til. Relating or appertaining to tact or touch. **T. cells,** cells forming end-organs of nerves. **T. cen'tre,** hypothetical centre for sensation of touch, placed in the hippocampal region of the brain. **T. cor'puscles,** small end-organs of nerves in papillary layer of the skin and various mucous membranes. **T. disk,** termination of nerve between cells of Grandry; found in skin covering bills of ducks and geese. **T. menis'ci,** expansion of axis-cylinder of nerves applied to cells of deeper layers of epidermis in parts endowed with special sensibility. **T. papil'læ,** papillæ of skin containing T. corpuscles. **T. re'flexes,** reflex movements caused by excitation of nerves of touch. **T. sensa'tion,** sense of touch.

Taction, tak'shun. Touch.

Tactus, tak'tus. Tact; touch. **T. dolorif'icus,** sensation of pain to the touch. **T. exper'tus** or **erudi'tus,** touch cultivated to a highly sensitive degree; see *Palpation.*

Tæda, te'dah (a torch). A medicine employed under the form of fumigation, pessary, or troch.

Tænia, te'ne-ah (*tainia*, a band, a fillet, a ribbon). *Fascia.* See *Bandage.* Also a genus of intestinal worms—tapeworms—characterized by an elongated, flattened, and articulated body. Of this genus four only inhabit the human body.—*Tænia lata* (see *Bothriocephalus latus*), *Tænia solium*, *Tænia saginata* or *mediocanellata*, and *T. echinococcus.* **T. acanthot'rias**, see *Parasites.* **T. aceph'ala**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. arma'ta**, tænia solium. **T. artic'ulos demit'tens**, tænia solium. **T. canella'ta**, see *Tænia.* **T. cœnu'rus**, see *Cœnurus.* **T. cor'nea**, striæ terminalis. **T. cucumeri'na**, tapeworm found in lower animals and occasionally in man. **T. cucurbiti'na**, tænia solium. **T. denta'ta**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. echinococ'cus**, tapeworm of dog, scolex; when ingested produces echinococcus or hydatid cysts in man. **T. ellip'tica**, see *Parasites.* **T. flavopuncta'ta**, see *Parasites.* **T. for'nicus**, white stria running along margin of third ventricle from pillar of fornix to pineal gland. **T. gris'ea**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. hippocam'pi**, corpora fimbriata. **T. huma'na arma'ta**, tænia solium. **T. huma'na iner'mis**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. hydatig'ena**, hydatid. **T. iner'mis**, T. mediocanellata. **T. la'ta**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. lophoso'ma**, see *Parasites.* **T. Madagascarien'sis**, a rare form of tapeworm. **T. margina'ta**, tapeworm found in dog. **T. mediocanella'ta**, worm derived from beef, and frequently fifteen or twenty feet long, with a larger head than the tænia solium, and with larger and fuller segments; see *Parasites* and *Worms.* **T. medul'læ oblonga'tæ**, band on surface of wall of fourth ventricle. **T. membrana'cea**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. na'na**, see *Worms* and *Parasites.* **T. nervo'sa Halleri**, ganglion of Gasser. **T. os'culis lateral'ibus gem'inis**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. os'culis lateral'ibus solita'riis**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. os'culis marginal'ibus solita'riis**, tænia solium. **T. os'culis superficial'ibus**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. plex'us choroï'dei ventric'uli quar'ti**, posterior portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **T. pon'tis**, band of white fibres passing from the gray substance of the posterior perforated space to the medullary centre of the cerebellum. **T. pri'ma**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. sagina'ta**, T. mediocanellata. **T. secun'da**, tænia solium. **T. semicircula'ris**, a medullary, grayish, semitransparent layer situate in the groove separating the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle. **T. si'nûs rhomboïda'lis**, T. plexus choroïdei ventriculi quarti. **T. so'lium** (*solus*, alone, because at one time supposed to be always alone), *Long* or *Pork tapeworm*, is commonly a few feet long; sometimes its length is enormous. It is said to have been met with 600 feet long. It principally inhabits the small intestines; see *Parasites* and *Worms.* **T. stria'ta** or **Tari'ni**, T. semicircularis; lamina cornea. **T. tenel'la**, bothriocephalus latus. **T. ventric'uli quar'ti**, T. medullæ oblongatæ. **T. vulga'ris**, bothriocephalus latus.

Tæniacide, te'ne-a-side (*tænia*, *cædo*, to kill). Tæniafuge.

Tæ'niæ (pl. of **Tænia**, a band) **acus'ticæ.** Processus teretes. **T. co'li**, see *Colon.* **T. for'nicis**, white striæ running transversely across floor of fourth ventricle. **T. fo'veæ rhomboïda'lis**, T. fornicis. **T. longitudina'les**, see *Colon.* **T. Valsal'væ co'li**, see *Colon.* **T. viola'cea**, see *Locus cæruleus.*

Tæniafuge, te'ne-a-fuge (*tænia*, *fugo*, to drive off). *Tæniacide*, *Tænicide.* A remedy calculated to expel or destroy tænia.

Tænicide, te'ne-side (*tænia*, *cædo*, to kill). A destroyer of the tænia or tapeworm.

Tænifuge, te'ne-fuge. Tæniafuge.

Tæniin (te'ne-in) or **Tæniine**, te'ne-een. See *Hagenia Abyssinica.*

Tænioid, te'ne-oid. Resembling a ribbon or tænia.

Tæniola, te-ne'o-lah (dim. of **Tænia**). A simple, band-like, or flat fibre—*Filum tæniaforme*—seen under the microscope. **T. cine'reæ**, fascia dentata. **T. cor'poris callo'si**, prolongation of peduncle of septum lucidum.

Tafia, taf'e-ah. Rum.

Tag al'der. Alnus incana. **T. sore**, a name popularly given in England to ovine variola.

Tagliacotian (tal-e-ah-ko'shan) **opera'tion** (after G. Tagliacozzi of Bologna, died 1593). See *Rhinoplasty.*

Tail. Caudal extremity. Also used to designate the smaller end of organs, as tail of pancreas, tail of epididymis.

Tail-bone. Coccyx.

Tail-fold. Hollow or fold in the embryo including the hind-gut.

Tait's knot. Used in ligation of the pedicle in intra-abdominal surgery. A double ligature is passed through the pedicle, leaving a loop which is carried back over the pedicle; one end of the ligature then being passed through the loop and both ends tied. **T.'s opera'tion**, removal of uterine appendages, as of ovaries and Fallopian tubes for uterine myoma, and of Fallopian tube for pyosalpinx, etc.

Takamahaka, tak-ah-mah-hak'ah. Fagara octandra.

Ta'ken down. See *Attack.*

Ta'king. See *Contagious.*

Talc. Combination of hydrated magnesian silicate, with iron and alumina in small quantities. **T. earth**, magnesia.

Talcum, tal'kum. Talc. **T. nephret'icum**, nephreticus lapis.

Talen'tum (*talenton*). An ancient weight equal to 54 pounds 2 oz. 5 dr. and 24 grains, *Poids de Marc.* See *Weights* and *Measures.*

Taleolus, tal-a'ol-us (dim. of **Talus**). Malleolus.

Taliacotian (tal-e-ak-o'shan) **opera'tion.** Rhinoplasty. See *Tagliacotian.*

Talinum umbellatum, tal-e'num um-bel-lat'um. See *Mistura.*

Talipes, tal'ip-ees (*talus*, ankle, *pes*, foot). Kyllosis (club-foot). **T. calca'neo-val'gus**, T. calcaneus with T. valgus. **T. calca'neo-va'rus**, see *Kyllosis.* **T. calca'neus**, see *Kyllosis.* **T. ca'vus**, exaggeration of normal concavity of sole. **T. equi'no-val'gus**, see *Kyllosis.* **T. equi'no-va'rus**, T. equinus with T. varus. **T. equi'nus**, see *Kyllosis.* **T. val'gus**, see *Kyllosis.* **T. va'rus**, see *Kyllosis.*

Tal'low. Hard fat of neat cattle. Bayberry. See *Wax*, *myrtle.*

Talocalca'neal (*talus*, astragalus, *calcaneum*). Relating to the astragalus and calcaneum, as the *talocalcaneal* articulation.

Talofib'ular lig'aments. Anterior and middle fasciculi of external lateral ligament.

Taloscaphoid, tal-o-skaf'oid (*talus*, *scaphoid*). *Astragaloscaphoid.* Relating or appertaining to the astragalus and scaphoid, as the taloscaphoid ligament.

Talotib'ial lig'ament. Portion of internal lateral ligament of ankle.

Tal'pa (a mole). A tumor situate on the head, supposed to burrow like a mole. A wen; a mole.

Talparia, tal-pah're-ah. Talpa.

Talpiform, tal'pe-form. Formed like a mole.

Tal'us. Astragalus; malleolus; ankle. See *Calcaneum* and *Pessary.*

Tam'ara con'ga. Averrhoa carambola.

Tam'arac. Bark of Larix Americana; tonic and astringent.

Tamaræ'a zec'la. Tamarindus.

Tamarin'di pul'pa. *Pulp of tamarinds.* Made by digesting them with a small quantity of water until they become of a uniform consistence; then separating the seeds and filaments by pressing through a hair sieve.

Tam'arinds, pulp of. See *Tamarindi pulpa* and *Tamarindus.*

Tamarin'dus ([Arab.] *tamar hendi*, Indian date). *T. officinalis*, *Tamarind tree.* Ord. Leguminosæ. The preserved pulp of the tamarind, *Tamarindus* (Ph. U. S), exported from the West Indies, preserved in syrup; refrigerant and laxative. *Tamarind whey* is made by boiling ℥j of the pulp with ℔iss of milk. When strained it is used as a diluent in fever.

Tamaris'cus (*Tamaris*, now *Tambro*, on the borders of the Pyrenees). Tamarix.

Tam'arisk. See *Tamarix.*

Tam'arix. The *Tamarisk tree*, ord. Tamariscineæ. The bark, wood, and leaves were formerly employed medicinally; the former for its aperient and corroborant virtues in obstructions of the liver; the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis, and cutaneous affections. From *T. orientalis* are obtained tamarisk galls, an excrescence growing upon its branches; from *T. mannifera*, an exudation called tamarisk manna.

Tam'bor oil. Purgative oil obtained from Omphalea oleifera.

Tambour (F.) (a drum). Drum-like instrument for registering movements of the heart.

Tam'nus commu'nis. Tamus communis.

Tam'pan. An insect belonging to the group of Acaridæ or ticks, well known in S. Africa, dreaded by the inhabitants for its bite and the consequences.

Tampicin, tam'pe-sin. Resin from Tampico jalap.

Tampico jalap, tam-pe'ko jal'ap. Tuber of Ipomæa simulans.

Tam'pon (F.) (a bung, a plug). See *Plugging.*

Tamponade'. Application of a tampon.

Ta'mus or **Tam'nus commu'nis.** Root is diuretic, and given as an antilithic, and as a topical application for removing bruise-marks.

Tanacetic (tan-a-se'tik) **ac'id.** *Tanisic acid.* Prepared by the distillation of the heads of common tansy; is deposited in colored crystals, soluble in alcohol and ether; operates as a vermifuge in the same doses as santonin.

Tanace'tin. Bitter principle from Tanacetum vulgare.

Tanacetum, tan-as-e'tum. *Hindheel, Tansy,* ord. Compositæ. Leaves and flowers of tansy—*Tanacetum* (Ph. U. S.)—and the whole herb have a peculiar, strong odor and warm, bitter taste. They are tonic, deobstruent, and anthelmintic; dose, ʒss to ʒj. The infusion is usually drunk as a tea. **T. balsami'ta,** *Costmary, Alecost, Cockmint;* fragrant-smelling herb, somewhat resembling mint, formerly much esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue. **T. horten'se,** T. balsamita. **T. multiflo'rum,** S. African plant used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic; given in flatulency, gout, amenorrhœa, and dropsy; especially prescribed in cases of ascarides, lumbricoïdes, and other entozoa. It is administered in the form of powder or infusion; the latter acting also as a diaphoretic and diuretic; likewise as a resolvent and anodyne fomentation.

Tana'sia. Tanacetum.

Tan'ge (*tange*, rancidity). A putrescent tumor.

Tan'gent (*tango*, to touch). Touching. **T. galvanom'eter,** appliance for measuring the current-strength of a battery.

Tangential (tan-jen'shal) **ful'crum-cells.** External molecular layer.

Tanghin'ia (Madagascar tanghin). Cerbera tanghin.

Tangle, tan'gel. Laminaria digitata. **T., big,** Pila marina. **T., blue,** Gaylussacia dumosa. **T., sea,** Laminaria digitata.

Taninum, tan-e'num. Tannin.

Tanisic (tan-is'ik) **ac'id.** Tanacetic acid.

Tanjore pill. Pilulæ Asiaticæ.

Tan'nate. Salt of tannic acid. *T. of cannabin* and *T. of quinine* are those employed. The latter is sometimes called tasteless quinine, and given in tablets to children.

Tan'nic ac'id. Tannin.

Tan'nicum pu'rum. Tannin.

Tan'nin. Tannic acid; principle obtained from oak bark and other astringent vegetables, so called from its forming the chief agent in the process of tanning. Pure tannin obtained from galls by the action of ether has been employed as an excellent and powerful astringent; dose, two grains several times a day. **T. albu'minate,** astringent like tannin, but taste is less unpleasant. **T. glyc'erol,** glycerin of tannic acid.

Tan'ret's test. Test for albumin, composed of mercuric chloride 135, potassum iodide 332, acetic acid 20; distilled water to make 1000 parts.

Tansy, tan'ze. Tanacetum. **T., maud'lin,** Achillea ageratum. **T., wild,** Potentilla anserina.

Taofoo. See *Casein.*

Tape-grass. Eel-grass.

Tapeinocephalic, tap-i-no-sef-al'ic (*tapeinos*, low, debased, *kephale*, head). Term applied to skulls the conformation of which indicates a low type of development.

Ta'per, high. Verbascum nigrum.

Tapes, tap'ees (*tapes*, a carpet). Tapetum.

Tapetum, tap-a'tum (tapestry, a carpet). See *Corpus callosum.* **T. alve'oli,** the outer membrane of the teeth; the lining membrane or periosteum of the alveoli. **T. choroï'deæ,** a shining spot on the outside of the optic nerve in the eyes of certain animals, due to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum, occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the membrana Ruyschiana. Its use appears to be, by reflecting the rays, to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision. **T. lu'cidum,** T. choroïdeæ; also radiating fibres of corpus callosum. **T. ni'grum** or **oc'uli,** pigmentary layer of retina.

Tape'worm. Tænia. **T., broad,** bothriocephalus latus. **T., long,** tænia solium.

Tapinocephaly, tap-in-o-sef'al-e (*tapeinos*, low, *kephale*, head). Condition of a skull with flattened vault.

Tapinocranius, tap-in-o-kran'e-us (*tapeinos*, low, *kranion*, skull). Skull having relatively too little height as compared to length.

Tapioca, tap-e-o'kah. See *Jatropha manihot.* **T. meal,** Brazilian arrow root. **T., pearl,** see *Jatropha manihot.*

Tapiroid, ta'pir-oid. Like a tapir's snout, as in elongated cervix uteri.

Ta'pis (*tapes*, a carpet). Tapetum.

Tapotement (F.), tap-ote'mon. Form of percussion employed in massage.

Tap'ping. Paracentesis.

Tapsaria, tap-sah're-ah. Decoctum hordei.

Tap'sus barba'tus. Verbascum nigrum.

Tar. See *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. ac'ne,** a form of acne resulting from the application of fluid tar or from the action of the atmosphere impregnated with the vapor of tar. **T., Barba'does,** petroleum. **T. beer,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. infu'sion,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T., min'eral,** pissasphaltum. **T. oint'ment,** unguentum picis liquidæ. **T. water,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. wine,** see *Pinus sylvestris.*

Tar-and-soot can'cer. Epithelioma of the scrotum.

Ta'ra. An epidemic contagious disease in Siberia, in the town of Tara, which resembled somewhat the button scurvy of Ireland.

Taracannin, tar-a-kan'nin. Crystallizable principle from cockroach; supposed diuretic.

Tarache, tar'ak-e (*tarache*, disorder). A disorder of sight which arises from a blow, compression of the eye, the action of dust, smoke, or other external cause. Also mild or incipient ophthalmia.

Tarag'ma (*taragma*). Tarache.

Tarag'mus (*taragmos*). Tarache.

Tar'agon. Artemisia dracunculus.

Tar'aho. Peltandra Virginica.

Tarantismus, tah-ran-tiz'mus (from *Tarentum* or *Taranto*, where it was observed). *Tarantism.* A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, at first ascribed by the vulgar to the bite of the tarantula. A sort of tarantismus peculiar to Africa, and believed to be spontaneous, has been called *Tarentismus Tangitanus.* Also a form of dancing chorea.

Tarantula, tah-ran'tu-lah (same etymon). *Tarentula.* A species of spider whose bite has been looked upon as dangerous.

Tarassis, tah-ras'sis (*tarasso*, to throw into disorder). Male hysteria.

Taraxacerin, tah-raks-as'er-in. Crystallizable principle of taraxacum.

Tarax'aci ra'dix. Leontodon taraxacum.

Taraxacin, tah-raks'as-in. Bitter principle of taraxacum.

Taraxacum, tah-raks'a-kum (*tarasso*, to disturb or disorder). Leontodon taraxacum. **T. dens leo'nis,** Leontodon taraxacum. **T. officina'le** or **T. vulga're,** Leontodon taraxacum.

Tarax'is (*taraxis*). Tarache; slight external ophthalmia; ophthalmia.

Tarchon (tar'kon) **sylves'tris.** Achillea ptarmica.

Tardieu's (tar'de-u's) **spots.** Punctiform ecchymoses seen beneath the pleura after death from asphyxia.

Tarentismus, tah-ren-tiz'mus. Tarantismus. **T. Tangita'nus,** tarantismus.

Tarentula, tah-ren'tu-lah. Tarantula.

Tarentulism, tah-ren'tu-lizm. Tarantismus.

Tar'gar. Juniperus communis.

Tari. Palm or cocoa wine, from which sugar was obtained, called jagry; once used as a tonic.

Tarini (tar-e'ne) **fas'cia** (after the anatomist Tarin). Fascia dentata. **T. pons,** cineritious substance between the corpora albicantia which unites the crura and assists in forming the bottom of the third ventricle. The fossa at the bottom of which it is placed is called locus perforatus posticus, posterior perforated space, substantia or laminata perforata posterior. **T. val'vula,** see *Valvula*.

Tari'nus, fas'cia of. Fascia dentata. **T., pons of,** see *Tarini*. **T., valve of,** valvula Tarini.

Ta'ro. Arum esculentum.

Tar'sal (*tarsus*). That which relates to the tarsus. **T. arches,** made by palpebral arteries passing across tarsal cartilages. **T. ar'tery,** branch of dorsalis pedis artery. **T. articula'tions** result from the union of the bones of the tarsus with each other. **T. canal',** channel under the head of the abductor hallucis through which pass the main vessels and nerves to the sole of the foot; interarticular canal of tarsus. **T. car'tilages,** see *Tarsus*. **T. cyst,** chalaza. **T. lig'aments,** fibrous bands running from the eyelids to the malar and nasal process of superior maxillary bones; see *Tarsea lata*. **T. tu'mor,** chalaza.

Tarsalgia, tar-sal'je-ah (*tarsus*, *algos*, pain). Pain, gouty or other, in the tarsus.

Tarsea lata (tar'se-ah lat'ah) **ligamen'ta.** Three ligaments stretching from the edge of the orbit to that of the tarsi.

Tarsectomy, tar-sek'to-me (*tarsus*, *ektome*, excision). Excision of all or part of the tarsus.

Tarsectopia, tar-sek-top'e-ah (*tarsus*, *ektopos*, out of place). Dislocation of the tarsus.

Tarseus (tar'se-us) or **Tar'sian.** Tarsal.

Tarsitis, tar-se'tis. Inflammation of the tarsal cartilages.

Tarsocheiloplastic, tar-so-ki-lo-plas'tik (*tarsus*, *cheilos*, edge, *plasso*, to mould). Operation for the repair of the edges of the eyelids in trichiasis.

Tarsometatarsal, tar-so-met-a-tar'sal. That which relates to tarsus and metatarsus. **T. articula'tions** are those between the bones of the second row of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones. **T. lig'aments,** those connected with the tarsometatarsal joints, some of which are dorsal and others plantar.

Tarsophyma, tar-so-fe'mah (*tarsus*, *phuma*, tumor). Tumor of the tarsus.

Tarsoplasty, tar'so-plas-te (*tarsus*, *plasso*, to mould). Plastic operation upon the eyelid.

Tarsorhaph'ia or **Tarsorrhaph'ia.** Tarsorrhaphy.

Tarsorrhaphy, tar-sor'rha-fe (*tarsus*, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

Tarsotomy, tar-sot'o-me (*tarsus*, *tome*, incision). The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

Tarsus, tar'sus (*tarsos*). Posterior part of the foot. It consists of seven bones arranged transversely in two rows, between which amputation is sometimes performed. The first or tibial row consists of the astragalus and os calcis; the second or metatarsal, of the scaphoid, cuboid, and three cuneiform bones. *Tarsi*, *Tarsal cartilages*, *Tarsal fibro-cartilages*, *Cilia*, are two small cartilaginous layers seated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid. The upper is larger and broader than the lower. Both commence at the bifurcated extremity of the tendon and of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and pass to the opposite commissure of the eyelids. They are broader in the middle than at their extremities.

Tar'tar. Antimonium tartarizatum, (improperly) potassii supertartras impurus. **T., calca'reous,** potassii subcarbonas. **T., cream of,** potassii bitartras. **T., crys'tals of,** potassii supertartras. **T. emet'ic,** antimonium tartarizatum. **T., salt of,** see *Potash* and *Potassii subcarbonas*. **T., sol'uble,** potassii tartras; see *Potash*. **T. of the teeth,** see *Odontolithus*.

Tar'tarated an'timony. Antimonium tartarizatum. **T. i'ron,** ferrum tartarizatum. **T. so'da,** sodium tartrate.

Tartari crystalli, tar'tar-e kris-tal'le. Potassii supertartras.

Tartar'ic ac'id. Tartareous acid. $H_2C_4H_4O_6$. An organic acid of crystalline form, found in the vegetable kingdom, chiefly in grapes and acid fruits. It is refrigerant and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda. Obtained from acid tartrate of potassium. *Tartaric lemonade*, *Tartaric acid lemonade*, is made by adding syrup of tartaric acid to water.

Tar'tarized an'timony. Antimonium tartarizatum. **T. i'ron,** ferrum tartarizatum.

Tar'tarum. Potassii supertartras impurus. **T. solu'bile,** potassii tartras. **T. vitriola'tum,** potassii sulphas.

Tar'tarus ammo'niæ. Ammonii tartras. **T. chalybea'tus,** ferrum tartarizatum. **T. cru'dus,** potassii supertartras impurus. **T. den'tium,** see *Odontolithus*. **T. emet'icus,** antimonium tartarizatum. **T. kalicofer'ricus,** ferrum tartarizatum. **T. kali'nus,** potassii tartras. **T. lixiv'iæ,** potassii tartras. **T. martia'lis,** ferrum tartarizatum. **T. potas'sii ferrugino'sus,** ferrum tartarizatum. **T. stibia'tus,** antimonium tartarizatum. **T. subpotas'sicus,** potassii supertartras. **T. superpotas'sicus,** potassii supertartras. **T. tartariza'tus,** potassii tartras.

Taschkent (tash'kent) **ul'cer.** *Sartian disease.* Endemic malady of Taschkent. It occurs on the face as a red spot, with induration of the skin and finally ulceration.

Ta'sis (*tasis*). Extension; tension.

Taste. One of the five external senses, which instructs us as to the savor of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ. Gustation is the exercise of this faculty. In disease the taste frequently becomes variously vitiated. The nerves associated with taste are the glossopharyngeal and the lingual branch of the fifth pair. See *Savor*. **T. buds,** flask-shaped bodies surrounding the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue, and supposed to be special organs of taste. **T. cells,** spindle-shaped cells found in the taste buds.

Taste'less ague-drops. Solution of an arsenical compound, usually Fowler's solution.

Tattoo'ing. A practice of puncturing the skin and forcing coloring matters into the punctures. Sailors in all countries are in the custom of practising it by rubbing or forcing gunpowder into the punctures. The figures thus formed remain through life. The process has also been employed surgically, as in cases of opacity of the cornea.

Tatze, tat'za. The fruit of Myrsina Africana, native of Abyssinia, the Cape of Good Hope, the Azores, and Algeria; used as a tæniafuge.

Taurin, taw'rin. Amido-ethyl-sulphonic acid; a substance found in bile in combination with cholalic acid; solid, colorless, and crystallizable.

Taurocholic (taw-rok'o-lik) **acid.** See *Cholic acid*.

Taurus, taw'rus (*tauros*). Penis; perineum. Of old the lower part of the male organ with the raphe extending to the anus.

Taurylic (taw-ril'ik) **acid** (*tauros*, a bull). Substance resembling carbolic acid found in urine.

Tau'ya, Tayu'ga, Tayu'ya. Root of South American plant, used in Brazil as a remedy for syphilis and dropsies.

Taxine, taks'een. Crystalline alkaloid found in seeds and leaves of Taxus baccata.

Tax'is (*tasso*, to arrange). *Syntaxis.* Methodical pressure exerted by the hand on a hernial tumor for the purpose of reducing it. Too strong pressure of parts must be avoided, as inflammation and gangrene might be induced. The displaced organs must be pushed into the abdomen, according to the direction of the axis of the hernial sac.

Taxodium distichum, tax-o'de-um dis'tik-um (*taxos*, the yew tree, *eidos*, resemblance). *Cypress, American* or *Bald cypress.* Indigenous; ord. Coniferæ; a balsam obtained from it is applied to cuts and wounds. The resin from the cones is diuretic and carminative.

Taxonomic, taks-o-nom'ik. Relating or appertaining to taxonomy or biotaxy.

Taxonomy, taks-on'o-me (*taxis*, order, *nomos*, law). Arrangement or co-ordination of living organisms.

Taxus baccata, taks'us bak-kat'ah (*taxos*, the yew). The *Yew tree, Smilax,* family Coniferæ. The fruit may be eaten without inconvenience, unless the stones be swallowed, when poisoning may occur. The leaves have been recommended in epilepsy; the resin obtained from the bark has been called albir. **T. Canaden'sis,** *American yew, Ground hemlock;* indigenous; the leaves are said to be sedative.

Tax'wax. See *Nucha.*

Tayuga. Plant of S. America, whose root is considered anthelmintic.

Tea. Thea. **T., ap'ple,** see *Apple tea.* **T., Baha'ma,** Lantana camara. **T., beef,** see *Beef tea.* **T., ber'ried,** gaultheria. **T., Blank'enheim,** see *Galeopsis grandiflora.* **T., Brazil',** Lantana pseudothea. **T., Bush'man's,** Methystophyllum glaucum. **T., Caf'fre,** Helichrysum nudifolium. **T., chick'en,** see *Chicken tea.* **T., flax'seed,** infusum lini compositum. **T., gin'ger,** infusum zingiberis. **T., Hot'tentot's,** Helichrysum serpyllifolium. **T., Lab'rador,** Ledum latifolium. **T. leaf eye,** conjunctivitis with muco-purulent discharge resulting from prolonged application of tea-leaves to the eyes, as practised in domestic medicine. **T., lem'on-peel,** see *Citrus medica.* **T., lye, Phys'ick's,** see *Fuligokali.* **T., marsh,** Ledum palustre. **T., Mex'ico,** Chenopodium ambrosioïdes. **T., mint,** infusum menthæ. **T., moun'tain,** gaultheria. **T., mut'ton,** see *Mutton tea.* **T., New Jer'sey,** celastrus. **T., Oswe'go,** Monarda coccinea. **T., Par'aguay,** Ilex Paraguensis. **T., red'berry,** gaultheria. **T., sage,** infusum salviæ. **T., Santa Fé,** Alstonia theæformis. **T., sass,** see *Saloop.* **T., sas'safras,** saloop. **T., slip'pery elm,** infusum lini compositum. **T., soot,** see *Fuligokali.* **T., South Sea,** Ilex vomitoria. **T., Span'ish,** Chenopodium ambrosioïdes. **T., team'ster's,** see *Teamster's.* **T., veal,** see *Veal tea.*

Tea'berry. Gaultheria.

Teak. Paronychia.

Teale's amputa'tion. That in which two square flaps are made, the longer of a length of half the circumference of the limb, the shorter one-quarter as long, and so placed as to include the vessels.

Team'ster's tea. *Cautillo.* Tea made from Ephedra antisyphilitica, a shrub growing in Arizona, and used as a remedy in venereal disease.

Tear. *Eye-drop, Weeping-tear.* Secretion of the lacrymal gland, poured between the globe of the eye and the eyelids to facilitate the motions. The tears are saline, inodorous, and colorless. In pharmacology tear means any gummy or other exudation, the drop-like form of which has been considered to resemble tears. **T. punc'ta,** lacrymal puncta.

Tears, deer'. Bezoar of the deer.

Teasel (tee'zel), **cul'tivated.** Dipsacus sylvestris. **T., ful'ler's,** Dipsacus fullorum. **T., wild,** Dipsacus sylvestris.

Teas'ick (*phthisic*). Phthisis pulmonalis.

Teas'ing. Method of preparing objects for microscopic examination by separation into component parts by means of needles.

Teat (*titthe*). Nipple. **T., su'gar,** objectionable artificial method of feeding infants with powdered sugar crackers in milk or water to form a dough, which is tied up like a ball in a linen rag for the child to suck.

Te'cedon (*tekedon*). Phthisis.

Technocausis, tek-no-kaw'sis (*techne*, art, *kausis*, a burning). Cauterization by application of heat as opposed to that by chemical substances.

Technogonia, tek-no-go'ne-ah (*teknon*, a child, *gone*, generation). Generation; childbearing.

Techomyza fusca, tek-o-me'zah fus'kah. Dipterous insect of which larvæ have been found in the stools and vomit.

Tecnoctonia, tek-nok-ton'e-ah (*teknon*, a child, *kteino*, to kill). Infanticide.

Tecnology, tek-nol'o-je (*teknon*, a child, *logos*, a discourse). A treatise on children.

Tecolithos, tek-ol'ith-os (*teko*, to dissolve, *lithos*, a stone). Judæus (lapis).

Tecology, te-kol'o-je (*tekos*, a child, *logos*, a discourse). Tecnology.

Tecoma ipe, te-ko'mah e'pe. Brazilian tree, bark of which yields much tannin. **T. radi'cans,** *Bignonia radicans, Trumpet flower, Trumpet creeper, Virginia creeper;* indigenous; leaves are acrid; root sudorific, used in snake-bite and as a vulnerary. **T. subverni'co'sa,** Brazilian tree with leaves of acrid taste and having diuretic properties.

Tecta'ria Calagua'la. See *Calagualæ radix.* **T. ferrugin'ea,** see *Calagualæ radix.*

Tectocephalic, tek-to-sef-al'ik (*tectum*, roof, *kephale*, head). Form of head produced by premature union of sagittal sutures.

Tectorial (tek-tor'e-al) **mem'brane.** Thick, fibrillated membrane covering organ of Corti, resting on rods and hair-cells and converting the spiral groove into a canal.

Te'da. Tæda.

Teel oil. Oil obtained from Sesamum orientale. It resembles cotton-seed oil.

Teeth. See *Tooth* and *Dentition.* **T., artific'ial,** see *Artificial.* **T., barred,** molar teeth when the roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed. **T., block,** in dentistry, two or more artificial teeth carved from a piece of ivory, or formed from porcelain paste afterward baked and finished. **T., eye,** canine teeth. **T., Hutch'inson's,** see *Hutchinson.* **T., incorrupt'ible,** see *Artificial.* **T., jaw,** molar teeth. **T., milk,** see *Dentition.* **T., min'eral,** see *Artificial.* **T., neck of the,** part of tooth between corona and fang which is embraced by the gum. **T. plate,** porrigo decalvans. **T., por'celain,** see *Artificial.* **T., ser'pent,** see *Serpent teeth.* **T., shed'ding of the,** see *Dentition.* **T., sock'ets of,** see *Alveolus.* **T. of succes'sion,** permanent teeth that succeed corresponding milk teeth. **T., vit'reous sub'stance of the,** enamel of the teeth. **T., vitres'cent,** see *Artificial.* **T., wis'dom,** see *Dentition.* **T., wit,** see *Dentition.*

Teeth'ing. Dentition.

Tegenera medicinalis, tej-en'er-ah med-is-in-al'is. Cantharis.

Tegimen, tej'im-en (*tego*, to cover). Integument.

Tegmen, teg'men. Integument. **T. tym'pani,** portion of anterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone covering tympanum, Eustachian tube, and mastoid antrum.

Tegmentum, teg-men'tum. The upper portion of the main body of peduncular fibres of the cerebrum, composed principally of the fasciculus teres and posterior pyramid. **T. tym'pani,** tegmen tympani. **T. vasculo'sum,** this corresponds, in the ear of birds, to the stria vascularis of the mammalia. **T. ventric'uli latera'lis,** centrum ovale majus.

Tegula Hibernica, teg'u-lah hib-ur'nik-ah (a tile). Hibernicus lapis.

Teg'umen, (*tego, tectum*, to cover). Integument.

Tegument, teg'u-ment. Integument.

Tegumentary, teg-u-men'ta-re. Relating or appertaining to the integument.

Tegumen'tum. Integument. **T. au'ris**, see *Tympanum*. **T. ventriculo'rum cer'ebri**, oval centre of the brain.

Teichmann's (tike'mans) **crys'tals.** Hæmin crystals.

Teichopsia, ti-kop'se-ah (*teichos*, wall, *ops*, eye). Subjective sensation of vision, wherein lines are angulated, occurring in migraine at times.

Teinesmus, ti-nez'mus (*teinesmos*). Tenesmus.

Teinodynia, ti-no-din'e-ah (*teino*, to extend, *odune*, pain). Pain of the sinews or tendons.

Teinophlogosis, ti-no-flo-go'sis (*teino*, to extend, *phlogosis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the sinews or tendons.

Tek'edon (*tekedon*). Tabes.

Te'la (a web). Texture, tissue. **T. accidenta'lis medulla'ris**, encephaloid. **T. adhæsi'va**, isinglass plaster. **T. adipo'sa**, membrana adiposa. **T. arane'æ**, spider's web. **T. caverno'sa**, cavernous texture. **T. cellulo'sa**, cellular tissue. **T. choroï'dea**, choroïdea tela. **T. cor'nea**, corneous tissue. **T. elas'tica**, elastic membrane. **T. emplas'tica**, sparadrapum. **T. erec'tilis**, erectile tissue. **T. fibro'sa**, see *Fibrous*. **T. Gal'teri**, sparadrapum Galteri. **T. Hippoc'ratis cribro'sa**, cellular tissue. **T. hymenochondro'des**, cartilaginous tissue. **T. hymenochondroï'des**, cartilaginous tissue. **T. ichthyocol'læ glu'tinans**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **T. inodula'ris**, inodular tissue. **T. muco'sa**, cellular tissue. **T. organ'ica**, organic texture. **T. sclero'sa**, sclerous tissue. **T. subcuta'nea**, panniculus adiposus. **T. subsero'sa**, subserous cellular tissue. **T. vesicato'ria**, sparadrapum vesicatorium.

Telæsthe'sis (*tele*, far off, *aisthesis*, perception). Ready perception from remote facts or premises.

Telamon, tel'am-on (*telamon*). Bandage for uniting the edges of a wound.

Telamones, tel-am-o'nees (*telamones*, bandages). Charpie used for wounds or linen employed for bandages.

Telangectasis, tel-an-jek'tas-is. Telangiectasia.

Telangiectasia, tel-an-je-ek-tah'se-ah (*tele*, far, *angeion*, vessel, *ektasis*, dilatation). *Telangiectasis*, *Telangectasis*. Dilatation of far or capillary vessels; nævus maternus, wine spots, claret stains. Aneurism by anastomosis; according to some, fungus hæmatodes. **T. oc'uli**, cirsophthalmus.

Telangiosis, tel-an-je-o'sis (*tele*, far, *angeion*, vessel). Disease of capillary blood-vessels.

Teleangeiectasis, tel-e-an-ji-ek'tas-is. Telangiectasis.

Tel'egrapher's cramp. Occupation neurosis affecting muscles of forearm in telegraph-operators.

Teleology, te-le-ol'o-je (*tele*, distant, *logos*, doctrine). Doctrine of purpose as applied to the formation of objects.

Teleorganic, te-le-or-gan'ik (*telos*, end or object). See *Organic*.

Teleosclerosis rheumatica, tel-e-o-skler-o'sis rumat'ik-ah. Scleroderma.

Telepathic, tel-e-path'ik. Pertaining to telepathy.

Telepathy, tel'ep-ath-e (*tele*, far, *pathos*, disease). Form of treatment by transference through space without visible communication. Thought-reading.

Telephium, tel-ef'e-um (*Telephos*, *Telephus*, son of Hercules). *Telephian ulcer*. Name given by the ancients to any ulcer of a very bad kind and difficult to cure, because the wound which Achilles inflicted on Telephus degenerated into a similar ulcer. See also *Sedum telephium*.

Tel'ephone tinni'tus. Neurosis of audition supposed to be due to continued use of the telephone.

Telesphoresis, tel-es-for-a'sis (*telos*, the end, *phores*, to bear). Completed normal delivery.

Telini (tel-e'ne) **fly.** Species of beetle found in India, used for blistering.

Telluric, tel-lu'rik. Pertaining to the earth.

Tellu'rium (*tellus*, the earth). Metal first met with in the gold-mines of Transylvania; specific gravity 6.115; oxidizable in the air and by heat. Salts of tellurium occasion the exhalation of a disagreeable, alliaceous odor from the body.

Telolecithal, te-lo-les'ith-al (*telos*, end, *lekithos*, yolk of egg). Term used to express the fact that in the ovum the yolk is massed at one end, and that segmentation is unequal or partial.

Telolemma, tel-o-lem'mah (*telos*, end, *lemma*, skin). Membrane covering the papilla where the nerve-filament pierces the sarcolemma of muscle-fibre.

Telomalacia, tel-o-mal-ah'se-ah (*telos*, end, *malakos*, soft). Phlegmonous erysipelas.

Telorasis, tel-or'as-is (*tele*, far, *orao*, to view). Presbytia.

Te'lum (a dart). Penis.

Temperament, tem'pur-a-ment (*tempero*, to moderate, from *tempus*, time). Characteristics of mind and body according to which individuals are classed as sanguine, bilious, lymphatic, or nervous.

Tem'perance. *Sobriety.* Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.

Temperantia, tem-pur-an'she-ah. Agents which quiet circulation or reduce fever.

Temperatio, tem-pur-ah'she-o. Temperament.

Temperatura, tem-pur-at-u'rah. Temperament.

Temperature, tem'pur-a-ture. See *Heat*. **T., an'imal**, see *Heat, animal*. **T. sense**, sense of appreciation of temperature; may be lost in some forms of disease. **T. spots**, see *Cold spots* and *Hot spots*.

Temperies, tem-per'e-eze. Temperament.

Tem'ple. Depression on each side of the head, between the forehead and eye anteriorly and the ear posteriorly. The temples, distinguished into right and left, correspond to the temporal fossa on each side. The word is thought to be from the Latin *tempus*, time, because in this part the hair first begins to turn white and to indicate age.

Temporal, tem'po-ral (*tempus*). That which relates to the temples. **T. aponeuro'sis** or **fas'cia**, very strong aponeurosis, of a bluish, shining color, attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone, to the posterior edge of the malar bone, to the superior margin of the zygomatic arch, and forming an envelope for the temporal muscle. **T. ar'teries**, *Crotaphite arteries*, are several: I. The *Temporal artery*, properly so called, arises from the outer side of the superior part of the external carotid. It divides into two branches; the one anterior—temporal frontal or internal or anterior; the other posterior—the temporal occipital or external or superior. Before its division it gives off—1. Branches to the parotid; to the joint of the lower jaw; to the meatus auditorius; and to the masseter. 2. The transverse artery of the face. 3. The middle temporal, which arises beneath the cheek-bone and traverses the temporal aponeurosis immediately beneath that bone. II. The *Deep-seated temporals*, two in number, arise from the internal maxillary, and are distinguished as anterior and posterior. They send their principal divisions to the temporal muscle. **T. arteries of the brain**, branches of posterior cerebral supplying the temporal lobe. **T. bone**, irregularly-shaped bone seated at the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, of which it forms part, and contains within it the special organs of audition. It is divided into three parts: 1. The squamous portion. 2. The mastoid portion. 3. The petrous portion, petrous process. **T. canals**, small canals in malar bone for passage of vessels from orbit to temple. **T. convolu'tions**, convolutions of temporal lobe of brain. **T. crest**, ridge of bone starting from external angular process of frontal bone, curving upward and backward over surface of parietal bone. **T. fas'cia**, temporal aponeurosis. **T. fos'sa**, an excavation observed at each side of the head, filled by the muscle whose name it bears, and formed by the temporal and sphenoid bones below, by the parietal and frontal above; separated by a transverse crista from the zygomatic fossa, and completed before by the cheek-bone. **T. frontoma'lar point**, temporal extremity of frontomalar suture. **T. gan'glion**, minute

ganglion of sympathetic system lying on external carotid artery. **T. lines**, two curved prominences upon external surface of frontal and parietal bones, known as superior and inferior. **T. lobe**, portion of cerebrum in middle cerebral fossa, bounded by fissure of Sylvius anteriorly and superiorly, posteriorly continuous with occipital lobe. The cortical centre for hearing. **T. mus'cle**, broad, flattened, triangular muscle filling the temporal fossa; attached to temporal aponeurosis and fossa, and, by a strong tendon which passes under the zygomatic arch, is inserted into coronoid process of lower jaw. It raises the lower jaw and applies the teeth against each other. **T. nerves** are the superficial temporal, from the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair, behind the condyle of the jaw; and the deep temporals, from the same nerve at its exit from the cranium. **T. pro'cess**, angle of malar bone articulating with zygoma. **T. pro'cess of lentic'ular nu'cleus**, gray substance uniting lenticular nucleus with tail of caudate nucleus. **T. ridge**, curved prominence of temporal lines. **T. sul'ci**, depressions on temporal lobe of cerebrum. **T. sur'face**, external surface of temporal and parietal bones forming floor of temporal fossa. **T. veins**, veins draining temporal fossa and tissues of vertex into temporomaxillary vein.

Temporalis, tem-po-ral'is. Temporal.

Tem'porary car'tilage. That which is later replaced by bone. **T. teeth**, see *Dentition*.

Temporiza'tion. Expectant or temporizing treatment of disease. See *Expectant*.

Tem'poro (*tempus*, temple). In composition, the temple and the temporal bone.

Temporofacial, tem-po-ro-fa'shal. Belonging to temple and face. **T. nerve**, branch of facial nerve.

Temporomaxillary, tem-po-ro-maks'il-la-re. Belonging to temporal bone and lower jaw. **T. articula'tion**, joint between glenoid cavity and transverse process of temporal bone on one hand and condyle of lower jaw on the other. Two thin cartilages cover the surfaces of these bones. The one is common to the transverse process and the portion of the glenoid cavity anterior to the condyle. This articulation has an interarticular fibrocartilage, two synovial capsules, and two lateral ligaments, internal and external. **T. nerves**, divisions of facial nerve distributed to temporal and maxillary regions. **T. vein**, formed by temporal and internal maxillary; divides into two branches, one to the facial, the other to form the external jugular vein.

Temporo-occipital, tem'po-ro-ok-sip'it-al. Belonging to temporal and occipital bones. **T. ar'tery**, see *Temporal artery*. **T. cerebel'lar fi'bres** or **T. tract of crus'ta**, bundle of fibres in crusta cerebri to outer side of pyramidal tract, not entering the internal capsule, and connecting occipital and temporal lobes of cerebrum and hemisphere of the cerebellum.

Temporoparietal, tem-po-ro-pa-ri'et-al. Belonging to temporal and parietal bones. **T. convolu'tions**, those connecting temporal and parietal lobes at bottom of fissure of Sylvius; also called retro-insular convolutions. **T. su'ture**, connecting temporal and parietal bones; consisting of two parts—squamous suture and parietomastoid suture.

Temporosphenoidal, tem-po-ro-sfe-noi'dal. Belonging to temporal and sphenoidal bones. **T. convolu'tions**, those of temporal lobe of cerebrum. **T. lobe**, temporal lobe. **T. sul'ci**, temporal sulci.

Temporozygomatic (tem-po-ro-zyg-o-mat'ik) **sur'face.** External surface of great wing of sphenoid bone.

Tem'pus (time). Temple. **T. intercala're**, apyrexia; intermission.

Temulence, tem'u-lence (*temetum*, wine, intoxicating drink). Delirium; also apoplectic condition from drunkenness—apoplexia temulenta or dead-drunkenness. Commonly it is used synonymously with drunkenness, and often for a state resembling drunkenness. Mania e temulentiâ is delirium tremens.

Temulentia, tem-u-len'she-ah. See *Temulence*.

Tenacula, ten-ak'u-lah. Bone-nippers. **T. cu'tis**, bands of fibrous tissue connecting the corium with subjacent tissues. **T. ten'dinum**, bands of fibrous tissue connecting tendons with the sheaths. **T. volsel'la**, forceps (lithotomy).

Tenac'ulum (*teneo*, to hold). Fine hook attached to a handle which is thrust through the parietes of a blood-vessel to draw it out and enable it to be tied. **T., Assali'ni's**, forceps or double tenaculum, the points of which are fine, sharp, and bifurcated, so as to be readily received into each other when the instrument is closed on the artery by a spring. **T. menis'ci**, fibrous band running from temporomaxillary fibrocartilage to near the sphenosquamous suture. **T. ner'vi hypoglos'si**, band passing across the hypoglossal nerve near its exit from the skull.

Tenasmus, te-naz'mus. Tenesmus.

Tenax, ten'aks. Larded oakum.

Tendines coronariæ, ten'din-ees kor-on-ar'e-e. Coronary tendons.

Ten'dinous (*tendo*, a tendon). *Tendineous, Sinewy.* Relating or appertaining to, or having the nature of, tendons. **T. tu'mor**, fibroid tumor.

Tendo, ten'do. Tendon. **T. Achil'lis**, Achillis tendo. **T. cordifor'mis**, phrenic centre. **T. cor'dis veno'sus**, circulus callosus Halleri. **T. interme'dius**, centre, phrenic. **T. oc'uli**, ligament of Zinn. **T. palpebra'rum**, see *Orbicular muscles*.

Tendon, ten'dun (*teino*, to stretch). *Sinew, Thew, Leader.* A fibrous cord, more or less round, long, or flattened, of a white, pearl color, and composed of very close parallel fibres. The tendons are attached to the bones by one extremity; by the other they receive the insertions of the fleshy fibres; sometimes they afford attachment to fleshy fibres at both ends —as in the digastric muscle. **T., Achil'lis**, Achillis tendo. **T. cells** or **cor'puscles**, cells of connective tissue found in tendons and ligaments. **T., cen'tral** or **cord'iform, of the di'aphragm**, phrenic centre. **T. re'flex**, reflex contraction in a muscle, produced by percussion of its tendon; see *Reflex*. These reflexes are exaggerated or abolished in a number of nervous diseases, cerebral and spinal tumors, injuries, etc., as shown in the following table (Krauss):

Summary of Tendon Reflexes.

- **Exaggeration of Tendon Reflexes.**
  - **Organic Disease.**
    - **Spinal Cord.**
      - Myelitis.
      - Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
      - Paraplegia spastica.
      - Multiple sclerosis.
      - Syringomyelia and hydromyelia.
      - Hæmatomyelia and hæmatorrhachis.
      - Spinal tumors.
      - Pachymeningitis hæmorrhagica interna.
      - Pachymeningitis cervicalis hypertrophica.
      - Brown-Séquard's spinal paralysis.
      - Arthritic muscular atrophies.
    - **Brain.**
      - Hemiplegia.
        - Cerebral apoplexy.
        - Cerebral embolism, Thrombosis.
        - Acute encephalitis.
      - Hæmatoma.
      - Hydrocephalus.
      - Senile dementia.
  - **Functional Disease.**
    - Hysteria.
    - Epilepsy.
    - Neurasthenia.
    - Paramyoclonus.
    - Tetanus.
    - Psychoses.
    - Infectious processes.
- **Abolition of Tendon Reflexes.**
  - Neuritis.
    - Simple.
    - Toxic.
    - Endemic.
    - Infective.
  - Locomotor ataxia.
  - Poliomyelitis anterior.
  - Spinal muscular atrophies.
  - Hereditary ataxia (Friedreich's).
  - Chorea mollis.
  - Chronic ergotism.
  - Diabetes mellitus.
  - Traumatism.
- **Abolition and Exaggeration of Tendon Reflexes.**
  - Meningitis.
    - Spinal.
    - Cerebral.
  - Dementia paretica.
  - Idiocy.

T., tre'foil, the cordiform tendon of the diaphragm. **T. of Zinn,** ligament of Zinn.

Ten'dons, twitch'ing of the. Subsultus tendinum.

Tendophony, ten-dof'o-ne (*tendo, phone,* sound). Auscultation over a tendon during contraction of its muscle.

Tendosynovi'tis. Tenosynovitis.

Teneotomia, ten-e-o-tom'e-ah. Tenotomy.

Tenes'mus, ten-ez'mus (*teino,* to stretch). Frequent, vain, and painful desire to evacuate, a chief symptom of inflammation of the lining membrane of the digestive tube, as of dysentery. Forcing-down pain of the uterus and bladder. **T. vesi'cæ,** painful evacuation of the urine, with perpetual desire to void it; dysuria. **T. vesi'cæ muco'sus,** cystirrhœa.

Ten'nis-el'bow. Sprain or strain of the elbow occurring occasionally in players of tennis.

Tenography, ten-og'raf-e (*tenon,* tendon, *grapho,* to write). Description of tendons.

Tenology, ten-ol'o-je (*tenon,* tendon, *logos,* a treatise). Treatise on tendons. Part of anatomy having to do with tendons.

Tenon, ten'on. Tendon.

Té'non, cap'sule of. Fascia of Ténon. **T., fas'cia of,** fascia of Ténon. **T., mem'brane of,** fascia of Ténon. **T., space of,** see *Fascia of Ténon.*

Tenonitis, ten-on-e'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of Ténon.

Tenonostosis, ten-on-os-to'sis (*tenon,* tendon, *osteon,* bone, *osis,* state of being). Ossification of a tendon.

Tenont'agra (*tenon, agra,* seizure). A variety of gout affecting the tendinous parts of muscles, or the tendinous ligaments which strengthen certain articulations.

Tenontodynia, ten-on-to-din'e-ah (*tenon,* tendon, *odune,* pain). Pain in tendons on motion.

Tenontography, ten-on-tog'raf-e. Tenography.

Tenontology, ten-on-tol'o-je. Tenology.

Tenontophyma, ten-on-to-fe'mah (*tenon,* tendon, *phuma,* growth). Tumor of a tendon.

Tenontotomia, ten-on-to-tom'e-ah. Tenotomy.

Tenontotroti, ten-on-to-tro'te (*tenon, titrosko,* to wound). Those wounded in the tendons.

Tenophyte, ten'o-fite (*tenon,* tendon, *phuton,* growth). Tumor of a tendon, as a bony or cartilaginous growth.

Tenor'rhaphy (*tenon,* tendon, *rhaphe,* suture). Union of a tendon by suture after division.

Tenostosis, ten-os-to'sis. Ossification of a tendon.

Tenosynitis, ten-o-sin-e'tis. An imperfectly formed term denoting inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.

Tenosynovitis, ten-o-sin-o-ve'tis. Inflammation of tendons and their sheaths, the result of injury or of gout, rheumatism, etc., or tubercular in character.

Ten'otome (*tenon, tome,* incision). An instrument for dividing tendons, especially by the subcutaneous method.

Tenotomy, ten-ot'o-me. Operation of dividing a tendon, often practised for the removal of deviation of the joints, as in club-foot, or for relief of strabismus.

Tension, ten'shun (*tendo, tensum,* to stretch). State of a stretched part when its textures are distended by the afflux of fluids or the accumulation of gas, or when its fibres are drawn, as it were, in an opposite direction, and are consequently more resisting than usual. The tension of the eyeball, ocular or intra-ocular tension, or pressure of the contents of the eye on the sclerotic, varies in degree in health and disease, especially in glaucoma, intra-ocular tumors, etc.

Tensive, ten'siv. Accompanied by tension or by a feeling of tension.

Ten'sor. That which stretches or renders tense. **T. cap'sulæ,** muscular fasciculus arising from upper portion of humerus, inserted into capsule of shoulder-joint. **T. cap'sulæ scapulohumera'lis,** muscular bundle arising from base of acromial process of scapula and inserted either into capsule of shoulder-joint or on the humerus. **T. cap'sulæ tibiotarsa'lis** or **T. of cap'sule of an'kle,** muscle sometimes found arising from back of tibia below flexor digitorum and inserted into capsule of ankle-joint. **T. choroï'deæ,** ciliary muscle. **T. fas'ciæ antibrach'ii,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found arising from external head of triceps extensor cubiti and inserted into fascia of origin of extensor carpi ulnaris. **T. fas'ciæ col'li,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found running in form of loop from one extremity of the clavicle to the other. **T. fas'ciæ et cu'tis fo'veæ axilla'ris,** small muscular fasciculus arising from subocularis and inserted into fascia and skin of axilla. **T. fas'ciæ deltoï'deæ,** muscular fasciculi sometimes found inserted into deltoid fascia. **T. fas'ciæ dorsa'lis pe'dis,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found arising from anterior surface of tibia and inserted into annular ligament and deep fascia. **T. fas'ciæ la'tæ,** fascia lata muscle. **T. fas'ciæ pel'vis,** portion of sustentator recti. **T. fas'ciæ planta'ris,** muscle sometimes found arising from the tibia and inserted into plantar fascia. **T. fas'ciæ poplitea'lis,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found arising from the biceps femoris and inserted into the popliteal fascia. **T. fas'ciæ sura'lis,** portion of semimembranosus sometimes found passing to fascia of leg. **T. ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii ante'rior** or **vola'ris,** portion of supinator brevis arising from coronoid process and inserted into annular ligament of radius. **T. ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii dorsa'lis** or **poste'rior,** portion of supinator brevis arising from dorsum of ulna and inserted into annular ligament of radius. **T. membra'ni synovia'lis tar'si,** T. capsulæ tibiotarsalis. **T. palat'i,** circumflexus musculus. **T. pli'cæ ala'ris,** muscle of birds, at times found in man as a prolongation of tendon of deltoid down the radial side of the arm to insertion of supinator longus. **T. semivagi'næ articulatio'nis humeroscapula'ris,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found extending from pectoralis major to capsule of shoulder-joint. **T. tar'si,** *Lacrymal muscle;* a small muscle belonging to the inner commissure of the eyelids, described by Prof. Horner of Phila., and hence termed *Muscle of Horner.* It arises from the posterior flat surface of the os unguis near its junction with the ethmoid bone, and passes forward and outward, lying on the posterior face of the lacrymal ducts. As it approaches the commissure of the lids, it splits into two nearly equal parts, each of which is appropriated to a duct and inserted along its course almost to the punctum lacrymale. Its chief office is to influence the position of the punctum lacrymale and to regulate the course of the tears through the lacrymal ducts. **T. tibiotarsa'lis,** T. capsulæ tibiotarsalis. **T. troch'leæ,** muscular slip sometimes given off from inner border of the levator palpebræ and inserted into the trochlea. **T. tym'pani,** a small muscle arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and terminating by a tendon reflected over the processus cochleaformis, and inserted into the apophysis of the handle of the malleus. **T. vagi'næ fem'oris,** fascia lata muscle. **T. ve'lum pala'ti,** circumflexus musculus.

Tensores (ten-so'raze) **capsula'rum articulatio'num.** Muscular fasciculi inserted into joint-capsules to prevent injury from relaxation.

Tensura, ten-su'rah (*tendo,* to stretch). Tension.

Ten'sus (*tendo,* to stretch). Penis.

Tent (*tendo, tensum,* or *tentum,* to stretch). Small roll of lint, of a cylindrical or pyramidal shape, introduced into wounds and deep ulcers to prevent closing before they are filled up from the bottom. They are sometimes made of prepared sponge, gentian root, slippery elm, etc., but are not so much used as formerly, except perhaps for dilating the os and cervix uteri. Tangle tents, made of Laminaria digitata, are used for this purpose. **T., sponge,** see *Spongia.*

Tentacularia, ten-tak-u-lah're-ah. Filaria hominis bronchialis.

Tentaculum (ten-tak'u-lum) **cerebel'li** (*tendo, tensum,* or *tentum,* to stretch). Tentorium.

Tentamen (ten-tam'en) **med'icum** (medical trial)

(*tento*, to try). An examination in medicine in the Prussian universities, conducted both in writing and *vivâ voce* before the medical faculty.

Tentigo, ten-te'go (*tendo*, *tensum*, or *tentum*, to stretch). Priapism. **T. vene'rea**, nymphomania. **T. vere'tri**, satyriasis.

Tentorial (ten-to're-al) **an'gle.** That formed by the basicranial axis and plane of tentorium.

Tentorium, ten-to're-um (*tendo*, *tensum*, or *tentum*, to stretch). *T. cerebelli*, *Lateral processes of the dura mater*, *Transverse septum*. A process of the dura mater separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone directly forward to the sella Turcica of the sphenoid.

Ten'tum (*tendo*, to stretch). Penis.

Tentwort, tent'wort. Asplenium ruta muraria.

Tenuis mater, ten'u-is mah'tur. Pia mater.

Tenuitas aquosa, ten-u'it-as ak-wo'sah (watery thinness). Predomination of watery fluid.

Tepegua'je. Gum of Acacia Acapulcensis, employed in Mexico.

Tephromyelitis, tef-ro-me-el-e'tis (*tephros*, ash-colored, *muelos*, marrow). *Poliomyelitis*. Inflammation of anterior horns of spinal cord. See *Poliomyelitis*.

Tephrosia Apollinea, tef-ro'ze-ah ap-ol-lin-a'ah (*tephros*, ash-colored, gray). Galega apollinea of Egypt and Nubia. The leaves are often mixed with senna. **T. leptostach'ya**, plant of Senegal with purgative root. **T. purpu'rea**, of Coromandel; the root is bitter, and a decoction of it is often prescribed in dysentery, lientery, and tympanites. **T. sen'na**, the leaves are used for senna by the people of Popayan. **T. toxica'ria**, *Galega toxicaria* of Cayenne; leaves are used for poisoning fish; suggested as a substitute for digitalis. **T. Virginia'na**, Galega Virginiana.

Tephrosis, tef-ro'sis (*tephros*, ash-colored). Incineration.

Tep'id (*tepidus*, warm). Moderately warm.

Tepida'rium (*tepidus*, moderately warm). See *Stove*.

Teras, ter'as (*teras*). Monster.

Terata, ter-at'ah (*teras*). Monsters. **T. anacatadid'yma**, double monster with division of cerebrospinal axis both above and below. **T. anadid'yma**, monsters with division of cerebrospinal axis from below upward. **T. catadid'yma**, monsters with division of cerebrospinal axis from above downward.

Teratogeny, ter-a-toj'en-e (*teras*, *genesis*, generation). The formation of monsters.

Teratoid, ter'a-toid (*teras*, a monster). Like a monstrosity. **T. tu'mor**, tumor formed by congenital inclusion of a portion of one fœtus in another.

Teratological, ter-a-to-loj'ik-al (*teras*, monster, *logos*, treatise). Relating or appertaining to teratology.

Teratology, ter-a-tol'o-je (*teras*, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on monsters. See *Monsters*.

Teratoma, ter-at-o'mah (*teras*, monster, *oma*, tumor). Tumor composed of various tissues not present in the normal structure of the part.

Teratosis, ter-at-o'sis. See *Monster*.

Terceron, ter'se-ron ([F.] *tierce*, [L.] *tertius*, third). See *Mulatto*. **T., black**, see *Mulatto*.

Terebdellum, ter-eb-del'lum (*teras*, *bdella*, a leech). A pneumatic machine which, when connected with a cupping apparatus, largely increases the amount of local depletion. Also an instrument for perforating the fœtal cranium. See *Terebellum*.

Terebella, ter-e-bel'la (*tereo*, to bore). Trepan.

Terebellum, ter-e-bel'lum. Cranial perforator.

Terebene, ter'e-been. $C_{12}H_{16}$. Yellow oily liquid produced by action of sulphuric acid on turpentine. Used chiefly in winter cough, bronchitis, bronchorrhœa, catarrhal disease of the larynx and throat, etc., and also in cystitis, flatulent dyspepsia, and respiratory diseases by injection or inhalation; expectorant. Externally, in watery solution, it is employed for dressing wounds.

Terebinthina, ter-e-bin'thin-ah (*terebinthos*, the turpentine tree). *Turpentine*, *Botin*, *Albotin*, *Altilibat*, *Brutino*. Substance of the consistence of honey which flows from many trees of the Terebinthinaceæ and Coniferæ families, composed of resin and essential oil, without benzoic acid. See *Pinus sylvestris*. All the turpentines are stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic. Terebinthina (Ph. U. S.) is the concrete oleoresin of Pinus australis and other species of Pinus; also the juice of Pinus australis and other species of Pinus. **T. Argentoraten'sis**, see *Pinus picea*. **T. balsame'a**, see *Pinus balsamea*. **T. Canaden'sis**, see *Pinus balsamea*. **T. Chi'a**, see *Pistacia terebinthus*. **T. coc'ta**, Strasburg turpentine boiled in water until solidification occurs on cooling. **T. commu'nis**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **T. copaïf'era**, copaiba. **T. cyp'ria**, see *Pistachia terebinthus*. **T. empyreumat'ica**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **T. larici'na**, see *Pinus larix*. **T. pistach'ia**, Pistacia terebinthus. **T. vene'ta**, see *Pinus larix*. **T. ve'ra**, see *Pistacia terebinthus*. **T. vulga'ris**, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

Terebinthinate, ter-e-bin'thin-ate. Having the qualities of, or impregnated with, turpentine.

Terebin'thine. A hydrocarbon resembling terebene in composition, resulting from distilling oil of turpentine with an alkali. **T. hy'drate**, terpene hydrate.

Terebinthus, ter-e-bin'thus (*terebinthos*). Terminthus. **T. gummif'era**, Bursera gummifera. **T. lentis'cus**, Pistacia lentiscus. **T. vulga'ris**, Pistacia terebinthus.

Terebra, ter'e-brah (*tereo*, to bore). Trepan.

Terebration, ter-e-bra'shun (*terebro*, to bore). Trepanning. Puncturing of a bone by any instrument. A pain is said to be *térébrant* (F.) when it seems as if the part was penetrated or bored.

Tere'do os'sium (*tereo*, to bore). Caries; spina ventosa.

Teres, ter'ees (long and round, from *tero*, to rub, rubbed smooth or rounded). Epithet given to many organs the fibres of which are collected into round fasciculi. **T. ligamen'tum**, round ligament in the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum, attached to the head of the bone and to the bottom of the cavity. A small fibrous fascia extending from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius. Round ligament of the uterus. **T. ma'jor**, muscle situate at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder; attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the scapula, to the corresponding part of its axillary margin; and, on the other, to the posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It carries the arm backward and inward, and also inward in rotation. When it acts with the longissimus dorsi and pectoralis major it applies the arm against the lateral part of the chest and keeps it forcibly there. **T. min'imus**, accessory muscle of T. minor, arising from axillary margin of scapula and inserted into upper portion of humerus. **T. mi'nor**, muscle situate at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder; narrow and flattened from above to below in its inner half, and from before to behind in the outer. Attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the scapula, near the inferior angle; and, on the other, to the inferior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It depresses the arm, and causes it to turn on its axis from within outward; it also carries it backward.

Teresis, ter'a-sis (*teresis*). Observation.

Teretipronator, ter-a-te-pro-nah'tor. Pronator radii teres.

Teretiscapularis, ter-a-te-scap-u-lah'ris. Teres major.

Teretrium, ter-et're-um (*tereo*, to bore). Trepan.

Teretron, ter-et'ron (*teretron*). Trepan.

Tergal, tur'gal (*tergum*, the back). Dorsal.

Tergemini, tur-jem'in-e. Trigemini.

Tergum, tur'gum. Dorsum; vertebral column.

Termatic (tur-mat'ik) **ar'tery.** Branch of anterior cerebral or anterior communicating artery to lamina cinerea.

Terminal, turm'in-al. Relating to the end. **T.**

ar'teries, those that do not anastomose before ending in the capillaries. **T. cav'ities**, see *Lung*. **T. frames of Dei'ters**, plates in reticular lamina of organ of Corti. **T. ven'tricle**, dilatation of central canal of spinal cord in conus medullaris.

Terminalia, tur-min-al'e-ah. See *Myrobalanus*.

Terminology, tur-min-ol'o-je (*terma*, term, *logos*, discourse). Nomenclature.

Terminthus, tur-min'thus (*terminthos*, turpentine tree). *Berry* or *Fungous carbuncle*. Name given by the ancients to a tumor surmounted by a black pustule, resembling the fruit of the turpentine tree; also Pistacia terebinthus.

Terminus (tur'min-us) (limit) **supe'rior as'peræ arte'riæ**. Larynx.

Terms (periods). Menses.

Ternary, tur'nar-e (*ter*, thrice). Pertaining to or consisting of three.

Terpene (tur'peen) **hy'drate**. Obtained by hydration from terebinthine. Used in whooping cough and hay asthma, and locally as an application in diphtheria.

Terpenes, tur'peens. Term applied to various isomeric hydrocarbons of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$; principal constituents of a number of essential oils, as of turpentine, juniper, lemon, lavender, etc.

Terpine, tur'peen. Crystalline substance derived from terpine hydrate by action of heat. **T. hy'drate**, crystalline substance formed by union of turpentine oil and water; used as an expectorant in bronchitis, whooping cough, and also in chronic nephritis; antiseptic. **T. i'odide**, antiseptic used in acute affections of the lung, in acute affections of the throat, in spray, or internally in doses of ten drops on sugar.

Terpin'eol. $C_{10}H_{17}OH$. An alcohol used for deodorizing iodoform.

Terpinol, tur'pin-ol. Colorless oily liquid produced by acting on terpene hydrate with sulphuric, phosphoric, or glacial acetic acid; used as a stimulant expectorant.

Ter'ra absor'bens minera'lis (absorbent mineral earth). Magnesii carbonas. **T. al'ba**, argilla pura. **T. alu'minis**, argilla pura. **T. ama'ra aëra'ta**, magnesii carbonas. **T. ama'ra sulphu'rica**, magnesii sulphas. **T. argilla'cea hydra'ta**, argilla pura. **T. argilla'cea pu'ra**, argilla pura. **T. baryt'ica**, barium sulphate. **T. bola'ris**, argilla pura. **T. folia'ta**, sulphur. **T. folia'ta minera'lis**, soda acetata. **T. folia'ta tar'tari**, potassii acetas. **T. for'nacum**, see *Bricks*. **T. fullon'ica**, cimolia purpurescens. **T. Japon'ica**, catechu; nauclea gambir. **T. lem'nia**, *Lemnian earth*, name given by the ancients to a solid, reddish, astringent substance, prepared with the pulp of the fruit of the baobab, an African tree; it is an argillaceous earth, and has been employed as an astringent. **T. Livon'ica**, a terra sigillata, or sealed earth, from Livonia; very astringent. **T. mari'ta**, Curcuma longa. **T. Noceria'na**, whitish astringent earth found in the environs of Nocera, Italy. **T. Orlea'na**, *Annotto*, *Arnotta*, pigmental matter obtained from the seeds of Bixa Orleana or Orellana or Americana, Orellana. Recommended in dysentery from its astringent and stomachic qualities. It is called, according to its shape, flag, roll, or egg annotto. Spanish annotto is in small oblong cakes; it is chiefly employed as a coloring matter, as for butter. **T. os'sea**, bony matter; the earthy portion of bones. **T. pondero'sa**, baryta. **T. pondero'sa muria'ta**, baryta, muriate of. **T. pondero'sa sali'ta**, baryta, muriate of. **T. Portugal'lica**, a reddish, astringent, styptic earth from Portugal. **T. sapona'ria**, cimolia purpurescens. **T. sigilla'ta** (*sigillatus*, furnished with little figures), *Sealed earth;* bole or earthy matter made into little cakes or flat masses and stamped with certain impressions, as with the head of the Grand Seignior; to these belong the terra Silesiaca, T. Lemnia, T. Turcica; see *Bole* and *Bolus alba*. **T. Silesi'aca**, see *Terra sigillata*. **T. talco'sa oxyanthraco'des**, magnesii carbonas. **T. Tur'cica**, see *Terra sigillata*. **T. uri'næ**, the earthy deposit in urine. **T. vitri'oli dul'cis**, colcothar.

Ter'ræ o'leum. Petroleum.

Terrain' cure (F.). Treatment of nervous and wasting diseases by mountain air, proper diet, etc.

Ter'rapin. Emys palustris.

Ter'ritory, cell. See *Cell*.

Ter'rors, night. See *Night terrors*.

Ter'sor ani. Latissimus dorsi.

Tertian, tur'shun (*tertius*, third). Occurring every third day. **T. fe'ver**, *Tertian* or *Third-day ague*, *Third-day fever;* an intermittent whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every 48 hours; a manageable form of ague. A *double tertian* has a paroxysm every third day, the paroxysms of alternate days being associated.

Tertiana'ria (from its virtues in tertian fever). Scutellaria galericulata.

Tertiary, tur'she-a-re (*tertius*, third). Third in order; term usually employed to designate the third or later stages of syphilis.

Tescalama. Resinous drug used in Mexico, obtained from a variety of fig.

Tessara, tes'sar-ah (*tessara*, four). Cuboid.

Tessella, tes-sel'lah (dim. of **Tessera**, a small quadrangular stone for paving, etc.). Tablet.

Tess'ellated (*tessellatus*, furnished with small quadrangular stones). Having a quadrangular arrangement, like a pavement. See *Epithelium*.

Tes'sera (a quadrangular stone). Cuboid.

Test (*testis*, a witness). Method of ascertaining a fact by experiment. Also material used in such method. **T., Dan'iel's**, see *Docimasia pulmonum*. **T., hydrostat'ic**, see *Docimasia pulmonum*. **T. pa'per**, paper charged with reagent for use in chemistry. **T., Ploucquet's**, see *Docimasia pulmonum*. **T., sta'tic**, see *Docimasia pulmonum*. **T. tube**, tube made of thin glass, closed at one end, capable of withstanding high degree of heat. **T. types**, printed matter in type of various sizes, employed by the oculists to determine the acuteness of vision.

Tes'ta (a shell). See *Ostrea*. **T. o'vi**, see *Ovum* and *Membrana putaminis*. **T. præpara'ta**, *Prepared oyster-shell*. Oyster-shell freed from extraneous matter, washed with boiling water, reduced to powder, and prepared in the same manner as creta præparata.

Testa'ceous (*testa*). Powder consisting of burnt shells, containing carbonate of calcium chiefly; hence has been applied to cretaceous substances. See *Creta*.

Tes'tæ os'treæ. See *Ostrea*.

Testament'ary capac'ity. Term used in legal medicine to indicate ability to make a valid will.

Test'er, lung. See *Lung-tester*.

Tes'tes (pl. of **Testis**, a witness). The testicles. See *Testicle*. Inferior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina. See also *Quadrigemina tubercula*. **T. mulie'bres**, see *Ovarium*.

Testibrachium, tes-te-brak'e-um. Superior peduncles of the cerebellum.

Testicle, tes'te-cal (dim. of **Testis**, a witness, because the testicles are witnesses of virility). Name of two glandular organs contained in the scrotum, whose office is to secrete sperm. Their substance, pulpa testis, consists of numerous conical, flattened lobules—lobuli testis—whose bases are directed toward the surface of the organ, and the apices toward the corpus Highmorianum. They are formed of a gray and softish substance, composed of tortuous canals, called tubuli or canaliculi or ductus seminiferi or seminales, vasa seminalia, vascula serpentina, folded on each other, and of extreme fineness. All these canals, uniting in their course, pass through the corpus Highmorianum, concur in forming the epididymis, and give origin to the vas deferens. The testicles are covered by a fibrous membrane, of an opaque white color and very tough, called tunica albuginea, dura mater testis, or simply albuginea, peritestis, of which the corpus Highmorianum is only an enlargement. See *Albuginea*. Over this, again, is the tunica vaginalis, the second envelope of the testis. See *Vaginal coat of the testicle*. **T., can'cer of**, see *Sarcocele*. **T., cys'tic disease of**, see *Sarcocele*. **T., fun'gus of, benign'**, hernia testis. **T.,**

gran'ular swell'ing of, hernia testis. **T., her'nia of,** hernia testis. **T., ir'ritable,** abnormal sensibility of that organ, which is painful on manipulation; termed also chronic neuralgia of the testicle; see *Orchidalgia.* **T., retained,** see *Crypsorchis.* **T., swelled,** hernia humoralis.

Testicondus, tes-te-kon'dus (*testis, condo,* to hide). One in whom the testes have not descended into the scrotum.

Testicular, tes-tik'u-lar. Belonging or relating to the testicle. **T. ar'teries,** spermatic arteries. **T. veins,** spermatic veins.

Testiculus, tes-tik'u-lus. Testicle. **T. accesso'rius,** epididymis. **T. cani'nus,** orchis mascula.

Tes'tis. Testicle. **T. fœmine'us,** ovary. **T., ir'ritable,** orchidalgia; irritable testicle. **T. mi'nor,** prostate. **T. mulie'bris,** ovary. **T. viri'lis,** testicle.

Testitis, tes-te'tis (*testis, itis*). Hernia humoralis.

Testudinatio cranii, tes-tu-din-ah'she-o cran'e-e (arched like the back of a tortoise, *testudo*). Fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are placed so as to form a vault.

Testudo, tes-tu'do (*testa,* a shell). A genus of reptiles, including the turtle, the flesh of which is much esteemed as an article of diet. Also an encysted tumor supposed to resemble the shell of a testudo. See *Talpa.* **T. cer'ebri,** fornix. **T. scap'ulæ,** see *Scapula.*

Tetanic, te-tan'ik. Relating to or resembling tetanus. Epithet for a tonic convulsion. A remedy which acts on the nerves, and, through them, on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions. The chief agents in this class are nux vomica, strychnia, brucia, arnica, and toxicodendron.

Tetaniform, te-tan'e-form. Resembling tetanus.

Tetanilla, tet-an-il'lah (dim. of **Tet'anus**). A paroxysmal disease which affects the hands, arms, or lower limbs, unattended with pain or fever or unconsciousness. In graver cases the whole body becomes implicated. It has been called, also, tetany, intermittent tetanus, idiopathic contraction and paralysis, idiopathic muscular spasm, contraction of the extremities, and intermittent rheumatic contractions.

Tetanin, tet'an-in. Strychnia. Tetanine.

Tetanine, tet'an-een (*tetanus*). Term proposed to designate the specific poisonous principle by which tetanus is produced. See *Bacillus tetani.* A ptomaïne, $C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$, derived from cultivation of impure tetanus microbes; it produces tetanic symptoms in experiments on animals.

Tetanium, tet-an'e-um. Strychnia.

Tetanization, tet-an-iz-a'shun. The production or condition of tetanic spasms, in which the patient is said to be tetanized.

Tetanode, tet'an-ode. Tetanoid.

Tetanoid, tet'an-oid. Tetaniform. **T. fe'ver,** cerebro-spinal meningitis. **T. paraple'gia,** anterolateral spinal sclerosis.

Tetano'mata (*tetanomata*). Tetanothra.

Tetanomotor, tet-an-o-mo'tor (*tetanus, motor,* mover). Instrument for exciting tetanus of muscles by electricity.

Tetanothra, tet-an-o'thra (*tetanus,* stretched free from wrinkles). Medicines which remove wrinkles.

Tetanotoxine, tet-an-o-toks'een (*tetanus, toxicon,* poison). Ptomaïne obtained from culture-medium in which tetanus bacillus has grown; produces tetanic effects, afterward paralysis and convulsions.

Tetanus, tet'an-us (*tetanos,* stretched). Spasm with rigidity. A disease consisting in a permanent contraction of all the muscles, or merely of some, without alternations of relaxation; characterized by closure of the jaws; difficulty or impracticability of deglutition; rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is sometimes curved forward (*Emprosthotonus*), sometimes backward (*Opisthotonus*), sometimes to one side (*Pleurothotonus*). When confined to the muscles of the jaws it is called *Trismus.* Traumatic tetanus is that which supervenes on a wound. When occurring in the puerperal condition it is called *Puerperal tetanus,* tetanus puerperarum, supposed to be due to a bacillus. Tetanus of single muscles does not imply necessarily the general disease or the action of the specific cause. A specific micro-organism is credited with the production of the disease. See *Bacillus tetani.* **T. anti'cus,** emprosthotonus. **T. dolorif'icus,** cramp. **T. dorsa'lis,** opisthotonus. **T. hydropho'bicus,** spasm in deglutition imitating that of hydrophobia; may be due to injury of nerves interested in that region. **T., intermit'tent,** tetanilla. **T. latera'lis,** pleurothotonus. **T. maxil'læ inferio'ris,** trismus. **T. neonato'rum,** trismus nascentium. **T. postergan'eus,** opisthotonus. **T. posti'cus,** opisthotonus. **T., puer'peral** or **puerpera'rum,** see *Tetanus.* **T., traumat'ic,** that form of tetanus which supervenes on a wound. **T. universa'lis,** see *Tetanus.*

Tetany, tet'an-e. Tetanilla.

Tetartæ'us (*tetartaios,* occurring on the fourth day). Quartan.

Tetartophu'ia (*tetartos,* the fourth, *phuo,* to arise). A quartan in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

Tete, teat. Nipple.

Tet'ra (*tetra,* four). In composition, four.

Tetrabrachius, tet-rah-brak'e-us (*tetra, brachion,* arm). Monster having four arms.

Tetrachirus, tet-rah-ke'rus (*tetra, cheir,* hand). Monster having four hands.

Tetrachlormethane, tet-rah-klor-meth'ane. Carbon tetrachloride.

Tetradrachmon, tet-rah-drak'mon (*tetra, drachme,* a drachm). Weight of four drachms or half an ounce.

Tet'rads (*tetra,* four). Groups of micrococci developing in fours.

Tetragonum lumbale, tet-rah-go'num lum-bal'e. Space in lumbar region of irregular rhomboidal form, covered by aponeurosis of latissimus dorsi, limited externally by posterior edge of origin of external oblique, internally by edge of sacrospinalis, above by serratus posticus inferior, below by superior edge of internal oblique.

Tetragonus, tet-rah-go'nus (*tetra, gonia,* an angle). Platysma myoides.

Tet'rahit longiflo'rum. Galeopsis grandiflora.

Tetrahydroparachinan'isol. Thalline.

Tetrahydroparamethyloxyquinoline (tet-rah-hidro-par-am-eth-il-oks-e-quin'o-leen) or **Tetrahydroparaquinisol,** tet-rah-he-dro-par-ah-quin'is-ol. Thalline.

Tetraiodopyrrol, tet-rah-e-o-do-pyr'rol. Iodol.

Tetramasthus, tet-rah-mas'thus (*tetra, masthos,* a breast). Having four breasts.

Tetramazia, tet-rah-maz'e-ah (*tetra, mastos,* breast). Having four breasts.

Tetramethylammo'nium hy'drate. Hydrochlorate of trimethylamine is a caustic externally. Has been used internally, much diluted, as an antiarthritic and antipyretic.

Tetramethyldiamidotriphenylcarbinol ox'alate. Malachite green.

Tetramethylthionine (tet-rah-meth-il-the'o-neen) **chlo'ride.** Methylene blue.

Tetram'yron (*tetra, muron,* an ointment). Ointment consisting of four ingredients.

Tetrangu'ria. Cucurbita citrullus.

Tetranophthalmus, tet-ran-of-thal'mus (*tetra, ophthalmos,* eye). Monster having four eyes.

Tetranopsia, tet-ran-op'se-ah (*tetra, ops,* eye). Contraction of one quadrant of the visual field.

Tetranthe'ra Califor'nica (*tetra, anthera,* anther). Umbellularia Californica. **T. pichu'rim,** pichurim beans.

Tetrapharmacum, tet-rah-far'mak-um (*tetra, pharmakon,* a medicine). Medicine consisting of four ingredients.

Tetrapodous, tet-rah'po-dus (*tetra, pous,* foot). Having four feet.

Tetrapus, tet'rah-pus (*tetra, pous,* foot). Having four feet.

Tetrascelus, tet-ras'ke-lus (*tetra, skelos,* leg). Monster having four legs.

Tetraster, tet-ras'ter (*tetra, aster,* star). Figure presented during karyokinesis when the nucleus undergoes fourfold division.

Tetrastoma (tet-ras'to-mah) **rena'le.** See *Parasites.*

Tetratox'in. Ptomaïne from culture of bacillus of tetanus, producing paralysis and convulsions.

Tetrethyldiamidotriphenylcarbinolox'alate. A bright green crystalline body giving blue color on solution in water; hydrochloric acid converts the green-blue solution to a green; hence used in testing acidity of the gastric juice.

Tetrobolon, tet-rob'o-lon (*tetra, obolos*). The weight of four oboli or two scruples.

Tet'ronal. Allied in composition to Sulphonal; hypnotic. Chemically it is a diethylsulphone-diethylmethane.

Tetroros, tet-ro'ros (*tetroros*). Astragalus.

Tet'ter. Herpes. **T., crust'ed,** impetigo. **T., eat'ing,** lupus. **T., hon'eycomb,** porrigo favosa. **T., hu'mid,** eczema impetigo. **T., milk'y,** porrigo larvalis. **T., moist,** eczema. **T., pus'tular,** impetigo. **T., run'ning,** impetigo. **T., sca'ly,** psoriasis.

Tetterwort, tet'er-wort. Chelidonium majus.

Teucrin, tu'krin. See *Teucrium scordium.*

Teucrium Ægyptiacum, tu'kre-um e-gip-te'ak-um (*teukrion,* after Teucer). T. capitatum. **T. be'lium,** T. capitatum. **T. Canaden'se,** American germander or woodsage; aromatic and stimulant indigenous herb. **T. capita'tum,** *Poley mountain of Montpellier,* ord. Labiatæ, is generally substituted for T. chamædrys. The common Poley mountain is the Teucrium montanum; and the golden Poley mountain the Teucrium polium, Polion. **T. chamæ'drys,** *Common, Creeping,* or *Small germander, English treacle;* plant possessed of aromatic and bitter properties. **T. chamæ'pitys,** *Common groundpine;* properties like the last; the tops and leaves have been recommended as aperients and tonics, especially in female obstructions and in paralytic disorders. **T. Cre'ticum,** *Poley mountain of Candy;* the tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds mithridate and theriaca. It is placed among the aperients and corroborants. **T. fla'vum** has similar properties to T. chamædrys. **T. hyssopifo'lium,** T. Creticum. **T. i'va,** *French groundpine;* it has similar properties to T. chamæpitys, but is weaker. **T. marit'imum,** T. marum. **T. ma'rum,** *Syrian herb mastich, Cat thyme;* a very aromatic plant of a camphorated smell; formerly much used in medicine as a tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, etc. **T. officina'le,** T. chamædrys. **T. palus'tre,** T. scordium. **T. po'lium,** used in the East for cholera. **T. pyramida'le,** ajuga. **T. rosmarinifo'lium,** T. Creticum. **T. scor'dium,** *Water germander, Woodsage;* the leaves have a garlicky smell and bitterish, slightly pungent taste. It has the tonic properties of other Teucria. The principle *Teucrin,* derived from it, has been employed subcutaneously in cold tuberculous abscesses, tuberculous infiltrations, etc.

Tex'as cat'tle fe'ver. Specific infectious disease affecting horned cattle, the lesions being inflammation of the fourth stomach and engorgement of the spleen. **T. mange,** eczema, scabies, or pruritus. **T. rhat'any,** root of Krameria secundiflora. **T. sarsaparil'la,** Menispermum Canadense. **T. snake'root,** Aristolochia reticulata.

Textum interlobula're, tex'tum in-ter-lob-u-la're (*texo,* to weave). Interlobular tissue.

Textura, tex-tu'ra. Texture. **T. organ'ica,** organized tissue.

Textural, tex'tu-ral. Relating or appertaining to a texture.

Texture, tex'ture (*texo,* to weave). Particular arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

Tex'tus. Texture; tissue. **T. cellulo'sus,** cellular tissue. **T. desmo'sus,** desmoid tissue. **T. erecti'lis,** erectile texture. **T. nervo'rum,** plexus nervorum. **T. organ'icus,** cellular tissue. **T. papilla'ris,** corpus papillare. **T. parenchyma'lis,** cellular tissue.

Thæria, the're-ah (*ther,* a wild animal). Radzyge.

Thalamencephalon, thal-a-men-sef'al-on (*thalamos, bed, en,* in, *kephale,* head). Portion of embryonic brain developed from posterior division of anterior cerebral vesicle; includes ophthalmic pituitary body, pineal gland, and optic nerves.

Thal'ami cor'porum cavernoso'rum pe'nis. See *Cavernous bodies.* **T. nervo'rum optico'rum** or **ner'vi op'tici,** *Optic thalami, Posterior cerebral ganglia,* two rounded, irregular surfaces seen exposed in the lateral ventricles of the brain and in the third ventricle, the inferior surface of which presents two projections, called corpora geniculata, that furnish several filaments to the optic nerves. The name was given from a belief that the optic nerves originate from them. They, however, arise more posteriorly from the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes, and adhere merely to the inner margin of those lobes. From the thalami and corpora striata fibres proceed upward to constitute the convolutions of the brain and the various bands that connect the different parts of the brain together. The upper and inner parts of the thalami are so closely connected as to form one continued surface, called *commissura mollis.* The posterior parts turn downward and upward, after which they are elongated to form the two white cords termed *tractus optici.*

Thalamic (thal'a-mic) **nu'clei.** Two collections of gray matter in the optic thalami.

Thalamus, thal'am-us (*thalamos,* room or chamber, bed). The place in which a nerve originates. **T. op'ticus,** see *Thalami optici.* **T. rega'lis,** pericardium.

Thalassolutrum, thal-as-so-lu'trum (*thalassa,* sea, *loutron,* a bath). Sea-bath.

Thalassomeli, thal-as-som'el-e (*thalassa,* sea, *meli,* honey). Cathartic medicine composed of equal parts of sea-water, honey, and rain-water, exposed to the sun during the dog days in a pitched vessel.

Thalictron, thal-ik'tron (*thaliktron*). *Thalictrum, Meadow rue, Poor man's rhubarb,* ord. Ranunculaceæ. The root resembles rhubarb in its properties.

Thalictrum anemonoïdes, thal-ik'trum an-em-on-o-e'dees. *Meadow rue, Rue-leaved anemony.* An indigenous plant.

Thalline, thal'leen. Oily, odorous liquid, synthetically produced sulphate and tartrate of which have been used for their antipyretic and antiseptic properties. They are yellowish-white crystalline powders, and used both externally and internally.

Thallium, thal'le-um (*thallus,* a green bud or shoot). Metal found in certain seleniferous and telluriferous deposits, in the native sulphur of Lipari, etc., and resembling lead physically in its aspect, color, density, etc., as well as in its toxical action on the economy. The salts of thallium, especially the nitrate, are very soluble.

Thallochlor, thal'lo-chlor. Variety of chlorophyll existing in lichens.

Thallus, thal'lus (a shoot). Condition of the filaments of a fungus when, by excessive multiplication and interweaving, they become matted together.

Thamarindus, tham-ar-in'dus. Tamarindus.

Thanasimus, than-as'im-us (*thanatos,* death). Mortal.

Than'atic or **Thanat'icus** (*thanatos,* death.) Relating or appertaining to death. *Thanatici morbi* are fatal affections, usually from violence.

Thanatodes, than-at-o'dees (*thanatodes*). Mortal.

Thanatognomonic, than-at-o-no-mon'ik (*thanatus, gignosko,* to know). Characteristic of death, as a thanatognomonic sign.

Thanatoid, than'a-toid (*thanatus, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling death. Apparently dead.

Thanatological, than-a-to-loj'ik-al (*thanatus, logos,* a treatise). Relating or appertaining to thanatology.

Thanatology, than-a-tol'o-je (*thanatus, logos,* a discourse). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.

Thanatometer, than-a-tom'e-tur (*thanatus, metron,* measure). Thermometer introduced into cavities of the body as a means of determining death based on this mode of expression of the reduced temperature.

Thanatophidia, than-at-o-fid'e-ah (*thanatus, ophis,* serpent). Poisonous serpents whose bites are fatal.

Thanatophobia, than-at-o-pho'be-ah (*thanatus, phobos,* dread). Morbid fear of death.

Thanatosis, than-at-o'sis (*thanatus*). State of death. Mortification; gangrene.

Thanatus, than'at-us (*thanatos*). Death.

Thapsia, thap'se-ah (from the island of Thapsus). *Deadly carrot,* family Umbelliferæ. The bark of the root operates violently both upward and downward. **T. gargan'ica,** root of N. African plant used as a counter-irritant. **T. plas'ter,** composed of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, terebinthina cocta, Venice turpentine, glycerin, and thapsia resin. **T. res'in,** prepared by digesting thapsia root in hot alcohol. **T. silph'ium,** N. African plant; six to ten grains of the powder produce several alvine evacuations.

Thapsium actæifolium, thap'se-um ak-te-e-fo'le-um (after the isle of Thapsus). Ligusticum actæifolium. **T. atropurpu'reum,** roundheart. **T. barbino'de,** *Meadow parsnep,* an indigenous plant of the Northern and Western States. Both these plants have been esteemed vulnerary, antisyphilitic, and diaphoretic, and as antidotes to the bite of a rattlesnake. **T. corda'tum,** T. atropurpureum.

Thapsus barbatus, thap'sus bar-bat'us. Verbascum nigrum.

Tharsi, thar'se. See *Tarsus.*

Thaumatrope, thow'ma-trope (*thauma,* wonder, *trope,* change). Revolving instrument containing figures which blend when the instrument is in motion. It shows the duration of visual impressions.

Thea, the'a (Chinese *tcha*). Tea. There are two principal varieties of tea-plant or Thea Sinensis, the Thea bohea and Thea viridis, the black tea and the green. Ord. Camelliaceæ. In commerce many kinds of tea are met with. Several of the differences between these appear to result from the age at which the leaves have been collected and the mode of desiccation. It is not unfrequently adulterated. Tea is astringent, and gently excitant in nervous headache, etc. By analogical transference the word tea has been used almost synonymously with infusion—as beef tea, mint tea, etc. **T. German'ica,** veronica.

Thebaina, the-ba'in-ah. Thebaine. Alkaloid of opium. Paramorphia. See *Opium.*

Thebe'sius, veins of. Name given to supposititious branches of the coronary veins, described as opening into the heart by small depressions observable in the right auricle, and which have been called foramina Thebesii. No such veins can be demonstrated. The valve at the orifice of the coronary vein, in the right ventricle, is called valvula Thebesii, valvula Guiffartiana, valvula venæ magnæ, valve of Thebesius.

Thebolactic (the-bo-lak'tik) **acid.** Acid found in opium, identical with lactic acid.

Theca, tha'kah (*theke*). Case; vagina; sheath. **T. cer'ebri,** cranium. **T. cor'dis,** pericardium. **T. follic'uli,** see *Folliculi Graafiani.* **T. vertebra'lis,** see *Vertebral canal.*

Thecal, the'kal (*theca,* a sheath). Relating or appertaining to a sheath, as of a tendon.

Thecitis, tha-se'tis (*theca, itis*). Term of hybrid formation, signifying inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thecostegnosis, the-co-steg-no'sis (*theke,* sheath, *stegnoo,* to constrict). Contraction of tendon-sheath.

The'ine. $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. Crystallizable principle from thea, having the same composition as caffeine. See *Coffea Arabica.*

Theion, thi'on (*theion*). Sulphur.

Theiopegæ, thi-o-pa'ge (*theion, pege,* a spring). Sulphureous mineral waters.

Theiothermæ, thi-o-thur'me (*theion, therme,* heat). Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

Thelalgia, thel-al'je-ah (*thele,* nipple, *algos,* pain). Pain in the nipple.

Thelasis, thel-as'is (*thelazo,* to give suck). Lactation.

Thelasmus, thel-as'mus (*thelasmos*). Lactation.

Thelastria, thel-as'tre-ah (*thelastria*). Nurse.

Thele, tha'la (*thele*). Mamma; nipple.

Thelitis, thel-e'tis (*thele, itis*). Inflammation of the nipple.

Thelium, tha'le-um (*thele*). Papilla-layer of cells.

Theloncus, thel-on'kus (*thele, onkos,* a swelling). Tumor or swelling of the breast.

Thelophlebostemma, thel-o-fle-bos-tem'mah (*thele, phleps,* a vein, *stemma,* a wreath). Venous circle formed by union of veins around the nipple.

Thelorrhagia, thel-or-rhaj'e-ah (*thele, rhage,* a rupture). Hemorrhage from the nipple.

Thelosteophytum, thel-os-te-o-fe'tum (*thele, osteon,* bone, *phuton,* growth). Nipple-shaped osteophyte.

Thelothism, the'lo-thizm (*thele, otheo,* to thrust). Projection of the nipple.

Thelyblasts, the'le-blasts (*thelus,* life-giving, *blastos,* a bud). Term used to denote seminal parent-cells and mature ova.

Thelygonia, thel-e-go'ne-ah (*thelus,* female, *gone,* generation). The part taken by the female in the act of generation. The procreation of female children. Also nymphomania.

Thelygonum, thel-e-go'num (*thelus,* female, *gone,* sperm). Sperm (of the female).

Thelyp'teris (*thelus,* female, *pteris*). Pteris aquilina.

Thelytocia, thel-e-to-se'ah (*thelus,* female, *tokos,* birth). Parthenogenesis with female eggs only.

Thenad, the'nad. Thenar.

Thenal, the'nal. Thenar. Relating or appertaining to the thenar. **T. as'pect,** aspect toward the side on which the thenar is situated. *Thenad* is used adverbially to signify toward the thenal aspect.

Thenar, the'nar (*theno,* to strike, to push). The palm of the hand or sole of the foot. Flexor brevis pollicis manûs. Palm. **T.** (or **The'nal**) **em'inence,** the projection at the anterior and outer part of the hand formed by the abductor brevis, opponens, and flexor brevis pollicis. **T.** (or **The'nal**) **mus'cle,** fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis, opponens pollicis, and the interior part of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the foot the name is applied to the abductor and flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

Theobroma (the-o-bro'mah) **ca'cao** (*theos,* god, *broma,* food). Cacao.

Theobromina, the-o-bro'min-ah. Theobromine. A substance obtained from the cocoanut, resembling caffeine, but more bitter and less soluble.

Theobromine, the-o-bro'meen. $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. Alkaloid from seeds of Theobroma cacao, homologous with caffeine. White powder, with therapeutic properties similar in many respects to caffeine. The salts thus far known are T. lithium and lithium salicylate and T. sodium and sodium salicylate. Diuretic in cardiac affections and dropsical effusions.

Theoma'nia (*theos,* god, *mania*). Demonomania.

Theophylline, the-o-fil'lin (*thea,* tea, *phullon,* leaf). Alkaloid from tea, isomeric with theobromine.

Theoplegia, the-o-plej'e-ah (*theos,* god, *plege,* a stroke). Apoplexy.

Theoplex'ia (*theos,* god, *plesso,* to strike). Apoplexy.

Theoret'ical (*theoreo,* to contemplate). That which is confined to theory or connected with it. Also applied to a sect of physicians who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

The'ory. The speculative part of a science; the connection established in the mind between a general fact, or the least possible number of general facts, and all the particular facts dependent thereon. Theory must not be confounded with system: theory regards nature as it is, and is a rigid deduction from facts; system is too often the creature of the imagination, to which nature is made to bend. **T. of med'icine,** *Institutes of medicine, Theoretical medicine;* that part of the science which attempts philosophically to account for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease; the philosophy of medicine. The institutes of medicine are generally considered to comprise physiology and its applications to pathology, hygiene, and ther-

apeutics; by some they are considered to include general pathology and general therapeutics.

Therapeia, ther-ap-i'ah (*therapeia*). Curation; therapeutics.

Therapeusis, ther-ap-u'sis. Therapeutics.

Therapeu'ta, Therapeu'ter, or **Therapeu'tes** (*therapeutes*). Therapeutist.

Therapeutical, ther-a-pu'tik-al. Relating or appertaining to therapeutics.

Therapeutics, ther-ap-u'tiks (*therapeuo*, to wait upon, to alleviate, to attend upon the sick). The practice of medicine. That part of medicine the object of which is the treatment of disease.

Therapeu'ticus. Therapeutical.

Therapeutist, ther-ap-u'tist. One who practises therapeutics; a practitioner of medicine.

Therapia, ther-ap-e'ah (*therapeia*). Therapeutics.

Therencephalus, ther-en-sef'al-us (*ther*, beast, *kephale*, head). Skull whereof angle made by lines from inion and nasion to hormion measures from 116° to 129°.

Thereobroma, ther-e-o-bro'mah (*theros*, summer, *broma*, food). Summer dietary.

Theria, the're-ah (*ther*, a wild animal). Radzyge.

Theriac, ther'e-ak. Theriaca.

Theriaca, ther-e'ak-ah (*ther*, a ferocious or venomous animal). *Treacle, Molasses.* Medicine believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous animal. Theriac and theriacal have been used adjectively for medicinal. **T. Androm'achi,** *Venice treacle;* an ancient alexipharmic electuary, consisting of a farrago of 61 different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties; invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero. **T. articulo'rum,** colchicum. **T. celes'tis,** tinctura opii. **T. commu'nis,** molasses. **T. Edinen'sis,** confectio opii. **T. Germano'rum,** an extract or rob prepared from juniper berries; used as a stomachic. **T. Londinen'sis,** a cataplasm of cumin seed, bay berries, germander, snakeroot, cloves, honey, and sometimes opium or syrup of poppies. **T. rustico'rum,** allium.

Theri'aki. In Turkey opium-eaters are so called.

Theriatrica, ther-e-at'rik-ah (*ther*, an animal, *iatreia*, medicine). Veterinary art.

Theriocatarrhus, ther-e-o-kat-ar'rhus (*theros*, summer, *katarrho*, to overflow). Hay fever.

Theriodes, ther-e-o'daze (*ther*, a venomous animal, *odes*). Ferine.

Therioma, ther-e-o'mah (*ther*, a venomous animal, *oma*). *Therion.* Any extremely malignant ulcer. Sometimes confined to ulcers of the lungs.

Theriomor'phia. Theromorphia.

The'rion. Therioma.

Theriotomy, ther-e-ot'o-me (*ther*, an animal, *temno*, to cut). Zootomy.

Therma, thur'mah (*therme*). Heat. **T. em'phytum,** animal heat.

Thermæ, thur'me (pl. of **Therma**) (*thermai*). Warm baths or springs. See *Waters, mineral.*

Thermæsthe'sia (*therme*, heat, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensation of heat. An instrument for measuring the sensibility of various parts of the skin to heat is called a *Thermæsthesiometer.*

Ther'mal (*therme*). Relating or appertaining to heat. Hot, warm, as a thermal mineral water. **T. atax'ia,** loss of heat-regulating power of the body. **T. fe'ver,** form of fever occurring during treatment by hot baths. **T. ham'mer,** see *Hammer.* **T. sense,** special division of sensation by which temperature is appreciated.

Therman'tica (*thermantika*). Calefacients.

Thermantidote, thurm-an'te-dote. Febrifuge.

Thermasia, thur-mah'ze-ah (*thermaino*, to grow warm). A making hot; heat.

Thermasma, thur-mas'mah (*thermasma*). Fomentation.

Thermic, thur'mic (*therme*). Relating or appertaining to heat. **T. fe'ver,** sunstroke; see *Coup de soleil* and *Insolation.*

Thermifugin, thur-mif'u-jin (*therme, phugo*, to flee). Methyl-trihydroxylquinoline, carbonate of sodium. Crystalline substance having antipyretic properties.

Thermoanæsthesia, thur-mo-an-ees-the'ze-ah. Loss of part or whole of the thermal sense, or a perversion of it, noticed in hysteria and syringomyelia and other affections dependent on lesions of the cord involving the lateral columns.

Thermocautery, thur-mo-kaw'ter-e (*thermos*, hot, *kauter*, a burner). Instrument for heating platinum instruments by means of vapor of benzine, etc. See *Paquelin.*

Thermochem'istry. The study of the mutual relations and reactions of chemistry and heat.

Ther'mo-electric'ity. Development of electricity through the action of heat; may be used therapeutically in surface thermometry.

Thermogen'esis (*therme*, heat, *genesis*, production). The production or generation of heat.

Thermogenic, thur-mo-jen'ik (*therme, gennao*, to beget). Heat-forming.

Ther'mograph (*therme, grapho*, to write). Instrument for registration of variations of temperature.

Thermohyperæsthesia, thur-mo-hip-er-ees-tha'ze-ah. Abnormal acuteness of the sense of temperature.

Thermohyperalgesia, thur-mo-hip-er-al-ga'ze-ah (*therme, algesia*, sensation of pain). Painful sensation—not sense of temperature—from contact with a hot or cold body.

Ther'mo-inhib'itory. That which prevents excessive heat-production or conservation. Applied theoretically to a portion of the nervous system.

Thermolusia, thur-mo-lu'ze-ah (*therme, luo*, to wash). Warm bath.

Thermolytic, thur-mo-lit'ik (*therme, luo*, to loose). Heat-discharging.

Thermometer, thur-mom'e-tur (*therme, metron*, measure). An instrument with graduated scale for measuring the degree of heat. Mercury is generally used as the liquid in the tube, and several thermometers with differently graduated scales are employed. The Centigrade scale starts with the freezing-point of water at 0° and the boiling-point at 100°. Réaumur's scale takes the freezing-point at 0° and the boiling-point at 80°. The Fahrenheit scale has the freezing-point at 32° and the boiling-point at 212°. To convert the degrees of any one of them into degrees of one or both of the other scales, it must be borne in mind that the zero of the two scales—Centigrade and Réaumur—corresponds with the freezing-point of water, or 32° on the Fahrenheit scale. The boiling-point of water being respectively 100° on the Centigrade scale, 80° on that of Réaumur, and 212° on that of Fahrenheit, it will be seen that the degrees intervening between the two standard points of the scale amount to 100 on the Centigrade scale, 80 on that of Réaumur, and 180 on that of Fahrenheit. This establishes the following ratio of comparison of the three thermometers:

180 : 100 : 80 :: 9 : 5 : 4.

When the Fahrenheit scale is in question, 32° must be added or subtracted, as is clearly shown in the accompanying table.

The following condensed rules will aid in making an accurate conversion of the three scales, Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Réaumur:

RULES FOR CONVERSION OF THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

C. = Centigrade. F. = Fahrenheit.
D. = Degree cited. R. = Réaumur.

	If above freezing-point of water (32° F., 0° C., 0° R).	If below freezing-point, and above zero F. (—17.77° C., —14.22° R.).	If below zero F. (—17.77° C., —14.22° R.
C. into F.	D× 9÷5+32	32—(D ×9÷5)	—(D×9÷5)—32
R. " F.	D× 9÷4+32	32—(D ×9÷4)	—(D×9÷4)—32
F. " C.	D—32×5÷ 9	—(32— D)×5÷9	—(D+32)×5÷9
F. " R.	D—32×4÷ 9	—(32— D)×4÷9	—(D+32)×4÷9

C. into R. (all temperatures) D×4÷5.
R. " C. " " D×5÷4.

The following table gives a comparative view of the two scales generally in use, the Centigrade and the Fahrenheit, which will be found useful for immediate reference (*Stillé and Maisch*):

TABLE FOR COMPARING DEGREES OF THE CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETERS.

CENT.	FAHR.	CENT.	FAHR.	CENT.	FAHR.	CENT.	FAHR.	CENT.	FAHR.
—40°	—40.0°	+21°	+ 69.8°	+ 81°	+177.8°	+141°	+285.8°	+201°	+ 393.8°
39	38.2	22	71.6	82	179.6	142	287.6	202	395.6
38	36.4	23	73.4	83	181.4	143	289.4	203	397.4
37	34.6	24	75.2	84	183.2	144	291.2	204	399.2
36	32.8	25	77.0	85	185.0	145	293.0	205	401.0
35	31.0	26	78.8	86	186.8	146	294.8	206	402.8
34	29.2	27	80.6	87	188.6	147	296.6	207	404.6
33	27.4	28	82.4	88	190.4	148	298.4	208	406.4
32	25.6	29	84.2	89	192.2	149	300.2	209	408.2
31	23.8	30	86.0	90	194.0	150	302.0	210	410.0
30	22.0								
		31	87.8	91	195.8	151	303.8	211	411.8
29	20.2	32	89.6	92	197.6	152	305.6	212	413.6
28	18.4	33	91.4	93	199.4	153	307.4	213	415.4
27	16.6	34	93.2	94	201.2	154	309.2	214	417.2
26	14.8	35	95.0	95	203.0	155	311.0	215	419.0
25	13.0	36	96.8	96	204.8	156	312.8	216	420.8
24	11.2	37	98.6	97	206.6	157	314.6	217	422.6
23	9.4	38	100.4	98	208.4	158	316.4	218	424.4
22	7.6	39	102.2	99	210.2	159	318.2	219	426.2
21	5.8	40	104.0	100	212.0	160	320.0	220	428.0
20	4.0								
		41	105.8	101	213.8	161	321.8	221	429.8
19	2.2	42	107.6	102	215.6	162	323.6	222	431.6
18	0.4	43	109.4	103	217.4	163	325.4	223	433.4
17	+ 1.4	44	111.2	104	219.2	164	327.2	224	435.2
16	3.2	45	113.0	105	221.0	165	329.0	225	437.0
15	5.0	46	114.8	106	222.8	166	330.8	226	438.8
14	6.8	47	116.6	107	224.6	167	332.6	227	440.6
13	8.6	48	118.4	108	226.4	168	334.4	228	442.4
12	10.4	49	120.2	109	228.2	169	336.2	229	444.2
11	12.2	50	122.0	110	230.0	170	338.9	230	446.0
10	14.0								
		51	123.8	111	231.8	171	339.8	231	447.8
9	15.8	52	125.6	112	233.6	172	341.6	232	449.6
8	17.6	53	127.4	113	235.4	173	343.4	233	451.4
7	19.4	54	129.2	114	237.2	174	345.2	234	453.2
6	21.2	55	131.0	115	239.0	175	347.0	235	455.0
5	23.0	56	132.8	116	240.8	176	348.8	236	456.8
4	24.8	57	134.6	117	242.6	177	350.6	237	458.6
3	26.6	58	136.4	118	244.4	178	352.4	238	460.4
2	28.4	59	138.2	119	246.2	179	354.2	239	462.2
1	30.2	60	140.0	120	248.0	180	356.0	240	464.0
0	32.0								
		61	141.8	121	249.8	181	357.8	241	465.8
+ 1	33.8	62	143.6	122	251.6	182	359.6	242	467.6
2	35.6	63	145.4	123	253.4	183	361.4	243	469.4
3	37.4	64	147.2	124	255.2	184	363.2	244	471.2
4	39.2	65	149.0	125	257.0	185	365.0	245	473.0
5	41.0	66	150.8	126	258.8	186	366.8	246	474.8
6	42.8	67	152.6	127	260.6	187	368.6	247	476.6
7	44.6	68	154.4	128	262.4	188	370.4	248	478.4
8	46.4	69	156.2	129	264.2	189	372.2	249	480.2
9	48.2	70	158.0	130	266.0	190	374.0	250	482.0
10	50.0								
		71	159.8	131	267.8	191	375.8	260	500.0
11	51.8	72	161.6	132	269.6	192	377.6	280	536.0
12	53.6	73	163.4	133	271.4	193	379.4	300	572.0
13	55.4	74	165.2	134	273.2	194	381.2	350	662.0
14	57.2	75	167.0	135	275.0	195	383.0	400	752.0
15	59.0	76	168.8	136	276.8	196	384.8	450	842.0
16	60.8	77	170.6	137	278.6	197	386.6	500	932.0
17	62.6	78	172.4	138	280.4	198	388.4	600	1112.0
18	64.4	79	174.2	139	282.2	199	390.2	700	1292.0
19	66.2	80	176.0	140	284.0	200	392.0	800	1472.0
20	68.0								

Réaumur's scale is rarely employed, and its comparative degrees are not therefore inserted here. The conversion from Réaumur degrees to the degrees of the other scales can easily be made by the rules already mentioned. See *Heat*.

The *Clinical Thermometer* is one used by medical men to test the temperature of the body in cases of disease, as fever; covering only a certain number of degrees above or below the normal temperature. Normal and abnormal temperatures may be thus classified (Finlayson):

Below	35° Cent. = 95° Fahr.	Very low or collapse temperatures.
	36 " = 96.8 "	
About	36½ " = 97.7 "	Subnormal temperatures.
Normal	**37 " = 98.6 "**	**Normal temperature.**
About	37½ " = 99.5 "	Slightly above normal, or subfebrile temperatures.
	38 " = 100.4 "	
	38½ " = 101.3 "	
About	39 " = 102.2 "	Moderately febrile temperatures.
	39½ " = 103.1 "	
About	40 " = 104 "	Highly febrile temperatures.
	40½ " = 104.9 "	
Above	41 " = 105.8 "	Hyperpyretic temperatures.

The clinical thermometer is usually applied under the tongue and retained in that position for several minutes by the patient. For comparison, the same hour each day should be chosen.

Thermometry, thur-mom'e-tre. Application of the thermometer in diseases.

Thermoneurosis, thur-mo-nu-ro'sis (*therme, neuron*, nerve, *osis*). Elevation of temperature due to vasomotor condition, and not due to fever.

Thermonosus, thur-mon'o-sus (*therme, nosos*, disease). Disease produced by heat.

Thermopodium, thur-mo-po'de-um (*therme, pous*, foot). Hot pediluvium.

Thermoscope, thur'mo-scope (*therme, skopeo*, to examine). Instrument for determining differences in temperature.

Thermostat, thur'mo-stat (*therme, histemi,* to cause to stand). Automatic apparatus for maintaining constant temperature, based upon expansion of gases and solids upon the elevation of temperature.

Thermosystaltic, thur-mo-sis-tal'tik (*therme, sustaltikos,* adapted for contracting). Term applied to a muscle which is influenced in its contraction by heat and cold. *Athermosystaltic* means one not so influenced.

Thermoterion, thur-mo-ta're-on (*therme, tereo,* to preserve). An apparatus for keeping food warm in the nursery, sick-chamber, or when travelling.

Thermotherapeia, thur-mo-ther-ap-e'ah (*therme, therapeia,* treatment of disease). Treatment by means of heat, and especially of hot air.

Thermotoxic, thur-mo-toks'ik (*therme, tasso,* to arrange). Regulating heat-production or dissipation.

Thermum emphytum, thur'mum em'fit-um (*therme, emphutos,* innate). Animal heat.

Theromorphia, ther-o-mor'fe-ah (*ther,* beast, *morphe,* form). Anomalous arrangement of structure of parts of the human body similar to that normally present in lower animals.

The'sis (*thesis,* a proposition). *Inaugural dissertation.* A position or proposition. The name usually given to the essay composed by a candidate for graduation in medicine. In many universities, of Germany especially, the disputatio inauguralis is the public dissertation, while the theses are questions put to the candidate and answered in writing in the Latin language.

Thevetia (thev-a'te-ah) **ahouäi** (after Andrew Thevet, a French monk, who travelled in Brazil in the sixteenth century). *Ahouai.* The kernels of the nut of this Brazilian tree are said to be a violent poison. In the Antilles its nuts are called noix de serpent, and are used against the bites of serpents. **T. nerifo'lia,** *Yellow oleander, Exile tree;* common tree in the gardens of Southern India; has acrid properties, and has been given in tincture prepared from the bark as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever. **T. yccot'li,** native tree of Mexico, having poisonous seeds, and used as an ointment for piles.

Thevetin, thev-e'tin. White crystalline or powdery glucoside, having poisonous properties, and obtained from Thevetia yccotli.

Thi (abbreviation of **Thion,** sulphur). Prefix of sulphur compounds.

Thialdehyde, the-al'de-hyde. Sulphaldehyde.

Thibet (tib-bet') **musk.** Special variety of musk imported from Thibet.

Thicklist'ed. Pursy.

Thieves' vin'egar. Acetum aromaticum.

Thigh, thi. *Femur, Femen.* Of old, femur meant the thigh generally, and especially the outer part; femen, the inner part. It is now defined as the part of the lower limb which extends from the pelvis to the leg. **T., neck of the,** long, narrow, and oblique portion of the thigh-bone separating the head from the two trochanters.

Thigh-bone. Femur.

Thil'anin. Combination of sulphur (3 per cent.) and lanolin, applied externally in eczema, herpes, and sycosis.

Thim'bleberry. Fruit of Rubus occidentalis.

Thim'bleweed. Rudbeckia laciniata.

Thiol, the'ol. Product of treatment of brown-colored paraffin or gas oils at high temperature with sulphur. There are two thiols—a thin watery extract, liquid thiol, and one evaporated to dryness, dry thiol. Employed in the treatment of skin diseases, acute and chronic scrofulous ulcers, endometritis, etc. It is applied in powder, collodion, solution in water or glycerin, ointment, plaster, etc.; internally in pills or chocolate.

Thion, the'on (*theion*). Sulphur.

Thionic, the-on'ik. Relating to sulphur.

Thio-oxydiphenylamine, the'o-oks-e-de-fen-il'am-een. Sulphaminol.

Thiophen, the'o-fen. C_4H_4S. Colorless oily liquid derived from coal-tar benzene; not important therapeutically; its derivatives, sodium thiophen sulphonate and thiophen di-iodide, are used instead; the former is a white powder containing 33 per cent. of sulphur; the latter contains 9.5 per cent. The sodium salt has been used in prurigo; the di-iodide as a substitute for iodoform in cancer or inflammation of the breast, caries, and phlegmonous inflammations.

Thioresorcin, the-o-res-or'sin. $C_6H_4(OS)_2$. Gray powder, allied in composition to resorcin and replacing it. Used as substitute for iodoform in ulcers of the leg.

Thiosin'amin. *Allylsulphocarbamid.* Made by heating together allylmustard oil, absolute alcohol, and solution of ammonia. Used hypodermically in lupus.

Thioxydiphenylamine, the-ox-e-de-fen-il'am-een. Sulphaminol.

Thirst. A desire for, or absolute want of, liquids. It is owing to the wants of the system, a supply of fluid being required to compensate for the numerous losses that are constantly taking place. **T., exces'sive,** polydipsia. **T., mor'bid,** excessive desire for drinking.

Thirst'y. Affected with thirst.

This'tle, bless'ed. Centaurea benedicta. **T., cot'ton,** Onopordium acanthium. **T., globe,** echinops. **T., ho'ly,** Centaurea benedicta. **T., la'dies',** Carduus marianus. **T., milk, com'mon,** Carduus marianus. **T., pine,** Atractylus gummifera. **T., sow,** Sonchus oleraceus. **T., star,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **T., yel'low,** Argemone Mexicana.

Thladias, thlad'e-as (*thlao,* to crush). Eunuch.

Thlap'sis depres'sio (*thlao,* to break). Depression; melancholy.

Thlasias, thlas'e-as (*thlasias*). Eunuch.

Thlasis, thlas'is (*thlasis*). Contusion. **T. depres'sio,** depression.

Thlasma, thlas'ma (*thlasma*). Contusion. **T. concus'sio,** concussion. **T. strem'ma,** sprain.

Thlaspi, thlas'pe (*thlaspis*). *Pennycress.* Ord. Cruciferæ. Two species of thlaspi are directed in some pharmacopœias for medical use: Thlaspi arvense, or treacle mustard, and Thlaspi campestre or hirsutum or vulgatius, mithridate mustard. The pharmaceutical properties of both kinds resemble those of common mustard. **T. bur'sa** or **bursa'tum,** *Bursa pastoris, Shepherd's purse, Cocowort, St. James's wort, Poor man's parmacity;* a common European plant introduced into this country; slightly astringent. **T. nastur'tium,** Lepidium sativum. **T. sati'vum,** Lepidium sativum.

Thlibias, thlib'e-as (*thlibo,* to crush). Eunuch.

Thlipsencephalia, thlips-en-sef-al'e-ah. See *Dorencephalia.*

Thlipsencephalus, thlips-en-sef'al-us (*thlipsis,* compression, *enkephalos,* the encephalon). A monster in whom the skull is open, not merely in the frontal and parietal, but also in the occipital region, a distinct fontanelle not existing; supposed to be due to compression of fœtal head. There is lesion also of the upper part of the vertebral column.

Thlip'sis (*thlipsis*). Compression, and especially constriction, of vessels by an external cause. Oppression.

Thnescologia, thnes-co-lo'je-ah (*thnesco,* to die, *logos,* discourse). Thanatology.

Tho'lus (*tholos,* vaulted chamber). Achicolum. **T. diocle'us,** bandage for the head.

Thom'sen's disease'. *Myotonia congenita.* Family disease, commonly congenital, wherein the muscles become rigidly contracted when first used after an interval of rest. It is more common in Germany and Scandinavia than in this country. It is said to have affected the family of Dr. Thomsen, who first described it, for five generations. The voluntary muscular fibres become greatly hypertrophied.

Thomso'nian. One who practises or believes in Thomsonianism.

Thomso'nianism. *Thomsonism.* A fanciful doctrine, of which a person of the name of Thomson, of New England, was the founder. One of its leading

principles is that the human body is composed of four elements—earth, air, fire, and water; and one of its apothegms, that metals and minerals are in the earth, and, being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry all down into the earth who use them; that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold mankind from the grave. The Thomsonians are *botanical doctors*. See *Herb doctor*.

Thoracentesis, tho-rah-sen-ta'sis. Thoracocentesis.

Thoracic, tho-rah'sik. That which relates or belongs to the thorax or chest. **T. a'orta**, see *Aorta*. **T. ar'tery.** The *Acromial thoracic* is a short trunk arising from the fore part of the axillary artery. The *Alar thoracic* is a small branch which supplies the glands and areolar tissue of the axillary. The *Inferior thoracic artery* arises from the axillary, and descends vertically over the latter part of the thorax and the serratus major anticus. It becomes subcutaneous, and divides into several branches which embrace the breast. The *Superior thoracic artery* arises from the axillary artery or from the acromial, and descends forward between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it distributes itself by a great number of branches. **T. ax'is**, common trunk of superior thoracic and acromiothoracic arteries. **T. cage**, bony and ligamentous thorax. **T. cav'ity**, space bounded by the ribs, vertebral column, and diaphragm. **T. duct**, *Duct of Pecquet, Alimentary duct;* the duct in which the lymphatics of the lower limbs, abdomen, left superior extremity, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It begins at the receptaculum chyli, which is formed by the union of five or six large lymphatic trunks, themselves formed from the union of all the absorbent plexuses of the abdomen. It ascends into the chest through the pillars of the diaphragm and by the side of the aorta and vena azygos. It opens at the posterior part of the subclavian vein of the same side. **T. gan'glia**, ganglia of sympathetic system situate in cavity of thorax. **T. glands**, set of lymphatic glands situate on the external thoracic wall. **T. limbs** are the upper limbs, so called because they are articulated with the lateral and upper parts of the chest. **T. nerves**, the short or anterior thoracic nerves are two in number; they arise from the brachial plexus and divide into an anterior and a posterior branch. The long thoracic nerve, posterior thoracic, external respiratory of Sir Charles Bell, is a long branch which arises from the fourth and fifth cervical nerves, immediately after their escape from the intervertebral foramina, and passes downward to be distributed upon the serratus magnus muscle. **T. ra'tio**, that existing between the anteroposterior and lateral diameters of the thorax. **T. re'gions** are the different regions of the chest; thus, we say anterior, lateral, and superior thoracic, etc. **T. veins**, branches emptying into the axillary veins. **T. ver'tebræ**, vertebræ, dorsal.

Thoracica, thor-as'ik-ah (*thorax*). Pectoralis.

Thorac'ico-abdom'inal re'gion. That part of the thorax occupied by the arch of the diaphragm and its contents.

Thorac'ics, first of the. Superior external mammary artery.

Thoraco, tho'rak-o. In composition, the thorax or chest.

Thoracocentesis, tho-ra-ko-sen-ta'sis (*thoraco, kentesis*, puncture). Perforation of the chest to evacuate contained fluid, as in empyema.

Thoracocyllosis, tho-rak-o-sil-lo'sis (*thoraco, kullosis*, a crippling). Deformity of the thorax.

Thoracocyrtosis, tho-rak-o-sur-to'sis (*thoraco, kurtos*, curved). Abnormal curvature of thorax.

Thoracocystis, tho-rak-o-sis'tis. Thoracystis.

Thoracodidymus, tho-rak-o-did'im-us (*thoraco, didumos*, a twin). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the thorax.

Thoracodyne, tho-rak-od'in-a (*thoraco, odune*, pain). Pleurodynia. Pain in the chest.

Thoracodynia, tho-rak-o-din'e-ah. Pleurodynia. Pain in the chest.

Thoracogastrodidymus, tho-rak-o-gas-tro-did'im-us (*thoraco, gaster*, the belly, *didumos*, a twin). A monstrosity in which twins are united by the chest and abdomen.

Thoracogastroschisis, tho-rak-o-gas-tros'kis-is (*thoraco, gaster*, a stomach, *schizo*, to divide). Congenital cleft of the abdominal wall involving the thorax also.

Thoracom'eter (*thoraco, metron*, measure). Stethometer.

Thoracomonodidyme, tho-rak-o-mo-no-did'im-e (*thoraco, monos*, single, *didumos*, a twin). Thoracodidymus.

Thoracomyodyn'ia (*thoraco, myodynia*). Pleurodynia.

Thoracopagus, tho-rak-op'ag-us (*thoraco, pegnumi*, to fasten together). Double monster united at the thorax. **T. tribrach'ius**, one having two of the upper limbs fused. **T. tri'pus**, one having two of the lower limbs fused.

Thoracopathia, tho-rak-o-path-e'ah (*thoraco, pathos*, disease). Disease or suffering in the chest.

Thoracoplasty, tho'rak-o-plas-te (*thoraco, plasso*, to mould). Plastic operation upon the thorax.

Thoracoschisis, tho-rak-os'kis-is (*thoraco, schizo*, to split). Fissure of the thorax.

Thoracoscopium, tho-rak-o-skop'e-um. Stethoscope.

Thoracoscopy, tho-rak-os'ko-pe (*thoraco, skopeo*, to inspect). See *Auscultation*.

Thoracostenosis, tho-rak-o-sten-o'sis (*thoraco, stenoso*, to confine). Contraction of the thorax.

Thoracotomy, tho-rak-ot'o-me (*thoraco, tome*, incision). Incision into, or operation on, the thorax. Thoracocentesis.

Thoracotromus, tho-rak-ot'ro-mus (*thoraco, tromos*, a trembling). Tremor of the chest.

Thoracystis, tho-rah-sis'tis (*thorax, kustis*, a bladder). Encysted dropsy of the chest. Hydatids in the chest.

Thoradel'phus (*thorax, adelphos*, brother). Double monstrosity with one head and the trunks united above the umbilicus. There are four lower extremities and two upper.

Tho'rax (*thorax*, a cuirass, a coat of mail). The breast, the chest; one of the splanchnic cavities, bounded posteriorly by the vertebræ, laterally by the ribs and scapula, anteriorly by the sternum, above by the clavicle, and below by the diaphragm; destined to lodge and protect the chief organs of respiration and circulation, the lungs and the heart. Corset. The following estimates have been made as to measurements, etc. of the thorax (Vierordt):

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT OF THORAX (cm.) (Krause).

Sternum: Height (length) . . .	18–20 (man), 16–17 (woman).		
	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.
Manubrium . . .	4.6	up to 6	1.5
Body	11 (man), 9 (woman).	varies.	0.8
Xiphoid process .	varies.	"	0.2

Ribs: Weight (Dursy) (the cartilages are included):
14 true ribs . . . . . 472 g.
10 false ribs . . . . . 202 g.
The seventh rib is the heaviest, weighing 52 g. (of which the cartilage weighs 23); the twelfth rib is the lightest, weighing 4 g.

Anterior wall (after moderate expiration) . .	16–19 (Krause).
Posterior wall	27–30
Lateral wall	32

(*a*) *Internal Dimensions.*

Between incisura sternalis of sternum and first thoracic vertebra	5– 6
Between the middle of the sternum and sixth thoracic vertebra	12–15
Between xiphoid process and twelfth thoracic vertebra	15–19
Between cartilage of the fourth and angle of the seventh rib	16–20
Transverse diameter between first pair of ribs	9–11
" " " sixth " "	20–23
" " " twelfth " "	18–20
Horizontal circumference in the middle of the height .	65–76

(*b*) *Circumference of Chest.*

Circumference on expiration (cm.):
Middle average: 82 (Fröhlich), the arms in vertical position, below the nipples and close to angle of scapula.
Middle average: 82 (Krug).
" " 81.8 (Fetzer) above nipples and angle of scapula, arms in vertical position.
Middle average: 76–85. Extreme, 70–95.
Average: 82; 76 for women.
The lower circumference of expiration (height of xiphoid process and sixth rib) amounts to 76; in women to 70.
Circumference on inspiration:
Average: 90 (Fröhlich).
" 90.7 (Krug).
" 89 (Fetzer).
Middle average: 86–95. Extreme, 76–100.
In right-handed individuals the periphery of the right side exceeds the left side in size 1–2 cm.; in left-handed individuals the left side equals the right in size, or is only a little larger.
Breadth of thorax (costal or transverse diameter):

Men	25–26
Women	23–24
Above (*i. e.* the highest point in the axilla)	25.8
In the middle (height of nipples)	26.1
Below (xiphoid process and cartilages of sixth rib)	25.8

Thore, tho'ra (*thore*). Sperm.

Thorn'apple. Datura stramonium. **T., red,** Datura sanguinea.

Thorn-head'ed worms. See *Acanthacephala.*

Thorn'wald's disease. Inflammation of Luschka's gland.

Thor'oughstem. Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Thor'oughwax. Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Thor'oughwort. Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Thor'owwax. Bupleurum rotundifolium.

Thor'ulus stramin'eus (a straw pad). A splint of straw, corded and having a central stick for a splint; used for fractures of thigh or leg.

Thorus, tho'rus (*thoros*). Semen.

Thought-read'ing. Muscle-reading; not direct thought-reading, except by appreciation of involuntary muscular movements of the subject.

Thought-transfer'ence. See *Thought-reading* and *Hypnotism.*

Thræ'nine (Ger. *thräne*, a tear). See *Tears.*

Thread'worm. Dracunculus. **T., long,** trichocephalus.

Three-leaved night'shade. Trillium.

Threpsis, threp'sis (*trepho*, to nourish). Assimilation; nutrition.

Threpsology, threp-sol'o-je (*threpsis, logos*, a description). The doctrine of, or treatise on, the nutrition of organized bodies.

Thresh'old. Term used in psychophysics to imply the limitation of perception of stimulus or of difference between two stimuli of different intensities.

Thrid'ace (*thridax*). Lactucarium. Thridacium is obtained by expression from Lactuca sativa.

Thridacine, thrid-as-e'na (*thridakine*). Lactuca.

Thridacium, thrid-as'e-um (*thridax*). See *Thridace.*

Thri'dax. Lactuca.

Thrift, Amer'ican. Statice Caroliniana. **T., lav'ender,** Statice limonium. **T., seaside,** Statice Caroliniana.

Thrill. Fremitus; also feeling of vibration felt over an aneurism and over the heart and great vessels in certain diseases of the heart, etc.

Thrix (*thrix*). Hair.

Throat. The anterior part of the neck; also the fauces and pharynx.

Throat'root. Geum Virginianum; liatris.

Throat'wort. Campanula trachelium.

Throb. Pulsation or beat.

Throb'bing. *Pulsatory, Pulsating.* A throbbing pain is a kind of pain which is, or seems to be, caused or augmented by the pulsation of arteries.

Throe. Agony; labor-pains.

Thromballosis, throm-bal-lo'sis (*thrombos*, a clot, *alloioo*, to change). The change resulting from coagulation of blood in the veins. See *Thrombosis.*

Thrombi lactei, throm'be lak'ta-e. Accumulation of milk in the mammary gland; obstruction caused in this way.

Thrombo-arteritis, throm'bo-ar-ter-e'tis (*thrombus, arteria*, artery). Thrombus producing arteritis.

Thrombocystis, throm-bo-sis'tis (*thrombus, kustis*, a cyst). The cyst occasionally surrounding a clot of blood, as in encephalic hemorrhage.

Thromboid, throm'boid (*thrombus*). Resembling a thrombus.

Thrombolymphangitis, throm-bo-limf-an-je'tis (*thrombus, lymphangitis*). Inflammation of lymphatic vessels from obstruction.

Thrombophlebitis, throm-bo-fleb-e'tis (*thrombus, phlebitis*). Inflammation of a vein with formation of thrombus, or from softening of a thrombus by an abscess.

Throm'bos. A clot. See *Thrombus.*

Thrombosis, throm-bo'sis (*thrombus, osis*). Coagulation; applied especially to coagulation of blood in a blood-vessel. The partial or complete obstruction of any portion of the circulatory apparatus by a morbid product developed *in situ.* The coagulum may be carried onward (see *Embolism*), or go on to suppuration. **T., maran'tic,** thrombosis of the cerebral sinuses coincident with marasmus or generally defective nutrition.

Thrombus, throm'bus (*thrombos*, a clot). A coagulum formed during life in any portion of the vascular system where there is obstruction to the circulating blood. Formerly a small, hard, round, bluish tumor, *Hæmatoma*, formed by effusion of blood in the vicinity of a vein opened in the operation of bloodletting. See *Blood.* **T. neonato'rum,** cephalæmatoma. **T., pel'vic,** pelvic hæmatocele. **T. of vul'va and vagi'na,** pudendal hæmatocele.

Throttle, throt'tel (dim. of **Throat**). Trachea; also to press powerfully or continuously with the fingers on the throat, so as to endanger or produce apnœa and death; to strangle.

Throw. Agony; labor pains.

Thro'wort. Leonurus cardiaca.

Thrush. Aphthæ of infants. **T. fun'gus,** see *Aphthæ.* **T., milk,** aphthæ. **T., white,** aphthæ.

Thrypsis, thrip'sis (*thrupto*, to break in pieces). Comminution.

Thrypticus, thrip'tik-us (*thrupto*, to break in pieces). Lithontriptic.

Thu'ja. Thuya. **T. occidenta'lis,** Thuya occidentalis.

Thujetic (thu-je'tic) **acid.** Derivative of thujin formed by heating with barium hydrate.

Thujetin, thu'je-tin. Derivative of thujin.

Thujigenin, thu-jij'en-in. Derivative of thujin, formed from alcoholic solution of thujin by heating with dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

Thujin, thu'jin. Crystallizable, citron-yellow coloring principle obtained from Thuja occidentalis.

Thumb. The first finger (counting the fingers as five); or, similarly, the first toe. See *Pollex.*

Thu'rea (*thus*). Juniperus lycia. **T. vir'ga,** Juniperus lycia.

Thus (*thuo*, to burn perfumes). See *Pinus abies.* **T. America'num,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. fœmine'um,** see *Pinus abies.* **T. Judæo'rum,** Croton cascarilla; styrax; thymiama. **T. libano'tos,** Juniperus lycia. **T. mas'culum,** Juniperus lycia. **T. vulga're,** see *Pinus abies.*

Thu'ya (*thuos*, incense). See *T. aphylla, T. obtusa,* and *T. occidentalis.* Also the arrangement of the medullary matter of the cerebellum, termed arbor vitæ. **T. aphyl'la,** see *Sandarac.* **T. obtu'sa,** T. occidentalis. **T.** or **Thu'ja occidenta'lis,** *American arbor vitæ, Tree of life;* ord. Coniferæ; the leaves and wood were formerly in high repute as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants; given in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies. Thuja (Ph. U. S.) is the fresh tops of T. occidentalis. The expressed juice has been applied to condylomata.

Thylaci'tis (*thulakos*, a small sac, *itis*). Gutta rosea.

Thy'ma. Ecthyma; thymion.

Thymacetine, thime-as'et-een. White powder, derivative of thymol, closely allied to phenacetin; analgesic and hypnotic in doses of 5 to 10 grains.

Thymasthma, thim-asth'mah. Asthma thymicum.

Thymbra, thim'brah (*thumbra*). Satureia hortensis. **T. hispan'ica,** Thymus mastichina.

Thyme. Thymus. **T., cat,** Teucrium marum. **T., com'mon,** thymus. **T., gar'den,** thymus. **T., lem'on,** see *Thymus serpyllum.* **T., moth'er of,** Thymus serpyllum. **T., oil of,** see *Thymus.* **T., Virgin'ia,** Pycnanthemum linifolium. **T., wild,** Thymus serpyllum.

Thymelæa, thim-el-e'ah (*thumos,* thyme, *elaia,* the olive tree). Daphne gnidium. **T. laure'ola,** Daphne laureola. **T. meze'reum,** Daphne mezereum. **T. Monspeli'aca,** Daphne gnidium.

Thymelcosis, thim-el-ko'sis (*thymus, helkos,* an ulcer). Ulceration of the thymus gland.

Thymene, thy'meen. Hydrocarbon associated with cymene and thymol in thyme.

Thymiama, thim-e-am'ah (*thuo,* to burn perfumes). A perfume. *Muskwood.* Bark from Syria, Cilicia, etc., supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable balsamic smell, approaching that of liquid storax. See *Lacaphthon* and *Narcaphthon;* also *Fumigation* and *Suffimentum.*

Thymiasiotechnia, thim-e-as-e-o-tek'ne-ah (*thymiasis,* fumigation, *techne,* art). Thymiatechny.

Thymiasis, thim-e'as-is (*thumiasis*). Fumigation.

Thymiatechny, thim-e-a-tek'ne (*thumiama,* a perfume, *techne,* art). The art of employing perfumes in medicine.

Thymic, thy'mic. Having relation to the thymus, as thymic asthma, which may be a form of reflex spasm or due to enlargement of the thymus gland. Relating to thyme (pron. ty'mic). **T. ac'id,** thymol.

Thymion, thim'e-on (*thumion, thumos,* thyme). A small wart on the skin resembling a bud of thyme.

Thymiosis, thim-e-o'sis (*thymion*). Frambœsia. **T. In'dica,** frambœsia.

Thymites, thim-e'tees (*thumites*). Wine impregnated with thyme.

Thymitis, thim-e'tis (*thumos,* thymus, *itis*). Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thymol, ti'mol. $C_{10}H_{13}HO$. Thymic acid; thyme camphor. Stearopten from volatile oils of Thymus vulgaris, Monarda punctata, and Carum Ajowan, obtained as a solid by refrigeration of the oil, or in the liquid form by treating the essence of thyme, in which it is associated with a hydrocarbon, thymene, with an aqueous solution of an alkali, as soda or potash, and acting on the separated soap with acid, as hydrochloric acid. It is also obtained from other volatile oils. It is antiseptic and a local anæsthetic. Used internally in typhoid fever, rheumatism, fermentation of the stomach and bowels, whooping cough, etc.; externally applied to carious teeth and as an ingredient in liniments; to wounds in proportion of 1 part to 1000, and to skin diseases; used also for preservation of anatomical specimens, etc. It is also employed in gauze, by inhalation, by spraying, and in ointment.

Thymopathia, thim-o-path-e'ah (*thumos,* the mind, *pathos,* affection). A disease of the mind. Mental disorder.

Thymos, the'mos (*thumos*). Rage; thymus.

Thymoxalme, thim-oks'al-me (*thumos,* thyme, *oxus,* acid, *hals,* salt). Compound of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

Thymum, the'mum. Thymus.

Thymus, thy'mus (*thumos*). *Sweetbread.* An organ, concerned in hæmatosis, seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum. It has the appearance of a glandular body; oblong, bilobate, soft, and very variable in size and color. In the fœtus it is very large, and contains in a central cavity—reservoir of the thymus—a milky fluid. It gradually disappears, and in old age is scarcely discernible. The arteries called thymic are from the inferior thyroid, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal. The veins have the same arrangement. It receives some nervous filaments from the pneumogastric nerves, the phrenic, and the inferior cervical ganglia.

The following measurements have recently been made of this organ:

Weight, 18.5 gm. (E. Bischoff). Volume, 4–23 cm.	
Length	54–83 (Krause).
from birth to 9th month	59.1 (Friedleben).
from 9th month to 2d year	69.6
from 3d to 14th year	84.4
Middle breadth	27–41
above and below	7–9

In the 25th to 35th year the thymus usually disappears; exceptionally it remains till old age.

Thy'mus. *Thyme* (pron. time). Ord. Labiatæ. This has an agreeable, aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste, and is reputed to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic. The properties of thyme are due to two hydrocarbons, thymene and cymene, associated with a stearoptene called thymol or oil of thyme, which is officinal. See *Thymol.* Psyche; Satureia capitata; thymion. **T. calamin'thus,** Melissa calamintha. **T. capita'tus,** Satureia capitata. **T. cilia'tus,** T. mastichina. **T. citriodo'rus,** lemon thyme. **T. Cret'icus,** Satureia crepitata. **T. horten'sis,** thymus. **T. inclu'dens,** T. serpyllum. **T. mastichi'na,** low, shrubby, Spanish plant, used as an errhine. **T. multiflo'rus,** Melissa nepeta. **T. nepeta,** Melissa nepeta. **T., res'ervoir of the,** see *Thymus.* **T. serpyl'lum,** *Mother of thyme, Wild thyme;* has the same properties as the garden thyme. *Lemon thyme, Serpyllum citratum,* is a variety of it. It is very pungent, and has a particularly grateful odor, approaching that of lemons. **T. sylvat'icus,** Clinopodium vulgare. **T. sylves'tris,** Satureia capitata. **T. tenuifo'lius,** thymus. **T. vulga'ris,** thymus.

Thyremphraxis, thir-em-frax'is (*thyreo, enphraxis,* obstruction). Bronchocele.

Thyreo, thy'ra-o (*thureos,* a shield). *Thyro.* In composition, the thyroid cartilage or gland.

Thyreo-adenitis, thy'ra-o-ad-en-e'tis. Thyreoitis.

Thyreo-ary-epiglotticus, thir'a-o-ar-e-ep-e-glot'tikus. United thyro-epiglottic and aryteno-epiglottic muscles.

Thyreo-aryteno-epiglottideus, thir'a-o-ar-it-e'no-ep-e-glot-tid-a'us. Thyro-ary-epiglotticus.

Thyreo-arytenoid, thy're-o-ar-it'en-oid. That which relates to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. **T. lig'aments,** inferior ligaments of the larynx; lips of the glottis; vocal cords or ligaments. Two ligaments, about two lines broad, formed of elastic and parallel fibres, which are contained in a duplicature of the mucous membrane of the larynx. They extend horizontally from the anterior projection at the base of each arytenoid cartilage to the middle of the angle of union of the thyroid cartilage. They are the essential organs of voice. See *Glottis.* **T. mus'cles, Thyreo-arytenoï'dei,** are thin muscles which arise from the middle and inferior part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage, whence they proceed backward and outward, to be inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. They give the necessary tension to the ligaments of the glottis in the production of the voice. The name *Thyreo-arytenoïdeus obliquus* is applied to a portion of the arytenoïdeus muscle.

Thyreocele, thir-e-o-se'le (Eng. thi're-o-seel) (*thyreo, kele,* a tumor). Tumor of the thyroid gland. Bronchocele.

Thyreocorniculatus, thir-a-o-kor-nik-u-lat'us. Upper portion of inferior thyreo-arytenoid muscle, running from upper anterior portion of thyroid cartilage to arytenoid cartilage.

Thyreocuneiformis, thir-a-o-ku-na-e-for'mis. Portion of inferior thyreo-arytenoid cartilage inserted on the cuneiform cartilages.

Thyreo-epiglottic, thy're-o-ep-e-glot'tik. Relating to the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis. **T. lig'ament,** band running from anterior thyroid notch to base of epiglottis. **T. muscle,** portion of thyreo-arytenoid extending to epiglottis.

Thyreo-epiglotticus (thir'a-o-ep-e-glot'tik-us) **lon'gus.** Muscular slip at times passing from lower horn of thyroid cartilage to epiglottis.

Thyreo-epiglottideus (thir'a-o-ep-e-glot-tid-a'us) **ma'jor.** Thyro-epiglottic muscle. **T. mi'nor** or **supe'rior,** muscular fibres at times seen arising from the thyroid cartilage, running along the thyreo-epiglottic ligament, inserted into the epiglottis.

Thyreoglossus lateralis, thir-a-o-glos'sus lat-er-al'is. Muscle at times arising from junction of thyreohyoid and hyoglossus.

Thyreohyoid, thy-re-o-hy'oid. *Thyreohyoïdeus, Thyrohyoid.* Belonging or relating to the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides. **T. mem'brane,** very broad, yellowish, fibrous membrane, thicker at the middle than at the extremities, attached above to the posterior surface of the body and great cornu of the os hyoides, and below to the whole superior edge of the thyroid cartilage. The lateral ligaments may be considered as the margins of the thyrohyoid membrane. They pass between the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the extremities of the greater cornua of the os hyoides. A small cartilaginous or bony nodule—*cartilago triticea, corpusculum triticeum*—is sometimes found in each. **T. mid'dle lig'aments,** thickened middle portion of T. membrane. **T. mus'cle** is situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck, attached to the oblique line on the anterior surface of the thyroid cartilage, to the inferior edge of the body of the os hyoides, and to the anterior portion of its great cornu. **T. nerve,** branch of hypoglossal to thyreohyoid muscle.

Thyreohyoïdeus, thir-a-o-he-o-e'da-us. Thyreohyoid muscle. **T. accesso'rius,** muscular slip sometimes found running from superior cornu of thyroid cartilage to greater cornu of hyoid bone. **T. az'ygos,** accessory muscle running from greater cornu of hyoid bone to upper edge of thyroid cartilage. **T. mi'nor,** T. azygos. **T. supe'rior,** T. azygos. **T. supe'rior mi'nor,** fasciculus of thyrohyoid muscle, rarely seen to run from upper edge of thyroid cartilage to posterior portion of greater cornu of hyoid bone. **T. supe'rior mi'nor az'ygos,** separate fasciculus of thyreohyoideus. **T. su'perior mi'nor latera'lis,** bundles of thyrohyoideus running from tip of superior cornu of thyroid cartilage to end of greater cornu of hyoid bone.

Thy'reoid. Thyroid.

Thyreoï'deus. Thyroideal.

Thyreoiditis, thir-a-o-id-e'tis. Thyreoitis.

Thyreoitis, thir-a-o-e'tis (*thyreo, itis*). Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyreomediastinalis, thir-a-o-med-e-as-tin-al'is. Muscular bundle running from external surface of pericardium to thyroid gland.

Thyreomembranosus, thir-a-o-mem-bran-o'sus. Portion of thyreo-arytenoideus inserted within plica thyreo-arytenoidea inferior.

Thyreöncus, thir-a-on'kus (*thyreo, onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the thyroid glands. Bronchocele.

Thyreo-œsophageus, thir-a-o-e-sof-aj-a'us. Muscular bundles running from œsophagus to thyroid cartilage.

Thyreopalatinus, thir-a-o-pal-at-e'nus. Part of palatopharyngeus inserted into thyroid gland.

Thyreopharyngeus, thir-a-o-fah-rin-ja'us. Thyropharyngeus.

Thyreopharyngopalatinus, thir-a-o-fah-rin-go-pal-at-e'nus. The chief muscular mass of the soft palate, consistlng of a thyreopalatine and a pharyngopalatine portion.

Thyreophraxia, thir-a-o-frax'e-ah (*thyreo, phrasso,* to obstruct). Bronchocele.

Thyreophyma, thir-a-o-fe'mah (*thyreo, phuma,* tumor). Enlargement of the thyroid gland. Bronchocele.

Thyreosyndesmicus, thir-a-o-sin-des'mik-us. Bundles of thyreohyoid muscle inserted on lateral thyreohyoid ligament.

Thyreotomy, thi-re-ot'o-me. Thyrotomy.

Thyrepiglot'icus. Thyreo-epiglottic.

Thy'rioid. Thyroid.

Thyrioidi'tis. Thyroiditis.

Thy'ro. In composition, see *Thyreo.*

Thyro-aryt'enoid. Thyreo-arytenoid.

Thyrocele, thir-o-se'le (Eng. thy'ro-seel) (*thyro, kele,* tumor). Bronchocele.

Thyrocricopharynge'us. See *Cricopharyngeal.*

Thyrohy'al. Applied to great cornu of hyoid bone.

Thyrohy'oid. Thyreohyoid.

Thyroid, thy'roid (*thura,* a gate or folding-door, or *thureos,* a shield, *eidos,* form). *Thyreoid, Thyrioid.* Having the shape of a folding-door. **T. ar'teries,** thyroideal arteries. **T. ar'tery of Neubauer,** see *Thyroideal arteries.* **T. ax'is,** a short, thick trunk, arising from the first portion of the subclavian artery, dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transversalis colli. **T. bod'y,** thyroid gland. **T. car'tilage,** the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, at the anterior part of which it is situate. It is larger transversely than vertically, broader above than below, and seems formed by the junction of the two quadrilateral plates, which produce by their union an angle that projects forward. Its two posterior margins terminate above and on each side by an ensiform prolongation called the greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage, *Cornu superius* or *longum;* and below by a less prominent eminence, the lesser cornu, *Cornu inferius* or *breve,* which is articulated with the cricoid. **T. em'inence,** prominence produced by the thyroid in front of the neck. **T. fora'men,** obturator foramen. **T. gan'glion,** middle cervical ganglion. **T. gland** or **bod'y** covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, as well as the first rings of the trachea, and is composed of two lobes, flattened from before to behind, which are united by a transverse prolongation of the same nature as themselves, called the isthmus. At times there arises from the upper border of the isthmus, or the lateral lobes in the neighborhood of the isthmus, a third or middle lobe—pyramus, processus pyramidalis, columna media, appendix glandulæ thyreoïdeæ. This lobe is sometimes independent, and forms a number of roundish or longish lobes, when it has been called glandula thyreoïdea accessoria. The weight of the thyroid gland has been estimated at 30 grammes; volume, 25 to 30 c. m.; the isthmus, 18 broad and high, 9 thick; lateral lobes, 54–68 long; in the middle (breadth) 27–31, (thick) 14–18; the lobules, 0.5–1.

Thyroideal, thy-roid'e-al. That which concerns the thyroid gland or cartilage. **T. ar'teries,** these are two on each side: 1. The superior thyroideal, superior laryngeal, superior guttural, arises from the anterior part of the external carotid and proceeds to the upper part of the thyroid gland, after having given off a laryngeal branch and a cricothyroid. 2. The inferior thyroideal, inferior guttural, much larger than the last, arises from the upper part of the subclavian. It passes to the inferior part of the thyroid gland, to which it is distributed, after having given a number of branches to the neighboring parts, among which is the cervicalis ascendens. The inferior thyroideal artery is occasionally replaced by the thyroid artery of Neubauer or artery of Neubauer, which arises directly from the curvature of the aorta. **T. veins,** these are—1, a superior thyroideal and several middle thyroideal, which open into the internal jugular vein; 2, an inferior thyroideal, much larger than the preceding, whose branches form, by anastomosing with those of the opposite side in front of the trachea, a very remarkable venous plexus, called the infrathyroideal plexus.

Thyroidectomy, thy-roid-ek'to-me (*thyroid, ektome,* excision). Excision of the thyroid gland.

Thyroideus, thir-o-e'da-us. Thyroid. **T. pro'prius,** muscular bundle running from superior to inferior edge of thyroid cartilage. **T. transver'sus,** variety of cricothyroid muscle running between cricoid processes of thyroid cartilages. **T. transver'sus im'par,** latter muscle found on inside only.

Thyroiditis, thir-oid-e'tis (*thyroid, itis*). Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidotomy, thy-roid-ot'o-me (*thyroid, tome,* incision). Incision of the thyroid gland.

Thyropalatinus, thir-o-pal-at-e'nus. Portion of palatopharyngeus inserted into the thyroid gland.

Thyropharyngeus, thir-o-fah-rin-ja'us. *Thyreopharyngeus.* Portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior attached to the thyroid cartilage. See *Cricopharyngeal.*

Thyropharyngopalatinus (thir-o-fah-rin-go-pal-at-e'nus) or **Thyropharyngostaphylinus,** thir-o-fah-rin-go-staf-il-e'nus. Palatopharyngeus.

Thyrophraxia, thir-o-fraks'e-ah (*thyro, phrasso,* to obstruct). Bronchocele.

Thyrotomy, thy-rot'o-me (*thyro, tome,* section). Division of the thyroid cartilage, as for the removal of foreign bodies in the larynx, etc.

Thyrotrachealis (thir-o-trak-a-al'is) **profun'dus.** Abnormal insertion of portion of cricothyroid muscle on the trachea. **T. superficia'lis,** abnormal insertion of sternothyroid muscle on the trachea.

Thyrotriticeus, thir-o-trit-is'a-us. Abnormal insertion of bundles of fibres of thyrohyoid on lesser cornu of hyoid bone.

Thyrsus, thur'sus (*thursos,* stalk). Penis.

Thysselinum, this-sel-e'num. Peucedanum palustre. **T. palus'tre,** Peucedanum palustre.

Tiarel'la cordifo'lia. *Coolwort.* A tonic and diuretic.

Tibia, tib'e-ah (a flute or pipe). The largest bone of the leg; a long, irregular, and triangular bone situate on the inner side of the fibula. It has a superior or femoral extremity, large, rounded, and with two eminences at the sides called tuberosities of the tibia. The outermost is articulated with the fibula. On its head are two articular, oval, concave surfaces articulated with the condyles of the femur. The inferior or tarsal extremity has an articular surface beneath, which joins the astragalus; within, a triangular eminence which forms the malleolus internus; and on the outside a triangular surface which articulates with the fibula. The body or shaft of the tibia has three faces, separated by three angles, the anterior of which is the most prominent, and is called the spine or crista of the tibia—the shin. The tibia is articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. **T. min'ima,** fibula.

Tibiad, tib'e-ad. See *Tibial aspect.*

Tibiæus, tib-e-e'us. Tibial. **T. anti'cus,** tibialis anticus. **T. posti'cus,** tibialis posticus.

Tibial, tib'e-al. That which relates to the tibia or to the leg. **T. aponeuro'sis,** this surrounds the muscles of the leg, continuous above with the femoral aponeurosis, and arises from the head of the fibula and from several fibrous expansions which detach themselves from the tendons of the triceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus. It descends around the leg, attaching itself to the whole extent of the anterior and inner edges of the tibia. It sends below an expansion, which passes before the tendo Achillis, and is continuous with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. It is attached, also, to the sheath of the peroneal muscles. **T. ar'teries** are two in number: 1. *Anterior tibial artery,* which arises from the popliteal, before its bifurcation, passes immediately through the opening in the upper part of the interosseous ligament, and reaches the anterior part of the leg, when it turns downward and descends obliquely between the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the tibialis anticus, anterior to the interosseous ligament, glides under the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus, and takes the name *Dorsalis tarsi.* Among the numerous branches given off by the anterior tibial may be distinguished the recurrent tibial artery, internal and external malleolar artery. 2. *Posterior tibial artery,* which arises from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery, and descends between the two planes of the posterior muscles of the leg until it arrives under the arch of the calcaneum, where it divides into two branches—the plantar arteries. **T. as'pect,** an aspect toward the side on which the tibia is situated. *Tibiad* is used adverbially to signify toward the tibial aspect. **T. commu'nicating nerve,** external saphenous nerve. **T. nerves** are two in number: 1. The anterior tibial nerve. One of the two branches in which the external popliteal terminates. It accompanies the anterior tibial artery. 2. The posterior tibial nerve, which is also called the internal popliteal. **T. veins,** these are anterior and posterior, and have the same arrangement as the arteries which they accompany.

Tibiale, tib-e-al'a. Bone having its analogue in a portion of the astragalus.

Tibialis anticus, tib-e-al'is an-te'kus. A muscle situate at the anterior part of the leg. Above, it has the shape of a triangular prism; below, slender and tendinous. It is attached above to the anterior part of the external tuberosity of the tibia, to the superior half of the outer surface of that bone, and to the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament. Below, its tendon terminates at the base of the first cuneiform bone and at the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. It bends the foot on the leg and directs its point inward at the same time that it raises its inner edge. It can also bend the leg on the foot and prevent it from falling backward in standing. **T. anti'cus accesso'rius,** tibiofascialis. **T. grac'ilis,** plantar muscle. **T. posti'cus,** situate at the posterior and deep part of the leg, thicker above than below, and attached above to the posterior surface of the fibula, to the posterior surface of the tibia, and to the interosseous ligament. It terminates below at the tuberosity on the inferior extremity of the os scaphoïdes. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, at the same time raising its inner edge. It likewise extends the leg on the foot. It was called *nauticus* by Spigelius, because sailors bring it chiefly into action in climbing the mast. **T. profun'dus,** tibiofascialis. **T. secun'dus,** tensor of capsule of ankle.

Tibiofascialis, tib-e-o-fas-se-al'is. Small muscle arising at times from lower third of anterior edge of tibia over tibialis anticus, inserted into annular ligament and deep fascia. Also called *Tibiofascialis anticus.*

Tibiofemoral (tib-e-o-fem'o-ral) **in'dex.** Ratio between lengths of tibia and femur.

Tibiofibular (tib-e-o-fib'u-lar) **articula'tions.** Those between the tibia and fibula. **T. lig'aments,** those assisting in formation of tibiofibular articulations.

Tibionavicular (tib-e-o-nav-ik'u-lar) **lig'ament.** Portion of deltoid ligament of ankle.

Tibioplantaris, tib-e-o-plan-tah'ris. Accessory slip of tibialis anticus, running from latter muscle to plantar fascia, and through the latter acting upon the great toe.

Tibiotarsal, tib-e-o-tar'sal. Relating to the tibia and tarsus. **T. articula'tion,** articulation of the foot with the leg; formed by the tibia and the astragalus, and strengthened by lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments.

Tic. *Twitching, Vellication.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, and especially of some of those of the face. It is sometimes called spasmodic or convulsive tic, tic non-douloureux, hypercinesia of the facial nerve, histrionic or mimic spasm of the face, to distinguish it from *Tic douloureux,* which has also been called epileptiform neuralgia and neuralgic chorea, and has been termed a partial chorea or form of chronic chorea. See *Neuralgia.* **T. convul'sif,** a psychosis allied to hysteria, almost like a monomania, attended with involuntary muscular movements, explosive utterances, and curious mental disturbances. **T. douloureux,** painful tic; facial neuralgia; see *Tic.* **T. non-douloureux,** see *Tic.* **T. rotatoire,** a hypercinesis of the muscles supplied with nervous distribution from the external branch of the spinal nerve. The term *spasmodic torticollis* has been applied to one variety of it. **T., spasmod'ic,** neuralgia; see *Tic.*

Tick. Ixodes ricinus. **T. wood,** Ixodes ricinus.

Tick'le weed. Veratrum viride.

Tickling, tick'ling ([L.] *titillo,* to tickle). It sometimes means the action of tickling (titillation), at others the sensation produced by this action (pruritus). A sensation which commonly causes laughter

and a state of general spasm that may be dangerous if too long protracted.

Tick'seed sun'flower. Coreopsis trichosperma.

Tick'weed. Hedeoma. **T. sun'flower,** Coreopsis trichosperma.

Ticorea febrifuga, tik-o'ra-ah feb-rif'u-gah. A Brazilian plant, ord. Rutaceæ, the bark of which is intensely bitter, astringent, and antiperiodic. **T. jasminiflo'ra,** a decoction of the leaves is said to be drunk by the Brazilians as a cure for frambœsia.

Tictologia, tik-to-loj'e-ah (*tikto,* to bring forth, *logos,* doctrine). Doctrine of parturition.

Ticunus, tik-u'nus. Curare.

Ti'dal air. The air that passes in and out during each ordinary respiration. See *Respiration.* **T. breath'ing** or **respira'tion,** see *Cheyne-Stokes.*

Tigala, tig'ah-lah. Saccharum.

Tiglia (tig'le-ah) or **Tiglii grana,** tig'le-e gran'ah. See *Croton tiglium.*

Tiglinic (tig-lin'ik) **ac'id.** Acid from oleum tiglii or croton oil.

Tikimma, tik-im'mah. Cacoucia coccinea.

Tilia, til'e-ah. The *Lime, Lind,* or *Linden tree,* ord. Tiliaceæ. The flowers have been considered anodyne and antispasmodic. **T. America'na,** *Linden, Linn, Basswood, Whitewood, Spoonwood.* **T. Canaden'sis,** T. Americana. **T. gla'bra,** T. Americana.

Tillacher'ry cor'tex. Nerium antidysentericum.

Tillandsia usneoïdes, til-land'se-ah us-na-o-e'dees. Spanish moss of Southern United States. Used as an astringent.

Tilma, til'mah (*tillo,* to pluck). Linteum.

Tilmus, til'mus (*tilmos,* pulling). Carphologia. Evulsion.

Tily of the In'dians. Viburnum dentatum.

Timac, ti'mac. East India root; said to possess diuretic properties.

Tim'bre (F.). The quality of sound by which one voice or one instrument can be distinguished from another when producing the same note.

Timidus, tim'id-us. Rectus inferior oculi.

Tin. A solid metal, of a characteristic odor when rubbed; insipid, whitish; s. g. 7.291; giving a peculiar tinkling sound when struck. It has been used in medicine as a mechanical anthelmintic in the form of pulvis stanni or granular tin. **T., but'ter of,** tin, muriate of. **T., chlo'ride or chlo'ruret of,** tin, muriate of. **T., deutohydrochlo'rate of,** tin, muriate of. **T. foil** is used for plugging carious teeth, etc. **T. glass,** bismuth. **T., gran'ular,** see *Tin.* **T., mu'riate of,** *Fuming liquor of Libavius, Salt of tin, Butter, Deutohydrochlorate,* or *Superoxygenated muriate of tin,* formed by action of muriatic acid on tin. Violent cathartic, in dose of gr. ij or iij. Also used for injection in gonorrhœal and purulent discharges from the vagina. **T., mu'riate of, superox'ygenated,** tin, muriate of. **T. o'leate,** see *Oleate.* **T., salt of,** tin, muriate of. **T., sul'phuret of,** see *Aurum musivum.*

Tinagmus, tin-ag'mus (*tinagmos,* a shaking). Concussion.

Tinasmus, tin-az'mus. Tenesmus.

Tincal, tin'kal. Crude borax.

Tinctu'ra (*tingo,* to dye). Tincture. Preparations made by the extraction of various principles or the solution of different medicinal substances by means of alcohol, ether, or spirit of ammonia, the process employed being that of maceration, digestion, or percolation. The word is now applied only to solutions in alcohol, unless it is distinctly stated that ammonia or ether is employed, when the solution is called an ammoniated tincture or ethereal tincture. Full directions for the preparation of tinctures are given in the U. S. and other Pharmacopœias. **T. absin'thii compos'ita,** *Compound tincture of absinth* or *wormwood* (absinth., artem. pontic., caryoph., āā ℥ss; sacch., ℥ij; alcohol., Oss.; Ph. P.); tonic, stomachic, vermifuge, and carminative; dose, fℨij-iv. **T. aca'ciæ cat'echu,** T. catechu. **T. aceta'tis fer'ri cum alcoho'le,** see *T. ferri acetatis.* **T. ac'idi sulphu'rici,** sulphuricum acidum aromaticum. **T. aconi'ti** (Ph. U. S.), **T. aconi'ti radi'cis,** *Tincture of aconite root* (aconit., ℥xiss; acid. tartaric., gr. xlviij; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); uses, same as the next; dose, gtt. j–iij. Externally employed in neuralgia, but with caution as to its after-effects. **T. aconi'ti fo'lii** or **folio'rum,** *Tincture of aconite* (aconit. folior., ℥iv; alcohol. dilut., Oij). It is rubbed on the part affected in neuralgia. Internally, it may be given in dose of gtt. x, but tincture aconiti (tincture of the root) is always prescribed instead. **T. æthe'rea camphora'ta** (camphor., p. 1; æther. sulphuric., p. 2); stimulant in atonic diseases, arthritic cardialgia, and spasm; dose, ♏x–xx in white wine. **T. æthe'rea fer'ri,** tinctura sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **T. alcohol'icæ chi'næ compos'ita,** T. cinchonæ composita. **T. alcohol'ica cor'ticum aurantio'rum Whyt'tii,** tinctura cinchonæ amara. **T. alexipharm'ica Hux'hami,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **T. al'oës** (Ph. U. S.), *T. aloës Socotrinæ, Tincture of aloes* (aloes Socot., ℥iii¼; extract. glycyrrh., ℥iii¼; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); properties, those of aloes; dose, fℨss–iss. **T. al'oës æthe'rea,** *T. aloës vitriolata, Æthereal tincture of aloes* (aloës Socot., myrrh., āā ℥iss; croci, ℥j; sp. ætheris sulph., Oj); stimulant and cathartic; dose, fℨj–ij. **T. alo'ës compos'ita,** *Tinctura aloës cum myrrhâ, T. aloës et myrrhæ* (Ph. U. S.), *T. aloës et myrrhæ crocata, Elixir of long life, Compound tincture of aloes* (aloës, myrrhæ, āā ℥iij; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); a modification of the elixir proprietatis of Paracelsus; purgative and stomachic; dose, fℨj–ij. **T. al'oës et myr'rhæ,** T. aloës composita. **T. al'oës et myr'rhæ croca'ta,** T. aloës composita. **T. al'oës vitriola'ta,** T. aloës ætherea. **T. ama'ra,** T. gentianæ composita. **T. ammo'niæ compos'ita,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **T. amo'mi repen'tis,** T. cardamomi. **T. amo'mi zingib'eris,** T. zingiberis. **T. angustu'ræ,** *Tincture of angustura* (cort. cuspar., ℥ij; sp. vin. ten., Oij); dose, fℨj–ij. **T. antifebri'lis Warbur'gi,** see *Bebeeru.* **T. antiodontal'gica,** *Toothache tincture* (tannin, ℈j; mastich., gr. v; æther., ℥ij); to be applied on cotton wool to the tooth previously dried. **T. aristolochi'æ serpenta'riæ,** T. serpentariæ. **T. ar'nicæ flo'rum** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of arnica;* T. of arnica flowers (arnic. flor., ℥vi¼; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏v–x. Applied, diluted with an equal proportion of water, by means of lint, as an excitant to bruises and in cases of neuralgia. *Tinctura arnicæ* (Ph. Br.) is much weaker. **T. ar'nicæ radi'cis** (Ph. U. S.), tincture of arnica root (arnica root, ℥iij; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xx–xxx. **T. aromat'ica,** T. cinnamomi composita. **T. aromat'ica ammonia'ta,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **T. asafœ'tidæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of asafetida* (asafœtid., ℥vj; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); dose, gtt. xv–fℨj. **T. asafœ'tidæ ammonia'ta,** spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus. **T. auran'tii ama'ri** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of bitter orange-peel* (aurant. cort. amar., ℥vj; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); stomachic; adjunct to stomachic draughts; dose, ♏xxx–fℨij. **T. auran'tii dul'cis** (Ph. U. S.), Tincture of sweet orange-peel (sweet orange-peel, ℥v¾; alcohol, q. s. to make Oij); agreeable adjuvant in mixtures or prescriptions. **T. auran'tii recen'tis,** tincture of fresh orange-peel (bitter orange, rectified spirit, āā q. s.); dose, fℨj. **T. aur'ea,** alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri. **T. belladon'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of belladonna* (belladonnæ folior., ℥iv¾; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xx. *Tinctura belladonnæ* (Ph. Br.) is half the strength. **T. benzo'ini** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of benzoin* (benzoin., ℥v¾; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij). **T. benzo'ini compos'ita** (Ph. U. S.), *T. benzoës composita, Compound tincture of benzoin, Friar's* or *Vervain's balsam, Wade's* or *Jesuits' drops, Commander's* or *Wound balsam, Balsam for cuts* (benzoin., ℥iiiss; styrac., ℥iiss; balsam. tolut., ℥i¼; aloës, gr. cclx; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); stimulant, used chiefly to wounds and ulcers; stimulating expectorant. The basis of *Turlington's balsam of life, Turlington's balsam,* is the compound tincture of benzoin. The following form was recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy: Alcohol., Oviij; benzoin, ℥xij; styrac. liquid., ℥iv; aloës Socotrin., ℥j; bal-

sam. Peruvian., ℥ij; myrrhæ, ℥j; rad. angelic., ℥ss; balsam. tolut., ext. glycyrrh., āā ℥iv. **T. bryo'niæ,** tincture of bryonia (bryonia, ℥ii¼; alcohol, q. s. to make Oij); purgative; dose, f℥j–ij. **T. buch'u,** *Tincture of buchu* (buch., ℥iiss; spirit. tenuior., Oj; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥i–iv. See *Diosmæ.* **T. buck'u,** tinctura buchu. **T. calend'ulæ,** tincture of calendula (calendulæ, ℥vi¼; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); used externally like tincture of arnica. **T. calum'bæ** (Ph. U. S.), *T. columbæ* or *colombæ, Tincture of calumba, calomba,* or *columbo, Columbo bitters* (columb., ℥iij; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥iv. **T. cam'phoræ,** spiritus camphoræ. **T. cam'phoræ compos'itæ,** *T. opii camphorata* (Ph. U. S.), *T. camphoræ cum opio, Compound tincture* or *camphorated tincture of opium, Compound tincture of camphor, Paregoric elixir* (opii, acid. benzoic., āā gr. xxxv; ol. anisi, ♏xxxvij; glycerin, f℥v; camphor., gr. xxxv; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make f℥xx (one fluidounce contains nearly gr. ij of opium); anodyne; dose, f℥j–iij. **T. can'nabis In'dicæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of Indian hemp, Tinctura cannabis, Tincture of hemp* (cannab. Indicæ, ℥vss; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xxx. **T. canthar'idis** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of cantharides, Tincture of blistering* or *Spanish flies* (cantharid., gr. dc; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); stimulant and diuretic; not often used internally; dose, gtt. v–x. Externally, stimulant. **T. cap'sici** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of capsicum* or *Cayenne pepper* (capsic., gr. dc; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij); stimulant; dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **T. cardamo'mi** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of cardamom* (cardam., ℥iv¾; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); use the same as the seeds; dose, f℥j–iv. **T. cardamo'mi compos'ita** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound tincture of cardamom, Stomach tincture* (cardamom., gr. cclxxx; carui, gr. cxl; cinnam., gr. cclxxx; cocci., gr. lxx; glycerin., f℥iss; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); stomachic and carminative; dose, f℥ij–iv. **T. carminati'va Syl'vii,** *Carminative elixir of Sylvius* (rad. angelic., 4 p.; rad. imperator., galang., āā 6 p.; fol. rosmarin., majoran., rutæ, basilic., āā 48 p.; baccar. laur. nobil., 12 p.; sem. angelic., ligust. levist., anis., āā 16 p.; zingib., nuc. moschat., āā 6 p.; cinnam., 12 p.; caryoph., cort. limon., āā 4 p.; alcohol., 1500 p.); a warm stomachic, carminative, etc.; dose, ♏xxx–f℥ss. **T. cascaril'læ,** *Tincture of cascarilla* (cascarill, cort., ℥iiss; sp. ten., Oj; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. casto'rei,** *Tincture of castor* (castor., ℥ij; alcohol., Oij); tonic and antispasmodic; dose, ♏x–f℥ij. **T. casto'rei compos'ita,** *T. castorei ammoniata, Compound tincture of castor* (cast., ℥j; asafœtid., ℥ss; alcohol. ammoniat., Oj); antispasmodic; dose, f℥j–iv; called also *Elixir fœtidum, Tinctura castorei fœtida* or *fœtida ammoniata.* **T. cat'echu,** *Tincture of catechu* (catech., ℥iij; cinnam., ℥ij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); astringent; dose, f℥j–ij. **T. cat'echu compos'ita** (Ph. U. S.) (catech., ℥iv; cinnamomi, f℥ij, gr. ccc; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); astringent; dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **T. chiret'tæ,** *T. chiratæ* (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of chiretta* or *chirata* (chirett., ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, f℥j–ij as a tonic. **T. chlorofor'mi compos'ita,** *Compound tincture of chloroform* (chloroform., f℥ij; spirit. rectificat., f℥viij; tinct. cardamom. comp., f℥x; Ph. Br.); dose, ♏xx–f℥j. **T. chlorofor'mi et morphi'næ** (chloroform., f℥j; ætheris., f℥ij; spirit. rectificat., f℥j; morph. hydrochlorat., gr. viij; acid. hydrocyanic. dilut., f℥ss; ol. menth. piperit., ♏iv; extract. glycyrrhiz. liquid., f℥j; theriac., f℥j; syrup., q. s.; Ph. Br.); dose, ♏v–x; substitute for chlorodyne. **T. cicu'tæ,** T. conii maculati. **T. cimicif'ugæ** (Ph. U. S.) (cimicifugæ, ℥vss; alcohol, q. s. to make Oij); dose, f℥j–iv. **T. cincho'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of cinchona* or *of bark* (cinchon. flav., ℥vi¼; glycerin., f℥iij¼; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij); dose, f℥j–iv. **T. cincho'næ æthe'rea compos'ita,** *Chaussier's antiseptic elixir* (cinchon. officin., ℥ij; cascarill., ℥ss; cinnam., ℥iij; croci, ℥ss; sacch. alb., ℥xxxviij; vin. alb. Hispanic. or vin. Muscat., alcohol., āā Oj; æther. sulphuric., f℥iss); tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic; dose, f℥ss–j. **T. cincho'næ ama'ra** (cinch., p. viij; gentian. rad., cort. aurant., āā p. iij; alcohol. [s. g. .900], 96 p.); dose, one or two teaspoonfuls. **T. cincho'næ ammonia'ta,** *Ammoniated* or *Volatile tincture of bark* (cinchon. lancifol. cort., ℥iv; sp. ammon. aromat., Oij); in dyspepsia combined with acidity and languor. **T. cincho'næ compos'ita** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound tincture of cinchona* or *bark* or *Peruvian bark, Huxham's tincture of bark* (cinchon. rubr., ℥iij; aurant. amar. cort., ℥iiss; serpentariæ, ℥ss; glycerin., f℥ii¼; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij); more grateful than the simple tincture; dose, f℥j to f℥iij. **T. cincho'næ fla'væ,** *Tincture of yellow cinchona* (cinchon. flav., ℥iv; spirit. tenuior., Oj; Ph. B.); dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **T. cinnamo'mi** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of cinnamon* (cinnam., ℥iij; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij); stomachic; dose, f℥j–iij. **T. cinnamo'mi compos'ita,** *Compound tincture of cinnamon* (cinnam., ℥j; cardam., ℥ss; zingib., ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., Oij); use same as the last; dose, f℥j–iij. **T. coc'ci cac'ti** (Ph. B.), *T. cocci, Tincture of cochineal* (cocci, ℥iiss; spirit. tenuior., Oj); chiefly a coloring ingredient; at times given in nervous affections; dose, gtt. xv–f℥j. **T. de cochlea'riis** (fol. cochlear., rad. armoraciæ, alcohol.); antiscorbutic; dose, f℥ij–f℥j. **T. col'chici** (Ph. U. S.), *T. c. seminis, Tincture of colchicum, T. of colchicum seed* (colchic. sem., ℥iv ¾; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ten to thirty drops. **T. col'chici compos'ita,** spiritus colchici ammoniatus. **T. col'chici sem'inis,** T. colchici. **T. colom'bæ,** T. calumbæ. **T. coni'i** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of hemlock, T. of conium* (conii, ℥iv¾; acid. hydrochloric. dilut., f℥j; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xx–xl. A *Tincture of hemlock fruit, Tinctura conii* (hemlock fruit or seeds, ℥iiss; proof spirit, Oj), is official in the British Pharmacopœia; dose, gtt. xxx. **T. coni'i macula'ti,** T. conii. **T. convol'vuli jalap'æ,** T. jalapii. **T. cort'icis auran'tii,** T. aurantii. **T. cort'icis Peruvia'ni compos'ita,** T. cinchonæ comp. **T. cort'icis Peruvia'ni sim'plex,** T. cinchonæ. **T. cort'icis Peruvia'ni volat'ilis,** T. cinchonæ ammoniata. **T. cro'ci** (Ph. U. S.), *T. croci sativi, Tincture of saffron* (croci, ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); slightly stomachic; dose, f℥i–iij. **T. de cro'co compos'ita,** *Compound tincture of saffron, Elixir of Garus* (aloës Socotr., myrrh., croci, cinnam., nuc. moschat., caryoph., alcohol., aq. flor. aurant., syrup of capillaire); aromatic, cordial, stomachic. **T. croto'nis,** *Tincture of croton* (alcohol, f℥iv; bruised seeds of Croton tiglium, ℥j); cutaneous stimulant. **T. croto'nis eleuthe'riæ,** T. cascarillæ. **T. cube'bæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of cubeb* or *cubebs* (cubeb., ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. cuspa'riæ,** T. angusturæ. **T. digita'lis** (Ph. U. S.), *T. digitalis purpureæ, Tincture of digitalis* (digital., ℥iv¾; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); therapeutic action same as that of the leaves; dose, gtt. x. **T. er'gotæ,** *Tincture of ergot* (ergot., ℥v; sp. tenuior., Oj); dose, ♏xx–f℥j. **T. er'gotæ æthe'rea,** *Ethereal tincture of ergot* (ergot., ℥xv; æther., Oij); dose, f℥j-iss. **T. febrif'uga docto'ris Hux'hami,** T. cinchonæ composita. **T. fer'ri aceta'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of acetate of iron,* T. of ferric acetate (liquor. ferri acetat., f℥iv; alcohol., f℥iij, f℥iij; æther. acetic., f℥ij); dose, ♏xx-xl; tonic and astringent. **T. fer'ri ammonia'ta** or **ammoniaca'lis,** *Tincture of ammoniated iron* (ferri ammon., ℥iv; sp. ten., Oj); use same as that of the ammoniated iron; dose, f℥ss-ij. **T. fer'ri ammoniochlo'ridi,** *Tincture of ammoniochloride of iron* (ferri ammoniochlorid., ℥iv; alcohol. dilut., aquæ destillat., āā Oj); dose, gtt. x–xx. **T. fer'ri chlo'ridi** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of chloride* or *muriate of iron, Tincture of ferric chloride, Tincture of steel* (liq. ferri chloridi, f℥vii¾; alcohol., f℥xxv); s. g. .0980; tonic and styptic; dose, ♏x–xxx, well diluted to protect the teeth; it has been given also with advantage in erysipelas and scarlatina in the dose of ♏x–xx every two or three hours. **T. fer'ri muria'tis,** T. ferri chloridi. **T. fer'ri perchlo'ridi,** *Tincture of perchloride of iron* (strong solution of perchloride of iron, f℥v; rectified spirit, f℥xv; Ph. Br.); dose, ♏x–xxx. *Bestucheff's*

tincture or *Klaproth's tincture* is an ethereal tincture of chloride of iron, composed of dry perchloride of iron, p. j; Hoffmann's anodyne liquor, p. vij. **T. fer'ri sesquichlo'ridi**, T. ferri chloridi. **T. fer'ulæ asafœt'idæ**, T. asafœtidæ. **T. flo'rum martia'lium**, T. ferri ammoniata. **T. fœt'ida**, T. asafœtidæ. **T. fœt'ida ammonia'ta**, T. castorei composita. **T. fulig'inis**, see *Fuligo*. **T. gal'bani**, *Tincture of galbanum* (galb., ℥ij; sp. tenuior., Oij); stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, f℥j–iij. **T. gal'læ** (Ph. U. S.), T. gallarum, *Tincture of galls* or *of nutgall* (gallæ, ℥viss; glycerin., f℥iiss; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); astringent; dose, f℥j–iij. **T. gelsem'ii** (Ph. U. S.), tincture of gelsemium (gelsemii, ℥iv¼; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏x–xx. **T. gentia'næ compos'ita** (Ph. U. S.), *Compound tincture of gentian*, *Spirit bitters* (gentian., ℥v; aurant. amar. cort., ℥iiss; cardamom., ℥ii¼; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oiv); tonic and stomachic; dose, f℥j–iij. **T. guai'aci** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of guaiacum*, *T. of guaiac* (guaiac., ℥v¾; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); stimulant and sudorific, especially in rheumatic and arthritic cases. **T. guai'aci ammonia'ta**, *T. guaiaci volatilis*, *T. guaiaci*, *Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum*, *Volatile tincture of guaiacum* (guaiac. pulv., ℥vi¼; sp. ammon. arom., q. s. to make Oij); properties same as the last in rheumatism and amenorrhœa, but more excitant; dose, f℥j–ij. **T. helleb'ori** or **helleb'ori ni'gra**, *Tincture of black hellebore* (helleb. nigr., ℥iv; alcohol. dilut., Oij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **T. herba'rum recent'ium**, tincture of fresh herbs (fresh herbs, ℥xvj; alcohol, Oiij). **T. hi'era**, vinum aloës. **T. hu'muli** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of hops* (humuli, ℥vi; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); tonic and sedative; dose, ♏xxx–f℥iij. **T. hydras'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of hydrastis* (hydrastis, ℥vi¼; diluted alcohol, q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **T. hyoscy'ami** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of henbane*, *T. of hyoscyamus* (hyoscyam., ℥iv¾; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); narcotic, anodyne; dose, gtt xx–f℥ij. **T. igna'tiæ** (Ph. U. S) (ignatiæ, ℥viij; alcohol., Oivss; aquæ, Oss); same therapeutic action as nux vomica; dose, ♏x–xx. **T. i'odi** (Ph. U. S.), *T. iodinii*, *T. iodini*, *Tincture of iodine* (iodin., gr. cclv; alcohol., Oss); it has been much used in goitre, etc.; dose, ten drops. *Tinctura iodi* (Ph. B.) is made of iodine, ℥ss; iodide of potassium, ℥ss; rectified spirit, Oj (imp.); dose, ♏x to xx. An ethereal and a chloroform tincture of iodine have been used to affect the system with iodine by inhalation. Under the name *Tinctura iodinii decolorata* a colorless alcoholic solution of iodine in alcohol has been used, the color having been destroyed by the ammonia. **T. io'dini compos'ita**, *T. iodinii composita*, *Compound tincture of iodine* (iodin., ℥ss; potassii iodid., ℥j; alcohol., Oj); formerly officinal; dose, 10 to 30 drops. **T. ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii** (Ph. U. S.) (tinct. opii deodorat., f℥ix¾; extract. ipecac. fluid., f℥j; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make f℥x); a means of giving Dover's powder in liquid form; dose, ♏x. **T. jaboran'di**, *Tincture of jaborandi* (jaborandi, ℥v; proof spirit, Oj; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. jalap'ii**, *T. jalapæ* or *convolvuli jalapæ*, *Tincture of jalap* (℥vj of jalap; alcohol, 2 measures; water, 1 measure; and Oij of tincture passed by percolation); cathartic; dose, f℥j to f℥iv. The Ph. Br. has ℥iiss jalap to an imp. pint of proof spirit. **T. jalap'ii compos'ita** (jalap., ℔ss; scammon., ℥j; alcohol. (22°), Ovj); dose, 60 to 100 drops. **T. japon'ica**, tinctura catechu. **T. ki'næ ki'næ æthe'rea compos'ita**, tinctura cinchonæ ætherea composita. **T. kinki'næ ama'ra**, tinctura cinchonæ amara. **T. ki'no** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of kino* (kino, ℥vj; glycerin., f℥j; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oss); astringent; dose, f℥j to f℥ij. **T. krame'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of krameria* or *rhatany* (kramer., ℥vi¼; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. lactuca'rii**, *Tincture of lactucarium* (lactucar., ℥iv; sp. tenuior., Oij imp.); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **T. lar'icis**, *Tincture of larch* (larch bark, ℥iiss; rectified spirit, Oj; Ph. Br.); dose, ♏xx–xxx. **T. lau'ri cinnamo'mi**, tinctura cinnamomi. **T. lavand'ulæ compos'ita** (Ph. U. S.) *Compound tincture of lavender* (ol. lavandul., f℥j: ol. rosmarin., f℥ij; cinnamon, ℥ii¼; caryophyll., ℥ss; myristicæ, ℥i¼; santal. rubr., ℥j; alcohol., Ovj; aquæ, Oij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oviij); adjuvant and corrigent in prescriptions; used in flatulence, gastric disturbance, etc.; dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. The Ph. Br. makes this preparation as follows: Ol. lavand., f℥iss; ol. rosmarin., ♏x; cinnamon, gr. cl; myristicæ, gr. cl; santal. rubr., gr. ccc; spirit. rectificat., Oij imp. **T. limo'nis**, *Tincture of lemon-peel* (limon. cort., ℥iiss; sp. tenuior., Oj imp.; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. lobe'liæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of lobelia* (lobel., ℥vi¼; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose; ♏xxx–f℥j; as an emetic, f℥ij. **T. lobe'liæ æthe'rea**, *Ethereal tincture of lobelia* (lobel., ℥iiss; sp. æther. sulph., Oj imp.; Ph. Br.); dose, same as the last. **T. lu'puli**, tinctura humuli; T. lupulinæ. **T. lupuli'næ**, *T. lupuli*, *Tincture of lupulin* (lupulin, ℥iv; alcohol., Oij); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. lyt'tæ**, tinctura cantharidis. **T. mar'tis Glauberi**, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*. **T. mar'tis Mynsich'ti**, tinctura ferri ammoniata. **T. mar'tis in spir'itú sa'lis**, tinctura ferri chloridi. **T. mar'tis tartariza'ta**, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*. **T. mar'tis vino'sa**, vinum ferri. **T. mati'co** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of matico* (matico., ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. melampo'dii**, tinctura hellebori nigri. **T. mel'oës vesicato'rii**, tinctura cantharidis. **T. metallo'rum**, lilium paracelsi. **T. mimo'sæ cat'echu**, tinctura catechu. **T. mos'chi** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture* or *Essence of moschus* or *musk* (mosch., gr. cccxl; alcohol., f℥iv; aquæ, f℥iiiss; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oss); dose, f℥j–ij. **T. myr'rhæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of myrrh* (myrrhæ, ℥vss; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); tonic, antiseptic, and detergent, chiefly used in gargles, and applied to foul ulcers, spongy gums, etc. (myrrh., ℥iiss; spirit. rectificat., Oj imp.; Ph. Br.). **T. nervi'na Bestuchef'fii**, tinctura (or alcohol) sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **T. nervi'na halen'sis**, tinctura (or alcohol) sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **T. nervinoton'ica**, alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri. **T. nu'cis vom'icæ**, a formula for its preparation is given in the U. S. Pharmacopœia; the tincture is of the strength of about 20 parts of nux vomica in every 100 parts. The formula of the Br. Pharmacopœia is as follows: extract. nucis vomicæ, gr. cxxxiij; aquæ destillat., f℥iv imp.; spirit. rectificat., q. s. to make f℥xx; dose, gtt v to xx. **T. o'lei men'thæ piperi'tæ**, spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **T. o'lei men'thæ vir'idis**, spiritus menthæ viridis. **T. o'pii** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of opium*, *Laudanum*, *Liquid laudanum* (opii, ℥j; aquæ, f℥iv; alcohol., f℥ivss; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make f℥x); eleven minims of the tincture nearly represent one grain of opium; properties, those of opium; dose, gtt. x–xv. The British Pharmacopœia contains the following formula: opii, ℥iss; spirit. tenuior., Oj. **T. o'pii aceta'ta**, *Acetated tincture of opium* (opii, ℥ij; aceti destill., f℥xij; alcohol., Oss); twenty drops are equivalent to a grain of opium. **T. o'pii ammonia'ta** (Ph. U. S.), *Ammoniated tincture of opium*, *Edinburgh paregoric elixir* (acid. benz., croci, āā ℥iij; opii, gr. c; ol. anisi, f℥j; liquor. ammonii fort., f℥iv; spirit. rectificat., f℥xvj; Ph. Br.); each f℥ contains 5 grains of opium; used like the tinctura camphoræ composita. **T. o'pii camphora'ta** (Ph. U. S.), tinctura camphoræ composita. **T. o'pii deodora'ta** (Ph. U. S.), *Deodorized tincture of opium* (opii, gr. cccl; æther., f℥iiss; alcohol., f℥ii¼; aquæ, q. s. to make f℥x); its strength is that of tinctura opii. **T. physostig'matis** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of physostigma* (physostigma, ℥ii¾; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xx–xl. **T. plumbo'sa**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **T. podophyl'li**, *Tincture of podophyllum* (resin. podophyll., gr. clx; spirit. rectificat., Oj imp. (Ph. Br.); dose, ♏xv–f℥j. **T. pyre'thri** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of pyrethrum* or *pellitory* (pyreth., ℥vss; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij). **T. quas'siæ**, *T. quassiæ excelsæ*, *Tincture of quassia* (quassiæ, ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); tonic; dose, f℥j–ij. **T. quas'siæ compos'ita**, *Compound tincture of quassia* (cardam. sem., cocci, āā ℥ss; cinnam., quassiæ, āā ℥vj; uvar. passar., ℥vij; sp. tenuior.,

Oij imp.); dose, as a tonic, f℥j–ij. **T. qui'næ compos'ita,** *Compound tincture of quinia* (quinæ sulph., ℥v, ℈j; tinct. aurantii Oij imp.). Each f℥ contains a grain of the sulphate. **T. qui'næ sulpha'tis,** *Tincture of sulphate of quinia* (sulphate of quinia, gr. vj; alcohol., f℥j.—M.); dose, f℥j–iv in the day. **T. qui'niæ,** *Tincture of quinia* (quin. sulph., gr. clx; tinct. aurantii, Oj; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥ss–ij. **T. quini'næ,** tincture of quinine (quin. hydrochlorat., gr. clx; tinct. aurantii cort., Oj imp.; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥j–ij, equivalent to gr. j or ij of quinine sulphate. **T. quini'næ ammonia'ta** (quin. sulph., gr. clx; aquæ ammoniæ, f℥iiss imp.; spirit. tenuior., f℥xviiss imp.; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥j–ij, equivalent to gr. j or ij of quinine sulphate. **T. rhabar'bari,** tinctura rhei. **T. rhabar'bari compos'ita,** tinctura rhei composita. **T. rhabar'bari vino'sa,** vinum rhei palmati. **T. rhe'i** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of rhubarb* (rhei, ℥iii¾; cardam., gr. ccxc; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); stomachic or purgative, according to the dose employed; fl℥–ij as a stomachic, f℥iv–f℥j as a purgative. **T. rhe'i et al'oës,** *Tincture of rhubarb and aloes* (rhei, ℥x; aloës, ℥vj; cardam., ℥ss; alcohol. dilut., Oij); properties same as T. rhei. **T. rhe'i aromat'ica** (Ph. U. S.), *Aromatic tincture of rhubarb* (rhei, ℥viss; cinnamom., ℥i¼; caryophyll., ℥i¼; myristicæ, gr. cclxxiij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **T. rhe'i compos'ita,** *Tincture of rhubarb* (rhei. rad., ℥ij; glycyrrhiz. rad., ℥ss; zingib. rad., croci stigmat., āā ℥ij; aquæ, f℥xij; sp. ten., Oj); properties same as T. rhei. **T. rhe'i dul'cis** (Ph. U. S.), *Sweet tincture of rhubarb* (rhei, ℥iiss; glycyrrhiz., ℥i¼; anise, ℥i¼; cardamom., gr. cxl; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, f℥ij–iij. **T. rhe'i et gentia'næ,** *Tinctura rhei amara, Tincture of rhubarb with gentian* (rhei, ℥ij; gentian, ℥ss; alcohol. dilut., Oij); properties same as the last. **T. rhe'i et sen'næ,** *Tincture of rhubarb and senna, Warner's gout cordial* (rhei, ℥j; sennæ, ℥ij; coriandr., fœnicul., āā ℥j; glycyrrhiz., ℥ss; uvar. passar., ℔ss; alcohol. dilut., Oiij); dose, f℥ss–ij. **T. rhœ'i,** tinctura rhei. **T. rhœ'i ama'ra,** tinctura rhei et gentianæ. **T. sabi'næ,** *Tincture of savin* (savine, ℥iiss; proof spirit, Oj imp.; Ph. Br.); dose, ♏xv–xxx. **T. sa'cra,** vinum aloës. **T. sanguina'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of sanguinaria* or *bloodroot* (sanguinar., ℥ivss; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij); dose, 30–60 drops as an expectorant. **T. sapo'nis camphora'ta,** linimentum saponis camphoratum. **T. sapo'nis et o'pii,** linimentum saponis et opii. **T. sapo'nis vir'idis,** *Tincture of green soap* (sapon. viridis, ℥x; ol. lavandulæ, f℥iij; alcohol., q. s. to make f℥xv); used externally in dermatological practice. **T. scil'læ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of squill.* (scillæ, ℥iv¾; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏x–xx as an expectorant; larger doses may be emetic. **T. sedati'va,** tinctura opii. **T. sen'egæ,** *Tincture of senega* (senegæ rad., ℥iiss; spirit. tenuior., Oj imp.; Ph. B.); dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **T. sen'næ,** *T. sennæ composita, Tincture of senna* (sennæ, ℥iiss; carui sem., coriandr., āā ℥ss; sp. ten., Oj imp.; Ph. B.); dose, f℥j–iv; stomachic, carminative, and cathartic. **T. sen'næ et jala'pæ,** *Tincture of senna and jalap* (sennæ, ℥iij; jalap., ℥j; coriandr., carui, āā ℥ss; cardam., ℥ij; sacch., ℥iv; alcohol. dilut., Oiij); dose, f℥ij–f℥j. **T. serpenta'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of serpentaria* or *snakeroot* (serpent., ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); tonic; dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **T. stomach'ica,** tinctura cardamomi composita. **T. stramo'nii** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of stramonium* (stramon. sem., ℥iij; alcohol. dilut., q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏x–xx. **T. strych'niæ,** *Tincture of strychnia* (alcohol., s. g. .837, Oj; strychniæ, gr. iij); dose, ♏v–xv; properties those of strychnia. **T. sulphu'rico-æthe'rea fer'ri,** *Bestucheff's nervous tincture;* ethereal solution of chloride of iron. Much used in gout, hypochondriasis, etc. **T. sul'phuris volat'ilis,** liquor fumans Boylii. **T. sum'bul** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of sumbul* (sumbul. rad., ℥ii¾; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij; Ph. B.); dose, ♏x–xxx. **T. theba'ica,** tinctura opii, vinum opii. **T. toluta'na** (Ph. U. S.), *T. tolutani, T. tolu, T. toluiferæ balsami, T. balsami tolutani, Tincture of Tolu* or *Balsam of Tolu* (bals. tolutan., ℥iij; alcohol, q. s. to make Oij); expectorant and corroborant; dose, ♏xxx–f℥j or more. **T. ton'ica nervi'na halen'sis,** tinctura sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **T. valerian'æ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of valerian* (valerian. pulv., ℥vj; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij); stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **T. valerian'æ ammonia'ta** (Ph. U. S), *T. valerianæ volatilis, Ammoniated* or *Volatile tincture of valerian* (valerianæ, ℥vj; sp. ammon. arom., q. s. to make Oij); properties like the former; dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **T. vanil'læ** (Ph. U. S.) (vanillæ, ℥iii¼; sacchar., ℥vj; alcohol., aquæ, āā q. s. to make Oij): used for flavoring purposes. **T. vera'tri,** *T. veratri albi, Tincture of veratrum album* or *white hellebore* (rad. verat. alb., ℥viij; alcohol. dilut., Oiiss); emetic and cathartic, but not very manageable; dose, ♏iij–v. **T. vera'tri vir'idis** (Ph. U. S.), *Tincture of veratrum viride* or of *green* or *American hellebore* (veratr. virid., ℥xivss; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); sedative. **T. zingib'eris** (Ph. U. S), *Tincture of ginger* (zingib., ℥vss; alcohol., q. s. to make Oij); stimulant and carminative; dose, ♏xxx–f℥j. **T. zingib'eris for'tior,** *Strong tincture of ginger, Essence of ginger* (zingib., ℥x; spirit. rectificat., Oj imp.; Ph. Br.); dose, ♏v–xx.

Tinc'ture. Tinctura. **T. of ab'sinth, com'pound,** tinctura absinthii composita. **T. of ac'onite,** tinctura aconiti. **T. of ac'onite root,** tinctura aconiti radicis. **T. of al'oes,** tinctura aloës. **T. of al'oes, com'pound,** tinctura aloës composita. **T. of al'oes, ethe'real,** tinctura aloës ætherea. **T. of ammo'nia, com'pound,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **T. of angustu'ra,** tinctura angusturæ. **T. of ar'nica,** tinctura arnicæ. **T. of asafet'ida,** tinctura asafœtidæ. **T. of bal'sam of Tolu',** tinctura toluiferæ balsami. **T. of bark,** tinctura cinchonæ. **T. of bark, ammo'niated,** tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata. **T. of bark, com'pound,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **T. of bark, Hux'ham's,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **T. of bark, vol'atile,** tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata. **T. of belladon'na,** tinctura belladonnæ. **T. of ben'zoin,** tinctura benzoini. **T. of ben'zoin, com'pound,** tinctura benzoini composita. **T., Bes'tucheff's,** see *Tinctura ferri chloridi.* **T. of blis'tering flies,** tinctura cantharidis. **T. of blood'root,** tinctura sanguinariæ. **T. of bu'chu,** tinctura buchu. **T. of cam'phor, com'pound,** tinctura camphoræ composita. **T. of canthar'ides,** tinctura cantharidis. **T. of cap'sicum,** tinctura capsici. **T. of car'damoms,** tinctura cardamomi. **T. of car'damoms, com'pound,** tinctura cardamomi composita. **T., car'diac, Ry'mer's,** tinctura rhei et aloës. **T. of cascaril'la,** tinctura cascarillæ. **T. of cas'tor,** tinctura castorei. **T. of cas'tor, com'pound,** tinctura castorei composita. **T. of cat'echu,** tinctura catechu. **T. of Cayenne' pep'per,** tinctura capsici. **T. of chiret'ta,** tinctura chirettæ. **T. of cincho'na,** tinctura cinchonæ. **T. of cincho'na, com'pound,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **T. of cin'namon,** tinctura cinnamomi. **T. of cin'namon, com'pound,** tinctura cinnamomi composita. **T. of coch'ineal,** tinctura cocci cacti. **T. of col'chicum, com'pound,** spiritus colchici ammoniatus. **T. of col'chicum seeds,** tinctura colchici. **T. of colum'bo,** tinctura calumbæ. **T. of cro'ton,** tinctura crotonis. **T. of cu'bebs,** tinctura cubebæ. **T. of digita'lis,** tinctura digitalis. **T. of er'got,** tinctura ergotæ. **T. of er'got, ethe'real,** tinctura ergotæ ætherea. **T. of gal'banum,** tinctura galbani. **T. of galls,** tinctura gallarum. **T. of gen'tian, com'pound,** tinctura gentianæ composita. **T. of gin'ger,** tinctura zingiberis. **T. of guai'acum,** tinctura guaiaci. **T. of guai'acum, ammo'niated,** tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **T. of guai'acum, vol'atile,** tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **T. of hel'lebore, Amer'ican,** tinctura veratri viridis. **T. of hel'lebore, black,** tinctura hellebori. **T. of hel'lebore, white,** tinctura veratri. **T. of hem'lock,** tinctura conii. **T. of hemp,** tinctura cannabis Indicæ. **T. of hen'bane,** tinctura hyoscyami. **T. of hops,** tinctura humuli. **T. of In'dian hemp,** tinctura cannabis Indicæ. **T. of i'odine,** tinctura iodini. **T. of i'odine, com'pound,** tinctura iodini composita. **T. of i'ron, ac'etate of,** tinctura

ferri acetatis. **T. of i'ron, ammo'niated,** tinctura ferri ammoniata. **T. of i'ron, ammoniochlo'ride of,** tinctura ferri ammoniochloridi. **T. of iron, mu'riated,** tinctura ferri chloridi. **T. of jal'ap,** tinctura jalapii. **T. of ki'no,** tinctura kino. **T., Klap'roth's,** see *Tinctura ferri chloridi.* **T. of lactuca'rium,** tinctura lactucarii. **T. of lem'on-peel,** tinctura limonis. **T. of lit'mus,** see *Lichen roccella.* **T. of lobe'lia,** tinctura lobeliæ. **T. of lobe'lia, ethe'real,** tinctura lobeliæ ætherea. **T. of Lud'wig,** see *Ferrum tartarizatum.* **T. of lu'pulin,** tinctura lupulinæ. **T. of mati'co,** tinctura matico. **T. of musk,** tinctura moschi. **T. of myrrh,** tinctura myrrhæ. **T., ner'vous, Bes'tucheff's,** tinctura (or alcohol) sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **T. of nut'gall,** tinctura gallæ. **T. of nux vom'ica,** tinctura nucis vomicæ. **T. of oil of pep'permint,** tinctura olei menthæ piperitæ. **T. of oil of spear'mint,** tinctura olei menthæ viridis. **T. of o'pium,** tinctura opii. **T. of o'pium, ac'etated,** tinctura opii acetata. **T. of opium, ammo'niated,** tinctura opii ammoniata. **T. of o'pium, cam'phorated,** tinctura camphoræ composita. **T. of o'pium, deo'dorized,** tinctura opii deodorata. **T. of or'ange-peel,** tinctura aurantii. **T. of quas'sia,** tinctura quassiæ. **T. of quas'sia, com'pound,** tinctura quassiæ composita. **T. of qui'na,** T. quinæ. **T. of qui'na, sul'phate of,** T. quinæ sulphatis. **T. of qui'nia, com'pound,** tinctura quiniæ composita. **T. of qui'nia, sul'phate of,** tinctura quiniæ sulphatis. **T. of rhat'any,** tinctura krameriæ. **T. of rhu'barb,** tinctura rhei. **T. of rhu'barb and al'oes,** tinctura rhei et aloës. **T. of rhu'barb, com'pound,** tinctura rhei composita. **T. of rhu'barb and gen'tian,** tinctura rhei et gentianæ. **T. of rhu'barb and sen'na,** tinctura rhei et sennæ. **T. of saf'fron,** tinctura croci sativi. **T. of saf'fron, com'pound,** tinctura de croco composita. **T. of sen'na,** tinctura sennæ. **T. of sen'na and ja'lap,** tinctura sennæ et jalapæ. **T. of snake'root,** tinctura serpentariæ. **T. of soap, cam'phorated,** linimentum saponis. **T. of Span'ish fly,** tinctura cantharidis. **T. of spear'mint,** tinctura olei menthæ viridis. **T. of squill,** tinctura scillæ. **T. of steel,** tinctura ferri chloridi. **T., stom'ach,** tinctura cardamomi composita. **T. of stramo'nium,** tinctura stramonii. **T. of strych'nia,** tinctura strychniæ. **T., tooth'ache,** tinctura antiodontalgica. **T. of vale'rian,** tinctura valerianæ. **T. of vale'rian, ammo'niated,** tinctura valerianæ ammoniata. **T. of vale'rian, vol'atile,** tinctura valerianæ ammoniata. **T., War'burg's,** see *Bebeeru.* **T. of worm'wood, com'pound,** tinctura absinthii composita.

Tin'der. Boletus igniarius.

Tinea, tin'a-ah. A gnawing worm. Porrigo. **T. asbesti'na,** seborrhœa. **T. amianta'cea** or **amienta'cea,** seborrhœa. **T. bar'bæ,** barber's itch; inflammatory condition of the hair-follicles of the face and neck, due to trichophyton tonsurans. **T. cap'itis,** porrigo. **T. cilia'ris,** see *Ophthalmia tarsi.* **T. circina'ta,** see *Herpes.* **T. circina'ta trop'ica,** *Burmese, Chinese, Indian,* or *Oriental ringworm;* severe variety of T. circinata. **T. decal'vans,** porrigo decalvans; alopecia areata. **T. of the eye'lids,** see *Ophthalmia tarsi.* **T. facie'i,** porrigo larvalis. **T. favo'sa,** porrigo favosa; favus. **T. fico'sa,** porrigo scutulata. **T. furfura'cea,** porrigo furfurans; pityriasis; seborrhœa. **T. granula'ta,** porrigo scutulata; porrigo lupinosa. **T. lac'tea,** porrigo larvalis. **T. lupi'na** or **lupino'sa,** porrigo lupinosa. **T. muco'sa,** porrigo lupinosa. **T. porrigino'sa,** porrigo furfurans. **T. tar'si,** see *Ophthalmia tarsi* and *Blepharitis.* **T. ton'dens,** porrigo decalvans. **T. tonsu'rans,** porrigo decalvans. **T. trichophyti'na,** ringworm. Contagious eruption, of circular form, parasitic, being due to a fungus called the trichophyton. Known under its forms as T. barbæ, T. circinatus, T. tonsurans, etc. **T. un'guis,** a condition of the nail in which it appears to be eroded. **T. ve'ra,** porrigo favosa. **T. versic'olor,** brown eruption on the skin, chiefly of the trunk, variously called, as pityriasis versicolor, chloasma, etc.; due to a fungus.

Tineæ, tin'a-e (pl. of **Tinea**). Worms.

Tinesmus, tin-es'mus. Tenesmus.

Tingling, ting'gling (*tinnio,* to tinkle). A sharp, purring, or thrilling sensation, not always painful.

Tink'er's weed. Triosteum.

Tink'ling, metal'lic. Sound heard in cases of pneumothorax where communication with a large air-tube exists; resembles the striking of a distant small bell.

Tinna, tin'nah. See *Chloasma.*

Tinnimentum metallicum, tin-ne-men'tum met-al'lik-um (*tinnio,* to tinkle). Metallic tinkling. See *Tintement.*

Tinni'tus aur'ium (*tinnio,* to tinkle). Ringing of the ears; an imaginary sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, the murmur of water, etc., heard in health and in sickness. It is often an accompaniment of cerebral disorder.

Tinospora cordifolia, tin-os'po-rah cor-de-fo'le-ah. Climbing shrub of India; tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic.

Tintement métallique (F.), tant'mong ma-tal-leek'. *Metallic respiration, Metallic voice, Metallic tinkling.* A particular noise heard by the stethoscope when applied to the chest, and which, according to Laënnec, resembles that caused by striking glass, metal, or porcelain with a pin, but is, perhaps, more like the sound of a musical snuff-box. It is heard on causing the patient to speak or breathe, but is more distinct when he coughs; a pathognomonic symptom of a communication between the bronchia and cavity of the chest; in other words, pneumothorax.

Tintinnabulum, tin-tin-nab'u-lum (*tintinno,* to ring). A bell; uvula.

Tip'foot. See *Kyllosis.*

Tipsaria, tip-sah're-ah. Decoctum hordei.

Tirefond (F.), teer'fon (*tirer,* to draw, *fond,* bottom). A surgical instrument formerly used to elevate the piece of bone sawed off by the trephine or to extract foreign bodies located elsewhere.

Tires. Milk-sickness.

Tisane (F.), tis-an' (*ptisane,* pearl barley, or *ptisso,* to decorticate). *Ptisana* or *Ptissana, Ptisan.* An aqueous medicine, containing but little if any medicinal agent; particularly the decoction of barley.

Tisic, tiz'ik. Phthisis.

Tisical, tiz'ik-al. Phthisic.

Tissick, tiz'ik. See *Phthisic.*

Tissue, tish'yu. The various parts which, by their union, form the organs, and are, as it were, their anatomical elements. Histological anatomy is the anatomy of the tissues. **T., acciden'tal** or **adventit'ious,** consists of every substance—foreign to the primitive organization of the economy, but yet organized and living—which may be developed in the interior or at the surface of organs. They have been divided into: 1. Those resembling others in the animal economy or analogous accidental tissues. 2. Those having nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process—the heterologous or heteroclite accidental tissues. **T., ad'ipose,** tissue composed of fat-cells: a form of connective tissue. **T., an'imal,** animal tissue. **T., are'olar,** cellular tissue. **T., cartilag'inous,** see *Cartilage.* **T., cel'lular,** cellular tissue. **T., conjunc'tive,** cellular tissue. **T., connec'tive,** cellular tissue. **T., crib'riform,** cellular tissue. **T., fi'bro-cel'lular** or **fi'brous,** see *Fibrous.* **T., filamen'tous,** cellular tissue. **T., het'eroclite,** see *Homology* and *Tissue, accidental.* **T., heterol'ogous,** see *Homology* and *Tissue, accidental.* **T., heteromor'phous,** see *Homology.* **T., inod'ular,** accidental fibrous tissue developed in suppurating wounds, which is the principal agent in cicatrization. It is well seen in the cicatrix left after burns. **T., lam'inated,** cellular tissue. **T., ligamen'tous,** desmoid tissue. **T., mu'cous,** cellular tissue. **T., phanerog'enous,** see *Phanerogenous.* **T., phaneroph'orous,** see *Phanerogenous.* **T., po'rous,** cellular tissue. **T., retic'ulated,** cellular tissue. **T., scle'rous,** used collectively for the cartilaginous, osseous, and fibrous tissues. **T., tu'bular** or **vas'cular,** tissue arranged in form of tubes.

Tis'sue-forma'tion. Histogeny.

Tis'sue-ma'king. Histogenetic.

Tit (*tithe*). Nipple.

Tithene, tith-a'na (*tithe*, a nurse). Nurse.

Tithymalus cyparissias, tith-im'al-us sip-ar-is'seas (*tithumalos*). Euphorbia cyparissias. **T. lath'yris**, Euphorbia lathyris. **T. latifo'lius**, Euphorbia lathyris. **T. palus'tris**, Euphorbia palustris. **T. paral'ias**, Euphorbia paralias.

Titillamentum, tit-il-lam-en'tum. Gargarism.

Titillation, tit-il-la'shun (*titillo*, to tickle). Tickling.

Titthe, tit-tha (*titthe*, the nipple). Mamma; nipple.

Titthion, tit'the-on (*titthion*, dim. of *titthos*). Nipple.

Titthis, tit'this (*titthis*). Mamma; nipple.

Titthos, tit'thos (*titthos*). Mamma; nipple.

Titty, tit'te. Mamma; nipple.

Titubantia, tit-u-ban'she-ah. A staggering.

Titubation, tit-u-ba'shun (*titubo*, to stagger or totter). Fidgets; vacillation. Peculiar gait associated with lesion of the cerebellum, more staggering than that of locomotor ataxia, from which it is readily diagnosticated. **T. lin'guæ**, stuttering; stammering.

Tjettek. Upas tieuté.

Tmetica, tmet'ik-ah (*temno*, to cut). Medicines supposed to have the property of cutting thickened humors.

Toad'flax. Antirhinum linaria. **T., bas'tard**, Comandra umbellata.

To-and-fro sound. Friction sound, as in pleuritis, pericarditis, and peritonitis.

Toast'water. Made by pouring a quart of water over a half-slice of bread, allowing the mixture to stand for two hours, and decanting the fluid. A common drink in febrile affections.

Tobacco, to-bak'ko (*tabacos*, the Caribbean name for the pipe in which it was smoked). Nicotiana tabacum. **T. amauro'sis**, a form of amaurosis, with atrophy of the optic nerve, met with in those addicted to the excessive use of tobacco. **T. bush**, Hedyosmum nutans. **T., Eng'lish**, Nicotiana rustica. **T. heart**, disturbed innervation of that organ from excessive use of tobacco, giving rise to palpitation and sometimes producing hypertrophy. **T., In'dian**, Lobelia inflata. **T. poi'son**, Hyoscyamus niger. **T. root**, see *Valeriana*. **T., wild**, Lobelia inflata; Nicotiana rustica.

Tocarexia, to-car-eks'e-ah (*tokos*, birth, *arexis*, help). Obstetrics.

Tocetus, to'ka-tus (*toketos*, birth). Parturition.

Tocodomycodoritis maligna vaginalis, to-ko-do-mik-o-do-re'tis mal-ig'nah vaj-in-al'is (*tocus*, *mukos*, mucus, *dora*, skin, *itis*). Colpocace puerperarum.

Tocology, to-kol'o-je (*tocus*, *logos*, discourse). Obstetrics; a treatise on obstetrics.

Tocus, to'kus (*tokos*, birth). Parturition.

Toddalia aculeata, tod-dal'e-ah ak-u-la-at'ah. Native shrub of Asia. Root-bark used in India as remedy for remittent fever and as a tonic and stimulant.

Tod'dy. A name given by the English to liquors procured in India by wounding the spathæ of certain palms. The best is obtained from the Cocos nucifera. Called also neva, and by boiling yields a coarse kind of sugar called jaggery. Toddy is also the common name for a mixture of spirit and water sweetened, and usually spiced with nutmeg. **T. tree**, mamei.

Toe. Digitus pedis. **T. clo'nus**, arhythmical contractions of the big toe from sudden passive extension of the first phalanx, in increased tension of the foot, flexion being produced by contraction of the abductor and flexor brevis pollicis muscles. **T., ham'mer**, see *Hammer*. **T., Mor'ton's pain'ful**, see *Morton*. **T., supernu'merary**, see *Monster*.

Tofus, to'fus. Tophus.

Toil'et of the peritone'um. Cleansing and readjustment of internal parts after abdominal section.

Tokas, to'kas (*tokas*). Puerpera.

Tok'elan ring'worm. Tinea imbricata.

To'ken, plague. See *Plague*.

Tokodynamometer, to-ko-di-nam-om'e-tur (*tokos*, birth, *dunamis*, power, *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the force of uterine contractions.

Tokology, to-kol'o-je (*tokos*, birth, *logos*, discourse). Obstetrics.

Tola, to'lah. Tonsil.

Tolene, to-leen'. Colorless volatile oil obtained by distillation of balsam of Tolu.

Tolerance, tol'er-ance (*tolero*, to bear). The power of bearing or resisting. The power of bearing large doses of certain potent remedies. The individual is said to be *tolerant*. See *Controstimulus*.

Toles (to'laze), **Tolium** (to'le-um), **Tolles** (tol'laze), or **Tollum**, tol'lum. Tonsil.

Tolu, to-lu' (from Tolu in South America). See *Toluifera balsamum*.

Toluene, tol-u-een'. Oily, colorless liquid obtained from coal-tar and in the dry distillation of certain organic substances. It is also called toluol, methylbenzene, and phenyl-methane.

Toluifera balsamum, to-lu-if'er-ah bal'sam-um (*Tolu*, *fero*, to bear). Ord. Leguminosæ. The tree which affords the tolu, balsam of Tolu, balsamum Tolutanum (Ph. U. S.), *Red balsam of Peru*. It has a very fragrant odor and warm, sweetish taste; is thick and of a reddish-yellow color. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in coughs as a vehicle and as a dressing in surgery.

Toluol, tol'u-ol. Toluene.

Tolutanum, tol-u-tan'um. See *Toluifera balsamum*.

Tol'ysal. *Paratolydimethyl-pyrazolone salicylate*. Antirheumatic, antineuralgic, and antithermic.

Tom toe. Pollex. See *Digitus pedis*.

Tomacinum (to-mas'in-um), **Tomaclum** (to'maklum), or **Tomaculum**, to-mak'u-lum (*tome*, cutting up). A kind of sausage made of mixed meat and spices.

Tomata, to-mah'tah (Indian). Solanum lycopersicum.

Tomato, to-mah'to. Solanum lycopersicum.

Tome (*tome*, incision). A common suffix, as in litho*tome*. Cut, incision, etc.

Tomeion, to-my'on (*tome*). Knife.

Tomentum cerebri, to-men'tum cer'eb-re (*tomentum*, a flock of wool). The plexus of small vessels which pass between the pia mater and convolutions of the brain.

Tomes's fi'brils. Processes from odontoblasts occupying the dentinal tubules.

Tomeus, to'me-us (*tomeus*). Knife.

Tomis, to'mis (*tomis*). Surgeon's forceps; scissors.

Tomomania, to-mo-man'e-ah (*tome*, incision, *mania*). The intense desire to operate exhibited by some surgeons.

Tomotocia, to-mo-to'se-ah (*tome*, section, *tokos*, parturition). Cæsarean section.

To'my. Suffix denoting incision, cut, or operation, as litho*tomy*.

Tone (*tonoo*, to brace or give vigor). State of tension or firmness proper to each organic tissue. It is the effect of tonicity. See *Elasticity*. Also character of sound.

Tonga, ton'gah. See *Datura sanguinea*.

Tongine, ton'jeen. Volatile alkaloid contained in tonga.

Tongue. A muscular, symmetrical, and very mobile organ situate in the mouth from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. Its particular use is to procure the sensation of savors, and it aids in the acts of sucking, mastication, deglutition, pronunciation, and exspuition. The upper surface, called the dorsum, is free, flat, and divided into two portions by a median furrow, linea mediana, at the posterior extremity of which is the foramen cæcum or foramen of Morgagni. The inferior surface is free, and covered by the mucous membrane on its anterior third and sides; but behind and in the middle it is attached to the lower jaw by means of the genioglossus, and to the hyoides by the hyoglossus. Its tip, or point, or dental extremity is rounded and free; the root, base, or hyoid extremity, radix linguæ, is continuous with the epiglottis and velum palati. The tongue is composed of muscles, and covered by a mucous membrane which forms the frænum of the tongue. On this membrane are seen the dif-

ferent papillæ. The nerves of the organ proceed from the inferior maxillary, glossopharyngeal, and hypoglossal. The arteries are the lingual, from the external carotid, and the palatine and tonsillar, from the labial. The veins are the superficial lingual, ranine lingual, and submental. They open into those of the pharynx and larynx. Its lymphatic vessels pass into numerous ganglia situate at the edge of the hyoglossi muscles. Two glands beneath the tongue, immediately behind the frænum, have received the name glands of Blaudin, after that anatomist; see *Sublingual gland*. **T., black,** a fever which prevailed in the Western States in the winter of 1842-43; probably typhoid fever. According to some, an epidemic erysipelas. **T., her'nia of the,** glossocele. **T., inflamma'tion of the,** glossitis. **T., red, fe'ver,** see *Typhus*.

Tongue-depres'sor. An instrument, consisting of a spatula attached to a handle, for depressing the tongue in examinations of the mouth.

Tongue-tie. See *Ankyloglossia*.

Tonic, ton'ik (*tonikos*). Relating to tone. In therapeutics, a medicine which has the power of exciting slowly and by insensible degrees the organic actions of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner. Bitter vegetable substances which are not associated with an acrid or narcotic principle, preparations of iron, etc., act as tonics. **T. pow'er,** irritability. **T. spasm,** a rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation; persistent and equable contraction of muscles, as in trismus, tetanus, etc. See *Tetanus* and *Spasm*.

Tonicity, to-nis'it-e. The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Excessive tonicity causes erethism or crispness; deficient tonicity, atony or weakness. Irritability.

Ton'ka bean. Dipterix odorata.

Tonodes, to-no'dees. Tensive.

Tonometer, to-nom'e-tur (*tonos,* tension, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the degree of resistance to pressure, as in estimating the tension of the eyeballs, pressure exerted by organs, etc. Also an instrument for measuring rapidity of vibrations of sounding bodies.

Tonometry, to-nom'e-tre (same etymon). Measurement of tension, as of the eyeball. See *Tonometer*.

Tonopsychago'gia (*tonos,* tone, *agagos,* leading). Act of giving proper tone or vigor to the mind.

Tonoticus, to-not'ik-us (*tonos,* tension). Tonic.

Ton'quin bean. Tonka bean; **T. musk**; Chinese or Thibet musk.

Ton'sil. *Almonds of the ear, Almonds* or *Bulbs of the throat.* An ovoid collection of follicles about half an inch in length, similar in shape to an almond, and situate on each side between the pillars of the velum palati. The inner surface, projecting into the isthmus of the throat, is covered by the mucous membrane, in which are the orifices of a dozen crypts, whence a transparent viscid mucus oozes on pressure. This mucus is destined to facilitate deglutition by lubricating the isthmus faucium, and is forced out during the passage of the alimentary bolus. **T. of cerebel'lum,** see *Amygdala*. **T., pharynge'al,** mass of lymphoid tissue across the back part of the cavity of the pharynx, between the two Eustachian tubes.

Tonsilla, ton-sil'lah. Tonsil.

Tonsillæ pestilentes, ton-sil'le pes-til-en'tees. Cynanche maligna.

Tonsillar, ton'sil-lar. Appertaining or relating to the tonsils. **T. ar'tery,** branch of facial artery to the tonsil.

Tonsillarum gangræna, ton-sil-lah'rum gan-gre'-nah. Cynanche maligna.

Tonsillia, ton-sil'le-ah. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Tonsillitic, ton-sil-lit'ik (better *tonsillar*). Belonging or relating to the tonsils, as the tonsillitic branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. Tonsillitic refers rather to tonsillitis, or inflammation of the tonsil.

Tonsilli'tis. Cynanche tonsillaris.

Tonsillotome, ton'sil-o-tome (*tonsilla, tome,* incision). Instrument for ablation of the tonsils. Amygdalotome.

Tonsorius culter, ton-so're-us kul'ter (*tonsor,* a barber, *culter,* a knife). Razor.

Tonus, to'nus. Tone. Tonic spasm; tonicity. **T. tris'mus,** trismus.

Toot. Coriaria ruscifolia.

Tooth. The teeth are small hard bodies fixed in the alveoli of each jaw, and serving to seize, cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances. True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fish. The teeth have, in general, the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is toward the interior of the mouth, and the apex, single or divided, toward the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth has a part situate out of the alveolus and covered by a vitriform substance. This part is called the crown or corona; it is bounded by a narrower portion called the cervix, which separates it from the portion in the alveolus—the fang or root, odontorrhiza. In the adult the teeth are 32 in number, 16 to each jaw; these consist of 4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 bicuspids, and 6 molars. (See these various terms; also *Dentition.*) The teeth enclose a vascular and nervous pulp in a central cavity (cavitas pulpæ, cavum dentis, antrum dentale). They are formed of a very hard, compact tissue, and the corona is covered by a vitreous substance called enamel (substantia vitrea or adamantina). The enamel organ—organon adamantinum—is a peculiar structure formed in the development of the teeth by the growth and multiplication of epithelial cells dipping down into the mucous tissue. With a papilliform process developed in the same tissue the rudiment of the tooth is formed. The ivory of the tooth, dentine or dentin (ebur, substantia eburnea, substantia ossea of Malpighi, proper tooth-substance, bone of the tooth, osseous substance of tooth, tooth-bone), consists of tubular fibres—dentinal fibres—which contain organic deposits of calcareous salts and of intertubular substance, in which are observed corpuscles or osseous cells of the tooth, called calcigerous cells, which also contain earthy salts. At the part where the enamel terminates, at the cervix of the tooth, the crusta petrosa or fibrosa (cortex osseus, cæmentum, cementum, or cortical substance) commences in an extremely thin stratum in a thin layer of true bone, slightly modified in structure; passes down and gradually increases in thickness toward the extremity of the root, where it is generally the thickest. The name substantia ostoidea has been applied to it, as also materia tartarea. It has been found, however, that the hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine at the age of twenty years or later, and which encroaches on the cavity, has a distinct structure from the cement, and resembles in part dentine and in part bone. It is the horny substance of Blumenbach, osteodentine of Owen, and secondary dentine of Tomes. In the compound teeth of herbivorous animals a deposition is found on the surface of the enamel, called cementum. The dental glands of Serres are small white bodies seen, anterior to the eruption of the teeth, studding the mucous membrane. They are caused by the prominences of the outer epithelial layer of the enamel organ. **T. bone,** see *Tooth*. **T., denu'ding pro'cess of,** gradual removal of the enamel without evidence of disease; most common in old persons. **T. edge,** great sensibility of the teeth, especially to acid or acerb substances. **T. germ,** ingrowth of epithelium and connective tissue that later forms the complete tooth. **T. paste,** dentifrice. **T. pulp,** vascular tissue around which dentine is formed in development of tooth. **T. rake,** instrument for scaling the teeth. **T. rash,** strophulus. **T. sac,** connective-tissue covering of tooth-germ and enamel-organ during development of tooth. **T. shell, dog-like,** see *Dentalium*. **T. wort,** Anthemis pyrethrum; Plumbago Europæa. **T. wounds,** wounds inflicted by the teeth of animals, and which do not owe their gravity to any poison conveyed into the tissues. They are punctured, penetrating, or lacerated, and often serious in result.

Tooth'ache. Odontalgia. **T. bush,** Xanthoxylum fraxineum. **T. tree,** Aralia spinosa, Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.

Topæsthesia, top-ees-the'ze-ah (*topos,* place, *aisthesis,* sensation). Tactile sense of localization.

Topha'ceous. Relating or belonging to tophus. **T. concre'tion,** tophus.

Tophi, to'fe. See *Tophus.*

Tophus, to'fus (*tophos,* a loose species of stone; a porous or friable stone). *Tophaceous concretion.* A collection of hard, calcareous matter, which forms particularly at the surface of joints affected with gout, *Arthrotophus* (see *Calculi, arthritic*), and occasionally in the interior of organs, around the teeth, etc. It likewise means gravel and chalaza.

Tophyperidrosis, top-hip-er-id-ro'sis (*topos,* a place, *huper,* above, *hidros,* sweat). Local hypersecretion of sweat.

Top'ic (*topos,* a place). Local; a local application. See *Local.*

Topical, top'ik-al. Local; applied to a particular part.

Topicus, top'ik-us (*topikos*). Local; topic.

Topinard's (to'pin-ar's) **angle.** Facial angle. **T.'s pro'file line,** line drawn from point between superciliary ridges to most prominent point of the lower part of the face.

Topinaria, to-pin-a're-ah. Talpa.

Topograph'ical (*topos,* a place or region, *grapho,* to describe). Description of a particular locality. **T. anat'omy,** see *Anatomy.*

Toponarcosis, to-po-nar-ko'sis (*topos,* place, *narkosis,* benumbing). Local anæsthesia.

Toponeurosis, to-po-nu-ro'sis (*topos,* place, *neuron,* nerve, *osis,* state of being). Local neurosis.

Toponymy, to-pon'im-e (*topos,* place, *onoma,* name). Description of place or direction.

Torcular, tor'ku-lar (*torqueo,* to twist). Tourniquet. A press for wine, oil, or cider. **T. Heroph'ili,** *Press of Herophilus, Fourth sinus, Confluence of the sinuses.* A smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, in which several sinuses of the dura mater meet; situate before the internal occipital protuberance at the union of the three great duplicatures of the dura mater. It has six openings into it: one above, that of the superior longitudinal sinus; two below, answering to the occipital sinuses; one anterior, belonging to the straight sinus; and two lateral and very broad, which lead into the lateral sinus, and convey from the cavity the blood that has been poured into it by the others.

Torculum, tor'ku-lum (*torqueo,* to twist). Tourniquet.

Tordyl'ium officina'le. *Tordylum.* Seeds and roots of this Southern European plant are considered carminative and diuretic. They enter into the composition of the theriaca.

Torenia Asiatica, to-ra'ne-ah as-e-at'ik-ah (after Olaf Toren of Gothenburg, a pupil of Linnæus). Small Malabar plant, the juice of whose leaves, sweetened with sugar, is said to cure gonorrhœa.

Tor'ic. Periscopic.

Tormentil, tor'men-til. Geranium maculatum; tormentilla.

Tormentilla, tor-men-til'lah (*tormina,* for which it was used). *Common tormentil, Upright septfoil.* Ord. Rosaceæ. The root, *Tormentilla,* has a slightly aromatic odor and styptic taste; it is astringent. **T. erec'ta** or **officina'lis** or **sylves'tris** or **tubero'sa,** the various species of tormentil employed in medicine.

Tormentum, tor-men'tum (*torqueo,* to twist). Pain, suffering; ileus; intussusception.

Tormina, tor'min-ah (pl. of **Tormen,** gripes) (*torqueo,* to twist). Acute colicky pains. Dysentery. **T. Cel'si,** dysentery. **T. parturien'tium,** pains, labor. **T. post-par'tum,** see *Pains, labor.*

Torminal, tor'min-al. Relating to tormina.

Tornac'ulum (*torqueo,* to twist). Tourniquet.

Tornwaldt's disease. Hypersecretion from gland of Luschka at vault of pharynx.

Torosity, to-ros'it-e (*torosus,* brawny). Muscular strength.

Torosus, to-ro'sus. Muscular.

Torpedo, tor-pe'do (*torpeo,* to be torpid). Narcosis.

Torpefactio universalis, tor-pe-fak'she-o u-ne-ver-sal'is (*torpeo,* to be torpid, *facio,* to make). Torpidity of the whole body.

Tor'pid (*torpeo,* to be sluggish). Numb. Incapable of exertion and of feeling. Dull; stupid; inactive.

Torpid'itas. Torpidity; torpor.

Torpidity, tor-pid'it-e. Torpor.

Torpidus, tor'pid-us. Narcotized; torpid.

Tor'por. *Torpidity.* State of a part which becomes numb and almost incapable of motion. Torpor, torpidity, torpidness, torpitude, are also applied to a debilitated, sluggish condition of a part or of the whole of the body; narcosis. See *Hibernation.* **T. of the co'lon,** see *Colon.* **T. intestino'rum,** constipation. **T. soporif'icus,** lethargic torpor.

Torrefication, tor-re-fik-a'shun (*torreo,* to parch). Application of a high degree of heat, but not sufficient to produce carbonization.

Torsion, tor'shun (*torqueo, tortum,* to twist). The act of twisting. Torsion of the extremities of bleeding vessels is sometimes used to arrest hemorrhage. Also rotation of the eyeball upon the line of sight as an axis.

Torticol'is. Torticollis.

Torticollis, tor-te-col'lis (*torqueo, tortum,* to twist, *collum,* neck). *Stiffneck, Wryneck.* A variety of rheumatism, seated in the muscles of the neck, which prevents the motion of the head and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is commonly of short duration, usually disappearing in a few days. Also permanent contraction of the muscles of the neck, *T. spastica,* which causes the head to be held to one side. The remedy is the division of the contracted muscles.

Tortosa (tor-to'sa) **lic'orice.** Variety of Spanish licorice.

Tortu'ra o'ris (*torqueo,* to twist). Canine laugh; neuralgia faciei. **T. o'ris paralyt'ica Linnæ'i,** paralysis, Bell's.

Tor'ula cerevis'iæ (*torus,* a knot). *T. aceti, Yeast plant.* One of the simplest forms of vegetation, capable, under favorable circumstances, of vegetating rapidly, and assisting in producing the fermentation of saccharine substances. This plant has been found in vomited fluids and in fæces. See *Parasites.*

Toruloid, tor'u-loid. Resembling yeast.

Tor'ulus glan'dis (dim. of **Torus,** a fleshy part). Crown of the glans penis.

To'rus (a fleshy part). Muscle; a bulging. **T. fronta'lis,** prominence of forehead over the frontal sinuses. **T. ma'nûs,** metacarpus. **T. occipita'lis,** prominence at times present on upper portion of the occipital bone. **T. palati'nus,** prominence at times seen on hard palate at junction of intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures. **T. spira'lis,** stria acustica. **T. u'teri,** thick fold at point of reflection of uterine and vaginal peritoneum.

Tota bona, to'tah bo'nah (all good). Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

Totsu kaso, tot'su kah'so. Sphæria Sinensis.

Totty, tot'te. Vertiginous.

To'tum carno'sum (all fleshy). Pancreas.

Touch. *Taction, Palpation.* One of the five senses, which makes known to us the palpable qualities of bodies. It is seated particularly in the hands, and differs from tact in being active. See *Esaphe* and *Palpation.* Also examination by means of the sense of feeling. *To touch* the mouth with mercury is to produce the constitutional effects of that agent, as evinced by the falling away of the gums, etc. **T., abdom'inal,** touch applied to the abdomen to determine the existence of pregnancy. **T. bod'ies,** corpuscula tactûs. **T. cor'puscles,** corpuscula tactûs. **T., rec'tal,** examination by the introduction of the finger into the rectum. **T., roy'al,** it was at one time believed in England that the royal touch would remove scrofula or king's evil (as it was thence called). Edward the Confessor was the first English king who *touched* for the evil. Medals of gold or silver were often suspended around the necks of the persons touched. These were called *touching* or *healing pieces.*

T., vagi'nal, examination by the finger or fingers introduced into the vagina. **T., ves'ical,** examination of the bladder by a finger introduced into the urethra. **T. wood,** Boletus igniarius.

Touch'ing piece. See *Touch, royal.*

Touch-me-not. Impatiens fulva. See *Noli-me-tangere.*

Touch'wood. Boletus igniarius.

Toulema, tu-la'mah. Canna starch.

Touloucounin, tu-lu-ku'nin. See *Carapa touloucouna.*

Tour de maître (master turn). Term adopted from the French to indicate the wide sweep made by the end of a sound or catheter in introducing it into the urethra or uterine canal.

Tourniquet, toor'ne-ket or tur'ne-ket ([F.] *tourner,* to turn). A surgical instrument for stopping the course of blood in a limb by exerting a strong compression upon the principal artery. It was invented by a French surgeon, Morel, in the middle of the 17th century, and was modified subsequently. It is used to suspend, for a time, the circulation in a limb during great operations, to arrest arterial hemorrhage in cases of wounds, to compress certain aneurismal and other tumors, etc. Handkerchiefs and bandages have been extemporized for use in such cases when the tourniquet was not available. **T., Es'march's,** see *Esmarch.*

Tous-les-mois (every month) (F.). *Canna* (Ph. U. S.). *Canna starch.* A fecula obtained from the rhizome of Canna edulis. It resembles potato starch, and may be substituted for arrow root. It is procured from St. Kitts.

Tow. Used in surgical dressings.

Town cachex'ia. The general cachectic condition of pallor and anæmia met with in densely-populated towns.

Toxæmia, toks-e'me-ah. Toxicohæmia.

Toxæmic, toks-e'mik. *Toxicohæmic, Toxicæmic, Hæmatoxic, Hæmatotoxic, Hæmotoxic.* Relating or appertaining to a poisoned state of the blood.

Toxalbu'mins. Bacterial proteids.

Toxanæmia, toks-an-e'me-ah. Anæmia produced by toxicohæmia.

Toxhæmia, toks-he'me-ah. Toxicohæmia.

Toxic, toks'ik. Poisonous.

Toxicæmia, toks-ik-e'me-ah. Toxicohæmia.

Toxical, toks'ik-al. Poisonous.

Toxicaria Macassariensis, toks-ik-ah're-ah mak-as-sar-e-en'sis. See *Upas.*

Toxicoden'dric acid. Volatile acid in fresh leaves of Rhus toxicodendron and other species of Rhus.

Toxicoden'dron (*toxicum, dendron,* tree). Rhus toxicodendron.

Toxicoderma, toks-ik-o-dur'mah (*toxicum, derma,* skin). Toxicodermatitis.

Toxicodermatitis, toks-ik-o-dur-mat-e'tis (*toxicum, derma,* skin, *itis,* inflammation). Inflammation of the skin due to action of poisons.

Toxicohæ'mia (*toxicum, haima,* blood). *Toxicæmia, Toxæmia, Toxhæmia.* Poisoning of the blood.

Toxicoid, toks'e-koid (*toxicum, eidos,* resemblance). Resembling poison.

Toxicological, toks-ik-o-loj'ik-al. Relating to toxicology.

Toxicologist, toks-ik-ol'o-jist. A specialist in toxicology.

Toxicology, toks-ik-ol'o-je (*toxicum, logos,* description). A treatise on poison.

Toxicoses, toks-ik-o'zees (*toxicon,* arrow, orginally arrow-poison). A family of diseases caused by the introduction of poisons into the system.

Toxicum, toks'ik-um (*toxon,* arrow). Poison; venom.

Toxiferous, toks-if'er-us (*toxon,* arrow (poison), *fero,* to bear). Carrying poison.

Toxihæmia, toks-e-he'me-ah. Toxicohæmia.

Toxin, toks'in. Poisonous basic substance obtained from culture of tetanus bacillus. See *Tetanus.*

Toxines, toks'eens. Poisonous putrefactive alkaloids. See *Ptomaïnes.*

Toxiphobia, toks-e-fo'be-ah. Morbid fear of being poisoned.

Toxiresin, tox-e-rez'in. Cardiac poison produced by action of acids upon digitoxin.

Toxomu'cin. Substance extracted from tubercle bacilli by Weyl, by means of a solution of caustic soda, producing, when injected in mice and guinea-pigs, cutaneous necrosis, but not yet established as a separate identity.

Toyn'bee's exper'iment. Rarefaction of the air of the middle ear produced by the act of swallowing with closed mouth and nares.

Trabeculæ, trab-ek'u-le (dim. of **Trabs,** a beam). Prolongations of fibrous membranes which form septa, as in the corpora cavernosa and the testes; medullary fibres which form the commissures; fleshy projections which form the columnæ carneæ, etc. **T. car'neæ,** columnæ carneæ. **T. cer'ebri,** corpus callosum. **T. cor'dis,** columnæ carneæ. **T. cor'porum cavernoso'rum,** see *Cavernous bodies.* **T. sple'nis,** see *Spleen.* **T. Willis'ii,** chordæ Willisii.

Trabeculated, tra-bek'u-la-ted. Having trabeculæ.

Tra'bes cor'dis (pl. of **Trabs,** a beam). Columnæ carneæ.

Trabs (a beam). Penis. **T. cer'ebri,** corpus callosum. **T. medulla'ris,** corpus callosum.

Trace, prim'itive. Groove, primitive.

Trachea, trak-a'ah; commonly, however, pronounced trak'e-ah (*trachus,* rough, *arteria,* artery, understood). *Windpipe.* A cylindrical, fibrocartilaginous, and membranous tube, flattened behind, and situate on the median line before the vertebral column, from the inferior part of the larynx as far as the third dorsal vertebra. There it divides into two branches—the bronchiæ—which separate, one to go to each lung. The trachea, the function of which is to convey air to the lungs during respiration, is composed—1, of cartilaginous rings (annuli cartilaginei, segmenta cartilaginea, orbes cartilaginosi), incomplete behind, situate one above the other, and kept in situ by a fibrous membrane; 2, of a mucous membrane, which lines it internally and contains numerous mucous follicles; 3, of transverse muscular fibres, not well marked, which occupy its posterior surface; 4, of vessels which proceed from the superior and inferior thyroideal; 5, of nerves given off by the pneumogastric and cervical ganglia. The breathing-tubes of insects are termed tracheæ. **T. arte'ria,** trachea.

Trache'æ. See *Trachea.*

Tracheaëctasy, trak-e-ah-ek'tas-e (*trachea, ektasis,* a stretching). Dilatation of the trachea.

Tracheal, trak-e'al (commonly pron. trak'e-al). Appertaining to the trachea; applied to respiration as heard through the stethoscope opposite the trachea, larynx, and root of the bronchia, the air appearing as if sucked in from the cylinder during inspiration and expelled during expiration. **T. ar'teries,** branches of inferior thyroid artery supplying the trachea. **T. glands,** mucous follicles on the posterior surface of the trachea. **T. nerves,** branches of recurrent laryngeal nerves to the trachea. **T. plex'us,** continuation of the thyroid plexus of veins lying in front of the trachea. **T. tug'ging,** downward displacement of larynx produced by pressure of aneurism of transverse portion of arch of aorta, occurring with each systole.

Trachealia, trak-e-al'e-ah (*trachea*). Cynanche trachealis.

Trachealis, trak-e-al'is. The fibres of unstriped muscle passing from one portion of each of the tracheal cartilages to the other at the posterior part of the trachea. When they contract they approximate the extremities of the cartilage, diminish the calibre of the trachea, and thus increase the velocity of the air forced through it, as in coughing, and facilitate the removal of any irritating substances in contact with the lining membrane.

Tracheitis, trak-e-e'tis (*trachea, itis*). Cynanche trachealis.

Trachelagra, trak-a'lag-rah (*trachelos,* neck, *agra,* seizure). Torticollis; also gout in the neck.

Trachelian, trak-e'le-an (*trachelos,* neck). Cervical.

Trachelias'mus. Trachelismus.

Trachelismus, trak-el-iz'mus (*trachelus*). Spasmodic action of the muscles of the neck, causing compression of the veins of the neck and an impeded return of blood from the head.

Trachelitis, trak-el-e'tis. Cynanche trachealis.

Trachelium Americanum, tra-ke'le-um am-er-e-kan'um (*trachelus,* having been used in throat affections). Lobelia cardinalis.

Tracheloclavicularis imus, trak-a-lo-klav-ik-u-lah'ris e'mus. Muscular slips at times found in man, running from the clavicle to the occipital bone; undeveloped in lower animals.

Trachelocostoscapularis, trak-a-lo-kos-to-skap-u-lah'ris. Serratus magnus and levator anguli scapulæ.

Trachelocyllosis, trak-a-lo-sil-lo'sis (*trachelus, kullosis,* laming). Deformity of the neck.

Trachelocyrtosis, trak-a-lo-sur-to'sis (*trachelus, kurtosis,* arching). Deformity of the neck.

Trachelodiaphragmatic, trak-a-lo-di-a-frag-mat'ik. The fourth pair of cervical nerves, whence the phrenic nerve chiefly arises.

Trachelodynia, trak-a-lo-din'e-ah (*trachelus, odune,* pain). Pain in the neck.

Trachelomas'toid. Complexus minor.

Trachelomyitis, trak-a-lo-me-e'tis. Inflammation of muscles of neck.

Trachelo-occipitalis, trak-a'lo-ok-sip-it-al'is. Complexus.

Tracheloplasty, trak-a'lo-plas-te (*trachelus, plasso,* to shape). Operation for restoration of lacerated cervix uteri.

Trachelorrhaphy, trak-el-or'rhaf-e (*trachelus, rhaphe,* seam). Operation for closure of laceration of cervix uteri by paring the edges and suturing. The procedure is generally known as Emmet's operation.

Trachelotomy, trak-el-ot'o-me (*trachelus, temno,* to cut). Amputation of cervix uteri.

Trachelus, trak-a'lus (*trachelos*). Neck; trachea.

Tracheo-aërocele, trak'a-o-a-er-o-se'le (Eng. trak'e-o-a-air'o-seel). Air-containing tumor within the trachea; hernia of the trachea.

Tracheobronchitis, trak-a-o-bron-ke'tis. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchia.

Tracheocele, trak-a-o-se'le (Eng. trak'e-o-seel) (*trachea, kele,* a tumor). Bronchocele.

Tracheo-œsophageus, trak-a'o-e-sof-aj-a'us. Muscular fibres from œsophagus to trachea.

Tracheopharyngeus, trak-a-o-fah-rin-ja'us. Fibres of inferior constrictor of pharynx inserted in trachea.

Tracheophony, trak-e-of'o-ne (*trachea, phone,* voice). Laryngophony.

Tracheophthisis, trak-a-o-te'sis. See *Phthisis laryngea.*

Tracheophyma, trak-a-o-fe'ma (*trachea, phuma,* a swelling). Bronchocele.

Tracheopyra, trak-a-op'ir-ah (*trachea, pur,* fever). Cynanche trachealis.

Tracheorrhagia, trak-a-or-rhaj'e-ah (*trachea, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the trachea.

Tracheoschisis, trak-a-os'kis-is (*trachea, schizo,* to split). Fissure of the trachea.

Tracheoscopy, trak-e-os'ko-pe (*trachea, skopeo,* to view). Inspection of the trachea by a mirror similar to that for examination of the larynx.

Tracheostenosis, trak-e-o-sten-o'sis (*trachea, stenosis,* contraction). Contraction or narrowness of the trachea.

Tracheotome, trak'e-o-tome (*trachea, tome,* incision). An instrument of the trocar kind for opening the trachea.

Tracheotomy, trak-e-ot'o-me. Incision of the trachea. See *Bronchotomy.*

Trachielcosis, trak-e-el-ko'sis (*trachea, helkosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the trachea.

Trachielcus, trak-e-el'kus (*trachea, helkos,* an ulcer). Ulcer of the trachea.

Trachitis, trak-e'tis (*trachea, itis*). Inflammation of the trachea; cynanche trachealis.

Trachoma, trak-o'mah (*trachus,* rough). *Granular conjunctiva, Granular eyelid, Chronic granular conjunctivitis.* A roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids; a variety of ophthalmia of which three kinds have been designated: T. sabulosum, from sand, etc. getting between the eyelids; T. carunculosum, from fleshy excrescences; and T. herpeticum, from hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids. The disease is due to a specific micro-organism. **T. glands,** see *Bruch.*

Trachyphonia, trak-e-fo'ne-ah (*trachus,* rough, *phone,* voice). Roughness of the voice.

Traco'ma. See *Trachoma.*

Tract (*traho, tractum,* to draw out). A track or course; a region. **T., op'tic,** see *Optic nerves.* **T., res'piratory,** see *Respiratory tract.*

Tractatio manuaria, trak-tah'she-o man-u-ah're-ah (*tracto, tractatum,* to handle). Preparation, administration, and dispensing of medicines. Surgery.

Trac'tion. Act of drawing.

Tractor, trak'tor (*traho, tractum,* to draw). Lever.

Tractoration, trak-to-ra'shun (*traho, tractum,* to attract or influence). Perkinism. See *Tractors, metallic.*

Tracto'res (*tracto, tractatum,* to handle). See *Shampooing.*

Trac'tors, metal'lic. Metallic agents introduced by Dr. Elisha Perkins of Connecticut, to cure diseases. The affected parts being rubbed with these tractors, any good effects were doubtless owing to the influence exerted by the mind over the body. See *Perkinism.*

Tractus, trak'tus. Tract. **T. crucia'tus tegmen'ti,** posterior commissure of the brain. **T. ethmoïda'lis,** gyrus rectus. **T. intermediolatera'lis,** small group of cells forming a projection of gray matter of the spinal cord opposite the junction of the anterior and posterior cornua. **T. intestino'rum,** intestinal tube. **T. olfacto'rius,** olfactory tract. **T. op'ticus,** see *Optic nerves.* **T. parieta'lis ante'rior,** anterior central convolution. **T. parieta'lis me'dius,** posterior central convolution. **T. respirato'rius,** respiratory tract. **T. semicircula'ris,** fibres in cerebellum arching over the corpus dentatum to the peduncles. **T. spira'lis foraminulen'tus,** minute openings at the base of the modiolus, arranged in a spiral manner, transmitting filaments of the cochlear nerve. The central canal of the tractus is longer than the rest, and is called *Canalis* or *Tubulus centralis modioli* or *cochleæ.* Winding closely round the modiolus is a small canal—*Canalis spiralis modiolus.* **T. supracallo'sus infe'rior,** gyrus fornicatus. **T. supracallo'sus supe'rior,** marginal gyrus.

Tradescan'tia Virgin'ica. *Spiderwort;* indigenous. The roots are demulcent.

Tragacan'tha (*tragos,* goat, *acantha,* a thorn, owing to its hirsute boughs). *Gum tragacanth, Gum dragon.* The concrete juice or gummy exudation from Astragalus gummifer and other species of Astragalus (Ph. U. S.); ord. Leguminosæ. This gum is inodorous, nearly insipid, of a whitish color, semitransparent and striated, occurring in thin, vermiform pieces, and does not form smooth, uniform mucilage with water. It is demulcent, but is rarely used alone.

Tragacan'thin. Organic principle of tragacanth.

Tragea, traj'a-ah. Tragema. **T. aromat'ica,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus.

Tragema, traj'a-mah (*tragema,* sweetmeat). An aromatic powder containing much sugar.

Tragi (traj'e) **bar'bula.** See *Tragus.* **T. pi'li,** hairs of the ear.

Tragicus, traj'ik-us. Tragus. A small, flat, triangular muscle which almost wholly covers the outer surface of the tragus, arising from its base and terminating at the top of the eminence.

Tragomaschala (trag-o-mas'kal-ah) or **Tragomas'chale** (*tragos,* goat, *maschale,* arm-pit). Strong, unpleasant odor of the arm-pits.

Tragophonia, trag-o-fo'ne-ah (*tragos,* goat, *phone,* voice). Egophony.

Tragopo'gon (*tragos,* goat, *pogon,* beard). Genus of

plants, ord. Cichoraceæ, of which the roots of the *Tragopogon porrifolium, Salsifi, Salsify, Salsafy, Oyster-plant, Oyster-root, Vegetable oyster*, and the young shoots of the *T. pratense, Meadow salsifi, Common goat's beard*, are eaten as food. Root of the latter plant has been used as a diuretic.

Tragoselinum, trag-o-sel-e'num (*tragos*, goat, *selinon*, parsley). Pimpinella saxifraga. **T. angel'ica**, Ligusticum podagraria. **T. mag'num**, Pimpinella magna. **T. ma'jus**, Pimpinella magna. **T. saxif'raga**, pimpinella.

Tra'gus (*tragos*, a goat, from its being furnished, in some persons, with hair like the beard of a goat). Small, flattened, triangular nipple covered with hair in old people, situate before the meatus auditorius externus, which it appears to conceal. Also the peculiar goat-like smell of the axillæ. **T. Matthi'oli**, salsola kali.

Trail'ing arbu'tus. See *Epigæa repens.*

Train'ing (*traho*, to draw). System of treating man and animals so as to develop their full physical powers.

Trame (tram'a) or **Tramis**, tram'is. Perineum.

Trance. Catalepsy; ecstasis; hynoptic state. **T., death**, see *Asphyxia.*

Trans. In composition, through, across, over, or beyond.

Transduc'tor hallu'cis. Transversus pedis.

Transfer'ence (*trans, fero*, to bear). Telepathic interchange of thought between two persons widely separated. Also applied to clairvoyant and hypnotic phenomena. See *Thought-reading* and *Hypnotism.*

Transfiguratio, trans-fig-u-rah'she-o (*trans, figuro*, to form). Transformation.

Transfix'ion. Act of piercing, as in the formation of flaps in certain amputations.

Transforation, trans-for-a'shun (*trans, foro*, to pierce). Repeated perforation of the base of the fœtal skull in craniotomy.

Transforma'tion (*trans, forma*, form). Change of form.

Transfusion, trans-fu'zhun (*trans, fundo*, to pour). Pouring from one vessel to another. **T. of blood**, act of passing the blood of one animal into the veins of another. Arterial transfusion is the injection of defibrinated blood into an artery; immediate or direct when the blood is passed from one person to another through a tube; indirect or mediate when injected from a vessel into which it has been drawn. Used in conditions of collapse following severe hemorrhage.

Tran'sient blind'ness. Temporary amblyopia, said to be caused by vasomotor disturbances of the visual centre.

Transition (trans-ish'un) **tu'mor.** See *Tumor, transition.*

Transla'tion (*trans, fero*, to carry). Metastasis.

Translu'cid. Property of transmitting light, but not permitting objects to be distinctly seen.

Transmigration, trans-mi-gra'shun (*trans, migro*, to wander). Passage of cells through a limiting wall of membrane; especially applied to the escape of white corpuscles from blood-vessels in inflammation. **T. of the o'vum**, occasionally a corpus luteum is found in the ovary opposite to that in which the ovum was developed. Such a transition, whether occurring by an extra-uterine or an intra-uterine channel, is so called.

Transmissibility, trans-mis-sib-il'it-e (*trans, mitto*, to send). Sensibility.

Transmission, trans-mish'un. Passage of a disease or disease-producing agent from one person to another.

Transmutatio, trans-mu-tah'she-o (*trans, muto, mutatum*, to change). Transformation.

Transparent, trans-pa'rent (*trans, pareo*, to appear). Admitting passage of light, so that objects can be distinctly seen through intervening media.

Transpiration, trans-pir-a'shun (*trans, spiro*, to breathe). Cutaneous exhalation of vapor or volatile matter. Perspiration. **T. unilat'era**, perspiration of one-half the body.

Transplanta'tio (*trans, planto*, to plant). Pretended method of curing diseases, devised by Paracelsus, by making them pass from one individual to another, either animal or vegetable. Plastic surgery. **T. den'tis**, transplantation of a tooth; the act of transplanting a tooth from one person to another. **T. med'ica no'va**, transfusion.

Transplantation, trans-plan-ta'shun (*trans, planto*, to plant). See *Transplantatio.* Act of grafting living tissue upon the site of deformity or lesion for the purpose of repairing defect. **T. of the cor'nea**, substitution of the cornea of an animal for that of man in cases in which the cornea has been destroyed. **T. of the skin**, skin-grafting.

Trans'port (*trans, porto*, to carry). Delirium.

Transpositio, trans-po-zish'e-o (*trans, pono*, to place). Transposition. See *Metathesis.*

Transposition, trans-po-zish'un. Change of situation. Abnormal change in the location of an organ. Transfer of tissue from one point to another by plastic operation. **T. of the vis'cera**, congenital vice of conformation, consisting in the viscera being found out of the situations they ordinarily occupy; the heart, for example, being on the right side, the liver on the left, etc.

Trans'udate. See *Transudation.* Exhalation at the surface of the skin or of any membrane.

Transudation, trans-u-da'shun (*trans, sudo*, to sweat). Passage of a fluid through the tissue of any organ, which may collect in small drops on the opposite surface or evaporate from it. The material that so transudes is called a transudate. Exosmose.

Transuda'tum. See *Transudation.*

Transversa'lis. Transverse. **T. abdom'inis**, a muscle deeply seated on the lateral parts of the abdomen; flat, thin, and broader before than behind; attached above to the cartilage of the last true rib and to that of every false rib, and below to the inner lip of the crista of the ilium, to the two outer thirds of the crural arch, and to the upper part of the pubis. Its fibres are inserted behind by means of broad aponeuroses into the top of the transverse and spinous processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ; and, before, into the linea alba and the ensiform cartilage. This muscle, all of whose fibres have a transverse direction, constricts the belly and diminishes the base of the chest by drawing inward the ribs to which it is attached. **T. anti'cus pri'mus**, rectus capitis lateralis. **T. cervi'cis anti'cus**, probably an aberrant intertransversalis longus. **T. cervi'cis me'dius**, probably an aberrant intertransversalis longus. **T. cervi'cis posti'cus mi'nor**, an accessory muscle arising from transverse process of the upper dorsal or lower cervical vertebræ, inserted into transverse process of atlas or mastoid process. **T. collatera'lis col'li**, see *Sacrolumbalis.* **T. col'li**, a muscle attached to the transverse processes of the five or six lowest vertebræ of the neck, and to those of the four or five first dorsal. It extends the vertebræ of the neck and inclines them to its side. See *Semispinalis colli.* **T. dor'si**, a muscle, usually called multifidus spinæ, and including all the transversospinales, situate in the vertebral gutters extending from the posterior parts of the sacrum to the second cervical vertebra. It is thicker in the neck and loins than in the back and behind the sacrum. Its use is to straighten the vertebral column and to impress upon it a slight rotary motion. **T. facie'i**, see *Artery* and *Temporal.* **T. fas'cia**, f. lining the transversalis muscle, joining the diaphragmatic fascia above, attached below to the iliac crest and whole of Poupart's ligament, except the space where it passes into the thigh to form part of the crural sheath. **T. na'si**, compressor naris. **T. plan'tæ**, transversus pedis.

Transversa'rius. Transverse.

Trans'verse (*trans*, across, *verto*, to turn). That which runs across; also that which relates to the transverse processes of the vertebræ. **T. ar'tery of the face** arises from the temporal, passes transversely across the face in front of the condyle of the lower jaw, and gives its branches to the different muscles

of the cheek. **T. cer'ebral fis'sure, ante'rior,** a fissure of the brain bounded above by the corpus callosum and fornix, below by the corpora quadrigemina and lateral parts of the optic thalamus. **T. cer'ebral fis'sure, poste'rior,** is situate between the cerebellum above and medulla oblongata below. **T. cer'vical ar'tery** arises from the thyroid axis, passing across the neck through the subclavian triangle. **T. diam'eter of skull,** breadth of skull between parietal prominences. **T. fis'sure,** see *Liver*. **T. fos'sa,** see *Liver*. **T. lig'ament,** part of cotyloid ligament; coracoid ligament. **T. lig'ament of the at las,** annular ligament. **T. perine'al ar'tery** is given off from the upper branch of the internal pudic, and passes inward and forward above the transversus perinæi muscles as far as the bulb of the urethra, into which it dips, subdividing into numerous branches. **T. perine'al mus'cle,** transversus perinæi. **T. pro'cesses of the vertebræ,** *Diapophysis* of Owen, the bony eminences that jut out transversely and posteriorly from the sides of the vertebræ. **T. su'ture** runs across the face and sinks into the orbit, joining the bones of the skull to those of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions that it can scarcely be recognized as a suture.

Transversospi'nal. Semispinalis colli; semispinalis dorsi.

Transversospina'lis. Transversalis dorsi. **T. col'li,** semispinalis colli. **T. dor'si,** semispinalis dorsi.

Transver'sus. Transverse. **T. aur'is,** a muscular ligament dividing the concha into two portions. **T. col'li,** muscle arising from first costal cartilage and running toward middle line of neck. **T. lin'guæ,** intrinsic muscle of tongue. **T. ma'nûs,** external head of adductor pollicis. **T. pec'toris,** triangularis sterni. **T. pe'dis,** a muscle arising from the heads of the metatarsal bones of the three outer toes, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the greater toe, being blended with that of the adductor pollicis. **T. perinæ'i,** *Transverse perineal muscle,* muscle placed at the posterior part of the perineum. It is thin, triangular, and situate transversely. Its external extremity is attached to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium; its inner extremity is confounded with its fellow of the opposite side, and with the anterior part of the sphincter ani and posterior part of the bulbocavernosus. Its function is to compress the urethra and to support the rectum and bladder. To a fasciculus of this muscle Santorini has given the name *Elevator* or *Ejaculator urethræ*. **T. perinæ'i al'ter,** a small muscle occasionally accompanying the last. **T. pros'tatæ,** compressor prostatæ.

Tra'pa na'tans. Plant affording the Nuces aquaticæ, Tribuli aquatici, caltrops. The nut is nutrient and demulcent, and used in diarrhœa from abrasion of the bowels, and in calculus. A poultice is sometimes made of it to discuss hard and indolent tumors.

Trapeza, trap-a'zah (*trapeza*, table). Corona of the jaw teeth.

Trape'zium (*trapezion*, trapezium) **cer'ebri.** A set of nerve-fibres situate in the pons Varolii. **T. os,** so called from its shape. The first bone of the second row of the carpus. Articulated above with the scaphoides; below, with the first bone of the metacarpus; within, with the trapezoides and second metacarpal bone.

Trape'zius. A muscle seated at the posterior part of the neck and shoulder and at the upper part of the back, having the shape of a trapezium; attached, on the one hand, to the inner third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone; to the posterior cervical ligament; to the spinous processes of the seventh cervical vertebra and of all the dorsal vertebræ; and, on the other hand, to the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the outer third of the posterior margin of the clavicle. Its upper fibres are situate obliquely downward and outward; the transverse and inferior, obliquely outward and inward. This muscle elevates the shoulder, carries it backward, or depresses it, according as its upper, middle, or lower fibres contract separately. It straightens the head also, and inclines it to one side.

Trap'ezoid (*trapezion*, trapezium, *eidos*, form). Trapezium-shaped. **T. bone,** second bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape. It is smaller than the trapezium, on the inside of which it is situate. It is articulated, above, with the os navicularе; below, with the second metacarpal bone; on the outside, with the trapezium; and internally, with the magnum. Anteriorly and posteriorly, it affords attachment to ligaments. **T. lig'ament,** the anterior part of the coracoclavicular ligament, having the shape of a trapezium, situate obliquely between the acromion process and clavicle.

Trapp's test. For veratria; filter a solution containing the suspected substance, heat with hydrochloric acid, and if veratria is present a dark-red color appears.

Traube's curves. Rhythmical variations of arterial pressure occurring in animals which have been subjected to the action of curare, after total cessation of respiratory movements and section of both vagi.

Traulismus, trow-liz'mus (*traulismos*, lisping). Vicious and incomplete pronunciation in which almost all the consonants are replaced by the letters *b* and *l*.

Traulotes, trow-lo'tees (*traulotes*, lisping). Traulismus.

Trauma, trow'mah (*trauma*, wound). A wound.

Traumat'ic (*trauma*, a wound). *Vulnerary*. Anything relating to a wound or injury, as traumatic affections of the skin. **T. fe'ver,** febrile phenomena following a wound.

Traumat'ica. Detergents; vulneraries.

Traumaticine, trow-mat'is-seen. Solution of guttapercha in chloroform which acts as a protective when applied to the skin.

Trau'matism. The condition of the organism occasioned by a grave wound. Traumatism of labor includes lesions arising in the course of parturition, as laceration of the os and vagina, etc.

Traumatocace, trow-mat-ok'as-e (*trauma*, wound, *kake*, foulness). Traumatic gangrene.

Traumatocomi'um (*trauma, komeo*, to take care of). Hospital for the reception of the wounded.

Traumatone'sis (*trauma*, wound, *nesis*, spinning). Suture of wounds.

Traumatopnœa, trow-mat-op-ne'ah (*trauma, pneo*, to breathe). A condition met with in wounds of the lung and pleura, in which the air passes in and out of the wound during respiration.

Traumatopyra, trow-mat-op'ir-ah (*trauma*, wound, *pur*, fever). Wound fever or fever consecutive to a wound.

Trav'ail ([F.] *travailler*, to labor). Parturition.

Trav'eller's joy. Clematis vitalba.

Treac'le. Molasses; theriaca. **T., Eng'lish,** Teucrium chamædrys. **T., Ven'ice,** theriaca.

Tread. Cicatricula. **T. of the cock,** molecule.

Treat'ment (*tracto*, to treat). Means employed for the relief of disease. **T., dry,** one in which the patient is almost wholly, if not wholly, interdicted from the alimentary use of fluids.

Tree, elk. Andromeda arborea. **T. of heav'en,** Ailanthus glandulosa. **T. of life,** Thuya occidentalis. **T., sour,** Andromeda arborea.

Treeak farook. Native nostrum, used in India for beriberi; a thick extract into which some terebinthinate enters, which is said to subdue the pulse.

Tref'oil. Hepatica triloba. **T. bean, stink'ing,** anagyris. **T., marsh,** Menyanthes verna. **T., shrub'by,** Ptelea trifoliata. **T., sour,** Oxalis acetosella. **T. ten'don,** see *Tendon, trefoil*. **T., wa'ter,** Menyanthes trifoliata.

Treha'la. Cocoons of Larinus maculatus, habitat Asia Minor.

Tre'halose. A crystallizable carbohydrate derivative from ergot and trehala.

Tre'ma (*trema*, opening). Foramen; vulva.

Tre'matode (*trema*, hole). Order of Entozoa to which parasitic worms of the lower intestines belong; flukes.

Trem'bles. A disease in cattle producing, in the

human subject, a typhoid affection known as milk-sickness. Mercurial tremor.

Trem'bling. Tremor. **T. fe'ver,** intermittent fever. **T., mercu'rial,** palsy, mercurial. **T., se'nile,** involuntary but uniform contractions of muscles over a limited space, and succeeding each other with excessive rapidity, in old persons generally.

Tremel'la auric'ula Ju'dæ (*tremo*, to tremble). Peziza auricula.

Tre'mor (*tremo*, to tremble). *Trembling.* Involuntary agitation of the body or of some part of it, without any obstacle to voluntary motion. It depends, generally, upon debility of the muscular or of the nervous system, and hence is observed in convalescence and in typhoid affections. It occurs also in old people, in hard drinkers, and in workers in certain metals, as mercury and lead. In the last case it is called *Tremor metallicus* or *metallurgorum, Metallic shaking palsy.* Tremor seems to resemble paralysis more than convulsion; see *Palsy, mercurial, Paralysis agitans,* and *Pavitatio.* **T. ar'tuum,** paralysis agitans. **T. cor'dis,** hippus palpitation. **T. ab hydrar'gyro,** mercurial palsy. **T., lead,** lead palsy. **T., mercu'rial,** mercurial palsy. **T. metal'licus,** see *Tremor.* **T. metallurgo'rum,** see *Tremor.* **T. potato'rum,** see *Delirium tremens.* **T., purr'ing,** agitation, like the purring of a cat, felt by the hand applied over the præcordial region, probably from narrowing of the auriculo-ventricular openings.

Trem'ulous i'ris. Tremulous movement of the iris, due to loss of support occasioned by removal or displacement of the lens.

Trendelenburg's posi'tion or post'ure. Position made use of by abdominal surgeons, the patient's body being originally made to recline at an angle of about 45°, but now modified so that the entire lower extremities are elevated at an angle of from 15° to 20°, under the view that gravitation of the abdominal viscera toward the diaphragm will aid in overcoming some of the difficulties attending such operations.

Trepan'. See *Trephine.*

Trepanatio, trep-an-ah'she-o. Trepanning.

Trepan'ning. Methodical application of the trepan. See *Trephine.*

Trephine' (*trepo*, to turn). *Trepan.* An instrument consisting of a simple cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely like that of a gimlet; from the centre of the circle described by the teeth of the saw a sharp perforator projects, called the centrepin, which can be removed at the surgeon's option. It is used to fix the instrument until the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove sufficiently deep for it to work steadily. This instrument is used for removing circular disks of bone.

Trephining, tre-fi'ning. Application of a trephine.

Trepida'tio (*trepido*, to be agitated). Tremor; rhythmical tremor of the foot in certain diseases. **T. cor'dis,** rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

Trepidation, trep-id-a'shun. See *Trepidatio.*

Tresis, tra'sis (*tresis*, boring). Perforation; forcible solution of continuity in a soft part, commencing externally. Trepanning. Wound. **T. cau'sis,** burn. **T. punctu'ra,** puncture. **T. vul'nus,** wound. **T. vul'nus lacera'tum,** lacerated wound. **T. vul'nus sim'plex,** cut.

Tresso'ria. Hair covering the mons Veneris, the absence of which has, by the vulgar, been esteemed a matter of reproach.

Tri. In composition three.

Tri'al, beset'ting. Masturbation. **T. by bier'-right,** an ordeal in which the wounds of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh if the body were touched ever so lightly, in any part, by the murderer.

Tri'al-frame. A spectacle frame used for holding trial-glasses.

Tri'al-glasses or tri'al-case. A collection of lenses used in testing refraction of the eye.

Tri'al-lenses. Lenses used in testing refraction of the eye.

Tri'angle, carot'id. See *Cervical triangles.* **T. of Hes'selbach,** a triangular interval on the posterior aspect of the abdominal wall, through which direct inguinal hernia finds its way, and the sides of which are formed by the epigastric artery and the margin of the rectus muscle, and the base by Poupart's ligament. **T., occip'ital,** see *Cervical triangles.* **T. of Pet'it,** a triangular space bounded below by the crest of the ilium, in front by the border of the external oblique muscle, and behind by the latissimus dorsi. **T. of Scar'pa,** a triangular depression in the upper part of the thigh, the base of which is formed by Poupart's ligament, the outer side by the tendon of the psoas and iliac muscles and the sartorius, and the inner side by the pectineus and adductor longus. Through the centre of this hollow the femoral artery runs, with the femoral vein internal to it. **T., subcla'vian,** see *Cervical triangles.* **T., submax'illary,** see *Cervical triangles.* **T., ves'ical,** see *Urinary bladder.*

Tri'angles, cer'vical. See *Cervical.*

Trian'gular. Having three angles. **T. fas'cia,** triangular ligament of abdomen. **T. fibrocar'tilage,** triangular plate between ulna and bones of wrist. **T. lig'ament,** *Infrapubian ligament;* a ligamentous fascia situate transversely beneath the symphysis pubis, which it strengthens. Also a ligament extending from the coracoid to the acromial process of the scapula. **T. lig'ament of the abdo'men,** band of tendinous fibres arising from Poupart's ligament along the pectineal line, and, passing beneath the spermatic cord, interlacing with the opposite fellow at the linea alba. **T. lig'ament of ure'thra,** continuation of deep layer of superficial fascia, attached to the under surface of the symphysis pubis and rami of ischium and pubis. **T. lig'aments of liv'er,** layers of peritoneum which unite and extend from the sides of the diaphragm to the margins of the liver.

Triangula'ris. Depressor anguli oris. **T. coccy'gis,** coccygeus. **T. na'si,** compressor naris. **T. ster'ni,** a triangle-shaped muscle, the base being directed downward, situate at the anterior and inner part of the chest behind the cartilages of the ribs. It is attached to the posterior, lateral, and inferior part of the sternum, whence its fibres pass upward and outward, and terminate at the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth true ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs and contributes to expiration.

Triatom'ic. A term applied to an element whose valence is equivalent to three atoms of hydrogen.

Tri'badism. See *Tribas.*

Trib'alus (*tribalos*). Trapa natans.

Tri'bas (*tribas*). A female whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded as an hermaphrodite; one who attempts or practices sexual intercourse with another female—*tribadism.*

Triba'sic (*tri, basis*). A term applied to an acid having three replaceable hydrogens.

Tribromaldehyde, tri-brome-al'de-hide. Liquid substance, very much like chloral, formed by action of bromine on alcohol.

Tribromomethane, tri-bro-mo-meth'ane. Bromoform.

Tribromophenol, tri-bro-mo-fe'nol. Bromol.

Tribromphenol, tri-brome-fe'nol. A crystalline substance resulting from the action of carbolic acid on bromine-water; used externally as a surgical antiseptic and disinfectant in purulent and gangrenous conditions.

Trib'uli aquat'ici (pl. of **Tribulus**). See *Trapa natans.*

Tribu'tum luna're (lunar or monthly tribute). Menses. **T. men'struum,** menses.

Tricæ, trik'e (*thrix, trichos*, hair). Plica. **T. incubo'rum,** plica. **T. scrofo'rum,** plica.

Tricago, tre-kah'go. Teucrium chamædrys.

Tricaudalis, tre-kaud-al'is (*tri, cauda*, tail). Retrahens auris.

Tricephalus, tre-sef'al-us (*tri, cephale*, head). A monster with three heads.

Triceps, tri'seps (*tri, caput*, head). Name given to muscles having three fleshy bundles at one of their

extremities. **T. adduc'tor fem'oris,** under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles: Adductor brevis, A. longus, and A. magnus. See *Adductor.* **T. aur'is,** retrahens auris. **T. brachia'lis** or **brach'ii,** triceps extensor cubiti. **T., cru'ral,** triceps cruris. **T. cru'ris,** *Crural;* muscle situate at the anterior, inner, and outer part of the thigh, and formed of three bundles at its superior extremity, viz.: 1. A middle fasciculus, the cruralis, crureus, or femoreus; see *Cruralis.* 2. An external fasciculus, the vastus externus. 3. An inner fasciculus, the vastus internus. It is attached above to the anterior, inner, and outer surfaces of the femur, and to the two edges of the linea aspera from the base of the trochanter to within four fingers' breadth of the knee. Below it terminates by a large tendon, which is attached to the base and edges of the patella, as well as to the inner and outer tuberosities of the tibia. The triceps extends the leg on the thigh, and conversely. **T. exten'sor cu'biti,** muscle occupying all the posterior part of the humerus. It arises by three heads: The first or long head—long head of the biceps externus of Douglas, anconeus major of Winslow—arises from the upper margin of the glenoid cavity. The second head, or short head of the biceps externus of Douglas, anconeus externus of Winslow, arises from the base of the great tuberosity. The third head—brachialis externus of Douglas, anconeus internus of Winslow—the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the latissimus dorsi. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm as one muscle, which is inserted at the upper part of the olecranon. It extends the forearm on the arm, and conversely. **T. mag'nus,** adductor magnus. **T. mi'nor,** adductor longus femoris. **T. secun'dus,** adductor brevis. **T. su'ræ,** see *Gastrocnemii.*

Trichæ incuborum, trik'e in-ku-bo'rum (*thrix, trichos,* hair, *incubi,* fauns [?]). Plica. **T. scrofo'rum,** plica.

Trichangia, trik-an-je'ah (*tricho, angeion,* vessel). Capillary vessels.

Trichangiectasia, trik-an-ge-ek-taz'e-ah (*tricho, angeion,* vessel, *ektasis,* dilatation). Morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels.

Trichatrophia, trik-at-rof'e-ah. Disease of the hair in which it becomes altered in structure, soft and brittle, with atrophy of the hair-bulb.

Trichaux'e or **Trichauxis,** trik-owks'is (*tricho, auxe,* increase). Increase in the quantity and size of the hair without change of texture.

Trichauxis, trik-owks'is. Trichauxe.

Trichera arvensis, trik-a'rah ar-ven'sis (*thrix,* gen. *trichos,* hair). Scabiosa.

Trichia, trik'e-ah (*thrix,* gen. *trichos,* hair). Entropion.

Trichiasis, trik-e'as-is (*thrix, trichos,* hair). *Morbus pilaris.* This name has been given to several affections. A disease of the kidneys or bladder in which filamentous substances resembling hairs are passed in the urine. A painful swelling of the breasts in childbed women, when the milk is excreted with difficulty. Inversion of the eyelashes—trichiasis ciliorum. See *Entropion.* Trichiasis coacta is a matting and interlacing of hair. **T. cilio'rum,** see *Trichiasis.* **T. coac'ta,** see *Trichiasis.* **T. lac'tea,** knotty swelling of the female mammæ from accumulation and arrest of milk in the galactophorous ducts.

Trichilia (trik-il'e-ah) **emet'ica.** *Elcaja.* Tree, ord. Meliaceæ, common on the mountains of Yemen and in Senegal. The fruit is used by the Arabs as an emetic. **T. trifolia'ta,** a bush of Curaçoa, a decoction of the roots of which is used to promote abortion.

Trichina spiralis, trik-e'nah spir-al'is (*thrix, trichos,* hair, from its small size). A small species of entozoa, fam. Nematoïdea, discovered in the voluntary muscles, and found especially in swine. Trichinæ consist of minute oblong cysts, containing at first a granular substance and afterward calcareous matter. When taken with the food the cysts are dissolved, and parasites multiply in the intestines and then migrate to the muscles. Abdominal pains, diarrhœa, and vomiting, due to perforation of the intestines by newly-produced worms, come on within ten days after their ingestion. Secondary symptoms relate to the muscles, and resemble myalgia, rheumatism, or typhoid fever. The condition thus induced has been called trichiniasis, trichinitis, trichina, trichinous or trichinatous disease. See *Parasites* and *Worms.*

Trichiniasis (trik-in-e'as-is), **Trichinitis** (trik-in-e'tis), or **Trichinosis,** trik-in-o'sis (*trichina, osis*). Morbid condition arising as a result of entrance of trichinæ into the human system. See *Trichina spiralis.*

Trichinoscope, trik'in-o-skope. Instrument used in detecting trichinous parasites in affected meat.

Trichinosis, trik-in-o'sis. See *Parasites.*

Trichinous, trik'in-us. Relating or appertaining to trichina.

Trichiosis, trik-e-o'sis (*thrix, trichos,* hair). Trichiasis. **T. dis'trix,** hair of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at the extremities.

Trichismus, trik-iz'mus. Capillary fracture, fissure, or crack.

Trichiuria, trik-e-u're-ah (*thrix, oura,* tail). Trichocephalus.

Trichloracetic (tri-klor-as-e'tik) **ac'id.** A compound formed by oxidation of chloral by means of nitric acid.

Trichlo'ride of i'odine. Decomposed by water into hydrochloric and iodic acids. Used externally.

Trichlorphenol (tri-klor-fe'nol) or **Trichlorphen'ic ac'id.** A derivative of carbolic acid having a tarry odor and pungent taste; used as a disinfectant.

Tricho, trik'o (*thrix, trichos,* hair), In composition, hair.

Trichocardia, trik-o-kar'de-ah (*thrix, trichos,* hair, *cardia,* heart). Pseudo-membranous elevations occurring in exudative pericarditis, giving rise to the so-called hairy heart.

Trichoceph'alus (*tricho, kephale,* head). *Long thread-worm, Whipworm.* A worm from an inch and a half to two inches long, head acute, the body spirally involuted in the male, almost straight in the female. The *Trichocephalus dispar* generally inhabits the cæcum and colon, and is rarely met with in the small intestines; it gives rise to no peculiar symptoms.

Trichocirsus, trik-o-sir'sus (*tricho, kirsos,* a dilated vessel). Trichangiectasia.

Trichoclasia (trik-o-klaz'e-ah) or **Trichocla'sis** (*tricho, klasis,* fracture). A breaking of the hair, giving it a jointed appearance.

Trichocryptoses, trik-o-krip-to'sees (*thrix,* hair, *kruptosis,* hiding). Diseases of the hair-follicles.

Trichodangiitis, trik-o-dan-je-e'tis (*thrix,* hair, *angeion,* vessel). Inflammation of the capillaries.

Trichodyschroi'a (*tricho, dyschroia,* bad or defective color). Discoloration of the hair; alteration or variation of the natural pigment of the hair.

Trichogenous, trik-oj'en-us (*tricho, gennao,* to generate). Hair-forming; promoting the growth of the hair.

Trichoglossia, trik-o-glos'se-ah (*thrix,* hair, *glossa,* tongue). Peculiar hairy appearance of the tongue, due to hypertrophy of the sheath of the filiform papillæ.

Trichoid, trik'oid (*thrix,* hair). Having the appearance of hair.

Trichol'abis (*tricho, labis,* forceps). Tweezers, especially for extracting hairs.

Tricholabium, trik-o-lab'e-um. Tweezers, especially for extracting hairs.

Trichologia, trik-o-loj'e-ah (*tricho, lego,* to pluck). Carphologia. See *Trichology.*

Trichology, trik-ol'o-gy (*tricho, logos,* description). A treatise on the hair.

Trichoma, trik-o'mah (*thrix,* hair). Villous or hairy covering; small fibre or fibril; plica.

Trichomanes, trik-om'an-ees (*tricho, manos,* thin). Asplenium trichomanoïdes. **T. crena'ta,** Asplenium trichomanoïdes.

Trichomaphyte, trik-o'ma-fite (*trichoma,* plica, *phuton,* vegetable). A cryptogamous growth found in

plica, and said by some to be its cause; mycoderma plicæ.

Trichomation, trik-o-mat'e-on. Capillamentum.

Trichomatose (trik-o'mat-ose) **hair** (*trichoma*). Plica.

Trichomatosis, trik-o-mat-o'sis (*trichoma,* growth of hair). Disease due to parasites, in which the hair becomes matted together.

Trichomonas, trik-om'on-as (*tricho, monad*). *Trichomonad.* An animalcule found in the mucus of the vagina where cleanliness has not been attended to—*T. vaginalis.* By some it is considered to be nothing more than ciliated epithelium separated from the uterus.

Trichomyces decalvans, trik-om-e'sees de-kal'vans (*tricho, myces,* fungus). See *Porrigo decalvans.* **T. tonsu'rans,** see *Porrigo decalvans.*

Trichomycosis (trik-o-mik-o'sis) **capilli'tii.** See *Kerion.* **T. favo'sa,** tinea favosa. **T. trichophyti'na,** tinea trichophytina.

Trichomyko'sis. Trichomycosis.

Trichomysis nodosa, trik-om'is-is no-do'sah. Disease of the hair of the genitals and axilla characterized by nodosities, due to development of bacteria within the layers of the shaft, which later becomes encapsulated.

Trichonosis, trik-on-o'sis. Porrigo. **T. ca'na,** canities. **T. furfura'cea,** porrigo decalvans. **T. pli'ca,** plica. **T. polio'sis,** poliosis.

Trichon'osus (*tricho, nosos,* disease). A disease of the hair.

Trichopathia (trik-o-path-e'ah) **pli'ca** (*tricho, pathos,* affection). Plica polonica.

Trichopathic, trik-o-path'ic (same etymon). Relating or appertaining to affections of the hair.

Trichop'athy. Plica polonica.

Trichophyia (trik-o-fe'e-ah) or **Trichophyt'ica** (*tricho, phuo,* to grow). Remedies promoting the growth of the hair.

Trichophyton, trik-of'it-on (*tricho, phuton,* vegetable). A fungus giving rise to disease of the hair. See *Plica.* **T. decal'vans,** see *Porrigo decalvans.* **T. sporuloï'des,** see *Fungus, Parasites,* and *Plica.* **T. tonsu'rans,** see *Fungus* and *Porrigo decalvans.*

Trichophytosis, trik-o-fit-o'sis. Disease of the skin due to trichophyton. **T. imbrica'ta,** form of tinea in which the scales are imbricated. **T. squamo'sa,** scaly form of tinea. **T. vesiculo'sa,** vesicular form of tinea.

Trichopoliosis, trik-o-po-le-o'sis (*thrix,* hair, *polios,* hoary). Grayness of hair.

Trichorhexis nodosa, trik-o-rheks'is no-do'sah (*thrix, rhexis,* breaking). Trichopoliosis; nutritive defect of the scalp giving rise to fragility, swelling, and bursting of hair; probably parasitic in origin.

Trichorrhœa, trik-or-rhe'ah (*tricho, rheo,* to flow). Fall of the hair from any cause.

Trichosanthes (trik-o-san'thees) **ama'ra** (*tricho, anthos,* flower, from the ciliated corollæ). Order, Cucurbitaceæ. A plant of India; the seeds are bitter and astringent, sometimes emetic, and in larger doses a poison. **T. corda'ta,** the root is used by the natives of India as a substitute for calumba root. **T. cucumer'ina,** the fruit is considered in India to be anthelmintic. **T. inci'sa,** *Gashed trichosanthes* of India; the fruit is poisonous, and used as an application to offensive sores and to ozæna. **T. villo'sa** of Java, the fruit acts like colocynth.

Trichoschisis, trik-os'kis-is (*tricho, schizo,* to split). Splitting of the hairs at their extremities.

Trichosis, trik-o'sis. Morbid organization or deficiency of hair. **T. a'rea,** porrigo decalvans. **T. a'thrix,** alopecia. **T. bul'bi,** small tumor on anterior part of eyeball, having hair growing from it. **T. dis'trix,** distrix. **T. entro'pion,** trichiasis. **T. furfura'cea,** porrigo furfurans. **T. hirsu'ties,** hirsuties. **T. pli'ca,** plica. **T. polio'sis,** poliosis. **T. seto'sa,** porcupine disease of the skin; see *Hystriciasis.*

Trichosyphilosis, trik-o-sif-il-o'sis (*tricho, syphilis*). *Syphiloma of the hair.* A change in the structure of the hair, the shaft of which becomes swollen and dark-colored, drying up and splitting or breaking off—a result of the syphilitic taint.

Trichothecium, trik-o-tha'se-um (*tricho, theke,* place of deposit). A form of fungus giving rise to a vegetable parasitic disease of the hair.

Trichoton, trik-o'ton (*trichosis,* growth of hair). Scalp.

Trichuris, trik-u'ris (*tricho, oura,* a tail). Trichocephalus.

Triclisperma (trik-le-spur'mah) **grandiflo'ra** (*thrix,* hair, *sperma,* seed). Polygala paucifolia.

Tricornis, trik-or'nis (*tri cornu,* three horns). Having three processes.

Tricrotic, tri-kro'tik. See *Pulse, tricrotic.*

Tricrotous, trik'ro-tus. See *Pulse, tricrotic.*

Tricuspid, tri-kus'pid (*tri, cuspis,* a cusp, a point). That which has three points. **T. insuffic'iency,** a condition resulting from endocarditis, obstructive diseases of the lungs by cirrhosis or emphysema, etc., the symptoms being those of obstruction in the pulmonary circulation, with congestion of the veins of the general or systemic circulation. **T. valves,** three triangular valvular duplicatures formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart around the auriculo-ventricular orifice. The elongated and pointed top of each of these valves is continuous with the chordæ tendineæ, which set out from the columnæ carneæ of the heart. These valves allow the blood to flow from the auricle into the ventricle, and prevent its reflux into the auricle.

Tricuspis, trik-us'pis. Tricuspid.

Triencephalus, tre-en-sef'al-us (*tri, enkephalos,* encephalon). A monster wanting three cephalic organs of sense—smell, hearing, and vision. See *Aprosopia.*

Triens, tre'ens (*tri,* three). The third part of a pound; four ounces troy.

Triethylamine, tri-eth'il-am-een. $C_6H_{15}N$. Ptomaïne from some forms of putrefying fish and cultures of a bacillus in poisonous sausage. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Trifacial, tri-fa'shal. Trigemini.

Trifolium acetosum, tre-fo'le-um as-e-to'sum (*tri, folium,* a leaf). Oxalis acetosella. **T. aquat'icum,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. au'reum,** Hepatica triloba. **T. cervi'num,** Eupatorium cannabinum. **T. fibri'num,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. hepat'icum,** Hepatica triloba. **T. melilo'tus officina'lis,** *Common melilot,* ord. Leguminosæ. The infusion or distilled water of this plant has been employed in ophthalmia. Also used in fomentations, glysters, etc. **T. officina'le,** T. melilotus officinalis. **T. paludo'sum,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. palus'tre,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. praten'se,** red clover; the flower-heads are diuretic and alterative; given in infusion and fluid extract.

Trigastric, tri-gas'trik (*tri, gaster,* belly). Having three bellies.

Trigem'ini (*tri, geminus,* double, threefold, triplets). *Trifacial nerve.* The fifth pair of nerves. This nerve arises by two roots—a posterior, larger or sensory, and an anterior, smaller or motor root. The larger root arises chiefly from the gray tubercle of Rolando or upper extremity of the posterior gray horn of the medulla; the smaller, motor root arises from two masses of multipolar cells situate on the inner side and close to the gray tubercle. The two roots pass through an opening in the dura mater, and then run between the bone and the dura mater to the opening in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the sensory fibres form the Gasserian ganglion; while the motor nerves pass onward, having no connection with this ganglion. The branches of the gemini are the ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary. The whole of the first and second branches and a part of the third are sensory nerves, while the remaining part of the third—the gustatory or lingual—is entirely motiferous, and passes to the pterygoid and other muscles concerned in mastication.

Trig'ger fin'ger. Name given to a condition in which a joint of a finger suddenly becomes locked, either in flexion or extension. **T. thumb,** a similar condition, but restricted to the thumb.

Trigo'na cervica'lia. Cervical triangles.

Trigonel'la fœ'num (dim. of **Trigonon**, triangle, from the shape of its flower). Ord. Leguminosæ. A native of the south of France. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell and an unctuous, farinaceous taste, accompanied by a slight bitterness. They are chiefly used in poultices.

Trigonocephaly, tri-gon-o-sef'al-e. Peculiarly-shaped head, representing a cone with the apex in front.

Trigo'nos (*trigon*). Triangular.

Trigo'num. Trigone. **T. carotide'um,** carotid triangle. **T. cerebra'le,** fornix. **T. cervica'le,** portion of gray commissure of the spinal cord for reception of the blood-vessels. **T. cervica'le infe'rius,** posterior triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. cervica'le supe'rius,** anterior triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. cine'reum,** extension of gray substance of floor of third ventricle connected with optic chiasm. **T. clavipectora'le,** the triangular space between clavicle, pectoralis minor, and thoracic wall. **T. collatera'le,** posterior triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. col'li media'num,** the two anterior cervical triangles regarded as one. **T. cor'aco-acromia'le,** triangular space between a line from apex of acromion and apex of coracoid process and the clavicle. **T. cubita'le,** fossa cubiti. **T. deltoïdeopectora'le,** infraclavicular fossa. **T. du'rum,** space between anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. fluc'tuans,** posterior commissure of cerebrum. **T. haben'ulæ,** small depression on back and upper surface of optic thalamus. **T. hypoglos'si,** hypoglossal area. **T. infe'rius commissu'ræ posterio'ris cer'ebri,** space below posterior commissure of cerebrum: **T. infraclavicula're,** infraclavicular fossa. **T. inguina'le,** Scarpa's triangle. **T. intercrura'le** or **interpeduncula're,** interpeduncular space. **T. Lieutau'di,** trigone of bladder. **T. lumba'le infe'rius,** Petit's triangle. **T. lumba'le supe'rius,** tetragonum lumbale. **T. mol'le,** posterior commissure of cerebrum. **T. olfacto'rium,** olfactory trigone. **T. omoclavicula're,** subclavian triangle. **T. omotrape'zium,** occipital triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. palati'num,** surface for articulation of orbital process of palate-bone at superior and mesial angle of superior maxillary. **T. pen'sile,** posterior commissure of cerebrum. **T. Petiti,** see *Petit, triangle of.* **T. Scar'pæ** or **subinguina'le,** Scarpa's triangle. **T. submaxilla're,** submaxillary triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. subpinea'le,** space between the corpora quadrigemina anteriora and pineal gland. **T. supe'rius commissu'ræ posterio'ris,** space above posterior commissure of cerebrum and the anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. va'gi,** vagus area. **T. vesi'cæ,** trigone of bladder.

Trigo'nus Lieutaud'i (*trigonon*). See *Urinary bladder.* **T. vesi'cæ,** see *Urinary bladder.*

Tril'lium erec'tum (*trilix*, tissue of three threads; the parts of this plant being chiefly in threes). Indigenous plant; its rhizome is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic in genito-urinary affections. **T. latifo'lium,** *Broadleaf bethroot, Bethroot, Rattlesnake root, Wakerobin, Coughroot, Indian balm, Ground lily, Jews' harp, Indian shamrock, Pariswort, Truelove,* ord. Trilliaceæ. Plant peculiar to North America, whose root is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic; used in genito-urinary affections. All species of Trillium possess the same properties.

Trimammius, tre-mam'me-us. Name given to congenital malformation of the breasts in which there are three nipples.

Trimestrium, tre-mes'tre-um. Term applied to certain diseases or conditions in which symptoms occur every three months.

Trimethylamine (tri-meth'il-am-een) or **Trimethyl'ia.** C_3H_9N. Volatile alkaline liquid prepared from the same source as propylamin and isomeric with it; is found in cod-liver oil. Ptomaïne obtained from putrefactive decomposition of certain bodies, as fish, from ergot, from certain weeds, cod-liver oil, etc. It has been used in acute articular rheumatism; also as an antipyretic and in gout, and externally in form of a liniment in chronic rheumatism. The hydrochlorate is the salt employed. Dose, gr. iij–x. See *Ptomaïnes* (table).

Trimethylami'ni hydrochlo'ras. Hydrochlorate of trimethylamine. See *Trimethylamine.*

Trimethylenediamine, tri-meth-il-een-di'am-een. $C_3H_{10}N_2$. Poisonous ptomaïne from culture of the comma bacillus on beef-broth.

Trimethylethylene, tri-meth-il-eth'il-een. Pental.

Trimethylglycine, tri-meth-il-glis'een. See *Betaïne.*

Trimethylxanthin, tri-meth-il-zan'thin. Caffeine.

Trineu'ral fascic'ulus. Solitary bundle of fibres in upper portion of spinal cord and medulla oblongata, connected with the roots of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves.

Trinitrin, tri-ni'trin. Nitroglycerin.

Trinitroglycerin tri-ni-tro-glys'er-in. Nitroglycerin.

Trinitrophenic (tri-ni-tro-fe'nik) **ac'id.** Picric acid.

Trinitrophenol, tri-ni-tro-fee'nol. Picric acid.

Triocephalia, tre-o-sef-al'e-ah. Aprosopia. See *Triencephalus.*

Triocephalus, tre-o-sef'al-us. Triencephalus.

Trional, tre'o-nal. Diethylsulphone methylethylmethane. Allied in composition to sulphonal; hypnotic.

Trior'chid (*tri, orchis*, testicle). Having three testicles.

Triorchis, tre-or'kis (*tri, orchis*, testicle). One who has three testicles.

Triosteosper'mum. Triosteum.

Trios'teum (*tri, osteon*, bone, in allusion to the three bony nuts). *Bastard ipecacuanha, Fever root, Feverwort, Tinker's weed, Horse ginseng* or *gentian, Ipecac, Wild coffee, White ginseng, Gentian, White gentian, Sweet bitter;* ord. Caprifoliaceæ. Indigenous; cathartic in doses of twenty or thirty grains; sometimes operates as a diuretic, also as an emetic. **T. angustifo'lium,** *T. minus,* has similar virtues.

Tripal'mitin. Solid fat, forming an ingredient of olive oil, being in combination with oleic acid, of which last olive oil is largely composed.

Tripharmacum, tre-farm'ak-um (*tri, pharmakon*, medicine). A medicine composed of three ingredients.

Trip'ier's amputa'tion. Modification of subastragaloid amputation of the foot by leaving the upper part of the calcaneum, which is sawn through on a level with the sustentaculum tali and at right angles to the axis of the leg; external incisions are made as in Chopart's amputation.

Triple phosphate, trip'l fos'fate. See *Calculi, urinary.*

Trip'let (*triplex*, triple). One of three children born at the same accouchement or gestation. **T. mon'sters,** such as have parts of the body tripled; a rare condition.

Triploblastic, trip-lo-blas'tik (*triplex*, triple, *blastos*, germ). Having three germ-layers.

Triplo'pia (*triplex*, triple, *ops*, eye). Triple vision.

Tri'pod, vi'tal (*tri, pous*, foot). The heart, lungs, and brain have been so called, as their united action is necessary for the maintenance of life.

Trip'oli sen'na. See *Senna.*

Trip'olite or **Trip'olith.** Substance used in fixation dressings; applied in the same manner as plaster-of-Paris dressing.

Trip'sis (rubbing). Contusion; trituration.

Tripudiatio (trip-u-de-ah'she-o) **spas'tica** (*tripudio*, to leap, to dance). Chorea.

Tri'pus (tripod) **cœli'acus** or **Hal'leri.** See *Cœliac artery.*

Triquetra (trik'et-rah) **os'sa** (*triquetrus*, three-cornered). Wormian bones.

Triq'uetrum (**os**). Cuneiform bone.

Tris'mus (*trizo*, to gnash). *Masticatory spasm of the face; Locked jaw.* Spastic closure of the under jaw, a partial tetanus, arising from erethism of the masticatory or motor branch of the fifth pair of nerves. *T. nascentium* or *neonatorum, Nine-day fits,*

attacking infants during the two weeks from birth, and *T. traumaticus*, originating from a wound, are sometimes described. **T. capistra'tus**, brédissure. **T. catarrha'lis maxilla'ris**, neuralgia of the jaw. **T. clon'icus**, neuralgia faciei. **T. cyn'icus**, see *Canine laugh*. **T. dias'trophe Sauvages'ii**, paralysis, Bell's. **T. dolorif'icus**, neuralgia faciei. **T. maxilla'ris**, neuralgia faciei. **T. nascen'tium**, see *Trismus*. **T. neonato'rum**, see *Trismus*. **T. sardon'icus**, risus sardonicus. **T., traumat'ic**, the sequence of a wound or injury.

Trisplanchnia, tre-splank'ne-ah (*tri*, *splanchnon*, viscus). Cholera.

Trisplanchnic, tri-splank'nik. Applied to the sympathetic system because of its relation to the viscera of the great cavities. **T. nerve**, *Great sympathetic, Intercostal, Ganglionic* or *Vertebral nerve, Nerve of organic life, System of organic life, Nervous automatic system of functions, Organic nervous system*. Termed trisplanchnic because of its distribution to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities—the cranium, chest, and abdomen. It is composed of ganglia united by intermediate branches, passing along the side of the spine to the lowest part of the trunk, communicating by a branch with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves and several of the cerebral nerves, and detaching nerves from its several ganglia which accompany the arteries and are distributed particularly to the organs of involuntary functions. At its upper part it is concealed in the carotic canal and cavernous sinus, and is joined there by a branch of the 6th pair of nerves and by a twig from the Vidian nerve of the 5th pair. It forms three ganglions in the neck—the superior, middle (thyroid ganglion), and inferior (vertebral ganglion); twelve in the back, the thoracic; five in the loins, the lumbar; and three or four sacral. It unites at the coccyx with its fellow from the opposite side, forming a small ganglion—the coccygeal, ganglion impar, or azygous ganglion. The great sympathetic is a distinct nervous system, supplying the organs of involuntary motion; for, although communicating with both brain and spinal marrow, it does not seem to be immediately under the influence of either. Its special functions are not yet well understood.

Trisplanchnitis, tre-splank-ne'tis (*trisplanchnic*, *itis*). Spasmodic cholera.

Trissa'go. Teucrium chamædrys. **T. palus'tris**, Teucrium scordium.

Trister'nal bone. Third portion of the sternum, corresponding to the third intercostal space.

Tristima'nia (*tristis*, sad, *mania*). Melancholy.

Tristitia, tris-tish'e-ah (*tristis*, sad). Despondency; prostration of spirits; melancholy.

Tritæophy'a America'na. Yellow fever.

Tritæoph'yes or **Tritæophya**, trit-e-of'e-ah (*tritæus*, tertian, *phue*, form). Fever whose type approaches the tertian.

Tritæus, trit-e'us. Tertian fever.

Triticeoglossus, trit-is-e-o-glos'sus. An aberrant muscle occasionally arising from the cartilago triticea in the lateral thyrohyoid ligaments, and finding its point of insertion in the side of the tongue.

Trit'ici fari'na. Wheat-flour. See *Triticum*.

Trit'icin. Principle derived from triticum, especially T. repens.

Triticum æstivum, trit'ik-um ees-te'vum (*tero*, to thrash). *Summer wheat, Winter wheat*. Ord. Gramineæ. From these plants wheaten flour is obtained by grinding the seeds—wheat. Bread mixed with milk constitutes the ordinary emollient poultice, and the crumbs of bread, micæ panis, are a common excipient for pills and boluses. Mica panis, bread-crumb, has been officinal in the British Pharmacopœia, and is used as an ingredient of cataplasma carbonis. **T. arven'se**, T. repens. **T. cerea'le**, T. æstivum. **T. ceval'los**, T. æstivum. **T. compac'tum**, T. æstivum. **T. erina'ceum**, Triticum æstivum. **T. fa'ginum**, Polygonum fagopyrum. **T. Gaertneria'num**, T. æstivum. **T. glau'cum**, see *T. æstivum* and *T. repens*. **T. hyber'num**, see *T. æstivum*. **T. Linnæa'num**, T. æstivum. **T. mu'ticum**, see *T. æstivum*. **T. pruino'sum**, T. æstivum. **T. re'pens**, *Grass, Dog-grass, Couch-grass, Quickens, Twitch-grass;* the roots are sweet, and possess aperient and diuretic properties. Used in genito-urinary irritation and inflammation. Triticum (Ph. U. S.) is the rhizome of T. repens; dose of fluid extract, f℥j. Used in cystitis. **T. sic'ulum**, T. hybernum. **T. spel'ta**, see *Alica*.

Tritio, trish'e-o (*tero*, to rub, to grind). Contrition; trituration.

Tri'ton palus'tris (Triton, the sea deity). See *Ectozoa*.

Trito'rium (*tero*, to wear away). Infundibulum.

Tritubercular, tri-tu-bur'ku-lar. Having three cusps or prominences.

Tritura, trit-u'rah. Contrition; trituration.

Trituratio elaterini, trit-u-rah'she-o el-at-er-e'ne. Mix thoroughly ten parts of elaterin with ninety parts of sugar of milk (Ph. U. S.). Dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$.

Tritura'tion (*tero*, to rub or grind). The act of reducing a substance to powder. According to the U. S. Pharmacopœia, triturations—*Triturationes*—are to be made as follows: Take ten parts of the drug to be incorporated into trituration, reduce to moderately fine powder; to this add about equal bulk of sugar of milk, then by means of a spatula triturate them thoroughly together. Add fresh portions of sugar of milk until all is used, and continue to triturate until the drug is intimately mixed with sugar of milk. See *Contrition*.

Tri'tus. Contrition; trituration.

Triv'alent (*tri*, three, *valeo*, to be worth). Element having an atomicity equivalent to three atoms of hydrogen.

Tri'valve speculum, spek'u-lum. An instrument having three blades used for exploration of the vagina and cervix uteri.

Triven'ter (*tri*, *venter*, belly). Trigastric.

Trocar, tro'kar. *Trochar*. An instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in ascites, hydrocele, etc. It consists of a perforator or stylet and a canula, so adapted to the perforator that when the puncture is made both enter the wound with facility, after which, the stylet being withdrawn, the canula remains in the cavity and affords the fluid a ready passage outward.

Troch, troke (*trochos*, a wheel). Trochiscus.

Trochanter, tro-kan'ter (*trochao*, to run or roll). Anatomists have given the names great and small trochanter to two processes at the upper extremity of the femur. The great trochanter is the one on the outside; the small trochanter is lower down and more internal. Both afford attachment to rotator muscles of the thigh, and hence their name. Chaussier used the term trochanter for the larger and *trochantin* for the smaller process.

Trochanterian, tro-kan-te're-an. Relating to the great trochanter.

Trochan'tin. See *Trochanter*.

Trochantinian, tro-kan-tin'e-an. Relating to the trochantin or lesser trochanter.

Trochar, tro'kar. Trocar.

Troche (troke) or **Troch**, troke. See *Troches*, *Trochisci*, and *Trochiscus*.

Troches, trokes. Gummy pellets or disks made in such manner from sugar and acacia as to dissolve slowly in the mouth; used as a means of carrying medicinal agents. **T. of bicar'bonate of so'dium**, trochisci sodii bicarbonatis. **T. of bis'muth**, trochisci bismuthi. **T. of car'bonate of lime**, trochisci carbonatis calcis. **T. of cat'echu**, trochisci catechu. **T. of chalk**, trochisci carbonatis calcis. **T. of chlo'rate of pot'ash**, trochisci potassii chloratis, T. of chloride of ammonium. **T. of cu'bebs**, trochisci cubebæ. **T., escharot'ic**, trochisci escharotici. **T. of gin'ger**, trochisci zingiberis. **T., gum**, trochisci gummosi. **T. of gum ar'abic**, trochisci acaciæ. **T. of ipecacuan'ha**, trochisci ipecacuanhæ. **T. of iron, subcar'bonate of**, trochisci ferri subcarbonatis. **T. of lactuca'rium**, trochisci lactucarii. **T., lic'orice**, trochisci glycyrrhizæ. **T. of lic'orice with o'pium**, trochisci glycyr-

rhizæ cum opio. **T. of magne'sia,** trochisci magnesiæ. **T. of mor'phia,** trochisci morphiæ. **T. of mor'phia and ipecacuan'ha,** trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ. **T., ni'tre,** trochisci nitratis potassii. **T. of pep'permint,** trochisci menthæ piperitæ. **T. of san'tonin,** trochisci santonini. **T. of tan'nic acid,** trochisci acidi tannici. **T. of tartar'ic acid,** trochisci acidi tartarici.

Trochia, trok'e-a (*trochia*, the rut of a wheel). Orbit.

Trochilia, trok-il'e-ah. Trochlea.

Trochinian, trok-in'e-an. Relating to the smaller tuberosity of the humerus.

Troch'inus. The smaller tuberosities of the upper extremity of the humerus are so called.

Trochis'ci. See *Trochiscus.* **T. aca'ciæ,** *Troches* or *Lozenges of gum arabic* (acac., ℥iv; amyli, ℥j; sacchar., ℔j; rose-water, q. s. to form lozenges); to allay cough. **T. ac'idi benzo'ici** (Ph. Br.) (benzoic acid, gr. ccclx; refined sugar, ℥xxv; acacia, ℥j; mucilage of acacia, f℥ij; distilled water, q. s. to make 720 lozenges, each containing half a grain of benzoic acid). **T. ac'idi tan'nici,** *Tannic acid* or *Tannin lozenges* (U. S. Ph.) (tannic acid, gr. 100; sugar, gr. 1000; tragacanth, gr. 25; orange-flower water, q. s. to make 100 troches). The British Pharmacopœia directs that lozenges of tannic acid shall be made up with sugar, gum acacia, and tincture of Tolu, each lozenge containing tannic acid gr. ½; dose, 1 to 6 lozenges. **T. ac'idi tartar'ici,** *Troches of tartaric acid* (acid. tartaric., ℥ij; sacchar., ℥viij; ol. limon., ♏x.; form into troches with mucilage); refrigerant and demulcent. **T. ammo'niæ,** *Trochisci ammoniæ, Ammonia lozenges* (ammon. muriat., ℥iss; morphiæ muriat., gr. iij; ulmi, acaciæ, sacchar., extract. glycyrrhiz., ää ℥vij; tinct. Tolut., ℥iij; ol. gaultheriæ, gtt. iv; syrup, q. s.; to be made into lozenges). **T. ammo'nii chlo'ridi** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of chloride of ammonium* (chloride of ammonium, gr. 200; sugar, gr. 1000; tragacanth, gr. 25; syrup of Tolu, q. s. to make 100 troches). **T. Bech'ici ni'gri,** T. glycyrrhizæ glabræ. **T. bismu'thi,** *Bismuth lozenges* or *troches* (bismuth. alb., gr. 1440; magnes. carb., ℥iv; calcis carb. præcip., ℥vj; sacchar. purif., ℥xxix; acaciæ pulv., ℥j; mucilag. acaciæ, f℥ij; aquæ rosæ, q. s.; to be divided into 720 lozenges) (Ph. Br.). **T. carbona'tis cal'cis,** *Troches* or *Lozenges of carbonate of lime* or *chalk, Lozenges for heartburn* (cret. præp., ℥iv; acaciæ, ℥j; myrist., ℥j; sacch., ℥vj; aquæ, q. s.; to be formed into troches); antacid and absorbent. **T. cat'echu** (Ph. U. S.), *Catechu lozenges* (catechu, gr. 100; sacchar., gr. 1000; tragacanth, gr. 25; aquæ aurantii flor., q. s. to make 100 troches). **T. cre'tæ** (Ph. U. S.) (prepared chalk, gr. 400; acaciæ, gr. 100; nutmeg, gr. 15; sugar, gr. 600; water, q. s. to make mass; divide into 100 troches). **T. cubeb'æ** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of cubeb* (oleoresin of cubeb., gr. 15; oil of sassafras, gr. 15; extract of glycyrrhiza, gr. 400; acaciæ, gr. 200; syrup of Tolu, q. s. to make 100 troches); excitant; in relaxed sore throat, etc. **T. escharot'ici,** *Escharotic troches* (hydrarg. oxymur., p. 8; amyli, p. 16; mucilag. g. tragac., q. s.; make into troches, to which a few drops of laudanum may be added); used in foul ulcers to remove excrescences, etc. **T. escharot'ici de min'io** (plumbi oxid. rubr., p. 16; hydrarg. oxymur., p. 32; mic. panis, p. 128; aq. rosæ, q. s.); used like the last. **T. fer'ri** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches* or *Lozenges of iron* (hydrated oxide of iron, gr. 500; vanilla, gr. 10; sugar, gr. 1500; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. to form 100 troches); tonic. **T. fer'ri redac'ti,** *Reduced iron lozenges* (ferri redact., gr. dccxx; sacchar. purificat., ℥xxv; acaciæ, ℥j; mucilag. acaciæ, f℥ij; aquæ destillat., f℥j or q. s.; Ph. B.). The British Pharmacopœia directs that these lozenges shall be made from reduced iron, sugar, and gum acaciæ, each lozenge containing gr. 1 of reduced iron. **T. glycyrrhi'zæ,** *Licorice troches* or *lozenges, Black pectoral lozenges* (ext. glyc. glabr., gum. acac., ää p. j; sacch. purif., p. ij); demulcent; to allay cough. **T. glycyrrhi'zæ et o'pii** (Ph. U. S.), *Licorice troches with opium, Wistar's lozenges* (extract of glycyrrhiza, gr. 200; extract of opium, gr. 5; acaciæ, gr. 200; sugar, gr. 300; oil of anise, gr. 3; to form 100 troches); demulcent and anodyne. *Spitta's lozenges* for coryza, hoarseness, and sore throat are composed as follows: Cubeb. recent. in pulv., ℥ij; extract. glycyrrhiz., ℥j; myroxyl., ℥j; acaciæ, ℥iv; syrup., q. s.; make into troches of 10 grains each. **T. gummo'si,** *Gum troches* (g. acac., p. v; amyli, p. j; sacch. pur., p. xij; aquæ rosæ, q. s.); demulcent. **T. ipecacuan'hæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Ipecacuanha lozenges, Troches of ipecac* (ipecac, gr. 25; tragacanth, gr. 25; sugar, gr. 1000; syrup of orange, q. s. to make 100 lozenges). The British Pharmacopœia directs these lozenges to be so prepared that they will contain gr. ¼ of ipecacuanha. **T. krame'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of krameria* (extract of krameria, gr. 100; sugar, gr. 1000; tragacanth, gr. 25; orange-flower water, q. s. to make 100 troches). **T. lactuca'rii,** *Troches of lactucarium* (prepared from lactucarium in the same proportion and manner as the opium lozenges. Each lozenge contains between the fifth and sixth of a grain of lactucarium. **T. magne'siæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of magnesia* (magnesia, gr. 300; nutmeg, gr. 15; sugar, gr. 900; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. to make 100 troches); useful in acidity of the stomach with constipation. **T. men'thæ piperi'tæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of peppermint* (oil of peppermint, gr. 15; sugar, gr. 1200; mucilage of acaciæ, q. s.; divide into 100 troches); used as a carminative. **T. mor'phiæ et ipecacuan'hæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of morphia and ipecac, Morphia and ipecac lozenges* (sulphate of morphine, gr. 5; ipecac, gr. 16; sugar, gr. 2000; oil of gaultheria, gr. 2; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s.; divide into 100 troches); used to allay cough; anodyne. **T. morphi'næ** (Ph. Br.) (morph. hydrochlorat., gr. xx; tinct. Tolu, f℥ss; sacchar. purificat., ℥xxiv; acaciæ, ℥j; mucilag. acaciæ, q. s.; aquæ destillat., f℥ss; divide into 720 lozenges). **T. nitra'tis potas'sii,** *Nitre troches* (potassii nitrat., p. j; sacch. pur., p. iij; mucilag. tragacanth, q. s.); in slight inflammatory sore throat and fever. **T. o'pii** (extract of opium, tincture of Tolu, sugar, gum acacia, and extract of licorice). Each lozenge contains gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of extract of opium, which, according to B. P. standard, should represent gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ of morphine. **T. pectora'les,** *Jackson's pectoral lozenges.* The following formula was proposed by the late Professor Jackson of the University of Pennsylvania: Ipecac., gr. x; antim. sulphur. præcip., gr. v; morphiæ muriat., gr. vj; acaciæ, sacchar., ext. glycyrrhiz., ää ℥xj; tinct. Tolut., ℥iv; ol. sassaf., gtt. iv; to be made with syrup into 200 lozenges, or into lozenges of ten grains each. **T. pectora'les re'gis Dano'rum,** T. glycyrrhizæ cum opio. **T. potas'sii chlora'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of chlorate of potassium* or *potassa, Chlorate of potash lozenges* (chlorate of potassium, gr. 5; sugar, gr. 1900; tragacanth, gr. 100; spirit of lemon, gr. 10; water, q. s.; divide into 100 troches); used in affections of the throat and fauces. According to the British Pharmacopœia, these lozenges are to be prepared of potassium chlorate, sugar, and gum acacia, each lozenge containing gr. v of potassium chlorate. **T. santoni'ni,** *Troches of Santonin.* These lozenges, according to British Pharmacopœia, are to be prepared with santonin, sugar, and gum acacia; each lozenge containing gr. 1 of santonin. **T. sedati'vo-balsam'ica,** T. glycyrrhizæ cum opio. **T. so'dii bicarbona'tis** (Ph. U. S.), troches of bicarbonate of sodium or soda, bicarbonate of sodium lozenges or troches (bicarbonate of sodium, gr. 300; sugar, gr. 900; nutmeg, gr. 15; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s.; divide into 100 troches). These lozenges, according to British Pharmacopœia, are to be prepared with sodium bicarbonate, sugar, gum acacia, and water; each lozenge containing gr. v of sodium bicarbonate. **T. so'dii santonina't's** (Ph. U. S.), troches of santoninate of sodium (santoninate of sodium, gr. 100; sugar, gr. 2000; tragacanth, gr. 50; orange-flower water, q. s.; divide into 100 troches); used for round worms. **T. stibia'ti,** tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii. **T. theba'ici,** T. glycyrrhizæ cum opio. **T. zingib'eris,** *Troches of*

ginger (tincture of ginger, gr. 200; tragacanth, gr. 50; sugar, gr. 2000; tragacanth, q. s.; syrup of ginger, q. s.; divide into 100 troches).

Trochis'cus (dim. of **Trochos**, a wheel, anything circular). A troch or round table. See *Pastil* and *Tabella*. A solid medicine prepared of powders, incorporated by means of mucilage, crumb of bread, juices of plants, etc.; adapted for the purpose of allowing the medicines of which the troch is composed to dissolve slowly in the mouth and to pass gradually into the stomach. See *Trochisci*.

Trochiter, trok'it-ur (*trochao*, to turn). The greater tuberosity at the upper extremity of the os humeri, affording insertion to rotary muscles.

Trochiterian, tro-kit-e're-an. Anything belonging or relating to the trochiter.

Troch'lea (*trochao*, to turn). A pulley. **T. articula'ris**, smooth grooved surface at the end of certain bones over which its articulating fellow glides. **T. astrag'alus**, broad, smooth surface of the astragalus for articulation with the tibia. **T. cartilagin'ea**, cartilaginous portion of inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament. **T. of the fe'mur**, continuation of condyles in front, forming a smooth surface at lower end of femur over which the patella glides. **T. humera'lis**, the articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri. It forms a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves in flexion and extension of the forearm. **T. labyrin'thi**, cochlea. **T. of supe'rior oblique mus'cle**, the cartilaginous pulley over which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes at the upper and inner part of the orbit.

Trochleæ digitorum, trok'le-e dij-it-o'rum. Fibrocartilages of the fingers.

Trochlear, trok'le-ar. Pertaining to a pulley or trochlea. **T. fos'sa**, depression in orbital surface of frontal bone for attachment of trochlea of superior oblique muscle. **T. nerve**, fourth or pathetic nerve. **T. spine**, small tubercle on orbital surface of frontal bone, to which pulley of superior oblique muscle is occasionally attached. **T. sur'face of hu'merus**, articular surface at lower end of the humerus, on which the ulna moves.

Trochlearis, trok-le-ah'ris. Obliquus superior oculi. Also, relating to the trochlea.

Trochlea'tor. Trochlear nerve.

Trochocephalous, trok-o-sef'al-us. Spherical or rounded appearance of the head, due to partial union of the parietal and frontal bones by osseous material.

Trochoginglymus, trok-o-gin'glim-us. Articulation having a pivot- and hinge-joint.

Trochoid, tro'koid (*trochos*, a wheel, *eidos*, resemblance). An articulation in which one bone turns upon another like a wheel upon its axle, as the atloido-axoid articulation.

Trochoï'des. Pivot-joint.

Trokanter, tro-kan'tur. Trochanter.

Trokante'rian. Trochanterian.

Trokantin'ian. Trochantinian.

Troll'ius lax'us. *Globeflower*, ord. Ranunculaceæ; indigenous; has the same medical properties as the ranunculus.

Tröltsch, cor'puscles of. Corpuscles imbedded between the fibres of the two layers making up the middle fibrous layer of the membrana tympani, analogous to the corpuscles of the cornea.

Trom'mer's test. A test for the presence of grape-sugar, as in urine. To the liquid to be tested add one-third of its volume of liquor potassæ and a few drops of ten-per-cent. cupric sulphate solution; boil, and, if glucose be present, a reddish-yellow turbidity appears, due to precipitation of cuprous oxide. See *Urine, examination of*.

Tromoma'nia (*tromos*, tremor, *mania*). Delirium tremens.

Tromoparanœa, tro-mo-par-an-e'ah (*tromos*, *paranoia*, mental delusion). Delirium tremens.

Tro'mos. Paralysis agitans. Tremor.

Tromospas'mus (*tromos*, *spasmos*, spasm). Tremor.

Tro'mus (*tromos*). Paralysis agitans. Tremor.

Trona, tro'nah. Native sesquicarbonate of sodium, of Egyptian or North African origin.

Tropæ'olin. Coal-tar derivative, of deep-yellow color, belonging to aniline group; used as a dye and as a test for the presence of free acid in the contents of the stomach.

Tropæolum (trop-e'o-lum) **ma'jus** (*tropaion*, a trophy, the leaves resembling a buckler). *Indian cress*, ord. Geraniaceæ. An antiscorbutic. **T. tubero'sum**, *Ulluco*, a tuberous plant, smaller than the potato, cultivated in the Sierras, Peru.

Tropeines, tro'pe-eens. Chemical compounds formed by replacement of a tropic-acid molecule by a molecule of another acid.

Trophalis, trof'al-is (*trophe*, nourishment). Colostrum.

Trophe, tro'fe. Aliment; pabulum; nourishment.

Trophesy, trof'es-e. A name proposed for the results of disorder of the nerve-force of a motor order, regulating nutrition.

Trophi, tro'fe (*trophe*, nourishment). Parts of the mouth in insects employed in receiving and preparing the food.

Trophic, trof'ik. Trophical.

Trophical, trof'ik-al (*trophe*). *Trophic.* Relating to nourishment or nutrition. **T. cen'tres**, those giving rise to trophic nerves or regulating the nutrition of nerves. **T. fi'bres**, nerve-fibres supposed to regulate nutrition of the area to which they are distributed. **T. nerves**, *Motor spinal nerves;* the organic nerves of the sympathetic system, from the belief that they are concerned in nutrition. **T. neuro'ses**, diseases supposed to be due to derangement of trophic nerves.

Trophimus, trof'im-us. Nutritious.

Trophodes, trof-o'dees (*trophe*, nourishment). Nutritious.

Trophology, trof-ol'o-je. Science of nutrition.

Trophoneuroses, trof-o-nu-ro'sees (*trophe*, nourishment, *neurosis*). Morbid conditions of the process of nutrition owing to modified nervous influence.

Trophonosi, trof-on'o-se (*trophe*, nourishment, *nosos*, disease). Diseases of nutrition.

Trophopathy, trof-op'ath-e. Disease of nutrition.

Trophoplasts, trof'o-plasts. Minute bodies situate in protoplasm; nutritional in function.

Trophy, trof'e (*trophe*, nourishment or nutrition). Suffix, as in hyper*trophy*, excess of nourishment or nutrition.

Tropic (trop'ik) **acid.** Derivative of atropine, formed by boiling with hydrochloric acid or with baryta-water.

Trop'ical chloro'sis. Anchylostomiasis.

Tropidine, trop-id'een. Product of decomposition of atropine by hydrochloric acid.

Tropine, tro'peen. Strong crystallizable mono-acid base formed by decomposition of atropine with hydrochloric acid or with baryta-water.

Troponu'si (*trope*, the solstitial or tropical point where the sun turns or alters its course, *nousos*, disease). Diseases that prevail in the tropics.

Tros'ter. See *Spirit.*

Trousseau's (troos'so's) **phenom'enon.** T.'s sign. **T.'s sign** or **symp'tom**, paroxysm artificially produced in tetanus by pressure upon the larger arteries and nerves of the arm. **T.'s spots**, red spots appearing upon the skin after mechanical irritation, due to reflex action.

Trubs. Lycoperdon tuber.

Truculentus, truk-u-len'tus (*trux*, ferocious). Homicidal.

Trudge'backed. See *Hump.*

True. Functionally perfect, having reference to organs or tissues. **T. car'tilage**, hyaline cartilage. **T. cor'pus lu'teum**, corpus luteum of pregnancy. **T. lig'aments of blad'der**, two lateral, two anterior ligaments, and remains of urachus acting as a ligament. **T. mo'lar teeth**, twelve largest teeth of permanent set. **T. pel'vis**, part of pelvic cavity situate beneath ilio-pectineal line. **T. pep'tone**, tryptone. **T. ribs**, those connected with the spine and sternum.

T. skin, corium. **T. su'ture,** one articulating by dovetails. **T. ver'tebræ,** those having individual motion throughout life. **T. vo'cal cords,** those concerned in production of voice.

True'love. Paris; Trillium latifolium.

Truffle (pron. troo'f'l). Lycoperdon tuber. **T., Hart's,** Elaphomyces granulatus.

Trum'pet creep'er. Tecoma radicans. **T. flow'er,** T. radicans. **T. hon'eysuckle,** Lonicera sempervirens. **T. leaf,** Sarracenia flava. **T. weed,** Eupatorium purpureum.

Trun'cated. Deprived of limbs.

Truncus, trunk'us. Trunk.

Trunk. The principal part of the body, to which the limbs are articulated. The trunk has been divided into three parts: a superior or head; a middle or thorax, and an inferior or pelvis. These three regions contain the great splanchnic cavities; they are united by the vertebral column. To the *middle* are articulated the superior extremities, and to the *inferior* the lower extremities. The trunk of an artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic is its largest part, which has not yet given off branches. Also applied to the parent vessel after branches have been sent off.

Truss ([F.] *trousser,* to tie up). Instrument or hernial bandage for keeping hernia reduced. A good truss should make equable and continuous pressure on the aperture of the sac, and yield to the change of form in the abdominal parietes. The most important part of these bandages is a narrow, flat steel spring, adapted to the shape of the body. It embraces the body on the affected side, extends from beyond the spine, and terminates, opposite the ruptured part, by an iron plate, to which it is riveted. The posterior surface of this plate is furnished with a convex pad adapted in shape and size to the aperture which it has to close. The spring is covered with leather, and its inner surface is padded; a strap, pierced with numerous holes, which allows the patient to tighten or slacken it at pleasure, extends from its posterior extremity, passes round the sound side, and is attached to the plate of the pad.

Trygodes, trig-o'dees (*trux,* lees). Feculent.

Trypanon, trip'an-on. Trephine.

Trypesis, trip-a'sis (*trupao,* to bore). Trephining.

Trypsin, trip'sin. Ferment of pancreatic juice acting upon proteids and converting them into peptone and other substances. See *Ferments* and *Enzymes.*

Trypsinogen, trip-sin'o-jen. Precursor of trypsin.

Trypsis, trip'sis (*truo,* to rub). Friction.

Tryptic, trip'tik. Pertaining to trypsin.

Tryptone, trip'tone. Substance produced by action of trypsin upon proteids.

Tsaraäth. True leprosy, so called by the Jews.

Tsa-tsin. Rhynchosia excavata.

Tscherbet, shur-bet'. Sherbet.

Tsetse. Glossina morsitans.

T-shaped bron'chi. Bronchi bifurcating at nearly right angles to the bronchus from which they arise.

Tsiana, se-an'ah. Costus.

Tsitla, sit'la. S. African root of the Araceæ family, containing a large quantity of sweet-tasted starch; not an unpleasant article for food.

Tsjampaca. Michelia champaca.

Tu'ba (a trumpet). Tube. **T. acus'tica,** Eustachian tube. **T. Aristotel'ica,** Eustachian tube. **T. cæ'ca,** Fallopian tube. **T. Eusta'chii,** Eustachian tube. **T. Fallopia'na** or **uteri'na,** Fallopian tube. **T. voca'lis,** vocal tube.

Tu'bage. See *Catheterismus.*

Tu'bal. Relating to a tube or tubes, and especially to the Fallopian tube. **T. drop'sy,** salpingian or Fallopian dropsy. **T. nephri'tis,** kidney, Bright's disease of the. **T. preg'nancy,** see *Pregnancy, tubal.* **T. respira'tion,** see *Murmur, respiratory.*

Tub'boe. Form of frambœsia or yaws attacking the feet.

Tube. Name given to parts or canals which are hollow, having at times the shape of a trumpet. **T., alimen'tary,** see *Canal, alimentary.* **T., aud'itory,** see *Auditory canal, external.* **T. casts,** microscopic casts or moulds of uriniferous tubes of kidney, observed in diseases of those organs. **T. c., blood,** those having blood-corpuscles entangled in coagulated fibrin. **T. c., epithe'lial,** those having epithelium entangled in albuminoid exudate. **T. c., fatty,** tube casts, oily. **T. c., gran'ular,** those composed of granular débris of degenerated epithelium or blood-cells. **T. c., hy'aline,** structureless, transparent, gelatinous moulds probably formed of coagulated fibrin. **T. c., mu'cous,** moulds of uriniferous tubule composed of mucus; not indicative of organic disease of kidney. **T. c., oily** or **fatty,** those loaded with oil drops, either free or in epithelial cells. **T. c., wax'y,** hyaline casts resembling molten wax. **T. of the coch'lea,** see *Scalæ of the cochlea.* **T., drain'age,** perforated rubber tube introduced into wounds for the purpose of removing septic matter. **T., drain'age, decal'cified,** shaft of certain bones having the bone salts removed, used as a drainage-tube. **T., enterot'omy,** tube employed to prevent prolapse of the intestine after colotomy. **T., Eusta'chian,** see *Eustachian.* **T., Fallo'pian,** *Oviduct, Uterine tubes, Vector canal;* a canal lined with columnar ciliated epithelium situate in free margin of the broad ligament, extending from each superior angle of uterus to sides of brim of pelvis. Each tube is four or five inches in length; its canal is very minute, hardly admitting a fine bristle; near the uterus it is straight and very narrow, but in its course, widening, becomes tortuous, and terminates by a free expanded and fimbriated extremity. One of the fimbriæ is connected with the outer end of the ovary. These tubes establish a communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the uterus, the abdominal termination being called *Ostium abdominale, internum,* or *oäricum;* the uterine, *Ostium uterinum, Apertura uterina.* When the tube embraces the ovary a funnel-shaped cavity—*carolla infundibuliformis*—is formed at its extremity, into which the ovule passes and is transmitted to the uterus. **T., intes'tinal,** canal, alimentary. **T., intuba'tion,** tube introduced into the larynx during the operation of intubation. **T., lithot'omy,** T., perineal. **T., œsophage'al,** *Stomach tube;* a long elastic gum tube, capable of being passed into the œsophagus or stomach. **T., perine'al,** tube introduced, for the purpose of drainage, through the wound into the bladder after perineal section. **T., pol'len,** see *Pollen.* **T., rec'tal,** *Defecation tube;* an elastic gum tube, similar to the stomach tube, which is sometimes passed into the colon, to remove air from that intestine or to enable enemata to be thrown up into it. **T., stom'ach,** see *Tube, œsophageal.* **T., trache'al,** tube which is inserted into the trachea after tracheotomy, usually consisting of a canula within a canula, the inner of which may be removed and cleansed, while the outer retains its position. **T., u'terine,** T., Fallopian. **T., vo'cal,** the part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

Tu'ber (a bump or protuberance). Hump; tubercle. Fleshy stem or root-stock, usually containing starchy matter. **T. annula're,** pons Varolii. **T. atlo'ido-occipita'le,** rectus capitis posticus minor. **T. cal'cis,** the posterior extremity of the os calcis. **T. cervi'num,** Elaphomyces granulatus. **T. ciba'rium,** Lycoperdon tuber. **T. cine'reum,** a grayish tubercle, seen at the base of the brain behind the commissure of the optic nerves, which is continuous with the infundibulum. **T. cor'poris callo'si,** see *Corpus callosum.* **T. fronta'le,** frontal protuberance. **T. guloso'rum,** Lycoperdon tuber. **T. gutturo'sum,** bronchocele. **T. is'chii,** see *Ischiatic.* **T. ischiotrochante'rium,** quadratus femoris. **T. maxil'læ,** tuberosity of superior maxillary bone. **T. ni'grum,** Lycoperdon tuber. **T. olfacto'rium,** olfactory tubercle. **T. omenta'le hep'atis,** tubercle on superior border of the lobe of liver opposite to upper curvature of stomach. **T. omenta'le pancrea'tis,** prominence on pancreas corresponding to lesser omentum. **T. parieta'le,** see *Parietal bones.* **T. pell'agræ,** pellagra. **T. tym'pani,** promontory of the tympanum. **T. val'vulæ,** short commissure.

Tu'bera ter'ræ. Lycoperdon tuber.

Tubercle, tu'ber-k'l. *Tuberculous deposit;* a *Kernel,* a *Knot.* Tumor in the substance of organs from the production of new matter; sensation null; growth sluggish. In pathological anatomy the term is generally given to well-defined, roundish, non-vascular nodules which may reach the size of millet-seed, presenting at the periphery numbers of round cells like leucocytes, nearer the centre larger cells often called epithelioidal cells, and in more central parts one or more giant cells having numerous nuclei; the central part may appear opaque, due to caseous necrosis. The presence of these bodies in a tissue constitutes the condition of *Tuberculosis, Tuberculization, Tuberculous disease, Morbus tuberculosis, Strumosis, Phymatosis pulmonum,* or *Dyscrasia tuberculosis.* Tubercles may occur symmetrically in diverse organs as minute globular bodies, giving rise to a condition called *Miliary tuberculosis,* or as larger unsymmetrical lesions known as *Local tuberculosis.* There is usually a tendency to apposition of tubercles, with formation of larger nodules, which finally undergo cheesy necrosis, and it is then known as yellow tubercle in contradistinction to gray tubercle, which it is first called. Yellow tubercles tend to undergo liquefaction necrosis, and if possible to be discharged; if on external parts, an ulcer may be formed; if in interior organs, a cavity results. Occasionally connective tissue is formed in these tubercles which holds cheesy material in its meshes. This is called fibrous tubercle. Tuberculosis is a form of inflammation resulting in an attempt of the system to eliminate the *bacillus tuberculosis.* This being difficult, a chronic inflammation results, with first a tendency to regeneration, but which later, on account of poor blood-supply, terminates in degeneration. The first evidence of degeneration is a peculiar form of karyokinesis in which nuclei of round cells divide and form giant cells. Next follows coagulation necrosis in the giant cells, which later become cheesy. Tuberculosis is primarily a local disease, but may become general, involving all of the organs of the body. The lesions may become generalized in several ways: extension by continuity and contiguity, by lymph-paths, by blood, or by transmission through the agency of the fluids of the body. For description of the specific cause see *Bacillus tuberculosis.* Anatomically, a tubercle is a small prominence or projection usually on the surface of a bone.

Tu'bercle, adduc'tor. Termination of the inner supracondylar line of the femur. **T., anatom'ical,** verruca necrogenica. **T., black,** melanosis. **T., can'cerous, of the face,** lupus. **T., carot'id,** anterior tubercle of the sixth vertebra. **T., Chas'saignac's,** anterior tubercle of sixth vertebra. **T. of clav'icle,** conoid tubercle; rough eminence surmounting coracoid process of scapula and giving attachment to conoid ligament. **T., co'noid,** tuberosity on posterior border of clavicle; see *T. of clavicle.* **T. of cu'boid,** eminence with convex facet for articulation with sesamoid bone in tendon of peroneus longus. **T., del'toid,** rough surface on anterior portion of clavicle. **T. of fe'mur,** prominence projecting from upper and front part of neck of femur at junction with great trochanter. **T., gen'ital,** see *Genital.* **T., infraglen'oid,** rough ridge beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula. **T., lac'rymal,** rough surface on the superior maxillary bone. **T., lam'inated, of cerebel'lum,** nodule at anterior pointed termination of inferior vermiform process. **T., Lis'franc's,** T., scalene. **T. of Low'er,** see *Lower, tubercle of.* **T., mam'millary,** see *Mammillary eminence.* **T., men'tal,** rough surface on the body of the lower jaw. **T., mu'cous,** see *Condyloma.* **T., ob'turator,** two tubercles, inferior and superior, limiting the obturator groove of the pubic bone. **T., op'tic,** quadrigemina tubercula. **T., pain'ful subcuta'neous,** see *Neuroma.* **T., pharynge'al,** rough surface on basilar process of the occipital bone for attachment of superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx. **T., pter'ygoid,** tubercle situate to the inner side of, and below, the Vidian canal on the sphenoid bone. **T. of the quadra'tus,** rough surface on great trochanter of femur for attachment of quadratus muscle. **T. of the ra'dius,** rough surface for the extensor secundi internodii pollicis. **T. of rib,** eminence on posterior surface of the rib at junction of neck with shaft. **T. of Rolan'do,** tubercle formed by the blending of the lateral crescentic portions of the gray matter of the medulla oblongata with the fibres of the corpora restiformia. **T., scalene',** rough impression on first rib for scalenus anticus muscle. **T. of scaph'oid of car'pus,** eminence giving attachment to anterior annular ligament of wrist. **T. of scaph'oid of tar'sus,** eminence giving attachment to part of tibialis posticus. **T., supraglen'oid,** tubercle situate above the glenoid cavity of the scapula, for the long head of the biceps. **T. of tib'ia,** oblong elevation on anterior surfaces of tuberosities of tibia. **T. of ul'na,** prominence on coronoid process of ulna giving attachment to oblique ligament. **T. of zygo'ma,** projection on anterior root giving attachment to external lateral ligament of jaw.

Tu'bercles of the are'ola. See *Mamma.* **T., creta'ceous,** see *Cretaceous.* **T., ge'nial,** prominent elevations on internal surface of symphisis of inferior maxilla. **T., mil'iary,** see *Tubercle.* **T., pearl'y,** *Sebaceous miliary tubercles, Follicular elevations;* small collections of sebaceous matter in the sebaceous glands of ducts, often seen in the thin skin of the lower eyelids, sometimes attaining an inconvenient size. **T., seba'ceous mil'iary,** T., pearly.

Tubercula (tu-bur'ku-lah) (pl. of **Tuberculum**) **Aran'tii.** *Tubercles of Arantius* or *Aranzi.* Small eminence at the middle part of the convex edge of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and aorta. **T. are'olæ,** see *Mamma.* **T. arthrit'ica,** calculi, arthritic. **T. cer'ebri,** tubercles of the brain. **T. doloro'sa,** small subcutaneous painful tumor on the nerves of the skin, chiefly about the joints; see *Neuroma.* **T. gonorrho'ica,** gonorrhœa impura. **T. gumma'ta,** see *Gumma.* **T. hep'atis,** tubercles of the liver. **T. intestino'rum,** tubercles of the intestines. **T. mammilla'ria,** see *Mammillary eminence.* **T. nervo'rum nodo'sa,** nervous ganglions. **T. par'va du'ræ ma'tris,** glandulæ Pacchioni. **T. peritonæ'i,** tubercles of the peritonæum. **T. pulmo'num,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **T. quadrigem'ina,** quadrigemina tubercula.

Tubercular, tu-bur'ku-lar. *Tuberculous, Tuberculate, Tuberculated.* Relating to tubercles or that formed by tubercles. **T. bacil'lus,** see *Bacillus tuberculosis.* **T. constitu'tion** or **diath'esis,** habit of body predisposing to tubercular phthisis. *Tubercular* or *Tuberculous cachexia, Tuberculosis, Morbus tuberculosus, Dyscrasia tuberculosa,* is the constitutional condition of one affected with tubercles. **T. disease of the foot,** fungus foot. **T. mat'ter,** tubercle. **T. phthi'sis,** form of tuberculosis produced by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

Tuberculate, tu-bur'ku-late. Tubercular. **T. sarco'ma of Ab'ernethy,** tubercles firm, round, and clustering; pea-sized; yellowish or brownish-red; when large disposed to ulcerate and produce a painful, malignant, and often fatal sore. Found chiefly in the lymphatic glands of the neck; often simultaneously in other glands and organs.

Tuber'culated. Tubercular. **T. liv'er,** cirrhosis.

Tuber'culin. *Koch's lymph.* Yellowish liquid, glycerin extract of the cultures of the tubercle bacillus, suggested by Prof. Robert Koch, and used in diagnosis of tuberculosis and as a remedy for tuberculosis of the lungs, joints, etc., being injected in weak solution, as one per cent., with all necessary precautions as to sterilizing, etc. See *Bacillus tuberculosis.*

Tuberculi'num. Tuberculin.

Tuberculitis, tu-bur-ku-le'tis. Inflammation of tubercle or of tubercular masses.

Tuberculization, tu-bur-ku-li-za'shun. See *Tubercle.*

Tuberculize, tu-bur'ku-lize. To become tubercular.

Tuberculo cinereo. Tubercle of Rolando.

Tuberculoci'din. Proposed by Klebs as a substitute for tuberculin, being a preparation of the albu-

mose, which he considers the active material in tuberculin.

Tuberculosis, tu-bur-ku-lo'sis. See *Tubercle* and *Tubercular cachexia.* **T., dissem'inated,** see *Disseminated.* **T. laryn'gis et trache'æ,** phthisis laryngea. **T. pulmo'num,** phthisis pulmonalis. **T. vertebra'rum,** vertebral disease.

Tuberculotic (tu-bur-ku-lot'ik) or **Tuber'culous,** tu-ber'ku-lus. Tubercular. **T. depos'it,** tubercle. **T. disease,** see *Tubercle.* **T. disease of the lungs,** phthisis pulmonalis. **T. dust,** fine white or yellow minute points of tuberculous matter, occurring in profusion like dust.

Tuberculum, tu-bur'ku-lum (dim. of **Tuber**). Tubercle. **T. adeno'sum,** molluscum contagiosum. **T. atlan'tis anti'cum,** prominence on anterior arch of atlas, giving attachment to longus colli muscle. **T. atlan'tis posti'cum,** prominence on posterior arch of atlas, taking place of spinous process of other vertebræ. **T. calca'neum,** tubercle of calcaneum. **T. capit'uli fib'ulæ latera'le,** prominence on head of fibula giving rise to peroneus longus. **T. carot'icum,** carotid tubercle. **T. cartilag'inis thyroï'deæ,** triangular prominence at upper border of thyroid cartilage. **T. cauda'tum,** caudate lobe of liver. **T. cine'reum,** a mass of cineritious substance at the top of the calamus scriptorius; continuous with same substance in the cord, and on the sides with the corpus restiforme. **T. col'li fem'oris infe'rius,** tubercle of femur. **T. col'li fem'oris supe'rius,** prominence at upper end of intertrochanteric line. **T. cos'tæ,** costal tubercles. **T. cunea'tum,** protuberence in median cuneate funiculus of medulla oblongata. **T. deltoï'deum,** deltoid tubercle of clavicle. **T. ephip'pii,** olivary body. **T. epiglot'tidis,** eminence on epiglottis. **T. exter'num hu'meri,** greater tuberosity of humerus. **T. exter'num mandib'uli,** prominence on inferior border of lower jaw. **T. fas'ciæ denta'tæ,** prominence in fascia dentata. **T. fib'ulæ,** styloid process of fibula. **T. ileopectine'um,** pubic spine. **T. il'ii ante'rius i'mum,** eminence occasionally found on upper surface of ilium, which forms a groove with the ileopectineal prominence for passage of femoral vessels. **T. im'par,** small elevation from which the tongue develops, appearing about fifth week of embryonal life, behind the inferior maxillary arch. **T. inter'num,** lesser tuberosity of humerus. **T. jugula're,** jugular tubercle. **T. la'bii superio'ris,** teat-like projection in middle of upper lip in nursing babies. **T. lacryma'le,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **T. latera'le ta'li** or **media'le ta'li,** small eminence on posterior border of astragalus bounding sides of groove for flexor longus pollicis. **T. linea'rum,** ridge below the occiput from which proceed inferior curved lines. **T. Lisfranc'i,** tubercle on first rib, giving attachment to scalenus anticus. **T. Low'eri,** tubercle of Lower. **T. ma'jus,** greater tuberosity of humerus. **T. mandibula're,** articular eminences of inferior maxillary bone. **T. menta'le inter'num,** genial tubercle. **T. mi'nus,** lesser tuberosity of humerus. **T. olfacto'rium,** olfactory tubercle. **T. os'sis cuboï'dei,** tubercle of cuboid. **T. os'sis il'ii ante'rius i'mum,** iliopectineal spine. **T. os'sis multan'guli majo'ris,** ridge on trapezium bounding externally groove for tendon of flexor carpi radialis. **T. os'sis navicula'ris,** tubercle on palmar surface of scaphoid. **T. os'sis pu'bis,** spine of pubis. **T. papilla're,** papillary tubercle of liver. **T. pharynge'um,** the tubercle from which springs the medial band connecting the pharynx with the occipital bone. **T. poste'rius** or **posti'cum,** greater tuberosity of humerus. **T. pros'tatæ,** middle lobe of prostate. **T. pu'bicum** or **pu'bis,** pubic spine. **T. Rolan'di,** tubercle of Rolandi. **T. Santorinia'num,** small eminences made by cartilages of Santorini in the larynx. **T. scale'ni,** scalene tubercle. **T. seba'ceum,** milium. **T. sel'læ,** olivary body. **T. spino'sum,** spinous process of spheno-maxillary bone. **T. supe'rius,** mammillary processes. **T. supracondyloï'deum exter'num** and **media'le,** external and internal supracondyloid tubercle. **T. supracotyloï'deum,** prominence at junction of acetabular margin and anterior border of ilium. **T. supratrag'icum,** small cartilages occasionally entering into formation of the tragus. **T. vagi'næ,** prominence on anterior wall of vaginæ. **T. Wrisbergia'num,** whitish elevations on inner surface of aryteno-epiglottidean fold produced by cartilages of Wrisberg.

Tuberos'itas. Tuberosity. **T. tym'pani,** promontory of the tympanum.

Tuberosity, tu-ber-os'it-e (*tuber,* protuberance). An eminence or process, the surface of which is unequal and rough, giving attachment to muscles or ligaments. **T., bicip'ital,** rough surface below the neck of the radius for insertion of biceps muscle. **T., cos'tal,** rough impression on inferior surface of clavicle for rhomboid ligament. **T., great,** thick projection from external surface of shaft of the humerus. **T., il'iac,** T. on the ilium for sacro-iliac ligament. **T. of is'chium,** a prominence on the ischium continued forward into the ramus. **T. of pal'ate,** T., pyramidal. **T., pubo-ischiat'ic,** rough surface at junction of rami of pubis and ischium. **T., pyram'idal,** tuberosity between the pterygoid plates of the palate-bone. **T. of scaph'oid,** tuberosity on scaphoid bone for insertion of tibialis anticus. **T., scap'ular,** conoid tubercle. T., **small,** tuberosity on the humerus separated from the great tuberosity by the bicipital groove. **T. of superior maxil'la,** tuberosity on posterior surface of superior maxillary bone. **T. of tib'ia,** two tuberosities, internal and external, on the superior extremity of the tibia. **T. of trape'zium,** ridge on anterior surface of that bone for the annular ligament. **T., ul'nar,** ridge at the angle of junction of the coronoid process with the shaft of the ulna.

Tubes of Belli'ni. See *Uriniferous tubes.* **T. of Ferrein',** see *Uriniferous tubes.*

Tu'bi (pl. of **Tubus,** tube) **membranacei,** membran-as'a-e. See *Villous membranes.*

Tu'biform. Having the shape of a tube.

Tu'bing. See *Drainage-tubes* and *Intubation.*

Tubo-abdom'inal preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy.*

Tubo-ova'rian preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy.*

Tubo-u'terine preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy.*

Tu'bula medulla'ris. Medullary tubule of kidney.

Tu'bular. Relating to or having the form of a small tube. Applied to glands—*Glandulæ tubulosæ*—having the shape of small tubes. Also applied to the primary nervous and muscular tissues. **T. blow'ing sound,** see *Murmur, respiratory.* **T. neu'rine,** see *Neurine.* **T. sub'stance of the kid'ney,** see *Kidney.*

Tu'bule (dim. of **Tubus,** tube). A small tube.

Tu'buli (pl. of **Tubulus**) **Belli'ni.** Uriniferous tubes. **T. contor'ti,** see *Uriniferous tubes.* **T., den'tal,** dental tubuli. **T. du'ræ ma'tris,** sinuses of the dura mater. **T. Ferrei'ni,** see *Uriniferous tubes.* **T. galactoph'ori,** see *Lactiferous vessels.* **T. lactif'eri,** see *Lactiferous vessels.* **T. Morgag'nii,** see *Prostate.* **T. ner'vei,** nerve-fibres. **T. pel'vis re'num,** see *Calix.* **T. rec'ti,** see *Rete testis* and *Uriniferous tubes.* **T. semicircula'res membrana'cei,** see *Semicircular canals.* **T. semina'les,** see *Testicle.* **T. seminif'eri rec'ti,** see *Rete testis.* **T. urinif'eri Belli'ni,** uriniferous tubes.

Tubulo'sus. Tubular.

Tu'bulus (dim. of **Tubus,** tube). Canula; tubule. **T. centra'lis modi'oli,** see *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus.* **T. col'ligens,** collecting tubule. **T. conjuncti'vus,** conjunctival tubule. **T. intercala'ris,** distal convoluted tubule of kidney. **T. laqueifor'mis,** descending loop-tube of Henle. **T. spira'lis modi'oli,** see *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus.*

Tu'bus. Tube. **T. acus'ticus,** ear-trumpet. **T. alimenta'rius** or **ciba'rius,** alimentary canal. **T. digesto'rius** or **digesti'vus,** part of intestinal tract below cardiac end of stomach. **T. ingesto'rius,** part of alimentary tract above cardiac end of stomach. **T. intestino'rum,** alimentary canal. **T. nervo'rum,** neurilemma. **T. pollin'icus,** see *Pollen.* **T. prox'imus convolu'tus,** wide canal formed by urinary tubes of the kidney. **T. vermicula'ris cæ'ci,** appendix vermiformis cæci.

Tuck'aho. Lycoperdon tuber.

Tucum (tu'kum) **oil.** Oil obtained from fruit of Astrocaryum vulgare.

Tuf'nell's meth'od. Treatment of aneurism by means of dry diet and absolute rest.

Tuft, Malpig'hian. Collection of tubular vessels in the kidney.

Tulbag'hia allia'cea. S. African plant, ord. Asphodeleæ, the bulbs of which, boiled in milk, are recommended in phthisis and as an anthelmintic. T. cepacea and T. violacea serve the same purpose.

Tu'lip, Cape. Homeria collina. **T. tree,** liriodendron.

Tulipif'era lirioden'dron (*tulipa*, tulip, *fero*, to bear). Liriodendron tulipifera.

Tul'ly's pow'der. Pulvis morphinæ compositus.

Tul'pius, valve of. Bauhin, valve of.

Tumefactio, tu-me-fak'she-o (*tumeo*, to swell, *facio*, to make). Swelling. **T. mol'lis,** puffiness.

Tumefac'tion. Swelling; puffiness.

Tumenol, tyu'men-ol (from *bitumen*). Allied to ichthyol and derived from mineral oil; dark acid syrup, employed in eczema and pruritus in tincture, ointment, plaster, powder, etc.

Tumes'cence. Process or act of swelling.

Tumescentia (tu-mes-sen'she-ah) **pituito'sa** (*tumesco*, to swell). Dropsical habit. Anasarca; œdema.

Tu'mid. Swollen; enlarged.

Tumid'ity. State of being swollen or puffed up.

Tu'mor (*tumeo*, to swell). Circumscribed enlargement of a part due to the presence of a morbid growth. The following (by Beach) is a conveniently arranged table of the

Classification of Tumors According to the Physiological Type:

Histoid or Connective-tissue Tumors.

Physiological type.	
Fibrillar connective tissue	Fibroma.
Mucous tissue	Myxoma.
Embryonal connective tissue	Sarcoma.
Endothelial cells	Endothelioma.
Adipose tissue	Lipoma.
Cartilage	Chondroma.
Bone	Osteoma.
Neuroglia-cells	Glioma.
Lymphoid tissue	Lymphoma.

Muscle-tissue Tumors or Myomata.

Physiological type.	
Smooth-muscle tissue	Leiomyoma.
Striated-muscle tissue	Rhabdomyoma.

Vascular-tissue Tumors or Angiomata.

Physiological type	
Blood-vessels	Angioma.
Lymphatic vessels	Lymphangioma.

Epithelial Tumors.

Physiological type.	
Nerve-tissue	Neuroma.
Skin and mucous membrane	Papilloma.
Glands	Adenoma.
Various forms of epithelial cells and associated tissue.	Carcinoma.

Another arrangement may be made of tumors, upon a *histological classification* based upon the resemblance of every tumor to some normal tissue, adult or embryonic (Green):

Classification of Tumors According to their Histological Character.

Mesoblast.

Type of Fully-developed Connective Tissues.

Type of		
fibrous tissue		Fibroma.
"	mucous tissue	Myxoma.
"	adipose tissue	Lipoma.
"	cartilage	Chondroma.
"	bone	Osteoma.
"	lymphoid tissue	Lymphoma.

Type of Embryonic Connective Tissue.

The varieties of Sarcoma.

Type of Higher Tissues.

Type of		
muscle		Myoma.
"	nerve	Neuroma.
"	blood-vessels	Angioma.
"	lymphatic vessels	Lymphangioma.

Type of Epithelial Tissues.

Epiblast and Hypoblast	Papillæ of skin or mucous membrane	Papilloma.
	Glands	Adenoma.
		Carcinoma.

Teratomata or Congenital Mixed Tumors.

Cysts are omitted in this group, under the view entertained by the author quoted that the great majority of cysts are not tumors.

General Classification of Tumors.

Another classification may be quoted, which presents the subject of morbid growths in a different grouping (Gant):

Cysts.
- Simple or barren:
  - Serous. Sanguineous. Synovial.
  - Mucous. Oily. Colloid. Seminal.
- Proliferous:
  - Cystigerous. Glandular. Cutaneous. Dentigerous.

Cystic tumors—*e. g.* fibrous. Cartilaginous.

Connective-tissue tumors:
- Fatty tumor.—Lipoma.
- Fibro-cellular tumor:
  - Painful subcutaneous tubercle. Neuroma.
  - Glioma. Myxoma. Lymphoma. Cylindroma. Psammoma.
- Fibrous tumor:
  - Fibro-calcareous. Fibro-cystic.
- Cartilaginous tumor.—Enchondroma:
  - Fibro-cartilaginous. Ossific. Mixed with other growths.
- Vascular or erectile tumors.—Angioma:
  - Nævus.—Telangeiectasis.
  - Aneurism by anastomosis.
- Osseous tumors. Exostoses.

Embryonic or rudimentary connective-tissue tumors:
- Sarcomata.
  - Round-celled.
  - Spindle-celled.
  - Giant-celled.
  - Mixed-celled.
  - Differential forms of sarcoma.

Epithelial-celled tumors:
- Glandular tumors. Adenoma.
- Papillary growths. Corns. Horns. Warts. Condyloma.
- Cancer:
  - Encephaloid. Varieties.—Villous. (Melanotic. Fungus hæmatodes.)
  - Scirrhus. Varieties.—Osteoid.
  - Colloid. Varieties.
  - Cystic cancer.
  - Epithelial cancer:
    - Squamous epithelioma.
    - Columnar epithelioma.

T., ad'enoid, adenoma. **T. adipo'sus,** lipoma. **T. al'bus,** hydrarthrus. **T., anom'alous,** hæmatodes fungus. **T., benign',** tumor of slow growth, usually limited in size and encapsulated, approximating in structure normal tissue, having tendency neither to recur after removal nor to give metastasis. **T., bu'tyroid,** see *Butyroid.* **T. cap'itis sanguin'eus,** cephalæmatoma. **T. car'neus,** sarcoma. **T. cartilagino'sus,** chondroma. **T., cav'ernous,** *Telangiectatic tumor;* tumor having a loosely reticulated structure resembling the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **T., cel'lular,** tumor occurring in cellular tissue which does not contain fat. **T., cellulofi'brous,** tumor, fibrocellular. **T. cheloï'des,** see *Cancroid.* **T., col'loid,** tumor containing colloid material. **T. cys'ticus,** an encysted tumor. **T. cys'ticus sero'sus,** hygroma. **T., dendrit'ic,** warty growth having a number of branches. **T. desmoï'des,** fibrous tumor. **T., dilata'tion,** retention cyst. **T., epithe'lial,** see *Epithelial.* **T., erec'tile,** tumor composed of a soft, vascular tissue which is susceptible of elevation and depression; see *Erectile.* **T., fat'ty,** lipoma. **T. fibro-adipo'sus,** tumor, fibro-fatty. **T., fibrocalca'reous,** fibrous tumor containing earthy matter. **T., fibrocel'lular,** *Cellulofibrous tumor;* soft and elastic form of fibrous tumor. **T. fibrocellulo'sus,** tumor, fibrocellular. **T., fibrocys'tic,** fibrous tumor containing cysts. **T., fibro-fat'ty,** fibrous tumor containing fat. **T., fibromus'cular,** see *Myoma.* **T. fibromusculo'sus,** see *Myoma.* **T., fibronu'cleated,** tumor composed of fibrous tissue mixed with elongated nuclei. **T. fibronucleo'sus,** tumor, fibronucleated. **T., fibroplas'tic,** sarcoma, myeloid. **T. fibro'sus,** tumor, fibrous. **T. fibro'sus recur'rens,** see *Tumor, fibrous.*

T., fi'brous, *Desmoid tumor, Fibrous growth, Fibroma, Fibroid, Tumor fibrosus;* tumor or growth formed of fibrous tissue. When recurring after repeated removal, the term *Recurrent fibroid, Sarcoma fusocellulare, Tumor fibrosus recurrens,* is applied to it. **T. fico'sus,** ficus. **T., flat,** *Flat tabular swelling;* tumor having slightly elevated broad, flat surface. **T. flatulen'tus,** emphysema. **T., float'ing,** movable mass in the abdomen, about the size and shape of the kidney. It may be a movable kidney or a loosely attached ovarian cyst, collection of fæces, etc. **T. fu'gax,** a swelling that appears and disappears soon afterward. **T., fun'gating,** see *Fungating.* **T. fungo'sus artic'uli,** spina ventosa. **T. fungo'sus sanguin'eus,** hæmatodes fungus. **T., fun'gous,** *Cauliflower excrescence;* tumor having a short, thick neck or pedicle. **T. ganglifor'mis,** ganglion, nervous. **T. gena'rum,** meloncus. **T. ge'nu al'bus,** white swelling of the knee. **T. glan'dulæ parotide'æ,** swelling or tumor of the parotid. **T., gland'ular,** tumor growing in or near a gland, and resembling it in structure; see *Adenoma.* **T. glandulo'sus,** tumor, glandular. **T., granula'tion,** see *Granulation.* **T., gum'matous,** gumma. **T., gum'my,** gumma. **T., hard,** term applied to tumors of hard consistence. **T., his'tioid,** see *Sarcoma* and *Histioid.* **T., in'filtrating,** tumor devoid of distinct line of demarcation between itself and healthy tissue. **T. lac'teus,** galactocele. **T., lam'inated na'creous fat'ty,** cholesteatoma. **T. lar'deus,** steatoma. **T., leucæ'mic** or **leukæ'mic,** lymphoma. **T., lymph'oid,** lymphoma. **T. mala'rum,** meloncus. **T., malig'nant,** tumor of rapid growth, without limit as to size, differing in structure from surrounding tissue which it infiltrates, and whose tendency is destructive. **T., med'ullary,** tumor of soft consistence due to excess of cellular over connective tissue. **T., mil'iary,** minute circumscribed growth, usually of secondary rather than primary growth. **T., milk'-like,** encephaloid. **T., mixed,** tumor composed of more than one kind of tissue —the fibromuscular, for example. **T., mu'cous,** myxoma. **T., mus'cular,** see *Fantom myoma.* **T. myelo'des,** see *Myeloid.* **T., myelogen'ic,** see *Myelogenic.* **T., nerve,** neuroma. **T., neural'gic,** tumor which, without perceptible reason, is the seat of neuralgic pain. **T., or'ganoid,** tumor following the type of organ in that it is composed of more than one tissue—cancer. **T., os'seous,** see *Exostosis.* **T. ova'rii,** ovarian tumor. **T., pap'illary,** papilloma. **T. parot'idis,** tumor or swelling of the parotid gland. **T., pearl'y,** cholesteatoma. **T., phan'tom,** see *Fantom.* **T., pol'ypoid** or **pedic'ulated,** tumor having a long, narrow pedicle. **T. pros'tatæ,** swelling or tumor of the prostate gland. **T., pul'sating,** tumor having pulsation due to state of intramural blood-vessels, independently of its proximity to large vessels. **T. rena'lis,** tumor of the kidney. **T., reten'tion,** retention cyst. **T., sand,** psammoma. **T., sanguin'eous,** hæmatocele, pelvic. **T. sanguin'eus,** hæmatoma. **T., sarcom'atous,** see *Sarcoma.* **T., scir'rhous,** tumor having hard consistence due to excess of connective over cellular tissue. **T., seba'ceous,** see *Sebaceous.* **T., soft,** term applied to tumor of soft consistence. **T. squamiform'is carno'sus,** a fleshy tumor covered with scales. **T., sys'temoid,** see *T., teratoid.* **T., tar'sal,** chalaza. **T., telangiecta'tic,** see *T., cavernous.* **T., ten'dinous,** see *Tendinous.* **T., ter'atoid,** tumor made up of a number of tissues resembling an organ or system of organs—dermoid cyst. **T., transit'ion,** recurrent tumor having a disposition to assume a more malignant form. **T. tuberculo'sus,** tuberculate sarcoma. **T. tunica'tus,** an encysted tumor. **T. u'teri,** tumor of the uterus. **T., var'icose,** circumscribed, bluish tumor, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part. **T., vas'cular,** see *Hæmorrhois, Nævus,* and *Angioma.* **T., vas'cular, of ure'thra,** see *Urethra.* **T. vasculo'sus,** angioma. **T. villo'sus,** papilloma. **T., wart'y, of cica'trices,** see *Warty tumor.*

Tumul'tus cor'dis. Irregularity of action of the heart. **T. sermo'nis,** stuttering method of reading.

Tun'belly. Physconia.

Tun'da oc'uli. Conjunctival membrane.

Tun'dus cor'dis. Apex of the heart.

Tun'ga. Chique.

Tunic, tu'nik. Envelope. A name given to different membranes which envelop organs, as the tunics or coats of the eye, stomach, bladder, etc. See *Tunica.*

Tunica, tu'nik-ah. Tunic. **T. abdomina'lis,** deep layer of superficial fascia of quadrupeds. **T. acina'lis,** uvea. **T. acinifor'mis,** uvea. **T. acino'sa,** uvea. **T. adipo'sa re'num,** fatty investment of kidney. **T. adna'ta,** conjunctiva; also applied to visceral portion of tunica vaginalis testis. **T. adventit'ia,** see *Artery.* **T. agna'ta,** conjunctiva. **T. al'ba oc'uli,** sclerotic. **T. albugin'ea,** albuginea; see *Kidney.* **T. albugin'ea cor'porum cavernoso'rum pe'nis,** fibrous investment of corpora cavernosa. **T. albugin'ea epidid'ymis,** fibrous investment of epididymis. **T. albugin'ea lie'nis,** fibrous capsule of spleen. **T. albugin'ea oc'uli,** sclerotic. **T. albugin'ea ova'rii,** condensed layer of stroma on surface of ovary. **T. albugin'ea tes'tis,** albuginea testis. **T. allantoï'des,** allantois. **T. amphiblestroï'des,** retina. **T. arachnoï'dea oc'uli,** lamina fusca. **T. arachnoï'des,** arachnoid membrane. **T. cadu'ca,** decidua. **T. can'dida oc'uli,** sclerotic. **T. car'nea,** dartos. **T. carno'sa,** panniculus carnosus. **T. cellulo'sus,** mucous membrane. **T. cer'ebri,** dura mater. **T. cer'ebri pro'pria,** pia mater. **T. choroï'dea,** choroid coat of eye. **T. cilia'ris,** ciliary muscles and processes. **T. commu'nis,** cremaster muscle. **T. conjuncti'va,** conjunctiva. **T. conjuncti'va palpebra'rum,** conjunctiva covering inner surface of eyelids. **T. cor'nea opa'ca,** sclerotic coat. **T. cor'nea pellu'cida,** cornea. **T. costa'lis,** pleura. **T. cras'sa,** decidua. **T. crystal'lina,** arachnoid membrane. **T. dar'tos,** see *Dartos.* **T. decid'ua reflex'a,** see *Decidua reflexa.* **T. decid'ua u'teri,** see *Decidua vera.* **T. Demorsia'na,** membrane of Descemet. **T. du'ra oc'uli,** sclerotic. **T. du'rior et cras'sa,** sclerotic. **T. elas'tica,** see *Artery.* **T. elytroï'des,** vaginal coat. **T. erythroï'des,** cremaster. **T. exte'rior o'vi,** decidua. **T. exter'na,** see *Artery.* **T. exter'na oc'uli,** sclerotic. **T. farcimina'lis,** allantois. **T. fibro'sa albugin'ea tes'tis,** see *Cavernous bodies* and *Folliculi Graafiani.* **T. fibro'sa commu'nis,** vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. fibro'sa oc'uli,** fibrous coat of eye formed by sclerotic and cornea. **T. fibro'sa re'num,** fibrous investment of kidney. **T. fibro'sa of spleen,** fibrous investment of spleen. **T. filamento'sa,** decidua. **T. gla'bra,** see *Artery.* **T. horten'sis,** Dianthus caryophyllus. **T. hyali'na pro'pria,** transparent layer of membranous semicircular canals situate between layers of connective tissue and of papilliform processes. **T. innomina'ta oc'uli,** sclerotic. **T. inter'na oc'uli,** retina. **T. in'tima,** see *Artery.* **T. in'tima oc'uli,** retina. **T. Jaco'bi,** *Jacob's coat* or *membrane, Bacillar layer of the retina;* layer of rods and cones situate between membrana limitans externa and pigmentary layer of retina. These rods and cones are connected with internal layers of the retina by means of fibres of Müller. **T. me'dia,** middle coat; see *Artery.* **T. muco'sa pharyn'gis,** mucous membrane of pharynx. **T. muscula'ris,** dartos. **T. ner'vea oc'uli,** retina. **T. nervo'rum,** neurilemma. **T. perfora'ta,** uvea. **T. pharyn'gis,** fibrous investment of pharynx. **T. præten'sa abdom'inis,** peritoneum. **T. pro'pria hep'atis,** fibrous investment of liver. **T. pro'pria lie'nis,** splenic capsule. **T. pro'pria ova'rii,** tunica albuginea of ovary. **T. pro'pria pharyn'gis,** pharyngeal mucous membrane. **T. pro'pria re'nis,** fibrous capsule of kidney. **T. pro'pria tes'tis,** tunica albuginea of testicle. **T. reticula'ris,** retina. **T. retifor'mis,** retina. **T. rhagoï'des,** choroïdea tunica; uvea. **T. rubicun'da scro'ti,** dartos. **T. ru'bra,** Dianthus caryophyllus. **T. Ruyschia'na,** see *Choroid.* **T. scle'ra bul'bi,** sclerotic coat. **T. sero'sa tes'tis,** tunica vaginalis propria. **T. subcosta'lis,** pleura. **T. tendino'sa oc'uli,** see *Sclerotic.* **T. thora'cis,** corset. **T. uva'lis,** uvea. **T. u'vea,** uvea. **T. uvifor'mis,** uvea. **T. vagina'lis,** see *Vaginal.* **T. vagina'lis bul'bi,** capsule of Bonnet. **T. vagina'lis commu'nis et fu-**

nic'uli spermat'ici, vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. vagina'lis lin'guæ**, see *Tongue*. **T. vagina'lis oc'uli**, capsule of Ténon of eye. **T. vagina'lis pro'pria**, vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. vagina'lis pro'pria funic'uli spermat'ici**, infundibuliform fascia. **T. vagina'lis reflex'a**, vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. vagina'lis tes'tis**, see *Testicle*. **T. vasculo'sa Halleri**, one of the two layers of vessels of the choroid formed by the coarser arterial and venous trunks. **T. vasculo'sa oc'uli**, choroid; see *Eye*. **T. vasculo'sa tes'tis**, vascular coat of the testis; an extremely delicate vascular membrane situate immediately within the tunica albuginea and enclosing the substance of the gland. **T. vit'rea**, hyaloid membrane.

Tunicula, tu-nik'u-lah (dim. of **Tunica**). *Tunicle*. Fine membrane, coat, or skin. Clitoris.

Tun'nel anæ'mia. Tunnel disease. **T. of Cor'ti**, see *Corti, tunnel of*. **T. disease**, caisson disease; see *Anchylostomiasis*.

Tu'pelo. Tree indigenous to the United States, bark of which is sometimes used in making uterine tents.

Tuph'lo-enteri'tis. Typhlo-enteritis.

Tuphus, tu'fus. Typhus.

Tupina'ria. Talpa.

Tur'ba hæmorrhoïda'lis. Hemorrhoidal disorder; see *Hæmorrhois*.

Turbationes (tur-bah-she-o'nees) **an'imi** (*turbo, turbatum*, to disorder). Affections of the mind.

Tur'beth min'eral. Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus. **T., Montpellier**, Globularia alypum. **T. plant**, Convolvulus turpethum.

Tur'binal. Term sometimes applied to the inferior turbinated bones.

Tur'binated bones (*turba* or *turben*, a top). Very thin bony plates rolled up in the form of scrolls and situate in the nasal fossa: 1. Superior spongy bone, the highest. 2. Middle spongy bone, *Os convolutum superius, Concha, C. narium superior* or *Morgagniana;* this bone projects inward and downward into the cavity of the nose from the ethmoid cells at the side of the nasal lamella. 3. Inferior spongy or turbinated bone, *Concha inferior, Convolutum inferius os;* lowest of the turbinated bones, and connected to the os maxillare, os palati, and os unguis. 4. Sphenoidal cornu. **T. crests**, ridges on os maxillare and os palati for articulation with inferior and middle turbinated bones. **T. pro'cesses**, turbinated bones.

Turbines (tur'bin-ees) **na'si** or **na'rium** (*turbo*, top). Turbinated bones.

Tur'bo cer'ebri. Pineal gland.

Türck, bun'dle of. Temporo-occipital tract of crusta. **T., col'umn of**, direct pyramidal tract of spinal cord.

Turgentia, tur-jen'she-ah. Turgescence.

Turgescence, tur-jes'sence (*turgeo*, to swell). *Turgescency, Turgidity, Turgidness*. Swelling or distension of a part. Turgescence of bile formerly denoted the passage of that fluid into the stomach, and its discharge by vomiting.

Turgescentia, tur-jes-sen'she-ah. Turgescence. **T. vesic'ulæ fel'leæ**, distension of the gall-bladder by bile.

Turgid, tur'jid. Swollen.

Turgidity, tur-jid'it-e. Turgescence.

Turgidness, tur'jid-ness. Turgescence.

Turio'nes aspar'agi. Young shoots of Asparagus officinalis, used as an edible.

Tur'key corn. Corydalis formosa. **T. galls**, nutgalls from Turkey. **T. gum**, term applied to various species of Egyptian gums. **T. o'pium**, opium imported from Turkey, produced in various countries of Asia Minor. **T. pea**, Gephrosia Virginiana.

Tur'kish bath. Bath in which the individual passes into bathing apartments of increasing temperature, after which he undergoes shampooing of the whole body, followed by cold douche. See *Bath*.

Turmeric, tur'mur-ik. Curcuma longa; Sanguinaria Canadensis. **T. pa'per**, unsized paper stained yellow with decoction of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its color to brown.

Tur'merol. Aromatic volatile principle of turmeric.

Turn of life. See *Menses*.

Turn'bull's blue. Ferrous ferricyanide.

Turne'ra aphrodisi'aca. Mexican plant from which damiana is said to be derived. **T. microphyl'la**, plant indigenous to Mexico, also supposed to be a source of damiana. **T. opif'era**, plant indigenous to Brazil; leaves have astringent properties. **T. ulmifo'ra**, plant of West Indies; aromatic tonic properties.

Turner's ce'rate. Calamine ointment.

Turn'ing. Version. **T. of the fœ'tus**, see *Version*.

Tur'nip. Brassica rapa. **T. dra'gon**, Arum triphyllum. **T., In'dian**, Arum triphyllum; Psozalea esculenta. **T. pep'per**, Arum triphyllum. **T., prai'rie**, Camasia esculenta.

Turn'key. Instrument used for extracting teeth.

Turns. Menses.

Turn'sick. Vertiginous. See *Cœnurus*.

Turn'sole. Lichen roccella.

Turn'table. Instrument having a revolving plate, used in mounting microscopic slides.

Tur'pentine. Terebinthina. **T., Bordeaux'**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **T., Brian'çon**, see *Pinus cembra*. **T., Chian'**, see *Pistacia terebinthus*. **T., com'mon American**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **T., Cy'prus**, see *Pistacia terebinthus*. **T., damar'ra**, see *Pinus damarra*. **T., Dom'beya**, see *Dombeya excelsa*. **T., horse**, see *Pinus sylvestris*. **T., Stras'burg**, see *Pinus picea*. **T. tree**, Pistacia terebinthus. **T., Ven'ice**, see *Pinus larix*. **T., Ven'ice, true**, see *Pistacia terebinthus*. **T., white**, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

Tur'peth min'eral. Hydrargyri sulphas flava.

Turpe'thum. Convolvulus turpethum. **T. minera'le**, hydrargyri sulphas flava. **T. ni'grum**, hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.

Tur'quoise (I. *turchino*, greenish-blue). A stone long imagined to change its color according as the wearer is at the time in good or bad health—a superstitious notion.

Tur'tle bloom. Chelone glabra. **T., green**, Chelonia mydas. **T. head**, Chelone glabra.

Tur'tur. Penis.

Turun'da. Tent.

Turun'dæ Ital'icæ. Pastes made of wheat—known under the names of *Macaroni, Vermicelli*, and *Italian* or *Cagliaria paste*.

Turun'dula (dim. of **Turunda**). Tent.

Turunjebun. Alhagi maurorum.

Tus. See *Pinus abies*.

Tussaca reticulata, tus-sak'ah ret-ik-u-lat'ah. Goodyera pubescens.

Tus'sal (*tussis*, cough). Pertaining to cough.

Tusse'do. Tussis.

Tussicula, tus-sik'u-lah. See *Tussis*.

Tussic'ular (*tussicula*, slight cough). Relating to cough or slight cough.

Tussiculosus, tus-sik-u-lo'sus. Tussicular.

Tussila'go. *Coltsfoot, Foalfoot;* ord. Compositæ. Demulcent and expectorant, and used in pulmonary affections and in some cutaneous diseases. **T. far'fara**, tussilago. **T. hy'brida**, T. petasites. **T. petasi'tes**, *Butturbur, Pestilentwort;* roots are said to be aperient and alexipharmic. **T. petasi'tes hermaphrodi'ta**, T. petasites. **T. vulga'ris**, tussilago.

Tus'sis (dim. **Tussicula**). *Cough, Coughing*. Harsh, sonorous sound produced by deep, long-drawn inspiration, followed by complete closure of the glottis and then forced expiration, in the midst of which the glottis suddenly opens. The cough is said to be dry when unaccompanied by expectoration. See *Bronchitis*. **T. amphemer'ina**, pertussis. **T. asini'na**, pertussis. **T. bron'chica**, cough, tubal; see *Bronchitis*. **T. cani'na**, pertussis. **T. catarrha'lis simplex**, catarrh. **T. clamo'sa**, pertussis. **T. clango'sa**, pertussis. **T. convulsi'va**, pertussis. **T. delas'sans**, pertussis. **T. feri'na**, pertussis. **T. pu'eros stran'gulans**, pertussis. **T. quin'ta**, pertussis. **T. seni'lis**, bronchitis (chronic). **T. spasmod'ica**, pertussis. **T. stomacha'lis**, pertussis. **T. suf'focans**, pertussis. **T. suffocati'va**, pertussis. **T. tussiculo'sa**, pertussis.

Tus'sive (*tussis*, cough). Belonging or relating to cough, as tussive vibration, the vibration of the parietes of the chest, caused by coughing.

Tuta'mina (*tutamen*, protection). Parts which defend or protect others. **T. cer'ebri**, the scalp, pericranium, bones of the skull, and the meninges. **T. oc'uli**, eyebrows, eyelids, and lacrymal apparatus.

Tut'hia. Tutia.

Tu'tia. *Tutty.* The oxide of zinc that attaches itself in the form of gray incrustations to the chimneys of furnaces in which ores of zinc are smelted. Sometimes used for making an eye-salve.

Tut'tering. Stuttering.

Tut'ty. Tutia.

Tutu. Coriaria myrtifolia.

'Tween-brain. Thalamencephalon or second vesicle of embryonic brain.

Twin. Gemellus.

Twinge. See *Pain.*

Twink'ling of the eye. Nictation.

Twin'leaf, com'mon. Jeffersonia Bartoni or diphylla.

Twin'root. Orchis.

Twins, homoge'neous. Two fœtuses in one uterus, similar in sex and physical characteristics. **T., joined,** two beings united together, as Carolina or Siamese twins. **T., Siamese',** two brothers, Chang and Eng, connected by a ligamentous band from epigastrium of one to that of the other. See *Xiphopages.*

Twitch'grass. Triticum repens.

Twitch'ing. Tic.

Two-needles opera'tion. Operation of discission of cataract.

Tych'ica (*tuche*, accident). Fortuitous lesions or deformities.

Ty'le (*tule*, callus). Callosity.

Tylo'ma (*tuloma*). Callosity.

Tylophora asthmatica, til-of'o-rah asth-mat'ik-ah (*tulos*, callosity, *phero*, to bear, from the fleshiness of the leaflets of the corolla). *Ipecacuanha of the Isle of France;* ord. Asclepiadaceæ. A native of East Indies; root is acrid; in large doses, emetic; in smaller, often repeated, cathartic. It is also diaphoretic.

Tylo'sis (*tulosis*). Callosity. Inflammation of the lids when the substance of the lid, along the margin, is thickened and hardened. **T. bulbo'sa,** clavus. **T. gom'phos,** clavus.

Tylosteresis, til-o-ster-a'sis (*tulos*, callus, *steresis*, privation). Removal of callus.

Ty'lus (*tulos*, knot). Callosity.

Tym'ma (*tumma*). Wound.

Tym'panal. Tympanic.

Tympan'ia or **Tympan'ias.** Tympanites.

Tympan'ic. Relating to the tympanum. **T. an'gle,** angle from junction of basilar membrane of ductus cochlearis with cochlear wall. **T. ar'teries,** arteries of tympanum; tympanic branch of internal maxillary to membrana tympani; stylomastoid branch of posterior auricular to back part of tympanum and mastoid cells; petrosal branch of middle meningeal; branch from ascending pharyngeal; and tympanic branch of internal carotid. **T. at'tic,** attic of tympanum. **T. bone,** curved plate of bone in the adult, forming front and lower parts of auditory canal, but existing in the fœtus as a separate ring. **T. mem'brane,** see *Tympanum.* **T. nerve,** see *Petrous ganglion.* **T. pas'sage,** scala tympani. **T. plate,** T. bone. **T. plex'us,** nervous anastomosis on promontory of tympanum. **T. ten'sor,** tensor tympani muscle.

Tympanicolingual'is. Common trunk from junction of chorda tympani, gustatory nerve, and branch from otic ganglion.

Tympanicomas'toid fis'sure. Furrow indicating junction of mastoid with tympanic portion of temporal bone.

Tympanism, tim'pan-ism. State of parts affected with tympanites.

Tympanita, tim-pan-e'tah. Tympanites.

Tympanites, tim-pan-e'tees (*tumpanon*, drum). *Tympany, Meteorism, Drum belly, Wind dropsy.* A swelling of the abdomen, caused by the accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneal cavity. Tympanites may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The former is due to collection of gas from fermentation or decomposition of intestinal contents; the latter, to retention of gas resulting from organic lesion, usually obstructive in its nature. Sometimes air is contained in the peritoneal cavity, constituting *Tympanites abdominalis*—the accumulation in the intestines being called *Tympanites intestinalis.* **T., u'terine,** physometra.

Tympanitic, tim-pan-it'ik. Relating to tympanites. **T. res'onance,** sound produced by percussion over cavities distended by air.

Tympanitis, tim-pan-e'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of the middle ear. Also tympanites.

Tympanohyal, tim-pan-o-hi'al. Fœtal ossicle separated from the hyoid bone in the embryo, and later disappearing by becoming ossified to adjacent parts of periotic capsule.

Tympanophony, tim-pan-of'o-ne (*tympanum*, *phone*, voice). Abnormal sounds in the ear, as echoes, etc.

Tympanosis, tim-pan-o'sis. Tympanites.

Tympanum, tim'pan-um (*tumpanon*, drum). *Drum* or *Barrel of the ear, Ear-drum, Cavity of the tympanum* or *of the drum.* A cavity of an irregular shape, constituting the middle ear, situate in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the meatus auditorius externus and the labyrinth. This cavity has six parietes: 1. The roof. 2. The outer wall, formed by the tympanic plate and tympanic membrane, membrane of the drum, membrana tympani; thin, semitransparent circular membrane, convex within, concave without, closing the inner extremity of the meatus auditorius externus. This wall presents for examination the aperture of the iter chordæ posterius, Gasserian or glenoid fissure, and opening for iter chordæ anterius. 3. Floor. 4. Internal wall, on which are fenestra ovalis, fenestra rotunda or foramen rotundum, promontory, ridge of aquæductus Fallopii, pyramid, and opening for stapedius. 5. Posterior wall, presenting for examination the opening of the mastoid cells. 6. Anterior wall, on which are processus cochleariformis, orifice of the Eustachian tube, and canal for the tensor tympani. **T. mi'nus,** see *Fenestra.* **T. secunda'rium,** see *Fenestra.*

Tympany, tim'pan-e. Tympanites. **T. of womb,** physometra.

Type, tipe (*tupos*, a stamp). Character. Form in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves and succeed each other. It may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

Typha (te'fah) **angustifo'lia** has same properties as **T. aromat'ica,** *Acorus calamus,* and **T. latifo'lia,** *Cat-tail, Reed-mace, Greater reed-mace, Bull's-egg;* plant common in marshes and ponds in this country and in Europe. Ord. Typhaceæ. Its roots have been used in dysentery and blennorrhagia; the down of the flower has been applied to burns.

Typhæmia, tif-e'me-ah. Disordered condition of the blood in typhus.

Typhfever, tife-fe'ver. See *Typhus.*

Typhia, tif'e-ah. Typhoid fever.

Typhicus, tif'ik-us (*tuphos*, stupor). Typhoid.

Typhine, ti'feen (*tuphos*, stupor). A term proposed for the specific zymotic principle by which typhus fever is propagated.

Typhinia, tif-in'e-ah. Relapsing fever.

Typhization, ti-fi-za'shun. Aggregate of symptoms in those constantly exposed to typhus contagion.

Typhlitis, tif-le'tis (*tuphlos*, blind, *itis*). Inflammation of the cæcum, occasionally leading to perforative ulceration, and usually accompanied with inflammation of the ascending colon. **T. stercora'lis,** typhlo-enteritis.

Typhlo, tif'lo (*tuphlos*, blind). In composition, the cæcum.

Typhlodicliditis, tif-lo-dik-le-de'tis (*typhlo*, *diklis*, a doubling). Inflammation of the iliocæcal valve.

Typh'lo-enteri'tis (*typhlo*, *enteritis*, inflammation of the intestines). *Phlegmonous tumor of the cæcum.* Typhlitis.

Typh'lo-en'terum (*typhlos*, blind, *enteron*, intestine). Cæcum.

Typhlolithiasis, tif-lo-lith-e'as-is. Formation of concretions in the cæcum.

Typhlops, tif'lops (*typhlo*, *ops*, eye). Cæcum.

Typhlosis, tif-lo'sis. Blindness.

Typhlostenosis, tif-lo-sten-o'sis. Stricture of cæcum.

Typhloteritis, tif-lo-ter-e'tis. Typhlo-enteritis.

Typhloterum, tif-lot'er-um. Cæcum.

Typhlotes, tif'lot-ees (*typhlotto*, to be blind). Blinding.

Typhlotrophium, tif-lo-trof'e-um. Blind asylum.

Typho, te'fo (*typhos*, stupor). In composition, typhus.

Typhodes, tif-o'dees (*typhodes*, affected with stupor). Typhous.

Typhohæmia, tif-o-he'me-ah (*typhus*, *haima*, blood). See *Putrefaction*.

Typhoid, ti'foid (*typhos*, stupor, *eidos*, resemblance). Appertaining to or resembling typhus. **T. affec'tion**, see *Typhus*. **T. baeil'lus**, supposed specific bacillus of typhoid fever discovered by Eberth, and later studied by Gaffky. It is active, rod-shaped with rounded ends, three times as long as it is broad, occurring alone in tissue-sections, but in long strings in artificial cultures. **T. chol'era**, see *Cholera*. **T. fe'ver**, *Abdominal typhus*, *Enteric fever*, *Pathogenic fever*, *Gastric fever*; acute febrile disease dependent upon entrance into the system of a definite specific poison, attended by lesions of Peyer's patches, spleen, blood, and mesenteric glands, and accompanied by cerebral, abdominal, and thoracic symptoms. Toward the end of the first week rose-colored spots appear on the surface of the abdomen. It is not considered contagious in the ordinary sense, except so far as the fæces are concerned, the poison not being given off from the skin or in the breath, but in the fæces. A special micro-organism has been described as an etiological factor in this fever. See *Bacillus of typhoid fever*. Experience has shown that the successful treatment of typhoid fever does not depend on any special medication, but on good nursing and careful regulation of diet, including the omission of all solids, so that the ulcerated Peyerian patches will have a period of rest from participating in the work of intestinal digestion, and the ulceration be thus not increased; otherwise peritonitis and perforation of the bowel may occur with fatal result. The use of the cold bath as an external antipyretic application in this disease is advocated by a number of writers and teachers of practical medicine. See *Fevers, eruptive*, and *Incubation*. **T. fe'ver of In'dia**, cholera. **T., sink'ing**, see *Adynamic*. **T. spots**, characteristic pale rose-red, slightly elevated papulæ, momentarily disappearing on pressure, appearing in typhoid fever about the seventh day after the patient takes to bed. **T. tongue**, appearance of tongue in enteric and typhus fevers; at first heavily coated in the centre, later becoming dry, brown, and fissured. **T., walk'ing**, typhus ambulatorius.

Typhomala'rial fe'ver. *Camp fever*, *Chickahominy fever*. Febrile disease in which symptoms of typhoid and remittent fevers are intermingled. The term Chickahominy was applied to it from the locality in which it prevailed during the late War of the Rebellion in the United States.

Typhomania, tif-o-man'e-ah (*typho*, *mania*). *Delirium with stupor*, *Subdelirium*. Low muttering delirium common in typhus. See also *Coma vigil* and *Insomnia*.

Typhonia, tif-o'ne-ah (*typhos*, stupor). Coma vigil.

Typhorube'oloid. Typhus fever in which the cutaneous eruption is like that of rubeola.

Typhosepses, tif-o-sep'sees. Typhoseptoses.

Typhoseptoses, tif-o-sep-to'sees (*typho*, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Typhous affections.

Typho'sis (*typhos*, stupor). The typhous condition.

Typhosus, tif-o'sus (*typhos*, stupor). Typhoid; typhous.

Typhotoxine, ti-fo-toks'een. $C_7H_{17}NO_2$. Ptomaïne obtained from cultures of typhoid bacilli. It has no specific action; isomeric with gadinine.

Typhous, ti'fus. Belonging or relating to typhus.

Typhus, ti'fus (*typhos*, stupor). *True*, *Putrid*, *Jail*, *Hospital*, or *Ship fever*, *Petechial*, *Maculated*, or *Spotted fever*. Acute febrile disease dependent upon entrance into system of specific poison, characterized by high temperature, small, weak, but usually frequent pulse, with great prostration of strength and much cerebral disturbance; duration being usually a fortnight to three weeks or longer. It is marked by lesions of the blood, but not of organs; is endemic, epidemic, and highly contagious. Formerly divided into two varieties, depending upon severity of symptoms, as mild or simple—*typhus mitior*, *nervous fever*—and grave or malignant, *typhus gravior*. Both have been included under one generic name, *typhfever*. **T. abdomina'lis**, see *Typhoid fever*. **T. ambulato'rius**, typhoid fever in which subjective symptoms are so mild as to permit the patient to walk about until the course of the disease is somewhat advanced. **T. anthrac'icus**, plague. **T. anthropopotho'racus**, typhus. **T. aphthoï'deus**, aphthæ. **T. bel'licus**, typhus. **T. Bengalen'sis**, cholera. **T. bubon'icus**, plague. **T. car'cerum**, typhus gravior. **T. Castren'sis**, typhus gravior. **T., cer'ebral**, cerebrospinal meningitis. **T. comato'sus**, typhus mitior. **T. commu'nis**, typhus. **T. contagio'sus exanthemat'icus**, typhus. **T., conta'gious**, typhus. **T., convulsi'vo-cer'ebral**, chorea, electric. **T. exanthemat'icus**, typhus. **T. ganglio'na'ris abdomina'lis**, see *Typhoid fever*. **T. gravis'simus**, plague. **T. Hiber'nicus**, T. gravior. **T. ictero'des**, yellow fever. **T. intestina'lis**, see *Typhoid fever*. **T. morbillo'sus**, rubeola. **T. nervo'sus**, typhus mitior. **T. nos'tras**, typhus. **T. pestilentia'lis**, plague. **T. pes'tis**, plague. **T. petechia'lis**, typhus gravior. **T., puer'peral**, see *Peritonitis*. **T. recur'rens**, see *Relapse*. **T. scarlati'nus**, scarlatina. **T. sid'erans**, violent and rapidly fatal attack of typhoid fever. **T. sim'plex**, typhus mitior. **T. sporad'icus**, see *Typhus*. **T., syn'copal**, cerebrospinal meningitis. **T. trop'icus**, yellow fever. **T., true**, typhus. **T. vesicula'ris**, pemphigus.

Typic (tip'ik) or **typ'ical.** Characterized by a particular type, as a typical fever.

Typoses, tip-o'sees. See *Periodicity*.

Ty'pus. Type.

Tyran'nus (tyrant). Sixth day. See *Critical days*.

Tyrbasia, tur-bah'ze-ah. Agitation.

Tyrbe, tur'be. Agitation.

Tyremesis, tir-em'es-is (*turos*, cheese, *emesis*, vomiting). Vomiting of curdy matter.

Tyreusis, tir-u'sis (*tureusis*, cheese-making). Tyremesis; tyrosis.

Tyr'ia. Porrigo decalvans.

Tyri'asis. Lepra. Satyriasis.

Tyrine, ti'reen. Casein.

Tyro'des. Cheesy.

Tyro'ma. Porrigo decalvans.

Tyrosin, ti'ro-sin. Amido-acid, crystallizing in fine needles, usually in white feathery masses, occurring as a result of pancreatic digestion or of decomposition of organic matter either by putrefaction or by acids. It has been found, like leucin, in typhoid fever and in acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Tyrosis, tir-o'sis (*tyrus*). Tyremesis; also the curdling of milk in the stomach.

Tyrotemesis, tir-o-tem'es-is (*turotos*, made into cheese, *emesis*, vomiting). Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matter.

Tyrotoxicon, tir-o-toks'ik-on. Ptomaïne discovered by Vaughan occurring under certain conditions in cheese, milk, cream, and ice cream. The symptoms of tyrotoxicon-poisoning are those of acute gastro-enteritis, with dilatation of the pupil, peculiar pricking or tingling sensation in the limbs, and dryness of the throat and mouth. See *Ptomaïnes*.

Tyrrel's (tir'rel's) **fas'cia.** Rectovesical fascia. **T.'s hook**, blunt hook for drawing out the iris in iridectomy.

Tyrus, tir'us (*turos*, choese). Cheese.

Ty'son's glands. Small sebaceous follicles secreting smegma, situate on the cervix and corona glandis of the penis and labia pudendi.

U.

U'ber. See *Mamma* and *Nipple.*

U'beris a'pex (apex of the mamma). Nipple; papilla.

Ud'der. See *Mamma.*

U'la (*oula*, gums). Gum.

Ulæ (pl. of **Ula**). Gums.

Ulæmorrhagia, u-le-mor-rhaj'e-ah. Hemorrhage from the gums.

Ulatroph'ia (*oulon*, gum, *atrophia*, atrophy). Shrinking or falling away of the gums.

Ulcer, ul'sur (*helcos*, sore). A sore; surface of granulations in the soft parts, of longer or shorter standing, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. **U., A'den**, see *Beriberi.* **U., An'amite**, obstinate phagedenic ulceration occurring in hot climates. **U., cal'lous**, ulcer situate on lower half of the leg, having slightly concave surface covered with flattened granulations, discharging their scanty pus, and surrounded by elevated ring of dense indurated tissue. **U., can'croid**, lupus. **U., Chiro'nian**, hard callous ulcer, difficult of cure; see *Chironium.* **U., Co'chin Chi'na**, see *Cochin China* and *Beriberi.* **U., cold**, a term applied by Mr. Paget to small inflammatory ulcers occurring spontaneously at the extremities of the body, sometimes preceded by gangrenous spots, and resembling in some respects ulcerated chilblains. **U., corro'ding**, ulcer, rodent. **U., Del'hi**, see *Delhi.* **U., eczem'atous**, chronic ulcer having marked eczematous characteristics. **U., ero'sive, of the der'ma**, lupus. **U. of foot, per'forating**, intractable form of ulceration, usually occupying anterior part of plantar surface of foot, and leading to destructive disorganization of neighboring bones and joints. **U., fun'gous**, collection of granulations which bleed easily, projecting above the level of the surrounding skin, occasionally spreading out as a mushroom or cauliflower growth. **U., gout'y**, ulcer, usually superficial, observed in gouty parts of the body or over gouty deposits. **U., hemorrhag'ic**, ulceration characterized by occasional bleeding from its surface. It may be connected with a hemorrhagic diathesis or be an outlet for vicarious menstruation. An ulcer associated with varicose veins is usually called a *varicose ulcer.* **U., in'dolent**, see *U., callous.* **U., inflamed**, surface of granulations which is at first red, later becomes dusky, and finally breaks down, forming a gray, ragged, sloughing area, discharging profusely pus and tissue-débris. The surrounding skin is red and inflamed, and there are great pain and systemic disturbance. **U., ir'ritable**, *Neuralgic ulcer.* An ulcer, usually occurring in the tibial region, characterized by intense pain and hyperæsthesia. **U., Ja'cob's**, lupus. **U., lu'poid**, ulcer, rodent. **U., malig'nant**, hospital gangrene. **U., œdem'atous**, ulcer having large flabby granulations, apparently distended with serum, not infrequently detached in large masses by sloughing. **U., phageden'ic**, aggravated sloughing ulcer, having dark-red edges, discharging ichorous pus containing shreds of dead tissue, extending rapidly and accompanied by severe constitutional symptoms of adynamic type. **U., pu'trid**, hospital gangrene. **U., ro'dent**, *Lupoid* or *Corroding ulcer.* A destructive local cancerous affection, beginning as a dry wart, afterward ulcerating, becoming converted into an indolent sore, without granulation. When of extensive size it is accompanied with a fetid purulent discharge. **U., round**, ulcer of the stomach, perforating. **U., scorbu'tic**, an ulcer or sore modified in its progress by the general scorbutic taint. **U., se'nile**, dry, dusky ulcers commonly met with in the dry, withered limbs of those who have a degeneracy of the arteries, etc. from old age. **U., simple**, surface of small, uniform, cherry-red granulations, having oval shape, with gently-sloping, moderately-indurated edge, discharging a small quantity of laudable pus. **U., slough'ing**, aggravated inflamed ulcer, rapidly spreading, and attended by destruction of visible portions of tissue, which are thrown off as offensive gray sloughs. **U. of stom'ach, per'forating**, an ulcerated condition of the stomach, dependent on obstruction of the blood-vessels of that organ, usually occurring in the posterior wall of the pyloric portion. The perforation of the serous coat has the appearance of having been cut with a punch. It is called also round ulcer. The term *Gastrelcosis* has been applied generally to ulceration of the stomach from any cause. **U., stru'mous**, chronic, painless ulcer, having œdematous granulations discharging thick, oily pus, occurring in a strumous diathesis. **U., tele'phian**, telephium. **U., var'icose**, see *Ulcer, hemorrhagic.* **U., wart'y, of Mar'jolin**, see *Warty tumor of cicatrices.* **U., weak**, U., œdematous. **U., Ye'men**, see *Beriberi.*

Ul'cera intestina'lia. Ulcers of the bowels. **U. laryn'gis**, laryngeal phthisis. **U. serpenta'ria o'ris**, aphthæ. **U. u'teri**, see *Metrophthisis.* **U. ventric'uli**, ulceration of the stomach. **U. vesi'cæ**, consumption from ulceration of the bladder.

Ul'cerated (*ulcero*, to make sore). In the state of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

Ulceratio, ul-ser-ah'she-o. Ulceration. **U. intestina'lis**, ulceration of the intestines. **U. ventric'uli**, ulceration of the stomach.

Ulcera'tion. Superficial ulcer. Molecular death of a part.

Ul'cerative. Relating to ulceration, as an ulcerative process. **U. scrofuloder'ma**, see *Inflammatory fungoid neoplasm.*

Ul'cerous (*ulcus*, ulcer). Having the character of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

Ul'cers, Egyp'tian. Ægyptia ulcera.

Ulcus, ul'kus (*helcos*). Ulcer. **U. aton'icum**, rupia. **U. cacoë'thes**, see *Cacoëthes.* **U. cancro'sum**, cancer; chancre. **U. cor'neæ ser'pens**, *Sæmisch's ulcer, Infecting ulcer;* deep sloughing ulcer, having tendency to spread over the cornea. **U. cru'ris**, indolent ulcer of leg. **U. dacryo'des**, see *Dacryodes.* **U. depas'cens**, phagedenic ulcer. **U. ex digestio'ne**, appearance of stomach resembling ulcer, due to gastric juice. **U., endem'ic**, term applied to ulcers peculiar to certain localities or countries, as *Cochin-China ulcer, Beriberi ulcer*, etc. **U. ero'dens**, lupus. **U. exe'dens**, rodent ulcer. **U. feri'num**, phagedenic ulcer. **U. fistulo'sum**, hypophora. **U. gra've**, mycetoma. **U. hyp'ulum**, ulcer healed at the top, but not at the bottom. **U. na'rium fœ'tens**, ozæna. **U. obam'bulans**, phagedenic ulcer. **U. phagedæ'nicum**, phagedenic ulcer. **U. phagedæ'nicum co'lis**, phagedenic chancre. **U. pulmo'num**, phthisis pulmonalis. **U. sinuo'sum**, hypophora. **U. syphilit'icum**, chancre. **U. Syri'acum**, cynanche maligna. **U. tele'phium**, telephium. **U. tuberculo'sum**, lupus. **U. u'teri**, ulceration of the uterus; leucorrhœa. **U. vene'reum du'rum**, chancre. **U. ventric'uli per'forans**, perforating ulcer of the stomach. **U. ventric'uli rotun'dum**, perforating ulcer of the stomach.

Ulcus'cula præpu'tii. Herpes præputii.

Ulcus'culum (dim. of **Ulcus**, ulcer). Small ulcer. **U. cancro'sum**, chancre.

U'le. Cicatrix.

Ulerythema, u-ler-ith-e'mah. Erythematous skin affection characterized by formation of cicatrices. **U. centrif'ugum**, lupus erythematosus. **U. ophryog'enes**, form of ulerythema commencing at the eyebrows, and later giving rise to alopecia.

Uletic, u-let'ik. Relating or pertaining to the gum.

Uleticus, u-let'ik-us. Relating to the gums.

U'lex Europæ'us. Common furse or gorse, a prickly shrub of Europe said to have diuretic principles.

Ulexine, u-leks'een. Alkaloid, having local anæsthetic properties, obtained from seeds of Ulex Europæus. Also has tonic effect upon nerves, muscles, and respiration, and is a diuretic; antidote to strychnia. Cytisine.

Uliginous, u-lij'in-us (*uligo*, moisture). Relating to or growing in a marshy soil.

Uli'tis (*ulon*, gum, *itis*). Inflammation of the gums. **U. sep'tica,** cancer aquaticus.

Ullu'co. Tropæolum tuberosum.

Ulma'ria (*ulmus*). Spiræa ulmaria. **U. palus'tris,** Spiræa ulmaria.

Ul'mus. *Common elm*, ord. Ulmaceæ. The inner rough bark, *Ulmus* (Ph. Br.), has a bitter and mucilaginous taste; tonic, alterative, and diuretic, and has been used chiefly in lepra and other cutaneous affections; see *Ulmus Americana.* **U. ala'ta,** *Lynn wahoo.* The bark of this root has been used successfully as a cataplasm in phlegmonous inflammation. **U. America'na,** *Rough-leaved, Red,* or *Slippery elm.* **U. campes'tris,** ulmus. **U. ful'va,** the inner bark, *Ulmus* (Ph. U. S.), is highly mucilaginous, and is used in form of mucilage as a vehicle for disagreeable medicines and as a poultice; may be employed, also, as a tent for dilating openings or passages; U. rubra. **U. gla'bra,** ulmus. **U. monta'na,** ulmus. **U. nu'da,** ulmus. **U. ru'bra,** U. fulva. **U. sati'va,** ulmus. **U. sca'bra,** ulmus.

Ul'na (*olene*, elbow). Inner bone of the forearm which forms the prominence of the elbow. Its upper extremity has two eminences, olecranon and coronoid, which are separated from each other by the greater sigmoid or semilunar fossa or olecranoid cavity. At the base of the coronoid process is the tubercle of the ulna for the insertion of the brachialis internus. On the outside of this extremity is the lesser sigmoid cavity, which articulates with the head of the radius. The inferior extremity of the cubitus has a pointed process called the styloid process. The ulna is articulated with the humerus and radius, and, mediately, with the cuneiform bone.

Ul'nad. See *Ulnar aspect.*

Ul'nar. Cubital. **U. ar'tery,** the larger of the two subdivisions of the brachial artery, commencing immediately below the bend of the elbow, running along the ulnar side of the arm to the wrist, and passing across the palm of the hand to form the superficial palmar arch. The anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent, anterior and posterior interosseous and muscular arteries, are branches of the ulnar given off in the forearm. **U. as'pect,** an aspect toward the side on which the ulna is situated. *Ulnad* is used adverbially to signify toward the ulnar aspect. **U. glands,** lymphatic glands situate in front of the elbow and above internal condyle of humerus; usually enlarged in syphilis. **U. groove,** furrow between inner condyle of humerus and olecranon process for passage of ulnar nerve. **U. nerve,** branch of brachial plexus, from which it arises in common with inner head of median nerve; distributed to the muscles and integument of the forearm and hand. **U. recur'rent ar'tery,** see *Ulnar.* **U. veins** are two veins, anterior and posterior, collecting blood from the forearm.

Ulna'ris. Ulnar; cubital. **U. exter'nus,** see *Cubital muscles.* **U. grac'ilis,** palmaris longus. **U. inter'nus,** see *Cubital muscles.* **U. quin'ti,** extensor carpi ulnaris, having narrow slip attached to little finger.

Ulocace, u-lok'as-e (*oulon*, gum, *kakos*, evil). Cancer aquaticus; stomacace.

Ulocarcino'ma. Carcinoma of the gums.

U'lon. Gum.

Uloncus, u-lon'kus (*oulon*, gum, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling or tumor of the gums; epulis.

Ulorrhag'ia (*oulon*, *rhegnumi*, to break forth). Bleeding from the gums.

Ulorrhœ'a (*oulon*, *rheo*, to flow). Bleeding from the gums.

Ulo'sis. Cicatrization.

Ulot'ic. Cicatrizing.

Ulot'richus (*ule*, wood, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair). Having woolly hair.

Ul'timate anal'ysis. Detection and estimation of ultimate elements entering into the composition of an organic compound. **U. el'ements,** elements not further divisible. **U. prin'ciple,** ultimate element.

Ultiminister'nal. Sixth or last bony portion of the sternum, sometimes called *Ensisternal.*

Ul'timum mo'riens (last dying). A term given to the part of the economy which dies last. The muscular contractility of the right auricle is said to be the last to disappear. See *Punctum saliens.*

Ultraqui'nine. Homoquinine.

Ultzmann's test for bile. See *Urine, examination of* (detection of bile).

U'lum. Gum.

Ul'va cris'pa. Fucus crispus. **U. latis'sima,** *Broad green laver, Green sloke, Oyster green;* order Algæ; used as an edible. **U. umbilica'lis,** *Laciniated purple laver* of Great Britain, is pickled and sold as laver; antiscorbutic.

Ulyp'tol. Antiseptic preparation composed of salicylic and carbolic acids and eucalyptus.

Um'bel, yel'low. Cypripedium luteum.

Umbil'ic. Umbilical.

Umbil'ical (*umbilicus*, navel). Belonging or relating to the umbilicus or navel. **U. ar'teries,** *Allantoic* or *Hypogastric arteries;* fœtal structures only, developed early as branches of the internal iliac; they carry blood from the embryo to the allantois, and in animals developed in a uterus to the placenta; they possess valves. They exist only in the fœtus; they clear the umbilical ring and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the fœtus by the umbilical vein. The portion of the artery within the abdomen is called the *hypogastric artery;* the portion external to that cavity, the *umbilical artery.* As soon as respiration is established the blood ceases to pass by the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated as well as the vein, and are transformed into two strong ligamentous cords—the vein forming the round ligament or ligamentum rotundum of the liver. **U. circula'tion,** *Allantoic circulation;* the second embryonic circulation, consisting of two umbilical veins and two arteries, carrying blood to and from the allantoic sac on the placenta; in the latter case the chief circulation of the embryo. **U. cord,** funiculus umbilicalis; an embryonic structure joining the placenta with the umbilicus of the fœtus, developed about the 20th to 30th day; consisting of the allantois stalk and its vessels, two umbilical arteries, the umbilical vein, the atrophied yolk-stalk; a layer of the amnion and mucous tissue (jelly of the latter) form the covering. Length (human), 20–21 inches; diameter, ½–½ inch. The vessels are tortuous; the arteries possess valves. **U. re'gion,** *Mesogastrium;* middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. The sides of this are called the flanks or lumbar regions. In the umbilical region are the omentum, the jejunum, and the greater part of the mesentery, the aorta, vena cava, the trunks of the renal arteries and veins, the origin of the spermatic arteries, etc. **U. ring,** fibrous ring surrounding the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children. **U. stalk,** a structure formed early in fœtal life, being a construction of the embryonic layers on the ventral side of the embryo, containing the beginning of the allantoic or yolk sac; further growth and construction form the umbilical cord. **U. veins,** fœtal structures carrying blood to the embryo from the allantois or placenta. The right vein soon atrophies. At first they empty into the vitelline vein; later the left enters the portal and sends a branch, the ductus venosus, to the left hepatic. In the adult the fibrous cord forms the round ligament of the liver. **U. vesi'cæ,** vesicula umbilicalis. **U. ves'icle** or **yolk-sac,** a sac formed in early fœtal life containing the yolk; the splanchnopleuric layers of head, tail, and lateral folds grow around the yolk, constrict near the ventral side of the embryo, and form this sac. It is greatly developed in oviparous ova. The vitelline circulation develops in the outer wall of this sac.

U. ves'sels, these include two arteries and the umbilical vein; the umbilical vein arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fœtus, to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition.

Umbilica'lis. Umbilical.

Umbil'icated. Depressed in the centre like the umbilicus, as an umbilicated pustule. The term *Umbilication* is applied to such a depression.

Umbilication, um-bil-i-ka'shun. See *Umbilicated.*

Umbilicus, um-bil-e'kus (Eng. um-bil-i'kus) (*omphalos,* navel). The *Umbilic* or *Navel.* Round cicatrix, about the median line of the abdomen, corresponding to an aperture in the fœtus, affording passage to the vessels of the umbilical cord. **U. mari'nus,** submarine production found on rocks and shells in the south of France. Reputed to be anthelmintic and diuretic.

Um'bo. Deepest part of the arched membrana tympani, corresponding to the termination of the handle of the malleus. See *Elbow* and *Umbilicus.*

Umbrel'la tree (*umbra,* a shade). Magnolia tripetala.

Unbow'elling. Operation of taking out the bowels.

Uncaria (un-kah're-ah) **gam'bir.** Nauclea gambir.

Uncas (un'kas), **In'dian.** Veratrum viride.

Uncia, un'se-ah (*ounzia*). Ounce.

Unciform, un'se-form (*uncus, forma,* shape). Having the shape of a hook. **U. bone,** fourth bone of the second row of the carpus. Inward and forward is the unciform process, giving attachment to the annular ligament of the carpus. It is articulated with the os semilunare, os magnum, os cuneiforme, and the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones. **U. em'inence,** hippocampus minor. **U. pro'cess,** *Great process of the ethmoid;* hook-like lamina of bone projecting downward and backward immediately beneath the os planum, serving to close the upper part of the orifice of the antrum; see *Unciform bone.*

Uncinate, un'sin-ate. Unciform. **U. gy'rus, U. lobe, or U. convolu'tion,** anterior inferior termination of gyrus fornicatus extending to fissure of Sylvius, being bounded above by dentate fissure, and separated below from temporo-sphenoidal lobe by collateral fissure. Terminates at anterior extremity in hook-like process termed uncus or crotchet.

Uncinat'um. Unciform bone.

Un'cinus. Hook.

Uncipres'sure or **Uncipres'sion** (*uncus,* a hook, *premo, pressum,* to press). Compression of an artery by means of a hook to control hemorrhage.

Uncon'scious. Not conscious; without cerebral appreciation, or occurring without such appreciation, as an unconscious movement in unconscious cerebration, so called.

Uncon'sciousness. Condition of suspension of sensibility and temporary abolition of reflexes, occurring as a symptom of apoplexy, sunstroke, etc.

Unc'tion (*unguo,* to anoint). Inunction; ointment; unguentum hydrargyri.

Unc'tor. Anointer in ancient bathing establishments.

Uncto'rium or **Unctua'rium.** Oil chamber in ancient gymnasium.

Unctuos'itas elephant'ina. Increased secretion of sebaceous matter in the congestive stage of elephantiasis Græcorum.

Uncus, un'kus. Hook. See *Uncinate gyrus.*

Undim'ia. Tumor filled with a gelatinous matter like the white of an egg.

Undo'sus (*unda,* wave). Undulatory, as the pulse of adynamia.

Undulation, un-du-la'shun (*unda,* wave) Fluctuation; propagation in waves.

Un'dulatory. Moving in undulations or waves, as light, heat, and electricity.

U'nedo. Arbutus unedo. **U. papyra'cea,** Arbutus unedo.

Un'gual or **Un'gueal** (*unguis,* nail). Belonging or relating to the nails. **U. bone,** lacrymal bone. **U. fur'row,** transverse groove in the nail from loss of substance—evidence of a cachectic condition. **U. ma'trix,** see *Nail.* **U. pha'lanx,** terminal bones of fingers and toes.

Unguenta'ria. See *Myristica moschata.*

Unguenta'rius (*unguentum*). One who makes and sells ointments; a perfumer.

Unguen'tum (*unguo,* to anoint). *Unction, Salve, Ointment.* Ointments are topical applications of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. Unguentum (Ph. U. S.) is made as follows: yellow wax, ℥j; lard, ℥iv. Ointments are of less consistence than cerates, although the terms are often used indiscriminately; see *Unguentum ceræ* and *Pomatum.* **U. a'cidi bo'rici** (Ph. Br.) (boric acid, ℥iiss; soft paraffin, ℥x; hard paraffin, ℥v). **U. ac'idi carbol'ici** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of carbolic acid* (carbolic acid, gr. xlviij; officinal ointment, ℥j). According to Ph. Br., carbolic acid, 1 p.; soft paraffin, 12 p.; hard paraffin, 6 p. Used in cases where carbolic acid is indicated externally. **U. ac'idi gal'lici** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of gallic acid* (gallic acid, gr. xlviij; benzoinated lard, ℥j). **U. ac'idi nitro'si,** *Ointment of nitrous acid* (adip. suilli, ℔j; acid. nitros., ℥vj); stimulant; used in itch and other cutaneous eruptions and in foul ulcers. **U. ac'idi salicyl'ici** (Ph. Br.), *Ointment of salicylic acid* (salicylic acid, gr. lx; soft paraffin, gr. mlxxx; hard paraffin., gr. dxl). **U. ac'idi tan'nici** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of tannic acid* (tannic acid, gr. xlviij; benzoinated lard, ℥j); used in hemorrhoids, prolapse of rectum, etc., like unguentum gallæ. **U. aconiti'næ** (Ph. Br.), *U. aconitiæ, Ointment of aconitine* (aconitinæ, gr. viij; sp. rectif., f℥ss; adipis præparat., ℥j): in neuralgic pains. **U. ad'ipis,** U. ceræ. **U. adipoce'ræ ceto'rum,** ceratum cetacei. **U. Ægypti'acum,** linimentum æruginis. **U. Ægyp'tium al'bum,** ointment of lilies and aromatic plants. **U. æru'ginis,** U. subacetatis cupri. **U. alabas'trinum,** see *Alabaster.* **U. al'bum,** unguentum cetacei. **U. al'bum resol'vens,** linimentum ammoniæ fortius. **U. de althæ'â,** marshmallow ointment. **U. antimo'nii,** U. antimonii tartarati (Ph. Br.), *Ointment of tartarized* or *tartarated antimony, Antimonial ointment, Tartar emetic ointment* (tartarated antimony, ℥ss; simple ointment, ℥j). If a drachm of this ointment be rubbed upon any part night and morning, it will excite in a few days a painful pustular eruption; hence it is employed as a counter-irritant. This preparation is also called *Unguentum tartari stibiati* or *emetici, Unguentum e tartaro stibiato, Adeps tartare stibii medicatus, Unguentum tartratis potassæ stibiati.* This method of employing the tartrate of antimony and potassium as a revellent is at times called *stibiodermic.* **U. antimo'nii potassiotartra'tis,** unguentum antimonii. **U. antimo'nii tartariza'ti,** U. antimonii. **U. antiper'nium,** an ointment for relief of chilblains; see *Antipernius.* **U. antipso'ricum Werlho'fii,** unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi. **U. a'quæ ro'sæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of rose-water, Cold cream* (expressed oil of almond, ℥v; spermaceti, ℥j; white wax, ℥j; rose-water, f℥iij); cooling to irritated surfaces. **U. arma'rium,** sympathetic unguent, for anointing the instrument that inflicted the wound. **U. arthani'tæ,** see *Arthanita.* **U. articula're,** synovia. **U. atro'piæ,** U. atropinæ (Ph. Br.), *Ointment of atropine* (atropine, gr. viij; rectified spirit, f℥ss; benzoated lard, ℥j); smeared around the eye to dilate the pupil. **U. basil'icon fla'vum,** ceratum resinæ. **U. basil'icon ni'grum,** unguentum resinæ nigræ. **U. basil'icum vir'ide,** unguentum subacetatis cupri. **U. belladon'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of belladonna* (alcoholic extract of belladonna, gr. xlviij; diluted alcohol, f℥ss; benzoinated lard, gr. cccc) (alcoholic extract of belladonna, gr. l; benzoated lard, ℥j avoir.; Ph. Br.). **U. benzo'ini,** *Ointment of benzoin, Benzoated lard* (tinct. benzoin., ℥ij; adipis, ℥xvj). **U. cadmi'i io'didi,** *Ointment of iodide of cadmium* (cadmii iodid., gr. lxij; unguent. simpl., ℥j). **U. calami'næ** (prepared calamine, ℥j; benzoated lard, ℥v; Ph. Br.). **U. calomel'anos,** *Ointment of calomel, Ointment of subchloride of mercury* (calomel, gr. lxxx; prepared lard, ℥j); in chronic cutaneous affections. **U. calomel'-**

anos compos'itum, *Compound ointment of calomel* (calomel, ℥ij; burnt alum, ℥iv; carbonate of lead, ℥iv; Venice turpentine, ℥vj; spermaceti ointment, ℥iss); in scalled head and other chronic cutaneous affections. **U. canthar'idis,** blistering salve, *Ointment of cantharides* or of *Spanish flies, Blistering ointment* (cantharidis, ℥j; yellow wax, ℥j; olive oil, ℥vj; Ph. Br.). **U. ce'ræ,** *U. simplex, U. adipis, Unguentum* (Ph. U. S.), *Wax ointment, Ointment of lard, oil, and beeswax;* see *Unguentum.* (In the Ph. Br., under the name *Unguentum simplex,* it is prepared by melting together white wax, ℥ij; prepared lard, ℥iij; almond oil, f℥iij). Emollient; a mild dressing; also the basis of most of the compound ointments. **U. cera'tum,** ceratum Galeni. **U. cerus'sæ,** unguentum oxidi plumbi albi; unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis. **U. cerus'sæ aceta'tæ,** ceratum plumbi superacetatis; U. plumbi superacetatis. **U. ceta'cei,** *Spermaceti ointment* (cetacei, ℥v; ceræ albæ, ℥ij; ol. amydg., Oj, imp., or q. s.; benzoin, ℥ss; Ph. B.); ordinary dressing for blisters and excoriations; see *Ceratum cetacei.* **U. chrysaro'bini** (Ph. U. S.), *Chrysarobin ointment;* rub gr. xlviij chrysarobin with benzoinated lard, ℥j, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. **U. citri'num,** U. de althæâ, U. hydrargyri nitratis. **U. coc'culi,** *Ointment of cocculus Indicus, Kernels of cocculus Indicus;* used to destroy vermin and to cure scabies and ringworm of the scalp. **U. coni'i,** *Ointment of conium* or *hemlock* (conii fol., adipis, āā ℔j); used for irritable tumors and ulcers. **U. con'tra sca'biem Werlho'fii,** unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi. **U. creaso'ti** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of creasote* (creasot., f℥j; unguent., ℥j); used in chronic cutaneous affections. **U. cu'pri subaceta'tis,** unguentum subacetatis cupri. **U. diach'ylon,** *Diachylon ointment* (lead plaster, gr. cclxiv; olive oil, gr. clxx; oil of lavender, ♏v); employed in eczema and profuse sweating of the feet. **U. diapomphol'ygos,** unguentum oxidi zinci impuri. **U. el'emi,** *Ointment of elemi* (elemi, ℥iv; simple ointment, ℥j; Ph. Br.); use same as the next. **U. el'emi compos'itum,** *Compound ointment of elemi, Balsam of Arcæus* (elemi, ℔j; terbinthinæ vulgaris, ℥x; sevi præparati, ℔j; olei olivæ, f℥ij); stimulant and digestive; to keep open issues, etc. **U. epispas'ticum for'tius,** cerate of cantharides. **U. epispas'ticum mi'tius,** unguentum lyttæ. **U. epispas'ticum vi'ride,** unguentum lyttæ medicatum. **U. eucalyp'ti** (oil of eucalyptus, ℥j; soft paraffin, hard paraffin, āā ℥ij). **U. fla'vum,** unguentum de althæâ. **U. gal'læ,** *Ointment of galls, Nutgall ointment* (nutgall, gr. xlviij; benzoinated lard, ℥j) (galls in fine powder, 80 grs.; benzoated lard, 1 oz.; mix; Ph. Br.); as an astringent in piles, indolent ulcers, etc. **U. gal'læ cum o'pio** (Ph. Br.), *U. gallæ et opii, Compound ointment of galls, Ointment of galls and opium* (ointment of galls, ℥j; opium, gr. xxxij); used in painful hemorrhoids: ℥ss or ℥j of camphor is sometimes added. **U. glyceri'ni plum'bi subaceta'tis** (glycerin of subacetate of lead, ℥ivss; soft paraffin, ℥xviij; hard paraffin, ℥vj) (Ph. Br.). **U. e gum'mi el'emi,** unguentum elemi compositum. **U. helleb'ori al'bi,** unguentum veratri. **U. Helmon'di** (hydrarg. ammoniat., ℥j; unguent. sulphuris, ℥j); employed in psoriasis of the scalp and face. **U. hydrar'gyri** (Ph. U. S.), *Mercurial ointment, Neopolitan ointment, Blue ointment* (mercury, ℥j; lard, ℥ss; suet, ℥ss; compound tincture of benzoin, ♏xl; mercurial ointment, gr. c). According to Ph. Br.: Mercury, prepared lard, āā ℔j; prepared suet, ℥j. **U. hydrar'gyri ammonia'ti** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of ammoniated mercury* (ammoniated mercury, gr. xlviij; benzoinated lard, ℥j) (ammoniated mercury, gr. l; simple ointment, gr. ccccl; Ph. Br.); used in cutaneous diseases. **U. hydrar'gyri cal'cis al'bæ,** unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi. **U. hydrar'gyri compos'itum,** *Compound ointment of mercury* (unguent. hydrarg., ℥vj; ceræ flav., ol. olivæ, āā ℥iij; camphor, ℥iss; Ph. Br.). **U. hydrar'gyri deutox'ydi nitra'ti,** unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. hydrar'gyri io'didi,** *Ointment of iodide of mercury* (hydrarg. iodid., ℥j; ceræ alb., ℥ij; adipis, ℥vj). **U. hydrar'gyri io'didi ru'bri,** *Ointment of red iodide of mercury* (hydrarg. iodid. rubr., gr. xvj; unguent., ℥j; Ph. Br.). Both these ointments may be applied to scrofulous and indolent ulcers. **U. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of nitrate of mercury, Citrine ointment* (mercury, gr. ccccxliv; acid. nitric., f℥j, f℥v; lard oil, ℥xj) (mercury, ℥iv; nitric acid, f℥xij; prepared lard, ℥xv; olive oil, f℥xxxij; Ph. Br.); employed in a number of skin diseases and ulcerations, etc.; generally used diluted. **U. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis dilu'tum** (Ph. Br.) (nitrate of mercury, ℥j; soft paraffin, ℥ij). **U. hydrar'gyri ni'trico-ox'idi** (Ph. U. S.), *U. h. oxidi rubri, Ointment of nitric* or *red oxide of mercury, Red precipitate ointment, Golden ointment* (hydrarg. oxid. rubr., gr. xlviij; unguent., ℥j). In the Ph. Br. it is made by mixing red oxide of mercury, lxij; hard paraffin, ℥¼; soft paraffin, ℥¾; stimulant and escharotic; applied to foul ulcers, to inflammation of the tarsi, etc. **U. hydrar'gyri ox'idi fla'vi** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of yellow oxide of mercury* (yellow oxide of mercury, gr. xlviij; ointment, ℥j); the oxide is perfectly amorphous, without any crystalline grains, and is therefore adapted for application to the conjunctiva. **U. hydrar'gyri ox'idi ru'bri** (Ph. U. S.), unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. hydrar'gyri præcipita'ti al'bi,** U. hydrargyri ammoniati. **U. hydrar'gyri ru'bri,** U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. hydrar'gyri subchlo'ridi** (subchloride of mercury, gr. lxxx; benzoated lard, ℥j; Ph. Br.) **U. hydrar'gyri submuria'tis ammonia'ti,** U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi. **U. hydrar'gyri subnitra'tis,** U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. hydrar'gyri supernitra'tis,** U. hydrargyri nitratis. **U. hydrargyr'ici subnitra'tis,** U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. hydrar'gyro mit'ius dic'tum cine'reum,** unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum. **U. ex hydrar'gyro oxyda'to ru'bro,** unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. infu'si mel'oës vesicato'rii,** U. lyttæ. **U. i'odi** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of iodine, Iodine ointment* (iodine, gr. xviij; iodide of potassium, gr. iv; water, ♏viij; benzoated lard, gr. ccccxx) (according to the Ph. Br., iodine, iodide of potassium, āā gr. xxxij; glycerin, f℥j; prepared lard, ℥ij); used as a local application to goitrous and other swellings. **U. io'dini,** U. iodi. **U. io'dini compos'itum,** *U. iodinii compositum, Compound ointment of iodine* (iodin., gr. xv; potassii iodid., gr. xxx; aq., ♏xxx; adipis., ℥j). **U. iodin'ii,** U. iodini. **U. iodofor'mi** (Ph. U. S.), *Iodoform ointment* (iodoform, gr. xlviij; benzoinated lard, ℥j) (according to the Ph. Br., iodoform, ℥j; benzoated lard, ℥ix). **U. irri'tans,** U. lyttæ. **U. lauri'num,** *Bay ointment* (fol. lauri., 500 p.; adip. suilli, 1000 p.; bay berries, 500 p.); corroborant and nervine; it is simply emollient. **U. leniti'vum,** U. de althæâ. **U. lilia'ceum,** ointment of lilies and some aromatic plants. **U. lithar'gyri,** unguentum diachylii albi. **U. lyt'tæ,** unguentum cantharidis. **U. melan'icum caus'ticum,** causticum Æthiopicum. **U. mercuria'le,** unguentum hydrargyri. **U. mercuria'le al'bum,** unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi. **U. mercuria'le citri'num,** unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. **U. mercu'rii ru'brum,** unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. e mercu'rio præcipita'to,** unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi. **U. meze'rei** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of mezereum, Mezereum ointment* (lard, gr. ccclx; yellow wax, gr. liv; fluid extract of mezereum, f℥ij); to keep open blisters, issues, etc. **U. nardi'num,** see *Nardus Indica.* **U. Neapolita'num,** unguentum hydrargyri. **U. nervi'num,** unguentum sambuci. **U. nitri'cum** or **oxygena'tum,** unguentum acidi nitrosi. **U. nu'tritum,** unguentum plumbi superacetatis. **U. ophthal'micum** (butyr. recent. aq. rosar. lavat., p. 68; camphor., p. 0.3; oxyd. hydrarg. rubr., acetatis plumbi, āā p. 4); in chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva or tarsi. **U. ophthal'micum ru'brum,** unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi. **U. o'pii,** *Ointment of opium* (opii pulv., ℈j; adipis, ℥j); to be used where the local application of opium by inunction is needed. **U. ox'idi hy-**

drar'gyri cine're'i, *Ointment of gray oxide of mercury* (oxyd. hydrarg. ciner., p. j; adipis suilli, p. iij); properties like the mercurial ointment. **U. ox'idi plum'bi al'bi,** *Ointment of white oxide of lead, White ointment* (ung. simplicis, p. v; oxyd. plumb. alb., p. j); cooling and desiccative; applied to excoriated and burnt surfaces. **U. ox'idi plum'bi carbona'ti,** U. plumbi subcarbonatis. **U. ox'idi zin'ci,** unguentum zinci. **U. ox'idi zin'ci impu'ri,** *Eyesalve, Tutty ointment, Ointment of impure oxide of zinc* (linim. simpl., p. v; oxyd. zinc. impur. præp., p. j); used in ophthalmia tarsi and atonic ophthalmia. **U. pi'cis liq'uidæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Tar ointment* (tar, ℥v; yellow wax, ℥ij; Ph. Br.) (tar and suet, equal parts); stimulant and detergent; used in tinea capitis and other cutaneous eruptions. **U. pi'cis ni'græ,** unguentum resinæ nigræ. **U. plum'bi aceta'tis** (acetate of lead, gr. xij; benzoinated lard, ℥j; Ph. Br.). **U. plum'bi carbona'tis** (Ph. U. S.), unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis, *Ointment of carbonate of lead* (carbonate of lead, gr. xlviij; benzoinated lard, ℥j); according to Ph. Br., carbonate of lead, gr. lxij; simple ointment, ℥j. **U. plum'bi compos'itum,** *Compound ointment of lead* (emp. plumbi, ℔ij; ol. oliv., f℥xviij; cret. præpar., ℥vj; acid. acet. dil., f℥vj); used as a dressing to flabby, indolent ulcers. **U. plum'bi io'didi** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of iodide of lead* (iodide of lead, gr. xlviij; benzoinated lard, ℥j); according to the Ph. Br., iodide of lead, gr. lxij; simple ointment, ℥j; used as eutrophic in chronic glandular and other swellings. **U. plum'bi ox'idi carbona'tis,** unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis. **U. plum'bi subaceta'tis compos'itum** (solution of subacetate of lead, f℥vj; camphor, gr. lx; white wax, ℥viij; oil of almonds, Oj). **U. plum'bi subcarbona'tis,** *U. plumbi carbonatis, Ointment of carbonate of lead;* used as a dressing for burns. **U. plum'bi superaceta'tis,** *Ointment of sugar* or *acetate of lead, Saturnine ointment* (acetate of lead, gr. xij; benzoinated lard, ℥j); cooling; desiccative. **U. plum'bici carbona'tis,** unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis. **U. popule'um** (fresh buds of the Populus nigra, 500 p., adeps suillus præp., 1500 p.; black poppy leaves, belladonna, hyoscyamus, black nightshade, āā 128 p.); anodyne; applied to local inflammations, hemorrhoids, sore nipples, cancer, etc. See *Populus.* **U. potas'sæ hydrioda'tis,** *Ointment of iodide of potassium* (potass. iod., gr. lx; aquæ, ♏xxx; adipis, gr. ccccxx; or potass. iodid., gr. lxiv; potassii carbonat., gr. iv; aquæ destillat., f℥j; adipis præparat., ℥j); rubbed on scrofulous glands, goitre, etc. **U. potas'sæ sulphura'tæ** (Ph. U. S), *Ointment of sulphurated potash* (potassæ sulphurat., gr. xxx; hard paraffin, ℥¼; soft paraffin, ℥¾; Ph. Br.). **U. potas'sii io'didi,** *Ointment of iodide of potassium* (iodide of potassium, gr. lx; hyposulphite of sodium, gr. v; boiling water, ♏xxx; lard, gr. cccc) (iodide of potassium, gr. lxiv; carbonate of potassium, gr. iv; water, f℥j; benzoinated lard, ℥j; Ph. Br.). **U. pul'veris mel'oës vesicato'rii,** cerate of cantharides. **U. resi'næ** (resin, in coarse powder, 4 p.; yellow wax, 2 p.; simple ointment, 8 p.; almond oil, 1 p.). **U. resi'næ fla'væ,** ceratum resinæ flavæ. **U. resi'næ ni'græ,** *Black basilicon, Black resin ointment, Ointment of pitch, Ointment of black pitch* (resin. nigr., ceræ flavæ, resinæ flav., āā ℥ix; olei olivæ, Oj); uses the same as those of ceratum resinæ or yellow basilicon. **U. resi'næ pi'ni sylves'tris compos'itum,** unguentum de althæâ. **U. resino'sum,** ceratum resinæ flavæ. **U. resumpti'vum,** unguentum de althæâ. **U. sabi'næ,** ceratum sabinæ. **U. sambu'ci,** *Green ointment, Elder ointment* (sambuci flor., ℔ij; adipis præp., ℔ij); emollient. **U. saturni'num,** unguentum plumbi superacetatis. **U. sim'plex,** ceratum Galeni; unguentum ceræ; unguentum. **U. sol'idum de cicu'tâ,** emplastrum cicutæ. **U. sperm'atis ce'ti,** unguentum cetacei. **U. staphisa'griæ,** ointment of staves-acre (stavesacre seeds, ℥iv; benzoinated lard, ℥viij; Ph. B.); used for parasitic skin diseases. **U. stramo'nii** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of stramonium, Stramonium ointment* (extract of stramonium, gr. xxviij; water, ♏xxx; benzoinated lard, gr. cccclxxx); anodyne ointment to irritable ulcers, hemorrhoids, etc. **S. subaceta'tis cu'pri,** *Ointment of subacetate of copper, Verdigris ointment* (cupri subacet., ℥j; ung. simpl., ℥xv); detergent and escharotic. **U. sulphura'tum alcali'num ad sca'biem,** *Helmerich's alkaline sulphurated itch ointment* (adip. præp., 800 p., sulphur. lot., 200 p.; carbonat. potass. pur., 100 p.); use same as the last. **U. sulphura'tum ad sca'biem** (adipis, 120 p.; sulph. lot., 60 p.; ammoniæ muriat., aluminæ sulphat., āā 4 p.); antipsoric. **U. sul'phuris** (Ph. U. S.) (rub sublimed sulphur, gr. cxxx; benzoinated lard, gr. ccc. According to the Ph. Br., sublimed sulphur, ℥j; benzoinated lard, ℥iv); *Sulphur ointment;* used chiefly in itch and some herpetic affections. **U. sul'phuris alkali'num** (Ph. U. S.), *Alkaline sulphur ointment* (washed sulphur, gr. xcvj; carbonate of potassium, gr. xlviij; water, ♏xxx; benzoinated lard, gr. cccxij). **U. sul'phuris compos'itum,** *Compound sulphur ointment, Itch ointment* (sulph. sublim., ℔ss; veratri rad., ℥ij; potassæ nitrat., ℥j; saponis mollis, ℔ss; adipis, ℔iss; ol. bergamot, ♏xxx. Unguentum sulphuris compositum of the older Ph. U. S. was made as follows: Sulphur, ℥j; hydrargyri ammoniat., acid. benzoic, āā ℥j; ol. bergamot., acid. sulphuric, āā f℥j; potassæ nitrat., ℥ij; adipis, ℔ss); use same as the last, but it is more stimulating. **U. sul'phuris io'didi,** *Ointment of iodide of sulphur* (iodide of sulphur, gr. xxx; hard paraffin, ℥¼; soft paraffin, ℥¾; Ph. B.); excellent application in chronic cutaneous affections. **U. tab'aci,** *Tobacco ointment* (tabac., ℥ss; adipis, ℥viij; aquæ, q. s.; applied to irritable ulcers, tinea capitis, etc. **U. tar'tari emet'ici,** U. antimonii. **U. tar'tari stibia'ti,** U. antimonii. **U. e tar'taro potas'sæ stibia'ti,** U. antimonii. **U. tartra'tis potas'sæ stibia'ti,** U. antimonii. **U. de terebin'thinâ et adip'ibus,** U. elemi compositum. **U. de terebin'thinâ et cerâ,** U. de althæâ. **U. terebin'thinæ,** *Ointment of turpentine* (oil of turpentine, f℥j; resin, gr. liv; yellow wax, prepared lard, āā ℥ss; Ph. Br.); uses the same as ceratum resinæ or yellow basilicon. **U. terebin'thinæ et ovo'rum vitel'li,** U. digestivum simplex. **U. tetraphar'macum,** basilicon; U. resinæ nigræ. **U. triphar'macum,** U. plumbi superacetatis. **U. tut'iæ,** U. oxidi zinci impuri. **U. vera'tri,** *U. veratri albi, White hellebore ointment* (veratr., ℥ij; adipis, ℥viij; olei limon, ♏xx); used in cases of itch where sulphur is objected to. **U. veratri'næ** (Ph. U. S.), *Ointment of veratrine, Veratrine ointment* (veratrine, gr. xx; alcohol, ♏xxx; benzoinated lard, gr. cccclxxx) (veratrine, gr. viij; hard paraffin, ℥¼; soft paraffin, ℥¾; olive oil, f℥j; Ph. Br.); to be rubbed on the part in neuralgic and other pains. **U. ad vesica'ta,** U. lyttæ. **U. ad vesicato'ria,** cerate of cantharides. **U. vesicato'rium,** ungentum lyttæ. **U. vir'ide,** unguentum subacetatis cupri. **U. zin'ci,** U. zinci oxidi. **U. zin'ci olea'ti** (oleate of zinc, ℥j; soft paraffin, ℥j; Ph. Br.); used in chronic eczema and other skin diseases. **U. zin'ci ox'idi** (Ph. U. S.), *Zinc ointment, Ointment of oxide of zinc* (oxide of zinc, gr. xc; benzoinated lard, gr. ccclx. In the Ph. B. it is made by adding oxide of zinc, gr. lxxx, to benzoinated lard, ℥j); use the same as that of unguentum tutiæ.

Un'gues adun'ci (hooked nails). See *Onychogryphosis.* **U. fibro'si,** condition of the nails in which they appear to have a fibrous structure.

Unguiculate, un-gwik'u-late (*unguis,* claw). Resembling a claw or hook.

Un'guis (nail). Hippocampus minor; nail; onyx; pterygion. **U. a'vis,** hippocampus minor. **U. involu'tus,** onyxis. **U. odora'tus,** blatta bysantia. **U. os,** *Lacrymal bone,* bone situate at the anterior and inner part of the orbit. It aids in the formation of the lacrymal gutter and the nasal duct.

Ungula caballina, un'gu-lah kab-al-le'nah (horse's hoof). Tussilago.

Ungulæ palpebrarum, un'gu-le pal-pe-brah'rum (hoofs of the eyelids). See *Tarsus.*

Un'gulate (*ungula,* a hoof). Having hoofs; a term applied to animals so constituted.

Unhealth'y. Sickly.

Unicellular, u-ne-sel'u-lar. One-celled.

Unicist, u'nis-ist. One who denies the existence of more than one specific virus, as in syphilis; opposed to dualist.

Unicorn (u'ne-korn) **root.** Aletris farinosa; Chamælirium luteum. **U. u'terus,** uterus having but one cornu, usually from atrophy of a Müller's duct.

Unilateral, u-ne-lat'er-al. Relating to one side.

Unilocular, u-ne-lok'u-lar (*unus,* one, *loculus,* cell). Having one cell or cavity; as bilocular means having two cells; multilocular, having many cells.

U'nio. Pearl.

Unioc'ulus (*unus,* one, *oculus,* eye). Having only one eye; cyclops; monoculus.

U'nion. Healing. **U. by first** and **sec'ond inten'tion,** see *Intention.*

Unipara, u-nip'ar-ah. Woman having but one child at a birth.

Uniparous (u-nip'ar-us) or **Unipariens,** u-ne-pah're-ens (*unus,* one, *pario,* to bring forth). Producing one child at a birth.

Unip'olar (*unus,* one, *polus,* pole). Usually applied to certain nerve-cells having but one projection, as opposed to bipolar.

Unisema deltifolia, u-nis'a-mah del-te-fo'le-ah (*unus,* one, *semen,* seed). *Shovel pickerel-weed, Pond shovel, Shovel-leaf, Water plantain.* Indigenous aquatic plant; root is emollient and astringent.

Unisep'tate. Having one septum.

U'nit of electric'ity. The unit quantities in electricity are expressed in terms of the units of length, mass, and time, and for scientific purposes these are taken as one centimetre, one gramme, and one second respectively (Steavenson and Jones). Thus the *unit of velocity* is one centimetre per second; the *unit of acceleration,* one unit of velocity, sometimes called a vel per second; that is, a velocity of one centimetre per second added per second. The *unit of force* is that force which, when acting on a mass of one gramme, gives it unit acceleration, or which, when acting on one gramme for one second, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second, and is called one *dyne.* The *electrostatic unit of quantity* is that quantity which when placed at one centimetre from an equal and similar quantity repels it with the force of one dyne. This system is called the centimetre-gramme-second system of units (C. G. S.). For practical calculation and use these units are not of a convenient size: those of electromotive force and of resistance being inconveniently small and that of the current inconveniently large. A system of *practical units* has therefore been derived from these as follows: *U. of capacity,* that capacity which would require one coulomb to change it to one volt. See *U. of quantity.* One one-thousand-millionth of the absolute unit of capacity is called one *farad. U. of current,* the current which is given by an electromotive force of one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm; that is, one-tenth of an absolute unit is called one *ampère* (formerly known as one Weber). *U. of electromotive force,* the practical unit consists of one hundred million absolute units, and is called the *volt.* It is a little less than the electromotive force of one Daniell's cell. *U. of quantity,* one ampère for one second carries one *coulomb* of electricity past any point in the circuit, a coulomb being the quantity of electricity that passes in a second in a conductor which has the resistance of one ohm with one volt of electromotive force. Another unit of electricity is the quantity which would be carried by one ampère in an hour. This is called an ampère-hour and is equal to 3600 coulombs. *U. of resistance,* one thousand million absolute units is called the *ohm.* The Paris Congress of Electricians in 1884 defined a unit of resistance to be called a *legal ohm;* represented by the resistance of a column of pure mercury at 0° C., one square millimetre in section, and 106 centimetres long, and less than the true ohm by about 0.3 per cent. As these units are inconveniently great or small at times, certain prefixes are used to the names to denote multiples or submultiples of these quantities. Thus a *megohm* is one million ohms; a *microvolt* is one-millionth of a volt; a *microfarad* one-millionth of a farad; a *milliampère* is one-thousandth of an ampère, and is the unit of current used in medicine. **U. of heat,** the unit generally employed is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kilogramme of water from 0° C. to 1° C. (For other units see *Weights and Measures* and *Metric system,* included under that head.)

U'nitary. Relating to, or having nature of, a unit. Also applied to monstrosities having the organs of a single individual.

Uni'ting band'age (*unus,* one). A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation. The arrangement of such a bandage differs according as the wound is transverse or longitudinal.

Univ'alent. Term applied to an element having an atomicity equivalent to one atom of hydrogen.

Univer'sal joint. Ball-and-socket joint.

Univ'ocal genera'tion (*unus,* one, *vox,* voice). See *Generation.*

Unoculus, u-nok'u-lus (*unus,* one, *oculus,* eye). Having one eye; cyclops; monoculus.

Uno'na polycar'pa. Cœlocline polycarpa.

Unor'ganized. Inorganic. See *Organic.*

Unsound'. Diseased; infirm; sickly.

Unsound'ness of mind. Disordered mental condition incapacitating the individual for management of his affairs.

Unstri'ated muscle. See *Muscle.*

Un'striped mus'cular fi'bre. See *Muscular fibre.*

Unto'mool. Tylophœa asthmatica.

Unwell'. See *Indisposition.* Term applied by the laity to the person menstruating.

U'pas. In the archipelagos of Molucca and Sunda, a vegetable poison used for poisoning arrows. The tree producing it is said to be the Antiaris or Ipo toxicaria. Another species of upas, *U. tieuté, Tshettik* or *Tjettek,* is the product of Strychnos tieuté, Upas antiar, like corroval and vao, South American arrow-poisons paralyzing the heart; while U. tieuté causes the most violent convulsions.

Up'land bone'set. Eupatorium sesilifolium. **U. su'mach,** Rhus glabra.

Up'per po'lar circle. Upper third of uterine cavity.

Urachal, u'rak-al (*urachus*). Relating to the urachus. **U. fold,** duplicature of peritoneum surrounding the urachus. **U. fos'sa,** see *Inguinal fossa.*

Urachus, u'rak-us (*ouron,* urine, *echo,* to contain). Remains of tubular canal existing in the embryo and connecting the cavity of the bladder with the allantois, gaining exit from the bladder by the umbilicus. In the adult it exists as a fibromuscular cord extending from the apex of the bladder to the umbilicus, *Ligamentum suspensorium urachi* or *vesicæ.*

Uracratia, u-rak-rat'e-ah (*ouron, akratos,* powerless). Enuresis.

Uracus, u'rak-us. Urachus.

Uræ'mia (*ouron, haima,* blood). *Urhæmia.* Certain morbid phenomena, implicating the nervous centres more especially, due to retention of excrementitious substances in the blood which are normally excreted by the kidneys, as in Bright's disease. The symptoms are those affecting the brain, as mania, delusional insanity, convulsions, coma, headache, etc., dyspnœa, and gastro-intestinal complications.

Uræ'mic. Relating to uræmia.

Ura'li. Curare.

Uralium, u-ral'e-um. Combination of urethan and chloral hydrate, having hypnotic action.

U'rana. Ureter.

U'rane. Urinal.

Uranisconitis, u-ran-is-kon-e'tis (*uraniscus,* palate, *itis*). Inflammation of the palate.

Uraniscoplasty, u-ran-is'ko-plas-te (*ouraniskos,* canopy, *plastikos,* forming). *Uraniscoplastice.* Operation for repair of fissure in the hard palate.

Uraniscorrhaphia, u-ran-is-kor-rhaf'e-ah (*uraniscus, rhaphe,* suture). Staphylorraphy.

Uraniscus, u-ran-is'kus (*uraniskos,* a canopy). Palate.

Ura'nium. A rare metal obtained from certain minerals. Nitrate of uranium is used in spray form as an astringent in throat affections; also internally as an antidiabetic.

Uranoma'nia (*ouranos*, heaven, *mania*). Species of megalomania, or delirium of grandeur, referring to a heavenly origin, etc.

U'ranoplasty. Uraniscoplasty.

Uranorrhaphia, u-ran-or-rhaf'he-ah. Staphylorrhaphy.

Uranoschisis, u-ran-os'kis-is (*uraniscus, schisis*, separation). Cleft palate.

U'ranus (*ouranos*, canopy). Palate.

Uraposte'ma (*ouron, apostema*, abscess). Tumefaction caused by escape of urine; abscess containing urine.

Ura'ri. Curare.

Ura'rin. Curarine, active principle of curare.

U'ras. Urate.

U'rate. *Lithate.* A generic name for salts formed by the combination of uric or lithic acid with different bases. Urate or lithate of sodium, for example, is found in arthritic and certain urinary concretions; urate or lithate of ammonium in certain urinary deposits. The urate of ammonium, ammonii uras, is used externally as an ointment in chronic cutaneous affections. The urate of quinia, a soluble yellow salt, has been employed in intermittents. See *Calculi, urinary,* and *Urine, examination of.*

Uratosis, u-rat-o'sis. Deposition of crystalline urates in the tissues or fluids of the body.

Ure'a (*ouron*). A white, pearly, brilliant substance, in transparent plates, inodorous, and of a cool taste; very soluble in water; deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. A carbamide, $CO(NH_2)_2$, carrying off the largest quantity of all the nitrogen taken in the food. Principal solid constituent of urine, and also found in several animal fluids, as chyle, blood, lymph, etc., and in muscular tissue. See *Urine, examination of.*

Ure'al. Relating or appertaining to urea.

Ureameter, u-re-am'et-ur. Apparatus for estimating amount of urea in urine.

Urecchysis, u-rek'is-is (*ouron, ecchusis*, effusion). Effusion of urine into the areolar tissue.

Urechites (u-rek-e'tees) **suberec'ta.** *Savannah flower, Yellow nightshade.* Poisonous plant indigenous to Jamaica, with effects similar to strophanthus.

Urechitin, u-rek-e'tin. Toxic glucoside obtained from leaves of Urechites suberecta.

Urechitoxin, u-rek-e-toks'in. Product of leaves of Urechites suberecta, decidedly toxic in effect, and recommended as an antidote to curare.

Uredo, u-ra'do (*uro*, to burn). Urticaria.

Urelcosis, u-rel-ko'sis (*ouron, helkos*, ulcer). Ulcerative urethritis.

Urema, u-ra'mah. Urine.

U'ren. Urea.

Uren'ium. Urea.

U'rens (*uro*, to burn). Caustic.

Ureorrhœa, u-ra-or-rhe'ah (*ouron, rheo*, to flow). Diabetes.

Uresiæsthesis, u-res-e-ees-tha'sis (*ouresis, aisthesis*, feeling). The desire to pass water.

Uresis, u-ra'sis (*ouresis*). Micturition.

Ureter, u-re'ter. A cylindrical fibromuscular tube, one on each side of the body, sixteen to eighteen inches in length, which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. It extends obliquely between the pelvis of the kidney and the *bas-fond* of the bladder, into which it opens. It enters the bladder at the posterior angle of the trigone vesical.

Ureteral'gia (*ureter, algos*, pain). Pain in the course of the ureter—as from calculus, *Ureteralgia calculosa.*

Ureteric, u-re-ter'ik. Relating to the ureter.

Ureter'icus (*ureter*). An epithet for ischury, etc. arising from an affection of the ureter.

Ureteri'tis (*ureter, itis*). Inflammation of the ureter; generally caused by calculus.

Ure'terolith (*ureter, lithos*, stone). Calculus in the ureter.

Ureterolithicus, u-ret-er-o-lith'ik-us (same etymon). Ischury or other affection caused by a stone in the ureter.

Ureterolysis, u-ret-er-ol'is-is (*ureter, lusis*, solution). Rupture of the ureter.

Ureterophlegmasia, u-ret-er-o-fleg-maz'e-ah (*ureter, phlegmasia*, inflammation). Ureteritis.

Ureterophlegmatic, u-ret-er-o-fleg-mat'ik (*ureter, phlegma*, phlegm). Term applied to any affection caused by mucus accumulated in the ureter.

Ureteropyicus, u-ret-er-o-pe'ik-us (*ureter, puon*, pus). Relating to an affection caused by the presence of pus in the ureter.

Ureteropyosis, u-ret-er-o-pe-o'sis (*ureter, puon*, pus). Suppuration in the ureter.

Ureterorrhag'ia (*ureter, rhage*, rupture). Hemorrhage from the ureter.

Ureterostenoma, u-ret-er-o-sten-o'mah (*ureter, stenos*, narrow). Narrowing of the ureter.

Ureterostomat'ic (*ureter, stoma*, orifice). Dependent upon obstruction of the orifice of the ureter.

Ureterothromboï'des (*ureter, thrombos*, a clot, *eidos*, resemblance). Ischury from grumous blood in the ureter.

Ureterotomy, u-re-ter-ot'o-me (*ureter, tome*, incision). Incision in the ureter.

Ure'thane. Ethyl carbamate. Carbonate of ethylic ether, produced by action of nitrate of urea on ethyl alcohol; occurring in crystals or crystalline masses, and asserted to be antispasmodic in tetanus and eclampsia; hypnotic and antipyretic. Also employed as an antidote for strychnia-poisoning.

Ure'thra (*oureo*, to pass the urine). Excretory duct for the urine in both sexes and for the sperm in man. In the latter it is eight or ten inches long, and extends from the neck of the bladder, ostium vesicale, to the extremity of the penis. In the male urethra three portions are distinguished: 1. Prostatic portion, traversing the prostate gland. 2. Membranous portion, between layers of triangular ligament. 3. Spongy portion, within corpus spongiosum urethræ. Before opening externally, the canal has a dilatation called the fossa or fovea or fossicula navicularis or Morgagnii. The urethra is lined in its whole extent by a mucous membrane, on which are seen, particularly at the bulb, the orifices of a number of follicular ducts, lacunæ or sinuses or foramina of Morgagni, proceeding from or constituting the glands of Morgagni or of Littré. About an inch and a half from the opening of the meatus one of these lacunæ is generally found much larger than the rest, and is named lacuna magna. The female urethra is about an inch and a half long. It is very wide at its commencement, termimating at the top of the external aperture of the vagina by the meatus urinarius.

The following measurements of the female urethra have been recently made (Vierordt):

Length	34 (27–40) mm.
Breadth	7
Thickness of wall	5
Bulbi vestibuli (when veins are in an injected condition)	30–35 long.
Glands of Bartholin:	
Length	14–16
Breadth	9–11
Thickness	5–7
Excretory duct	15–18 long.

Ure'thra, blind ducts of the. Mucous lacunæ of the urethra. **U., stric'ture of the,** see *Urethrostenosis.* **U., vas'cular tu'mor of,** *Urethral hemorrhoid* or *polypus;* small scarlet, extremely sensitive, spongy vegetation at the opening of the female urethra; see *Hemorrhoids.*

Ure'thral. Relating to the urethra. **U. chan'cre,** see *Chancre.* **U. fe'ver,** see *Fever, urethral.* **U. hem'orrhoids,** urethra, vascular tumor of. **U. pol'ypus,** urethra, vascular tumor of. **U. rheum'atism,** see *Rheumatism, urethral.* **U. shock,** rigor and collapse following urethral operation or catheterization.

Urethralgia, u-re-thral'je-ah (*urethra, algos*, pain). Pain in the urethra; gonorrhœa.

Urethra'lis. Urethral. Ischio-urethralis muscle.

Urethram'eter (*urethra, metron,* measure). Instrument used in measuring the calibre of the urethra.

Urethremphraxis, u-re-threm-fraks'is. Obstruction of the urethra.

Urethri'tis (*urethra, itis*). Inflammation of the urethra; gonorrhœa.

Urethroblennorrhœa, u-re-thro-blen-nor-rhe'ah (*urethra, blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Gonorrhœa; gleet.

Urethrocele, u-re-thro-se'le (Eng. u-re'thro-seel) (*urethra, kele,* tumor). Pouch-like thickening or protrusion of mucous membrane of female urethra, having the appearance of a tumor, and leading at times to ulceration and vesical catarrh.

Urethrocystauchenotomia, u-re-thro-sis-tauk-en-o-tom'e-ah (*urethro, kustauchen,* neck of the bladder, *tome,* incision). See *Lithotomy.*

Urethrocysteo-aneurysmatotomia, u-re-thro-sis'te-o-an-u-riz-mat-o-tom'e-ah (*urethra, kustis,* the bladder, *aneurusma,* dilatation, *tome,* incision). See *Lithotomy.*

Urethrocysteotrachelotomia, u-re-thro-sis-te-o-trak-e-lo-tom'e-ah (*urethra, kustis,* the bladder, *trachelos,* neck, *temno,* to cut). See *Lithotomy.*

Urethrohæmorrhagia, u-re-thro-hem-or-rhaj'e-ah (*urethra, haima,* blood, *rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the urethra.

Urethrophraxis, u-re-thro-fraks'is (*urethra, phrasso,* to obstruct). Obstruction of the urethra.

Urethroplastic, u-re-thro-plas'tik (*urethra, plasso,* to form). An epithet for a plastic operation, *Urethroplasty,* which supplies defects in canal of urethra.

Ure'throplasty. See *Urethroplastic.*

Urethrorraphy, u-re-thror'raf-e. Urethrorrhaphy.

Urethrorrhagia, u-re-thror-rhaj'e-ah (*urethra, rhegnumi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the urethra.

Urethrorrhaphy, u-re-thror'rhaf-e (*urethra, rhaphe,* suture). The operation of closing a urethral fistula by suture.

Urethrorrhœ'a (*urethra, rheo,* to flow). Discharge of any kind from the urethra.

Ure'throscope (*urethra, skopeo,* to examine). Form of endoscope on the principle of the ophthalmoscope, etc., for inspecting the interior of the urethra.

Ure'throscopy. Inspection of the interior of the urethra by means of the urethroscope.

Urethrospasm, u-re'thro-spazm. Spasm of the urethra.

Urethrosteno'sis (*urethra, stenosis,* narrowness). Stricture of the urethra; may be spasmodic or organic. Organic stricture is caused by the contraction of inflammatory deposit upon, within, or beneath the mucous membrane, or of the cicatrix of a ruptured or injured urethra; the former being simple organic stricture, the latter traumatic or cicatricial stricture. Other varieties are described, as whipcord, ring, bridle, and ribbon strictures.

Ure'throtome (*urethra, tome,* incision). An instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra.

Urethrot'omy, Section of urethra for removal of stricture. **U., exter'nal,** division of stricture by external section into the urethra. **U., inter'nal,** division of stricture by internal section of urethra.

Urethrovaginal, u-re-thro-vaj-i'nal. Relating to the urethra and vagina, as urethrovaginal fistula.

Urethrymeno'des (*urethra, hymen,* a membrane). Caused by a membrane formed in the urethra.

Ure'tic (*ouretikos*). Diuretic; urinary.

Uretics, u-ret'iks (*ouron,* urine). Medicines which influence the urinary secretion.

Uretra, u-re'trah. Urethra.

Uretris, u-ra'tris (*ouretris,* a urinal). Urinal.

Ureum, u-ra'um. Urea.

Urginea scilla, ur-jin'e-ah sil'lah. Scilla.

Urhæ'mia. Uræmia.

Urhelko'sis. Ulcerative urethritis.

Urhidro'sis. Urinous sweating.

U'rias. Urinary fistula; urethra.

Uriasis, u-re'as-is. Lithiasis; uresis.

Uric acid, u'rik as'id. *Lithic, Urylic, Calculous, Bezoärdic, Lithiasic,* or *Lithenic acid.* Dibasic acid normal in urine, chiefly as sodium acid urate, average amount being 0.05 per cent. of urine voided; also found in combination with potassium, ammonium, calcium, and magnesium. It crystallizes most often in wedge-shaped crystals; other forms resemble barrels, sheaves, rosettes, combs, etc.; soluble in 15,000 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol. It is found in the excrement of some animals, as birds, molluscs, and insects, and solid urine of serpents, and in Peruvian guano. It is the principal eliminant of nitrogen next to urea. See *Calculi, urinary,* and *Urine, examination of.* **U. ac'id diath'esis,** lithæmia. **U. ac'id show'ers,** occasional increase of amount of uric acid in chronic gout. **U. ox'ide,** *Xanthic oxide, Xanthine, Urous acid;* substance first discovered in urinary calculus; more recently has been found as a normal, though scanty, constituent of urine, muscles, liver, spleen, and thymus gland. It is a colorless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but readily dissolves in dilute acids and alkalies.

Uricæmia, u-rik-e'me-ah (*uric acid, haima,* blood). Condition of the blood in which there is presumed to be an excess of uric acid.

U'ricum. Urea.

U'ricus. Urinary.

Uridro'sis (*ouron, hidros,* sweat). Urinous sweating, as in cholera, uræmic poisoning, etc.

Uri'na. Urine. **U. cerebel'la,** urine of whitish appearance, of a color similar to that of the brain or cerebellum. **U. ci'bi** or **chy'li,** urine secreted after digestion of a full meal. **U. crystal'lina,** deposit of crystalline substance on the skin from urinous sweat. **U. diabet'ica,** diabetic urine. **U. febri'lis,** urine, febrile. **U. furfura'cea,** see *Furfuraceous.* **U. galacto'des,** urine of a milky color. **U. genita'lis,** sperm. **U. jumento'sa** or **jumenta'ria,** urine, jumentous. **U. muco'sa,** cystirrhœa. **U. nephelo'des,** cloudy urine. **U. pericar'dii,** see *Pericardium.* **U. po'tûs,** urine secreted after ingestion of fluids. **U. san'guinis,** urine which is of average density secreted independently of immediate stimulus of food and drink, as after a night's rest. **U. uroboï'des** or **orobo'des,** see *Oroboïdes.* **U. vac'cæ,** urine, cow's.

Urinaculum, u-rin-ak'u-lum. Urachus; urinal.

Uri'næ profu'vium (a flux of urine). Diabetes. **U. stillicid'ium,** strangury. **U. substil'lum,** strangury. **U. suppres'sio,** retention or suppression of urine; see *Urination.*

Urinæmia, u-rin-e'me-ah (*ouron,* urine, *haima,* blood). Presence of urinary materials in the blood.

U'rinal. Name given to certain vessels used to pass the urine into, and to reservoirs of different shapes and character adapted to the penis in incontinence of urine, and intended to receive the urine as it flows off.

Urina'lis. Diuretic; urinary.

Urina'ria. Antirhinum linaria; Leontodon taraxacum.

U'rinary. That which relates to the urine. **U. appara'tus,** urinary organs. **U. blad'der,** *the Bladder;* a musculomembranous reservoir situate in the hypogastric region, between the rectum and pubis in man, and between the pubis and vagina in the female. Its upper region is covered by the peritoneum posteriorly. Its lower region is bounded, anteriorly, by the prostate in man, and rests on the vesiculæ seminales and rectum; in the female it corresponds to the vagina. The lowest portion of this organ bears the name bas-fond, in which the ureters open and the urethra commences; the triangular space which the apertures of these three canals leave between them is termed *Vesical triangle, Trigonus* or *Trigonum vesicæ* or *Lieutaudi, Corpus trigonum.* The anterior surface of the bladder is not covered by peritoneum. It is attached to the symphysis pubis by a fibrocellular expansion, the anterior ligament. The posterior ligaments or rectovesical folds are duplicatures of peritoneum on its posterior surface, extending from this surface to the rectum in the male and the uterus in the female. The bladder is composed of four coats—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. In the neck of the bladder there is, at its lower part, a more or less prominent tubercle, the *Vesical uvula,*

Uvula vesicæ, Valvula vesico-urethralis or *pylorica*. The following facts are of interest (Vierordt):

Weight of bladder and ureters, 193 g. (E. Bischoff).
Height (from fundus to vertex) . . . 50–100 mm.
Breadth 40– 90
Antero-posterior thickness 40– 70
Natural capacity (in the living) . . . 200–400 c.cm. (Krause).

	Men.	Women.	
When urine is retained intentionally,	710	650	average figures (Hoffmann).
According to examinations of cadavers,	735	680	

Wall when contracted . . . . . 15 mm. (Luschka), 12 thick.
" when moderately distended 3–4, at trigonum 6
Mucous membrane 0.1
Epithelium 0.06–0.1
Acinous glands . . . . . 0.09–0.54 in size.

U. cal'culi, the calculi which form in the urinary passages; see *Calculi, urinary*. **U. depos'it**, solid particles of urine precipitated by reagents or which settle to the bottom of a vessel after standing for a few hours. **U. fever**, fever, urethral. **U. fis'tula**, abnormal communication between the urinary passages and external surface. Urine sometimes finds an outlet through it. **U. or'gans**, *Urinary apparatus;* organs concerned in formation of urine—the kidneys; also the bladder and urinary passages. **U. pas'sages**, aggregate of canals and cavities containing the urine and conveyit externally; composed of excretory ducts, forming the tubular portion of the kidney—calices, pelvis, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

Urination, u-rin-a'shun (*urina*, urine). *Micturition.* The act of passing water; also morbid frequency of passing the water. Urination may become pathologically interesting from abnormal change in this function as regards volume, continuity, or direction of the stream passed. It may thus become sometimes uncontrollable, or perhaps entirely checked, so that it may become impossible, as shown in the following table (E. Hurry Fenwick):

I. Abnormal Urination.

- Abnormal urination.
  - Alterations in the volume of the stream (size of efflux).
    - Sense of obstruction developing suddenly.
      - Gonorrhœa.
      - Acute prostatitis.
      - Impaction of stone in urethra.
      - Congested senile prostate.
    - Sense of obstruction developing gradually.
      - Onanitic prostate.
      - Chronic prostatitis.
      - Stricture.
      - Chronic lesions of spinal cord.
      - Stone in the bladder.
      - Orificial valves of mucous membrane.
      - Stone in urethra.
      - Senile enlargement of prostate.
      - Pelvic tumors.
  - Alterations in the continuity of the stream (interruption of efflux).
    - Efflux arrested suddenly.
      - Stone, clot, pedunculated growth, foreign body.
      - Spasm.
    - Efflux arrested intermittently.
      - Atony, muscular or nervous.
      - Muscular enfeeblement of fever or old age.
  - Alterations in the direction of the stream (the parabola).
    - Stream bifid. — Stricture.
    - Stream vertical. — Enlarged prostate.

II. Impossible Urination.

- Impossible urination (no urine passed).
  - Suppression of urine.
    - Non-obstructive.
      - Renal disease.
      - Shock.
      - Septicity.
      - Hysteria.
      - Reflex causes.
      - Injury to one kidney.
    - Obstructive. — Ureteral obstruction.
  - Retention of urine.
    - Peritonitis.
      - Rectal collections.
      - Pelvic growths; hydatids.
      - Soft malignant prostatic growths.
    - Fevers.
      - Acute prostatitis.
      - Congested stricture.
      - Impacted stone in children.
      - Ruptured urethra.
    - Pressure on bladder neck.
    - Urethral obstruction.
    - Reflex spasmodic action. — Anal and hernial operations, etc.
    - Nerve lesions.
      - Acute myelitis.
      - Tabes.

III. Uncontrollable Urination.

- Uncontrollable urination.
  - Irrepressible urination.
    - Inflammatory.
    - Cystospastic reflex.
    - Chorea (?).
  - Involuntary urination.
    - Childhood.
      - True incontinence.
        - Sphincter paresis.
        - After perineal lithotomy.
      - False incontinence.
        - Nocturnal.
        - Dirty habits.
        - Reflex conditions.
          - Worms; polypus of rectum; over-acid or alkaline urine.
          - Phimosis.
    - Adult life up to fifty.
      - True incontinence.
        - Operative injury of sphincter.
        - Advanced tuberculosis of bladder with sphincteric impairment.
        - Other forms of sphincteric impairment.
        - Injury or disease of spinal cord and brain abolishing sphincter power.
      - False incontinence.
        - Nocturnal.
        - Ataxia with detrusor paresis.
        - Tight stricture.
        - Intoxication.
    - Old age.
      - True incontinence.
        - Unsymmetrical enlargement of prostate.
      - False incontinence.
        - Nocturnal.
        - Overflow of an atonic bladder from prostatic obstruction.

The influence of the nervous system and of arterial pressure on the secretion of urine is well exhibited in the following table (Kirkes):

Secretion of urine may be increased—

a. By increasing the general blood-pressure, by
1. Increase of the force or frequency of heart-beat.
2. Constriction of the small arteries of areas other than that of the kidney.

b. By increasing the local blood-pressure, by relaxation of the renal artery, without compensating relaxation elsewhere; by
1. Division of the renal nerves (causing polyuria).
2. Division of the renal nerves and stimulation of the cord below the medulla (causing greater polyuria).
3. Division of the splanchnic nerves; but the polyuria produced is less than 1 or 2, as these nerves are distributed to a wider area, and the dilatation of the renal artery is accompanied by dilatation of other vessels, and therefore with a somewhat diminished general blood-supply.
4. Puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle or mechanical irritation of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, possibly from the production of dilatation of the renal arteries.

Secretion of urine may be diminished—

a. By diminishing the general blood-pressure, by
1. Diminution of the force or frequency of the heart-beats.
2. Dilatation of capillary areas other than that of the kidney.
3. Division of spinal cord below the medulla, which causes dilatation of the general abdominal area, and urine generally ceases being secreted.

b. By increasing the blood-pressure, by stimulation of the spinal cord below the medulla, the constriction of the renal artery which follows not being compensated for by the increase of general blood-pressure.

c. By constriction of the renal artery, by stimulating the renal or splanchnic nerves or the spinal cord.

Sometimes the urine, in health and disease, exhibits appearances that have received special names. Thus, that which is characterized by a deficiency of solid matters generally has been called hydruria; by a deficiency of urea, anazoturia; by a superabundance of urea, azoturia; by the presence of albumin, albuminuria; by greater density, baruria. Urine in which the deposit consists of lithic acid and the lithates has been termed lithuria; that in which the deposit consists of the earthy and earthy alkaline phosphates, phosphuria, ceramuria (*ceramos*, potter's earth), etc. At times a pellicle forms on the surface (cremor urinæ), which consists of mucus and some salts; at others there is a cloud (nubecula, nubes) toward its upper part, which is sometimes suspended, as it were, about the middle of the liquid. Occasionally there is a sediment. See *Calculi, urinary*, and *Urine, examination of*.

Human urine was at one time considered aperient, and was given in jaundice, in the dose of one or two ounces. Cow's urine, *Allflower water*, was once used warm from the cow as a purge, in the dose of Oss.

Urinato'rium (*urina*). Urinal.

U'rine (*ouron*). Excrementitial fluid secreted by the kidneys in which effete nitrogenized products are thrown out from the system. Urine is transparent, of a citron-yellow color, of a peculiar odor, and of an acid, saline, and slightly bitter taste. That which is passed some time after taking fluid is less colored, and less odorous and dense, than that which is voided some time after eating.

The following are the ordinary constituents of healthy human urine: urea, uric acid, hippuric acid; extractive matters, embracing alcohol extract, spirit extract, and water extract, with their respective constituents; mucus; brown coloring matter of the urine (hæmaphæin); red coloring matter of the urine (uro-erythrin); kreatinin, xanthin, sarkin, oxalic acid, oxaluric acid, aromatic ethylsulphuric acid, sulphocyanic and succinic acids; sugar, lactic acid; chlorides, phosphates, and sulphates of potassium, sodium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium; iron, silicic acid, nitrites and nitrates; also peroxide of hydrogen. The proportion of solid matters in 1000 parts of urine may vary from 30 to 70 and upward. The average composition of urine is affected by the water and food taken, amount of labor—mental or physical—time of day, age, sex, temperature of the air, etc. Urine also contains gaseous matter, equal to about 1 per cent. by volume; of this, chiefly carbon dioxide, 88 per cent.; nitrogen, 11 per cent.; and oxygen, 1 per cent.

The following table shows the average composition of urine and amount of each constituent voided daily:

			Voided per day. Grains.	Grammes.
Water	950			
Urea	28		520.80	35.00
Uric acid	0.60	Organic matter, 37.60.	11.16	0.75
Hippuric acid	0.35		6.51	0.44
Creatinine	0.65		12.09	0.81
Extractives	8.00		148.80	10.00
Sodium chloride	8.00		148.80	10.00
Phosphoric acid	2.00	Inorganic 12.40.	37.20	2.50
Sulphuric acid	1.25		23.45	1.56
Lime (CaO)	0.25		4.65	0.31
Magnesia (MgO)	0.30		5.58	0.37
Potash (K_2O) and soda (Na_2O)	0.60		11.16	0.75
Total	1000.00		930.20	62.49
Water	950.00			
Organic matter	37.60		699.36	47.00
Inorganic matter	12.40		230.64	15.49

The average quantity of urine voided in twenty-four hours is from forty to sixty fluidounces.

Urine, anæmic, denotes the form of urine that occurs in anæmia, chlorosis, etc. **U., ar'dent**, urine that is hot or of a deep-red color. **U., black**, melanuria. **U., blood'y**, hæmaturia. **U., chy'lous**, chyluria. **U., crude**, urine that is thin, transparent, and but little colored, affording neither cloud nor deposit. **U., cystin'ic**, urine containing cystine or cystic oxide in solution or as a deposit. **U., diabet'ic**, *Saccharine urine;* urine passed in *Diabetes mellitus, Mellituria*, or *Glycosuria*, containing glucose which may be separated in the form of crystals. The quantity of urine voided in diabetes mellitus is usually greater in health, and the normal urinous odor is generally absent. It is pale, limpid, of sweet taste, specific gravity usually ranging between 1030 and 1050, and even 1060. Glucose may be present, varying from a trace up to 10–12 per cent., and even 14 per cent. See *Diabetes* and *Urine, examination of* (for detection of sugar). **U., drop'sical**, ammoniacal urine, often containing much albumin and scarcely any urea. **U., dyspep'tic**, has been found to precipitate tannin abundantly and to putrefy quickly.

U'rine, examina'tion of. The examination of urine includes the complete study of that fluid, either normal or abnormal, in all its various relations. The following facts are to be investigated (after Simon):

I. *Points to be considered in the analysis of urine.*—These are: 1. Color, odor, general appearance—whether clear, smoky, cloudy, turbid, etc. 2. Reaction: whether acid, neutral, or alkaline to test-paper. 3. Specific gravity. 4. Total amount of organic and inorganic solids. 5. Total amount of inorganic matter (ash). 6. Determination of urea. 7. Determination of uric acid. 8. Determination of inorganic acids and bases (hydrochloric, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids; sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and iron). 9. Determination of albumin. 10. Determination of sugar. 11. Examination for bile. 12. Examination of any organic or inorganic sediment, either by chemical means or by the microscope. Samples of urine should always be drawn from the well-mixed and exactly-measured quantity of the total urine discharged in twenty-four hours.

1. *Color.*—Reddish and smoky tint generally indicates the presence of blood, and a brownish-green suggests the presence of the coloring matter of bile—the normal coloring matters. The amount of indican is small, but it is increased in a number of diseases. The most convenient test is made by mixing equal volumes of urine and hydrochloric acid in a test-tube, and adding drop by drop a filtered solution of bleaching-powder until a green, violet, or blue color is noticed. Normal urine shows a green color

only, while a violet-red or intense blue color indicates the presence of indican. By shaking the contents of the test-tube with a little chloroform, the indican is absorbed by the latter, imparting to it a distinct blue color. If the urine should contain albumin, this must be separated before applying the test. Abnormal coloring matters are chiefly those of blood, bile, and of certain vegetables; rhubarb and senna leaves cause a reddish-yellow to deep-red color, especially in alkaline urine; santonin produces a bright-yellow color, changing to red or crimson on the addition of an alkali. Carbolic acid introduced into the system causes a dark, or even black, discoloration of urine. The coloring matters of blood may be recognized by adding to a few drops of urine a drop of freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum and agitating with a solution of ozonized ether (ethereal solution of hydrogen dioxide); the latter is colored blue in case hæmoglobin is present. In place of ozonized ether, oil of turpentine which has been in contact with atmospheric air for some weeks may be used, and the test made by allowing urine to flow down the test-tube containing a mixture of the oil and tincture; a blue coloration, slowly appearing at the juncture of the liquids, indicates the presence of blood.

2. *Odor.*—The normal odor of fresh urine is sometimes spoken of as aromatic. The ammoniacal and putrescent odor of urine after standing is due to the products of decomposition, chiefly ammonia. Aromatic substances taken internally especially impart an odor to the urine; oil of turpentine, cubebs, copaiba, asparagus, garlic, valerian, and other substances promptly transfer their odor to the urine of persons using these articles internally.

3. *Reaction.*—This is generally acid in healthy urine recently passed, but may become neutral or alkaline within a short period by decomposition of urea and formation of ammonium carbonate. The acid reaction is due chiefly to free uric and hippuric acids, and also to acid phosphates of sodium and potassium. Urine may show a neutral or even alkaline reaction; in many cases the latter points to decomposition of urea in the bladder, but it may be due also to the elimination of alkaline carbonates from food taken or drugs administered.

4. *Specific Gravity.*—The normal specific gravity is about 1.020, but it varies, even in health, from 1.012 to 1.030 or more. A specific gravity above 1.030 may indicate the presence of sugar, larger quantities of which may cause it to rise to 1.050. Albuminous urine is frequently of low specific gravity, 1.010 to 1.012. The specific gravity of urine, considered separately from the quantity of urine passed in twenty-four hours, is of no value, and in some diseases (as acute nephritis with albuminuria) the specific gravity of albuminous urine may be as high as 1.030, while a diabetic urine may have a specific gravity of 1.025 or less, in consequence of a large volume passed. The specific gravity of urine is generally determined by the urinometer, a small hydrometer which can only give correct results at a certain degree of temperature, generally marked upon the instrument.

5. *Determination of Total Solids.*—The last two figures of the specific gravity of urine, multiplied by 2.2, correspond to the number of grams in 1000 c.c. of urine. If, for instance, 1750 c.c. of urine of a specific gravity of 1.018 have been discharged in twenty-four hours, then the quantity of total solids in 1000 c.c. will be 18×2.2, or 39.6 grams; and in 1750 c.c. 69.3 grams. This is a sufficiently exact method, but more minute ones are sometimes employed.

6. *Determination of Inorganic Constituents.*—The platinum dish containing the known quantity of total solids is exposed to a non-luminous flame until all organic matter has been destroyed and expelled. By reweighing and deducting the weight of the platinum dish, plus ash, from the weight of the dish, plus total solids, the quantity of total organic matter is determined; and by deducting weight of dish from weight of dish, plus ash, the total quantity of inorganic matter is found. In the analysis of the ash, chlorine is determined by precipitating the solution of the ash in nitric acid with silver nitrate; sulphuric acid by barium chloride; phosphoric acid by ammonium molybdate; calcium by ammonium oxalate; potassium by platinic chloride; iron by potassium ferrocyanide, etc. With many of the inorganic constituents it is not necessary to destroy the organic matter as described above, as the result can be effected directly. Thus, chlorine may be precipitated directly from urine (slightly acidulated with nitric acid) by silver nitrate; the precipitated silver chloride is collected upon a small filter, well washed, dried, and weighed in a porcelain crucible after the filter (to which particles of silver chloride adhere) has been burned separately and its ash added to the contents of the crucible, which is moderately heated before weighing.

Phosphoric acid is found in urine, in part (about two-thirds) combined with alkalies, and in part (about one-third) with lime and magnesia. By adding any alkali the phosphates of calcium and magnesium (generally termed earthy phosphates) are precipitated; the phosphates of sodium or possibly potassium remain dissolved. These so-called earthy phosphates may be approximately determined by adding a few drops of an alkaline hydroxide to about 50 c.c. of urine, heating to the boiling-point, collecting on a filter, washing, igniting, and weighing in a platinum crucible.

7. *Urea.*—There are no very characteristic reactions by which urea can be well recognized. From organic mixtures it is separated by digesting them with from 3 to 4 volumes of alcohol in the cold; the filtered liquid is evaporated to dryness and extracted with alcohol, which again is evaporated. The dry residue may be tested for urea as follows: 1. Dissolved in a few drops of water, the addition of an equal quantity of colorless nitric acid causes the formation of white, shining, crystalline plates or prisms of urea nitrate. 2. If a strong solution of oxalic acid is added instead of nitric acid, rhombic plates of urea oxalate form. 3. The residue (or urea) heated in a test-tube to about 160° C. (320° F.), until no more vapors of ammonia are evolved, leaves a substance termed *biuret*, $C_2H_6N_3O_2$, which upon the addition of a few drops of potassium hydroxide solution and a drop of cupric sulphate solution causes the solution of the cupric hydroxide with a reddish-violet color. The *quantitative estimation of urea* in urine is based upon the fact that urea is decomposed by alkali hypobromites into carbon dioxide, water, and nitrogen. The liberated nitrogen is collected, and from its volume its weight and that of the urea are calculated.

8. *Uric Acid.*—Uric acid may be recognized by its crystalline form and by the murexid test, which is made by placing a fragment of uric acid in a porcelain dish, adding a drop of nitric acid, and carefully evaporating over a flame. To the dry residue a drop of ammonia-water is added, which produces a beautiful purplish-red color. This reaction occurs, however, also with a number of substances which are similar to but more complex in composition than uric acid. The *quantitative estimation of uric acid* in urine is best accomplished by adding 10 c.c. of hydrochloric acid to 250 c.c. of urine, setting aside for twenty-four hours in a cool place, and collecting the crystals of uric acid on a small filter which has been previously weighed. The crystals are washed with a little water and dried at 100° C. (212° F.). As uric acid is not entirely insoluble, 0.0038 gramme has to be added for every 100 c.c. of urine employed for the analysis. If the urine (to be tested for uric acid) be very dilute, it should be evaporated to about one-half its bulk before adding hydrochloric acid; if it contain albumin, this should be removed by adding a drop of acetic acid, boiling, and filtering.

9. *Detection of Albumin.*—Serum-albumin and serum-globulin are the forms most frequently present in urine, but peptones and other albuminoids are also met with. There are chiefly three methods by which the presence of albumin in clear urine may be demon-

strated, based upon the coagulation of albumin by heat, by nitric acid, or by picric acid, but either metaphosphoric acid or trichloracetic acid may also be used. In most cases, if filtration through good filter-paper is not sufficient to render the urine clear, it may become necessary to use other means. Thus, if earthy, amorphous phosphates be present, they may be removed by adding to the urine about a fourth part of potassium hydroxide solution, warming the mixture, and filtering. If the turbidity be caused by urates, the urine will generally become clear by passing the test-tube once or twice through a flame. The clear urine is then tested by either (or all) of the following methods:

(*a*) *Coagulation by Heat.*—A test-tube is filled about one-half with the urine, to which, if not distinctly acid to test-paper, a few drops of acetic acid are added. The test-tube is then held over the flame in such a manner that the heat acts upon the upper half of the urine only, heating this portion gradually to the boiling-point. Two strata of fluid are thus obtained for comparison, and by holding the test-tube against the light or against a black background any difference in the appearance of the upper and lower strata may be noticed easily. Any cloudiness or opacity seen may be due to albumin, but may also be caused by phosphates. A few drops (10 to 15) of nitric acid allowed to flow gently down the side of the tube into the urine will cause the precipitate to disappear when caused by phosphates, but will be permanent when albumin is present. Or, instead of heating merely the upper half of the urine, the total quantity of urine (acidulated by a few drops of acetic acid) may be heated, and the test-tube set aside for several hours (after having added 10 to 15 drops of nitric acid), to allow the albumin to subside, when it can be more distinctly seen and its quantity noticed.

(*b*) *Nitric-acid Test.*—A test-tube is filled to the depth of about half an inch with colorless nitric acid, and an equal quantity of urine allowed to flow down the side of the test-tube, so that the specifically lighter urine forms a distinct and separate layer over the nitric acid. If albumin be present, a white band or zone of varying thickness (according to the quantity of albumin present) appears at the point of contact. If the urine be highly concentrated, a similar white zone is formed between the acid and urine, due to the separation of insoluble acid urates, but forms a sharply-defined zone, whilst the urates diffuse into the urine above, and also dissolve on the application of heat. The separation of acid urates may be avoided by diluting the urine with an equal volume of water and placing this diluted urine upon the nitric acid.

(*c*) *Picric-acid Test.*—By this test neither phosphates nor urates can be mistaken for albumin; it consists in slowly dropping urine into a test-tube filled to about one-fourth with a highly-colored solution of picric acid in water. In the presence of albumin a white cloud or sharply-defined white turbidity is formed, and on warming the liquid the albumin collects into balls which rise to the surface of the liquid.

(*d*) *Metaphosphoric acid* (glacial phosphoric acid) or *trichloracetic acid* may be used by dropping a fragment of either substance into a few c.c. of urine contained in a test-tube. As the acids dissolve a cloudy ring forms in the presence of albumin, which is not dissolved on warming.

The average amount of albumin present in acute albuminuria is 0.1 to 0.5 per cent., rarely over 1 per cent., though it may rise to 4 per cent. An approximate method for the comparative estimation of albumin is to precipitate it (with the precautions mentioned) in a graduated test-tube by heat and setting aside for twelve (or better for twenty-four) hours, when the proportion of coagulated albumin which has collected at the bottom of the fluid is noticed. If the albumin occupy one-fourth, one-sixth, one-tenth of the height of the liquid, there is said to be one-fourth, one-sixth, or one-tenth of albumin in the urine. If, however, scarcely any albumin has collected, there is said to be only a trace. A better method of exactly estimating the amount of albumin is its complete separation and weighing, as follows: Acidify 100 c.c. of clear albuminous urine with acetic acid; heat to the boiling-point in a water-bath for half an hour, and filter through a small filter, previously dried at 110° C. (230° F.) and weighed; wash with boiling water to which a little ammonia-water has been added (to remove uric acid and urates), then with pure water until the filtrate is not rendered turbid any longer by silver nitrate, next with pure alcohol, and finally with ether. Dry and filter contents at 110° C. (230° F.) and weigh. As it may happen that the precipitated albumin encloses earthy phosphates, it is well to burn filter with contents in a platinum crucible, and to deduct the weight of the remaining inorganic residue (less the weight of the filter ash) from that of the albumin.

Peptones may be recognized by first precipitating all albumin by boiling the urine acidified by acetic acid, filtering, and pouring the cold filtrate carefully upon some Fehling's solution contained in a test-tube. At the junction of the two fluids a phosphatic cloud will appear, above which there will be seen a rosy-tinted layer in the presence of peptones. In case the albumin should not have been separated completely, the color will be more violet.

10. *Blood in the Urine.*—This is generally manifested by a blood-red or brownish color with a bluish, smoky, or greenish tint, and deposit of a red or reddish-brown sediment after standing. As a rule, all constituents of blood, including the corpuscles, are present, but in some cases hæmoglobin alone has been found. The tests for blood depend either on the microscope or on chemical changes. By the microscope is examined the deposit which forms on standing; almost unaltered blood-corpuscles may be found, or they may be swollen, decolorized, and deformed; and they are generally accompanied by blood and fibrin casts. Whenever blood is present there are necessarily albuminoids, which are precipitated by acidulating with acetic acid and boiling, when a brownish coagulum of albumin and hæmatin is precipitated. Hæmoglobin is also tested for by means of adding to the urine a few drops of freshly-prepared tincture of guaiacum, a little ozonized ether, and shaking well. If hæmoglobin is present, the ether assumes a blue color.

11. *Detection of Sugar.*—Traces of sugar or as much as 0.01 per cent. are said to occur normally in urine. A large amount is often indicated by high specific gravity, which varies from 1.030 to 1.050; the quantities found vary from mere traces to 10 per cent., the latter, however, being very rare, while 3 to 5 per cent is often found in the urine of diabetes mellitus. The four chief tests are generally known as the copper test (also termed Trommer's and Fehling's test), the bismuth test, the fermentation test, and the picric-acid test. The copper and the bismuth tests are based upon the deoxidizing or reducing power possessed by grape-sugar for many metallic oxides, as cupric, bismuthic, and silver oxide, which, in the presence of alkalies, are converted into the lower state of oxidation or are reduced to metals. Tests for sugar should always be preceded by tests for albumin, which, if present, should be removed by coagulation and filtration. Earthy phosphates interfere with the copper tests, because they are precipitated by the alkali, and this precipitate may be mistaken for precipitated cuprous oxide when no sugar is present, or it may cover the precipitated cuprous oxide so that this is not recognized when sugar is present. To avoid these errors it is well to render the urine slightly alkaline by a few drops of potash solution, filter after a few minutes, and use the urine for the tests.

(*a*) *Trommer's Test.*—Two to four drops of a 5 per cent. solution of cupric sulphate are added to about 5 to 8 c.c. of urine in a test-tube, and then an equal volume of potassium (or sodium) hydroxide solution is added. The alkaline hydroxide precipitates both

earthy phosphates and cupric hydroxide, the latter, however, dissolving (especially if sugar be present) in the excess of alkali, producing a beautiful blue transparent liquid. If no sugar is present the color is less blue, but more of a greenish hue. The liquid is now boiled for a few seconds, when, if sugar be present, a yellow precipitate of cuprous hydroxide is formed, which subsequently loses its water and becomes the red cuprous oxide, which falls to the bottom or adheres to the sides of the test-tube. As various organic substances (other than sugar) have a tendency to reduce cupric oxide at a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.), it is well to set aside a test-tube prepared as above (without heating it) for from six to twenty-four hours. If sugar be present the formation of cuprous hydroxide will gradually take place, whilst most other organic matters do not act upon cupric oxide at ordinary temperature. In drawing conclusions from the above test it should be remembered that a change of color does not indicate sugar; that a precipitate of earthy phosphates must not be mistaken for cuprous oxide; and that substances other than sugar may deoxidize cupric oxide at the temperature of 100° C. (212° F.).

(*b*) *Fehling's test* differs from Trommer's test in merely using a previously mixed reagent instead of producing this reagent, as it were, in the urine by adding to it cupric sulphate and an alkaline hydroxide successively. This reagent, known as Fehling's solution, is made as follows: Crystallized cupric sulphate, 34.65 grams, dissolved in pure water, 200 grams; this solution is poured gradually into a solution of crystallized sodium-potassium tartrate, 173 grams, dissolved in solution of sodium hydroxide of sp. gr. 1.12, 500 grams; the clear, well-mixed fluid is diluted to 1000 c.c. The addition of sodium-potassium tartrate in Fehling's solution prevents the precipitation of cupric hydroxide by the alkaline hydroxide. Fehling's solution is very apt to decompose, and if not recently made should be tested by boiling some of it alone and some of it mixed with about three volumes of water in test-tubes; if no precipitate occurs in either case, the fluid may safely be used. This is done by heating about 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution in a test-tube, and adding drop by drop the suspected urine; if the latter contains larger quantities of sugar, a yellow or red precipitate of cuprous hydroxide and oxide will be produced very readily; if but small quantities are present, an equal volume of urine may be added to the solution, and the boiling repeated several times before the reaction takes place.

(*c*) *Böttger's* or *Boettcher's bismuth test* consists in adding to a mixture of equal volumes of urine and potassium (or sodium) hydroxide solution a few grains of subnitrate of bismuth and boiling for half a minute. If sugar be present, a gray or dark-brown, finally black, precipitate of metallic bismuth is formed. If but very little sugar is present, the undecomposed excess of bismuthic nitrate (or bismuthic hydroxide) mixes with the metallic bismuth, imparting to it a gray color; the test should then be repeated with a smaller amount of the bismuth salt. If the urine contains hydrogen disulphide (sometimes produced by decomposition of certain urinary constituents), black bismuth sulphide will be formed, which may be mistaken for metallic bismuth; albumin itself may be the cause of the formation of alkaline sulphides: the previous complete separation of albumin is therefore indispensable.

(*d*) *The fermentation test* is based upon the decomposition of sugar by the action of yeast with generation of carbon dioxide. The test is made by adding to about 50 or 75 c.c. of urine (contained in a large test-tube or small flask) a few c.c. of ordinary baker's or brewer's yeast. If sugar be present, fermentation will commence within twelve hours, and will manifest itself by the formation of carbon dioxide, which will force a portion of the fluid through the bent tube into the beaker placed there for its reception. The disadvantages of this process are the length of time required for its performance, the unreliability of the ferment, and the fact that small quantities of sugar (less than 0.5 per cent.) evolve so little carbon dioxide that a doubt may be felt as to the presence of sugar at all.

(*e*) *Picric-acid Test for Sugar.*—In the presence of alkalies picric acid may also be used to advantage as a reagent for sugar. Urine is mixed with an equal volume of an aqueous solution of picric acid; a little caustic potash is added and gently heated; a marked reddish or reddish-brown coloration indicates sugar. By far the best method for the determination of sugar in urine is the decomposition of a copper solution of a known strength, and Fehling's solution, prepared as stated above, answers this purpose well. 1000 c.c. of Fehling's solution, containing 34.65 grams of crystallized cupric sulphate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, are exactly decomposed by 5 grams of grape-sugar, or 1 c.c. of solution by 0.005 of grape-sugar. The calculation of the amount of sugar present is easily made. 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution are decomposed by 0.05 gram of sugar; this quantity must, therefore, be contained in the number of c.c. of urine used. Suppose 30 c.c. of urine, diluted with 9 parts of water, or 3 c.c. of pure urine, have been required to decompose the 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution; then 3 c.c. of urine contain of grape-sugar 0.05 gram, or 100 c.c. of urine 1.666 grams, according to the proportion:

$$3 : 0.05 :: 100 : x$$
$$x = 1.666.$$

If the urine contains but very little sugar, it may be used directly without diluting it, or instead of diluting it with 9 parts of water it may be diluted with 4 volumes or with an equal volume of water. See *Fehling's solution.*

12. *Detection of Bile.*—The presence of bile in urine is generally indicated by a decided color, from a deep brownish-red to a dark brown; the foam of such urine (produced by shaking) has a distinct yellow color, and a piece of filtering-paper or a piece of linen dipped into the urine assumes a yellow color, which does not disappear on drying. The further detection of bile depends upon the reactions of the biliary coloring matters or biliary acids; it frequently happens, however, that the pigments are present, whilst the acids are not.

(*a*) *Gmelin's test* for biliary coloring matters has been considered already, and may be applied to urine either by allowing a small quantity of nitric acid containing some nitrous acid to flow down the sides of a test-tube (containing the urine) in such a manner that the two fluids do not mix, or by placing upon a porcelain plate a few drops of the urine, near it a few drops of nitric acid to which one drop of sulphuric acid has been added, and allowing the two liquids to approach gradually. In both cases (if bile-pigment is present) a play of color is seen at the point of union between the two fluids, the colors changing from green to blue, violet-red, and yellow or yellowish-green; while the appearance of the green at the beginning is indispensable to prove the presence of bile, the presence of all the other colors is not essential. This test may be modified by mixing the urine with a concentrated solution of sodium nitrate, and pouring down the sides of the test-tube concentrated sulphuric acid in such a manner as to form two distinct layers; the colors are seen at the point of contact as above. If the urine be very dark in color, it should be diluted with water before applying these tests. See *Gmelin.*

(*b*) *Ultzmann's test* for bile-pigment is made by mixing 10 c.c. of urine with 3 or 4 c.c. of potassium hydroxide solution (1 in 3 of water), and supersaturating with hydrochloric acid; the mixture assumes a beautiful emerald-green color after some time.

(*c*) *Pettenkofer's test* for biliary acids is made by dissolving a few grains of cane-sugar in urine contained in a test-tube, and allowing some concentrated sulphuric acid to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube; a purple band is seen at the upper

margin of the acid, and on slightly shaking the liquid becomes at first turbid, then clear, and almost simultaneously it turns yellow, then pale cherry-red, dark carmine-red, and finally a beautiful purple violet. The temperature must not be allowed to rise much above 38° C. (100° F.).

13. *Urinary Deposits* (*Sediments*).—Urine may be turbid when passed, and this indicates an excess of mucus or the presence of renal epithelium, pus, blood, chyle, semen, bile, or phosphate or urate of sodium in excess, etc. A turbidity subsequent to the passage of the urine is generally due to the precipitation of phosphates or urates, or it may result from fermentation or decomposition. Either of the substances named will form a deposit on standing, When such a deposit is to be examined, a few ounces of the urine should be set aside for several hours in a tall, narrow, cylindrical glass; when the sediment has collected at the bottom, the supernatant urine may be decanted, or the sediment may be taken out by means of a pipette for examination. Sediments are either organized or unorganized. To the first belong mucus, blood, pus, urinary casts, epithelium, spermatozoids, fungi, infusoriæ, etc.; to the second belong uric acid, urates, calcium oxalate, phosphate, or carbonate, magnesium, ammonium phosphate, cystin, hippuric acid, etc. The chemical examination should always be preceded by a microscopical examination, which latter is in many cases the only way of determining the nature of the sediment, especially of the organized substances. Most of the unorganized and either crystalline or amorphous sediments may be easily recognized by chemical means. *Urates of ammonium*, *calcium*, and *sodium* dissolve on heating the urine, and are reprecipitated on cooling. The murexid test is used in addition. *Phosphates of calcium* or *ammonium-magnesium* dissolve in acetic acid, and ammonium molybdate dissolved in nitric acid produces a yellow precipitate on heating. *Calcium oxalate* is insoluble in acetic, but soluble in hydrochloric acid, from which solution it is reprecipitated on neutralizing with ammonia. *Uric acid* is not dissolved by heat nor by acetic or hydrochloric acid, but dissolves on the addition of caustic potash, and burns on platinum foil without leaving a residue; it is recognized by the murexid test. *Cystin* is insoluble in water and alcohol, but soluble in mineral acids and in caustic alkalies; from either solution it is reprecipitated by neutralizing. Cystin contains 26 per cent. of sulphur, which causes the formation of black sulphide of lead when cystin is boiled with caustic potash to which a few drops of solution of lead acetate have been added.

14. *Urinary calculi* are solid deposits of larger or smaller size formed from the urine within the tracts (kidneys, ureter, bladder, and urethra). The chemical composition of the calculi is generally that of either of the above-named unorganized sediments, and their nature can easily be determined. See *Calculi, urinary*. The chemical examination of any urinary sediment should always be preceded by a microscopical examination, which latter is in many cases the only way of determining the nature of the sediment, especially of the organized substances. *Uric acid* occurs in many different forms, mostly in rhombic plates with rounded obtuse angles, often joined into rosettes. Uric acid is found almost invariably colored red or reddish-brown, which generally distinguishes it from other sediments. The crystals or clusters of crystals are often large enough to be seen by the naked eye, and are then known by the terms "sand," "gravel," or "red-pepper grains." *Ammonium acid urate* is found generally associated with amorphous or crystalline phosphates in urine which has become alkaline. The crystalline globules are generally covered with spinous excrescences, which give them the characteristic "thorn-apple" appearance. *Sodium urate* forms generally a part in the pulverulent, heavy, variously tinted deposit of the mixed urates known as "brickdust" or "lateritious" sediment. It occurs either in fine amorphous granules, which cannot be distinguished microscopically from other amorphous sediments, or in a crystalline form. *Urea nitrate* crystallizes readily in large six-sided plates on the addition of nitric acid to urine. *Leucin* or amido-caproic acid and *Tyrosin* are but rarely met with in urinary deposits. Leucin is found either as rounded lumps, showing but little crystalline structure, or as spherical masses, exhibiting fine radial striation. Tyrosin appears generally in fine, long, silky needles, forming bundles or rosettes. *Cystin* occurs occasionally as a grayish crystalline deposit, forming transparent six-sided plates; it also occurs in calculi. *Magnesium ammonium phosphate*, or triple phosphate, is found generally in triangular prisms with bevelled ends, but sometimes also in star-shaped feathery crystals. *Calcium phosphate* is most frequently found in amorphous globules, but also crytallized, either in prisms or in "wedge-shaped" crystals. *Calcium oxalate* occurs either in quadratic ocathedra with brilliant refraction or in the shape of "dumb-bells." *Blood-corpuscles* appear under the microscope as reddish circular disks, sometimes laid together in strings. If seen in profile they appear biconcave. *Mucus* and *pus* are often difficult to distinguish from one another under the microscope, as they both appear as little granular globules varying somewhat in appearance with the reaction of the urine. Pus is rendered slimy, ropy, viscid, and tenacious by the addition of caustic potash. *Hæmin crystals:* the formation of these crystals often serves to recognize blood, and is accomplished by mixing the latter on a glass slide with a little sodium chloride and a drop of glacial acetic acid and warming gently, when the characteristic crystals will appear. By repeating the process several times larger and better-developed crystals are obtained. *Hyaline casts* and *Granular casts* are tube-like cylinders often found together with blood- and pus-corpuscles, or holding in their substance or walls epithelial cells, mucous corpuscles, and fat-globules. Hyaline casts are distinguished by their transparent appearance, while granular casts show a more or less granular surface. *Epithelial casts and cells*, according to their origin (from the vagina, urethra, bladder, etc.), differ somewhat, and it is difficult to recognize with certainty the source whence they are derived. *Waxy casts* resemble hyaline casts, but are less transparent. Casts containing blood-corpuscles or fat-globules are generally easily recognized. Other urinary deposits may also be found, various kinds of fungi, vibrionæ, spermatozoids, hair, or even such foreign matters as fibres of cotton, wool, or silk with their characteristic appearances. See *Calculi, urinary*.

U'rine, feb'rile. Urine discharged in inflammation and inflammatory fever. **U. fe'ver**, F., urethral. **U., filamen'tous,** urine containing thread-like substances. **U., floc'culent,** U. when it is clouded by flocculi suspended in it. **U., furfura'ceous,** urine containing a bran-like sediment. **U., gout'y,** contains much phosphate of lime, and, after severe attacks of gout, precipitates a mixture of the uric and rosacic acids. **U., hyster'ical,** is clear and colorless. **U., icter'ical,** contains bile. **U., incon'tinence of,** see *Enuresis*. **U., jumen'tous,** ammoniacal urine rendered turbid by a substance similar to small grains of dust, which causes it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals. **U., lactes'cent,** U., milky. **U., milk'y,** white and turbid urine. **U., mucilag'inous,** urine containing much mucus. **U., ner'vous,** thin and very liquid urine, such as is passed shortly after an attack of nervous diseases. **U. of ner'vous fe'vers** is generally very thin, and often deposits a mixture of uric and rosacic acids. **U., oil'y,** that which pours like oil or which has an oily pellicle at its surface. **U., oxal'ic,** *Oxaluria*, urine containing or depositing oxalates. **U., phosphores'cent,** urine which is luminous or phosphorescent. **U., pur'puric,** see *Porphyruria*. **U., reten'tion of,** see *Retention*. **U., rick'ety,** contains much phosphate of calcium. **U., sac'charine,** urine, diabetic. **U., salt of,** ammonii carbonas. **U., sand'y,** urine which deposits a sandy sediment. **U.,**

stop'page of, ischuria; see also *Urination.* **U., thin,** urine that is transparent, slightly colored, and of but little density.

Uriniferous, u-rin-if'er-us (*urina, fero,* to carry). That which carries urine. **U. ducts** or **tubes of Bel'li,** the collection of small tubes converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ. The tortuous uniferous ducts are called tubes of Ferrein. **U. sub'stance of the kid'ney,** see *Kidney.*

Uriniparous, u-rin-ip'ar-us (*urina, pario,* to produce). An epithet for tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

Urino'des (*urina, odes*). Urinous.

Urinology, u-rin-ol'o-je (*urina, logos,* treatise). Treatise on urine.

Urinom'eter (*urina, metron,* measure). *Urometer, Urogravimeter.* A small hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of urine.

U'rinous. Having the character of urine. Similar to urine.

Urinovagi'nal. Vesicovaginal.

Uritis, u-re'tis (*uro,* to burn, *itis*). Inflammation consequent on a burn.

Urn'ing. An individual whose sexual desires and inclinations are exclusively for persons of the same sex, a form of sexual hyperæsthesia and perversion.

U'ro (*ouron,* urine, or *urina*). In composition, urine.

Urobi'lin. Reddish-yellow pigment, identical with hydrobilirubin, present in small quantity in normal urine, abundant in high-colored urine of fevers, and giving characteristic absorption spectrum.

Urobilinicterus, u-ro-bil-in-ik'ter-us. Jaundice due to retention of urobilin in the blood, occurring chiefly after absorption of large extravasations of blood.

Urobilinuria, u-ro-bil-in-u're-ah (*uro, bilis,* bile, *ouron,* urine). Condition in which a large amount of urobilin is present in the urine, which becomes reddish-brown. See *Urobilinicterus.*

Urocele, u-ro-se'le (Eng. u'ro-seel). Swelling due to effusion of urine into the areolar tissue or the cavity of the scrotum.

Urocheras, u-rok'er-as (*uro, keras,* horn). Gritty sediment in urine.

Urochesia, u-ro-kes'e-ah (*uro, chezo,* to go to stool). A discharge of urine by the bowels.

Urochrome, u'ro-krome (*uro, chroma,* color). The chief coloring matter of the urine. Yellowish amorphous substance yielding by oxidation uroërythrin, and by decomposition with acids a dark material called uromelanin.

Urocrisia, u-ro-kris'e-ah (*uro, krisis,* judgment). A judgment formed either of the urine or of disease after inspecting the urine. Also the crisis of a disease by uresis. *Urocriterion* is the symptom by which such judgment is formed.

Urocriterion, u-ro-krit-a're-on (*uro, kriterion,* criterion). See *Urocrisia.*

Urocyanogen, u-ro-si-an'o-gen (*uro, kuanos,* blue). Blue sediment seen especially in the urine of cholera patients.

Urocyanose, u-ro-si'an-ose. Urocyanogen.

Urocyanosis, u-ro-si-an-o'sis. Blue color of urine due to presence of indican.

Urocystis, u-ro-sis'tis (*uro, cystis,* bladder). Urinary bladder.

Urocystitis, u-ro-sis-te'tis (*urocystis, itis*). Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Urocystocatarrhus, u-ro-sis-to-kat-ar'rhus. Cystorrhœa.

Urodæum, u-ro-de'um. Continuation of entodermic canal into the tail of the embryo.

Urodialysis, u-ro-de-al'is-is (*uro, dialysis,* dissolution). A partial and temporary suspension of the function of the kidney, occurring in the course of some acute diseases, but without local mischief or preceding inflammatory fever, has been termed, when occurring in children, *Urodialysis neonatorum;* in the aged, *U. senum.*

Urodochium, u-ro-dok-e'um (*uro, dechomai,* to receive). Urinal.

Urodynia, u-ro-din'e-ah (*uro, odune,* pain). Pain during micturition.

Urœdema, u-re-de'mah (*uro, oidema,* a swelling). Tumefaction produced by the escape of urine.

Uroër'ythrin (*uro, eruthros,* red). See *Porphyruria.*

Urogen'ital. *Genito-urinary.* Relating or appertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus, as the urogenital organs. **U. si'nus,** cavity or canal in the embryo of the mammalia opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus terminate internally. It is prolonged into the urachus. Subsequently it becomes separated by a process of division into *pars urinaria* and *pars genitalis.* The former, extending toward the urachus, is converted into the urinary bladder; the latter forms the urethra in the male and the vagina in the female.

Uroglaucin, u-ro-glowk'in (*uro, glaukos,* blue). See *Uroxanthin.*

Uroglycosis, u-ro-glik-o'sis (*uro, glukus,* sweet). Diabetes mellitus.

Urogravim'eter (*uro, gravis,* heavy, *metron,* measure). Urinometer.

Urohæmatin, u-ro-he'mat-in. *Hæmaphæin.* Urine characterized by presence of hematin.

Urohæmatoporphyrin, u-ro-he-mat-o-por'fir-in. Purpuric pigment having a characteristic absorption spectrum, found in urine of rheumatism.

U'rolith, (*uro, lithos,* stone). Urinary calculus.

Urolithiasis, u-ro-lith-e'as-is. Lithia.

Urolithologia, u-ro-lith-o-loj'e-ah (*uro, lithos,* stone, *logos,* description). Description of, or treatise on, urinary calculi.

Urolithotomia, u-ro-lith-o-tom'e-ah. Lithotomy.

Urol'ogy. Uronology.

U'romancy (*uro, manteia,* divination). The art of divining diseases by examination of the urine; *Uroscopy, Ouroscopy.*

Uromelanin, u-ro-mel'an-in. See *Urochrome.*

Urom'eles (*oura,* tail, *melos,* limb). A genus of monsters in which the two lower limbs are united, very incomplete, and terminated by a single foot, which is almost always imperfect, the sole being turned forward. Such monster is said to be *Urom'elus.*

Urom'eter (*uro, metron,* measure). Urinometer.

Urom'phalus (*urachus, omphalos,* navel). Monstrosity which consists in the protrusion of the urachus at the umbilicus.

U'ron (*ouron*). Urine.

Uroncus, u-ron'kus (*uron, onkos,* swelling). A urinary swelling.

Uronol'ogy (*uron, logos,* discourse). *Ourology, Urology.* The part of medicine which treats of the urine.

Urophain, u'ro-fain. Urobilin.

Urophthisis, u-ro-te'sis (*uro, phthisis*). Diabetes mellitus.

Uropittin, u-ro-pit'tin. Product of urochrome having a peculiar absorption spectrum.

Uroplan'ia (*uro, plane,* wandering). The presence of urine in other parts than the urinary organs.

Uropoësis, u-ro-po-e'sis (*uro, poieo,* to make). The secretion of urine by the kidney.

Uropoëtic, u-ro-po-et'ik. Concerning or favoring the production of urine.

Uropoiesis, u-ro-poi-a'sis. The secretion of urine by the kidney.

Uropsammus, u-ro-sam'mus (*uro, psammos,* sand). Urinary gravel.

Uropyg'ii gland'ulæ (*oura,* tail, *pyge,* rump). A caudal sebaceous gland in birds, supplying the fatty secretion with which they anoint their feathers.

Uropygion, u-ro-pij'e-on. Coccyx.

Uropygium, u-ro-pij'e-un. The region of the coccyx.

Urorrhagia, u-ror-rhaj'e-ah (*uro, rhage,* breaking forth). Diabetes.

Urorhodin, u-ro'rho-din (*uro, rhodon,* rose). Purpuric coloring matter in urine, a modification of hæmaphæin.

Urorrhœa, u-ror-rhe'ah (*uro, rheo,* to flow). Enuresis. Diabetes.

Urorrhorrhœ'a (*uro, orrhorrhœa*, flow of serum). Albuminuria.

Urorubin, u-ro-ru'bin. Garnet-red, crystalline pigment precipitated by adding ether to urine boiled with hydrochloric acid.

Uros'acin (*uro, rosa*, rose). Urorhodin.

Uroscheocele, u-ros-ke-o-se'le (Eng. u-ros'ke-o-seel) (*uro, oschе*, scrotum, *kele*, rupture). Urocele.

Uroscopy (u-ros'ko-pe) or **Uroscop'ia** (*uro, skopeo*, to void). Examination of urine; see *Uromancy*.

Urosep'tic. Relating to morbid effects of extravasation of urine.

Uro'ses (*uro, osis*). Diseases of the urinary organs.

Uros'tealith (*uro, stear*, fat, *lithos*, stone). A peculiar fatty ingredient of urinary calculi.

Urosteatoma, u-ro-sta-at-o'mah (*uro, stear*, fat). Urostealith.

Urosteno'sis. Urethrostenosis.

Urotheobromine, u-ro-the-o-bro'meen. Paroxanthine.

Urotoxic, u-ro-toks'ik (*uro, toxicon*, poison). Toxic from retention of effete products in the blood which should be eliminated by the kidneys.

U'rous ac'id. Uric acid.

Uroxanthin, u-ro-zan'thin (*uro, xanthos*, yellow). *Uroxanthine.* A yellow coloring matter in urine, decomposable into a red coloring matter, urrhodin, and a blue, uroglaucin—the former having the same composition as indigo red, the latter as indigo blue.

Urozemia, u-ro-za'me-ah (*uro, zemia*, loss). Diabetes. **U. albumino'sa**, kidney, Bright's disease of the. **U. melli'ta**, diabetes mellitus.

Urrhodin, ur'rho-din (*uro, rhodon*, rose). See *Porphyruria.*

Urrosacin, ur-ros'as-in (*uro, rosa*, rose). See *Porphyruria.*

Ur'sin ar'butin. Crystalline principle found in *Uva ursi;* diuretic and astringent.

Ur'sone. Tasteless principle from Uva ursi.

Urtica, ur-te'kah (*uro*, to burn). *Common stinging nettle;* ord. Urticaceæ. Used for medical and culinary purposes. The young shoots in the spring are diuretic and antiscorbutic. The pain produced by its sting is not to be compared to the torture occasioned by U. stimulans and U. crenulata of India, and still less to U. urentissima of Timor, called by the natives Daoun setan—devil's leaf—from the persistence and severity of the pain. **U. balear'ica**, U. pilulifera. **U. crenula'ta**, see *Urtica.* **U. dioi'ca**, urtica. **U. his'pida**, urtica. **U. iners' mag'na fœtidis'sima**, galeopsis. **U. ma'jor**, U. dioica. **U. mi'nor**, U. urens. **U. mor'tua**, Lamium album. **U. pilulif'era**, *Pill-bearing nettle.* The seed was formerly given in diseases of the chest. **U. pilulo'sa**, U. pilulifera. **U. Roma'na**, U. pilulifera. **U. stim'ulans**, see *Urtica.* **U. u'rens**, *Dwarf nettle;* a lesser variety of the nettle, said to check hemorrhage when prescribed internally. **U. urentis'sima**, see *Urtica.*

Urticaria, ur-te-kah're-ah (*urtica*, because the eruption resembles that produced by the stings of a nettle). *Porcelaine, Nettlerash, Hives, Bold hives.* Inflammatory affection characterized by development of wheals, of whitish, pinkish, or reddish color, accompanied by stinging, pricking, or tingling sensations. It may be induced by eating shell-fish, eggs, nuts, etc., *Toxic urticaria, Urticaria ab ingestis.* **U. bullo'sa**, in which both wheals and blebs are present. **U. confer'ta**, in which lesions are grouped. **U. evan'ida**, in which wheals rapidly disappear. **U. hæmorrhag'ica**, *Purpura urticans* or *urticata*, in which there is half purpura and half wheals, the latter being secondary. **U. marit'ima**, eruption of salutary character produced by sea-bathing. **U. medicamento'sa**, from ingestion or local application of certain drugs. **U. papulo'sa**, *Lichen urticatus*, in which the lesion is in form of a papule with characteristics of a wheal. **U. pigmento'sa**, having pinkish, reddish, or yellowish wheals, inclining to persist and to be succeeded by yellowish, orange, greenish, or brownish stains or pigmented spots. **U. porcel'lana**, essera; urticaria. **U., tox'ic**, see *Urticaria.* **U. tubero'sa**, in which more or less persistent nodes or tumors are formed.

Urticata, ur-tik-at'ah. Urticaria hæmorrhagica.

Urtication, ur-te-ka'shun. Flagellation with nettles, used to excite the skin; burning; itching.

Urucu. Terra Orleana.

Uryl'ic ac'id. Uric acid.

Usne'a cra'nii huma'ni. Lichen saxatilis. **U. flor'ida hir'ta**, Lichen plicatus. **U. hir'ta**, Lichen plicatus. **U. plica'ta**, Lichen plicatus.

Ustilag'inous. Relating or belonging to ergot, as gangræna ustilaginea. See *Ergotism.*

Ustila'go (*uro, ustum*, to burn). Ergot. **U. may'dis**, corn smut or fungus which grows upon Zea mays.

Us'tio (*uro*, to burn). Burn; ustion.

Us'tion (*uro*, to burn). Act of burning or applying the actual cautery; effect of cauterization.

Ustula'tion (dim. of **Ustio**, burn). Pharmaceutical operation of drying a substance by heat.

Us'tus (*uro, ustum*, to burn). Burnt or calcined.

Usua'lia (*usus*, use). See *Officinal.*

U'sus (use). Habit.

U'ta. Local affection, perhaps epithelial cancer, of Peru.

U'ter (a leather bottle). Uterus.

Uteral'gia (*uterus, algos*, pain). A hybrid word; metralgia or pain in the uterus.

U'teri adscen'sus. Hysteria. **U. anterver'sio**, anterior obliquity of the uterus. **U. carcino'ma**, cancer of the uterus. **U. convulsi'vus mor'bus**, epilepsy of the womb, so called. **U. cory'za**, leucorrhœa. **U. exulcera'tio**, ulceration of the uterus. **U. flex'io**, obliquity of the uterus. **U. inclina'tio**, obliquity of the uterus. **U. obliq'uitas**, obliquity of the uterus. **U. prona'tio**, anterior obliquity of uterus. **U. pruri'tus**, nymphomania. **U. reflex'io comple'ta** or **retrover'sio**, posterior obliquity of uterus. **U. rheu'ma**, leucorrhœa. **U. ul'cus**, ulceration of uterus. **U. ver'sio incomple'ta**, obliquity of uterus.

U'terine (*uterus*), Belonging or relating to the womb. **U. appen'dages**, ovaries and Fallopian tubes. **U. ar'tery** arises from the hypogastric, either separately or with the umbilical, or from the internal pudic; passes upon the lateral parts of the vagina and ascends on the sides of the uterus, and divides into a number of tortuous branches which enter its tissue. **U. bougie'**, uterine sound. **U. broth'er**, one born of the same mother but different father. Also male twin fœtus in utero. **U. col'ic**, metralgia. **U. fa'cies**, expression of face peculiar to uterine affections. **U. gesta'tion**, period from conception to normal labor. **U. glands**, utricular glands. **U. hem'orrhoids**, see *Hemorrhoids.* **U. milk**, fluid rich in albuminous and fatty particles, found between villi of placenta in ruminants. **U. mur'mur**, bruit placentaire. **U. mus'cle**, fleshy fibres at the fundus of the uterus; term sometimes applied to the whole muscular arrangement of the uterus. **U. preg'nancy**, normal pregnancy. **U. rush**, bruit placentaire. **U. si'nuses**, large tortuous channels found in parietes of uterus. **U. souffle**, sound heard on auscultation over the abdomen in fifth or sixth month of pregnancy. **U. sound**, see *Sound, uterine.* **U. stran'gury**, dysmenorrhœa.

Uteri'nus fra'ter. Uterine brother.

Uteri'tis, u-ter-e'tis. Inflammation of the uterus. Metritis is a more correct term.

U'tero. In composition, relating to the uterus.

Uterocer'vical canal. Lower uterine segment.

Uterogesta'tion (*uterus, gesto*, to carry). Pregnancy.

Uteroma'nia. Nymphomania.

U'tero-ova'rian. Relating to the uterus and ovary.

U.-o. ar'tery, see *Spermatic artery.*

Uteroplacen'tal vac'uum. Vacuum produced by traction upon the funis of a detached placenta, which causes it to cling to the uterine walls.

Uterosa'cral folds. See *Uterus.*

U'terotome. Hysterotome.

Uterot'omy. Hysterotomy.

Uterovagi'nal plex'us. Plexus situate at sides and upper part of vagina and cervix.

Uteroves'ical fos'sa. Vesico-uterine pouch.

U'terus (*hystera*). The womb. The uterus is a hollow symmetrical organ, having shape of a truncated

conoid, situate in the pelvis, between the bladder and rectum, above the vagina, below the convolutions of the small intestine. It is two inches broad at its highest part, and becomes narrower toward the vagina, terminating in a contracted portion, the cervix or neck, the rest of the organ being called the body. From its fundus, or upper portion, the Fallopian tubes pass. The mouth is called os uteri, os tincæ, os uteri externum, orificium vaginale. See *Os uteri*. At the point where the body is continuous, below, with the neck the cavity is slightly constricted, forming the internal orifice, os uteri internum, os internum, isthmus or ostium uterinum canalis cervicis uteri. Between these is the cervical canal. The uterus is composed—1. Of a serous membrane, the peritoneum, reflected upon the uterus from the posterior surface of the bladder and anterior surface of the rectum. These folds of peritoneum are called the anterior and posterior ligaments. The former are the vesico-uterine, the latter the recto-uterine folds or plicæ semilunares; the pouch thus formed is Douglas's cul-de-sac or space. The serous membrane forms also the ligamenta lata, alæ vespertilionis, or broad ligaments. These contain, above, the Fallopian tube; beneath and anteriorly, the round ligaments; and, behind, the ovary. 2. Muscular coat. 3. Mucous coat. The arteries proceed from the spermatic and hypogastric. Its veins follow the same course and bear the same name as the arteries. They are tortuous, and form large sinuses in the parietes of the organ, called *Uterine sinuses*. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels are multiplied, and during pregnancy acquire enormous dimensions.

The uterus is said to be, *one-horned, U. unicornis*, when only half of the organ is developed; a second rudimentary horn may, however, be present; *two-horned, U. bicornis*, when, in consequence of incomplete coalescence of Müller's ducts, the horns of the organ diverge.—Also the abdomen.

U'terus, antever'sion of. Anterior oblique position of uterus. **U. bicor'nis,** see *Uterus*. **U. bicor'nis unicel'lis,** in this form a median vertical fold of peritoneum divides the recto-vaginal pouch, and, continuing to the bladder, divides the utero-vesical pouch into two shallow depressions. **U. bif'idus,** "blind uterus," double uterus; one separated into two cavities. **U. bif'oris,** uterus in which external os is divided into two parts by an antero-posterior septum. **U. bilocula'ris,** *Uterus bipartitus;* double uterus, due to arrested development. **U., catarrh' of,** leucorrhœa. **U., cer'vix of,** portion situate below the isthmus. **U., contrac'tion of,** rhythmical muscular contraction whereby the fœtus is expelled. **U. cordifor'mis,** heart-shaped appearance, due to arrested development. **U. diadel'phys** (*di, adelphos,* a brother), a uterus in which there has been separate development and non-coalescence of the ducts of Müller; not strictly a double uterus. **U. du'plex** (double uterus), see *Uterus bilocularis*. **U., epistax'is of,** hemorrhage occurring a few days after ovariotomy. **U., her'nia of,** hysterocele. **U., hour'glass contrac'tion of,** irregular contraction, by which the placenta is retained in a funda or cavity after birth of the child. **U., incarcera'tion of,** strangulation of uterus due to pressure or constriction. **U. inclina'tus,** oblique position of uterus. **U., iner'tia of,** deficiency in uterine force during parturition for expulsion of fœtus. **U., in'fantile,** undeveloped uterus. **U., inver'sion of,** uterus displaced and turned inside out. **U., involu'tion of,** see *Involution*. **U., ir'ritable,** *Neuralgia of the uterus;* deep-seated pain in lower part of the abdomen, the back, and loins, generally diminished by lying down and increased by exercise, and more severe for a few days preceding and during menstruation; see *Hysteralgia*. **U. masculi'nus,** see *Ejaculatory ducts*. **U., neural'gia of,** uterus, irritable. **U. obli'quus,** oblique position of uterus. **U., one-horned,** see *Uterus*. **U., prolapse of,** prolapsus uteri. **U., retrover'sion of,** oblique position of uterus in a posterior direction. **U., rup'ture of,** laceration of the womb; this dreadful accident occurs during labor, and is known to have taken place when the child's head suddenly recedes during a pain, with vomiting, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, etc. **U. sep'tus,** uterus bilocularis. **U., subinvolu'tion of,** see *Subinvolution*. **U. subsep'tus,** uterine cavity divided by an incomplete septum. **U., two-horned,** see *Uterus* and *U. bicornis*. **U. unicor'nis,** see *Uterus*.

Utricle, u'tre-k'l (dim. of **Uter,** small bag). Small cell, vesicle, or depression. See *Ejaculatory ducts, Semicircular canals, Uterus*. **U., primor'dial,** delicate membrane, of protein composition, lining cell-wall of vegetable structures, and from exterior of which the layer of cellulose is secreted. **U. pro'prius,** middle and lower part of utricle of ear, comprising superior and inferior sinuses. **U. prostat'icus,** prostatic vesicle.

Utricular, u-trik'u-lar. Relating to or resembling a small bag or bottle. **U. glands,** glands or follicles concerned in formation of the decidua.

Utriculus, u-trik'u-lus. Utricle; see *Ejaculatory ducts, Semicircular canals, Uterus*. **U. commu'nis,** see *Semicircular canals*. **U. lac'teus,** receptaculum chyli. **U. primordia'lis,** utricle, primordial. **U. prostat'icus,** see *Ejaculatory ducts*.

U'va (a grape or a bunch of grapes). Uvula; see *Vitis vinifera*. **U. inver'sa,** Paris. **U. lupi'na,** Paris. **U. pas'sa,** see *Vitis vinifera*. **U. ur'si,** see *Arbutus uva ursi*. **U. vulpi'na,** Paris.

U'væ. Raisins. See *Vitis vinifera*. **U. Corinthi'acæ,** see *Vitis Corinthiaca*. **U. pas'sæ,** dried grapes, raisins; see *Vitis vinifera*. **U. pas'sæ majo'res,** see *Vitis vinifera*. **U. pas'sæ mino'res,** see *Vitis Corinthiaca*. **U. pas'sæ so'le sicca'tæ,** see *Vitis vinifera*. **U. ur'sæ fo'lia,** see *Arbutus uva ursi*.

Uva'ria tril'oba (*uva,* a grape). See *Carica papaya*.

Uvatio, u-vah'she-o (*uva,* a grape). Ceratocele; staphyloma.

U'vea (*uva,* a grape). Posterior layer of the iris, so called from the black and very thick varnish that covers it. Also applied by some anatomists to the iris, ciliary processes, and choroid membrane. See *Iris*. **U., com'missure of,** ciliary ligament.

U'veal ar'teries. Short posterior ciliary arteries. **U. tract,** choroid membrane or vascular tunic of the eye.

Uveï'tis (*uvea, itis*). Properly, Rhagoideïtis. Inflammation of the uvea. See *Iritis*.

U'vic ac'id. Racemic acid.

Uvigena, u-vij'en-ah. Uvula.

Uvigera, u-vij'er-ah. Uvula.

U'vula (*uva,* a grape). A fleshy appendix or prolongation situated on the cone-shaped middle or free edge of the velum palati. **U. cerebel'li,** eminence on under surface of cerebellum, on median line, behind the nodulus; see *Vermiform process, inferior*. **U. decid'ua,** staphylœdema. **U. elonga'ta,** staphylœdema. **U. relaxa'ta,** staphylœdema. **U. ver'mis,** uvula of the cerebellum. **U. vesi'cæ,** slight elevation on the mucous membrane projecting from the lower and anterior part of the bladder into the orifice of the urethra. **U., ves'ical,** see *Urinary bladder*.

U'vular. That which belongs to the uvula. **U. glands** are small follicles belonging to the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

Uvula'ria (so called from the flowers hanging like the uvula). Ruscus hypoglossum. **U. grandiflo'ra** and **U. sessilifo'lia** have properties similar to those of **U. perfolia'ta,** *Smaller bellwort;* indigenous; ord. Melanthaceæ. The root, when fresh, is subacrid and mucilaginous. A decoction of the plant is used in sore mouth. It is said to cure the bites of rattlesnakes.

U'vulatome. Instrument for excision of the uvula.

Uvulatomy, u-vu-lat'o-me (*uvula, tome,* incision). Excision of the uvula.

Uvulato'sis. Prolapse of the uvula.

Uvulitis, u-vu-le'tis (*uvula, itis.*). *Falling down of the palate.* Inflammation of the uvula; when to a slight degree, called *Hypostaphylitis*.

Uvulopto'sis (*uvula, ptosis,* falling). Relaxation of the uvula.

Uvulot'omy. Excision of the uvula.

Uzaidel'la (P.). Chenopodium ambrosioïdes.

V.

Vaccina, vak-se'nah (*vacca,* a cow). *Cowpox, Cowpock, Kinepock, Inoculated cowpox.* The cowpox is a disease of the cow, arising spontaneously, or perhaps from the small-pox contagion of man, or from the matter of grease in horses conveyed by the milkers, which, if transmitted to man by means of inoculation, may preserve him from small-pox contagion. The promulgation of this valuable property of the vaccine virus is due to Dr. Jenner, who, after many experiments extending over twenty years, made a definite announcement in 1798 regarding the nature of the virus. The *Vaccine virus, Virus vaccinum,* the vaccinia of the eruption, is usually taken from the cow, being regarded as safer than that taken from the human eruption. The characteristic of cowpox eruption is a semitransparent, pearl-colored vesicle with a circular or somewhat oval base; its upper surface, until the end of the eighth day, being more elevated at the margin than in the centre, and the margin itself being turgid, shining, and rounded, so as often to extend a little over the line of the base. The vesicle is filled with clear lymph, contained in numerous little cells that communicate with each other. After the eighth or ninth day from the insertion of the virus it is surrounded by a bright-red, circumscribed areola, which varies in its diameter, in different cases, from a quarter of an inch to two inches, and is usually attended with a considerable tumor and hardness of the adjoining areolar membrane. This areola declines on the eleventh or twelfth day; the surface of the vesicle then becomes brown in the centre, and the fluid in the cells gradually concretes into a hard, rounded scab or crust of a reddish-brown color, which at length becomes darker, contracted, and dry, but is not detached till three weeks after vaccination. It leaves a permanent circular cicatrix about five lines in diameter and a little depressed, the surface being marked with very minute pits or indentations, denoting the number of cells of which the vesicle had been composed. This is the progress of the *genuine cowpox.* At times fever, vaccinal fever, occurs about the ninth or eleventh day after vaccination, but at others not the slightest indisposition is felt. Aberrations from this progress occur which must be attended to, as the same preservative influence is not exerted by *irregular* or *spurious cowpox.* If the eruption runs speedily to a height, has an areola too early, is irregular at its edges, and contains pus instead of a limpid fluid, it cannot at all be depended upon. In addition to the vesicle which develops itself at the seat of vaccination, an eruption of a similar kind, *Vacciniolæ,* sometimes occurs in other parts of the body, running its course at times with the other. To small-pox, which may occur in a modified form after vaccination, the term *Varioloid* has been given. Vaccination is now practised everywhere except among those in whom ignorance and prejudice exclude the lights of reason and philanthropy. There is ground, however, for the belief that for full protection *revaccination* may be occasionally necessary. **V. antivariolo'sa,** vaccina. **V. primig'ena,** vaccina. **V. tutor'ia,** vaccina. **V. tu'trix,** vaccina. **V. vaccinato'ria,** vaccina.

Vaccinal, vak'sin-al. Vaccine. **V. fe'ver,** slight fever occurring occasionally about the ninth to the eleventh day after vaccination.

Vaccination, vak-sin-a'shun (*vacca,* cow). *Cowpox inoculation, Jennerian inoculation.* An operation which consists in inserting the vaccine virus under the cuticle, so that it may enter into the absorbents. That part of the arm about the insertion of the deltoid is usually selected as the seat of the inoculation. The skin should be carefully cleansed and put upon the stretch. Then with a lancet or ivory point the skin should be cross-hatched and the lymph rubbed in and allowed to dry, after which the spot should be covered by lint or a bandage. The best period for inoculation is at the third or fourth month. A person exposed to the contagion of small-pox should be revaccinated.

Vaccinator, vak'sin-a-tor. *Vaccinist.* One who inoculates for the cowpox. Also an instrument employed for this purpose.

Vaccine, vak'seen (same etymon as **Vaccination**). Relating or appertaining to vaccination, as the vaccine vesicle, a vaccine physician. **V. vi'rus,** lymph obtained from vaccinic eruption occurring in dried form, as *crusts* or *points,* or in fluid form, which is sold in the shops in *tubes.* Virus obtained from human eruptions is known as *Humanized vaccine* or *virus,* while that from the vesicles of the cow is called *Bovine vaccine* or *virus.*

Vaccinella, vak-sin-el'lah (dim. of **Vaccina**). Spurious cowpox.

Vaccinia, vak-sin'e-ah. Vaccina. **V. palus'tris,** Vaccinium oxycoccos.

Vaccinifer, vak-sin'if-er (*vaccina, fero,* to carry). An instrument intended as a substitute for the lancet in vaccination.

Vacciniform, vak'sin-i-form. Having resemblance to cowpox.

Vaccinin, vak'sin-in. Bitter principle obtained from Vaccinium vitis idæa.

Vaccinine, vak'sin-een. A term proposed for the specific zymotic principle by which cowpox is propagated.

Vacciniolæ, vak-sin-e'o-le (dim. of **Vaccina**). Eruption resembling varicella occurring occasionally as a result of vaccination.

Vaccinist, vak'sin-ist. Vaccinator.

Vaccin'ium crassifo'lium. Plant similar to uva ursi in therapeutic properties, especially used in catarrhal inflammation of the genito-urinary tract. **V. macrocar'pon,** see *Vaccinium oxycoccos.* **V. myrtyl'lus,** *Myrtleberry, Bilberry, Bleaberry, Whortleberry, Black whorts;* ord. Vaccinieæ. The berries—*Baccæ myrtillorum*—are esteemed to be antiscorbutic and astringent; used as an article of diet. **V. ni'grum,** V. myrtillus. **V. oxycoc'cos,** *Moorberry, Cranberry, Mossberry, Swamp redberry, Sourberry;* the berries are pleasantly acid and cooling. The common American cranberry is from *Vaccinium macrocarpon, Oxycoccus macrocarpus.* **V. Pennsylva'nicum,** *Low blueberry;* the leaves and bark of the root are astringent. **V. puncta'tum,** V. vitis idæa. **V. resino'sum,** Gaylussacia resinosa. **V. stamin'eum,** *Buckberry, Squaw Huckleberry, Deerberry;* the leaves are astringent. **V. vi'tis idæ'a,** *Red bilberry, Alpine cranberry, Whortleberry, Cowberry;* leaves are astringent; the ripe berries are pleasantly acid and refrigerant. Whortleberries are furnished by different species of Vaccinium.

Vaccin'oïs. Vaccinella.

Vaccinosyphilis, vak-sin-o-sif'il-is. *Vaccinal syphilis.* Syphilitic inoculation by means of vaccine virus.

Vaccinus, vak-se'nus. Vaccine.

Vacciola, vak-se'o-lah. Vaccina. **V. lepro'sa,** vaccinella. **V. scutella'ta,** vaccina. **V. spu'ria,** vaccinella. **V. ve'ra,** vaccina.

Vacillatio, vas-il-lah'she-o (*vacillo,* to waver). Staggering; waddling. **V. den'tium,** looseness of the teeth.

Vacuolation, vak-u-o-la'shun. Condition in ganglion-cells which have undergone granular degeneration, in which they contain several large spherical air-spaces or vacuoles.

Vacuole, vak'u-ole. Small air-cell or globular space in the interior of organic cells, containing either oil or a clear liquid.

Vagabondis'mus. *Vagabond's discoloration.* Dark-brown discoloration of the skin from exposure, want

of cleanliness, or pediculosis; sometimes mistaken for Addison's disease.

Vagi'na (a sheath). *Theca.* A term extended to many parts which serve as envelopes to others. *Vulvo-uterine canal.* A cylindrical canal, five or six inches long, situate within the pelvis between the bladder and rectum. It communicates by one extremity, *Ostium* or *Orificium* or *Os externum vaginæ*, with the vulva; by the other, *Fundus*, with the womb, *Pars* or *Portio vaginalis uteri*, the neck of which it embraces. It is lined internally by a mucous membrane, which presents along the anterior and posterior walls a longitudinal ridge, called the columns of the vagina, columnæ rugarum, and is partly closed in young females by the hymen and carunculæ myrtiformes. Around the mucous membrane is a layer of spongy erectile tissue and a cellulovascular membrane. The following statements have been made as to measurements of the vagina (Vierordt): Length of posterior wall from the hymen to upper point of fornix, 70–80 mm.; length at anterior wall, 55–60; breadth, about 30; thickness of wall, 2; epithelium of mucous membrane, 0.15–0.2; papillæ, 0.13–0.18 in length. **V. bul'bi**, capsule of Ténon. **V. cellulo'sa**, epineurium; perimysium. **V. cor'dis**, pericardium. **V., double**, malformation in which there are two vaginæ. **V. fem'oris**, fascia lata aponeurosis. **V. fibro'sa**, sheath of flexor tendons. **V. fibro'sa ner'vi op'tica**, fibrous sheath of optic nerve. **V. funic'uli umbilica'lis**, see *Funiculus umbilicalis.* **V. Glisso'nii**, capsule of Glisson. **V., her'nia of**, see *Cystocele.* **V. malleola'ris exter'na**, retinaculum tendinum perinæorum. **V. masculi'na**, see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **V. mulie'bris**, vagina. **V. muscula'ris**, perimysium. **V. nervo'rum**, neurilemma. **V. oc'uli**, V. bulbi. **V. pe'nis**, vagina. **V. pi'li**, see *Hair.* **V., pol'ypus of**, see *Polypus.* **V. por'tæ**, capsule of Glisson. **V., ru'gæ of**, elevated portions of the mucous membrane of the vagina. **V. tendino'sa cru'ris**, fascia lata. **V. ten'dinum**, synovial sheath. **V. uteri'na**, vagina. **V. vaso'rum crura'lium**, crural sheath. **V. of the ve'na por'ta**, *Sheath of the vena porta;* the areolar membrane that accompanies the divisions of the vena porta into the substance of the liver.

Vagi'næ muco'sæ. See *Bursæ mucosæ.* **V. synovia'les** (synovial sheaths), bursæ mucosæ.

Vagi'nal (*vagina*, a sheath). Relating or pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath. **V. ar'tery** arises from the hypogastric, or from the uterine, vesical, internal pudic, umbilical, etc., and sends its branches first to the lateral parts of the vagina, and afterward to the anterior and posterior surfaces. **V. bil'iary plex'us**, a plexus of ramifications of the hepatic duct through the capsule of Glisson. **V. branch'es of the ve'na por'ta**, those which have to pass through the sheath of the capsule of Glisson previous to entering the interlobular spaces. In this course they form the vaginal plexus. There are also vaginal branches, and a vaginal plexus formed by the hepatic artery. **V. coat of the eye**, capsule of Ténon. **V. coat of the tes'ticle**, the serous membrane enveloping the testicle. The tunica vaginalis forms a close sac investing the testicle and epididymis, without containing them in its cavity, and reflected so as to form a bag around the circumference of the testis; hence it is divided into tunica vaginalis propria and tunica vaginalis reflexa. **V. douche**, apparatus for bathing the vagina with fluids. **V. gan'glia**, see *Spermatic ganglion.* **V. hysterec'tomy**, excision of the uterus through the vagina. **V. ovariot'omy**, removal of an ovarian tumor through an incision in the vagina. **V. plex'us**, see *Vaginal branches of the vena porta.* **V. pro'cess of the tem'poral bone**, a bony crista which embraces the base of the styloid process. **V. pulse**, pulsation of the vaginal artery, which is increased in pregnancy, during abortion, labor, etc. **V. respira'tion**, rise and fall of the vagina under the influence of similar movements on the part of the diaphragm. **V. suppos'itories**, see *Suppositories* and *Pessary.*

Vaginali'tis. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis.

Vaginate, vaj'in-ate. In a sheath.

Vaginis'mus. Spasm of the sphincter muscle of the vagina, with hyperæsthesia of the surrounding parts.

Vaginitis, vaj-in-e'tis. Inflammation of the vagina. When occurring during childbirth it is called puerperal vaginitis. When accompanied with leucorrhœa and the growth of papillary projections on the surface of the membrane, it is called, from its granular appearance, vaginitis granulosa, granular vaginitis. See *Leucorrhœa (vaginal).* It may also be gonorrhœal, *Gonorrhœal vaginitis.*

Vaginodynia, vaj-in-o-din'e-ah (*vagina, odune*, pain). Pain in the vagina.

Vaginotomy, vaj-in-ot'o-me. Incision into the vagina. Colpotomy is a better term.

Vaginovesical, vaj-in-o-ves'ik-al. Relating to the bladder and vagina.

Vagitus, vaj'it-us (*vagio*, to cry). Cry of the newborn child; squalling. **V. uteri'nus**, sound made by the child in utero.

Va'go-accesso'rius. Pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves considered as one trunk.

Vagot'omy. Section of the vagus nerve.

Va'grant cells. See *Amœboid.*

Va'gus (ner'vus) (wandering nerve). Pneumogastric.

Valan'ida. Fagus sylvatica.

Valantia aparine, val-an'she-ah ap-ar-een'e (after S. Vaillant, a French botanist). Galium aparine.

Valentin'ian ves'icles (after Valentin, the German physiologist). See *Molecule.*

Val'eren. A terpine entering into the composition of valerianic acid.

Vale'rian, Amer'ican. Cypripedium luteum; Valeriana pauciflora. **V., gar'den**, Valeriana phu. **V., Greek**, Polemonium reptans. **V., offic'inal**, Valeriana. **V., wild**, Senecio aureus; valeriana; V. pauciflora.

Valeria'na. *Wild* or *officinal valerian;* ord. Valerianaceæ. The officinal valerian is the rhizome and rootlets of V. officinalis. It is used in a variety of nervous complaints. It has a strong, fetid odor; bitterish, subacrid, and warm taste. The distilled oil is official (Ph. U. S.). The kooyah root or kooyahs of the Indians in Oregon, used by them for making a bread called *supale*, is said to be that of *Valeriana officinalis* or *Valeriana edulis*, probably the same as that sometimes written *kous.* It is frequently called *Tobacco root.* **V. Capen'sis**, South African species, has similar virtues. **V. Celt'ica**, the roots of this Alpine plant are stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. **V. denta'ta**, *Corn salad;* a wholesome, succulent plant, cultivated in Europe as a salad. It is antiscorbutic and gently aperient. **V. edu'lis**, see *Valeriana.* **V. locus'ta**, V. dentata. **V. ma'jor**, V. phu. **V. mi'nor**, valeriana. **V. officina'lis**, valeriana. **V. pauciflo'ra**, *American* or *Wild valerian*, has the properties of other valerians. **V. phu**, *Garden valerian.* The root has been recommended in rheumatism, especially in sciatica and in epilepsy. **V. saxat'ilis**, V. Celtica. **V. spi'ca**, Nardus Indica. **V. sylvat'ica**, see *V. pauciflora.*

Vale'rianate. Combination of valerianic acid with a base. Valerianates of ammonium, iron, quinine and zinc are used medicinally. See *Zinci valerianas*, etc.

Valerian'ic ac'id. See *Acidum valerianicum.*

Vale'ric ac'id. Acidum valerianicum.

Valerine, val'er-een. Alkaloid obtained from valerian.

Val'erol. Valerian camphor, changed by the air into valerianic acid.

Valetudina'rian. Valetudinary.

Valetudinarium, val-a-tu-din-ah're-um (*valetudo*, health). Hospital.

Valetudina'rius. Sickly; valetudinary.

Valetu'dinary. *Valetudinarian.* One of delicate health or subject to frequent diseases. An invalid.

Valetudo, val-a-tu'do. Health. **V. adver'sa**, disease. **V. bo'na**, good health. **V. com'moda**, health. **V. secun'da**, health.

Val'gus (bowlegged). See *Cnemoscoliosis, Talipes*, and *Kyllosis.* **V. spu'rius**, see *Kyllosis.*

Valiga, val-e'gah. Tinctura jalapii.

Valitudo. Health.

Vallecula, val-lek'u-lah (dim. of **Val'lis**). Valley. **V. cerebel'li,** see *Valley.* **V. cor'dis,** depression extending from anterior to posterior longitudinal furrow at apex of heart. **V. glos'so-epiglot'tica,** fossa glosso-epiglottica. **V. ova'ta,** fissure of liver in which the gall-bladder reposes. **V. Reil'ii,** fissure of Sylvius. **V. Syl'vii,** fissure of Sylvius. **V. un'guis,** see *Nail.*

Valleix's points. Points of tenderness occurring along the course of nerves in certain inflammatory and neuralgic conditions.

Vallet's (val'la's) **mass.** Massa ferri carbonatis.

Val'ley. The deep fissure on the inferior part of the cerebellum which divides it into two symmetrical portions and receives the medulla oblongata.

Val'lis. Valley. **V. ala'rum,** valley of the armpits; axilla. **V. fem'orum,** vulva.

Val'lum (a palisaded rampart). The eyebrow or supercilium. Also a species of bandage.

Valo'nia. Cups of large acorns of Quercus Ægilops, native of Levant, containing a large percentage of tannic acid.

Valsal'va, lig'ament of (after Valsalva, the celebrated Italian anatomist). Ligamentous band uniting the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone. **V., si'nuses of,** see *Sinuses.*

Valsal'va's exper'iment. This consists in inflation of the Eustachian tube by closing the nose and mouth, and employing a forcible expiration. **V.'s meth'od,** mode of treatment for internal aneurisms proposed by Valsalva, consisting of general depletion by venesection, purgatives, and restricted diet.

Val'va. Valve. **V. Tul'pii,** ileocæcal valve.

Valve (*valvæ,* folding-doors, itself from *volvo,* to fold up). Any membrane or duplicature of a membrane which prevents a reflux in the vessels and canals of the animal body. There are some valves whose functions appear to be to retard or to modify the course of substances along canals, etc. See *Mitral, Sigmoid, Tricuspid, Ileocæcal valve,* etc. **V. of Am'ussat,** see *Gall-bladder.* **V. of Bau'hin,** see *Bauhin.* **V., cor'onary,** see *Coronary.* **V. of Eustach'ius,** Eustachian valve. **V. of Fallo'pius,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. of gall'-bladder,** Bauhin, valve of. **V., ileocæ'cal,** Bauhin, valve of. **V., ileocol'ic,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. of Kerk'ring,** valvulæ conniventes. **V., mi'tral,** see *Heart* and *Mitral.* **V., pylo'ric,** see *Pylorus.* **V., semilu'nar,** see *Heart* and *Semilunar.* **V. of Thebe'sius,** coronary fold of membrane protecting the coronary sinus. **V., tricus'pid,** see *Heart* and *Tricuspid.* **V. of Tul'pius,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. of Varo'lius,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. of Vieus'sens,** valvula Vieussenii.

Valves of the heart. See *Heart, Mitral, Coronary,* etc. **V., Kerkrin'gian,** valvulæ conniventes. **V., semilu'nar,** sigmoid valves.

Val'vula (dim of **Valva**). Valve. **V. Bauhi'ni,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. cæ'ci,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. cerebel'li,** valvula Vieussenii. **V. co'li,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. Eustach'ii,** Eustachian valve. **V. foram'inis ova'lis,** ovalis fossa. **V. fos'sæ navicula'ris,** transverse duplicature of mucous membrane in urethra at proximal end of fossa navicularis. **V. Guiffartia'na,** see *Thebesius, veins of.* **V. Heis'teri,** see *Gall-bladder.* **V. hymena'lis ure'thræ viri'lis,** valvula fossæ navicularis. **V. il'ei,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. lacryma'lis infe'rior,** duplicature of mucous membrane occasionally at nasal portion of lacrymal duct. **V. lacryma'lis supe'rior,** duplicature of mucous membrane situate in the lacrymal sac below the opening of the lacrymal canals. **V. mag'na cer'ebri,** V. Vieussenii. **V. pylo'rica,** see *Urinary bladder.* **V. semiluna'ris,** a small doubling of the tunica conjunctiva, which lies between the caruncula lacrymalis and the ball of the eye; in birds this is large and called the membrana nictitans. **V. semiluna'ris arteria'rum,** semilunar valves of aorta and pulmonary artery. **V. semiluna'ris cerebel'li,** posterior medullary velum. **V. si'nus sinis'tri,** interauricular valve. **V. Tari'ni,** velum medullare posterius. **V. Thebe'sii,** see *Thebesius, veins of.* **V. Tul'pii,** Bauhin, valve of. **V. vagi'næ,** hymen. **V. ve'næ mag'næ,** see *Thebesius, valve of.* **V. ves'ico-uretra'lis,** see *Urinary bladder.* **V. Vieussen'ii,** a thin medullary lamina over the under end of the aquæductus Sylvii and upper part of the fourth ventricle. At the sides of the valves are two medullary tracts called processus ad testes, columnæ valvulæ Vieussenii, or oblique intercerebral commissure. **V. Willisia'na,** valvula Vieussenii.

Val'vulæ (pl. of **Valvula**). V. bicuspidales; mitral valves. **V. arterio'sæ,** semilunar valves. **V. atrioventricula'res,** auriculo-ventricular valves. **V. conniven'tes** (self-closing valvulæ), *Kerkringian valves* or *Valves of Kerkring;* numerous circular folds in the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine; they are folds of the mucous membrane, and their chief use appears to be to retard the passage of food and to afford a larger surface for the origin of chyliferous vessels. **V. cor'dis,** valves of the heart. **V. cor'dis mitra'les,** mitral valves. **V. cuspida'les,** auriculo-ventricular valves. **V. Kerkring'ii,** valvulæ conniventes. **V. proces'sûs vermifor'mis,** valves occasionally found at orifice of vermiform appendix. **V. semiluna'res,** sigmoid valves. **V. spira'les Heis'teri,** Heister's valves. **V. triglo'chines,** tricuspid valves. **V. trisul'cæ,** tricuspid valves. **V. vena'rum,** valves of veins. **V. veno'sæ,** auriculoventricular valves.

Valvuli'tis. Inflammation of valve of the heart, as in endocarditis.

Van Best's opera'tion. Operation for radical cure of inguinal hernia by means of subcutaneous suturing of the external rings of the inguinal canal.

Vandel'lia diffu'sa (after Vandelli, professor of botany at Coimbra). Native of Brazil, Guiana, and Isle of France; ord. Scrophulariaceæ; used as an antibilious emetic and antiperiodic. Regarded as an efficacious remedy in malignant fever and dysentery, especially in cases connected with a disordered liver.

Vanel'loe. Vanilla.

Vanil'la. Long, flattish pod, containing, under a wrinkled, brittle shell, a reddish-brown pulp with small, shining, black seeds. The parasitic plant which affords this pod is the *Epidendrum vanilla, Vanilla aromatica* or *Mexicana,* and other species. Family, Orchidaceæ. Vanelloes have an unctuous, aromatic taste and fragrant smell, like that of the finer balsams, heightened with musk. Although chiefly used as perfumes, they are reputed to possess aphrodisiac virtues. **V. aromat'ica,** see *Vanilla.*

Vanil'lic ac'id. Substance produced as a result of oxidation of vanillin.

Vanil'lin. Odoriferous principle of vanilla occurring in stellate groups of colorless needles. It is also produced from coniferin and guaiacol. Stimulant in atonic indigestion.

Vanil'lism. Peculiar set of symptoms occurring among workmen in vanilla factories, due to inhalation of vanilla-dust.

Van Swie'ten's solu'tion. Solution of perchloride of mercury (1 to 1000).

Vao. See *Curare.*

Va'por. Flatulence. The Ph. B. has several preparations for inhalation under this head—*Vapores.* **V. ac'idi hydrocyan'ici,** *Inhalation of hydrocyanic acid* (acid. hydrocyanic. dilut., ♏x-xv; aquæ frigid., f℥j; Ph. B.). **V. bath,** vaporarium. **V. chlo'ri,** *Inhalation of chlorine* (calcis chlorinat., ℥ij; aquæ frigid., q. s.; Ph. B.). **V. coni'næ,** *Inhalation of conine* (succi conii, f℥ss; liquor. potassæ, f℥j; aquæ destillat., f℥j; put 20 minims of the mixture on a sponge in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapor of hot water passing over it may be inhaled; Ph. B.). **V. creaso'ti,** *Inhalation of creasote* (creasot., ♏xij; aquæ bullient., f℥viij; Ph. B.). **V. i'odi,** *Inhalation of iodine* (tinct. iodi, f℥j; aquæ, f℥j; Ph. B.). **V. o'lei pi'ni sylves'tris,** *Inhalation of fir-wool oil* (fir-wool oil, ♏xl; light carbonate of magnesium, gr. xx; water, q. s. to make f℥j). **V. san'guinis,** vapor of the blood; gaz sanguinis. **V. ten'sion,** elastic or expansile force of vapor.

Vapora'rium (*vapor*, steam). *Vapor bath.* A remedy in rheumatic and cutaneous affections and wherever it is important to impress the cutaneous surface. In the Russian vapor bath the vapor is produced by throwing water over hot stones, and the bather, after being rubbed down, passes at once from the heated condition to cool or cold water, not only with impunity, but with positive pleasure. Its temperature is from 122° to 145°. Trousseau has suggested, in the treatment of phthisis, a vaporarium—a room filled with steam—in which the patient always remains, thus imitating the atmosphere of a moist, warm climate. Sweating-place in ancient baths. Furnace for heating baths. See *Stove.*

Vaporatio, vap-or-ah'she-o (*vaporo*, to emit steam or vapor). Evaporation.

Vapo'res (pl. of **Vapor**). See *Vapor.* **V. uteri'ni,** hysteria.

Va'porish. Hypochondriac; hysterical.

Vaporization, va-por-i-za'shun. Conversion of solids or liquids into vapor.

Va'porous. Windy.

Va'pors. Hypochondriasis; hysteria.

Va'pory. Hypochondriacal; hysterical.

Varec' (wrack). Kelp. See *Soda.*

Vare'ni. Mobile and periodical tumors affecting different parts. Gout (wandering).

Varia'tion. Deviation in form, position, state, or qualities of the same individual; may be due to change of environment.

Varicella, var-e-sel'lah (dim. of **Variola**). *Chickenpox.* A disease characterized by vesicles scattered over the body, which are glabrous, transparent, and about the size of peas. They appear in successive crops, are covered by a thin pellicle, and about the third, fourth, or fifth day from their appearance burst at the top and concrete into small, puckered scabs, which rarely leave a pit in the skin. Three varieties have sometimes been designated: 1. The V. lentiformes or lenticular chickenpox, which are irregularly circular and flattened on the top; the fluid being at first whitish, and afterward straw-colored; this is the common chickenpox. 2. The varicella coniformis, variously named pemphigus variolodes, variola lymphatica, crystalli, hydrachnis, varicella verrucosa, variolæ verrucosæ, conoidal chickenpox, glasspox, windpox, sheeppox, swinepox, waterpox, waterjags, in which the vesicles are generally acuminated and the fluid is pellucid throughout. 3. The *Varicella globularis* or *Hives*, in which the vesicles are globular and larger, the fluid being at first whey-colored, and afterward yellowish. These divisions, are, however, very arbitrary, for they are often confounded. *Hornpox* is a papular variety of varicella. **V. pruri'go,** variety described by Hutchinson in which there are successive crops of vesicles which may go on to ulceration. **V. varioloï'dea,** varioloid. **V. verruco'sa,** see *Varicella.*

Varicel'lar fever. See *Varioloid.*

Variciform, var'is-e-form. Resembling a varix.

Varicifor'mes paras'tatæ (*varix, forma*, form). Term applied to the ducts of the epididymis, because they seem knotty and varicose.

Varicoblepharon, var-ik-o-blef'ar-on (*varix, blepharon*, eyelid). A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

Varicoce'le (Eng. var'ik-o-seel) (*varix, kele*, tumor). A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord. This latter variety of the disease is more common on the left side than on the right. It appears under the form of a soft, doughy, unequal, knotty, compressible, and indolent tumor, situate in the course of the cord and increasing from below upward. It is less when the individual is in the recumbent posture, and increases when he is erect; ordinarily an affection of no moment, requiring merely the use of a proper suspensory bandage.

Varicomphalus, var-ik-om'fal-us (*varix, omphalos*, navel). Varicose tumor of umbilicus; cirsomphalus

Varicose, var'i-kose (*varix*). *Varicous.* Affected with varix or belonging to or connected with varix, as a varicose vein.

Varicositas, var-e-kos'it-as. See *Varix.* **V. conjuncti'væ,** cirsophthalmia.

Varicosity, var-e-kos'it-e. See *Varix.*

Varicula, var-ik'u-lah (dim. of **Varix**). Varix. Varicose swelling of veins of conjunctiva.

Vari'ola (*varius*, spotted, *vari*, pimples). Small-pox. Very contagious disease characterized by fever, with pustules appearing from the third to the fifth day, and suppurating from the eighth to the tenth, and possessing all the distinctive properties of the major exanthemata. It is capable of being produced by inoculation, but this inoculated small-pox—variola inserta—communicates the disease as readily through the air as the natural small-pox, or that received without inoculation. Small-pox is divided into two classes, according to the character of the eruption—the discrete or distinct and the confluent: 1. In variola discreta, *Empyesis variola discreta, Variola discreta benigna, Variolæ regulares discretæ, Distinct small-pox*, the pustules are usually the size of peas, distinct, distended, and circular, the intervening spaces being red; the fever inflammatory throughout, and ceasing when the eruption is complete. 2. In variola confluens, *Empyesis variola confluens, Variolæ regulares confluentes, Vesiculæ divæ barbaræ, Confluent small-pox*, the pustules are confluent or run together; flaccid and irregularly circumscribed; the intervening spaces being pale, and the accompanying fever typhoid. In children diarrhœa, and in adults ptyalism, with swelling of the hands and feet, generally appear toward the period of the secondary fever, which occurs from the tenth to the thirteenth day. The fever that precedes and accompanies the eruption is called the eruptive fever. The prognosis is favorable to the distinct kind if properly managed. The confluent is always dangerous, the unfavorable symptoms being flattening of the pustules or subsidence of the eruption, the breathing becoming much obstructed or oppressed, or marks of inflammatory and congestive affections occurring in the different viscera. When the pimples are confluent in patches, the patches being, however, separated by intervals of unaffected skin, it constitutes the clustered, coherent, or corymbose variety—variola corymbosa. When there are comparatively few pustules, and the general eruption scarcely passes beyond the vesicular stage, the term varicelloid small-pox, variola curta, has been applied to it. Other forms of variolæ have been mentioned, such as the petechial and hemorrhagic, V. cruenta or black pox, V. gangrænosa, etc. **V. Amboinen'sis,** frambœsia. **V. con'fluens,** see *Variola.* **V. corymbo'sa,** see *Variola.* **V. cur'ta,** varicelloid. **V. discre'ta,** see *Variola.* **V. inser'ta,** variola (by inoculation). **V. lymphat'ica,** varicella. **V. mitiga'ta,** varioloid. **V. modifica'ta,** varioloid. **V., o'vine,** a disease of sheep resembling, but not identified with, small-pox in man. **V. semicon'fluens,** the pustules touch each other without coalescing. **V. sine vari'olis,** *Variolous fever;* occasionally observed during prevalence of variola, in which constitutional phenomena are present without cutaneous eruption. **V. spu'ria,** varicella. **V. vacci'na,** vaccina. **V. vaccinato'rum,** varioloid. **V. varicellifor'mis,** see *Variola.*

Vari'olæ. Variola. **V. equi'næ,** see *Grease.* **V. illegit'imæ,** varicella. **V. modifica'tæ,** varioloid. **V. no'thæ,** varicella. **V. pucel'læ,** varicella. **V. sylves'tris,** varicella. **V. tutor'iæ,** vaccina. **V. ve'ræ,** variola. **V. verruco'sæ,** see *Variola.* **V. volat'icæ,** varicella.

Variolate, var-i'o-late (*variola*). Having resemblance to pustular eruption of variola.

Variola'tion. Inoculation (small-pox).

Vari'oli. Variola.

Variolic, var-i'o-lik. Variolous.

Variolization, var-i-ol-i-za'shun. Inoculation of small-pox.

Varioloid, var'e-o-loid (*variola*, small-pox, *eidos*, resemblance). *Abortive small-pox.* Small-pox modified by previous inoculation or vaccination, and hence properly called modified small-pox. It is almost always a milder disease than small-pox, and this

circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination or inoculation. It has appeared epidemically. Occasionally, when varioloid is epidemic, varioloid or varicellar fever occurs without the eruption. This is the *varicellæ sine varicellis* of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, who calls varioloid *varicella*. **V. fe'ver**, see *Varioloid*.

Var'iolois. Varioloid.

Variolous, var-i'o-lus. Relating or belonging to variola.

Variolovaccina'tion. Inoculation with variolovaccine lymph.

Va'rix (*vario*, to turn or twist). *Varicose vein.* Permanent dilatation of a vein, *Varicosity.* Varices are owing to local retardation of the venous circulation, and, in some cases, to relaxation of the parietes of the veins. They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, especially of pregnant females. The tumor or tumors formed by varices are soft, knotty, unequal, indolent, and livid, without pulsation, and yielding readily to the impression of the finger, but returning as soon as the compression is discontinued. **V., aneuris'mal**, see *Aneurism, arteriovenous.* **V. aneuris'micus**, see *Aneurism, arteriovenous.* **V., arte'rial**, see *Aneurism.*

Varo'lian bend. Middle of three primary flexures of the embryonic mammalian brain, situate anteriorly, between the hind- and after-brain.

Varo'lius, bridge of. Pons Varolii.

Va'rus (*varius*, spotted). A spot or pimple on the face; acne, ianthus. Also entogonyancon and kyllosis (*varus*, having the legs bent). Talipes. **V. com'edo**, comedo. **V. ment'agra**, sycosis. **V. puncta'tus**, see *Acne.* **V. seba'ceus**, seborrhœa.

Vas. Vessel; penis. **V. aber'rans Hal'leri**, vasculum aberrans. **V. af'ferens**, afferent vessel. **V. def'erens mulie'bris**, tuba Fallopiana. **V. ef'ferens**, efferent vessel. **V. epididym'idis**, canal of epididymis. **V. Hal'leri**, vasculum aberrans. **V. spira'le**, a small vein imbedded in the membrana basilaris of the cochlea, connected with the vessels of the lamina spiralis ossea. **V. urina'rium**, ureter.

Va'sa (pl. of **Vas**) **aberran'tia.** Peculiar ramifications of the biliary duct in the liver. Also long slender vessels sometimes connecting the brachial or capillary arteries with one of the arteries of the forearm. **V. absorben'tia**, absorbent vessels. **V. afferen'tia**, see *Afferent* and *Efferent.* **V. bre'via**, see *Brevia vasa.* **V. capilla'ria**, capillary vessels. **V. capriola'ria**, spermatic vessels. **V. centra'lia ner'vi op'tici**, central vessels of optic nerve. **V. chylif'era** or **chylof'era**, chyliferous vessels. **V. chylopoët'ica urinif'era**, blood-vessels which convey fluids from the chyliferous vessels to the renal veins. **V. cilia'ria**, ciliary arteries and veins. **V. efferen'tia**, see *Afferent* and *Efferent.* **V. excreto'ria tes'tis**, see *Efferent.* **V. exhalan'tia**, exhalant vessels. **V. Graafia'næ**, see *Efferent.* **V. hep'atis aberran'tia**, aberrant ducts of liver. **V. hep'atis interlobula'ria**, interlobular veins of liver. **V. hydrago'ga**, lymphatic vessels. **V. inferen'tia**, see *Afferent* and *Efferent.* **V. intesti'ni ten'uis**, branches of the superior mesenteric artery distributed to the jejunum and ileum. **V. lac'tea**, chyliferous vessels; lactiferous vessels. **V. lymphat'ica**, lymphatic vessels. **V. menin'gea**, meningeal vessels. **V. nutrien'tia**, vasa vasorum. **V. nutrit'ia**, vasa vasorum. **V. rec'ta**, see *Rete testis.* **V. resorben'tia**, absorbent vessels; lymphatic vessels. **V. seda'lia**, hæmorrhoidal vessels. **V. sero'sa**, see *Capillary vessels.* **V. serpenti'na tes'tis**, seminiferous tubules. **V. vaso'rum**, vessels of vessels; small vessels which supply the parietes of larger ones with blood for their nutrition. The cardiac or coronary arteries and veins may be regarded as the vasa vasorum of the heart. **V. vortico'sa** (*vortex*, a whirlpool), the contorted vessels which creep on the choroid coat of the eye; ciliary veins.

Va'sal (*vas*, a vessel). Vascular.

Vasco'a amplexicaul'is (after Vasco de Gama). S. African shrub, ord. Leguminosæ, the roots of which taste like licorice. They are used, in decoction, in catarrh and phthisis, and are a good substitute for licorice. **V. perfolia'ta**, native of South Africa, used as a diuretic.

Vascula (pl. of **Vasculum**) **serpenti'na.** See *Testicle.*

Vascular, vas'ku-lar (*vas*, a vessel, *vasculum*, a little vessel). That which belongs or relates to vessels, arterial, venous, or lymphatic, but generally restricted to blood-vessels only. Full of vessels. The *Vascular system* includes the blood-vessels as follows: 1. Arterial system, or system of red blood, commencing with the radicles of the pulmonary veins and including the pulmonary veins, the left cavities of the heart, and the aorta with all its ramifications. The blood in this system is distributed to the general capillary system, where it loses its arterial quality and becomes venous. 2. Venous system or vascular system of black blood, carrying the blood from every part of the system to the lungs. It takes its origin in the general capillary system, continues in the veins, right auricle and ventricle of the heart, and the pulmonary artery and its branches, and is finally lost in the capillary system of the lungs. See *Circulation.* **V. glands**, see *Ganglion.* **V. lay'er**, see *Germinal layer.* **V. papil'læ**, papillæ of skin devoid of tactile corpuscles. **V. rad'icles**, radical vessels. **V. sub'stance of the kid'ney**, see *Kidney.* **V. sys'tem**, see *Vascular.* **V. sys'tem, interme'diate**, capillary system. **V. sys'tem, periph'eral**, capillary system. **V. tu'mor**, see *Hemorrhoids.* **V. tu'mor of the ure'thra**, see *Urethra.*

Vascularity, vas-ku-lar'it-e. The state of being vascular or largely supplied with vessels.

Vascularization, vas-ku-lar-i-za'shun. Formation and extension of blood-vessels in a part; also applied to condition of bone associated with fungating ostitis, in which the tissue becomes canaliculated, and is said by some observers to be occupied by capillary vessels.

Vasculomo'tor. Vasomotor.

Vasculo'sa (*vasculum*, vessel). Choroid coat of eye.

Vas'culum (dim. of **Vas**, a vessel). Vessel; penis. **V. aber'rans** (*aberro*, to wander from), *Aberrant duct, Appendix to the epididymis*, small convoluted duct, of variable length, generally connected with the duct of the epididymis, immediately before the commencement of the vas deferens. **V. sanguinif'erum**, blood-vessel. **V. serpenti'num**, seminiferous tubules.

Vas'eline. Petrolatum.

Vasicine, vas-i'seen. Alkaloid from leaves of Adhatoda vasica.

Vasifac'tive (*vasculum*, vessel, *facio*, to make). Producing vessels.

Vasoconstric'tor. Vasomotor.

Vasocoro'na. System of blood-vessels which penetrate the spinal cord and supply its substance.

Vasoden'tine (*vasum*, vessel, *dens*, tooth). Modification of the dentine by the permanent distribution of red blood to it through vascular canals.

Vasodila'tor cen'tre. Hypothetical centre supposed to have control over the dilating mechanism of the arteries. **V. nerves**, nerves which, when stimulated, cause relaxation and rest of the arteries.

Vasoform'ative cells. Highly refractive cells of variable shape existing in the omentum of young rabbits, which are the seat of origin of non-nucleated red blood-corpuscles.

Vasohypoton'ic. Vasodilator.

Vaso-inhib'itory nerves. Vasodilator nerves.

Vasomo'tor (*vas*, a vessel, *motor*, mover). That which causes relaxation or contraction in the blood-vessels. **V. cen'tres**, hypothetical centres situate in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord, having control over the vasomotor mechanism. **V. nerves**, nerves connecting the vasomotor centres with the motor mechanism of the blood-vessels.

Vas'tus. Vast or great in extent, as **V. exter'nus** and **V. inter'nus**, two considerable fleshy masses which form part of the triceps cruris; see *Triceps.*

Va'sum. Vessel.

Va'ter, ampul'la of (after Vater, German anatomist). Ampulla formed by the orifice of the pancreatic

duct in the duodenum. **V., cor'puscles of,** corpuscles, Pacinian. **V., fold of,** fold of mucous membrane of duodenum above opening of pancreatic duct.

Vate'ria In'dica (after Abraham Vater, a physician and botanist of Wittenberg). See *Copal.*

Vaticin'ium chiroman'ticum (*vaticinor*, to foretell). Chiromancy.

Vault (*volvo*, to turn). Name given to parts which are rounded superiorly, concave and arched inferiorly, as the vault of the cranium or upper part of the skull, the palatine vault or roof of the mouth, etc.

Vault'ing of the chest. Precordial elevation or arching of the parietes of the thorax in the new-born child, in hypertrophy of the heart, etc.

Vauqueline (after Vauquelin, the French chemist). Strychnia.

Veal broth. Veal tea. **V. tea** may be made in the same manner as beef tea, using a pound of fillet of veal, free from fat and sliced, and a pint and a half of boiling water, and boiling for half an hour. It may also be made of the fleshy part of a knuckle of veal.

Vecor'dia. Want of reason; idiotism. Insanity.

Vec'tis, (*veho, vectum*, to carry). Lever; instrument with curved blade, similar to one blade of short straight obstetrical forceps, used as a lever to assist delivery of the head. **V. elevato'rius,** elevator. **V. triploï'des,** triploid elevator.

Vec'tor canal' (*veho, vectum*, to carry). Fallopian tube.

Veg'etable (*vegeo*, to flourish). Appertaining or relating to plants. A vegetable is an organized being devoid of sensation and voluntary motion, which receives its nutriment, essentially, by the roots. The study of vegetables is *Phytology.* **V. albu'min,** substance corresponding to egg or serum albumin, found in juices and seeds of certain plants; noted especially in juice of papaw. **V. an'timony,** Eupatorium perfoliatum. **V. brim'stone,** lycopodium. **V. ca'sein,** substance corresponding to animal casein, existing in seeds of Leguminosæ, especially peas, beans, lentils, hops, and almonds. **V. fi'brin,** gluten-casein. **V. food,** this includes quite a variety of articles containing albumen and fat and an excess of non-nitrogenous over the nitrogenous constituents. They are chiefly carbohydrates, and are generally less digestible than animal aliments. **V. gold,** pipitzahoic acid. **V. mer'cury,** root of Anchieta salutaris and Franciscea uniflora; antisyphilitic. **V. my'osin,** vegetable substance resembling animal myosin in seeds of certain plants. **V. paraglo'bin,** substance having same properties as animal paraglobin, discovered in papaw juice. **V. pole,** collection of dentoplasm or food yolk in one part of the ovum, as opposed to protoplasm or the animal part at the animal pole. **V. sponge,** fabric made of vegetable fibres of fruit of Luffa Ægyptiaca; used as a flesh-brush in bathing. **V. sul'phur,** lycopodium. **V. wax,** calcareous product, resembling beeswax, in several plants.

Vegeta'ity (*vigeo*, to be active). Aggregate of physiological phenomena existing alone in vegetables, but common to plants and animals. See *Animality.*

Vegeta'rian. See *Vegetarianism.*

Vegeta'rianism (same etymon as *Vegetation*). A term employed to designate the view that man, for his full mental and corporeal development, ought to subsist on the direct productions of the vegetable kingdom, and totally abstain from flesh and blood. An advocate of this doctrine is called a *Vegetarian.*

Vegeta'tion (*vegeo*, to be active, to grow like a plant). A morbid production like an excrescence on an organ or part, as on the heart-valves. A fleshy granulation, *Hypersarcosis,* at the surfaces of wounds or ulcers. **V., dendrit'ic,** cancer, villous.

Veg'etative. Having relation to growth or nutrition, as vegetative functions. **V. pole,** vegetable pole.

Ve'hicle (*veho*, to carry). Anything which serves to carry; thus, air is the vehicle of sound, the arteries are the vehicles of the blood, etc. In pharmacy a vehicle is an excipient, or substance serving as the medium of administration for medicine.

Veiled puff. See *Cavernous respiration.*

Vein. The veins are vessels for the conveyance of blood from every part of the body to the heart. They are found wherever there are arteries, and altogether form the venous system, which may be subdivided into two distinct secondary systems: 1. The *General venous system,* which commences in all the organs by very minute radicles, and terminates in the heart by the cava and coronary vein. 2. The *Abdominal venous system,* which is limited to the abdominal cavity; commences, also, by a great number of branches, and terminates in the liver by a single trunk, which subdivides in that organ. It is called also the system of the vena porta or the portal system. See *Porta.* The veins form two sets—one deep-seated, venæ satellites or comites or concomites, which accompany the arteries; the other, superficial or subcutaneous. Their parietes, which are thinner than those of the arteries, are composed of three coats: the outermost, of areolar tissue interwoven with elastic fibres or a muscular stratum in the larger veins; the middle coat, elastic, with muscular fibres, the proper membrane; the other, the common or inner membrane, which is thin, polished, and has numerous duplicatures or folds forming parabolic valves, which are most numerous in the veins of the lower extremities. The coats of the veins are supplied with small arteries or vasa vasorum, veins, and lymphatics. The nervous filaments—vasomotor—are from the great sympathetic nervous system.

TABLE OF VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

- 1. Subclavians, which receive the
  - 1. Axillary
    - 1. Basilic, formed of the
      - 1. Posterior ulnar.
      - 2. Anterior ulnar.
      - 3. Median basilic.
    - 2. Cephalic, forming the
      - 1. Superficial radial.
      - 2. Median cephalic.
    - 3. Circumflex veins.
    - 4. Inferior scapular.
    - 5. Long thoracic.
    - 6. Superior thoracic.
    - 7. Acromial veins.
  - 2. External Jugular.
    - 1. Internal maxillary, composed of the
      - 1. Pterygoid.
      - 2. Sphenopalatine.
      - 3. Alveolar.
      - 4. Infra-orbitar.
      - 5. Mental.
      - 6. Inferior dental.
      - 7. Deep temporal.
    - 2. Superficial temporal, composed of the
      - 1. Middle temporal.
      - 2. Anterior auriculars.
      - 3. Transverse of the face.
    - 3. Posterior auricular. The trunk then takes the name of external jugular, and in its course along the neck receives—
    - 4. Cervical cutaneous.
    - 5. Tracheloscapular, etc.
  - 3. Internal Jugular.
    - 1. Superior cerebral veins.
    - 2. Veins of the corpus striatum.
    - 3. Veins of the choroid plexus.
    - 4. Superior cerebellar veins.
    - 5. Inferior cerebellar veins.
    - 6. Lateral and inferior cerebral veins.
    - 7. Ophthalmic vein, composed of the
      - 1. Lacrymal.
      - 2. Central of the retina.
      - 3. Infra-orbitar.
      - 4. Ciliary.
      - 5. Ethmoidal.
      - 6. Palpebral, and
      - 7. Nasal veins.
    - 8. Facial vein, called angular, near the eye, receiving the
      - 1. Palpebral, and
      - 2. Superciliary veins.
      - 3. Dorsals of the nose.
      - 4. Superior } Coronaries
      - 5. Inferior } of the lip.
      - 6. Several buccal, and
      - 7. Masseteric veins.
      - 8. Ranine.
      - 9. Submental, and
      - 10. Inferior palatine.
    - 9. Lingual and pharyngeal veins.
    - 10. Superior thyroid.
    - 11. Occipital, and
    - 12. Veins of the diploë.
- 2. Right internal mammary vein.
- 3. Inferior thyroid vein, opening into the vena cava, between the two subclavians.
- 4. Vena azygos, which receives the
  - 1. Right bronchial.
  - 2. Intercostal veins.
  - 3. Semi-azygos.

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Common Iliacs.
- 1. External iliacs, formed by the—
  - 1. Femoral or crural, which is a continuation of the
  - 2. Popliteal, commencing by 3. Veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the—
    - 1. Several abdominal veins.
    - 2. Circumflex iliac, and
    - 3. External pudic veins.
  - 1. External saphena and
  - 2. Internal saphena, which receive—
- 2. Internal iliacs, which receive the—
  - 1. Vesical veins, commencing with the—
    - 1. Dorsal veins of the penis in the male.
    - 2. Veins of the clitoris in the female.
  - 2. Sacrolateral veins.
- 3. Middle sacral vein.
- 4. Lumbar veins—four in number on each side, commencing by —
  - 1. An abdominal branch.
  - 2. A dorsal branch.
- 5. Spermatic veins, commencing with
  - 1. Spermatic plexus in the male.
  - 2. Veins of the ovarium, Fallopian tube, etc. in the female.
- 6. Renal veins.
- 7. Capsular and adipose veins.
- 8. Hepatic veins.
- 9. Middle, 10. Left, and 11. Right — hepatic veins.
- 12. Inferior diaphragmatic veins, two in number.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great right coronary.
2. Small right coronary.
3. Left coronary veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTA.

1. Splenic vein.
   1. Veins which correspond to the vasa brevia.
   2. Right and left gastro-epiploic.
   3. Duodenal, and
   4. Pancreatic veins.
   5. Coronary vein of the stomach, and
   6. Small mesenteric vein.
2. Superior mesenteric vein.

Vein of al'æ na'si. Tributary of the angular vein. **V., an'gular,** formed by junction of supraorbital and frontal veins. **V., artic'ular, of knee,** branch of the popliteal vein. **V., aud'itory,** veins of the vestibule and semicircular canals. **V., auric'ular ante'rior,** tributary of the temporal vein from the external ear; see *Auricular vein.* **V., a. poste'rior,** vein descending behind the external ear and joining the temporomaxillary vein; see *Auricular vein.* **V., ax'illary,** large vein formed by junction of the venæ comites of the brachial artery with the basilic vein; see *Axillary vein.* **V., az'ygos, left lower,** vein commencing by branch of ascending lumbar or left renal vein, terminating in right azygos vein; see *Azygous.* **V., a., left upper,** vein receiving tributaries from the intercostal spaces; see *Azygous.* **V., a., right,** veins arising from right lumbar veins, right renal vein, or inferior vena cava, and terminating in superior vena cava; see *Azygous.* **V., basil'ic,** vein formed by coalescence of the common ulnar vein with the median basilic; see *Basilic vein.* **V., basiver'tebral,** veins belonging to the body of the vertebræ. **V. of bone,** veins connected with the nutrition of the long and flat bones, running in tortuous canals in the diploic tissue of flat bones. **V., bra'chial,** veins uniting with the basilic to form the axillary vein; see *Brachial veins.* **V., brachiocephal'ic,** see *Innominate vein.* **V. of Breschet,** see *Diploic.* **V., bron'chial,** veins returning blood from the substance of the lungs; the right opens into the vena azygos major, the left into the upper azygos vein. **V., buc'cal,** branch of the internal maxillary vein. **V., car'diac,** veins which return the blood from the substance of the heart; see *Cardiac.* **V., c., ante'rior,** three or four small veins collecting blood from anterior surface of right ventricle. **V., c., great,** large vessel commencing at apex of heart and opening into the coronary sinus. **V., c., poste'rior,** three or four small vessels collecting blood from posterior surface of left ventricle. **V., car'dinal,** ascending veins from the parietes of the trunk of the fœtus and the Wolffian bodies. **V., ca'va, infe'rior,** see *Cava vena.* **V., c., supe'rior,** see *Cava vena.* **V., cephal'ic,** vein passing along outer border of biceps muscle, terminating in the axillary vein; see *Cephalic veins.* **V., cerebel'lar,** veins occupying the surface of the cerebellum; they are superior, inferior, and lateral. **V., cer'ebral,** veins with thin coats occupying the surface and interior of the cerebrum. **V., cer'vical, ascend'ing,** anterior vertebral vein, opening into the vertebral vein. **V., c., deep,** posterior vertebral vein, accompanying the profunda cervicis artery. **V., cho'roid, of brain,** vein running along outer border of the choroid plexus, uniting to form the vein of the corpus striatum. **V., cir'cumflex il'iac,** tributary of the external iliac vein. **V., c. superfic'ial,** tributary of the internal saphenous vein at the saphenous opening. **V., con'dyloid, poste'rior,** tributary to vertebral vein through the posterior condyloid foramen. **V., cor'onary,** see *Cardiac veins.* **V. of cor'pora caverno'sa,** veins on upper surface of corpora cavernosa joining the dorsal vein. **V. of cor'pus spongio'sum,** veins from corpus spongiosum to dorsal vein of the penis. **V. of cor'pus stria'tum,** a cerebral vein uniting with the choroid to form one of the venæ Galeni. **V., cys'tic,** a tributary vein of the vena portæ. **V., deep,** or **ve'næ com'ites,** companion veins to the arteries. **V., demiaz'ygous,** see *Azygous.* **V., den'tal, infe'rior,** tributary of the internal maxillary vein. **V., dig'ital, of the hand,** two digital veins accompanying each corresponding artery. **V. of dip'loë,** large veins in the interior of the diploë of the cranial bones. **V., diploet'ic,** see *Diploic.* **V., dorsa'lis na'si,** small veins from dorsum of nose terminating in the nasal arch. **V., d. pe'dis,** venæ comites of the dorsalis pedis artery. **V., dorsispi'nal,** veins placed on the exterior of the spinal column. **V., d., of pe'nis,** large vein which returns the blood from the body of that organ, finally entering the prostatic plexus. **V., epigas'tric,** a tributary vein of the external iliac. **V., e., superfic'ial,** a tributary of the femoral vein, entering it at the saphenous opening. **V. of eye'ball,** formed mainly by branches from the surface of the choroid and ending in the ophthalmic vein. **V., fa'cial,** the direct continuation of the angular vein on the outer side of the facial artery; see *Facial vein.* **V., fem'oral,** continuation of the popliteal vein, accompanying the femoral artery. **V., fron'tal,** vein running downward near the middle line of the forehead, forming with its fellow of the opposite side, at the root of the nose, the nasal arch. **V. of Ga'len,** two veins formed by the union of two other veins, the vena corporis striati and the choroid vein, on either side. **V., gas'tric,** two veins, one corresponding to the pyloric branch of the hepatic artery; the other, larger, to the gastric artery. **V., gas'tro-epiplo'ic,** two veins, the right being a tributary of the superior mesenteric vein, the left a tributary of the splenic vein. **V., glute'al,** one of the veins supplying blood from the exterior of the pelvis to the internal iliac vein. **V., hemorrhoi'dal,** three veins, the superior being a tributary of the inferior mesenteric, and uniting with the middle and inferior hemorrhoidal, which terminate in the internal iliac, to form the hemorrhoidal plexus. **V., hepat'ic,** three large veins, commencing in the substance of the liver and opening into the inferior vena cava; see *Hepatic veins.* **V., il'iac, com'mon,** veins formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins in front of the sacroiliac articulation, uniting to form the inferior vena cava. **V., i., exter'nal,** commences at the termination of the femoral vein, beneath the crural arch, uniting with the internal iliac to form the common iliac. **V., i., inter'nal,** formed by the venæ comites of the branches of the internal iliac artery, the umbilical arteries excepted; see *V., iliac, external.* **V., il'io-lum'bar,** tributary to the common iliac vein. **V., infe'rior ca'va,** see *Vena cava inferior.* **V., innom'inate,** two large trunks on each side of the root of the neck, formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian veins of the corresponding side; see

Innominatæ. **V., intercos'tal, supe'rior,** the right is a tributary of the right innominate vein; the left, of the left innominate vein; see *Intercostal veins.* **V., interlob'ular, of kid'ney,** veins passing inward between the pyramids of Ferrein, joining the venæ rectæ to form the proper renal veins. **V., i., of liver,** see *Liver.* **V., interos'seous, of fore'arm,** veins accompanying the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries. **V., intralob'ular, of liv'er,** see *Hepatic veins.* **V., ju'gular, ante'rior,** one, sometimes two, commencing near the hyoid bone and opening into the termination of the external jugular or into the subclavian vein; see *Jugular veins.* **V., j., exter'nal,** formed by the junction of the posterior division of the temporo-maxillary and posterior auricular veins, receiving the greater part of the blood from the exterior of the cranium and deep parts of the face, and terminating in the subclavian vein; see *Jugular veins.* **V., j., e. poste'rior,** superficial vein of the neck, opening into the external jugular; see *Jugular veins.* **V., j., inter'nal,** formed by coalescence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses, collecting the blood from the interior of the cranium and superficial parts of the face and neck, and uniting with the subclavian vein to form the vena innominata; see *Jugular veins.* **V. of kid'ney,** see *Kidney.* **V., la'bial, infe'rior,** tributary of the facial vein; see *Labial veins.* **V., l., supe'rior,** tributary of the facial vein; see *Labial veins.* **V., larynge'al,** a branch of the inferior thyroid; see *Laryngeal veins.* **V., lat'eral sac'ral,** tributary of the common iliac. **V., lin'gual,** veins on the tongue accompanying the lingual artery. **V. of liv'er,** see *Liver.* **V., longitu'dinal, infe'rior,** the inferior longitudinal sinus, terminating in the straight sinus. **V., lum'bar,** these are three or four in number on each side, collecting blood from the loins and abdominal walls, and terminating at the back part of the inferior vena cava. **V., l., ascend'ing,** a longitudinal vessel passing in front of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ and communicating with each lumbar vein. **V., mam'mary, inter'nal,** see *Mammary veins.* **V., masseter'ic,** see *Masseteric vein.* **V., mas'toid,** a tributary of the occipital vein. **V., max'illary, inter'nal,** large vein receiving branches corresponding with those of the artery of the same name, uniting with the temporal vein to form the temporo-maxillary. **V., me'dian basil'ic,** see *Basilic.* **V., m. cephal'ic,** see *Cephalic.* **V., medullispi'nal,** veins of the spinal cord. **V., meninge'al,** tributaries of the internal maxillary vein. **V., meningorhachid'ian,** veins situate in the interior of the spinal canal between the vertebræ and the theca vertebralis. **V., mesenter'ic, infe'rior,** see *Mesenteric.* **V., m., supe'rior,** see *Mesenteric.* **V., na'sal,** transverse trunk connecting the frontal veins of each side. **V., oblique,** remnant of obliterated left innominate vein of the fœtus. **V., ob'turator,** see *Obturator.* **V., occip'ital,** see *Occipital.* **V., œsophage'al,** a tributary of the inferior thyroid. **V., ophthal'mic,** see *Ophthalmic.* **V., ova'rian,** analogues of the spermatic veins in the male, forming a plexus communicating with the uterine plexus; see *Spermatic veins.* **V., pal'atine, infe'rior,** a tributary of the facial vein. **V., palatola'bial,** facial vein. **V., pal'mar, deep,** veins accompanying the deep palmar arch; see *Palmar arches.* **V., pal'pebral, infe'rior,** a tributary of the facial vein. **V., p., supe'rior,** a tributary of the angular vein. **V., pancreat'ic,** branches from the pancreas to the splenic vein. **V., pancreat'ico-duode'nal,** a tributary of the splenic vein. **V., parot'id,** a tributary of the temporal vein in the parotid region. **V., perone'al,** veins accompanying the peroneal artery. **V., peroneomalle'olar,** saphena minor. **V., pharynge'al,** commencing in the pharyngeal plexus, terminates in the internal jugular. **V., phren'ic,** these veins follow the course of the phrenic arteries. **V., plan'tar,** the external and internal plantar veins unite to form the posterior tibial. They accompany the posterior tibial artery. **V., poplite'al,** formed by junction of the venæ comites of the anterior and posterior tibial vessels, and becoming the femoral vein. **V., por'tal,** see *Porta vena.* **V., profun'da fem'oris,** branch of the femoral vein near its termination. **V., pter'ygoid plex'us,** a large plexus formed by branches of the internal maxillary vein. **V., pu'dic, exter'nal,** a tributary of the femoral vein, entering it at the saphenous opening. **V., p., inter'nal,** a tributary of the internal iliac vein. **V., pul'monary,** see *Pulmonary.* **V., ra'dial,** commencing by various tributaries and communicating veins, it passes along the radial side of the forearm as a large vessel, uniting at the elbow with the median cephalic to form the cephalic. **V., ran'ine,** a tributary of the facial vein, and sometimes of the lingual. **V., re'nal,** see *Vein* and *Kidney.* **V., sac'ral, lat'eral,** branches of the common iliac. **V., s., mid'dle,** veins accompanying artery of same name and terminating in the left common iliac vein. **V., salvatel'la,** see *Salvatella.* **V., saphe'nous, exter'nal** or **short,** see *Saphena.* **V., s., inter'nal** or **long,** see *Saphena.* **V., sciat'ic,** one of the important veins that supply blood from the exterior of the pelvis to the internal iliac vein. **V., semiaz'ygous,** see *Azygous.* **V., spermat'ic,** see *Spermatic veins.* **V., sphenopal'atine,** a tributary of the pharyngeal vein. **V., spi'nal,** a generic term for the numerous venous plexuses situate upon and within the spine, including those on the exterior, the *dorsispinal* veins; those in the interior of the spinal canal, *meningorhachidian* veins; the veins of the body of the vertebræ, *venæ vasis vertebrarum;* and the veins of the spinal cord, *medullispinal* veins. **V., splen'ic,** see *Splenic.* **V., stylomas'toid,** a branch of the posterior auricular vein. **V., subcla'vian,** see *Subclavian.* **V., sublob'ular,** veins of the liver in which the intralobular veins terminate. By their union the sublobular veins form the hepatic veins. **V., submax'illary,** a branch of the facial vein commencing in the submaxillary gland. **V., submen'tal,** a branch of the facial vein below the jaw. **V., superfic'ial,** subcutaneous veins between the layers of the superficial fascia. **V., supe'rior intercos'tal, left,** see *Azygous.* **V., suprahepat'ic,** hepatic veins. **V., supra-orb'ital,** commencing on the forehead, it joins the frontal to form the angular vein. **V., suprare'nal,** a branch of the inferior vena cava on the right side, and on the left side terminating in the left renal or phrenic vein. **V., suprascap'ular,** a tributary of the external jugular near its termination. **V., su'ral,** veins from the gastrocnemius muscle to the popliteal vein. **V., system'ic,** veins which return the venous blood from almost all parts of the body to the right auricle of the heart; see *Vein.* **V., tem'poral,** vein commencing by a small plexus on the side and vertex of the skull; after being joined by the middle temporal it enters the parotid gland and unites with the internal maxillary to form the temporomaxillary. **V., temporomax'illary,** formed as just stated, dividing into two branches. **V., thy'roid, infe'rior,** see *Thyroideal.* **V., t., mid'dle,** returns the blood from the lower portion of the lateral lobe of the thyroid gland and terminates in the internal jugular. **V., t., supe'rior,** see *Thyroideal.* **V., tib'ial, ante'rior,** formed by venæ comites of the dorsalis pedis artery, and uniting with the posterior tibial to form the popliteal vein. **V., t., poste'rior,** veins communicating with the internal saphenous vein in the leg; see *V., anterior tibial.* **V., tibiomalle'olar,** saphena, great. **V., trans'verse cer'vical,** a tributary of the external jugular near its termination. **V., t. fa'cial,** a large vein, tributary to the temporal vein, from the side of the face. **V., ul'nar, ante'rior,** ascends along the inner side of the forearm, uniting at the bend of the elbow with the posterior ulnar to form the common ulnar vein. **V., u., deep,** vein from the ulnar side of the hand, uniting at the elbow with the deep radial veins to form the venæ comites of the brachial artery. **V., u., poste'rior,** vein chiefly from the ulnar side of the hand, passing along the posterior surface of the ulnar side of the forearm, uniting below the elbow with the anterior ulnar to form the common ulnar or with the median basilic to form the

basilic. **V., umbil'ical**, see *Umbilical vessels* and *Fœtal circulation*. **V., vagi'nal, of liver**, veins corresponding with the vaginal branches of the hepatic artery. **V., var'icose**, varix. **V., va'sa bre'via**, see *Brevia*. **V., ver'tebral**, vein accompanying vertebral artery, terminating at the root of the neck in the innominate vein. **V., Vid'ian**, a tributary to the pharyngeal vein.

Vein'stone. Phlebolite.

Velamen (vel-ah'men) **nati'vum** (native covering). Integument. **V. vul'væ**, see *Ventrale cutaneum*.

Velamenta (pl. of **Velamentum**, covering) **bombycina**, vel-ah-men'tah bom-bis'in-ah. Villous membranes. **V. cerebra'lia**, meninges. **V. infan'tis**, membranes of the fœtus.

Velamentous, vel-ah-men'tus. Resembling a veil.

Velamentum abdominale, vel-ah-men'tum ab-dom-in-al'e (abdominal covering). Peritoneum. **V. cor'poris commu'ne**, integument. **V. lin'guæ**, glossoepiglottic ligament. **V. nati'vum**, integument.

Veldt sore. See *Boil, Natal*.

Vellarina, vel-lah-re'nah (*vellarai*, native name of this E. Indian plant). Pale yellow oil from the Hydrocotyle Asiatica. It has a reputation in the treatment of leprous affections.

Vellarine, vel'lar-een. Vellarina.

Vellication, vel-le-ka'shun (*vellico*, to twitch). Twitching of muscles, as in tic.

Velosynthesis, vel-o-sin'thes-is (*velum*, *sunthesis*, putting together). Staphylorrhaphy.

Velpeau's band'age. See *Bandage*. **V's her'nia**, crural hernia anterior to the blood-vessels.

Ve'lum (veil or cover). Velum pendulum palati. **V. apoph'ysi vermifor'mi obten'tum**, valvula Vieussenii. **V. interjec'tum cerebel'li**, valvula Vieussenii. **V. interpos'itum**, a vascular membrane reflected from the pia mater into the interior of the brain through the transverse fissure. It separates the under surface of the body of the fornix from the cavity of the third ventricle. **V. medulla're anti'cum**, valvula Vieussenii. **V. medulla're infe'rius**, the medullary band or strip by which the cerebellum communicates with the medulla. **V. medulla're poste'rius** or **posti'cus**, or **semilu'nare**, the small posterior valve of the cerebellum, a thin medullary plate between the medulla oblongata and vermis inferior, in front of the nodulus. **V. pala'ti** or **palati'num**, velum pendulum palati. **V. pen'dulum pala'ti**, pendulous veil of the palate, *Soft palate*, a movable, soft, and broad septum attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine arch, and separating the mouth from the pharynx. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. Its anterior surface corresponds to the mouth, the posterior to the pharynx. Its superior edge is fixed to the palatine arch; the inferior is free, floating, and has an appendix at its middle—the uvula. The lateral margins of the velum are held down by two folds, the pillars, separated from each other by a triangular space; the anterior passes to the base of the tongue, the posterior to the sides of the pharynx. The velum palati is formed of a mucous coat which contains numerous follicles, and of a muscular stratum. **V. plex'ibus choroï'deis interpos'itum**, velum interpositum. **V. pupil'læ**, pupillary membrane. **V. staphyli'num**, velum pendulum palati. **V. Tari'ni**, velum medullare posterius. **V. triangula're**, tela choroïdea superior. **V. vesi'cæ urina'riæ**, trigonum of bladder. **V. Vieusse'nii**, valvula Vieussenii.

Vel'vet leaf. Abutilon avicennæ; pareira.

Vena, ve'nah. Vein; penis. **V. accesso'ria**, left upper azygos vein. **V. al'ba re'num**, ureter. **V. al'ba thora'cis**, thoracic duct. **V. anastomot'ica mag'na**, anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. angula'ris**, angular vein. **V. an'guli o'ris**, branch to facial vein from angle of mouth. **V. anon'yma brachiocephal'ica**, innominate vein. **V. anon'yma ili'aca**, common iliac vein. **V. ante'rior cer'ebri**, anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. apoplec'tica**, internal jugular vein. **V. aquæduc'tûs coch'leæ** or **a. vestib'uli**, auditory veins. **V. arterio'sa**, pulmonary artery; vena porta. **V. ascen'dens**, basilar vein. **V. axilla'ris**, axillary vein. **V. az'ygos**, right azygos vein. **V. a. accesso'ria**, left upper azygos vein. **V. a. cerebel'li poste'rior**, vein on inferior vermiform process. **V. a. cona'rii**, small vein passing from region of pineal gland to empty into internal cerebral vein. **V. a. lumba'ris**, ascending lumbar vein. **V. a. mag'na** or **ma'jor**, right azygos vein. **V. a. mi'nor** or **par'va** or **sinis'tra**, left lower azygos vein. **V. basila'ris**, basilar vein. **V. basil'ica**, basilic vein. **V. b. antibra'chii**, superficial ulnar vein. **V. capita'lis bra'chii**, main venous trunk of arm in the fœtus. **V. cap'itis**, cephalic vein. **V. caro'tis exter'na**, temporomaxillary vein. **V. car'pea commu'nicans dorsa'lis**, anastomotic branch between deep veins of back of hand and vein of fourth metacarpal space. **V. ca'va**, see *Cava*. **V. c. abdomina'lis** or **ascen'dens**, vena cava inferior. **V. c. descen'dens**, vena cava superior. **V. c. infe'rior**, see *Cava vena*. **V. c. supe'rior sinis'tra**, vessel in the fœtus corresponding to the right descending vena cava. **V. c. thorac'ica**, superior vena cava. **V. centra'lis**, trunk into which the minute veins of the suprarenal capsule empty. **V. centra'lis ret'inæ**, vein receiving blood from the retina, passing from the eyeball through the centre of the optic disk, and emptying into the cavernous or ophthalmic vein. **V. cephal'ica**, cephalic vein. **V. c. ante'rior**, common facial vein. **V. c. antibra'chii**, superficial radial vein. **V. c. ascen'dens**, the cephalic vein in the fœtus. **V. c. commu'nis**, common jugular vein. **V. c. descen'dens**, a branch in fœtal life passing over the clavicle to unite with the cephalic vein. **V. c. exter'na**, common facial vein. **V. c. hu'meri**, cephalic vein. **V. c. inter'na**, internal jugular vein. **V. c. pol'licis**, vein from thumb and index finger and back of hand, emptying into radial vein. **V. c. poste'rior**, internal jugular vein. **V. cerebra'lis infe'rior ante'rior**, basilar vein. **V. cer'ebri ascen'dens**, basilar vein. **V. c. inter'na commu'nis**, vena magna Galeni. **V. c. inter'na ma'jor**, vein of Galen. **V. c. mag'na**, vena magna Galeni. **V. c. me'dia**, vena fossæ Sylvii. **V. c. poste'rior infe'rior**, branch to veins of Galen from posterior part of the hemispheres. **V. cervica'lis profun'da**, deep cervical vein. **V. c. superficia'lis**, posterior external jugular vein. **V. choroï'dea**, choroid vein. **V. col'ica sinis'tra**, inferior mesenteric vein. **V. com'itans hypoglos'si**, sublingual vein. **V. commu'nicans cephal'ica pol'licis**, an anastomotic branch between the vena cephalica pollicis and deep palmar venous arch. **V. c. mag'na**, anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. c. obturato'ria**, branch from dorsal vein of penis to obturator vein. **V. c. ulna'ris**, anastomotic branch between superficial ulnar vein and deep palmar venous arch. **V. cona'rii**, branch from pineal gland to veins of Galen. **V. cor'dis Gale'ni**, middle cardiac vein. **V. cor'nu**, vein from pudendal plexus, emptying into internal iliac. **V. corona'ria cor'dis mi'nor** or **poste'rior**, middle cardiac vein. **V. c. u'teri**, trunk formed upon the pregnant uterus by enlarged branches of uterine and vaginal plexuses. **V. c. ventric'uli infe'rior**, vena gastroepiploica dextra. **V. cor'poris stria'ti**, one of two veins forming the venæ Galeni or deep cerebral veins. **V. costa'lis supre'ma**, superior intercostal vein. **V. cubita'lis cuta'nea**, basilic vein. **V. cu'biti inte'rior**, basilic vein. **V. cuta'nea cervi'cis mag'na**, posterior external jugular vein. **V. c. col'li ante'rior**, anterior jugular vein. **V. c. col'li infe'rior**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. c. col'li ma'jor** or **poste'rior**, external jugular vein. **V. c. exter'na**, cephalic vein; radial vein. **V. c. fron'tis mag'na**, frontal veins. **V. c. inter'na**, superficial ulnar vein. **V. c. inter'na bra'chii**, basilic vein. **V. c. media'na**, median vein. **V. c. radia'lis**, radial vein. **V. c. radia'lis bra'chii**, cephalic vein. **V. c. ulna'ris**, ulnar vein. **V. c. ulna'ris bra'chii**, basilic vein. **V. demi-az'ygos**, see *Azygos*. **V. diploët'ica**, see *Diploic*. **V. epigas'trica infe'rior tegumento'sa**, subcutaneous vein from umbilical and hypogastric regions, emptying into femoral vein. **V. facia'lis ante'rior**, facial vein. **V. f. commu'nis**, common facial vein. **V. f.**

cuta'nea commu'nis, facial vein. **V. f. exter'na**, temporomaxillary vein. **V. f. inter'na**, facial vein. **V. f. poste'rior**, temporomaxillary vein. **V. falcifor'mis**, inferior longitudinal sinus. **V. fal'cis cer'ebri**, sinus longitudinalis inferior. **V. fos'sæ Syl'vii**, vein from anterior perforated space, emptying into anterior end of cavernous sinus. **V. Gale'ni**, see *Cardiac veins* and *Choroideæ venæ*. **V. gastroliena'lis**, splenic vein. **V. hemiaz'ygos**, left lower azygos vein; see *Azygos*. **V. hemiaz'ygos accesso'ria**, left upper azygos vein. **V. hepat'ica**, right basilic vein. **V. hypogas'trica**, internal iliac vein. **V. ili'aca primiti'va**, common iliac vein. **V. il'iolumba'lis**, vein with similar distribution to iliolumbar artery, emptying into internal iliac vein. **V. intercosta'lis supre'ma**, superior intercostal vein. **V. inter'na**, vertebral vein. **V. interventricula'ris posti'ca**, middle cardiac vein. **V. jugula'ris ante'rior exter'na**, anterior jugular vein. **V. j. ante'rior horizonta'lis**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. j. cephal'ica**, internal jugular vein. **V. j. cerebra'lis**, internal jugular vein. **V. j. exter'na ante'rior**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. j. exter'na poste'rior**, external jugular vein. **V. j. transversa'lis ante'rior**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. labia'lis me'dia**, vena anguli oris. **V. lac'tea**, porta vena. **V. latera'lis**, vertebral vein. **V. liena'lis**, splenic vein. **V. lumba'ris ascen'dens** or **lum'bo-costa'lis**, ascending lumbar vein. **V. macula'ris**, vein of retina from macula lutea, emptying into vena centralis retinæ. **V. mag'na**, porta vena. **V. mag'na cor'dis**, coronary vein of heart. **V. m. Gale'ni**, see *Galen, veins of*. **V. maxilla'ris inter'na ante'rior**, deep facial vein. **V. m. inter'na poste'rior**, internal maxillary vein. **V. media'na**, vein or veins from medial side of retina, emptying into vena centralis retinæ. **V. m. antibra'chia**, median vein. **V. m. basil'ica**, median basilic vein. **V. m. cephal'ica**, median cephalic vein. **V. m. col'li**, anterior jugular vein. **V. m. commu'nis**, median vein. **V. m. xiphoï'dea tegumento'sa**, subcutaneous vein from umbilical region to vena transversa xiphoïdea. **V. medi'na Ar'abum** or **medinen'sis**, dracunculus. **V. mesenter'ica mag'na**, superior mesenteric vein. **V. m. mi'nor** or **par'va**, inferior mesenteric vein. **V. metacar'pea ulna'ris**, vein from venæ intercapitulares along radial border of hand. **V. nasa'lis**, branch from nasal side of retina, emptying into vena papillaris inferior. **V. n. supe'rior**, branch from nasal side of retina, emptying into vena papillaris superior. **V. ner'vi hypoglos'si**, sublingual vein. **V. obli'qua auricula'ris**, oblique vein of heart. **V. ophthal'mica cerebra'lis**, superior ophthalmic vein. **V. o. exter'na** or **facia'lis**, inferior ophthalmic vein. **V. o. inter'na**, internal ophthalmic vein. **V. ophthalmomeninge'a**, vein from vicinity of fissure of Sylvius to sphenoparietal sinus or ophthalmic vein. **V. ostia'ria**, vena porta. **V. papilla'ris**, branch or branches to vena centralis retinæ from optic disk. **V. pa'ri ca'rens**, azygos vein. **V. parumbilica'lis xiphoï'dea**, anastomotic branch from greater parumbilical vein to left superior epigastric vein. **V. petro'sa infe'rior**, inner portion of inferior petrosal sinus. **V. por'ta, por'tæ, porta'lis, porta'rum**, or **ad por'tas**, portal vein. **V. poste'rior at'rii sinis'tri**, oblique vein of heart. **V. præpara'ta**, frontal vein. **V. profun'da**, vertebral vein. **V. puden'do-glutæ'a**, vein from pudendal plexus, receiving sciatic and gluteal veins and emptying into internal iliac. **V. pulmona'lis dex'tra me'dia**, supplementary pulmonary artery sometimes observed. **V. rama'lis**, vena porta. **V. rani'na**, sublingual vein. **V. reflex'a**, vein of corpus striatum. **V. Rosenthal'ii**, basilar vein. **V. salvatel'la**, annular vein; vein of little finger over fourth metacarpal space. **V. saphe'na mag'na**, long saphenous vein. **V. sem'ino-uretrosacra'lis**, from pudendal plexus, emptying into internal iliac. **V. si'ne com'ite** or **si'ne pa're**, azygos vein. **V. splen'ica**, left basilic vein; splenic vein. **V. stelechiæ'a**, vena porta. **V. subala'ris**, vena axillaris. **V. subcuta'nea col'li ante'rior**, anterior jugular vein. **V. s. c. poste'rior**, posterior external jugular vein. **V. sul'ci centra'lis**, posterior superior cerebral vein in the central sulcus. **V. superficia'lis col'li ante'rior**, anterior jugular vein. **V. tempora'lis commu'nis**, temporo-maxillary vein. **V. t. infe'rior**, branch to vena papillaris inferior from temporal side of retina. **V. termina'lis**, vein of corpus striatum; circulus venosus. **V. thorac'ico-epigas'trica lon'ga tegumento'sa**, anastomotic vein from vena circumflexa ilii tegumentosa and long thoracic vein. **V. thyroï'dea i'ma**, inferior thyroid vein. **V. thy'ro-larynge'a**, superior thyroid vein. **V. transver'sa xiphoï'dea**, subcutaneous vein connecting opposite internal mammary veins. **V. vela'ta**, vein of corpus striatum. **V. vertebra'lis exter'na**, deep cervical vein. **V. v. e. ante'rior**, anterior vertebral vein. **V. v. poste'rior**, deep cervical vein. **V. v. superficia'lis**, deep cervical vein. **V. zygomat'ico-orbita'lis**, orbital vein.

Ven'æ (pl. of **Vena**). Veins. **V. advehen'tes**, small veins in the fœtus carrying blood into the liver from the ductus venosus. **V. a. capsula'res**, branches to portal vein from capsule of liver. **V. ala'res na'rium**, lateral nasal veins. **V. anastomot'icæ mag'næ ca'vi cra'nii** or **cer'ebri**, veins of the pia mater, forming communication between the superior longitudinal sinus and sinuses at base of brain: the anterior passing to the superior petrosal sinus; posterior, to the lateral sinus. **V. anon'ymæ**, innominate veins. **V. apoplec'ticæ**, jugular veins. **V. atrabilia'riæ**, suprarenal veins. **V. auditi'væ inter'næ**, auditory veins. **V. auricula'res**, auricular veins. **V. ba'sis vertebra'rum** or **basivertebra'les**, veins in canals of the bodies of the vertebræ emptying into the meningorachidian veins. **V. bul'bo-urethra'les**, veins from bulb of urethra emptying into pudendal plexus. **V. calca'neæ**, branches from region of heel emptying into posterior tibial veins. **V. capsula'res**, suprarenal veins. **V. cauda'les**, medial sacral vein. **V. cav'æ hep'atis**, hepatic veins. **V. caverno'sæ**, veins from corpora cavernosa and spongiosa of penis, emptying into pudendal plexus. **V. centra'les**, intralobular veins. **V. cerebel'li**, cerebellar veins. **V. cer'ebri inter'næ** or **profun'dæ**, veins of Galen. **V. cilia'res posti'cæ**, venæ vorticosæ. **V. circumflex'æ il'ii tegumento'sæ**, veins accompanying external circumflex iliac arteries, emptying into femoral or epigastric vein. **V. circumflex'æ pe'nis**, veins from corpus cavernosum on under surface of penis, emptying into the dorsal vein. **V. comitan'tes**, small veins accompanying the femoral and popliteal arteries. **V. com'ites** or **concom'ites**, veins accompanying arteries; see *Vein*. **V. cor'dis**, cardiac veins. **V. c. min'imæ**, veins of Thebesius. **V. corona'riæ cor'dis**, coronary veins of heart. **V. costa'les**, intercostal veins. **V. diaphragmat'icæ inferio'res**, phrenic veins. **V. diploet'icæ** or **diplo'icæ**, diploic veins. **V. dorsa'les na'si**, nasal veins. **V. d. pe'dis**, first and fourth metacarpal veins of back of foot. **V. emulgen'tes**, renal veins. **V. Gale'ni**, choroid veins. **V. gas'tricæ bre'ves**, short branches from fundus of stomach, discharging into splenic vein. **V. glandulo'sæ**, submaxillary veins. **V. hepat'icæ advehen'tes**, branches of omphalomesenteric vein to the liver. **V. h. revehen'tes**, branches of omphalomesenteric vein from liver. **V. inguina'les**, veins from groin, emptying into internal saphenous vein. **V. innomina'tæ**, innominate veins. **V. intercapitula'res**, anastomotic branches from palm of hand in the interdigital spaces. **V. interlobula'res**, interlobular veins. **V. intralobula'res**, intralobular veins. **V. lac'teæ**, chyliferous vessels. **V. lumba'les transver'sæ**, lumbar veins. **V. lymphat'icæ**, lymphatic vessels. **V. mag'næ spi'næ longitudina'les**, meningorachidian veins. **V. mamma'riæ tegumento'sæ**, external mammary veins. **V. medul'læ spina'lis**, medullispinal veins. **V. mesera'icæ**, mesenteric veins. **V. mican'tes**, see *Artery*. **V. min'imæ cor'dis**, see *Foramina Thebesii*. **V. os'sium cra'nii**, diploic veins. **V. pinna'les**, lateral nasal veins. **V. pulmona'res**, pulmonary veins. **V. pulsat'iles**, see *Artery*. **V. rec'tæ**, veins from papillæ of kidney between the tubes to the venæ renales. **V. rena'les**, renal veins. **V. re-**

vehen'tes, venæ hepaticæ revehentes. **V. satel'lites arteria'rum**, venæ comites. **V. sopora'les**, jugular veins. **V. spermat'icæ**, spermatic veins. **V. sphagit'ides**, jugular veins. **V. spina'les exter'næ posterio'res**, dorsispinal veins. **V. s. pro'priæ**, medullispinal veins. **V. stella'tæ** or **stellula'tæ**, stellate veins. **V. sublobula'res**, sublobular veins. **V. Thebe'sii**, see *Foramina Thebesii*. **V. thym'icæ**, thymic veins. **V. transver'sæ scap'ulæ**, suprascapular veins. **V. ver'tebro-lumba'res**, lumbar veins. **V. Vieussen'ii**, smallest cardiac veins. **V. vortico'sæ**, vasa vorticosa.

Venæsectio, ven-e-sek'she-o (*vena*, vein, *seco*, *sectum*, to cut). See *Bloodletting*. **V. revulso'ria**, see *Bloodletting*.

Venal, ve'nal. Venous.

Veneficium, ven-e-fish'e-um (*venenum*, poison, *facio*, to make). Poisoning.

Venenation, ven-en-a'shun (*venenum*, poison). Poison; poisoning; venom.

Venenatus (ven-en-at'us) or **Venenose**, ven'en-oze. Venomous.

Venenum, ven-a'num. Poison; venom.

Venereal, ven-e're-al (*Venus*, the goddess of pleasure). That which relates to the pleasures of love. In a more restricted sense the word venereal—as well as aphroditic—is synonymous with syphilitic and also with syphilis. Also aphrodisiac, or adapted to excite venereal desire. See *Syphilis*. **V. disease**, syphilis. **V. wart**, condyloma; verruca.

Venerivagus, ven-er-iv'ag-us (*Venus*, *vago*, to wander). Libidinous.

Venery, ven'er-e (*Venus*). The pleasures of love; sexual communication; coition.

Venesection, ven-e-sek'shun (*vena*, *seco*, to cut). See *Bloodletting*.

Ven'ice tur'pentine. See *Pinus larix*.

Ven'om. *Venenation*. Poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals, as the viper, in a state of health, and which they preserve in a particular reservoir to use as a means of attack or defence. It differs, according to some, from virus, as the latter is always the result of a morbid process, which may be produced by the individuals who receive it in their turn, and be transmitted to others. **V., quick'ening**, sperm. **V., vital**, sperm.

Venomous, ven'om-us. *Venenose*. An epithet applied to animals which have a secretion of venom, as the viper, rattlesnake, etc., as well as to the venom itself; and also to liquids in the animal body, so perverted by previous disease that their contact occasions serious mischief in sound individuals, as happens in hydrophobia. Virus is more commonly used in this case.

Venositas, ven-os'it-as (*vena*, vein). Venosity. **V. san'guinis**, predominance of the venous system.

Venosity, ve-nos'it-e. *Venousness*, *Venous state* or *cachexia*. Condition in which, it has been supposed, the blood is moved slowly, is more venous, and the venous blood itself in greater quantity—a state chiefly observed in hemorrhoids, gout, hypochondriasis, etc. In general it signifies abundance of veins in a part; afflux of blood into the veins.

Venous, ve'nus (*vena*, vein). *Venal*. Appertaining to a vein or to the blood of the veins, as venous cachexia, venous pulse, etc. **V. cachex'ia**, venosity. **V. hum**, bruit de diable. **V. næ'vus**, nævus vascularis. **V. pulsa'tion** or **pulse**, pulsus venarum. **V. state**, venosity. **V. sys'tem**, see *Vascular*. **V. sys'tem, abdom'inal**, porta vena. **V. sys'tem of Ja'cobson**, a system of vessels in the three classes of vertebrated animals other than the mammalia, which forms a communication between the vena porta and the vena cava.

Venousness, ve'nus-ness. Venosity.

Venter, ven'tur. *Abdomen*, *Belly*, *Uterus*. In law, venter designates the maternal parentage of children. Thus, if A were B's child by his first wife, he would be described in law as "by the first *venter*." In anatomy, broad surface of a muscle or a bone, as venter of the ilium. **V. of il'ium**, iliac fossa. **V. i'mus** (lowest belly), abdomen, hypogastrium. **V. infe'rius**, abdomen. **V. in'fimus**, abdomen. **V. of the kid'ney**, the pelvis of the kidney. **V. mag'nus**, ingluvies. **V. me'dius**, thorax. **V. mus'culi**, see *Muscle*. **V. par'vus**, hypogastrium. **V. propen'dens**, anterior obliquity of the uterus. **V. re'num**, pelvis of the kidney. **V. supre'mus**, cavity of the cranium.

Ventilation, ven-til-a'shun (*ventilo*, to fan, from *ventus*, wind). The act of renewing the air of vessels, hospitals, and apartments or of situations where many people are collected together. The utility of such renewal must be evident when it is considered that atmospheric air loses its oxygen during respiration, and carbonic acid supplies its place. Stagnant air also becomes loaded with numerous impurities, and where numbers are crowded together a large amount of zymotic or fermentable matter is exhaled from the lungs and taken in again during respiration. This is, indeed, a great cause of the mortality which occurs in camps and cities, and hence one of the greatest hygienic improvements of modern times has been a proper attention to circulation of air in hospitals and similar establishments. Instruments used for the purpose of renewing the air in ships, apartments, etc. have been called *ventilators*.

Ventosity, ven-tos'it-e (*ventus*, wind). Flatulence.

Ven'tral (*venter*, belly). Abdominal. **V. her'nia**, direct hernia occurring in any part of the abdomen, most frequently found between the recti muscles. When the hernia takes place below the xiphoid cartilage it is called epigastric hernia; when in the loins, lumbar hernia.

Ventrale, ven-tral'e (belly-band). Belt (Russian). **V. cuta'neum**, cutaneous apron. An elongation of the nymphæ in the Bosjesman female, which hangs down before the vulva like an apron.

Ventre inspiciendo (ven'tre in-spis-e-en'do), **de.** See *De ventre inspiciendo*.

Ventricle, ven'trik'l (dim. of **Venter**, belly). Literally, a little belly. A name given, in anatomy, to various parts. **V. of Aran'tius**, *V.* or *Cavity of Aranzi*. A small cavity, lined with gray substance, at the point of the calamus scriptorius. **V. of cerebel'lum**, see *Ventricles of the brain*. **V. of cor'pus callo'sum**, sulcus corporis callosi, the space intervening between the labium cerebri and corpus callosum. **V., fifth**, see *Ventricles of the brain*. **V., fourth**, see *Ventricles of the brain*. **V., pul'monary**, V., right. **V. of the sep'tum**, see *Ventricles of the brain*. **V., Syl'vian**, see *Ventricles of the brain*. **V., third**, see *Ventricles of the brain*.

Ventricles of the brain. Five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished as the lateral ventricles, middle ventricle, fourth ventricle or ventricle of the cerebellum, and fifth ventricle. The middle ventricle or third ventricle is situate in front of the pineal gland. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by two openings situate behind the anterior pillar or crus of the fornix. The lateral ventricles are two in number. They are large, and, owing to their considerable curvature, occupy a great part of the cerebral centre. Internally they are separated from each other by the septum of the ventricles—a medullary plate given off from the lower part of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles have, in their upper and anterior portion, the corpora striata, thalami optici, and tænia semicircularis; their inferior portion contains the corpus fimbriatum, cornu ammonis, etc. The fourth ventricle is situate beneath the aqueduct of Sylvius, by which it communicates with the third ventricle. It extends from this aqueduct to the upper part of the medulla, and is seated in the substance of the tuber annulare. The fifth ventricle, *Ventricle of the septum*, *Sylvian ventricle*, is the small serous cavity between the laminæ of the septum lucidum; called, also, *Sinus of the septum lucidum*, *S. of the median septum*. **V. of the heart**, these are two in number. The *Right* or *Pulmonary Ventricle* is situate at the fore part of the heart, the base and apex corresponding to those of the heart. In it are seen the columnæ carneæ and chordæ tendineæ. The

right ventricle communicates with the right auricle by the ostium venosum, and from it the pulmonary artery arises. Around the auricular orifice is a tendinous margin or ring from which the tricuspid valve is given off. The use of the ventricle is to send the blood, by its contraction, along the pulmonary artery to the lungs. The *Left Ventricle* is situate at the posterior and left part of the heart. Its parietes are thrice thicker and stronger than those of the right, owing to its having to send the blood over the whole system. The inner surface has the same general appearance as that of the right. The columnæ carneæ and chordæ tendineæ are, however, much stronger. It communicates with the left auricle by means of the mitral valve, and from it proceeds the largest blood-vessel of the body—the aorta. **V. of the lar'ynx,** *Sinuses of the larynx;* these are two depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments. **V., lat'eral,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V., left,** see *Ventricles of the heart.* **V., mid'dle,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V., pul'monary,** see *Ventricles of the heart.* **V., right,** see *Ventricles of the heart.*

Ventricose, ven'trik-ose. Abdominous.

Ventricous, ven'trik-us. *Ventricose.* Bellied. Having a large belly. See *Abdominous.*

Ventricular, ven-trik'u-lar. Relating to a ventricle. **V. aq'ueduct,** see *Aquæductus Sylvii.* **V. band,** chorda vocalis spuria. **V. sep'tum,** septum cordis; also septum lucidum.

Ventriculi (ven-trik'u-le) (pl. of **Ventriculus**) **anterio'res.** Ventricles, lateral. **V. cer'ebri,** ventricles of the brain. **V. cor'dis,** ventricles of the heart. **V. dilata'tio,** dilatation of the stomach. **V. dissolu'tio,** softening of the stomach. **V. du'ræ ma'tris,** sinuses of the dura mater. **V. emollit'io,** softening of the stomach. **V. exulcera'tio,** ulceration of the stomach. **V. flux'us,** gastrorrhœa. **V. inflamma'tio,** gastritis. **V. larynge'i,** ventricles of the larnyx. **V. latera'les,** see *Ventricles, lateral, of the brain.* **V. mag'ni,** ventricles, lateral, of the brain. **V. majo'res,** ventricles, lateral. **V. metamorpho'sis gelatinifor'mis,** softening of the stomach. **V. Morgagn'ii,** ventricles of the larynx. **V. perfora'tio,** perforation of the stomach. **V. prio'res,** ventricles, lateral. **V. pseudophlogo'sis resoluti'va et colliquati'va,** softening of the stomach. **V. superio'res,** ventricles, lateral. **V. tricor'nes,** ventricles, lateral. **V. ulcera'tio,** ulceration of the stomach.

Ventriculus, ven-trik'u-lus (dim. of **Venter,** belly). Stomach; ventricle. **V. ante'rior,** right ventricle. **V. aor'ticus,** left ventricle. **V. Aran'tii,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. bul'bi olfacto'rii,** ventricle, olfactory. **V. bulbo'sus,** V. callosus. **V. callo'sus** (callous stomach), the gizzard or third stomach of the gallinaceous birds, consisting of a double-bellied or digastric muscle. It is lined by a firm cuticle, and forms a kind of pouch, depending from the alimentary tube, in which the second stomach terminates, and from which the duodenum or ventriculus succenturiatus issues. In the interior of the gizzard numerous pebbles may be found which aid in the trituration of the food. The gizzard is an organ of mastication, and is possessed of great muscular power. **V. cerebel'li,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. cona'rii,** ventricle, pineal. **V. cor'poris callo'si,** sulcus of corpus callosum. **V. Gale'ni,** ventricle of the larynx. **V. interme'dius,** third ventricle. **V. intestina'lis,** abomasus. **V. latera'lis,** ventricle, lateral. **V. mag'nus,** ventricle, lateral, of brain. **V. me'dius,** ventricle, third. **V. Morgagn'ii,** ventricle of larynx. **V. olfacto'rius,** cavity existing during fœtal life in olfactory bulb, which closes after birth. **V. perfora'tus,** perforation of the stomach. **V. poste'rior,** ventricle, left. **V. pri'mus,** ventricle, right. **V. pulmona'lis,** ventricle, right. **V. quar'tus,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. secun'dus,** ventricle, left. **V. sep'ti pellu'cidi,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. succenturia'tus,** duodenum; see *Ventriculus callosus.* **V. termina'lis,** ventricle, terminal. **V. tricor'nis cer'ebri,** lateral ventricle of brain. **V. Ver'gæ,** Verga's ventricle.

Ventricus, ven'trik-us. Abdominous.

Ventrilocution, ven-tril-o-ku'shun. See *Engastrimyth.*

Ventriloquism, ven-tril'o-kwism. See *Engastrimyth.*

Ventriloquist, ven-tril'o-kwist. Engastrimyth.

Ventriloquy, ven-tril'o-kwe. See *Engastrimyth.*

Ventriosus, ven-tre-o'sus. Abdominous.

Ventripotent, ven-trip'o-tent (*venter, potens,* powerful). Abdominous.

Ventripyramid, ven-tre-pir'am-id. Anterior pyramid situate in the medulla oblongata.

Ventrofixation, ven-tro-fiks-a'shun. Operation consisting in laparotomy, breaking up adhesions of the uterus, bringing forward the fundus, and suturing it to the anterior abdominal wall with catgut or other appropriate suture.

Ventro-inguinal, ven'tro-in'gwin-al (*venter,* belly, *inguen,* groin). Relating or appertaining to the abdomen and groin, as *ventro-inguinal* hernia. See *Hernia* (inguinal).

Ventrose, ven'troze. Abdominous; having a swollen belly.

Ventrositas, ven-tros'it-as (*venter*). Excessive corpulency; large abdominal tumor that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous.

Ventrotomy, ven-trot'o-me. Operation of opening the abdominal cavity by incision.

Ven'tus. Wind.

Venula, ven'u-lah (dim. of **Vena**). Small vein; arteria (Hippocrates). See *Vein.*

Venulæ centrales, ven'u-le sen-tral'ees. Intralobular veins. **V. intralobula'res,** intralobular veins.

Ve'nus (the goddess of love). Clitoris; coition; cuprum; venery. **V., crys'tals of,** cupri subacetas. **V.'s fly-catcher,** rhizoma of Sarracenia flava.

Veratralbine, ver-ah-tral'been. $C_{28}H_{43}NO_5$. Very powerful alkaloid contained in Veratrum album.

Verat'ria. Veratrina.

Veratric (ver-at'rik) **acid.** An acid derived from veratrine by the process of saponification.

Veratrina, ver-at-re'nah. *Veratrine.* A vegetable alkali found in the seeds of Veratrum sabadilla, V. officinale, Helonias officinalis, and Asagræa officinalis, known in commerce under the names cebadilla, cevadilla, and sebadilla, and imported from Mexico. Veratrina (Ph. U. S.) is an alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids prepared from the seeds of Asagræa officinalis. Veratrine is solid, white, pulverulent, and inodorous; soluble in water and in alcohol. When prepared in the usual manner it still contains other substances—*Sabadillin, Viridia, Veratroidia, Veratroidine,* gum resin of the sabadilla, and black greasy matter. It is extremely poisonous, and but little used internally in medicine; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{20}$. It is applied in friction, or endermically (from gr. v to xx to ʒj of lard or cerate) in various neuralgic affections. There is also an Oleum veratrinæ for local use, consisting of 2 parts veratrine and 98 parts oleic acid; see *Oleate.* The two alkaloids, *Viridia* and *Veratroidia,* which are obtained from veratria, are depressants of the circulation. Viridia produces death, however, by paralysis of the respiratory nervous system; veratroidia, by asphyxia.

Veratrine, ver'at-reen. Veratrina. **V. o'leate,** see *Veratrina* and *Oleate.* **V.** (or **Vera'tria**), **sul'phate of,** possesses the same virtues as veratrine. A solution of one grain in two ounces of distilled water has been used as a substitute for the *Eau médicinale d'Husson,* a well-known remedy, in the dose of fʒj to fʒij.

Veratrinum, ver-at-re'num. Veratrina.

Veratroïdia, ver-at-ro-id'e-ah. See *Veratrina.*

Veratroï'dine. See *Veratrina.*

Veratrum album, ver-at'rum al'bum (*vere atrum,* truly black, from the color of the roots). *Cherbachem, White hellebore.* Ord. Melanthaceæ (Lindley). The root or rhizome of this common European plant is indebted to the veratrine for its properties. It is violently emetic and purgative, even when applied to an ulcerated surface; it is also possessed of errhine properties, and acts externally as a stimulant. It is rarely exhibited internally. Sometimes it is

given as a sneezing-powder, but it operates with great violence. It also forms an itch-ointment. See *Unguentum veratriæ*. **V. lu'teum,** Chamælirium luteum. **V. sabadil'la,** *Cevadilla, Sevadilla;* the seeds—dried fruit—of this plant, cevadilla, sabadilla, have been used mostly as anthelmintics. It possesses the same general properties as the Veratrum album. Sabadilla (Ph. Br.) is the dried ripe seeds of Schœnocaulon officinale. Powdered sabadilla, under the name *poudre des Capuchins*, was formerly employed for destroying lice and vermin. **V. vir'ide,** *American* or *Green hellebore, Swamp hellebore, Indian poke, Indian uncas, Poke-weed, Bear-weed, Itch-weed, Tickle-weed, Earthgall, Devil-bit, Wolfbane, Puppet-weed,* is indigenous to the swampy districts of almost every part of the United States. The properties of the rhizome are like those of the genus. It has been employed, however, as a powerful sedative in inflammatory diseases. See *Extractum veratri viridis fluidum, Tinctura veratri viridis,* etc.

Ver'bal amne'sia. Amnesic aphasia. See *Aphasia.*

Verbasculum, vur-bas'ku-lum. Primula veris.

Verbascum alatum, vur-bas'kum al-at'um. V. thapsus. **V. al'bum,** V. thapsus. **V. colli'num,** V. thapsus. **V. crassifo'lium,** V. thapsus. **V. elonga'tum,** V. thapsus. **V. lychni'tis,** V. thapsus. **V. monta'num,** V. thapsus. **V. ni'grum,** *Black mullein,* and **V. thap'sus,** *Phlox, Great broad-leaved* or *yellow mullein, High taper, Cow's lungwort* (ord. Scrophulariaceæ), especially the latter, have been used as emollients, applied externally in the form of fomentation, the large leaves being chosen for this purpose. The mucilage which they contain has been extracted by decoction or infusion, and administered in pectoral affections. **V. sim'plex,** V. thapsus. **V. thapsoï'des,** see *V. nigrum.* **V. thap'sus,** see *V. nigrum.*

Verbena hastata, vur-be'nah has-tat'ah. *Blue vervain, Simpler's joy,* an American species, is more bitter than the European, and said to be emetic. **V. officina'lis,** *Vervain, Purvain, Juno's tears,* ord. Verbenaceæ; plant formerly held sacred, used in sacrifices and suspended around the neck as an amulet. **V. panicula'ta,** V. hastata. **V. triphyl'la,** herb whose aroma resembles a lemon; has stomachic and antispasmodic properties. **V. urticifo'lia,** an indigenous species, has been used in poisoning from Rhus toxicodendron.

Verbenaca, vur-ben'ak-ah. Verbena officinalis.

Verbesina acmella, vur-bes-e'nah ak-mel'lah. Spilanthus acmella. **V. Virgin'ica,** *Crown beard;* indigenous; ord. Compositæ. A decoction of the root is used by the Indians as a diaphoretic and depurative.

Verbigeration, vur-bij-ur-a'shun (*verbum,* word, *gero,* to carry). The frequent repetition of words which have no meaning or connection in continued order, as in a sentence.

Ver'det (F.) (*viridis,* green). Cupri subacetas; also a fungous parasitic disease of maize.

Ver'digris (*viridis,* green, *gris,* gray). Cupri subacetas.

Verenda, ver-en'dah (*vereor,* to reverence). Genital organs.

Veretrum, ver'et-rum. Penis; vulva.

Ver'ga's ven'tricle. Space resembling a cleft occasionally found between the medullary layer which serves as a connection between the columnæ fornicis and corpus callosum.

Verhey'en, stars of. Stellate veins.

Ver'ine. Compound produced by saponification of veratrine.

Verjuice, vur'juice (*verd,* green, *jus,* juice). Juice of green fruits; a sour kind of grape. Also an acid liquor prepared from very sour grapes or crab-apples. Principally used in culinary preparations, although occasionally an ingredient in medicinal compounds. See *Vitis vinifera.*

Vermale's amputa'tion. Amputation above the knee by lateral flaps.

Vermes, vur'mees (pl. of **Vermis**). Worms. **V. cer'ebri,** choroid plexus. **V. intesti'ni** or **intestina'les,** see *Worms.*

Vermicelli, ver-me-sel'le (I.) (L. *vermiculus,* dim. of **Vermis,** worm). See *Turundæ Italicæ.*

Vermicide, vur'me-side (*vermis,* worm, *cædo,* to kill). A medicinal agent employed to kill intestinal worms. See *Anthelmintics.*

Vermicular, vur-mik'u-lar (dim. of **Vermis,** worm). *Vermiform.* Worm-like, as the vermicular or worm-like motion of peristole of the intestines. **V. sul'ci,** those furrows which divide the vermis from the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum.

Vermicularis, vur-mik-u-lah'ris. Lumbricalis sedum.

Vermiculate, vur-mik'u-late. Vermicular.

Vermiculation, ver-mik-u-la'shun (*vermis,* worm). Operation of moving in the form of a worm, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

Vermiculi spermatici, vur-mik'u-le spur-mat'e-se (pl. of **Vermiculus,** dim. of **Vermis,** worm). Spermatozoa.

Vermiculum, vur-mik'u-lum. Elixir; tincture.

Vermiculus capillaris, vur-mik'u-lus kap-il-lah'ris (hair-worm). Dracunculus.

Vermiform, vur'me-form (*vermis,* worm, *forma,* form). That which resembles a worm. **V. appen'dix,** see *Appendix.* **V. pro'cesses,** two medullary projections at the surface of the cerebellum. The superior vermiform process, vermis superior cerebelli, is an elongated projection at the anterior and middle part of the superior surface of the cerebellum; and the inferior vermiform process, vermis inferior cerebelli, pyramid of Malacarne, is a somewhat larger projection situate in the depression at the inferior surface of the same organ. The inferior vermiform process is usually described as consisting of three portions—the pyramid, the uvula, and the nodulus. The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process is elevated, and termed monticulus. In front of this process is a notch which encircles the corpora quadrigemina posteriorly, called incisura cerebelli anterior; and behind the isthmus is another notch, called incisura cerebelli posterior.

Vermifuge, vurm'e-fuge (*vermis,* worm, *fugo,* to drive away). Anthelmintic.

Vermifugus, vurm-if'u-gus. Anthelmintic.

Vermilion, vur-mil'yun (*vermis,* worm, the color being like that from the cochineal insect; it also means cochineal). Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Verminatio, vurm-in-ah'she-o (*vermis,* worm). Helminthiasis; vermination.

Vermination, vurm-in-a'shun. Helminthiasis. **V. cuta'neous,** infesting of the cuticle or skin with animalcules.

Verminous, vurm'in-ous (*vermis,* worm). That which is caused by worms, as a verminous affection.

Vermis, vur'mis (worm). See *Vermiform processes.* **V. bombyc'inus,** cornu ammonis. **V. cerebel'li,** vermiform process. **V. cer'ebri,** fever, Hungary. **V. cucurbiti'nus,** tænia solium. **V. dig'iti,** paronychia. **V. Guinien'sis,** filaria Medinensis.

Vermitio, vur-mish'e-o (*vermis,* worm). Helminthiasis.

Vermouth. A wine slightly tinctured with absinthium.

Vernal, vur'nal. Belonging to the spring. **V. conjunctivi'tis,** conjunctivitis in young people, making its appearance every spring or in the summer, and ceasing with frost. **V. fe'ver,** malarial fever.

Ver'nier. A scale attached to graduated instruments for the purpose of measuring fractions of distances.

Vernine, vur'neen. Leucomaïne base existing in ergot, etc.; when heated with hydrochloric acid guanine is obtained.

Vernix caseosa, vur'niks kas-e-o'sah (cheesy varnish). The fatty varnish or deposit often found on the fœtus, which is secreted by the sebaceous follicles of the skin. **V. sic'ca,** dry varnish, sandarac.

Vernonia anthelmintica, vur-no'ne-ah an-thel-min'tik-ah (after William Vernon, an English botanist and traveller in N. America). Plant indigenous in India, ord. Compositæ; had great celebrity in the East In-

dies, and is a bitter tonic, but the seeds are chiefly used as an anthelmintic for ascarides and lumbrici in children. **V. Nigritia'na**, plant native of Africa; root is febrifuge. **V. Noveboracen'sis**, *Iron weed, Flat top*, and **V. fascicula'ta**, an indigenous plant, are reputed to possess cathartic properties.

Vernonine, vur'non-een. Active principle obtained from root of Vernonia Nigritiana. Its action resembles that of digitaline, but it is not as poisonous as the latter.

Veronica, ver-on'ik-ah (after St. Veronica). *Male veronica, Pluellin, Officinal speedwell, Eyebright, Paul's betony.* Ord. Scrophulariaceæ; once used as a pectoral. **V. aquat'ica**, V. beccabunga. **V. beccabun'ga**, *Water pimpernel, Brookline, Brooklime speedwell, Water speedwell, Neckweed, Water purslain.* Plant formerly used in a variety of diseases. **V. mas**, veronica. **V. officina'lis**, veronica. **V. parviflo'ra**, plant of New Zealand; reputed to be useful in chronic dysentery. **V. peregri'na**, *Neckweed, Purslain, Speedwell;* indigenous; has been given internally in scrofulosis, and applied as a wash to scrofulous tumors. **V. purpu'rea**, Betonica officinalis. **V. quinquefo'lia**, E. Indian remedy for leprosy; the root is the part employed. **V. Tournefort'ii**, veronica. **V. Virgin'ica**, Leptandra Virginica.

Verpa, vur'pah. Penis.

Verpus, vur'pus. Circumcised; middle finger.

Verruca, ver-ru'kah. *Excrescence, Wart.* A small, hard, mammillary tumor which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. Warts are generally rugous at the surface and broad at the base, their roots being implanted in the derma by whitish filaments, which are dense, semifibrous, and very numerous. The flat wart is called verruca simplex; the pedunculated, verruca digitata. Warts may be destroyed by caustic or removed by excision; their vitality is, generally, not great. **V. acumina'ta**, the venereal wart, moist wart, consists of one or a number of pointed, mulberry, or cauliflower-like elevations situate upon the genitalia and adjoining regions. **V. carno'sa**, condyloma. **V. digita'ta**, see *Verruca.* **V. filifor'mis**, small wart, thread-like and with pointed end, usually located on the face, eyelids, and neck. **V. formica'ria**, formica. **V. gla'bra**, variety with smooth surface. **V. mi'nor**, a small wart on the skin resembling a bud of thyme. **V. mollus'ca**, condyloma. **V. necrogen'ica**, *Anatomical tubercle, Post-mortem wart;* production of a morbid epithelium, caused in dissecting by the acrid fluids of the dead body. **V. palpebra'rum**, see *Hydatid.* **V. pen'silis**, a hard wart which hangs by a pedicle. **V. pla'na** or **seni'lis**, variety which is flat and generally round and broad; usually occurs on the back and face of elderly people. **V. rhagoï'dea**, a small wart on the skin resembling a bud of thyme. **V. sim'plex**, see *Verruca.*

Verrucæ ani, ver-ru'ke an'e. See *Condyloma.*

Verrucaria, ver-ru-kah're-ah (*verruca*). Calendula officinalis; Heliotropium Europæum.

Verruciform, ver-ru'se-form. Resembling a wart.

Verrucose (ver'ru-koze) or **Verrucous**, ver'ru-kus. Warty.

Verrucositas conjunctivæ, ver-ru-kos'it-as konjunk-te've. Granular condition of the eyelids.

Verrucosity, ver-ru-kos'it-e. Condition of having warts.

Verrucula, ver-ru'ku-lah. See *Verruca.*

Verru'ga Perua'na. Verugas.

Versio, vur'se-o (*verto*, to turn). Turning. **V. fœ'tûs**, turning the fœtus. **V. sponta'nea**, evolution, spontaneous. **V. u'teri**, oblique position of the uterus.

Version (vur'shun), **biman'ual** or **bipo'lar.** See *Turning.* **V., cephal'ic**, see *Turning.* **V., exter'nal**, see *Turning.* **V., inter'nal**, see *Turning.* **V., pel'vic**, operation of turning the fœtus so that the breech presents. **V., podal'ic**, see *Turning.*

Vertebra dentata, vur'te-brah den-tat'ah (toothed vertebra). Axis. **V. dor'si pri'ma**, first vertebra of the back. **V. lumbo'rum pri'ma**, asphaltites. **V. mag'na**, sacrum. **V. odontoï'dea**, axis. **V. pro-em'inens** or **prom'inens**, see *Vertebræ.* **V. ve'ra**, true vertebra.

Vertebræ, vur'te-bre (pl. of **Vertebra**) (*verto*, to turn). The bones which by their union form the vertebral or spinal column; they are short, thick, very angular bones, twenty-four in number, and situate one above another. The body or centrum of the vertebra is the middle and anterior portion. Above and below it is articulated by means of a fibrocartilage with the contiguous vertebra. The processes of each vertebra are: the spinous process, situate behind and in the median line; the two transverse processes, standing off from each side; the four articular or oblique processes—zygapophyses, two superior and two inferior—which serve to unite the vertebræ with each other. These transverse and articulating processes are made continuous with the lateral and posterior parts of the body of the vertebra by narrow bony portions or pedicles, on each of which are notches. These by their union with similar notches in the contiguous vertebra form the lateral foramina, through which the spinal nerves leave the vertebral canal. The different processes are united with each other so as to form a kind of ring of lateral and posterior parts of the vertebra, and the foramen within this—that is, between the body and processes, foramen vertebrale rachidium—concurs in forming the vertebral canal. The arch or lamina of a vertebra, neurapophysis, is the part from which the several processes project. The vertebræ have particular characters according to the regions they occupy. They are divided into seven cervical, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar. The first cervical is called the atlas; the second, axis or vertebra dentata; and the seventh, vertebra pro-eminens or prominens. The vertebræ are articulated with each other. Those of the back are joined, moreover, to the ribs by their articulating surfaces—parapophyses. The first or atlas is articulated with the occipital bone, and the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum.

Measurements of the vertebræ may be found under the heading *Man.*

Ver'tebræ abdomina'les. Lumbar vertebræ. **V. cauda'les**, sacral vertebræ. **V. coccygea'les**, coccygeal vertebræ. **V. col'li**, cervical vertebræ. **V. fal'sæ**, false vertebræ. **V. sacra'les**, sacral vertebræ. **V. spu'riæ os'sis sa'cri**, sacral vertebræ. **V. thorac'icæ**, dorsal vertebræ.

Vertebral, vur'te-bral. That which relates or belongs to the vertebræ. **V. aponeuro'sis**, fascia vertebralis. **V. arch**, neural arch. **V. ar'tery**, *Posterior cerebral artery*, the largest of the branches of the subclavian, arises from the posterior part of that vessel; is lodged in a canal formed by the foramina in the transverse processes; enters the cranium, and proceeds to anastomose with its fellow of the opposite side and to form the basilary artery. **V. canal'**, see *Vertebral column.* **V. col'umn**, *Spine, Backbone;* a kind of bony column situate at the posterior and central part of the trunk; extending from the head to the sacrum; flexible in every direction, yet very solid, and hollowed by a canal called vertebral, which gives it lightness without diminishing its strength, and runs through its whole length. The vertebral column is formed by the superposition of the vertebræ. It represents a pyramid whose base is below. Anteriorly, it is convex in the neck, concave in the back, and convex, again, in the loins. Behind, the curvatures are of course the reverse of these. There is also in the dorsal region a lateral curvature, the concavity of which is toward the left side. Considered as a whole, the vertebral column has an anterior or prespinal surface; a posterior or spinal; two lateral; a base; and an apex or top. In the nomenclature of Chaussier the anterior surface, in the neck, is called trachelian; in the back, predorsal; and in the loins, prelumbar. The dorsal surface has at its middle the spinous processes, and at its sides the vertebral gutters formed by the union of the vertebral plates, which, by their junction, constitute the spinous processes. These are filled by the sacrospi-

nalis muscle. The sides or lateral surfaces present the foramina resulting from the union of the vertebral notches. These are called vertebral foramina, and give passage to the vertebral nerves. The base of the vertebral column is oblique, to unite with the sacrum, and forms with it an angle called sacrovertebral angle or promontory. The apex or top of the vertebral column is articulated with the occipital bone. Sometimes the term vertebral column includes the whole of the column from the occipital bone to the extremity of the coccyx. The *Vertebral* or *Spinal* or *Rachidian canal, Solen, Canalis vertebralis* or *medullæ spinalis*, exists through the whole of the vertebral column, whose curvatures it follows. It is continuous, above, with the cranium; below, with the sacral canal, if we consider the vertebræ to terminate at the sacrum. It is lined by a prolongation of the meninges, forming the theca vertebralis, and lodges the spinal marrow. The vertebral column, which unites lightness with solidity, serves to support the head and chest. It is the seat of all the movements of the trunk, the weight of which it transmits to the pelvis. It lodges and protects the spinal marrow, and gives passage to the vertebral nerves and to numerous vessels. **V. disease'**, *Rhachialgia* (of some), *Caries of the vertebræ*. The spinal column is liable to distortion at times without the vertebræ being much, if at all, diseased. At other times a more formidable affection is induced, the vertebræ becoming carious and the intervertebral cartilages ulcerated, followed by a more or less complete loss of power over the lower extremities. In such case, on examining the spine, one or more of the spinous processes is found to project beyond the rest. The disease was first well described by Mr. Percival Pott, and hence it has been called *Pott's disease* or *boss* or *curvature*. It usually occurs in scrofulous subjects. The sore must be suffered to remain open, and the patient kept in the horizontal posture until the use of the limbs is recovered, employing tonics, the free admission of fresh air, etc. at the same time. **V. fora'men**, see *Vertebræ*. **V. lig'aments**, these are anterior and posterior. They consist of long ligamentous coverings, the anterior occupying the anterior part of the vertebral column, and the posterior seeming to arise from the occipito-axoid ligament, and seated behind the bodies of the vertebræ from the axis to the sacrum. **V. nerve**, trisplanchnic. **V. nerves**, *Spinal nerves*, spring successively from the spinal marrow, from its origin to its termination. These nerves—thirty pairs in all—arise by two roots, one anterior, from the anterior or antero-lateral column of the spinal marrow, and the other posterior, from the posterior or postero-lateral column, and afterward issue by the vertebral and sacral foramina. Each of these roots has a distinct function; the posterior being destined to convey sensation to parts; the anterior, motion. The posterior root, however, gives occasion, by its influence on the anterior, to reflex movements; while the anterior, by reacting on the posterior, induces the phenomena of *recurrent sensibility*. On the posterior root, before its junction with the anterior, there is a ganglion, intervertebral ganglion. Of the thirty pairs of nerves, seven are cervical, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, and six sacral. See *Nerves*. **V. plex'us**, sympathetic nerve along the vertebral artery. **V. polyarthri'tis**, see *Polyarthritis*. **V. ribs**, floating ribs. **V. sheath**, see *Vertebral column*. **V. vein**, this vein collects the veins from the vertebral canal and neck and empties into the innominate vein. *V. vein, anterior*, collects the blood from a plexus over the cervical vertebræ and empties into the vertebral vein. *V. vein, posterior*, vena cervicalis profunda.

Vertebrarterial foramen, vur-te-brar-te're-al forah'men. Foramen transversarium.

Vertebrata, vur-te-brah'tah. Sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom, embracing all animals having an internal jointed bony skeleton with a spinal cord.

Vertebrated, vur'te-bra-ted. Provided with vertebræ.

Vertebrectomy, vur-te-brek'tom-e (*vertebra, ektome*, excision). Excision of portion of a vertebra.

Vertebrobasilar plexus, vur'te-bro-bas'il-ar pleks'us. Vertebral plexus.

Vertebrochondral (vur-te-bro-kon'dral) **ribs.** Ribs which are attached posteriorly to the spine and anteriorly to the costal cartilages.

Vertebrocostal ligaments, vur-te-bro-kos'tal lig'aments. Ligaments which connect the ribs with the spinal column. **V. ribs**, vertebrochondral ribs.

Vertebrodymia, vur-te-bro-dim'e-ah (*vertebra, duo*, to mingle). See *Somatodymia*.

Vertebro-iliac ligament, vur'te-bro-il'e-ak lig'ament. Ileolumbar ligament.

Vertebrospinal veins, vur-te-bro-spi'nal. Those veins which connect plexuses of the spinal canal with the vertebral vein.

Vertebrosternal (vur-te-bro-stur'nal) **ribs.** Sternal ribs.

Vertex, vur'teks. The top or highest part or crown of the head; see *Sinciput*. **V. cor'dis**, apex of the heart. **V. cu'biti**, olecranon. **V. pal'pitans**, fontanella. **V. presenta'tion**, see *Presentation*.

Vertibulum, vur-tib'u-lum (*verto*, to turn). The rounded head of a bone, as of the humerus; a joint; trepan.

Vertical, vur'tik-al. Relating to the vertex; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. **V. diam'eter of cra'nium**, line extending from basion to bregma. **V. in'dex**, ratio existing between greatest height and greatest length of cranium. **V. plate**, see *Palate-bone*.

Verticillium graphii, vur-te-sil'le-um graf'e-e. Fungus occasionally met with in the external auditory canal, which gives rise to irritation and discharge of pus.

Ver'tico-trans'verse circum'ference of skull. Estimated variously as follows: By Broca, over the surface from one auricular foramen to the other, through the bregma, thence on under surface to point of beginning, passing back of the styloid processes and in front of the condyles. By Frankfort agreement, over superior surface from auricular foramen to auricular foramen in a plane vertical to the auriculo-infraorbital plane.

Verticula (vur-tik'u-lah), **Verticulum** (vur-tik'u-lum), or **Verticulus**, vur-tik'u-lus (*verto*, to turn). Articulation.

Vertiginous, vur-tij'in-us. Relating or pertaining to vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

Verti'go (generally pronounced vur'te-go) (*verto*, to turn). *Giddiness, Dizziness, Swimming of the head.* A state in which it seems that all objects are turning round, or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyration—*Vertigo gyrosa*. Two varieties have been designated: simple vertigo, where the objects are seen; and scotodynia, in which the sight is obscured and the individual often falls. Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the brain as affected by the circulation, and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy. **V., aud'itory** or **au'ral**, Ménière's disease or labyrinthine vertigo. **V. ab au're læ'so**, Ménière's disease. **V., car'dio-vas'cular**, V. occurring in valvular disease of the heart, especially aortic insufficiency and arteriosclerosis. **V., cerebel'lar**, V. from pressure of a tumor on the cerebellum. **V., epilep'tic**, a form of V. accompanying an epileptic attack. **V., gas'tric**, V. dependent on irritation of the stomach, as in dyspepsia. **V. gyro'sa**, see *Vertigo*. **V., labyrinth'ine**, Ménière's disease. **V., objec'tive**, vertigo in which the patient imagines that objects move. **V., par'alyzing**, V. characterized by paresis and depression, attacking the male sex only. **V. a stom'acho læ'so**, *Abdominal dizziness;* vertigo dependent on or associated with well-marked gastric symptoms. **V., subjec'tive**, vertigo in which the patient imagines that he is being moved. **V. tenebrico'sa**, giddiness with impaired sight, and sometimes headache.

Veru montanum, ver'u mon-tan'um (mountain spit). Gallinaginis caput.

Veru'gas (S.) (*verruca*, wart). A peculiar disease affecting certain localities of Peru, manifesting itself by sore throat, pains in the bones, and other febrile symptoms. An eruption of red pimples soon appears; these sometimes become nearly as large as an egg, and discharge blood copiously. It is ascribed to the water of certain springs in the valleys, and especially in that of Surea, called aqua de veruga.

Vervain, vur'vain. Verbena officinalis. **V., blue,** Verbena hastata.

Vesalius, foramen of, ves-al'e-us, for-am'en. Small aperture in the sphenoid bone, at the inner side of the foramen ovale. **V., glands of,** bronchial glands. **V., lig'ament of,** Poupart's ligament; see *Crural arch.*

Vesania, ves-an'e-ah (*ve*, negative, *sanus*, sound). *Vesaniæ.* Madness; derangement of intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever. Sometimes used as a generic term to include different species of mental alienation, hypochondriasis, somnambulism, and even hydrophobia. **V. ma'nia,** mania.

Vesaniæ, ves-an'e-e. Insanity; vesania.

Vesica, ves-e'kah (bladder). Urinary bladder. **V. bilia'ria,** gall-bladder. **V. cor'dis,** see *Pericardium.* **V. fel'lea,** gall-bladder. **V. intestina'lis,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. natato'ria,** gall-bladder. **V. prostat'ica,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **V. rup'ta,** rupture of the urinary bladder. **V. sacca'ta** or **saccula'ta,** sacculated bladder; stricture; narrowness or inequality of the urinary bladder. **V. urina'ria,** urinary bladder.

Vesicæ irritabilitas, ves-e'se ir-re-tab-il'it-as. Irritability of the bladder. **V. unguino'sæ ten'dinum,** bursæ mucosæ.

Vesical, ves'e-kal (*vesica*, bladder). That which belongs or relates to the bladder. **V. ar'teries** vary in number and origin. The umbilical artery always sends off two or three: the middle hemorrhoidal, internal pudic, and obturator furnish others, which ramify and anastomose in the parietes of the bladder; the hypogastric furnishes one somewhat larger, the vesicoprostatic, which proceeds to the bas-fond of the bladder, sending numerous ramifications to it as well as to the surrounding parts. **V. gan'glia,** see *Spermatic ganglion.* **V. lig'aments,** see *Urinary bladder.* **V. ox'ide,** oxide, cystic. **V. plex'us** surrounds the fundus of the urinary bladder and connects with the hemorrhoidal and pudendal plexus. **V. plex'us of veins,** veins which send branches over the surface of the bladder and which empty into the internal iliac vein. **V. sac'culus,** see *Bladder, sacculated.* **V. sphinc'ter,** sphincter vesicæ. **V. tri'angle,** see *Urinary bladder.* **V. u'vula,** see *Urinary bladder.* **V. veins,** much more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric plexus.

Vesicant, ves'ik-ant (*vesica*, bladder). Blister.

Vesicarium, ves-ik-ah're-um. Ovary.

Vesication, ves-ik-a'shun (*vesica*). The action of a vesicant. The formation of blisters.

Vesicatorium, ves-ik-at-o're-um, Blister.

Vesicatory, ves'ik-a-to-re. Blister; epispastic.

Vesicle, ves'ik'l (dim. of **Vesica**). Vesicula. **V., allan'toid,** allantois. **V. of Baer,** the ovule in the follicle of De Graaf, which was well described by Baer in 1827. **V., blastoder'mic,** see *Molecule.* **V., cow'pox,** see *Vaccination.* **V. of devel'opment,** vesicle or cyst concerned in histogeny. **V. of evolu'tion,** V. of development. **V., ger'minal,** see *Molecule.* **V., malig'nant,** anthrax. **V., Purkin'jean,** see *Molecule.* **V., sem'inal,** pouches for reception of semen between the rectum and base of the bladder. **V., umbil'ical,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V., Valentin'ian,** see *Molecule.* **V., Wag'ner's,** see *Molecule.* **V., Webe'rian,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.*

Vesicles, Aschersonian, ves'ik-l's, ash-ur-so'ne-an. When fluid fat and fluid albumen are shaken together, the resulting fat-globules become surrounded by an albuminous layer. The vesicles thus formed are called after Ascherson, their describer. **V., cer'ebral,** see *Cerebrum.* **V. of De Graaf,** folliculi Graafiani. **V., lung,** see *Lung.* **V., Malpigh'ian,** cellules, bronchic; see *Lung.* **V., pri'mary,** see *Cerebrum.* **V., sem'inal,** vesiculæ seminales.

Vesicocele, ves-ik-o-se'le (Eng. ves'ik-o-seel) (*vesica*, bladder, *kele*, rupture). Cystocele.

Vesicocervical fistula, ves-ik-o-sur'vik-al fis'tu-lah. Fistula existing between bladder and cervix uteri.

Vesicoclysis, ves-ik-ok'lis-is (*vesica*, bladder, *klusis*, washing out). Injection of liquid into the bladder.

Vesicoprostatic, ves-ik-o-pros-tat'ik. Relating to the bladder and prostate. See *Vesical.* **V. plex'us,** pudendal plexus.

Vesicorectal, ves-ik-o-rek'tal. Relating to the vagina and rectum.

Vesicospinal centre, ves-ik-o-spi'nal sen'ter. Nerve-centre which exerts influence on micturition, situate between fifth and seventh lumbar vertebræ.

Vesico-umbilical ligaments, ves'ik-o-um-bil'ik-al lig'am-ents. Three in number, which connect the bladder with the umbilicus. The middle vesico-umbilical ligament is the obsolete embryonic urachus. The two lateral vesico-umbilical ligaments are the obliterated umbilical arteries, and connect the lateral walls of the bladder with the umbilicus.

Vesico-urachal, ves'ik-o-u'rak-al. Relating or appertaining to the bladder and urachus, as a vesico-urachal fistula.

Vesico-uterine, ves'ik-o-u'ter-in. Appertaining or relating to the bladder and uterus. **V.-u. folds,** see *Uterus.* **V.-u. pouch,** Douglas's cul-de-sac; see *Uterus.*

Vesico-uterovaginal, ves'ik-o-u-ter-o-vaj-i'nal. Relating to the bladder, uterus, and vagina, as vesico-uterovaginal hernia.

Vesicovaginal, ves'ik-o-vaj-i'nal. *Vaginovesical, Urinovesical.* Relating to the bladder and the vagina, as vesicovaginal fistula. **V. ar'tery,** vaginal artery. **V. fis'tula,** fistula existing between bladder and vagina, resulting from sloughing following difficult and protracted labor, or from ulceration. **V. her'nia,** see *Cystocele.*

Vesicula, ves-ik'u-lah (dim. of **Vesica**). *Vesicle, Blister.* Small bladder or cyst; small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, sometimes clear and colorless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-colored. It is succeeded either by a scurf or by a laminated scab. **V. ænigmato'sa,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. al'ba,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. bi'lis,** gall-bladder. **V. blastodermat'ica,** see *Molecule.* **V. blastoder'mica,** see *Molecule.* **V. chy'li,** receptaculum chyli. **V. erythroi'dea,** erythroid vesicle. **V. fel'lis,** gall-bladder. **V. gangræ'nes'cens,** see *Anthrax.* **V. germinati'va,** see *Molecule.* **V. omphalomesenter'ica,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. ova'lis,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. prolif'era,** see *Molecule.* **V. prostat'ica,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **V. sero'sa,** false amnion. **V. spermat'ica spu'ria,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **V. umbilica'lis,** *Umbilical* or *Intestinal vesicle, Vitelline pouch, Vitellicle;* a small, pyriform, round, or spherical sac which, about the fifteenth or twentieth day after fecundation, is the size of a common pea, and probably acquires its greatest dimensions during the third or fourth week. After the seventh week it becomes shrivelled and disappears insensibly. It seems to be situate between the chorion and amnion, and is commonly adherent either to the outer surface of the amnion or to the inner surface of the chorion, but at times is loose between them. The *Vitelline pedicle* attaching the vesicle to the embryo is continuous with the intestinal canal, and up to twenty or thirty days of embryonic life is hollow—*Ductus omphalomesentericus* or *vitello-intestinalis* or *vitellarius, Vitelline duct.* Its arteries are the omphalomesenteric. The *vitelline fluid* contained in the vesicle—in the *vitelline* or *yolk membrane*—has been compared, from analogy, to the vitellus or yolk of birds, and, like it, is an oleaginous albuminous substance inservient to the nutrition of the embryo.

Vesic'ulæ (pl. of **Vesicula**). Vesicular skin diseases; see *Villous membranes.* **V. aë'reæ,** cellules, bronchic. **V. bron'chicæ,** cellules, bronchic. **V. cervi'cis u'teri,** ovula Nabothi. **V. di'væ bar'baræ,** variola confluens. **V. gingiva'rum,** aphthæ. **V. Graafia'næ,** folliculi Graafiani. **V. gris'eæ,** see *Spleen.* **V. Malpighia'næ,** cellules, bronchic. **V.**

membrana'ceæ, cellules, bronchic. **V. Nabo'thi**, Nabothian glands. **V. pulmona'les**, cellules, bronchic. **V. rotun'dæ cervi'cis u'teri**, Nabothi glandulæ. **V. san'guinis**, globules of the blood; see *Blood*. **V. semina'les**, *Seminal vesicles*. These are two small membranous sacs serving as reservoirs for the sperm, and probably secrete a fluid to be mixed with it. They are beneath the bladder, above the rectum, behind the prostate, and to the outer side of the vasa deferentia. Their anterior extremity or neck is narrow, elongated, being continuous with the excretory duct of the vesicula. This duct joins the vas deferens, forming with it the ejaculatory duct. **V. semina'les mulie'rum**, Nabothi glandulæ. **V. spermat'icæ**, see *Vesiculæ seminales*.

Vesicular (ves-ik'u-lar) or **Vesic'ulate**. Of or belonging to a vesicle; full of or containing small vesicles or cells. The cortical or gray matter of the brain is sometimes termed vesicular. See *Cortex cerebri* and *Neurine*. **V. fe'ver**, pemphigus. **V. lay'er**, containing ganglionic cells. **V. mur'mur**, sound heard over a healthy lung. **V. sound**, a fine breezy sound heard during inspiration, and due to dilatation of the air-cells of the lungs.

Vesiculif'erous (*vesicula*, *fero*, to bear). Bearing or consisting of vesicles.

Vesiculitis, ves-ik-u-le'tis. Inflammation of the seminal vessels.

Vesiculo'sus. Relating to or containing vesicles.

Vesiculotu'bular. A quality of respiratory sound combining vesicular and tubular factors.

Vesiculotympanitic, ves-ik-u-lo-tim-pan-it'ik. An epithet for a sound or resonance heard on percussion, consisting of the vesicular and tympanitic sounds combined. It occurs when the parenchyma of the lungs is incompletely solidified.

Vesiculous, ves-ik'u-lus. Shaped like or characterized by vesicles.

Ves'pa. Wasp.

Vespajus, ves-paj'us (*vespa*, wasp's nest). Suppurative follicular inflammation of the hairy scalp.

Vespertilio'nis a'la (bat's wing). A triangular portion of the broad ligament of the uterus, formed by the ligament of the ovary and the ovary itself. See *Uterus*.

Ves'sel. A canal more or less elastic, formed by the superposition of membranes; distinguished according to its uses and general arrangement into artery, vein, and lymphatic. See *Artery*, etc., *Vas*, and *Vascular*.

Vestibular, ves-tib'u-lar. Relating or appertaining to the vestibule. **V. an'gle**, external angle of cochlear duct between outer wall and membrane of Reissner. **V. ar'tery**, branch of internal auditory artery supplying the vestibule. **V. blind sac**, term applied to end of cochlear duct nearest to the vestibule in the internal ear. **V. mem'brane**, membrane of Reissner. **V. nerve**, see *Auditory nerve*. **V. pas'sage**, scala vestibuli; passage of the cochlea proceeding to the apex from lamina spiralis. **V. por'tion of coch'lea**, the portion situate near the vestibule.

Vestibule, ves'ti-bule (*vestio*, to clothe or cover). The porch or entrance to a house; hence a smooth cavity between the perineum and nymphæ in the female, which leads to two passages—to the urethra above and to the vagina below. Henle includes the labia pudendi also. **V. of the ear**, a cavity of an irregular shape forming part of the labyrinth or internal ear. The vestibule is situate on the inner side of the tympanum, on the outer side of the meatus auditorius internus, before the semicircular canals, and behind the cochlea. It is lined by a particular membrane, and contains the liquor of Cotunnius and branches of the auditory nerve. There is also another membrane, constituting the membranous vestibule, but it is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity. It is composed of two distinct sacs opening into each other—the sacculus vestibuli and the sacculus. There are three contiguous cavities in the vestibule, one of which, the semi-oval, is situate above; another, the hemispherical, below; the third, or sulciform, being the orifice of the aquæductus vestibuli, behind. **V. of the mouth**, space included between the teeth and cheeks and lips. **V. of the vagi'na** or **vul'va**, space immediately behind the nymphæ.

Vestibulum labyrinthi, ves-tib'u-lum lab-ir-in'the. Vestibule of the ear. **V. laryn'gis**, superior cavity of the larynx. **V. na'si**, see *Nares*. **V. o'ris**, see *Mouth*. **V. os'seum**, vestibule of the ear. **V. pharyn'gis me'dium**, isthmus of the fauces. **V. vâgi'næ**, vestibule. **V. ventric'uli laryn'gis**, inferior portion of laryngeal ventricle.

Ves'tige. A kind of fracture of flat bones consisting of a simple incision having the mark of the instrument that caused it. The term is also applied to a part of the body which may have no evident use in man, and yet may be greatly employed in animals. For example, the muscles of the external ear in man, the vermiform appendix of the cæcum, etc.

Vestigial (ves-tij'e-al) **fold of pericar'dium**. Reduplication of serous layer of pericardium in front of the root of the left lung; it contains remnants of the left duct of Cuvier.

Vestigium, ves-tij'e-um. Sole; vestige. **V. fora'minis ova'lis**, ovalis fossa. **V. pe'dis**, metatarsus.

Vestimen'tum. Clothing.

Vestitus, ves-te'tus (*vestio*, to clothe). *Vestment*, *Clothing*, *Dress*, *Vesture*. Any substance used for the purpose of covering nakedness or preserving from atmospheric temperature by being worn on the body. The best clothing in winter consists of articles that are bad conductors of caloric, and do not admit of ready evaporation of the matter of perspiration. In this respect woollen vestments deserve the first place, cotton the second. Color has to be regarded—the darkest hues transmitting solar heat most readily through them. It has been found that the same rule applies to odors—the darker colors retaining a greater amount of odorous particles than the lighter. Hence the necessity of white walls, white bedclothes, etc. in hospitals, for probably that law applies to contagious miasms.

Vest'ment. Vestitus.

Vest'ure. Vestitus.

Ves'uvin. Triamidoazobenzol, a brown aniline dye suitable for staining nuclei and unicellular micro-organisms.

Ve'ta. Form of mountain sickness, known as puna. See *Marea*.

Vetch'ling. Lathyrus, a botanical genus.

Veterana, vet-er-an'ah. Rubeola.

Veterinarian, vet-er-in-a're-an. Specialist in veterinary medicine.

Veterinarius, vet-er-in-ar'e-us. See *Hippiater* and *Veterinary*.

Veterinary, vet'er-in-a-re (*veterinus*, bearing burdens, perhaps from *veho*, to carry). Pertaining to beasts of burden; hence veterinary surgeon, veterinary medicine, etc. **V. anat'omy**, see *Anatomy*. **V. art**, art of treating the diseases, etc. of animals, as the horse, cattle, etc. **V. med'icine**, veterinary art.

Veternoma'nia (*veternus*, lethargy, *mania*). Typhomania.

Veternositas, vet-er-nos'it-as (*vetus*, aged, because old persons are subject to somnolency). Coma vigil.

Veternus, vet-er'nus. Lethargy. See *Coma vigil*.

Vetiveria odorata, vet-e-va're-ah o-dor-at'ah. Andropogon muricatus.

Vetton'ica (after the Vettones of Spain). Betonica officinalis.

Vet'ula. Sacrum.

Vetyver, vet'i-vair. Andropogon muricatus.

Vexil'la (pl. of **Vexillum**) **tuba'rum Fallo'pii**. See *Tube*, *Fallopian*.

Via, ve'ah. Way. **V. curan'di**, method of cure. **V. stom'achi et ven'tris**, œsophagus.

Viabil'ity. See *Viable*.

Viable, vi'a-b'l (*vita*, life, *habilis*, able). Epithet applied to a fœtus whose organs are properly formed and so developed as to permit its continued existence. Every fœtus is not viable. Anencephali have lived ten or twelve days, yet they are not viable. The

older the fœtus the more viable it is. It is an idle prejudice that a child born at the end of eight months is less likely to live than one born at the end of seven. The signs of viability are drawn from the weight, length, external conformation, etc. of the fœtus. It may be laid down as a general rule that a fœtus born before the end of the seventh month is not viable.

Viæ chyliferæ, ve'e kil-if'er-e. Chyliferous vessels. **V. clandesti'næ**, *Clandestine passages*, suppositious secret ways or passages or "royal roads," to account, for example, for the rapid transmission of substances taken into the stomach to the kidneys or bladder. **V. extraordina'riæ lac'tis**, secretion of milk elsewhere than in the breasts. **V. lacryma'les**, lacrymal passages. **V. pri'mæ**, ways, digestive. **V. secun'dæ**, ways, second.

Vi'al. A small glass bottle; a phial.

Vi'and. Any kind of food, but particularly flesh foods.

Vibernum, ve-bur'num. See *Viburnum*.

Vibices, vib'is-ees (pl. of **Vibex**, mark of a stripe). Large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are unfavorable indications, as they denote great prostration.

Vibramen, vib-ram'en (*vibro*, to quiver). Oscillation.

Vi'brans. Vibratory.

Vibratile, vi'bra-til. Possessed of oscillation; vibrating. Capable of vibratory motion. **V. cells**, ciliated epithelium.

Vibratility, vi-bra-til'it-e. Capability of being thrown into vibration.

Vibratio, vib-rah'she-o. Oscillation; vibration. **V. cardi'aca**, palpitation. **V. cor'dis**, palpitation.

Vibration, vi-bra'shun. Oscillation. **V., pec'toral**, see *Fremitus*. **V., tac'tile**, see *Fremitus*. **V., tus'sive**, see *Tussive*.

Vibra'tions of sound. See *Sound*.

Vi'bratives. Term applied to certain consonants because of their mode of production.

Vibrator, vi'bra-tor. Deferens vas. Also mechanical contrivance to passively exercise muscles.

Vibratory, vi'bra-to-re. *Vibrative.* An epithet applied to the pain accompanying some neuralgiæ, seeming to the patient to vibrate among the nerves. **V. mo'tion**, see *Cilia*.

Vibra'tus. Oscillation.

Vibrio, vib're-o (*vibro*, to quiver). A genus of infusory animalcules, of which different species are met with; for example, *V. prolifer*, in almost all putrescent fluids containing protein and in the pus of chancres, in which last the *V. lineola* has likewise been found. Bacteria are considered by many synonymous with vibriones; both indicate the existence of organic substances associated with putrefaction. See *Micrococci*. **V. butyric'ea**, bacillus butyricus. **V. pro'teus**, discovered by Finchler; probably same as comma-bacillus found in fecal matter by Nicati and Rietch. **V. ru'gula**, found in tartar of teeth and putrefying liquids. **V. sep'ticus**, bacillus found in septic and pyæmic pus. **V. ser'pens**, in liquids undergoing putrefaction. **V. un'dula** exists in putrid liquids containing mucus.

Vibrissæ, vib-ris'se (*vibro*, to quiver). Hairs growing at the entrance of the nostrils and of other apertures. In the feline tribe, the whiskers.

Vibur'nic acid. Acid from the bark of Viburnum prunifolium, identical with valerianic acid.

Vibur'nin. Bitter resinous body from Viburnum prunifolium.

Viburnum (vib-ur'num) **acerifo'lium.** *Maple-leaved arrow wood, Dockmackie*, ord. Caprifoliaceæ. A plant used by the Indians, and afterward by the Dutch, as external application to tumors. **V. cassinoï'des**, Ilex Paraguensis. **V. denta'tum**, *Arrow wood, Mealy tree, Tily* of the Indians; high indigenous shrub of the same family as V. lentago, the bark of which has been used by the Indians as a diuretic. **V. edu'le** flourishes in the Hudson Bay territory; fruit has orange color, less acid, more fleshy, and more agreeable to the taste than the cranberry. **V. læviga'tum**, Ilex Paraguensis. **V. lenta'go**, *Sweet viburnum, Nannyberry;* handsome indigenous tree used as antiperiodic. **V. obova'tum**, native shrub of Southern States having antiperiodic properties. **V. op'ulus**, shrub of United States and Europe; cranberry tree or snow-ball; the ornamental fruit is red, acid, and has been used as a substitute for the cranberry; has been supposed to possess antispasmodic virtues. **V. prunifo'lium**, *Black haw, Sloe-leaved viburnum, Sloe*; indigenous; leaves have been used as a tea; the bark is officinal under the name Viburnum (Ph. U. S.); it has been used as a remedial agent in the nervous disorders of pregnancy and uterine diseases. **V., sloe'-leaved**, V. prunifolium. **V., sweet**, V. lentago. **V. ti'nus**, *Laurestinus*, ornamental shrub of Europe; seeds are purgative.

Vicarious, vik-a're-us (*vicis*, change). Taking the place of another, as vicarious secretion, secretion which takes place in one part instead of another; v. hemorrhage, etc. **V. menstrua'tion**, bloody discharge from the nose, rectum, stomach, or any portion of the body in the female, substituting menstruation.

Vice (*vitium*). Defect, fault, depravity, or immorality. Also applied to constitutional defect or disease or fault of conformation, and to bad habits.

Vichy (vish'e), **min'eral wa'ters of.** Celebrated alkaline chalybeates, the sources of which are at Vichy, in the department of Allier, France. The springs are almost all thermal, give off bubbles of carbonic acid gas, have slightly sulphureous odor, and contain a very large amount of alkali. They range in temperature from 53° to 110° F. They are employed as tonics, particularly in chronic affections of the liver and abdominal viscera generally, in old catarrhs, diseases of the joints, diabetes, etc., and wherever the use of strongly alkaline waters is indicated. A factitious Vichy water is made in imitation, and may be had on draught at the soda-water counters of almost all druggists.

Vic'ia ervil'ia. Ervum. **V. fa'ba**, *Common garden bean;* ord. Leguminosæ. A native of Egypt. There are many varieties of beans, none of which are easy of digestion; they are proverbially flatulent, especially when old. When young they are more digestible and wholesome.

Vicinitractus, vis-in-e-trak'tus (*vicinus*, near, *traho*, to draw). Erysipelas.

Vicinitraha, vis-in-it'rah-hah. Erysipelas.

Vicissitude, vis-is'se-tude (*vicis*, change). Constant change. The vicissitudes of the atmosphere, regarding its barometric, thermometric, and hygrometric condition, have to be guarded against by the delicate, yet by the new impressions they produce are probably a cause of the greater mental and corporeal activity of the inhabitants of the temperate regions.

Vicq d'Azyr (vik daz-eer'), **bundle of.** Bundle of white fibres in the optic thalamus, around the base of the anterior nucleus. **V. d'A., cen'tra ova'lia of**, the white matter of the brain seen on horizontal section at the level of corpus callosum.

Victo'ria blue. Blue stain, used especially for elastic tissue. **V. re'gia**, species of water-lily, native of region of Amazon River, having leaves about seven feet in diameter and blossoms eighteen inches in width.

Victoria'lis femine'a. Gladiolus vulgaris. **V. lon'ga**, Allium victoriale. **V. rotun'da**, Gladiolus vulgaris.

Vic'tûs ra'tio (order of victuals) (*vivo, victum*, to live). Dietary.

Vid'ian ar'tery. A branch of the sphenomaxillary portion of the inferior maxillary artery accompanying the Vidian nerve, and distributed to the pharynx and Eustachian tubes. **V. canal'** (after Vidus Vidius), pterygoid canal. **V. nerve**, pterygoid nerve.

Vieï'rin. Bitter principle from bark of Remijia Vellozii of Brazil, where it is used as an antiperiodic and tonic, like quinine.

Vien'na paste and **pow'der.** See *Powder, Vienna.*

Vieussens (ve-u'sens), **cen'trum ova'le of.** The appearance presented by horizontal section of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. **V., gan'glion of,** solar plexus. **V., loop of,** ansa Vieussenii. **V., valve of,** valvula Vieussenii.

Vigilance, vij'il-ance. Insomnia.

Vigilan'tia, Vigila'tio, Vigil'la, or **Vigil'iæ** (*vigil,* on the watch). Watchfulness; morbid want of sleep.

Vigil'iæ nim'iæ. Morbid loss of sleep; coma vigil.

Vigil'ium. Watchfulness; morbid want of sleep.

Vig'na Sinen'sis. Plant of order Leguminosæ, native of China, where it is used as a food.

Vig'or (activity, force). Acme.

Villar'sia. Genus of aquatic plants belonging to order Gentianaceæ. Certain ones of the series contain a bitter principle. **V. In'dica,** aquatic medicinal plant of India.

Vil'late's liq'uor or **solu'tion.** Copper sulphate, 15 p.; zinc sulphate, 15; liq. plumbi subacetatis, 30; vinegar, 200. Has been employed locally in caries of bone. See *Liquor of Villate.*

Vil'li (*villus,* tuft of hair). See *Villous membranes.*

Villiferous, vil-lif'er-us (*villus,* wool, *fero,* to bear). Having hairs or villi.

Villitis, vil-le'tis. Coronitis.

Villosity, vil-los'it-e. Having long hairs or villi; hairy.

Vil'lous or **Vil'lose** (*villus,* tuft of hair). Having villi. **V. coats,** V. membranes. **V. growths,** papillomata. **V. mem'branes** are those covered with fine delicate prolongations, papillæ or villi, flocci, flocculi, vesiculæ, cylindri, tubi membranacei, constituted of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents, or covered with fine down, causing them to feel soft and velvety. The term is, however, chiefly restricted to the former. The name simple villous membranes is given by some to the serous membranes, and that of complicated or follicular villous membranes to the mucous membranes.

Vil'lus. Latin word meaning wool or hair. The plural, *Villi,* is applied to the projections on the valvulæ conniventes. Botanically, villi means the soft hairy filaments seen on various plants.

Vimineous, vim-in'e-us (*vimen,* a twig). Having twigs or resembling long slender twigs.

Vina medicata (medicated wines), ve'nah medik-at'ah. See *Vinum medicinale.*

Vin'ca. A genus of nat. ord. Apocynaceæ. **V. ma'jor** and **V. mi'nor,** leaves used for astringent, antihemorrhagic, and antigalactic properties.

Vincetoxicum, vin-se-toks'ik-um (*vinco,* to overcome, *toxicum,* poison). Asclepias vincetoxicum. **V. officina'le** belongs to the ord. Asclepiadaceæ, and possesses emetic and drastic properties.

Vinctura, vink-tu'rah (*vincio,* to bind). Fascia.

Vincula (vink'u-lah) (*vinculum,* a band) **accesso'ria.** On the thecæ of the fingers several small tendinous fasciculi are seen, which pass between the phalanges and the edges of the tendons, and are so called. **V. ten'dinum,** small fasciculi of fibrous connective tissue running from a tendon to its sheath. Fasciculi or bands uniting tendons of extensor communis digitorum on back of hand. Bands forming sheath for flexor tendons as they pass over the phalanges. Ligamenta vaginalia. **V. vasculosa,** vincula tendinum.

Vin'culum (*vincio,* to bind). Bandage, fascia. **V. cani'num,** frænum penis. **V. lin'guæ,** frænum linguæ. **V. præpu'tii,** frænum penis. **V. subfia'vum,** small tendon of yellow elastic tissue extending between the flexor tendons and the head of the second phalanx; belongs to the ligamentum breve digiti. **V. umbilica'le,** umbilical cord.

Vine. Vitis vinifera. **V., grape,** Vitis vinifera. **V., poi'son,** Rhus radicans. **V., wild,** pareira.

Vin'egar (*vinum,* wine, *acris,* sharp or sour). Acetum. **V., aromat'ic spir'it of,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **V. of blood'root,** acetum sanguinariæ. **V. of cantha'rides,** acetum cantharidis. **V. of carbol'ic ac'id,** carbolic acid, 1 p.; acetic acid, 20; water, 980 parts. **V. of col'chicum,** acetum colchici. **V. of col'chicum-root** consists of fresh colchicum-root, 20 p.; vinegar, 98; glacial acetic acid, 2; allow to macerate. **V., com'mon,** acetum. **V. of digita'lis,** acetum digitalis: digitalis, 5 p.; alcohol, 5; dilute acetic acid, 9; water, 36. **V., distilled,** see *Aceticum acidum.* **V., es'tragon,** see *Artemisia dracunculus.* **V. of lobe'lia,** acetum lobeliæ. **V., Marseilles,** acetum aromaticum. **V. of mead'ow saf'fron,** acetum colchici. **V., moth'er of,** see *Mother of vinegar.* **V. of o'pium,** acetum opii. **V. plant,** Penicillium glaucum. **V., rad'ical,** aceticum acidum. **V. of rose,** made by macerating red-rose petals in dilute vinegar. **V. of sanguina'ria,** sanguinaria, 10 p.; water, q. s. ad 100 parts; percolate. **V. of squills,** acetum aromaticum. **V., thieves',** acetum aromaticum. **V. whey,** see *Acetum.* **V. of wood,** see *Aceticum acidum.*

Vinetina, vin-et-e'nah. See *Oxyacantha Galeni.*

Vine'worts. Name given by some to ord. Vitaceæ.

Vi'nic ac'ids. Series of acids obtained by the action of acids upon alcohol.

Viniferous, vi-nif'er-us (*vinum,* wine, *fero,* to carry). Wine-producing.

Vinolenta, vin-o-len'tah (*vinum*). See *Temulentia.*

Vinolentia, vin-o-len'she-ah. Drunkenness.

Vinosus, vin-o'sus. Vinous.

Vinous, vi'nus (*vinum*). Relating to, having the character of, or resembling, wine. Made of wine.

Vi'num (*oinos*). Wine; sherry wine. See *Wine.* A medicinal wine. See *Vinum medicinale.* **V. absinthi'tes,** *Wine of wormwood* (fol. absinth. exsicc., absinth. pontic., āā ℥vj; vini albi, Oiv; macerate for 24 hours and strain); stimulant, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge. **V. adus'tum,** brandy. **V. al'bum,** defined in the Ph. U. S. as a pale amber-colored or straw-colored alcoholic liquid, made by fermenting the unmodified juice of the grape, freed from seeds, stems, and skins; sherry wine; see *Wine.* **V. al'bum for'tius** (Ph. U. S.), made by fortifying V. album until it contains 20 to 25 per cent. of alcohol. **V. al'bum Hispan'icum,** see *Wine.* **V. al'bum monta'num,** see *Wine.* **V. al'oës** (Ph. U. S.), *Wine of aloes* (aloës, ℥ij; cardam., gr. cxlvj; zingib., gr. cxlvj; vini alb. fort., q. s. to make Oij); purgative and stomachic, according to the dose; dose, f℥j–ij. **V. ama'rum,** V. gentianæ compositum. **V. ama'rum scillit'icum,** V. diureticum amarum. **V. ama'rum cum spir'itû vi'ni,** V. gentianæ compositum. **V. aminæ'um,** aminæum vinum. **V. antimonia'le,** V. antimonii tartarizati. **V. antimonia'tum Hux'hami,** V. antimonii tartarizati. **V. antimo'nii** (Ph. U. S.), *Solution of tartarized antimony, Antimonial wine* (ant. et potass. tart., gr. lviij; aq. destillat. bullient., f ℥ij; vini albi fortius, q. s. to make Oij); each fluidounce contains two grains of the tartrate; dose, as an expectorant, 10 to 30 drops; as an emetic, ♏xxx–f℥j. **V. antimo'nii potassiotartra'tis,** V. antimonii tartarizati. **V. aromat'icum** (Ph. U. S.), *Aromatic wine* (gr. lxxij each of lavender, peppermint, wormwood, sage, rosemary, and origanum; stronger white wine, q. s. to make Oij); tonic and stimulant; used externally in fomentations, etc. **V. aromo-aloët'icum,** V. aloës. **V. auran'tii** (Ph. Br.), *Orange wine,* wine made by fermentation of a saccharine solution to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added. **V. benedic'tum,** V. antimonii tartarizati. **V. campa'num,** champagne wine; sparkling wine of France; see *Wine.* **V. camphora'tum** (Ph. G.), wine of camphor. **V. Canari'num,** see *Wine.* **V. chalybea'tum,** Vinum ferri, wine of iron. **V. cincho'næ compos'itum,** V. de kinâ kinâ compositum. **V. cincho'niæ,** see *Vinum quiniæ.* **V. col'chici, V. col'chici radi'cis** (Ph. U. S.), *Wine of colchicum, W. of colchicum-root* (colchic. rad., ℥xiij; vini albi. fortius, q. s. to make Oij); diuretic, sedative, and purgative; chiefly used in gout; dose, ♏x–xx. **V. col'chici sem'inis,** *Wine of colchicum-seed* (colchic. sem., ℥v; vini albi fortius, q. s. to make Oij); dose, ♏xxx–f℥ij. **V. crema'tum,** brandy. **V. diuret'icum ama'rum,** *Bitter diuretic wine* (cort. cinchon., c. winteran., limon., āā ℥ij; rhois toxicodendr., scillæ cacumin., angelicæ, āā ℥ss; fol absinth., melissæ, āā ℥j; baccar. junip., macis, āā ℥ss; vin. alb., Oviij);

stimulant, tonic, and diuretic; dose, f℥ss–iss. **V. emet'icum,** V. antimonii tartarizati. **V. er'gotæ** (Ph. U. S.) (ergot., ℥v; vini albi fortius, q. s. to make Oij); dose, as a parturifacient, f℥ij–iij; for other actions of ergot, ♏xxx–f℥j or f℥ij. **V. ferra'tum,** V. ferri. **V. fer'ri,** *Steel wine, Wine of iron* (iron wire, ℥j; sherry wine, Oj imp.; Ph. Br.); tonic; dose, f℥j–iv. **V. fer'ri ama'rum** (Ph. U. S.), bitter wine of iron (liquor. ferri et quininæ citrat., f℥xvij; tinct. aurant. cort. dulcis, f℥iv; syrup., f℥x; vini albi fort., Oj); mild chalybeate tonic; dose, f℥ij–f℥ss. **V. fer'ri citra'tis,** *Wine of citrate of iron* (ferri et ammoniæ citrat., gr. lxxx; tinct. aurantii cort. dulcis, f℥v; syrup., f℥iij; vini albi fortius, f℥xxiij); dose, f℥j–ij. **V. gentia'næ,** *V. gentianæ compositum, Compound wine of gentian, Wine bitters* (rad. gentian. lutæ, ℥ss; cort. cinchon. offic., ℥j; cort. aurant., ℥ij; cauellæ alb., ℥j; alcohol. dilut., f℥iv; vini alb. Hispanic., Oiiss); dose, f℥j–f℥ss. **V. Hippocrat'icum,** claret. **V. Hispan'icum,** see *Wine.* **V. hordea'ceum,** cerevisia. **V. Hux'hami,** vinum antimonii. **V. hydato'des,** see *Hydatoid.* **V. ipecacuan'hæ** (Ph. U. S.), *Wine of ipecac, Ipecacuanha wine* (extract. ipecac. fluid., f℥xx; vini albi fortius, f℥xxx); emetic and diaphoretic; dose, as emetic, to adults, f℥ss-j; as expectorant and diaphoretic, ♏x–xxx. **V. de ki'nâ ki'nâ compos'itum,** *Compound bark wine* (cort. cinchon., ℔ss; quassiæ, cort. winteran., cort. aurant., āā ℥ss; alcohol., Oj; vini albi, Ovj); tonic, febrifuge, stomachic; dose, f℥ss–ij. **V. martia'tum,** V. ferri. **V. mar'tis,** V. ferri. **V. medica'tum,** see *Claret* and *V. medicinale.* **V. medicina'le,** *Medicated wine;* wine holding in solution one or more medicines. Medicinal wines are obtained by macerating or digesting medicinal substances in wine. They differ, of course, according to the nature of the medicines employed, the strength of the wine, etc. Few officinal wines—*Vina medicata*—are retained in the pharmacopœias, on account of their proneness to decomposition, and their consequent inferiority to tinctures. Stronger white wine—vinum album fortius—is generally adopted in the U. S. Pharmacopœia as the menstruum. See *Vinum.* **V. me'rum,** aëratum. **V. nicotia'næ taba'ci,** V. tabaci. **V. opia'tum fermentatio'ne para'tum,** laudanum abbatis Rousseau. **V. o'pii** (Ph. U. S.). *Wine of opium, Sydenham's laudanum, Ford's laudanum* (opii, gr. ccccIvj; cinnam., gr. xlv; caryophyll., gr. xlv; vini albi fort., q. s. to make up f℥x); narcotic; dose, 10 to 20 drops. **V. de o'pio compos'itum,** V. opii. **V. pica'tum,** pissites. **V. Portugal'icum,** wine of Portugal or of Oporto; port wine. A strong astringent wine, not much drunk in the United States, but greatly used in England. **V. qui'niæ** or **V. quini'næ,** *Wine of quinia* or *quinine, Quinine wine* (quininæ sulph., gr. xx; acid. citric., gr. xxx; vin. aurant., Oj; Ph. Br.); dose, f℥ss–f℥j, according as it is used as a stomachic or to arrest ague. *Vinum cinchoniæ* may be made in the same way. **V. rhabar'bari,** V. rhei palmati. **V. rhe'i** (Ph. U. S.), *Rhubarb wine, Wine of rhubarb* (rhei, ℥iii¼; calami, gr. cxl; vin. alb. fort., q. s. to make Oij); cordial laxative and stimulant; dose, f℥ij–iv or f℥j. **V. rhe'i palma'ti,** V. rhei. **V. Rhena'num,** see *Wine.* **V. ru'brum,** V. Portugallicum. **V. ru'brum Portugal'icum,** see *Wine.* **V. scillit'icum compos'itum,** compound wine of squill. **V. stibia'tum,** V. antimonii. **V. taba'ci,** *Tobacco wine* (tabac., ℥j; vini albi, Oj); narcotic, diuretic, and antispasmodic; used in dropsical cases, colica pictonum, and ileus; dose, gtt. xx to xxx. **V. Theba'icum** (P. Dan.), wine of opium. **V. Theba'icum croca'tum** (P. Dan.), Sydenham's laudanum. **V. vera'tri,** *Wine of white hellebore* (veratri, ℥iv; vini albi, Oj); in cutaneous affections and gout; dose, ♏x. **V. vera'tri al'ba,** V. veratri. **V. Xeren'se** or **Xer'icum,** sherry wine; see *Vinum album.*

Vi'ola. *Sweet violet.* Ord. Violaceæ; flowers of the sweet violet have a pleasant, peculiar odor, but scarcely any taste; they are slightly laxative. **V. cani'na,** *Dog violet;* root of this plant is emetic and cathartic; dose, ℈j. **V. cucul'la'ta,** common native blue violet. **V. ipecacuan'ha,** see *Ipecacuanha.* **V. lu'tea,** Cheiranthus cheiri. **V. mar'tia,** viola. **V. odora'ta,** sweet violet of Europe. **V. palus'tris,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **V. peda'ta,** this indigenous violet, growing from New England to Carolina, is regarded by some as a useful demulcent in pectoral affections. **V. sylves'tris,** V. canina. **V. tri'color** (Ph. U. S.), *Heart's-ease, Pansy, Pensy, Johnny-jump-up, Johnny-jumper.* Decoction of the plant has been recommended in diseases of the skin, etc.; its roots are also emetic and cathartic.

Violaceæ, ve-o-las'e-e. Natural order of plants growing in the temperate zone, including the viola, noisettia, lanvagesia, and the ionidium. The roots are supposed to possess emetic properties.

Viola'ceous. Violet-like; resembling violets.

Violaria, ve-o-lah're-ah. Viola.

Violation, vi-o-la'shun (*violo,* to deflower, to defile). Rape; defloration. See *Stuprum.*

Vi'olet. Viola; rays of visible spectrum possessing the highest refrangibility. **V. blind'ness,** blindness to violet rays of light. **V., dog,** Viola canina. **V., dog's tooth,** Erythronium Americanum. **V., sweet,** viola.

Vi'olet-bloom. Solanum dulcamara.

Vi'olin. Emetico-cathartic principle of Viola tricolor and V. odorata.

Viorna, ve-or'nah. Clematis vitalba.

Vi'per, Egyp'tian. Aspis; see *Vipera.* **V., ten-inch-long,** Echidna ocellata.

Vi'pera (*vivus,* alive, *pario,* to bring forth). Systematic name of the viper. Coluber berus.

Viperaria, vip-er-ah're-ah (*vipera*). Aristolochia serpentaria; scorzonera.

Vi'pergrass. Scorzonera.

Viperi'na Virginia'na (*vipera*). Aristolochia serpentaria.

Viperine, vi'per-een. A peculiar principle contained in the poison of venomous snakes.

Vi'per's dance. Chorea.

Vir (man). Aner; homo; penis. **V. effœmina'tus,** an effeminate man.

Vi'ra. Woman.

Virago, vir-ag'o (*vir,* man). A female with a beard.

Vi'res (*vires,* sense) (pl. of **Vis,** strength). Strength.

Virescent, vi-res'sent. Having a greenish color, shading into or becoming green.

Virga, vur'gah (rod). Penis. **V. au'rea,** golden rod. **V. ce'rea,** bougie. **V. cer'ebri,** pineal gland.

Virgate, vur'gate (*virga,* rod). Long, rod-like, straight, twig-like.

Virgilia, vur-jil'e-ah (after the poet Virgil). Cladastris tinctoria. **V. lu'tea,** see *Cladastris tinctoria.* **V. oil,** that flowing first from ripe pulp of the olive on expression.

Vir'gin. A female who has never had sexual intercourse. Applied also occasionally to the male so circumstanced. **V. hon'ey,** that flowing from honeycomb when cut or broken, without the application of heat or pressure. Also applied to the honey of young bees before they have ever swarmed. **V. Mary this'tle,** Centaurea benedicta. **V. scam'mony,** finest quality of scammony.

Vir'ginal (*virgo,* virgin). External genital organs of the virgin. Relating to a virgin, *Virginalis.* **V. gen'era'tion,** parthenogenesis. **V. mem'brane,** hymen.

Virgina'le claus'trum (a virginal fence). Hymen.

Virgin'ia cow'slip. Mertensia Virginica. **V. creep'er,** *Ampelopsis quinquefolia;* a vine of nat. ord. Vitaceæ; indigenous; used as an ornamental vine. In medicine has been employed as a tonic and alterative. **V. dog'wood,** Cornus florida. **V. lung'wort,** Mertensia Virginica. **V. poke,** Phytolacca decandra. **V. snake'root,** Aristolochia serpentaria. **V. stone'cross,** Penthorum sedoïdes; possesses astringent properties, and has been used in catarrhal troubles. **V. thyme,** Pycnanthemum linifolium.

Virginis vitiatio, vur'jin-is vish-e-ah'she-o (violation of a virgin). Defloration.

Virginitas, vur-jin'it-as. Virginity. **V. deflora'ta,** defloration.

Virginity, vur-jin'it-e. *Maidenhood, Maidenhead.* State of one who has never had carnal commerce.

Vir'gin's bow'er, com'mon. Clematis vitalba, Clematis Virginica. **V.'s bow'er, sweet-scent'ed,** Clematis flammula. **V.'s bow'er, up'right,** Clematis recta. **V.'s milk,** tincture of benjamin or of any other balsam, precipitated by the addition of water, which gives it a milky appearance; also subacetate of lead precipitated by water. It has been used as a cosmetic to remove freckles, etc.

Virgo, vur'go. Virgin. **V. au'rea,** Solidago virgaurea.

Virgula, vur'gu-lah (dim. of **Virga,** a rod). Penis.

Virgultum, vir-gul'tum (*virga,* a rod). Young slender twig, shoot, or branch.

Viri, vir'e (plural of **Vir**). See *Vir.*

Viride (vir'id-a) **æ'ris** (green of brass). Cupri subacetas. **V. monta'num,** cuprum.

Viridescent, vir-i-des'cent (*viridis,* green). Virescent.

Viridia, vir-id'e-ah. See *Veratrum viride.*

Viridiflo'rus (*viridis,* green, *flor,* flower). Having green flowers. Used to denote Melaleuca viridiflora, Acerates viridiflora, and other species.

Viridin, vir'id-in (*viridis,* green). Name proposed for chromule by De Candolle.

Virile, vir-e'la (*vir,* man). Penis.

Virile, vir'il (*vir,* man). Relating or appertaining to man or the adult age. **V. age,** see *Age.* **V. mem'ber,** penis.

Virilescence, vir-il-es'sence (*virilis, vir,* man, manly). State of the aged female in which she assumes some characteristics of the male.

Virilia, vir-il'e-ah (*vir,* man). Pudibilia.

Virilitas, vir-il'it-as. Adult age. See *Age.*

Virilita'tis ino'pia. See *Impotence.*

Virility, vir-il'it-e. Adult age. Mature manhood. See *Age.*

Viro'la. Genus of trees including various species of nat. ord. Myristicaceæ. Natives of S. America, grouped with the Myristica by many botanical authorities. **V. sebif'era,** indigenous to Brazil and Guiana; the seeds furnish a solid oil used in making candles. The juice of the bark has been used in medicine.

Virose, vi'rose. Virous.

Virosus, ve-ro'sus. Virous.

Vi'rous (*virus*). Possessed of noxious properties; also having a peculiar nauseous taste and odor.

Vir'tue. Faculty.

Vir'tus (power). Faculty; property. **V. forma'trix,** plastic force. **V. plas'tica,** plastic force.

Virulence, vir'u-lence. Malignancy. Intensity of action. The specific quality of any virus. See *Virus.*

Virulent, vir'u-lent (*virus*). That which is of the nature of virus or which is caused by a virus; highly noxious.

Vi'rus. A Latin word signifying poison, but having, in medicine, a somewhat different acceptation. By it is understood a principle, unknown in its nature and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases. Thus we speak of the variolic, the vaccine, and the syphilitic viruses. Virus differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, while the former is the result of a morbid process—a morbid poison. **V., atten'uated,** virus reduced or diluted in such way as to diminish its pathogenic force without depriving it of its power as a protective against disease. **V., i'chor,** poison; sanies. **V., vac'cine,** see *Vaccina.* **V. vita'le,** sperm.

Vis (allied to **Vir,** man). Force. **V. adhæsio'nis,** cohesion, force of. **V. attractio'nis,** cohesion, force of. **V. auc'ta,** sthenia. **V. cohæsio'nis,** cohesion, force of. **V. conserva'trix,** V. medicatrix naturæ. **V. elas'tica,** elasticity. **V. essentia'lis,** plastic force. **V. expul'trix,** organic force by which, it was supposed, useless effete materials were removed from the body. **V. formati'va,** plastic force. **V. fron'te** (force from the front), an action exerted from before, as that of the capillaries in the circulation of the blood. **V. genera'trix,** generative power. **V. imminu'ta,** asthenia. **V. iner'tiæ,** inertia. **V. in'sita,** irritability. **V. irritabilita'tis,** irritability. **V. medica'trix natu'ræ,** instinctive healing power in an animal or vegetable, by virtue of which it can repair injuries inflicted upon it or remove disease. **V. menta'lis,** mental power. **V. metabol'ica,** metabolic force. **V. mor'tua,** term to include mechanical properties of membrane—flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, etc. —which are totally independent of the vital properties. They remain some time after the complete extinction of life in all its functions, and seem to be connected with the mechanical arrangement of particles and the chemical composition of the substances in which they reside. **V. muscula'ris,** muscular power. **V. nervo'rum,** nervous power. **V. nervo'sa,** nervous power. **V. plas'tica,** plastic force. **V. reproducti'va,** plastic force. **V. ter'go** (force from behind), an action of impulsion or propulsion, as that of the heart in the circulation of the blood. **V. vi'tæ,** vital force. **V. vita'lis,** force distinguishing living matter from dead; also irritability. **V. zo'tica,** vis vitalis.

Viscago (vis-kah'go) **behen** (*viscum,* bird-lime). Cucubalus behen.

Viscera, vis'ser-ah. Entrails; uterus; contents of the abdomen. Internal organs of the body.

Vis'ceral. Splanchnic. **V. arches** and **clefts,** four narrow elongated apertures in lateral wall of cervical portion of embryo, separated by thickenings of the wall itself; in fishes they permanently remain during life. **V. cav'ity,** one of the two great cavities which may be said to be enclosed in the arrangement of the segments of the skeleton; see *Neural cavity.* **V. hypochondri'asis** or **mel'ancholy,** delusions connected with the abdominal organs, as dread of obstruction of the bowels, etc. **V. plates,** the lateral parts of the middle layer of the embryo lying beyond the chorda dorsalis, afterward uniting to form the mesial plate. **V. por'tion of the pericar'dium,** that portion of the pericardial sac which is closely attached to the heart and commencement of the great vessels at the base of the heart. **V. skel'eton,** those parts forming the hæmal arches—viz. sternum, ribs, and costal cartilages.

Visceral'gia (*viscus, algos,* pain). Pain in the viscera.

Viscera'lis. Splanchnic; stomachal; visceral.

Viscera'tion. Exenterismus.

Vis'cid (*viscum,* bird-lime or bird-glue). Sticky; adhesive; used to denote semiliquid, glue-like material.

Viscid'ity or **Viscos'ity.** Possessing viscid properties.

Vis'cin (*viscum,* bird-lime). A viscid, glutinous substance in mistletoe, Viscum flavescens, and other species of plants.

Viscoid, vis'koid. Relating to or resembling birdlime; also pertaining to or resembling mistletoe.

Visconia, vis-ko'ne-ah. Physconia.

Vis'cose. A glue-like material secreted or produced by the micrococcus viscosus.

Vis'cous. Gluey; sticky; viscid.

Vis'cum. *Mistletoe.* A parasitic plant growing on a number of trees; ord. Loranthaceæ. That of the oak, viscum quercinum, has been most celebrated, but it does not differ from the others. It was at one time much used in epilepsy and other neuroses, the wood or leaves being given in powder. The berries, from their supposed virtues, are drastic, and when applied externally are maturative. **V. al'bum,** mistletoe, consisting of a small evergreen parasitic shrub growing in Europe on various trees. **V. Capen'se,** S. African parasitic shrub growing on the stems of several species of Rhus and Euclea. **V. flaves'cens,** *Yellow* or *Yellowish mistletoe,* indigenous, has been given in the same cases as viscum album. **V. verticilla'tum,** V. flavescens.

Viscus, vis'kus. Any internal organ of the body. See *Viscera.*

Visibil'ity (*video, visum,* to see). Term applied to anything capable of being seen.

Visio, viz'e-o. Pupil; vision.

Vision, vizh'un (*video, visum,* to see). *Sight.* The

action of seeing. The sight is one of the five senses, and the eye is its organ. By it we distinguish colors and appreciate most of the physical qualities of external objects. The eye is composed of different transparent media, whose curvatures and refractive powers are so combined as to render insensible the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility, and to concentrate the numerous rays proceeding from more or less distant objects. These rays traverse, successively, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humor, the crystalline, and the vitreous humor, striking upon the retina, on which they impress the figure of the object whence they have proceeded; and, in order that no obscurity may arise from the reflections, which might otherwise occur, the anterior of the eye is lined by a membrane—the choroid—which is itself covered internally by a dark pigment. This absorbs the light, like the dark pigment in the interior of telescopes, and thus obviates confusion. **V., binoc'ular,** see *Binocular.* **V., cen'tral,** when image is formed upon the macula lutea. **V. for col'or,** chromatic visual sense. **V., col'ored,** chromopsia. **V., defec'tive** or **depraved',** dysopsia. **V., dichro'mic,** dichromism; achromatopsia. **V., direct',** perception from image formed at macula lutea. **V., distort'ed,** metamorphopsia. **V., doub'le,** diplopia. **V., field of,** the limit of indirect vision when the visual axis is fixed upon one point. **V. for form,** acuity of vision with white light. **V., indirect',** perception from image formed at other points on the retina than the macula lutea. **V., irides'cent,** chromopsia. **V., man'ifold,** polyopsia. **V., mul'tiple,** polyopsia. **V., periph'eral,** when image is formed upon the retina peripherally, and not upon the macula lutea. **V., pur'ple,** see *Rhodopsin.* **V., sin'gle,** see *Binocular.* **V., treb'le,** triplopia.

Vismia Guianensis, vis'me-ah gi-an-en'sis (after Visme, merchant-botanist of Lisbon). Hypericum Guianense. **V. longifo'lia,** small tree, native of Brazil; a yellow, purgative resin is obtained from it.

Visnomy, vis'no-me. Physiognomy.

Visorium organum, vis-o're-um or'gan-um (*video, visum,* to see). The eye.

Viso'rius. Visual.

Visual, vizh'u-al. Concerning the sight or belonging to vision. **V. an'gle,** the angle formed by the crossing of two rays, proceeding from opposite points of any body, in their passage from the pupil. It is by the size of this angle that we judge, to a certain extent, of the dimensions of objects. **V. mem'ory,** memory by objects seen in the mind's eye of the insane. **V. rays,** lines of light proceeding from any object to the eye.

Visus, ve'zus (*video, visum,* to see). Vision. **V. ac'rior,** nyctalopia. **V. ac'ris,** sharpness of vision. **V. bre'vior,** myopia. **V. colora'tus,** chromopsia. **V. debil'itas,** asthenopia. **V. decol'or,** achromatopsia. **V. defigura'tus,** metamorphopsia. **V. dimidia'tus,** hemiopia. **V. diur'nus,** hemeralopia. **K. duplica'tus,** diplopia. **V. hebetu'do,** amblyopia. **V. juve'num,** myopia. **V. lon'gior,** presbytia. **V. lu'cidus,** photopsia. **V. musca'rum,** see *Metamorphopsia.* **V. nebulo'sus,** nebula. **V. noctur'nus,** nyctalopia. **V. phantas'matum,** metamorphopsia. **V. reticula'tus,** perception of muscæ volitantes in shape of fine or coarse network. **V. seni'lis,** presbytia. **V. trip'lex,** triplopia.

Vita, ve'tah. Life. **V. pro'pria,** irritability.

Vitaceæ, vit-as'se-e. A natural order of plants abounding in mild and warm zones of both hemispheres, of which the most important member is the *Vitis* or grapevine.

Vi'tal (*vita,* life). Relating or appertaining to life. **V. air,** term sometimes applied to oxygen gas. **V. capac'ity,** *Pulmonic* or *Lung* or *Breathing capacity;* a term employed by Dr. Hutchinson to designate the number of cubic inches of air which a person can forcibly expire after a full inspiration. He found that for every inch of height—from five feet to six—eight additional cubic inches of air can be given out by a forced expiration. The quantity, however, is influenced also by weight and age. See *Respiration.* The average vital capacity for the male adult (Englishman) is 3770 (Hutchinson); the estimate for the Continent is less, about 3200 (Rosenthal); women, 2500. In middle life, at 35, the vital capacity reaches its maximum and then decreases. Between 50–60 years great variations occur, so that no regularity can be established (Wintrich). **V. cen'tre,** see *Centrum vitale.* **V. dynam'ics,** see *Dynamic.* **V. force,** vis vitalis. **V. func'tions,** see *Function.* **V. point,** see *Centrum vitale.* **V. prin'ciple,** *Vital flame;* the unknown principle which, in association with matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties, and distinguishes organized matter from the inorganic. **V. prop'erties,** see *Properties.* **V. statis'tics,** statistics, medical. **V. vor'tex,** life.

Vital'ba (*vitis,* vine, *albus,* white). Clematis vitalba.

Vitalism, vi'tal-ism (*vita,* life). The doctrine of the vitalist, who ascribes every function of the organism to the direct agency of a vital principle or force.

Vi'talist. See *Vitalism.*

Vital'ity. Vital principle or force. Vital action or movement. It is said to be dormant when the actions or movements of an organized body are so obscure as not to be perceptible unless under circumstances favorable for their manifestation.

Vitalize, vi'tal-ize. To give life to any part or body.

Vi'tals. Parts that are necessary for life—the heart, lungs, and nervous centres more especially.

Vitel'lary. Vitelline. **V. mem'brane,** zona pellucida.

Vitellif'erous (*vitellus,* yolk of egg, *fero,* to bear). Having or possessing a vitellus.

Vitel'lin. A natural proteid belonging to the Globulins. Principal proteid contained in yolk of egg, resembling casein.

Vitel'line (*vitellus,* the yolk of an egg). *Vitellary.* Appertaining to or resembling the vitellus or yolk. Also the yolk membrane. A modification of albumen found in the yolk of egg. See *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **V. apoph'ysis,** see *V. pedicle.* **V. cav'ity,** latebra. **V. disk,** proligerous disk. **V. duct,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **V. fu'id,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **V. ped'icle,** the pedicle attaching the umbilical vesicle to the embryo; see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **V. pouch,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. sac,** the sac containing the yolk. **V. veins,** omphalomesenteric veins. **V. ves'sels,** see *Omphalomesenteric.*

Vitellinus, vit-el-le'nus (*vitellus*). Term used to denote deep or reddish-yellow color, the color of the yolk.

Vitellomesenter'ic. Omphalomesenteric.

Vitello'ses. Products formed by action of gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal juices upon phytovitellin.

Vitel'lum o'vi. The yolk of an egg. See *Ovum.*

Vitel'lus formati'vus. Germinal yolk; formative yolk. **V. nutriti'vus,** nutritive yolk. **V. o'vi,** see *Ovum.*

Vi'tex. The chaste tree. The seeds, when fresh, have a fragrant smell and an acrid, aromatic taste. Formerly they were celebrated as antaphrodisiacs.

Vi'ti sal'tus. St. Vitus's dance; chorea.

Vitia (pl. of **Vitium**) **primæ conformationis,** vish'e-ah pre'me kon-for-mah-she-o'nis. See *Monster.*

Vitia'tio (*vitio,* to violate). Violation. See *Stuprum.*

Vitiation, vish-e-a'shun (*vitio,* to make foul). The corruption or contamination of anything; especially applied to air and water. Violation.

Viticula, vit-ik'u-lah. A trailing vine or stem.

Viticulose, vit-ik'u-lose. Term applied to plants possessing trailing vines or stems.

Vitilig'ines (pl. of **Vitiligo**). Ephelides; lineæ albicantes.

Vitiligo, vit-il-e'go (*vitulus,* a calf, hence calfskin). Achroma; herpes exedens; lepra; porrigo decalvans. **V. al'ba gra'vior,** lepra maculosa. **V. al'ba le'vior,** V. alphos. **V. al'phus,** lepra alphoïdes. **V. cap'itis,** alopecia areata. **V. congenita'lis,** incomplete albinism. **V. gra'vior,** lepra. **V. hepat'ica,** chloasma hepaticum. **V. me'las,** lepra nigricans. **V. ni'gra,** lepra nigricans.

Vitil'igoid (*vitiligo, eidos*). Like or resembling vitiligo.

Vitiligoi'dea (*vitiligo, eidos*, resemblance). A disease of the skin, so called from resembling the vitiligo of Willan. It appears under two forms: either as tubercles—V. tuberosa—varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a large pea, isolated or confluent; or as yellow patches of irregular outline, slightly elevated and with but little hardness—V. plana.

Vi'tis al'ba sylves'tris. Bryonia alba. **V. apyr'ena,** see *V. Corinthiaca.* **V. cordifo'lia,** a vine-like shrub indigenous to United States; frost-grape. **V. Corinthi'aca,** ord. Vitaceæ; this plant affords currants, the dried fruit of Corinthiaca or Vitis apyrena, and are similar in their properties to raisins. **V. idæ'a myrtil'lus,** Vaccinium myrtillus. **V. idæ'a palus'tris,** Vaccinium oxycoccos. **V. idæ'a puncta'ta,** Vaccinium vitis idæa. **V. labrus'ca,** Northern fox-grape; indigenous; by cultivation the Concord and Catawba varieties have been produced from it. **V. sati'va,** V. vinifera. **V. vinif'era,** *Grapevine, Vine;* vine, leaves, and tendrils have an astringent taste; formerly used in diarrhœa, hemorrhage, etc. The juice or sap, called lacryma, has been recommended in calculous disorders and in cases of chronic ophthalmia. The juice of the unripe fruit is called verjuice. The grape, when ripe, is a wholesome, delicious fruit, and when dried forms the *Uvæ passæ majores, U. sole siccatæ, Uva passa* (Ph. U. S.), *Uvæ* (Ph. Br.), *Raisins.* These are subacidulous, sweet, and mucilaginous, and are demulcent and nutritive. **V. vulpi'na,** Southern fox-grape, native of Southern United States; muscadine. These grapes are large, purple, and have the odor of musk somewhat.

Vitium, vish'e-um. Disease. **V. cadu'cum,** epilepsy. **V. conformatio'nis,** a disease or fault of conformation. **V. divi'num,** epilepsy. **V. hercule'um,** epilepsy. **V. scrophulo'sum,** scrofula.

Vitraria, vit-rah're-ah. Parietaria.

Vitreocapsulitis, vit-re-o-kap-su-le'tis (*vitreo,* appertaining to vitreous humor, *capsulitis,* inflammation of the capsule). Hyalitis.

Vitreous, vit're-us (*vitrum*). Hyaline. **V., artific'ial,** a glass globule inserted by certain operators after evisceration of the eye to preserve the form of the eyeball. **V. bod'y,** corpus vitreum. **V. cham'ber,** see *Chamber.* **V. degenera'tion,** atheroma or disease of the innermost coat of arteries. **V. hu'mor,** corpus vitreum. **V. hu'mor of the ear,** endolymph. **V. infiltra'tion,** small degenerative patches of inner layer of choroid, impinging upon a perforating retina. On ophthalmoscopic examination they appear as minute pinkish or yellowish patches. **V. ta'ble of the skull,** see *Table.*

Vitreus, vit're-us. Hyaline.

Vitrifac'tion. Vitrification.

Vitrification, vit-re-fik-a'shun (*vitrum,* glass, *facio,* to make). The conversion of mineral materials into glass; vitrefying or changing into glass.

Vitrina auditoria, vit-re'nah aud-i-to're-ah. Endolymph. **V. ocula'ris,** fluid draining away from the vitreous body when placed upon a filter.

Vitrine auditive, vit'reen o-dit-eve (Fr.). *Endolymph, Liquor* or *Fluid of Scarpa, Vitreous humor of the ear.* The fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear, so called from its resemblance to the vitreous humor of the eye.

Vitriol, vit're-ol (*vitrum,* glass). Ferri sulphas. **V., ac'id of,** sulphuric acid. **V., blue,** cupri sulphas. **V., green,** ferri sulphas. **V., oil of,** old term for sulphuric acid. **V., Ro'man,** cupri sulphas. **V., white,** zinci sulphas.

Vit'riolated so'da. Sulphate of sodium. **V. tar'tar,** sulphate of potassium.

Vitriolic (vit-re-ol'ik) **ac'id.** Sulphuric acid.

Vitriolum album, vit-re'o-lum al'bum. Zinci sulphas. **V. ammoniaca'le,** ammonii sulphas. **V. cæru'leum,** cupri sulphas. **V. cu'pri,** cupri sulphas. **V. cyp'rium,** cupri sulphas. **V. fer'ri,** ferri sulphas. **V. Goslarien'se,** zinci sulphas. **V. mar'tis,** ferri sulphas. **V. Roman'um,** cupri sulphas. **V. ven'eris,** cupri sulphas. **V. vir'ide,** ferri sulphas. **V. zin'ci,** zinci sulphas.

Vitrodentine, vit-ro-den'teen (*vitrum, dens,* tooth). The superficial layer of the true dentine in fishes, taking the place of the enamel.

Vitrosus, vit-ro'sus. Vitreous.

Vit'rum. *Glass.* Glass coarsely powdered has been sometimes used to remove specks of the cornea. The saline scum which swims on glass when first made has been used in tooth-powders; it is called *Sandiver, Glass gall, Fel ventri,* etc. **V. antimo'nii,** see *Antimonii vitrum.* **V. hypoclep'ticum,** a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. **V. ocula're,** see *Spectacles.* **V. sublimato'rium,** aludel.

Vit'ta. Bandelette; caul.

Vittaria ceterach, vit-tah're-ah set'er-ak (*vitta,* a band, a fillet). Asplenium ceterach.

Vit'tie vayr. Andropogon muricatus.

Vit'ulary fe'ver. *Parturient apoplexy; Parturient fever.* A fatal disease occurring in connection with parturition in cows, characterized by tendency to congestion of the brain, apoplexy, etc.

Vi'tus's dance, St. Chorea.

Vivacious, viv-a'shus. Having a lively, animated disposition; tenacious regarding life, capable of longevity; botanically, perennial.

Vivarium, viv-ah're-um. Aquarium.

Viver'ra civet'ta. See *Civetta.* **V. zibe'thi,** zibeth of Southern Asia; produces some of the civet of commerce.

Vivianite, viv'e-an-ite. Hydrous iron phosphate, occurring in deep-blue or green crystals.

Vivip'arous (*vivus,* alive, *pario,* to bring forth). An epithet applied to animals whose young are brought forth detached, without requiring to be hatched, as in the oviparous. The condition may be termed viviparous. See *Generation.*

Viviparousness, vi-vip'ar-us-ness. See *Viviparous.*

Vivipa'tion. That mode of generation in which the ovum on leaving the ovary attaches itself to the maternal organs and thus develops until the time of birth.

Vivisectio, viv-e-sek'she-o (*vivus,* alive, *seco,* to cut). Vivisection.

Vivisection, viv-e-sek'shun (*vivus,* alive, *seco,* to cut). The act of opening or dissecting living animals; one who performs vivisections is a *Vivisector.*

Vleminckx (vlem'inks), **solu'tion of.** See *Calcis sulphuretum.*

Vo-and'zeia subterra'nea. A creeping herb of Africa, cultivated for its seeds and pods, which are used as food.

Vo'cal (*vox, vocis,* voice). Oral. **V. cords,** see *Cords, vocal.* **V. frem'itus,** see *Fremitus.* **V. lig'aments,** see *Cords, vocal.* **V. tube,** see *Tube, vocal.*

Voca'lis. Vocal. Vowel.

Vociferatio, vo-sif-er-ah'she-o. Exercise of the voice; vociferation.

Vogt, an'gle of. Angle included between the alveolo-nasal and nasobasilar lines.

Voice (*voco,* to call). An appreciable sound produced by the air when it is driven from the lungs, throwing the inferior ligaments of the glottis into vibration. The function by which this is effected has been called phonation. It is a function of animal life, and in other animals than man is limited to the production of the simple or instinctive voice, as it is in the idiot; but in intellectual man it becomes much more complicated and articulated, an evidence of his intellectual superiority. **V., artic'ulated,** *Speech;* voice produced by the glottis, modified by the motions of the tongue, lips, and other parts of the vocal tube. Most physiologists agree in regarding the glottis, or the space between the thyreo-arytenoid ligaments plus the ligaments themselves, as the part where vocal sounds are formed. The glottis and its ligaments with the vocal tube, or the space which the sound has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, is regarded as a reed instrument like the clarionet, the inferior ligaments of the glottis constituting the reed. In speech, as ordinarily effected, the tongue, lips,

teeth, etc. are concerned, but it has been accomplished after the tongue has been removed. In such cases the articulated voice must have been produced in the glottis alone, or in it aided by an obscure action of the parts above it. The singing voice is not limited to the larynx; the pharynx would seem to be concerned also. The notes produced in the latter have been termed supralaryngeal, or notes of the second register. They constitute the pharyngeal voice, falsetto or faucette voice. The laryngeal voice, or voice of the first register, chest voice, is the *Voce di petto* (I.), *Voix de poitrine* (Fr.). The laryngeal voice, which is always more elevated, by an octave, in the female than in the male, furnishes types called soprano, alto or contralto, tenore, and basso. The first two belong to the female voice; the last two to the male. The baritone is between the bass and tenor. **V., bleat'ing**, egophony. **V., cav'ernous**, pectoriloquy. **V., chest**, see *Voice, articulated*. **V., chol'eric**, peculiar husky voice of those affected with cholera. **V., convul'sive**, neurosis of the voice, consisting in the production of discordant sounds—acute and grave—which cannot be brought to the natural tones by any act of volition. It seems to be caused by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx. **V., falset'to**, see *Voice*. **V., goat's**, egophony. **V., laryngeal**, laryngophony; see *Voice*. **V., pharyngeal**, see *Voice*. **V., trache'al**, laryngophony.

Vo'la. Palm. **V. ma'nūs**, palm. **V. pe'dis**, sole.

Vo'lar (*vola*, the palm). Relating to the palm of the hand.

Volatica, vo-lat'ik-ah (*volo*, to fly). Lichen.

Vol'atile. Term applied to any substance evaporating quickly. **V. al'kali**, ammonia. **V. lin'iment**, ammonia liniment. **V. oil**, volatile principle existing in organic and inorganic nature, found in cells or free upon the surface of various flowers and plants. It is soluble in alcohol, and is split up into stearopten and elæopten by cold. **V. oil of mus'tard**, a very pungent oil made by macerating black mustard with water and subsequent distillation of the liquid. **V. salt**, carbonate of ammonia.

Volatilization, vol-a-til-i-za'shun (*volo*, to fly). Operation of reducing volatilizable substances into gas or vapor.

Volatisatio, vol-at-iz-ah'she-o (*volo*, to fly). Volatilization.

Volition, vo-lish'un (*volo*, to will). The act of willing.

Volitional, vo-lish'un-al. Relating to volition. Thus, muscles may be moved by a volitional or by an emotional impulse.

Volk'mann's canals. Vascular canals of cortical layers of bone having no surrounding Haversian system.

Vol'nus. Wound.

Volsel'la (*vello*, to pluck). Forceps; tweezers for extracting hairs.

Volt. Unit of measurement of electro-motive force. **V. am'père**, the quantity of pressure attained by an ampère current with electro-motor force of one volt. It equals 44.2 foot-pounds per minute. **V. bat'tery**, the galvanic battery. **V. electric'ity**, galvanic electricity. **V. pile**, the primitive galvanic battery, consisting of zinc and copper plates, each pair separated by flannel moistened with strong salt solution. These were piled one upon the other; hence the name.

Voltaic, vol-ta'ik (aftar Volta, Italian scientist). Relating to voltaism. **V. arc**, the arc of light at the junction of carbons in the arc light.

Voltaism, vol'tah-izm. Galvanism.

Voltam'eter. Instrument originally invented by Faraday for registering the strength of electrical currents by means of observing the degree of chemical reaction produced. Thus, the water voltameter measures the volume of hydrogen and oxygen generated by electrolysis of water, while Edison's voltameter registers the amount of copper going from anode to cathode during the activity of the current. The latter instrument has also been termed a Coulombmeter.

Volta's laws. I. The difference of potential between any two metals equals the sum of differences of potentials between intervening metals in a contact series. II. The total electro-motive force of a series of cells arranged as a galvanic battery equals the electro-motive force of one cell multiplied by the number of cells.

Volt'meter. The instrument for measuring the strength of the current between any two points in a voltaic circuit, the strength being registered in volts. It is simply a galvanometer of high resistance. Also termed potential galvanometer.

Voltolini's (vol-to-le'ne's) **disease'.** A disease of childhood characterized by acute cerebral symptoms and followed by deafness.

Vol'tus. Countenance; face.

Vol'uble (*volvo*, to roll). Botanically, a spiral twisting around anything.

Vol'ume. Space occupied by any substance; the cubic measurement of anything. Gases combine with each other in definite volumes; that is, in simple proportion of their volumes. Thus, one volume of a certain gas will combine chemically with one, two, three, etc. times its own volume, and in no other proportion.

Volumetric, vol-u-met'rik (*volume*, *metron*, measure). Relating to the measurement of volumes, as the volumetric method of analysis for the urine, the principle of which consists in adding to a known quantity of urine the exact amount of a test liquid required to precipitate the whole of any one ingredient contained in it. It is frequently employed for the determination of the chlorine, urea, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, and sugar of the urine.

Voluntary, vol'un-ta-re (*voluntas*, will). Relating to the will, as voluntary muscles—muscles which act in obedience to the will and produce voluntary movements.

Volun'tas (*volo*, to will). Will or desire. **V. deseden'di**, desire to go to stool.

Volute' (*volvo*, to roll). Term applied to anything convoluted or rolled up.

Vol'va. Vulva.

Vol'vate. Pertaining to or possessing a vulva.

Volvulus, vol'vu-lus (*volvo*, to roll). Ileus. **V. intestino'rum**, intussusception.

Vomen'di cona'men ina'ne (vain effort at vomiting). Vomiturition.

Vo'mer (ploughshare). *Ploughshare bone.* One of the facial bones, so called from its resemblance. It is an azygous bone forming the posterior part of the septum narium. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral; articulated, below, to the superior maxillary and palatine bones; above, to the sphenoid, ethmoid, and cornets of Bertin. Also the penis.

Vomerine, vom'er-een. Pertaining to the vomer.

Vomica, vom'ik-ah (*vomo*, to vomit, to cast up.) Term used by some authors for any encysted collection of purulent matter in the interior of a viscus. It is commonly, however, restricted to a purulent collection in the lungs, encysted or not, which may be discharged by the mouth, by breaking into the bronchial tubes. Two kinds are distinguished: one caused by the softening or breaking down of pulmonary tubercles; the other, more rare, by a circumscribed abscess of the lungs. Instead of opening into the bronchia, the abscess is sometimes discharged into the pleural cavity, causing empyema.

Vomicene, vom'is-een. Brucine.

Vom'icus (same etymon). Relating to vomiting. Used also in the same sense as vomica. See *Vomica*.

Vom'it (*vomo*, to vomit). Emetic. **V., black**, fever, yellow; melæna. **V., dry, of Mar'riott**, a once-celebrated emetic, called dry from its having been given without solution. It consisted of equal portions of tartrate of antimony and potassium and copper sulphate.

Vomitine, vom'it-een. Emetine.

Vom'iting. *Spewing, Puking, Sickness of the stomach* (although the latter expression may mean nausea only). Act by which solids and liquids contained in the

stomach are ejected by the mouth. Vomiting is the effect of some special irritation of the gastric nerves, calling, by reflex action, on the appropriate muscles to expel the contents of the stomach. It is not accomplished solely by the contraction of the stomach, as was for a long time believed. That organ, indeed, assists, but the main cause is the compression exerted upon the parietes of the stomach by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. Vomiting is at times sympathetic, as in affections of the kidney, uterus, brain, etc.; at others symptomatic, as in gastritis, peritonitis, etc. When very troublesome it may often be palliated by effervescent draughts, aromatics, sinapisms, or blisters to the epigastric region, etc. **V. of blood**, hæmatemesis. **V. at pleas'ure**, regurgitation. **V., stercora'ceous**, vomiting of fæces.

Vomitio, vom-ish'e-o. Vomiting. **V. san'guinis**, vomiting of blood; see *Hæmatemesis*.

Vomition, vom-ish'un. Vomiting.

Vomitium, vom-ish'e-um. Vomiting.

Vomito nigro, vom'it-o ne'gro. Black vomit. Also yellow fever.

Vomitorium, vom-it-o're-um. Emetic.

Vom'itory. Emetic.

Vom'itum. Vomiting.

Vomiturition, vom-it-u-rish'un. *Retching, Reaching, Heaving.* Reversal of action of the stomach, leading to ineffectual efforts to vomit. Some authors usually mean by this term a vomiting of but little matter; sometimes that which is effected almost without effort.

Vomitus, vom'it-us (*vomo, vomitum*, to vomit). Vomiting. **V. cruen'tus**, vomiting of blood. **V. fæculen'tus**, vomiting of fecal matter. **V. mari'nus**, sea-sickness. **V. navigan'tium**, sea-sickness. **V. ni'ger**, yellow fever. **V. pituito'sus**, vomiting of mucus. **V. profu'sus**, hyperemesis. **V. purulen'tus**, vomiting of purulent matter. **V. san'guinis**, vomiting of blood. **V. stercora'ceus** or **ster'coris**, vomiting of fecal matter.

Voora'ra. Curare.

Voracity (vo-ras'it-e) or **Voraciousness**, vo-ra'shusness. Greed for food. Boulimia.

Vor'tex of the heart. A peculiar arrangement of the superficial muscular fibres of the ventricle, consisting of a coiling inward at the apex of the heart, around which they are arranged in a whorl-like form or vortex. **V., vi'tal** (vital whirlpool), life.

Vortices lentes, vor'tis-ees len'tees. A penniform or whorled appearance presented by the peculiar arrangement of the radiated fibres of the crystalline lens.

Vo'tive tab'let (*votum*, vow). A tablet hung up as an offering in the ancient temples by the sick, descriptive of their diseases and mode of cure, or by those who had been preserved from some calamity.

Vouacapou'a America'na. Geoffrea inermis.

Vow'el (*vox*, voice). Physiologically, a continuous breath or sound, produced in the glottis, but more or less modified by the form of the vocal tube, through which it has to pass. In the English language *a, e, i, o, u, w*, and *y* are vowels.

Vox. Voice. **V. abscis'sa**, aphonia. **V. choler'ica**, voice, choleric. **V. clandesti'na**, whispering. **V. clango'sa**, shrill and squalling voice, as in some affections of the larynx. **V. nasa'lis**, speaking through the nose. **V. rau'ca**, raucedo, raucous voice. **V. rauciso'na**, raucous voice.

Voy'ra. Genus of herbs belonging to the Gentianaceæ, growing in tropical America. **V. ro'sea**, species cultivated in Guiana for the roots, which are cooked and eaten like potatoes.

Vulcanite (vul'kan-ite), **den'tal** (*Vulcan*, god of fire). A compound of caoutchouc and sulphur or sulphur compounds, used in the formation of plates for artificial teeth, etc. The formation of vulcanite is termed *Vulcanization.*

Vulcaniza'tion. The formation of vulcanite by means of adding sulphur to caoutchouc under the influence of heat.

Vul'canized caout'chouc. A variety of caoutchouc used in the manufacture of surgical appliances. It is prepared by combining sulphur with ordinary caoutchouc under the action of heat. It is thus made less liable to the action of liquids, and also preserves its elasticity under changes of temperature to a much greater extent than the ordinary article.

Vulcanizer, vul'kan-i-zur. Name of apparatus used in vulcanization.

Vul'canizing. Vulcanization.

Vulg. Abbreviation for *Vulgariter*, meaning commonly.

Vul'ga. Vulva.

Vulga'ris (*vulgus*, common people). Commonplace; vulgar; ordinary.

Vulnera sclopetaria, vul'ner-ah sklop-et-ah're-ah (pl. of **Vulnus** and **Sclopetum**, gun). See *Sclopetarius* and *Wound.* **V. sclopet'ica**, see *Sclopetarius* and *Wound.* **V. à sclope'tis**, see *Sclopetarius* and *Wound.*

Vulnera'ria a'qua. Any lotion assisting the healing of a wound.

Vulnerarius, vul-ner-ah're-us. Traumatic.

Vulnerary, vul'ner-a-re (*vulnus*, wound). Relating to a wound. *Traumatic.* A name applied by the ancients to medicines or plants which they considered capable of favoring the consolidation of wounds.

Vulneratio nervi, vul-ner-ah'she-o ner've (*vulnero*, to wound). Wounding of a nerve.

Vul'nerum vinctura, vink-tu'rah. Binding of wounds. Deligation.

Vul'nus. Wound. **V. lacera'tum**, see *Laceration.* **V. sclopeta'rium**, wound, gunshot. **V. sclopet'icum**, wound, gunshot. **V. sim'plex**, cut.

Vulnusculum, vul-nus'ku-lum (dim. of **Vulnus**). Wound.

Vul'pis mor'bus (disease of the fox). Alopecia.

Vulsel'lum for'ceps (*vello*, to pluck). See *Forceps* (vulsellum).

Vul'tus. Countenance; face. **V. tetri'cus et mœstus**, of a gloomy, depressed countenance, of bad augury in serious diseases.

Vul'va. *Female pudendum, Female organs of generation, Female parts, Shape.* A longitudinal opening between the projecting parts of the external organs of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the perineum; called, also, fossa magna. Some anatomists mean by this term the whole of the external genital organs of the female; that is, mons veneris, labia majora, and the cleft or vestibule separating them, the clitoris, nymphæ, meatus urinarius, entrance of the vagina, with the hymen or the carunculæ myrtiformes, fossa navicularis, and fourchette. Also the uterus, especially of animals. **V. cer'ebri**, an opening at the junction of the optic thalami in the third ventricle of the brain and immediately beneath the anterior crus of the fornix.

Vul'var. Relating to the vulva. The external pudic arteries are so called because they are distributed to the vulva. **V. her'nia**, pudendal hernia.

Vulvaria, vul-vah're-ah. Chenopodium vulvaria.

Vulvismus, vul-viz'mus. Vaginismus.

Vulvitis, vul-ve'tis (*vulva, itis*). Inflammation of the vulva. **V. blennorrhag'ica**, profuse mucopurulent discharge from the vulvar mucous membrane.

Vulvo-uterine, vul'vo-u'ter-in. Relating or appertaining to the vulva and uterus. **V.-u. canal'**, vagina.

Vulvovagi'nal. Relating or appertaining to the vulva and vagina. **V. glands**, Cowper's glands in the female.

W.

Wa'bran or **Way'bread.** Plantago.

Wach'endorf's mem'brane. Membrane of the pupil of the eye of the fœtus, which undergoes atrophy about the seventh month of fœtal life.

Wad. Graphites.

Wa'fer ash or **tree.** Ptelea trifoliata.

Wag'ner, cor'puscles of. Corpuscula tactûs. **W., ves'icles of,** see *Molecule.*

Wagne'rian spot. See *Molecule.*

Wahoo'. See *Euonymus.*

Wair. See *Pila marina.*

Waist'coat, strait. A dress used for restraining maniacs or those laboring under violent delirium. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them. It ought, of course, to be made of very resisting materials.

Wake'fulness. Insomnia.

Wake'robin. Arum maculatum; Trillium latifolium.

Wal'cheren fever. Form of remittent fever at one time prevalent in Walcheren, the most western of the islands of the Netherlands.

Walida. Wrightia antidysenterica.

Walk'ing. The action by which we change place by means of a succession of steps in the same direction. In walking forward the centre of gravity is constantly altered, and a series of small parabolic curves is described on the heads of the thigh-bones, the extent of which is regulated by volition under the guidance of vision.

Walle'rian degenera'tion. The degeneration which nerves undergo after separation from their trophic centres. **W. law of degenera'tion,** a nerve on being separated from its trophic centre degenerates in the direction in which it normally carries impulses.

Wall'eyed. Applied to a horse not perfectly white or cream-colored which has a white iris. Also applied to eyes having gray or white irises or leucoma of the cornea.

Wall'flower. Cheiranthus cheiri.

Wall-pel'litory. An herb, Parietaria officinalis; has diuretic and refrigerant virtues.

Wall'pepper. Sedum acre, common in the Eastern States.

Wall'rue. Asplenium ruta muraria.

Wall'teeth. Molar teeth.

Wal'nut. Juglans regia. **W., black,** Juglans regia. **W. oil,** see *Aleurites triloba.* **W. oil, Span'ish,** see *Aleurites triloba.* **W., white,** Juglans cinerea.

Wal'ther, an'gle of. Angle between lines drawn from forehead to root of nose, and through occipital protuberance and crista galli to intersect the first. **W., duct of,** see *Sublingual gland.*

Walthe'ria America'na (after A. F. Walther, medical professor at Leipsic). Native of Surinam having doubtful febrifuge properties. **W. douradin'ha,** a plant of Brazil, ord. Sterculiaceæ, used in diseases of the chest and in venereal affections. It is a demulcent.

Wam'bles. An old name for milk-sickness.

Wampee. Peltandra Virginica.

Wan'dering cells. See *Amœboid.*

Wang. The cheek. **W. teeth,** molar teeth.

Want. Imperious necessity which impels us to take food, drink, etc. See *Hunger* and *Thirst.* In a more general sense the impression transmitted by the organs to the brain when it is necessary that they should act. Such wants are called instinctive desires and internal sensations or stimuli. Such are the desires or wants to eat, drink, void the urine, breathe, etc. Want, in the sense of indigence, is the cause of a number of diseases, especially if it leads to filthy habits or is attended with exposure.

War'burg's fe'ver-drops. See *Bebeeru.* **W.'s tinc'ture,** see *Bebeeru.*

Ward-car'riage. An appliance used in hospitals to conveniently convey water, instruments, surgical dressings, etc. from place to place, by means of the wheels with which it is provided.

War'drop's disease. Malignant onyx. **W.'s opera'tion,** distal ligature of an artery for aneurism.

Ward's paste. Confection of black pepper.

Ware. See *Pila marina.*

Warm-blood'ed. Term applied to animals which have a normal uniform temperature regardless of their environment. Such animals have double circulation, pulmonic and systemic.

Warm'ing plas'ter. Emplastrum calefaciens.

Warne'ria Canaden'sis (after Mr. Richard Warner of Woodford, England). Hydrastis Canadensis.

War'rus, War'us, Wars, or **Vars.** Synonyms for kamala. Also an African or Arabian drug used as a tæniacide and dye.

Wart. Verruca. **W., cor'neous,** see *Cornu.* **W., fig,** ficus. **W., moist,** see *Acrothymion.* **W. pock** or **pox,** a term sometimes employed for varicella verrucosa. **W., post-mor'tem,** see *Verruca necrogenica.*

Warts of the a'nus. See *Condyloma.*

Wart'y. Full of warts. Resembling, relating, or belonging to warts. **W. tu'mor of cica'trices,** tumor which sometimes appears on an old scar, many years perhaps after the injury that caused it. The ulcer formed under such circumstances has been called the *warty ulcer of Marjolin,* having been well described by that surgeon.

Wash, black. See *Hydrargyri bichloridum.* **W., phageden'ic,** see *Hydrargyri submurias.* **W., red,** lotio rubra. **W., white,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **W., yellow,** see *Hydrargyri oxymurias.*

Washed sul'phur. Sublimed sulphur mixed with dilute ammonia-water for two or three days, then washed with water and dried; *Sulphur lotum* (Ph. U. S.).

Wash'erwoman's scall or **itch.** See *Psoriasis.*

Wash'ing so'da. Impure sodium carbonate.

Wash-leath'er skin. A condition of system in some diseases, in which certain metals, particularly silver, produce a black line when drawn over the surface of the skin. This is said to occur in erysipelas, diseases of the kidney, phthisis, and hemiplegia, and is supposed to be dependent upon an abnormal condition of trophic or secretory nervous mechanism.

Wasp. A genus of gregarious insects, like the bee and ant, armed with a sting, which pours a poisonous fluid into the puncture made by it. See *Poisons* (table of). The best application is the spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus or some preparation of ammonia.

Wast'ing. Consumption; tabes. **W. pal'sy,** progressive muscular atrophy.

Watch'fulness. Sleeplessness or wakefulness.

Watch'ing. Insomnia; coma vigil.

Wa'ter. *Protoxide of hydrogen.* Water was at one time regarded as a simple element. It consists, however, of eight parts by weight of oxygen and one of hydrogen. It freezes at 32°, boils at 212° Fah., and is taken as the unit in all tables of specific gravity of solid and liquid substances. Water, as we meet with it, generally contains small quantities of saline matter; at other times, as in sea-water and mineral waters, it is largely impregnated. When cold, and especially when iced, it is one of the most useful refrigerants, and in the form of the cold, tepid, and warm bath it is serviceable in numerous diseases. See *Aqua, Eau, Bath,* and *Liquor;* also *Urine.* In adding water as an ingredient in prescriptions, care should be taken to mention distilled water whenever it is desirable to have the water perfectly pure, as in eye-washes.

The amount of water in various parts of the human body has been tabulated as follows:

Substance.	*Parts per 1000.*
Enamel	2
Epithelium	37
Teeth	100
Bones	130
Tendons	500
Cartilages	550
Skin	575
Liver	618
Muscles	725
Ligaments	768
Blood	780
Milk	887
Chyle	904
Bile	905
Urine	933
Lymph	960
Saliva	983
Gastric juice	984
Perspiration	986
Tears	990
Pulmonary vapor	997

Wat'er, acid'ulous, sim'ple, see *Acidulous water, simple.* **W., all'flower,** urine, cow's. **W. of ammo'nia, strong'er,** see *Liquor ammoniæ.* **W., an'gel,** angel water. **W., an'ise,** see *Pimpinella anisum.* **W. ap'ple,** apple-tree. **W. a'rum,** Calla palustris. **W. ash,** Fraxinus sambucifolius. **W. a'vens,** Geum rivale. **W., bar'ley,** decoctum hordei. **W. bath,** see *Bath, water.* **W. bed,** hydrostatic bed, invented by Arnott and used for paralytics and other bedridden cases. **W., Binel'li,** aqua Binelli. **W. of bit'ter almonds,** aqua amygdalarum concentrata. **W. blebs,** pemphigus. **W. on the brain,** hydrocephalus. **W. brash,** pyrosis. **W. brax'y,** bloody effusion into peritoneal cavity of sheep, with tendency to coagulation in the circulating apparatus. **W., Brocchie'ri,** aqua Brocchierii. **W. cal'aminth,** Mentha arvensis. **W., cam'phor,** mistura camphoræ. **W. can'cer,** cancer aquaticus. **W. can'ker,** cancrum oris. **W., car'away,** see *Carum carui.* **W., car'away, strong,** spiritus carui. **W., carbol'ic ac'id,** see *Carbolic acid.* **W. of car'bonate of ammo'nium,** liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis. **W., Car'melite,** see *Melissa.* **W. of cas'sia,** see *Laurus cassia.* **W. cas'ter,** see *Uromantia.* **W., cher'ry-lau'rel,** see *Prunus laurocerasus.* **W., chick'en,** chicken-tea. **W., chlo'rine,** see *Chlorine.* **W., cin'namon,** aqua cinnamomi. **W., cin'namon, strong,** spiritus cinnamomi. **W. clos'et,** a contrivance for the reception of human excreta, consisting of a round or oval hollow basin, into which, after use, a volume of water is poured by a mechanical arrangement, thus removing contents into cesspool or sewer. **W. coil,** coiled rubber or tin tubing transmitting water of desired temperature, and employed as a topical application. **W., Cologne,** eau de Cologne. **W., cre'asote,** see *Creasote.* **W. cress,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **W. of crystalliza'tion,** the water contained in chemical combination in crystals of the various salts, and without which they could not retain their physical constitution. **W. cup,** Sarracenia purpurea. **W. cure,** hydrosudotherapeia. **W. dill,** Anethum graveolens. **W., distilled,** *Holy water,* is generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, but is rarely used. In some cases, however, it is absolutely necessary, the water containing any saline impregnation—hard water, for example—decomposing certain substances. *Distilled waters* consist of common water charged by distillation with the volatile principles of medicinal agents. See *Aquæ destillatæ.* **W. dock,** Rumex aquaticus. **W. doc'tor,** see *Uromantia.* **W. dress'ing,** treatment of ulcers and wounds by applications of water. It usually consists in dipping folds of lint in water and placing them on a part, the whole being covered with oiled silk, elastic gum, or spongiopiline. *Water-strapping* or *wet-strapping* means treatment of ulcers and certain cutaneous affections of the extremities, etc. with strips of linen or cotton saturated with water. **W. drop'wort,** Ænanthe crocata. **W. el'der,** see *Sambucus.* **W. far'cy,** disease of horses; lymphangitis of the leg. **W., fen'nel,** aqua fœniculi. **W. flag,** Iris pseudacorus; I. versicolor. **W., flor'ida,** a celebrated perfume; may be made of ol. bergami, f℥iv; tinct. benzoin. comp., f℥ij; alcohol., cong. **W. fright,** hydrophobia. **W. german'der,** Teucrium scordium. **W., Gou'lard,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **W. gru'el,** see *Avena* and *Grits.* **W., hard,** common water, which decomposes and curdles soap, in contradistinction to *soft water,* which is readily miscible with soap. The hardness of water depends upon the presence in it of earthy salts, the most common of which is sulphate of calcium. **W. of the head,** hydrocephalus. **W., hell,** see *Toddy.* **W. hem'lock,** Cicuta aquatica. **W., ho'ly,** distilled water. **W., hon'ey,** see *Mel.* **W. hore'hound,** Lycopus Europeus. **W., Hun'gary,** spiritus rosmarini. **W. jags,** see *Varicella.* **W. knob'weed,** Polygonium amphibium. **W., lake,** is apt to be impure from decayed animal and vegetable matters. A great deal will, however, depend upon the magnitude of the lake and the degree of stagnation. **W., lau'rel,** see *Prunus laurocerasus.* **W., lav'ender,** spiritus lavandulæ. **W., lead,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **W., lem'on-peel,** see *Lemon-peel tea.* **W. lil'y,** Nymphea odorata. **W., lime,** liquor calcis. **W., lime, com'pound,** liquor calcis compositus. **W., lith'ia, a'ërated,** see *Lithium, carbonate of.* **W., magne'sia, a'ërated,** magnesia, fluid. **W., magne'sia, car'bonated,** magnesia, fluid. **W., marsh,** is the most impure of all. It is generally stagnant and loaded with decomposing animal and vegetable matters. **W., med'icated,** see *Aquæ medicatæ.* **W., min'eral,** water holding in solution different saline and gaseous substances in sufficient quantity to be possessed of medicinal properties, or of a temperature different from that of the ordinary springs of the country. Mineral waters may be divided into four classes: 1. *Gaseous* or *Acidulous.* 2. *Chalybeate* or *Ferruginous.* 3. *Saline.* 4. *Sulphureous.* These may be thermal or cold, natural or artificial. Many of these divisions, however, run into each other, some of the substances which they hold dissolved belonging to one class as well as to others. Other classifications of a more minute character have been suggested:

1. *Gaseous, Acidulous,* or *Carbonated mineral waters, Soda* or *Beer springs.* The waters referred to this class are those that contain carbonic acid gas in such quantity as to communicate to them certain sensible qualities. Waters impregnated with free carbonic acid sparkle when drawn from the spring or when poured into a glass. They have a sharp, acidulous taste, but become vapid from exposure to the air. Along with the carbonic acid there are generally present portions of saline, earthy, or metallic matter, chiefly carbonates of calicum, magnesium, and iron. Waters highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas are grateful to the stomach, increase the appetite, and are diuretic, hence their utility in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and gout. Their properties are, of course, modified by the saline matter that may be also contained in them.

2. *Chalybeate* or *Ferruginous mineral waters.* These contain iron—sulphate, chloride, or carbonate, generally the latter—held in solution by an excess of acid. Chalybeate waters have a peculiar styptic taste. They are transparent when taken from the spring, but when exposed for some time to the air a pellicle forms on the surface and a deposit of the iron takes place. Chalybeate waters are used as tonics in debility of all kinds—in all cases, in fact, where iron is considered to be indicated. They are the most numerous of all the classes of mineral waters.

3. *Saline mineral waters.* Waters holding in solution different saline substances in greater quantity than the acidulous waters. The salts usually present are sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates, and the bases with which the acids forming these are combined are soda, magnesia, and lime. Saline mineral waters are usually aperient. To this class may also be added *Sea-water.*

4. *Sulphureous mineral waters.* These waters owe their distinguishing character to an impregnation

of sulphuretted hydrogen, and are at once recognized by their peculiar fetid smell, resembling that of rotten eggs. They usually contain saline substances which modify their powers. From the action of the hydrogen they are useful in cutaneous affections; and from the combined action of this and the saline matter they are valuable agents in diseases of the digestive organs. They are also employed in cutaneous eruptions, and the warm sulphur baths have been especially celebrated in such cases, as well as in rheumatic affections. *Thermal mineral waters* are valuable agents in rheumatic affections, the warmth being equable during the whole period the individual is immersed in them, which cannot be the case in the artificial thermal bath. *Artificial mineral waters* are imitations of the natural, and some of them answer the purposes of the natural water tolerably well. The acidulous and chalybeate waters are, however, most easily imitated. See *Acidulous water, simple.*

Water mint. Mentha aquatica. **W., nut'meg,** spiritus myristicæ. **W., or'ange-flow'er,** see *Citrus aurantium.* **W., ox'ygenated,** hydrogen peroxide. **W. pang,** pyrosis. **W. pars'neps, creep'ing,** sium. **W. pars'nip,** Sium latifolium. **W., pennyroy'al, spir'ituous,** spiritus pulegii. **W. pep'per,** Polygonum hydropiper. **W., pep'permint,** aqua menthæ piperitæ. **W., pimen'to,** see *Myrtus pimenta.* **W. plan'tain,** Alisma plantajo, rhizome of which has been used in various affections, while the leaves have been given internally for renal and cystic calculi, and applied exterually in fomentations. **W., pot'ash,** liquor potassæ effervescens. **W. pox,** see *Varicella.* **W., protox'ide of ni'trogen,** aquæ nitrogenii protoxidi. **W. pur'ple,** Veronica beccabunga. **W. purs'lane,** Ludingia palustris. **W. qualm,** pyrosis. **W. rad'ish,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **W., rain,** when collected at a distance from houses and other elevated objects it is the purest natural water and has the least specific gravity. The only bodies which it usually holds in solution are carbonic acid and minute traces of carbonate of calcium and chloride of calcium. **W., rice,** see *Oryza.* **W., riv'er,** is derived from the conflux of numerous springs and rain-water; it is tolerably pure. **W., rose,** aqua rosæ. **W., sea,** this contains chlorides of sodium, magnesium, and potassium, bromide of magnesium, sulphate of calcium, carbonate of calcium, and sulphate of magnesium. It is cathartic, and forms the usual glyster at sea. It makes an excellent tonic bath, superior in most cases, especially in scrofula, to the fresh-water bath. **W., Sed'litz** or **Seid'litz,** Sedlitz water. **W., Seyd'schütz,** Sedlitz water. **W. sham'rock,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **W. shield,** Brasenia hydropeltis; B. peltata. **W. smart'weed,** Polygonum acre. **W., snow,** has usually been deemed unwholesome; it exactly resembles rain-water in composition, and is equally salubrious. **W., so'da,** acidulous water, simple. **W., soft,** see *Water, hard.* **W., spear'mint,** aqua menthæ viridis. **W., spring,** contains, in addition to the substances detected in rain-water, more or less sulphate of calcium. When this is to such an extent as to curdle soap, the water is said to be hard; if not, soft. Hard water is, of course, inferior to soft for domestic and medicinal purposes. **W. star'nut,** Callitriche verna. **W. strap'ping,** see *W. dressing.* **W. stroke,** see *Hydrocephalus internus.* **W., styp'tic, Syd'enham's,** solutio sulphatis cupri composita. **W., tar,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **W. tar'get,** Brasenia hydropeltis. **W., toast,** see *Toast-water.* **W. tomes,** an old name for pyrosis. **W., ven'om-glob'ulin,** name applied by Mitchell and Reichert to a globulin gotten from venom of serpents by diluting it with water and precipitating. **W., well,** is the same as spring-water, but liable to impregnation, owing to the land springs filtering into the wells and conveying impurities into them.

Water-ham'mer pulse. See *Corrigan pulse.*

Wa'ters, The. Liquor amnii. **W., bag of,** see *Liquor amnii.* **W., bro'ken** or **discharged,** discharge or breaking of the waters at birth. **W., distilled,** aquæ destillatæ. **W., first,** first waters, or waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus. **W., green,** see *Lochia.*

Wa'tery eye. Epiphora.

Watt (from James Watt, 1736–1819). Synonym for volt-ampère; unit of electrical force. 1 watt equals $\frac{1}{9.81}$ kilogrammemetres, which represents $\frac{1}{746}$ horsepower.

Wat'tle-bark. Bark of an Australian tree, the Acacia decurrens. Also applied to bark of other Australian species of Acacia.

Wat'tle-gum. A gum obtained from Australia.

Wa'vellite. A mineral form of hydrated phosphate of aluminum, named after Dr. Wavel.

Wax. Cera. **W., ear,** cerumen. **W., Japan',** from Rhus succedanea of Japan. It is of a medium quality between beeswax and the ordinary vegetable tallows. **W. ker'nels,** enlarged submaxillary glands are popularly so called. **W., myr'tle,** *Bayberry tallow;* a wax from the fruit of Myrica cerifera. *Wax myrtle, Candleberry myrtle;* indigenous plant which yields the bayberry bark; tonic, stimulant, and astringent, and prescribed in dysentery. **W., veg'etable,** see *Cera flava.* **W., white,** cera alba. **W., yel'low,** cera flava.

Waxed sponge. Sponge impregnated with wax and then compressed; used in surgery.

Wax'ing ker'nels. *Waxenkernels.* A popular term for small tumors formed by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands—in the groins of children particularly. They have been looked upon as connected with the growth of the body, hence their name. See *Wax.*

Wax-work. Celastrus scandens.

Wax'y degenera'tion. See *Lardaceous.* **W. liv'er,** see *Lardaceous.* **W. spleen,** see *Lardaceous.*

Way. Canal.

Way'bread. Plantago major.

Ways, diges'tive. The series of hollow organs of digestion, composed of the mouth, œsophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines, especially the first three of these. **W., second,** *Second passages.* These comprise the chyliferous vessels, the lymphatics, and the blood-vessels.

Weak. Physically debilitated. Infirm. **W. of mind,** mentally defective, even if not positively insane.

Weak'ness. Debility. **W., spi'nal,** see *Spinal.*

Weak-sight'edness. Asthenopia.

Wean'ing. Act of depriving the infant permanently of the breast, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment. **W. brash,** see *Brash.*

Wear'ing. Consumption.

Weas'and. Trachea.

Weath'ercocks. Impatiens.

Weav'er's bot'tom. Chronic inflammation of a bursa over the tuberosity of the ischium, occasionally observed in weavers, due to pressure on the part.

Web. Caligo; pterygium. **W., mus'cular,** panniculus carnosus.

Webbed fin'gers. Union of the fingers with each other, usually congenital, but sometimes owing to burns, ulcerations, etc.

We'ber. Ampère. See *Unit.*

Webe'rian cor'puscle (after Weber, a German anatomist). See *Ejaculatory ducts.* **W. or'gan,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.*

We'ber's exper'iment. The vibrations of a tuning-fork placed upon the vortex are heard better when the ear is closed. **W.'s glands,** mucus-secreting glands of the tongue. **W.'s law,** a law proposed first by Heinrich Weber, professor of anatomy and physiology at Leipsic, and subsequently extended and elaborated by Fechner. This law is that the intensity of a sensation varies in a constant ratio with the logarithm of the stimulus producing the sensation. **W.'s par'adox,** when a muscle is overloaded, so that contraction is impossible, it may elongate.

Web'eye. Caligo; pterygium.

Web'ster's conden'ser. Appliance furnished with a lower convex lens and an upper achromatic lens, for the purpose of condensing light on microscopic specimens.

Wedged. The head of the fœtus is said to be wedged, locked, or impacted in the pelvis when it remains fixed, notwithstanding the uterine efforts.

Weed. See *Mastitis* and *Ephemera, puerperal.* **W., ar'row,** Sagittaria variabilis. **W., bee'tle,** Galax aphylla. **W., breast,** Saururus cernuus. **W. in the breast,** see *Mastitis.* **W., but'ter,** Erigeron Canadense. **W., can'cer,** Goodyera pubescens. **W., dy'er's,** Reseda luteola. **W., field,** Anthemis cotula. **W., horse,** Erigeron Canadense. **W., horse'fly,** Sophora tinctoria. **W., milk,** Apocynum androsæmifolium. **W., phthi'sis,** Ludwigia palustris. **W., pride,** Erigeron Canadense. **W., red,** Phytolacca decandra. **W., sil'ver,** Potentilla anserina. **W., sol'dier's,** matico. **W., thim'ble,** Rudbeckia laciniata. **W., wind,** Asclepias tuberosa.

Weep'ing. Lacrymation or excretion and effusion of tears. **W. tear,** tear.

Wee'sel. Trachea.

Weige'la. Genus of shrubs belonging to the Caprifoliaceæ, growing in Japan and China; cultivated for the sake of ornamentation.

Weight. A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body or over a part—the stomach or head, for example. **W. of body** or **or'gans,** the average weight of the body has been estimated (Vierordt) at 65 kilogrammes in men; in women about 55 kilogrammes. The weight of the body of new-born children, on an average, in middle Europe, is as follows: general average, 3250 g.—boys, 3333 g.; girls, 3200; a twin weighs, on an average, 2501 g., the average weight of a male twin being 2554 g., of female twin, 2425 g. The average weight of each organ in the adult is, according to Quain, as follows:

Heart, male	11	ounces.
" female	9	"
Brain, male	49½	"
" female	44	"
Spinal cord	1 to 1¾	"
Liver	50 to 60	"
Pancreas	2½ to 3½	"
Spleen	5 to 7	"
Lungs, male	45	"
" female	32	"
Thyroid cartilage	1 to 2	"
Thymus (at birth)	½	"
Kidney	4½	"
Suprarenal capsules	2	drachms.
Prostate	6	"
Testes	¾ to 1	ounce.
Unimpregnated uterus	7 to 12	drachms.

Detailed estimates of the weights and measurements of the various organs are also given under each organ. See also *Man.*

Weights and Meas'ures. The importance of possessing a uniform system of weights and measures has impressed the scientific of all countries, and numerous endeavors have been made to accomplish the object. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty, and one not likely to be attained. The more modern French measures are upon decidedly the best footing, but they are not yet generally adopted. The greatest diversity, indeed, prevails in the measures both of weight and capacity. Some of the following tables will show that every subdivision of the pound, as well as the pound itself, differs in England and in France:

Weights (Ph. U. S.).

Troy Weight.

The weights employed by physicians and apothecaries in the United States in prescribing and dispensing medicines are those derived from the troy pound. The scale is as follows:

One Pound,	℔ = 12 Ounces	= 5760 Grains.
One Ounce,	℥ = 8 Drachms	= 480 "
One Drachm,	ʒ = 3 Scruples	= 60 "
One Scruple,	℈	= 20 "
One Grain,	gr.	= 1 "

This table may be differently stated as follows:

Lb.		*Oz.*		*Drachms.*		*Scrup.*		*Grs.*
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				1	=	3	=	60
						1	=	20

Measures of Capacity (Ph. U. S.).

One Gallon (Congius),	C. = 8 Pints	= 61,440 M. = 231	cu. in.
One Pint (Octarius),	O. = 16 Fluidounces	= 7,680 M. = 28.875	"
One Fluidounce,	f℥ = 8 Fluidrachms	= 480 M. = 1.8047	"
One Fluidrachm,	f ʒ	= 60 M. = .2256.	"
One Minim,	♏		

The following are the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia, with their symbols:

Weights. (Ph. Br.).

Avoirdupois Weight.

Pound.		*Ounces.*		*Drachms.*		*Troy grains.*
1	=	16	=	256	=	7000
		1	=	16	=	437.5
				1	=	27.34375

Relative Value of Troy and Avoirdupois Weights.

1 pound troy	= 0.822857 avoirdupois	or 0 ℔ 13 oz. 72.5 gr.
1 avoirdupois	= 1.215277 troy	or 1 ℔ 2 oz. 280 gr.

The pound of 7680 grains avoirdupois = 7000 grains troy, and hence 1 grain troy = .97 grains avoirdupois.

Imperial Measures of Capacity (Ph. Br.).

1 Gallon, C. = 8 Pints = 160 Fluidounces = 1280 Fluidrachms = 76,800 Minims.
1 Pint, O. = 20 Fluidounces = 160 Fluidrachms = 9600 Minims.
1 Fluidounce, fl. oz. = 8 Fluidrachms = 480 Minims.
1 Fluidrachm, fl. dr. = 60 Minims.
1 Minim, ♏.

Measures of Length (Ph. Br.).

1 Line = $\frac{1}{12}$ inch.
1 Inch = $\frac{39}{39.1393}$ seconds pendulum.
12 Inches = 1 foot.
36 " = 3 feet = 1 yard.
Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea . . . . = 39.1393 inches.

Relation of Measure to Weights (Ph. Br.).

	Grs. of water.
1 Minim is the measure of	0.91
1 Fluidrachm is the measure of	54.68
1 Fluidounce " "	1 oz. or 437.5
1 Pint " "	1.25 ℔s. or 8750
1 Gallon " "	10 ℔s. or 70,000

The measures in the Ph. U. S. have the same names in the British, but their value is different, the pint weighing 16 oz. 291.2 grs. avoirdupois, and the fluidounce 455.7 grs. In the formulæ the acids and the oils are ordered by weight; other liquids by measure. The gallon is not used, that measure being always expressed in pints. In Continental Europe all medicines are weighed, and the gramme is becoming universally used.

Poids de Marc.

The *Poids de Marc* is that employed by the French *pharmaciens* when the new weights are not:

One Pound One Ounce One Drachm One Scruple One Grain	contains	16 Ounces. 8 Drachms. 3 Scruples. 24 Grains.

(For the relative values of the old French and English weights, see p. 1168.)

Weights and Measures of the Metrical System.

The French metrical or metric system of weights and measures is decimal and founded on the metre, which is the *unit of length,* based on the measurement of the quadrant of a meridian of the earth. The *unit of surface* is the *are,* which is the square of 10 metres. The *unit of capacity* is the *litre,* the cube of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre. The *unit of weight* is the *gramme,* the weight of distilled water, of maximum density, which fills a cube of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre. Multiples of each of these are expressed by *deka* or *deca,* ten, as decagramme; *hecto,* a hundred, as hectolitre; *kilo,* a thousand, as kilometre, etc. Fractional quantities are de-

noted by *deci*, one-tenth, as decigramme; *centi*, one-hundredth, as centimetre; *milli*, one-thousandth, as millilitre, etc.

Measures of Length (Metrical System).

One Myriametre = 10,000 Metres.
One Kilometre = 1,000 Metres.
One Hectometre = 100 Metres.
One Decametre = 10 Metres.
One Metre = The ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.
One Decimetre = The tenth part of one Metre, or 0.1 Metre.
One Centimetre = The hundredth part of one Metre, or 0.01 Metre.
One Millimetre = The thousandth part of one Metre, or 0.001 Metre.

The value of these measures may be expressed in the ordinary scale of measures in use in the United States and England as follows:

	English inches.		*yd.*	*ft.*	*inch.*
Myriametre	393710.	=	10936.	1.	2.
Kilometre	39371·	=	1093.	1.	10.
Hectometre	3937.1	=	109.	1.	1.
Decametre	393.71	=	10.	2.	9.7
Metre	39.371	=	1.	0.	3.37
Decimetre	3.937				
Centimetre	0.393				
Millimetre	0.039				

Weights (Metrical System).

One Myriagramme = 10,000 Grammes.
One Kilogramme = 1,000 Grammes.
One Hectogramme = 100 Grammes.
One Decagramme = 10 Grammes.
One Gramme = The weight of a cubic Centimetre of water at 4° C.
One Decigramme = The tenth part of one Gramme, or 0.1 Gramme.
One Centigramme = The hundredth part of one Gramme, or 0.01 Gramme.
One Milligramme = The thousandth part of one Gramme, or 0.001 Gramme.

The value of these weights may be expressed in the troy scale as follows:

	Troy grains.		*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
Myriagramme	154340.2344	=	26	9	6	0
Kilogramme	15434.0234	=	2	8	1	24
Hectogramme	1543.4023	=	0	3	1	44.4
Decagramme	154.3402	=	0	0	2	34.4
Gramme	15.4340					
Decigramme	1.5434					
Centigramme	.1543					
Milligramme	.0154					

Measures of Capacity (Metrical System).

One Myrialitre = 10 cubic Metres, or the measure of 10 Milliers of water.
One Kilolitre = 1 cubic Metre, or the measure of 1 Millier of water.
One Hectolitre = 100 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Quintal of water.
One Decalitre = 10 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Myriagramme of water.
One Litre = 1 cubic Decimetre, or the measure of 1 Kilogramme of water.
One Decilitre = 100 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Hectogramme of water.
One Centilitre = 10 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Decagramme of water.
One Millilitre = 1 cubic Centimetre, or the meusure of 1 Gramme of water.

The following tables, from the U. S. Phar. and British Phar., give an accurate view of the relations between the weights and measures adopted by them and those of the metrical system, to which are added many items of statistical interest in connection with this subject:

Relation of Measures of the U. S. Pharmacopœia to Cubic Measure.

One Gallon	=	231.0	Cubic Inches.
One Pint	=	28.875	Cubic Inches.
One Fluidounce	=	1.80468	Cubic Inches.
One Fluidrachm	=	0.22558	Cubic Inch.
One Minim	=	0.00375	Cubic Inch.

Relation of Weights and Measures of U. S. Pharmacopœia to each other.

In distilled water at the temperature of 60°.

			Minims.
One Pound	= 0.7900031 Pint	=	6067.2238
One Ounce	= 1.0533376 Fluidoz.	=	505.6019
One Drachm	= 1.0533376 Fluidrs.	=	63.2002
One Scruple		=	21.0667
One Grain		=	1.0533
			Grains.
One Gallon	= 10.1265427 Pounds	=	58328.8862
One Pint	= 1.2658178 Pounds	=	7291.1107
One Fluidounce	= 0.9493633 Ounce	=	455.6944
One Fluidrachm	= 0.9493633 Drachm	=	56.9618
One Minim		=	0.9493

Relation of Weights of U. S. Pharmacopœia to Metrical Weights.

Fractions of a grain in Milligrammes.

Grains.		Milligrammes.
1/64	=	1.012
1/60	=	1.079
1/50	=	1.295
1/48	=	1.349
1/40	=	1.619
1/36	=	1.799
1/30	=	2.159
1/25	=	2.591
1/24	=	2.699
1/20	=	3.239
1/18	=	4.049
1/15	=	4.319
1/12	=	5.399
1/10	=	6.479
1/8	=	8.098
1/6	=	10.798
2/9	=	12.958
1/4	=	16.197
1/3	=	21.597
1/2	=	32.395

Grains in equivalent metrical weights.

Grains.		Centigrammes.
1	=	6.479
		Decigrammes.
2	=	1.295
3	=	1.943
4	=	2.591
5	=	3.239
6	=	3.887
7	=	4.535
8	=	5.183
9	=	5.831
10	=	6.479
12	=	7.775
15	=	9.718
		Grammes.
16	=	1.036
20	=	1.295
24	=	1.555
25	=	1.619
30	=	1.943
40	=	2.591
50	=	3.239
60	=	3.887

Drachms, Ounces, and Pounds in equivalent metrical weights.

Drachms.		Grammes.
1	=	3.887
2	=	7.775
		Decagrammes.
3	=	1.166
4	=	1.555
5	=	1.943
6	=	2.332
7	=	2.721
Ounces.		
1	=	3.1103
2	=	6.2206
3	=	9.3309
		Hectogrammes.
4	=	1.2441
5	=	1.5551
6	=	1.8661
7	=	2.1772
8	=	2.4882
9	=	2.7992
10	=	3.1103
11	=	3.4213
Pounds.		
1	=	3.7324
2	=	7.4648
		Kilogrammes.
3	=	1.1197

Relation of Metrical Weights to Weights of U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Metrical Weights.		Exact equivalents in grains.	Approximate equivalents in grains.
Milligrammes.			
1	=	.0154	1/65
2	=	.0308	1/32
3	=	.0463	1/22
4	=	.0617	1/16
5	=	.0771	1/13
6	=	.0926	1/11
7	=	.1080	1/9
8	=	.1234	1/8
9	=	.1389	1/7
Centigrammes.			
1	=	.1543	1/6
2	=	.3086	1/3
3	=	.4630	1/2
4	=	.6173	2/3
5	=	.7717	1 1/4
6	=	.9260	1 1/2
7	=	1.0803	1
8	=	1.2347	1 1/4
9	=	1.3890	1 1/2
Decigrammes.			
1	=	1.543	1 1/2
2	=	3.086	3
3	=	4.630	4 1/2
4	=	6.173	6
5	=	7.717	7 1/2
6	=	9.260	9
7	=	10.803	11
8	=	12.347	12 1/2
9	=	13.890	14

Metrical Weights.		Exact equivalents in grains.	Approximate equivalents in troy weight.
Grammes.			
1	=	15.434	15 grs.
2	=	30.868	ʒss.
3	=	46.302	℈ij.
4	=	61.736	ʒj.
5	=	77.170	℈iv.
6	=	92.604	ʒiss.
7	=	108.038	℈vss.
8	=	123.472	ʒij.
9	=	138.906	℈vij.

		Exact equivalents in grains.	Approximate equivalents in troy weight.
Decagrammes.			
1	=	154.340	ʒiiss.
2	=	308.680	ʒv.
3	=	463.020	ʒviiss.
4	=	617.360	ʒx.
5	=	771.701	ʒxiij.
6	=	926.041	ʒxv.
7	=	1,080.381	ʒxviij.
8	=	1,234.721	ʒxx.
9	=	1,389.062	ʒxxiij.
Hectogrammes.			
1	=	1,543.402	ʒiij ℈v.
2	=	3,086.804	ʒvj ʒij.
3	=	4,630.206	ʒix ʒv.
4	=	6,173.609	1 ℔ ʒvij.
5	=	7,717.011	1 ℔ ʒiv.
6	=	9,260.413	1 ℔ ʒvij.
7	=	10,803.816	1 ℔ ʒx ʒiv.
8	=	12,347.218	2 ℔s ʒj ʒv.
9	=	13,890.620	2 ℔s ʒv.
Kilogramme.			
1	=	15,434.023	2 ℔s ʒviij.
Myriagramme.			
1	=	154,340.23	26 ℔s ʒix ʒiv.

Relation of Measures of U. S. Pharmacopœia to Metrical Measures.

One Gallon	=	3.785 Litres.
One Pint	=	4.732 Decilitres.
One Fluidounce	=	2.957 Centilitres.
One Fluidrachm	=	3.697 Millilitres.
One Minim	=	0.061 Millilitre.

Relation of Metrical Measures to Measures of U. S. Pharmacopœia.

One Myrialitre	=	2641.9 Gallons.
One Kilolitre	=	264.19 Gallons.
One Hectolitre	=	26.419 Gallons.
One Decalitre	=	2.641 Gallons.
One Litre	=	2.113 Pints.
One Decilitre	=	3.381 Fluidounces.
One Centilitre	=	2.705 Fluidrachms.
One Millilitre	=	16.231 Minims.

(For the value of metrical measures in cubic inches and wine measures, see p. 1169.)

Relation of Weights of British Pharmacopœia to Metrical Weights.

1 Pound	=	453.5925 Grammes.
1 Ounce	=	28.3495 "
1 Grain	=	0.0648 "

Relation of Measures of Capacity of British Pharmacopœia to Metrical Measures.

1 Gallon	=	4.543487 Litres.				
1 Pint	=	0.567936 "	or	567.936	Cubic	centim.
1 Fluidounce	=	0.028396 "	"	28.396	"	"
1 Fluidrachm	=	0.003549 "	"	3.549	"	"
1 Minim	=	0.000059 "	"	0.059	"	"

Relation of Metrical Weights to Weights of British Pharmacopœia.

1 Milligramme	=	0.015432 Grains.
1 Centigramme	=	0.15432 "
1 Decigramme	=	1.5432 "
1 Gramme	=	15.432 "
1 Kilogramme	=	2 lbs. 3 oz. 119.8 grs., or 15432.348 grs.

Relation of Metrical Measures to Measures of British Pharmacopœia.

1 Millimetre	=	0.03937 Inches.
1 Centimetre	=	0.39371 "
1 Decimetre	=	3.93708 "
1 Metre	=	39.37079 " or 1 yard 3.37 inches.
1 Cubic centimetre	=	15.432 grain-measures.
1 Litre	=	1 pint 15 ozs. 2 drs. 11 m., or 15432.348 grain-measures.

Relative Value of the Old French and English Weights.

Poids de Marc.		*Marcs.*		*Onces.*		*Gros or Dragmes.*		*Scrupules.*		*Grains.*		Equivalent in Troy *Grains.*		Equivalent in French Metrical *Grammes.*		Equivalent in Avoirdupois wt. *lb.*	*oz.*	*gr.*
1	=	2	=	16	=	128	=	384	=	9216	=	7561	=	489.500	=	1	1¼	61
		1	=	8	=	64	=	192	=	4608	=	3780.500	=	244.750	=		8¾	30
				1	=	8	=	24	=	576	=	472.562	=	30.594	=		1	45
						1	=	3	=	72	=	59.070	=	3.824	=			60.284
								1	=	24	=	19.687	=	1.274	=			20.1
										1	=	.8203	=	.0531	=			0.837

The old French grain being thus shown to be equal to .8203 troy grain, one troy grain equals 1.2189 old French grain.

Poids de Marc.		*Troy wt.*		*Avoird.*
1 Pound (*livre*)	=	1.31268 *lb.*	=	1.080143 *lb.*
1 Ounce (*once*)	=	0.984504 *oz.*	=	1.080143 *oz.*
1 Drachm (*gros*)	=	0.954504 *dr.*		
1 Grain.				

Troy.		*Poids de Marc.*		*French grains.*
1 Pound	=	0.76180 *lb.*	=	7561.
1 Ounce	=	1.01574 *once*	=	585.083
1 Drachm	=	1.01574 *gros*	=	73.135
1 Grain	=			1.219

Avoirdupois.		*Poids de Marc.*		*French grains.*
1 Pound	=	0.925803 *lb.*	=	5532.3
1 Ounce	=	0.925803 *once*	=	533.27

To convert French grains into Troy, divide by . . . 1.2189
" Troy grains into French, multiply by . . 1.2189
" French ounces into Troy, divide by . . . 1.015734
" Troy ounces into French, multiply by . 1.015734
" French pounds (*poids de marc*) into Troy, multiply by 1.31268
" Troy pounds into French, divide by . . 1.31268

The *French medicinal pound* (*Livre médicinal*) of the same scale has a value of three-fourths of the *poid de marc*, or 6612 French grains, equivalent to 5670.5 troy grains. The *poids de marc* was in use prior to the Revolution of 1789, and was succeeded by the decimal system. In 1812 the old pound was made equal to half a kilogramme—500 grains—and this was taken as the unit. The French grain then became equivalent to .8365 troy grain or .0542 gramme. This modification was not made absolute until 1827, but so much confusion resulted that the decimal system was in 1837 made obligatory.

Table of Continental Medicinal Weights in Troy Grains.

	Pound.	*Ounce.*	*Dr.*	*Scruple.* 24 grs.	*Scruple.* 20 grs.	*Gr.*
French (old)	5670.5	470.50	59.10	19.68	. .	.820
Spanish	5326.3	443.49	55.14	18.47	. .	.769
Tuscan	5240.3	436.67	54.58	18.19	. .	.758
Roman	5235.	436.25	54.53	18.17	. .	.757
Austrian	6495.1	541.25	67.65	. .	22.55	1.127
German	5524.8	460.40	57.55	. .	19.18	.960
Russian	5524.8	460.40	57.55	. .	19.18	.960
Prussian	5415.1	451.26	56.40	. .	18.80	.940
Dutch	5695.8	474 64	59.33	. .	19.78	.988
Belgian	5695.8	474.64	59.33	. .	19.78	.988
Swedish	5500.2	458.34	57.29	. .	19.09	.954
Piedmontese	4744.7	395.39	49.45	. .	16.48	.824
Venetian	4661.4	388.45	48.55	. .	16.18	.809

Measures of Capacity.

The measures of capacity adopted by the United States and British Pharmacopœias have been already given. The following tables give the relative values of the measures of capacity employed in different countries, and also of different measures of capacity in the same country—the wine and imperial gallons, for example:

Proportions of the Apothecaries' and Wine Gallon.

Gal.		*Pints.*		*Fluidoz.*		*Fluidr.*		*Minims.*		*Cub. Inches.*
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61440	=	231
		1	=	16	=	128	=	7680	=	28.875
				1	=	8	=	480	=	1.8047
						1	=	60	=	.2256

Imperial Measure adopted by the London College in their Pharmacopœia of 1836.

Gallon.		*Pints.*		*Fluidounces.*		*Fluidr.*		*Minims.*
1	=	8	=	160	=	1280	=	76800
		1	=	20	=	160	=	9600
				1	=	8	=	480
						1	=	60

Comparative Value of the Proportions of the Wine and Imperial Gallons.

Wine.		*Imperial.*			
		Pints.	*Fluidoz.*	*Fluidr.*	*Minims.*
1 Gallon	=	6	13	2	23
1 Pint	=		16	5	18
1 Fluidounce	=		1	0	20
1 Fluidrachm	=			1	2½

Imperial.		*Wine.*				
		Gallon.	*Pint.*	*Fluidoz.*	*Fluidr.*	*Minims.*
1 Gallon	=	1	1	9	5	8
1 Pint	=		1	3	1	38
1 Fluidounce	=				7	41
1 Fluidrachm	=					58

French Measures of Capacity.

		English cubic inches.		*Wine Measure.*
Millilitre	=	.061028	=	16.2318 minims.
Centilitre	=	.610280	=	2.7053 fluidrachms.
Decilitre	=	6.102800	=	3.3816 fluidounces.
Litre	=	61.028000	=	2.1135 pints.
Decalitre	=	610.280000	=	2.6419 gallons.
Hectolitre	=	6102.800000		
Kilolitre	=	61028.000000		
Myrialitre	=	610280.000000		

Approximate Comparison between the Ancient French Measures of Capacity and the New, and Conversely.

		Grms.		*Litres.*	*Decilitres.*	*Centilitres.*
1 Poisson	=	125	or	0	1	2
1 Demi-setier	=	250	or	0	2	5
1 Chopine	=	500	or	0	5	0
1 Pinte	=	1000	or	1	0	0

		Grms.		*lbs.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
1 Centilitre	=	10	or	0	0	2½	00
1 Decilitre	=	100	or	0	3	2	00
1 Litre	=	1000	or	2	0	3	36

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Inches.
1 line, the 12th part of an inch.	
3 barleycorns	1.000
A palm or hand's breadth (Scripture measure)	3.648
A hand (horse measure)	4.000
A span (Scripture measure)	10.944
A foot	12.000
A cubit (Scripture measure for common purposes)	18.000
A cubit (Scripture measure for sacred purposes)	21.888
A Flemish ell	27.000
A yard	3 ft. 00
An English ell	3 " 09
A fathom or toise	6 " 00

VALUES OF THE GRECIAN, ROMAN, AND ARABIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN POIDS DE MARC.

1. *Weights of the Ancient Greeks.*

	lbs.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
The talent	54	2	5	24
The mna		14	3	40
The drachm			1	11
The obolus				13
The ceration				4
The chalcus				2
The septon				⅓

2. *Weights of the Ancient Romans.*

	oz.	*dr.*	*gr.*
The pound (libra)	10	6	48
The ounce (uncia)		7	16
The duella		2	29
The sicilicus		1	58
The sextula		1	14
The consular denier, denarius		1	2
The imperial denier or drachm, drachma			65
The victoriatus			37
The scriptulum or scruple			21
The obolus			11
The siliqua			4

The Greeks divided their obolus into *chalci* and *lepta;* some divided it into 6 chalci, and each chalcus into 7 lepta; others into 8 chalci, and every chalcus into 8 lepta or *minuta.*

Dr. Milligan, in his edition of Celsus, gives the following table, exhibiting the troy weight of measures of capacity and weight in use among the Romans:

	Urna.	*Libra.*	*Uncia.*	*Denarius.*	*Scrupulus.*	*Sextans.*	*Chalcus.*	*Grana.*
Amphora	2	= 80	= 960	= 6720	= 20160	= 40320	= 403200	= 420480
Urna	1	= 40	= 480	= 3360	= 10080	= 26160	= 210600	= 210240
Congius	¼	= 10	= 120	= 840	= 2540	= 5040	= 50400	= 52920
Sextarius		1⅔	= 20	= 140	= 420	= 840	= 8400	= 8760
Libra		1	= 12	= 84	= 252	= 504	= 5040	= 5256
Hemina			8½	= 60	= 180	= 360	= 3600	= 3759
Acetabulum			2½	= 15	= 45	= 90	= 900	= 939
Sesqui-cyathus			2½	= 15	= 45	= 90	= 900	= 939
Cyathus			1⅔	= 10	= 30	= 60	= 600	= 626
Sescuncia			1½	= 10½	= 31½	= 63	= 630	= 657
Uncia			1	= 7	= 21	= 42	= 420	= 438
Cochleare				2½	= 7½	= 15	= 150	= 156
Drachma				1	= 3	= 6	= 60	= 62½
Denarius				1	= 3	= 6	= 60	= 62½
Scrupulus					1	= 2	= 20	= 20⅚
Scrupulus dimidiatus					½	= 1	= 10	= 10⅚
Obolus						1	= 10	= 10⅚
Sextans						1	= 10	= 10⅚
Chalcus							1	= 1 1/35

3. *Weights said to be of the Arabians, Modern Greeks, and Latins of the Barbarous Periods of the Middle Ages.*

	oz.	*dr.*	*gr.*
The alchemion	14	3	40
The manes or ominos	10	6	28
Sacros, augbhen, adar, assatil		7	16
The great or royal nut		3	44
The sextarius, stater		3	44
The lesser nut		2	50
Aliovanus		2	29
Aureus, alcobolus		2	14
The hazel-nut, bendacate, holca, alchi, darchimi, atogochilos, ologinat, nabach		1	11
The acorn, lupine, Egyptian or Syrian bean, the bachil			42
The Alexandrian bean, also sometimes called the tremessis			30
The Greek bean or gramme, the kermet, gonum, harmi, gracchus			21
The ring, cumulus, seminet, onolosich, or onolossat			11
The danich			8
The kirat, alkilat, karari			4

(*a*) *Greek Measures.*

	lbs.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
The metretes	84	4	3	00
The chuz, choa, congius	7	0	2	66
The xestes	1	1	7	44
The cotyla		8	7	58
The tetarton		4	3	65
The oxybaphon		2	1	69
The cyathos		1	4	00
The concha			5	00
The mystron			3	00
The chama minor			2	00
The cochliarion			1	00

(*b*) *Roman Measures of Capacity.*

	lbs.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
The amphora or cadus	56	2	7	24
The urna	28	1	3	48
The congius	7	0	2	66
The sextarius	1	4	7	44
The hemina		10	1	18
The quartarius		5	0	45
The acetabulum		2	4	23
The cyathus or small glass		1	5	30
The ligula or spoonful			3	24

(c) *Measures said to be of the Arabian, Arabist, and Latin Physicians of the Middle Ages.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The missohaos weighed	3	8	1	33
Aben, kirt, ejub, eberia, or Roman mina	1	6	0	00
The phial, haffilius, or hassitinus		10	1	18
The calix or rejelati		6	0	44
The handful, pugillum, cornusum		3	2	68
The hassuf, aesasse, or anesime		2	4	20
The conos or coatus, alcantus or almunesi, briale cuabus		1	5	34
The lesser bachates			5	56
The largest spoonful			4	44
A spoonful			1	52
The colanos or reclanarium			1	28
A small spoonful or flagerina or cyanes			1	11
The smallest spoonful or fahaliel				42

A good section on weights and measures is contained in the edition of "The Seven Books of Paulus Ægineta," by Mr. Francis Adams, published by the Sydenham Society of London, vol. iii. p. 609, London, 1847.

Approximate Weights and Measures.

Besides the weights and measures above mentioned employed by the moderns, there are modes of estimating the quantities of substances by approximation. For example:

A glassful or cupful ([F.] *verre*) is reckoned to contain 4 or 5 fluidounces.
A wineglassful, 1½ ounces or 2 fluidounces.
A tablespoonful ([F.] *cuiller à bouche*), about half a fluidounce.
A coffee or dessertspoonful, about 2 fluidrachms.
A teaspoonful, a fluidrachm.
A handful, manipulus ([F.] *poignée*), as much as can be held in the hand.
The pugillus ([F.] *pincée*), as much as can be held by the three fingers.

These last quantities are occasionally prescribed by the French practitioners. Their weights must, of course, vary according to the article. The authors of the Parisian Codex have valued them, as regards certain substances:

	French. oz.	dr.
A manipulus of barley weighs	3	2½
" linseed	1	4
" linseed meal	3	3
" dried mallow leaves	1	3
" dried chicory leaves	1	0
" dried flowers of the tilia	1	2½
	dr.	**gr.**
A pugillus of chamomile flowers weighs	2	
" arnica	1	48
" marshmallow	1	24
" mallow		60
" fennel seeds	1	60
" aniseed	1	12

Weil's disease'. An acute infectious febrile affection, characterized by a distinct fever range of eight or ten days' duration, jaundice with enlarged liver and spleen, persistent headache, and frequently complicated by acute nephritis. The mortality is small, and recovery is usually rapid and complete. This disease may be mistaken for typhoid fever.

Weit'brecht, car'tilage of. Interarticular cartilage of clavicular-acromial articulation. **W., lig'ament of,** ligament of Weitbrecht; oblique ligament.

Wel'come-to-our-house. Euphorbia cyparissias.

Weld. Reseda luteola.

Welk (like **Wheal**). *Whelk.* An inequality; a protuberance; a cutaneous eruption of this character; acne.

Wellingto'nia gigante'a. Sequoia gigantea, according to English botanists.

Wells's fa'cies. Ovarian facies.

Wen. Encysted sebaceous tumor, affecting chiefly the scalp and face; single or multiple.

Werl'hoff's disease'. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

West African pep'per. Ashantee pepper. **W. In'dian ki'no,** kino from Jamaica. **W. I. molas'ses,** the residue from manufacture of raw sugar.

West'brook's opera'tion. Cardicentesis or puncturation of the heart.

West'ern mug'wort. *Artemisia Ludoviciana.* Employed by Western Indians to arrest uterine contraction in labor and to stop hemorrhage.

West'phal's nu'cleus. Small gray nucleus situate beneath the Sylvian aqueduct near the median line. It is connected with the oculomotor nuclei. It is supposed to give origin to the fibres which supply the sphincter pupillæ muscles. **W.'s sign** or **symp'tom,** absence of knee-jerk or patellar reflex in locomotor ataxia.

Wet-brain. Excessive serosity of the brain or its membranes, as observed in delirium tremens, general paralysis, etc.

Wet-nurse. A woman suckling the child of another, in contradistinction to dry-nurse, who does not suckle infants.

Wet-pack. The enveloping of a patient in wet sheets covered by dry woollen blankets; used to control fever.

Wet-strap'ping. See *Water-dressing.*

Weyl's test. A test for kreatinin. A few drops of a slightly-brownish solution of sodium nitroprusside is added to the urine, followed by dilute sodium hydrate solution, which gives the mixture a red color, disappearing in a few minutes. When this mixture is heated with glacial acetic acid, if kreatinin be present, a green color changing to blue is produced.

Whahoo, whah-hoo. See *Euonymus.*

Wharto'nian jel'ly. Gelatin or jelly of Wharton. Name applied to mucous tissue of umbilical cord.

Wharton's duct (after Dr. Thomas Wharton, an English anatomist). Excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. **W.'s jel'ly,** see *Whartonian.*

Wheal. *Weal, Wale.* Ridge or elevation of the skin produced by a rod or whip, or as if produced in that manner. Such elevations are seen in urticaria.

Wheal'worm. Acorus autumnalis, or harvest-bug; A. scabiei.

Wheat. Triticum. **W., In'dian,** Zea mays. **W. phos'phates,** organized phosphates of the bran—usually discarded—are said to assist assimilation. **W., Tur'key,** Zea mays.

Wheel'house's opera'tion. A method of external urethrotomy in which the urethra is opened on a grooved staff in front of the stricture, which is then divided and dilated with appropriate instruments.

Wheeze. To breathe with difficulty and noise, as in asthma.

Wheez'ing. Form of respiration observed in asthma, croup, coryza, and certain forms of bronchitis.

Whelk (*wheal*). Acne; welk. **W., chin,** sycosis. **W., ro'sy,** gutta rosea.

Whet'tlebones. Vertebræ.

Whey. Serum lactis. **W. cure,** in the Kursaal of many German watering-places a space is set apart for whey-drinkers. Whey is a pleasant diluent, and the saccharine matter it contains may act as a eutrophic, but the main effect on the valetudinarian is probably produced by the new impressions made upon him by his visit to the watering-place. **W., mus'tard,** see *Sinapis.* **W., ren'net** see *Serum lactis.* **W. sack,** wine-whey. **W., tam'arind,** see *Tamarindus.* **W., vin'egar,** see *Acetum.* **W., wine,** see *Wine-whey.*

Whick'flaw. Whitlow.

Whiff'ing mur'mur. See *Murmur, respiratory.*

Whim'berry. Vaccinium myrtillus.

Whip'tongue. Gallium mollugo.

Whip'worm. Trichocephalus dispar.

Whirl'ing chair. See *Chair.*

Whis'key. See *Spirit.* **W. liv'er,** see *Liver, nutmeg.* **W. nose,** acne rosacea.

Whis'per, cav'ernous. See *Cavernous.*

Whis'pering. An example of onomatopœia. Articulation of the air sent through the vocal tube without any action of the glottis. **W. souf'fle,** see *Souffle.*

Whist'ling. See *Râle, sibilant.*

White ag'aric. A fungus, *Polyporus officinalis,*

used as a cathartic, and in small doses for night-sweats of phthisis. **W. al'der**, Clethra alnifolia. **W. ar'senic**, ordinary arsenious acid. **W. ash**, Fraxinus Americana. **W. at'rophy of the op'tic nerve**, form of atrophy due to some disease beyond the eye, as of cerebral origin. **W. a'vens**, Geum Virginianum. **W. ball**, Cephalanthus occidentalis. **W. bal'sam**, that obtained from fruit of Myroxylon Pereiræ by expression, coming chiefly from San Salvador; also Gnaphalium polycephalum. **W. bay**, Magnolia glauca. **W. bis'muth**, subnitrate of bismuth. **W. blis'ters**, rupia escharotica. **W. bole**, a silicate of aluminum found in nature; contains a trace of iron. Possesses absorbent and astringent properties. **W. ce'dar**, variety of cedar. **W. clo'ver**, Trifolium repens. **W. co'hosh**, Actæa alba. **W. col'umns**, white columns of spinal cord. **W. com'missure**, anterior portion of spinal commissure, also called anterior commissure. **W. cream of tar'tar**, see *Potassii supertartras*. **W. dit'tany**, Dictamnus albus. **W. of egg**, albumen ovi. **W. elm**, Ulmus Americana. **W. flag**, Florentine orris. **W. flake**, plumbi subcarbonas. **W. flux**, of India, diarrhœa alba or chylosa. **W. galls**, the nutgalls procured after the escape of the fly; they are inferior to black galls. **W. gin'ger**, a species of ginger; see *Ginger*. **W. gum**, Lichen strophulus. **W. hel'lebore**, Veratrum album; rhizome is used in medicine. It is an exceedingly violent emetic and cathartic; externally is employed as a parasiticide. **W. ipecacuan'ha**, root of Richardsonia scabra of Brazil. **W. lead**, plumbi carbonas. **W. leaf**, Pyrola maculata; Spiræa tomentosa. **W. leg**, phlegmatia dolens. **W. let'tuce**, Prenanthus albus. **W. lily**, the bulbs and flowers of Lilium album. Bulbs are used as a poultice, and an oily infusion of the flowers is also employed locally. **W. line of pel'vic fas'cia**, white line extending from the pubis to the spine of the ischium, aponeurotic in nature, situate on inner surface of obturator internus muscle, and marking the origin of the levator ani and rectovesical fascia. **W. lu'pine**, Lupinus albus. **W. mat'ter of the brain**, see *Cerebrum*. **W. mel'ilot**, Melilotus albus. **W. mus'tard**, Sinapis alba; seed is employed in medicine as emetic, counter-irritant, and stimulant. **W. oak bark**, bark of Quercus alba. **W. pep'per**, ripe fruit of Piper nigrum; rarely used. **W. Peru bal'sam**, soft resin compressed from fruit of Myroxylon pereiræ. **W. pine**, Pinus strobus. **W. pop'lar**, Liriodendron tulipifera. **W. precip'itate**, hydrargyrum ammoniatum (U. S. Ph.). **W. root**, Angelica lucida; Asclepias tuberosa; Lingusticum actæifolium. **W. ros'in**, ordinary rosin which has been fused and then mixed with water, thus being rendered opaque and white. **W. saun'ders**, Santalum album. **W. snake'root**, Eupatorium ageratoides. **W. soft'ening**, a form of softening occurring usually in the white matter, especially about tumors and abscesses. **W., Span'ish**, bismuth subnitrate. **W. sub'stance of Schwann**, see *Nerve-fibre*. **W. swell'ing**, hydrarthrus. **W. swell'ing of lying-in women**, phlegmatia dolens. **W. tar'tar**, crude impure bitartrate of potassium deposited during fermentation on outside of casks containing white wine. **W. tinc'ture**, composed of cinchona, 6 p.; gentian, 2; orange-peel, 2; cinnamon, 1; dilute alcohol, 50; macerate (Ph. G.). **W. tur'pentine**, officinal turpentine. **W. vera'trum**, Veratrum album. **W. ver'vain**, root of Verbena urticifolia; has been used in malaria. **W. vit'riol**, sulphate of zinc. **W. wal'nut**, Juglans cinerea. **W. wax**, bleached yellow wax. **W. weed**, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **W. wine**, according to U. S. Ph. the fermented juice of grapes free from seeds, skins, and stems; containing not less than 10 nor more than 12 per cent., by weight, of alcohol. **W. wood**, liriodendron; Tilia Americana.

White'cap. Spiræa tomentosa.

White'ness of complex'ion. Paleness.

Whitening. Carbonate of calcium.

Whites, The. Leucorrhœa.

Whi'ting. Prepared chalk; used as whitewash and in the manufacture of putty. Also Gadus merlangus.

Whitley'a stramonifo'lia (after Whitley, an English botanist). Anisodus luridus.

Whit'low. Paronychia. **W. grass**, genus Draba, of ord. Cruciferæ.

Whoop'ing-cough (from the attendant *whoop*). Pertussis.

Whorl. In botany, a number of organs arranged about the central axis of a plant; verticil. **W. of the heart**, vertex of the heart.

Whor'lywort. Leptandra purpurea.

Whor'tleberry. Vaccinium myrtillus; Vaccinium vitis idæa. **W., bear's**, Arbutus uva ursi.

Whorts, black. Vaccinium myrtillus.

Whytt's disease (after Dr. Robt. Whytt of Edinburgh). Hydrocephalus internus.

Wico'py. Dirca palustris.

Wid'owwail. Cneorum tricoccum; Daphne Alpina.

Wig'ger's er'gotin. Extract of ergot, prepared from ergot from which the fixed oil has been extracted with ether.

Wild. Uncultivated. An epithet given to the countenance when not in harmony with the condition of the individual, indicating strong mental emotion, as a wild look. **W. all'spice**, Benzoin odoriferum. **W. ba'sil**, Chenopodium vulgare; Pycnanthemum incanum. **W. ber'gamot**, Monarda fistulosa. **W. cab'bage**, Brassica oleracea. **W. cham'omile**, Martula cotula. **W. cher'ry**, Prunus Virginiana; sedative, tonic, and expectorant. **W. cherry bark**, bark of Prunus serotina. **W. cin'namon**, see *Cinnamon*. **W. clove**, Myrcia acris. **W. cof'fee**, see *Coffee*. **W. col'umbine**, see *Columbine*. **W. cu'cumber**, see *Cucumber*. **W. fire**, erysipelas. **W. fire rash**, ignis sylvaticus. **W. gar'lic**, Canadian snakeroot, Asarum Canadense; rhizome is used; has diaphoretic, stimulant, and carminative properties. **W. hip'po**, Euphorbia ipecacuanha; see *Hippo*. **W. hore'hound**, see *Horehound*. **W. in'digo**, see *Indigo*. **W. ip'ecac**, see *Ipecac*. **W. jal'ap**, see *Jalap*. **W. Job's tears**, Onosmodium Virginianum. **W. leek**, Allium triococcum. **W. lem'on**, see *Lemon*. **W. lich'en**, Lichen agrius. **W. lic'orice**, see *Licorice*. **W. mar'joram**, see *Marjoram*. **W. mint**, Mentha Canadensis. **W. monks'hood**, Aconitum uncinatum. **W. on'ion**, Allium cernuum. **W. pars'nip**, Sium latifolium. **W. pep'pergrass**, Lepidium Virginicum. **W. pota'to**, see *Potato*. **W. rad'ish**, Raphanus raphanistrum. **W. rice**, see *Rice*. **W. rose'mary**, Andromeda polyfolia. **W. sarsaparil'la**, see *Sarsaparilla*. **W. sen'na**, see *Senna*. **W. thyme**, see *Thymus serpyllum*. **W. yam**, rhizome of Dioscorea villosa, indigenous in the Eastern States; has been used in bilious colic.

Wilde, cords of. Transverse striæ on corpus callosum, showing course of fibres from one hemisphere to the other.

Wilde's incis'ion. Incision of soft parts in operation upon mastoid region.

Will. Voluntas.

Wil'lan. Salix.

Wil'lan's lu'pus. Tubercular lupus.

Wil'lis, circle of. See *Circulus*.

Wil'low. Salix. **W., Bed'ford**, Salix fragilis. **W., broad'-leaved**, Salix latifolia. **W., crack**, Salix fragilis. **W., great round'-leaved**, Salix caprea. **W. herb, com'mon**, Lythrum salicaria. **W. herb, great**, Epilobium angustifolium. **W. herb, pur'ple**, Lythrum salicaria. **W. herb, pur'ple-veined**, Epilobium coloratum. **W., low bush**, Salix humilis. **W., red**, Cornus sericea. **W. rose**, Cornus sericea. **W., speck'led**, Salix humilis. **W., sweet**, Myrica gale. **W., white**, Salix alba.

Wil'son's disease. Generalized exfoliative dermatitis. **W.'s mus'cle**, a muscle the existence of which is disputed, described in 1813 by Wilson as arising from the pubes and inserted with the one of the opposite side into the membranous urethra. This term has also been erroneously applied to the levator prostatæ.

Winc'kel's disease. An acute disease of new-born infants, characterized by icterus, cyanosis, hemorrhages from various organs, infarctions of the kidney, and fatty degeneration of the liver. It is an extremely fatal affection; nineteen cases observed by Winckel

in 1879 died within thirty-two hours after the onset of the disease. It is sometimes called epidemic hæmoglobinuria of the new-born.

Wind. Breath. See *Flatulence.* **W. of a ball** or **shot,** sometimes improperly termed *Windage;* a term applied to the compression of air supposed to be produced by the passage of a ball near a part of the body, so as to occasion what has been called a *wind contusion.* **W. contu'sion,** see *Wind of a ball.* **W. drop'sy,** emphysema; tympanites. **W. fer'tilized** or **Anemophilous,** term applied to flowers which require transportation of their pollen by the wind in order to effect fertilization. **W. flow'er,** anemone. **W. get'ting,** gradual increase in the capability of the heart, especially of the right cavities, as a result of training. **W. pipe,** trachea. **W. pox,** see *Varicella.* **W. root,** Asclepias tuberosa. **W. stroke,** acute spinal paralysis of the horse. **W. weed,** Asclepias tuberosa.

Wind'age. See *Wind of a ball.*

Wind'iness. Flatulence.

Wind'sor bean. *Horse-bean, Vicia faba.* Used as food in the U. S. and Europe.

Wind'y. Flatuient; caused by wind or flatulence, as windy food, windy colic, etc.; one affected with flatulence or troubled with wind.

Wine. A name given by chemists to all liquors which have become spirituous by fermentation. The term is generally, however, restricted to the fermented juice of the grape, or fruits the product of whose fermentation resembles in almost all respects that of the juice of the grape. Wine is composed of the following ingredients (Pareira): Water, alcohol, bouquet or aromatic substance, sugar, gum, extractives, gluten (except where tannin is present), acetic acid, bitartrate of potassium, tartrate of potassium, aluminum (in German wines), sulphate of potassium, potassium and sodium chlorides, tannin, and coloring matter (in red wines), carbonic acid (in champagne). The extractive coloring matter is chiefly met with in red wines. All these constituents, except the alcohol, are found ready formed in the grape. The alcohol proceeds from the decomposition of the saccharine matter. A part of the acetic acid is also formed during fermentation. In all wines there is more or less of an odorous principle, partly derived directly from the grape and partly formed during fermentation, which has the characters of an essential oil, constitutes the perfume or *bouquet* of the wine, and is said not to exceed the forty-thousandth part of the wine. It is regarded as a true ether—a combination of oxide of ethyl with œnanthic acid.

From a table by Brande, exhibiting the quantity of spirit in different kinds of wines and liquors prepared for the London market, we obtain the following information as to the proportion of alcohol in each:

PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL, S. G. 0.825, IN ONE HUNDRED PARTS BY MEASURE OF THE FOLLOWING WINES AND MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Port—average of six kinds	23.48
" —highest	25.83
" —lowest	21.40
Madeira	24.42
"	23.93
"	19.24
Sherry	19.83
"	19.81
"	18.79
"	18.25
Claret	17.11
"	16.32
"	14.08
"	12.91
Sauterne	14.22
Burgundy	16.60
"	15.22
"	14.53
"	11.95
Hock	14.37
"	13.00
" (old in cask)	8.88
Johannisberger	8.71
Champagne (still)	13.80
Champagne (sparkling)	12.80
" (red)	12.56
"	11.30
Red Hermitage	12.32
Orange wine	11.26
Tokay	9.88
Elder wine	9.87
Rhenish wine	8.71
Cider—highest average	9.87
" —lowest	5.21
Mead	7.32
Ale (Burton)	8.88
" (Edinburgh)	6.20
Brown stout	6.80
London porter—average	4.20
" small beer—average	1.28
Brandy	53.39
Rum	53.68
Gin	51.60
Scotch whiskey	54.32
Irish "	53.90

The only wine recommended in some pharmacopœias is *Sherry.* It is a dry wine, the least variable in its properties, and agrees best with the dyspeptic. The brown sherries differ from the pale in the addition of a coloring liquid to the former, termed arrope, prepared by boiling sherry down to a syrup; but they frequently owe their hue to burnt sugar or caramel. The wines habitually drunk are almost innumerable. Those that are sweet or contain a large portion of free saccharine matter are decidedly the least wholesome to the dyspeptic. When wine is good and of a proper age, it is considered by many persons as tonic and nutritive; when new, flatulent and cathartic, disagreeing with the stomach and bowels. In medicine it is a valuable tonic in the last stages of debilitating or typhoid diseases, when the skin is not too hot and dry. Its use, however, requires great caution, and when once commenced under proper circumstances, it cannot be suddenly dropped without mischief. It is, perhaps, the best permanent stimulus in the catalogue of the materia medica.

Wine of al'oes. Vinum aloës. **W., aminæ'an,** once esteemed as stomachic. **W., antimo'nial,** vinum antimonii. **W., antiscorbu'tic,** vinum antiscorbuticum. **W., aromat'ic,** vinum aromaticum. **W., bark, com'pound,** vinum de kinâ kinâ compositum. **W., bar'ley,** cerevisia. **W., bit'ter, diuret'ic,** vinum diureticum amarum. **W., ce'dar,** cedrinum vinum. **W., champagne',** vinum campanum. **W., Chian',** Chium vinum. **W. of col'chicum,** vinum colchici. **W. of col'chicum-root,** vinum colchici radicis. **W. of col'chicum-seed,** vinum colchici seminis. **W., diuret'ic,** a wine recommended by Trousseau as a hydragogue in organic affections of the heart, especially such as are accompanied with dropsy. It is made as follows: vin. albi, 750 grammes; scillæ corm., 5 grammes; bacc. junip., 50 grammes; digitalis fol., 10 grammes; macerate together for four days; add potass. acetat., 15 grammes, and filter; see *Vinum diureticum amarum.* **W. of er'got,** vinum ergotæ. **W. of gen'tian, com'pound,** vinum gentianæ compositum. **W. of hel'lebore, white,** vinum veratri. **W. of ipecacuan'ha,** vinum ipecacuanhæ. **W. of i'ron,** vinum ferri. **W. of i'ron, cit'rate of,** vinum ferri citratis. **W., med'icated,** vinum medicinale. **W., mulled,** see *Wine.* **W. of o'pium,** vinum opii. **W., or'ange,** vinum aurantii. **W. of pep'sin,** vinum pepsini. **W., port,** vinum Portugallicum. **W. of qui'nia,** vinum quiniæ. **W., rhu'barb,** vinum rhei. **W., sher'ry,** vinum. **W. of squill,** vinum scillæ. **W., steel,** vinum ferri. **W., tar,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **W., tobac'co,** vinum tabaci. **W. vin'egar,** acetum vini; vinegar produced by acetic fermentation of wine. **W., white,** see *Wine.* **W. of worm'wood,** vinum absinthites.

Wine-bit'ters. The formulæ for these may be various. The following is as good and agreeable as any: rad. gentian., ℔ j; cort. aurant., ℥ x; sem. cardam. cort., ℥ iv; cinnam. cort., ℥ iv; wine, foreign or domestic, cong. iiiss; tonic and stomachic.

Wine-nose. Acne rosacea.

Wine-whey. *White-wine whey.* Take of good milk

two-thirds of a pint, and add water to make a pint. Take of sherry or any other good white wine two glasses, and of sugar a dessertspoonful. Place the milk and water in a deep pan on the fire, and the moment it boils pour into it the wine and sugar. Stir assiduously for twelve or fifteen minutes, while it boils. Strain through a sieve. It is a good mode of giving wine in adynamic states.

Winged elm. Ulmus alata. **W. scap'ulæ,** appearance presented by the scapulæ in tuberculosis of the lungs.

Wings of Ingras'sias. Wings of sphenoid. **W. of sphe'noid,** two pairs of lateral processes proceeding from the body of the sphenoid bone. The *greater wings* articulate posteriorly with the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone, anteriorly with the frontal, parietal, and malar bones. The *lesser wings* assist in forming the posterior portion of the roof of the orbit, articulating with the frontal bone.

Wing'seed. Ptelea trifoliata.

Wink'ers. Cilia.

Wink'ing. Nictation. Closure of the eyelids.

Wins'low, fora'men of. Hiatus of Winslow. **W., lig'ament of,** see *Genu.* **W., poste'rior lig'ament of,** see *Genu.*

Win'ter bloom. Hamamelis Virginiana. **W. cherry,** physalis; see *Cherry.* **W. clover,** Mitchella repens. **W. cough,** chronic bronchitis. **W. grapes,** frost grapes. **W. itch,** form of itch occurring in winter, chiefly on the lower extremities, attended by intense itching and burning sensation. The skin is commonly harsh and dry. **W. plum,** Diospyros Virginiana; ordinary persimmon. **W. sa'vory,** Satureia Montana.

Winte'ra (after Captain Winter, who first carried it to Europe) or **W. aromat'ica.** *Winter's bark tree,* ord. Magnoliaceæ. The bark, *Wintera,* is very much allied in its properties to Canella alba. **W. canel'la,** Canella alba.

Wintera'na aromat'ica. Wintera aromatica.

Win'terberry, smooth. Prinos lævigatus. **W., Virgin'ia,** prinos. **W., whorled,** prinos.

Wintergreen. Gaultheria. Pyrola. Pyrola maculata.

Win'ter's bark. Bark of Drimys winteri. Tonic. Wintera aromatica.

Wint'rich's sign. Change of pitch of percussion note over a cavity in the lungs, according as the mouth is opened or closed.

Wir'sung's duct. See *Pancreas.*

Wis'dom teeth. See *Dentition.*

Wismu'thum. Bismuth.

Wis'tar, pyr'amids of (after Professor Wistar of the University of Pennsylvania). Sphenoidal cornua.

Wista'ria or **Wiste'ria.** Genus of shrubs belonging to the order Leguminosæ, so named after Prof. Wistar of the University of Pennsylvania. They are cultivated chiefly for ornament. They are natives of the United States, China, and Japan.

Wit teeth. See *Dentition.*

Witch'en. Sorbus aucuparia.

Witch-ha'zel. Hamamelis Virginiana; Sorbus aucuparia.

Witch'meal. Lycopodium.

Witch'wood. Sorbus aucuparia.

With'ering. Atrophy of an organ or part.

With'erite. Form of barium carbonate found in nature.

With'ers. Ridges on either side above the shoulders of the horse, due to spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ.

Wiz'en (weasand). Trachea.

Wladimeroff's opera'tion. An operation for excision of the tarsus with the lower ends of the tibia and fibula. The lower ends of tibia and fibula, astragalus, os calcis, and half of scaphoid and cuboid bones are excised. The cut surfaces of the scaphoid and cuboid are then approximated to those of the tibia and fibula, and the wound closed. This procedure is also called Mikulicz's operation.

Woad. Isatis tinctoria. **W. wax'en,** Genista tinctoria.

Wolf'bane. Veratrum viride.

Wolff'ian bod'ies. See *Corpus Wolffianum.* **W. duct,** duct of W. body.

Wolf'-grape. Solanum dulcamara.

Wölf'ler's opera'tion. Operation to establish a fistulous communication between the stomach and upper end of the small intestine in obstructive disease of the pylorus.

Wolf's'bane. Aconitum. **W., whole'some,** Aconitum anthora.

Wolf's'claw. Lycopodium.

Wolf's'jaw. See *Hare-lip.*

Wom'an. Adult human female.

Wom'anhood. The state of puberty in the female. State or qualities of a woman.

Womb. Uterus. **W., fall'ing down of the,** prolapsus uteri. **W. grain,** ergot. **W., inflamma'tion of,** see *Metritis.* **W., inflamma'tion of the li'ning mem'brane of,** see *Endometritis.* **W., lacera'tion of the,** rupture of the uterus. **W. pass'age,** see *Vagina.* **W., retroflex'ion of,** see *Uterus.* **W., retrover'sion of,** see *Uterus.* **W. stone,** uterine myoma which has undergone coagulation. **W., tym'pany of the,** physometra.

Wom'ival. Pereira medica.

Wood ap'ple. Fruit of Feronia elephantum, native of India; has been used as an astringent. **W. bet'ony,** Betonica officinalis. **W., Brazil,** Cæsalpinia echinata. **W. char'coal,** see *Charcoal.* **W., elk,** Andromeda arborea. **W. evil,** inflammation of the intestines or stomach and intestines of cattle. **W. lice,** onisci aselli. **W., March,** sanicle. **W. naph'tha,** acetone. **W., Nicara'gua,** see *Cæsalpinia.* **W. oil,** gurjun balsam; see *Dipterocarpus.* **W., peach,** see *Cæsalpinia.* **W., Pernambu'ca,** Cæsalpinia echinata. **W. roof, sweet-scent'ed,** Asperula odorata. **W. sage,** teucrium. **W. samp'fen,** Cæsalpinia sappan. **W. soot, salt of,** ammoniæ carbonas. **W. sor'rel,** Oxalis acetosella. **W., sour,** Andromeda arborea. **W. spir'it,** methylic alcohol. **W. straw'berry,** Fragaria vesca. **W. tar cre'asote,** creasotum (Ph. U. S.). **W. tea,** a mixture of sassafras, guaiac wood, ononis root, and licorice root, officinal in German Pharmacopœia. **W. vin'egar,** impure acetic acid obtained from destructive distillation of wood. **W. wax'en,** Genista tinctoria. **W. wex,** Genista tinctoria. **W., witch,** Sorbus aucuparia. **W., yel'low,** Oxalis stricta.

Wood'bine, com'mon. Lonicera periclymenum.

Wood'en tongue. Disease of cattle, due to a microorganism, consisting of nodular tumors in the lung and in the subcutaneous and intermuscular tissues.

Wood's meth'od. Suturing together the pillars of the ring for cure of inguinal hernia.

Woods, sudorif'ic. This term is applied collectively to guaiacum, sassafras, china, and sarsaparilla, which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction.

Wood'y night'shade. Solanum dulcamara.

Wool. Hair of sheep and certain other mammals. **W. fat,** lanolin.

Wools, Holmgren's. Collection of different colored wools used to detect and estimate the degree of color-blindness.

Wool-sort'er's disease. Anthrax.

Woora'li or **Woora'ra.** Curare.

Word-blind'ness. Loss of understanding of written or printed words, although the person so affected may be able to write and speak correctly, and even read by means of raised letters through the sense of touch. Ideation regarding visual perception of letters is lost.

Word-deaf'ness. Loss of understanding of spoken words, which are heard as sounds only, while power of reading and understanding written or printed matter is retained.

Worm. See *Alembic, Vermiform process,* and *Worms.* **W. disease,** helminthiasis. **W. fe'ver,** that due to intestinal worms. **W. grass,** Spigelia Marilandica. **W., Guin'ea,** dracunculus.

Worm'bark tree. Geoffræa inermis.

Worm'grass, peren'nial. Spigelia Marilandica.

Wor'mia excel'sa. Tree belonging to the Dilleniaceæ, native of Java, having large yellow blossoms.

Wormia'na os'sa or **ossic'ula.** *Wormian bones.* Small bones which are sometimes observable in the sutures of cranial bones, of which they form a part. They are called wormiana, from Olaus Wormius, who is said to have first described them. They had been previously, however, mentioned by G. Andernach, a physician at Strasburg. The ossa wormiana exist more commonly in the sutures of the vault of the skull, especially in the lambdoidal, sagittal, and squamous. They are uncommon at the base of the skull. Their size is very variable and shape irregular. Their structure and development are similar to those of the other bones of the cranium, and, like them, they are bounded by sutures.

Wormit. Artemisia absinthium.

Worm'root. Spigelia Marilandica.

Worms. *Entoparasites.* Animals whose common character is that of existing only in other animals (hence their name entozoa, *entos*, within, *zoon*, animal). They are met with not only in the natural cavities, but even in the tissues of the organs, but chiefly in the intestines.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORMS.

VERMES, HELMINTHA.

A. Platyelmia, flat worms.
First subclass.—Cestoïdea, cestode or tape-worms (*cestus*, band or girdle, *eidos*, resemblance).
First order.—Bothriocephali; bothriocephalus latus.
Second order.—Tæniæ.
I. Tæniæ, occurring in the mature state.—1. Tænia solium; 2. Tænia mediocanellata; 3. Tænia nana.
II. Immature tæniæ.—1. Cysticercus cellulosæ; 2. Cysticercus tenuicollis; 3. Echinococci; Appendix—acephalocysts; 4. Cysticercus vesicæ hominis.
Second subclass.—Trematoda—worms endowed with suckers for adhesion and imbibition (*trema*, hole).
Family I. Monostoma.—1. Monostoma lentis.
Family II. Distoma.—1. Distomum hepaticum; 2. Distomum lanceolatum; 3. Distomum heterophyes; 4. Distomum hæmatobium; 5. Distomum ophthalmobium.

B. Nematelmia, round- or thread-worms.
1. Trichocephalus dispar—trichina spiralis; 2. Oxyuris vermicularis; 3. Strongylus gigas; 4. S. longevaginatus; 5. Anchylostomum duodenale; 8. Ascaris lumbricoïdes.

The most common of these are the Oxyuris vermicularis, Ascaris lumbricoïdes, and Tæniæ, which are found in the intestines. The origin of these worms is extremely singular, and more favorable than any other fact to the hypothesis of spontaneous generation in the lowest tribes of animated nature. They are certainly not identical with any worms out of the body. They are most commonly met with in children improperly fed, but their presence cannot be positively detected by any symptoms, except that of the discharge of the worms themselves in the evacuations. They may, of course, give rise to every kind of irritation in the intestinal tube, and to sympathetic disturbance in most of the functions; but all these signs may be produced by intestinal irritation resulting from other causes. See *Anthelmintics*, *Acne*.

W., errat'ic, see *Erratic.*

Worm'seed. Artemisia santonica; Chenopodium anthelminticum. **W. goose'foot,** Chenopodium anthelminticum. **W., Levant',** Artemisia santonica. **W., Tarta'rian,** Artemisia santonica.

Worm'weed, Cor'sican. Corallina Corsicana; Polanisia graveolens. **W., white,** Corallina.

Worm'wood, bien'nial. Artemisia biennis. **W., Can'ada,** Artemisia Canadensis. **W., com'mon,** Artemisia absinthium. **W., creep'ing,** Artemisia rupestris. **W., les'ser,** Artemisia pontica. **W., Ro'man,** Artemisia pontica. **W., sea,** Artemisia maritima. **W., sil'ky,** Artemisia glacialis.

Wor'sum. Pus.

Wort. An infusion of malt formerly used in scurvy.

Wound. A solution of continuity in the soft parts produced by some mechanical agent. Wounds present innumerable differences as regards their situation, the parts interested, direction, size, shape, the nature of the instrument or agent producing them, their more or less simple or complex character, duration, etc. A wound is called *incised* when made by a cutting instrument; *punctured* when made by a pointed instrument; *lacerated* when parts are lacerated or torn by the vulnerating body; *poisoned* when some virulent or venomous substance has been introduced; and *contused* when produced by a blunt body. Gunshot wounds belong to the last division.

Wound'weed. Solidago odora.

Wound'wort. Stachys, a genus of plants.

Woura'li, Woura'ri, or **Woura'ru.** Curare.

Wour'nils. *Warbles.* Irritation of the skin of horses and cattle produced by the œstrus bovis, causing inflammation from deposits of lymph from the development of larvæ from the egg, suppuration, etc.

Wrack blad'der, yel'low. Fucus vesiculosus. **W., sea,** Fucus vesiculosus, Pila marina.

Wrap'ping up (of the hydropathists). Packing in dry or wet sheets, called respectively dry packing and wet packing, practised by the hydropathists to induce sweating.

Wreath. See *Karyokinesis.*

Wrench. Sprain.

Wret'weed. Euphorbia palustris.

Wrick. Sprain.

Wright'ia. Genus of shrubs belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, growing in India and the Eastern hemisphere. **W. antidysenter'ica** (after Dr. Wright, a physician and botanist of Jamaica). Nerium antidysentericum. **W. tincto'ria,** tree of India, leaves of which furnish an inferior quality of indigo.

Wright'ine. $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$. Alkaloid from barks of Wrightia antidysenterica and Holarrhena antidysenterica; used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Wrink'le. A furrow or fold in the skin of the face, forehead, vagina, etc. See *Corrugation.*

Wrink'led. Full of wrinkles.

Wris'berg, abdom'inal brain of. The solar plexus. **W., car'tilages of,** cuneiform cartilages of the larynx. **W., gan'glion of,** cardiac ganglion. **W., nerve of,** cutaneous nerves of the arm, from the second and third dorsal nerves.

Wrist. Carpus. **W. clo'nus,** rhythmical contraction like those of ankle-clonus, produced by grasping the tips of the fingers and pressing the hand backward, so as to obtain hyperextension at the wrist.

Wrist'-drop. Paralysis of the muscles of the forearm, induced by lead-poisoning.

Wrist'-joint. Articulation of radius and triangular fibrocartilage with scaphoid, semilunar, and cuneiform bones of carpus.

Wri'ter's cramp. See *Cramp, writer's.* **W.'s pal'sy,** see *Cramp, writer's.* **W.'s spasm,** see *Spasm, writer's.*

Wrong heir. Cancellus.

Wry'neck. Torticollis.

Wura'li. Curare.

Wut'zer's opera'tion. An operation proposed by Wutzer for cure of inguinal hernia.

X.

X-leg. Bending of the leg inward.

Xalap'a. Convolvulus jalapa.

Xanthelas'ma palpebra'rum (*xanthos, elasma*, lamina). A condition like vitiligoïdea favosa, near the inner angle of the eyelids, usually associated with or dependent upon hepatic derangement. **X. pla'num**, see *Vitiligoïdea*.

Xanthic, zan'thik (*xanthos*, yellow). Having yellow color; frequently applied to color of urine. **X. ox'ide**, uric oxide; see *Calculi* and *Urine, examination of*.

Xan'thine. $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. Leucomaïne found in many parts of the body, in plants and seeds, and in urinary calculi; it may also be prepared synthetically. See *Leucomaïnes* (table) and *Uric oxide*.

Xan'thium (*xanthos*, yellow, because of the color the plant yields). *Lesser burdock, Burweed, Burthistle, Clotbur, Cocklebur*. This herb was once esteemed for the cure of scrofula. The seeds have been administered in cutaneous affections.

Xanthiu'ria. Xanthuria.

Xan'tho (*xanthos*, yellow). Prefix meaning yellow.

Xanthoceph'alus (*xanthos, kephale*, head). Term used to denote a species of animals having yellow heads; also used to denote a mushroom having a yellow capitulum.

Xanthochroi'a (*xanthos, chroa*, color). Xanthopathia.

Xanthocreatinine, zan-tho-kre-at'in-een. $C_5H_{10}N_4O$. Chief leucomaïne in muscles. Crystallizes in small yellow plates. In sufficient dose it is capable of producing dangerous symptoms, ushered in by stupor, great muscular weakness, with vomiting and diarrhœa. In active muscles it is present with creatinine in about the proportion of 1 to 10 of creatinine. See *Leucomaïnes* (table).

Xanthoder'ma (*xanthos, derma*, skin). Xanthopathia.

Xanthodontous, zan-tho-don'tus (*xanthos, odous*, tooth). Yellowness of the teeth.

Xan'thogen (*xanthos, gennao*, to produce). A vegetable coloring matter which has a yellow reaction with alkalies.

Xanthoky'anopy (*xanthos, kuanos*, blue, *ope*, vision). Form of color-blindness in which only yellow and blue are appreciated, red and green not being distinguished.

Xantho'ma (*xanthos, oma*). Xanthopathia. Neoplastic connective-tissue growths appearing as yellowish, variously shaped, non-indurated plates or tubercles, usually about the eyelids and rarely elsewhere. See *Vitiligoïdea*. **X. diabetico'rum**, lesions occurring sometimes in the course of diabetes, and resembling xanthoma, from which, however, it is pathologically different. **X. mul'tiplex**, lesions are multiple. **X. palpebra'rum**, X. affecting the eyelids. **X. pla'num**, X. having flat lesions. **X. tuberculo'sum** or **tubero'sum**, X. in which the lesions are in form of tubercles.

Xanthomel'anous (*xanthos, melas*, black). Epithet applied to people of yellow, brown, or olive skin and black hair.

Xanthopathi'a or **Xanthop'athy** (*xanthos, pathos*, affection). Yellow coloration of the skin produced by pigmentary change; including lentigo and chloasma.

Xanthophane, zan'tho-fane. An orange-yellow coloring matter derived from the retina.

Xanthophyll, zan'tho-fil (*xanthos, phullon*, leaf). Yellow pigment contained in leaves of plants and petals of flowers.

Xanthopicrin (zan-tho-pi'krin) or **Xanthopi'crite** (*pikros*, bitter). See *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*. The term *Xanthopicrite* is also applied to a bitter yellow principle obtained from several other plants.

Xanthopro'teic acid. Acid produced by decomposition between nitric acid and proteids; it is non-crystallizable. **X. reac'tion**, that derived from adding ammonia to proteids which have been boiled with nitric acid. The result is a deep orange-yellow color.

Xanthop'sia (*xanthos, opsis*, vision). Yellow vision, as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

Xanthop'sin. Yellow coloring matter of the retina. A derivative of santonin, which gives color to the urine when santonica is taken internally.

Xanthopsydracia, zan-tho-sid-ras'e-ah (*xanthos, psudrax*, a pustule). Pimples or pustules having a yellow color.

Xanthopuccine, zan-tho-puk'seen. Alkaloid derived from hydrastis.

Xanthorhamnin, zan-tho-rham'nin. Yellow coloring matter found in berries of rhamnus.

Xanthorrhiza, zan-thor-rhe'zah (*xanthos, rhiza*, root). Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. **X. apiifo'lia**, *Yellowroot, Parsley-leaved yellowroot, Yellowwort, Shrub yellowwort;* root of this American plant—*Xanthorrhiza* (Ph. U. S.)—is a strong and pleasant bitter, and in the dose of two scruples agrees with the stomach.

Xanthorrhœa, zan-thor-rhe'ah (*xanthos, rheo*, to flow, from its yellow resin). *Grasstree*. A genus of trees in Australia, ord. Liliaceæ, of which there are several species. Two resins are obtained from them: one, the yellow resin of xanthorrhœa or of New Holland, Botany Bay resin or gum, acaroid resin or gum, which probably resembles tolu and storax in medicinal properties; the other the red resin of xanthorrhœa, blackboy gum.

Xan'thos (*xanthos*). Yellow.

Xantho'sis (*xanthos, osis*). A term applied to the yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumors, especially in encephaloid of the testicle.

Xanthostrumarin, zan-tho-strew'mah-rin. Yellow non-crystalline glucoside derived from fruit of Xanthium strumarium.

Xanthoxylaceæ, zan-thoks-il-ah'se-e. A natural order of trees growing in China and Japan; they all have aromatic properties.

Xanthoxylene, zan-thoks'il-een. $C_{20}H_{16}$. The volatile oil of Xanthoxylum piperitum after xanthoxylin has been separated from it.

Xanthox'yli fruc'tus. Prickly-ash berries. See *Xanthoxylum*.

Xanthox'ylin. See *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

Xanthoxylum, zan-thoks'il-um (*xanthos, xulon*, wood). *Shrubby prickly ash, Toothache bush, Toothache tree, Pellitory, Yellowwood, Suterberry;* ord. Xanthoxylaceæ. A spirituous infusion of the bark—*Xanthoxylum* (Ph. U. S.)—has been recommended in violent colic. The fresh juice, expressed from the root of xanthoxylum, is said to afford relief in the dry belly-ache of the West Indies. A decoction of the bark is sometimes used as a wash for foul ulcers. **X. America'num**, prickly ash of the Northern and Middle States; X. fraxineum. **X. Caribbæ'um**, a West Indian shrub, said to possess antipyretic qualities. **X. Carolinia'num** has similar properties, but is more acrid. **X. cla'va Her'culis**, of the West Indies, is a strong stimulant and powerful sialagogue; has been given internally in rheumatism. A neutral, very bitter, and astringent substance has been obtained from it, called *Xanthopicrin, Xanthopicrite*, and *Xanthoxylin*. **X. fraxin'eum**, xanthoxylum. **X. fraxinifo'lium**, xanthoxylum. **X. nit'idum**, shrub of China; febrifuge. **X. octan'dra**, Fagara octandra. **X. piperi'tum**, Fagara piperita. **X. ramiflo'rum**, xanthoxylum. **X. tricar'pum**, xanthoxylum.

Xanthuria, zan-thu're-ah (*xanthos, ouron*, urine). A condition of the system and of the urine in which xanthic oxide is deposited from the urine.

Xanthuret, zan'thu-ret. The product of the combination of xanthogen with a metallic base.

Xantoli'na. Artemisia santonica.

Xenenthesis, zen-en'thes-is (*xenos,* a stranger, *tithemi,* to place). The act of putting any foreign body within the organism.

Xenodoceum, zen-o-do-se'um (*xenos,* stranger, *dechomai,* to receive). Hospital.

Xenodocheum (zen-o-dok-e'um) or **Xenodochi'um** (*xenodocheion*). Hospital.

Xenogamy, zen-og'am-e (*xenos,* stranger, *gamos,* marriage). Term applied to cross-fertilization of flowers by pollen from another plant of the same species. The pollen is carried by the wind and by various insects.

Xenogenesis, zen-o-jen'es-is. See *Heterogenesis.*

Xenomenia, zen-o-men'e-ah (*xenos,* foreign, *menia,* menstruation. Abnormal or vicarious menstruation.

Xenophthalmia, zen-of-thal'me-ah. Conjunctivitis caused by the presence of a foreign body in the eye; traumatic conjunctivitis.

Xeran'sis (*xeros,* dry). Arefaction; drying.

Xeran'tia (*xeros,* dry). Drying or desiccative medicines.

Xerantic, zer-an'tik (*xerantichos,* relating to the process of drying). Producing dryness or being dry.

Xera'sia (*xeros,* dry). A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust. **X. cap'itis,** xerasia. **X. sauriöi'des,** an accumulation of sebaceous substance on the surface of the skin, desiccating in scales or spines.

Xe'rion (*xeros,* dry). Catapasma.

Xe'ro (*xeros,* dry). In composition, dry.

Xerocollyrium, zer-o-kol-lir'e-um (*xero, kollourion,* collyrium). A dry collyrium.

Xeroder'ma (*xero, derma,* skin). Diminution of secretion of the sebaceous glands. **X. ichthyo'des,** ichthyosis.

Xero'ma (*xero, oma*). Xerophthalmia. **X., conjuncti'val,** xerophthalmia. **X., lac'rymal,** suppression of the lacrymal secretion; see *Xerophthalmia.*

Xeromycter, zer-o-mik'ter. Xeromycteria.

Xeromycteria, zer-o-mik-ter'e-ah (*xero, mukter,* nose). Dryness of the nose.

Xerom'yron (*xero, muron,* ointment). A dry ointment.

Xerophagia (zer-o-faj'e-ah) or **Xeroph'agy** (*xero, phago,* to eat). Excessive use of dry ointment.

Xerophthalmia, zer-of-thal'me-ah (*xero, ophthalmia,* inflammation of the eye). An inflammation of the eye, without discharge. This term—as well as *Conjunctival* and *Lacrymal xeroma* and *Cuticular conjunctiva*—has been given to cases in which the conjunctiva is so changed that it presents more of the characters of skin than of mucous membrane. Lippitudo.

Xeros'toma or **Xerostomia,** zer-os-tom'e-ah (*xeros,* dry, *stoma,* mouth). Deficiency of secretion in the mouth. Aptyalism.

Xerotrib'ia (*xero, tribo,* to rub). See *Friction.*

Xerotripsis, ze-ro-trip'sis. Dry friction.

Ximenia, zim-en'e-ah. African plant, the leaves of which are anthelmintic. See *Agiahalid.*

Xiphister'num (*xipho, sternum*). Xiphoid cartilage.

Xiph'o (*xiphos,* sword). In composition, ensiform cartilage.

Xiphocostal (zi-fo-kos'tal) **lig'ament.** The ligament extending from the xiphoid to the cartilage of the seventh rib. See *Xiphoid ligament.*

Xiphodes, zif-o'dees. Xiphoid.

Xiphodymus (zif-od'im-us) or **Xiphod'ymus** (*xipho, dueo,* to mingle). Thoracogastrodidymus.

Xiphoid, zi'foid (*xipho, eidos,* shape). Sword-shaped. *Ensiform appendix, cartilage,* or *process.* Name of the appendix terminating beneath the sternum. **X. lig'ament,** *Costoxiphoid ligament,* is a small, very thin ligamentous fasciculus passing from the cartilage of prolongation of the seventh rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage, where it is inserted by its fibres decussating with those of the opposite ligament.

Xiphoidian, zi-foid'e-an. Relating or attached to the xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphopages (zif-op'aj-ees) or **Xyphopa'ges** (*xipho, pegnumi,* to fix). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the epigastrium, as in the case of the Siamese twins.

Xiphoster'num. Xiphoid.

Xylene, zi'leen. Xylol.

Xylo-al'oes (*xulon,* wood, *aloes*). Agallochum.

Xylobal'samum. See *Amyris opobalsamum.*

Xylocar'pous (*xulon,* wood, *karpos,* fruit). Bearing woody fruit.

Xylocas'sia. Laurus cassia.

Xylocinnamo'mum. Laurus cinnamomum.

Xyloid, zi'loid (*xulon,* wood, *eidos,* resemblance). Wood-like, woody; having resemblance to wood.

Xyloidin, zi-loid'in. $C_6H_9(No_2)O_5$. Substance formed by action of nitric acid on potato starch. It is a tasteless white powder, soluble in boiling water and insoluble in alcohol.

Xylol, zi'lol (*xulon,* wood). Colorless hydrocarbon derived from coal-naphtha by distillation, mixture with sulphuric acid, and dry distillation, and subsequent purification. It has been employed in variola. It is given in doses of ten to fifteen drops to adults, three to five drops to children, every hour or two, in that disease. Chemically, dimethyl benzine.

Xyloma, zil-o'mah. Woody tumor of plants.

Xylophilous, zi-lof'il-us (*xulon,* wood, *phileo,* to love). Term applied to animals and plants living in or upon decayed wood.

Xylopia, zi-lo'pe-ah. Genus of shrubs of order Anonaceæ, growing in the West Indies and Brazil; possessing aromatic properties. **X. aromat'ica** bears aromatic fruit which is used as a condiment. **X. grandiflo'ra** bears fruit which possesses carminative properties.

Xylostyp'tic ether. Styptic collodion; used chiefly in surgery.

Xympathi'a. Sympathy.

Xy'ris (*xuron,* razor, from the shape of its leaves). Iris fœtidissima. **X. bulbo'sa,** *Yellow-eyed grass;* indigenous; ord. Xyridaceæ; roots and leaves are used by the Hindoos in lepra and chronic cutaneous diseases.

Xy'rum or **Xy'rus** (*xuron*). Razor.

Xy'sis (*xuo,* to scrape). Rubbing, scraping, tearing, rasping.

Xysma, zis'mah (*xusma,* shaving). Linteum; rasura; scobs.

Xysmus, zis'mus (*xuo,* to scrape). Scraping, as a bone.

Xys'ter (*xuster,* a scraper). Instrument for scraping.

Xystos, zis'tos (*xustos,* scraped). Linteum.

Xystrum, zis'trum (*xustron,* a scraper). Instrument for scraping. **X. ophthal'micum,** instrument for scraping the eye or the lids.

Xyxida'ceæ. A natural order of small shrubs, growing chiefly in the tropics.

Y.

Y-car'tilage. Cartilage uniting the three parts of the hip-bone in the acetabulum, before puberty; later in life it undergoes ossification.

Y-lig'ament. See *Ligament, ileo-femoral.*

Y-shaped cen'tre. Term sometimes applied to T-cartilage.

Yam. Esculent root principally obtained from Dioscorea alata, D. bulbifera, and D. sativa. They grow spontaneously in both the Indies, and their roots are eaten promiscuously, as the potato is with us. Their taste is somewhat like that of the potato. **Y. root, wild,** Dioscorea villosa.

Yard. Penis.

Yar'row, com'mon. Achillea millefolium.

Yau'pon. Ilex vomitoria.

Ya'va skin. Elephantiasis Arabum.

Yawn'ing. *Gaping.* A deep inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws, executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, followed by a prolonged sonorous expiration. This respiratory movement is preceded by a feeling of oppression in the epigastric region and in the muscles of respiration and mastication. Yawning has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation, the causes producing it being commonly ennui, fatigue, sleepiness, monotonous sounds, hunger, sympathy, etc. Yawning often precedes the invasion of certain intermittents, attacks of hysteria, etc., and it may, by its frequency and obstinacy, become a true disease.

Yaw'root. Stillingia.

Yaws. Framboesia.

Yeast. A peculiar product which collects on the surface of beer while fermenting. Yeast is antiseptic. It is applied in the form of cataplasm to foul ulcers, acting by virtue of the generation of carbonic acid gas. **Y. plant,** Torula cerevisiæ.

Yelk. See *Ovum.*

Yel'low. One of the seven primitive colors. See *Spectrum.* **Y. ash,** Cladrastis tinctoria. **Y. at'rophy of liv'er,** an acute general disease of the liver attended by destructive changes in the cells. Also called malignant jaundice, because of its extreme fatality. **Y. bed'straw,** Galium verum. **Y. ber'ry,** Podophyllum montanum. **Y. cincho'na,** bark of Cinchona calisaya. **Y. dock,** Rumex crispus. **Y. dye tree,** Cœlocline polycarpa. **Y. elas'tic tis'sue,** form of connective tissue having anastomosing fibrillæ; elastic, broken ends curl up, and acids and alkalies do not affect it like ordinary connective tissue. **Y. eye,** Hydrastis Canadensis. **Y. fe'ver,** see *Fever, yellow.* **Y. fe'ver, mild,** see *Relapse.* **Y. gen'tian,** Gentiana lutea. **Y. i'odide of mer'cury,** mercurous iodide. **Y. Jack,** fever, yellow. **Y. jas'mine,** gelsemium. **Y. la'dies' bed'straw,** Galium verum. **Y. lig'aments** occupy the spaces between the vertebral plates, from the interval which separates the second vertebra from the third to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum. They are so called in consequence of their color. **Y. mel'ilot,** Melilotus altissimus. **Y. mercu'rial lo'tion,** yellow wash. **Y. mercu'ric ox'ide,** hydrargyri oxidum flavum (Ph. Br.). **Y. mus'tard seed,** white mustard. **Y. ox'ide of mer'cury,** mercuric oxide. **Y. paint,** Hydrastis Canadensis. **Y. paril'la,** Menispermum Canadense. **Y. pine,** Pinus palustris. **Y. pond'-lily,** Nuphar advena. **Y. pop'lar,** Liriodendron tulipifera. **Y. prus'siate of pot'ash,** ferrocyanide of potassium. **Y. puccoon',** Hydrastis Canadensis. **Y. res'in,** resina (Ph. U. S.). **Y. root,** Jeffersonia Bartoni. **Y. root, pars'ley-leaved,** Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. **Y. root, shrub,** Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. **Y. saun'ders,** Santalum album. **Y. star,** Helenium autumnale. **Y. subsul'phate of mer'cury,** mercuric basic sulphate; turpeth mineral. **Y. vis'ion,** xanthopsia, usually dependent on jaundice. **Y. wash,** made by addition of mercuric chloride to lime-water in proportion of 1 to 243 (Ph. Br.) or 1 to 300 (Cod.). It consists of mercuric oxide held in suspension by calcium-chloride solution. **Y. wa'ter-lily,** Nuphar advena. **Y. wax,** ordinary beeswax; to prepare, express the honey, melt the residue in boiling water, and pour into moulds. **Y. weed,** Ranunculus acris. **Y. wood,** Xanthoxylum fraxineum. **Y. wood, pars'ley-leaved,** Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. **Y. wood'sorrel,** Oxalis stricta.

Yel'lows. Cypripedium luteum. Icterus. See *Leucorrhœa* and *Ranunculus acris.*

Ye'men ul'cer. See *Beriberi.*

Yer'ba bue'na. Micromeria Douglasii. **Y. man'sa,** Anemopsis Californica. Leaves possess tonic, astringent, and stimulant properties, and have also been used in malarial fevers. **Y. maté,** Ilex Paraguayensis. Paraguay tea. **Y. reu'ma,** Frankenia grandifolia. **Y. san'ta,** Eriodictyon Californicum.

Yest. Yeast.

Yew'tree. Taxus baccata. **Y., Amer'ican,** Taxus Canadensis.

Yex (by onomatopœia). Singultus.

Y'lech. Ilech.

Ylia'ter. Ilech.

Yoke (by onomatopœia). Singultus.

Yolk (yelk). See *Ovum* and *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **Y. gran'ules,** small granules within the yolk. **Y. mem'brane,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **Y. plates,** plate-like yolk-granules. **Y. rest,** central mass of cells forming segmentation spheres. **Y. sac,** the bag-like portion of the splanchnopleure extending beyond the body of the embryo. **Y. stalk,** the narrow part of the yolk-sac connecting it with the embryo.

Yo'pon. Ilex vomitoria.

Young-Helm'holtz the'ory. An hypothesis explaining color-sense by the supposition that there are three kinds of nervous elements corresponding to the primary colors, and that we perceive these colors by stimulation of these nerve-elements.

Young's rule. A rule for adjusting the dose of medicines to the age of the patient, Add twelve to the age and divide the age by the result. See *Doses.*

Youpon. Ilex cassine. "Black tea," formerly used by the Indians, consisted of a decoction of the leaves of this plant. It contains caffein, and is still used in the Southern United States as a beverage.

Youth. Adolescence.

Youth'wort. Drosera rotundifolia.

Ypseloglossus, ip-sel-o-glos'sus. Basioglossus.

Yrides, ir'id-ees. Orpiment.

Y. s. Abbr. for yellow spot.

Ysam'bra. An ancient Spanish poison, of which hellebore formed the greatest part.

Ys'ope. Hyssopus.

Yttria, it'tre-ah. An earth named from Ytterby, Sweden, where it was discovered.

Yttrif'erous. Relating to or containing yttria.

Yt'trium. A metal, the base of yttria. It is of a dark-gray color, never occurs free in nature, and very little is known concerning its properties.

Yuc'ca. Genus of Liliaceæ. Bear-grass. Spanish bayonet. **Y. filamento'sa** grows in Southern U. S. A tincture of its root has been recommended in gonorrhœa. Adam's needle is a popular name for this plant.

Yulan'. Magnolia conspicua, a Chinese tree cultivated as an ornament in the United States.

Yux (by onomatopœia). Singultus.

Y-wer-a. See *Spirit.*

Z.

Zac'charum. Saccharum.

Za'el. Borosail.

Zaf'fran. Crocus.

Zaf'fre. Smalt.

Zam'bo. See *Mulatto* and *Sambo.*

Zamia integrifolia, zam'e-ah in-teg-re-fo'le-ah. See *Arrow root.* **Z. pu'mila,** see *Arrow root.*

Zan'na. A kind of Armenian bole, used by the ancients as a desiccative; also called zarnacha.

Zanthorrhiza apiifolia, zan-thor-rhe'za ap-e-e-fo'-le-ah. Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.

Zanthox'ylum. Xanthoxylum.

Zappa'nia nodiflo'ra (after Zappa, Italian botanist). Anacoluppa.

Zar. A variety of hysteria among the Abyssinian women.

Zarnacha, zar-nak'ah. Zanna.

Zar'sa. Smilax sarsaparilla.

Zarzaparilla, zar-zap-ar-il'lah. Smilax sarsaparilla.

Ze'a. A genus of Graminaceæ including several species growing in the United States. **Z. mays** (*zea* or *zeia,* ancient name of a sort of corn, *zao,* to live), *Indian corn, Corn, Turkey* or *Indian wheat, Maize* (ord. Gramineæ), a native of America, much used over the whole continent as an article of diet. It is ground for the same purposes as wheat, forming excellent bread. The fecula or starch—corn-starch, maizena—makes an agreeable aliment.

Zedoaria, zed-o-ah're-ah. Kæmpferia rotunda. **Z. lon'ga,** see *Kæmpferia.* **Z. rotun'da,** see *Kæmpferia.*

Zed'oary. Kæmpferia rotunda.

Zeis'mus. Term used to denote the condition of the system induced by the consumption of diseased maize as food.

Zelosis, zel-o'sis. Zelotypia.

Zelotypia, zel-o-typ'e-ah (*zelos,* love, *tupos,* form, model). Violent mental affection produced by the acknowledged or presumed infidelity of a beloved object, and the consequences of such affection—melancholy, mania, etc.

Ze'ma. Decoction.

Zen'ker's degenera'tion. Waxy degeneration of muscle-substance seen after acute febrile attacks.

Zeocriton distichum, za-ok'rit-on dis'tik-um (*zea,* corn, *krithe,* barley). Hordeum.

Zer'ma. Impetigo ulcerata.

Zer'na. Impetigo ulcerata.

Zerum'bet. Cassumuniar. **Z. root,** rhizome of Zinziber zerumbet; possesses carminative powers.

Ze'sis. Effervescence; decoction.

Zest. See *Citrus medica.*

Zestolusia, zes-to-lu'se-ah (*zestos,* ebullition, *luo,* to wash). Hot bath.

Zibe'bæ. See *Vitis vinifera.*

Zib'ethum. Civetta.

Zietris'ikite. A native paraffin of Moldavia; it is solid and wax-like.

Zim'mermann's cor'puscles. The blood-plaques.

Zinc. A metal obtained from calamine and blende. Its color is bluish-white; the fresh surface has considerable lustre, but is soon dulled, from the facility with which it oxidizes; hard; s. g. 6.8. Melts at 700° Fah., burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white flocculent oxide. Its use in medicine is in the formation of several preparations. **Z., ac'etate of,** zinci acetas. **Z. bro'mide,** a white granular, odorless powder having neutral reaction, saline taste, and deliquescing rapidly; it has been employed as a remedy for epilepsy. **Z., but'ter of,** zinci chloridum. **Z., car'bonate of,** zinci carbonas præcipitatus. **Z., car'bonate of, impure,** calamina. **Z., chlo'ride of,** zinci chloridum. **Z. chrysophan'ate,** red powder used as an application to wounds. **Z. col'ic,** see *Zinci oxidum.* **Z., cy'anide of,** zinci cyanuretum. **Z., ferrocy'anate of,** zinci cyanuretum. **Z., ferrocy'anide of,** zinci ferrohydrocyanas. **Z., flow'ers of,** zinci oxidum. **Z., gran'ulated,** see *Zinc.* **Z. gynocar'date,** yellow powder, used in same cutaneous diseases in which gynocardic acid is employed. **Z., hydrocy'anate of,** zinci cyanuretum. **Z., i'odide of,** zinci iodidum. **Z., io'duret of,** zinci iodidum. **Z., lac'tate of,** zinci lactas. **Z. and mor'phia, double i'odide of,** prepared by boiling iodide of iodhydrate of morphia with water and zinc, after they have acted on each other for some days, filtering, and crystallizing. It is considered to combine the properties of morphia and the salts of zinc, and has been prescribed as an anodyne and antispasmodic; dose, a quarter of a grain. **Z. o'leate,** oleatum zinci; see *Oleate* and *Oleatum.* **Z. ox'ide,** zinci oxidum. **Z. ox'ide, commer'cial,** zinci oxidum venale. **Z. ox'ide, impure,** tutia. **Z. oxychlo'ride,** preparation of zinc employed by the dentists for temporary filling and in the treatment of sensitive dentine; made by mixing a concentrated solution of the chloride with oxide of zinc recently prepared by burning zinc. **Z. perman'ganate,** a crystalline deliquescent brownish salt; used as an astringent and antiseptic locally; employed in urethritis. **Z. phos'phate,** zinci phosphas. **Z. phos'phide,** zinci phosphidum; grayish-black powder or in very small crystalline fragments. It is used in various forms of nervous diseases as a substitute for phosphorus; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. **Z. sal'icylate,** a crystalline salt derived from reaction between salicylic acid and zinc oxide. It is used as an antiseptic and astringent. **Z. and strych'nia, double i'odide of,** prepared by digesting for several days in hot water iodide of iodhydrate of strychnia and zinc, filtering, and crystallizing; used in the same cases as strychnia. **Z. sul'phate,** zinci sulphas. **Z. sulphocar'bolate,** see *Sulphocarbolate.* **Z. sulphy'drate,** white substance employed in chronic eczema, psoriasis, and parasitic skin diseases. **Z. vale'rianate,** zinci valerianas.

Zin'chum. Zincum.

Zin'ci ace'tas (Ph. U. S.) *Acetate of zinc,* $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 3H_2O$. Frequently used to form a gently astringent wash in ophthalmia and other local inflammations, as an injection in gonorrhœa, in strength of gr. j–ij to f℥j of distilled water. **Z. bro'midum,** bromide of zinc, $ZnBr_2$; made by dissolving zinc in solution of hydrobromic acid; white soluble granular powder; has been used in epilepsy. **Z. carbo'nas impu'rus,** calamina. **Z. carbo'nas præcipita'tus** (Ph. U. S.), *Precipitated carbonate of zinc;* used to prepare the zinci oxidum. **Z. carbo'nas præpara'tus,** calamina præparata. **Z. chlore'tum,** zinci chloridum. **Z. chlo'ridi liquor,** see *Burnett's disinfecting liquid.* **Z. chlo'ridum** (Ph. U. S.), *Chloride* or *Chloruret of zinc;* it is very deliquescent in the air, forming the *Butter of zinc.* Chloride of zinc is a powerful escharotic, and is the basis of different caustic applications; see *Pasta zinci chloridi.* It is much employed as an effective antiseptic; see *Burnett's disinfecting liquid.* **Z. chlorure'tum,** Z. chloridum. **Z. cyanure'tum,** *Cyanide* or *Hydrocyanate of zinc.* (Salt formed by adding sulphate of zinc to hydrocyanate of potassium so long as any precipitate is thrown down. When dried and calcined at a low heat, the product is a mixture of cyanuret of zinc and potassium.) It has been recommended in nervous cardialgia; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{12}$. It is chiefly used as a caustic, one part of the chloride being mixed with four, three, or two parts of flour, according to the desired strength, and a few drops of water added to form a paste. **Z. ferrohydrocy'anas,** *Ferrocyanide* or *Ferrohydrocyanate of zinc,* recommended in the same cases as the last preparation. **Z. hydrocy'anas,** zinci cyanuretum. **Z. io'didum,** *Iodide* or *Ioduret of zinc;* an ointment com-

posed of a drachm to an ounce of lard has been used in cases where the external use of iodide of potassium is indicated. **Z. iodure'tum,** Z. iodidum. **Z. lac'tas,** *Lactate of zinc;* white soluble salt, given in epilepsy in doses of two grains, gradually increased to ten. **Z. nix,** zinci oxidum. **Z. ox'idum,** *Oxide of zinc, Flowers of zinc* (procured by exposing precipitated carbonate of zinc to a low-red heat, so as to drive off the carbonic acid and water; Ph. U. S.); said to be tonic and antispasmodic; externally detergent and desiccative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, etc. Usual dose, gr. ij–x. For its external use in erysipelas and other affections, see *Unguentum zinci.* This oxide is said to be capable of producing a colic resembling lead colic, and called *Zinc colic.* **Z. ox'idum impu'rum,** tutia. **Z. ox'idum vena'le** (Ph. U. S.), *Commercial oxide of zinc;* a pure oxide of zinc, employed for making zinci acetas. **Z. phos'phas,** *Phosphate of zinc;* a white insoluble salt, employed in insanity occurring in convalescence from fevers, epilepsy, etc.; dose, in pill, one to three grains. **Z. phos'phidum,** zinc phosphide. **Z. prus'sias,** zinci cyanuretum. **Z. sal'icylas,** zinc salicylate. **Z. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S.), *Sulphate of zinc, White vitriol, White copperas;* sulphate of zinc is in white, semitransparent, efflorescent crystals, soluble in three parts of water at 60°. It is emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, and, externally, astringent; dose of the sulphate as an emetic, gr. x–xxx; as a tonic, gr. j to ij; used externally as a collyrium, gr. j to water f℥j. **Z. sulphocar'bolas,** $Zn(C_6H_5So_4)_2$, H_2O. See *Sulphocarbolate.* **Z. valeria'nas,** *Valerianate* or *Valerate of zinc;* salt formed by saturating valerianic acid with freshly-prepared carbonate of zinc, or by double decomposition of valerianate of sodium and sulphate of zinc; Ph. Br.); in pure white pearly scales; recommended as a tonic in neuralgic diseases, epilepsy, etc.; dose, one or two grains several times a day.

Zincic, zin'sik. Relating to zinc.

Zincif'erous (*zincum, fero,* to bear). Containing or relating to zinc.

Zincite, zin'site. A form of reddish zinc ore.

Zincoid, zin'koid. Resembling zinc.

Zin'cum. Zinc. **Z. ace'ticum,** zinci acetas. **Z. borus'sicum,** zinci cyanuretum. **Z. broma'tum,** zinc bromide. **Z. calcina'tum,** zinci oxidum. **Z. carbon'icum,** zinc carbonate. **Z. chlora'tum,** zinci chloridum. **Z. cyanogena'tum,** zinci cyanuretum. **Z. ferrohydrocyan'icum,** zinci ferrohydrocyanas. **Z. granula'tum,** see *Zinc.* **Z. ioda'tum,** zinci iodidum. **Z. lac'ticum,** zinc lactate. **Z. muriat'icum,** zinci chloridum. **Z. salicyl'icum,** zinc salicylate. **Z. sulphophenyl'icum,** zinc sulphocarbolate. **Z. valerian'icum,** zinci valerianas. **Z. vitriola'tum,** zinci sulphas. **Z. zoö'ticum,** zinci cyanuretum.

Zinc-white. Oxide of zinc, crude and impure.

Zin'giber. Amomum zingiber. **Z. al'bum,** Amomum zingiber. **Z. cassumu'niar,** see *Cassumuniar.* **Z. commu'ne,** Amomum zingiber. **Z. fus'cum,** Amomum zingiber. **Z. German'icum,** Arum maculatum. **Z. ni'grum,** Amomum zingiber. **Z. officina'le,** Amomum zingiber. **Z. purpu'reum,** see *Cassumuniar.* **Z. spu'rium,** see *Cassumuniar.* **Z. zerum'bet,** see *Cassumuniar.*

Zingibera'ceæ. Natural order of plants, including zingiber, renealmia, alpinia, and curcuma. They all possess aromatic and stimulant properties.

Zingib'eris ra'dix con'dita. See *Amomum zingiber.* **Z. ra'dix con'dita ex In'diâ alla'ta,** see *Amomum zingiber.*

Zink. Zinc.

Zin'kum. Zinc.

Zinn, lig'ament of. That portion of the tendon of the recti muscles of the eye which is free from attachment to the sheath of the optic nerve. **Z., zo'nule** or **zone of,** anterior portion of hyaloid membrane around the margin of the crystalline lens.

Zint. Zincum.

Zin'ziber. Amomum zingiber.

Zi'phac. Peritoneum.

Zir'bus. Epiploon. **Z. adipi'nus,** gastrocolic epiploon.

Zir'con. A mineral compound of zirconia and silica; crystalline, transparent, sometimes red. The red crystals are used as jewelry, being called hyacinths.

Zirco'nia. One of the primitive earths. Chemically, oxide of zirconium.

Zir'conite. Name used for grayish or brownish crystals of zircon.

Zirco'nium. Metallic base of zirconia; one of the elementary substances of nature; strongly resembling silicon in its properties, and assuming various allotropic forms.

Zitt'man's decoc'tion. Decoctum Zittmanni.

Ziza'nia aquat'ica. *Wild rice, Canada rice, Water oats;* ord. Gramineæ; called by the Indians Menomene; grows abundantly on the marshy margins of the northern lakes and waters of the upper branches of the Mississippi. The grain resembles oats.

Ziz'yphus ju'juba. See *Jujube.* **Z. lo'tus,** cultivated in Northern Africa for its fruit. **Z. nit'ida,** see *Jujube.* **Z. œnop'lia,** ord. Rhamnaceæ; common all over India. Fruit is eaten by the natives. Decoction of the bark of the fresh root is used to promote the healing of fresh wounds. **Z. sati'va,** see *Jujube.* **Z. sylves'tris,** see *Jujube.* **Z. vulga'ris,** native of Asia Minor; valued for its fruit.

Zoagria, zo-ag're-ah (*zoe,* life, *agreo,* to catch up). Saving and preservation of life—zoösis; reward for preserving life—zostrum. Votive offerings hung up in temples for a life saved.

Zoanthro'pia (*zoon, anthropos,* man). A species of monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal. Lycanthropia and cynanthropia belong to this species of monomania.

Zoa'ra. Insomnia.

Zo'e. Life.

Zoetrope, zo'e-trope (*zoe,* life, *trepo,* to turn). Instrument devised to revolve a series of pictures, giving to the eye the appearance of an animal moving. Each picture portrays phases of the act of motion.

Zograph'ia. Zoographia.

Zoïatri'a (*zoon, iatreia,* medical treatment). Veterinary art.

Zoïatrus, zo-e-at'rus (*zoon, iatros,* a physician). Hippiater; veterinary surgeon; one who attends to diseases of animals.

Zoïs'mus or **Zo'ism.** Animality.

Zoll'ner's lines. Parallel lines intersected obliquely by shorter ones, giving to the eye the appearance that they are not parallel.

Zomidin, zo'mid-in. One of the component parts of beef extract.

Zomid'ium (dim. of **Zomos,** soup). Broth; see *Jus.*

Zo'mos (*zomos*). Consommé. See *Broth.*

Zo'na (*zone,* a girdle). Herpes zoster. **Z. arcua'ta,** internal zone of basilar membrane. **Z. cartilagin'ea,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. castita'tis,** hymen. **Z. choria'cea,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. cilia'ris,** ciliary zone. **Z. coch'leæ,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. coria'cea,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. denticula'ta,** lamina denticulata. **Z. fascicula'ta,** see *Zona reticularis.* **Z. gangliona'ris,** ganglion spirale. **Z. glomerulo'sa,** see *Zona reticularis.* **Z. ig'nea,** herpes zoster. **Z. incer'ta,** anterior portion of the reticular formation situate beneath the optic thalamus. **Z. læ'vis,** Z. arcuata. **Z. media'na,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. membrana'cea,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. mol'lis,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. ner'vea,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. orbicula'ris,** circular fibres of the capsule of hip-joint. **Z. os'sea,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. pectina'ta,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. pellu'cida,** *Vitellary membrane, Chorion* (of some); the membrane surrounding the yolk in the mammalia; so called on account of its breadth and peculiar transparency. **Z. radia'ta,** name applied to Z. pellucida on account of its radiating pore-channels. **Z. reticula'ris,** the inner layer, as *Zona glomerulosa* is the outer layer, of the stroma of the cortical part of the suprarenal capsule; the main portion is *Zona fasciculata.* **Z. serpigino'sa,** herpes zoster. **Z. tec'ta,** inner part of the membranous spiral lamina of the internal ear, which is

covered by the organ of Corti. **Z. tendino'sa**, the whitish circle around each auriculoventricular orifice of the heart. **Z. Valsal'væ**, membranous spiral lamina. **Z. vesicula'ris**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. virginita'tis**, hymen.

Zonæsthe'sia (*zona*, *aisthesis*, feeling). Morbid sensation of constriction of a part as by a rope or band.

Zo'nary. Name given to placenta of carnivora which forms a broad circular band around the chorion.

Zone. Cincture; girdle; the waist; herpes zoster. **Z. of Hal'ler**, ciliary zone. **Z., sclerot'ic**, sclerotic zone. **Z. of Zinn**, see *Zinn, zone of*.

Zones of bas'ilar mem'brane. These consist of an inner and outer zone; the former extending from the labium tympanicum to the base of the rods of Corti, while the latter extends from the rods of Corti to the ligamentum spirale.

Zo'nula (dim. of **Zona**) **cartilagin'ea.** Crista spiralis. **Z. cilia'ris**, vascular layer between margin of the retina and periphery of the crystalline lens. **Z. coch'leæ**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. Hilda'ni**, cingulum Hildani. **Z. ner'vea lam'inæ spira'lis membrana'ceæ**, crista spiralis. **Z. os'sea lam'ina spira'lis**, lamina spiralis ossea. **Z. of Zinn**, zone of Zinn.

Zon'ular cat'aract. Form of cataract in which opaque layers exist between the cortex and nucleus, alternating with clear transparent layers; also called lamellar cataract.

Zoëam'ylin (*zoon*, *amylum*, starch). Glycogenic matter.

Zoöbiologia (zo-o-be-o-loj'e-ah) or **Zoöbiology**, zo-o-bi-ol'o-je (*zoon*, *bios*, life, *logos*, treatise). See *Physiology*.

Zoöbiotism, zo-o-bi'o-tism (*zoon*, *bios*, life). The life of animals; animal life.

Zoöcam'bium. Vital essence, fluid, or principle; blastema.

Zoöchemia, zo-o-kem-e'ah. Animal chemistry.

Zoöchem'ical or **Zoöchym'ical.** Appertaining or having relation to animal chemistry.

Zoöch'emy or **Zoöchymy**, zo-ok'im-e. Animal chemistry.

Zoö'des (*zoon*, *odes*). Relating to an animal.

Zoödynam'ia. The vital force or power of animals.

Zoögenesis, zo-o-jen'es-is. Generation of animals; breeding.

Zoögeny, zo-oj'en-e (*zoon*, *gennao*, to beget). The doctrine of animal formation.

Zoöglœa, zo-og-le'ah (*zoon*, *gloios*, glue). A developmental stage of certain micro-organisms, during which they present themselves as small masses surrounded by jelly-like material.

Zoögonia, zo-o-gon'e-ah (*zoe*, life, *gone*, production). Bearing or production of living young, in contradistinction to oviparous.

Zoögonology, zo-o-gon-ol'o-je (*zoon*, animal, *gone*, production). Doctrine of the origin and development of animal life.

Zoögonus, zo-og'o-nus. Producing living young. See *Zoögonia*.

Zoög'raphy (*zoon*, *graphe*, description). A description or natural history of animals.

Zoöhæmatine, zo-o-he'mat-een. Hæmatine.

Zoöhylas, zo-o-hil'as (*zoon*, *hule*, matter). Animal matter.

Zoöhyl'ica concremen'ta. Concretions formed of animal matter.

Zoöiasis, zo-o-e'as-is (*zoon*, *iasis*, curation). Veterinary art.

Zo'öid (*zoon*, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling or belonging to an animal; a living cell, for instance.

Zo'ölite or **Zoölith**, zo'o-lith (*zoon*, animal, *lithos*, stone). Term applied to petrified fossil remains.

Zoölithiferous, zo-o-lith-if'er-us (*zoolith*, *fero*, to bear). Fossil-bearing; containing fossil relics of animals.

Zoölogical, zo-o-loj'ik-al (*zoon*, *logos*, a description). Relating or appertaining to the natural history of animals.

Zoölogist, zo-ol'o-jist. One skilled in the natural history of animals.

Zoöl'ogy. The natural history of animals.

Zoömagnetism, zo-o-mag'net-izm. Animal magnetism.

Zoömephitism, zo-o-mef'it-ism. Development of foul vapors from decomposing animal matter.

Zoömycus, zo-om'ik-us (*zoon*, *mukos*, mucus). Mucus.

Zoömyxa, zo-o-miks'ah (*zoon*, *muxa*, mucus). Mucus.

Zoön, zo'on. Animal.

Zoönomia, zo-on-o'me-ah (*zoon*, *nomos*, law). *Zoönomy.* The law governing the organic actions of animals in general; animal physiology.

Zoönoses, zo-on'o-sees (*zoon*, *nosos*, disease). Diseases produced by morbid animal poisons; as hydrophobia, glanders, etc.

Zoönosology, zo-o-no-zol'o-je (*zoon*, *nosos*, disease, *logos*, description). The nosology of animals.

Zoöpathol'ogy (*zoon*, *pathos*, disease, *logos*, description). The pathology of animals.

Zoöphagous, zo-of'ag-us (*zoon*, *phago*, to eat). Feeding on animals; carnivorous.

Zoöpharmacology, zo-o-farm-ak-ol'o-je. Science of veterinary pharmacy.

Zoöphthalmus, zo-of-thal'mus (*zoon*, *ophthalmos*, eye). Hydrophthalmia.

Zoöphysiol'ogy. Animal physiology; zoonomia.

Zoöphyte, zo'o-fite (*zoon*, *phuton*, plant). *Animal plant.* The lowest class of animals; transition between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

Zoöphytology, zo-o-fi-tol'o-je. Treatise on zoophytes.

Zoöpsychology, zo-o-si-kol'o-je. The psychology of animals. Doctrine of the existence of an intellect in animals.

Zoö'sis. Animation; zoagria.

Zoösper'mata or **Zoösperms**, zo'o-spurms. Spermatozoa.

Zoöspores, zo'o-spores. The spore of a zoophyte.

Zoötechnics, zo-o-tek'niks (*zoon*, *tekne*, art). Art of animal culture.

Zoöthap'sis (*zoe*, life, *thapto*, to inter). Burial alive; premature interment.

Zoötherapy, zo-o-ther'ap-e. Animal therapeutics.

Zoötic, zo-o'tik. Term applied to rock or earth containing remains of animals.

Zoöt'ic ac'id. Prussic acid.

Zoötocia, zo-o-to'se-ah (*zoe*, life, *tokos*, birth). Viviparous generation; bearing or production of living young.

Zoötomist, zo-ot'o-mist (*zoon*, *tome*, incision). One who dissects animals.

Zoötomy, zo-ot'o-me. *Theriotomy, Comparative anatomy.* The anatomy of animals; animal anatomy.

Zoötrophic, zo-o-trof'ik (*zoon*, *trophe*, nourishment). Relating to the nourishment of animals, as Z. powders, powders intended to improve the general nutrition.

Zopis'sa (*zoos*, living, *pissa*, pitch). See *Pinus sylvestris*.

Zo'pyron (*zoo*, to be alive, *pur*, fire). Fomites.

Zoroche. Mountain sickness experienced on the Andes.

Zos'ter (a girth). Herpes zoster. **Z. auricula'ris**, herpes zoster of the ear.

Zostera marina, zos-ta'rah mar-e'nah. Pila marina. **Z. marit'ima**, pila marina.

Zosteric, zos-ter'ik. Relating to herpes zoster.

Zo'zar, Zuc'aro, Zuc'carum, Zu'char, Zu'charum, or **Zu'chra.** Saccharum.

Zulapium, zu-lap'e-um. Julep.

Zygapophysis, zig-ap-of'is-is (*zugon*, yoke, *apophysis*). See *Vertebræ*.

Zygolabialis, zyg-o-lab-e-al'is. Zygomaticus minor.

Zygoma, zig-o'mah (*zugon*, yoke). Malar bone; zygomatic process.

Zygomat'ic. *Jugal.* Relating to the zygoma or cheek-bone. **Z. arch**, see *Zygomatic process*. **Z. bone**, malar bone. **Z. crest**, portion of great wing of sphenoid articulating with malar bone. **Z. fos'sa**, the space included between the posterior margin of the outer

ala of the pterygoid process and the crista which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar margin. **Z. glands**, internal maxillary glands. **Z. head**, term applied by Henle to the zygomaticus minor muscles. **Z. mus'cles** are two in number: 1. *Zygomaticus major*, situate obliquely at the fore part and sides of the face; small rounded muscle, arising from the outer surface of the malar bone, and inserted at the commissure of the lips, which it raises and draws outward. It acts principally in laughing. 2. *Zygomaticus minor*, does not always exist; situate on the inner side of the last; arises from the outer surface of the malar bone, and is inserted at the corner of the mouth, or rather into the upper lip, which it raises and draws outward. **Z. nerves**, branches of facial to zygomatic muscles. **Z. pro'cess**, *Malar* or *Jugal process*, arises from the outer surface of the temporal bone by two roots, one transverse, the other longitudinal; between them is the glenoid cavity. The process passes forward and is articulated with the posterior angle of the malar bone, with which it forms a bony bridge called the zygomatic arch. The cavity beneath the bridge is sometimes called the zygoma. **Z. spine**, sharp angles on the upper posterior surface of the zygomatic tuberosity. **Z. sur'face**, surface of superior maxilla behind zygomatic process. **Z. su'ture**, suture between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones, slants obliquely downward and backward. **Z. tuberos'ity**, rough surface on portion of superior maxilla articulating with the malar bone. **Z. width**, distance between the most prominent portions of the zygomatic arches.

Zygomat'ico-angula'ris. Small muscle arising from the malar bone near the orbital margin and inserted into the fascia about the external angle of the eye.

Zygomat'ico-auric'ular in'dex. Numerical relation between the biauricular and bizygomatic diameters of the skull, the former being taken as 100.

Zygomat'icum poste'rius. Zygomatico-temporal foramen.

Zygomat'icus. Zygomatic.

Zygomax'illary point. Inferior point of zygomaxillary suture.

Zy'go-or'bital point. Superior point of zygomaxillary suture.

Zygophyl'lum faba'go (*zugos*, yoke, pair, *phullon*, leaf). Ord. Zygophyllaceæ. A Syrian and Mauritanic plant having an acrid and bitter taste; vermifuge.

Zy'lonite. Celluloid.

Zyme, ze'ma (*zume*, ferment). Ferment.

Zymetology, zi-met-ol'o-je (*zume*, ferment, *logos*, treatise). A treatise on fermentation; doctrine of fermentation processes.

Zymic, zi'mik, Relating to fermentation.

Zymine, zi'meen. Specific virus of zymotic disease.

Zymogen, zi'mo-jen. A substance which produces ferments. Such a principle exists in the pancreas, giving rise to trypsin. Micro-organisms which produce fermentation are called *Zymogenes*.

Zymogenic, zi-mo-gen'ic. Term applied to any substance producing ferments.

Zymology, zi-mol'o-je (*zyme*, *logos*, discourse). The science of fermentation. Treatise on fermentation processes.

Zymolysis, zim-ol'is-is (*zyme*, *lusis*, solution). Decomposition effected by action of ferments.

Zymoma, zim-o'mah. Ferment.

Zymophytes, zi'mo-fites. Ferments composed of bacteria, liberating fatty acids from neutral fats.

Zymosimeter, zi-mo-sim'et-ur (*zumosis*, fermentation, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure the degree of fermentation.

Zymosis, zim-o'sis. Fermentation. See *Zymotic*.

Zymotic, zi-mot'ik. Relating or appertaining to fermentation. **Z. disease**, any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection produced by a morbific principle acting on the organism similar to a ferment —as the major exanthemata. The word zymoses has been used by some to signify such affections. Zymotic diseases comprise diseases epidemic, endemic, communicable, inoculable, capable of propagation from existing foci, or of generation; induced by a specific material or poison, or by the want or bad quality of food. This class includes four orders—miasmatic, enthetic, dietic, and parasitic diseases. **Z. prin'ciples**, certain matters which, of themselves or by their transformation, propagate zymotic diseases, as variola, typhus, syphilis, etc. Taking their names from the diseases which they produce, they are called varioline, typhine, syphiline, etc. **Z. the'ory of disease**, see *Fermentation theory*.

Zythogala, zith-og'al-ah (*zythus*, cerevisia, *gala*, milk). Posset.

Zythum (zith'um) or **Zythus**, zith'us. Cerevisia.

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